

26 NORTH ROAD, HIGHGATE, N6 4BE

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION
ASSESSMENT**



November 2011



26 NORTH ROAD, HIGHGATE
LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

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Abstract

An archaeological investigation of a redevelopment site on the eastern side of North Road, just to the north and east of the Garner Building (Highgate School) took place in July 2011. The work was carried out as a condition of planning consent prior to the construction of a new building for the use of Highgate School (LB of Haringey Planning Ref: HGY/2010/1888).

Previous evaluation in March 2011 had established that there were archaeological remains over the whole footprint of the site. This included the remains of 17th – 18th Century ‘backyard’ activity and of a 16th Century brick clamp, which may have produced bricks for the first construction of Highgate School.

The site also had potential to uncover prehistoric, Roman or Saxon remains. Furthermore, the site lay on the approximate eastern boundary of the Bishop of London’s Hunting Park, which existed from at least the 12th – 13th Century until the 14th Century (when travellers were allowed across the park), and adjoining the medieval centre of Highgate village.

A programme of archaeological monitoring, investigation, and recording, during the ground reduction for the development, was proposed by English Heritage. This archaeological mitigation consisted of the monitoring of machine excavation, followed by a mixture of open area recording, selective hand investigation and further controlled machining within, and to expose, archaeologically significant deposits.

This archaeological investigation produced and uncovered a range of finds and features, representing activity from different periods.

A large number of post-medieval finds and features were investigated, all of which reflect the development of the site from the early 17th Century. These features included some related to the buildings on the site – particularly the two small brick floors, probably coal cellar floors or floors of other small pits beneath the level of the main basement. The possible remains of an outbuilding, as depicted on the 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map, were also found as a partially robbed-out wall-base. Other evidence for post-medieval activity on the site took the form of ‘backyard’-activity, including evidence for agriculture / cultivation (i.e. ‘bedding trenches’) which appears to have taken place in the 17th Century; drains, soakaways, and wells; and a number of rubbish pits. Some of the finds from these features (pottery, clay pipe, etc) provided an insight into the social and economic history of the area.

The remains of a later 16th Century brick clamp was also uncovered. This presumably worked to produce the bricks for the first Highgate School buildings (the chapel and school house), c.1578. Some indication of the size of this clamp (c.30m²) was also gained, along with an idea of the number of firings (a maximum of four).

Finally, a series of features – possibly ditches or trenches of some description – were uncovered underneath the brick clamp level in area 3. These may have been bedding trenches / garden features of some description, or possibly part of the eastern boundary of the Bishop of London’s medieval hunting park which supposedly stood in this area. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from these features, such that they cannot be definitely identified or dated.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report describes the results of an archaeological investigation on a redevelopment site at 26 North Road (the eastern side of North Road, just north and east of the Garner Building) in Highgate, London Borough of Haringey. This was carried out as a condition of planning consent prior to the construction of a new basemented classroom-building at Highgate School (LB of Haringey Planning Ref: HGY/2010/1888).

The fieldwork was undertaken by Compass Archaeology between the 11th and 31st July 2011.

- 1.2 The fieldwork followed a previous archaeological desk-based assessment (Compass Archaeology, September 2010), and evaluation (undertaken in February 2011 with the report written in March 2011).

The desktop assessment suggested that remains from various periods could be uncovered on the site. This included remains relating to the Bishop of London's medieval hunting park (the site lies on the eastern boundary of this); the medieval development of Highgate village; and the post-medieval development of the area (particularly including remains of 'backyard' activity) which is indicated on the earliest, mid-18th Century, maps and took the form of various residential and commercial properties. It was also thought possible that prehistoric, Roman, or Saxon remains could be found on this site. The construction of a large basement (approximately 1.5m beneath the present basement) across the whole site was thought to increase the potential of uncovering such remains.

Furthermore, the evaluation demonstrated that there were archaeological remains across the whole of the site. This included evidence of 17th – 18th Century 'backyard' type activity (in the form of a possible pit and ditch); and the remains of a 16th Century brick clamp (in the form of a series of *in situ* burnt layers), possibly operating to produce the bricks for the earliest school. Some 'made ground' deposits were also uncovered beneath this, which might indicate the levelling or landscaping of the area.

- 1.3 Following the evaluation, recommendations were made by English Heritage for further archaeological mitigation. This took the form of archaeological monitoring, investigation and recording during the ground-reduction programme, when the site was reduced by bulk excavation to a level of c.123.92mOD (approximately 3m beneath the previous ground-surface). Subsequently a *Written Scheme for Archaeological Monitoring and Hand Investigation* was produced (Compass Archaeology, June 2011). This set out the proposed different stages of fieldwork which took place in three different areas of the site individually, and which included initial monitoring of machine excavation down to the archaeologically sensitive level, followed by a mixture of area recording, selective hand investigation and further controlled machining within, and to expose, archaeologically sensitive deposits. It is this programme and its findings that are described in the following report.

2. Acknowledgements

The archaeological investigation was commissioned by Gwyn Jones, Senior Capital Project Manager for Highgate School.

The fieldwork was monitored by Kim Stabler of English Heritage GLAAS, on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey.

On-site work was undertaken with the assistance of GL General Building Ltd during the February evaluation work; and Vinci Construction UK Ltd during the July investigation work. Particular thanks to Steve Dowling (Contracts Manager, Vinci Construction); Don McCarthy (Project Manager, Vinci Construction), and Paul Knight (Site Manager, Vinci Construction), for their help during the July Investigation.

Compass Archaeology are also grateful to the following for information provided: Simon Martini and Gwyn Jones (Highgate School), and Mike Hammerson (Highgate Society). Thanks also to Dr Stephen Miles (University of Oxford), Dr Robert Liddiard (University of East Anglia), Professor Richard Oram (Stirling University), and Derek Hall (Archaeologist Ceramic Specialist) for their help concerning medieval hunting parks and past archaeological excavations of such features. Further thanks to Joe Prentice (Northamptonshire Archaeology) for his help concerning garden features, and Professor Andrew Reynolds (University College London), for his views on the features.

3. Site background

3.1 Location, topography, and geology

The site occupies a roughly 'L'-shaped plot, measuring about 30m in length (north-south) and 17m in width (east-west), approximately centred at National Grid Reference TQ 2834 8760 (Figure 1). Two buildings (No. 26 and 24 North Road) were located on the western side of this plot (fronting onto North Road), with the north-eastern part of the site being a raised garden area, and the south-eastern part an open paved area of Highgate School.



Fig. 1: Site outline plan, 2010, with approximate site location marked (in red).

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Fig. 2: Plan of the site pre-development (outlined in red).

The site is on Highgate Hill, with the ground-level of different parts of the site varying because of this. Generally, the ground slopes down towards the east, such that there is a huge difference between the level in North Road and Southwood Lane. This means that the previous basements of the site emerge almost at ground-level at the rear (eastern) side of the site, and yet are below ground on North Road, because of the difference in ground-level between North Road (128.034m OD) and the courtyard to the east of the site (126.563m OD). The ground also generally slopes down to the north.

There was also a degree of smaller variation in ground-levels around the site. At the rear, the ground-level in the northern part of the site (the former garden area) was significantly higher than in the central and south-eastern corner. The ground-level at the furthest eastern part of the site was also higher than that slightly to the west, immediately adjacent to the rear of the buildings.

These varying ground-levels reflect historic processes of landscaping / terracing. This means that it is difficult to ascertain the exact profile of the original slope of Highgate Hill, and in what ways it has been landscaped and terraced (and when or why this may have taken place).

The geological survey (British Geological Survey, North London, Sheet No. 256, 1998) indicates that the site lies on the solid geology of the Bagshot Formation from the Eocene Era, which consists mainly of sand. This overlies the Claygate member of the London Clay Formation, with outcrops of this clay appearing downslope about 100m to the east and 200m to the west.

A soil report was undertaken by Ground Engineering in May 2010. This confirmed the conclusions reached concerning the geology of the underlying region. It revealed a thick surface layer of made ground (to depths of 1.05m – 3.35m) consisting of a sandy-gravel clay fill with bits of flint, bricks, concrete, mortar, tile, slate, glass, bone, coal and ash. The thickness of this suggests that the land must have been significantly built up at some point. This rested on a thin Head Deposit (0.25m – 1.3m thick) consisting of an orange-brown and light-grey gravely-sandy-clay with flint, gravel and sand. This overlay the Bagshot Formation (1m – 1.55m thick), which was light-orange brown clayey-silty-sand. This overlay London Clay, approximately 14m beneath ground-surface.

3.2 Archaeology and history

A detailed discussion of the archaeological and historical background of the site is included in the archaeological desk-based assessment (Compass Archaeology, September 2010), and therefore this is summarised below.

There is some evidence for prehistoric to Saxon activity in the area – including some prehistoric and Roman archaeological finds, and the suggestion that there was a pre-Norman manor in the Highgate area. This is because there is a 1294 reference to Highgate as lying on the edge of the manor of Haringey or Hornsey, held by the Bishop of London from time *immemorial*.¹

There is significantly more evidence for medieval activity around the general site area. The Bishop of London's hunting park was located just to the west of the site from at

¹ Compass Archaeology, 26 North Road: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (September 2010), pp.8-9.

least the 12th – 13th Century, with the site possibly lying on the eastern boundary of the park itself. This appears to have continued in use until the 14th Century, when travellers were allowed across the park. At this point, a tollgate was erected at the southern point of North Road (just south of the site) to allow access into the park, and continued to be used until the mid-19th Century. A small settlement also grew up around this gate, including a 14th Century chapel dedicated to St Michael and a hermitage. North Road itself was constructed in c.1284, as a new toll-road across the hunting park.²

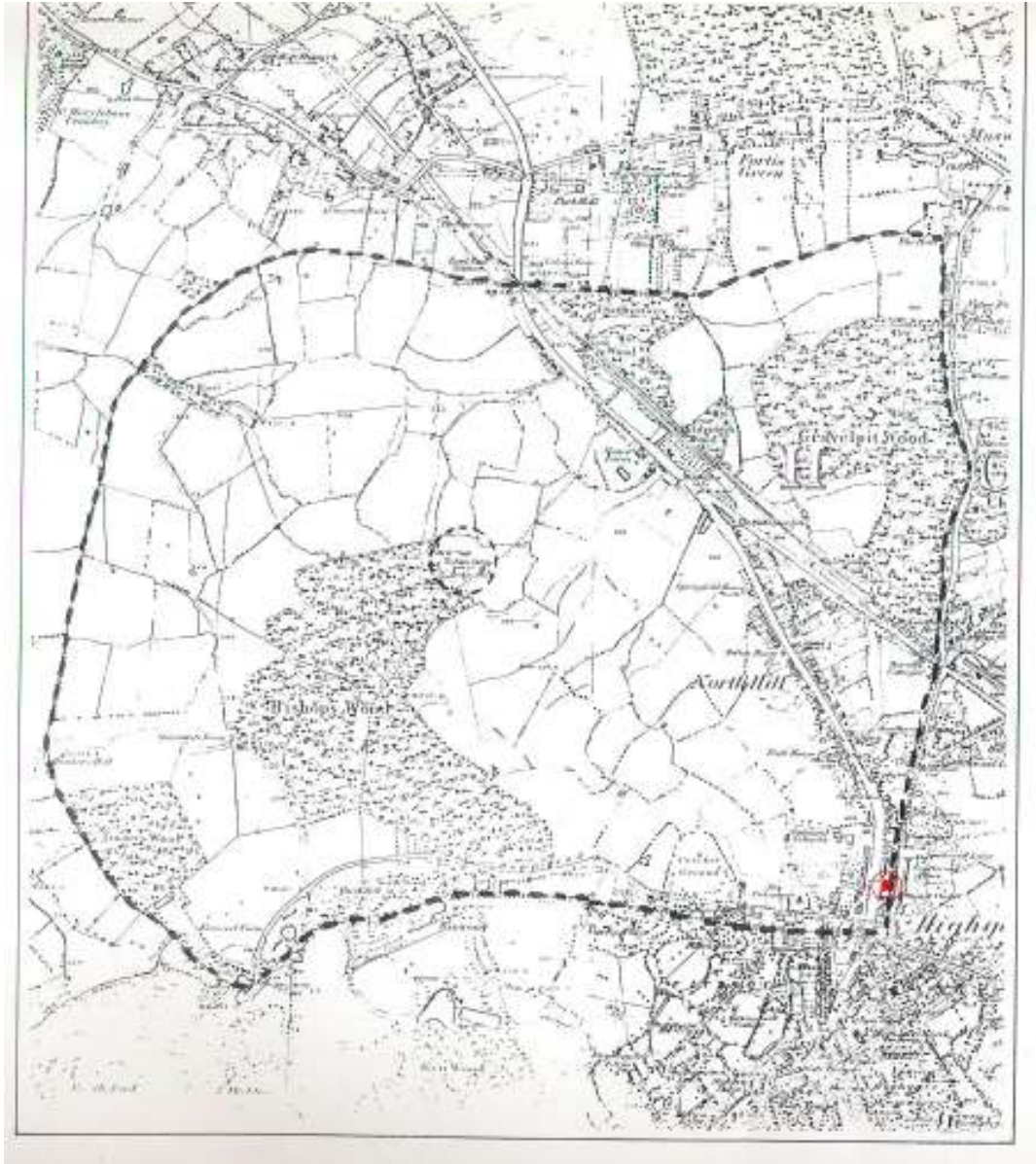


Fig. 3: 1873 Map with medieval hunting park boundary traced on (from Stokes, 'Highgate Hunting Ground'), with approximate site location marked.

The present site falls on the probable south-eastern corner of the hunting park. It is possible that it lies directly on the boundary of the park.

² Ibid., pp.11-14.

Highgate expanded hugely in the early post-medieval period. Highgate School was founded in 1565, with the original buildings being focused at the southern point of North Road. Cartographic evidence shows that the site was developed from at least the mid-18th Century (the earliest map – Rocque, 1746) when a row of buildings were depicted along the North Road frontage with gardens or yards behind them. The site was continuously occupied from this date by a mixture of residential and commercial buildings – with a mid-1880s trade directory stating that a Mrs Atkins lived at No.26, and it being a motor-engineering shop by 1930. The present buildings were constructed in 1957, when it was a car showroom.³



Fig. 4: Rocque's Map, 1746, with approximate site location marked.

This map extract shows that buildings existed in the site-area from at least the mid-18th Century, and that early development in Highgate was concentrated in this area.

³ Ibid., pp.18-36.

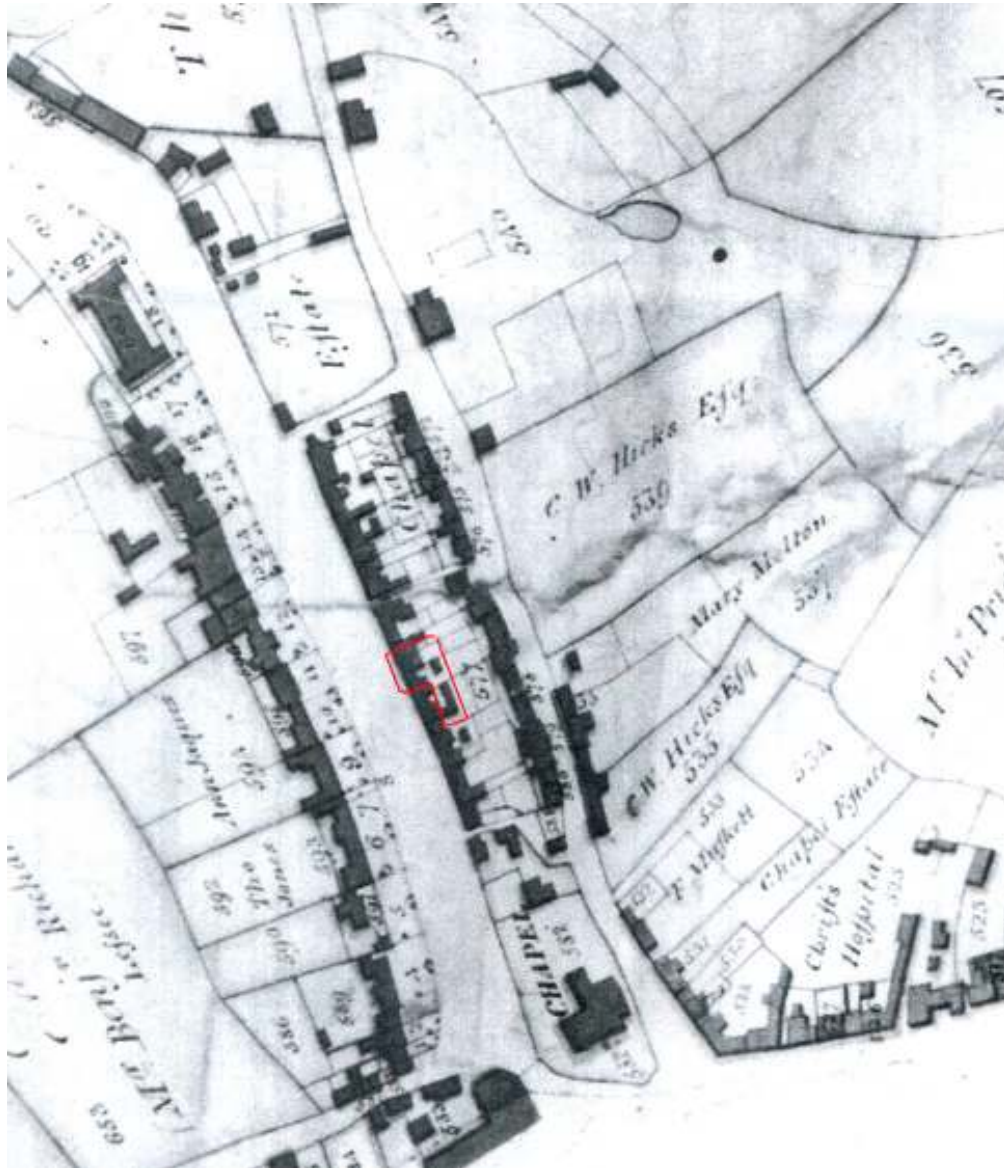


Fig 5: Hornsey Enclosure Map, 1815, with approximate site location marked.

This map extract depicts buildings on the eastern side of North Road directly facing onto the street frontage, with yards or gardens at the rear. This is in contrast to the western side of North Road, where the buildings are set back from the road with gardens at their front, and suggests that those on the eastern side may generally have been shops, and those on the western side houses. The site itself appears to encompass two, or possibly three, of these buildings, and stretches over approximately four yards or gardens, one of which has a free-standing building in the garden/yard, and one of which has some form of extension at the rear.

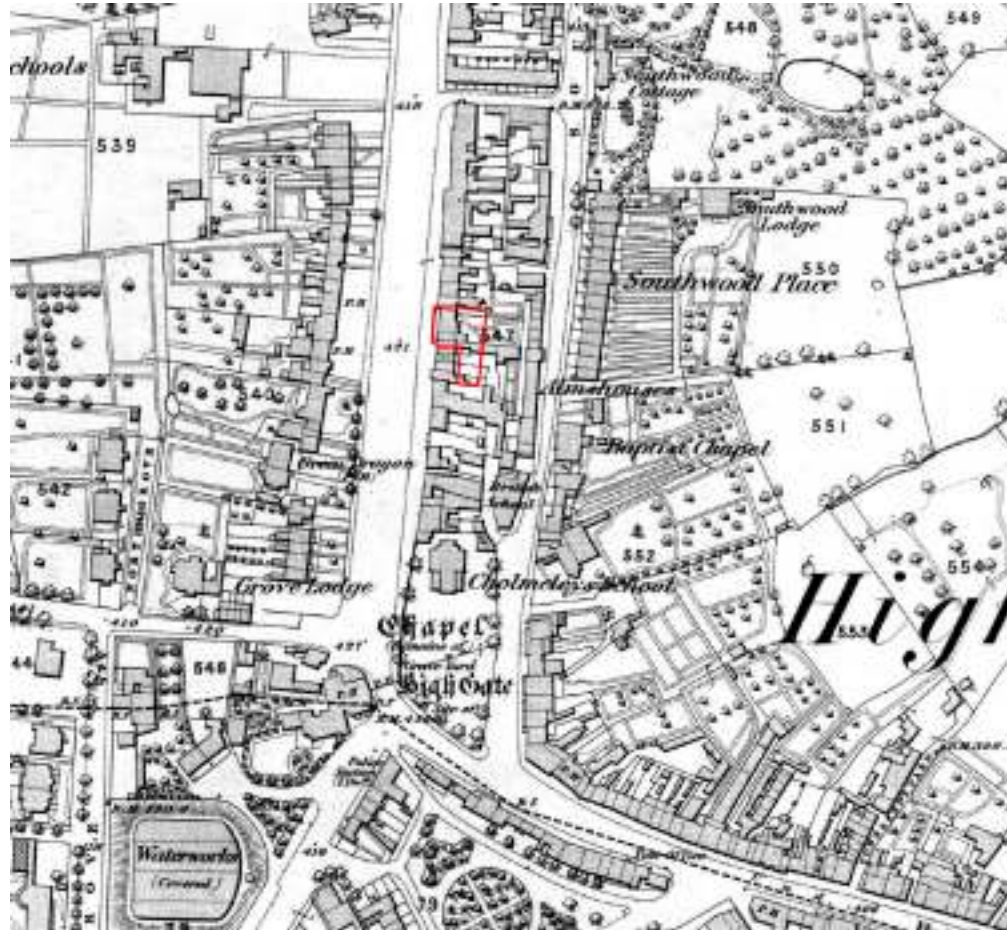


Fig. 6: OS First Edition Map, surveyed 1863-69, with approximate site location marked.

A number of buildings that face directly onto the street frontage are depicted in this map, including a relatively large building (with possible porch), to the north, with two smaller buildings to the south. The yards or gardens at the rear of the site are divided into a number of separate parts, suggesting that the site-area spread over a number of different properties. Furthermore, a building is depicted as stretching out the back of the building in the centre of the site – possibly an extension of the main building.



Fig. 7: 1880 photograph of site itself.

This photograph shows a relatively large two-storey building in the northern part of the site, with a porch in the centre in front of the door, and railings surrounding some form of garden in front of the whole building. This may be because, at this date, the building was occupied by a private resident (Joseph Russell). To the right of this (on the site of the recent one-storey building), is a smaller two-storey building with a canopy over the first floor. The railings and garden-area continue in front of this building. This may have been in use as a shop, as there is a sign over the doorway.

4. Background to the archaeological project

4.1 Archaeology and planning

The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing building, and its replacement by a four-storey (basemented, at approximately 3.5m below pavement level) extension of the Garner Building, to include classrooms and other associated school facilities (such as staff rooms, science laboratories, and toilets); (LB of Haringey Planning Ref: HGY/2010/1888). The planning consent includes an archaeological condition, in accordance with Council policies.

Fig. 8: Lower ground floor plan of development (ORMS, January 2011).

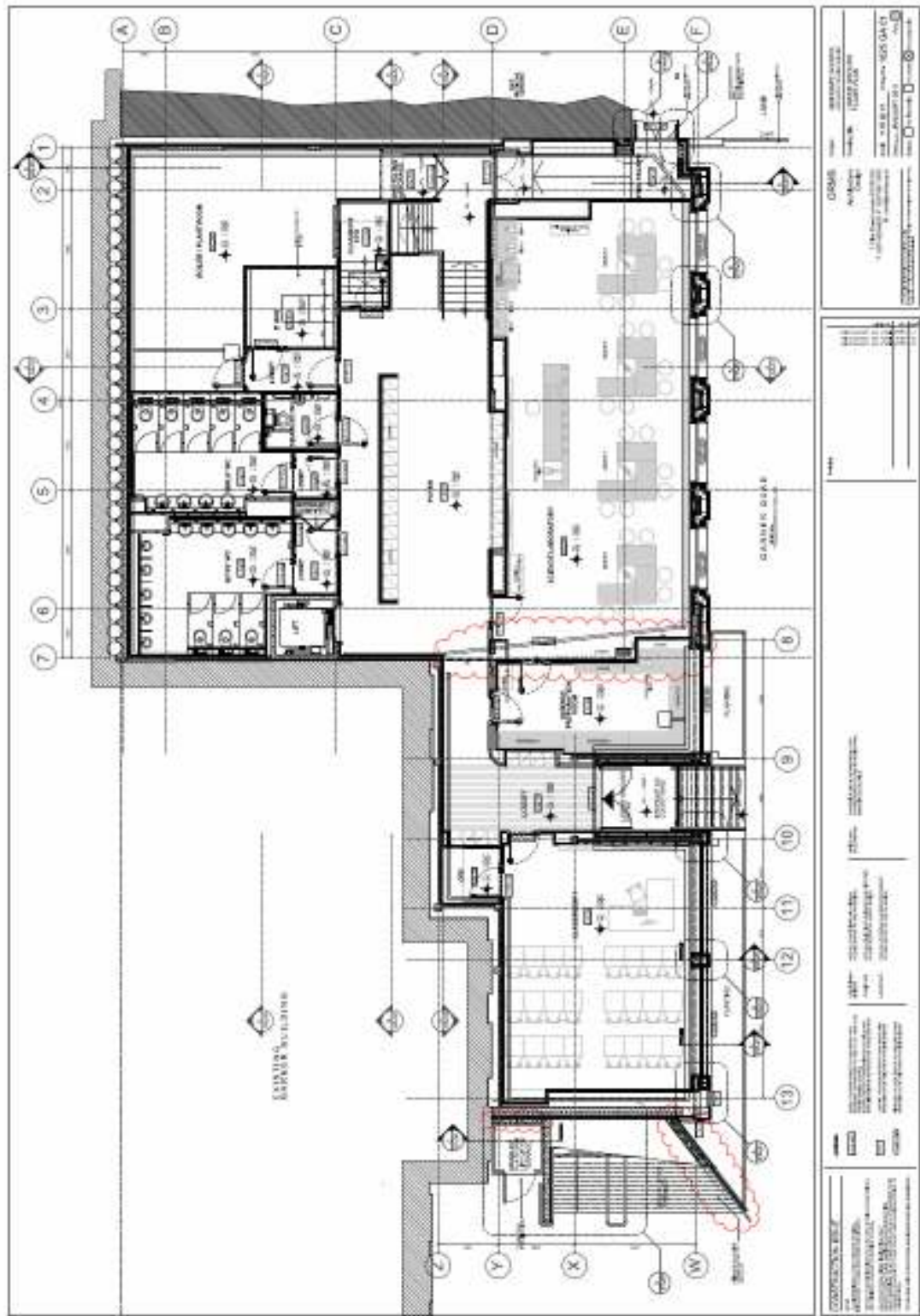


Fig. 9: Ground floor plan of development (ORMS, January 2011).



4.2 Summary of the archaeological evaluation

An initial archaeological evaluation of the site was recommended by English Heritage as part of the planning process, to take place before the commencement of development.

The field evaluation took place in February 2011 and consisted of three trial trenches, spread across the redevelopment footprint (see fig. 10), and each measuring an average of 1m X 3m in plan, covering a total area of *c.*10m². They were dug to approximately 2m in depth.

The results from the three evaluation trenches are summarised below:



Fig. 10: Plan of evaluation trenches. Taken from Compass Archaeology's 2011 '26 North Road – An Archaeological Evaluation Report'.

Trench 1:

Two connecting pits/ditches, with pottery and other finds dating from the late 17th – early 18th Century, were uncovered at *c.*126.4mOD. These represent post-medieval ‘backyard’ activity in the area. This overlay a fairly uniform brick rubble deposit at *c.*125.9mOD, probably part of the brick-clamp (see trench 2 discussion). This overlay a sand and gravel ‘made-ground’ deposit down to a depth of *c.*2.6m beneath the modern ground-surface (*c.*124.45mOD), which contained pieces of tile and 15th Century pottery. It is possible that this represented the infilling of some feature (such as a ditch), or other landscaping of the site. Beneath this depth the deposit looked far cleaner, and was probably a ‘natural’ deposit.

Trench 2:

A series of burnt layers, particularly burnt brick and tile, were uncovered at an uppermost level of *c.*126.04mOD. These layers represent the existence of a 16th Century brick clamp. This overlay layers of redeposited ‘natural’ (some clay-based and some silty-sand), over the probably ‘Head’ deposit at *c.*1.4m beneath the modern ground-surface (*c.*125.38mOD).

Trench 3:

Various layers of ‘made ground’ deposits were uncovered, overlying a red brick debris deposit (at *c.*125.82mOD), which may have been related to the brick clamp. This overlay a ‘made ground’ deposit to a depth of *c.*1.5m beneath the modern ground-surface (125.4mOD), and contained chunks of brick rubble and tile. A thin layer of grey silty-sand was then observed, over the ‘natural’ clean silty-clay deposit at 125.4mOD.

The evidence indicated some post-medieval ‘backyard’ activity (17th – 18th Century in date), associated with the post-medieval development (residential and commercial) of this area. The evidence also showed the existence of a 16th Century brick clamp, which may have worked to produce the bricks for the first construction of Highgate School. The ‘made-ground’ deposits might indicate the levelling or landscaping of the area.

These positive results led to the recommendations for further archaeological mitigation during the bulk-excavation of the site.

4.3 Revised research questions

The further fieldwork was preceded by a *Specification* (CA 2011) which included the following revised research questions:

- Is there any evidence relating to the medieval Bishop of London’s Hunting Park, particularly its possible boundary, landscaping, or ditch infill? How extensive are the ‘made-ground’ deposits recorded in the evaluation, and is it possible that they relate to a medieval boundary?

- What evidence is there for the 16th Century brick-clamp on the site? How extensive was this? Is there any evidence about how long it operated for, and how closely can it be dated from the investigation?
- What evidence is there for post-medieval ‘backyard’ activity, particularly in the form of pits or ditches?
- What evidence is there for earlier buildings on the site – either in the ‘backyard’ area or in the area closer to North Road where structures are recorded?
- At what levels do any archaeological or geological deposits, particularly the ‘natural’ deposits, survive across the area?

5. Methodology

The further archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the agreed *Written Scheme*, and also followed English Heritage and Institute of Field Archaeologist guidelines (in particular, *Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*, 1998). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute.

The project was based on a three-stage programme of fieldwork over the site, consisting of three stages of bulk excavation / ground reduction in different parts of the site. This broadly followed the three different areas proposed in Compass Archaeology’s ‘Written Scheme’, with some slight modifications based on practical arrangements (see figs. 11 and 12).

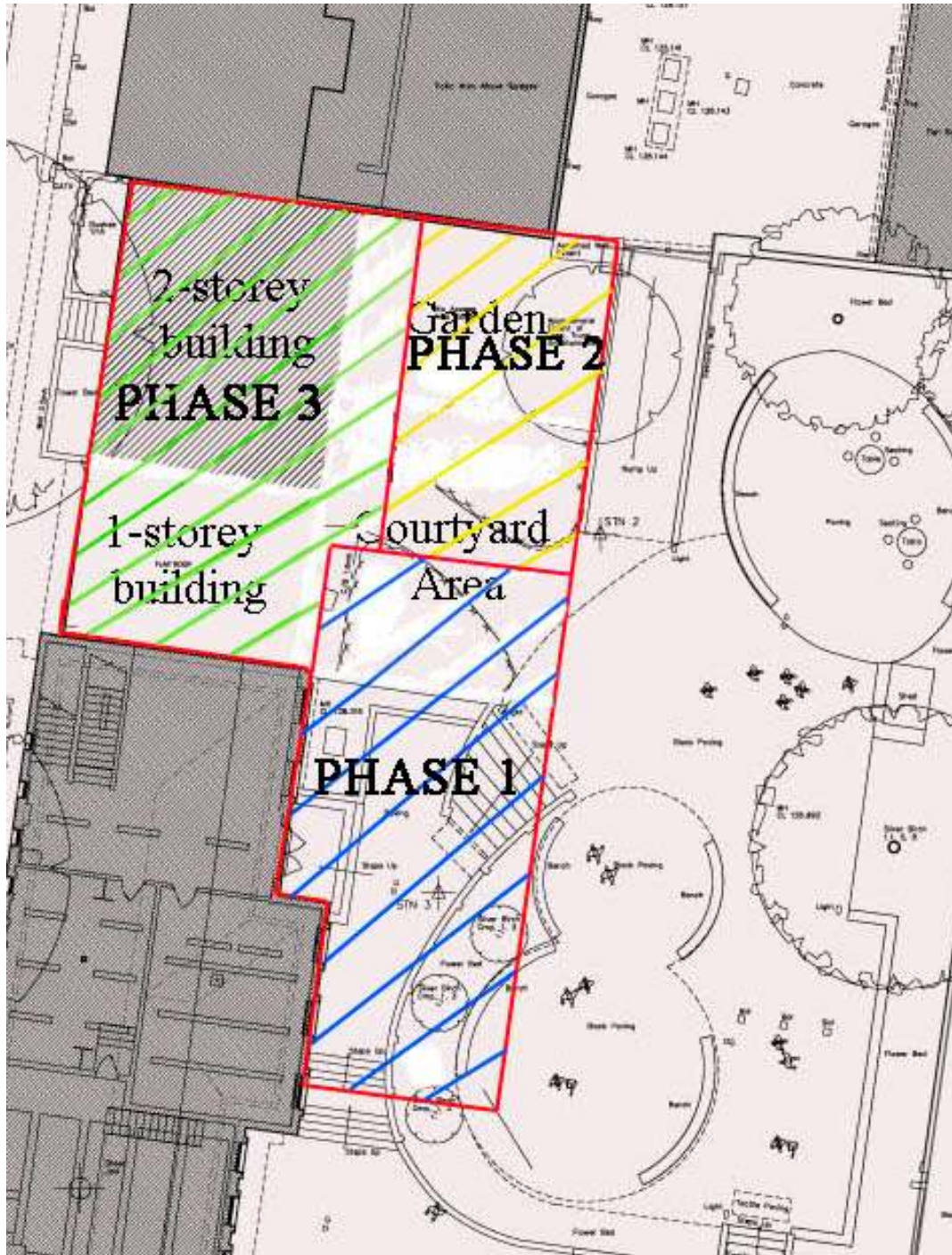


Fig. 11: Plan of the redevelopment site, with the approximate extent of the proposed separate phases of groundworks/archaeological fieldwork highlighted in different colours and labeled. Taken from Compass Archaeology's 2011 'Written Scheme for Archaeological Monitoring and Hand Investigation during groundworks at 26 North Road'.

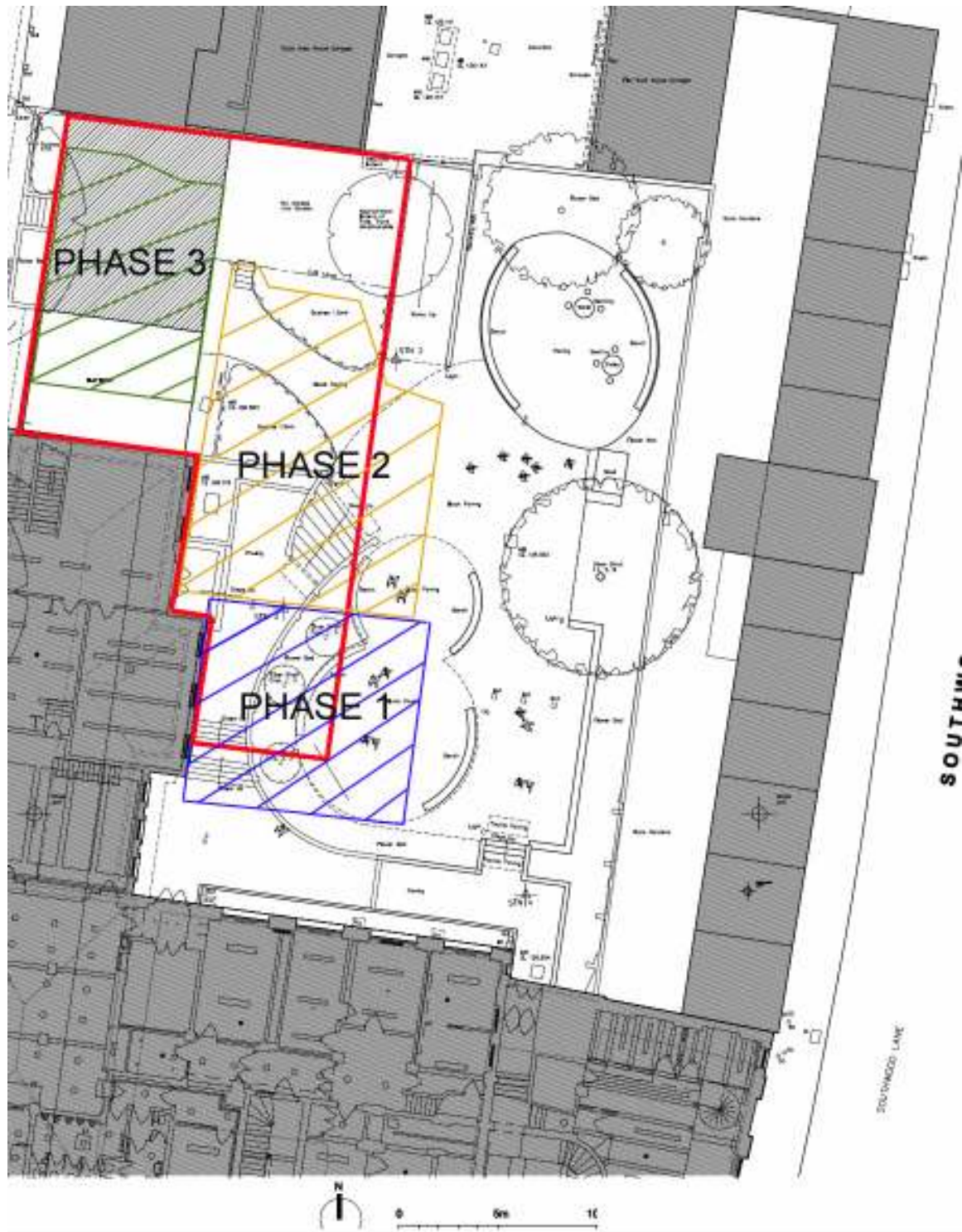


Fig. 12: Plan of the redevelopment site, with the actual extent of the different areas of groundworks/archaeological fieldwork highlighted in different colours and labeled.

NB. The areas north and south of the existing street frontage buildings had already been underpinned, before the archaeological fieldwork took place.

- 5.1** The first stage of the archaeological programme involved work in the southern-most part of the site, directly adjacent to the existing Garner Teaching Building (see fig. 12). This involved machine excavation / stripping down to the first significant level of archaeology (all monitored by a professional archaeologist) – this was at *c.*126.4mOD and revealed 17th – 18th Century features and deposits. Once this level had been reached, the archaeological fieldwork team stepped in to investigate and record the archaeology at this level. This was followed by further machine excavation, down to the next archaeologically significant level – *c.*126mOD - and further hand-investigation and recording of surfaces contemporary with the 16th Century brick clamp and other post-medieval features uncovered at this level. One further deep ‘slot’ was then machined out – down to *c.*125.03mOD - to investigate the deeper deposits, which were investigated by hand and recorded.
- 5.2** The second stage of the programme involved work just to the north of the first area (see fig. 12). This involved a similar process as in the first area –machine stripping followed by hand excavation and recording. Little of archaeological significance was observed at the equivalent first level (of area 1), so further machining stripping was carried out to *c.*126mOD, which revealed features of the 16th Century brick clamp and some other post-medieval features. One further machine slot was dug across this area, to reveal the different layers of *in situ* burning which made up the brick clamp.
- 5.3** The third stage of the programme took place in the north-western part of the site, directly underlying the previous No. 26 North Road. This involved the removal of the basement slab under No.26 North Road, and further excavation beneath this. No equivalent first level of archaeology was observed in this area (unlike in area 1), as the basement slab lay at approximately this level. Instead, machine excavation reduced the area to *c.*125.8mOD, which revealed deposits associated with the 16th Century brick clamp and some post-medieval features (some associated with the previous buildings on the site). Further machine excavation in this area was undertaken to a depth of *c.*125.4mOD, followed by hand-investigation and recording of the earlier (possibly medieval) features revealed at this level.
- 5.4** Archaeological deposits and features were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets (nos. [50] to [171], following on from the previous evaluation) and by drawn plans and/or sections, supplemented by 35mm monochrome and digital photography.

Levels taken during the investigation were derived from an OSBM located on the western side of North Road, value 126.6mOD, as used during the evaluation.

The positions of the separate areas and other data were located on the 1:200 pre-development site survey. These plans were in turn related as a ‘best fit’ to the Ordnance Survey grid.

- 5.5** The approximate dimensions, in plan, of the three separate parts of the programme are as follows:

Phase 1 Area: *c.*10.5m (N-S) X *c.*11m (E-W)

Phase 2 Area: *c.*17m max (N-S) X *c.*12m (E-W)

Phase 3 Area: *c.*11m (N-S) X *c.*9m (E-W)

The OS coordinates to the nearest metre for the different areas are as follows. They are given as the mid-points on each of the lines:

Phase 1 Area: N. end: 528351; 187592
S. end: 528351; 187577
E. end: 528356; 187584
W. end: 528346; 187584

Phase 2 Area: N. end: 528351; 187602
S. end: 528351; 187592
E. end: 528346; 187597
W. end: 528357; 187597

Phase 3 Area: N. end: 528338; 187610
S. end: 528338; 187600
E. end: 528344; 187605
W. end: 528333; 187605

- 5.6** All finds from the fieldwork were treated on-site in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds'. All identified finds and artifacts were retained and bagged with unique numbers according to the context record. Appropriately qualified staff and specialists undertook analysis of the finds (see appendices).

The records and finds from the archaeological project have been allocated the site code: NOR11 by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. The site archive will be ordered in line with the MoL *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives* and will be deposited in the MoL Archive.

6. The archaeological investigation

6.1 Outline of the findings

The archaeological investigation uncovered remains from three main different periods of activity on the site, all of which contribute to the known history and archaeology of the area. These are as follows:

- A series of three (?) features, possibly ditches or trenches, in a complex layout, observed at *c.*125.4mOD, and cut through the natural deposits (observed in the piling shafts to the west of the ditches and just beyond the frontage of the previous buildings - at *c.*128mOD). Sadly, no dating evidence was uncovered from these features, although they lay under the 16th Century brick clamp deposits, so clearly pre-date this. It is possible that they formed part of the medieval boundary of the Bishop of London's hunting park – thought to lie in this location – and that these ditches were part of some complicated boundary-ditch-feature related to this. Alternatively, they seem quite similar to bedding trenches / garden features, so could be some form of these (possibly in association with the hunting park boundary).
- *In situ* burnt layers and other features associated with the 16th Century brick clamp which operated in this area – possibly to produce the bricks for the first construction of Highgate School (1576-78) – were also uncovered (as in the evaluation). It was not completely possible to ascertain the total extent of the brick clamp – however some indication of the centre of the burning, the areas where the burning did not take place, and the clear eastern end of the clamp, was gained. An idea about how the clamp worked was also gained – through the different episodes of burning (represented by different burnt horizons), and possible brickwork forming the edge of the clamp during at least one phase of burning.
- Various features were observed which reflect the subsequent post-medieval activity on the site. This took the form of some features which would have stood within the previous buildings, including two brick floors which may have been part of coal cellars, etc. Many more features were uncovered in the previous 'backyards' of the properties – some of these were structural (drains, a well, etc); whereas others took the form of pits; bedding trenches, etc. These produced many different types of finds (pottery, ceramic building material, bone (including a horse skull), and glass) – all of which give an indication of the type of activity which was taking place on this site in the post-medieval period, and reflect the continuous occupation of the site from the 17th Century.

The following report covers these three main different periods / types of activity in turn (across all three areas). Discussion of each of these will

include plans and / or sections; a description of each context; photographs; analysis of any finds recovered; levels; and a discussion of the importance of these findings in relation to the established documentary sources and current knowledge about the site and area.

7. The Ditches / Trenches – Evidence for the boundary of the medieval Bishop of London’s Hunting Park?

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
96	Cut for feature / disturbance seen in base of machine slot in area 1. Length (along eastern section) of c.0.85m; width (across base of slot) unknown. Top observed at 125.16mOD; base at 125.03mOD (0.13m deep). Cut into the ‘natural’ deposits ([99]), and sealed by ‘made ground’ deposits ([98]).	Small area of disturbance observed in base of machine slot in area 1. Cut into the ‘natural’ deposits, and sealed by ‘made ground’ deposits ([98], etc) – therefore predates the construction of a flat surface for the brick clamp. Possibly a bush / planting hole, etc.
97	Fill of feature / disturbance [96]. Loose mid-dark brown sandy-silt, with occasional pebbles and bits of charcoal.	Fill of small feature / disturbance [96].
155	Cut for eastern-most ditch / trench. Straight linear feature, with a butt end at the southern end and continuing into the northern section. Very straight sides into a 90° angle to the flat base (not rounded at the base - unusual) – although eastern end of the feature was sloped. Clearly peels off to clay sides. Directly adjacent to [157], with a 50mm clay ridge in-between them. Observed (N-S) length: 7.7m. Width (E-W): 1.2m. Observed at c.125.32mOD – excavation revealed base at c.124.7mOD – 124.85mOD (therefore observed depth of c.0.62m (max)).	Unknown feature. Possibly a ditch (part of the Bishop of London’s medieval hunting park boundary); or a garden-feature / bedding trench of some description.
156	Fill of ditch / trench [155]. Silty-clay fills: varying in consistency / colour, etc, as follows. Mid grey-brown gravelly and silty clay (0.4m); over grey silty-clay (0.05m); over red-brown silty-clay (0.1m). Base of ditch: red silty-clay with iron-staining. No finds recovered. Samples taken from this - see appendix IX.	Fill of [155].
157	Cut for central ditch / trench. Straight linear feature, with a butt end at the southern end and continuing into the northern section. Very straight sides into a 90° angle to the flat base (not rounded at the base - unusual) – although eastern end of the feature was sloped. Clearly peels off to clay sides. Directly adjacent to [155], with a 50mm clay ridge in-between them. Observed (N-S) length: 7.7m. Width (E-W): 1.1m – 1.4m. Observed at c.125.35mOD – excavation revealed base at c.125.03mOD (therefore observed depth of c.0.32m (max)).	Unknown feature. Possibly a ditch (part of the Bishop of London’s medieval hunting park boundary); or a garden-feature / bedding trench of some description.
158	Fill of ditch / trench [157]. Silty-clay fill, as follows. Mid red-brown silty clay with frequent gravels, and occasional patches of grey silty-clay (c.0.3m). Base of ditch: red silty-clay with iron-staining. No finds recovered.	Fill of [157].

159	Cut for western and southern-most ditch / trench. Runs north-south across the western part of the area for a distance of <i>c.</i> 10.3m (and continuing into the northern section). At the southern end of this part, it bends round to the east (around [161]) and continues for <i>c.</i> 5m (south of [161], running into a butt end. Very straight sides into a 90° angle to the flat base (not rounded at the base - unusual). Clearly peels off to clay sides. Width: 1.1m. Observed at <i>c.</i> 125.45mOD – excavation revealed base at <i>c.</i> 125.04mOD – 125.18mOD (therefore observed depth of <i>c.</i> 0.41m (max)).	Unknown feature. Possibly a ditch (part of the Bishop of London's medieval hunting park boundary); or a garden-feature / bedding trench of some description.
160	Fill of [159]. Silty-clay fill, as follows. Mid red-brown silty clay with gravels, (<i>c.</i> 0.4m). No finds recovered. Fill joins [162] at one point (to the west), with the division between the features only represented by a shallow ridge at the base.	Fill of [159].
161	Cut for rectangular feature in south-eastern end of area 3 (enclosed on the western and southern sides by [159] – clay ridge of <i>c.</i> 0.1m between them on the southern side). Discreet feature, not connected to other ditches. Very straight sides into a 90° angle to the flat base (not rounded at the base - unusual). 4.3m length (E-W) X 1.5m width (N-S). Observed at <i>c.</i> 125.4mOD – excavation revealed base at <i>c.</i> 125.00mOD – 125.07mOD (therefore observed depth of <i>c.</i> 0.4m (max)).	Possible pit or hollow, located on the park boundary; or a garden-feature of some description?
162	Fill of discreet feature [161]. Silty-clay fills, as follows. Mid brown gravelly silty-clay; over red-brown silty clay; over grey silty-clay. No finds recovered. Fill joins [160] at one point (to the west), with the division between the features only represented by a shallow ridge at the base.	Fill of [161].
163	Cut for small circular feature in south-eastern corner of area 3 (heading into the southern section, only northern half of it observed). Just to the south of the butt end of [159]. Circular – approximate diameter: 0.7m (observed east-west). Observed at <i>c.</i> 125.31mOD – excavation revealed base at <i>c.</i> 125.01mOD (therefore observed depth of <i>c.</i> 0.3m).	Unknown feature and function. Possible post-pit of some description.
164	Fill of [163]. Pale blue-grey silty-clay. No finds recovered.	Fill of [163].
154 AND 165	Compact clean yellow-brown clay. Observed at this phase of excavation at <i>c.</i> 125.4mOD, however it was observed in the piling shafts in the eastern section at a height of <i>c.</i> 128mOD.	Natural deposit, into which all of the ditch features / trenches, etc, are cut.

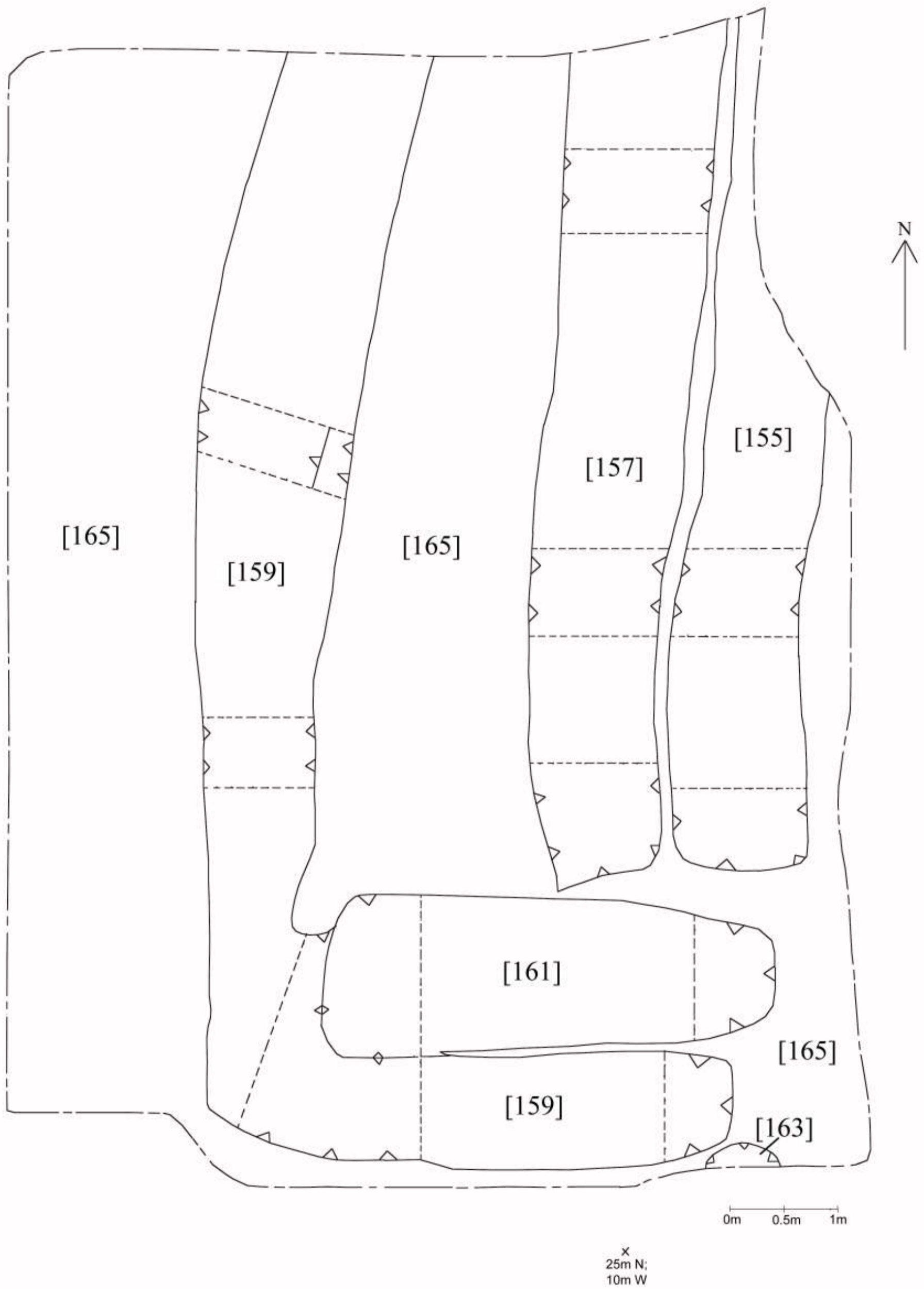


Fig. 13: Plan of the ditch features uncovered in area 3, with excavated sections.

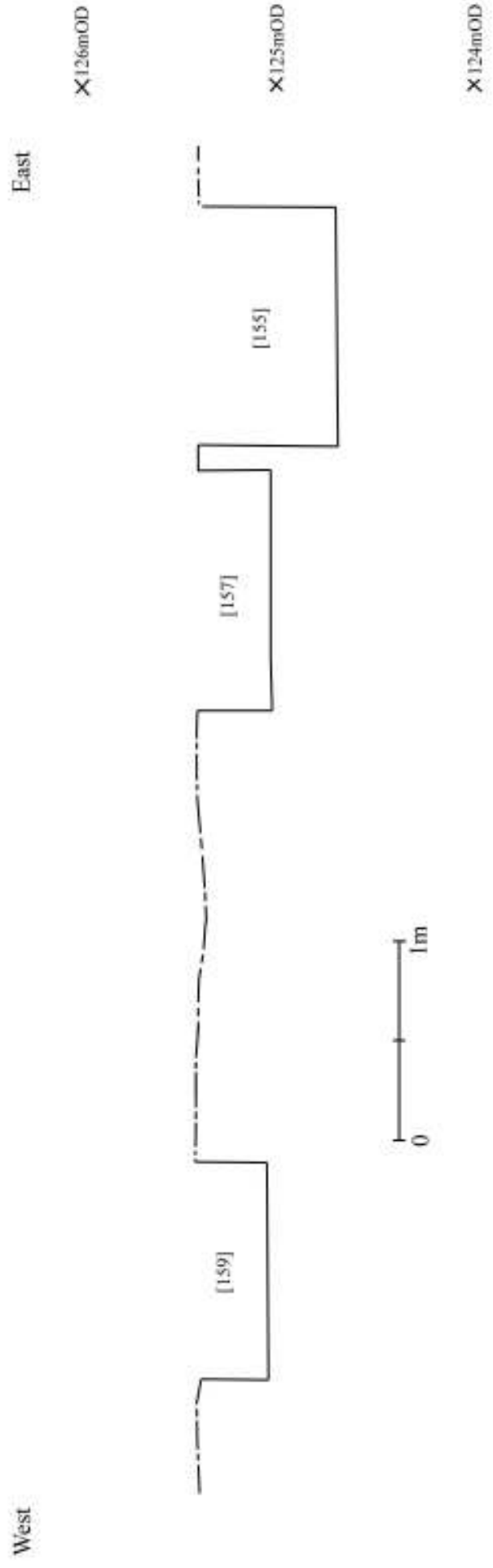


Fig. 14: Diagrammatic cross-section across features uncovered in area 3, clearly showing their profile and depths.

7.1 The earliest phase of activity on this site identified during the archaeological investigation consisted of a series of ditches or trenches of some description (see plan, fig. 13), observed beneath the brick clamp level in area 3. This consisted of a complicated series of north-south and east-west running features, plus a small possible post-pit observed in the southern end of area 3. It is difficult to ascertain how these features were constructed, what precisely they were, and their date. Nonetheless, each feature will be discussed in turn, with some suggestions concerning their function / date raised.

7.2 These features were observed and investigated at a height of *c.* 125.4mOD.

They were not observed during the evaluation phase of work. Furthermore, they were not observed in the eastern part of the site – e.g. in the machine slot in area 1. The only feature observed in this machine slot was a small area of disturbance ([96] and [97]), cut into the natural and sealed by the ‘made-ground’ deposit [98]. This does not appear to have been anything of any significance – probably just something associated with planting or bushes, etc. This suggests that these features, whatever they may be, were confined to the area adjacent to North Road.

7.3 Although these features were observed and investigated at a height of *c.* 125.4mOD (with the deepest, [155], down to 124.7mOD), sections between the piling undertaken along the North Road frontage showed the ‘natural’ clay deposit stretching up to a height of *c.* 128mOD. Although slightly lower on the natural topographic slope, these ditch / trench features may have been cut through a considerable depth of natural, to the west to a depth of up to *c.* 3m. However, it is possible that the slope was already terraced or, more likely, that such terracing occurred in conjunction with the ditch / trench construction.

7.4 Sadly, no finds or dating evidence was recovered from these features. This makes dating and interpretation of the features difficult.

They do, however, all look contemporary. This is partly because they were dug to almost exactly the same level, had similar fills, and looked broadly similar. Furthermore, the fact that [155] and [157] followed exactly the same line, including small curves, etc, suggests that they must have been contemporary features. It therefore seems highly likely that all of these features were contemporary, and part of the same general feature – and will be discussed as such.



Fig. 15: Photograph of the features, from the north.



Fig. 16: Photograph of the features, from the south-east.



Fig. 17: Photograph of the features, from the south.

- 7.5** A probable post-pit [163] was observed at the southern end of area 3, heading into the southern section. Its base was observed at a similar level to the other ditches (125.07mOD). This therefore places it at the base of the ditches / trenches. It is unclear what its specific function would have been – it is even possible that it was associated with something later, such as the brick clamp, etc.



Fig. 18: Photograph of possible post-pit [163].



Fig. 19: Photograph of possible post-pit [163].

- 7.6 All of the features had flat bases, and, in most cases, near-vertical sides (see section, fig. 14).

This is a surprising shape for a ditch (normally rounded and concave). The only ditches which had a similar profile were in Roman marching camps – known as ‘ankle breakers’ – designed as defensive structures for soldiers to trip up in or into which timber stakes were placed. These features, however, seem too large for this (*c.* 1.2m wide), and there is no indication of any stake-holes in the base, etc.

The profile of these features is arguably more common in a trench. This could be for a structure, e.g. a beam-slot, possibly to hold some form of box-frame structure. There was no indication of any timber, however. Alternatively, it could be for agricultural purposes, e.g. bedding trenches.



Fig. 20: Photograph of base of [157], showing its straight sides and base.

- 7.7 The most surprising feature of ditches [155] and [157] is the thin clay ridge between them (*c.* 150mm wide). This was observed at the level of investigation (125.4mOD) down to the base of the ditches (125.03mOD) – so for a height of at least 0.37m. It seems unlikely that this clay ridge could have stood much higher – certainly not the *c.* 2m – 2.5m implied by the natural topographic slope.

A thin clay ridge was also observed between ditch [159] and the rectangular feature [161]. This is similar to that between [155] and [157], and was presumably constructed in a similar way and at the same time.

It is difficult to envisage how something like this would have been constructed practically – how would such a thin ridge of clay be maintained, and how would it have been dug? One possible suggestion is that it was somehow timber-framed / supported, although why this would have been done is difficult to imagine. There was also no evidence of this framing – no imprints in the clay, etc.

Another suggestion is that a degree of terracing of the land was undertaken before the construction of these ditches / trenches. This would have enabled the thin clay ridge to be maintained, as it would not have stood to such a height.

The purpose of the clay ridge is unknown. Interestingly, it appears similar visually to the thin clay ridges observed between the 17th – 18th Century bedding trenches ([100] – [107]) in area 2 (see section 9.9; fig. 54). It is possible, therefore, that these clay ridges formed partitions between separate bedding trenches. This seems far more likely than that it had some form of purpose in relation to the hunting park boundary.



Fig. 21: Photograph of [155], with the 0.4m scale against the clay ridge, and [157] beyond.



Fig. 22: Photograph of [155], showing the clay ridge and [157] in the background. Scale against unexcavated fill [156].



Fig. 23: Photograph of ditch [161], with clay ridge and [159] to the right.

- 7.8** The base of most of the features was at a similar level – *c.*125.05mOD. This is with the one exception of [155] (the eastern-most ditch / trench), where the base was recorded at *c.*124.7mOD (see section, fig. 14). This is *c.*0.35m deeper than the other features, and was particularly noticeable when compared with [157], directly to the west of it.

The deeper depth of this one ditch / trench seems particularly surprising. It does not seem to make sense in relation to a hunting park boundary, although could feasibly make sense in relation to bedding trenches / garden features. If they were such bedding trenches, the different depths may have been because different plants (etc) were planted in them.

- 7.9** The general layout of these features is complex. It does not appear to be a simple boundary line, as it includes the rectangular feature [161], has butt-ends, and the curving ditch [153].

Some form of a gap in the line of the features is apparent, particularly with [155] and [157] stopping on the same alignment, and [153] curving round on the same alignment. The existence of the rectangular feature [161], however, makes this more complicated – not a simple boundary gap. It does remain possible, however, that it could have formed a gate / entrance into the park, or deer leap of some description (see section 7.11.4 for further discussion of this). Feature [161] could form some type of hollow situated at the gap in the boundary, sometimes found in association with deer leaps, on the interior of the park boundary to prevent deer from escaping.

Furthermore, the layout of the features does not seem to fit with the idea that they were beam slots of some description. This is because they do not appear in plan to mirror the shape of a building, etc, and because it is difficult to see how feature [161] could fit in with this interpretation.

The fact that the features are butt-ended is interesting. This could lend weight to the hypothesis that the features are bedding trenches of some description, particularly because the 17th – 18th Century bedding trenches seen elsewhere over the site have butt ends. Such bedding trenches / garden features could have seemingly random layouts – as observed at Highgate – with the rectangular feature [161] arguably forming some type of larger bedding trench, etc.



Fig. 24: Photograph of ditches [155] and [157] (under the scale and to the right), with rectangular feature [161] to the south of this.

- 7.10** Of particular interest was the fact that no usage fills / silting was observed within these features. This suggests that they may not have been open ditches (as if they were open it seems likely that some usage fills would have been found in them). This therefore lends greater weight to the suggestion that they were bedding trenches / garden features of some description, which would have been infilled.

A problem associated with this interpretation, however, is that if these features were bedding trenches / garden features, they would have had good quality fertile soil placed in them, and contain organic material / plant remains, etc. This was not the case with the Highgate features – where the fills were generally silty-clays (arguably not fertile soils), and where no organic material / plant remains were uncovered (see appendix IX).

- 7.11** The fact that this site lies on approximately the eastern boundary of the Bishop of London's hunting park makes it possible that these features were somehow related to this boundary.

Documentary evidence exists for the park from the 12th and 13th Century, including a 1227 charter where King Henry II confirmed to the Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate, all of their wood, and the first mention of 'Highgate' itself in 1227. The park appears to have continued in use for hunting until the 14th Century, when it was opened up to travellers with the construction of the toll-

gate. Nonetheless, the bishop technically retained hunting rights in the park until 1662, when they were leased out, along with the couple of fishponds. This is reflected by the fact that the Bishop of London appears to have sold wood from his hunting park to Highgate School to burn bricks for the first construction of the school in 1575 (see section 8).⁴

19th Century OS maps depict long stretches of unbroken hedges, dated to the mid-13th Century, and these have been used to gain a rough idea of the boundary of the park (Stokes' reconstruction, see below). Furthermore, the construction of North Road in 1284 as a toll-road across the hunting park suggests that North Road itself was within the park, and it seems sensible that this would have run close to the boundary of the park.

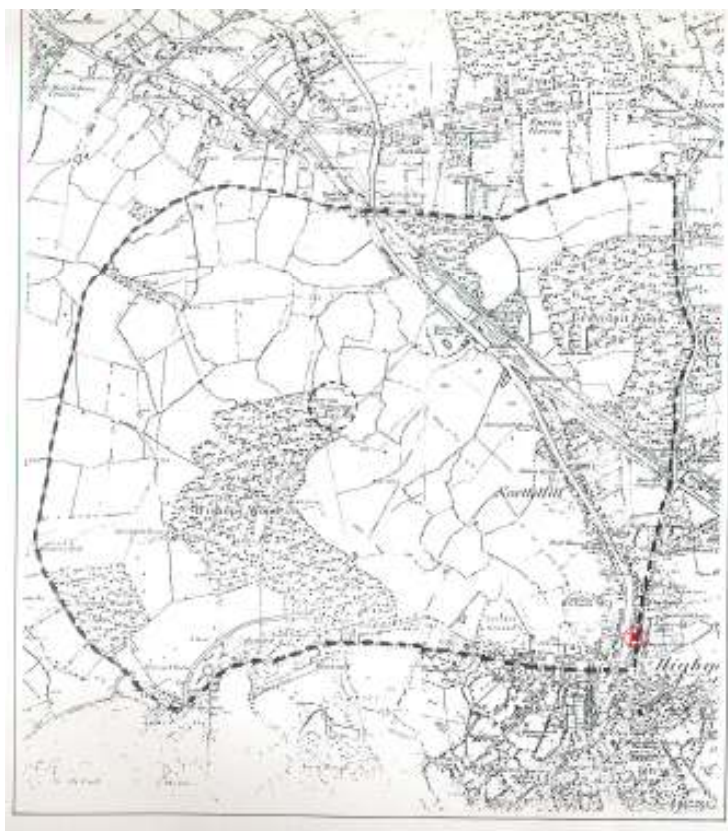


Fig. 25: 1873 Map with medieval hunting park boundary traced on (from Stokes, 'Highgate Hunting Ground'), with approximate site location marked.

7.11.1 A medieval hunting park was essentially an enclosed area which held deer to be hunted, mainly for pleasure. They were distinguished by their legal status, and the hunting rights given to their owners. They are distinct from chases and hunting forests in that they were securely and completely enclosed, by a boundary of some sort.⁵

⁴ Stokes, M, 'Highgate Hunting Ground: The Bishop of London's Hunting Park and Lodge at Hornsey', *Hornsey Historical Bulletin*, 25 (1984), pp. 2 – 6.

⁵ Medieval Deer Parks, Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_deer_park

Some of these parks were established in the Anglo-Saxon period (such that 31 of them are mentioned in the Domesday Book). They flourished after the Norman Conquest, such that by 1300 there were at least 1,900 of them (and probably far more). Initially, royalty maintained an exclusive right to keep such deer parks, however they then allowed senior clergy (such as the Bishop of London) and nobility to hold them. Individuals did, however, need a royal license to establish a hunting park, such that they became a form of status symbol. At their peak in the 13th Century, it is thought that these deer parks covered 2% of the land area of England. They became less fashionable after the Civil War.⁶

Although such parks were essentially created to provide pleasure for the aristocracy, they also had some economic functions. For example, the deer provided venison which could be used either within private households or sold, timber within the parks could be sold, fishponds were sometimes created to provide fish, and rabbits were sometimes farmed by building artificial warrens within the parks.⁷

7.11.2 The crucial distinction between a hunting park and chase or hunting forest is that hunting parks were completely and securely enclosed. The boundaries of these were often formed by a ditch and bank, sometimes with a wooden pale on top of the bank – although sometimes hedges or walls were used instead. Rivers and other water features were also sometimes used as boundaries. These boundaries were often curving, to ensure the maximum enclosed area with the minimum effort and expenditure.⁸

Such boundaries / barriers were needed within hunting parks to keep the deer in. The ability of deer to leap huge heights and distances (arguably three metres in height and six metres horizontally), made it necessary to create high and strong barriers, with no weak points through which the deer could escape. This size (at least 6m horizontally) roughly fits the size of the ditch features uncovered during this investigation.⁹

These boundaries were also necessary to stop poachers from getting in and stealing the deer. The problem of poaching was prevalent in the medieval period with, for example, the Lord of Okeover (Staffordshire) supposedly losing 100 out of his 125 deer to poachers in 1441.¹⁰

The existence of impressive boundaries, etc, would also have demonstrated a degree of social control and authority – expressing the wealth and power of the owner to the local people. The more impressive the boundary, the greater the expression of power of the owner.¹¹

⁶ http://www.legendarydartmoor.co.uk/deer_park.htm

⁷ Birrell J.M, *Deer and Deer Farming in Medieval England* - www.bahs.org.uk/40n2a2.pdf, p.112.

⁸ Cantor L.M, *The Medieval Parks of Leicestershire* (Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society) - <http://www.le.ac.uk/lahs/downloads/cantorSmPagesfromvolumeXLVI-3.pdf>, p.9.

⁹ Mileson, S.A, *Parks in Medieval England* (2009), p.77.

¹⁰ Birrell J.M, *Deer and Deer Farming in Medieval England* - www.bahs.org.uk/40n2a2.pdf, p.115.

¹¹ Liddiard, R (ed), *The Medieval Park: New Perspectives* (2007), pp.15-16.

These boundaries would have been relatively expensive and time-consuming to create and maintain, with, for example, hundreds of perches of fences having to be repaired / re-erected at the Needwood hunting park (Derbyshire) throughout the 15th Century. Similarly, in 1251 the Bishop of Winchester spent over £48 on construction work at Witney Park, including the digging of a 6 foot deep, 8 foot wide perimeter ditch and the erection of new palings. Furthermore, much of the medieval literature concerning such hunting parks focuses on the need to regularly check the state of the boundaries, and repair them when necessary.¹²

7.11.3 Unfortunately, few archaeological excavations across medieval park boundaries have been undertaken, and no dating evidence has been recovered. However, the bank at Bishop Waltham's (Hampshire) has been investigated and is c.5m across, and 2m in height; whereas that of Poundisford Park, Pitminster (Somerset) was c.6 – 8m wide, and 0.8-1.2m in height.¹³ The recent fieldwork undertaken by Stirling University on deer park boundaries in Scotland, furthermore, provide more archaeological information about deer park boundaries – all of those investigated, however, consisted of a simple ditch with more complicated bank-structures.¹⁴

Some park boundaries were slightly more unusual – and did not just consist of a single ditch. For example, that at Flitteris Park (Rutland) consisted of double banks separated by a ditch. This appears more similar to that at Highgate, which clearly had a number of parallel ditches, and raises the possibility that such park boundaries could be more complicated than just a simple bank and ditch.¹⁵

7.11.4 The boundaries of the hunting parks were broken by gates (to allow the aristocracy, etc, in), and deer leaps. These 'deer leaps' allowed deer to enter the parks from the outside, but prevented them from leaving once they were inside. This was achieved by a gap in the bank, with a corresponding pit / hollow on the inside. They were popular with the owners of parks as enabled the number of deer within the parks to be steadily increased, although they were less popular with the crown, who had to give permission for their creation.¹⁶

Documentary references to such deer leaps provide a greater indication as to their size and form. For example, a deer leap at the Bishop of Durham's Craik Park (1229), and another at Long Biggin in Northamptonshire, are recorded as 20feet (6.096m) in length. References to repairs to a leap on the boundary of Wakefield Outwood Park in 1391 suggests the existence of two parallel

¹² Birrell J.M, *Deer and Deer Farming in Medieval England* - www.bahs.org.uk/40n2a2.pdf, p.118.

¹³ Creighton, O.H, *Designs Upon the Land: Elite Landscapes of the Middle Ages* (2009), p.129.

¹⁴ Hall, Malloy, and Oram, 'A Hunting we will go? Stirling University's medieval deer parks project', *Tayside and Fife Archaeological Journal*, 17 (2011), p. 59.

¹⁵ Creighton, O.H, *Designs Upon the Land: Elite Landscapes of the Middle Ages* (2009), p.129.

¹⁶ Cantor L.M, *The Medieval Parks of Leicestershire* (Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society) - <http://www.le.ac.uk/lahs/downloads/cantorSmPagesfromvolumeXLVI-3.pdf>, p.9.

barriers here, rather than the typical one, and therefore shows that they did not always follow a standardized form.¹⁷

It is possible that the ditch layout observed at Highgate may reflect the existence of a form of deer leap, in some way. There appears to be a gap in the main boundary where the southern ends of [155] and [157] stop. It is possible that the rectangular features [161] may have been a pit or hollow, located just on the inside of the park boundary, into which the deer would fall once they had entered the park. This hypothesis does not, however, account for all of the features – such as the thin clay ridge between [155] and [157], and the square profile of the ditches.

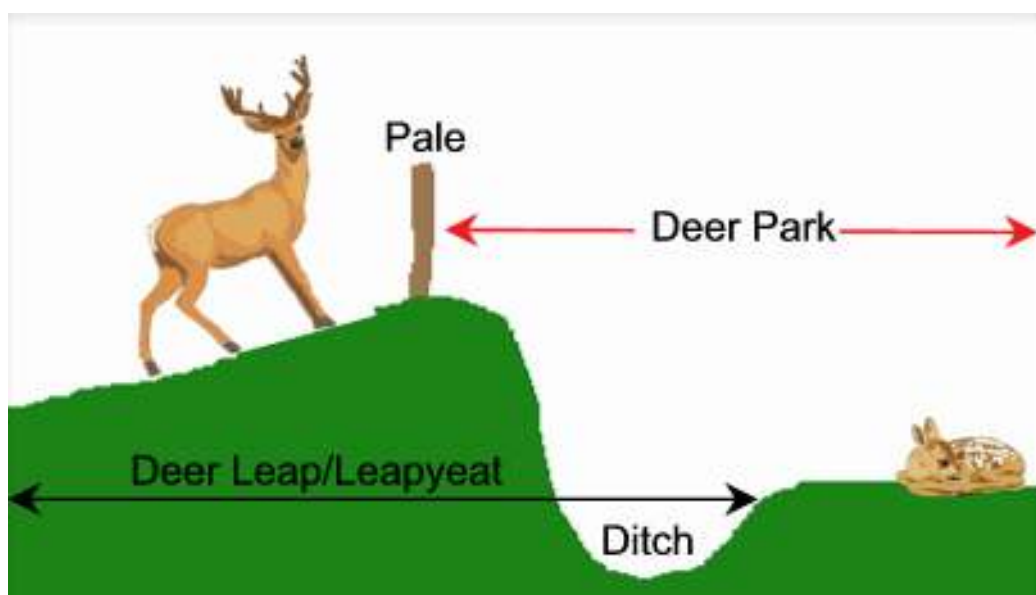


Fig. 26: Diagram of a deer leap (<http://www.sthubertsrangers.org/deer-leaps.htm>).

- 7.12 Another possibility combines the idea that these features were bedding trenches of some description with the idea that they formed part of the boundary of the hunting park. This is with the suggestion that they may have been bedding trenches, used for hedges, which may have been used to form the boundary of the park. A thick hedge would have formed quite a substantial barrier / boundary, in itself. Furthermore, Stokes' reconstruction of the boundary was, itself, based on lines of ancient hedges. This combines the 'best fit' gained from the archaeological evidence (that they were bedding / agricultural trenches), with the existing documentary evidence for the hunting park.

¹⁷ Liddiard, R (ed), *The Medieval Park: New Perspectives* (2007), p.105; Birrell J.M, *Deer and Deer Farming in Medieval England* - www.bahs.org.uk/40n2a2.pdf, p.120.

However, the lack of dating evidence recovered from these features means that they cannot be definitely attributed to the medieval hunting park. This makes it possible that they were bedding or agricultural trenches not associated with the park at all. They could have been positioned and terraced on the hill leading up to the park (which stood on top of the hill), and contemporary with, but outside of, the park. Alternatively, they could have dated from either before or after the existence of the park (before the 12th Century, or after the 14th Century (but before the brick clamp)).

7.13 The lack of dating evidence makes it possible, furthermore, that these features could even have been Roman or prehistoric in date – a Roman marching camp or prehistoric hill fort, for example. Neither of these suggestions, however, fit very well with the archaeological evidence (particularly the thin clay ridges and general layout of the features). Furthermore, the lack of any prehistoric or Roman finds on the site (which one would expect to find if a marching camp / hill fort had existed on the site) makes it seem highly unlikely that these features were part of a Roman or prehistoric structure.

7.14 An ‘answer’ to what these features were cannot, therefore, be definitely reached. Parts of the archaeological record – particularly the butt-ended nature of the features, complex layout, and thin clay ridges - lend weight to the suggestion that they were bedding trenches or garden features of some description. The major sticking-point with this interpretation, however, is that the fills of the features were not fertile soils, as one would expect to find within bedding trenches, and the fact that no organic material was found within the fills.

Documentary evidence, however, suggests that the site lay on the eastern boundary of the Bishop of London’s hunting park. It is therefore possible that these features were somehow part of this boundary – possibly bedding trenches to hold hedges which stood on the boundary? Alternatively, it is possible that they formed part of a ‘deer leap’ (accounting for the apparent break in the boundary and possible pit / hollow [161])? The lack of archaeological investigation of other hunting park boundaries, compared with the fact that some such boundaries do appear to have been complicated features (such as the double banks at Flitteris Park in Rutland), makes it possible that these features were somehow part of a hunting park boundary.

The lack of dating evidence, however, makes it incredibly difficult to definitely attribute these features to the hunting park. It remains possible that they formed garden features entirely independent of the park – either pre- or post-dating it.

It does seem likely, however, that a degree of terracing of the land occurred in association with the construction of these features. This is mainly because it seems impossible that the thin clay ridges could have stood to depths of up to

*c.*3m (which the natural deposits observed between the piling shafts to the west of the investigation suggest).

Until further archaeological investigation has been carried out on hunting park boundaries, or further work within the Highgate area, it will remain difficult to entirely ascertain what these features were, and how they functioned. The record of these features will, it is hoped, be of future use in the study of the archaeology of Highgate and hunting park boundaries.

8. The 16th Century Brick Clamp

Evidence for a second major phase / period of activity on the site was uncovered and investigated during this excavation. This took the form of the brick clamp, which is dated by documentary evidence to the later 16th Century, and probably worked to produce bricks for the first construction of Highgate School, *c.*1578.

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
87	Brick rubble deposit in south-eastern corner of area 1. Two main patches of these (treated as one context) – southern-most measures (in plan) <i>c.</i> 1.4m (E-W) X <i>c.</i> 0.9m (N-S); northern-most measures <i>c.</i> 2m (E-W) X <i>c.</i> 1m (N-S) – separated by <i>c.</i> 0.6m of clay. Loosely compacted deposit, consisting of some large chunks of red-orange brickwork and some smaller CBM fragments, within a general orange-brown silty-clay matrix. Occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks and pebbles. Not an even surface of any sort. <i>c.</i> 0.15m thick, overlying yellow clay. Observed at <i>c.</i> 126mOD. Bricks dated to 1450-1700 (probably 1650-1700), and many of the bricks are heavily vitrified.	Brick detritus possibly associated with the brick clamp, and observed to the south-east of the main clamp. Not in situ burning / an even burnt surface of any sort, therefore not part of the clamp itself, but just detritus. The heavy vitrification of the brick samples suggest that this was associated with the clamp, however the slightly later dating of them (1650-1700), makes this less conclusive.
88	Area of fired clay and brick debris in south-western part of area 1 (around evaluation trench 1, and originally covered the whole footprint of the evaluation trench). Measures (in plan) <i>c.</i> 3m (E-W, max) X <i>c.</i> 2.8m (N-S, max). Firm deposit, consisting of some large brick fragments, some smaller brick fragments, occasional small pebbles, within a general clean silty-clay matrix. Not an even surface of any sort, but a patchy deposit. <i>c.</i> 0.3m thick, overlying yellow clay. Observed at <i>c.</i> 125.96mOD. Bricks dated to 1450-1700 (vitrified, and one fragment with straw marks on its upper bedface).	Brick detritus possibly associated with the brick clamp, and observed to the south of the main clamp. Not in situ burning / an even burnt surface of any sort, therefore not part of the clamp itself, but just detritus associated with it. The heavy vitrification of the brick samples suggest that this was associated with the clamp, however the slightly later dating of them (1650-1700), makes this less conclusive.
93	Context number assigned to one whole brick which was recovered from a sondage dug in the northern end of area 1, beneath the area machined down to. Obtained <i>c.</i> 125.75mOD. Brick dated 1450-1700 – probably 1600-1700.	Single brick thought to have possibly been associated with the brick clamp – possibly one of the bricks which had been produced in the clamp, although its slightly later date (1600-1700), means that it may not bear any relation to the clamp.
94	Compact orange-brown silty-clay, with frequent pebbles / gravel, and some ceramic building material fragments. Seen in machine slot in area 1. Top of deposit observed at 125.76mOD; base at 125.42mOD (depth of 0.34m).	Redeposited ‘natural’. Possibly used to terrace / landscape the area before the construction of the brick clamp (i.e. build up the land to make a flat surface onto which the clamp could be constructed).
95	Compact grey silty-sand deposit, with occasional small pebbles. Seen in machine slot in area 1. Top of deposit observed at 125.42mOD; base at 125.34mOD (80mm thick).	Thin deposit, separating two ‘made ground’ deposits ([95] and [98]). Part of the general process of building-up the land to create a flat surface for the brick clamp.

98	Compact yellow-orange-brown clay deposit, with occasional pebbles. Seen in machine slot in area 1. Top of deposit observed at 125.33mOD; base at 125.21mOD (0.12m).	'Made ground' deposit. Possibly used to terrace / landscape the area before the construction of the brick clamp (i.e. build up the land to make a flat surface onto which the clamp could be constructed).
99	Compact friable yellow-brown sandy deposit, with no visible inclusions. Seen in machine slot in area 1. Top of deposit observed at 125.21mOD.	Natural deposit? c.0.75m beneath the 'brick clamp level', with 'made ground' deposits ([94], [95], [98]) between the natural and brick clamp presumably used to landscape the area before the construction of the brick clamp.
108	Area of brick debris observed in the southern part of area 2 (just south of the concentrated brick clamp area). Measures (in plan) c.1.1m (E-W) X c.1.6m (N-S) – amorphous shape. Compact, consisting of some brick fragments within a silty-clay matrix. Not an even surface of any sort, but a patchy deposit. c.0.15m thick, overlying yellow clay. Observed at c.126.05mOD.	Brick detritus possibly associated with the brick clamp, and observed directly to the south of the main clamp. Not in situ burning / an even burnt surface of any sort, therefore not part of the clamp itself, but just detritus. The exact delineation between the clamp surface and this brick detritus / clay deposit was difficult to ascertain, as the clamp surface [134] appeared to peter out into this deposit.
131	Brickwork observed in far northern part of area 2, overlying the brick clamp. Red brick laid flat (no obvious mortar). c.0.4m E-W X c.0.2m N-S X c.0.1m depth (2 brick). To the north of this, the clamp surface appeared to peter out. Observed at 126.01mOD. Bricks dated 1450-1700.	Possibly delineates the northern extent of the brick clamp, or at least one episode of firing of the clamp, as the burnt layers peter out slightly to the south of the brickwork.
132	Deposit found over [134] in the north-western part of area 2. Compact yellow-brown clay with burnt brick rubble detritus in it. This clearly peels off to the solid clamp surface [134] beneath it.	Seals, the general burnt brick clamp deposits – contains burnt material in it, although it is not burnt itself. Dumped over the brick clamp following the end of its life.
134	Upper red brick <i>in situ</i> burnt deposit (similar to [2] in the evaluation). Observed in the north-western part of area 2. Clear eastern edge to it is visible (against the yellow clay); continues under the western section (broken away in some places along the western section); southern edge is not so clear but appears to peter out to brick debris deposits ([108], [88], etc); brickwork [131] may represent the northern limit of the clamp. Deposit is very compact, consisting of <i>in situ</i> bits of brick (burnt bricks), ceramic building material debris, burnt flint, and tile (peg tile, etc). c.0.15m thick. Observed (in plan) c.10m (N-S) X c.2.8m (E-W). Observed at c.126.05mOD.	Uppermost layer of burnt brick deposits. Represents the existence of a brick clamp in this area, and the latest episode of burning during the clamp's life.
135	Compact dark black ashy / sooty deposit, with occasional ceramic building material flecks, pebbles, and flints, within a sandy-silt matrix. Observed in the machine slot, although presumably spread across the whole brick clamp area (see measurements above). c.50mm thick. Observed at c.125.92mOD.	Burnt residue from the brick clamp – presumably from the <i>in situ</i> burnt layer above ([134]).

136	Compact dark orange-red deposit, consisting of bits of burnt ceramic building material / brick and tile rubble within a sandy-silt matrix, with occasional small pebbles. Observed in the machine slot, although presumably spread across the whole brick clamp area (see measurements above). <i>c.</i> 100-120mm thick. Observed at <i>c.</i> 125.88mOD.	Second distinct layer of in situ burning from the brick clamp – representing the second latest episode of burning during the clamp’s life.
137	Compact purple-red deposit, consisting of brick rubble within a general silty-sand matrix, with occasional small pebbles and flints. Observed in the machine slot, although presumably spread across the whole brick clamp area (see measurements above). <i>c.</i> 50-100mm thick. Observed at <i>c.</i> 125.75mOD.	Third layer of in situ burning from the brick clamp – representing the third latest (or second earliest) episode of burning during the clamp’s life.
138	Compact red-orange deposit, consisting of brick rubble / ceramic building material fragments, with occasional pebbles and flints. More rubbly and less of a compact surface than some of the above deposits. Observed in the machine slot, although presumably spread across the whole brick clamp area (see measurements above). <i>c.</i> 20-80mm thick. Observed at <i>c.</i> 125.63mOD.	Fourth layer of in situ burning from the brick clamp – representing the probable earliest episode of burning during the clamp’s life.
139	Compact yellow-brown gravelly-silty-sand deposit. Observed in the base of the machine slot, although presumably spread across the whole brick clamp area (see measurements above). Observed at <i>c.</i> 125.52mOD. Delineates the base of the brick clamp.	Presumably a reworked natural deposit.
140	Compact yellow clay deposit, observed just to the east of the brick clamp surface ([134]). This deposit included bits of brick rubble and pebbles.	This deposit was used to delineate the eastern extent of the brick clamp surface, as a clear line between [134] and [140] was observed. Also similar to [108].
141	Firm light brown – yellow clay deposit, with bits of sand, gravels, pebbles, and ceramic building material fragments. Observed across the whole of area 1, with the post-medieval features cut into it.	Dumped layer of clay. Presumably dumped over the area following the end of the brick clamp’s life, and into which the post-medieval features were cut. Same as [132]?
153	Area of brick debris observed in the southern part of area 3. Measures (in plan) <i>c.</i> 4.6m (E-W, max) X <i>c.</i> 5.3m (N-S, max – including the spurs of burning projecting outwards to the north). Compacted deposit, consisting of some brick / ceramic building material fragments, and small pebbles / gravel, within a general silty-clay matrix. Not an even surface of any sort, but a patchy deposit. <i>c.</i> 0.22m thick, overlying yellow clay. Observed at <i>c.</i> 125.8mOD. Bricks dated to 1450-1700, and heavily vitrified.	One layer of possible burning, possibly representing one episode of burning during the clamp’s life which took place in this area, although this is not as clear as in area 2 (to the east).

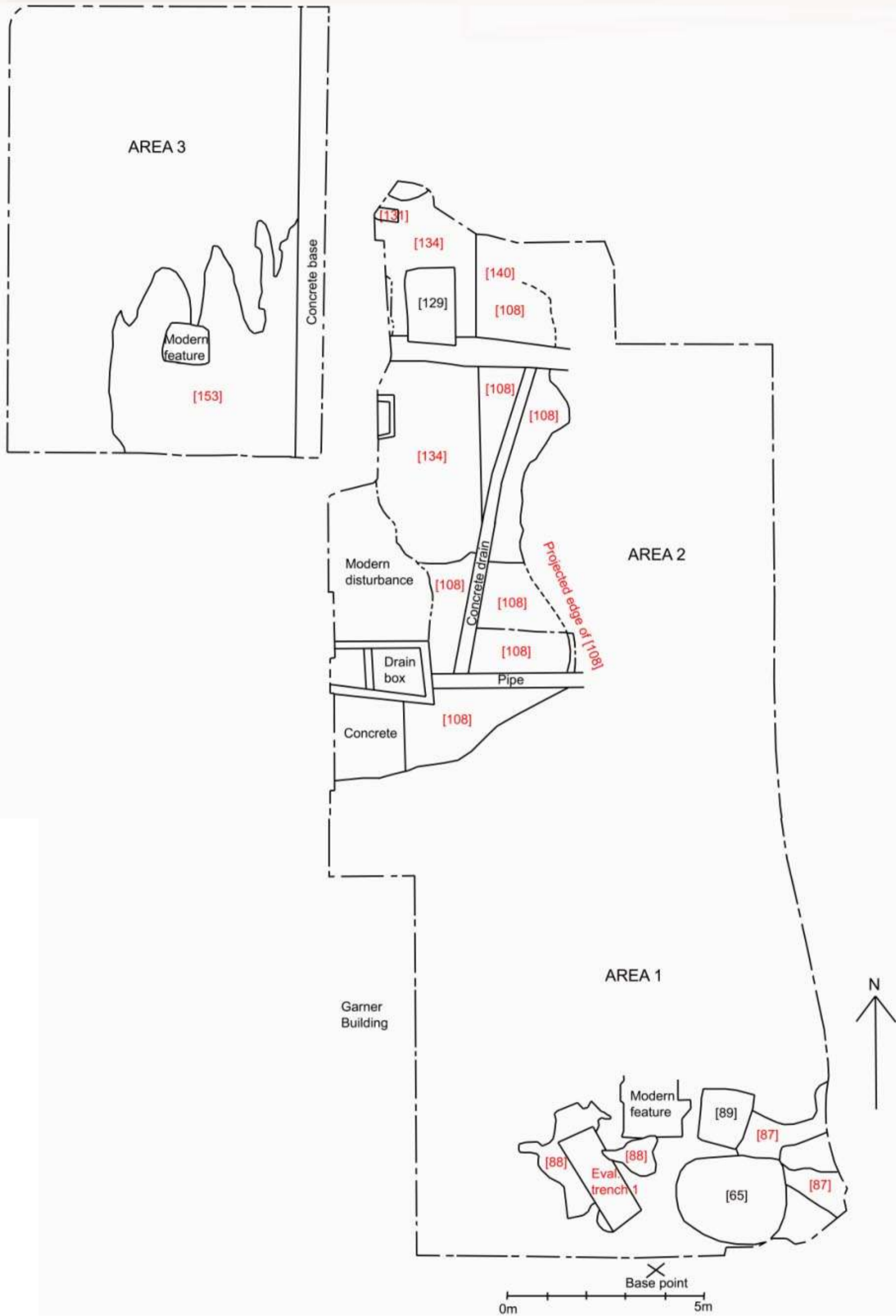


Fig. 27: Plan of the excavation, showing the deposits associated with the brick clamp (in red). The clamp itself is located in areas 2 / 3, with loose debris, etc, at the southern end of area 1.

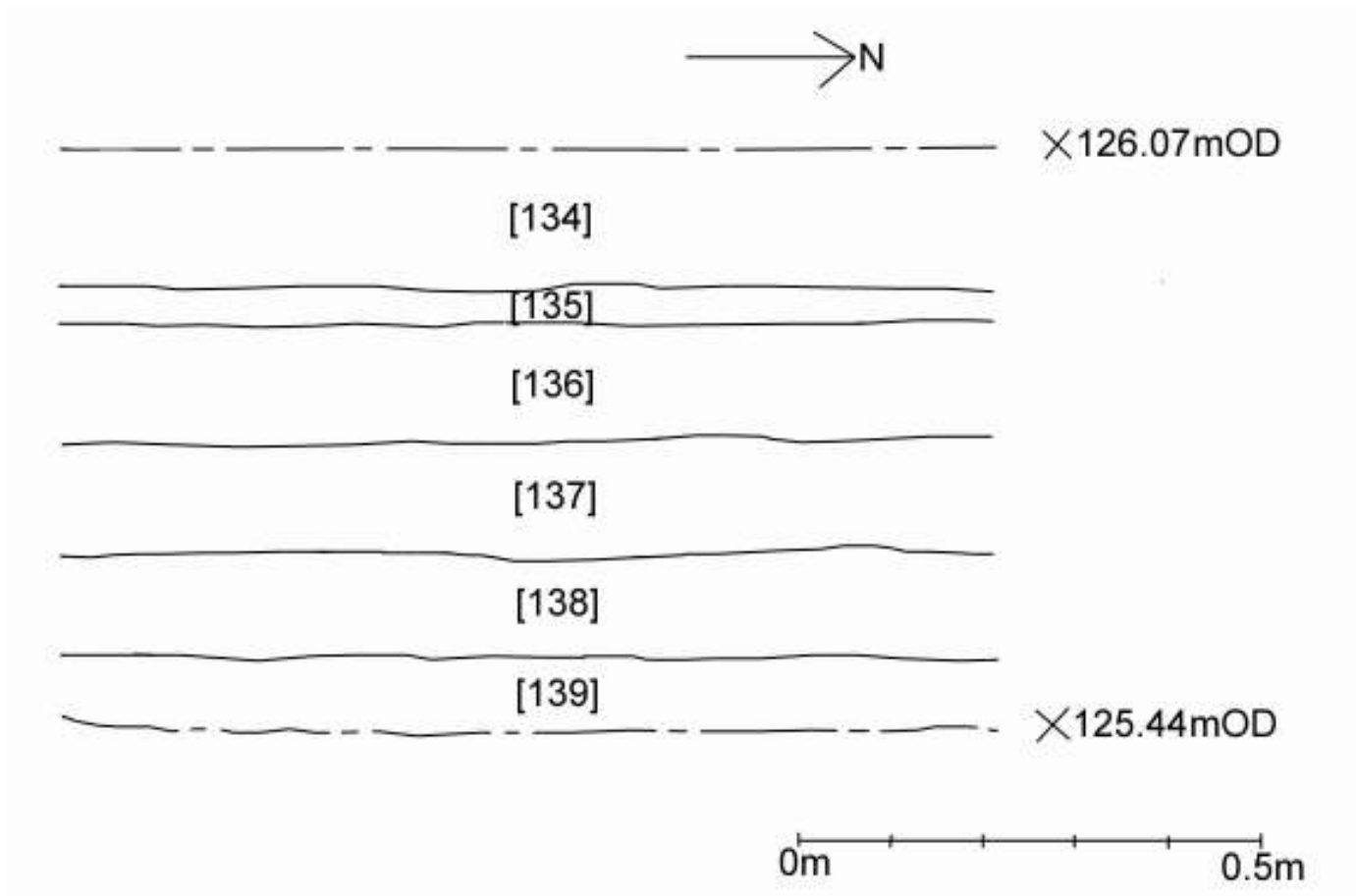
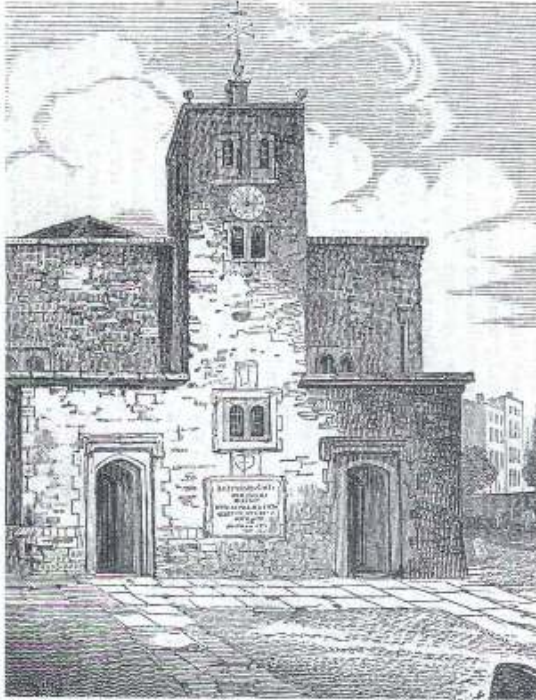


Fig. 28: Section showing the different layers of the brick clamp observed in the machine slot in area 2. See also photos, fig. 35 and 36.

- 8.1 The second major period / phase of activity on this site identified during the archaeological investigation concerns the brick clamp, thought to have been operating in the later 16th Century to produce the bricks for the first Highgate School.
- 8.2 This was observed at a height of *c.*126mOD (approximately 0.9m beneath the previous ground-surface), clearly underlay the majority of the post-medieval features (see section 9), and clearly overlay and probably truncated the ditches / garden features observed in area 3 (see section 7).

Evidence for this brick clamp was also uncovered during the evaluation phase of work (see report, Compass Archaeology, March 2011). This was mainly found in trench 2 (in the southern part of investigation area 2), and consisted of a series of *in situ* burnt deposits and ashy layers – similar to that uncovered during the investigation.



8.3 Highgate School was founded in 1575, and first constructed in 1576-78, when the original schoolhouse and chapel, both brick structures, were built.¹⁸

Fig. 29: 1805 print of the western end of the 1578 brick chapel (Hinde, Highgate School, 1993, p.15).

A receipt, dated 9th January 1575, exists in the original Governors' Minutes, and concerns this original construction. It is from Edwin, the Bishop of London, and is for the sum of 29 shillings received (by him) from Jasper Cholmoley, for wood (from the Bishop of London's park), which was used to burn the bricks for the new buildings. This therefore establishes that the bricks for the original brick school buildings were made locally, as they were burnt using wood from the (very local!) Bishop of London's park. This also suggests that the bricks were made specifically for the school.¹⁹



Fig. 30: Bishop of London's receipt for payment for wood to fire bricks for the building of the school, 9th January 1575 (Hinde, Highgate School, 1993, p.17).

- 8.4** Brick clamps were generally temporary structures, often constructed to produce bricks for one building / at one time, and, where possible, located near the source of the clay and the final destination of the bricks. This appears to be the case with the Highgate clamp, if it was constructed purely to produce the first bricks for the school, and located directly adjacent to the school.

No evidence was, however, found during the investigation of any quarrying to obtain the clay to make the bricks. It is possible that the clay may have been brought in from elsewhere, possibly further down Highgate Hill where outcrops of clay appear. The location of this clamp was, therefore, presumably chosen because of its close proximity to the final destination of the bricks (Highgate School), and the close proximity to the wood (from the Bishop of London's park), which were necessary to burn the bricks.

- 8.5** Brick clamps were constructed on flat surfaces, and as the site is on a natural hill, it would presumably have been necessary to landscape / terrace the land in some way in order to construct this flat surface.

This must have happened as the brick clamp deposits were found at approximately the same level (*c.*126mOD) across the site, despite the fact that the site was originally on a hill.

In order to construct a flat surface on this site, the eastern part would need to be built up / terraced, and the western part cut down / truncated.

The 'made ground' deposits beneath the brick clamp level observed in the machine slot in area 1 ([95], [95], [98]) may reflect this 'build-up' of land in the eastern part of the site. This was to a thickness of up to *c.*0.75m – suggesting that the land in the eastern part of the site was raised by *c.*0.75m from the original ground-level, in order to construct this flat surface.

This is in contrast to the western part of the site, where the 'natural' deposits have been truncated (i.e. cut away and the brick clamp constructed at a lower level than the original ground-level). This is apparent in the level of the 'natural' deposits observed between the piling shafts fronting onto North Road – at *c.*128mOD, whereas the brick clamp was constructed at *c.*126mOD. The western part of the site must, therefore, have been truncated for the construction of the clamp – by up to *c.*2m, although it is possible that some landscaping / terracing had already taken place in relation to the ditches / garden features described in section 7.



Fig. 31: Photograph of the machine slot in area 1, showing the natural deposits [99] at the base of the slot, with 'made-ground' deposits ([98], etc) above it.

8.6 Brick clamps often had bases made of burnt bricks. In a typical wood-burning clamp, the bricks were then stacked side-by-side and lain on top of each-other, before they were burnt. Large firing tunnels were sometimes placed at regular intervals in wood-burning clamps, passing through the base of the clamp. The clamps themselves often taper inwards as they go up, to provide greater structural stability.

Little evidence was found during the excavation of any possible structure of the clamp, with no evidence for any brick base of the structure / firing tunnels, etc. It is possible that some of the peg tiles observed both during the investigation and the evaluation were used as a levelling course within the furnace, or to construct a firmer surface. This is, however, only a suggestion, as the tiles do not appear to have been laid out in one continuous surface, etc.

A few bricks in a line ([131]) observed at the far northern part of area 2 may have been a structural feature of the clamp (fig. 32). It is possible that they formed an actual boundary / wall for the clamp. This is because they were found lying directly on the clamp surface, and appeared to form a structure of

some kind (with two courses). Some burning did, however, occur to the north of the bricks (see plan and photos), although there was less of this than to the south of the brickwork. It is therefore possible that these bricks formed a



northern structural boundary to one episode of burning, with earlier (or later) episodes of burning occurring to the north of this.

Fig. 32: Photograph of the bricks observed at the northern edge of area 2 ([131]).

- 8.7** The exact geographical boundaries / extent of the clamp is difficult to ascertain. It is clear that the centre of the clamp was in the north-western part of area 2, directly north of the existing Garner Building and behind where No.26 North Road originally stood. This is the area where the *in situ* burning is most concentrated, with a clear burnt surface, and multiple layers of such burning observed.

A relatively clear eastern end of the clamp was also observed, particularly in the northern part of the excavation. Here, a line between the *in situ* burnt surface [134], and the relatively clean compact yellow clay deposit [140], was observed. This presumably represents the eastern edge of the brick clamp, with only small patches of brick rubble, mainly within a yellow clay matrix, observed to the east of this.



Fig. 33: Photograph of the probable eastern end of the brick clamp – showing the line between the *in situ* burnt deposit [134] and clay deposit [140].



Fig. 34: Close-up photograph of the probable eastern end of the brick clamp – showing the line between the *in situ* burnt deposit [134] and clay deposit [140].

The southern end of the brick clamp was harder to delineate. Towards the southern end of area 2 the *in situ* burnt surface [134] appeared to peter out into a clay and brick rubble deposit [108]. It is not entirely clear where the *in situ* burnt deposit (and therefore the clamp itself) ended, however south of the drain box, and into area 1, it had clearly disappeared. Patches of brick rubble within a clay-matrix, with other concentrated patches of brick rubble ([88], [88], etc) were observed to the south of this – but do not represent the actual brick clamp itself, but rather detritus associated with it.

Similarly, the western edge of the clamp was difficult to ascertain. This is partly because much of it has been truncated by modern disturbance (particularly affecting the southern part of the clamp, because of the construction of the Garner Building), with the northern end of it appearing to disappear into the western section of area 2. A gap of just over 1metre separates area 2 from area 3, and the eastern edge of area 3 consists of a concrete base, which would have truncated any brick clamp remains originally found here. Furthermore, the area of brick rubble observed in area 3 ([153]), may represent one episode of burning, suggesting that the clamp spread further to the west for one burning episode. The western edge of the clamp must therefore be assumed to have generally lay somewhere along the western edge of area 2 or eastern edge of area 3, or between the two, but further to the west (by *c.*5 – 6m) for one episode of burning.

Some evidence was found which may relate to the northern edge of the brick clamp. This took the form of the couple of bricks found in the far northern part of area 2 ([131]). These appear to directly overlie the brick clamp surface, and were dated 1450-1700. Furthermore, the layers of *in situ* burnt deposits appear to peter out north of this, as witnessed in the machine slot where less layers of *in situ* burning were observed north of this point, and in further excavation to the north of the bricks, where a small section of clay (not *in situ* burnt layers) was observed. It is, therefore, possible that this represents the northern limits of the clamp.

From this excavation the best guess at the size of the clamp is as follows: approximately 10m north-south (max); by *c.* 3m east-west (generally, excluding [153]). This makes a total area of *c.* 30m².

- 8.8** A yellow-brown clay deposit [132] and [141] was observed overlying the brick clamp surface, and clearly sealed the burnt layers. This was presumably a dumped clay deposit, dumped following the end of the brick clamp's life, and into which the post-medieval features were cut.
- 8.9** A maximum of three, or possibly four, layers of *in situ* burning were then observed beneath this (observed in the machine slot in area 2; see section, fig. 28). This compares with the two probable layers observed during the evaluation, and the single layer of *in situ* burning observed in area 3 (see fig. 39). The maximum number of burnt layers are presumably found in the centre / focus of the clamp (the machine slot in area 2), whereas the areas with less layers of burning (i.e. area 3 slot) are presumably located towards the outskirts of the clamp where less concentrated burning took place, or where only a single episode of burning had taken place.

The different layers observed in the machine slot dug in area 2 consist of a burnt surface [134], with an underlying black ashy deposit [135]. The underlying thin ashy deposit [135] is presumably the residue from the burning above. The next three layers ([136], [137], and [138]) are all burnt layers, and all appear to be burnt clay surface layers, rather than ashy deposits – although it should be noted that the occasional patch of ash was observed, just not ashy layers as such. This is slightly different from that observed during the evaluation, where more ashy deposits between the burnt clay deposits were observed.

Each of these different layers of *in situ* burnt deposits clearly represents a different episode of burning within the clamp's life.



Fig. 35: Photograph of the *in situ* area of burning in the north-western corner of area 2, taken from the north-west. The previously excavated evaluation trench 2 can be clearly seen in the foreground.



Fig. 36: Photograph of the machine-slot in area 2, clearly showing the different layers of burning overlying the reworked natural deposit at the base of the slot.



Fig. 37: Close-up photograph of the machine-slot in area 2, clearly showing the different layers of burning overlying the reworked natural deposit at the base of the slot.



Fig. 38: Photograph of the area of burning in area 3 ([153]), looking north.

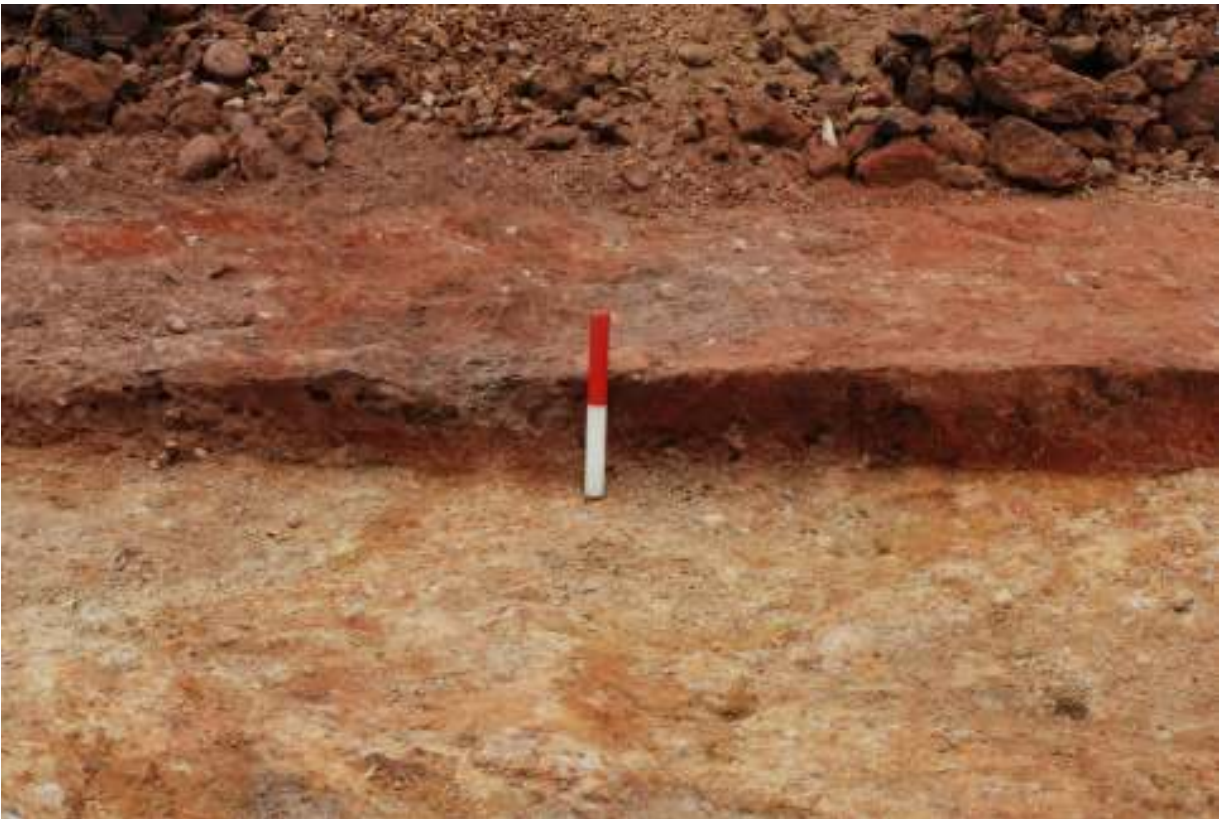


Fig. 39: Photograph of a slot through the brick deposit [153] in area 3, clearly showing the single layer of burning over the probable reworked natural deposit.

8.10 The layers of brick debris observed in area 1 and the southern part of area 2, ([87], [88], and [108,], are likely to be associated with this brick clamp, although they are outside the areas of direct firing and are just shallow deposits. They were observed at a similar level to the *in situ* burnt deposits ([87] at 126mOD; [88] at 125.96mOD; [108] at 126.05mOD; with [134] at 126.05mOD). Furthermore, the bricks from these deposits were dated 1450-1700, and with a number of heavily vitrified brick samples taken from them. It is therefore possible that these brick debris layers represent some form of outer detritus associated with the clamp, although not the clamp itself.



Fig. 40:
Photograph of the patch of brick rubble detritus ([88]) in the southern part of area 1. The outline of the previously excavated evaluation trench 1 can be seen in the centre of this.



Fig. 41:
Photograph of the patch of brick rubble detritus ([87]) in the south-eastern part of area 1.

8.11 Brick samples taken from the contexts associated with the brick clamp, including the brick debris surfaces found around the clamp itself, were dated 1450-1700. Interestingly, a number of these appear to have been over-fired / vitrified, including those from [153] (brick rubble deposit in area 3); [87] and [88] (brick rubble deposits in area 1). This corresponds with the dating of the brick samples taken from the part of the clamp observed during the evaluation, which were also dated to 1450-1700, and many of which were also vitrified. A number of heavily burnt / calcinated flints were also observed within these brick clamp deposits. No other finds were recovered from contexts associated with the clamp.

8.12 The estimated size of the clamp as 30m² in area (although slightly larger for one burning episode), with a typical brick being *c.*0.2 X 0.1m in plan (i.e. 0.2m²) – means that up to 1500 bricks could be produced at each level in each firing (although less, perhaps 1000, to allow spacing for firewood and flues through the clamp).

A number of different layers of bricks were stacked on top of each other to be burnt. It is difficult to ascertain how many bricks were stacked on top of each other within the clamp – although comparable examples include up to 40 layers of bricks, but with some battering in of the sides. This would, therefore, have produced a maximum of 40,000 bricks in each firing (based on 1000 bricks being produced at each level) – so say, 30,000, considering the battering in of the edges.

Assuming a maximum of four different episodes of firing within this clamp's life, the clamp would therefore have produced a maximum of *c.* 120,000 bricks.

This would, presumably, have provided enough bricks for the construction of the chapel and school-house. It therefore seems likely that the clamp was constructed and worked purely to produce these bricks.

9. Post-Medieval Activity on the Site

The third, and final, major phase / period of activity on this site covers all of the post-medieval activity that took place. This took the form of the buildings along the eastern side of North Road, which are depicted on the earliest cartographic evidence (Rocque, 1746), and probably dated from the early 17th Century (soon after the brick clamp fell out of use). Associated with these was all of the ‘backyard-type activities’ (reflected in the archaeological record by rubbish pits, bedding trenches, drains, soakaways, etc) that clearly took place.

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
168	General clearance over area 1. One piece of post-medieval redware (1580-1900).	General clearance. Context number given for finds analysis purposes.
169	Clearance over the southern part of area 1. Three pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); one piece of Creamware (1740-1880); five pieces of Post-Medieval Redware (1580-1900); one piece of Chinese porcelain (1700-1900); and two pieces of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware. Neck from a squat cylindrical wine bottle (mid-late 18 th Century). One cattle tooth and one cattle bone.	General clearance. Context number given for finds analysis purposes.
50	Linear east-west cut in south-western corner of area 1. Measures <i>c.</i> 1.36m (E-W) X 0.35m X 0.12m. Truncated by construction cut for Garner Building to the north. Base observed at 126.28mOD.	17 th Century linear cut – possibly a cultivation ditch / gully, etc.
51	Fill of [50]. Friable mid-brow-grey sandy-clay, with frequent tile fragments. Pottery: 1 fragment of brown-glazed border ware (1620-1700) and one fragment of green-glazed border ware (1550-1700). One clay pipe stem fragment. Two fragments of a squat cylindrical wine bottle (mid-late 18 th Century).	Fill of 17 th Century linear cut [50].
52	Oval shallow cut in south-eastern part of excavation. Measures <i>c.</i> 0.8m X 0.45m X 50mm (depth). Probably truncated. Base observed at 126.35mOD.	Small shallow oval cut – possibly truncated or possibly a layer?
53	Fill of [52]. Friable mid-dark brown-grey clayey-silt, with occasional small rounded pebbles. Pottery: one fragment of post-medieval redware (1580-1900).	Fill of small cut / layer [52].
54	Linear north-south cut in south-eastern corner of excavation. Measures <i>c.</i> 0.81m+ (N-S, running into both sections) X 0.6m X 330mm (depth). Clearly running out of excavated area. Base observed at 126.44mOD.	17 th – 18 th Century pit of some description – not a linear parallel ditch or rubbish pit.

55	Fill of [54]. Moderately compacted dark brown-grey silty-clay, with occasional rounded and sub-angular pebbles. Pottery: one fragment of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800) and one fragment of post-medieval redware (1580-1900). One clay pipe stem fragment. One brick fragment dated 1450-1700; and one peg-tile dated 1480-1800. One cattle tooth.	Fill of 17 th – 18 th Century pit [54].
56 and 58	Rounded cut running east-west just south of the concrete base, and truncated by this concrete base. Measures c.0.9m (E-W) X 0.75m X 60mm (depth). Base observed at 126.32mOD. The two context numbers ([56] and [58]) refer to two different slots dug through the feature – [56] is the eastern one; [58] is the western one.	Late 17 th Century dump of some sort.
57 and 59	Fill of feature [56]/[58]. Loose dark brown-grey clayey-silt / silty-clay. Pottery: five fragments of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800; one fragment of Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800); three fragments of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); and one fragment of yellow-glazed border-ware (1550-1700). One clay pipe bowl (1680-1710) and one stem. One pan tile fragment (1630-1850); one peg tile fragment (1630-1850); and five brick fragments (1600-1800). One cattle bone. The two context numbers ([57] and [59]) refer to the two fills in the different slots ([57] in slot [56]; [59] in slot [58]).	Fill of late 17 th Century dump [56]/[58].
60	Cut of a rectangular post-hole, just south of concrete base. Measures 0.24m (N-S) X 0.19m X 0.19m (depth). Base observed at 126.17mOD.	Post-hole – not datable, but presumably associated with some type of post-medieval backyard structure (shed, etc).
61	Fill of [60]. Friable dark grey-brown clayey-silt. Pottery: one fragment of post-medieval redware (1580-1900). One clay pipe stem and one clay pipe bowl fragment.	Fill of post-hole [60].
62	Cut of linear feature at southern end of area 1. Measures 1.15m (N-S; but running into the southern section) X 0.8m X 0.3m (depth). Northern end cut by several small features; southern end continues into the southern section. Base observed at 125.97mOD.	Cut of linear trench / ditch – infilled in the late 18 th – 19 th Century.
63	Fill of [62]. Loosely compacted dark grey-brown clayey-silt, with some organic material, moderate pebbles, and brick fragments. Pottery: one fragment of Frechen stoneware (1550-1700); one fragment of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); five fragments of creamware (1740-1880); three fragments of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); one fragment of Chinese porcelain (1700-1900: one fragment of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1780); one fragment of London stoneware (1670-1900: and six fragments of Ironstone China (1800-1900). One disc fragment, possibly a button; and one tapering strip, possibly part of a knife blade. One complete tapering Dalby's Carminative bottle (1770-1800).	Fill of linear trench / ditch [62].

64	Cut of large rounded feature at southern end of excavated area. Measures approximately 2.9m (E-W) X 1.6m (N-S) X (at least) 0.6m. Base observed at 125.76mOD.	Late 17 th Century large rubbish pit – associated with some of the first properties on the site.
65	Fill of [64]. Compacted mottled grey – yellow-brown clays and silty-sand, with frequent pebbles and CBM. Pottery: thirteen pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); one piece of post-medieval black-glazed ware (1580-1700); ten pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); three pieces of green-glazed border ware (1550-1700); and five pieces of yellow-glazed border ware (1550-1700). One copper farthing (18 th Century); one disc, probably a halfpenny; and one lead token. One clay pipe bowl – late 17 th Century. One peg tile fragment (1480-1800) and one pan tile fragment (1630-1850). One cattle tooth and one large mammal vertebrae.	Fill of late 17 th Century large rubbish pit [64].
66	Backfill of robbed out wall-base [67] in cut [68]. Friable brown-grey sandy-clay, with frequent tile and brick fragments, occasional charcoal, mortar flecks, and occasional gravel. Pottery: one piece of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); one piece of Creamware (1740-1880); four fragments of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); one fragment of Pearlware (1770-1850); and one fragment of London stoneware (1670-1900). Two clay pipe stems.	Backfill found in the robber cut [68] of the brick wall base [67].
67	Footings for a red brick north-south running wall. Bricks set in a creamy yellow sandy mortar. Four courses observed (depth of 0.3m). Measured c.600mm (N-S) X 340mm X 300mm. Northern end completely robbed out. Bricks dated 1500-1700. Top of footings observed at 126.32mOD. Base of footings at 125.7mOD.	Footings for a brick wall base. Partially robbed-out, with one area of deeper brick foundations, presumably to support a post for the ceiling, or something similar. Probably an outbuilding associated with the earliest buildings on the site, and possibly depicted on the 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map, although definitely destroyed by the end of the 19 th Century.
68	Linear cut for wall [67]. Measures 2.4m (N-S) X 0.4m X 0.3m. The robbing of the wall appears to follow the same line. Base observed at 126.13mOD.	Robber cut for the brick wall base [67]. The brick foundations appear to have been robbed out to the north, possibly in the 19 th Century.
69	Cut of shallow yellow feature in the north-eastern corner of area 1. Measures c.1.7m (N-S) X 1.4m (E-W) X 0.12m (depth). Observed at 126.46mOD – base at 126.24mOD.	Cut of late 18 th Century feature – possibly a dump of some description.
70	Fill of [69]. Compact yellow-brown sandy-clay, with occasional pebbles, CBM, charcoal flecks, etc. Pottery: two pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); two pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); and two pieces of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1780). Two clay pipe stems. One roof tile fragment (1480-1800); and one pan tile fragment (1630-1850).	Fill of late 18 th Century cut [69].

71	Fill of the southern drain in area 1. Loose dark brown-grey sandy-silt, with occasional pebbles. Pottery: four pieces of Ironstone China (1800-1900). Five dressmaker's pins; and one rod fragment.	Fill of brick drain [72].
72	Southern drain in area 1. Brick sides with a tile base, set within a pale grey soft mortar with shell inclusions. Measures 8.45m (E-W), length) X 0.48m X 0.11m (depth). Truncated by concrete footings and pipe trench. Five samples of peg tile taken (1480-1800); and three brick fragments (1450-1700). Tiled base observed at 126.31mOD; bricks at 126.38mOD.	Brick drain. Possibly constructed in the 17 th Century, possibly in association with the earliest buildings on the site. Used to drain the properties that fronted North Road.
73	Backfill of drain cut [74]. Compact mid-grey silty-clay, with occasional gravel inclusions.	Fill of drain cut [74], for brick drain [72].
74	Drain construction cut. Linear cut, running northwest – southeast, for a distance of 8.45m.	Cut of brick drain [72].
75	Fill of [76]. Compacted mid-dark brown clayey-silt, with occasional rounded pebbles. Pottery: four pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); one piece of Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800); five pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); two pieces of Chinese Porcelain (1700-1900); and one piece of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1780). Eight clay-pipe stems. One roof tile (1480-1800); one ridge tile (1480-1800); one pan tile (1630-1850); one floor tile (1630-1850); and three bricks (1600-1800; 1650-1900; and 1600-1800). Two cattle bones, four sheep / goat teeth, one sheep / goat bone, one cat bone, one medium mammal rib, one medium mammal vertebrae.	Fill of 18 th Century rubbish pit [76].
76	Cut of pit. Elongated / oval and rounded cut. Measured 2.3m (E-W) X 0.71m X 170mm (depth). Truncated by brick drain [72] and modern drain, etc. Base observed at 126.19mOD.	18 th Century rubbish pit.
77	Cut for northern brick drain in area 1. Linear cut, running northwest – southeast for 6m (observed length).	Cut of brick drain [79].
78	Fill of [79] – the northern drain in area 1. Mid-dark brown silty-sand, with occasional pebbles and CBM flecks etc. Pottery: one piece of Creamware (1740-1880) and one piece of post-medieval redware (1580-1900).	Fill of brick drain [79].
79	Northern drain in area 1. Brick sides with a tile base, set within a coarse grey mortar. Measures 6m (NW-SE), observed length) X 0.46m X 0.2m (depth). Four samples of peg tile taken (1480-1800); and three brick fragments (1750-1850). Tiled base observed at 126.25mOD; bricks at 126.32mOD.	Brick drain. Dated late 18 th – early 19 th Century. Used to drain the properties that fronted North Road.

170	Finds associated with [79], in general. Two pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); and one piece of Creamware (1740-1880).	Finds associated with late 18 th – early 19 th Century drain [79].
80	Layer in northern part of area 1. Compact mixed mid-grey-brown silty-sand with flecks of CBM and charcoal. Cut by [70]. c.20-120mm in depth. Pottery: three pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); two pieces of post-medieval black-glazed ware (1580-1700); five pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); and one piece of yellow-glazed border ware (1550-1700). Four clay pipe stems and seven bowls (largely late 17 th – mid 18 th Century in date). One peg tile fragment (1480-1800). Two buttons (late 18 th – early 19 th Century); and one lead lozenge (possibly an unused lead washer).	Late 17 th – early 18 th Century dumped deposit.
81	Rectangular cut (between the two drains), running north-south for c.0.8m X 0.7m (width). Base observed at 126.46mOD.	Small pit of some description – unknown function and date.
82	Fill of [81]. Compact mid-brown-grey silty-sand, with CBM flecks, small pieces of charcoal, and occasional pebbles. c.80mm in depth. Pottery: one piece of post-medieval redware (1580-1800). One clay pipe stem. One brick fragment (1480-1800); and one piece of peg tile (1480-1800).	Fill of small pit [81].
83	Elongated rectangular cut in north-east corner of area 1 (cut by drain [79] at its southern end). Shallow flat-based curving feature aligned north-south. Measures c.1.8m (north-south) X 0.6m (width). Base observed at 126.35mOD.	Late 18 th Century ditch – possibly associated with agriculture?
84	Fill of [83]. Loose dark-grey sandy-silt, with charcoal flecking. c.50 – 160mm in depth. Pottery: one piece of post-medieval redware (1580-1900). One clay-pipe bowl (1780-1820). Fragments of a roof tile (1480-1800).	Fill of late 18 th Century ditch [83].
85	Circular cut, just to the south of and cut by drain [79]. Slightly non-uniform shape and profile. Diameter = c.0.5m. Base at 126.27mOD.	Small late 17 th Century pit – possibly a result of animal activity or a hastily-dug short-lived rubbish pit.
86	Fill of [85]. Loose dark-grey silty-sand with frequent CBM inclusions. Pottery: two pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900). One clay pipe bowl (1660-1680).	Fill of small late 17 th Century pit [85].
89	Fill of [90]. Friable dark-grey silty-sand to yellow-brown silty-sand, with occasional charcoal flecks, pebbles, and CBM fragments. c.0.2m in thickness. Pottery: one piece of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800) and two pieces of Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800). Two clay pipe stems. One brick fragment (1450-1700). One fragment of polished mirror / plate glass (17 th – 18 th Century).	Fill of 18 th Century pit ([90])

90	Cut of [89]. Sub-rectangular feature in southern end of area 1. Measures 1.3m NW-SE X 1.42m SW-NE. Base observed at 125.89mOD.	18 th Century pit?
91	Circular cut in southern part of area 1. Measures 0.98m (N-S) X 1m (E-W). Near-vertical sides shallowing out at the base to a fairly flat base. Base observed at 125.51mOD.	18 th Century rubbish pit, in the back yard of the properties that fronted North Road.
92	Fill of [91]. Firm dark grey silty-sand, with frequent pebbles and CBM inclusions. c.0.5m depth. Pottery: one piece of Frechen stoneware (1550-1700); six pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); one piece of post-medieval black-glazed ware (1580-1700); eighteen pieces of Staffordshire-type mottled ware (1650-1800); three pieces of Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800); ten pieces of Nottingham stoneware (1700-1800); six pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); and five pieces of London stoneware (1670-1900). Six clay pipe stems; and six clay pipe bowls (1730-80). Nine 3036-type bricks (1600-1800); two peg-tile fragments (1480-1800); one pan-tile fragment (1630-1850); two 3033-type bricks (1450-1700). Two green cylindrical phials (18 th Century), one base of a clear cylindrical phial (18 th – early 19 th Century), and two fragments from a wine bottle (18 th Century). One cattle bone, one sheep / goat bone, one large mammal rib, one large mammal vertebrae, one large mammal femur, one medium mammal rib, and one horses skull.	Fill of cut [92] – 18 th Century rubbish pit.
171	General clearance over area 2. Half a penny (probably 18 th Century); button; disc; birdcage trough.	General clearance. Context number given for finds analysis purposes.
100	North-south aligned linear cut on eastern edge of area 2. Measures 4.9m (N-S) X 0.8m (wide). Square-ended, with near-vertical sides, and a flat base. Base at 125.72mOD.	Cut for one of a series of bedding trenches. Possibly originated in the 17 th Century (possibly in association with the earliest buildings on the site), definitely used in the 18 th Century, and probably continued in use into the 19 th Century. Located in the rear gardens of the properties that fronted North Road, and presumably used to grow vegetables, etc, for the inhabitants of these properties.
101	Fill of [100]. Loose dark-grey silt with frequent CBM fragments. 0.28m in depth. Pottery: four pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); one piece of Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800); one piece of Nottingham stoneware (1700-1800); nine pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); two pieces of Chinese porcelain (1700-1900); and two pieces of green-glazed border-ware (1550-1700). Four clay-pipe bowls (broadly from the early 17 th Century; and mid-late 18 th Century). One fragment of a green cylindrical phial (18 th Century).	Fill of bedding trench [100].

102	North-south aligned linear cut on eastern edge of area 2, parallel and to the west of [100]. Measures 4.9m (N-S) X 1.05m (wide). Square-ended, with near-vertical sides, and a flat base. Base at 125.85mOD.	Cut for one of a series of bedding trenches. Possibly originated in the 17 th Century (possibly in association with the earliest buildings on the site), definitely used in the 18 th Century, and probably continued in use into the 19 th Century. Located in the rear gardens of the properties that fronted North Road, and presumably used to grow vegetables, etc, for the inhabitants of these properties.
103	Fill of [102]. Loose dark-grey silt with occasional yellow-brown clay pockets, and with frequent CBM fragments. 0.19m in depth. Pottery: two pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); six pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); two pieces of Chinese porcelain (1700-1900); one piece of green-glazed border ware (1550-1700); and two pieces of Ironstone China (1800-1900). One clay-pipe stem and one clay-pipe bowl (1730-80).	Fill of bedding trench [102].
104	North-south aligned linear cut on eastern edge of area 2, parallel and to the west of [102]. Measures 4.45m (N-S) X 0.82m (wide). Square-ended, with near-vertical sides, and a flat base. Base at 125.87mOD.	Cut for one of a series of bedding trenches. Possibly originated in the 17 th Century (possibly in association with the earliest buildings on the site), definitely used in the 18 th Century, and probably continued in use into the 19 th Century. Located in the rear gardens of the properties that fronted North Road, and presumably used to grow vegetables, etc, for the inhabitants of these properties.
105	Fill of [104]. Loose dark-grey silty-clay, with frequent CBM fragments. 0.22m in depth. Pottery: one piece of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); two pieces of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-1780); one piece of green-glazed border ware (1550-1700); and two pieces of Ironstone China (1800-1900). Two fragments of a square case bottle (18 th Century).	Fill of bedding trench [104].
106	North-south aligned linear cut on eastern edge of area 2, parallel and to the west of [104]. Measures 5.1m (N-S) X 1m (wide). Square-ended, with near-vertical sides, and a flat base.	Cut for one of a series of bedding trenches. Possibly originated in the 17 th Century (possibly in association with the earliest buildings on the site), definitely used in the 18 th Century, and probably continued in use into the 19 th Century. Located in the rear gardens of the properties that fronted North Road, and presumably used to grow vegetables, etc, for the inhabitants of these properties.
107	Fill of [106]. Loose dark-grey silty-clay, with frequent CBM fragments. 0.2m in depth.	Fill of bedding trench [106].

167	Upper fill of bedding trenches. Five pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); one piece of Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800); two pieces of Chinese porcelain (1700-1900); one piece of green-glazed border ware (1550-1700); one lead token; an 18 th Century button; a curtain ring; a 17 th – 18 th Century buckle fragment; and a window cane fragment.	Upper fill of bedding trenches.
109	Circular cut. Diameter = c.0.65m; depth – 0.14m. With a wooden barrel-lining.	Cut for a circular barrel-lined feature, possibly a soakaway.
110	Fill of [109] (inside the barrel-lining). Dark brown friable silty-sand with moderate gravel and CBM inclusions. 0.14m in thickness. Pottery: one piece of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800) and one piece of Westerwald-type stoneware (1590-1800).	Fill of barrel-lined feature [109], possibly a soakaway.
111	Sub-rectangular cut in the centre of area 2. Measures 1.33m (N-S) X 0.94m (E-W). Vertical sides. Base at 125.14mOD.	18 th Century rubbish pit. Associated with the buildings that fronted onto North Road.
112	Fill of [111]. Friable dark-grey-brown silty-sand. 0.79m in depth. Pottery: six pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); five pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); and three pieces of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-80). Two clay pipe bowls (late 18 th Century). One ridge tile (1480-1800); one roof tile (1480-1800); and one bit of drainpipe (1700-1950). One base from an onion wine bottle (late 17 th - early 18 th Century), two fragments of square case bottles (17 th - early 18 th Century), one fragment of a green cylindrical phial (18 th Century), one complete green tapering phial (mid-late 18 th Century). Two sheep / goat bones, one pig bone, one large mammal vertebrae.	Fill of the 18 th Century rubbish pit ([112]).
113	Circular construction cut for small brick structure in the centre of area 2. Diameter = 0.76m. Vertical sides with a flat base. Base at 125.67mOD.	Cut for brick-lined soakaway [115].
114	Fill of [113]. Dark grey-brown sandy-silt with moderate gravel inclusions. 0.28m in depth. Pottery: five pieces of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-80).	Fill of brick-lined soakaway [115].
115	Masonry of the small brick structure (associated with [113] and [114]). Outer diameter = 0.76m; inner diameter = 0.5m. Height of surviving brickwork = 0.28m. Irregular coursing / bond, and no mortar. Brick samples dated to 1650-1800, and 1450-1700.	Brick-lined soakaway. Associated with the previous properties that once fronted onto North Road. Late 17 th – 18 th Century in date.
116	Circular cut in the eastern part of area 2. Diameter = 0.76m. Shallow sloping sides with a slightly concave base. Probably cut by [111] on its eastern side. Base at 125.75mOD.	Shallow pit. Unknown function. Clearly part of the backyard activity associated with the houses that fronted onto North Road.

117	Fill of [116]. Dark grey-black silt with frequent CBM inclusions. Observed in the eastern half of the feature, although possibly truncated in the western half. Pottery: one piece of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800). One clay-pipe stem, and one clay-pipe bowl (1780-1820), One fragment of pan-tile (1630-1850); and one brick fragment (1450-1700).	Fill of the shallow pit [116].
118	Linear east-west running cut in the eastern part of area 2. Measures 2.36m (E-W, running into the eastern section) X 0.77m (wide). Near-vertical sides with a relatively flat base. Base at 125.68mOD.	Cut for a bedding trench. Possibly originated in the 17 th Century (possibly in association with the earliest buildings on the site), definitely used in the 18 th Century, and probably continued in use into the 19 th Century. Located in the rear gardens of the properties that fronted North Road, and presumably used to grow vegetables, etc, for the inhabitants of these properties.
119	Fill of [118]. Loose dark-grey silt with frequent charcoal flecking and CBM fragments. At least 0.31m in depth. Pottery: one piece of post-medieval black-glazed ware (1580-1700); and two pieces of Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800). One fragment of pan-tile (1630-1850).	Fill of bedding trench [118].
120	Rectangular cut in north-east corner of area 2. Measures 2.06m (E-W, running into the eastern section) X 1.25m (N-S). 60° angled sides with a flat base. Base at 125.76mOD.	18 th Century rubbish pit, in the backyard of the properties which fronted North Road.
121	Fill of [120]. Dark grey silt, with CBM inclusions. 0.23m in depth. Partly truncated by [124] on the southern side. Pottery: seven pieces of Frechen stoneware (1550-1700); sixty-two pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); eight pieces of Westerwald-type stoneware (1590-1800); eleven pieces of Staffordshire-type mottled ware (1650-1800); nine pieces of Nottingham stoneware (1700-1800); fourteen pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); four pieces of Chinese porcelain (1700-1900); fourteen pieces of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware (1720-80). Two clay-pipe stems; and five clay-pipe bowls (mainly mid-18 th Century in date). Five fragments of squat cylindrical wine bottle (mid-late 18 th Century), two fragments of window glass (18 th Century), and one fragment from a large globular phial (late 17 th – early 18 th Century. One cattle bone, one sheep / goat bone, one large mammal rib.	Fill of 18 th Century rubbish pit [120].
122	Presumed square-shaped cut of brick structure in north-east corner of area 2. Measures 0.65m (E-W) X 0.44m (N-S). Cut not visible.	Cut for brick-lined drain [124].

123	Fill of [122]. Loose dark brown-black clayey-silt, with occasional pebbles and CBM flecks. 0.24m in depth. Pottery: one piece of Westerwald-type stoneware (1590-1800); and one piece of Ironstone China (1800-1900).	Fill of brick-lined drain [124].
124	Masonry of the brick structure in the north-east corner of area 2 (associated with [122] and [123]). Red brick (mainly broken bricks). Regularly coursed: 3 courses deep (0.21m in depth). No mortar. Structure measures 0.55m (N-S) X 0.7m (E-W) (inner dimensions: 0.36m X 0.5m). Brick samples dated 1450-1700. Observed at 125.98mOD.	Possibly a brick-lined drain, located in the back yard of the properties that once fronted North Road. Possibly 17 th Century in date, and possibly infilled in the 18 th – 19 th Century.
125	Three sides of a square / rectangular construction cut for the brick structure on the far western side of area 2 (projecting out of the western section). Measures 1m (N-S) X 0.24m (E-W, disappearing into the western section).	Cut for possible soakaway, [126].
126	Masonry of the brick structure in the far western side of area 2. 1 course of brickwork (0.1m) visible. Apparently built on top of the brick clamp surface.	Small brick structure, possibly a soakaway, associated with the buildings that once stood on North Road.
127	East-west linear cut running along the north-western part of area 2, across the brick clamp area. Visible for 6.5m (E-W, continuing beyond the limit of excavation to both the east and west) X 0.7m (wide). Near-vertical sides, with a flat base. Base at 125.83mOD.	17 th – 18 th Century linear back yard feature with lots of clay pipe bowls in – probably a rubbish pit / dump of some description.
128	Fill of [127]. Loose grey-brown silt and ash mixture, with frequent CBM inclusions. 0.16m deep. Pottery: one piece of Frechen stoneware (1550-1700); eleven pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); four pieces of creamware (1740-1880); three pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); one piece of green-glazed borderware (1550-1700); and six pieces of yellow-glazed borderware (1550-1700). One clay-pipe stem; and thirty-two clay-pipe bowls (generally late 17 th – early 18 th Century in date). One antler knife handle. One peg-tile fragment (1480-1800). Seven fragments of onion wine bottles (late 17 th – early 18 th Century).	Fill of [128] – 17 th – 18 th Century back yard rubbish pit / dump.
129	Cut of rectangular feature in northern part of area 2, cut into the brick clamp surface. Measures 1.34m (N-S) X 0.88m. Steep sides with a relatively flat base. Observed at 125.97mOD; base at 125.71mOD.	19 th Century back yard feature of some description.
130	Fill of [129]. Dark grey-brown silty-clay with frequent CBM inclusions. Pottery: three pieces of Ironstone China (1800-1900).	Fill of [129] – 19 th Century back yard feature.

132	Deposit found over [134] in the north-western part of area 2. Compact yellow-brown clay with burnt brick rubble detritus in it. This clearly peels off to the solid clamp surface [134] beneath it.	Seals the burnt brick clamp deposits – contains burnt material in it, although it is not burnt itself. Dumped over the brick clamp following the end of its life, and all post-medieval features are cut into it. Same as [141]?
133	Brick well observed in centre of area 1 at a far deeper level following later machining. Diameter = 1.3m (outer diameter of brickwork). Brick samples dated 1750-1800/50.	Late 18 th – early 19 th Century brick well.
166	Fill of well [133]. Dark-grey silty-sand. Two fragments of Ironstone China (1800-1900); two clear cylindrical phials (18 th – early 19 th Century); one neck from green cylindrical phial (18 th Century); one lead token; and one copper farthing (1698-99).	Fill of well [133].
141	Firm light brown – yellow clay deposit, with bits of sand, gravels, pebbles, and ceramic building material fragments. Observed across the whole of area 1, with the post-medieval features cut into it.	Dumped layer of clay. Presumably dumped over the area following the end of the brick clamp's life, and into which the post-medieval features were cut. Same as [132]?
142	Fill of brick-lined well [143] observed on eastern side of area 3. Friable dark-grey silty-sand with frequent mortar patches; occasional pebble inclusions, and frequent CBM fragments. Excavated depth to 1.12m. Overlain, and possibly truncated by, the concrete beam forming the eastern foundation for the 1950s building. Pottery: twelve fragments of Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800); one fragment of post-medieval redware (1580-1900); and one fragment of Ironstone China (1800-1900). Two brick fragments (1750-1800); and one fragment of a roof tile (1480-1800).	Fill of brick well [143].
143	Masonry of well (associated with [142] and [144]). Single brick lining with headers set to form an internal face. Dry-laid bricks. Four courses visible (282mm in height). Internal circumference = 1.2m (N-S); external circumference = 1.66m (N-S). Brick samples dated 1600-1800. Masonry at 125.30mOD.	Brick well – possibly constructed in the 17 th Century (possibly associated with the earliest buildings on the site) – and in use until the 19 th Century. In the back yard of the properties which fronted onto North Road.
144	Circular cut for well [143]. Diameter = 1.67m. Vertical sides; base not seen. Truncated by concrete foundations. Cut through brick clamp surface. Slightly discoloured clayey deposits for c.100mm around the brickwork. Base at 124.56mOD.	Cut for brick well [143].
145	Masonry of southern brick floor in area 3. Red brick (some vitrified, and all frogged) laid flat in rows of stretchers, with some possible yellow sandy mortar underlying it. Total dimensions of the floor: 2.1m (N-S, at the western end) – 1.5m (N-S, at the eastern end) (as it tapers towards the eastern end) X 1.9m (E-W) X 0.1m (depth). Western end definitely defined; probably defined the northern and southern ends; and although it may continue slightly further to the east, it definitely does not continue beyond 0.5m further east. Brick samples dated 1750-1850. Observed at 125.84mOD.	Brick floor – probably dating to the late 18 th – early 19 th Century – and contemporary with / associated with brick floor [147]. Possibly a coal cellar floor or floor of some small pit, etc, beneath the level of the presumed full-sized basement / cellar. Part of the previous buildings which fronted onto North Road, although probably not part of the earliest buildings constructed on the site.

146	Cut for [145]. Cut into the natural yellow-brown sandy-clay. Shallow cut, straight edges.	Cut for floor [145].
147	Masonry of northern brick floor in area 3. Red brick (some vitrified, and all frogged) laid flat in rows of stretchers, with some grey-cream sandy mortar under it. Total dimensions of the floor: 1.5m (N-S) X 1.05m (E-W) X 0.06m (depth) – disturbance of deposits suggest floor may have been 1.9m (N-S) X 1.3m (E-W), but has been truncated at the eastern end. Possibly tapers away to the eastern end, although not so clear. Brick samples dated 1450-1700. Observed at 125.85mOD.	Brick floor – probably dating to the late 18 th – early 19 th Century – and contemporary with / associated with brick floor [145]. Possibly a coal cellar floor or floor of some small pit, etc, beneath the level of the presumed full-sized basement / cellar. Part of the previous buildings which fronted onto North Road, although probably not part of the earliest buildings constructed on the site.
148	Cut for [147]. Cut into the natural yellow-brown sandy-clay. Shallow cut, straight edges.	Cut for floor [147].
149	Fill of [150]. Loose mid-grey-brown clayey-silt, with charcoal, pebbles, and CBM inclusions. Lots of ash and charcoal. 160mm deep. Pottery: three pieces of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800); one piece of Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800); and fourteen pieces of post-medieval redware (1580-1900). One fragment of pan-tile (1630-1900); and one roof-tile fragment (1480-1800).	Fill of small 18 th Century pit constructed for the disposal of burnt material ([150]).
150	Rectangular cut, with rounded corners, in the centre of area 3. Measures 0.59m (E-W) X 0.46m (N-S). Steep sides (less steep towards the base), with a concave base. Base at 125.75mOD.	Small pit, probably constructed in the 18 th Century for the disposal of burnt material. Located in the back yard of the properties that fronted North Road.
151	Masonry in northern part of area 3. Single surviving course of bricks, not actually bonded together (but with mortar on the upper surfaces). Three sides of brickwork visible (facing south, east, and west). Dimensions (external): 4.4m (E-W) X 3.6m (N-S). Dimensions (internal): 2.7m (E-W) X 3m (N-S). Truncated by concrete floor slab from the 1950s construction of the school (presumably removed northern side of feature). Brick samples dated 1650-1800 (2 samples) and 1750-1800 (2 samples). Masonry observed at 125.54mOD.	Small brick-lined pit, probably constructed in the 18 th Century. Located in the back yard of the properties that fronted North Road.
152	Cut for [151], in northern part of area 3. Measures 4.4m (E-W) X 3.6m (N-S). Near-vertical sides with a flat base. Thin layer of mid-grey silty-sand fill (40mm thick) in the cut.	Cut for 18 th Century small brick-lined pit ([152]).

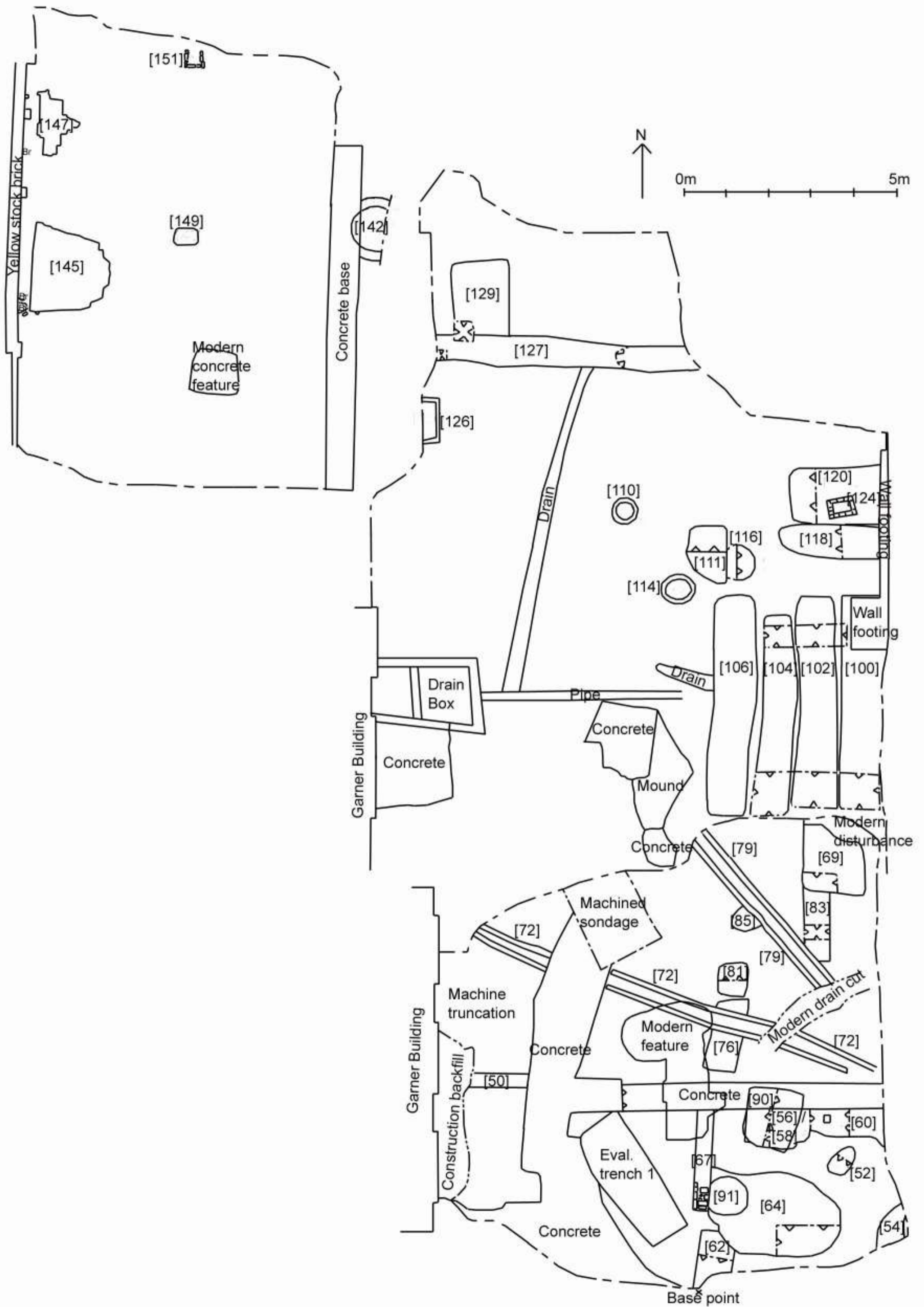


Fig. 42: Plan of post-medieval features.

9.1 The third, and final, major period / phase of activity on this site identified during the archaeological investigation covers all of the post-medieval activity that took place on the site, after the brick clamp had stopped producing bricks.

9.2 Buildings appear to have been constructed on the site, on the western part fronting onto North Road, from at least the mid-18th Century, when they are depicted cartographically (Rocque, 1746). It seems highly likely, however, that buildings were located on the site from a far earlier date – possibly the early 17th Century, after the brick clamp stopped producing bricks. This is because the centre of Highgate originally developed around this area (i.e. up North Road), and Highgate as a village developed hugely from the 16th Century, such that by 1660 it was the largest centre of population in the parish of Hornsey and St Pancras. Moreover, a number of listed buildings along North Road are 17th Century in date – confirming that development along North Road took place in the 17th Century.

Furthermore, much of the evidence recovered during this investigation was dated to the 17th Century (see discussion below), suggesting that the earliest buildings on the site were probably contemporary.

9.3 Some evidence was recovered during the archaeological investigation for these previous buildings. This mainly took the form of the two brick floors ([145] and [147]), which were probably coal cellar floors, or floors of small pits, etc, which stood under the level of the basement. These were dated to the late 18th – early 19th Century, and so were not part of the earliest buildings that stood on the site. It seems likely that any archaeological evidence that existed for the very earliest buildings would have been truncated by the construction of the basement for the 1950s buildings, and perhaps by earlier rebuilds.

9.4 Accompanying the construction of buildings along North Road (and in the site area itself), was a whole range of ‘backyard-type activity’. Far more archaeological evidence was found for this type of activity. This included bedding trenches (possibly 17th Century in date, and which may reflect the agricultural activities that were taking place to provide vegetables, etc, for the inhabitants of the earliest buildings on the site); a 17th Century well (possibly associated with the first buildings on the site); 17th and 18th Century rubbish pits; 17th and 18th Century soakaways; and brick drains, for example. A partially robbed-out brick wall footing ([67]) was also of interest, as may be part of an outbuilding identifiable on the 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map. Many of these features produced finds – particularly pottery – that appears to be generally typical of domestic use from this period.

9.5 Following the end of the brick clamp’s working life, a layer of dumped clay-type material ([132] and [141]) appears to have been lain over the whole site. This would have raised the land-surface level slightly, by about 0.2 – 0.3m, but it would still have been significantly lower than the ground-surface level

of North Road. The situation that still existed in the 1950s building, whereby the basement opened directly onto the ground-surface at the rear of the site but was significantly below the ground-surface of North Road, would, therefore, have existed in these earliest buildings. This explains why these post-medieval features were observed at a height just above that of the brick clamp surface, and not nearer the height of the present North Road.

- 9.6** The following discussion covers, in turn, all of the post-medieval features uncovered and investigated during the excavation, and includes photographs where appropriate. Some idea of dating and function of the features is given where possible.

9.7 Structural Features:

- 9.7.1** Some evidence for post-medieval structures was uncovered during the archaeological investigation. This included evidence for structures in the backyards of the properties that fronted onto North Road, and some evidence for the buildings that fronted North Road themselves. The majority of the archaeological evidence that might have survived for the 17th / 18th / 19th Century buildings on the site has, however, been truncated by the 1950s basement slab and the construction of the 1980s Garner Building, such that only the lower parts of these buildings (i.e. the coal cellar floors) survived.

- 9.7.2** Two brick floors ([145] and [147]) were observed on the western side of area 3, directly beneath where No.26 North Road had once stood. They were both observed at *c.*125.84mOD, and were both cut into the natural sandy-clay.

Both floors were of a similar shape and size – with more of [145] (the southern floor) surviving. This floor clearly tapered towards the eastern end (such that it measured 2.1m north-south at its western end, but only 1.5m north-south at its eastern end). It seems likely that [147] also tapered away towards the eastern end, however this is less clear as its eastern end has been partly truncated away.

The floors were separated by a distance of *c.*1.6m (north-south). They are both, however, positioned on the same alignment – i.e. the western edge of both of them is *c.*0.3m east of the later 1950s yellow stock brick wall foundations.

Both floors were made of red brick, with some vitrified bricks and all frogged bricks. The bricks were all laid flat in rows of stretchers, with some sandy mortar observed.

The similarities in the level at which the floors were observed, their shape, size, and location, suggests that they were contemporary features.

Interestingly, brick samples from [147] were dated 1450-1700; whereas those in [145] were dated 1750-1850. This suggests that older re-used bricks were used in [147]. It therefore seems likely that the floors date from the late 18th to early 19th Century.

The size of these floors (c.2.1m N-S X c.2.4m E-W (max)) leads to the suggestion that they were probably the floors of coal cellars or small pits – as they are too small to be the floors of full-size rooms or cellars.

The site had been terraced in the late 16th Century to create a flat surface for the brick clamp (see section 8). When the first buildings were constructed on the site, it seems likely that they were constructed in roughly the same way as the 1950s building – with the basement of the building open onto the rear of the site and at the same level as the rear of the site, whereas it was significantly lower than the ground-surface of North Road itself.

This therefore suggests that there was probably a full-sized cellar on the site, which has been truncated by the 1950s construction of the basement and basement slab. This could explain why no walls or wall foundations were found associated with the small patches of floor, which would be expected to be found in association with a full-sized cellar.

These two small patches of floor may, therefore, have been small coal cellars or pits, slightly beneath the level of the full-sized cellar, none of which still exists.

An 1880s photograph (fig. 45) depicts the site, with a front door and porch in the centre of the building, surrounded by railings, which may indicate the existence of a basement and lightwells. This could easily be the cellar discussed above, with the small coal cellars / pits beneath this.



Fig. 43: Photograph of floor [145].



Fig. 44: Photograph of floor [147].



Fig. 45: Photograph of No.26 North Road in the 1880s.

- 9.7.3** The footings for a north-south running red brick wall ([67]) were observed in the southern part of area 1 (top observed at 126.32mOD, base of the footings at 125.7mOD).

Four courses were originally observed within the robber cut (depth of *c.*0.28m). The brickwork ran north-south for 0.6m, and was 0.34m in width. The linear cut for the wall, however, was observed running for 2.4m north-south, with the brickwork at the northern end having been completely robbed out. The northern end of this cut was also truncated by the modern concrete foundations, so the cut, and brickwork, could have continued by at least another 0.65m to the north.

Further excavation, however, revealed a small area of deeper brick foundations. There were another four courses of brickwork (height of *c.*0.3m). This area of brickwork stretched for a length of 0.55m (north-south), by 0.33m in width. The robber cut had, at this level, disappeared. This therefore means that brickwork to this height was only ever found in this small area, and did not continue further to the north – unlike the brickwork at the higher levels.

The bricks in the wall footing were red bricks, set within a creamy yellow sandy mortar. They were dated to 1500-1700. This is a relatively early date, such that it is possible that it was part of a structure associated with the earliest buildings constructed on the site (17th Century) following the brick clamp period. This seems more likely than that it was part of a structure which was contemporary with the brick clamp, particularly because the brick detritus

associated with the clamp (in the southern part of area 1) was sealed by deposits that were cut by this brick base.

A large quantity of pottery, and two clay pipe stems, was recovered from the backfill of the cut ([66]). This was mainly dated to the late 18th – 19th Century. This date could refer to the date at which the wall footing was robbed, and therefore the date when the wall (and associated structure?) went out of use – possibly the 19th Century at some point

It therefore seems most likely that this robbed-out wall base formed part of a structure located in the back yard of the post-medieval property that fronted onto North Road. This might have been some form of outbuilding, possibly for storage, etc. The small contained area of brickwork observed at the lower levels formed a small area of very deep foundations, and may have been used to support a post or something similar, possibly for the roof, with the brickwork observed at the higher levels presumably forming a wall and continuing to the north.

The 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map depicts some form of structure in the southern rear part of the site – which appears to project out of the building fronting North Road, and then stretch north in an L-shape. This is in approximately the same location and alignment as the robbed-out wall footing, such that it seems likely that this wall footing is part of this structure. It is possible, furthermore, that the area of deeper brick foundations represented the south-eastern corner of this building. Interestingly, this structure has definitely disappeared by the 1863 First Edition 25inch OS Map, which fits with the suggestion that it was robbed and went out of use in the 19th Century.



Fig.46: Photograph of brick wall [67].

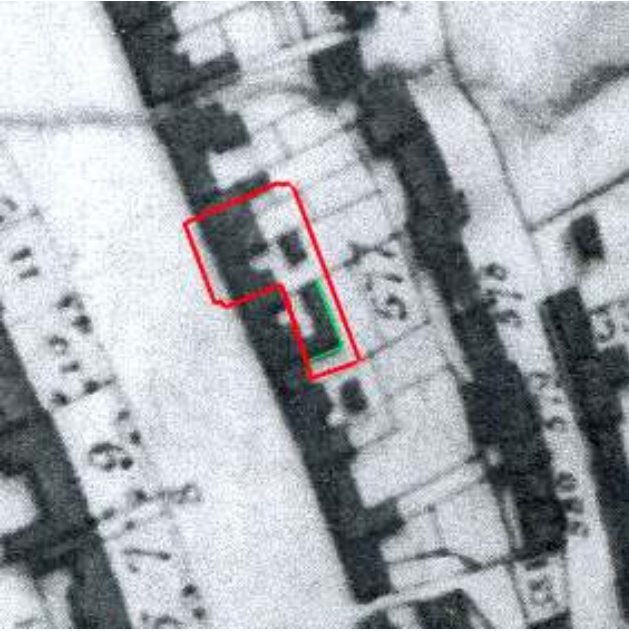


Fig. 47: Extract from the 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map, with site outlined in red and possible L-shaped structure, of which wall [67] might be a part of, highlighted in green.

9.7.4 The remains of a brick-lined well [143] were observed on the eastern edge of area 3, just to the east of, and truncated by, the concrete foundations forming the eastern edge of the 1950s building. The top of the surviving masonry of the well was observed at *c.*125.3mOD, and it was excavated for 1.12m in depth – although it clearly continued further downwards, cutting through the brick clamp surface.

The external diameter of the well was measured as 1.67m; the interior as 1.2m (both N-S) – therefore the brick lining was *c.*0.23m in width. The brickwork was visible for a height of *c.*0.88m.

A single brick lining was observed, with headers set to form an internal face. The bricks were dry-laid, with no mortar.

Brick samples taken from the well were dated 1600-1800. This places the well as dating from the period after the brick clamp, in the early stages of development of buildings along North Road.

The fill of the well (a dark-grey silty-sand) contained a number of finds. This included Staffordshire slipware (1650-1800); post-medieval redware (1580-1900); and Ironstone China (1800-1900). These finds must have ended up in the well when it was infilled at the end of its life. This therefore suggests that the well probably fell out of use in the 19th Century – possibly the early 19th Century.

The location of the well places it at the rear of the buildings which previously fronted North Road. This suggests that it was a backyard feature, possibly associated with some of the earliest buildings on the site (17th Century), and continuing in use until the early 19th Century.



Fig. 48: Photograph of the brick well [143].

- 9.7.5** Another brick well [133] was observed in the centre of area 1 at a far deeper level than the investigated levels (after the area had been passed over to the contractors). The upper levels of brick-lining had been partially removed (or had collapsed) and at the recorded level this feature appeared only as a rather irregularly-shaped area of later 19th Century (or later) fill. The outer diameter of this well was measured as 1.3m. Brick samples taken from the well were dated 1750–1800/50. This well is therefore of a later date than the other well in this area. Finds from the fill ([166]) included 19th Century pottery, 18th Century glass, and a late 17th Century copper farthing. This acts as further evidence for post-medieval activity associated with the buildings on this site.
- 9.7.6** A small rectangular post-hole [60] was observed just to the south of the concrete base in area 1. It measured 0.24m north-south X 0.19m east-west, and had a depth of 0.19m (base at 126.17mOD). The fill of this [61] was a friable grey-brown clayey-silt, with fragments of clay pipe and one fragment of post-medieval redware. It is difficult, from this limited amount of dating evidence, etc, to ascertain exactly when this posthole was constructed and / or what it was for. It presumably was used in association with some type of structure – possibly a small temporary backyard shed-type structure, or something similar.

9.8 Brick drains / soakaways:

9.8.1 A number of brick drains / soakaways were observed across the site. These act as further evidence for post-medieval activity in the area, and are presumably associated with the buildings that previously fronted North Road.

9.8.2 Two brick drains ([72] and [79]) were observed (bases at approximately 126.3mOD; bricks at c.126.35mOD) in the southern part of the site (area 1). Both drains were observed running northwest – southeast, with the southern one ([72]) observed running for c.8.45m; and the northern one for c.6m (although they both clearly run beyond the limit of excavation) and may, in fact, join to form a single feature.

Both of these drains were of brick construction (set within a grey mortar), with a tiled base. They both measured c.0.47m in width X 0.11 – 0.2m in depth.

The peg tile samples taken from both drains were broadly similar in date (1480-1800), as peg tiles cannot be securely dated. The brick samples from the northern drain, however, were dated to a later date (1750-1850) than those in the southern drain (1450-1700). This suggests that the southern drain may have been constructed earlier, with the northern drain possibly being constructed as a later addition.

The fills of the two drains were broadly similar – a dark brown sandy-silt – and both contained pottery. That from the southern drain was dated to the 19th Century (Ironstone China); whereas that from the northern drain was dated to the mid-later 18th – 19th Century (Creamware). These dates refer to the dates at which the drains fell out of use. It therefore seems likely that both drains fell out of use at broadly the same time – some point in the 19th Century.

The probable chronology of the drains is therefore as follows: the southern drain was constructed at some point in the 17th Century (alongside the first construction of buildings on the site?), with the northern drain constructed in the mid-later 18th – early 19th Century. Both drains then fell out of use at some point in the 19th Century.

These two drains would have lain within the backyards of the properties that fronted North Road, and would presumably have drained these properties in some way. This fits with the natural topography of the land, as the ground naturally slopes down towards the east, such that the drains would have drained the properties along the natural slope.

The differing alignments of the two drains – with the northern one appearing to lead from buildings further to the north and at more of an oblique angle than the southern one – could suggest that they came from and drained different buildings. Different buildings / properties were located along this section of North Road (as depicted on the 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map, fig. 5), such that these two drains could well have drained two separate properties. What is interesting, however, is that the two drains appear to run towards each-other

towards the eastern end of the excavation. This suggests that they might have drained excess water from the two properties to the same location, or joined to form a single feature beyond the limit of excavation.



Fig. 49: Photograph of dressmaker's pins, recovered from [71] (fill of the southern drain).



Fig. 50: Photograph of the two drains in area 1, looking north-west – [72] to the left of the image, and [79] to the right.

9.8.3 Another small brick structure ([124]) was observed in the north-east corner of area 2 (top right of the below photograph, fig. 51), at 125.98mOD. It consisted of red bricks, mainly broken bricks, with no mortar. The external dimensions of the structure were 0.55m (north-south) X 0.7m (east-west) - inner dimensions 0.36m X 0.5m. Three courses were observed (0.21m in depth), set on underlying deposits with no separate base.

The brick samples from this structure were dated 1450-1700. Two pieces of pottery were recovered from the fill – these were dated to the 18th and 19th Centuries respectively.

It may have been a brick-lined drain, or something similar – dating from the mid-18th Century (as it cuts the earlier fill of rubbish pit [121]), and which may have been infilled in the later 18th or 19th Century.



Fig. 51: Photograph of small brick structure, [124] – in the top right of this photograph. NB. Context [115] is visible in the centre foreground.

9.8.4 Another small circular feature was observed in the centre of area 2 ([109]). (just above the scale in below photograph, fig. 52) This appears to have been a barrel-lined feature, although only the circular base of the feature survived, with a diameter of 0.65m. A depth of 0.14m was excavated, to a base at 125.81mOD.

The fill within this was a dark brown friable silty-sand. Pottery recovered from it was dated to the 17th or 18th Century.

This small barrel-lined feature may have been some type of small soakaway, dating to the 17th / 18th Century, and located within the back yards of the properties that fronted onto North Road. Alternatively, as the bottom of the barrel was *in situ*, it may have been used for storage.



Fig. 52: Photograph of barrel-lined feature [109], just above the scale.

9.8.5 A small brick-lined soakaway ([115]) was observed in the centre of area 2 (fig. 53, just above the scale), with the top of the brickwork observed at 125.95mOD, and the base at 125.67mOD (0.28m in depth). The outer diameter of the soakaway was 0.76m, and the inner diameter 0.5m.

The height of the surviving brickwork was 0.28m, and it was in irregular coursing with no bond or mortar. Brick samples taken from the structure were dated to 1650-1800 and 1450-1700 respectively.

The fill of the soakaway ([114]) was a grey-brown sandy silt. Pottery recovered from it was dated 1720-1780.

This small soakaway is located in the back yards of the properties that once fronted onto North Road. It may have dated to the late 17th or 18th Century, but was clearly infilled / fell out of use in the mid-late 18th Century (based on pottery evidence from the fill).



Fig. 53: Photograph of brick-lined soakaway [115] – just above the scale.

9.8.6 Three sides of a small square / rectangular brick structure [126] was observed projecting out of the western section in area 2, overlying the brick clamp surface. This measured *c.* 1m (north-south) X 0.24m (east-west, disappearing into the western section). One course of brickwork (depth of 0.1m) was visible. The function of this structure is unknown, however it may have been a small soakaway, similar to [109] and [115], located in the back yards of the properties that fronted onto North Road.

9.9 Bedding trenches / cultivation features:

- 9.9.1** Much of the early post-medieval backyard activity on this site (17th – early 18th Century) appears to have taken the form of horticulture / cultivation. This is particularly apparent on Rocque's 1746 Map, where lines of bedding trenches, etc, are depicted. This would, presumably, have provided food for the inhabitants of the properties that fronted onto North Road.
- 9.9.2** A series of four bedding / planting trenches (contexts [100] – [107]) were observed in the south-eastern corner of area 2 (bases at c.125.8mOD).

These were all linear features, parallel and next to each other, and aligned north-south. They were all square-ended (at both their southern and northern ends), had near-vertical sides, and a flat base. A thin ridge of clay was observed between each of these trenches.

They were observed running north-south for c.5m – this is almost certainly the full length as square-ends were observed at both ends - and varied in width from c.0.8m – 1m. They were excavated to a depth of c.0.2m, although it is possible that they were originally deeper and that they were truncated by subsequent activity.

The fill of these trenches (a dark grey silty-clay deposit) contained a large quantity of pottery. This varied in date – the latest being 19th Century Ironstone China, and the earliest 17th Century (?) green-glazed border ware. A large majority of the pottery was 18th Century in date. Furthermore, some clay pipe was found in fill [101] – and dated broadly to the early 17th Century, and the mid-late 18th Century. These finds would presumably have found their way into the fills of the trenches whilst they were in use. This therefore suggests that the bedding trenches may have originated at some point in the 17th Century (possibly associated with the earliest properties on the site), were definitely in use in the 18th Century, and probably continued into the 19th Century.

A number of small finds were also recovered from the upper fill of these bedding trenches – including an 18th Century button, a lead token, a curtain ring, a 17th – 18th Century buckle fragment, and a window came fragment. Fragments of glass, including part of a green cylindrical phial (18th Century), and a square case bottle (18th Century) were also recovered.

Another possible bedding trench ([118]) was observed to the north of those described above. This ran east-west for a distance of 2.36m (but continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation), and was 0.77m wide. It had near-vertical sides with a relatively flat base. It was excavated to a depth of 0.31m, such that its base was observed at 125.68mOD. The dark grey silty fill contained pottery dating from the 17th – 18th Century. The shape and size of this feature, combined with the broadly similar dating evidence to the other bedding trenches, suggests that this feature was also a bedding trench. It is

possible that further trenches once existed to the north of this one, but that they were removed by the later rubbish pits ([120], etc).

These bedding trenches were clearly located in the rear gardens of the properties that fronted onto North Road. This is therefore evidence that agriculture – presumably at a small-scale and designed to produce vegetables, etc, for the inhabitants of the North Road properties - was being carried out behind the North Road properties.

Rocque's 1746 Map provides some indication of this, as depicts a series of buildings fronting North Road, with small marks presumably representing gardens / agricultural activity behind them. The bedding trenches uncovered during this excavation are part of this agricultural activity.



Fig. 54: Photograph of the bedding trenches ([100] – [107]).

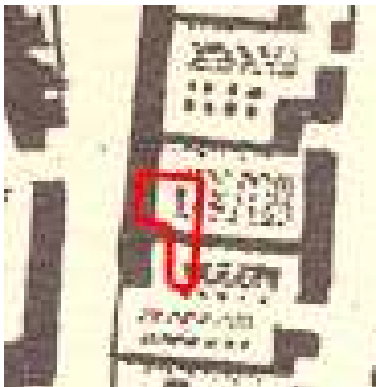


Fig. 55: Extract from Rocque's 1746 Map, with marks which may depict agricultural activity / cultivation taking place in the rear of the site.



Fig. 56: Photograph of buckle fragments from [167] (upper fill of bedding trenches).

- 9.9.3** An east-west linear cut was observed in the south-western corner of area 1 at 126.4mOD (base at 126.28mOD). This measured 1.36m (east-west) – although it was truncated by the disturbance / construction cut / concrete, etc, for the modern Garner Building at both ends – by 0.35m in width. Its fill [51] was a friable brown-grey sandy-clay, and included a fragment of a clay pipe stem, glass fragments dated mid-late 18th Century, and two sherds of pottery (dating to the 17th Century). The dating of this context therefore places it as relatively early in relation to some of the other features observed, and suggests that it may have been associated with some of the earliest post-medieval buildings on the site. This early dating, combined with the linear shape of the feature, and limited number of finds, suggests that it may have been a cultivation gully / ditch of some description – similar to those observed elsewhere.
- 9.9.4** Another elongated rectangular cut [83] was observed in the north-east corner of area 1, cut at its southern end by drain [79]. It was observed at 126.46mOD, and its base (a flat base) at 126.35mOD (depth of 110mm). It measured c.1.8m north-south (although it was cut by drain [79] at its southern end so may have continued further south), by 0.6m in width. Its fill [84] was a loose dark-grey sandy-silt, and finds recovered included a late 18th – early 19th Century clay pipe bowl, fragments of a roof tile, and one piece of post-medieval redware. Furthermore, the fact it was cut by drain [79] shows that it pre-dates the construction of this drain (mid-late 18th – early 19th Century). It was also cut into the dumped layer / fill [70] (dated to the 18th Century), establishing that it post-dates this feature. It was, therefore, presumably a relatively short-lived feature – possibly mid-late 18th Century in date. It may have been some form of cultivation gully / ditch, although this is not as clear

as the other bedding trenches (contexts [100], etc), and is also later in date than the others.

9.9.5 The cut of a linear feature [62] at the southern end of area 1 was observed at 126.27mOD, with its base at 125.97mOD (depth of 0.3m). It measured 1.15m in length (north-south), but clearly continued into the southern section, by 0.8m in width, and was cut through the ‘natural’ yellow-brown clayey-silt. Its fill ([63]) was a loose dark grey-brown clayey-silt, with a large quantity of finds. This included a disc fragment (possibly a button); a tapering strip (possibly part of a knife blade); and a large quantity of pottery (dating mainly to the 18th - 19th Centuries).

One complete Dalby’s Carminative bottle (1770-1800) was also recovered from this context. The discovery of such a vessel, combined with the number of other phials, etc, found on the site, suggests that there may once have been a chemist operating in this area. The 1880s trade directory, furthermore, states that a chemist existed at No.4-6 North Road.

The regular shape of this feature, with its parallel straight sides, suggests that it may have been a ditch or trench of some description – possibly something to do with agriculture / cultivation? Its fill was a mixture of different soils, etc, with the finds representing occupation debris which presumably ended up in the ditch following its disuse (in the late 18th / 19th Century).



Fig. 57: Photograph of the complete Dalby Carminative bottle (1770-1800) recovered from [63].

9.10 Rubbish Pits:

9.10.1 Much of the evidence for post-medieval backyard-type activity on this site took the form of rubbish pits. These contained lots of finds – pottery, clay pipes, etc, which are of use in gaining an insight into the social and economic history of the site / area. Some of these pits, furthermore, appear to have been used for the disposal of one type of material (clay pipe, burnt material, etc). Most of these rubbish pits appear to date from the 18th Century, although some may be slightly earlier in date (17th Century?), and some slightly later.

9.10.2 A large rounded feature ([64]) was observed at the southern end of area 1 in both the first and second stages of machining – with its base observed at 125.76mOD and being cut into the ‘natural’ clay, and it being at least 0.8m deep. It measured approximately 2.9m (east-west) X 1.6m (north-south). Its fill [65] was a compacted mottled-grey – yellow-brown clay and silty-sand. A large quantity of finds were recovered from this feature – including a clay pipe bowl dated to the late 17th Century, a peg and pan tile fragment, an 18th Century copper farthing, a probable halfpenny, and a lead token. The pottery recovered was largely dated to the 17th Century, and included a Chinese-style bowl (see fig. 59). Furthermore, this feature was cut by [91] – an 18th Century pit (probably a rubbish pit), supporting the dating of the feature to the 17th (probably late 17th) Century. The quantity of finds recovered, combined with the shape and size of the feature, suggests that it was a rubbish pit, dated to the late 17th Century and therefore associated with some of the earliest properties on the site (before many of the other 18th Century rubbish pits, such as [91]).



Fig. 58: Photograph of rubbish pit [64], looking north-west – dark brown area in the foreground, with half of it excavated.



Fig. 59: Photograph of the Chinese-style bowl, recovered from [64].



Fig. 60:
Photograph of
assorted
pottery,
recovered
from [64].



Fig. 61:
Photograph of a
disc and copper
farthing,
recovered from
[64].

9.10.3 A large circular cut ([91]) was observed abutting the eastern side of the brick wall base [67]. This had near-vertical sides shallowing out at the base to a relatively flat base. It measured 0.98m north-south, by 1m east-west. The base of the pit was observed at 125.51mOD (*c.*0.5m beneath the level of machine reduction). It was not, however, observed as a separate feature at the first level of machine reduction and investigation.

Many finds were recovered from the fill [92] (a dark grey silty-sand) of this cut. Of particular interest was the whole horse skull recovered from near the base of the pit – which was an adult male horse, probably a draught animal which was decapitated at the end of its working life (although why the skull was buried separately from the rest of the body is a mystery). Large mammal bones (rib and vertebrae, etc) were also recovered from this pit – and may

have been butchered because of the marks found on them. The clay pipe bowls were dated to 1730-80. The ceramic building material fragments included bricks dated both 1450-1700 and 1600-1800, peg tile fragments dated 1480-1800, and a pan-tile fragment dated 1630-1850. There were a number of 'clinker' bricks – small (c.155 X 65 X 35mm) well-fired bricks often used for surfacing. Two complete green cylindrical phials (18th Century) were also recovered, along with a base from a clear cylindrical phial (18th – early 19th Century), and wine bottle fragments (18th Century).

A huge quantity of pottery (fifty sherds) was also recovered. The pottery was mainly dated from the 17th and 18th Century, and including a London Stoneware mug with a Queen Anne ('AR') ale-mark (queen 1702-1714); a large Staffordshire-type mottled ware jar; and many English tin-glazed ware jars. This type of pottery, particularly the Stoneware mug with the ale-mark, could indicate the existence of an 18th Century inn near the site – possibly the 'Green Dragon' which definitely existed in the 19th Century a few doors south of the site. It is, however, possible that such vessels could be found in purely domestic contexts. The general dating of this context is therefore considered to be the 18th Century.

It seems likely that this cut and fill formed a pit of some description. The sheer quantity of finds from the pit suggests that it may have been a rubbish pit, into which these finds were deliberately thrown, rather than that they accumulated in there gradually and over time. Furthermore, many of these finds (particularly the pottery and horse's skull) were complete, which makes it more likely that these were deliberately thrown in the pit at one time.

The pit was clearly built abutting the wall foundations [67], and is also cut into the fill of the larger pit [64]. It therefore post-dates the wall (dated to the 17th Century), and the pit fill [65] (probably late 17th Century). It was probably deliberately constructed as such, as a rubbish pit located in the back yard of the properties that fronted North Road.



Fig. 62: Photograph of circular rubbish pit [91], abutting wall-base [67].



Fig. 63: Photograph of the horse skull recovered from [91].



Fig. 64: Photograph of two delftware pots recovered from [91].



Fig. 65: Photograph of stoneware flagon.



Fig.66: Photograph of earthenware jar (both from [91]).

9.10.4 In approximately the same area as, and cut by, the brick-lined structure [124] was a rectangular feature ([120]). This measured 2.06m east-west (running into, and continuing into, the eastern section), by 1.25m north-south. It was excavated for a depth of 0.23m, with its base being observed at 125.76mOD.

The fill of this was a dark grey silt ([121]), with a huge quantity of pottery (129 sherds). Five clay pipe bowls, mainly mid-18th Century in date, were also recovered. Much of the pottery was also dated to the 18th Century, and included a number of small plates painted with Chinese-style decoration; a partially-complete Westerwald-type stoneware chamber pot; fragments of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware pint mugs and a tea-bowl, saucer, and large bowl; a fragment of a Frechen bottle-base; a Post-Medieval Redware handled bowl and pipkin; an English tin-glazed ware porringer and chamber pot; and a third Staffordshire-type Mottled ware chamber pot. Glass recovered was mainly dated to the 18th Century, and included fragments of window glass, wine bottles, and phials.

This feature is presumably a rubbish pit of some description, which explains the sheer quantity of finds recovered. It presumably dates from the 18th Century, and is further evidence for backyard activity in association with the buildings which fronted North Road. The type of pottery recovered from this pit is representative of typical domestic dwellings.



Fig. 67: Photograph of rectangular rubbish pit [120], in the top right of the image.



Fig.68: Photograph of assorted blue and white china, from [120].



Fig. 69: Photograph of Westerwald chamber pot, from [120].

9.10.5 Cutting pit [116], and to the west of it, was a larger sub-rectangular cut ([111]). This measured 1.33m north-south, by 0.94m east-west. It had vertical sides, and was excavated to a depth of 0.79m (base at 125.14mOD).

The fill of this feature was a grey-brown silty-sand. Two clay pipe bowls (dated to the late 18th Century); one ridge tile (1480-1800); one roof tile (1480-1800); and one bit of drainpipe (1700-1950) were recovered from this fill. The pottery and glass recovered were dated mainly to the 18th Century.

This larger pit was probably a domestic rubbish pit, dating to the late 18th Century. It cuts the shallower pit [116], which is dated to the 17th – 18th Century. It is further evidence for back yard activity associated with the buildings that fronted onto North Road, and is similar to other rubbish pits.

9.10.6 A small rounded rectangular cut ([150]) was observed in the centre of area 3. This had steep sides with a concave base. The base of the cut was observed at 125.75mOD, and the top at the level of machine-reduction (125.91mOD) – so a depth of 0.16m was observed (although it may originally have stretched higher and been truncated by the basement slab of the 1950s building). It measured 0.59m (east-west) X 0.46m (north-south).

The fill of this cut was a loose grey-brown clayey-silt, with large quantities of ash and charcoal. Some pieces of ceramic building material were recovered (a pan-tile fragment dated 1630-1900, and a roof tile fragment dated 1480-1800), along with pottery, generally dating to the 18th Century.

The ash and charcoal found within this pit suggests that it may have been used for the disposal of burnt material, and that the pottery / CBM found in the pit were just side-products of this. It was, therefore, probably a small pit located within the building / cellar footprint. Its small size suggests that it was probably dug specially for the disposal of burnt material, probably at one time and from one event.



Fig.70: Photograph showing pit [150], just above the scale.

9.10.7 An elongated oval pit [76] was observed in the central / northern part of area 1, stretching either side of, and truncated by, drain [72]. It measured 2.3m north-south X 0.71m east-west, and had a depth of 170mm (base at 126.19mOD). Its fill [75] was a compacted mid-dark brown clayey-silt, and included eight clay pipe stems, a series of tiles (17th – 18th Century), and three bricks (17th – 18th Century). The cat bone is presumably from a domestic pet. A reasonable quantity of pottery was also recovered – mainly dating to the 18th Century. This feature is, therefore, presumably dated to the mid – later 18th Century – and may have been a rubbish pit of some description.

9.11 Dumped layers:

9.11.1 Some of the other deposits identified during this investigation appear to be layers, rather than pits or features, as such. These may have been dumped layers / deposits, possibly used to landscape the land in some way, or associated with particular features or activities.

9.11.2 Dumped layer [80] was observed in the northern part of area 1. This consisted of a compact mixed mid-grey-brown silty-sand, for a depth of *c.*20-120mm. A large quantity of finds were recovered from this deposit – including four clay pipe stems and seven bowls (largely late 17th – mid 18th Century in date); one peg tile fragment (1480-1800); one lead lozenge which may have been an unused lead washer; two buttons (late 18th – early 19th Century); and pottery largely dating from the 17th Century. It appears to have been cut by [69]/[70] (dated to the 18th Century, see overleaf), so presumably pre-dates this – possibly mid - 18th Century. It is possible that the later objects found within this deposit (e.g. the buttons) may have entered this deposit through later activity / disturbance. This feature appears to be a dumped layer of some description, rather than a pit, etc. It may have been ‘dumped’ to build up / landscape the land in some way, or in association with a particular feature / activity.



Fig. 71: Photograph of buttons, recovered from [80].

9.11.3 The cut of a rectangular-shaped feature [69] in the north-eastern corner of area 1 was observed at 126.46mOD, to a depth of 120mm such that its base was observed at 126.24mOD. It measured 1.7m north-south X 1.4m east-west. Its fill [70] was a compact yellow-brown sandy-clay, with finds including two clay pipe stems; one roof tile fragment (1480-1800); one pan tile fragment (1630-1850); and pottery dated generally to the 18th Century. This feature appears too shallow, and to have too few finds, to be a rubbish pit – instead, it may have been a dump of some description dumped, dated to the 18th Century, and possibly later given its relationship to the underlying layer [80]. This may have been to build up land in one certain area / in association with one development or activity, etc.



Fig. 72: Photograph of [69] – in bottom left corner of image (yellow patch).

9.11.4 A small oval cut [52] was observed in the south-eastern part of area 1 (see fig. 73, below). It was observed at 126.4mOD, for a depth of 50mm, such that its base was at 126.35mOD. It measured approximately 0.8m X 0.45m. Its fill ([53]) was a friable mid-dark brown-grey clayey silt, and one fragment of post-medieval redware was recovered from it. This feature might have been truncated (by modern activity or the machining undertaken during this investigation), such that it was once a deeper feature – i.e. a pit of some description. Alternatively, it may be more sensible to treat this feature as a layer, rather than a cut feature as such.

9.11.5 A rounded cut [56]/[58] was observed running east-west, just south of the concrete base in area 1, and truncated to the north by this concrete base. It measured 0.9m (east-west), by 0.75m (north-south – truncated to the north by a concrete base), and 60mm in depth (base at 126.32mOD). The fill of this feature ([57]/[59]) was a loose dark brown-grey clayey-silt, and included lots of pottery (generally dated to the 17th Century); a clay pipe bowl (late 17th – early 18th Century); five brick fragments (17th – 18th Century); and tile fragments (late 17th Century – early 19th Century). This dates the feature to the late 17th Century. The shallow nature of the cut makes it unlikely that it was a pit of any sort (unless it had been truncated by later activity / machining during this investigation) – such that it may have been a dumped layer of some sort, possibly to landscape the land / area in some way.



Fig. 73: Photograph of the southern part of area 1 – with cut [56]/[58] running along to the left of the concrete base, and cut [52] below the scale.

9.12 Unknown pits:

9.12.1 Other post-medieval features were observed across the site, many of which were pits. The functions of some of these, however, could not be ascertained. Nonetheless, they clearly act as further evidence for post-medieval activity on and around the site.

9.12.2 A roughly circular cut [85] (diameter *c.*0.5m), just to the south of and truncated by drain [79] was observed. The base of this was recorded at 126.27mOD. The fill of this ([86]) was a loose dark-grey silty-sand, and contained a late 17th Century clay pipe bowl and post-medieval redware sherds (1580-1900). This dates the context to the late 17th Century – which fits with the dating of the drain [79] to the mid-later 18th Century – 19th Century, as this drain clearly truncates and post-dates [85]. This feature is a small pit of some description – the lack of extensive finds suggests that it is probably not a rubbish pit of any longevity. Its non-uniform shape and profile suggests that it may have been the result of animal activity, which subsequently got infilled; or that it was a hastily-dug rubbish pit which was only used for a short period of time.



Fig. 74: Photograph of area 1, with cut [85] visible between the scale and northern drain [79].

9.12.3 Another cut [54] was observed in the south-eastern corner of area 1. It measured 0.81m north-south (but clearly continuing into both sections), by 0.6m in width, and 330mm in depth (base observed at 126.44mOD). Its fill

[55] was a dark brown-grey silty-clay, with finds including a clay pipe stem, brick fragment (1450-1700), peg-tile (1480-1800), and two pieces of pottery (generally dated 17th – 18th Century. This appears roughly linear, although it bends round to the east at its northern end, suggesting that it is not a parallel ditch / bedding trench. The quantity of finds recovered does not indicate a rubbish pit, either. Instead, it may have been some other type of pit / ditch, etc – with an unknown function.

- 9.12.4** A circular cut ([116]) was observed in the eastern part of area 2, and which had clearly been cut by the large later 18th Century rubbish pit [111]. The diameter of this was measured as 0.76m, and it had shallow sloping sides with a slightly concave base. It was excavated to a depth of 0.14m, such that its base was observed at 125.75mOD.

The fill of this feature ([117]) was a grey-black silt, with a clay pipe bowl (dated to the late 17th – early 18th Century); one fragment of pan-tile (1630-1850); one brick fragment (1450-1700); and one piece of English tin-glazed ware (1600-1800).

This feature is a shallow pit, which was clearly located in the back yard of the properties that fronted onto North Road, and dated to the 17th – 18th Century. Its function is unknown, however appears to have been a deliberate construction and deposition

- 9.12.5** A sub-rectangular cut ([90]) was observed in the southern part of area 1. It was observed at 126.09mOD, and excavated to its base at 125.89mOD (depth of 0.2m). It measured 1.42m (east-west) by 1.3m (north-south). The fill was a friable dark-grey silty-sand, to a yellow-brown silty-sand. Finds included clay pipe stems, one brick fragment (dated 1450-1700), polished mirror / plate glass (17th – 18th Century), and pottery (late 17th – 18th Century). This suggests that it was an 18th Century pit of some description. It seems unlikely that it was a rubbish pit, as too few finds were recovered from it.

- 9.12.6** Another rectangular feature ([129]) was observed in the northern part of area 2 (see fig. 75), cutting into the brick clamp deposits (and therefore of later date than them), and cutting the subsequent east-west linear gully [127] (and therefore of later date than that too). This measured 1.34m north-south X 0.88m east-west (total extent). It was observed at 125.97mOD (although may have originally stretched higher but been truncated by later activity or the machine reduction), and its base was observed at 125.71mOD (therefore excavated for a depth of 0.26m.

The fill of this feature was a grey-brown silty-clay. Some Ironstone China (19th Century) was recovered from it.

This is, therefore, a backyard feature of some description, clearly later in date than the east-west linear feature [127]. It is unclear exactly what it was – clearly not a rubbish pit / dump of any description as it did not contain enough finds, etc.



Fig. 75: Photograph of feature [129] below the scale, clearly visible cutting through the brick clamp deposits.

9.12.7 Another rectangular cut [81] was observed between the two drains in the northern part of area 1. This measured 0.8m north-south, by 0.7m in width, by 70mm in depth (base at 126.46mOD). Its fill [82] was a brown-grey silty-sand, and finds recovered from it included a clay pipe stem, a brick fragment (1480-1800), a piece of peg tile (1480-1800), and one piece of post-medieval redware. This small pit cannot, therefore, be closely dated – although it was clearly in association with the post-medieval activity on the site. The form or function of the pit cannot, also, be identified.

9.12.8 Three sides (east, south, and west) of a presumed rectangular brick-lined pit ([151]) were observed in the northern part of area 3 (fig. 76), at approximately 125.54mOD. The external dimensions of this measured 0.44m east-west X 0.36m north-south; and the internal dimensions 0.27m east-west X 0.3m north-south. The fourth (northern) side of this feature was not observed, and had presumably been truncated / removed by the concrete floor slab from the 1950s buildings.

It consisted of a single surviving course of bricks, not bonded together (but with some mortar visible on the upper surfaces). Brick samples taken from this feature, although possibly reused, were dated 1650-1800, and 1750-1800. This suggests that this feature was constructed in the 18th Century – a similar date to the small pit [150] in the centre of area 3.

This feature was probably an 18th Century brick-lined pit, located within the footprint of the previous buildings / cellars. The upper part of this may have been truncated / removed by the concrete floor slab of the 1950s buildings, such that it may originally have been far larger. Its exact function is unknown.



Fig. 76: Photograph of area 3, with the brick-lined pit [151] visible in the foreground.

9.12.9 An east-west linear cut ([127]) was observed running along the north-western part of area 2 (in the foreground of the below photograph, fig. 77), across and cutting into the brick clamp deposits (therefore definitely of a later date than these). This linear feature was observed running for 6.5m (east-west, but continuing beyond the limit of excavation), and 0.7m in width. The base of this feature was observed at 125.83mOD (excavated for a depth of 0.16m), but possibly originally deeper and truncated by the machine reduction.

The fill in this linear cut was a loose grey-brown silt and ash mixture. This contained large quantities of finds – particularly clay pipe. Thirty-two clay pipe bowls were recovered from this deposit (towards the eastern end of it), and were generally dated to the late 17th – early 18th Century. Other finds

included a peg-tile fragment (dated 1480-1800), and an antler knife handle. Pottery and glass recovered was dated generally to the 17th and 18th Centuries.

This feature was located in the back yards of the properties that fronted onto North Road, and its dating suggests that it may have been associated with the earliest buildings on this site. Its very straight east-west alignment could suggest that it was a boundary ditch for the properties – although its location does not appear to fit with the property boundaries on the earliest available cartographic evidence (Rocque, 1746). Its backfill could, however, predate Rocque by nearly 50 years, and the feature possibly earlier still, so it could be a boundary ditch of some kind. Alternatively, it could be a drainage ditch – particularly because the level of it at the western end was *c.*126.37mOD, and at the eastern end at *c.*126.09mOD. The sheer quantity and concentration of clay pipe bowls is surprising – and presumably represents when the feature was infilled, at one time, and with one type of evidence.



Fig. 77: Photograph of linear cut [127], in the foreground, and before excavation.

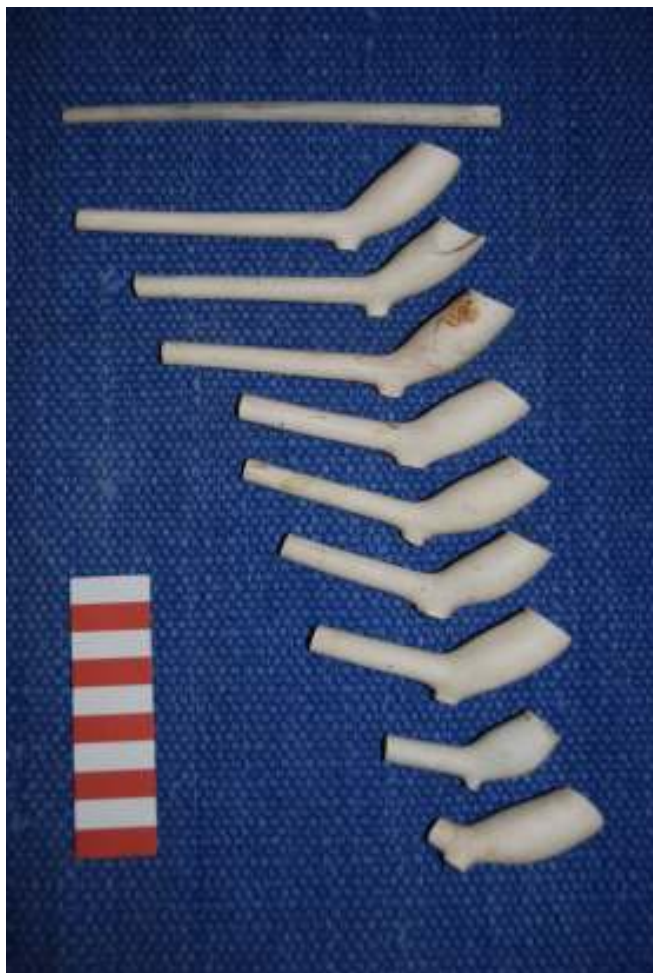


Fig. 78: Photograph of a selection of clay pipe bowls recovered from [127].

9.13 Extensive evidence was, therefore, uncovered during this archaeological investigation for post-medieval activity on the site. This was both evidence of ‘backyard’-type activity – bedding / cultivation trenches in the earlier post-medieval period (i.e. the 17th Century); and rubbish pits / other ditches from the 18th Century onwards. Some evidence for structural features in the back yards of these properties was also uncovered – primarily drains and soakaways. Furthermore, some evidence was uncovered for the post-medieval buildings themselves – both structures that were located in the back yards of the properties that fronted onto North Road; and the lower parts (possibly coal cellars?) of the main buildings that previously stood on the site. This reflects the continued occupation and activity that took place on this site during the post-medieval period.



Fig. 79: Photograph of lead birdcage trough, from [171] (clearance over area 2).

10. Assessment of the results of the investigation

10.1 Research questions

- Is there any evidence relating to the medieval Bishop of London's Hunting Park, particularly its possible boundary, landscaping, or ditch infill? How extensive are the 'made-ground' deposits recorded in the evaluation, and is it possible that they relate to a medieval boundary?

It is possible that the features observed in area 3, at approximately 125.4mOD, may have been part of the eastern boundary of the Bishop of London's hunting park – possibly some form of deer leap in this. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from these features such that it cannot be guaranteed that they were part of this boundary. Furthermore, they appear somewhat similar to garden features / bedding trenches, so may be these, and, possibly, unassociated with the hunting park boundary.

- What evidence is there for the 16th Century brick-clamp on the site? How extensive was this? Is there any evidence about how long it operated for, and how closely can it be dated from the investigation?

Further evidence for the 16th Century brick-clamp, operating to produce bricks for the first Highgate School, was observed on the site. This has provided a greater understanding of the possible size / boundaries of the clamp (c30m²), and the possible number of firings (a maximum of four). Dating remains reliant upon overlying deposits and features, and on documentary evidence for the clamp itself.

- What evidence is there for post-medieval 'backyard' activity, particularly in the form of pits or ditches?

A lot of evidence was observed and investigated for post-medieval 'backyard' activity. This dates from the 17th Century – suggesting that post-medieval activity on the site began in the 17th Century, and that the first buildings on the site probably dated from the 17th Century (although pottery finds indicate limited activity until the second half of the century). Other features were dated to the 18th and 19th Centuries.

These features included a number of bedding trenches, rubbish pits, soakaways, and brick drains, for example. Pottery and other finds (including clay pipe and a whole horse's skull) were recovered from these features.

- What evidence is there for earlier buildings on the site – either in the 'backyard' area or in the area closer to North Road where structures are recorded?

Far less evidence was observed and investigated for any earlier buildings which existed on the site. This is mainly because the construction of the basement in the 1950s building truncated / removed any evidence for such buildings.

The exception to this, however, are the two small brick floors observed beneath the footprint of the previous buildings. These appear to date to the late 18th – 19th Century, and were probably small coal cellar floors or the floors of small pits, etc, beneath the level of the previous basement.

One partially robbed-out wall-base was also observed. This may have been part of an outbuilding, and is possibly identifiable on the 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map.

- At what levels do any archaeological or geological deposits, particularly the ‘natural’ deposits, survive across the area?

The levels of the differing archaeological and geological deposits uncovered across the site reflects a complicated cutting and changing / terracing of the land over time.

The site is located on Highgate Hill, which would, originally, have sloped down to the north and east. It is difficult to work out the original profile of this slope, however the ‘natural’ (a clay deposit), was observed between the piling shafts fronting onto North Road at c.128mOD, and in the machine slot in area 1 (to the south and east of the piling shafts) at c.125.21mOD. This suggests that the original profile of the slope may have dropped by as much as 2.8m over the course of the site.

The base of the features in area 3, however, were observed at c.125.4mOD (i.e. 2.6m beneath the natural deposits to the west of the site). It is possible that they were cut into the natural deposits by a huge depth, although it seems more likely that their construction incorporated an initial terracing of the slope.

Terracing of the land appears to have been undertaken prior to the construction of the brick clamp, in order to create a flat surface on which the clamp could work. This would have involved the ‘building-up’ of land in the eastern part of the site (reflected by the ‘made-ground’ deposits observed in the machine slot in area 1); and the truncation of the land in the western part of the site. This brought the level of the site to c.126mOD, at which height the brick clamp deposits were found.

Following the end of the brick clamp’s life, a layer of clay was dumped over the clamp’s surface. The post-medieval features were observed above this level – c.126.2mOD. At this date, and from the date of the earliest buildings on this site, the levels of the land were similar to how they are now – with North Road at a far higher level than the rear of the buildings (such that the basement of buildings fronting onto North Road came out at ground-level at the rear of the properties).

10.2 Conclusions

This archaeological investigation produced and uncovered a range of finds and features, representing a range of activity from different periods. As such, it has hugely contributed to the existing knowledge of the site and the general

Highgate area, as well as being of direct interest in relation to Highgate School itself.

A large number of post-medieval finds and features were investigated, all of which reflect the development of the site from the early 17th Century. These features included some related to the buildings on the site – particularly the two small brick floors, probably coal cellar floors or floors of other small pits beneath the level of the main basement. The possible remains of an outbuilding, as depicted on the 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map, were also found (the partially robbed-out wall-base). Other evidence for post-medieval activity on the site took the form of ‘backyard’-activity, including evidence for agriculture / cultivation (i.e. ‘bedding trenches’) which appears to have taken place in the 17th – 18th Century; drains, soakaways, and wells, etc; and a number rubbish pits. Some of the finds from these features (pottery, clay pipe, etc) provided some information about the social history of the area.

The remains of a late 16th Century brick clamp was also uncovered. This presumably worked to produce the bricks for the first Highgate School buildings (the chapel and school house). Some indication of the size of this clamp (c.30m²) was also gained, along with an idea of the number of firings (a maximum of four).

Finally, the features beneath the brick clamp level in area 3 may have been part of the eastern boundary of the Bishop of London’s medieval hunting park. Unfortunately, however, no dating evidence was recovered from these ditches, such that they cannot definitely be identified as part of the park boundary. Furthermore, they appear similar to garden features / bedding trenches in some respects (butt ends, thin clay ridges, etc), so could be these. These may have been associated with the hunting park boundary, or entirely unconnected to it.

Although definitive answers are hard to reach in relation to the possible hunting park boundary, the investigation has provided a huge amount of information concerning the history of the site. This concerns the post-medieval activity (17th Century onwards); the brick clamp working to produce the bricks for the first Highgate School; and the possibility that the ditches / trenches were somehow associated with the medieval hunting park boundary. This is invaluable information for known history and archaeology of Highgate, particularly because of the lack of other archaeological work undertaken in the area.

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Appendix I.

OASIS FORM:

OASIS ID: [compassa1-110901](#)

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Investigation of 26 North Road, Highgate
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation of a redevelopment site on the eastern side of North Road, just to the north and east of the Garner Building (Highgate School) took place in July 2011. The work was carried out as a condition of planning consent prior to the construction of a new building for the use of Highgate School. This archaeological investigation produced and uncovered a range of finds and features, representing a range of activity from different periods. This included a number of post-medieval features (brick floors, drains, rubbish pits, bedding trenches, etc) which represented activity on the site (both buildings and backyard activity) from the 17th Century. Remains of the late 16th Century brick clamp which produced the bricks for the first Highgate School buildings were also uncovered. Finally, a complicated series of ditches were uncovered, which may have been part of the eastern boundary of the Bishop of London's medieval hunting park.
Project dates	Start: 11-07-2011 End: 31-07-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Research project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BRICK DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	BEDDING TRENCH Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK CLAMP Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DISC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BIRD FEEDER Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Planning Condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HARINGEY HIGHGATE AND MUSWELL HILL 26 North Road
Postcode	N6 4BE
Study area	300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2834 8760 51.5721523757 -0.147882287415 51 34 19 N 000 08 52 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 125.20m Max: 128.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Emma Jeffery
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Highgate School

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Contents	'Metal','Stratigraphic','Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal','Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	26 North Road, Highgate: Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jeffery, E
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London, SE1 1RQ
Description	Report of the archaeological investigation. Includes historical and archaeological background; topography / geology; and methodology. Also includes plans and sections of excavation, photographs, description of contexts, analysis of finds, and discussion of conclusions, etc.
Entered by	Emma Jeffery (emma@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	14 October 2011

Appendix II.

London Archaeologist Summary.

Site Address:	26 North Road, Highgate, N6 4BE
Project type:	Investigation
Dates of Fieldwork:	11.07.2011 – 31.07.2011
Site Code:	NOR11
Supervisor:	Emma Jeffery
NGR:	TQ 2834 8760
Funding Body:	Highgate School

Summary

An archaeological investigation of a redevelopment site on the eastern side of North Road, just to the north and east of the Garner Building (Highgate School) took place in July 2011. The work was carried out as a condition of planning consent prior to the construction of a new building for the use of Highgate School (LB of Haringey Planning Ref: HGY/2010/1888).

This archaeological investigation produced and uncovered a range of finds and features, representing activity from different periods.

A large number of post-medieval features were investigated, all of which reflect the development of the site from the early 17th Century. These features included some related to the buildings on the site – particularly the two small brick floors, probably coal cellar floors or floors of other small pits beneath the level of the main basement. The possible remains of an outbuilding, as depicted on the 1815 Hornsey Enclosure Map, were also found (the partially robbed-out wall-base). Other evidence took the form of ‘backyard’-activity, including evidence for cultivation (i.e. ‘bedding trenches’); drains, soakaways, and wells, etc; and a number rubbish pits. Some of the finds from these features (pottery, clay pipe, etc) provided some information about the social history of the area.

The remains of a late 16th Century brick clamp was also uncovered. This presumably worked to produce the bricks for the first Highgate School buildings (the chapel and school house), c.1578. Some indication of the size of this clamp (c.30m²) was also gained, along with an idea of the number of firings (a maximum of four).

Finally, a series of features – possibly ditches or trenches of some description – were uncovered underneath the brick clamp level in area 3. These may have been bedding trenches / garden features of some description, or possibly part of the eastern boundary of the Bishop of London’s medieval hunting park which supposedly stood in this area. Unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from these features, such that they cannot be definitely identified or dated.

Appendix III.

Pottery from Highgate School, North Road, London (site NOR11)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 450 sherds with a total weight of 19,590g. It was all post-medieval. It was recorded using the fabric codes of the Museum of London post-Roman type-series (eg. Vince 1985). The alphanumeric codes prefixed with an 'F' are those used in the database. The following wares were noted:

- F449: BORDB: Brown-glazed Border ware, 1620-1700. 1 sherd, 20 g.
- F450: BORDG: Green-glazed Border ware, 1550-1700. 9 sherds, 161 g.
- F451: BORDY: Yellow-glazed Border ware, 1550-1700. 13 sherds, 329g.
- F1000: CHINA: 'Ironstone' china, 1800-1900. 20 sherds, 1413g.
- F430: CHPO: Chinese porcelain, 1700 -1900. 14 sherds, 356g.
- F418: CREA: Creamware, 1740-1880. 13 sherds, 222g.
- F405: FREC: Frechen Stoneware, 1550 – 1700. 10 sherds, 1613 g.
- F436: LONS: London stoneware, 1670-1900. 8 sherds, 615g.
- F420: NOTS: Nottingham stoneware, 1700-1800. 20 sherds, 427g.
- F431: PEAR: Pearlware, 1770-1850. 1 sherd, 2g.
- F411: PMBL: Post-medieval black-glazed ware, 1580-1700. 5 sherds, 46g.
- F425: PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580 – 1900. 106 sherds, 6230g.
- F414: STMO: Staffordshire-type Mottled Ware, 1650 – 1800. 29 sherds, 3190g.
- F416: STSL: Staffordshire slipware, 1650 – 1800. 24 sherds, 856g.
- F433: SWSG: Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, 1720-1780. 30 sherds, 724g.
- F410: TGW: English tin-glazed ware, 1600-1800. 137 sherds, 2994g.
- F413: WEST: Westerwald-type stoneware, 1590-1800. 10 sherds, 392g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the fabric types are well-known in the London region.

Chronology

Each stratified, context-specific pottery assemblage has been given a ceramic phase ('CP') date based on the range of ware and vessel types present, and adjusted according to the stratigraphic matrix. The chronology, defining wares and the amount of pottery per phase is shown in Table X1.

Table X1: Ceramic Phase Chronology, Occurrence and Defining Wares

Phase	Defining wares	Date	No Sherds	Wt. Sherds
CP1	BORDG, BORDY, FREC, PMR	AD1550-1600	8	166
CP2	TGW, WEST, BORDB, PMBL	AD1600-1650	18	258
CP3	STSL	AD1650-1670	75	2404
CP4	STMO, LONS	AD1670-1700	0	0
CP5	CHPO, NOTS	AD1700-1720	69	4611

Phase	Defining wares	Date	No Sherds	Wt. Sherds
CP6	SWSG	AD1720-1740	171	6827
CP7	CREA	AD1740-1760	17	441
CP8	PEAR	AD1760-1800	8	114
CP9	CHINA	AD1800-1900	84	4769
		Total	450	19590

The data in Table 1 shows that there was very little activity at the site until the second half of the 17th century, although a few small groups of material appear likely to date to the period AD1550 – 1650. The bulk of pottery deposition took place between AD1650 and 1740, with a noticeable drop-off from that time until the 19th century and later.

Pottery Occurrence

The occurrence of the major fabrics per ceramic phase is shown in table X2. The pattern is generally what would be expected for sites of the period in the region, with assemblages dominated by utilitarian wares, mainly PMR, and tablewares such as TGW, SWSG and CHPO. Residuality is, in the main, quite low, other than in the 19th century and later contexts, where 38.9% of the pottery is definitely redeposited, and it is likely that at least some of the PMR assemblage is residual. It would appear therefore that there was fairly major disturbance of earlier strata during that time, probably related to the extensive programme of re-building which took place at the school at that time. The presence of BORDG and BORDY in the 19th century contexts suggests that strata dating to some time between CP1 and CP4 were amongst those disturbed.

Table X2: Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase by fabric type, expressed as a percentage of the total wt per phase, major fabrics only

Fabric	CP1	CP2	CP3	CP5	CP6	CP7	CP8	CP9
BORDG	0	1.2%	3.9%	0.5%	0	0	0	0.9%
BORDY	0	7.8%	4.4%	0	0	0	0	4.3%
FREC	0	0	0	3.8%	12.4%	0	0	12.4%
PMR	100%	62.8%	69.8%	21.9%	29.4%	37.6%	84.2%	19.8%
TGW	-	15.9%	16.1%	8.7%	25.8%	13.2%	0.9%	7.2%
WEST	-	0.8%	0	0	5.5%	0	0	0.3%
PMBL	-	3.9%	1.2%	0.2%	0	0	0	0
STSL	-	-	3.9%	2.1%	0.2%	0	0	13.6%
STMO	-	-	-	55.4%	9.3%	0	0	0
LONS	-	-	-	5.1%	1.0%	0	2.6%	6.6%
CHPO	-	-	-	0.5%	1.9%	30.4%	0	1.1%
NOTS	-	-	-	1.9%	5.0%	0	0	0
SWSG	-	-	-	-	9.5%	14.5%	0	0.2%
CREA	-	-	-	-	-	4.3%	10.5%	4.0%
PEAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8%	0
CHINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.6%
Total	166	258	2404	4611	6827	441	114	4769

Shaded cells = residual material

Typology and Discussion

There is typological evidence to support the dating scheme suggested by the basic seriated dates. Border Ware, was one of the main pottery types consumed in and around London from the late 16th – late 17th century, until the industry went into decline and ceased production in the early 18th century (Pearce 1988, 102). It appears somewhat under represented, supporting the data in Table X1 which indicate that there was little activity at the site before the later 17th Century.

Two contexts (92) and (121), produced nearly half of the pottery (by weight) from the entire site, with some of the material yielding typological evidence which generally supports their given dating. A London Stoneware mug with a Queen Anne ('AR') ale-mark occurred in context (92). Queen Anne was on the throne of England from 1702-14, which gives very good support to the date of CP5 (c AD1700-20) given to that context. The vessel could be taken as evidence of an inn on or near the site in the 18th century, although gorges (tavern-mugs) with ale-marks do occur in pottery assemblages from domestic dwellings (eg. Mellor 1984, 207-8). Overall, context (92) produced 50 sherds weighing 4,029g. A large proportion of the assemblage consisted of fragments of a single, very large STMO jar, possibly a butter-pot, weighing 2,554g. The assemblage of TGW from the deposit was mainly jars, most of which were plain white, apart from a single, very worn example with blue-painted geometric decoration on the outer surface. The rest of the assemblage comprised fragments of mugs in LONS and PMBL, and a large fragment of the base of a Frechen bottle, which was quite worn, and is likely to have been old when deposited, or residual.

Context (121) produced 129 sherds with a total weight of 5,775g, and included a fairly large number of well-represented vessels. It is dated to CP6 (c AD1720 – 1740). A number of small plates painted with Chinese-style decoration were present, with similar pottery known from an assemblage from Aldgate which was dated to around 1680-1700 (Orton 1988, 327). The TGW assemblage from this site also included a partially complete, plain white porringer and a large fragment of a similarly undecorated chamber pot. There is also a partially complete WEST chamber pot with moulded decoration which appears identical to an example from Norwich (Jennings 1981, Fig. 51 no. 50). Westerwald chamber pots initially appeared in England in the first decade of the 18th century, and were one of the main products of the industry exported here between AD1725 and 1775 (Gaimster 1997, 94). A third, chamber pot in STMO was also present. A relatively small group of PMR from (121) included an handled bowl and a pipkin. There was also a good assemblage of SWSG which included fragments of several pint mugs, a tea-bowl, a saucer and a near-complete large bowl. One of the mug rims had a brown-dipped band. Finally, again, a fragment of a Frechen bottle-base was present.

The rest of the context-specific assemblages were smaller, but a similar range of pottery types occurred, particularly painted TGW plates and dishes, tea-drinking wares in the form of tea-bowl fragments and tea-pot lids, mugs, chamber-pots and utilitarian PMR vessels, some of which were very large. The range of vessel forms would not be out of place in a domestic dwelling, but seems more geared towards mass-catering. Given the fact that the school was founded in 1565, and that the entire assemblage dates to after AD1550, this all suggests very strongly that all pottery from

the site was used at the establishment, virtually from the time of its foundation through to the near-present.

Assessment

The pottery from this site was, in the main, in good condition, with two groups in particular comprising a number of well-represented vessels which offer an insight into the range of pottery types in use at the school in the earlier 18th century. These are worthy of publication, with the following further work suggested.

1. Catalogue and selection of sherds for illustration. Time required, 0.5 day
2. Discussion of the pottery in its local and regional context. Time required, 0.5 day.

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Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	F405		F410		F411		F413		F414		F416		F418		F420		F425		F430		F431		F433		F436		F449		F450		F451		F1000		Date	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
51																																				E17thC
53																																				L16thC
55			1	2																																17thC
57			5	119							1	48																			1	18			M17thC	
61																																			L16thC	
63	1	568	1	5									5	124																		6	862		19thC	
65			13	176	1	11																													M17thC	
66			1	1									1	12																					L18thC	
70			2	5																															E18thC	
71																																			19thC	
75			4	22							1	16																							E18thC	
78													1	2																					M18thC	
80			3	6	2	10																									1	20			17thC	
82																																			L16thC	
84																																			L16thC	
86																																			L16thC	
89			1	3																																M17thC
92	1	175	6	379	1	7			18	2554	3	93			10	67																			18thC	
101			4	22							1	6			1	20	9	490	2	22															18thC	
103			2	17																																19thC
105																																				E18thC
110			1	15																																17thC
112			6	28																																E18thC
114																																				E18thC
117			1	18																																17thC

Cnxt	F405		F410		F411		F413		F414		F416		F418		F420		F425		F430		F431		F433		F436		F449		F450		F451		F1000		
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date		
119					1	18					2	3																					M17thC		
121	7	848	62	1707			8	374	11	636					9	340	14	1337	4	127			14	406									E18thC		
123							1	16																							1	10	19thC		
130	1	22	11	322									4	67			3	287										1	26	6	203	3	6	19thC	
132																	1	15															L16thC		
142											12	648					1	2													1	7	19thC		
149			3	24						1	9						14	1201															M17thC		
166																														2	118		19thC		
167			5	65						1	27								2	18								1	14				M17thC		
168																														1	308		19thC		
169			3	55									1	14			5	141	1	134			2	64									M18thC		
170			2	3									1	3																			M18thC		
	10	1613	137	2994	5	46	10	392	29	3190	24	856	13	222	20	427	106	6230	14	356	1	2	30	724	8	615	1	20	9	161	13	329	20	1413	

**Appendix IV.
Ceramic Building Material Report, Susan Pringle:**

<i>Context</i>	<i>Context CBM date</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Date</i>
55	1480-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	577	75+	112	62	A	Unfrogged	1450-1700
55	1480-1700	PM	2276	Roof tile	1	32	0	0	14		Probably peg-tile	1480-1800
57	1630-1800	PM	2275	Pan tile	7	1950	0	0	0			1630-1850
57	1630-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	6	1095	0	0	0		2 tiles have unusual nail-holes, basically round but the right-hand one having a horizontally elongated entry point	1480-1800
57	1630-1800	PM	3034?	Brick	4	2234	0	110	70	A	Fabric ID not secure. Calcareous variant of 3032, near 3033.	1600-1800?
57	1630-1800	PM	3034?	Brick	0	0	0	0	65	A	Fabric ID not secure. Calcareous variant of 3032, near 3033.	1600-1800?
57	1630-1800	PM	3034?	Brick	0	0	0	0	66	A	Fabric ID not secure. Calcareous variant of 3032, near 3033.	1600-1800?
57	1630-1800	PM	3034?	Brick	0	0	0	0	63	A	Fabric ID not secure. Calcareous variant of 3032, near 3033.	1600-1800?
65	1630-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	2	233	0	0	0		1 has small polygonal nail-holes	1480-1800
65	1630-1800	PM	2275	Pan tile	1	289	0	0	0			1630-1850

67	1500-1700	PM	3033?	Brick	1	2036	215	102	60-65	M	Unfrogged; fairly sharp arrises, lightly creased sanded faces. Calcareous speckling on surface. Weathered. Underfired later 17th c brick?	1500-1700
67	1500-1700	PM	3033?	Brick	1	2060	223	107	60	M	Unfrogged; fairly sharp arrises, lightly creased sanded faces. Calcareous speckling on surface. Weathered. Underfired later 17th c brick?	1500-1700
67	1500-1700	PM	3033?	Brick	1	2228	217	105	64	M	Unfrogged; fairly sharp arrises, lightly creased sanded faces. Calcareous speckling on surface; large shell in fabric. Weathered. Underfired later 17th c brick?	1500-1700
70	1630-1800	PM	2275	Pan tile	1	102	0	0	0			1630-1850
70	1630-1800	PM	2276	Roof tile	2	61	0	0	0	A	Small abraded fragments, may be peg tile	1480-1800
72	1650-1700?	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	1694	0	152	13	M	Asymmetrically placed nail-holes, basically round but made with twisting action so misshapen.	1480-1800
72	1650-1700?	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	0	0	156	13	M	Asymmetrically placed nail-holes, basically round but made with twisting action so misshapen.	1480-1800

72	1650-1700?	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	0	0	0	163	14	M	Asymmetrically placed nail-holes, basically round but made with twisting action so misshapen.	1480-1800
72	1650-1700?	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	1236	0	145	13	M	Lower part peg tile	1480-1800	
72	1650-1700?	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	0	0	145	13		Lower part peg tile	1480-1800	
72	1650-1700?	PM	3033	Brick	1	2214	215	100	60	M	Sharp arrises, bedfaces thickly mortared. Prob 1650-1700? Late version of fabric near 3032.	1450-1700	
72	1650-1700?	PM	3033	Brick	1	2590	220	105	65	M	Sharp arrises, bedfaces thickly mortared. Prob 1650-1700? Late version of fabric near 3032.	1450-1700	
72	1650-1700?	PM	3033	Brick	1	2109	222	100	65	M	Sharp arrises, bedfaces thickly mortared. Prob 1650-1700? Late version of fabric near 3032.	1450-1700	
75	1650-1800	PM	2276	Roof tile	1	337	0	0	0	M	Probably peg tile - no holes present	1480-1800	
75	1650-1800	PM	2276	Ridge tile	1	188	0	0	0			1480-1800	
75	1650-1800	PM	2275	Pan tile	3	802	0	0	0	M		1630-1850	
75	1650-1800	PM	3036	Brick	1	641	150	62	39	W	Indented border. Paving brick, worn on 1 stretcher face. (= bricks in [92])	1600-1800	
75	1650-1800	PM	?	Floor tile	1	832	149+	131+	31	W	Worn surface, probably unglazed. Fabric ID not secure. Orange silty fabrics with common to abundant fine to medium quartz.	1630-1850	
75	1650-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	1567	130+	106	70		Unfroged; sharp arrises	1650-19--	

75	1650-1800	PM	?	Brick	1	1047	114 +	106	54	W, M	1600-1800	Fine moulding sand; sharp arrises; unfrogged. Paving brick with worn top surface. Fine, 'clean' fabric with sparse flint, coarse quartz and calcareous inclusions.
79	1750-1800	PM	3032	Brick	2	2204	220	105	60	Rd, M	1750-1850	Conjoin. Shallow moulded frog c.160 x 60mm. Sharp arrises, fine moulding sand.
79	1750-1800	PM	3032	Brick	2	2101	217	98	65	V	1750-1850	Conjoin. Shallow moulded frog c.160 x 60mm. Sharp arrises, fine moulding sand. Overfired and warped. Wire cut?
79	1750-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	2223	225	106	65		1750-1850	Shallow moulded frog c.155 x 50mm, with ?thumbprint in centre. Wire-cut?
79	1750-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	1278	0	160	14		1480-1800	Badly made round nail holes, some very asymmetrical.
79	1750-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	0	0	160	14		1480-1800	Badly made round nail holes, some very asymmetrical.
79	1750-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	0	0	0	13		1480-1800	Badly made round nail holes, some very asymmetrical.
79	1750-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	3	817	0	155	15		1480-1800	3 conjoin. Parts of 2 small nail holes set wide apart.
80	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	2	237	0	0	0	Rd, M	1480-1800	Conjoin. 2 roughly circular nail-holes, set close together.
82	1480-1800		V	Brick	1	620	75+	105	65	V, Rd	1480-1800	Vitrified and distorted. Fabric probably 3033 or 3032.
82	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	3	400	0	0	0	Rd (X1)	1480-1800	Reduced fragment has 1 nail hole.

84	1480-1800	PM	2276	Roof tile	2	41	0	0	0	0	A	Scraps, probably peg tile.	1480-1800
87	1650-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	1	1352	95+	106	60			Orange red brick, unfroged. Soft unfired fabric. Fine sandy fabric near 3033 with moderate inclusions of dark yellow and dark red silty/sandy clays.	1450-1700
87	1650-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	1	0	0	0	61			Orange red brick, unfroged. Soft unfired fabric. Fine sandy fabric near 3033 with moderate inclusions of dark yellow and dark red silty/sandy clays.	1450-1700
87	1650-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	1	1743	97+	102	58	V, S		Unfroged; two with indented borders. Prob date c. 1650-1700. Overfired and vitrified. Late version of fabric.	1450-1700
87	1650-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	1	0	62+	108	62	V, Rd		Unfroged; two with indented borders. Prob date c. 1650-1700. Overfired and vitrified. Late version of fabric.	1450-1700
87	1650-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	1	0	70+	101	60	V, Rd		Unfroged; two with indented borders. Prob date c. 1650-1700. Overfired and vitrified. Late version of fabric.	1450-1700
88	1450-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	6	1256	65+	99	61	A, Rd		Fragments. 1, overfired, has indented border. Another, flake, has straw marks on upper bedface.	1450-1700
88	1450-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	0	0	0	62	0	A, Rd		Fragments. 1, overfired, has indented border. Another, flake, has straw marks on upper bedface.	1450-1700

89	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	576	0	0	60	A		1450-1700
92	1600-1800	PM	3036	Brick	9	5451	144	63	37	W	Wear abrasion on 1 stretcher face. Set on edge as paving?	1600-1800 (poss. 1650-1700)
92	1600-1800	PM	3036	Brick	0	0	153	62	39	W	Wear abrasion on 1 stretcher face. Set on edge as paving?	1600-1800 (poss. 1650-1700)
92	1600-1800	PM	3036	Brick	0	0	152	60	40	W	Wear abrasion on 1 stretcher face. Set on edge as paving?	1600-1800 (poss. 1650-1700)
92	1600-1800	PM	3036	Brick	0	0	155	60	35	W, Rd	Wear abrasion on both stretcher faces. Re-used paving brick.	1600-1800 (poss. 1650-1700)
92	1600-1800	PM	3036	Brick	0	0	150	0	0	W, Rd	Wear abrasion on both stretcher faces. Re-used paving brick.	1600-1800 (poss. 1650-1700)
92	1600-1800	PM	3036	Brick	0	0	157	0	37	W	Heavily worn on 1 stretcher and bedface; paving or steps?	1600-1800 (poss. 1650-1700)
92	1600-1800	PM	3036	Brick	0	0	150	65	35	W	Heavily worn on 1 stretcher and bedface; paving or steps?	1600-1800 (poss. 1650-1700)
92	1600-1800	PM	3036	Brick	0	0	153	62	36	W	Indented margin. Heavily worn on 1 stretcher and bedface; paving or steps?	1600-1800 (poss. 1650-1700)

92	1600-1800	PM	3036	Brick	0	0	155	65	34	W, Rd	Worn and abraded on 1 stretcher. Indented margins, paving?	1600-1800 (poss. 1650-1700)
92	1450-1700	PM	3033 variant?	Brick	1	2331	222	100	0	V	Indented margins. Overfired, bloated and warped - waster?	1450-1700
92	1630-1700	PM	2276	Peg tile	3	1365	151 +	160	0		2 round asymmetric nail holes, 1 approximately centrally placed, the other near left edge of tile.	1480-1800
92	1630-1700	PM	2276	Peg tile	0	0	165 +	145	0	M		1480-1800
92	1630-1700	PM	2275	Pan tile	4	2619	340	0	0	M	Complete or near complete length. 1 fragment has a rectangular nib c.60 x 18 x 12mm high.	1630-1850
92	1630-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	2536	215	105	0	M, Rd	Unfrogged; sharp arrises, fine sanding; fine creasing on headers/stretchers. Coarse yellow sandy mortar on upper and lower bedfaces.	1450-1700
92	1630-1700	PM	3033?	Brick	1	1354	118 +	105	65		Unfrogged; sharp arrises. Speckled surface, but fabric closer to 3033 than 3032.	1600-1700
93	1600-1700?	PM	3033 variant	Brick	1	2284	220	105	55	Rd	Probable indented margins. Reduced on 1 header, stretcher and base. Probably mid to late 17th c. Orange-red fabric near 3033 but with yellow and red inclusions.	1450-1700
112	1700-1800?	PM	2276	Ridge tile	2	527	0	0	0		Conjoin. 18th c?	1480-1800
112	1700-1800?	PM	2276	Roof tile	5	1080	0	0	0	Rd	Probably all peg tile, but no nail-holes. 17th/18th c?	1480-1800

112	1700-1800?	PM	2281	Drain pipe	1	563	219 +	0	13		Body fragment; wheel-thrown. External diameter c.125-130mm (5 inch?).	1700-1950
115	1650-1800	PM	3032	Brick	1	1081	113 +	99	65	Rd	Overfired and distorted. Width may have been reduced.	1650-1800
115	1650-1800	PM	3033	Brick	1	1477	150 +	110	62-72	Rd	Overfired and distorted.	1450-1700
117	1630-1700	PM	2275	Pan tile	1	192	0	0	0			1630-1850
117	1630-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1470	141 +	106	60		Unfroged. Fairly sharp arrises, fine moulding sand and fine creasing on base and sides. Soft orange fabric.	1450-1700
119	1630-1850	PM	2275	Pan tile	1	368	0	0	0			1630-1850
124	1450-1700	PM	3033?	Brick	1	1510	165 +	95	60	V, Rd, Ru, W	Overfired and distorted. May have indented margin. Base has worn areas, re-used as flooring?	1450-1700
124	1450-1700	PM	3033 variant?	Brick	1	1134	145 +	95	55-65	W	Base partially worn - flooring? Fabric may be highly fired yellow silt variant of 3033.	1450-1700
130	1480-1800	PM	2276	Peg tile	1	84	0	0	0		With odd clay plug on surface, blocking hole or nail-hole.	1480-1800
132	1450-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	1	2396	220	104	55		Indented margins; fine moulding sand, sanded faces creased except for 1 stretcher which is smooth - worn? Fabric is yellow spot version of 3033.	1450-1700

132	1450-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	1	2155	213	104	55		Indented margins; fine moulding sand, sanded faces creased. Fabric is yellow spot version of 3033.	1450-1700
132	1450-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	1	922	100 +	100	56	Rd	Fine sanding.	1450-1700
133	1750-1800/50	PM	3032	Brick	2	1910	218	101	63		Conjoin. Very shallow moulded frog, indistinct but c. 125 x 45mm.	1750-1850
133	1750-1800/50	PM	3032	Brick	1	2041	225	100	62			1650-1800
142	1750-1800/50	PM	3032	Brick	1	1112	80+	107	65	V	Shallow moulded frog. Very overfired and distorted.	1750-1800
142	1750-1800/50	PM	3032	Brick	1	0	0	0	65	V	Shallow moulded frog. Very overfired and distorted.	1750-1800
142	1750-1800/50	PM	2276	Roof tile	1	175	0	0	13		Probably peg tile, no features.	1480-1800
143	1600-1800	PM	3032?	Brick	2	2872	225	107	66	Rd	Sharp arrises; fine moulding sand, very little creasing. Headers blackened with tar/pitch. Fabric ID uncertain. 3032 or late version of 3033.	1600-1800
143	1600-1800	PM	3032?	Brick	1	2900	225	106	65	Rd, S	Conjoin. Sharp arrises; fine moulding sand, very little creasing. Overfired. Headers blackened with tar/pitch. Fabric ID uncertain. 3032 or late version of 3033.	1600-1800
145	1750-1850	PM	3034?	Brick	3	6774	228	109	61		Fabric ID not secure. Shallow moulded frog c.155 x 40-45mm; sharp arrises. Paving brick, worn on frogged base. Calcareous speckles.	1750-1850

145	1750-1850	PM	3034?	Brick	0	0	225	107	60		Fabric ID not secure. Shallow moulded frog c.155 x 40-45mm; sharp arrises. Paving brick, worn on froged base. Calcareous speckles.	1750-1850
145	1750-1850	PM	3034?	Brick	0	0	225	106	65		Fabric ID not secure. Shallow moulded frog c.155 x 40-45mm; sharp arrises. Paving brick, worn on froged base. Calcareous speckles.	1750-1850
147	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	1	1854	220	96	55-60	A, W	Rather over-fired and warped. Unfroged. Wear abraded on top. Medium moulding sand; some creasing on base/aides.	1450-1700
147	1450-1700	PM	3033	Brick	2	1996	228	90	63	Rd, S, W	Conjoin. Slightly overfired and warped. Unfroged. Wear abraded on base. Indented margins on upper surface.	1450-1700
147	1450-1700	PM	3033 variant	Brick	2	2304	220	103	58	M, W	Conjoin. Unfroged. Indented margins Wear abraded on base and possibly also on top. Silty variant of fabric.	1450-1700
149	1630-1800	PM	2275	Pan tile	1	59	0	0	0			1630-1900
149	1630-1800	PM	2276	Roof tile	2	25	0	0	0	M	Includes a flake, probably peg tile.	1480-1800
151	1750-1800	PM	3032	Brick	2	1126	140+	109	60	V, R	Conjoin	1650-1800
151	1750-1800	PM	3032	Brick	2	1578	120+	97	64	V, R		1650-1800

151	1750-1800	PM	?	Brick	1	1487	175+	104	62		Shallow moulded fro, 125+ x c.60mm. Sharp arrises, fine moulding sand. Fabric is orange-red with yellow and dark red rounded clay/silt inclusions - later version of 3033 variant or underfired 3032?	1750-1800
151	1750-1800	PM	?	Brick	1	758	145+	93+	64	S	Part shallow moulded frog. Fabric is orange-red with yellow and dark red rounded clay/silt inclusions - later version of 3033 variant or underfired 3032?	1750-1800
153	1450-1700	PM	3033?	Brick	1	2405	224	95	60	M, Rd, V	Indented margin? Or effects of over-firing? Vitrification on one mortared stretcher. Late version of fabric, overfired?	1450-1700

Appendix V.

Clay Pipe, James Aaronson.

The assemblage from 26 North Street, Highgate represents a relatively short time span of around 100-150 years. The majority of datable pipe bowls fall within the mid-late 17th century time period, with half as many dating to the mid-late 18th century. One or two of these examples could extend the timescale into the latter 16th, or early 19th centuries, but can probably be said to fit more comfortably within the confines of other evidence recovered from the site.

6 of the bowls had maker's marks surviving, all on the sides of the spur, and included on one example a flower, and on others the initials, BW, SR, or IC and I on two others. No comparable marks could be verified as to the identities of these individuals at the time of writing.

It would appear that the majority of the finds represent natural domestic wastage as opposed to production, due to the quantities and contexts in which they were found. These were largely the backfill of rubbish pits, (92), (121); dumps of levelling material and demolition spreads, (57), (117), (80); cultivation beds, (84), (101), (103); and a large assemblage in the linear ditch feature (130).

Below is a table detailing the clay pipe finds by context, quantity and general date.

Context	Quantity of clay pipe	Description	General dating
(51)	1 stem	46mm in length x 8mm in diameter, with thin bore 2mm wide	
(55)	1 stem	55mm in length x 7mm in diameter, with thin bore 2mm wide	
(57)	1 bowl 1 stem with spur	Type 21*, tall bowl c.1680-1710 No bowl so hard to define type, but has a pronounced, flat-based spur with 37mm of stem attached, 6mm in diameter with thin bore 2mm wide.	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
(61)	1 stem 1 bowl fragment	32mm in length x 8mm in diameter, with medium bore 3mm wide Non diagnostic fragment, thin walled, plain	
(65)	1 bowl	Type 15*, c.1660-80. Tall, with pronounced spur and rouletted rim	Late 17 th century
(66)	2 stems	44mm in length x 8-9mm in diameter, with medium to large bores 3-4mm wide	
(70)	2 stems	51mm in length x 7mm in diameter, with medium bore 3mm wide 63mm in length x 9mm in diameter, with medium bore 3mm wide	
(75)	8 stems	Ranging in length from 23-77mm x 6-10mm thick. Mainly thin bored, 2mm wide.	

(80)	4 stems 7 bowls	Ranging in length from 32-56mm x 5-10mm thick, with thin-medium bores 2-3mm wide. 1 Type 17, c.1640-70. Large bulbous bowl with rouletted rim and pronounced thin spur, 1 Type 8, c.1680-1710. Long forward projecting bowl with a flat base and straight sides, 2 Type 11, c.1730-60. Tall, thin walled and wide-mouthed bowls with wide, flat bases 1 Type 12, c.1730-1780. Tall bowl with wide mouth and thin walls. Initialed on left side of base with I in raised relief, right hand side damaged and unreadable. Base is rounder and pronounced 1 fragment of stem and spur, largely undiagnostic other than a medium sized base with a flower depicted in raised relief on either side 1 undiagnostic fragment of medium walled bowl.	Largely late 17 th –mid 18 th century
(82)	1 stem	47mm in length x 8mm in diameter, with a larger bore, 4mm wide	
(84)	1 bowl	Type 13, c.1780-1820. Makers mark initial in raised relief on left side I. Has 35mm of stem attached, 9mm in diameter with a thin bore 2mm wide	Late 18 th century
(86)	1 bowl	Type 7, c. 1660-80. Tall, straight-sided bowl with a wide flat base. 22mm of stem attached, 10mm in diameter with a medium bore of 3mm wide.	Mid-Late 17 th century
(89)	2 stems	50mm in length x 9mm in diameter, thin bore of 2mm wide 57mm in length x 7mm in diameter with a thin bore of 2mm wide	
(92)	6 stems 6 bowls	Stems ranging in length from 39-110mm and 6-8mm in diameter, mostly thick bored 4mm wide. 6 Type 12 bowls, c.1730-80. Thin walled, tall and straight-sided with rounded pronounced bases. One of the bowls has the initials BW in raised relief in sides of the base	Thinner bowl walls suggest latter part of 18 th century
(101)	4 bowls	1 Type 3, c.1580-1610. Short, squat and bulbous bowl with a slightly projecting foot 1 Type 4, c.1600-40. Wide, flat-footed bowl with short, bulbous sides 1 Type 12, c.1730-80. Tall and straight-sided bowl with a wide mouth and pronounced spur 1 Type 13, c.1780-1820. Short, flared and thin walled bowl. Flat based and thin stemmed Initialed on left side of base with S, right side is less clear, possibly R	Broad range but falling into two categories: Early 17 th century & Mid-late 18 th century

Appendix VI.

Assessment of the Metalwork from Highgate School (NOR11)

By Hilary Major

August 2011

32 metal and bone objects were examined. The range of finds present can be regarded as typical of a small post-medieval assemblage, consisting of eight coins and tokens, a selection of pins, buttons and buckles, and a few other objects. The only unusual item is a lead birdcage trough. Although most of the finds are not closely datable, all would be consistent with an 18th - early 19th century date for the assemblage. An earlier date for some finds (e.g. the birdcage trough and the lead tokens) cannot be ruled out, however.

The identifiable coins present are a copper halfpenny and two farthings. One of the farthings may be an issue of 1698-9; the other two coins are too corroded to date, but are probably 18th century. There were also two lead tokens, with simple designs of stars and pellets in relief. This is a common type of token, and could date from the 16th century onwards. They were probably still being made in the 18th century.

Most of the other finds are small personal items – copper alloy and white metal buttons, two buckles and six ‘dressmaker’s pins’. The latter were used not only as a sewing aid, but also for pinning clothing and head coverings. There were also two handles made from bone and antler, one definitely from a knife, the other from an indeterminate tool or utensil.

Building materials are represented by a single piece of lead window came from context 167.

The lead birdcage trough from context 171 is a late example of a type of bird feeder produced from the 15th century onwards. It was probably used for water rather than birdseed, given that lead is commonly associated with plumbing and water management.

Recommendations for further work:

No further work cataloguing or reporting work is required, but it is recommended that the birdcage trough (SF7) is illustrated if a report on the site is published.

Catalogue of small finds

Coins and tokens

The following are copper alloy unless otherwise specified.

SF no	Context	Description
11	57	Disc, probably an 18 th century halfpenny, but the surface is largely obscured by corrosion. It is doubtful whether cleaning would elucidate the object, which appears very worn. Diam. 27mm
20	65	Disc, no details visible. Probably a halfpenny. Diam. 28mm.
19	65	Copper farthing, no detail visible. Probably 18 th century.
18	65	Lead token. The front has a six-pointed linear star in relief, with pellets in the angles. The back is plain. Diam. 20mm.

23	166	Lead token. The front is partly obscured by corrosion, but probably has a six-pointed linear star in relief. The back is plain. Diam. 19mm.
24	166	Copper farthing. The obverse is completely illegible. The reverse is in poor condition, but there appears to be no date in the exergue, which suggests that it is the 2 nd issue of William III, 1698-9.
33	167	Lead token. The front has an eight-pointed linear star in relief, with pellets in the angles. The back is plain. Diam. 26mm.
9	171	Half a halfpenny, no visible detail. Probably 18 th cent.

Copper alloy

SF no	Context	Description
21	63	Disc fragment, possibly a button. No detail visible. Diam. 18mm.
12	71	Dressmaker's pin, ball head, point missing. L. 25mm.
13	71	Dressmaker's pin, head possibly coiled. L. 31mm.
14	71	Dressmaker's pin, point missing. L. 22mm.
15	71	Dressmaker's pin, head missing. L. 21mm.
16	71	Dressmaker's pin, head missing. L. 17mm.
17	71	Rod fragment. L. 28mm, diam. 2.5mm.
27	80	Button. Disc, with a back cone and applied loop. No details visible. Diam. 17mm
28	80	Button. A two-piece hollow button with an applied back-loop. The top has a Tudor rose in relief. This may be 19 th rather than 18 th century. Diam. 16mm.
32	167	Button. A solid plano-convex button with a central nipple. The back loop is missing. Probably 18 th century, though the type can be earlier. Diam. 17mm.
34	167	Ring, in good condition. The section is flat, the surface poorly finished with clear filing marks. Probably a curtain ring. Diam. 24mm.
35	167	Buckle fragment, surface obscured by corrosion. A flat double buckle, probably with an integral cross-bar, and with possible traces of moulded decoration on the tongue-rest. The shape is consistent with a 17 th or earlier 18 th century date (see, for example, Whitehead 1996, 67, no. 418). W. c 44mm, original L. c 75mm.
8	171	Disc, probably a button, as the edge appears to be thickened on one side only. No other visible details. Diam. 24mm
10	171	Disc. This appears to be plain, and is unlikely to be a coin. Diam. 14mm.

White Metal

The following are unidentified white metal alloys.

SF no	Context	Description
25	80	Button. Plain disc with a central cone on the back for an applied loop, now missing. Probably later 18 th – earlier 19 th cent. Diam. 26mm.
26	80	Button. Plain disc with the stub of a back loop. Most likely later 18 th -early 19 th cent. Diam. 30mm.
31	167	Button. Plain disc with an applied loop. Diam. 26mm.

Lead

SF no	Context	Description
29	80	Lozenge, cut from sheet lead. This may be an unused lead washer. 27x19mm, th. 1.5mm
30	167	Window came fragment, made from quite thin metal. Post-medieval. W. 10mm, L. c 85mm.
7	171	Birdcage trough. A plain D-sectioned vessel with a lipped top, used for holding water or food for caged birds. The type is illustrated in Egan 2005, 129, with the earliest examples dating to the late 15th century. Egan notes that plain troughs continue at least until the late 17th century. Ht. 38mm, W. 63mm, depth c 18-25mm.

Iron

SF no	Context	Description
22	63	Tapering strip, probably a knife blade with the point broken. Obscured by concretion. L. 92mm, max. W. c 20mm
36	167	Buckle. Trapezoidal frame with tongue. 40x35mm.

Bone

SF no	Context	Description
4	92	One-piece bone handle with a rounded end. A cutlery handle, or possibly from a tool such as an awl. L. 77mm, max. W 19mm.
5	130	Antler knife handle. A two-piece handle with the iron blade broken off. There are three iron rivets through the scale tang, and traces of an iron end cap on the bulbous end of the handle. L. 90mm

References

- Egan, G., 2005 *Material culture in London in an Age of Transition* MoLAS Monograph 19
- Whitehead, R., 1996 *Buckles 1250-1800* Chelmsford

Appendix VII.

The Glass from Highgate School (NOR11)

Dr Hugh Willmott

Introduction

A small assemblage of glass, totalling 37 fragments from 23 individual vessels and windows, was recovered from the excavation at Highgate School. Almost all the glass is 18th-century in date, and although there are one or two vessels that are slightly earlier, these were probably deposited at the same time. All the glass relates to Areas 1 & 2 and it is discussed contextually by area and period. A catalogue of all material is presented at the end of the report.

Discussion

Area 1

Glass was recovered from several features in Area 1 Phase 1, although only in limited quantities. Two fragments from the same mid to late 18th-century wine bottle were found in the fill of the linear cut [50], and the neck from a similar bottle was recovered during machine clearance of context (169). Of rather more interest is the near-complete tapering and embossed late 18th-century phial that once contained J. Dalby's 'Carminative' medicine (Fike 1987, 160). A very popular gripe water for infants, its miraculous effects were later discovered to be due to each phial containing, amongst other things, a quarter of an ounce of tincture of opium (Wakley 1823). Interestingly the remaining glass from this area also consisted of phials, found in Well [133]. One was green in colour and of typical 18th-century form, whilst the others two were colourless and can be dated to the later 18th, or possibly early 19th, century. Unfortunately it cannot be ascertained what they might once have held.

Glass was also found in Phase 2 of Area 1, but only in Pit [90]. Here there were also fragments from two green and one colourless phial, as well as a single 18th-century wine bottle. Within the same pit, but in Context (89) was a more unusual glass find, a fragment of polished mirror or plate glass. Although usually mistaken for clear windows, these plates were a much more specialised material, being first cast in sheets and then polished smooth on both surfaces. Most were probably intended for use as mirrors, but due its fragile composition the 'silvering', (in fact an amalgam of mercury), rarely survives in archaeological contexts. Mirror glass was first made in England in the latter 17th century, (Willmott 2005, 112), but it was not until the 18th century that their use became more widespread, although mirror plates are virtually impossible to date precisely by typological form alone.

Area 2

All the glass found in Area 2 came from Phase 2 contexts. Planting Beds [100] and [104] contained small quantities of 18th-century glass: a green phial, and a green phial and small square bottle respectively. The remainder of the glass came from three of the rubbish pits. Pit [111] included fragments of an late 17th-early 18th century wine bottle, and a square 'case bottle' of similar date, as well as two 18th-century phials. Pit [120] contained a mid-late 18th-century wine bottle and 18th century window glass, but also portion of very distinctive globular phial which can be securely dated to the late 17th century (Willmott 2002, 90). Finally Pit [127] contained fragments from two very similar, but different, late 17th-early 18th century wine bottles.

Although the glass from these three rubbish pits only consists of ordinary containers, it is interesting to see some slightly earlier material present. However, this is not unusual and certain forms, such as wine and case bottles, could be long lived due to their thick bodies and reusable nature. Consequently, although they may have been made in the 17th century, in all likelihood they were not deposited until the 18th century, along with the other material they were found with.

Catalogue

Area 1 Phase 1

Linear cut [50]

Context (51)

2 fragments of shoulder from a squat cylindrical wine bottle. Mid-late 18th century.

Linear cut [62]

Context (63)

1 complete tapering Dalby's Carminative bottle. c.1770-1800.

Well [133]

Context (166)

1 clear cylindrical phial. 18th-early 19th century.

1 clear cylindrical phial. 18th-early 19th century.

1 neck from a green cylindrical phial. 18th century.

Machine Clearance

Context (169)

1 neck from a from a squat cylindrical wine bottle. Mid-late 18th century

Area 1 Phase 2

Pit [90]

Context (89)

1 fragment of polished mirror/plate glass with scored edge. 17th-18th century

Context (92)

1 base from a clear cylindrical phial. 18th-early 19th century

1 green cylindrical phial. 18th century

1 green cylindrical phial. 18th century

2 fragments of wine bottle. 18th century

Area 2 Phase 2

Planting bed [100]

Context (101)

1 fragment of green cylindrical phial. 18th century

Planting bed [104]

Context (105)

1 green cylindrical phial. 18th century

2 fragments from a small square case bottle. 18th century.

Rubbish Pit [111]

Context (112)

1 base from an onion wine bottle. Late 17th-early 18th century.
2 fragments of body from a square case bottle. 17th-early 18th century.
1 fragment of green cylindrical phial. 18th century
1 complete green tapering phial. Mid-late 18th century.

Rubbish Pit [120]

Context (121)

1 fragment of base from a large globular phial. Late 17th- early 18th century.
5 fragments of squat cylindrical wine bottle. Mid-late 18th century.
2 fragments window glass. 18th century

Rubbish Pit [127]

Context (128)

3 fragments from an onion wine bottle. Late 17th-early 18th century.
4 fragments from an onion wine bottle. Late 17th-early 18th century.

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Appendix VIII.

HIGHGATE SCHOOL, NORTH ROAD, LONDON (SITE CODE: NOR11): ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the animal bone assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), University of Reading in connection with archaeological excavations undertaken by Compass Archaeology at Highgate School, North Road, London (Site Code: NOR11). Bones were hand picked from a variety of features including rubbish pits, gullies and planting beds as well as some 18th Century brick-lined pits, but also a brick clamp and associated deposits, probably dating to the 18th Century.

METHODS

From the sixteen samples assessed (Table 1), bone assemblages were recovered from eight different contexts, including pits and shallow cut features (Table 1). Animal bones were not retrieved from environmental samples (Emma Jeffery *pers. comm.* 2011).

Table 1: Contexts assessed, Highgate School, North Road, London

Context	Area	Phase	Description	Bone
54	1	1	Cut of shallow truncated feature; possibly NE-SW linear	
55	1	1	Fill of [54]	*
56	1	1	Possible cut of shallow feature truncated by concrete footings	
57	1	1	Fill of [56]	*
64	1	1	Cut for large domestic rubbish pit.	
65	1	1	Fill of [64]	*
74	1	1	Cut for NW-SE drain	
75	1	1	Fill of [76] (stratigraphically below [74])	*
76	1	1	Cut of shallow post medieval pit	
91	1	2	Cut of circular relatively deep feature	
92	1	2	Fill of [91]	*
111	2	2	Cut of deep domestic rubbish pit	
112	2	2	Fill of [111]	*
120	2	2	Cut for rubbish pit	
121	2	2	Fill of [120]	*
169	1	1	Machine clearance over features [64] and [91]	*

The animal bone assessment conforms to the guidance on best practice as described by English Heritage (2002). However despite being an assessment, given the small size of the assemblage, recording of each specimen was undertaken. Only the equid skull was studied in detail, with species identification criteria and a full suite of measurements recorded. The presence of butchery marks and pathologies were also recorded. The results of the assessment are presented in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

The faunal remains are identified to taxon where possible, however for the assessment, no attempt is made to distinguish between certain taxonomic groups, apart from the equid skull (horse, mule or donkey). The equid skull was speciated following various criteria presented in Johnstone (2004) as shown in Table 5.

Anatomical element was recorded as well as the recording zones when over 50% complete (Serjeantson, 1996). Mandibles (and isolated teeth) are considered 'ageable' if they have one or more cheek teeth (fourth deciduous premolar/fourth premolar – third molar) in situ with recognisable wear (attributable to a wear stage) on the occlusal surface. The wear stages of Grant (1982) are used for cattle and pigs, and Payne (1973 & 1987) for sheep/goat. Mandibular equid teeth were measured following Driesch (1976) and Davis (1987) as shown in Tables 6 and 7.

RESULTS

Recovery and provenance

The assemblage is very small, including a total of 30 bones, recovered from eight contexts, including pits and shallow cut features (Table 1). Most of the bones are large and some relatively complete. The complete absence, with one exception, of small bone fragments is surprising which may indicate a degree of selection or poor visibility of the remains during excavations. Alternatively, the fills of the excavated features may have been very clean.

Preservation is generally moderate to good. Most of the bones/teeth are stained uniformly (or in few cases mottled) a light to dark brown colour, as if originally waterlogged. The specimens show spiky to slightly abraded edges suggesting that most were not subject to redeposition following discard while only one, a cattle humerus from context 92, shows evidence of dog gnawing. A total of 12 specimens exhibit butchery marks.

In Table 2, the specimens are summarised as countable or non-countable, the former identified to taxon, the latter including rib, vertebral or unidentifiable fragments assigned to size class but not taxon. Conjoining fragments are considered part of one countable bone.

The assemblage includes nine cattle, nine sheep/goat, one pig and one cat bones and/or teeth and an almost complete equid skull (Table 3). The specimens include butchery (cranial bones, mandibles and teeth; sheep/goat metacarpal) and food waste (scapula, humerus, large and medium mammal vertebrae and ribs), as well as the remains of pets and/or work animals. Many of the cattle and sheep/goat bones and vertebrae and ribs show butchery marks possibly deriving from a range of processes including dismemberment, jointing and defleshing. The large mammal vertebrae are split axially, suggesting the carcasses may have been hoisted vertically for butchery into sides. Axial splitting of vertebrae is commonly observed in medieval and post medieval faunal assemblages and in earlier periods. The cat femur from context 75 (fill of a post medieval pit [76]) is short and somewhat stocky, very similar to that of a 17th/18th c. reference specimen held in the EH reference collection. The bone may derive from a pet or commensal animal (Thomas, 2009). There is no evidence of butchery, which might suggest the possible use of fur.

The amount of age data is limited (Table 4). The remains of cattle and sheep/goat include subadult and adult animals, indicating the probable consumption of prime beef and good quality mutton, as well as meat from older animals. Metric data are equally scarce. The sheep/goat bones include a few very large specimens, similar in size to a Cotswold ewe (1352) in the English Heritage collection.

Table 2: Number of countable and non-countable bones and teeth, Highgate School, North Road, London

Context number	Preservation	Countable and non-countable fragments													Total
		Cattle		Sheep/Goat		Pig		Equid Bone	Cat Bone	Lmam rib/vrt/f	Mmam rib/vrt	Total count	Total non-count		
		Teeth	Bone	Teeth	Bone	Teeth	Bone								
55	Moderate	1										1	1		
57	Moderate		1									1	1		
65	Good	1						1(lv)				1	2		
75	Moderate		2	4	1				1		2(r, tv)	8	10		
92	Good		1	1				3(r, lv, 1f)		1(r)		2	6		
92	Good						1					1	1		
112	Moderate				2				1	1(v)		3	4		
121	Good		1	1						1(r)		2	3		
169	Good	1	1									2	2		
Total		3	6	4	5	0	1	1	1	6	3	21	30		

Key: Lmam-large mammal; Mmam-Medium mammal; r-rib; v-vertebra; tv-thoracic vertebra; lv-lumbar vertebra; f-fragment

Table 3: List of specimens by context, Highgate School, North Road, London

Context number	Comments
55	Cattle upper P3/P4 in moderate wear
57	Cattle scapula (L), possibly chopped through at base of spine
65	Worn cattle incisor (I1 or I2); one large mammal lumbar vertebra, chopped
75	Cattle mandible chopped through transversally, finecuts on lingual side; cattle premaxilla; sheep/goat mandible, mandibular molars M1 (wear 8A/9A), M2 (wear 7A), M3 (5B), possibly associated, incisor I1 (very worn); cat femur, similar in size and morphology to EH reference specimen 2212 (possible female cat found mummified with newborn kittens below the floorboards of a 17 th c. inn with 18 th century elements in Worcester (site HWCM 6953)); two medium mammal ribs and a thoracic vertebra (spine; cut/chopped into spine from distal end)
92	Equid skull (see below); cattle humerus, sheep/goat mandibular ramus (larger than modern Cotswold ewe, reference specimen 1352). Medium mammal rib; large mammal rib chopped through transversally, large mammal lumbar vertebra possibly split axially; large mammal unidentifiable fragment
112	Sheep/goat scapula cut diagonally at distal end, fused, very large; sheep/goat proximal humerus, fusion line visible, large, chopped through proximal end and fine cut marks on proximal end and shaft, very large; pig mandible with M2 and erupting M3; large mammal vertebra split axially
121	Cattle maxilla with dP3 (very light-moderate wear) and dP4 (light wear); sheep/goat metacarpal, possibly charred or stained through waterlogging, robust; large mammal rib with many finecut marks, possibly from defleshing
169	Cattle scapula-chopped transversally with transversal and axial finecuts, upper M3 with first 2 cusps in wear

Table 4: Number of ageable and measurable bones and teeth, Highgate School, North Road, London

Context number	Preservation	Ageable Fragments						Measurements						
		Cattle		Sheep/goat		Pig MD	Pig	Cattle		Sheep/Goat		Pig	Other	
		Teeth	Bone	Teeth	Bone			Number of specimens	Total	Number of specimens	Total			Number of specimens
55	Moderate													
57	Moderate													
65	Good													
75	Moderate			3					3					
92	Good													
92	Good													1
112	Moderate				2	1			1	4	1		3	
121	Good	1							1	2				
169	Good		1					1						
Total		1	1	3	2	1		1	5	11	1		3	1

Horse skull

The skull of a horse (Plates 1 to 3) was recovered from context 92 (Area 1), the fill of context 91, defined as the cut of a relatively deep circular feature. The cut and its fill are attributed to Phase 2. The skull is well preserved and complete apart from the right and left incisors and nasal bones, all incisors, the right canine and the left P² and P³. Breakage of the oral part of the skull and tooth loss may have occurred pre or post depositionally though whether through deliberate butchery cannot be determined.

Identification to horse is based on a number of criteria, including the presence and development of the 'pli caballin', the shape of the interstylar profile and styles, the complexity of the fossette folds and shape of the protocone (Table 5).

The skull is from an adult male horse as indicated by the worn premolars and molars and presence of a well-developed canine (present on the left side; the right side of the skull is more damaged and the tooth has been lost). The skull is large and robust, and shows strong development of the muscle attachment areas on the parietals and squamous part of the temporal bones. The teeth, in particular both upper third molars, are unevenly worn (malocclusion). The horse must have been considerably older than five years. According to Silver (1969), M³ erupts at 3.5-4.5 years and the canine at 5 years. Ageing by crown height (Levine, 1982) was not undertaken as this would have required extraction of the teeth, and criteria for incisors could not be applied due to their loss (Brown, 1927).

The skull is very large, comparing in size, though not shape, to a modern female Welsh cob skull (EH 3868) and Przewalski horse (EH 760, unknown sex) in the EH reference collection. The characteristics of the skull may relate to breed though it is not possible to identify which. Measurements of the skull and teeth were recorded where possible and are listed in Table 6 and 7.

Chopmarks present on the occipital indicate intentional removal of the skull from the carcass. A number of fine cutmarks are present on the dorsal surface of the skull, perhaps indicating that the skull was skinned and/or defleshed. Other fine scratches may have been caused by abrasion against sharp stones/gravel.



Plate 1: Horse skull (context 92): dorsal view



Plate 2: Horse skull (context 92): lateral (right) view



Plate 3: Horse skull (context 92): ventral view

Table 5: Horse identification criteria (Johnstone, 2004)

Criteria	Upper premolars and molars (right side)					
	P2	P3	P4	M1	M2	M3
Pli caballin	well-developed; Payne (1991) ++	intermittent/ reduced; Payne (1991) tr	well-developed; Payne (1991) ++	intermittent/ reduced; Payne (1991) tr	intermittent/ reduced; Payne (1991) tr	well-developed; Payne (1991) ++
ilterstylar profile	oral: uneven base, slightly U-shaped; aboral: u-shaped	oral and aboral: u-shaped	oral and aboral: U-shaped	oral and aboral: U-shaped	very worn: oral and aboral: U-shaped	oral and aboral: U-shaped
Styles	thick	thick	thick	not very thick	thick	thick
Protocone	small, single "foot"	slightly asymmetrical	asymmetrical	asymmetrical	asymmetrical	asymmetrical
Fossette folds	complex	complex	complex	complex	complex	not too complex

Table 6: Horse skull and maxillary teeth measurements, Highgate School, North Road, London

Measurement (Dr76)	Measurement (mm) (right side except where axial)	Comment
4	395.7	
5	132.0	
9	186.9	
11	e. 305.1	take with arm of calipres parallel with base of skull
14	e. 202.2	
17	e. 246.0	difficult to place jaws of calipres at exact measuring points
22	180.3	
22a	170.5	
23	88.3	
23a	81.2	
24	e. 95.7	
24a	90.1	
31	68.0	
32	54.4	
33	128.1	measuring points not clear in Driesch 1976
34	93.3	
35	118.1	
36	32.0	
37	c. 31.2	
38	105.4	
39	not taken	not clear in Driesch 1976
40	142.3	
41	221.3	
42	170.2	
43	190.5	
44	79.4	
48	134.7	
50	e. 110.0	difficult to measure

Key:

e: estimate; inaccurate measurement with probably 0.5-1mm variation

c. circa approximate measurement with about 0.1-0.2 mm variation

Table 7: Horse upper premolars and molars, Highgate School, North Road, London

Measurement	L (Dr76)	B(Dr76)	L (Dav87)	W (Dav87)	Lp (Dav87)	protocone index (LPx100/OL) (L Dav87 used here)
P2	c. 35.4	e. 25.4	35.2	26	8.7	24.7
P3	e. 27.4	not possible	27.02	29	11.7	43.3
P4	not possible	not possible	26.49	27.8	12.8	48.3
M1	not possible	25.2	24	25.8	12.8	53.3
M2	not possible	c. 25.7	24.27	26.5	14.1	58.1
M3	34.6	24.9	34.1	22.2	20.4	59.8

DISCUSSION

Given the small number of taxonomic identifications and limited age and metric data (as well as the possibly biased nature and uncertain chronology of the assemblage), the assemblage holds limited information potential. Little can be determined regarding economy, diet or disposal activities other than that beef and mutton, and some pork was consumed, with some primary butchery taking place locally as suggested by the presence of cranial remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. A number of aspects and specimens are of interest however and merit further attention.

The development of cattle and sheep breeds and biometric variability in the post medieval period is of current interest (Thomas, 2009; O'Connor, 1995; Albarella and Davis, 1994). The presence of a few very large sheep/goat bones may reflect this diversification. The presence of an unusually stocky cat bone, in comparison to modern reference specimens, is of interest, and may reflect diversification of cat breeds in recent times, though a much larger sample of post medieval cat bones is required to comment further on this topic.

Interpretation of the horse skull in terms of the use and treatment of the horse is uncertain. Horses were commonly used in the medieval and post medieval period in urban centres, as draught animals and for riding (Baxter, 1996; Wilson and Edwards, 1993; Serjeantson *et al.* 1992; Rackham, 1995). Their meat was utilised for dog meat, and their skins, hair and bones used in various crafts and industries (leather trade, pin-making, soap and glue manufacture) (Yeomans, 2007). The decapitation of the horse may indicate that it had not been a pet or favoured riding animal, but rather a draught animal disposed of once it had reached the end of its working life or which died naturally or accidentally. The absence of the postcranial skeleton is intriguing however; perhaps it was removed elsewhere for processing, though this still raises the question as to why the skull was retained and buried or discarded in the circular feature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is little further work required for the analysis of this assemblage. If the chronology of the remains can be securely defined to the 18th Century, it would be worth speciating the sheep/goat bones and recording the measurements of the few cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones and teeth and placing the metric data, however limited, within the context of wider datasets of metric data from the post medieval period. Similarly, interpretation of the horse skull and cat femur would be enhanced by further background research into types; uses and disposal of animals in post medieval towns, in particular London.

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Appendix IX:

HIGHGATE SCHOOL, NORTH ROAD, LONDON (SITE CODE: NOR11): RAPID ASSESSMENT REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the rapid assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), University of Reading in connection with archaeological excavations undertaken by Compass Archaeology at Highgate School, North Road, London (Site Code: NOR11). Two bulk samples from the upper and lower fills of a possible ditch feature (context [156]) were rapidly assessed for macrofossil remains.

METHODS

Two bulk samples were processed for the recovery of macrofossil remains including charcoal, charred plant remains, waterlogged plant macrofossils, waterlogged wood, insects and Mollusca. The extraction process involved the following procedures: (1) measuring the sample volume by water displacement, (2) processing the sample by wet sieving using 300µm and 1mm mesh sizes and (3) drying the sample overnight at 40°C. Each sample was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications, and sorted into the different macrofossil classes. The concentration and preservation of remains was estimated for each class of macrofossil (Table 1).

RESULTS, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the rapid assessment indicate that both samples contain no charred or waterlogged seeds, waterlogged wood, insects, Mollusca or bone. Low quantities of charcoal less than 2mm in diameter were present in both samples; however, these are not identifiable due to their small size. No formal interpretation of the nature of the feature can be made from the description of the sediment or the rapid assessment of the macrofossil remains within either sample.

No further work is recommended on the samples from Highgate School.

Table 1: Macrofossil rapid assessment of samples from Highgate School, North Road, London (Site Code: NOR11).

Context number	Volume sampled (l)	Size of context sampled (%)	Volume processed (l)	Fraction	Description of matrix	Charred				Waterlogged				Mollusca		Bone		Fragments	Small	Large	Insects	Magnetic particles	Artefacts
						Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Whole	Fragments	Large	Small							
Upper fill of [156]	1.25	N/A	1.25	>300µm	Sand with gravel and a trace of silt	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				>1mm		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower fill of [156]	3.00	N/A	3.00	>300µm	Sand with gravel and a trace of silt	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				>1mm		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+