

**TEMPORARY JUNIOR SCHOOL, HIGHGATE
SCHOOL, BISHOPSWOOD ROAD SITE, N6 4PL**

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



August 2013

COMPASS



ARCHAEOLOGY

TEMPORARY JUNIOR SCHOOL, HIGHGATE SCHOOL, BISHOPSWOOD ROAD
SITE, N6 4PL

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: BSP13

SITE CENTRE NGR: TQ 27738 87637

PLANNING REF: HGY/2012/2446

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August 2013

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of five c10m-long trenches, was undertaken on land at Highgate School, Bishopswood Road, London Borough of Haringey, before the construction of a temporary Junior School on the site. It was believed that the evaluation could uncover remains of prehistoric, Roman, or medieval date.

However no finds or features of archaeological significance were uncovered. The uppermost deposit was an imported topsoil (a grey-brown sandy-silt deposit), believed to have been deposited when the site was laid out as school playing fields in the late 19th century. This overlay a truncated soil profile consisting of subsoil / weathered natural deposits. On the interface between the two deposits was a pebbled surface – believed to be a temporary work surface associated with the development of the school playing fields.

The only feature to be uncovered was the 19th century pond observed in trench 5. The outline of this was also visible in the grass, and is that depicted on 19th century maps. The probable brick rubble lining of this was uncovered, plus a series of pond-fills with 19th century finds. It was excavated to a depth of c2m beneath the modern ground-surface.

No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during this evaluation, and no further archaeological mitigation is required in relation to the proposed development.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1** This report presents a summary of archaeological trial trenching carried out on land at Highgate School, Bishopswood Road, in the London Borough of Haringey (approximately centred at NGR TQ 27738 87637). It is located in the western part of the Bishopswood Road playing fields, to the north of Hampstead Lane and east of Bishopswood Road (figs.1+2). The proposed development involves the construction of temporary portakabin structures to accommodate the Junior School pupils whilst the main school is being developed, alongside some landscaping of this area and service connections (Planning Ref: HGY/2012/2446) (see fig.8).

Compass Archaeology undertook the fieldwork between the 8th and 11th July 2013.

- 1.2** The site had the potential to provide evidence for early, i.e. prehistoric or Roman, activity. Furthermore, it lay just within the boundary of the Bishop of London's (medieval) deer park. The lack of more recent development exacerbated the potential for earlier archaeological remains to survive, and it was also possible that evidence for the pond depicted on 19th century maps could be found.
- 1.3** Further to the condition of planning consent, English Heritage advised that an archaeological evaluation should be undertaken on the site. It was advised that this should consist of a c5% sample of the site area – this took the form of five trenches (each c10m long by 1.8m wide), spread evenly around the area of the proposed development.

A subsequent Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the trenching, including the location of the trial trenches within the redevelopment footprint, was produced (Compass Archaeology, May 2013).

2. Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Simon Martini, Capital Projects Manager, Highgate School.

3. Background

3.1 Location and topography

The site is located to the north of Hampstead Lane, west of the centre of Highgate Village and Highgate Senior School (fig.1). It is positioned in the western part of the playing fields of the Bishopswood Road site, bounded by Hampstead Lane to the south and Bishopswood Road to the north and west (fig.2) – centred at NGR TQ 27738 87637. The site area measures approximately 150m north-south by 40m east-west, with the development footprint consisting of three rectangular buildings positioned within an area measuring c80m by 40m, and covering an area of c1968m²

The site is located on Highgate Hill. The top of the hill is located to the east of the study-area (around the centre of Highgate Village), with the hill sloping downhill to the west where the study-area is located. Within the development area, the land rises slightly towards the south by approximately 400mm (to approximately 111.3mOD).

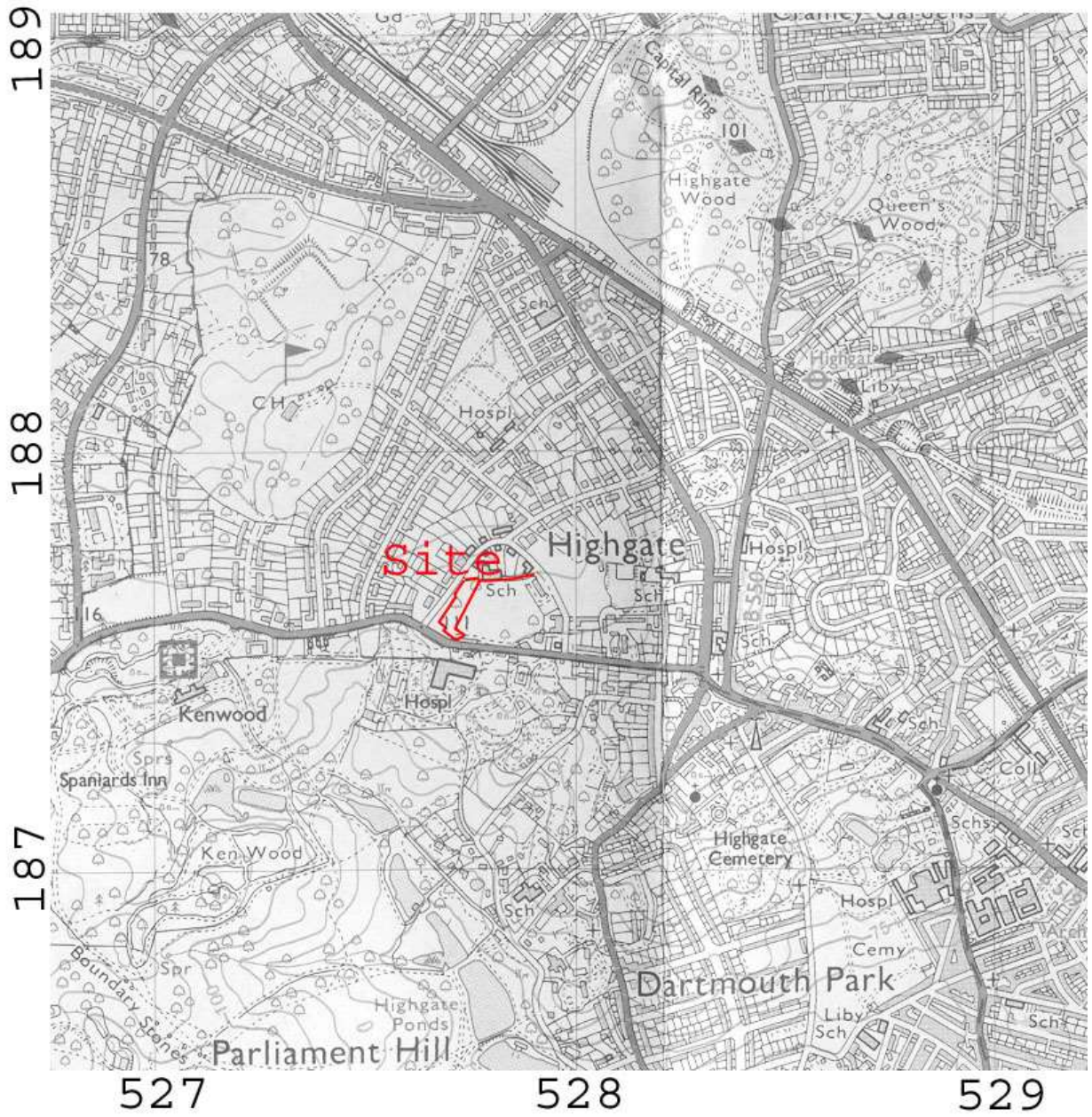


Fig. 1: *Site location plan*

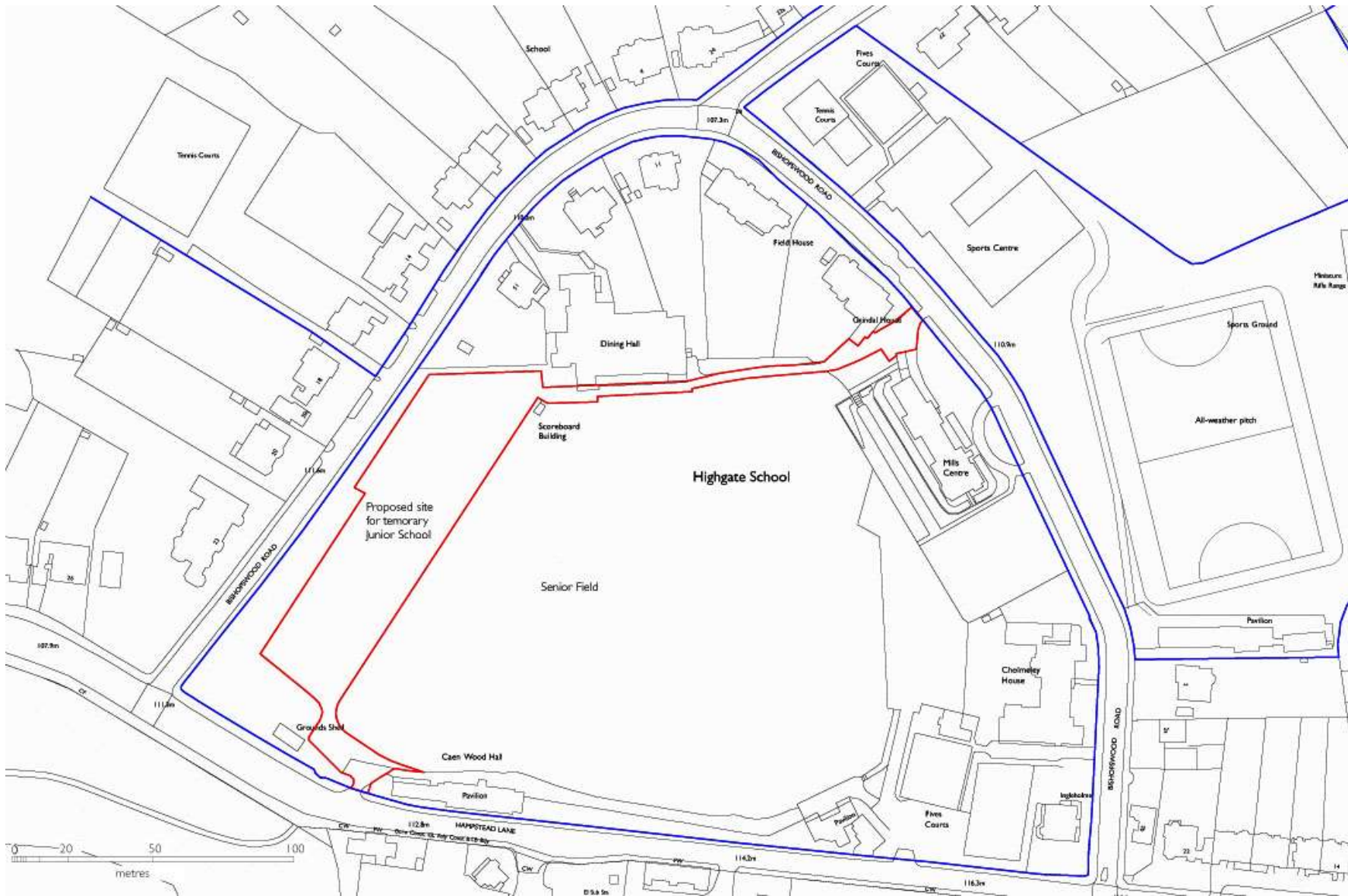


Fig.2: Site outline plan

The British Geological Survey, (Sheet No.256: North London, 1998), indicates that the study-area lies on the Claygate member of the London Clay Formation, a silty and sandy deposit. This is a transition between the overlying Bagshot Beds (sandy) and the underlying London Clay deposits.

Recent ground investigations on the site uncovered gravelly sandy silty clay, the made-ground deposit, for c0.4m in thickness (with the exception of two samples towards the central part of the site, where the made-ground deposit was c0.7 – 0.8m thick). This overlay a silty-clay deposit, the Head deposit, which stretched to depths of between 0.7m and 1.4m beneath the modern ground-surface. Beneath this was the solid Claygate member, observed at between 0.7m and 1.4m beneath the modern ground-surface, continuing to at least 10m beneath modern ground-surface.

3.2 Archaeology and history

3.2.1 Prehistoric to Saxon

There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, with the only evidence being Mesolithic finds uncovered on Hampstead Heath, flint artefacts uncovered in Queen's Wood, and the flint assemblage in the south-eastern part of Highgate Wood. It is, however, possible that this is because of lack of excavation and finds, rather than actual lack of prehistoric activity, and that the wooded area of Highgate may have been exploited to some degree in this period.

There is slightly more evidence for Roman activity in the vicinity of the site, although this is mainly in terms of individual, and sometimes unsubstantiated, find-spots. The most interesting evidence for Roman activity is the possible burial and pottery kilns in Southwood Lawn Road, which hints at the potential of actual Roman settlement in the Highgate area. It is therefore possible, although by no means certain, that there may have been Roman settlement or activity in the vicinity of the study-area.

Although no archaeological evidence exists for Saxon activity in Highgate, there is believed to have been a settlement at Highgate from the Saxon period, with it being said in 1294 that Highgate was located on the edge of the manor of Haringey or Hornsey, held by the Bishop of London from time immemorial.

3.2.2 Medieval

Highgate itself developed gradually in the medieval period, however development was concentrated to the east of the site in Highgate Village. The site appears to have lain within the Bishop of London's Deer Park, with Hampstead Lane running through this park (fig.3). As such, it would have been protected as a wild open area, with little domestic or intrusive activity presumably having taken place. It is, however, possible that, because the site is located directly adjacent to Hampstead Lane and relatively close to the southern boundary, there may be some remains relating to the park. For example, it is feasible that the bank observed in the south-west corner of the site is related to the park in some way (possible drainage feature / entrance-way / subdivision within the park?).

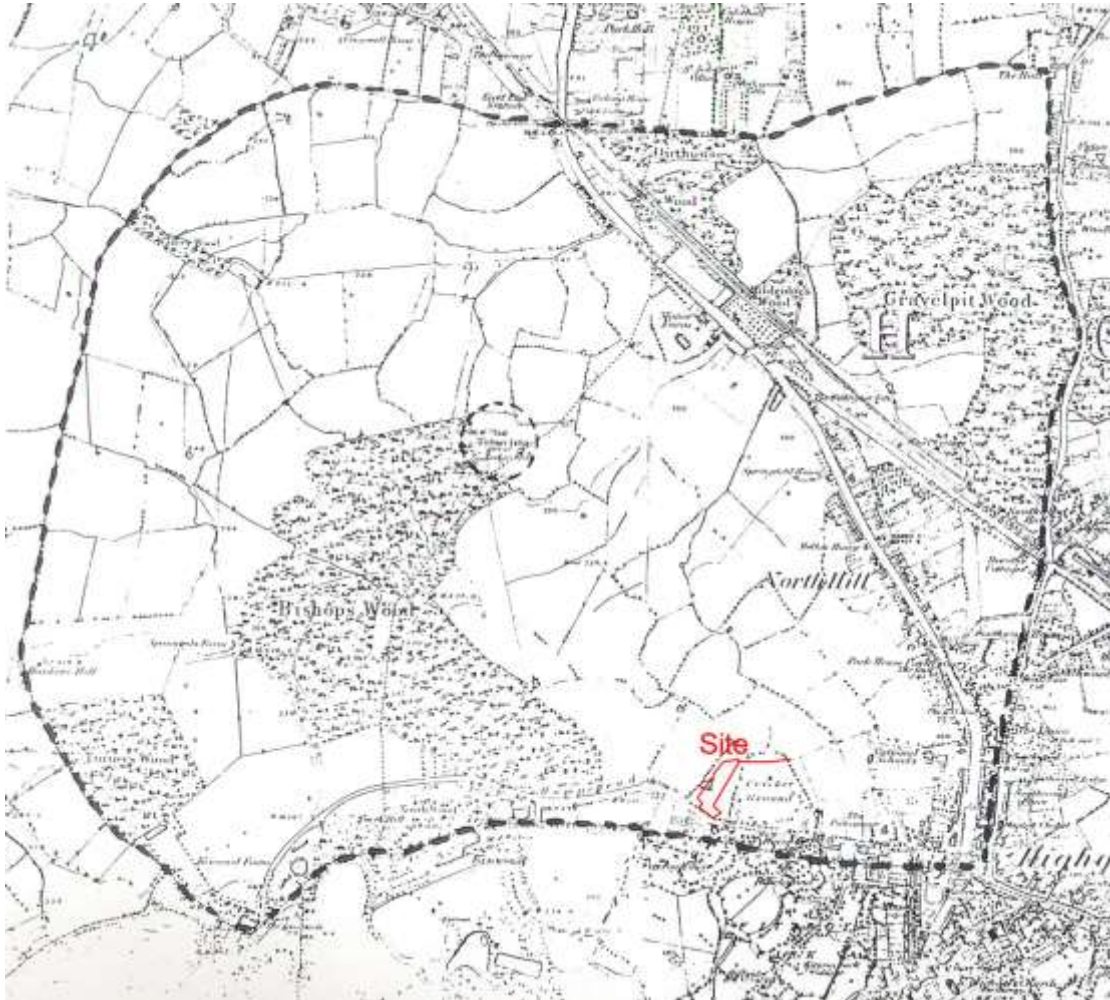


Fig.3: 1873 Map with medieval hunting park boundary traced on (from Stokes, 'Highgate Hunting Ground'), with site location marked

3.2.3 Post-Medieval

The site appears to have remained as open land / fields for the majority of the post-medieval period (see Rocque's 1744-46 Map, fig.4), with the exception of an isolated pond-like feature depicted on the 1815 Enclosure Map and 1863-9 First Edition OS Map (figs.5+6), in the south-western corner of the proposed development. The area then obtained its general outline in the later 19th century with the construction of Bishopswood Road and Broadlands Road, the infilling of the water features, erection of buildings either side of these roads, and the effective creation of the playing fields – this is all depicted on the 1894 OS Map (fig.7). No major changes have taken place to the site since then, with the site continuing to be positioned within the playing fields of the school, in an area of undeveloped land.

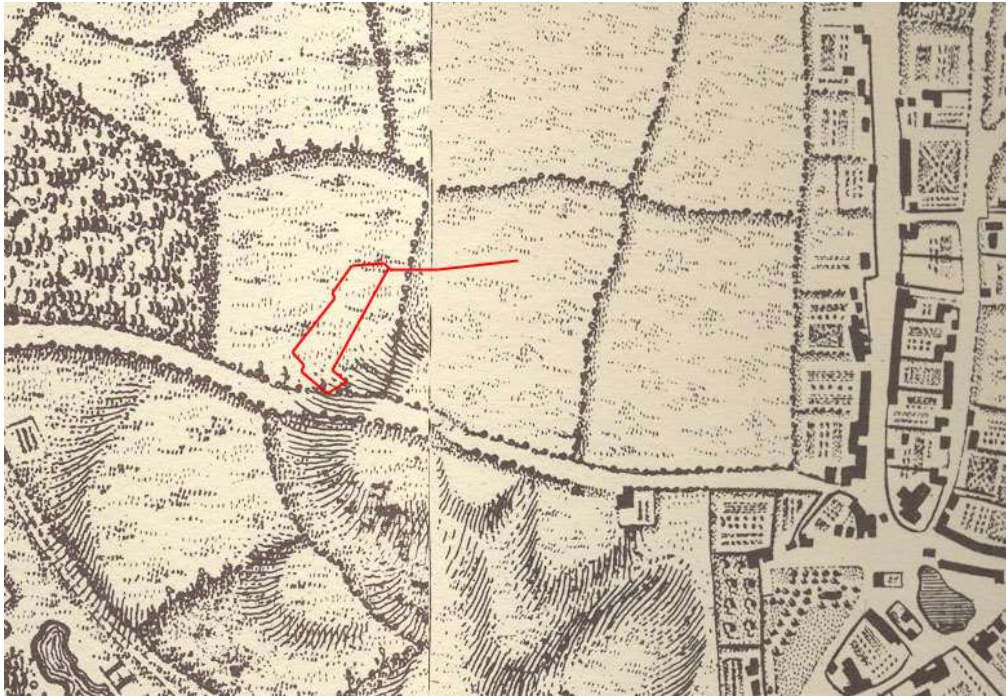


Fig.4:
*Rocque's
1744-46
Map, with
site outline*



Fig.5: *Hornsey
Enclosure
Map, 1815,
with site
outline*



Fig.6: *OS First
Edition Map,
1863-9, with
site outline*

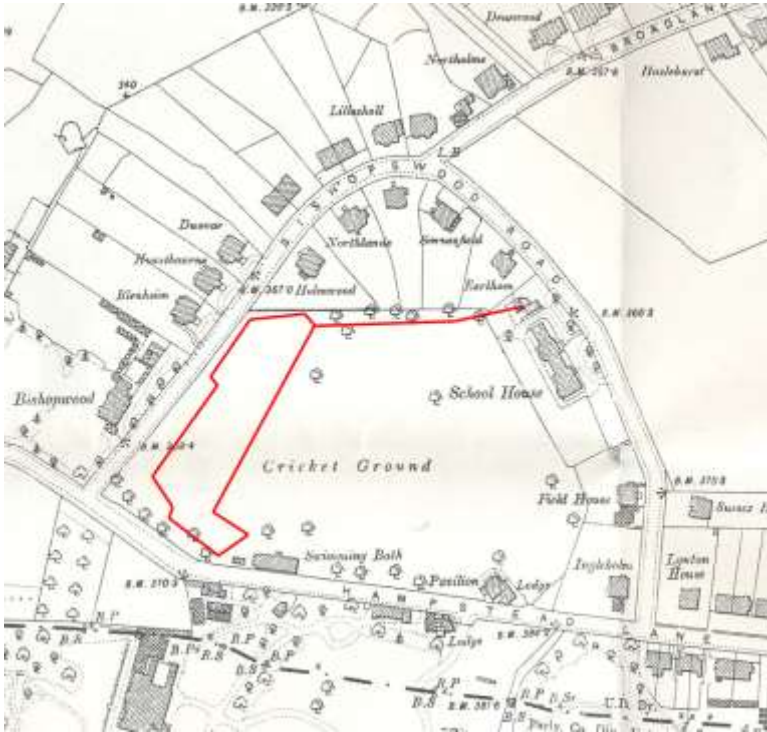


Fig.7: 1894 OS Map, with site outline

4. Aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation

4.1 The proposed development

The proposed development involves the construction of temporary buildings (portakabin structures) to house school pupils whilst the main Junior School is being redeveloped, alongside some landscaping of this area, services connections and the construction of play areas / courtyards (Planning ref: HGY/2012/2446). The total site area measures approximately 150m north-south by 40m east-west, with the building footprint consisting of three rectangular buildings positioned within an area measuring c80m by 40m, and covering an area of c1968m² (fig.8).

The development will involve initial ground-leveling, which will essentially involve the reduction of the southern part of the site by up to approximately 400mm. Following this, foundation pads will be inserted, each approximately 1m³, and spaced c3m apart (fig.9).

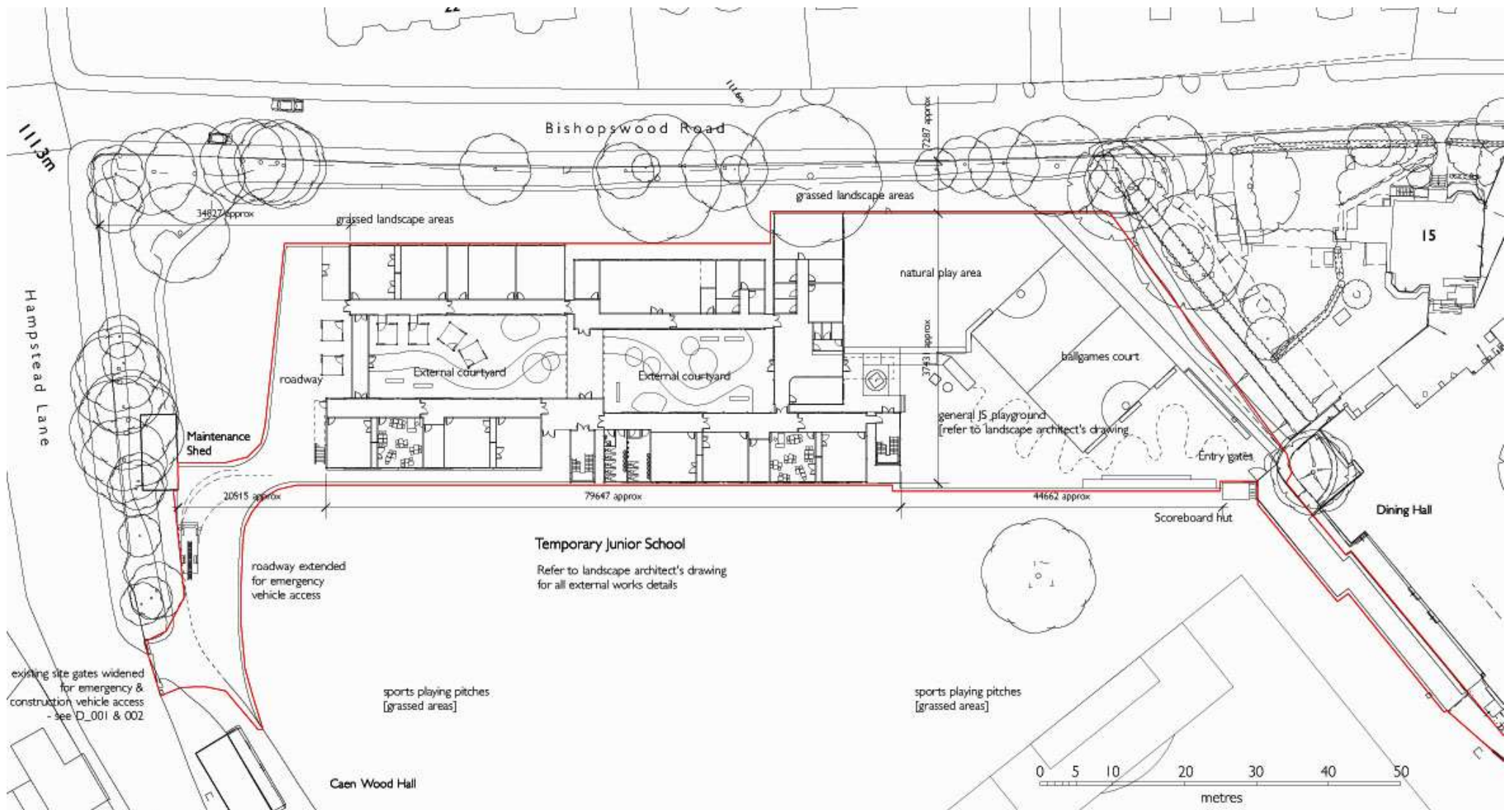


Fig.8: Proposed development plan

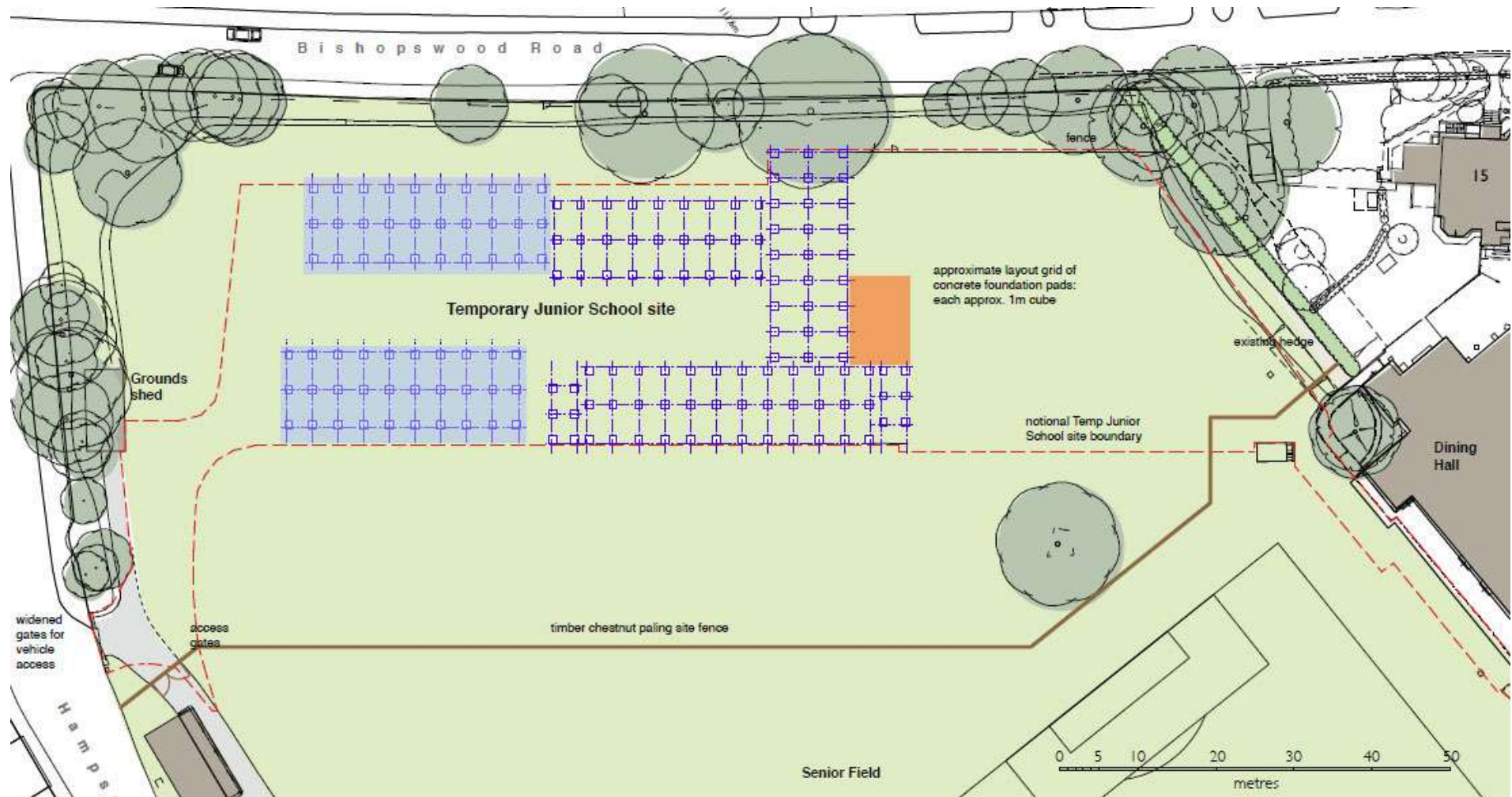


Fig.9: Proposed foundation plan

Archaeological trial trenching on the site was recommended by English Heritage as part of the Local Authority planning process, in response to a condition of the planning consent.

4.2 Archaeological research questions

The site presented an opportunity to address several research questions, as defined in the preliminary Written Scheme of Investigation (*Compass Archaeology, November 2012*):

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the site-area?
- Is there any evidence relating to the medieval Bishop of London's Hunting Park, particularly its possible boundary, possibly in the form of ditch fills?
- Is there any evidence for the pond feature depicted on 19th century maps?
- At what levels do any archaeological or geological deposits survive across the area?
- Can the evaluation works inform on the research questions of the Museum of London and English Heritage's '*A Research Framework for London Archaeology*' publication 2002?

5. Methodology

- 5.1** The fieldwork and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with the English Heritage guidelines (in particular, *Standards for Archaeological Work*, July 2009) and those of the Institute for Archaeologists. Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Institute. The Written Scheme was produced prior to the start of fieldwork.

Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team had valid CSCS Cards (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme), and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, and steel-toe-capped boots as required.

- 5.2** The work comprised of five trenches located in the area of the proposed development. These trenches were all approximately 10m in length and 1.8m in width. This covered an area of approximately 90m², within an area of c1950m² (approximately 4.5% of the footprint).

Initial clearance of the trial trenches was undertaken by a mechanical excavator (JCB using a ditching bucket and working under archaeological supervision). Modern topsoil and undifferentiated subsoil was removed to reveal the natural deposits, between 0.35 and 0.5m beneath the modern ground-surface. In some cases excavation proceeded in two phases, initially to expose the later 19th century work surface and then down to natural. Exposed surfaces / natural deposits were then cleaned, recorded, and photographed by the archaeologists, and any features appropriately investigated.

- 5.3** The deposits and features exposed in the trenches were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan (scale of 1:20) and section (scale 1:10). The recording system used followed the MoL Site Manual for on-site

work. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used were directly compatible with those developed by the Museum. The fieldwork record was supplemented by photography as appropriate. Levels were derived from the OSBM located on the corner of No.18 Bishopswood Road (value: 110.47mOD).

The trench positions were located to features on the site survey by taped measurement, with the resultant plan in turn related as a 'best fit' to the Ordnance Survey grid as derived from the 1:1250 map.

The records from the work have been allocated the site code: BSP13 by the Museum of London Archaeological Archive. An ordered and indexed site archive will be compiled in line with the MoL *Guidelines* and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archive.

6. The archaeological evaluation

6.1 Summary of the findings

Five trial trenches were dug from the present ground-surface (between 112.45mOD (at the northern end) to 113.2mOD (at the southern end). Excavation was to the top of the natural deposits, removing modern deposits and undifferentiated soil horizons.

The sequence of deposits was broadly the same in all trenches, with many trenches revealing no features of archaeological significance. This consisted of the modern turf and topsoil, overlying a grey-brown sandy-silt deposit (imported topsoil). This overlay a truncated soil profile (subsoil / weathered natural deposits). At the interface between these deposits was a pebbled surface / line of pebbles. The natural (orange-brown clay) was observed at between 112.1mOD and 112.8mOD (between 0.35 and 0.5m beneath the modern ground-surface).

The imported topsoil was observed in all five trenches (contexts 1, 5, 10, 13, and 15), directly beneath the topsoil, and for c0.2m in thickness. This contained a mixture of finds, including 16th century pottery in trench 1, 19th century pottery in trenches 4 and 5, and brick fragments in trench 2. It is therefore believed that this must have been imported into the site, and deposited over the area, in the 19th century, probably alongside the construction of the school playing fields in the late 19th century. It is believed that the pre-existing soil profile was truncated down to this level at this date.

In trench 1, a definite pebbled surface was observed (context 2). Indications of this, in the form of an intermittent line of pebbles in trenches 2 and 3, and a looser pebbly deposit in trench 4, were observed. 19th century finds were recovered from the pebbled surface in trench 1, so it seems probable that it was a work-surface of some form which immediately predated the creation of the school playing fields, and was associated with this development.

A land-drain was observed in trench 2. This would have been one of a number of such land-drains running across the field, and the lines of these can be seen in the grass.

A backfilled pond was also observed in trench 5. This is 19th century in date (based on the date of finds from the uppermost pond fill), and is the pond depicted on the 1815 Enclosure Map and 1863 First Edition OS Map, but had disappeared by the 1890s OS Map. The outline of this can be seen in the grass today.

The following sections discuss each trench individually, and include photographs, plans, and sections.

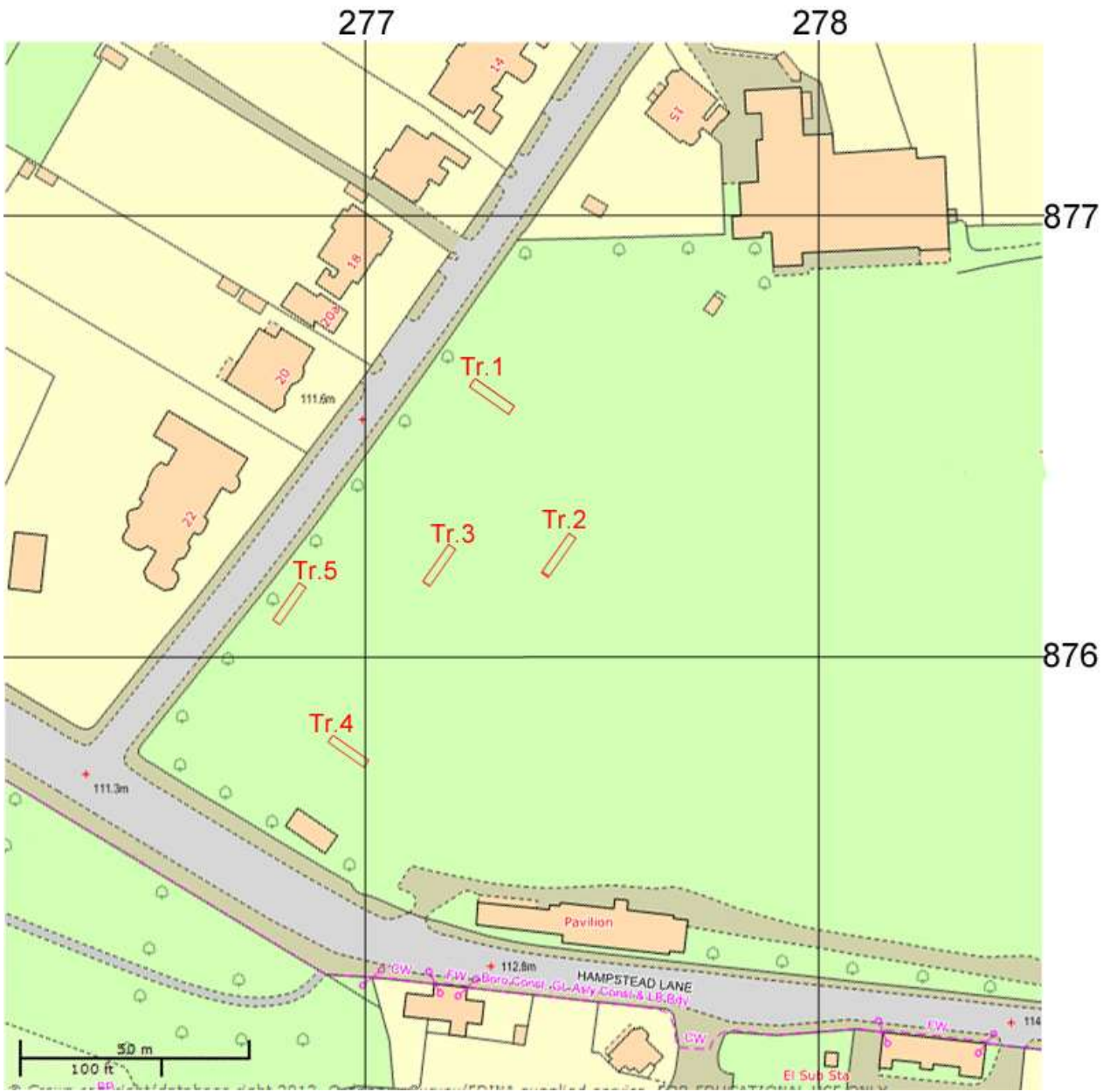


Fig.10: Plan showing trench locations

6.2 List of recorded contexts

Context	Description	Interpretation
1	Grey-brown silty deposit, with occasional pebbles and 16 th century pottery (trench 1).	Imported topsoil.
2	Pebbled metalled surface (trench 1).	Previous land / work-surface.
3	Light grey-brown-orange silty deposit, disturbed by occasional pebbles and roots (trench 1).	Weathered natural deposit.
4	Compact sterile yellow-brown silty-clay deposit (all trenches).	Natural deposit.
5	Brown sandy-silt deposit, with pebbles and 17 th century pottery and other finds (trench 2).	Imported topsoil.
6	Ceramic pipe (trench 2).	Land drain.
7	Cut for pipe (trench 2).	Cut for land drain.
8	Intermittent line of pebbles (trench 2).	Continuation of pebbled surface (2), but less substantial.
9	Mid-brown silty-clay deposit, with 18 th century pottery and clay-pipe (trench 2).	Weathered natural deposit.
10	Grey-brown sandy-silt deposit, with occasional pebbles (trench 3).	Imported topsoil.
11	Intermittent line of pebbles (trench 3).	Continuation of pebbled surface (2), but less substantial.
12	Mid-brown silty-clay deposit, with 19 th century pottery and tile.	Weathered natural deposit.
13	Grey silty deposit, with 19 th century pottery and clay-pipe (trench 4).	Imported topsoil.
14	Light grey pebbly-deposit (trench 4).	Remnants of the pebbled surface (2) and line of pebbles (8) and (11), but less consolidated.
15	Grey silty-deposit with 19 th century pottery and tile (trench 5).	Imported topsoil.
16	Grey-brown silty deposit, with 19 th century pottery and tile, etc (trench 5).	Uppermost pond fill.
17	Darker grey clay deposit.	Pond fill.
18	Lighter grey-green compact clay and brick lining.	Lowermost pond fill, and brick rubble lining.

6.3 Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned approximately northwest - southeast, in the northern part of the site. It measured approximately 10.1m in length, by 1.8m in width, and was excavated to a general depth of 0.5m (c111.95mOD).

Beneath the turf and topsoil lay a grey-brown silty deposit, with occasional pebbles in (context 1) for c0.18m in depth. This is believed to be an imported topsoil deposit, and contained three sherds of Post-Medieval Redware (dated to the mid-16th century), plus a peg-tile dated 1480-1800. This directly overlay a pebbled metalled surface (context 2). This was c80mm in thickness, and consisted of a series of deliberately laid rounded and sub-angular pebbles, and is presumably a land surface of some form – finds from this consisted of three sherds of Post-Medieval Redware and one sherd of Blue Transfer-Printed Ware, dated to the 19th century; two tiles dated 1175-1800; and one clay-pipe stem and mouthpiece fragment. This sealed a light grey-brown-orange silty deposit, disturbed by occasional pebbles and roots (context 3). This was c0.12m in thickness, and is the truncated weathered natural deposit. This overlay the compact orange-brown silty-clay natural deposit (context 4), observed at an uppermost level of 112.1mOD (c0.35m beneath modern ground-surface).

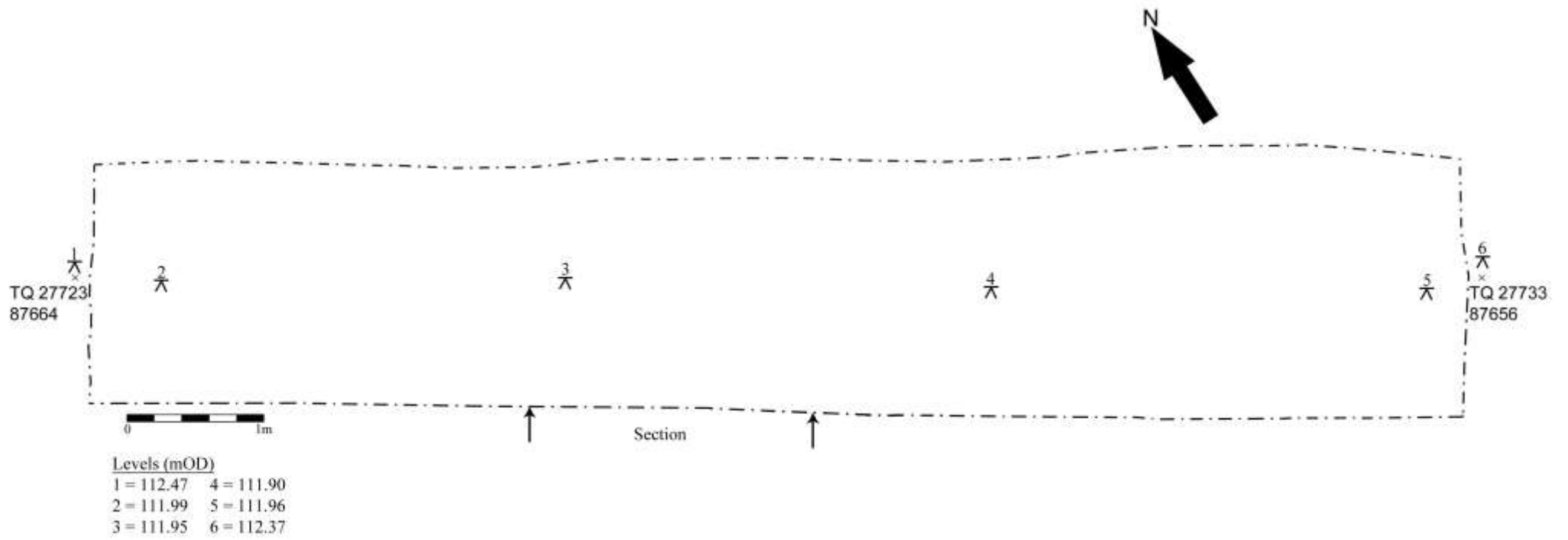


Fig.11: *Plan of trench 1*



Fig.12: *The pebbled surface in trench 1, looking west*

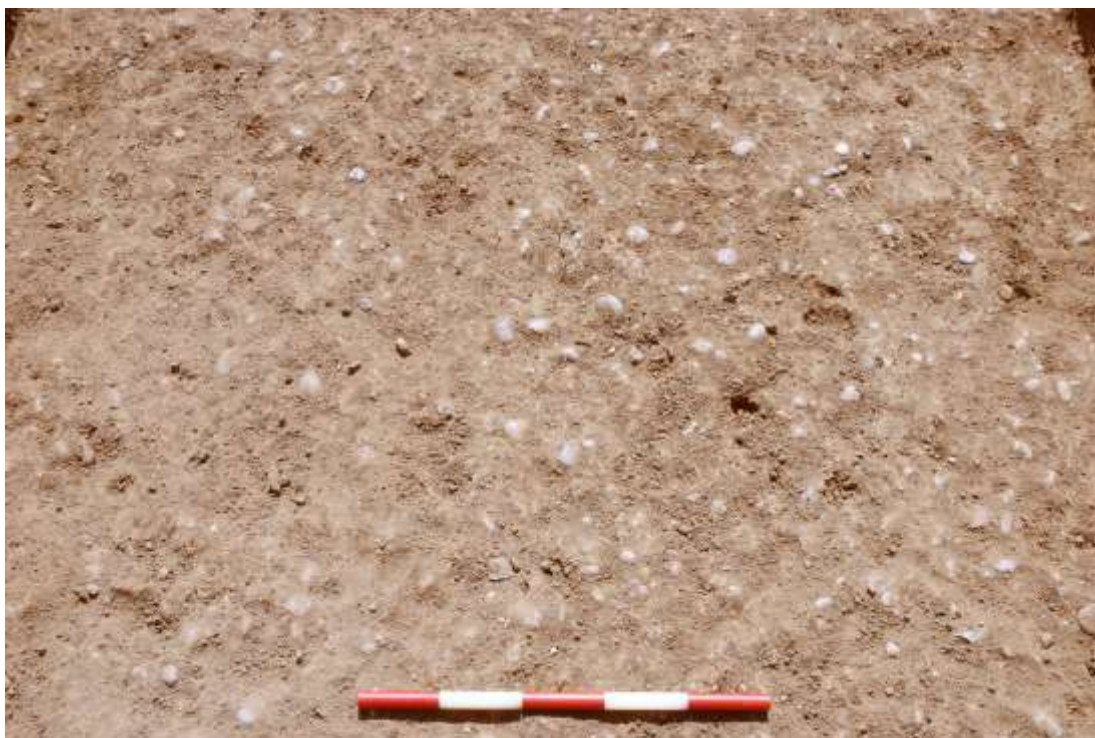


Fig.13: *Close-up of the pebbled surface in trench 1*



Fig.14: *Trench 1, excavated down to the natural deposits, looking west*

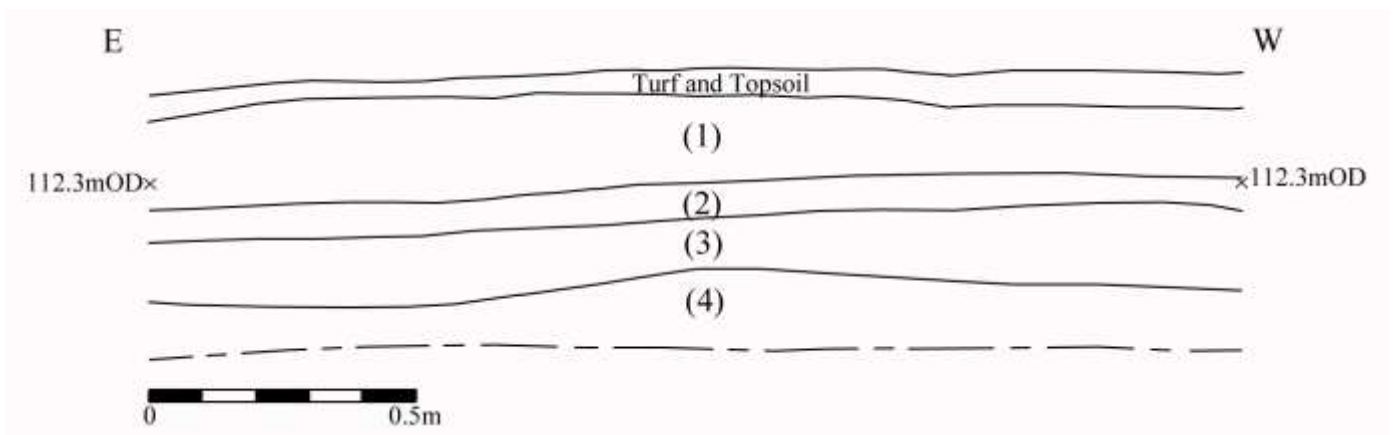


Fig.15: *Trench 1 Section*



Fig.16: *Photo of section in trench 1*

6.4 Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned approximately northeast - southwest, in the north-eastern part of the site. It measured approximately 10.3m in length, by 1.8m in width, and was excavated to a general depth of 0.5m (c112.05mOD).

Beneath the turf and topsoil lay a brown sandy-silt deposit, with occasional pebbles in (context 5) for c0.22m in depth. This is believed to be an imported topsoil, and contained a number of finds, including 17th century pottery (Border Ware, Post-Medieval Redware, and Metropolitan Slipware); eight clay-pipe stems; 19th and 20th century glass fragments; pan and peg-tiles; and brick fragments dating from 1450-1800. This directly overlay an intermittent line of pebbles (and occasional charcoal and CBM flecks) for c45mm (context 8). This is presumably a continuation of the pebbled surface seen in trench 1 (context 2), but less substantial than this. Cut into this was a post-1850 ceramic land drain (context 6), at c0.5m beneath the present ground-surface. The cut for this (context 7) was filled with clinker fragments in a dark-grey silty-sand. This was sealed by the imported topsoil (context 8), and so must predate this. Beneath the line of pebbles was a mid-brown silty-clay deposit, with small pieces of CBM and charcoal in (context 9) – this is the disturbed / reworked natural deposit. Within this was a fragment of English Stoneware and four Creamware fragments, dated to the mid-18th century; plus a partial clay pipe bowl and stem, dated to the late 17th – early 18th century. This overlay the compact yellow-brown natural clay deposit (context 4), observed at an uppermost level of 112.1mOD (c0.45m beneath modern ground-surface).

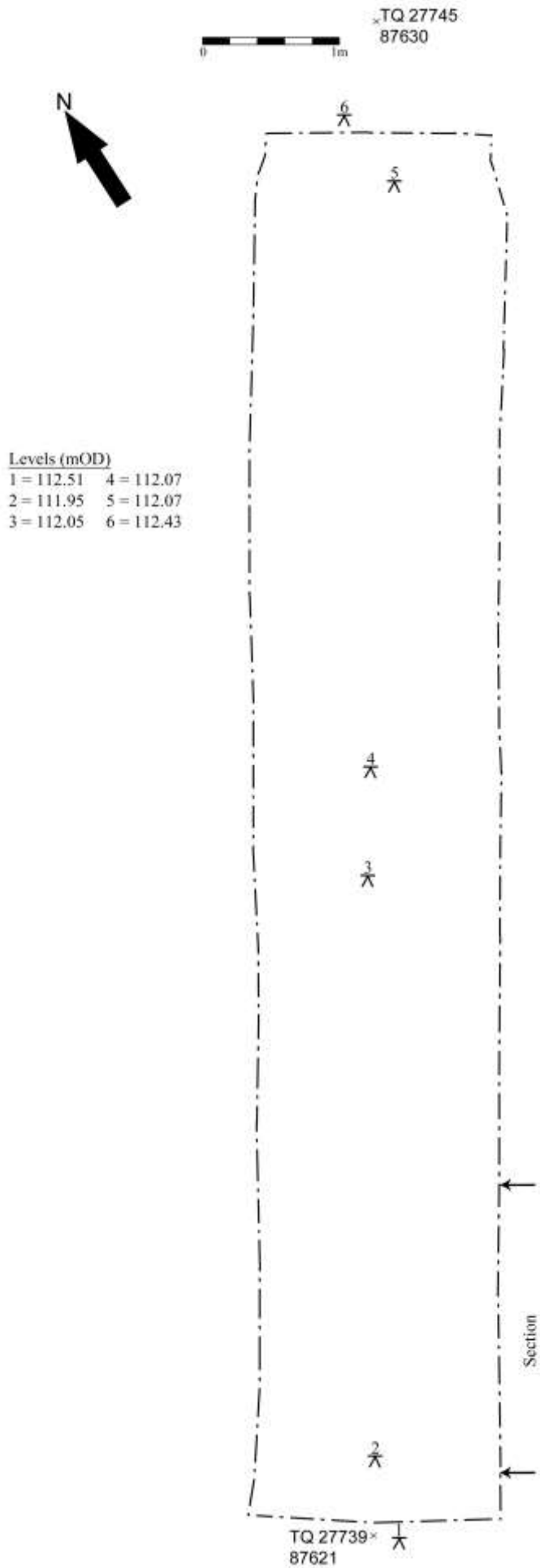


Fig.17: Plan of trench 2



Fig.18: *Trench 2, looking north.*
The land-drain is in the bottom right corner of the frame



Fig.19: *Photo of section in trench 2*

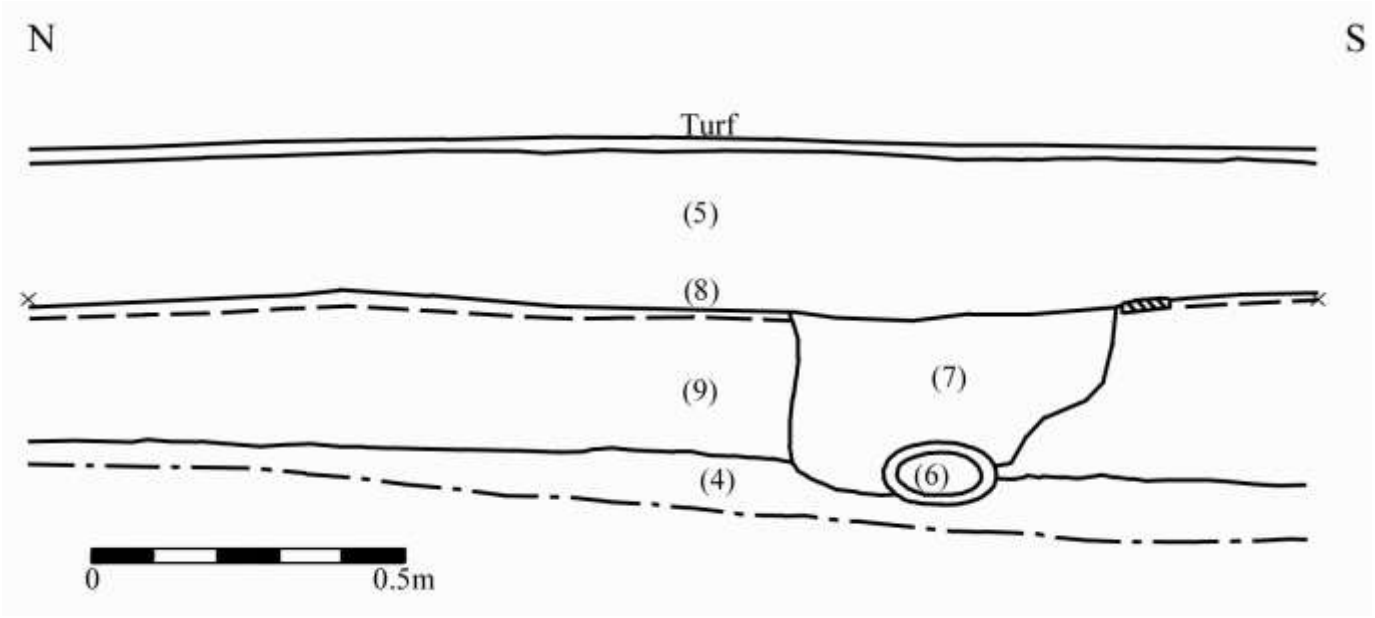


Fig.20: Trench 2 Section



Fig.21: Photo of the section around the land drain, trench 2

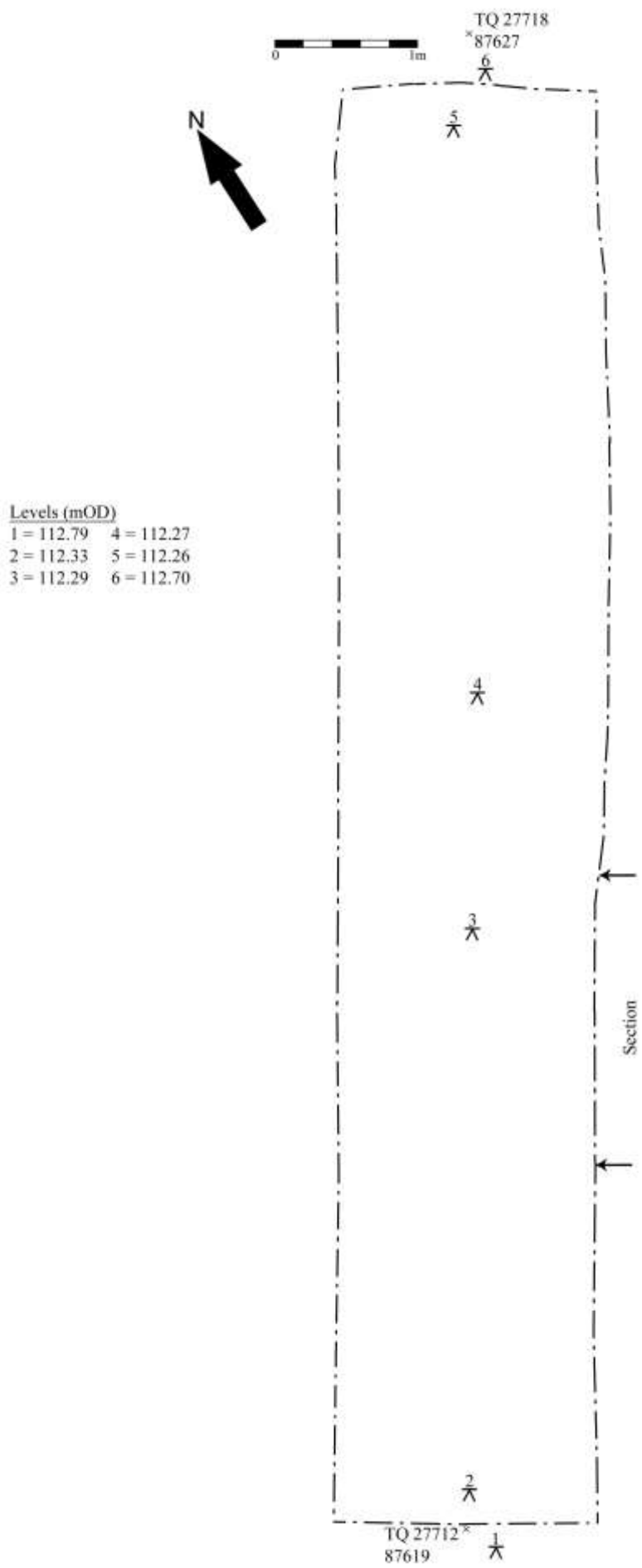


Fig.22: *Photo of a selection of the pottery recovered from the imported topsoil in trench 2 (context 5)*

6.5 Trench 3

Trench 3 was aligned approximately northeast - southwest, in the central part of the site. It measured approximately 10.2m in length, by 1.8m in width, and was excavated to a general depth of 0.5m (c112.28mOD).

Beneath the turf and topsoil lay a grey-brown sandy-silt deposit, with occasional pebbles in (context 10) for c0.2m in depth. This is the imported topsoil seen in the other trenches, and directly overlay an intermittent line of pebbles (and occasional charcoal and CBM flecks) for c50mm (context 11), as seen in trench 2. Beneath this was a mid-brown silty-clay deposit, with small pieces of CBM and charcoal in (context 12) – this is the disturbed / reworked natural deposit. Within this was one sherd of Chinese Porcelain and four sherds of Blue Transfer-Printed Ware (19th century in date); plus two peg-tile fragments dated to between 1480 and 1800. This overlay the compact yellow-brown natural clay deposit (context 4), observed in the base of the trench at c112.28mOD (c0.5m beneath the present ground-surface).



Levels (mOD)

1 = 112.79	4 = 112.27
2 = 112.33	5 = 112.26
3 = 112.29	6 = 112.70

Fig.23: Plan of trench 3



Fig.24: *Trench 3, looking south*



Fig.25: *Trench 3, looking northeast*

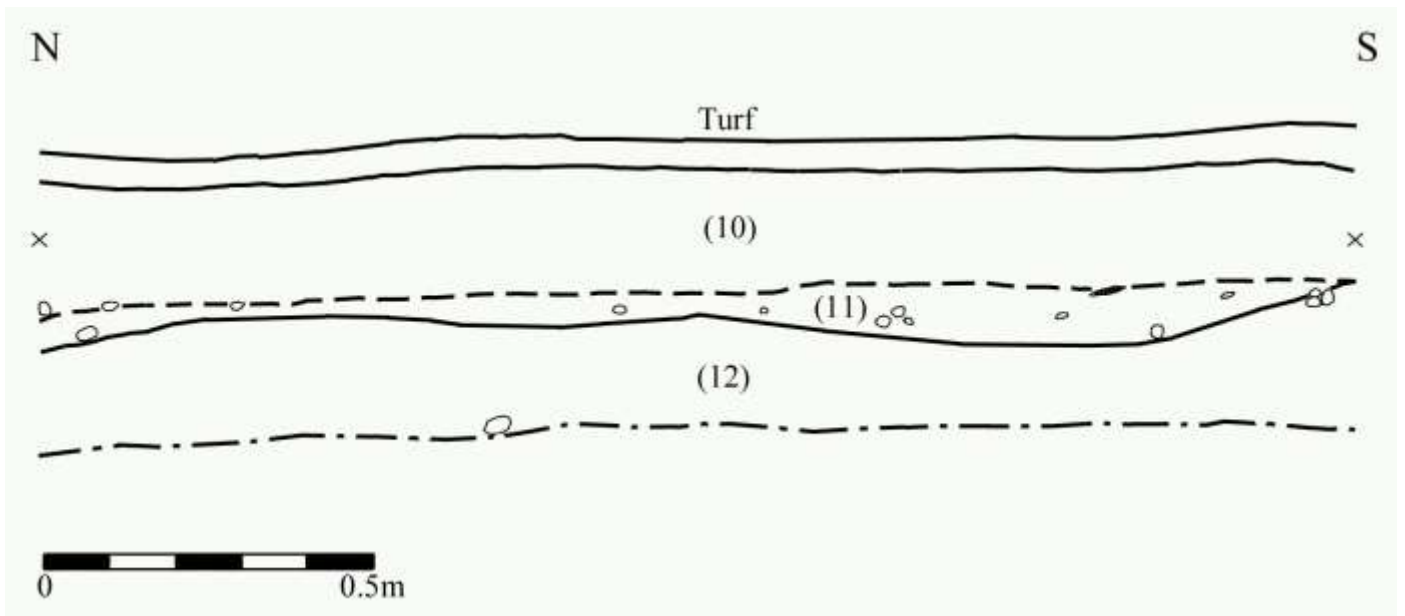


Fig.26: Trench 3 Section



Fig.27: Photo of section in trench 3

6.6 Trench 4

Trench 4 was aligned approximately northwest - southeast, in the southern part of the site. It measured approximately 10.1m in length, by 1.8m in width, and was excavated to a general depth of 0.5m (c112.7mOD).

Beneath the turf and topsoil lay a compact grey silty deposit, with occasional pebbles and CBM in (context 13) for c.0.25m in depth. This is the imported topsoil seen in the other trenches, and contained a mixture of 19th century pottery (Border Ware; Post-Medieval Redware; Staffordshire Slipware; Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware; and Blue Transfer Printed Ware); plus a peg-tile dated 1480-1800; eight clay-pipe stems; and a horseshoe. This directly overlay a light grey pebbly deposit (context 14), for c0.18m in thickness, which contained some 16th century pottery (Post-Medieval Redware and Frechen Stoneware). This is similar to the line of pebbles / pebbled surface seen in the other trenches, but less consolidated. This overlay the compact yellow-brown natural clay deposit (context 4), observed at c112.8mOD (0.4m beneath the present ground-surface).

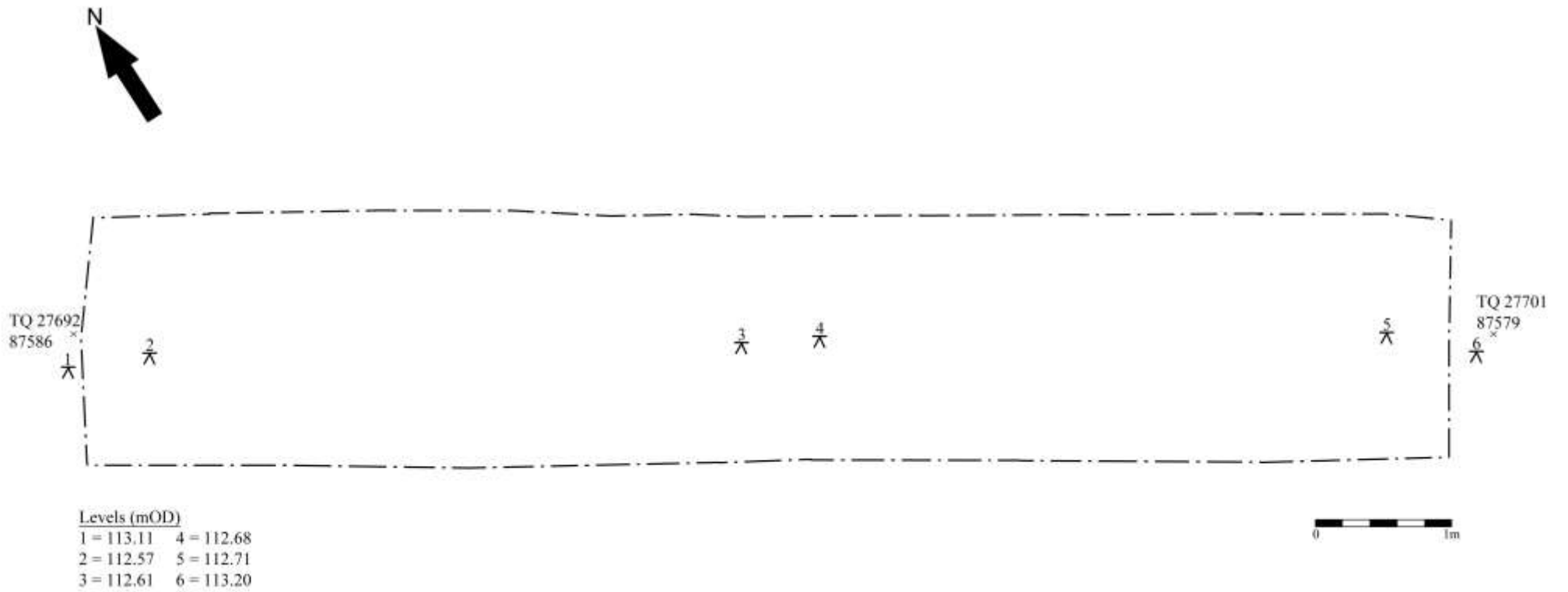


Fig.28: Plan of trench 4



Fig.29: *Trench 4, looking west*

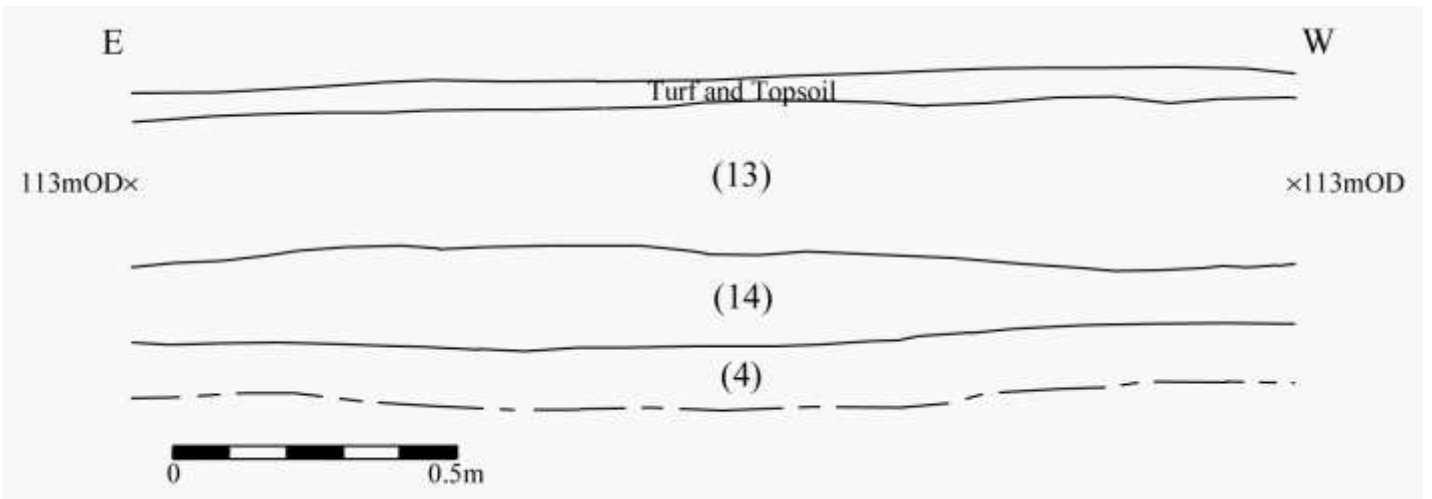


Fig.30: *Trench 4 Section*



Fig.31: *Photo of the section in trench 4*



Fig.32: Photo of a selection of the pottery recovered from the imported topsoil in trench 4 (context 13)

6.7 Trench 5

Trench 5 was aligned approximately northeast - southwest, in the western part of the site. It measured approximately 10.1m in length, by 1.8m in width, and was excavated to a general depth of 0.55m (c112.4mOD), but with the far northern end to a depth of 2m (c111mOD).

Beneath the turf and topsoil lay a compact grey silty deposit (context 15), with occasional pebbles and CBM in, for c0.6m in thickness (at the northern end). Within context 15 was some 19th century pottery (Post-Medieval Redware and Blue Transfer-Printed Ware); plus a peg-tile dated to 1480-1800. In the southern part of the trench a slightly thinner deposit of this (c0.5m) directly overlay the compact yellow-brown natural clay (context 4), observed at c112.45mOD.

However, the southern part of the trench fell partly over the pond first depicted on the 1815 Enclosure Map (fig.33), also seen on the 1867 First Edition 25inch OS Map (fig.34), but gone by the time of the 1894 OS Map. Its rough outline can also be seen in the grass, as the grass over the area of the previous pond is slightly darker green in colouring (see figs.35+36).



Fig.33: *Extract from the 1815 Enclosure Map, with pond circled*

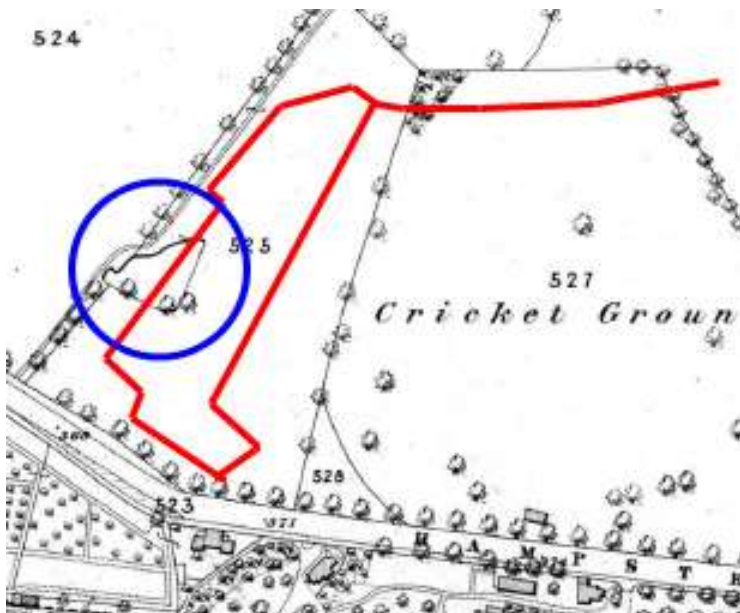


Fig.34: *Extract from the 1867 OS Map, with pond circled*



Fig.35: Photo showing the area of the pond (greener grass), looking south



Fig.36: Photo showing the area of the pond (greener grass), looking north

The uppermost fill of the pond (context 16) consisted of a grey-brown silty deposit, with occasional pebbles in, and stretched for c0.45m in depth. Within this was a quantity of 19th century pottery (Post-Medieval Redware, Westerwald-type Stoneware, Chinese Porcelain, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, and Blue Transfer-Printed Ware); plus fragments of a peg, ridge, and roof tile dated 1480-1800; and an 18th century partial clay-pipe bowl. This overlay a darker grey clay deposit (context 17) for c0.25m, which contained one clay-pipe stem. This overlay a lighter grey-green compact clay, somewhat alluvial in nature, over the brick rubble lining of the pond. Brick samples from this were dated 1450-1700. The base of the pond was 2m beneath the ground-surface (c111mOD). The cut for the pond was observed 7.6m from the southern end of the trench (so 2.5m of the pond was excavated and observed).

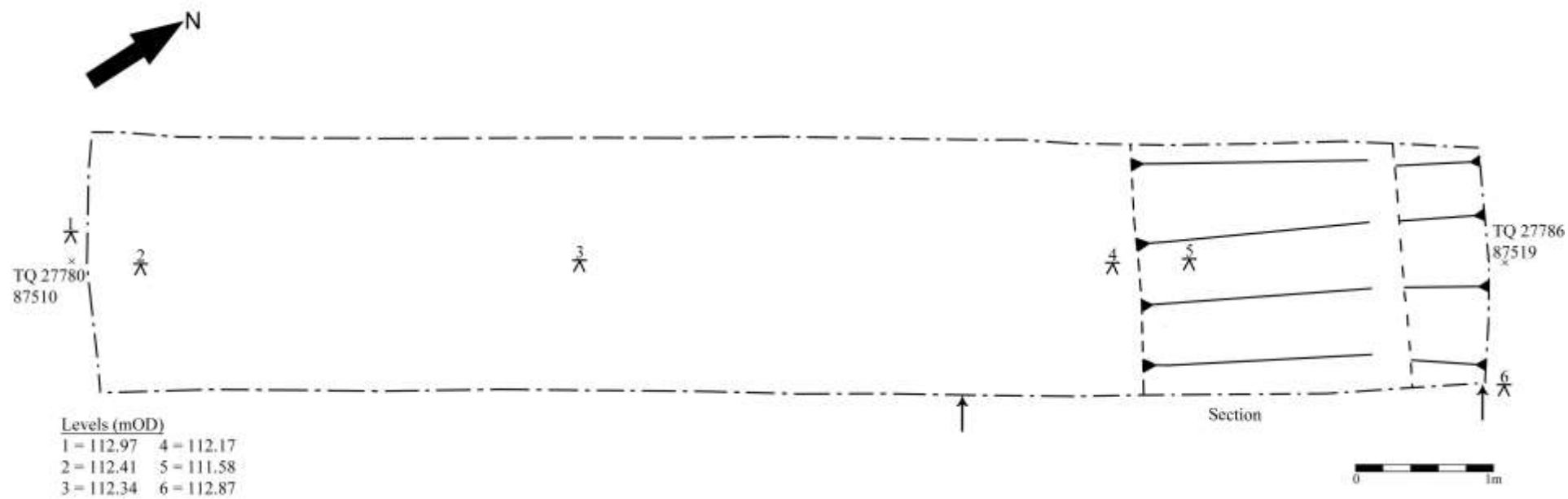


Fig.37: Plan of trench 5



Fig.38: *Photo of the initial excavation of the pond in trench 5, looking south*



Fig.39: *Photo of the excavated pond, looking north-east*

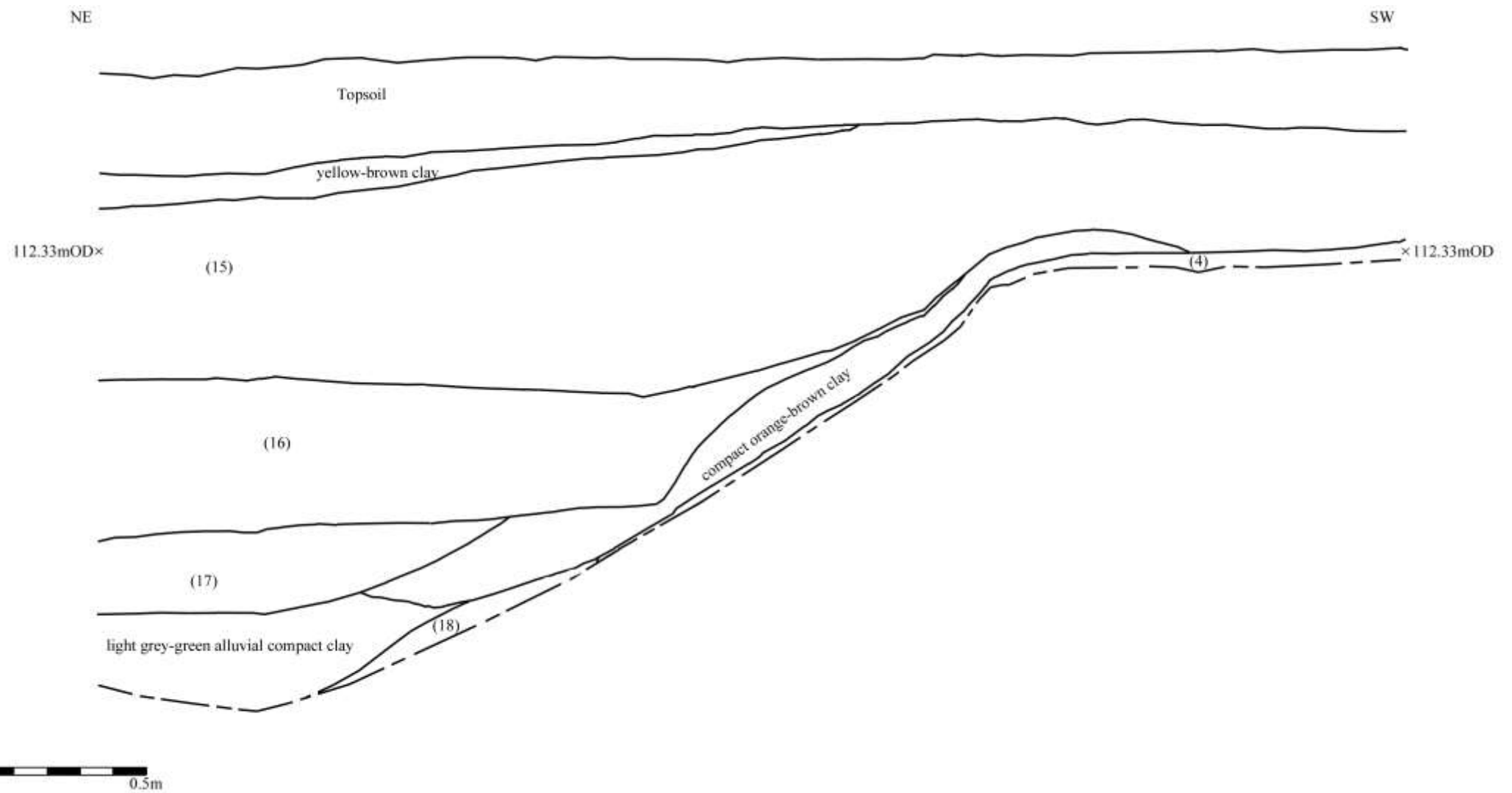


Fig.40: Section through the pond in trench 5



Fig.41: *Photo of the section through the pond in trench 5*



Fig.42: *Photo of a selection of the pottery uncovered from the uppermost pond fill (context 16)*

7. Assessment of the results of the evaluation

The archaeological evaluation has provided an opportunity to address the site-specific objectives that were defined within the preliminary *Written Scheme* (4.2 above). The responses to these are outlined below:

- Is there any evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the site-area?

No evidence for any prehistoric or Roman activity was uncovered in this evaluation.

- Is there any evidence relating to the medieval Bishop of London's Hunting Park, particularly its possible boundary, possibly in the form of ditch fills?

No evidence relating to the medieval Bishop of London's Hunting Park was uncovered in this evaluation.

- Is there any evidence for the pond feature depicted on 19th century maps?

The pond depicted on the 19th century maps was uncovered in trench 5. The southern edge of this was uncovered, plus a series of pond-fills and its brick lining. It was excavated down to a depth of 2m beneath the present ground-surface (although was continuing deeper beyond the limits of the trench). 19th century finds were recovered from its fill.

- At what levels do any archaeological or geological deposits survive across the area?

The natural deposit, a yellow-brown clay, was observed between 112.1mOD (at the northern end of the site) and 112.8mOD (at the southern end) – between 0.35 and 0.5m beneath the modern ground-surface

8. Conclusions

The evaluation on the site of Highgate Temporary Junior School uncovered no finds or features of archaeological significance. The general sequence of deposits uncovered consisted of an imported topsoil (a grey-brown sandy-silt deposit), believed to have been deposited when the site was laid out as school playing fields. This overlay a truncated soil profile consisting of subsoil / weathered natural. On the interface between the two deposits was a pebbled surface – believed to be a temporary work surface associated with the development of the school playing fields.

The only feature to be uncovered during the evaluation was the 19th century pond observed in trench 5. The outline of this was also visible in the grass, and is that depicted on 19th century maps. The probable brick rubble lining of this was uncovered, plus a series of pond-fills with 19th century finds. It was excavated to a depth of c2m beneath the modern ground-surface.

No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during this evaluation, and no further archaeological mitigation is required in relation to the proposed development.

9. Bibliography

General Sources

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Haringey Archives Service (Bruce Castle)
Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution
London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre (LAARC) database

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Map Sources

British Geological Survey, 1998, Solid and Drift Geology, Sheet 256, 1:50 000
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Ordnance Survey Maps. Various dates and scales
Rocque J, 1746, *Exact Survey of the Cities of London, Westminster and the country ten miles round*
Stanford E, 1862, *Map of London*

Appendix I. OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: [compassa1-156794](#)

Project details

Project name	Temporary Junior School, Highgate
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation, consisting of five c10m-long trenches, was undertaken on land at Highgate School, Bishopswood Road, London Borough of Haringey, before the construction of a temporary Junior School on the site. However no finds or features of archaeological significance were uncovered. The general sequence of deposits consisted of an imported topsoil (a grey-brown sandy-silt deposit), believed to have been deposited when the site was laid out as school playing fields in the late 19th century. This overlay a truncated soil profile, consisting of subsoil / weathered natural deposits. At the interface between these was a pebbled surface - believed to be a 19th century work surface associated with the development of the school playing fields. The only feature to be uncovered was the 19th century pond observed in trench 5. The outline of this was also visible in the grass, and is that depicted on 19th century maps. The probable brick rubble lining of this was uncovered, plus a series of pond-fills with 19th century finds. It was excavated to a depth of c2m beneath the modern ground-surface. No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during this evaluation, and no further archaeological mitigation is required in relation to the proposed development.
Project dates	Start: 08-07-2013 End: 11-07-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSP13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HORSESHOE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HARINGEY HIGHGATE AND MUSWELL HILL Temporary Junior School, Bishopswood Road, Highgate
Postcode	N6 4PL
Study area	1968.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 27738 87637 51 0 51 34 21 N 000 09 23 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 112.00m Max: 113.00m

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Temporary Junior School, Highgate School, Bishopswood Road Site: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jeffery, E
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark Street, London, SE1 1RQ
Description	Report detailing the results of the evaluation. Includes plans, sections, photographs, finds analysis, and text.

Entered by Emma Jeffery (emma@compassarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 9 August 2013

Appendix II. London Archaeologist Summary

Site Address:	Highgate Junior School, Bishopswood Road, N6 4PL
Project type:	Evaluation
Dates of Fieldwork:	8 th – 11 th July
Site Code:	BSP13
Supervisor:	Emma Jeffery
NGR:	TQ 27738 87637
Funding Body:	Highgate School

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of five c10m-long trenches, was undertaken on land at Highgate School, Bishopswood Road, London Borough of Haringey, before the construction of a temporary Junior School on the site. It was believed that the evaluation could uncover remains of prehistoric, Roman, or medieval date.

However no finds or features of archaeological significance were uncovered. The general sequence of deposits consisted of an imported topsoil (a grey-brown sandy-silt deposit), believed to have been deposited when the site was laid out as school playing fields in the late 19th century. This overlay a truncated soil profile consisting of subsoil / weathered natural deposits. On the interface between the two deposits was a pebbled surface – believed to be a temporary work surface associated with the development of the school playing fields.

The only feature to be uncovered was the 19th century pond observed in trench 5. The outline of this was also visible in the grass, and is that depicted on 19th century maps. The probable brick rubble lining of this was uncovered, plus a series of pond-fills with 19th century finds. It was excavated to a depth of c2m beneath the modern ground-surface.

No features of archaeological significance were uncovered during this evaluation, and no further archaeological mitigation is required in relation to the proposed development.

Appendix III. Pottery Report, Paul Blinkhorn

Pottery from Highgate School, Bishopswood Road site (Site BSP13)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 57 sherds with a total weight of 486g. It was all post-medieval. It was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

- BORD: Border Ware**, 1550-1700. 10 sherds, 82g.
CHPO: Chinese porcelain, 1580 -1900. 6 sherds, 20g.
CREA: Creamware, 1740-1830. 9 sherds, 163g.
ENGS: English stoneware, 1700-1900. 3 sherds, 40g.
FREC: Frechen Stoneware, 1550 – 1700. 1 sherd, 9g.
METS: Metropolitan slipware, 1480 – 1900. 2 sherds, 29g.
PMR: Post-medieval redware, 1580 – 1900. 18 sherds, 188g.
STSL: Staffordshire slipware, 1650 – 1800. 2 sherds, 21g.
SWSG: Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, 1720-1780. 6 sherds, 10g.
TPW: Blue Transfer-printed Ware, 1830-1900. 49 sherds, 374g.
WEST: Westerwald-type stoneware, 1590-1800. 1 sherd, 4g.

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*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region.

Overall, the assemblage mainly comprises groups of 18th – 19th century date, made up of small sherds from individual vessels, often with a fairly high residual content and some evidence of abrasion. They all appear to be very much the product of secondary deposition, and in a condition and of a nature which is entirely consistent with pottery from soil horizons rather than sealed, cut features.

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

Cntxt	BORD		PMR		FREC		WEST		METS		STSL		CHPO		ENGS		SWSG		CREA		TPW		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1			3	13																			M16thC
2			3	8																	1	2	19thC
5	2	6	6	40					2	29													17thC
9														1	35			4	36				M18thC
12												1	1								4	15	19thC
13	5	34	2	57							1	3					2	2			8	58	19thC
14			1	9	1	9																	M16thC
15			1	3																	1	49	19thC
16			1	52			1	4					1	3	1	3	1	4			3	11	19thC
Total	7	40	17	182	1	9	1	4	2	29	1	3	2	4	2	38	3	6	4	36	17	135	

Bibliography

Vince, AG, 1985 The Saxon and Medieval Pottery of London: A review, *Medieval Archaeology* 29, 25-93

Appendix IV. Ceramic Building Material Report, Sue Pringle

Context number	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight grams	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	e date for type	l date for type
1	2276	peg	2	46	0	0	0			1480	1800
2	2271	peg	1	9	0	0	0		grey core, unglazed; probably medieval	1175	1800
2	2271	tile	1	5	0	0	0	A	grey core	1175	1800
5	stoneware	pipe	1	61	0	0	15		salt-glazed stoneware pipe, brown-glazed interior and exterior	1860	1960
5	2275	pantile	1	35	0	0	0			1630	1900
5	2276	peg	3	270	0	0	0	Ax1	2 conjoin	1480	1800
5	3036	brick	1	578	152	58	35	A	complete 'klinker' brick, wear-abraded on 1 stretcher face; probably used as flooring brick. 17thc?	1600	1800
5	?	brick	1	160	0	0	0	A	fragment of moulded brick.	1450	1800
6	?	pipe	1	433	306	0	12 to 13		white clay, machine-extruded pipe with corrugated external surface. Land drain. Ext diameter is c. 95-100mm	1850	1950
12	2276	peg(?)	1	10	0	0	0	A		1480	1800
12	2276?	peg(?)	1	27	0	0	0		flat surfaces, looks machine-made. Date uncertain, possibly 19th c.	1480	1800
13	2276	peg	6	361	0	0	0			1480	1800
15	2276	peg	1	100	0	0	0	Rd	surfaces reduced	1480	1800
16	2276	peg	1	22	0	0	0	A		1480	1800
16	2276	ridge	1	46	0	0	0			1480	1800
16	2276	roof tile	1	57	0	0	17		Thick flat tile -thick peg or ridge?	1480	1800
18	3033	brick	4	826	0	0	61	A, Rd, V x1	the vitrified brick has an indented margin and fairly flat smooth faces, probably later 16th or 17th century	1450	1700

Appendix V. Clay Pipe Report, Honza Horak

Clay pipe from BSP13

The assemblage of clay tobacco pipes recovered from the trenches at Highgate represent a typical assortment of stems and partial bowls consistent with soil horizons rather than in situ features. They are not of great archaeological value in terms of providing accurate dating evidence due to their highly fragmentary nature and the fact that they are residual.

In total 18 pieces were found from 6 different contexts; 1 mouthpiece, 2 partial bowls, and 15 stem fragments.

KEY:

BH = Bowl height; BW = Bowl width; SL = Stem length; SW= Stem width; BS= Bore size
The above abbreviations are taken from the *DAACS Cataloguing Manual: Tobacco Pipes*, by Kate Grillo, Jennifer Aultman and Nick Bon-Harper, (updated February 2012)

All sizes given in millimetres

Types are taken from Oswald, A. (1975), *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*, BAR 14

Context	Form	Type	Date	Count	BH	BW	SL	SW	BS	Comments
(2)	Mouthpiece fragment	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Moulded and polished
(2)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(5)	Stem	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
(9)	Partial bowl and stem	9	Late 17 th to early 18 th	1	36	20	-	10	-	-
(13)	Stem	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
(16)	Partial bowl	12	18 th century	1	-	-	-	10	-	Botanical motif, (flower), on side of heel
(17)	Stem	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix VI. Other Finds, James Aaronson.

Other finds from BSP13

Glass

Several shards of glass representing 19th and 20th century detritus within the imported topsoil were recovered from Trench 2 (5).

Metal objects

A horseshoe was found within the topsoil of Trench 4. This was of little archaeological merit or significance.