



HEADSTONE MANOR Pinner View London HA2

London Borough of Harrow

Post-excavation assessment

March 2015



Headstone Manor Pinner View Harrow HA2

Site code HED14
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Pursuant to Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent S00079714 (12 March 2014)

Post-excavation assessment report

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Executive summary

This report presents the results of the excavation at Headstone Manor, Pinner View, Harrow. The work was undertaken by MOLA between June and July 2014 under site code HED14.

The report is written and structured to conform with the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 and 1997).

All field work and subsequent assessment was carried out further to the *written scheme of investigation* (MOLA 2014d).

The archaeological evaluation on the site in March 2014 investigated three areas of archaeological potential in the former farmyard outside of the moated enclosure. The results of this evaluation informed the detailed planning for the schools', training and research excavation, which MOLA undertook with the Museum of London, in association with Harrow Museum in June and July 2014.

Area A, in the south-east corner of the site to the rear of the small barn, was chosen as the location for the schools community archaeology trench, as the topsoil contained sufficient 19th and 20th century finds to make it an appropriate area for the project. The excavation was almost exclusively within the topsoil horizon, which overlay an extensive external surface framed by edge-set boards – nailed to wooden stakes. This surface was subsequently identified as a pétanque pitch or 'terrain' and found to be the original site of Harrow Pétanque Club – officially opened on 30th April 1989 by the Mayors of Harrow and Douai.

Area B in the south-west corner of the site, was chosen for the larger three-week research training excavation, on the basis that it was known from historical mapping that this was the location of farm cottages during the 19th century. The excavation saw 40 trainees attending one of the five-day sessions – with the emphasis on practical work in the trench. The team of two MOLA archaeologists was supplemented by nine voluntary archaeological mentors – who assisted in the running of the excavation, and mentoring the trainees in the techniques of stratigraphic excavation and recording.

The majority of the excavated deposits in Area B were associated with the final use of the farm cottages in the late 19th and early 20th century. Nonetheless, there was a clear indication that they were in existence much earlier – with pottery dating to the third quarter of the 17th century.

The evidence points to the cottages being the 'second farmhouse' at Headstone Manor, known to be in existence by the mid-17th century – albeit remodelled over the following two hundred and fifty years, and likely to have been sub-divided into two cottages during the 19th century. At the end of the excavation, all of the preserved structural remains were covered with a protective layer of Terram geotextile – prior to the trench being backfilled.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site background

- 1.1.1 This report discusses a schools', training and research excavation which the Museum of London, in association with Harrow Museum and MOLA, undertook in June and July 2014 at Headstone Manor, Pinner View, London HA2 in the London Borough of Harrow (Fig 1).
- 1.1.2 The centre of the site lies at National Grid reference 514070 189670. The site is owned by the London Borough of Harrow and is currently the location of Harrow Museum and Heritage Centre.
- 1.1.3 Part of the site is designated is protected as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended. The scheduled area includes a moated manor house dating to the 14th century and post-medieval barns to the south-west (see Fig 2).
- 1.1.4 Modern ground level on the moated island is c 55.0m OD, and falls to c 51.0m OD on the south-west edge of the site.
- 1.1.5 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site in March 2014 (MOLA 2014c) in order to investigate three areas of archaeological potential in the former farmyard outside of the moated enclosure. The results of this evaluation informed the detailed planning for the schools', training and research excavation.
- 1.1.6 The work was subject to an application for Scheduled Monument Consent, approved on 12th March 2014 (reference S00079714). Details of the consent are appended to this document.

1.2 Scope of the excavations and report

- 1.2.1 This report describes the results of the excavation of two large trenches labelled Area A and Area B (Fig 2) between June and July 2014.
- 1.2.2 The archaeological evaluation, undertaken in March 2014, comprised the hand excavation of two small test pits (TP1 and TP2) and the machine excavation of four trenches numbered Tr3–Tr6 (Fig 2). The results of the evaluation were presented in the *Evaluation Report* (MOLA, 2014b) and have also been incorporated into this post-excavation assessment report.
- 1.2.3 Excavation in Area A revealed the remains of a sports ground (pétanque pitch) dating to the 1980s.
- 1.2.4 Excavation in Area B revealed the remains of farm cottages that were in use until the late 19th / early 20th century. The origins of these structures lay in the earlier post-medieval period and 17th century pottery was recovered during the archaeological excavation.
- 1.2.5 This report presents a description of the archaeological work carried out on the site together with the results of specialist assessment of the recovered finds. Furthermore, the report draws upon these results to address the research aims set out in the Project Design (Museum Of London 2014) and written scheme of investigation (MOLA, 2014b).

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

Area	Dates	Location & description
Evaluation		
Area A TP1 and TP2	18/03/2014–21/03/2014	Located in south–east corner of the site adjoining the moat to south of Small Barn. Two 1m x 1m hand-dug test pits (TP1 & TP2). TP2 was subsequently completely subsumed within Area A
Area B Trenches 3–4	18/03/2014–21/03/2014	Located in south–west corner of site to west of Granary building
Area C Trenches 5–6	18/03/2014–21/03/2014	In open paddock/field to north of Great Barn
Excavation		
Area A	02/06/2014–27/06/2014	Area of schools excavation in south–east corner of the site behind the Small Barn. Subsumed test pit 2 in its footprint
Area B	Opened 05/06/2014; excavated 30/06/2014– 28/07/2014	Area of training excavation trench in south–west corner of the site. Completely subsumed evaluation trench 3 in its footprint to the north–east
Area C		No further work in this area

Table 1 Archaeological fieldwork on the site

- 1.3.1 The dates and duration of the archaeological fieldwork on site are summarised in the table above and expanded on below.
- 1.3.2 An archaeological field evaluation, comprising two test pits and two evaluation trenches was completed in March 2014.
- 1.3.3 This was followed by a programme of archaeological excavation, including an adult training dig and a schools project, carried out between the 2nd of June 2014 and the 28th of July 2014.
- 1.3.4 Two areas for excavation had been identified based on the results of the evaluation as suitable for the schools community project (Area A) and the adult training dig (Area B) (Fig 2).
- 1.3.5 The schools community project started on 10th June and finished on 20th June. An additional week was allowed to clean and prepare the trench for detailed recording, planning and photography.
- 1.3.6 The training excavation in Area B was opened using a JCB mechanical excavator on the 2nd of June 2014. The three week training excavation in this area commenced on 30th June and concluded on 18th July, with a final week to undertake the detailed recording, planning and photography. The unusual Z-shaped plan of Area B allowed it to fully encompass evaluation trench 3 and to avoid two existing trees and a recently laid foul water drain.
- 1.3.7 A protective membrane of Terram geotextile was laid over all of the unexcavated archaeological remains before the areas were backfilled by JCB mechanical excavator on the 28th of July.
- 1.3.8 The site was fully recorded in plan, according to a locally established site grid, which was tied in to the overall trench edges and site limits. The trench edges were installed by MOLA surveyors using a reflectorless EDM optical total station. The survey station locations were located relative to the Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid by differential GNSS / GPS (Leica Viva SmartRover GS14/GS08 GNSS Antenna, with a Leica CS15/CS10 controller, connected to Leica SmartNet Network RTK and DGNSS service). Detailed plans of features were recorded on film at 1:20 and tied in to the digital data grid.

1.4 Organisation of the report

- 1.4.1 The first part of this report (Sections 1–5) deals with site assessment. The project background and excavation history (Section 1) is followed by a summary of the historical and archaeological background (Section 2). Original research aims, first set out in the Project Design, are described in Section 3. The archaeological sequence, as excavated, is described in Section 4 and Section 5 quantifies the archive – stratigraphic, finds and environmental – and summarises the results of assessment.
- 1.4.2 In Section 6 the initial observations are compared with the original research aims and a summary of their potential is given. The wider significance of the site's findings are then discussed in Section 7. Acknowledgements, National Monuments Record (NMR) OASIS archaeological report form and a bibliography complete this report (Sections 10–13).

2 Topographical, historical and archaeological background

2.1 Topography

- 2.1.1 A detailed description of the geology, archaeology and history of the site was provided in the earlier Archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2014a) and is briefly summarised here.
- 2.1.2 The site is on land which slopes gently down to the south-west into the shallow valley of the Yeading Brook, a small stream flowing from Pinner Park, 650m to the north-west of the site. The ground rises again to the west of the site across the recreation ground. It is likely that, historically, the moat was filled by springs and rivulets from the higher ground. It is currently fed by a spring which is culverted across the recreation ground to the north, and discharges into the Yeading Brook at its southern corner.
- 2.1.3 The ground level of the moated island, which has probably been artificially raised, lies at c 55.0m above Ordnance Datum (OD). Outside the moat, ground level falls gently to the south-west, from 53.5m OD at the south end of the bridge over the moat, to 51.0m OD at the south-western edge of the site to the rear of the Granary. North-west to south-east the ground falls from 53.6m OD (north of the Great Barn) to 52.7m OD to the rear of the Small Barn (Geoquest 1996; Greenhatch 2013).
- 2.1.4 The geology of the site comprises the Lambeth Group of pebbly clays with sand and shelly inclusions (formerly known as the Woolwich and Reading Beds), directly above Chalk (BGS, 2006).

2.2 Archaeology

Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 The site itself has so far produced no unequivocally prehistoric artefacts, but there are records of two such finds in the vicinity (c 500m), including two parallel ditches, which are thought to have formed a Late Bronze Age boundary, excavated in the 1990s; and a Palaeolithic flint artefact found on Headstone Lane. Excavations on the site at the Small Barn recovered a fragment of flint-tempered pottery, which could be of prehistoric date; this was residual but may indicate activity in the site or nearby during this period.

Roman

- 2.2.2 There is no known Roman settlement or road near the site. No large farmsteads (villas) have been recorded in this part of north London, and it is possible that for much of the Roman period the heavy clay soil was still densely wooded. Despite this, the site's natural resources may have been intermittently exploited, and some Roman-period remains may survive. Roman coins, pottery, and occasional building fabric have been found in the general area of Pinner and Harrow Weald (VCH Middlesex iv, 169–172). Excavations at the site of the Small Barn recovered a residual fragment of pottery which could be Roman (or later), possibly suggesting activity nearby.

Medieval

- 2.2.3 The documentary records for Harrow, almost certainly including the future site of Headstone Manor, go back to AD 767; but no archaeological evidence for any form of occupation prior to the 13th century has so far been recovered. No doubt most of the area was farmland, and only at Northolt – itself a future moated site nearly 6km south of Headstone – have substantial Saxon remains been excavated (Lancaster 1975, 339–342). The history of Headstone, as an entity separate from Harrow, goes back to 1233–44. In 1344, it was sold to Archbishop John Stratford; for the next two centuries, until it was surrendered to King Henry VIII in 1545, it

served as the principal residence in Middlesex of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Throughout this period Headstone was leased to tenants who ran the estate as a working farm and, at the same time, were obliged to provide accommodation for the Archbishop and his entourage during his occasional visits.

- 2.2.4 Headstone Manor comprises the most important assemblage of standing medieval rural buildings in Greater London: a manor house and two barns, along with a granary moved from another local site. The first of these is Grade I listed, the others Grade II listed. The manor house is unique in Greater London, in that it is still fully encircled by its moat, and the island upon which it stands is exceptionally large for this type of property. Tree-ring dating (Howard et al, 2000a and 2000b) indicates that the timber-framed Headstone House was built in 1310–15, although there may have been an earlier house on the site. It is likely that the moat was also constructed around this time, as a way of protecting the house and garden from intruders and animals, draining the land under the house and ensuring a ready water supply, but primarily as a symbol of status and wealth.
- 2.2.5 Outside of the moated enclosure to the south-west are the former farm buildings, including the Great Barn and Small Barn. The Great Barn was built c 1506, by carpenter Richard Boughton (Clarke 2000, 163). It would have been mainly used by the tenant farmer to store grain and stable horses, but with a specified number of bays reserved for the use of the Archbishop. Although for many years it has been referred to as the Tithe Barn it was never used to store tithes (Harrow Council website, Museums and galleries pages). The Small Barn is a post-medieval building, whose frame contains a number of elements reused from earlier structures. In 1979 the structure was almost destroyed by a fire, and the burnt-out frame spent many years covered by a protective plastic canopy. Subsequent investigations have shown evidence of successive phases of activity on the site of the Small Barn from the 13th century onwards, preceding its construction (Tucker 1987, 156).

2.3 MOLA team

- 2.3.1 In the document below the following terms should be understood:
- 2.3.2 *MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology)* is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574. Registered office: Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 2.3.3 *Project Manager* - MOLA office based manager who was the client's principal point of contact and who has overall responsibility for the project budget and delivery.
- 2.3.4 *Site Supervisor* - MOLA site based manager who was responsible for the direction of the field team. Site supervisors on larger sites will tend to be Project Officers in grade, whilst on other sites they will be Senior Archaeologists. On some sites there may be both a Project Officer and/or one or more Senior Archaeologists.
- 2.3.5 *Archaeologists* - MOLA excavation staff responsible on site for archaeological excavation.
- 2.3.6 *Site Assistant Volunteers* - Volunteers assisting the project staff in excavating and recording the site. During the training dig they will act as mentors and help supervise students. They will explain the site and the project to members of the public. In return they will develop advanced field skills and understanding of archaeological site operation working on a site of national importance.
- 2.3.7 *Community Project Volunteers* - Volunteers assisting the MOL staff to deliver the schools community sessions which involve excavation and finds processing. They will also help with the family activities on the Open Day.
- 2.3.8 *Health and Safety Compliance Manager* – The MOLA manager with sole responsibility for site inspections, reporting and issuing of recommendations for the Site Supervisor and Project Manager to implement. Reports directly to MOLA CEO.

3 Original research aims

- 3.1.1 All research was undertaken in the context of the wider archaeological research priorities for London, which are set out in the Museum of London's *A research framework for Greater London, 2002*.
- 3.1.2 The following academic research objectives are set out in the Project Design (Museum Of London 2014) and WSI (MOLA, 2014b). They have been compiled after consultation with appropriate experts, and in particular on consideration of the results of previous archaeological investigations both on the site and on other sites in the area.

Over-arching research objectives

- 3.1.3 The project has two over-arching research objectives:
- To obtain a better understanding of the extent of buildings, watercourses and other archaeological features; of their layout, character and function; and of their state of survival. This will guide future interpretation and display of the site in holistic terms, as well as inform management plans for its protection and development.
 - To develop an archaeological chronology for the development of the site, and to recover information pertaining to its economy and inhabitants. Matters of particular interest are the living conditions of the tenant farmers, the arable and/or livestock production base, and the character of the site in post-Dissolution times.

Site specific objectives and research aims

- What is the nature and level of natural topography? Conversely, what is the extent of modern disturbance?
- What is the date, nature, extent and location of the earliest medieval phase? Is the early clay spread beneath the Small Barn an isolated feature or part of a wider development?
- How was the farmyard organised in medieval times? How far did it extend to the south, where were the approaches to it and the routes through it?
- What evidence is there by way of artefactual and ecofactual evidence for the economy and social organisation in the medieval period? How well preserved are organic and other materials?
- How are we to explain the topography of the field behind the Great Barn? What is the nature of the linear feature visible on the ground and by geophysical survey? How was the area used in medieval and early modern times: is this the location for the fishponds that would be expected in a semi-ecclesiastical establishment, or possibly for an overflow channel from the moat to the Yeading Brook?
- How did the farmyard evolve in early modern times? Can we locate the second farmhouse recorded in documents? What was the function and appearance above ground of the buildings shown on early maps?
- How do local hydrological conditions affect the moat?
- What does the artefactual and ecofactual information reveal about social status, agricultural activity and other functions in the post-medieval period? How well preserved are materials of this date?

4 Site sequence: interim statement on field work

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The excavations at Headstone Manor were undertaken in two areas, which had been identified as a result of the earlier evaluation (Fig 2). Area A, to the rear of the small barn was selected as the location for the schools community project because the topsoil, which sealed a modern compacted external surface of indeterminate function, contained sufficient 19th and 20th century finds to make it a sustainable and appropriate area for the schools project. The trench needed to accommodate a full class of approximately 30 children; therefore it was made 12m x 7m and then sub-divided into twenty-four grid squares. The internal grid squares were marked using spray paint, with each grid individually numbered so the finds could be located within the trench.
- 4.1.2 Area B in the south–west corner of the site, was selected as the area for the larger training excavation on the basis that it was identified from the historical Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping as the location of cottages during the 19th century, which were since demolished. Although no structural remains had been found in the evaluation trench, a robust gravel and flint pebble surface defined at a low level across the base of the trench was interpreted as being an external courtyard outside of the footprint of the buildings.
- 4.1.3 The following sections represents a summary of the excavated sequence, which has been broken down into broad period divisions to illustrate the principal archaeological discoveries made in each area. Selective archaeological plan data from the site is illustrated in two area plans (Fig 3 & Fig 4). This assessment represents an interim statement or overview of the excavated sequence, which can be expanded upon and refined as necessary in the future in light of further analysis of the data.

4.2 Natural and topography

- 4.2.1 Natural geology on site consisted of dense and sticky ‘Lambeth Group’ pebbly clay [12], [13] and [25] (not illustrated) – which was only locally exposed in the bases of the evaluation trenches, but was not seen over a wider area in the subsequent excavation in Area A and Area B due to the limited depth of the archaeological works in these areas. Natural clay was defined in test pits 1 & 2 in Area A at a level of c 52.35m OD, compared to c 51.32m OD in trench 3 in Area B – showing a fall of around 1m from east to west across the site.

4.3 Area A: archaeological sequence

- 4.3.1 The original evaluation test pits to the south of the small barn (TP1 and TP2) contained an identical sequence of deposits. Natural clay [12]=[13] was sealed by a layer of sterile reworked silty clay [9]=[11], which in turn was capped by the remains of a very distinctive pinkish-red external surface [8]=[10] of uncertain function (Fig 3). The surface was defined beneath disturbed subsoil [2] and topsoil [1] (not illustrated) – both of which produced a mixture of modern 19th and 20th century finds.
- 4.3.2 The subsequent excavation in the expanded schools trench was undertaken almost exclusively within the uppermost subsoil and topsoil horizon. It was apparent at an early stage of the excavation, that the outer edges of the two central 2m-wide grid squares almost perfectly mirrored the east and west sides of external surface [8] described above (Fig 3). The entire surface was framed by edge-set boards that were nailed in place to externally set wooden stakes. Cutting into the surface, and a layer of geotextile that it was found to be laid on, were two large shallow sub-rectangular cuts [41] and [42] – interpreted as flower beds.
- 4.3.3 The area surrounding the surface was made up of a very loose mix of dumped soil [43] and rubbish – which had probably at least partly been imported from a local source and dumped *en masse*. The deposit produced large amounts of modern 20th-century finds, almost exclusively

concentrated along the west side of the trench, with much evidence of burning – suggesting that the area had been the site of repeated bonfires. The most dateable items were a number of assorted chocolate wrappers and crisp packets including: ‘Mint Cracknel’, ‘Twix’ with a special 13p price tag (reduced from 14p), a packet of ‘Mac’ cheese and onion crisps, and a ‘KP Wickers’ wrapper: which provided the best dating of all as it still had a legible ‘Best Before date 01 Jan 83’.

- 4.3.4 The ultimate identification of the enigmatic ‘framed’ surface came about as a result of a chance comment by a visitor to the site. The visitor recalled having seen ‘boules’ being played at Headstone Manor in the past – although subsequent enquiries with the staff on site at Harrow Museum suggested that they had no record, or knowledge, of this ever having taken place. Following the systematic cleaning of the area at the end of the schools project, the extent of the surface was able to be defined on all but its south side, with the dimensions of the framed area measuring exactly 4m (E–W) by in excess of 11m (N–S) (Fig 3 & Fig 5).
- 4.3.5 The uniformity of the width of the surface, led us first to look into the dimensions for pétanque playing surfaces –found to be 15m x 4m for a single lane for International Competition and National Championships. The area where a pétanque game is played is called a ‘terrain’ but is also known as ‘courts’ or ‘pistes’. A subsequent search led to the site of the Harrow Pétanque Club (currently based further along Pinner View to the south of Headstone Manor) – and finally to communication with Joe Hoyle, the clubs current President. Following on from a visit to the site, and subsequent conversations with some of his older members, he was able to confirm that the area behind the small barn was definitely the original site of Harrow Pétanque Club (Fig 6).
- 4.3.6 Work started on constructing the terrain in March 1989 and it was officially opened by the Mayors of Harrow and Douai in northern France (which is twinned with Harrow) on 30th April 1989. The location of the terrain, although very popular, created problems with the lack of space – and very quickly the playing area had to be increased by taking into use an obsolete high jump area amongst the trees of the cricket field on the opposite side of the road. Space was still at a premium, and to host some events, the Club arranged a few functions at Roger Bannister Sports Ground, Harrow Weald. In 1993, the Club accepted an offer of much more space from Old Lyonians Sports and Social Club and moved to their sports ground in Pinner View.
- 4.3.7 One of the most fascinating and sobering aspects of the rediscovery and ultimate re-identification of the original site of the Harrow Pétanque Club, is in demonstrating how something that was constructed in recent times, and clearly a newsworthy event when the Mayors of Harrow and Douai opened it, could effectively disappear almost without trace from collective record and memory – in the space of a mere twenty-five years.

4.4 Area B: archaeological sequence

- 4.4.1 The three week training excavation was undertaken in Area B in the south-west corner of the site, with a total of 40 paying trainees attending one of the five day sessions. Although the course included a range of related activities, including an introductory talk and tour of the manor complex, finds seminars and a lecture on medieval London, the emphasis was on practical hands-on work in the trench.
- 4.4.2 The team of two supervising MOLA archaeologists was supplemented by a group of nine archaeological mentors whose time was divided equally across the course of the project. The role of these voluntary staff, was to assist in the day to day setting up and running of the excavation, and to ‘mentor’ the trainees in the techniques of stratigraphic excavation and recording.
- 4.4.3 Area B was found to encapsulate at least some of the footprint of the 19th century cottages – with truncated structural remains surviving at a shallow depth of 0.20m–0.40m below the contemporary ground surface. Given the constraints of both time and limited scope of a training dig, it was always envisaged that a limited amount of excavation would be possible. The majority of the deposits excavated were likely to be associated with the final disuse and demolition horizons in and around the cottages.
- 4.4.4 Following on from the initial machine removal of the topsoil, it was evident that the cottages

had been built on a platform – with the ground sloping away to the north-east, which accounted for the much lower level of the metalled gravel courtyard surface [24]=[93] in this area, which was first seen in the base of evaluation trench 3 (Fig 4; Fig 13). It is likely that the principal reason for the elevation of the cottages in this area, was linked to the presence of ponds to the west and south – with the largest of these little more than 5m to the west of the front door of the cottages (Fig 15).

- 4.4.5 The main structural remains consisted of three walls [110], [106] & [107] which collectively made up a single bay of the cottages (Fig 4, Fig 7, Fig 8 & Fig 9). The wall foundations were rustic in appearance and composed of a random mix of flint, brick, ragstone and peg tile – with all of the footings having been subject to some degree of piecemeal robbing [86]/[60] (not illustrated). At the time of excavation, the more substantial north and east walls [106] and [107] were thought to represent the north-east corner of the cottages – although a subsequent comparison with the 1865 (OS) mapping, suggests that the found remains have a better fit with, and could be part of just the south-east bay of the house (Fig 14). This will be discussed in greater detail below once all of the disparate parts of the structure have been described in full.
- 4.4.6 The deeper robbing of the east wall [107] showed that the base of the wall was originally founded at c 51.56m OD with its truncated surface defined at c 51.82m OD – the average width of the foundation was c 0.50m.
- 4.4.7 It is assumed that the north wall [106], which was of a similar width and build, would have been founded at a similar level – although this is a matter of conjecture due to its more complete ‘unrobbed’ survival.
- 4.4.8 Little remained of the less substantial west wall [110], which was defined along the west edge of the trench, and clearly represents a shallower-founded internal wall to the cottages. The base of the robber cut ([86] in this area; not illustrated) was defined at c 51.75m OD – with small sections of the footing surviving to the north and south at a maximum level of 51.83m OD.
- 4.4.9 Internal structural elements included an ‘L-shaped’ brick footing [100] which was defined at the south end of the building and clearly formed the south–west corner of a room (measuring c 3.47m by 2.55m) – with a possible corridor (1.28m wide) immediately to the west (Fig 4 & Fig 9). As the brickwork was only a single course wide, it could only have supported the timber frame for two related non load bearing internal partition walls. Due north of this partition wall, was a small brick pier base [95] – with the possible remains of a completely degraded east-west brick partition [96] – extending from its east side to meet the west face of wall [107]. Collectively, these structural elements delineated a rectangular room with a possible threshold at its south-east corner leading into an undefined room beyond.
- 4.4.10 There was no indication that the larger room to the north (measuring c 5.04m by 4.12m) had been subdivided in similar fashion, and the only structural element to be defined was the rubble base [101] for a hearth of a fireplace – set against the north wall of the room (Fig 4 & Fig 7). The footing was composed of unmortared large flint nodules and smaller fragments of brick – which had been tightly packed into a sub-rectangular construction cut. Defined roughly equally distant on either side of the hearth, were the ephemeral remains of two areas of degraded brick, which are likely to represent the basal remains of the sides of the fireplace – with an internal width of c 2.74m.
- 4.4.11 As far as could be ascertained, all of the walls and the hearth appeared to be cut into a pre-existing clay floor surface or make-up deposit – which was assigned contexts [102] in the north room, and [105] in the south room. These deposits remained unexcavated at the end of the training dig, but are notable for the fact that they produced three metal detected finds, two of which – a spectacle (ie, double looped) belt buckle and a lead weight – may be of 15th/16th-century date. If these find were to be shown to be of such age, their presence in this layer could suggest that there was an earlier phase of occupation in this part of the site.
- 4.4.12 The unexcavated clay surface in the south room, was overlain by a plaster/mortar rich deposit [81] (not illustrated) – which is likely to be construction/destruction debris associated with the remodelling of the internal fabric of the room. Pottery and clay tobacco pipe recovered from this deposit have been dated to the mid to late 17th century, after c 1660. Although there was no clear archaeological evidence to suggest that the final phase of the cottages had brick or

even wooden board floors as might be expected, it is likely that had these existed, they would have been systematically removed and salvaged at the end of the functioning life of the cottages – and that little trace would be expected to remain.

- 4.4.13 One small section of a poorly laid brick surface [52] survived in the partially defined south room of the building – immediately below the topsoil at a level of c 51.92m OD (Fig 4). Composed entirely of fragmented half bat bricks laid haphazardly in rough rows, it was originally thought that it could represent a short-lived external path or consolidatory surface laid after the demolition of the cottages. Given that the ragged north side largely respects the line of the adjoining partition wall [100], and its close correlation in terms of surface level with the only other surviving section of brick floor [83] (see below), it is conceivable that it was a crude internal surface laid during the final functioning life of the building.
- 4.4.14 The most extensive deposit to be excavated within the cottages was a mixed demolition spread [46] (not illustrated) – which capped the majority of the internal structural features. Although a good number of the finds from this context were clearly of 20th century date, there was a suggestion that there was potentially some mixing with earlier material in its lower levels.
- 4.4.15 Aligned along the east side of the building abutting the outer face of wall [107], were a series of generally poorly constructed and insubstantial brick features – that had the appearance of being the remains of a series of secondary lean-to type structures (Fig 4, Fig 8, Fig 9 & Fig 10). The earliest feature was a circular brick-lined soakaway or well [91] – which had been constructed directly against the outer wall face, with the lining partially squared at this point to facilitate this (Fig 4 & Fig 9). The feature had been backfilled and consolidated with a dense clay fill [82] – which was excavated to a depth of 1m at c 51.00m OD, with the lower ‘unexcavated’ fill augered to a depth of c 1.65m at 49.35m OD. The augering showed four distinct horizons, with the continuation of the upper fill [82] appearing to continue a further 0.55m to c 50.45m OD. This capped a loose blue-grey sand with no inclusions, which bottomed out at c 50.15m OD and could represent water-deposited silting in the base of the feature prior to its consolidation. This deposit capped two completely sterile blue-grey and green-grey clay deposits, which probably represent natural deposits beneath the feature.
- 4.4.16 The juxtaposition of the feature immediately against the building, and its estimated relatively shallow depth of around 1.70m, suggests that it was designed as a soakaway to take waste water from the cottages or its roof, as opposed to it being a deeper well to draw fresh water from. Following the consolidation of the bulk of its shaft, a secondary east sloping brick drainage chute [73] was constructed within it – and a hole punched through the east side of the brick lining to allow the passage of water beyond it (Fig 11 & Fig 12). The base of the outlet was defined at 51.18m OD, with the feature ultimately filled by a fine grained sandy silt [64]. Of note was the presence, in the area immediately to the east of the soakaway, beyond the limit of excavation, of a significant depression in the existing ground surface, most likely caused by the settling of unconsolidated fills within a deeper pit or ditch that the drain would have discharged into.
- 4.4.17 At some point during the functioning life of the soakaway, it was enclosed by brick walls [98] and [99] – which effectively formed a rectangular structure around the feature (Fig 4 & Fig 9). The south wall [98] was particularly insubstantial, being composed of a single row of three bricks laid onto a pre-existing gravel surface. The walls were possibly contemporary with the secondary remodelling of the soakaway, or had been locally modified – where the brickwork narrowed over the new drain outlet, to allow it to pass beneath the wall. An area of displaced, but still articulated, brickwork [108] immediately adjoining the east wall, is interpreted as being a section of superstructure from the same wall (Fig 4).
- 4.4.18 Immediately to the south, was a similarly insubstantial east-west aligned structural feature composed of peg tile and brick [97] (Fig 4 & Fig 9). Although this feature could represent the footing or setting for a timber floor joist or partition, the use of peg tile for its base, with two parallel rows of displaced edge set bricks above – suggests that it may have been a rudimentary drain. The presence of a single brick on a similar alignment immediately to the west of the main east wall of the cottages [107], together with a noticeable scar through the foundation at this point, suggests that the feature originated inside the building.
- 4.4.19 The latest surface to be defined within the ancillary structures along the east side of the

cottages was a section of a poorly constructed brick floor [83] – which was laid against the north face of wall [99] (Fig 4, Fig 8 & Fig 10). The surface was defined at c 51.90m OD, and was composed of a mix of reused whole and part bricks, with a relatively straight east side – suggesting that there was originally a shallow-founded north–south wall or structural division at this point which had been robbed. This postulated wall line would have essentially formed a continuation of the east wall of [99] immediately to the south.

- 4.4.20 The brick floor overlay an earlier, but only partially defined, gravel surface – whose composition was more in keeping with an external surface, further suggesting that this area originally lay outside of the footprint of the earlier phase of cottages, before being partially subsumed within them (Fig 12). Immediately to the east, the divide between internal and external areas was readily apparent – with external surfaces and spreads sloping eastwards from the raised platform that the cottages were constructed on. The lowest metalled courtyard surface [24]=[93] was originally partially defined across the base of evaluation trench 3 – and appeared to overlie natural clay [25]=[94]. The surface was defined at c 51.52m OD – with its west side extending beneath mixed external spreads that sloped up towards the cottages where they plateaued at c 51.82m OD (Fig 13).
- 4.4.21 Part of the primary courtyard surface to the south and east, had been deliberately lowered during the final life of the cottages, seemingly in an attempt to allow water to pool at a lower level and allow the remainder of the surface to stay dry. The problems inherent with effective water drainage brought about by a combination of impervious clay natural, a fluctuating water-table and neighbouring ponds to the south and east of the cottages, was clearly always an issue. This was further illustrated during the course of the excavation, when this area of the trench flooded after a single night's heavy rain – and had to be bailed dry.
- 4.4.22 It is known from the OS mapping of the area, that Headstone Cottages had been demolished sometime between 1896 and 1913–14, and this is reflected in a series of ground levelling deposits that were progressively dumped to raise the lower external ground surface to the east, to that of the now redundant house platform (Fig 13). The lowest of these deposits [72] was notable for the large amount of iron (including tools and agricultural equipment?) together with composite metal and glass objects (including late 19th-century wall mounted domestic gas lamps and mantles) that it contained. These objects are assumed to have been material discarded from the house or its outbuildings following their systematic dismantling and demolition.
- 4.4.23 Defined in the lower 'wetter' areas of the overlying make-up deposits, were two noticeable concentrations of building debris, including fragmented bricks, pavements and concrete: [84] in cut [87] and [17]=[75] in cut [18]=[76] (not illustrated). These deposits had been dumped *en masse* within, first, an existing hollow and, subsequently, an irregular cut – which is likely to have functioned as a very rudimentary rubble filled soakaway. Part of the latter feature, was initially defined during the machine opening of evaluation trench 3 – and it was seen to have a run of articulated ceramic drainage pipes running north to south across the trench to terminate exactly in line with its north edge. There was no suggestion of the drain ever having continued southwards, and given that the last pipe was unbroken, it is hard to believe that the two features were not associated, and would have functioned together.
- 4.4.24 All of these deposits were subsequently capped by a substantial (up to 0.20m thick) layer of dense yellow clay [19]=[50] – whose surface was defined at between 51.75m OD and 51.85m OD, and was clearly laid down to finally consolidate a habitually wet spongy area. This layer was in turn sealed by a more extensive reworked subsoil deposit [16]=[47], beneath modern topsoil [15].

5 Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

5.1.1 The following tabular breakdown summarises the tasks completed as part of the post-excavation assessment.

Task	Status	Notes
Site matrix checked	Done	Evaluation Trenches 1–3 Excavation Areas A–B
Established on Bonn matrix programme	Done	Area matrices transferred from Bonn into ArchEd matrix programme
Entry of stratigraphic context data into Oracle database	Done	112 contexts
Digitising of plans	Done	Loaded into ArcGIS
Specialist assessments	Done	

Table 2 Post-excavation analysis: status at assessment stage

5.2 The site archive and assessment: stratigraphic

5.2.1 Numbers of contexts, plans, sections, photographs for each of the site codes which form part of the Assessment.

Type	Description	Quantity	Notes
Contexts	Evaluation	37	Contexts [1]–[37]
	Excavation	74	Contexts [38]–[112]
Plans	'A4' at 1:20		
	Test pits 1–2	4	Evaluation (March 2014)
	Trenches 3–6	5	
	Area A	1	Excavation (June–July 2014)
	Area B	100	
Sections	'A4' at 1:10		
	Evaluation: Test pits 1–2	2 (S1 & S2)	
	Trenches 3–6	7 (S3–S9)	
	Excavation: Area B	1 (S10)	
Matrices	'A3'	Yes	Digital and paper copies
Photographs		Approx. 453	Total number of digital images (includes duplicate images)

Table 3 Stratigraphic archive

5.3 Site archive and assessment: finds and environmental

Category	Description	Weight
Building material	Four crates of ceramic building material (bulk of material discarded after assessment) Twenty-six brick samples (not weighed) Ten boxes of bulk BM retained	
Late Saxon and medieval pottery	6 sherds	0.1kg
Post-medieval pottery	806 sherds	7.1kg
Accessioned finds	121 accessions, mostly scanned only	
Clay pipes	114 fragments	N/A
Bulk glass	Vessel and window glass	12.3kg
Numismatica	3 coins	
Leather	1 bag	230kg

Table 4 Finds and environmental archive general summary

5.4 The building material

By Ian M Betts

Introduction/methodology

All the building material has been recorded using the standard recording forms used by the Museum of London. This has involved fabric analysis undertaken with a x10 binocular microscope. All the building material was been recorded, but a number of more unusual fabric types need to be examined in more detail to determine their precise type.

The information on the recording forms has not been added to an Oracle database.

Roman building material

Fabric group: 2815

The earliest building material from the site is a Roman tegula roofing tile of probable AD50-160 from context [57]. This was found with post-medieval building material, so is clearly residual.

Medieval building material

Fabric: 3223

Of probable medieval date is a reused half brick measuring 145–148mm in breadth by 68–70mm in thickness (context [100]). Precise dating is difficult without reference to other medieval brickwork in the area, but the size would suggest an early 13th to mid-15th century date.

It was found with a smaller brick (109mm in breadth by 57–60mm in thickness) with a sunken margin in the upper surface. This feature, along with the bricks size, would suggest a 16th–mid-17th century date.

Post-medieval stone building material

Paving

A fine grained cream sandstone used for paving was recovered from context [55]. The colour suggests it may be an import from the Midlands or the north of England.

Roofing?

There are a few very small pieces of grey and purple slate from contexts [1], [66], [68], [71] and [77]. There is no indication of function, although they may be roofing material. They are probably 19th century in date.

Rubble?

A worn fragment of what appears to be hard grey quartz or some similar rock type was recovered from context [33]. This may not be building material.

Post-medieval ceramic building material

FORMS

Floor tile?

A 15mm thick machine-made tile made from hard yellow stoneware could have been used as flooring (context [43]). A fragment of red tile, also machine-made, of the same

thickness from context [1] may have been used for the same purpose. These are both of Victorian or later date.

Wall tile

Fabric: 3300

There are a number of Victorian or later machine-made wall tiles. These are mainly plain white (contexts [1], [43]). Also present in context [43] are wall tiles of plain cream, plain pale brown and white and grey colour. The latter an attempt to imitate Italian marble. There are also two curved black glazed dado mouldings.

A thin unglazed piece of Victorian or later red coloured ceramic from context [1] may perhaps also be wall tile.

Roofing tile

The fabric of a small number of roofing tiles has still to be examined, such as the pantile from context [43].

Peg tile

Fabrics: 2271, 2273, 2276, 2586, 2587, 2816, 3090 (near 3094), 3094, 3216

The majority of the roofing tile assemblage comprises peg roofing tile. Most are of standard two round peg/nail hole type, which are very common in London and south-east England. One peg tile from context [97] appears to have two distorted square nail holes, whilst another (context [49]) shows the base of the circular tool used to punch through the holes.

Peg roofing tiles are difficult to date as they stayed very similar in size and shape over a long period. There are a few thinner (11–12mm thick) examples from context [35] which may be earlier in date than the rest of the peg tiles from the site. How much earlier it is not possible to say.

Pantile

Found in context [43] was the only definite pantile from the site. There is also a fragment of unstratified curved tile which may be either a pantile or ridge tile.

Ridge tile

Fabric 2271

There is part of a definite ridge tile from context [43]. It is also possible some small fragments identified as peg roofing could also be ridge tile. Small pieces of roofing tile cannot always be distinguished with certainty.

Chimney pot

Fabric 3228

There are two pieces of chimney pot from the site, a plain example (context [56]) and a decorated fragment (context [49] <117>). The latter has a roulette pattern and lettering: ...] MSTEAD Kt C.GATE[...

So far attempts to identify the maker and location of manufacture have been unsuccessful.

Form?

Fabric 2586

A roofing tile from context [44] has a curved corner. This is often a feature of curved pantiles, but the HED14 tile is flat so it is not certain what roofing tile form type is represented.

Brick

Fabrics 3032, 3046, 3038, 3215 (near 3223), 3223, 3224, 3284, 3288

Most of the bricks would appear to be local products, or at least bricks made somewhere relatively close by. The overfired and distorted brick wasters from context [107] (fabric 3223?) are unlikely to have travelled far. The precise date of these bricks is uncertain, although they would appear to be 17th–19th century.

The dark red frogged bricks from the site (contexts [73], [97], [98], [99]) are 19th or early 20th century. Most are in the same fabric (type 3032) as bricks made in various brickyards surrounded London. The HED14 examples probably originate from a London brick manufacturer.

A number of thinner (33–45mm thick) bricks (mainly fabric 3224) were evidentially used as paving as these have a worn upper surface. One (fabric 3046, context [57]) has an incomplete length/breadth of 142mm/196mm suggesting it was originally square in shape. This would have resembled a brick floor tile than a normal rectangular brick. Of mid-19th century or later date is part of a so-called 'Staffordshire blue' (more grey in colour in reality) paving brick. This brick, which would have had two raised areas on the top surface (only one survives), was especially made for paving. These bricks, which are particular hard wearing, were normally used externally.

Of late 19th or 20th century date are various pink bricks with a granular fabric (3038). These may be Fletton bricks from one of the large Bedfordshire brick manufacturers. One is stamped: PHORPRES LCB. The letters stand for 'London Brick Company'.

Field drains

Fabrics 2271, 2816, 3216

There are a number of what appear to be fragments of circular field drain (contexts [+], [43], [44], [58]). Their external diameters (c 70mm and c 110mm) would see too small for water or drainage pipes. One (context [58]) is a little unusual in having an area of combing applied near the pipe end. They may have been to act as a base for keying if mortar was used to interlock the pipes.

Mortar

White coloured mortar was collected from contexts [1], [46], [51], [60] and [81]. From context [46] is a small assemblage of mortar with layers of what appears to be white lime wash or whitewash. These probably came from either an internal wall area or ceiling. A curved mortar fragment from context [81] contains frequent animal hair.

Assessment work outstanding

Fabric analysis of a number of items of building material still requires to be undertaken. None of the building material record sheets have been put on the Oracle database.

5.5 The clay tobacco pipes

By Nigel Jeffries

Introduction/methodology

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage was recorded in accordance with current MOLA practice and entered onto the Oracle database. The English pipe bowls have been classified and dated according to

the Chronology of London Bowl Types (Atkinson and Oswald 1969). Quantification and recording follow guidelines set out by Higgins and Davey (1994; Davey 1997).

Quantification

The quantity of clay tobacco pipe found in comparison to the pottery is much smaller, with 18 bowls (all undecorated, with no maker's marks present), 96 stems and two mouthpieces retrieved in 18 contexts. Whilst the clay pipe bowl types often supply a mid to late 17th to 18th-century chronology for nine contexts, they were usually retrieved with a larger quantity of 19th-century pottery.

Total no. of fragments	114
No. of bowl fragments	18
No. of stem fragments	96
Accessioned pipes	
Marked pipes	
Decorated pipes	
Boxes (bulk\accessioned)	< 1

Table 5 Clay tobacco pipe quantification

Character and dating of the clay pipes

The clay pipe assemblage from this site includes nine (of the 18) contexts in which pipe stem fragments were only found. The absence of identifiable pipe bowls makes it possible to assign only a very broad date range of c 1580–1910 to the pipes in these contexts, a period spanning the entire period of clay pipe production.

All pipe bowls recovered are typical of London manufacture and most have been smoked, with no evidence for production in the vicinity and no pipes from sources outside London. The earliest bowl types are from [45], [60], [81] and [88] which contain one each of the AO13, AO15 and AO18 types and dated c 1660–1680 with two presenting milling around a quarter of the rim. In terms of quantity, [46] yielded the largest quantities, with several AO19 types dated 1690–1710 retrieved.

Cxt	TPQ	TAQ	B	S	M
1	1580	1910		1	
45	1660	1680	1	5	
46	1690	1710	7	28	
52	1580	1910	1	8	
53	1580	1910		1	
56	1580	1910	1	1	
57	1580	1910		4	
58	1580	1910		2	
60	1660	1680	1	6	
62	1740	1800	1	4	
63	1580	1910		8	
64	1580	1910		4	
66	1580	1910		2	
72	1580	1910	1	2	
80	1580	1910		1	
81	1660	1680	1		1
85	1580	1910		1	
88	1660	1680	4	18	1
			18	96	2

Table 6 Dating and quantification of clay pipes (B = bowl; S = stem; M = mouthpiece)

As is typical for pipes made during this period, the absence of any makers marks, or decoration and other indications of quality (such as burnishing) beyond milling in the pipes can only suggest an average milieu for their use.

5.6 The medieval and post-medieval pottery

By Nigel Jeffries

Introduction

This report considers the medieval and post-medieval pottery from the site, material recovered from both phases of archaeological work and retrieved from 41 contexts (between [1] and [98]). Whilst Table 4 demonstrates a limited quantity of medieval pottery (six sherds in contexts [47], [60] and [81]) was present, it is, however, currently considered residual as it was found in landuse that contained larger quantities of later dated artefacts.

All the pottery was recorded using standard codes for fabric, form and decoration, with quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight in grams. The data were entered onto the MOLA Oracle database.

Post-Medieval Pottery

The excavation on this site yielded up to 806 sherds of post-medieval pottery (from up to 461 vessels, 7185 grammes weight) an assemblage characterised mostly by small-sized groups of pottery (32 contexts contained less than 30 sherds of pottery), eight medium-sized (between 30 and 99 sherds) and one large-sized group (between 100 to 500 sherds, located in [72]) were also found.

Whilst the condition of the pottery is overall poor and largely comprised of small-sized fragments, with only a few vessel profiles reconstructable, this should not be considered surprising given nature of the excavation and the sub-surface deposits it was found in. A confident identification of vessel form could not always therefore be achieved.

Fabrics and forms

Although certain deposits contained 18th-century dated pottery (usually London made tin-glazed ware or delftware, a few sherds of Chinese porcelain etc), the overwhelming proportion of contexts (40 of the 41) with pottery is dated after the second quarter of the 19th century. Additionally, fragments of the same broken vessel were identified spread among a number of different deposits.

The chronological framework for the landuse was achieved through the presence of Bristol glaze stoneware (ENGS BRST: dated after 1830), transfer-printed refined whitewares in colours such as pink and green etc (TPW4: dated after 1825), with the bright, the vibrant chrome painted colours applied to various teawares (REFW CHROM: after 1840s) and the simple purple/pink etc line banded decoration decorating the rims of various plates.

Given the composition and dating of the fabrics present, the pottery therefore characterised by the mass produced and factory made products of the Midlands and north of England ceramic industry with just over 60% of the sherd count of the site assemblage comprising this material. Each context with pottery usually contains a selection of different refined whiteware bodies (REFW) decorated with a range of transfer-printed or painted patterns, and similarly decorated bone china (BONE). A few BONE or porcelain (ENPO) figurines, together with a basket or butter dish in [72] provide the variation on what is otherwise an assemblage dominated by teacups, saucers and various shaped plates. This category is added to by earthenwares: either fragmented London area red wares (PMR) in various flower pot or bowl and dish forms or Midlands produced 'country pottery' Rockingham (ROCK) and yellow wares

(YELL and YELL SLIP). Similarly well broken British made stonewares also feature in jar or black leading, ginger beer, upright and bellied bottle forms.

Only context [81] contained ceramics (and pipes) that could be securely dated earlier, in this instance to the third quarter of the 17th century and is a chronology arrived at by the sherd of Staffordshire-type slipware (STSL) present. The deposit is a plaster/mortar rich layer in the south room of a cottage in Area B, and has thus been interpreted as construction/destruction debris associated with the remodelling of the internal fabric of the room.

5.7 The bulk glass

By Rachel S Cubitt and Lyn Blackmore

Bulk glass from HED14 was recovered from 38 contexts and fills 6 boxes. Owing to the size of the assemblage, it was subject to an initial scan by Blackmore (2016). Further recording was then carried out by Cubitt. Both specialists entered data directly onto the Oracle database. This report is an updated assessment, incorporating all of the bulk glass from the site. The assemblage is dominated by heavily fragmented vessel glass (11.1 kgs; Estimated number of vessels (ENV) 191), with a smaller quantity of window glass (1.2kgs; ENV 42).

Wine bottles

Fragments of green cylindrical wine bottle weighing 2.3 kgs, equivalent to at least 24 vessels, were found. The majority by weight are too fragmented to be assigned to a particular type, however, their general appearance suggests that they are one of the series of forms of English wine bottle current during the 17th and 18th centuries. Where types could be identified, this was on the basis of base shapes and rim profiles. Those vessels and their associated dating are summarised in table below.

Wine bottle type	Weight (g)	ENV	Early date	Late date
Shaft and globe	256	1	1630	1660
Mallet	96	4	1725	1745
Squat cylindrical	754	6	18th C	
Early cylindrical	576	4	1740	1800

Table 7 Typologically assigned English wine bottle fragments from HED14 (dating from Dumbrell 1983)

Cylindrical bottles

Other cylindrical bottles (2.3kgs, ENV 51) were found in green, brown, blue, colourless, natural green and natural blue glass. Some of these are very recent machine made wine bottles. In other instances, relief moulded lettering hints at other contents such as milk. Contexts [75] and [84] produced fragments of colourless bottles, the latter with the relief moulded legend EXPRESS DA(RIES).

Bottles of other shapes

A range of bottles in other different shapes were found and are summarised in (Table 8). They were found in colourless, green, natural blue, natural green and white glass. The group includes at least one medicine bottle, identified by the dosage lines on the side of the vessel [84]. A machine-made white-oval bottle carries the Pond's trade name on its base [39], along with a product registration number that shows it contained Pond's Vanishing Cream. A natural green hexagonal bottle carries a partial legend DAFFY'S...[45], probably Daffy's Elixir. One colourless octagonal bottle has the name Heinz on its base [72].

Bottle form	Weight (g)	ENV
Flattened Hexagon	45	1
Octagonal	30	1
Flat Octagonal	144	13
Oval	133	2
Polygonal	79	2
Rectangular, rounded corners	265	2
Rectangular, chamfered corners	55	2
Square	36	2
Square, chamfered corners	24	1

Table 8 Bottle of non-cylindrical shape from HED 14

Wine glass

A colourless sherd from [45] appears to be the fragmented foot from a wine glass.

Other alcohols

[72] produced a complete colourless hip flask-type spirit bottle with the legend DEPOSE on the underside along with a crest – a shield with three mallets under a bird.

Case bottles

Case bottles, with a square cross section at the base but rounded shoulders, are represented by a single small sherd in green glass from context [46]. These bottles were designed to slot into cases for safe transport.

Codd-bottles

Codd-bottles, in natural green glass with their distinctive neck shape and ball stopper, were used to contain lemonade or soda water. The HED14 assemblage includes fragments from at least 16 vessels (2.1 kgs). The majority have relief moulded lettering indicating which drinks manufacturer they belonged too. Twelve relate to R. White's, who were known for making lemonade in particular. The most complete legend comes from a bottle in context [55] – PROPERTY OF R WHITE NO DEPOSIT CHARGED / LONDON. A further Codd-bottle from [43] names the drinks manufacturer PAUL.

Beer bottles/drinking glass

[72] produced fragments of a brown glass beer bottle. [43] produced the base of a colourless dimple mug for beer drinking, probably dating to the second half of the 20th century. The base legend, designed to be read from inside the glass (ie. by the drinker) indicates that it was made by Ravenhead Glass, Lancashire.

Phials

At least ten phials are represented (71g), in colourless, green and natural green glass. That from [43] is the neck of colourless perfume bottle, with external screw thread. Unfortunately almost all of the rest of the bottle is broken away. The date of this object is unknown. Four of the phials are cylindrical. Including a very recent looking example from [71]. Colourless cylindrical phial base from [45] is a Noel Hume type 14, dated c1780 (1991, 73). Green cylindrical phial base [62] is a Noel Hume type 11, dated c1760 (ibid).

Jars

Two cylindrical [72] and one shouldered-cylindrical [75] colourless glass jars are represented and may well have contained solid or semi-solid foodstuffs. One of [72] has internal seating for a lid or stopper, the example from [75] is externally threaded for a screw-on lid. Three sherds of opaque white glass [47] may have been part of a squat cylindrical jar.

Stoppers

[47] produced a natural green stopper with a plain flat head (Diam 25mm) and a shank that tapers towards the tip, which has broken or been cracked off.

Other vessel sherds

A number of small vessel sherds that had no surface clues as to their original form or method of manufacture were recorded as miscellaneous bottles or miscellaneous vessels (total for the two categories 1.3 kgs, ENV 51). These sherds were in green, brown, natural green, natural blue and colourless glass. One body sherd from a natural green bottle [50] whose form is unknown but must have been made up of flat faces had a relief moulded legend which many indicate a Royal Appointment (H.R.H...../ ...WALE...) however there are no clues as to the company or contents of the bottle.

[72] produced fragments of a colourless tube.

Vessels from a number of contexts were observed to have been heat affected post-manufacture, causing them to melt and deform. In addition, 5 sherds in colourless and green glass were sufficiently melted to be totally unidentifiable and are recorded on Oracle as 'waste' to distinguish them from the rest of the assemblage.

Window glass

The window glass from the site totalled 1.2kgs. This included sherds with a texture on one face, and others with a lattice of wire set within. At least some of the fragments from [50] may derive from a mirror as they appear to have a metallic/reflective coating painted onto one side.

Accessioned glass

Following the recommendations made by Blackmore (2016), the fragments of opaque white vessel glass have been accessioned. Joining sherds from <124> [79] and <125> [66], probably derive from a bowl intended for table display. The original form of the vessel is difficult to determine from the heavily fragmented sherds recovered. However, it appears to have had a solid circular base, and almost no stem between the base and the flaring bowl itself. One decorative rib survives around the circumference of the bowl close to the base.

For details of the other accessions please refer to the report by Blackmore (2016) (Section 5.9, below).

5.8 The bulk iron and slag

By Lyn Blackmore

Nails were recovered from 11 contexts, with small numbers from [1], [2], [54], [72], [81] and larger groups from [46], [79], [84], [85]. These have been scanned only; most are of average size, but larger examples were found in [72] and [81], the shank of the latter bent at 90 degrees.

Two pieces of non-diagnostic slag were found in [65], but the supposed fragment from [1] appears to be part of an iron/lead object. This needs to be confirmed.

5.9 The accessioned finds (not coins or leather)

By Lyn Blackmore

	Roman	Medieval	Post-med	Not known	Total	Comments
Bone			7			
Ceramic			3			
Composite			7			
Copper alloy			34			Plus three coins
Fibre			1			
Glass			7			More to be added from bulk glass
Iron			39			
Lead			5			
Shell			3			
Stone			10			
Unknown			1			
Total			118			

Table 9 Summary of accessioned finds by material and period

A total of 122 finds was recovered, comprising three coins, part of a leather shoe and 118 other items in a range of materials. All are domestic in character, mostly associated with dress or household fittings, and dating to the 19th or 20th century. The finds were recorded on the MOLA Oracle database, using standard MOLA codes for material and object type, with photographs and catalogue entries including dimensions and weight where appropriate for the finds from the priority contexts.

Stone

Ten accessions are of stone, including pencil leads/styli <61> ([72]), <62> ([45]), <64> ([46]), <65> ([60]), <66> ([85]) and writing slates, <62> ([45]), <63> ([46]) see above for [60], [72]). The three objects currently recorded as hones are problematic in that <68> ([40]) is cylindrical, while <60> ([38]) and <70> ([43]) appear to be of slate, which is not normally used as a sharpener; object <69> ([56]), made of sandstone, is also cylindrical and may be a form of grinder. The identification of these four finds needs to be reconsidered.

Ceramic

The three accessioned finds comprise the mouthpiece from a clay tobacco pipe, <59> (unstratified), an alley from a bottle for carbonated drink, <67> ([64]) and part of a female head wearing a bonnet from a figurine, <2> ([1]).

Glass

The seven objects of glass comprise two buttons, <54>, <55> ([64]), a complete marble/alley and four items of tableware from [72]. One is a small free-blown bowl (Diam c 79mm, H 49mm) in Bristol-type blue glass (<120>), <120>, one is a shallow dish in a semi-opaque white glass, <119>, and two are mould-blown decanters. The first is substantially complete with moulded ribbing decoration around the base, shoulder and corners of the squared body; the second (<118>) is represented by the base and neck/rim and complete *in situ* stopper of a mould-blown decanter with 'cut' decoration of a sunflower-type motif on the underside of the base, faceting on the body, neck and stopper.

Iron

Iron is the most common material, with 39 accessioned objects; none have yet been X-rayed, in some cases hindering their identification. Among the more notable is a very large door key, <87> ([88]). Some are structural, including a window catch, <83> ([43]), a large stake, <75> from [45], and a bar, <82>,

from [58]) and a chain that could be for a gate or tethering an animal ([46] <77>). Two large horseshoes <79> and <80> from [43] reflect the use of the site as a farm; two smaller items (<94>, [63]; <107>, [72]) could be very small horseshoes or crampons to enable working boots to be used in the mud. A mount with convex section and perforation may be from an agricultural tool of some form, while a large spanner, <111>, from [72] may have been used for farm machinery. A number of other fragments probably also derive from farm equipment but await identification; this may need the help of an expert in such artefacts,

Household/personal equipment is limited, but includes the blade of a very small knife, <91> ([80]), parts of two pairs of scissors, <89> ([64]) and <110> ([72]), a possible curtain ring, <100> ([45]) and two near complete white enamel mugs, <105> ([72]) and <112> ([84]). A hook designed to hang from a pole may have been used in a kitchen, or in a store for hanging meat or tools, and a much larger object with a hook attached to the triangular frame, <114> ([84]) may have had a similar function. Objects to be identified include a heavy small rectangular plate, <93> ([66]) and a much larger one, <113> ([63]).

Copper-alloy

Excluding coins, there are 34 copper alloy objects. These include a number of household objects or parts thereof, notably a drawer or cupboard door handle of rigid bow/strap form (<74>, [72]), a small cast bracket for holding a curtain pole or similar rounded object (<73>, [72]), and a <26> lock for a window (<26>). Two rings could be for curtains or lamp components (<16>, [55]; <44>, [54]). Context [72] also a number of finds that could be from one or more lamps, the largest being a large copper alloy mount/handle with rosette/shell-shaped terminals and a projecting ball-shaped knob at the centre (length 230mm), embedded in iron corrosion. Fragments of a tubular object, possibly part of <72>, are embedded in this area on the upper side, while fragments of wood are present in the corrosion on the back. This find needs X-ray/cleaning to help interpret its function. Object <72>, possibly the same as <75>, comprises fragments from a tubular object with a mouth at one end and a projecting tab. Decorative fitting <76> is made of twisted wire with applied leaves and flowers, attached to or embedded in a rectangular mount; this find needs an X-ray and/or cleaning to better understand the relationship of the two elements.

Dress accessories include a possible clasp from a necklace (<10>, [0]) and four buckles. Possibly the earliest is <21> ([102]), possibly a shoe buckle, which is small (L 26mm, W 19mm) and of double oval form with D-shaped loops (pin missing), a type formerly known as a 'spectacle' buckle (Ward Perkins 1940, 278–9, pl XXVII, no. 8). Earlier examples of this form tend to be of lead alloy (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 86–7), and the material and crude shape of <21>, which resembles that of a probable late 16th-century buckle from the south Bank (Egan 2005, 35, fig 17, no 84) suggest that it is of later date. Another slightly larger example was recently found in a 16th-/17th-century context in Giltspur Street, City of London (<187>, L 29mm, W 21mm). Buckle <22> ([46]), of small oval form with central bar (base of pin present), and possibly also from a shoe (L 26mm, W 22mm), while buckle <30> ([60]) is of small rectangular form with integral roller and probably from a belt/strap (L 26mm, W 27mm). Buckle <27> ([40]) is larger and complete with pin (L 49mm, W 46mm), and from a larger belt or possibly a saddle strap.

The nine buttons include one with the words “* E. GROVE * LAMBETH” (<14>, [46]), and another, the largest, showing a dog standing between two trees and the words ‘G TURNER . ST MARTINS LANE’ on the back (<29>, [63]); two disc-type buttons with applied eyes are from [72], one plain (<8>), the other with cast floral decoration <17>.

Other finds include a squashed thimble, <34> ([55]), an unusual suspension loop comprising a large oval ring with a smaller oval ring at 90 degrees to it (length c 76mm), possibly a piece of equestrian or farm equipment, and an unusual ?mount, <20> ([45]), the lid of a small oval container, <33> ([54]) and part of a small serrated object, <24> ([102]) with engraved decoration along the back, comprising tooled borders between which are intersecting wavy lines creating a series of ovals, each with a horizontal mark at the centre.

Composite

There are seven composite objects, the largest finds recorded as composite are from [72]. One is part of a copper alloy gas light, <116>, in three pieces: the support for the shade with ceramic tray, a trumpet-shaped component and an S-shaped tube for the gas. Smaller items include one half of an enamelled Art Deco buckle/belt clasp, <11> ([75]), a complete cut glass perfume bottle with the outer part of the part of the metal lid, <57> ([84]), a white glass button with iron loop <58> ([46], above) and what appears to be part of a penknife or similar folding tool, <43>, ([84]). Also present are a rod/stylus of graphite with the remains of a copper alloy cap on one end, <4> ([1]; see also stone) and a copper alloy ?cap/stopper or gas lamp component with cork/fibrous filling (<98>, [47]) and faint lettering around the flat top (possibly reading ..LIGHTENING..).

Lead

Possibly the earliest of the five lead finds is the plano-convex weight <39> (146g), on the underside of which the letter 'H' has been incised with a V-shaped chisel/tool; this is from context [102] and could be of 16th-century date. The others comprise a toy gun (<9>, [64]), a piece of squashed pipe (<41>, [53]) and waste/offcuts (<40>, [66]; <71>, [72]).

Bone and shell

The seven bone accessions include two buttons, <46> ([46]) and <47> ([63]), which are very alike, part of a double-sided comb, part of a toothbrush, <45> ([69]) and a near complete scrubbing brush, <42> ([51]). Other finds comprise a complete spoon, <48> ([39]), and a complete domino, <1> ([2]), Two of the three shell objects are buttons, <50> ([64]) and <52> ([46]), while <45> is possibly a counter ([45]).

Fibre

The one piece of textile, <53> ([46]) is machine-made jersey with a floral pattern in red and green.

Unknown

One button ([49], <38>) stamped with the word 'EXCELSIOR' is of unknown material, possibly a ceramic compound.

Assessment work outstanding

Most finds have been scanned only and so need catalogue entries and, in some cases, X-rays. At present, 47 accessions from 21 contexts and bulk glass from 28 contexts remain to be related to their location on the site.

List of objects for investigative conservation

None, but the copper alloy objects <5>, <76> and <115> need to be X-rayed. Some other objects may need new X-rays for analysis as the existing ones are rather faint.

5.10 The coins

By Julian Bowsher

The coins and tokens

All three coins are of copper alloy and date to the post-medieval period. Two are in good condition though the Victorian halfpenny is corroded.

Introduction/methodology

The coins and tokens have been conserved by Luisa Duarte and examined and assessed by Julian Bowsher. All of which have been processed in accordance with MOLA procedures, with the occasional

aid of x-radiographs. Details of the objects are held on the MOLA Oracle database. A catalogue of the coins prepared during the course of assessment will assist future study and form the basis of the final catalogues.

Post-Medieval

The site was located within and adjacent to farm buildings outside the moated enclosure. This assemblage of small change may therefore represent a modest economy in the area.

The rose farthing was found within the 'farm building' and is likely to be contemporary with its construction. There are numerous variations of these 'semi official' farthings but the good condition of this piece however, allowed a complete and definite identification. They were only produced in great quantities over a period of about ten years but are unlikely to have circulated beyond the Civil War and Commonwealth.

The Victorian farthing was found just to the east within remodelling dumps that may reflect a contemporaneity. Although it clearly belongs to her earliest coinage period of 1838–1852, the absence of the last two digits precludes identification to a specific year. Victoria's long reign saw number of coin patterns and styles and it is unlikely that this piece will have circulated beyond the later 19th century. The George V penny on the other hand, was produced in profusion and shows little wear. This came from demolition dumps farther east and can probably be associated with the extinction of these outbuildings.

Assessment work outstanding

No further cleaning of the coins is required, and none are of sufficient interest or condition to warrant photographs.

5.11 The accessioned leather

By Beth Richardson

Introduction/methodology

The single item of leather, part of a boot, was dry when excavated and has not required conservation. Originally recorded as bulk it has now been accessioned as it has fastening details. It has been examined and recorded on the MOLA Oracle data base.

Post-medieval

Leather

A fragmentary early 20th century leather adult-sized boot (<122>) is the only leather from the site. It was retrieved from the lowest levelling layer (context [72]) overlying the house platform of Headstone Cottages, demolished in 1913–4. The context contained a large quantity of household and other items, and a George V penny of 1917.

Only some lower (sole) components and a torn portion of the upper instep area survive. The machine-sewn sole components consist of a left-hand insole, mid-sole and lower sole. The lower sole originally had six hard leather discs attached for traction (each 15mm, fixed in place by five small nails). The insole is approximately 220mm long, an adult size four and a half. The surviving upper is attached by a wide welt ; a separate fragment of eyelet tab has four metal lace-eyelets. There are not enough components to identify a specific boot-type or style; it can be dated to the early 20th-century by its general appearance and the other finds from the context.

Provenance of objects

The leather shoe parts are from dumped layer [72] over the external courtyard which post-dates the demolition of the cottages. Ceramics and glass suggest a date of 1870–1910 for the deposit.

Assessment work outstanding

None

5.12 Conservation

By Luisa Duarte

	Material	No. registered	No. conserved	No. to be treated
Inorganics	Ceramic	4	0	0
	Glass	7	0	0
	Stone	10	0	0
Metals	Copper alloy	36 (3 coins)	3 (coins)	10
	Iron	39	0	2
	Lead alloy	5	0	0
Organics	Bone	7	0	0
	Fibre	1	0	0
	Leather	1	0	0
	Shell	3	0	0
Composite		8	0	1
Unknown		1	0	0

Table 10 Summary of conservation work

Introduction

The following note is an assessment of conservation needs for the registered and bulk finds from the excavations at Headstone Manor, Harrow, in accordance with currently accepted standards of best practice (as defined in MAP2, now incorporated within MoRPHE) for the transfer of the assemblage to the receiving organisation. It also incorporates conservation tasks needed to fulfil the requirements laid out in the Museum of London's Standards for archive preparation (Museum of London 2009).

Conservation support at the time of the excavation was provided by conservators working for MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology). Records of conservation carried out at the fieldwork stage are held in the conservation department of the Museum of London and any reports are copied to the site project directory. Copies of these records are transferred to the receiving organisation at archive deposition.

Methodology

Conservation treatments at the fieldwork stage includes the stabilisation of vulnerable materials and composites such as wet organics and lifted assemblages, X-radiography and cleaning of coins for dating purposes according to archaeological priorities. Treatments are carried out under the guiding principles of minimum intervention and reversibility. Whenever possible preventive, rather than interventive, conservation strategies are implemented. Procedures aim to obtain and retain the maximum archaeological potential of each object: conservators will therefore work closely with finds specialist and archaeologists.

All conserved objects are packed in archive quality materials and stored in suitable environmental conditions. All object treatment work is recorded on the Museum of London collections management system (Mimsy XG) and on record cards, stored at the Museum of London. Detailed conservation or analytical reports are filed on the site project directory and transfer with the site archive.

Finds analysis/investigation

The registered finds were assessed by visual examination of the objects, closer examination where necessary was carried out using a binocular microscope up to 40x magnification. The registered and general finds were reviewed with reference to the finds assessments by Ian Betts (CBM) and Lyn Blackmore (registered finds, nails and glass), Beth Richardson (leather) and Nigel Jefferies (PR pottery and CTP).

The objects from this site had not been x-rayed, and therefore the investigative conservation needs might change once this work has been undertaken. A couple of composite objects have been noted as possibly needing investigative conservation input.

Work required for illustration/photography

Several copper alloy objects have been provisionally chosen as needing photography or illustration. If the objects are chosen for illustration the time needed for cleaning might not be necessary in most cases.

Preparation for deposition in the archive

The finds from this site are appropriately packed for the archive and no further work is necessary for transfer into the archive.

Remedial work outstanding

There is no remedial work outstanding.

6 Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

- 6.1.1 The following site specific objectives and research aims were set out in the Project Design (Museum Of London 2014) and WSI (MOLA 2014b) – with the answers below expanded on from those given in the evaluation report (MOLA 2014c).

Site specific objectives and research aims

- 6.1.2 *What is the nature and level of natural topography? Conversely, what is the extent of modern disturbance?*

Given the relatively shallow and limited nature of the area excavations on site, all of the information relating to the nature and level of natural topography was derived from the original evaluation. Natural clay was defined in test pits 1 & 2 in Area A at a level of c 52.35m OD, compared to c 51.32m OD in trench 3 in Area B – showing a fall of around 1m on the natural from east to west across the south side of the site.

- 6.1.3 *What is the date, nature, extent and location of the earliest medieval phase? Is the early clay spread beneath the Small Barn an isolated feature or part of a wider development?*

No deposits or features of medieval date were revealed during the excavation, and there was no evidence of the early clay spread found beneath the Small Barn having extended southwards into Area A.

- 6.1.4 *How was the farmyard organised in medieval times? How far did it extend to the south, where were the approaches to it and the routes through it?*

The limited scope and area of the excavation and evaluation, allied to the absence of medieval deposits or features, means that no new information can be added relating to the medieval development of the farmyard complex during this period.

- 6.1.5 *What evidence is there by way of artefactual and ecofactual evidence for the economy and social organisation in the medieval period? How well preserved are organic and other materials?*

The excavation yielded a medieval pottery assemblage of just six fragments in three contexts. Earliest dated is early south Hertfordshire greyware (ESHER) - a hand built coarseware fabric of the Saxo-Norman period - with a sherd each found in contexts [47] and [81]. This medieval evidence, however, was also found alongside larger quantities of 19th-century dated pottery and is thus considered residual. No organic materials were recovered from the excavated deposits within the evaluation trenches.

- 6.1.6 *How are we to explain the topography of the field behind the Great Barn? What is the nature of the linear feature visible on the ground and by geophysical survey? How was the area used in medieval and early modern times: is this the location for the fishponds that would be expected in a semi-ecclesiastical establishment, or possibly for an overflow channel from the moat to the Yeading Brook?*

The deposits observed in the original evaluation trenches 5 and 6 show that this part of the site was most likely open fields in the medieval and later periods. Plough-soil deposits within trench 5 attest to this type of land use, and the drainage ditch within trench 6 implies that an attempt was made to drain and maintain the land, presumably for agricultural purposes. Previous historical studies suggest this area was used for orchards and woodland during the 19th

century and was subsequently cleared at the beginning of the 20th century.

6.1.7 *How did the farmyard evolve in early modern times? Can we locate the second farmhouse recorded in documents? What was the function and appearance above ground of the buildings shown on early maps?*

Although the majority of the excavated deposits in Area B were associated with the final use of the farm cottages in the late 19th and early 20th century, there was a clear indication that they were in existence much earlier – with pottery dating to the third quarter of the 17th century derived from the lowest excavated deposit within the building. It is also likely, that a well-preserved Charles I rose farthing (dated 1635–44), redeposited in an overlying context in the same area, is contemporary with its construction or use. The evidence points to the cottages in the south–west corner of the site being the ‘second farmhouse’ known to be in existence by the mid 17th century – albeit remodelled over the following two hundred and fifty years.

6.1.8 *How do local hydrological conditions affect the moat?*

Although little can be said in relation to this research question, it was significant that the monitoring of ground water level by Harrow Museum staff at a number of monitoring points across the site –during the course of the excavation, revealed a range of unexpected fluctuations in water level over relatively small distances. It would be of interest to interrogate this information spatially, as currently these fluctuations remain unexplained, and there is a possibility that higher-lying areas of water could be reflecting channels, ditches or other relict features to the west of the moat.

6.1.9 *What does the artefactual and ecofactual information reveal about social status, agricultural activity and other functions in the post-medieval period? How well preserved are materials of this date?*

At the time of the original evaluation, relatively little could be said about social status from the archaeological evidence – although the metallised surfaces within evaluation trenches 3 and 4, plough soils in trench 5 and drainage features in trench 6 hinted at a managed and maintained agricultural landscape. With the subsequent opening of the larger Area B in the south–west corner of the site, which subsumed trench 3, a fuller picture of the post medieval activity was revealed. The metallised external surface defined across the base of trench 3, was shown to be associated with the adjacent farm cottages – which had been constructed on a slightly raised platform to the west. Along the east side of the cottages, were a series of ancillary structures that had been added or modified during the lifetime of the building. Although the majority of the finds recovered were of late 19th and early 20th century date, and associated with the final usage and dismantling of the cottages, it is likely that the house was originally constructed in the mid-17th century and therefore represents the ‘second farmhouse’ – that is documented as being in existence at that date.

The majority of the post-medieval pottery assemblage was recovered in Area B from deposits identified as courtyard spreads or related to the later Victorian or Edwardian dated ground levelling and demolition deposits associated with the dismantling of Headstone Cottages. Whilst these contexts contained some earlier pottery and pipe fragments from the period when the cottages were in use, the majority is rather fragmented and homogenous collection of (largely) tea and dining ware crockery and china from the later 19th century. At best this can be considered as representative of redeposited pottery (and other finds) available for dumping during this period and it remains uncertain whether this material was brought in as general landfill or drawn from a more local source.

6.2 General discussion of potential

This section of the report considers the potential for elements of the site archive to reveal new information about the archaeology and history of Headstone Cottages, and the associated farm complex that developed to the west of the moated enclosure at Headstone Manor. It is likely that the cottages represent the site of the 'second farmhouse' known to be in existence following a reorganisation of Headstone into two farms in the mid-17th century.

The small size and residual nature of the Roman tile and probable medieval brick, together with only four sherds of medieval pottery, means that collectively they are of limited potential in expanding on the early development of the site. There is perhaps greater potential for discussion of the later post-medieval development of the site especially that related to Headstone Cottages, although a combination of the condition, character and chronology of the pottery and pipe assemblage, together with the nature of the post-demolition and make-up layer deposits it was largely found in, means the potential of this material is limited. Whilst earlier dated medieval pottery is present in addition to some examples of pipes and pottery when the cottages and its associated land use was constructed and used, this material is otherwise found mixed with the dominant later 19th to early 20th-century dated finds assemblage.

The post-medieval building material assemblage contains a range of fabric and form types which could perhaps provide information useful for interpretation of the various structures found on or near the site.

The coins have potential to aid in the establishing dates of material within the stratigraphy. The bulk glass is also of use as dating evidence, and although there is little potential for analysis of the glass itself, it can be used alongside the pottery to comment on living standards and possibly also diet on the site, at least in the 19th century. Most of the accessioned finds on the site are from Area B, and with the possible exception of the four finds from [102], which could date to the 15th/16th century, all are of late 19th-and early 20th-century date; most are in reasonable condition, but the range of objects mainly comprises basic dress accessories (including 18 buttons) and domestic fittings and equipment, although some, such as the horseshoes, reflect the agricultural nature of the site. Other finds include at least two toys (a bone domino and a lead alloy gun). The leather boot <122> has the potential, as discarded rubbish, to characterise (with the other finds) the nature of the dumped material in the levelling layer post-dating the demolition of Headstone Cottages. Taken together, the finds can provide data that may contribute to our understanding of the daily lives of the occupants of Headstone Cottages, aspects of the agricultural use of the area and the local economy in this part of north London in the 19th to early 20th century.

7 Significance of the data

This section of the report assigns levels of significance to the new data revealed by the excavations.

There is just one fragment of Roman building material from the site, part of a tegula roofing tile, although it is difficult to say if this is of any significance, especially as it was recovered with building material of post-medieval date. It may perhaps have been brought on to the site during the post-medieval period. Whilst it may hint at some sort of Roman building activity in the area, evidence for Roman occupation in the general area, is relatively sparse, and limited to Roman coins, pottery, and occasional building material found in the general area of Pinner and Harrow Weald.

The medieval period is represented by a large brick of possible early 13th to mid-15th century date. This brick probably originated from the Manor House construction of which began in the early 14th century. Headstone Manor remained the property of the Archbishops of Canterbury until the Reformation, when in 1546 it was surrendered to Henry VIII by Thomas Cranmer. Henry VIII sold the property to Edward North, a court favourite.

The post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe from the site has little significance beyond characterising and dating the deposits in which they were found, otherwise this assemblage has limited potential as a publication project. By contrast, the post-medieval building material assemblage is surprisingly diverse, with a range of form and fabric types. At present few can be dated with any precision, but most seem to be 18th–20th century in date. Some machine-made products, such as the wall tiles and the Staffordshire blue paving brick, certainly cannot be earlier than the Victorian period.

As in London, the roofing tiles and field drains are in different fabric types to the bricks indicating they were made at separate production sites. The same is also true for the wall tiles and possible floor tiles. The bricks themselves derive from a variety of sources, some possible from Pinner or at least from a brickmaking area close by. Others may derive from the London area, whilst some are clearly from a greater distance, such as the LBC stamped brick and the brick paving from Staffordshire. Some of the building material clearly related to the final use of the farm cottages on the site in the late 19th and early 20th century. Other building material, such as certain peg roofing tiles and possibly some of the bricks, may date back as early as the 'second farmhouse' at Headstone manor known to have been in existence by the mid-17th century.

The majority of the excavated sequence in Area B was clearly of 19th–early 20th century date, and associated with the final use and subsequent dismantling and demolition of Headstone Cottages. The post-demolition levelling deposits to the east of the cottages produced a range of larger discarded fixtures and fittings including wall mounted gas lamps, which can be reasonably assumed to have originated from the house. The accessioned finds, the bulk iron and slag and the bulk glass are of local significance, with the coins of similar significance, representing a small glimpse into the use and loss of small change in a largely rural setting, but apart from comparanda, there is little significance within a wider area.

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The contribution of Maggie Cox and Andy Chopping (photography), Catherine Drew, Vicki Ewens, and Moises Hernandez Cordero (geomatics), and Claire Cogar (project manager) are also acknowledged. Lastly, I would like to thank Joe Hoyle (President of Harrow Petanque Club) for providing information and photographs relating to the club and its brief association with Headstone Manor in the years between 1989–1993.

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10 Appendix: management, delivery and quality control

- 10.1.1 MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England and Wales with company registration number 07751831 and charity registration number 1143574. The Registered Office is Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED). It has its own independent Board of Trustees but works in partnership with the Museum of London via a Memorandum of Understanding.
- 10.1.2 MOLA is a 'Registered Archaeological Organisation' with the archaeological professional body, the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). The *IfA Register* is a rigorous Quality Assurance scheme for archaeologists. In order to be accepted, MOLA has passed a Board resolution to comply with the IfA Code of Conduct and Standards, to demonstrate that compliance through bi-annual re-registration, to submit to regular IfA inspections, and to ensure that all MOLA activities are under the overall direction of a Member grade (MifA) 'responsible post-holder'. The Registered Organisation scheme also provides procedures for investigating and handling of external complaints.
- 10.1.3 MOLA subscribes to and abides by the general principles and specific terms of the *Code of Good Practice On Archaeological Heritage in Urban Development Policies* established by the Cultural Heritage Committee of the Council of Europe, and adopted at the 15th plenary session in Strasbourg on 8-10 March 2000 (CC-PAT [99] 18 rev 3). In particular to the following points: *...archaeologists shall be aware of development costs and adhere to agreed timetables* (Para 3 'The Role of the Archaeologist'), with all work 'carried out to written statements setting out standards timetables and costs' (para 4 *ibid*).
- 10.1.4 MOLA further subscribes to and ensures that its activities comply with and/or are guided by the following policies, procedures and guidance:
- Appropriate local and regional planning authority archaeology guidance – eg for London: English Heritage, *Standards for archaeological work* (2014)
 - Appropriate Archaeological Research Framework for the region – eg for London: English Heritage Archaeology Division, *Research Agenda* (1997); Museum of London, *A research framework for London archaeology* (2002); and *Historic Environment Research Strategy for Greater London* (in prep. CBA/MoL/Rowsome).
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 - National archive disposition standards including Museum and Galleries Commission, *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (1992) and Society of Museum Archaeologists, *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive: the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* (1995)
 - Relevant local archive deposition standards, eg for London, Museum of London, *General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London*, (2009).
- 10.1.5 MOLA governance and organisational strategy are determined by the Senior Management Group (SMG), led by the Chief Executive Officer and comprising the Finance Director, the Head of Operations, and four Directors heading the Planning, Development Services Research & Education and Northampton divisions. The SMG reports regularly to an independent Board of Trustees, who oversee MOLA's performance and strategic direction. As a charitable company MOLA is monitored and regulated by the Charities Commission.
- 10.1.6 MOLA is structured to reflect its project orientation. Within Development Services the Director manages the Client Team of c 10 Project Managers (PMs). Individual PMs are responsible for developing new work for MOLA, and thereafter for designing, budgeting and delivering projects

for clients. They remain the principal point of contact for the client for the duration of each project.

- 10.1.7 PMs drive projects through successive stages in accordance with client needs, forming project teams by drawing upon the skills available within MOLA Operations teams. PMs ensure that projects are completed to the highest standards within time and budget. Financial monitoring of projects against budget is undertaken by the Finance Director and PMs at monthly review meetings. Project management software is employed by MOLA Operations to plan resourcing and track and adhere to programme and budget. Project team meetings are held throughout the programme, allowing refinement of research strategies in the light of on- or off-site findings or analysis. Recording, excavation, and sampling strategies may be modified to provide optimum information retrieval in support of the research objectives. At post-excavation phase internal project management is normally devolved to a designated Post-Excavation Project Manager.
- 10.1.8 All archaeological field work is controlled and monitored on a day to day basis by the on-site Site Supervisor (SS), who reports to the designated Project Manager. Together with PMs and the Field Manager (responsible for H&S) they also liaise as necessary with the client's agents and principal contractors regarding all enabling works and H&S..
- 10.1.9 All written documentation, eg initial '*written scheme of investigations*' ('*wsis*'), evaluation reports, post-excavation *Assessment Reports* and final publications undergo stages of internal review and sign-off prior to final issue to clients. For both field and reporting work PMs and SSs meet and liaise with the client and the Local Authority's archaeological advisor or officer to ensure delivery according to *wsis* and to review progress, research aims, archaeological procedures, and site strategies as appropriate..
- 10.1.10 At all stages, what constitutes an appropriate archaeological response will be assessed against criteria of local, regional and national significance and within frameworks of valuable archaeological research topics identified in local or regional Archaeological Research Frameworks (where these exist).

11 OASIS archaeological report form

OASIS ID: molas1-238677

Project details

Project name	Headstone Manor, Pinner View, Harrow HA2
Short description of the project	<p>A research excavation in the farmyard to the south-west of the moated enclosure was aimed at elucidating the historical development of this part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument and informing management plans, besides providing training opportunities for students of all ages. The original evaluation had been undertaken in three areas. Behind the Great Barn, natural clay was cut by a post-medieval ditch; no further work was possible, however, owing to the presence of nearby power cables. In a second area, behind the Small Barn, test pits exposed a crushed brick and clay layer beneath topsoil. Subsequent area excavation revealed this to have been an extensive external surface framed by edge-set boards nailed to wooden stakes; subsequently identified as a pétanque pitch or 'terrain', laid to celebrate the twinning of Harrow with Douai in northern France in 1989. In the third area, behind the Granary, a trial-trench located surfaces likely to belong to the 'Headstone Cottages' depicted in this position on 19th-century maps. The ensuing area excavation revealed the partially robbed flint, brick and pegtile walls of the north and east walls of the cottages, together with internal and external surfaces. Against the east wall a series of brick lean-to structures and other features had been constructed. The earliest of these was a circular brick-lined soakaway or well; in later phases, much of the shaft had been consolidated with clay, and an east-sloping brick drainage chute had been added. Although the excavation concentrated on the final late 19th to early 20th century phases of the building, pottery of the period 1650-75 and a Charles I rose farthing (dated 1635-44) point to much earlier origins - possibly as the 'second farmhouse', which is documented as being in existence by the mid-17th century but which has not previously been located. The conversion into a pair of cottages probably took place during the 19th century.</p>
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2014 End: 28-07-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	molas1-237449 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	HED14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Research project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 8 - Land dedicated to the display of a monument

Monument type	FARM LABOURERS COTTAGE Post Medieval
Monument type	PETANQUE TERRAIN Modern
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LAMP FITTING Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Schools project and training excavation

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HARROW HARROW Headstone Manor, Pinner View, Harrow
Postcode	HA2 6PX
Study area	7020 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 14070 89670 51.593832744138 -0.353047596999 51 35 37 N 000 21 10 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 51.32m Max: 52.35m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	MOLA
Project brief originator	Museum of London
Project design originator	MOLA
Project director/manager	Claire Cogar
Project supervisor	Ian Blair
Type of sponsor/funding body	Museum
Name of sponsor/funding body	Museum of London

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Harrow Museum
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Physical Archive ID	HED14
Digital Archive recipient	Harrow Museum
Digital Archive ID	HED14
Paper Archive recipient	Harrow Museum
Paper Archive ID	HED14

Project bibliography

1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Headstone Manor, Pinner View, Harrow HA2, Post-excavation assessment report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Blair, I
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	MOLA
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 book

Entered by	Ian Blair (iblair@mola.org.uk)
Entered on	20 February 2017

APPENDIX – chronological catalogue of coins from HED14

> Copper-alloy coin

<23>, [46]; period,

Charles I, 1635–44; rose farthing. Diam 14mm; Wt 0.82g. Ax 12; Wr C.

Obv crescent CAROLV D:G MA:BRI:, two sceptres crossed through a crown. Rev crescent FRAN:ET:HIB:REX, crown over a rose. Peck 1964, 80 no.330.

> Copper-alloy coin

<7>, [90]; period,

Victoria, 1838–52; halfpenny. Diam 28mm; Wt 8.71g. Ax 12; Wr D.

Obv VICTORIA DEI GRATIA, bust l, 18[] below neck. Rev BRITANNIAR: REG: [F]ID: DE[F], Britannia seated r with trident and shield, shamrock, rose and thistle spray in exergue. Peck 1964. 408–9.

> Copper-alloy coin

<31>, [72]; period,

George V, 1917; penny. Diam 31mm; Wt 8.70g. Ax 12; Wr B.

Obv GEORGIVS V DEI:GRA:BRITT:OMN:REX FID:DEF:IND:IMP, head l. Rev ONE PENNY, in ex 1917, Britannia seated r with trident and shield. Peck 1964, 504 no. 2251.



Fig 1 Site location



Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. City of London 100023243 2015.

HARR1047PXA15#02

Fig 2 Areas of excavation

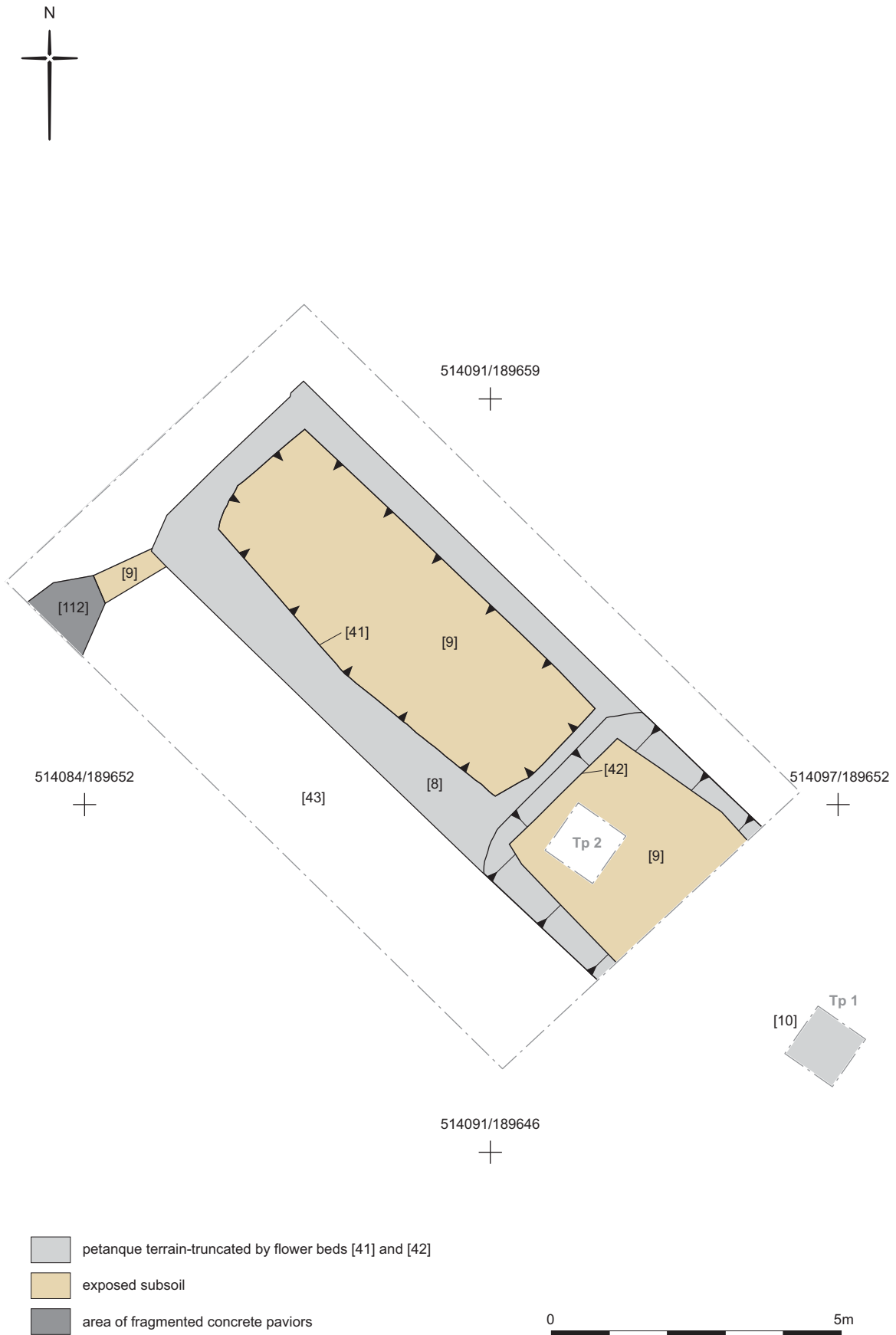


Fig 3 Area A: plan of trench at end of excavation, showing north end of petanque terrain [8] together with adjoining perimeter deposits and later intrusive flower bed cuts [41] and [42]



HARR1047PXA1SH04

HED14 post-excavation assessment © MOLA

Fig 4 Area B: plan showing structural remains of postulated south-east wing of Headstone cottages – preserved in situ at the end of excavation



Fig 5 Photo of Area A showing truncated surface [8] of petanque terrain with small barn in the background (looking north-west)



Fig 6 Photo showing members of the Harrow Petanque Club playing on the Headstone Manor terrain around 1989 – note the burnt-out remains of the small barn under a temporary roof in the background (looking north-west)



Fig 7 Area B: Exposed remains of east side of Headstone cottages and ancillary lean-to structures beyond. Note rubble hearth base [101] set against wall [106] in foreground of photo (looking south-east)



Fig 8 Area B: Exposed remains of east side of Headstone cottages and ancillary lean-to structures (looking south-west)



Fig 9 Area B: Exposed remains of ancillary structures built against the east wall of Headstone cottages. Note the rectangular footprint of the internal south-east room in the main body of the house beyond (looking north-west)



Fig 10 Area B: Remains of poorly constructed ancillary structures built against the external east wall [107] of Headstone cottages (looking south)



Fig 11 Secondary brick drainage chute [73] set into upper levels of partially consolidated brick lined soakaway or well [91] (looking west)



Fig 12 Excavation in progress around brick lined soakaway or well [91] – note the earlier unexcavated external gravel surface beneath the secondary brick wall [99] at the right of the photo (looking west)



Fig 13 Area B at the end of excavation: showing lower external metallised surface [24]=[93] in foreground, with elevated house platform for Headstone cottages beyond (looking south-west)



Fig 14 Structural remains of Headstone cottages recorded in Area B best-fitted and superimposed with relevant section of 1865 OS map showing footprint of existing buildings in south-west corner of the site



Fig 15 Photo of Headstone cottages about 1905. The chimney stack and the doorhood silhouetted at the right of the gabled building suggest that it is a wing of the cottages just outside the farmyard. The weather-boarded structure is the rear of the stock barn, which was built a few feet from their north-west side. View looking south-east (Courtesy of Harrow Reference Library)

LONDON OFFICE

Mr Francis Grew
Musuem of London
150 London Wall
Barbican
London
EC2Y 5HN

Direct Dial: 020 7973 3738

Direct Fax: 020 7973 3792

12 March 2014

Dear Mr Grew

**Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2
control of works
Application for Scheduled Monument Consent**

**HEADSTONE MANOR MOATED SITE
Scheduled Monument No: SM LO 161, HA 1005558
Our ref: S00079714
Application on behalf of the Museum of London**

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent dated 17 February 2014 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning field evaluation and community archaeology project. The works were described in the following documentation submitted by you:

Written scheme of investigation for evaluation (MoLA February 2014)
Project Design (Museum of London February 2014)
Historic Environment Assesment
Geophysics report (GSB 2014)

2. In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford you, and any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity was offered to you by English Heritage and you have declined it.

3. The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant Scheduled Monument Consent. English Heritage considers the effect of the proposed works upon the monument to be archaeological excavation



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English Heritage is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All information held by the organisation will be accessible in response to an information request, unless one of the exemptions in the FOIA or EIR applies.

English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

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supported by a full research design which reasonably justifies the controlled destruction of buried archaeological evidence. This demands the detailed professional recording and analysis of the results and their preservation in archival and published form in order substantially to increase understanding of the monument.

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 1 weeks' notice in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Jane Sidell, English Heritage, 1 Waterhouse Square, 138-42 Holborn, London EC1N 2ST jane.sidell@English-heritage.org.uk in order that an English Heritage representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- (b) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- (c) Drawings showing trench locations must be submitted to English Heritage for approval before each phase of work, supported by a written scheme of investigation. All trenches shall be backfilled within two weeks of the end of each phase of works.
- (d) Interim reports shall be submitted to English Heritage for approval following each phase of fieldwork. Publication shall take place within three years of completion of final fieldwork.
- (e) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific



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English Heritage will use the information provided by you to evaluate your application for Scheduled Monument Consent. Information contained in this application and any information obtained from other sources will be retained in all cases in hard copy form and/or on computer for administration purposes and future consideration where applicable.

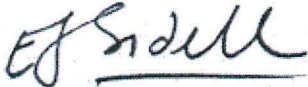
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condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Yours sincerely



Jane Sidell

Inspector of Ancient Monuments

E-mail: jane.sidell@english-heritage.org.uk

For and on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

cc Ms Jo Saunders, Ms Kate Sumnall



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