

**THAMES WATER MAINS INSTALLATION WORKS,
TOTTENHAM GREEN,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY N15 4RY**

An Archaeological Watching Brief



April 2017

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Site code: TMG17
Approximate site centre: NGR TQ 3371 8935

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Abstract

Between the 6th January and 14th February 2017 Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief at Tottenham Green, London Borough of Haringey, N15 4RY, during groundworks associated with the completion of five reception pits ahead of directional drilling to install a new water main. The watching brief was commissioned by Thames Water, as recommended by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, and conducted by Barhale.

Five reception pits were completed, located between Tynemouth Road in the east and the Bernie Grant Arts Centre in the west, measuring up to 5m in depth. A relatively simple stratigraphic sequence was recorded in all pits, in general comprising post-medieval made ground over natural London Clay, with some degree of modern truncation from the installation of various services, particularly in Reception Pit 5.

No evidence of earlier features, phases of occupation or settlement were observed, and on the whole, very few finds were recovered. Several sherds of pottery were recovered, dating from between the 18th and 20th centuries, taken to be the result of accidental losses or general domestic waste.

Natural geology was recorded in all five reception pits. In trench 2, it was encountered at a depth of 1.4m (c12.75mOD), continuing below the final level of excavation at 5m (9.15mOD). In trench 3, this rose to c13.4mOD, reflecting the upwards slope of the land from south to north, which was further demonstrated in Trench 4, with London Clay being recorded at c14mOD, surviving at a relatively high level in spite of the nearby buildings. In Trench 5, only a thin strip remained, being truncated to the north and south by two sets of groundworks.

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a summary of the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted at Tottenham Green, London Borough of Haringey, N15 4RY by Compass Archaeology between the 5th January and 14th February 2017 (fig.1).

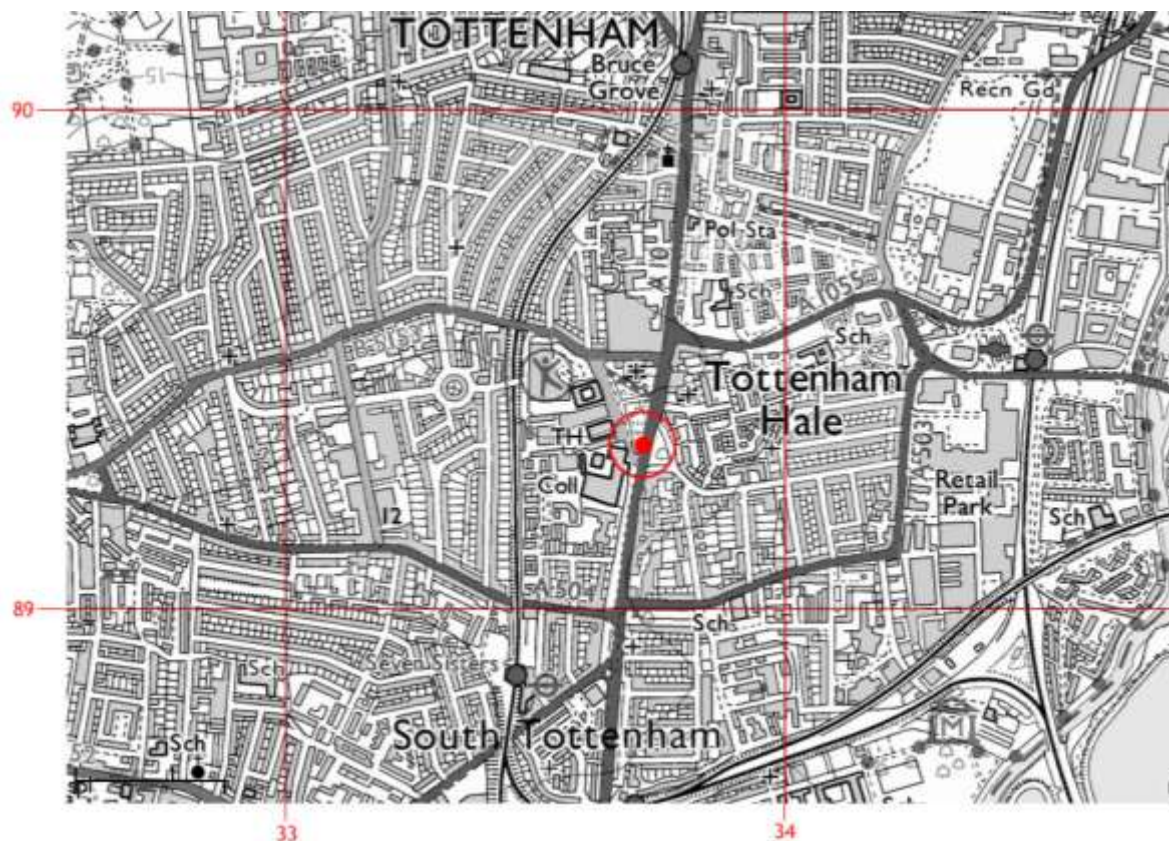


Figure 1: Site location, with approximate centre marked in red.

- 1.2 The watching brief was commissioned Claire Hallybone, on behalf of Thames Water Utilities Ltd, based on recommendations by John Gould, Archaeological Advisor for the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, due to the site being located within the historic core of Tottenham.
- 1.3 The programme of archaeological works entailed the monitoring of the completion of 5 reception pits located between Tynemouth Road in the south and the Bernie Grant Arts Centre in the north, ahead of directional drilling works to enable new mains installation.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 2.1 Compass Archaeology would like to thank Claire Hallybone for commissioning Compass to undertake the archaeological watching brief and also to Barhale for ensuring accessibility and support on site during their groundworks.

3 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The works were sited from the location of a borehole adjacent to the Bernie Grant Arts Centre eastwards through Tottenham Green Park and down south east into Tynemouth Road. The two western-most reception pits were located adjacent to the aforementioned Arts Centre, whilst a further pit was sited within Tottenham Green itself; the south eastern pits were located between the High Road and Tottenham Green East and within the carriageway of Tynemouth Road respectively. The area of investigation was approximately centred at NGR TQ 3371 8935.
- 3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (sheet 256 *North London*) the site overlies an expanse of London Clay, bounded by Lambeth Group mottled clay with sand and pebble beds overlying Enfield Silt to the east. The silt is interspersed with large pockets of worked and infilled ground (fig.2).

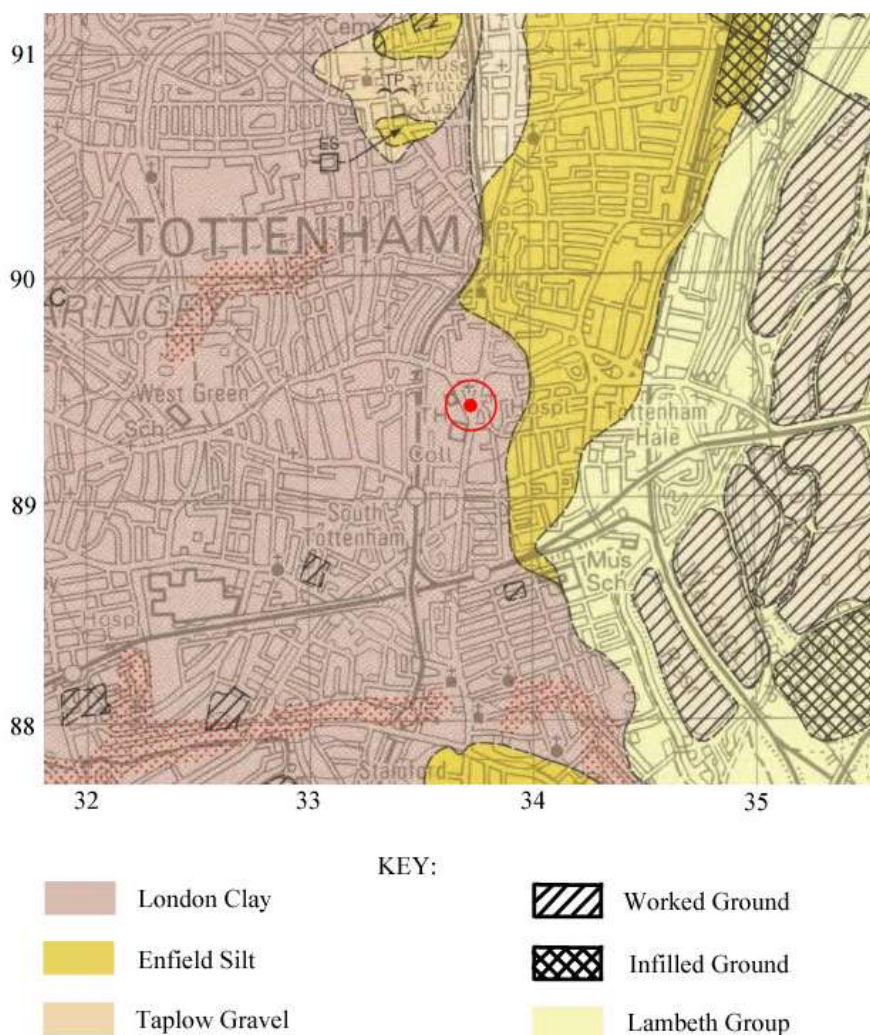


Figure 2: Extract from the British Geological Survey, sheet 256 North London, with site location marked in red.

- 3.3 The site spans a north-south slope along the High Road, from c16mOD in the north to 12mOD in the south.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Included here is a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site, with specific reference to the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) and relevant cartographic sources. A more detailed historical and archaeological account of the site can be found in the preceding Written Scheme of Investigation (Compass Archaeology January 2017).

4.1 *Prehistoric*

During an evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology a single cut ditch was recorded, containing over 25 sherds of pottery dating to the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age, thought to be from a single vessel. The evaluation trench was located to the west of the pits completed during this watching brief. With no further indication of substantial prehistoric activity in the area, it is unlikely this area was heavily or permanently occupied.

4.2 *Roman*

The present day Tottenham High Road follows the line of Ermine Street, a major Roman road which from London (*Londinium*) to York (*Eboracum*). A number of associated finds and features from this period have been found in the region, however none in the immediate vicinity of the site.

4.3 *Saxon*

Tottenham High Road was flanked by a “substantial medieval settlement which may have had Saxon origins”. The name ‘Tottenham’ itself is early Saxon in nature in that it has the *-ham* suffix; places with this suffix are thought to be early administrative centres. Indeed, Waltham, Higham and Tottenham provide early evidence of a Saxon presence which was established to control the Lea Valley and its river.

4.4 *Medieval*

The Domesday Book (1068) records that a settlement was established around what is now Tottenham Green, including inn, tenements, a wayside cross and a chapel. It is centred on Tottenham High Cross, a wooden cross by the road, mentioned in the GLHER as a replacement for a pre-1290 wooden column.

4.5 *Post-medieval*

Tottenham Green is described as “an ancient green space” in the Tottenham High Road Historic Corridor Conservation Appraisal, which can be seen illustrated on historic maps since 1619. Rocque’s map of 1761 (fig.3) clearly shows it.

5 PLANNING AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The groundworks entailed the completion of 5 reception pits, located between Tynemouth Road and the Bernie Grant Arts Centre, ahead of directional drilling to install a new water main (see fig.4 below). Trench 1, located in the site compound was not observed during the watching brief. Trench 2 measured 4m x 4m x 5 in depth, located in Tottenham Green East. Trench 3, located on Tottenham Green was dug to the same dimensions as Trench 2. Trenches 4 and 5 were located on the west side of Town Hall Approach Road, to the south of the Arts Centre: the first situated to the south-west of the Enterprise Centre, measuring 2.5m x 2.5m x 3m in depth; whilst the second was located further west, adjacent to the Arts Centre itself, measuring 2m x 2.05m x 2.5m in depth.
- 5.2 The works were undertaken via a mechanical excavator fitting with a toothless grading bucket to clear the bulk of the material, followed by hand excavation and clearing.
- 5.3 The work followed the standards set out in the London Borough of Haringey's *Local Plan Strategic Policies 2013-2026* (formerly the Core Strategy), specifically *Policy 6.2* and the *Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies* (March 2013), specifically *Chapter 9: CSV8*, laid out below:

SP12: Conservation

The Council shall ensure the conservation of the historic significance of Haringey's heritage assets, their setting, and the wider historic environment. The borough's heritage assets include Statutory Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Archaeological Priority Areas, and other locally important heritage assets such as Locally Listed Buildings, Local Historic Green Spaces and Sites of Industrial Heritage Interest. Where archaeological excavation is required, findings should be published, disseminated, and used as the basis for archaeological interpretation on site.

The Historic Environment should be used as the basis for heritage-led regeneration and as the basis for good design and positive change. Where possible, development should help increase accessibility to the historic environment. All development shall protect the Strategic view from Alexandra Palace to St Paul's Cathedral as protected in the London Mayoral "London View Management Framework" Revised SPG, July 2010, and key local views."

Policy CSV8: Archaeology

Planning permission will only be granted for development which would adversely affect areas of archaeological importance if the following criteria are met:

- a) applications are accompanied by an archaeological assessment and evaluation of the site, including the impact of the proposed development.*
- b) development proposals will preserve in situ, protect and safeguard important archaeological remains and the settings, and where appropriate, provide for the permanent display and interpretation of the remains.*

The Council will ensure the proper investigation, recording of sites and publication of the results is conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological contractor, as an integral part of a development programme where a development incorporates archaeological remains or where it is considered that preservation in situ is not appropriate.”

- 5.4 Additionally, as the reception pits were located within the historic core of Tottenham, both within an Archaeological Priority Area and Conservation Area, the groundworks were also carried out in accordance with Haringey Council’s *Supplementary Planning Guidance Conservation and Archaeology*, specifically *Sites of Archaeological Importance*, and finally the *London Borough of Haringey Tottenham High Road Historic Corridor Conservation Area Character Appraisal*, both set out below:

6. Sites of Archaeological Importance

6.1

- 4 *Within Area of Archaeological Importance as shown on the Proposals Map, all planning applications involving groundwork must be accompanied by an archaeological desktop assessment of the potential archaeological value of the site. If such an assessment indicates that the site has archaeological value, the Council may require the applicants to commission a field evaluation in advance of the determination of the application from an archaeological body acceptable to the Council. Pre-determination evaluations may also be required in other cases where the Council has evidence that archaeological remains might be present.*

A. Details Required for Applications in Conservation Areas

- A.2 *Proposals affecting conservation areas must be assessed with sufficient detail in order to ensure the protection and enhancement of the character of such areas.*

- 5.5 The fieldwork presented the opportunity to answer the following general and more specific research questions:

- Though this is not expected, is there any evidence of prehistoric activity?
- Are there any finds or features associated with the Roman development of Ermine Street following the route of the contemporary Tottenham High Road?
- Is there any evidence for the medieval settlement which was established around what is now Tottenham Green?
- Are there any remains pertaining to the establishment of the contemporary road pattern in Tottenham in 1619?
- Are there any post-medieval remains relating to property boundaries such as ditches? Are there any other finds or features from this period?
- London Clay is expected to be encountered-at what level does it exist across the five reception pits?

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Standards

- 6.1.1** The field and post-excavation work was carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (*Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Standards for Archaeological Work, 2015*). Works also conformed to the standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation, 2014*). Overall management of the project was undertaken by a full member of the Chartered Institute.
- 6.1.2** Fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Construction (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations. All members of the fieldwork team held valid CSCS (Construction Skills Certificate Scheme) cards, and wore hi-vis jackets, hard-hats, steel-toe-capped boots, etc., as required. All members of the fieldwork team also followed the contractors' health and safety guidelines.
- 6.1.3** The Client and Historic England were kept informed of the progress of fieldwork and any finds recovered.

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1** The archaeological watching brief took place during the undertaking of 5 reception pits located between Tynemouth Road in the east to the Bernie Grant Arts Centre in the west, spanning Tottenham Green.
- 6.2.2** The trenches were recorded in sequence, with additional monitoring of Trench 1 at different stages of the programme, due to additional works being carried out in this area of Tynemouth Road. Due to the groundworks schedule, Trenches 3 and 4 were shuttered at an early stage, with the remaining depth being undertaken with archaeological supervision.
- 6.2.3** Archaeological contexts were recorded as appropriate on *pro-forma* sheets by written and measured description, and drawn in plan or section, generally at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. The investigations were recorded on a general site plan and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. Levels were taken on archaeological features or deposits, transferred from the nearest Ordnance Datum Benchmark, a series of spot heights noted on Ordnance Survey Plans *CTS-E20 Tottenham Borehole Utility 2-4*. The fieldwork record was supplemented by digital photography, in .jpeg and RAW formats.
- 6.2.4** The recording system followed the procedures set out in the Museum of London recording manual. By agreement the recording and drawing sheets used are directly compatible with those developed by the Museum.

6.3 Post-excavation

The fieldwork was followed by off-site assessment and compilation of a report, and by ordering and deposition of the site archive.

6.3.1 Finds and samples

Assessment of finds was undertaken by appropriately qualified staff, (see Appendix II). Finds and samples were treated in accordance with the appropriate guidelines, including the Museum of London's 'Standards for the Preparation of Finds to be permanently retained by the Museum of London'. All identified finds and artefacts have been retained and bagged with unique numbers related to the context record, although certain classes of building material and modern finds will be discarded once an appropriate record has been made.

6.4 Report procedure

6.4.1 This report contains a description of the fieldwork plus details of any archaeological remains or finds, and an interpretation of the associated deposits. Illustrations have been included as appropriate, including a site plan located to the OS grid. A short summary of the project has been appended using the OASIS Data Collection Form.

6.4.2 Copies of this report will be supplied to the Client and Historic England.

6.4.3 There is no provision for further analysis or publication of significant findings. Should these be made the requirements would need to be discussed and agreed with the Client.

6.5 The site archive

Assuming that no further work is required, an ordered indexed and internally consistent archive of the evaluation will be compiled in line with MoL Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives, and will be deposited in the Museum of London Archaeological Archive under site code TMG17. The integrity of the site archive should be maintained, and the landowner will be urged to donate any archaeological finds to the Museum.

7 RESULTS

- 7.1** The following forms a written description of observations made during the watching brief. See below for a plan of the observed works. The works are discussed in chronological order, between January and February 2017. Deposits are shown in as (x), cuts and structures as [x]. The text is supplemented with illustrative photographs. For a full context list refer to Appendix I.

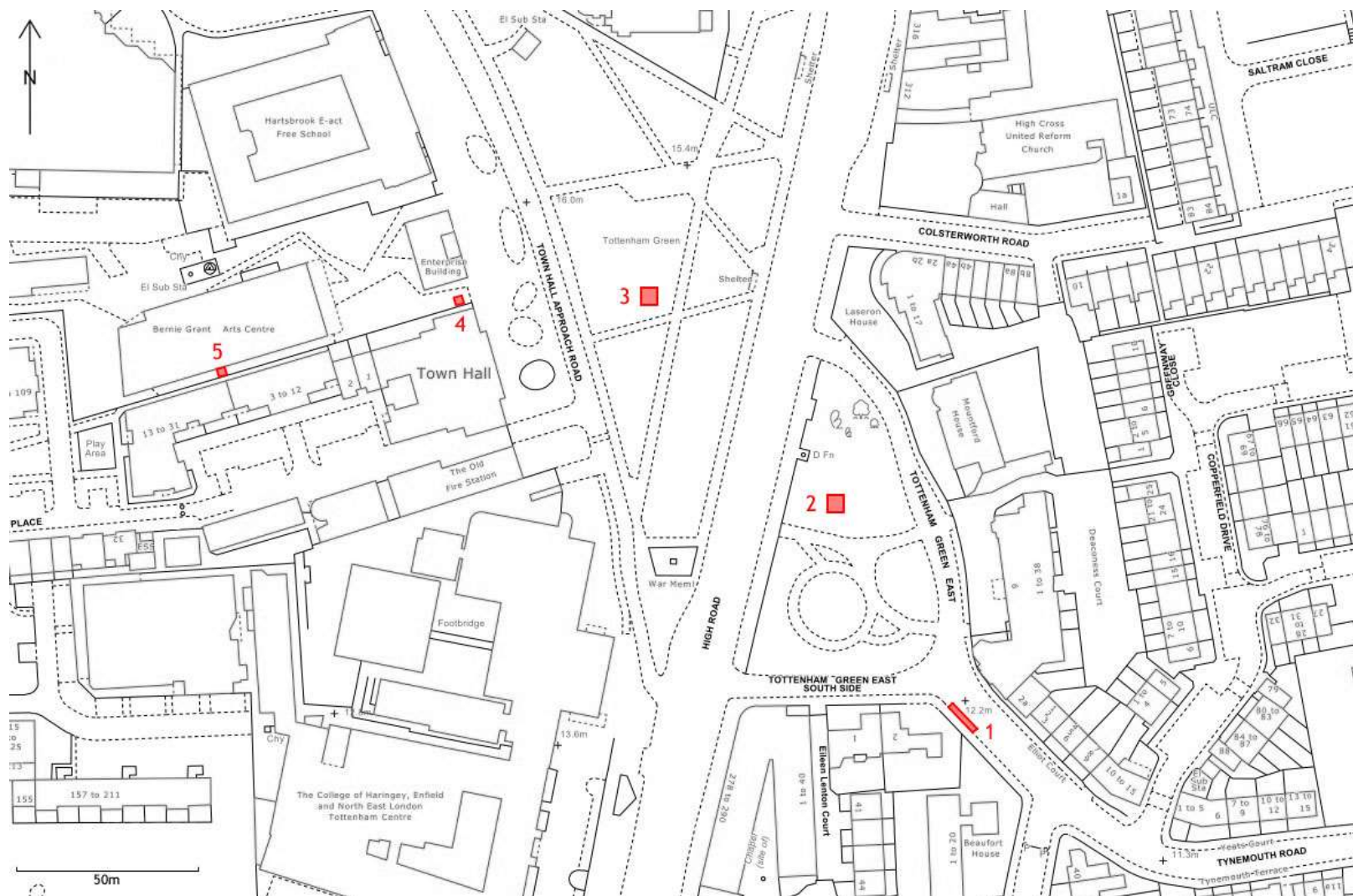


Figure 4: Location of reception pits monitored during the archaeological watching brief.

7.2 Trench 1 was located within the site compound and partially undertaken as part of the site setup. The remainder of the trench, comprising post-medieval and modern backfill overlying natural London Clay, was monitored intermittently throughout the watching brief.

7.3 Trench 2

7.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the northern part of Tottenham Green East, on the western side, adjacent to the High Road, aligned north-south. The trench measured 4m x 4m x 5m in depth.



Figure 5: Trench 2, framed out, showing an east-west sondage, excavated first. Facing N, scale 1m.

7.3.2 Once marked out, a sondage was dug through the centre of the trench, on an east-west alignment, to identify any services and potential obstructions. The stratigraphy comprised 270mm of moderately compacted, fairly dark brown loamy topsoil, abundant with small to medium rounded stones, fragments of brick and general detritus (200), overlying a layer of fairly loosely compacted light / mid brown subsoil, abundant with small stones and roots (201), measuring c330mm in thickness, observed across the trench entirety. Below the subsoil was a thicker layer of well compacted pale brown-orange sandy soil, containing occasional stone inclusions (202). The deposit measured 400mm in thickness, recorded across the whole sondage (fig.6).



Figure 6: Completed sondage, showing subsoil and gravel above natural clay. Facing N, scale 1m.

- 7.3.3** Immediately below the subsoil (202) a large deposit of well compacted angular orange gravel, bound by a sticky orange sandy clay was encountered (203). The gravels measured up to 50mm in diameter, with no other inclusions observed. The layer was homogenous in appearance and measured 500mm in thickness, increasing to 600mm towards the eastern side of the trench. A small number of post-medieval / modern finds, including pottery, glass and part of a metal light fitting, were recovered from the base of the context; consistent in appearance with those recovered from the topsoil (200).
- 7.3.4** The gravel, taken to be redeposited, lay immediately above natural London Clay – a well compacted, fairly stick light to mid-brown clay with some lighter grey patches (204). The deposit was clean, with no inclusions noted. The clay was encountered at a depth of 1.4m (c12.75mOD), continuing below the final level of excavation at 5m (9.15mOD).
- 7.3.5** Once completed, the sondage was partially backfilled and the remainder of the trench excavated by machine. No new contexts were recorded, however the stratigraphy was visible in its entirety (figs.7-8).



Figure 7: Working shot: partially excavated trench. The sondage can be seen in the centre of the frame, filled with a darker brown material. Photograph taken at a depth of 2.15m, prior to shuttering. Facing E, no scale.



Figure 8: Working shot: North facing section, at a depth of 2.15m, prior to shutting. Natural clay can be seen towards the base of the section, below the gravel layer (203). Facing S, no scale.

- 7.3.6** The stratigraphy recorded in Trench 2 was interpreted as modern subsoils overlying redeposited gravel. A number of similar finds were recovered from both the topsoil and base of the gravel (203), suggesting a significant degree of disturbance. The gravel may have been used as ballast to backfill previous groundworks on the green. No further features of archaeological interest were recorded in this trench.

7.4 Trenches 3 and 4

- 7.4.1** Trenches 3 and 4, located towards the centre of Tottenham Green and immediately north of the present Town Hall respectively, were completed under archaeological supervision. Due to the schedule of works and condition of the ground, the upper 2m of both trenches were undertaken and shuttered between visits.
- 7.4.2.** The stratigraphy observed in Trench 3 was taken to be similar to that observed and recorded in Trench 2, comprising topsoil, subsoil and gravel overlying natural London Clay. In total the trench measured 4m x 4m x 5m depth, with the natural geology being encountered at a depth of c2m (13.4mOD). A concrete plinth was observed in the west section, however its function is unknown.
- 7.4.3** Trench 4 was located within a small patch of grass adjacent to the path running between the Town Hall and the Enterprise Building. The trench measured 2.5m² x 3m in depth. The upper 2m of stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying modern backfill and concrete associated with a ceramic main, which ran through the southeast corner of the trench, in a northwest-southwest direction. No other features were observed. Similarly to Trench 3, clean natural clay was encountered at a depth of 2m (c14mOD), however no gravel was observed, taken to be a result of truncation associated with post-medieval and modern groundworks.
- 7.4.4** No further features of archaeological were encountered in these areas.

7.5 Trench 5

- 7.5.1** The fifth and final trench was located immediately south of the Bernie Grant Arts Centre, within the path providing egress from the emergency exits, and adjacent to Isobel Place. The trench measured 2.05m NNW-SSE x 2.0m ENE-WSW x 2.5m in depth (fig.9).



Figure 9: Trench 5, partially excavated. The concrete foundations of the Arts Centre can be seen to the right of frame. Facing WSW, scale 0.5m.

- 7.5.2** In the upper 1.2m of the trench the stratigraphy comprised 30-35mm of macadam path (500) above a thin (<20mm) skim of coarse pale yellow sand (501). This overlay 0.7m of very compact light to mid-brown soil, abundant with angular stones, fragments of red brick and concrete and general construction debris, including wood and plastic (502). Below the backfill was a shallow cut for modern ducting [507], which was filled by a fine greenish sand (508), measuring 120-200mm in thickness (fig.10).



Figure 10: Stratigraphy observed in the ENE facing section. Facing WSW, scale 0.5m.

- 7.5.3** Below the services, on the northern side of the trench was a deposit of mid-brown very sticky clay, measuring 0.6m in width (505). This was cut by the concrete foundations on the northern side and a large cut for a sewer on the south [510]. The cut measured 1.25m in width and was filled by a light brown fine soil, containing frequent small fragments of red and yellow brick, stone and concrete (509). This fill continued until the depth of excavation was reached.
- 7.5.4** Located in the northwest corner of the trench was a 1m³ trial hole, undertaken by Thames Water in December 2016 [503]. The trial hole was filled with backfill similar to that observed in the rest of the trench, comprising a mid-brown soil containing stones and brick (504), and sealed with a thin layer of cold set macadam.
- 7.5.5** The stratigraphy described above continued until the depth of excavation, the top of an existing brick sewer, was reached. A triangular bedding layer of concrete (506) was observed in the southern section, below the kerb line, however no other finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1** The watching brief presented very few features of archaeological interest, with the stratigraphy being exclusively confined to post-medieval and modern groundworks associated with the existing sewer system in the area. A small number of finds were recovered from Trench 2, the majority of which were located within the disturbed topsoil.
- 8.2** The most complex archaeological sequence was recorded in Trench 5, which consisted of a cut for a post-medieval brick sewer truncating natural London Clay, subsequently filled by post-medieval backfill. This backfill was later truncated by modern services and a construction cut for the Bernie Grant Arts Centre and finally overlain by recent general construction backfill, which provided the bedding layer for the existing tarmac path.

9 CONCLUSION

The following section provides a summary of the work undertaken with reference to the original research questions set out in the WSI.

9.1 *Though this is not expected, is there any evidence of prehistoric activity?*

No evidence of prehistoric activity was recorded during the watching brief. This is likely to be a result of the extent of post-medieval and modern truncation of any earlier surviving deposits across the Tottenham Green area.

9.2 *Are there any finds or features associated with the Roman development of Ermine Street following the route of the contemporary Tottenham High Road?*

No evidence associated with Ermine Street, such as metalled surfaces, ditches or drains, was recorded. The watching brief did not produce any finds of Roman date.

9.3 *Is there any evidence for the medieval settlement which was established around what is now Tottenham Green?*

No features associated with earlier settlement were recorded during the watching brief. The finds recovered from Trench 2 are post-medieval in date and most likely residual.

9.4 *Are there any remains pertaining to the establishment of the contemporary road pattern in Tottenham in 1619?*

The stratigraphy recorded across the five reception pits is consistent with the present day layout of Tottenham Green, with no features suggestive of earlier settlement or road patterns. Both trenches located in Tottenham Green and Tottenham Green East were comprised of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural, with no earlier features observed.

9.5 *Are there any post-medieval remains relating to the property boundaries such as ditches? Are there any other finds or features from this period?*

A small quantity of post-medieval finds were recovered from Trench 2, including pottery, window glass, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe and a single seashell, however, as they were recovered from disturbed contexts, they are more indicative of the general post-medieval presence in the area, rather than as secure dating evidence.

9.6 *London Clay is expected to be encountered – at what level does it exist across the five reception pits?*

London Clay was observed in all five reception pits. In trench 2, it was encountered at a depth of 1.4m (c12.75mOD), continuing below the final level of excavation at 5m (9.15mOD). In trench 3, this rose to c13.4mOD, reflecting the upwards slope of the land from south to north, which was further demonstrated in Trench 4, with London Clay being recorded at c14mOD, surviving at a relatively high level in spite of the nearby buildings. In Trench 5, only a thin strip remained, being truncated to the north and south by two sets of groundworks.

10 SOURCES

10.1 Digital Sources

Greater London Historic Environment Record. glher@HistoricEngland.org.uk

London Archaeological Archive & Resource Centre (LAARC) database. <http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/laarc/caralogue/>

Oil Lamps. http://www.theoilampstore.com/Oil_Lamp_F_A_Q_Page.html

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10.3 Cartographic Sources

John Rocque (1761) ‘An exact survey of the citys of London, Westminster ye Borough of Southwark, and the Country near Ten Miles round.’

APPENDIX I: LIST OF CONTEXTS

Number	Trench	Description
(200)	2	Topsoil
(201)	2	Mid-brown root abundant subsoil
(202)	2	Light brown sandy soil
(203)	2	Natural gravel
(204)	2	Natural clay
(500)	5	Asphalt path
(501)	5	Bedding sand for path
(502)	5	Compact backfill
[503]	5	Cut for Thames Water trial hole
(504)	5	Fill of Thames Water trial hole
(505)	5	Natural clay, same as (204)
(506)	5	Concrete bedding for kerbs in south section
[507]	5	Cut for modern services
(508)	5	Sand fill of cut [507]
(509)	5	Lighter brown backfill below services
[510]	5	Cut for sewer, filled by (509)

APPENDIX II: THE FINDS

POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY by Paul Blinkorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 24 sherds with a total weight of 999g. It is all modern, and was recorded using the conventions of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg. Vince 1985), as follows:

ENGs: English Stoneware, 1700-1900. 1 sherd, 7g.
HORT: Horticultural Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. 2 sherds, 31g.
REFW: Refined Whiteware, 1800-1900. 11 sherds, 437g
TPW: Transfer-printed Whiteware, 1830-1900. 7 sherds, 149g.
YELL: Yellow Ware, 1840-1900. 3 sherds, 375g.

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 London area.

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

	ENGs		HORT		REFW		TPW		YELL		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
200	1	7	2	31	8	209	5	128	3	375	M19thC
203					3	228	2	21			19thC
Total	1	7	2	31	11	437	7	149	3	375	

Bibliography

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

ANIMAL BONE AND SHELL

The single right rib, with the head missing, belonging to a small mammal was recovered from context (200). The distal end is broken at an angle, suggesting it was chopped or sawn off. No other butchery marks were observed.

Context (200) also produced a single partially broken seashell, of the common whelk variety (*Nucella lapillus*).

CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from the topsoil (200) in Trench 2. The fragment measures 23mm in length, with a tapering stem width of 4-5mm and borehole size of 2mm. Post-medieval in date, with no distinguishing features.

GLASS

A single fragment of clear window glass was recovered from context (203). The fragment is transparent and uniform in thickness, with one straight edge suggesting it has come from a small pane. The uniformity and clarity of the broken fragment implies it is machine made and therefore of a later post-medieval or modern date.

METAL

One metal object was recovered from context (203), consisting of the wick case and burner of an oil lamp, manufactured by the Wright and Butler Company, Birmingham. The company name is impressed into the end of the thumb wheel, decorated with a star design.

The Wright & Butler Lamp Manufacturing Company, based on New John Street, operated from the 1860s, into the early 1910s. In 1913 the company was taken over by Falk Veritas of London, trading as part of the larger corporation until the 1960s (Oil Lamp Store Online 2017).

APPENDIX III: OASIS RECORDING FORM

OASIS ID: compassa1-282380

Project details

Project name	Thames Water Installation Works, Tottenham Green N15 4RY
Short description of the project	Between the 6th January and 14th February 2017 Compass Archaeology conducted an Archaeological Watching Brief at Tottenham Green, London Borough of Haringey, N15 4RY, during groundworks associated with the completion of five reception pits ahead of directional drilling to install a new water main. The watching brief was commissioned by Thames Water, as recommended by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, and conducted by Barhale. The pits measured between 2 and 5m ² , and up to 5m deep. A relatively simple stratigraphic sequence was recorded in all pits, in general comprising post-medieval made ground over natural London Clay, with some degree of modern truncation from the installation of various services, particularly in Reception Pit 5. No evidence of earlier activity was observed, and the small quantity of finds (glass, pottery, metal) date to the post-medieval period. Natural London Clay was encountered at 12.75mOD, rising northwards to c14mOD, reflecting the natural slope of the land.
Project dates	Start: 06-01-2017 End: 14-02-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	TMG17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LAMP Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HARINGEY TOTTENHAM Tottenham Green
Postcode	N15 4RY
Study area	100 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 533584 189364 50.948860377933 0.183460036262 50 56 55 N 000 11 00 E Line
Site coordinates	TQ 533791 189266 50.948766784465 0.183750397897 50 56 55 N 000 11 01 E Line
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.15m Max: 14m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	Historic England GLAAS
Project design originator	Compass Archaeology
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Heidi Archer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Thames Water Utilities

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of London archaeological archive
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archaeological Archive
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Thames Water Installation Works, Tottenham Green, London Borough of Haringey N15 4RY: An Archaeological Watching Brief.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Archer, H.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	250 York Road, London, Sw11 3SJ
Description	A comprehensive report summarising the results of a watching brief. Report comprises background information, including local geology, historical and archaeological background, an OS plan and details pertaining to the requirement for archaeological investigation. The second part comprises results of the five reception pits undertaken, containing photographs, with an analysis and concluding remarks. Finally, a series of specialists reports are appended outlining the major artefact groups.