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Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal

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London Borough of Haringey

Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal

Contents

Summary 8
1 INTRODUCTION 9
1.1 Project Background 9
2 EXPLANATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS 9
2.1 Introduction 9
3 DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA TIERS 10
3.1 Introduction 10
3.2 Tier 1 10
3.3 Tier 2 10
3.4 Tier 3 10
3.5 Tier 4 10
3.6 Consultation Guidelines 11
4 HARINGEY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND TO THE BOROUGH 11
4.1 Introduction 11
4.2 Prehistoric (950,000 BC–AD 43) 13
4.3 Roman (AD 43–410) 14
4.4 Early Medieval (AD 410–1066) 14
4.5 Late Medieval (1066–1540) 15
4.6 Post-medieval (1540–1900) and Modern (1900 to present day) 16
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS IN HARINGEY 17
5.1 Introduction 17
5.2 Tier 1 17
5.3 Tier 2 17
5.4 Tier 3 18
5.5 APA Coverage in Haringey 19
5.6 Exclusions 20
6 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS 21
6.1 Haringey APA 1.1 Highgate Wood Roman Pottery Production Site 21
6.2 Haringey APA 1.2 Bishop's Lodge, Highgate 23
7 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS 25

7.1 Haringey APA 2.1 Coldfall Wood 25
7.2 Haringey APA 2.2 Finsbury Park 27
7.3 Haringey APA 2.3 Ermine Street 29
7.4 Haringey APA 2.4 Tottenham Medieval Settlement 32
7.5 Haringey APA 2.5 Crouch End Village 34
7.6 Haringey APA 2.6 Hornsey Village 36
7.7 Haringey APA 2.7 Tottenham Hale 38
7.8 Haringey APA 2.8 West Green Village 40
7.9 Haringey APA 2.9 Wood Green Village 42
7.10 Haringey APA 2.10 Muswell Hill 44
7.11 Haringey APA 2.11 Bruce Castle and All Hallows Church 46
7.12 Haringey APA 2.12 Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood 49
7.13 Haringey APA 2.13 Haringey Burial Grounds 52
7.14 Haringey APA 2.14 Mocking Moated Site 55
7.15 Haringey APA 2.15 Stapleton Hall Medieval Manor 57
7.16 Haringey APA 2.16 Willoughby Moated Manor Site 59
7.17 Haringey APA 2.17 The New River and Hornsey Waterworks 61
7.18 Haringey APA 2.18 Highgate 63
7.19 Haringey APA 2.19 Shepherds Hill Roman Hoard 65
7.20 Haringey APA 2.20 Roman Hoard, Cranley Gardens 66
7.21 Haringey APA 2.21 Alexandra Palace 67
7.22 Haringey APA 2.22 Tottenham Mills 69
7.23 Haringey APA 2.23 West Beech Moated Manor Site and Ducketts Common 72
7.24 Haringey APA 2.24 Medieval Hospital of St Lawrence 74
8 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS 75
8.1 Haringey APA 3.1 The Lea Valley 75
8.2 Haringey APA 3.2 Hornsey Park 79
8.3 Haringey APA 3.3 Bluebell Wood and Surrounds 82
8.4 Haringey APA 3.4 The River Moselle and Surrounds 84
9 GLOSSARY 86
10 REFERENCES 88

List of Figures

Figure 1	Haringey APAs
Figure 2	Former Haringey APAs
Haringey APA 1.1	Highgate Wood Roman Pottery Production Site
Haringey APA 1.2	Bishop's Lodge, Highgate
Haringey APA 2.1	Coldfall Wood
Haringey APA 2.2	Finsbury Park
Haringey APA 2.3	Ermine Street
Haringey APA 2.4	Tottenham Medieval Settlement
Haringey APA 2.5	Crouch End Village
Haringey APA 2.6	Hornsey Village
Haringey APA 2.7	Tottenham Hale
Haringey APA 2.8	West Green Village
Haringey APA 2.9	Wood Green Village
Haringey APA 2.10	Muswell Hill
Haringey APA 2.11	Bruce Castle and All Hallows Church
Haringey APA 2.12	Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood
Haringey APA 2.13a	Tottenham Cemetery
Haringey APA 2.13b	Highgate Chapel Burial Ground
Haringey APA 2.14	Mocking Moated Site
Haringey APA 2.15	Stapleton Hall Medieval Manor
Haringey APA 2.16	Willoughby Moated Manor Site
Haringey APA 2.17	The New River and Hornsey Waterworks
Haringey APA 2.18	Highgate
Haringey APA 2.19	Shepherds Hill Roman Hoard
Haringey APA 2.20	Roman Hoard, Cranley Gardens
Haringey APA 2.21	Alexandra Palace
Haringey APA 2.22	Tottenham Mills
Haringey APA 2.23	West Beech Moated Manor Site and Ducketts Common
Haringey APA 2.24	Medieval Hospital of St Lawrence
Haringey APA 3.1	The Lea Valley
Haringey APA 3.2	Hornsey Park
Haringey APA 3.3	Bluebell Wood and Surrounds
Haringey APA 3.4a	Shepherds Hill
Haringey APA 3.4b	Lordship Lane Recreation Ground

Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Historic England on behalf of and funded by the London Borough of Haringey to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas within the London Borough of Haringey. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas.

The London Borough of Haringey had 22 Archaeological Priority Areas. These were last reviewed over two decades ago and only had outline descriptions. The old Archaeological Priority Areas did not use the Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines, which were produced in 2016, and they did not incorporate recent archaeological discoveries.

This report sets out the results of the Archaeological Priority Area Review. A total of 30 proposed Archaeological Priority Areas have been identified. Two of these are Tier 1 APAs, 24 are Tier 2 APAs and four are Tier 3 APAs.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Historic England to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs) within the London Borough of Haringey. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas. The review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in order to provide a sound evidence base for local plans that accord with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and its supporting Practice Guidance.

1.1.2 The APA review process is recognised within The London Plan, Intend to Publish (2019) which states that 'to help identify sites of archaeological interest, boroughs are expected to develop up-to-date Archaeological Priority Areas for plan-making and decision-taking… The whole of the City of London has a high archaeological sensitivity while elsewhere the Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Review Programme is updating these areas using new consistent London-wide criteria' (Greater London Authority 2019, Paragraph 7.1.10).

1.1.3 The appraisal follows the Historic England guidance for undertaking a review of Archaeological Priority Areas (Historic England 2016).

1.1.4 The appraisal is an opportunity to review the existing APAs in Haringey and produce revised area boundaries and new APA descriptions. The proposals will be submitted to the London Borough of Haringey and Historic England for consideration prior to adoption.

1.1.5 Further information about APAs, how they are defined and how they should be used can be found on the Historic England website[1].

1.1.6 The London Borough of Haringey currently has 22 APAs. These were last reviewed over two decades ago and only have outline descriptions. The current APAs do not consider the Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines and more recent discoveries.

1.1.7 As part of this assessment the existing APAs and the candidate APAs were reviewed against the selection criteria in the Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines. A total of 30 areas have been recommended for inclusion as APAs. These include two Tier 1 APAs, 24 Tier 2 APAs and four Tier 3 APAs.

2 EXPLANATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An APA is defined as an area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest or particular potential for new discoveries.

2.1.2 APAs or their equivalents exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or by local museums.

2.1.3 The present review is based on evidence held within the GLHER, historic maps and a wide range of secondary sources. Guidelines (Historic England 2016) have been produced to ensure

[1] https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas/

consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across the Greater London Area. These guidelines have been used in the preparation of this document.

2.1.4 In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework, archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them.

3 DEFINITION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREA TIERS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 To assist recognition and management of archaeological significance, APAs are divided into three tiers (1–3) indicating different degrees of sensitivity to groundworks. A fourth tier (4) covers all other land, reflecting the possibility of discoveries being made outside areas of known potential. The system is designed to be dynamic so that new discoveries and investigations can result in areas being moved from one tier to another, for example if remains of national importance were discovered in an APA currently graded at Tier 2, 3 or 4.

3.2 Tier 1

3.2.1 Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national significance (e.g. a scheduled monument or equivalent) or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritage assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply (NPPF, 193–6) and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small-scale disturbance. Tier 1 APAs are usually clearly focused on a specific known heritage asset and are normally relatively small. Scheduled monuments would normally be included within Tier 1.

3.3 Tier 2

3.3.1 Tier 2 comprises local areas within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated heritage assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than Tier 1 APAs.

3.4 Tier 3

3.4.1 Tier 3 is a landscape-scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Tier 3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distributions.

3.5 Tier 4

3.5.1 Tier 4 (outside APA) is any location that does not, on present evidence, merit inclusion within an APA. Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large-scale development or in association with listed buildings or other designated heritage assets.

3.6 Consultation Guidelines

3.6.1 The nature or type of planning application can be used alongside the tier level of an APA to establish whether archaeology will be a consideration in the planning process. In general, the scale of the development and the sensitivity of its location can be used together to establish the likelihood that the development will cause significant harm to a heritage asset. The APA tier system sets out an approach for assessing the sensitivity of an area. Tiers 1-4 indicate progressively higher to lower sensitivity.

3.6.2 The consultation guidelines set out in the GLAAS charter (Historic England 2019) link the APA Tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. It is expected that as a minimum all major applications within Tier 1-3 APAs would trigger an archaeological desk-based assessment and, if necessary, a field evaluation to accompany a planning application. In more sensitive areas (i.e. Tier 1 and Tier 2 APAs) this procedure would also apply to some smaller-scale developments. In Tier 4 areas (areas which fall outside an APA) most planning applications will not need an archaeological assessment. Exceptions to this would typically include large major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessment, and schemes involving demolition or substantial works to historic buildings which have an archaeological interest (either above and/or below ground).

4 HARINGEY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND TO THE BOROUGH

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The London Borough of Haringey historically lay within the County of Middlesex. The borough is situated in north London and covers an 11.5 square mile area. It was created in 1965 following the London Government Act 1963, from the former boroughs of Hornsey, Tottenham and Wood Green. The name of the borough is derived from the Saxon settlement of *Harengh* and the eastern part of the borough is situated on the western bank of the River Lea and contains upper and lower gravel terraces overlain by alluvium, brickearth and peat.

4.1.2 The majority of the borough is situated on the London Clays with a small area in the south-west of the borough situated on bedrock deposits of Bagshot Formation sand and Claygate Member clay, silt and sand. These bedrock deposits are overlain in places by Lowestoft Formation diamicton and Dollis Hill Gravel Member sand and gravel, in the west of the borough, and Boyne Hill Member sand and gravel in the north of the borough (BGS n.d.). In the eastern part of the borough on the western bank of the Lea there are superficial deposits of alluvium, Taplow Gravel Member sand and gravel, Kempton Park Gravel Member sand and gravel and Enfield Silt Member clay and silt (ibid.).

4.1.3 Haringey is situated in the northernmost part of National Character Area (NCA) 112 Inner London. This NCA is situated at the heart of the Thames basin on a broad flat plain which rises in gentle terraces providing panoramic views of London's skyline from the clay plateaux and ridges in the north (Natural England 2013). While the NCA is largely urban in character it contains an extensive network of green infrastructure. Within Haringey this includes the reservoirs and wetlands of the Lea Valley which are situated in the eastern part of borough and a scattering of parks and recreation grounds (*ibid*). Alexandra Palace is one of the larger parks within the borough and preserves the remains of a former royal hunting ground. Four areas of ancient woodland (Coldfall Wood, Highgate Wood, Queen's Wood and Bluebell Wood) are recorded within the borough.

4.1.4 The topography of Haringey is varied, rising from the low-lying floodplains of the River Lea, which occupy the eastern part of the borough, to the high ground of the Northern Ridge on

which the settlements of Muswell Hill and Highgate are built. The floodplains of the Lea rise gently to the west rising from approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the eastern edge of the borough to approximately 30m aOD near the settlements of Wood Green and Hornsey. From here the land ascends steeply up onto the North Ridge reaching high points of *c* 130m aOD at Highgate and *c* 107m aOD at Muswell Hill.

4.1.5 Haringey was originally crossed by several natural watercourses, including Strawberry Vale Brook, Mossell Stream, Coppetts Brook, Stonebridge Brook, the River Moselle and Hermitage Brook, which ran from the high ground in the west of the borough eastwards to drain into the River Lea. When the district began to be urbanised during the 19th and 20th centuries many of these streams were culverted, some in tunnels containing cascades to minimise flooding (Haringey Council 2015). The River Moselle (alternatively known as the Moselle Brook) is one of the few natural water courses to survive above ground within the borough. The river originates in Hornsey at the junction of several small watercourses (including the Cholmelye Brook and the Etheldeen Stream). From Hornsey the Moselle flows through Wood Green via Broadwater Farm to Tottenham. Originally it then flowed directly into the River Lea at Tottenham Hale, although two later artificial channels were made from the Moselle into Pymmes Brook, a tributary of the Lea. The stretch of the river around Tottenham High Road was covered over in 1836 and more sections were culverted 70 years later in order to reduce flood risk (Talling 2011).

4.1.6 The Stonebridge Brook is one of the culverted watercourses that still flows through Haringey below ground. The 1619 *Plan of Tottenham Parish* and the 1863 Ordnance Survey map show the route of Stonebridge Brook prior to 1885 when it was culverted. The Brook appears to have followed an eastward route from Highgate, passing to the north of Haringey House to follow a meandering course beneath Effingham and Fairfax Road to eventually join the River Lea at the borough boundary near Page Green (Pinching and Dell 2008).

4.1.7 The River Lea (or Lee) flows along the eastern boundary of Haringey and is a tributary of the Thames. The river originates in Bedfordshire, flowing south-east through Hertfordshire and Greater London. Below Hertford the course of the river has been subject to artificial alterations to support industry and to make the river more navigable. The Lee Navigation is a canalised section of the River Lea which was created following the 1766 River Lea Act, which authorised extensive improvement works to the river, the excavation of new sections and the construction of locks. Segments of the Lee Navigation including Stonebridge and Tottenham Locks are situated in the eastern part of Haringey. Pymmes Brook is a tributary of the River Lea which rises at Hadley Common in Barnett. It enters the Haringey from Edmonton where it flows underground, emerging to the south of the North Circular Road at Angel Road, where it is joined by Salmons Brook. The Brook then flows south, parallel with the Lee Navigation, and through the Tottenham Marshes until it merges with the Lea near Ferry Lane and Tottenham Lock. The seasonal inundations of the River Lea and its tributaries and channels have resulted in the formation of river gravel terraces and has led to the accumulation of alluvium in the eastern part of the borough.

4.1.8 In addition to the natural watercourses the man-made water channel known as the New River also passes through the borough. The New River was opened in 1613 to provide London with fresh drinking water taken form the River Lea, Chadwell Springs and Amwell Springs. The river originally entered Haringey from the north near Devonshire Hill Lane and took a south-westerly course, following the contours of the land to the village of Wood Green, taking a circuitous route around Haringey House and then passing through Finsbury Park to exit the borough into Hackney. The many loops of the New River were straightened in the 1850s and the northern loop of the river which passed through the Devonshire Hill area was cut off by

the creation of the Wood Green Tunnel. The loop around Haringey House was also lost around this time.

4.1.9 The London Borough of Haringey has been subject to a reasonable amount of archaeological investigation in recent history and 158 archaeological events are listed on the GLHER.

4.2 Prehistoric (950,000 BC–AD 43)

4.2.1 The Palaeolithic period in Britain ranges in date from 950,000–11,600 BC (Hosfield *et al*. 2020). This period falls before the end of the last Ice Age and is characterised in the archaeological record principally by the presence of worked stone tools. This period is usually divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. The earliest subdivision, the Lower Palaeolithic began between 950,000 and 850,000 years ago and continued until *c* 300,000 years ago. This period is associated with *H. heidelbergensis*, a pre-modern human species (*ibid*, 64) and marks the first appearance of stone tools within the archaeological record. During the Middle Palaeolithic (*c* 250,000–40,000 BC) flint tools known as the Mousterian industry appear and these have been associated with Neanderthal (*Homo Neanderthalensis*) populations. The Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–11,600 BC) is characterised by the development of projectile points made from bone and the development of fine blade flint tools. Throughout the Palaeolithic period populations were nomadic and practiced a hunter-gatherer economy.

4.2.2 The Lea Valley would probably have been a low-lying wetland area throughout the prehistoric period. The geology in this area is made up of London Clay overlain by river gravel terraces (Kempton Park Gravel, and Taplow Gravel Member) and capped by the Enfield Silts (which are alternatively known as brickearth). To the north of the borough in Enfield, these deposits have been found to contain a series of late Pleistocene river channels known as the Lea Valley Arctic Beds and there is the potential for similar deposits to be present within Haringey. Elsewhere at Ponders End the Arctic Beds preserved organic deposits including cold climate plant remains, beetles, shells and mammalian fossils (Juby 2011). There is also the potential for Upper Palaeolithic remains to survive within the Arctic Beds although no archaeological evidence from this period has been recorded within these deposits to date (Corcoran *et al.* 2011, 88).

4.2.3 Palaeolithic settlement activity and *in situ* remains are very rare and none have been recorded in Haringey. Known Palaeolithic remains within the borough are instead characterised by scatters of flint tools which have been deposited in a secondary context by later soil movement. Such remains have been recorded within Finsbury Park, the village of Wood Green, Avenue Gardens in Hornsey, and just outside Lordship Recreation Ground in Tottenham. Elsewhere within the borough there is the potential for previously undiscovered Palaeolithic remains to be present within the Taplow Gravels and the overlying brickearth. In the London borough of Hackney, to the south, these deposits have preserved nationally important *in situ* Palaeolithic remains (Hackney APA 1.1) as well as redeposited Palaeolithic finds (Corcoran *et al.* 2011).

4.2.4 The Mesolithic period in Britain ranges in date between 10,000 and 4,000 BC and was characterised by a mobile, hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Mesolithic remains, as with their Palaeolithic predecessors, are largely characterised by flint tools and are often found in secondary contexts. Mesolithic remains within Haringey are rare. The only evidence for Mesolithic activity within the borough has been recovered from Tottenham Hale, where archaeological excavations have revealed a possible occupation site (A Single, GLAAS, pers. comm 24th August 2020). In the wider area Mesolithic activity has been found in close proximity to the River Lea and its tributaries and a large number of Mesolithic remains have recorded just to the north of the borough along the banks of the Pymmes Brook. Mesolithic

remains have also been found on the high ground of Hampstead Heath, which lies immediately to the south-west of the borough.

4.2.5 The Neolithic period (4000–2400 BC) is characterised by the practice of farming and extensive monumental constructions. Neolithic activity within the borough is relatively rare and for the most part comprises scatters of flint tools which have been found along the historic course of the River Moselle and its tributaries, the Stonebridge Brook and the River Lea. Two prehistoric earthworks which may date to the Neolithic period, as well as several scatters of prehistoric finds, have also been recorded within Highgate Wood and Queen's Woods near the source of the River Moselle.

4.2.6 The Bronze Age (2400–700 BC) continues from the Neolithic and is characterised by the increasing use of bronze. The adoption of metal working was accompanied by a change in pottery styles and methods of production. Known Bronze Age activity within Haringey is limited to stray finds and a prehistoric ditch, which was recorded at the Town Hall Approach in Tottenham. Archaeological investigation of the ditch found it to contain late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery.

4.2.7 The Iron Age (800 BC–43 AD) is characterised by the introduction of iron into the archaeological record. During this period large monuments such as hillforts and oppida were constructed. With the exception of the ditch and early Iron Age pottery found at the Town Hall Approach in Tottenham, there is currently no evidence for Iron Age activity within the borough. Numerous Iron Age finds have, however, been recorded along the eastern side of the Lea Valley within Waltham Forest. The presence of these finds suggests that the Lea Valley was being utilised during this period and highlights the potential for further Iron Age finds to be present within the Lea Valley in Haringey.

4.3 Roman (AD 43–410)

4.3.1 The Roman period traditionally begins with the Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 and ends with the emperor Honorius directing the inhabitants of Britain to see to their own defence in 410 AD. London was the principal town of Roman Britain and was a central component of its economic infrastructure, facilitated by the extensive road network which led from the capital. The Roman road known as Ermine Street, today marked by the modern High Road (A10) and Tottenham High Road (A1010), led directly north through the borough, connecting London to the *coloniae* at Lincoln and York.

4.3.2 To the west of Ermine Street within Highgate Wood a large Roman pottery works has been recorded. To date, ten kilns and several ditches and pits utilised in the pottery production process have been excavated within the woodland. Pottery collected from the area suggests that the kilns were producing pottery between AD 50 and AD 120 and primarily produced kitchen and tableware.

4.3.3 Evidence for Roman rural settlement is less pronounced. Away from the Roman road and the pottery works at Highgate Roman activity within the borough is characterised by isolated coins or fragments of pottery. The 3rd and 4th centuries were a time of political upheaval in the Roman empire and across the country there appears to have been a national increase in the deposition of hoards during these periods. Within Haringey three coin hoards have been recorded, in Highgate, at Shepherds Hill and at Cranley Gardens in Hornsey.

4.4 Early Medieval (AD 410–1066)

4.4.1 The early medieval period covers six centuries between the end of the Roman period and the Norman Conquest (1066). In the south of England this is also referred to as the Saxon period. Most of the evidence for early medieval occupation within the borough is from documentary

sources and archaeological evidence from this period is rare and mostly made up of stray finds. The only archaeological evidence of possible Saxon settlement within the borough is some pottery, which was found in association with later medieval settlement remains at Tottenham Hale, and two Saxon quarry pits which were recorded in Tottenham Cemetery.

4.4.2 The River Lea marked the boundary between English and Danish control in the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (*c* 886) and despite the lack of archaeological evidence, it is likely that the settlements of Edmonton and Tottenham had their origins in this period. Both settlements are recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, suggesting that they were well established by the time of the survey. Stanstaple is also recorded in the survey. Its exact location is unknown it is believed to have been located in the area of Stapleton Hall in the south of the borough.

4.4.3 An early medieval weir was also referred to in this period, near to the current settlement of Tottenham Hale. The weir was probably associated with the manor of Tottenham and its presence suggests that the River Lea was being exploited for transport and industry from an early period.

4.5 Late Medieval (1066–1540)

4.5.1 The beginning of the late medieval period is generally dated to 1066 following the Norman Conquest. Much of the historic county of Middlesex was woodland at this time and settlement appears to have been focused along the line of the Roman road Ermine Street, which continued as a prominent routeway. The villages of Tottenham and Edmonton were both in existence at the start of this period and continued to develop throughout the period.

4.5.2 The manor of Tottenham covered the eastern part of the borough, stretching from the River Lea in the east to Wood Green in the west. The manor was held by Waltheof, son of Siward, in 1065, passing to his wife the Countess Judith by 1086. By 1254 the manor of Tottenham had been subdivided into the manor's of Bruces, Balliols (or Daubeneys) and Pembroke. Manor houses associated with each estate were constructed respectively at Bruce Castle, Mockings Manor and Willoughby Manor.

4.5.3 Settlement continued to develop along Ermine Street during the medieval period and during the 13th and 14th centuries small settlements are recorded at Scotland Green, Pages Green and to the east of the road at Tottenham Hale.

4.5.4 The settlements at Hornsey and Muswell Hill were first documented in the western part of the borough in the 12th century, although Hornsey may have had earlier origins. This part of the borough was under the lordship of the Bishop of London during the medieval period and included a large hunting park (Hornsey Park). The park was enclosed from an early date by a large ditch and dense hedge designed to keep the animals within the park. The bishops are known to have had a lodge at the centre of the park by the 12th century and earthwork remains of the lodge still survive within Highgate Golf Course. The hunting park fell out of use during the 15th century, and the bishops began leasing out land within the park from this period onwards.

4.5.5 The settlement at Highgate is believed to have developed in the 14th century around a toll gate created by the Bishop of London to control movement along the North Road which passed through Hornsey Park. The medieval settlements of West Green, Wood Green and Crouch End are also first documented in the 14th and 15th centuries.

4.5.6 The Lea Valley was exploited for industrial purposes and as a communication and transport link to London from the medieval period onwards and a mill is recorded along its banks in the 1086 Domesday survey. The mill is believed to have been located at Tottenham Mills and

documentary sources suggest that there was a mill at this location throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

4.5.7 Documentary sources suggest that the borough also contained the medieval hospital of St Lawrence at Clayhanger, which was established prior to 1229. The hospital is believed to have been situated at Clay Hill mid-way along the historic parish boundary between Tottenham and Edmonton.

4.6 Post-medieval (1540–1900) and Modern (1900 to present day)

4.6.1 The expansion of London from the later 16th century undoubtedly affected the regional agricultural economy and prosperity of local settlements (Schofield 200, 262). However, the rural character of Haringey did not drastically alter until the 19th century when population increase, prompted by the development of the railway, led to the development of largescale residential suburbs on the outskirts of London.

4.6.2 During the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries the borough housed a number of wealthy merchants and large houses developed around the earlier settlements, particularly around the settlements of Tottenham, Crouch End, Highgate and Muswell Hill. The artificial watercourse known as The New River was also constructed in this period to provide London with fresh drinking water, and the Garbell Ditch was constructed to help control the flooding of the River Moselle.

4.6.3 By the 18th century a range of residential and commercial buildings lined Tottenham High Road, and a ribbon development of large villas connected Tottenham with Tottenham Hale. Bruce Grove, a large development of semi-detached housing associated with rich Quaker families, was also constructed around this time.

4.6.4 Rocque's *Map of London and the Adjacent Country 10 Miles Round*, and the 1807 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings show the composition of Haringey at the end of the 18th century. At this time the borough was still largely rural and away from the High Road settlement was made up of villages, hamlets, country houses and farms.

4.6.5 The arrival of Northern and Eastern Railways in the mid-19th century resulted in the rapid development of the borough as large estates were being parcelled and sold to make way for terraced housing. Between 1863 and 1873 Alexandra Palace and park opened within the borough providing a large-scale recreational site for the growing population (Haringey Council 2015). The park opened in 1873 and housed the building designed by Alfred Meeson and John Johnson for the 1862 Great International Exhibit which was held in South Kensington. The relocated Exhibition Building opened to the public in 1873 but burned down sixteen days later. It was replaced with the second Alexandra Palace which opened on the site in 1875.

4.6.6 By the First World War much of the available land within the borough had been used for building and from the 1920s onwards many of the earlier large houses were replaced or subdivided to create more housing. Industrial activity in this period was focused around Vale Road, the area to the north of Northumberland Park and Tottenham Hale. Development along Tottenham High Road also became more industrial in this period and a number of offices, factories and shops opened within Tottenham in the early 20th century (Haringey Council 2015). By the interwar period farmland had vanished from the borough (Baggs *et al.* 1976).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS IN HARINGEY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The London Borough of Haringey currently has 22 APAs. These were last reviewed over two decades ago and only have outline descriptions. The current APAs do not consider the Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines and more recent discoveries.

5.1.2 As part of this assessment the existing APAs and the candidate APAs were reviewed against the selection criteria in the Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines. A total of 30 areas have been recommended for inclusion as APAs. These include two Tier 1 APAs, 24 Tier 2 APAs and four Tier 3 APAs.

5.2 Tier 1

APA	Name	Area (ha)
1.1	Highgate Wood Pottery Production Site	5.97
1.2	Bishop's Lodge, Highgate	1.92
	Total	**7.89**

5.3 Tier 2

APA	Name	Area (ha)
2.1	Coldfall Wood	19.89
2.2	Finsbury Park	45.67
2.3	Ermine Street	75.18
2.4	Tottenham Medieval Settlement	15.62
2.5	Crouch End Village	4.53
2.6	Hornsey Village	16.55
2.7	Tottenham Hale	7.99
2.8	West Green Village	11.38
2.9	Wood Green Village	12.17
2.10	Muswell Hill	10.28
2.11	Bruce Castle and All Hallows Church	10.14
2.12	Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood	45.56
2.13a	Tottenham Cemetery	18.50
2.13b	Highgate Chapel Burial Ground	0.12
2.14	Mocking Moated Site	2.53
2.15	Stapleton Hall Medieval Manor	0.42
2.16	Willoughby Moated Manor Site	1.84
2.17	The New River and Hornsey Waterworks	19.84
2.18	Highgate	27.11
2.19	Shepherds Hill Roman Hoard	1.07
2.20	Roman Hoard, Cranley Gardens	0.94
2.21	Alexandra Palace	78.51
2.22	Tottenham Mills	4.18
2.23	West Beech Moated Manor Site and Ducketts Common	7.54
2.24	Medieval Hospital of St Lawrence	1.05

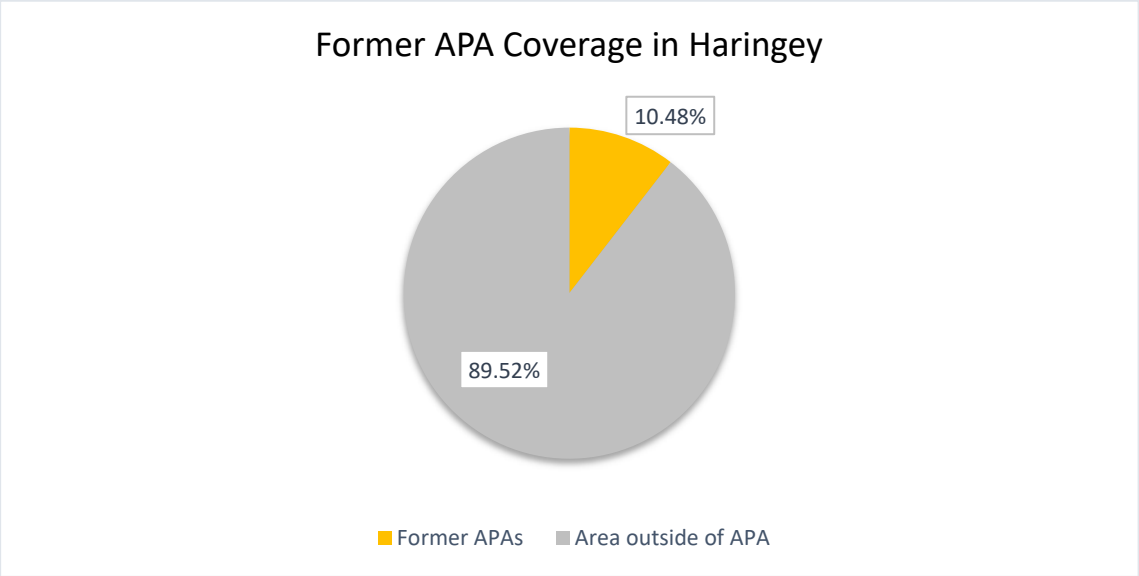
	Total	**438.59**

5.4 Tier 3

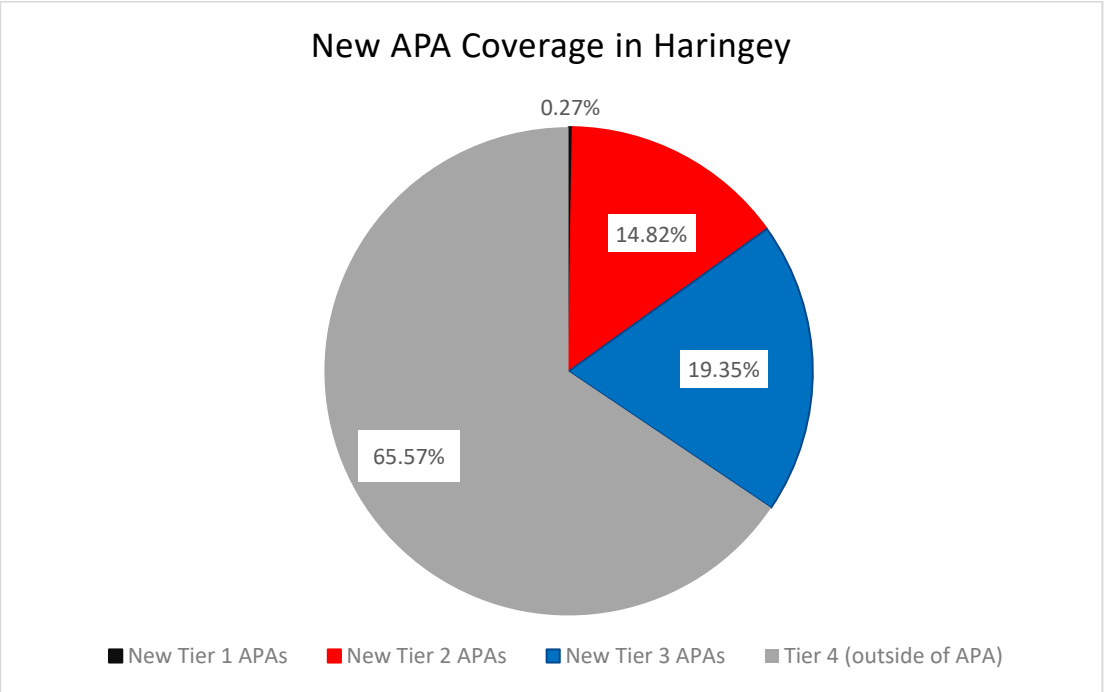
APA	Name	Area (ha)
3.1	The Lea Valley	391.76
3.2	Hornsey Park	87.65
3.3	Bluebell Wood and Surrounds	47.77
3.4a	Shepherds Hill	22.98
3.4b	Lordship Lane Recreation Ground	22.58
	Total	**572.73**
Total area of all Archaeological Priority Areas in Haringey (ha)		**1019.21**

5.5 APA Coverage in Haringey

5.5.1 The charts below show the percentage APA coverage in Haringey before and after the review. The former Haringey APAs covered 310.14ha and made up 10.48% of the borough.



5.5.2 A total of 30 areas have been recommended for inclusion as APAs within Haringey. The new Haringey APAs cover 1019.21ha and make up 34.43% of the borough. In accordance with the APA guidelines the proposed APAs have been allocated a tier rating. The borough contains 2 Tier 1 APAs covering 0.27% of the borough (7.89ha), 24 Tier 2 APAs which cover 14.82% of the borough (438.59ha) and four Tier 3 APAs which cover 19.35% of the borough (572.73ha). The remainder of the borough has been classified as Tier 4 as it falls outside of an Archaeological Priority Area.



5.6 Exclusions

5.6.1 The following APAs and candidate APAs were not considered to meet the APA selection criteria.

DLO35750 Downhills Moated Site

5.6.2 The bathing pool in Lordship Lane Recreation Ground is thought to be the vestige of a medieval moated site, with the original island in the centre.

5.6.3 The moated site does not appear on the 1619 map of Tottenham. The 1807 Ordnance Surveyors Drawings show the mansion of Downhills which had been constructed by 1728 with an avenue leading north to the river Moselle. The potential moated site at the end of the avenue does not appear until the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, where it appears as a large pond-like structure with two islands in the middle. Montague Sharp's map of 1931 highlights the features as 'a moat of antiquity' and it is referred to as a 'Homestead Moat' in William James Roaes book, *Ancient Tottenham*. The boating pool was laid out over this feature between 1939 and 1945.

5.6.4 Historic mapping would suggest that the moated site is a mid to late 19th-century feature, not a medieval moated site. Recommended for removal as a Tier 2 APA and inclusion in the Tier 3 APA for the Moselle River and Surrounds (proposed APA 3.4)

DLO 35744 The Brick Palace

5.6.5 The Brick Palace is a moated manor first mentioned in 1572. The lands of the manor consisted of pastures, gardens, fishponds and orchards. The manor fell into disrepair and was demolished in the early 18th century. The site is now bisected by the railway line and the New River.

5.6.6 The APA is recommended for removal as the site is heavily truncated by the railway.

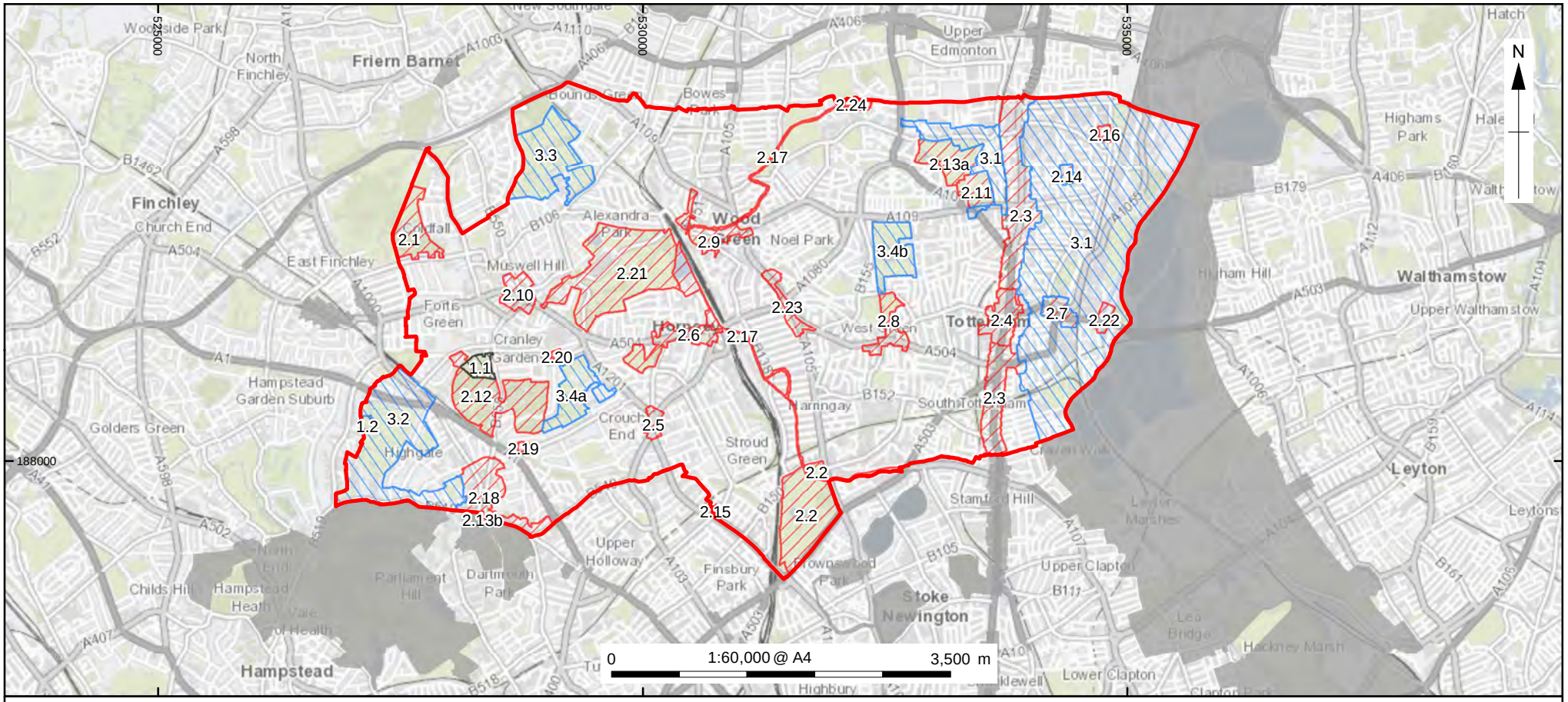
DLO35751 Medieval Moated Manor House White Hart Lane

5.6.7 This moated manor, possibly Pembroke's Manor, is seen on maps dating to 1619, although the house was rebuilt in the 18th century. The site is also associated with the site of Parsonage House, also known as The Rectory. The moat was backfilled in 1816 and the house demolished in 1913. The APA is recommended for incorporation with Tottenham Cemetery (proposed APA 13a).

DLO 35754 Saxon Settlement and Medieval Manor House

5.6.8 The area around Lordship Land and Scotland Green appears to have been a focus of medieval and early post-medieval occupation. This includes a medieval chapel, a manor house, tenements and almshouses. An early stone bridge crossed the Moselle River at this point. The APA also includes the Roman road, which runs to the west of the High Road, and Iron Age pottery has also been found in the vicinity.

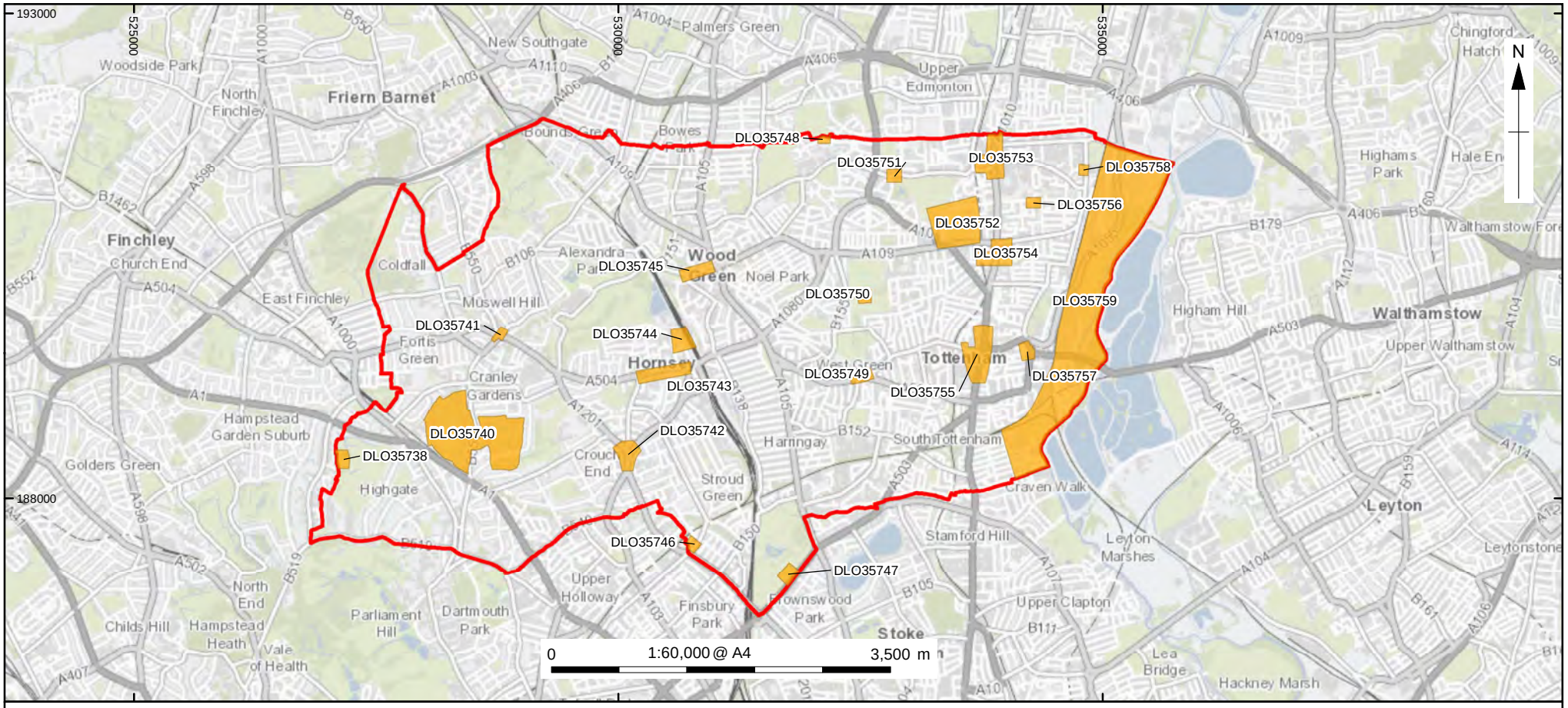
5.6.9 The APA is recommended for incorporation with Ermine Street APA (proposed APA 2.3).



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Figure 1: Haringey APAs



Haringey boundary

Former APAs

DLO35738: Bishop's Lodge

DLO35740: Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood

DLO35741: Muswell Hill Village

DLO35742: Crouch End Village

DLO35743: Hornsey Village

DLO35744: The Brick Place, Hornsey

DLO35745: Wood Green Village

DLO35746: Stapleton Hall Medieval Manor

DLO35747: Brownswood Manor House (Copt Hall)

DLO35748: Medieval Hospital of St Lawrence

DLO35749: West Green Village

DLO35750: Downhills Moated Site, Lordship Lane Recreation Ground

DLO35751: Medieval Moated Manor House

DLO35752: Bruce Castle and All Hallow's Church

DLO35753: Roman Road and Medieval Settlement

DLO35754: Saxon Settlement and Medieval Manor House

DLO35755: Historic core of Tottenham

DLO35756: Mocking Moated Manor

DLO35757: Tottenham Hale Saxon Settlement

DLO35758: Willoughby Farm Medieval Site

DLO35759: The Lee Valley

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Figure 2: Former Haringey APAs

6 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

6.1 Haringey APA 1.1 Highgate Wood Roman Pottery Production Site

Summary and definition

6.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the northern section of Highgate Wood, which contains the remains of a large Roman pottery works and several prehistoric earthworks.

6.1.2 The APA has been included at Tier 1 as it contains prehistoric earthworks and the remains of a large Roman pottery production site. It has the potential to contain previously undiscovered archaeological remains associated with the Roman pottery industry, such as roads, ancillary buildings and kilns.

Description

6.1.3 Highgate Wood is a 28ha area of woodland classified by Natural England as ancient woodland (land which has had continuous woodland cover since at least 1600). Highgate Wood is believed to have been wooded since the medieval period and as such it represents a rare surviving example of the medieval landscape in this part of London. Possible prehistoric earthworks have been found within Highgate Wood, including a double bank and a triple ditch system.

6.1.4 In 1962 a Roman pottery production site was discovered within the APA. The site was excavated between 1966 and 1974, revealing ten kilns and a number of associated features including working platforms, pits for the mixing and preparing of the clay, and ditches which were possibly utilised for water supply. Several kiln dumps were also identified containing waste from the pottery production process. Over two tonnes of pottery was recovered from the site during these excavations. The pottery ranges in date from between AD 50 and AD 120.

6.1.5 The kilns appear to have been primarily used for the production of kitchen and table wares and the remains of beakers, bowls, jars, lids and dishes were all found within the site. The kilns were divided into two groups. The earliest kilns on the site were set within ditches and appear to have been used for the production of grog-tempered pottery. The two kilns of this type identified at Highgate were constructed with twin flues and a single chamber. The remaining eight kilns were utilised for the production of later sand-tempered wares. These kilns were of the updraught type with a single flue.

6.1.6 The natural timber resources of the woodland would have been harvested throughout the Roman period to provide fuel to fire the kilns. It is likely that the woodland contains archaeological remains associated with the pottery industry. Such remains could include woodland management features, kilns, Roman roads, buildings and ancillary structures.

Statement of Significance

6.1.7 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the nationally significant remains of a large Roman pottery production site. The scale of the remains at Highgate Wood suggests that this site was part of a large and well-organised pottery industry which produced wares for a wide area. The site appears to have been in use for a long period and contains two distinct styles of kilns which produced different types of pottery. These remains provide an opportunity to investigate technological development and evolving industrial techniques during the Roman period. The pottery produced at Highgate Wood could also enhance understanding of regional and national trade networks during the Roman period and could provide insights into evolving pottery styles and fashions.

6.1.8 The APA also contains two rare surviving prehistoric earthworks. Further investigation of these remains could help to clarify the origins and purpose of these features and may provide insight into the nature of prehistoric land use in this part of the borough.

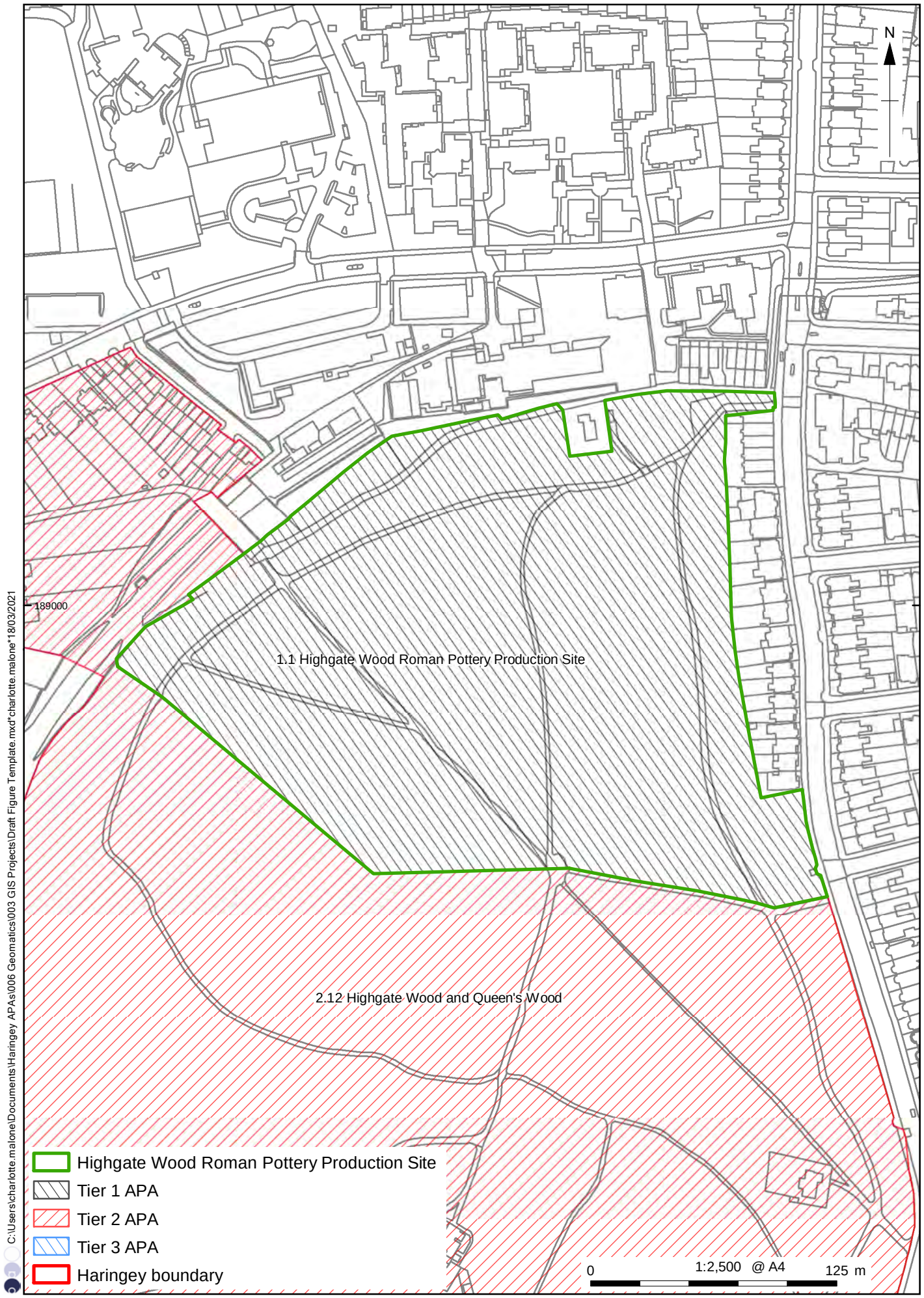
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Haringey APA 1.1
Highgate Wood Roman Pottery Production Site

6.2 Haringey APA 1.2 Bishop's Lodge, Highgate

Summary and Definition

6.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the site of the Bishops Lodge, a medieval house and lodge acquired by the Bishop of London in 1293.

6.2.2 The APA has been included at Tier 1 as it contains archaeological earthworks and cropmark remains associated with the medieval lodge. Evidence of a 63m square building platform has been recorded within the APA and the infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits and environmental remains.

Description

6.2.3 The Bishop's Lodge was a medieval house and lodge utilised by the Bishops of London between 1293 and 1539. The lodge was a substantial stone building surrounded by a moat, which would have provided accommodation for the bishops and their guests. It was located at the centre of the Bishop's Hunting Park (Hornsey Park) which once covered the south-western corner of the borough. King Edward I was apparently visiting the lodge in 1305 when it briefly came into his possession following the death of Bishop Richard de Gravesend in 1303. The king's visit suggests that the lodge and surrounding park was still in use for hunting at this time (Stokes 1984). The parkland surrounding the lodge (Hornsey Park, APA 3.2) would have contained hunting facilities and other amenities associated with the management of the park as a hunting ground. These may have included kennels, animal traps and other earthworks and structures associated with hunting.

6.2.4 The original boundary of the hunting park would have been marked by a dense hedgerow and a ditch, designed to keep the deer and other game within the park. The eastern boundary of the Hunting Park runs from Highgate along the western side of South Wood Lane and then Muswell Hill Road as far north as Highgate Wood. The boundary then follows the eastern boundary of Highgate Wood, running a short distance to the north of the wood before turning west along the back fences of Grand Avenue. From here the northern boundary of the park crosses Fortis Green and continues west along the northern boundary of Cherry Wood. It then crosses Edmonds Walk and follows the back-garden fences between Brim Hill and Abbot's Gardens. The western boundary travels south-west from the junction of Howard Walk and Brim Hill to pass through Lyttleton Playing Fields, then south along the western boundaries of Hampstead Golf Club and Turner's Wood. To the south of the wood it follows Spaniards End as far south as Highgate House. The southern boundary of the park runs from Highgate House eastwards to Highgate, passing just to the south of Hampstead Lane. The houses along Woodside Avenue, Lanchester Road and Fordington Road all fall within the original extent of the park, while the Fortis Green and Muswell Hill Road developments are just outside it (M. Hammerson, pers comms 07-10-20; Whitehead 1998).

6.2.5 By 1593 the lodge was described as old and overgrown and by the early 19th century the APA had been encompassed by Bishop's Wood. Earthwork remains associated with the 'site of Bishop's Lodge', including a *c* 63m square platform are shown on the 1st, 2nd and 4th edition Ordnance Survey maps. The buildings associated with the lodge appear to have been demolished by this time and the moat infilled. An old parish boundary is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map following a broadly south-west to north-east alignment through the APA.

6.2.6 The APA and the surrounding farmland were incorporated into Highgate Golf Course in 1904 and in 1928 the course was modified to its current layout following the compulsory purchase of part of the course by the Metropolitan Water Board. The site of the Bishop's Lodge is situated in the north-west corner of the golf course.

6.2.7 Environment Agency LiDAR[2] data confirms the presence of several banks and ditches within the APA, including a rectilinear feature which corresponds with the earthworks shown on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps. The outline of the moat is still visible on the 12th green and it is likely that the foundations of the lodge are still present within the APA. The APA also has the potential to contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the moated site and lodge. The infilled moat has the potential to contain archaeological and environmental remains associated with the construction and use of the manor and moat, as well as the landscape in which it was situated.

Statement of Significance

6.2.8 The APA contains the remains of a medieval moated manor site known as Bishop's Lodge. Moated sites became fashionable during the 13th and 14th centuries, with moats often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. The archaeological remains and surviving earthworks within the APA provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the origins and development of the Bishop's Lodge. Further archaeological survey within the APA would help to clarify the survival and condition of the lodge.

6.2.9 Archaeological remains of the lodge would provide insight into changing settlement styles and fashions throughout the medieval period and the remains of the moat could provide insight into medieval watercourse management. The infilled moat may also contain waterlogged deposits which could preserve rare environmental evidence and organic remains associated with the lodge and the landscape in which it was located.

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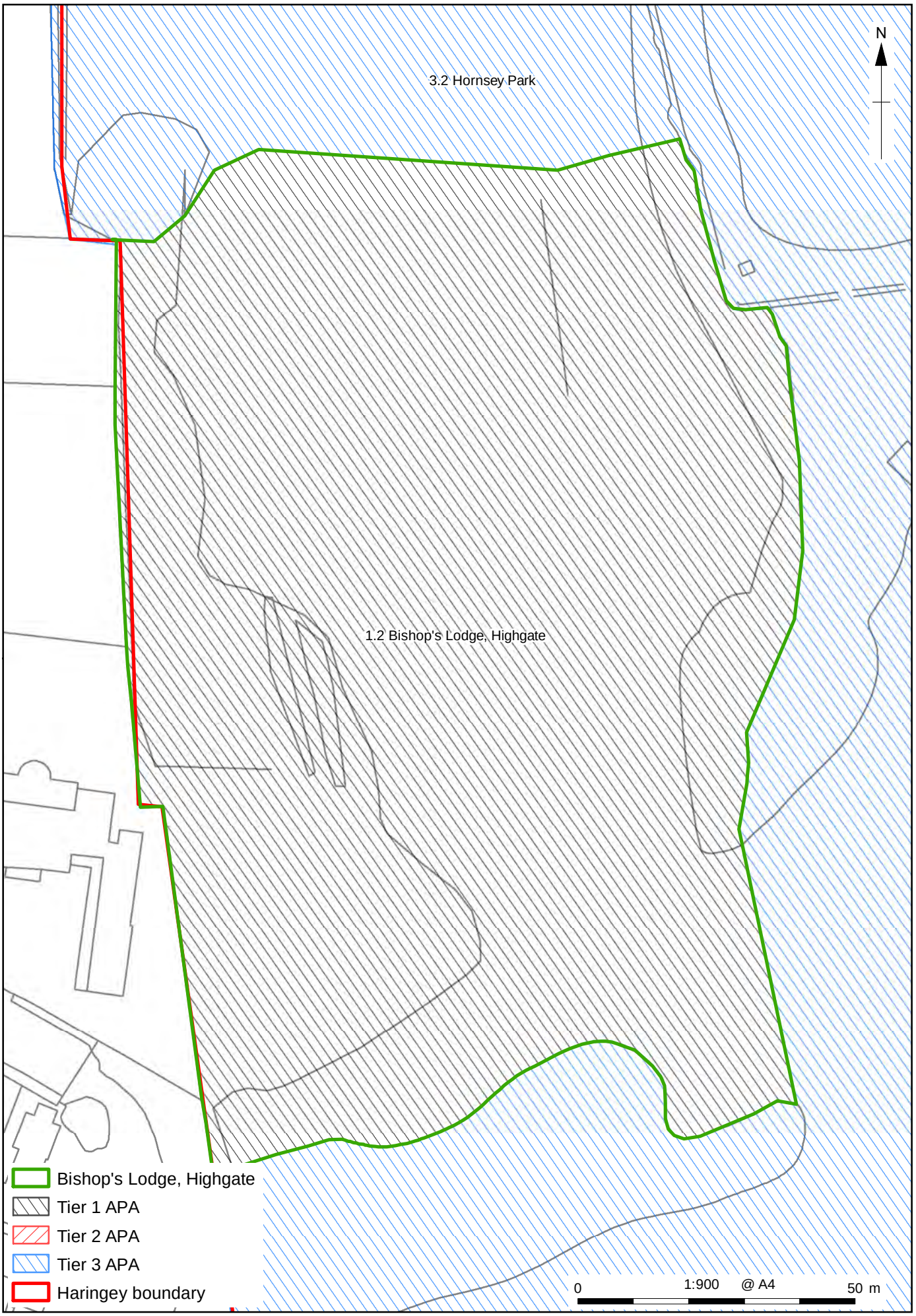
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Haringey APA 1.2
Bishop's Lodge, Highgate

7 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

7.1 Haringey APA 2.1 Coldfall Wood

Summary and Definition

7.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers a 14ha area of ancient woodland known as Coldfall Wood and an area of historic farmland located to the north. The northern and western boundary of the woodland are demarked by a medieval wood bank which would have been used to prevent grazing animals from entering the woodland.

7.1.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it covers an area of ancient woodland and historic farmland which has been subject to little or no development. Areas of ancient woodland are of archaeological interest both for their own sake and as islands of preservation for earlier features. The APA is considered to have the potential to contain well preserved prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains as well as archaeological features associated with the management of the woodland in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Description

7.1.3 Coldfall Wood is situated on superficial deposits of glacial till and Dollis Hill Gravel. These deposits are an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominin occupation in the Greater London area and have the potential to contain early prehistoric remains.

7.1.4 The woodland is classified as an area of ancient woodland, meaning an area of woodland that has been continuously under woodland cover since at least 1600. While later human activity is likely to have changed the composition and structure of Coldfall Wood, the area is likely to have been wooded from the prehistoric period and was probably managed as coppice from Roman times onwards.

7.1.5 During the early medieval period the woodland was part of the Bishop of London's estate, which also included Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood to the south (APA 2.12). From the medieval period the bishop's estate included a large hunting park at Highgate and extensive areas of woodland, pasture, meadow, heath and cultivated land. The woodland was an important element of the estate and would have provided a source of timber and firewood. The placename Coldfall, which is derived from the Old English *col* and *(ge)feall*, meaning woodland clearing where charcoal was burnt, suggests that the area was also used for charcoal production.

7.1.6 During the 16th century a bill for the preservations of woodland passed through parliament. The bill required woodland to be enclosed and protected from deer and other grazing animals for a period of seven years after coppicing. Coldfall Wall was surrounded by the common land associated with the manor of Finchley at this time and prior to the passing of the Act there had been a long-running dispute between the people of Finchley and the Bishop of London regarding the commoners' rights to the woodland. After the passing of the Act the woodland was enclosed by a wood bank (a bank with a ditch on the outside) designed to keep deer and other grazing animals out of the wood. Earthwork remains of this structure survive along the northern and western boundaries of the woodland.

7.1.7 An archaeological investigation of the wood bank and comparison of pollen samples with samples collected from a similarly dated boundary and waterlogged deposit in Queen's Wood suggest that the wood bank was probably constructed between 1522 and 1576. The

investigation found a single posthole underlying the ditch, suggesting that prior to the construction of the bank the woodland may have been enclosed by a fence.

7.1.8 Between 1647 and 1660, under Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth, the manor was sold to Sir John Wollaston, reverting to the Bishops of London when the monarchy was reinstated. From 1685 the bishops began to lease out land within manor and in 1868 the manor passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who continued to lease the land. The woodland was purchased in 1930 by Hornsey Council and is now owned and managed by the London Borough of Haringey.

Statement of Significance

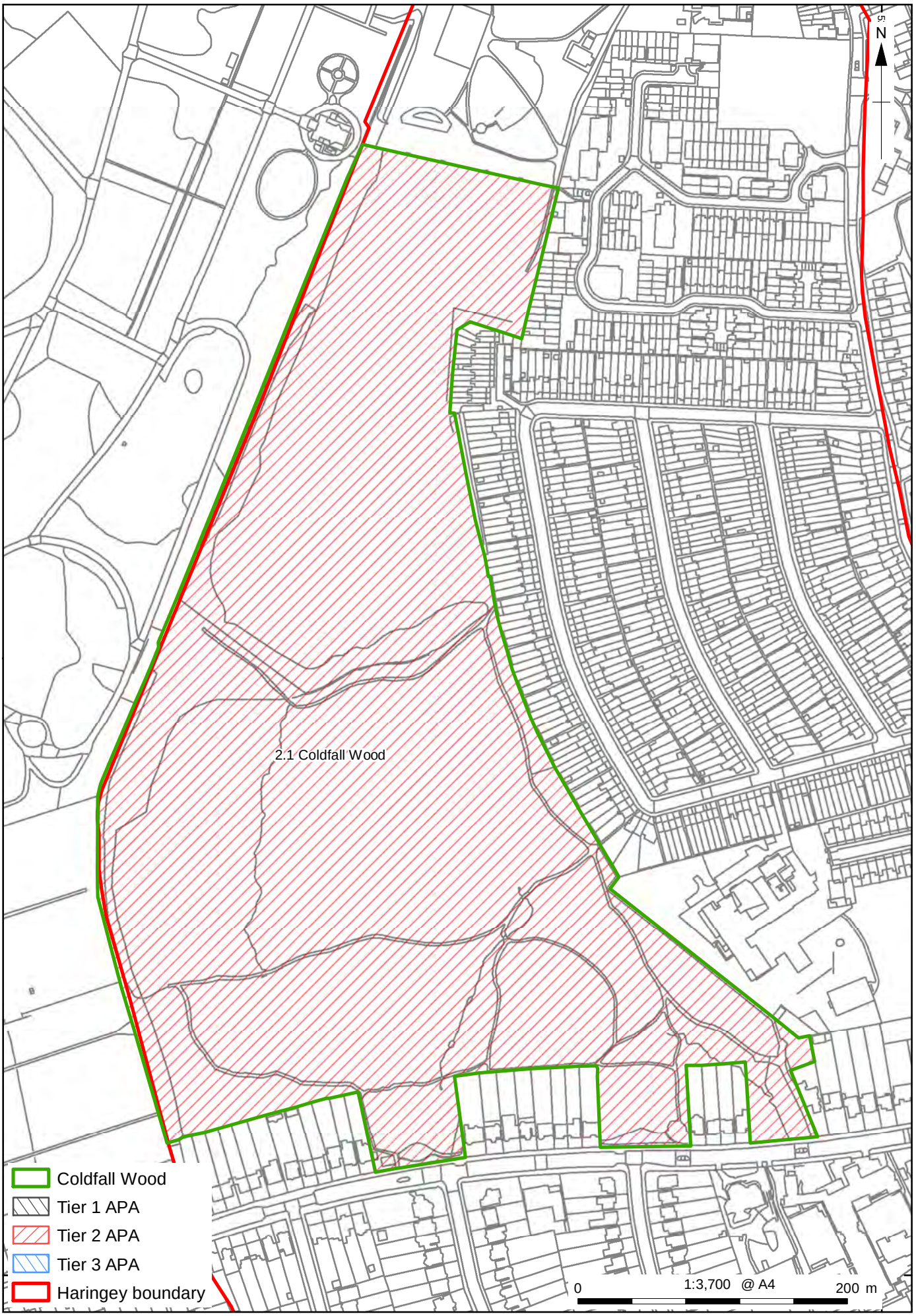
7.1.9 Coldfall Wood is an area of ancient woodland. Ancient woodland is of interest for its own sake as a rare surviving element of the medieval landscape, and as an island of preservation for earlier remains. Earthwork remains of a medieval woodland boundary bank have been recorded within the APA, and the area has the potential to contain further remains associated with the management of the woodland during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains can provide insight into previous land use and past woodland management practices.

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Haringey APA 2.1
Coldfall Wood

7.2 Haringey APA 2.2 Finsbury Park

Summary and Definition

7.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the Grade II registered park and garden of Finsbury Park. The parkland was laid out in the 19th century on the site of the 12th century Brownswood Estate.

7.2.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval manor house known as Copt Hall and the gardens which surrounded it. The New River (APA 2.17) passes through the north-east corner of the park and the APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the construction and maintenance of the river. Palaeolithic finds have been recovered from the APA, highlighting its potential to contain further such remains.

Description

7.2.3 The APA is situated on the London Clays within the Thames Basin in the southern part of Haringey. The earliest archaeological activity recorded within the APA is a Palaeolithic flint tool. The tool is characterised as part of the Mousterian industry which dates to the middle Palaeolithic and is associated with Neanderthal (*Homo Neanderthalensis)* populations.

7.2.4 During the medieval period the APA was situated within the Brownwood Estate. The eastern boundary of the APA is defined by Greens Road, which originated in the medieval period. In 1613 the artificial watercourse known as The New River (APA 2.17) was opened to provide London with fresh drinking water taken form the River Lea, Chadwell Springs and Amwell Springs. The route of the New River passes through the north-east corner of the APA and survives as an open channel within Finsbury Park.

7.2.5 A manor house known as Copt Hall was present within the APA by at least 1649 when it was described as a hall with a parlour, kitchen, cellar, two chambers and outbuildings. The location of the hall is shown on John Rocque's 1746 map of London, which shows a large house known as 'Copt' in the southern part of the APA. The land surrounding the house was made up of farmland and an area of woodland known as Browns Wood at this time.

7.2.6 During the mid-18th century Browns Wood was renamed Hornsey Wood and Copt Hall was renamed Hornsey Wood House. The house became a popular Tea House and pleasure gardens around this time. In 1796 the house was enlarged and partially rebuilt and the surrounding woodland was reduced to make room for a larger pleasure grounds, which included a lake. Hornsey Wood Tavern is shown in the area of Hornsey Wood House on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

7.2.7 An 'out-country park' for the residents of Finsbury was proposed in 1850 in response to severe overcrowding and in 1857 the Finsbury Park Act was passed setting aside 250 acres of land for a municipal park. The creation of a 115 acre park started in 1866 and Hornsey Wood House was demolished in the same year. The layout for the new park was designed by Fredrerick Manable, Superintending Architect to the Metropolitan Board of Works (MBW). Alexander Mackenzie, the landscape designer for the MBW, advised from 1868 on the 'ornamental portion of the park'. The park opened in August 1869 and was London's second municipal park. Much of the planting from the 18th century pleasure grounds and the associated woodland was retained within the new park. The lake was also retained although the lake island was enlarged at this time.

7.2.8 In 1867 the East London Water Company constructed an early underground reservoir within the park and spoil from the construction was used to build up the north-east section of the park. The surface of the reservoir was used as tennis courts until the early 20th century. A

number of the park's original features including the boathouse, several glasshouses and the octagonal pavilion have been lost during the 20th century.

7.2.9 A heavy anti-aircraft artillery site was present within the park between 22nd January 1940 and 9th December 1943.

7.2.10 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains and features associated with the demolished Copt Hall and the 18th-century pleasure grounds that surrounded it. It may also contain archaeological features associated with the construction of the New River, although the river channel itself forms a separate APA. Palaeolithic finds have been recovered from the park, highlighting the potential for such finds to be present within the APA.

Statement of Significance

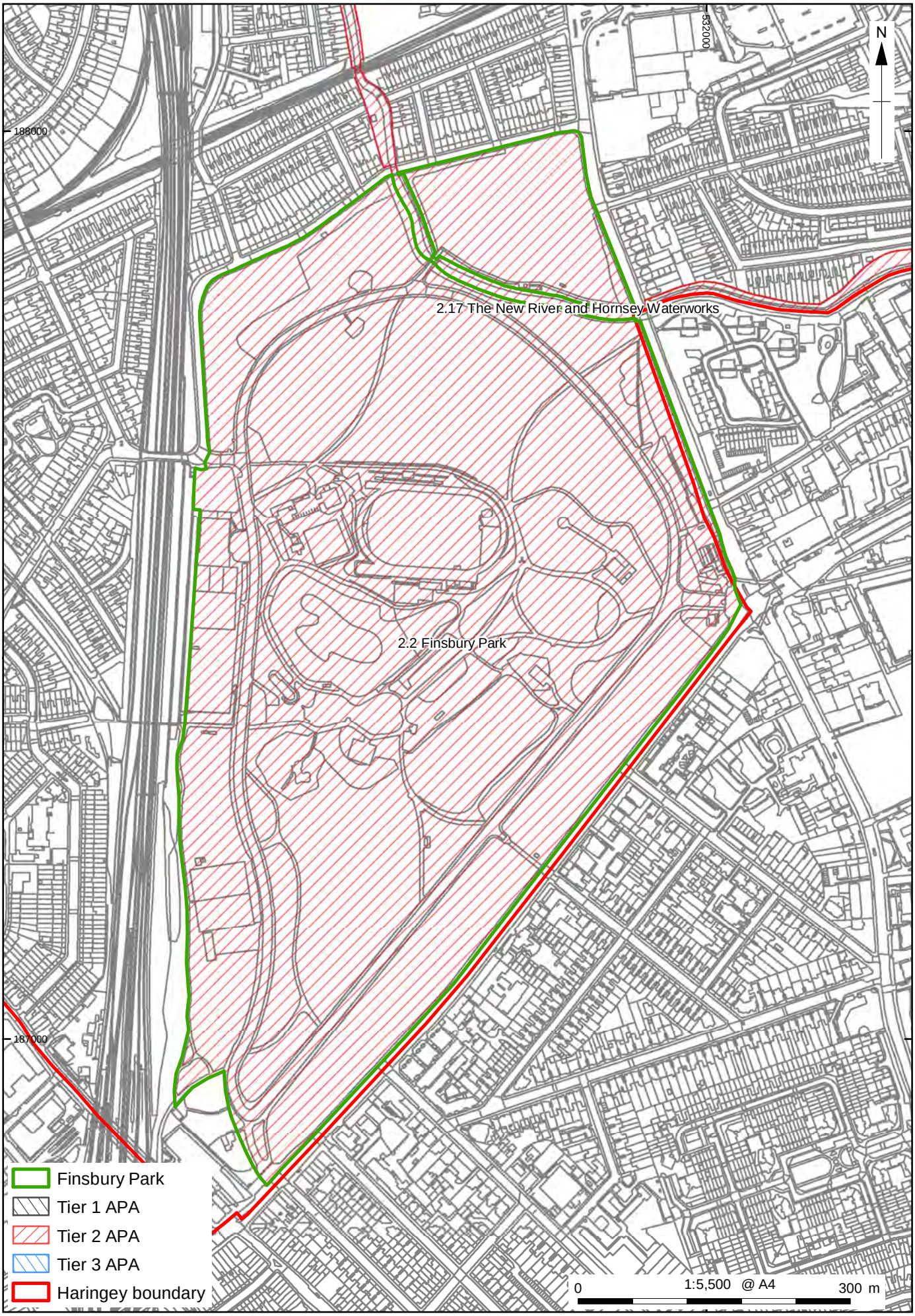
7.2.11 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the Grade II registered park and garden Finsbury Park. The park will contain archaeological remains associated with Copt Hall, its associated outbuildings, and the later pleasure ground as well as archaeological features associated with the 19th-century municipal park. Archaeological remains associated with Copt Hall could provide insight into the origins and development of the hall and its later use as a tea room and tavern. The significance of such remains arises from the insights that they provide about post-medieval high-status dwellings and their occupants. Archaeological features associated with the 18th-century pleasure grounds and 19th-century park could provide insight into evolving parkland trends and fashions during the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

7.2.12 Rare Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the APA. Finds of this period are significant as they represent some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If further such remains are found within the APA they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

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Haringey APA 2.2
Finsbury Park

7.3 Haringey APA 2.3 Ermine Street

Summary and Definition

7.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area is centred on the course of the Roman road known as Ermine Street which connected the Roman cities of *Londinium* (London) and *Eboracum* (York). The alignment of the Roman road is approximately marked by the modern High Road (A10) and Tottenham High Road (A1010). The APA includes a buffer zone encompassing 100m either side of the road as it is thought likely that this area will contain evidence of Roman settlement and roadside activities.

7.3.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it covers a Roman road and has the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to Roman settlement and Roman roadside activities. The road appears to have continued in use into the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods and during these periods settlements developed at Upper Edmonton and around Lordship Lane, Scotland Lane and Tottenham. Accordingly, the APA has the potential for below ground occupation deposits dating to these periods.

7.3.3 The APA continues south into Hackney (Hackney APA 2.8) and north into Enfield. The APA is split into two segments by APA 2.4 Tottenham Medieval Settlement.

Description

7.3.4 The APA follows the course of the Roman road Ermine Street as it passes through the London Borough of Haringey. The road was created in the Roman period to connect Roman city of *Londinium* (London) to the main centres of the military occupation at Lincoln (*Lindum Colonia*) and York (*Eboracum*). Archaeological work carried out at Snells Park in Edmonton in the northern part of the APA recorded a cambered gravel road approximately 20ft wide and 3ft thick, bounded by small ditches approximately 2ft wide, and confirmed the proposed alignment of the Roman road.

7.3.5 The Roman road appears to have continued in use through the medieval and post-medieval periods, becoming the modern High Road (A10). Tottenham High Road (A1010) runs to the east of the course of the Roman road. The later alignment of the road was adopted during the 16th century to avoid the flooding of the River Moselle. Several settlements developed alongside the road during the medieval period at Edmonton, Scotland Green, Page Green and Tottenham High Cross and during the post-medieval period the road became the main route between London and Cambridge. The importance of the road as a communication link in the 15th and 16th centuries led to the development of inns, almshouses and residential properties at strategic points along the road. Several new east-west aligned roads were created during the medieval and post-medieval periods connecting the Ermine Street settlements with the Lea Valley and the neighbouring settlement of West Green, Tottenham Hale and Wood Green.

7.3.6 The settlement of Upper Edmonton is located within the northern part of the APA, closely following the line of Ermine Street. The placename Edmonton first appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Adelmentone*, meaning farmstead or estate of a man called *Ēadhelm* in Old English. The settlement was already in existence by 1086 and may have had its origins in the Saxon period. Certainly, by the time of the 1086 Edmonton was a large settlement comprising 52 villagers, 17 smallholders, 14 cottagers and 4 slaves, under the lordship of Geoffrey de Mandeville. The settlement continued in use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and by the 16th and 17th centuries a number of coaching inns, farms and houses were present alongside the road. The division of Lower Edmonton from Upper Edmonton first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1822.

7.3.7 The area around Lordship Lane and Scotland Green appears to have been another focus for medieval and early post-medieval occupation. During the medieval period a bridge known as Lordship Bridge was constructed close to Lordship Lane to carry the High Road over the River Moselle. To the west of the High Road and the bridge was a medieval offertory or chapel dedicated to St Eloy. The 'house of St Eloy' is mentioned again in the 15th century but by the 17th century it had been replaced by a house. By the 16th century a manor house and several almshouses owned by Balthazar Sanchez had been constructed in the area around Scotland Green.

7.3.8 The Garbell Ditch was created in the 15th century linking the River Moselle at Scotland Green through Tottenham marshes into Pymmes Brooke. The ditch was an artificial cut created to alleviate flooding upstream by the River Moselle. The ditch was renamed as Carbuncle Ditch by the 19th century and in the early 20th century it was partly culverted. The former route is marked in places by the Carbuncle Passage.

7.3.9 In the 18th century the Quaker Friends Meeting House was constructed to the east of the High Road and south of Scotland Green. The meeting house was associated with a Quaker burial ground which was situated within the orchards to the east of the building although the exact extent of the burial ground is unclear. This part of the APA has the potential to contain burials 18th and 19th century burials.

7.3.10 To the south of Scotland Green, the medieval settlement of Tottenham developed. This settlement forms a separate Tier 2 APA (APA 2.4). The Ermine Street APA continues south from the Tottenham APA and into Hackney. A small medieval settlement known as Page Green is located in this part of the APA in close proximity to a second medieval bridge known as Black up Bridge.

7.3.11 The settlement at Page Green is not mentioned as a separate entry in the Domesday survey of 1086 but may have been included within the manor at Tottenham at this time. There was certainly a settlement at Page Green by 1319 when it was part of an estate of 12 acres. Since the 14th century the green has been referred to as *Pagisgrene* in 1467, Page Green in 1619, Seven Sisters in 1864 and Broad Lane Common between 1892-7. The common contains a circle of seven elm trees known as 'the Seven Sisters' which are believed to have been planted in the 14th century. During the 18th century several 100ft deep wells were sunk into the common. The area was laid out as a public garden in 1897

Statement of Significance

7.3.12 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the Roman road known as Ermine Street. It may also contain evidence of Roman settlement, roadside activities, or the environment in the areas adjacent to the Roman road. Such remains could provide insight into the nature and extent of settlement in the hinterland of *Londinium.*

7.3.13 Much of the Roman road has remained in use between the Roman period and the present day. The immediate environs of the road are therefore likely to contain evidence of settlement relating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Medieval settlement has been recorded within the APA at Scotland Green and Edmonton and by the 19th century historic mapping shows settlement along the whole length of the road. Archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements could provide insights into the origins and development of the Ermine Street settlements.

7.3.14 The site of a Quaker burial ground has been recorded in the APA at Scotland Green. The burial ground will contain 18th- and 19th-century burials. If the opportunity to study any of the burials occurred, they could provide information regarding the life expectancy, general

health, and social background of the local population as well as the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.3.15 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds lies in how they inform on differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regard to life expectancy, health and disease.

7.3.16 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines archaeological investigation of post-medieval burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a, 28b) and, for Christian burial grounds, follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015; 2017). Such disturbance could be for development or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

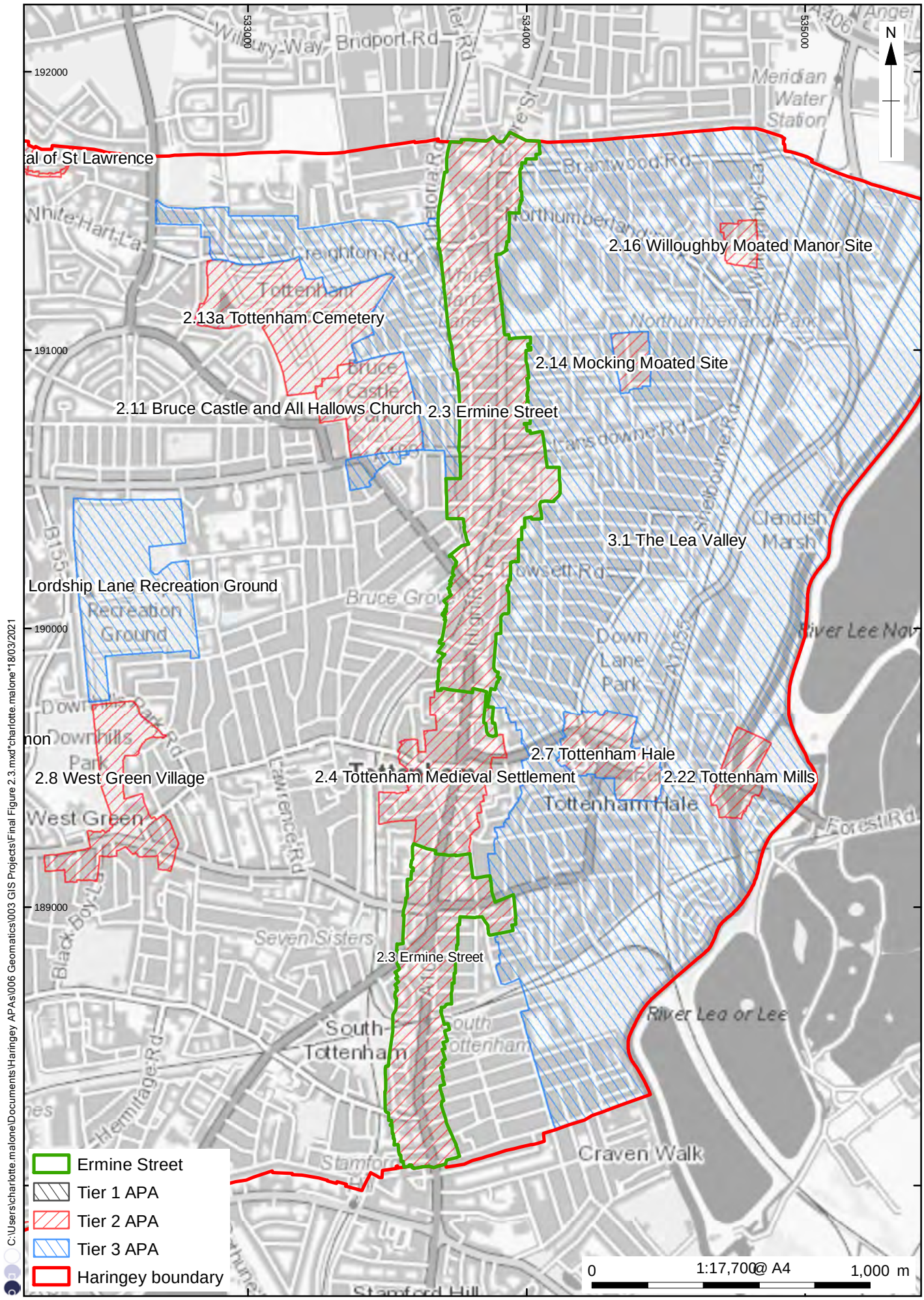
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Haringey APA 2.3
Ermine Street

7.4 Haringey APA 2.4 Tottenham Medieval Settlement

Summary and Definition

7.4.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic core of Tottenham which originated in the medieval period. Part of the Roman road Ermine Street (APA 2.3) passes through the APA.

7.4.2 The APA has been classified as Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain below ground archaeological deposits relating to early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement, including burials. The presence of the Roman road highlights a further potential for archaeological remains relating to the road and Roman roadside activities within the APA. Iron Age activity has been recovered in the western part of the APA, highlighting a localised potential for prehistoric remains in this area.

Description

7.4.3 The APA is situated on the alignment of the Roman road known as Ermine Street as it passes through Tottenham. The alignment of the Roman road is approximately marked by the modern High Road (A10) and Tottenham High Road (A1010). The road was created in the Roman period to connect Roman city of *Londinium* (London) to the main centres of the military occupation at Lincoln (*Lindum Colonia*) and York (*Eboracum*). Archaeological work carried out within the western part of the APA has found evidence of prehistoric activity dating to the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age, highlighting the potential for further prehistoric remains in this area. To date the only other pre-medieval remains to be recorded within the APA are scatters of Roman pottery.

7.4.4 The placename Tottenham is derived from an Old English *Totta*, which is a personal name, and *hām*, meaning homestead or village. The village had its origins in the early medieval period, when it was under the lordship of the Earl of Waltheof. Following the Norman Conquest in 1086 the lordship of the manor passed to the Countess Judith. The Domesday survey described the settlement as a large settlement containing 30 villagers, 12 small holders, 17 cottagers, 4 slaves, a priest and 2 Frenchmen.

7.4.5 The medieval settlement, like the majority of the early settlements in the borough, developed around a green. In Tottenham this was situated to the south of Tottenham High Cross, a 14th-century wayside cross. The extent of the settlement and the green is shown on the 1619 map of Tottenham Parish. The map shows the settlement surrounding a rectangular village green which is divided into two triangular parts by the High Road. Settlement activity is shown on all sides of the green. In the 18th century a well was sunk into the green by the Lord of the Manor, Thomas Smith and in the early 19th century Trinity Chapel was constructed in the green on the site of a large pond. The well was replaced with a drinking fountain in the mid 19th century and in the late 19th century a fire station was built next to the pump. In the early 20th century, the common was laid out as a public garden and the ground level was raised in places.

7.4.6 To the south and east of Tottenham and connected to it are the small settlements of Page Green and Tottenham Hale (APA 2.7). Neither of these settlements was recorded in the Domesday survey, although it is possible that they were included within the entry for Tottenham. The settlement at Tottenham Hale forms a separate Tier 2 APA, while the historic core of Page Green and its associated common is included within the Ermine Street APA (APA 2.3).

7.4.7 The APA contains the site of several medieval and post-medieval buildings associated with the settlement, including inns, tenements, a wayside cross known as Tottenham High Cross and the site of a chapel and later hermitage (now the Bull Inn). By the 16th century, following

the development of the High Road as the main road between London and Cambridge, Tottenham housed the country retreats of several affluent Londoners and contained a number of coaching houses and inns. The layout of the settlement remained focused on the High Road into the 18th century with a range of residential, commercial, and philanthropic buildings appearing on either side of the road. Some ribbon development began in the 18th century along the road between Tottenham and Tottenham Hale and large villas began to appear in these previously undeveloped areas.

7.4.8 Tottenham rapidly expanded during the late 19th century following the introduction of the Great Eastern Railway in 1872. As a result, the agricultural land and commons which had previously surrounded the settlement began to be replaced with rows of terraced housing.

7.4.9 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period through to the post-medieval period. The remains of medieval and early post-medieval buildings such as the Swan Inn survive within the APA and there is the potential for pre-medieval remains to be present in the less developed parts of the APA such as the Green. Elsewhere earlier remains may have been disturbed in places by the post-medieval and modern development of Tottenham.

Statement of Significance

7.4.10 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the Roman road known as Ermine Street. It may also contain evidence of Roman settlement, roadside activities or the environment in the areas adjacent to the Roman road. Such remains could provide insight into the nature and extent of settlement in the hinterland of *Londinium*. Archaeological evidence dating to the prehistoric period has been recorded in the western part of the APA. Remains of this period are relatively rare within the borough and could provide insight into prehistoric land usage within the area.

7.4.11 Tottenham has been continually settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits if present could provide insight into the origins and development of the settlement and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains. Tottenham Green has remained relatively undeveloped since the medieval period and this part of the APA has the highest potential to contain surviving archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods.

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Map of Tottenham accompanying the Earl of Dorset's survey (1619)

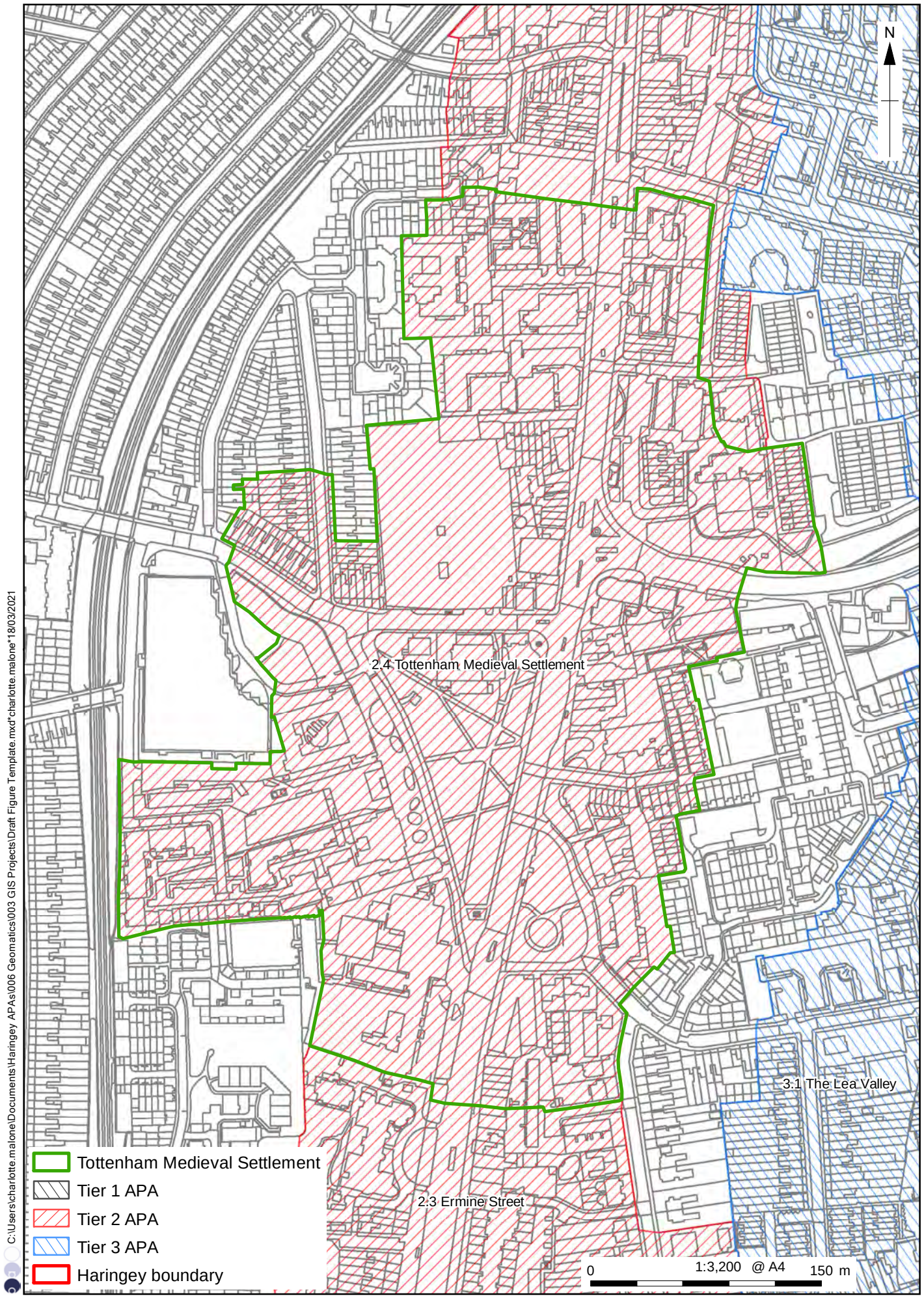
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Haringey APA 2.4
Tottenham Medieval Settlement

7.5 Haringey APA 2.5 Crouch End Village

Summary and Definition

7.5.1 The APA contains the historic settlement of Crouch End as depicted on John Rocque's 1746 map of London. The settlement is first referred to in 1465 and it appears to have developed around the intersection of several earlier roads and routes. The settlement included a manor house and several medieval farmsteads.

7.5.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain below ground archaeological deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval settlement.

Description

7.5.3 Crouch End was part of the Manor of Hornsey during the medieval period and was owned by the Bishops of London. The area appears to have been largely agricultural during the medieval period and contained several medieval farms. To the east of the crossroads was the sub-manor of Topsfield, which is mentioned as early as 1066. The manor passed from the Bishop of London to Stephen Maynard in the 14th century, and by 1791 Topfield Manor consisted of a hall with an associated brewhouse, stables, dovehouse and cowhouse located between Tottenham and Middle Lane. To the west of the crossroads was Rowledge Farm, which was the home farm of the Bishops of London in 1318. Crouch End Academy is said to have been established in 1686 on the site of a medieval farmstead. The site of a 14th-century house is also recorded at 34-36 The Broadway.

7.5.4 The placename first appears in 1465 as *Crouchend* from the middle English *crouch* and *ende*, meaning the district around the cross. The reference to a cross appears to refer to a wooded wayside cross, which was located on the site of the current clock tower. The name could also reference the crossroad around which the settlement developed.

7.5.5 By the 17th century the hamlet contained a school known as the Crouch End Academy, several houses and an inn (the White Hart inn, which later became the King's Head). The settlement also contained several country retreats for wealthy residents of London. The settlement remained a rural hamlet until the 19th century. The opening of the Crouch Hill and Crouch End Hill railway stations led to the extensive development of the area for housing.

7.5.6 The only archaeological work carried out within the APA is a trial trench evaluation carried out on the site of Hornsey Town Hall. The evaluation recorded 19th-century made ground deposits, truncated by a 19th-century cellar. Elsewhere the APA has the potential to contain surviving medieval and post-medieval settlement deposits.

Statement of Significance

7.5.7 Crouch End has been continually settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits if present could provide insight into the origins and development of the settlement and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains

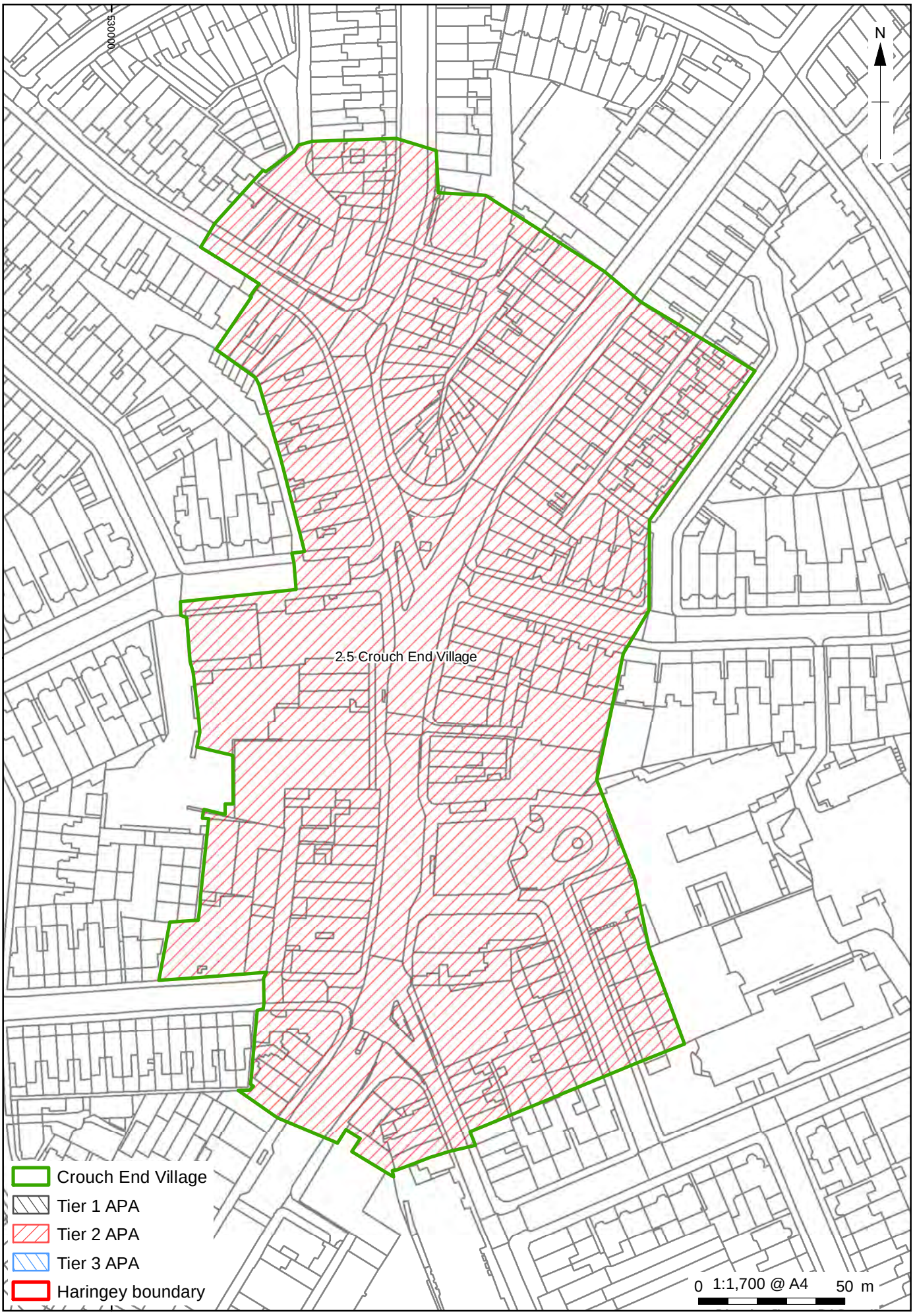
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Haringey APA 2.5
Crouch End Village

7.6 Haringey APA 2.6 Hornsey Village

Summary and Definition

7.6.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the historic core of Hornsey Village, which has been settled since the medieval period, and an area of undeveloped land known as Priory Park which is situated to the south-west of the village. The original course of the River Moselle passed through the APA. This would have been a focus for activity during the prehistoric period and large number of Palaeolithic and Neolithic finds have been recovered from Priory Park.

7.6.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological deposits relating to Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement at Hornsey, as well as earlier prehistoric remains. The APA includes St Marys Churchyard which contains the medieval church tower and has the potential to contain archaeological remains of the medieval and post-medieval churches as well as medieval and post-medieval burials.

Description

7.6.3 The earliest archaeological remains recorded within the APA are a series of Palaeolithic implements recovered from Priory Park. Finds from this area include a hand axe, several flakes, a Clactonian side scraper and a Levallois flake. A Neolithic flint leaf point was also recovered from the park. The original route of the Cholmeley Brook passed through Priority Park and joined with the River Moselle in Hornsey. Both of these watercourses would have been a focus for activity throughout the prehistoric period, highlighting a potential for further prehistoric remains within the APA.

7.6.4 The medieval village of Hornsey is believed to have been constructed on the site of an earlier Saxon settlement although to date no Saxon remains have been recorded in the APA. The placename Hornsey is a derivative of Haringey, from the Old English *Hæring*, meaning enclosure at the stony place. The site of this enclosure is hypothesised to have been near the site of the later St Mary's Church, not far from the River Moselle. From the 7th century the APA would have been part of the lands belonging to the Diocese of London. The settlement does not appear in the Domesday survey but is first referenced as *Harengh* in 1195.

7.6.5 The first reference to a church in the settlement dates to 1291 when it was mentioned in a papal taxation list, although there may however have been a church at Hornsey from an earlier period. A church tower dating to *c* 1500 is the only surviving remnant of the medieval church. The rest of the church was demolished in 1831 when it was replaced with a new church designed by George Smith. The early 19th-century church was soon considered too small and a new church was built on the site now occupied by St Mary's School. The churchyard of the old church was closed to burials in the late 19th century. The burial ground was converted into a public garden in the 1950s and the gravestones were laid flat or removed. The burial ground contains a number of 18th- and 19th-century tombs including the tomb of the poet Samuel Rogers (1763-1855) and his brother and sister; the tomb has recently been restored. Another poet buried here is Gerrit van de Linde (1808-58), who came to England from the Netherlands in 1834, establishing a school in Highgate.

7.6.6 Hornsey has been continuously settled since at least the medieval period and has the potential to contain settlement deposits dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains may have been disturbed in some areas by the later development of the APA. An archaeological evaluation carried out at Greig City Academy highlighted that earlier deposits had been severely affected by 19th- and 20th-century development in this area.

Statement of Significance

7.6.7 The APA has the potential to contain Palaeolithic remains similar to those already recovered from Priory Park. During the Pleistocene, Britain was at the north-west extremity of early human life. Palaeolithic sites in Britain, whether in primary of secondary contexts, reflect some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe.

7.6.8 The settlement of Horsey developed in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA accordingly, has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains and may contain evidence of an earlier Saxon settlement. These remains if present could provide insight into the origins and development of Hornsey and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

7.6.9 The public gardens that mark the former burial ground of St Mary's Church contain a number of 18th- and 19th-century tombs and have the potential to contain surviving medieval burials. If the opportunity to study any of the burials occurred, they could provide information regarding the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local population as well as the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.6.10 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds lies in how they inform on differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regard to life expectancy, health and disease.

7.6.11 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines archaeological investigation of post-medieval burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a ,28b) and, for Christian burial grounds, follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015, 2017).

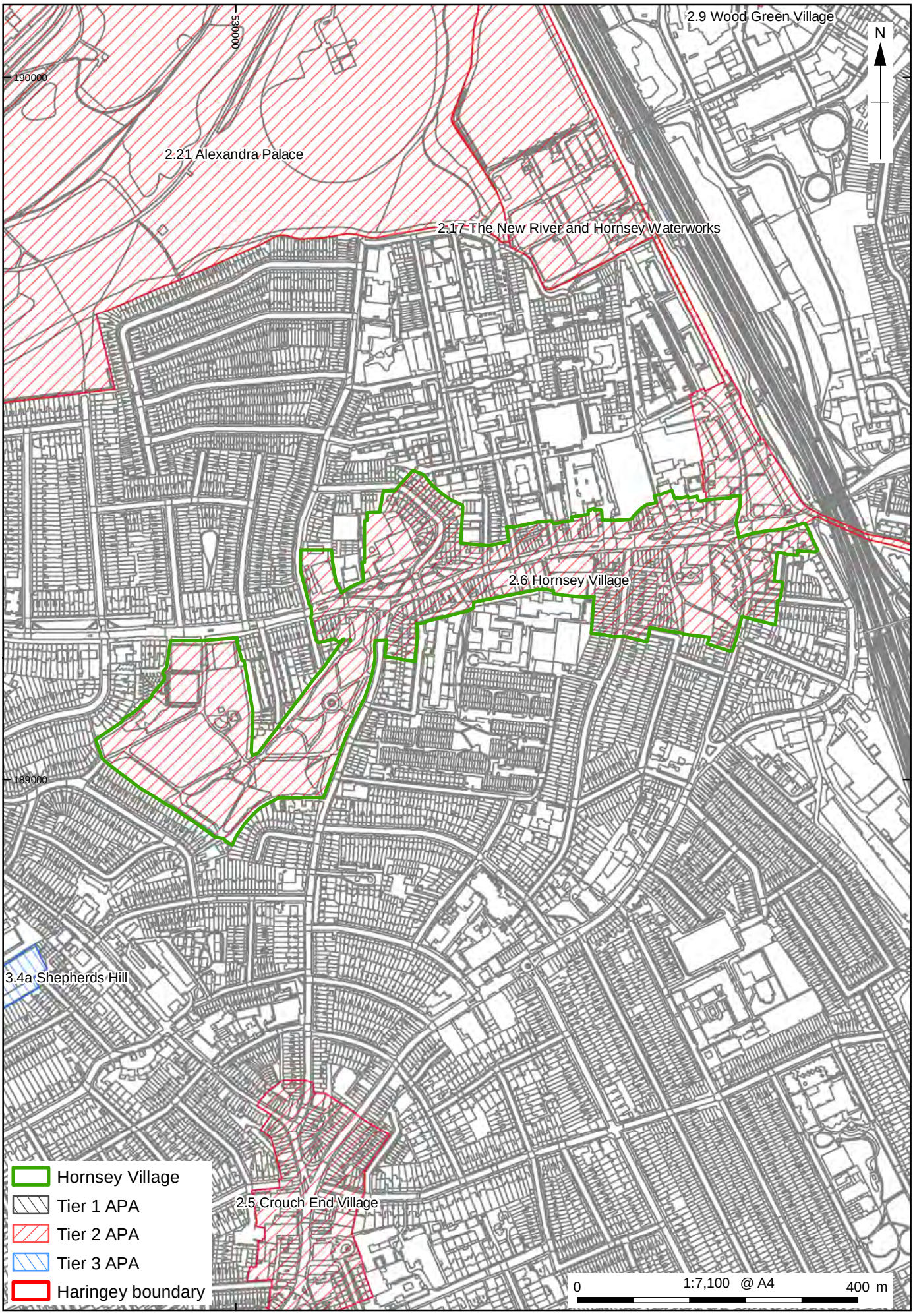
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Haringey APA 2.6
Hornsey Village

7.7 Haringey APA 2.7 Tottenham Hale

Summary and Definition

7.7.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the historic settlement of Tottenham Hale as shown on the map of Tottenham accompanying the Earl of Dorset's 1619 survey. While the settlement is not recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 it appears to have had its origins in the Saxon or medieval period. Archaeological investigations within the APA have recorded 12th- to 14th-century settlement activity including pits, postholes, medieval finds and some residual Saxon pottery.

7.7.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological deposits relating to early medieval, medieval and post-medieval settlement. Mesolithic finds including a possible flint working site have also been recorded within the APA, highlighting its potential to contain further Mesolithic remains.

Description

7.7.3 A possible Mesolithic occupation site has been recorded near Chestnut Road, in the western part of the APA. Archaeological work in this area has recovered *c* 250 flint artefacts including flint blades, microliths, axe heads and retouched implements such as burins and long-end scrapers made on prismatic blades. The flintwork appears to represent a relatively undisturbed 'home-base' or a location that was repeatedly returned to. (A Single, GLAAS, pers. comm. 24th August 2020). Early prehistoric activity within London is often focused on watercourses, and a small stream is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map immediately to the north of the possible Mesolithic occupation site.

7.7.4 The settlement of Tottenham Hale is believed to have originated in the early medieval period, although the name does not appear in documentary sources until 1318, when it appears in reference to 'John of the Hale'. Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries the settlement was referred to as 'the Hale', meaning 'the nook', appearing as Tottenham Hale on Rocque's 1746 map of London.

7.7.5 The existence of a weir by 1086 and an early mill recorded at Mill Mead in 1254 suggests that the Hale may have been occupied from an early period. A possible Saxon settlement is believed to have been situated at the junction between Broad Lane and the Hale, and Saxon pottery was recovered during an evaluation at the Tottenham Hale Centre. Evidence of a later medieval settlement was also found during the Tottenham Hale Centre evaluation. The evaluation recorded features ranging in date from the 12th to the 14th centuries which included linear property boundaries, beam slots, pits and postholes.

7.7.6 The medieval settlement continued to develop around the junction of High Cross Lane and Broad Lane throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. By the mid-18th century, the settlement was Tottenham's largest satellite, with several dozen dwellings and, on its eastern edge, the Ferry Boat inn. Following the creation of the Lee Navigation a lock was constructed at Tottenham Hale in 1776.

7.7.7 By 1840 the village had more than 600 inhabitants. Following the opening of the Northern and Eastern Railways the settlement began to expand rapidly, and suburban development began along the roads between Tottenham and Tottenham Hale.

7.7.8 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. It is possible that these deposits have been disturbed in places by later development. However, archaeological work previously carried out within the APA highlights that prehistoric and medieval deposits survive intact in less disturbed areas.

Statement of Significance

7.7.9 Large or repeatedly utilised Mesolithic occupation sites are rare within the Greater London area, particularly those containing a large number of undisturbed flints. Such remains have the potential to inform our understanding of Mesolithic landscape use, the sources and distribution of flint raw materials and the development of lithic technologies and human behaviour in this period.

7.7.10 The settlement of Tottenham Hale is believed to have developed during the Saxon period. The settlement continued to develop throughout the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. Accordingly, the APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains and may contain evidence of an earlier Saxon settlement. These remains if present could provide insight into the origins and development of Tottenham Hale and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

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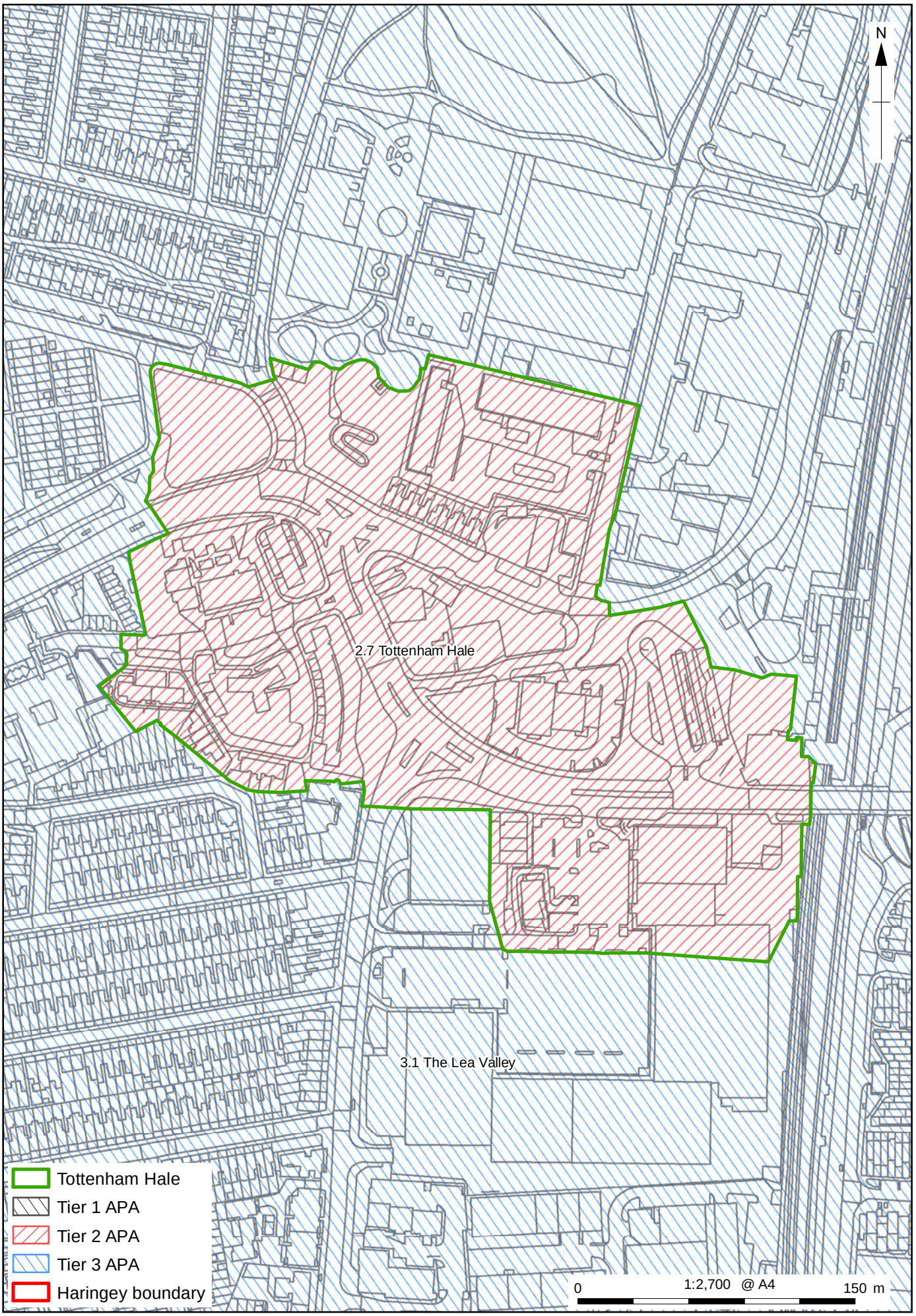
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Haringey APA 2.7
Tottenham Hale

7.8 Haringey APA 2.8 West Green Village

Summary and Definition

7.8.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the historic settlement of West Green. The settlement was in existence as early as 1384 when it was described as a midway settlement along the land linking the High Road (APA 2.3) with Green Lane at Ducketts. By the beginning of the 17th century the hamlet comprised eight houses surrounding the village green.

7.8.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement. The green is an area of open common ground which has remained undeveloped since the medieval period. This area represents an island of undisturbed land in the otherwise heavily developed borough of Haringey; accordingly it has the potential to contain preserved prehistoric and Roman remains.

Description

7.8.3 The medieval settlement of West Green, like many settlements within the London Borough of Haringey, appears to have formed around a green. The settlement is not recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 but is first referenced in 1384 as a settlement midway along the lane linking the High Road (opposite Page Green) with Ducketts. The placename appears to be derived from the green and its position along the western boundary of the medieval parish of Tottenham.

7.8.4 The settlement is shown on the 1619 plan of Tottenham Parish as a settlement of nine houses surrounding the village green. In 1728 a large house was built to the north of the settlement adjacent to Downhills Park Road. The early 18th-century house was replaced in 1789 by a two-storey brick mansion named Downhills and ornamental gardens were laid out to the south. The house and grounds were sold to the Tottenham Urban District Council in 1902 and the 18th-century mansion was demolished. The surrounding grounds were landscaped and reopened as Downhills Park. This part of the APA may contain below ground archaeological remains associated with the 18th-century mansion and earlier house. It may also contain evidence of the 18th-, 19th- and early 20th-century landscaping and parkland design

7.8.5 The settlement of West Green retained its rural character into the 19th century and the extent of the settlement remained largely unchanged between the 1619 plan and the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The arrival of the Great Eastern Railway in 1878 prompted the large-scale development of the land surrounding the village for suburban housing.

Statement of Significance

7.8.6 The settlement of West Green developed in the medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA accordingly has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of West Green and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

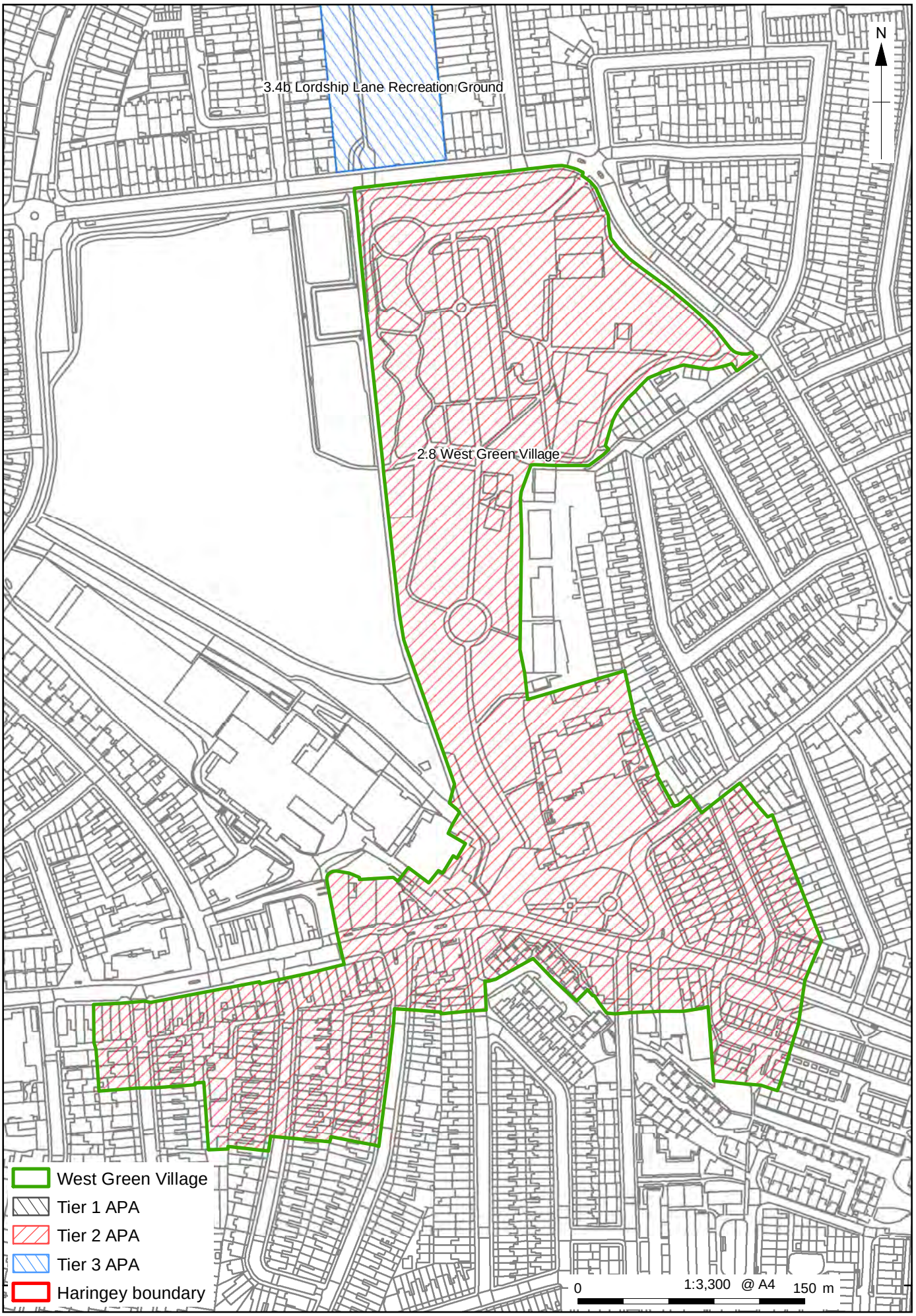
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Haringey APA 2.8
West Green Village

7.9 Haringey APA 2.9 Wood Green Village

Summary and Definition

7.9.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the historic settlement of Wood Green and an area of undeveloped parkland known as Avenue Gardens. Several Palaeolithic finds have been recovered from the Avenue Gardens, and the park contains an open stretch of the New River.

7.9.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement. The village green is an area of open common ground which has remained undeveloped since the medieval period. Both Avenue Gardens and the village green are areas of undisturbed land in the otherwise heavily developed borough of Haringey; accordingly they have the potential to contain preserved prehistoric and Roman remains. The line of the New River (APA 2.17) passes to the north of the historic settlement of Wood Green and an open stretch of the river survives in Avenue Gardens. Accordingly, the APA also has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the construction and use of the New River.

Description

7.9.3 The APA is focused upon the medieval settlement of Wood Green, which is situated to the north of the River Moselle (APA 3.4). The river was a focus for activity during the prehistoric period and several prehistoric sites have been found in proximity to the river. The earliest known archaeological remains within the APA date to the Palaeolithic and include three hand axes and a flake which were all found within Avenue Gardens.

7.9.4 The name Wood Green is derived from *Woodlegh*, meaning open ground near a wood. In this case it is likely to refer to a woodland clearing on the edge of Enfield Chase. The hamlet developed around the junction of two medieval roads, the London to Enfield road and the London to Barnet road, and is first referred to in Tottenham Manorial Rolls of 1445. The settlement is referred to again as a settlement within the manor of Ducketts in 1504. The early settlement, like many in Haringey, developed around a village green. The green, known as Wood Green Common, is the remnant of a historic common known as *Wood Greene* which once occupied a 70-80 acre area abutting Tottenham Wood.

7.9.5 In 1613 the artificial watercourse known as The New River (APA 2.17) was opened to provide London with fresh drinking water taken from the River Lea, Chadwell Springs and Amwell Springs. The course of the New River is shown on the 1619 plan of Tottenham Parish, passing immediately to the north of the settlement at Wood Green. The settlement was at this time very small, comprising of nine houses, four of which occupied plots beside the New River (APA 2.17) and five of which faced on to the village green. The settlement remained relatively unchanged into the 18th century.

7.9.6 In the 1850s the many loops of the New River were straightened and the northern loop of the river, which passed through the Devonshire Hill area, was cut off by the creation of the Wood Green Tunnel. Much of the New River has been infilled or culverted but an open stretch survives in Avenue Gardens.

7.9.7 The rural character of Wood Green persisted until the mid-19th century when the arrival of the railway and the opening of Wood Green Station (now Alexandra Palace Station) prompted the rapid development of the farmland surrounding the village. Wood Green Common and Avenue Gardens represent rare undeveloped land in the otherwise intensively developed borough.

Statement of Significance

7.9.8 Rare Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the APA. Finds of this period are significant as they reflect some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If further such remains are found within the APA they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

7.9.9 The settlement of Wood Green developed in the late medieval period and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of Wood Green and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

7.9.10 The APA contains elements of the 17th-century New River. The presence of the New River provides an opportunity to further understand 17th-century engineering and construction practices and also provides an example of the development of water management practices throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

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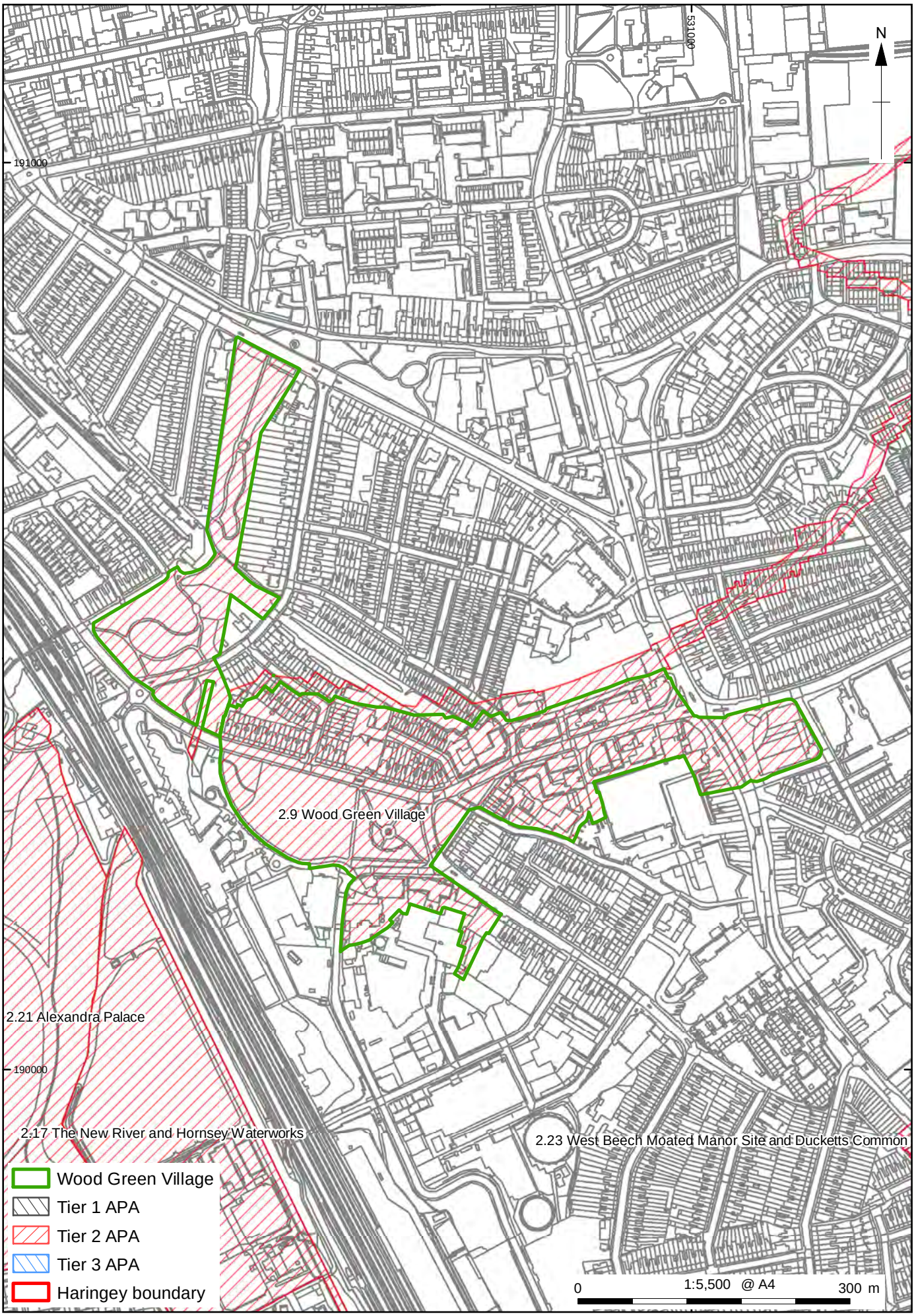
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Haringey APA 2.9
Wood Green Village

7.10 Haringey APA 2.10 Muswell Hill

Summary and Definition

7.10.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic settlement of Muswell Hill, which is centred on the convergence of several medieval roads.

7.10.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement at Muswell Hill.

Description

7.10.3 The APA is situated on the edge of a glacial plateau overlooking the Thames and Lea Valleys. The underlying geology of the area is a combination of glacial till and Dollis Hill gravels. These deposits are an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominin occupation in the Greater London area.

7.10.4 The historic settlement of Muswell Hill is named after a mossy spring which was situated in the land to the east of Colney Hatch Lane. The place name first appears 1155 as *Mosewelle*, derived from the Old English *Mēos*, meaning moss and also bog marsh, and *wella*, meaning stream. The affixation hill to the name appears from the 17th century.

7.10.5 In the early 12th century 66 acres of land at Muswell Hill were granted to the nuns of the Augustinian Priory of St Mary, Clerkenwell, by Richard de Belmeis II, and soon afterwards the water from this area became known for their curative properties. By 1159 a chapel and priest's house had been built next to a well in this area to serve the pilgrims seeking out the healing waters. The area remained a site of pilgrimage until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, when the land passed into private ownership. The well survived until 1898 and a plaque at no. 40 Muswell Road marks its former location.

7.10.6 By the 18th century the settlement was a scattered village made up of villas with large gardens, known as Muscle Hill. The clean air and proximity to London had made the area a favoured location for country residences from Tudor period onwards and by the mid-19th century the settlement contained several large villas along Colney Hatch Lane and in Fortis Green. Alexandra Park was opened on the land adjacent to the settlement in 1873, prompting the construction of a railway line. The arrival of the railway led to the widescale development of the area surrounding the village for residential housing.

Statement of Significance

7.10.7 The settlement of Muswell Hill began to develop in the 12th century and has been occupied continuously until the present day. The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of Muswell Hill and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

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Haringey APA 2.10
Muswell Hill

7.11 Haringey APA 2.11 Bruce Castle and All Hallows Church

Summary and Definition

7.11.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Bruce Castle Park, which lies on the northern side of Lordship Lane at its junction with Bruce Grove. To the west of the APA is White Hart Lane Estate, to the north is Tottenham Cemetery and to the east are residential streets. The park is centred around the Grade I listed Bruce Castle, a 16th-century mansion which is situated on the site of an earlier, 13th-century house. The Church of All Hallows lies at the north-west corner of the park. The church is 14th century in date but may have been constructed on the site of an earlier church.

7.11.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval manor and post-medieval house and its surrounding gardens. The APA contains a medieval churchyard and has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval burials.

Description

7.11.3 The APA was situated in the medieval manor of Tottenham until 1254 when it was divided into three parts, the manors of *Bruces, Balliols* (or *Daubeneys*) and *Pembroke.* The APA is the site of Bruce Castle, a 13th-century manor house associated with the medieval manor of *Bruces*. The manor of *Bruces* gained its name from the Scottish royal family of de Brus, who held a third of the manor until Robert Bruce forfeited his English lands when he claimed the Scottish throne in 1306.

7.11.4 A manor house had been built within the APA by 1254 and at this time it had a hall and several rooms and granges. The early manor was surrounded by ditches and ramparts and there were fishponds and gardens within its grounds.

7.11.5 In 1514 the 13th-century manor house was rebuilt by Sir William Compton, who was granted the manor by Henry VIII. By 1548 his grandson, Henry, Lord Compton, held the manor with woodland and 38 acres of land, including five acres comprising the house and its garden. On one occasion in the 1590s the house was the refuge for civil servants and their families fleeing from plague-ridden London.

7.11.6 In the early part of the 17th century Bruce Castle (formerly Lordship House) was leased to Sir Thomas Peniston. The 1619 Plan of Tottenham Parish shows the layout of the manor house at this time. The manor is shown with a tower and a grove of trees standing on a site which had a similar extent to Bruce Castle Park. In 1625 the manor was purchased by Hugh Hare who had Bruce Castle constructed close to the site of the earlier manor. The surrounding gardens were also remodelled at this time. The house was owned by several prominent figures during the 17th and 18th centuries including Henry the 2nd Lord of Coleraine and John Eardley Wilmot, a lawyer and MP for Tiverton.

7.11.7 From 1815 to 1827 Bruce Castle was owned by a merchant, John Ede, who removed the west wing of the house. It then became a school, run by the Hill brothers from Birmingham. Like other schools set up by the Hill brothers, it was innovative due to the breadth of the curriculum and the abandonment of corporal punishment.

7.11.8 During the 19th century the Bruce Castle estate was reduced to its present size and a new entrance to the house was added on the western side. It remained a school until 1891 when it was purchased by Tottenham Urban District Council. The park was given a new layout at this time and was opened in 1892 as Tottenham's first public park. The park contains a cylindrical Tudor tower which is located to the south-west of the house and is considered to be the oldest surviving element of the building. Archaeological investigation suggests that the

tower extends for a considerable distance below the current ground level over a deep well. Two sections of the 17th-century boundary and the remains of an 18th-century (or possibly earlier) fishpond (now a paddling pool) survive within the APA. The site of a second fishpond is visible as an earthwork feature in the lawn.

7.11.9 The tree belts and shrubs surrounding the park have gradually been reduced during the 19th and 20th centuries, but the 19th-century layout of the circular flower garden to the south of the house and of the kitchen garden are well preserved. About a fifth of the trees in the park date from the 19th century. A Holocaust Memorial Garden was opened in the park in 2013.

7.11.10 The Grade II* listed All Hallows Church and its associated churchyard occupy the north-eastern part of the APA. The Domesday survey records a priest within the manor of Tottenham in 1086, suggesting that there could have been a church here by this date. A church was certainly present in 1150 when King David of Scotland gifted it to the cannons of the Holy Trinity in London. The oldest part of the current church, the church tower, dates to the 14th century. The rest of the church has been subjected to successive phases of 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century alterations and restorations. Following the Dissolution (1536), the church was granted by Henry VIII to William Lord Howard of Effingham, and shortly after to the Dean and Chapter of St Pauls Cathedral.

7.11.11 A farmstead known as Awfield Farm is recorded in the southern part of the churchyard in 1585. This was replaced by The Priory in 1620, which later became known as the Vicarage. The Vicarage is now a Grade II* listed building. Dendrochronological (tree ring) dating has been carried out on timbers within the Vicarage, confirming that it was built in the early 17th century.

All Hallows churchyard was in use from the medieval period until it was closed to new burials in 1857. It contains tombs, gravestones and a number of 18th-century monuments. It also has the potential to contain burials dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The churchyard is surrounded by a low brick wall dating to the 18th century and contains several mature trees including a *c* 200-year-old yew tree. It is connected by a path to Tottenham Cemetery (APA 2.13a), which adjoins the APA to the north.

Statement of Significance

7.11.12 The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains associated with Bruce Castle and its medieval predecessor. These remains, if present, could provide insight into the origins and development of the medieval manor and could provide evidence regarding evolving fashions and lifestyles in high status medieval and post-medieval dwellings.

7.11.13 All Hallows Churchyard contains a number of 18th- and 19th-century tombs and has the potential to contain surviving medieval and post-medieval burials. If the opportunity to study any of the burials occurred, they could provide information regarding the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local population as well as the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.11.14 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds lies in how they inform on differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regard to life expectancy, health and disease.

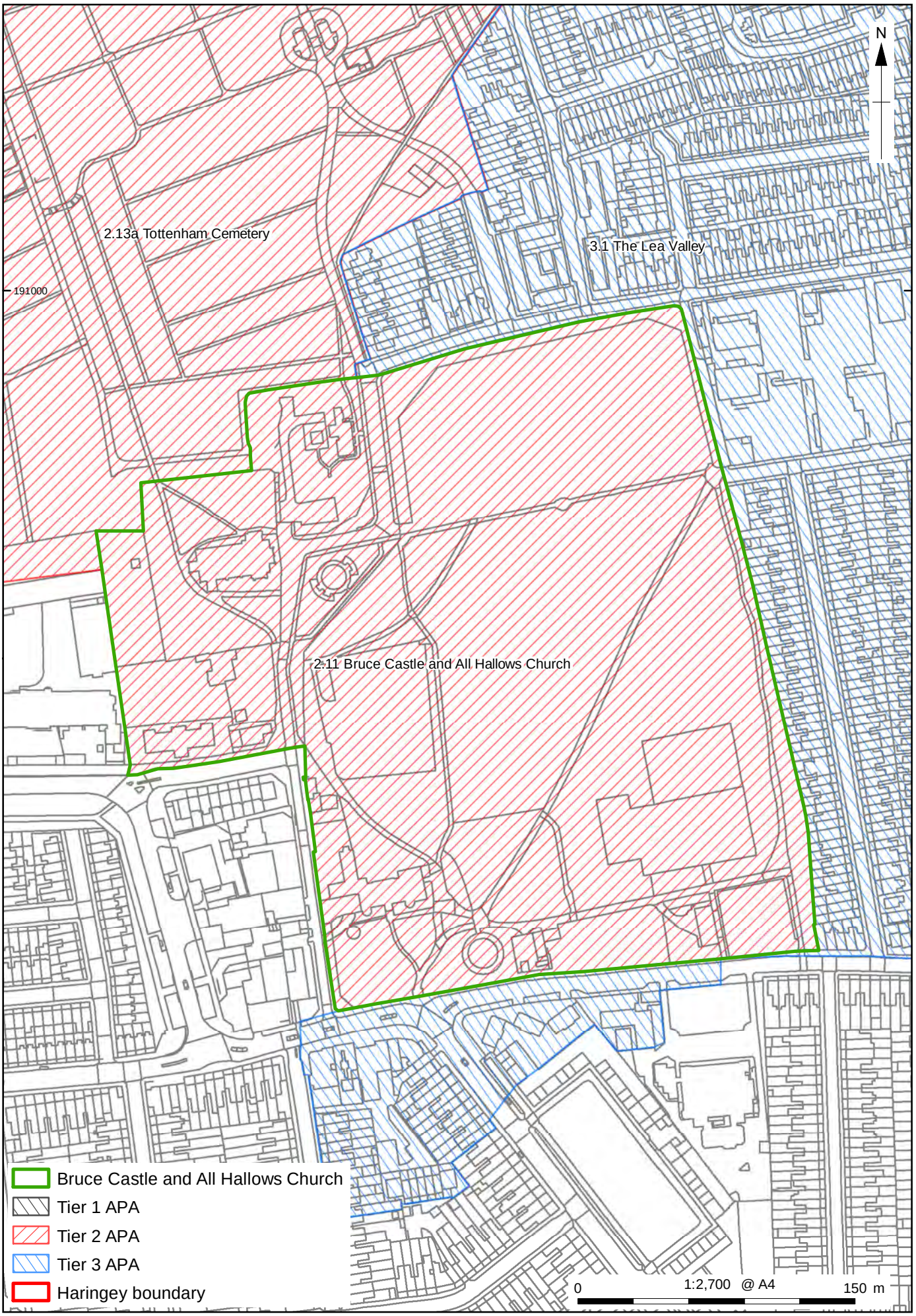
7.11.15 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines archaeological investigation of post-medieval burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction

and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a, 28b) and, for Christian burial grounds, follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015, 2017). Such disturbance could be for development or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations.

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Haringey APA 2.11
Bruce Castle and All Hallows Church

7.12 Haringey APA 2.12 Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood

Summary and Definition

7.12.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood. The two woodlands are remnants of the ancient Forest of Middlesex and are classified as areas of ancient woodland. Prehistoric earthworks and finds as well as a large Roman pottery works have been recorded within the northern part of the woodland. These form a separate Tier 1 APA (APA 1.1). A small area of housing to the north-west of the woodland has been included within the APA to accommodate the projected course of the Roman earthworks and the Roman remains found when the houses were built. A medieval plague pit is also thought to be present in Queen's Wood.

7.12.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it is an area of ancient woodland containing scatters of prehistoric flint and Roman pottery. It has the potential to contain previously undiscovered archaeological remains associated with the Roman pottery industry to the north, such as roads, ancillary buildings and kilns. As areas of ancient woodland Queen's Wood and Highgate Wood have been in continuous woodland cover since at least 1600 and accordingly they have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains dating to the medieval period and earlier. Waterlogged remains have been found within Queen's Wood. Such deposits can preserve organic material and environmental evidence which rarely survives within the archaeological record.

Description

7.12.3 Highgate wood is a 28ha area of woodland classified by Natural England as ancient woodland (land which has had continuous woodland cover since 1600). Highgate Wood and the adjacent Queen's Wood are believed to have been wooded since the medieval period and as such they represent a rare surviving example of the medieval landscape in this part of London. Possible prehistoric earthworks have been found within Highgate Wood, including a double bank and a triple ditch system (APA 1.1) and scatters of prehistoric flint artefacts have been recovered from both Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood.

7.12.4 During the Roman period Highgate Wood was utilised for pottery production. Archaeological investigations of the woodland carried out in the 1960s and 1970s uncovered a series of ten kilns which suggested that pottery was being produced in the woodland between AD 50 and 160. The excavated remains of the pottery production site are included in a separate Tier 1 APA (APA 1.1). The natural timber resources of the woodland would have been harvested throughout this period to provide fuel to fire the kilns. It is likely that the woodland contains archaeological remains associated with the pottery industry. Such remains could include woodland management features, kilns, roads, buildings and ancillary structures.

7.12.5 From the early 7th century Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood were part of the lands owned by the Bishop of London. Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, the woods were part of a large hunting park which was given to the Bishop of London by King William. The hunting park would have been surrounded by a park pale (a dense hedgerow and a ditch) designed to keep game within the bounds of the park. This feature would have followed the eastern boundary of Highgate Wood (Whitehead 1998).

7.12.6 The woodland is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 as part of the Hornsey Woods, which at the time contained 770 swine. By 1387 both Highgate and Queen's Wood were known as *Byssehopewode*, meaning 'Bishop's Wood'. The eastern part of Bishop's Wood (now Queen's Wood) contains several medieval features. It is reputedly the site of a medieval plague pit and a late medieval bank has been recorded running north to south through the woodland. Both woodlands have the potential to contain earthworks and archaeological

remains associated with the management of the woodland in the medieval and posit-medieval periods.

7.12.7 Between the 16th and 18th centuries Bishop's Wood was leased to various tenants who managed it as coppice with standards and in the 17th century the woodland was renamed Brewer's Fall or Brewhouse Wood. By the time of the 1st edition OS map Highgate Wood was a distinct woodland known as Gravel Pit Wood, reflecting its use for gravel extraction at this time, becoming Highgate Wood by the late 19th century. Queen's Wood was known as Churchyard Bottom Wood in the mid-19th century and was renamed Queen's Wood after Queen Victoria when it was opened as public open space in the early 20th century. Recent archaeological work in Queen's Wood revealed evidence of a Victorian drainage system and pond within the woodland.

7.12.8 A waterlogged bog deposit has been recorded within the APA, within Queen's Wood. The deposit was subject a geoarchaeological assessment and was dated to between the early medieval period and the present day. The deposit has the potential to contain further environmental evidence which could provide insight into landscape management and the local environment during the early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Statement of Significance

7.12.9 Both Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood are areas of ancient woodland situated within the otherwise intensively developed London Borough of Haringey. As a result of the surrounding development less is known about the pre-medieval landscape of the borough. Part of the significance of this area arises from its relatively undisturbed state and its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains.

7.12.10 The APA lies immediately to the south of a large Roman pottery production site and has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the pottery works. Such remains would help to confirm the extent of the pottery production area. Roman industrial remains are rare and can provide evidence of evolving industrial practices and technologies. A production centre such as the one in Highgate Wood could also provide insight into the Roman distribution and trade networks.

7.12.11 During the medieval period the woodland was part of a hunting park. The medieval park pale is believed to follow the eastern boundary of Highgate Wood and medieval earthworks have been recorded in Queen's Wood. Such remains could provide insight into the extent of the medieval park and the management of the woodland during the medieval period.

7.12.12 The site of a medieval plague pit is also recorded within Queen's Wood, highlighting the potential for medieval burials in this area. If present, these burials could provide information regarding the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local population as well as the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

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Haringey APA 2.12
Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood

7.13 Haringey APA 2.13 Haringey Burial Grounds

Summary and Definition

7.13.1 This Archaeological Priority Area covers burial grounds and cemeteries within the London Borough of Haringey. The APA is classed as Tier 2 as it covers cemeteries of medieval as well as 18th- and 19th-century origin. Burial grounds not discussed here fall within other APAs and have been discussed within the relevant APA descriptions.

Description

APA 2.13a Tottenham Cemetery

7.13.2 The APA is situated on the edge of the Lea Valley (APA 3.1) to the west of the Roman road Ermine Street (APA 2.3).

7.13.3 The River Moselle passes through the centre of the APA, where it survives as an open channel. Prehistoric remains in the Lea Valley appear to be associated with the tributaries that cut across the gravel terraces of the Lea. These channels, particularly on the Enfield Silts, are considered to have the highest potential to contain prehistoric remains (Cororcan *et al*. 2011). Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age remains have been recorded along the banks of the Moselle, highlighting the potential for similar remains within the APA.

7.13.4 The north-western corner of the APA may have been the site of Pembroke Manor, which was formed from part of the medieval manor of *Bruces* in the 14th century. The 1619 plan of Tottenham Parish shows a large manor house to the north of the River Moselle in an area known as The Parsonage Grounds. The house was rebuilt in the 18th century and was referred to as the Moated House by 1797 when it was held by Henry Sperling. By 1816 the moat had been infilled. In the early 19th century the lease of the house was sold to William Wright and it was separated from the rest of the rectory estate. The grounds of the house were called Tottenham Park in 1848 and in the 1860s the house was also renamed Tottenham. The mansion was abandoned in 1896 and was deserted and pulled down between 1906 and 1913.

7.13.5 Tottenham Cemetery was opened by the Tottenham Burial Board in 1858 following the closure of the Parish Churchyard of All Hallows (APA 2.11). The cemetery plot covered five acres in the eastern part of the APA. Three acres of the cemetery were allocated for Church of England burials while the remaining two were left for non-Church of England burials. The cemetery landscape was designed by George Pritchett, with a Gothic-style chapel in each part.

7.13.6 The cemetery was extended to the east and south-west between 1881 and 1887 and was extended again after 1913, incorporating the land to the north of the Moselle Brook. The northern extension incorporated part of Tottenham Park.

APA 2.13b Highgate Chapel Burial Ground

7.13.7 The APA is situated within the Historic Settlement of Highgate (APA 2.18) and contains Highgate School Old Chapel. Highgate School was originally founded as a grammar school in Highgate village in 1565 by Sir Roger Cholmley. The school was later re-founded as a public school. Between 1865 and 1867 several Gothic school buildings were constructed in Highgate village by Fredrick Pepys Cockrell.

7.13.8 The Old Chapel at Highgate School was built on the site of an earlier chapel of ease attached to the grammar school. The earlier chapel had an adjacent burial ground which was used for Anglican burials until St Michael's Church was built in South Grove in 1832. The 18th-century monuments from the earlier chapel were removed to St Michael's, St Pancras Old Church and to St Marys in Hornsey. The burial ground is raised above pavement level and contains tombstones and an obelisk.

7.13.9 The APA contains four Grade II listed buildings includeing the tomb of Thomas Causton, the boundary wall of the Graveyard, Highgate School chapel and the war memorial at High Gate School. The Grade II listed Highgate School old school building lies to the north of the APA and adjoins the chapel.

Statement of Significance

7.13.10 The churchyards within the APA will contain human burials dating from the post-medieval period onwards. Study of these remains could provide information in the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community and the ranges of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.13.11 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds lies in how they inform on differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regard to life expectancy, health and disease.

7.13.12 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines archaeological investigation of post-medieval burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a, 28b) and, for Christian burial grounds, follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015, 2017). Such disturbance could be for development or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

7.13.13 Tottenham Cemetery also has the potential to contain prehistoric remains dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age. Palaeolithic finds are significant as they reflect some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If remains of this date are found within the APA they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period. Should later prehistoric remains be found within the APA they could provide insight into the extent of prehistoric activity and land use in this part of Haringey and would further our understanding of the prehistoric use of wetland/ floodplain environments.

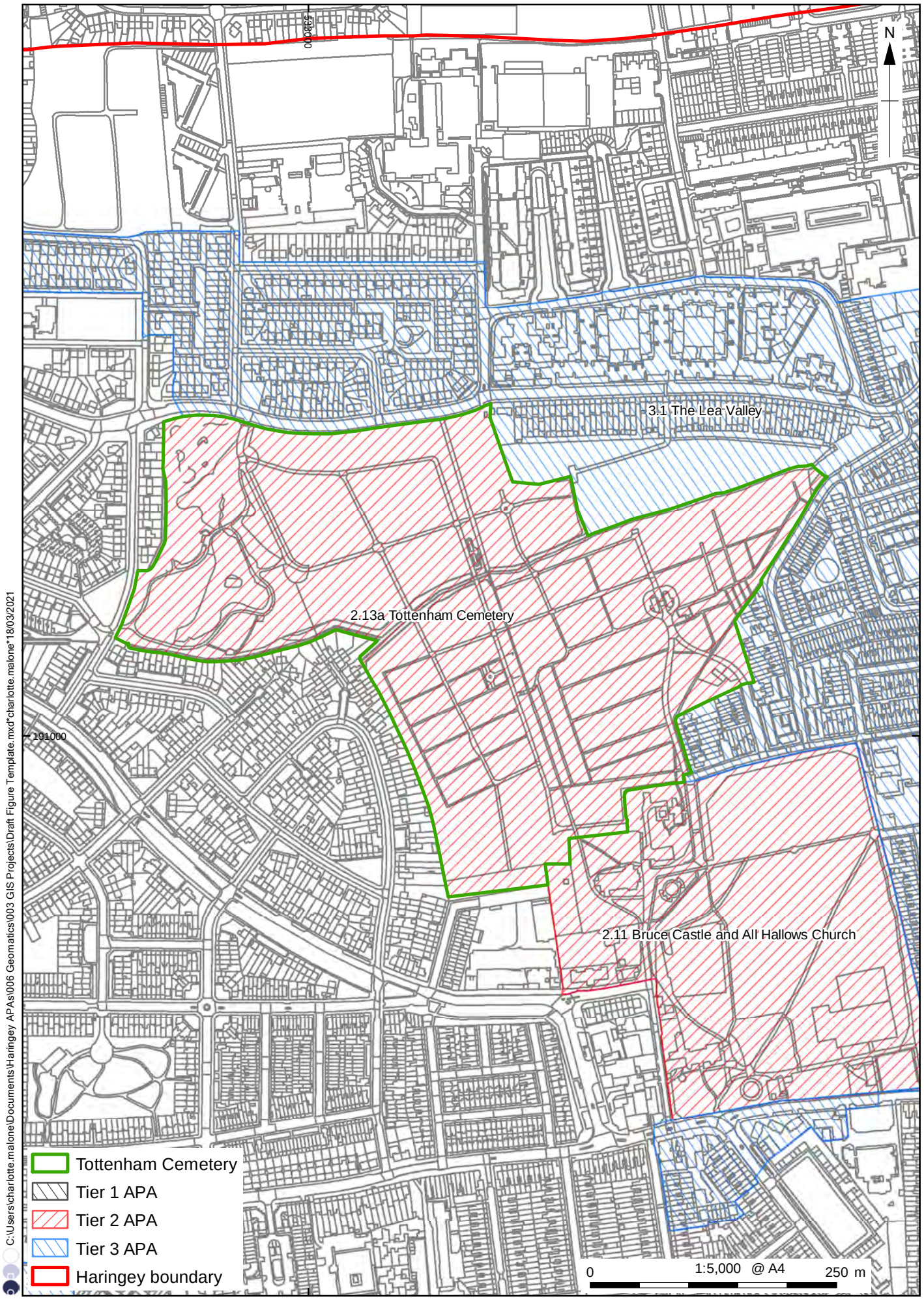
7.13.14 The north-western corner of the APA contains the remains of Tottenham Park and 18th-century manor which may have been built on the site of a medieval manorial site. Further investigation of the archaeological deposits in this part of the APA would provide an opportunity to better understand of the origins and development of manor and would help to confirm the presence of the earlier manor site. Archaeological remains of the lodge would provide insight into changing settlement styles and fashions during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The infilled 18th-century moat could provide evidence of 18th-century watercourse management and may also contain rare waterlogged deposits with the potential to contain environmental evidence and organic remains associated with the lodge and the landscape in which it was constructed.

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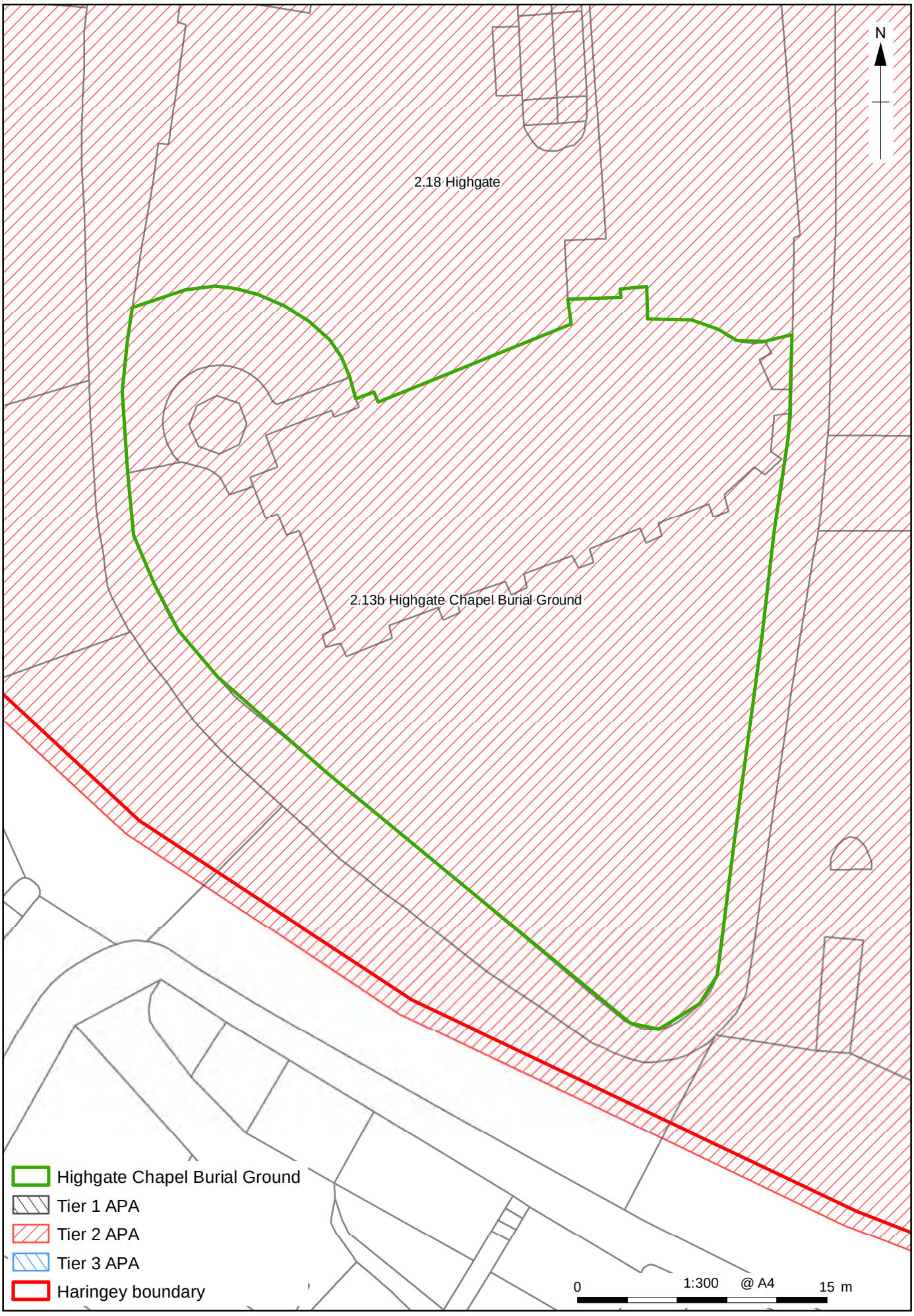
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Haringey APA2.13a
Tottenham Cemetery



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Haringey APA2.13b
Highgate Chapel Burial Ground

7.14 Haringey APA 2.14 Mocking Moated Site

Summary and Definition

7.14.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of Mocking Manor and moat. The manor is first referenced in 1335 when it was granted to Richard Spigurnel. The manor is shown on the 1619 Plan of Tottenham Parish and consisted of a house, moat, and drawbridge. The house was demolished prior to 1803 but the moat remained visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The site was redeveloped for housing in the early 19th century.

7.14.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has potential to contain remains of the medieval manor. Archaeological work carried out within the APA has found evidence of medieval and early post-medieval structures which are believed to have been associated with the moated site. The APA has the potential to contain further such remains. The infilled moat could contain waterlogged deposits which may preserve organic material and environmental remains.

Description

7.14.3 The APA was situated in the medieval manor of Tottenham until 1254 when it was divided into three parts, the manors of *Bruces, Balliols* (or *Daubeneys*) and *Pembroke.* In 1335 *Bruces* was divided and one third of the manor was granted to Richard Spigurnel. This third passed to John de Mocking, the Earl of Pembroke, in 1340 and the estate was renamed Mocking Manor in 1427. Shortly after it was mortgaged to John Gedney, who reunited the manor of Tottenham.

7.14.4 The manor house itself is first referenced in 1427, although it may have stood on the site of an earlier house, and it was surrounded by a moat, which was crossed via a drawbridge. The house was demolished in 1803 and replaced with a small farmstead, but the moat remained present until the late 19th century, when the area was developed for housing.

7.14.5 Archaeological investigations carried out along St Paul's Road revealed evidence of several farm buildings associated with the manor as well as a boundary ditch that appears to have been in use throughout the medieval period. The earliest buildings uncovered were stone built and dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. Later brick structures associated with numerous 17th- and 18th-century vessels and remains associated with the 19th-century farm were also recorded.

Statement of Significance

7.14.6 The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains associated with Mocking Manor. Moated sites became fashionable during the 13th and 14th centuries with moats often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. Any archaeological remains within the APA would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the origins and development of the Mocking Manor.

7.14.7 Archaeological remains of the manor would provide insight into changing settlement styles and fashions throughout the medieval period. While the remains of the moat could provide insight into medieval watercourse management. The infilled moat may also contain waterlogged deposits which could preserve rare environmental evidence and organic remains associated with the lodge and the landscape in which it was constructed.

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Haringey APA 2.14
Mocking Moated Site

7.15 Haringey APA 2.15 Stapleton Hall Medieval Manor

Summary and Definition

7.15.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the Grade II listed building known as Stapleton Hall and is focused on the medieval settlement of Stroud Green as shown of Rocque's 1746 map of London.

7.15.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contains medieval and post-medieval settlement remains associated with Stapleton Hall and the village of Stroud Green. It is also the proposed location of the lost medieval village of Stanestaple. The alignment of a minor Roman road has been recorded a short distance to the west of the APA in Islington, highlighting the potential for the APA to contain evidence of the Roman road and associated roadside activity.

Description

7.15.3 The alignment of a minor Roman road is recorded to the west the APA on Japan Crescent. The road was thought be the line of Ermine Street in the 19th century, but it is now thought to be a lesser road. The APA has the potential to contain Roman remains associated with the road, and Roman roadside activity.

7.15.4 The medieval settlement of Stanstaple is first mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086 as a small settlement of seven villagers and two cottagers. The exact location of the settlement is unknown, but it is believed to be located in the area surrounding Stapleton Hall at the foot of Crouch Hill.

The settlement of Stroud Green is shown at this location on Rocques 1746 map of the area. The settlement is first referred to as *Strode* in 1407, which is derived from the Old English *Strōd*, meaning marshy land overgrown with brushwood. The addition of *Grene*, which in Middle English means village green, first appeared in 1546. At this time the settlement was probably no more than a collection of farmsteads. The Grade II listed Stapleton Hall is first recorded within the settlement in 1577. The hall is believed to have been constructed on the site of the earlier Manor of Stanestaple. The hall was rebuilt in 1609 and again in the 18th century, and much of the current building on the site dates from the 18th century. The settlement remained small and rural in character until the mid-19th century when the arrival of the railway prompted the large-scale residential redevelopment of the area

Statement of Significance

7.15.5 There has been a settlement at Stroud Green since at least the 15th century, and the settlement has been continually settled ever since. The APA thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains associated with Stroud Green and Stapleton Hall. The APA is also the hypothesised location for the earlier, medieval settlement of Stanstaple. Further archaeological investigation of this area would help to clarify the survival of archaeological deposits within the APA and could help to confirm the origins of the medieval and early post-medieval settlement in this area.

7.15.6 Archaeological remains of the settlement of Stroud Green and possibly the earlier settlement of Stanstaple would provide insight into the origins and development of the settlement. Such remains would also provide evidence of changing settlement and land-use patterns, as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

7.15.7 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with a minor Roman road. Such remains could confirm the presence and alignment of the road and would provide insight into the nature and extent of settlement in the hinterland of *Londinium.*

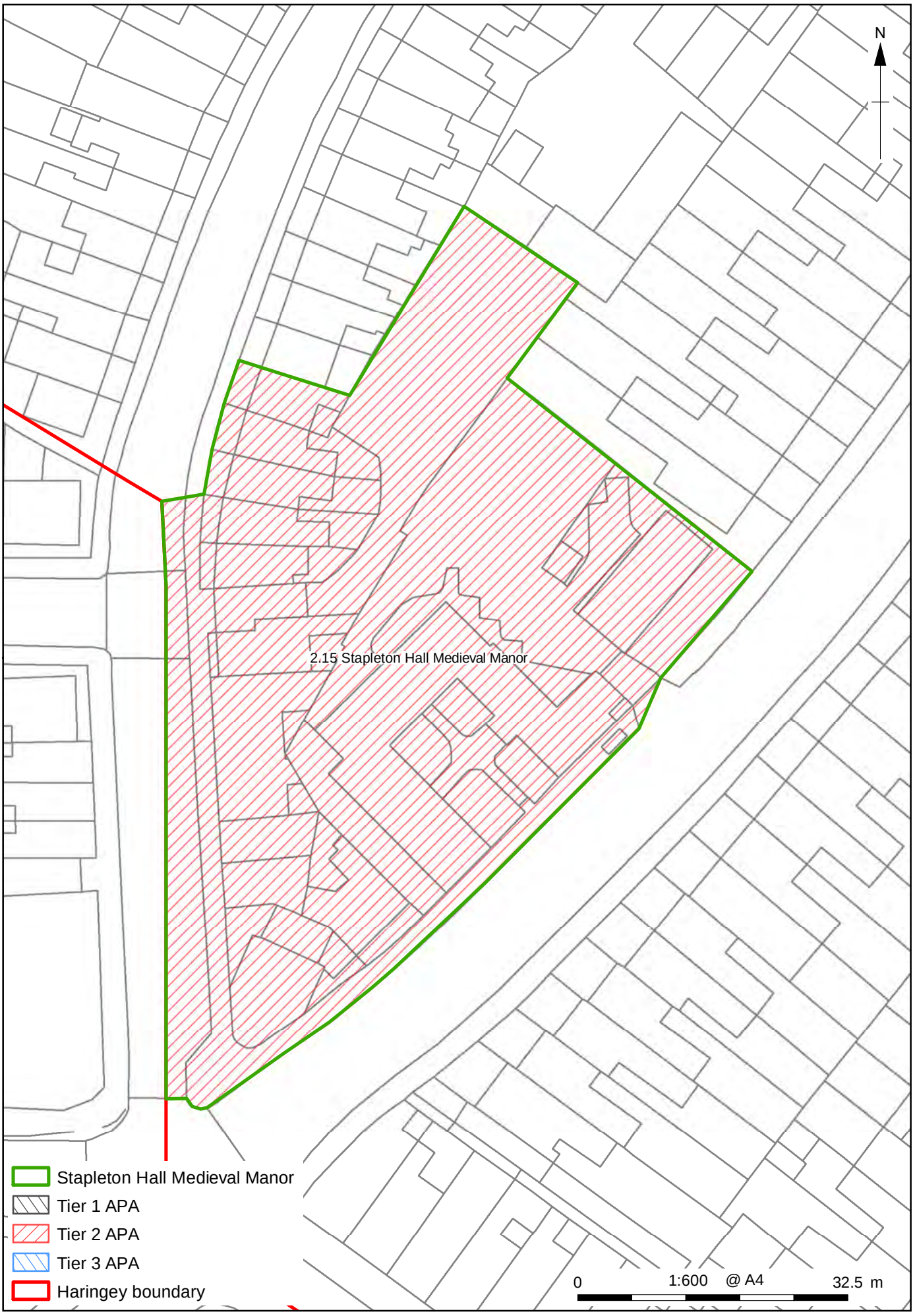
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Haringey APA 2.15
Stapleton Hall Medieval Manor

7.16 Haringey APA 2.16 Willoughby Moated Manor Site

Summary and definition

7.16.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the possible site of Willoughby Moated Manor.

7.16.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains associated with Willoughby moated site. The infilled moat may contain waterlogged deposits which could preserve rare organic and environmental remains.

Description

7.16.3 The APA is situated within the Lea Valley (APA 3.1). The Lea Valley has been exploited from the prehistoric period through to the present day and accordingly this area has the potential to contain archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period through to the present day. The underlying geology of this area is mapped as Enfield Silt Member Clay and Silt which overlies deposits of Kempton Park Gravels. This part of the Lea valley has the highest potential to contain deposits associated with the Lea Valley Arctic Beds, a series of late Pleistocene river channels situated beneath the floodplain. Elsewhere, at Ponders End to the north, these deposits have contained organic deposits including cold climate plant remains, beetles, shells and mammalian fossils (Juby 2011). Prehistoric remains in the Lea Valley appear to be associated with the tributaries of the Lea which cut across the gravel terraces. These channels, particularly on the Enfield Silts, are considered to have the highest potential to contain prehistoric remains (Cororcan *et al.* 2011).

7.16.4 During the medieval period Willoughby Manor was constructed within the APA. The manor was first mentioned in the late 12th century when it was owned by Richard Aguillon, and the estate was renamed in 1336 after 'A P Wylgheby'. The manor appears on the 1619 Plan of Tottenham Parish and the moated site was still present on the 1807 Ordnance Surveyors Drawing of the area. By the mid-19th century 1st edition Ordnance Survey map the moat appears to have been partially infilled although two ponds appear to mark its former location. By the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map the ponds had been infilled and the area had been developed for housing.

Statement of Significance

7.16.5 The APA is situated within the Lea Valley, which has been exploited from the prehistoric period onwards. It has the potential to contain rare late Pleistocene environmental remains associated with the Lea Valley Arctic Beds. If present, these deposits could provide insight into the environmental conditions and landscape of the Lea Valley in the late Pleistocene.

7.16.6 The resources of the Lea Valley were seasonally exploited throughout the prehistoric period and as a result there is potential for previously undiscovered prehistoric deposits to be present within the APA. These deposits, if present are significant as they would contribute to our understanding of the use of wetland/floodplain environments throughout the prehistoric periods.

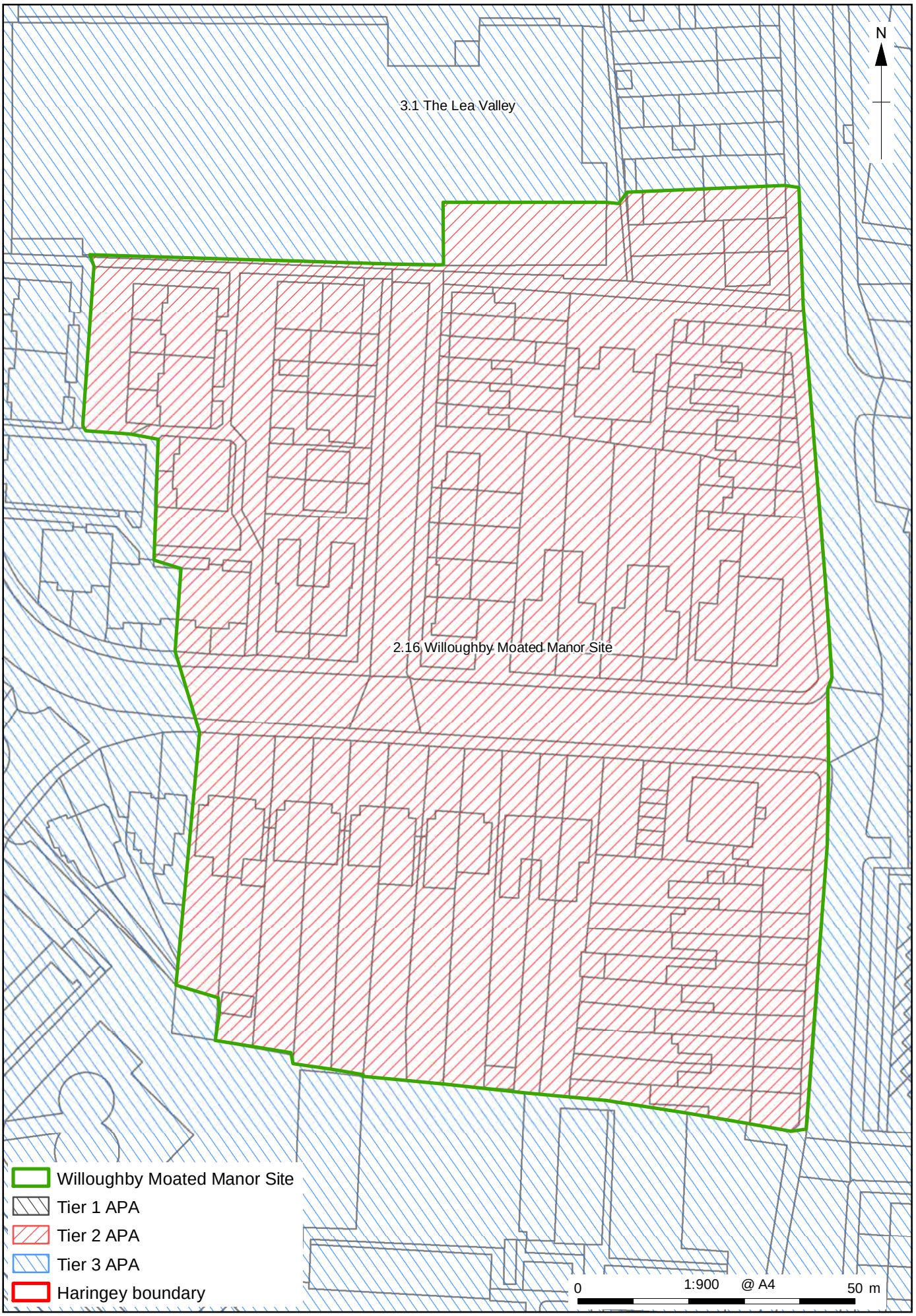
7.16.7 The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains associated with Willoughby Manor. Moated sites became fashionable during the 13th and 14th centuries with moats often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. Any archaeological remains within the APA would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the origins and development of the manor and would provide insight into changing settlement styles and fashions throughout the medieval period.

7.16.8 The remains of the moat may contain waterlogged deposits which could preserve rare environmental evidence and organic remains associated with the manor and the landscape in which it was located.

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Haringey APA 2.16
Willoughby Moated Manor Site

7.17 Haringey APA 2.17 The New River and Hornsey Waterworks

Summary and Definition

7.17.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the course of the New River as shown on the map of Tottenham accompanying the Earl of Dorset's survey (1619) and on Rocque's 1745 map of London.

7.17.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains the remains of the 17th-century distributary, known as the New River. The APA also includes a 19th-century reservoir and filter bed which formed part of the Hornsey Waterworks, which is the only surviving part of the New River waterworks. A Grade II listed tunnel entrance to the New River is also situated within the APA.

Description

7.17.3 The New River originally entered Haringey from the north near Devonshire Hill Lane and took a south-westerly course, following the contours of the land to the village of Wood Green. To the west of Wood Green the river turned south-east, flowing in a loop around Haringey House, passing through the north-eastern corner of Finsbury Park and exiting the borough into Hackney, becoming Hackney APA 2.4.

7.17.4 The New River was constructed in the 17th century to bring fresh water from Hertfordshire into the city of London. The river began in New Gauge in Hertfordshire and transported water all the way to Sadlers Wells in Clerkenwell. The original watercourse was ten feet wide with a water depth of four feet. It gently sloped 5.5m over 60km, following the contours of the landscape to ensure the correct volume and flow. In the 1850s the New River's many loops were straightened using culverts and the overall length was reduced to 45km. The northern loop of the river, which passed through the Devonshire Hill area, was cut off in the 1850s when the Wood Green Tunnel was created. The former loop was completely infilled by the early 20th century. The loop around Haringey House was also lost at this time.

7.17.5 The Metropolitan Water Act was passed in 1852 in response to numerous outbreaks of cholera in London. The act stipulated that all water supplies brought by open aqueducts (such as the New River) must be cleansed by filtering. In addition, all supply channels within five miles of St Paul's Cathedral must be covered. The act resulted in the construction of filter beds and water treatment plants alongside the New River. The first was built at New River Head between 1854-6, followed by Stoke Newington Waterworks from 1855 and the Hornsey Waterworks in 1859.

7.17.6 The Hornsey Waterworks were designed by William Chadwick Mylne and constructed in 1859. The works originally comprised three filter tanks and two shallow rubble-lined 'subsistence' reservoirs. By 1896 the number of tanks had been increased to nine, and in 1900 they were reconstructed with vertical concrete sides. The reservoir connects to the New River at the southern entrance of Wood Green Tunnel. The river then flows south-east past the eastern edge of the southern reservoir and filter tanks.

7.17.7 A sluice house for regulating the flow of the river was also built in 1859, approximately 250m to the south-east of the water treatment works (now demolished), and the Campsbourne Well Pumping Station was constructed in 1887 220m to the south of the water treatment works. The pumphouse and surrounding waterworks appear to have been constructed near to the site of a post-medieval house known as Brick Place, which replaced an earlier moated manor built 1556. The 1815 map of the area shows the house to the east of the waterworks in an area that has been heavily disturbed by the 19th-century railway line.

Statement of Significance

7.17.8 The APA is considered to be significant as it contains the remains of the 17th-century New River. Where it survives above ground, the river is a visible remnant of 17th- and later 19th-century engineering, designed to support the expanding populations of London in these periods. The presence of the New River provides an opportunity to further understand 17th-century engineering and construction practices. It also provides an example of the development of water management practices throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The Hornsey Waterworks is significant as it is the only surviving New River waterworks. It provides a visible reminder of the changes in water management and the technological developments resulting from the passing of the Metropolitan Water Act in 1852.

Key Sources

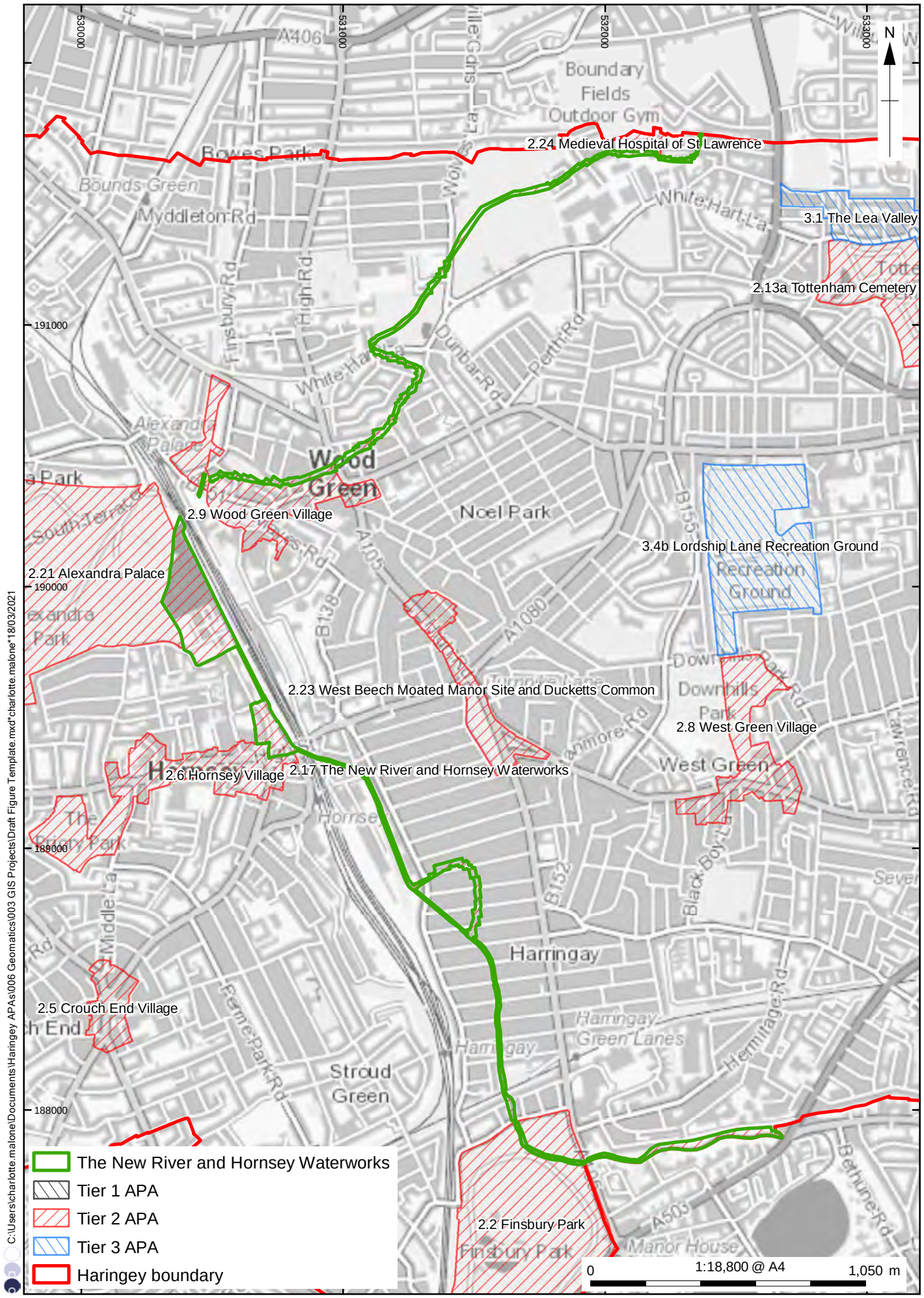
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Haringey APA 2.17
The New River and Hornsey Waterworks

7.18 Haringey APA 2.18 Highgate

Summary and Definition

7.18.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the medieval settlement of Highgate.

7.18.2 The APA has been classed at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval settlement at Highgate. It contains the burial ground at Highgate School (APA 2.13b) and is a continuation of Campden APA 2.8 Highgate. A Roman pit, suggested to be kiln or a burial pit, has been recorded in the eastern part of the APA, highlighting the potential for further Roman remains in this area.

Description

7.18.3 Highgate was first referred to in 1354 as *Le Heighgate*, meaning 'the high toll gate' in Middle English. The toll gate was installed by the Bishop of London to manage and collect payment for movement along the Great North Road as it passed through their estate. The location of the toll gate, at one of the highest points in the historic county of Middlesex, may explain why it was referred to as the high gate (Mills 2011). An alternative explanation of the name is that it is derived from the Old English *haeg,* meaning hedge, which refers to the hedged boundary (park pale) which surrounded the bishop's private hunting park to keep the animals in (Horney Historical Society n.d.). By the 15th century the hunting park had fallen out of use and land within the former park was being leased out. The toll charge on the road continued in use into the 19th century.

The toll gate became a focal point for activity following the creation of a new road from London in 1390. The new road travelled northwards via Holloway Road and linked Highgate Hill with the new North Road. A gatehouse inn was later established at the crossroads and from the 14th century a hermitage was located within the settlement, later becoming a small chapel of ease. The hermitage was granted last to a hermit in 1531 and in 1577 it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Farnehame. Later in the 16th century the hermitage was purchased by Sir Rodger Cholmeley and incorporated into a new grammar school.

The proximity of the settlement to London and Westminster made it an attractive location for settlement and a number and wealthy merchants, noblemen and professional men resided at Highgate during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. By the 18th century Highgate was a small country town. The settlement is shown on Rocque's 1746 map of London as a nucleated settlement focused upon the village green with settlement activity extending along the roads running north and east from the green. During the 19th century, following the creation of the Great Northern Railway, housing estates began developing along the roads into and out of the settlement. By the start of the 20th century the farmland to the south-east of the settlement had become a large residential suburb.

A Roman pit, suggested to be kiln or a burial pit, has been recorded in the eastern part of the APA at 37 Southwood Lawn Road, and a possible 4th-century Roman coin hoard was recovered in the south-western part of the APA, off Highgate Road. The presence of these remains highlights the potential for further Roman remains within the APA.

Statement of Significance

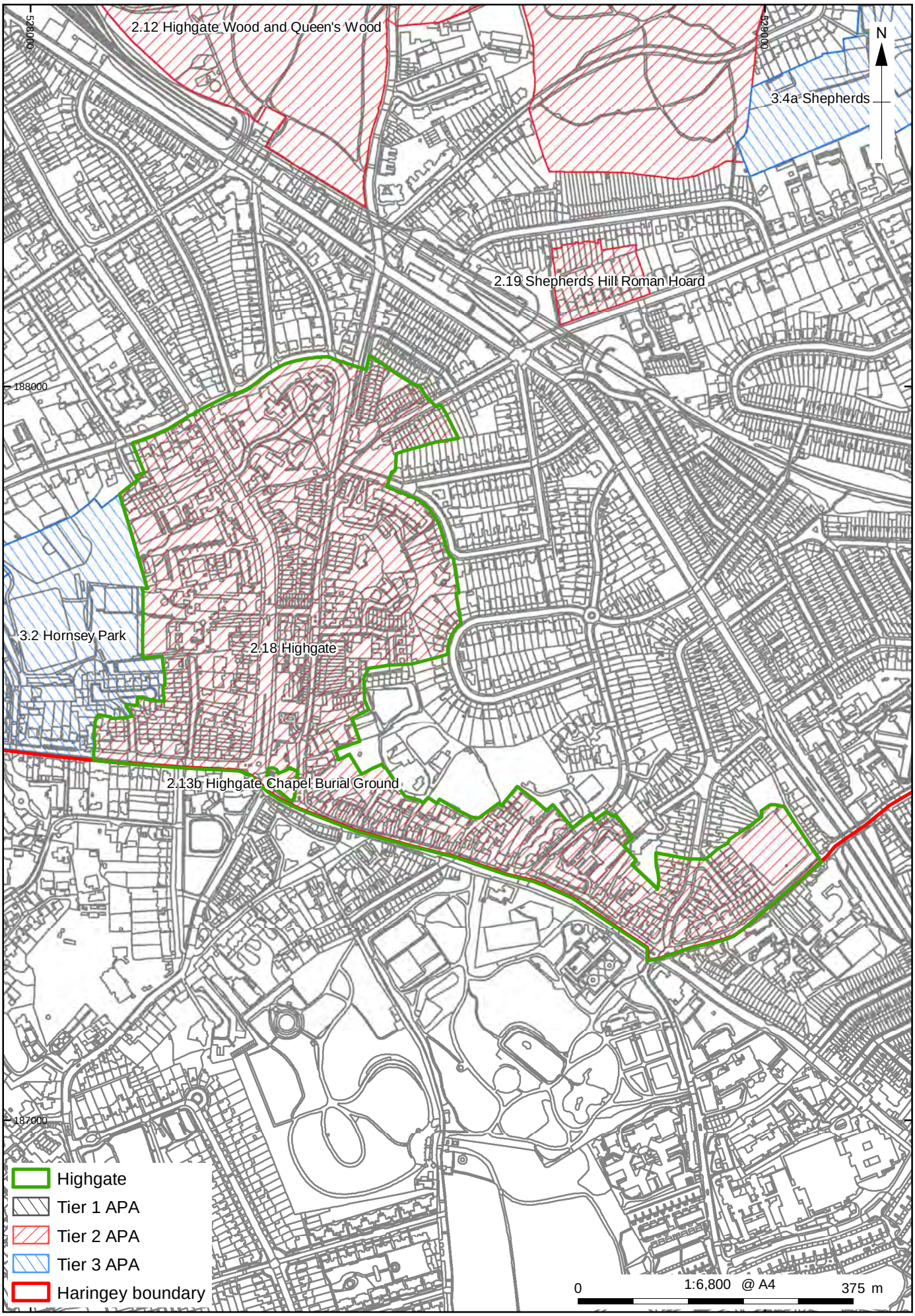
7.18.4 Highgate has been continually settled since at least the 14th century and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such deposits if present could provide insight into the origins and development of the settlement and could provide evidence regarding changing settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains. Evidence of Roman

activity has been recorded at Holly Lodge Gardens and additional remains could provide insight into settlement patters and land use during the Roman period.

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Haringey APA 2.18
Highgate

7.19 Haringey APA 2.19 Shepherds Hill Roman Hoard

Summary and Definition

7.19.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of the Shepherds Hill Roman Hoard, a Roman coin hoard found at The Priory in 1848, now Shepherds Hill Library.

7.19.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain further Roman finds and features.

Description

7.19.3 The Archaeological Priority Area is situated to the south of Queen's Wood (APA 2.12) and south-east of Highgate Wood which was the site of a Roman pottery works (APA 1.1). The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Claygate Clay, Silt and Sand. Prior to the construction of The Priory in the 1840s the area formed part of Queen's Wood and was crossed by a number of small streams running eastwards from the high ground at Highgate. The coin hoard was discovered in 1848 during the construction of The Priory and comprised a vessel with many coins and other items included a fine bronze sword handle. The finds have been dated to the 3rd century AD. A Bronze Age flint dagger was recovered from the same area as the hoard.

Statement of Significance

7.19.4 The purpose of Roman coin hoards is uncertain. It has been suggested that they were buried at times of economic and political uncertainty, or alternatively that they were buried as part of ritualised votive practices. There appears to have been a rise in the deposition of hoards during the 3rd and 4th centuries, which correlates with a period of political upheaval within the Roman Empire. The coin hoard at Shepherds Hill was located in a remote location some distance to the west of the Roman road Ermine Street and south-east of the Roman pottery works at Highgate Wood (APA 1.1). Away from these areas there is limited evidence for Roman activity within the borough. The finds at Shepherds Hill are significant as they could provide insight into the utilisation of this part of the borough during the Roman period.

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Haringey APA 2.19
Shepherds Hill Roman Hoard

7.20 Haringey APA 2.20 Roman Hoard, Cranley Gardens

Summary and Definition

7.20.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of the Cranley Hoard, a Roman coin hoard found in the gardens of 104 Cranley Gardens, to the south of Muswell Hill.

7.20.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain further Roman finds and features.

Description

7.20.3 The Archaeological Priority Area is situated to the north-east of Queen's Wood (APA 2.12) and east of Highgate Wood which was the site of a Roman pottery works (APA 1.1). The underlying geology of the area is mapped as London Clay Formation Clay Silt and Sand. Prior to the construction of Cranley Gardens in the early 20th century the area was in use as farmland, which was crossed by several small tributaries of the Moselle which drained downhill from Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood. The Cranley Hoard was found immediately adjacent to one such stream which is mapped on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map.

7.20.4 The hoard consisted of 652 Roman denarii and one drachma from Caesarea in Cappadocia (now in Turkey), and was associated with a silver spoon, a broken bronze ring and fragments of an earthenware pot. The latest dated coin from the hoard dates to AD 209, suggesting that the hoard was deposited in the 3rd century AD.

Statement of Significance

7.20.5 The purpose of Roman coin hoards is uncertain. It has been suggested that they were buried at times of economic and political uncertainty or alternatively that they were buried as part of ritualised votive practices. There appears to have been a rise in the deposition of hoards during the 3rd and 4th centuries, which correlates with a period of political upheaval within the Roman Empire. The coin hoard recovered from Cranley Gardens was found in a remote location some distance to the west of the Roman road Ermine Street and to the east of the Roman pottery works at Highgate Wood (APA 1.1). Away from these areas there is limited evidence Roman for activity in the borough. The finds at Cranley Gardens are significant as they could provide insight into the utilisation of this part of the borough during the Roman period.

Key References

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7.21 Haringey APA 2.21 Alexandra Palace

Summary and Definition

7.21.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the Grade II listed building Alexandra Palace and the associated Grade II registered park and garden.

7.21.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it contains earthworks and archaeological remains associated with Alexandra Palace and its associated parkland. The APA has been subject to little modern development and therefore has the potential to contain well preserved prehistoric and Roman remains as well as archaeological features associated with the management of the area as woodland during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Description

7.21.3 The APA is situated on an area of high ground within the London Borough of Haringey. The underlying geology of the area is a combination of London Clay with superficial deposits of Dollis Hill Gravel Member sand and gravel in places. The latter deposits are an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominin occupation in the Greater London area. A Roman coin dated to between 284 and 305 AD has been recorded in the park, near the pond.

7.21.4 The APA was probably wooded from the medieval period and it was known as Tottenham Wood by the 17th century when it was enclosed as a private hunting park by King James I. Much of the medieval woodland had been cleared by the late 18th century to make way for arable farmland and pasture. The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with management of the area as woodland during the medieval period, including wood banks, water management features, charcoal burning works and suchlike.

7.21.5 The APA was landscaped to form Alexandra Park, an informal landscape-style park in 1863. The park was intended to provide the setting for Alexandra Palace. The first Alexandra Palace on the site reused the building designed by Alfred Meeson and John Johnson for the 1862 Great International Exhibit, which was held in South Kensington. The relocated Exhibition Building opened to the public in 1873 but burned down sixteen days later. It was replaced with the second Alexandra Palace, which opened on the site in 1875. The new building reused the main north and south entrance porticos from the original palace and their associated basements, and contained a central Great Hall, a Theatre and Concert Hall, Exhibition galleries and a covered Bazaar.

7.21.6 The location for the palace was chosen because of its prominent hilltop position and views over London. The parkland surrounding the palace was laid out as an informal landscape style garden in response to the formality of the Crystal Palace in south London. The original park had curving informal walks, which wound their way through grassed areas with trees and shrubs. The original entrance to the park was along a grand avenue to the north.

7.21.7 Financial difficulties led to the periodic closure of the palace and the sale of northern sections of the park for development. The grand avenue leading into the park was lost at this time although it survives as a residential street. In the First World War the palace was reused, first to house Belgian refugees and later as a German prisoner of war camp. A number of new features were added to the park at this time, including a bowling green (now the site of the 1980s pavilion) and the rose garden.

7.21.8 The palace had various uses during the early 20th century, housing a roller-skating rink, a cinema and the television studios for the BBC. In 1938 the palace received funds from the London Passenger Transport board to remove the earlier tramlines and a connecting road was constructed through the park passing along the southern elevation of the palace.



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Haringey APA 2.20
Roman Hoard, Cranley Gardens

7.21.9 During the Second World War the height of the palace's towers and the presence of the BBC transmitters saw their reuse for radio counter-measures against German bombers. The Open University occupied the site until a fire in 1980 destroyed the western part of the palace and the great hall. The palace was restored in the 1980s and is a Grade II listed building.

7.21.10 The open character park was lost in the 1970s and 80s when the Greater London Council planted thousands of trees which now form a barrier between the lower and upper park.

7.21.11 The Grove, situated to the south-west of the palace, was established as a separate regency garden. It was purchased in 1863 when the main park was laid out to improve access to Muswell Hill and Broadway.

Statement of Significance

7.21.12 Alexandra Park represents a large expanse of relatively lightly developed lands within the otherwise intensively development London Borough of Haringey and part of the significance of the APA arises from its undeveloped state and its potential to contain well preserved medieval and pre-medieval archaeological remains.

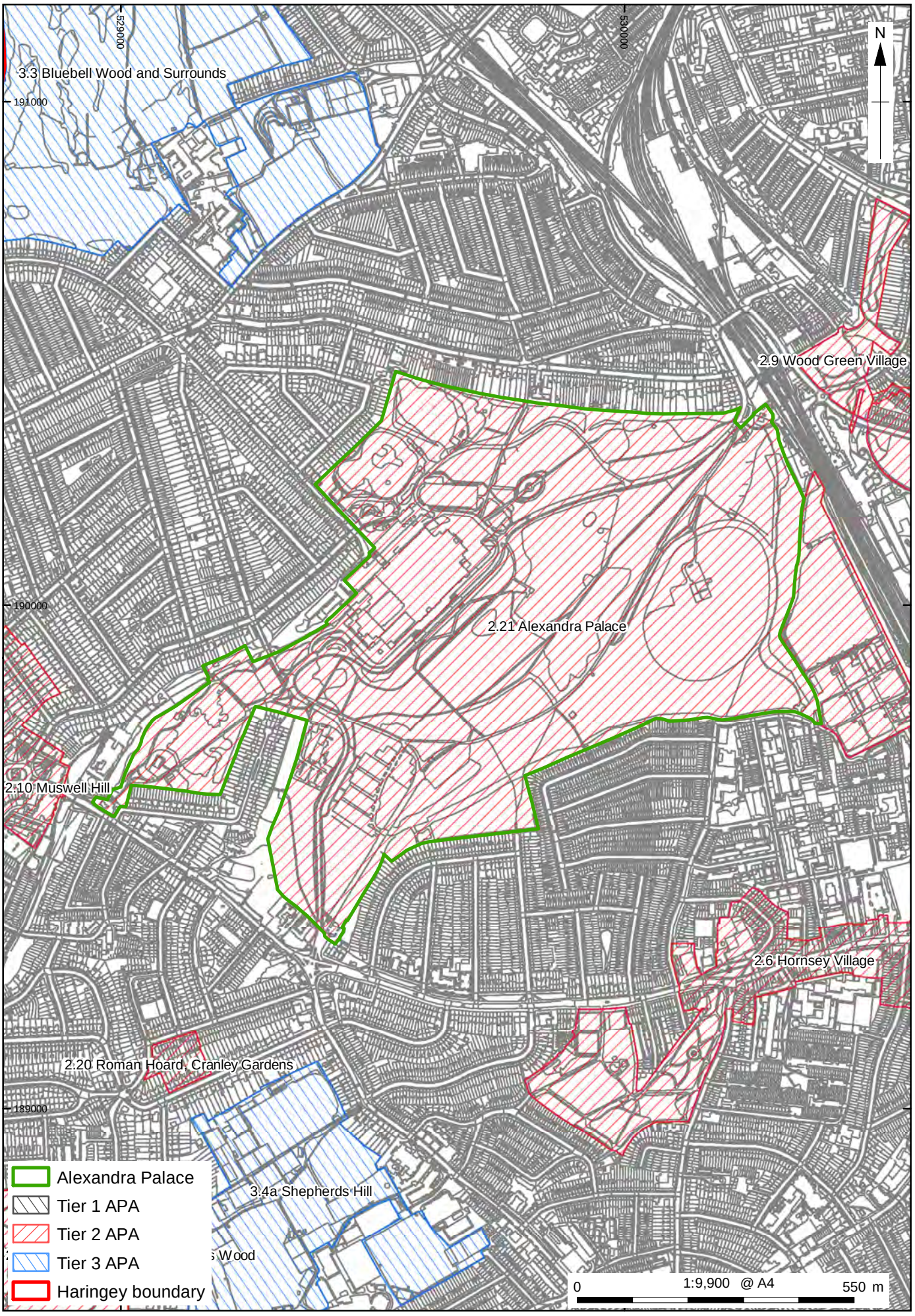
7.21.13 The APA will also contain archaeological remains associated with Alexandra Palace and its surrounding parkland. The palace and parkland provide a good surviving example of a large Victorian leisure facility and represent the growing awareness during the Victorian period of the need for leisure facilities to support London's growing population. Since its opening in the 19th century the park has housed numerous different types of leisure facilities. Archaeological remains of these features as well elements of the original landscape design are likely to survive within the park and would contribute to our understanding of the Victorian use of the park. Evidence of the wartime use of the park as a refugee camp, POW camp and radio station may also be present and would provide insight into the wartime developments within Alexandra Palace.

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Haringey APA 2.21
Alexandra Palace

7.22 Haringey APA 2.22 Tottenham Mills

Summary and Definition

7.22.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of Tottenham Mills.

7.22.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval mills and medieval and post-medieval watercourse management. It falls within the Lea Valley (APA 3.1) and accordingly has a high potential to contain waterlogged deposits which could preserve organic remains and palaeoenvironmental evidence for past wetland and riverine environments.

Description

7.22.3 The APA is situated within the Lea Valley (APA 3.1). The Lea Valley has been exploited from the prehistoric period and accordingly this area has the potential to contain archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period through to the present day. The underlying geology of this area is London Clay, overlain by low terrace river gravels (Kempton Park Gravels). Further to the north organic deposits associated with the Lea Valley Arctic Bed and dating to the late Pleistocene have been recovered from this terrace. The river gravels are overlain by brickearth and alluvium resulting from the seasonal inundation of the River Lea floodplain. The alluvial deposits in this area have the potential to contain waterlogged remains which could preserve rare organic material and environmental remains.

7.22.4 Documentary sources suggest that this part of the Lea Valley was intensively utilised from the medieval period onwards, and the APA contains the possible site of an early medieval weir mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) entry for Tottenham. This area was also likely crossed by roads or trackways linking the settlement at Tottenham Hale and Tottenham with those on the other side of the valley in Waltham Forest.

7.22.5 The area known as Tottenham Mills has been utilised for milling and other industrial activities since the medieval period. A medieval water mill was recorded in the area in 1254, when the medieval parish of Tottenham was divided up. The water mill was divided up with the rest of the parish and the attached rights included the right to fish in an adjacent pond. The mill was mentioned in several documentary sources throughout the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries and by 1619 it stood next to a leather mill and an oil mill. The area became known as Tottenham Mills around this time. Mid-17th century sources suggest that the mill may have been briefly used for gunpowder production before being converted into a paper mill in 1680. Between 1770 and 1773 the mill was converted back into a corn mill and an oil mill was built on the other side of the river. The mill leat and sluice gates were altered around this time to provide additional power for the mills.

7.22.6 Tottenham Lock was constructed within the APA during the 18th century as part of a series of improvements to the River Lea and the paper mill was converted into a corn mill. By the 19th century a coal wharf had also been constructed in the area, occupied by Messrs Curtoys and Mathew. The mills were badly damaged by flooding in 1817 and they were not rebuilt after a fire in 1860 although their ruins survived into the 20th century.

7.22.7 An archaeological watching brief carried out at the site of Tottenham Mills identified the remains of a former mill. The mill comprised two brick buildings which were built in several phases and dated back to at least the 17th century. The remains of a former mill leat and a 19th-century toll house were also recorded. Archaeological excavations carried out at Hale Wharf on Ferry Lane, between the Lea Navigation Channel and the River Lea Flood Channel, uncovered further evidence of the milling complex at Tottenham Mills. The excavation recorded several phases of buildings ranging in date from the late 16th or early 17th century

through to the 19th century. Evidence of earlier milling activity was represented by reused quernstone which was found in the building foundations and levelling layers. The APA has the potential to contain further archaeological deposits associated with the post-medieval mills at Tottenham Mills.

Statement of Significance

7.22.8 The APA is situated within the Lea Valley, which has been exploited from the prehistoric period onwards. It has the potential to contain rare late Pleistocene environmental remains associated with the Lea Valley Arctic Beds. If present, these deposits could provide insight into the environmental conditions and landscape of the Lea Valley in the late Pleistocene.

7.22.9 The resources of the Lea valley were seasonally exploited throughout the prehistoric period and as a result there is the potential for previously undiscovered prehistoric deposits to be present within the APA. These deposits, if present, are significant as they would contribute to our understanding of the use of wetland/floodplain environments during the prehistoric period. The alluvial deposits within the APA have the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may preserve organic material not otherwise found within the archaeological record. Waterlogged deposits are of particular significance as they often contain environmental and organic remains. Such remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great significance as they can provide information about everyday objects people ate and drank out of (wooden bowls, leather bottles, horn cups), wore (clothes and shoes) and used (boats, trackways and fish traps). These deposits can contain environmental evidence which can help reconstruct past landscapes providing evidence of land use, diet and landscape change which would otherwise not be available.

7.22.10 The channels of the River Lea have been utilised for transportation and to power industry since the medieval period. Archaeological evidence of this activity could contribute to understanding of the industrial use of the river in the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as its use as a communication and transport link between London and the surrounding area.

7.22.11 A mill has been recorded in this area since at least the early 17th century. Mills were typically rebuilt on the same or adjacent sites over many centuries and accordingly the APA is probably also the site of the medieval mill. Remains of the medieval and post-medieval mills could provide insight into technological development and changing industrial practices during the medieval and post-medieval period. Throughout these periods the mill has variously been used to mill corn, produce paper and possibly to produce gunpowder. The changing nature of the milling industries within the APA could provide insight into local commerce and the changing economic priorities within the local area.

Key Sources

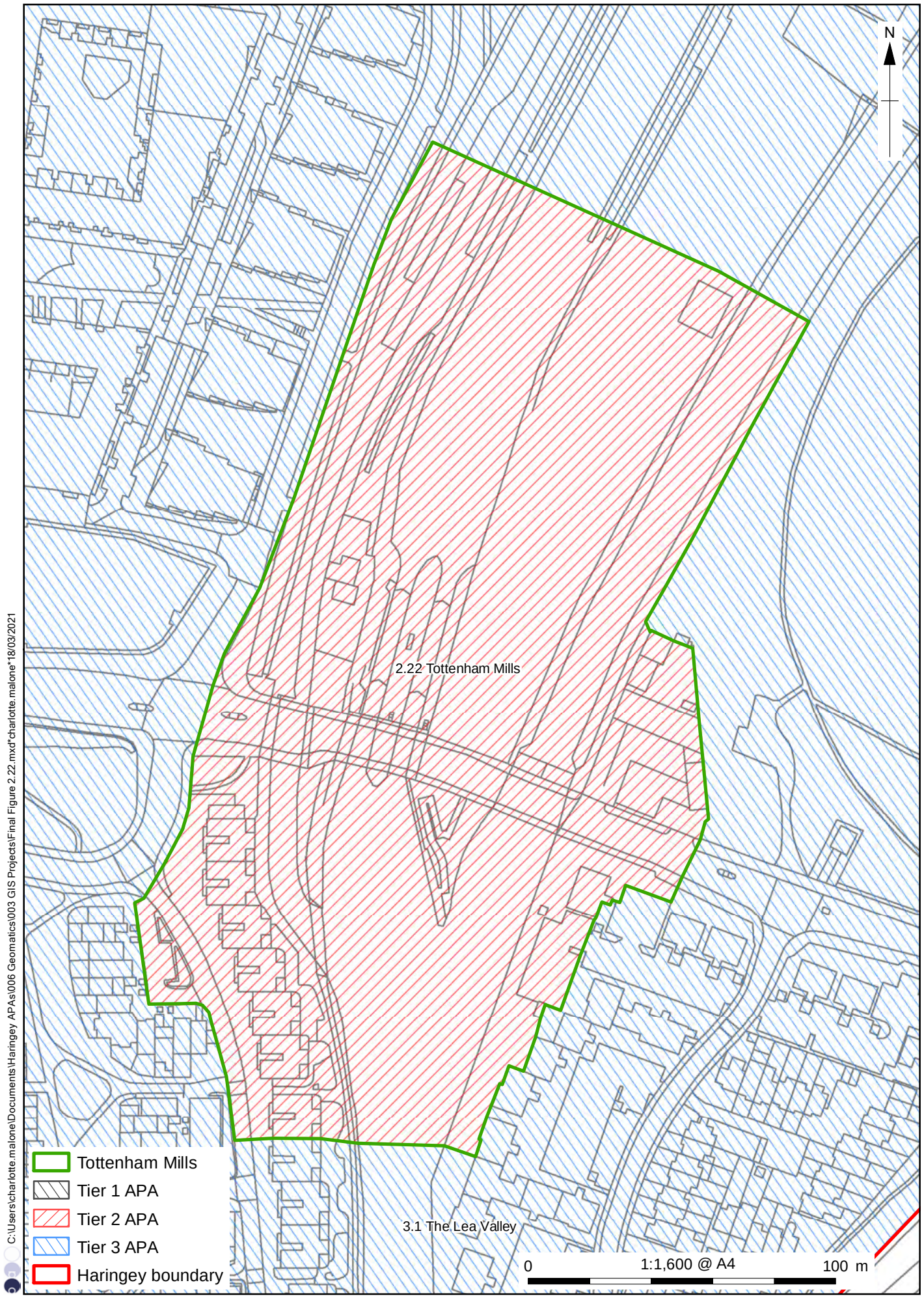
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Haringey APA 2.22
Tottenham Mills

7.23 Haringey APA 2.23 West Beech Moated Manor Site and Ducketts Common

Summary and Definition

7.23.1 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the site of West Beech medieval manor and Ducketts Common.

7.23.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains of the medieval and post-medieval manor house and moat. The infilled moat could contain waterlogged deposits which may preserve organic material and environmental remains which otherwise would not survive. Ducketts Common is a rare undeveloped area in the otherwise intensively developed borough of Haringey and it has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains dating to the pre-medieval periods.

Description

7.23.3 The APA contains the remains of the common land associated with the Manor of Ducketts. The commons were first documented when Lawrence Duket acquired land in the area in 1293. The common is a flat area that is split into two parts by Green Lanes which was named for the green fields that surrounded it prior to the large-scale development of the area in the 19th century. The 19th-century housing eroded the extent of the common to the north of Turnpike Lane. Green Lanes together with High Road, were part of a medieval routeway which had been established by 1619. The road was placed under the care of the new Stamford Hill Turnpike trust in 1713 and by 1831 the road formed the north to south boundary of the parish of Tottenham. It was along this road that most of the early settlements developed. The area to the west of the road has been developed for housing. This area has the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains, except where such remains have been disturbed by modern basements.

7.23.4 The site of West Beech Manor moated medieval site lies to the north-east of the common. The earliest reference to the manor dates to 1520 when it included a moat, gatehouse and farm buildings. The manor and moat were still present in the 1860s when the site was known as Dovecot House. The house was demolished in the late 19th century and the moat was filled in. The site of the manor was developed for housing in the early 20th century and the common was converted into a recreation ground around the same time.

Statement of Significance

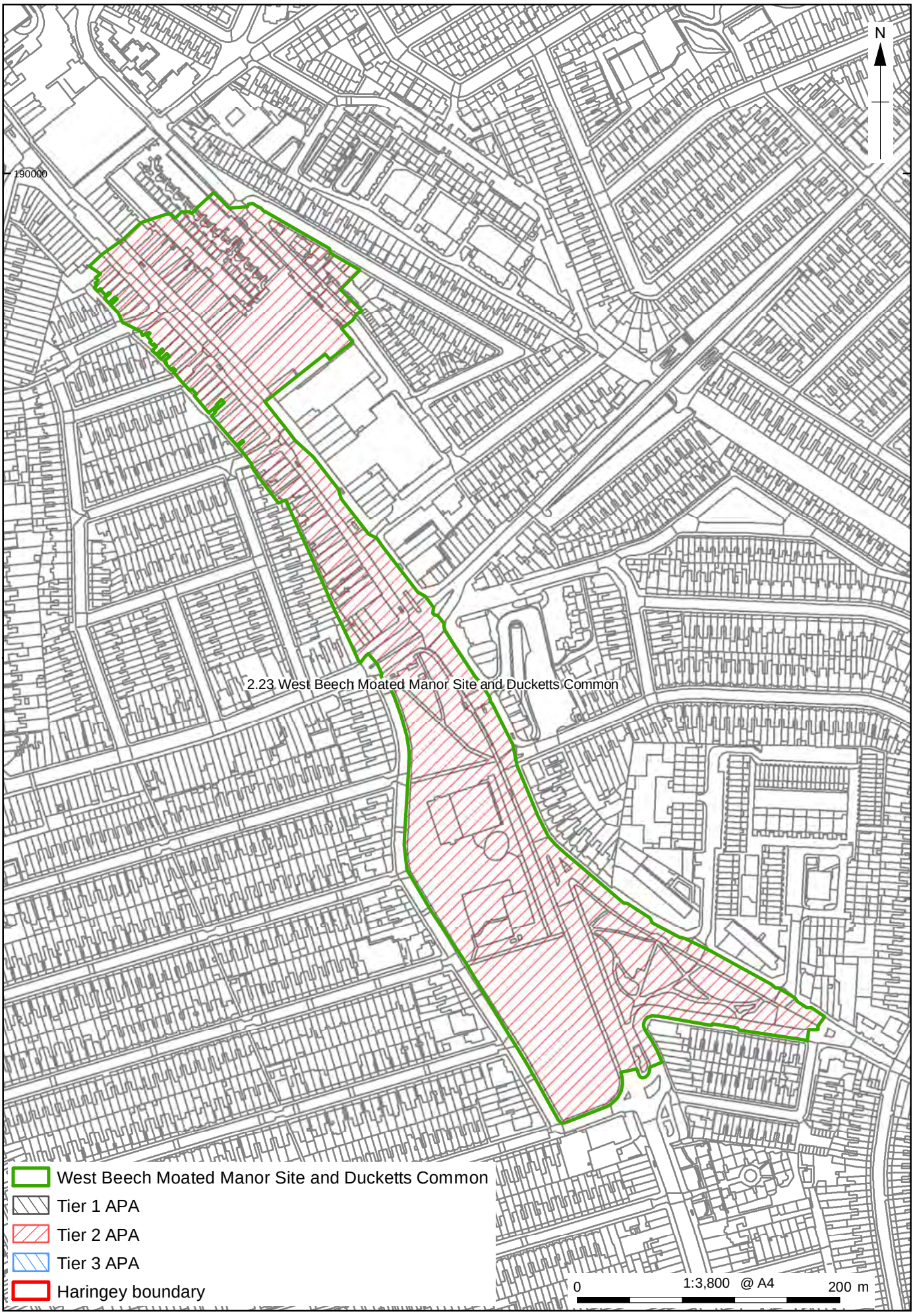
7.23.5 The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains associated with a medieval moated manor. Moated sites became fashionable during the 13th and 14th centuries with moats often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. Any archaeological remains within the APA would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the origins and development of the manor and would provide insight into changing settlement styles and fashions throughout the medieval period.

7.23.6 The remains of the moat may contain waterlogged deposits which could preserve rare environmental evidence and organic remains associated with the manor and the landscape in which it was constructed.

7.23.7 Ducketts Common represents a rare island of undeveloped land within the otherwise intensively developed London Borough of Haringey. The intensive development elsewhere in the borough has resulted in a scarcity of pre-medieval remains within the borough. Part of the significance of this arises from its relatively undisturbed state and thus its potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains.

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Haringey APA 2.23
West Beech Moated Manor Site and Ducketts Common

7.24 Haringey APA 2.24 Medieval Hospital of St Lawrence

Summary and Definition

7.24.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the proposed location of the medieval Hospital of St Lawrence.

7.24.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with the medieval hospital. The APA continues northwards as Enfield APA Devonshire Hill Lane.

Description

7.24.3 The APA contains the proposed site of the medieval hospital of St Lawrence. The hospital was located at Clayhanger, which was later referred to as at Clay Hill, and is situated midway along the historic parish boundary between Tottenham and Edmonton. The hospital was established prior to 1229 and by 1262 was in custody of the Vicar of Tottenham.

7.24.4 Devonshire Hill Lane passes through the APA. The road is first shown on the 1619 Parish Plan of Tottenham but is believed to have medieval origins.

Statement of Significance

7.24.5 The APA is significant as it has the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to a medieval hospital. If any archaeological remains associated with the hospital survive, they will be of archaeological interest as they could confirm the location of the hospital and help develop a greater understanding of medieval hospitals and medieval practices.

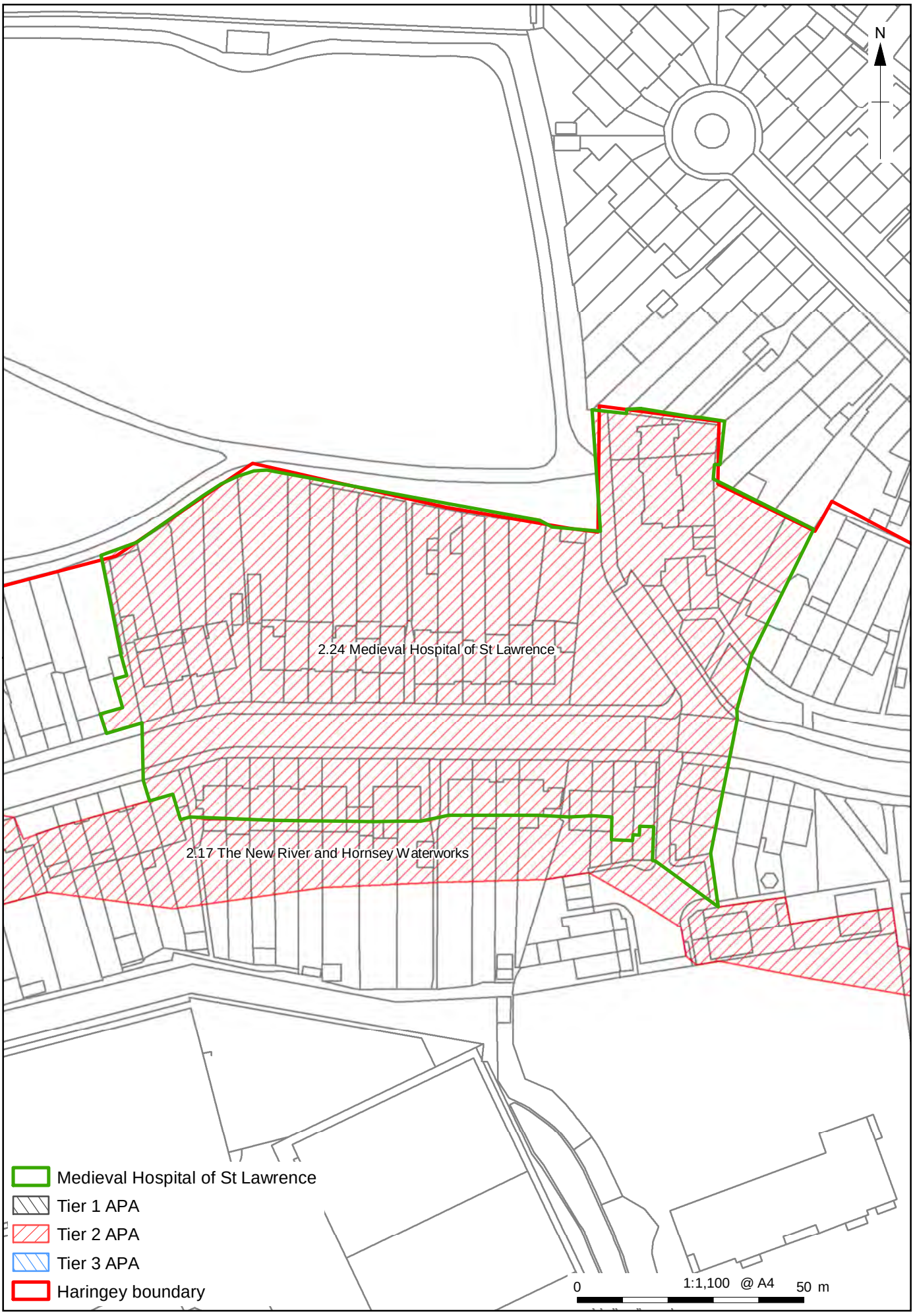
7.24.6 Archaeological investigated examples of medieval hospitals are rare. Should well preserved buried remains of the hospital be found within the APA they could potentially be of national significance.

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Haringey APA 2.24
Medieval Hospital of St Lawrence

8 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

8.1 Haringey APA 3.1 The Lea Valley

Summary and Definition

8.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the flood plain of the River Lea and the Moselle Valley as they pass through Haringey. The eastern boundary of the APA is defined by the course of the River Lea. The APA broadly covers an area of alluvial deposits associated with the River Lea as defined by the British Geological Society as well as stretches of prominent river gravel terraces which run along the western edge of the river valley.

8.1.2 The APA continues into the London Borough of Waltham Forest to the east (Waltham Forest APA 3.1 River Lea and Tributaries), the London Borough of Hackney to the south (Hackney APA 3.1 Lea Valley) and the London borough of Enfield to the north (Enfield APA Lea Valley West Bank).

8.1.3 The APA has been classed as Tier 3 because it covers an extensive area with a high potential to contain preserved of organic remains. The APA also has the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental evidence for past wetland and riverine environments.

8.1.4 The River Lea Arctic Beds could extend into the northern part of the APA. Elsewhere this deposit has contained preserved environmental material and infilled channel beds dating to the late Pleistocene. The River Lea would have been a focus for prehistoric activity and outside the borough rare Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains have been found along its length. Saxon and Roman activity has also been recorded within the APA, particularly around the Tottenham area (APA 2.4) and alongside the Roman road Ermine Street (APA 2.3). The Lea Valley was also an extensive area of industry in the medieval and post-medieval periods and evidence of river crossing and industrial activity dating to these periods is likely to be found within the APA. The remains of the Garbell Ditch (later the Carbuncle Ditch), a 15th-century drainage ditch, pass through the APA.

Description

8.1.5 During the prehistoric period the Lea Valley would have been a low-lying wetland area which would have been repeatedly inundated by the River Lea. The seasonal flooding has resulted in the accumulation of deep deposits of alluvium in the eastern part of the APA. Further to the west the land level rises. The geology in this area is made up of river gravels, mapped by the British Geological Survey as Kempton Park Gravel, overlain by Enfield Silt Member clay and silt. This part of the Lea Valley has the highest potential to contain deposits associated with the Lea Valley Arctic Beds, a series of late Pleistocene river channels situated beneath the floodplain. Elsewhere, at Ponders End to the north, these deposits have contained organic deposits including cold climate plant remains, beetles, shells and mammalian fossils (Juby 2011).

8.1.6 The gravel terraces of the River Lea are cut in places by the Lea's various tributaries. These channels, particularly on the Enfield Silts, are considered to have the highest potential to contain prehistoric remains (Cororcan *et al*. 2011). A possible Mesolithic occupation site has been recorded near one such tributary in Tottenham Hale (APA 2.7) and immediately to the north of the APA in the London Borough of Enfield significant prehistoric remains dating from the Palaeolithic period through to the Bronze Age have been recorded along the banks of Pymmes Brooks. Given the distribution of prehistoric remains along the Lea Valley in both Hackney, Waltham Forest and Enfield it is expected that further prehistoric remains will be present within the APA.

8.1.7 The line of the Roman road Ermine Street (APA 2.3) passes through the northern part of the Lea Valley, dividing the APA into two segments. The road would have been the focus for Roman activity. Away from the road there is little archaeological evidence dating to the Roman period but elsewhere within the Lea Valley the Enfield Silts appear to have been utilised for farming in this period and there is the potential for further remains of this nature to be present within the APA.

8.1.8 Ermine Street continued in use into the Saxon and medieval periods and became a focus for small roadside settlements (APA 2.3 and APA 2.4). Away from the road evidence of Saxon and medieval activity has been recorded at Tottenham Hale (APA 2.7) and at the medieval moated sites of Bruce Castle (APA 2.11), Mocking (APA 2.14) and Willoughby (APA 2.16). The APA is crossed by several medieval roads and trackways which would have connected these settlements with each other and with the settlements on the other side of the Lea Valley in Waltham Forest.

8.1.9 During the medieval period the channels of the River Lea were exploited for industrial purposes and as a communication and transport link with London. Documentary sources record industrial activity in the form of an early medieval weir and a medieval mill at Tottenham Mills (APA 2.22), while on the eastern boundary of the APA a medieval quay is recorded. The Garbell Ditch was created in the 15th century to alleviate flooding upstream by the River Moselle. The ditch followed a west to east alignment from Scotland Green through the Tottenham Marshes and draining into Pymmes Brook. The ditch had been renamed as Carbuncle Ditch by the 19th century and in the early 20th century it was partly culverted. The former route is marked in places by the Carbuncle Passage.

8.1.10 The increased industrial activity along the river during the medieval period made the Lea increasingly difficult to navigate and in 1425 an Act of Parliament was passed to improve the navigability of the river. This led to a period of conflict between the mill owners and barge owners over the allocation of the available water, with the mill owners preferring the available water to be used for mills rather than locks. In 1594 these debates reached the Star Chamber, a superior court or justice, which ruled in favour of the boats. Improvements to the river continued and in 1766 the River Lea Act was passed. This authorised extensive improvements to the river include the construction of new locks and new canalised sections. Stonebridge Lock and Tottenham Lock were constructed shortly afterwards. The locks were originally single gate locks which were replaced with pound locks from 1771. A new cut (part of the Lee Navigation) was constructed within the APA between 1845 and 1846 and Tottenham Lock was relocated to its current location as part of these improvements. A further Act was passed in 1850 authorising new canalised sections of the river and the creation of additional locks.

8.1.11 In 1864 the Tottenham and Wood Green sewage treatment works and pumping station was opened at Markfield Road in the southern part of the APA. The works originally used a 45 horse-powered steam engine to pump sewage from Tottenham into the London system. Pollution of the Lea continued and in 1866 the local health board took legal action to ban Hornsey Parish from allowing their sewers to drain into the River Moselle. In 1888, following public outcry over the pollution of the River Lea, a more powerful steam engine, the Markfield Beam Engine, was installed at the treatment works. The Markfield Engine and its original filter beds survive within the APA and are designated as a Grade II listed building and as a site of industrial heritage interest and importance within Haringey.

8.1.12 The construction of the Great Eastern Railway in the mid-19th century prompted the rapid expansion of the Ermine Street settlements, resulting in the construction of large housing estates on the higher ground in the western part of the APA. The area to the west of the

railway line became increasingly developed during the early 20th century while the area to the east of the railway line remained more open, with industrial activity clustering around Tottenham Hale, Edmonton and in the far south of the borough along the boundary with Hackney.

Statement of Significance

8.1.13 The floodplain of the River Lea has been a focus of activity since the prehistoric period and accordingly it has the potential to contain archaeological remains from all periods. The APA contains a large expanse of undeveloped land within the otherwise intensively developed borough of Haringey. These areas have remained undeveloped since the medieval period. Part of the significance of the APA is derived from its undisturbed state and its potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains from all periods.

8.1.14 The APA is situated on geological deposits with the potential to contain rare late Pleistocene environmental remains associated with the Lea Valley Arctic Beds. If present, these deposits could provide insight into the environmental conditions and landscape of the Lea Valley in the late Pleistocene.

8.1.15 Despite the limited known prehistoric and Roman activity within the APA it is likely that the resources of the Lea Valley were seasonally exploited throughout these periods. Elsewhere in the Lea Valley there is evidence of prehistoric and Roman exploitation of the valley and accordingly there is the potential for significant prehistoric and Roman remains similar to those found elsewhere in the Lea Valley to survive in the APA. These deposits, if present, are significant as they would contribute to our understanding of the use of wetland/ floodplain environments during throughout the prehistoric and Roman periods.

8.1.16 The alluvial deposits within the APA have the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may preserve organic material not otherwise found within the archaeological record. Waterlogged deposits are of particular significance as they often contain environmental and organic remains. Such remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great significance as they can provide information about everyday objects people ate and drank out of (wooden bowls, leather bottles, horn cups), wore (clothes and shoes) and used (boats, trackways and fish traps). These deposits can contain environmental evidence which can help reconstruct past landscapes providing evidence of land use, diet and landscape change which would otherwise not be available.

8.1.17 The channels of the River Lea have been utilised for transportation and to power industry since the medieval period. Archaeological evidence of this activity could contribute to understanding of the industrial use of the river in the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as its use as a communication and transport link between London and the surrounding area.

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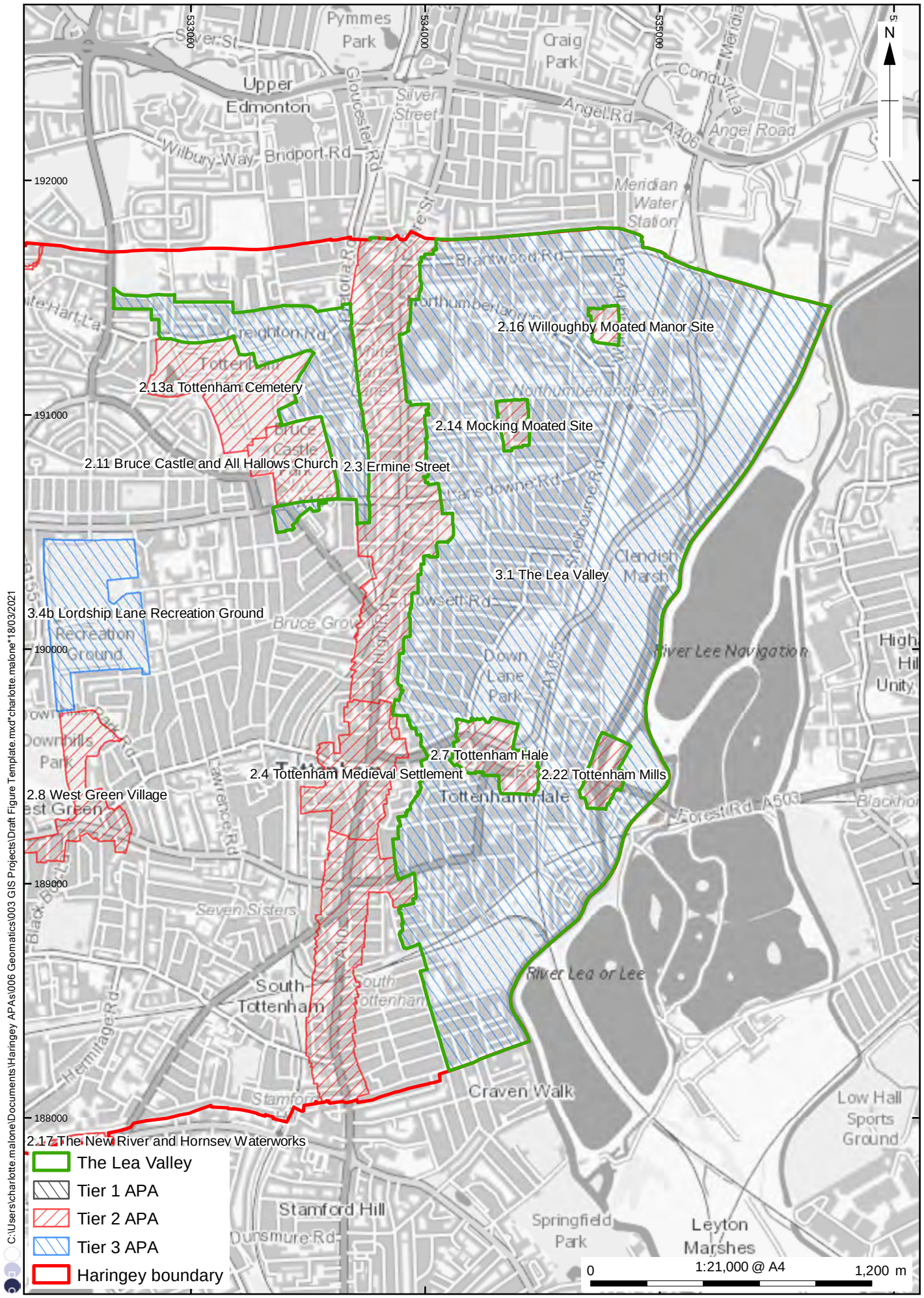
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Haringey APA 3.1
The Lea Valley

8.2 Haringey APA 3.2 Hornsey Park

Summary and Definition

8.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Haringey Golf Course and the surrounding area, which includes several areas of undeveloped land and areas of 20th century housing. The APA continues south into Camden as Camden APA 3.2 Hampstead Heath and Parliamentary Fields.

8.2.2 The APA has been included at Tier 3 as it covers the part of the medieval Hornsey Park. The APA contains a large area of undeveloped land (Haringey Golf Course) which has escaped post-medieval and modern development and accordingly has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. During the medieval period Hornsey Park was a hunting park belonging to the Bishop of London. Earthwork remains of the medieval hunting lodge (APA 1.2) have been found in the area. A large number of prehistoric finds dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been recorded to the south of the APA in Camden, highlighting the potential for further such remains to be present within the APA.

Description

8.2.3 The underlying geology of the APA is London Clay, which is capped to the south by Claygate Beds and Bagshot Sands. Several streams rise in this area at the junction of the clay and sand. The geological and topographic conditions of this area are similar to those in Hampstead Heath (Campden APA 3.2), which adjoins the APA to the south. Fieldwalking carried out within Hampstead Heath has recovered large numbers of prehistoric finds dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. The presence of these remains to the south of Hampstead Lane and along Spaniards Road suggests that this area was repeatedly utilised throughout the prehistoric period. Similar geological and topographic conditions continue north into the APA and accordingly this area is considered to have the potential to contain similar prehistoric remains.

8.2.4 During the medieval period the APA would have been situated within the Bishop's Hunting Park (Hornsey Park) which once covered the south-western corner of the London Borough of Haringey. The area was owned by the Church (St Paul's) from AD 604 and following the Norman invasion it was given to William the Norman, Bishop of London, by King William. The area was subsequently emparked and managed as a Hunting Park known as the Hornesy Great Park. In addition to its value as a hunting area, the parkland would have been an important economic resource, providing timber, fuel and animal feed for the bishop's estate. It is likely that the park would have contained structures associated with this economic function, which may have included houses for the parkers' and woodwards' cottages, sawmills, and mills.

8.2.5 Hornsey Park also contained a substantial medieval moated Lodge known as the Bishop's Lodge (APA 1.2), which was situated within the north-eastern boundary of the park. The lodge provided accommodation for the bishop and prominent guests, including King Edward I who apparently visited the lodge in 1305. The surrounding park would have contained facilities to entertain the bishop's guests and may have included kennels, animal traps and other earthworks and structures associated with hunting. By the 15th century the hunting park had fallen out of use and land within the former park was being leased out. Rocque's 1746 map of the area shows the APA as a combination of woodland (Bishops Wood) and agricultural land. The character of the landscape remained this way until the land was purchased by Highgate Golf Course in 1904. In 1928 the course was modified to its current layout following the compulsory purchase of part of the course by the Metropolitan Water Board.

8.2.6 The original boundary of the hunting park would have been marked by a dense hedgerow and ditch, designed to keep the deer and other game within the park. The boundary of the park was still evident in the mid-19th century when it was marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as a long continuous field boundary. The eastern boundary of the Hunting Park ran from Highgate along the western side of South Wood Lane and then Muswell Hill Road as far north as Highgate Wood. The boundary then followed the eastern boundary of Highgate Wood (APA 2.12), running a short distance to the north of the wood before turning west along the back fences of Grand Avenue. From here the northern boundary of the park crosses Fortis Green and continues west along the northern boundary of Cherry Wood. It then crosses Edmonds walk and follows the back-garden fences between Brim Hill and Abbot's Gardens. The western boundary of travels south-west from the junction of Howard Walk and Brim Hill to pass through Lyttleton Playing fields, then south along the western boundaries of Hampstead Golf Club and Turner's Wood. To the south of the wood, it follows Spaniards End as far south as Highgate House. The southern boundary of the park runs from Highgate House eastwards to Highgate, passing just to the south of Hampstead Lane. The houses along Woodside Avenue, Lanchester Road and Fordington Road all fall within the original extent of the park, while the Fortis Green and Muswell Hill Road developments are just outside it (M Hammerson, pers comms 07-10-20; Whitehead 1998). The boundary of the park remained a prominent landscape feature until the early 20th century when the development of the area resulted in the loss of large parts of the hedgerow. The parts of the park to the north and east of the APA have been subject to significant modern development, accordingly they have been excluded from the APA.

8.2.7 Numerous features and finds, including prehistoric worked flints and arrowheads, a possible Roman lamp, earthwork remains of the park pale, boundary banks, and earthwork remains of unknown function and date, have been found within the area of the park[3]. While the remnants of the ancient woodland known as Bishop's Wood survive as veteran oak trees in several back gardens. During the post-medieval period a toll road ran through the park dividing it into the Great Park (west of North Road/North Hill) and Little Park (east of North Road/North Hill). Earthwork banks possibly associated with the western boundary of Little park have been found at North Hill and Park House Passage.

Statement of Significance

8.2.8 The APA represents a large area of undeveloped land. Part of the significance of the APA lies in its undeveloped state and thus its potential to contain rare medieval and pre-medieval remains. During the prehistoric period the APA would have had a similar character to the heathland landscape recorded in Camden APA 3.2, where this landscape has yielded significant evidence of prehistoric activity including rare Mesolithic remains. The significance of such remains arises from their rarity within Haringey and the information that they can provide about prehistoric activity and landscape use within the borough.

8.2.9 The APA also has the potential to contain archaeological remains and earthworks associated with the medieval deer park and the management of parts of the area as woodland in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains if present would provide insight in to medieval and post-medieval woodland management techniques. While remains of the park boundary could help to confirm the extent of the park and the date of its enclosure.

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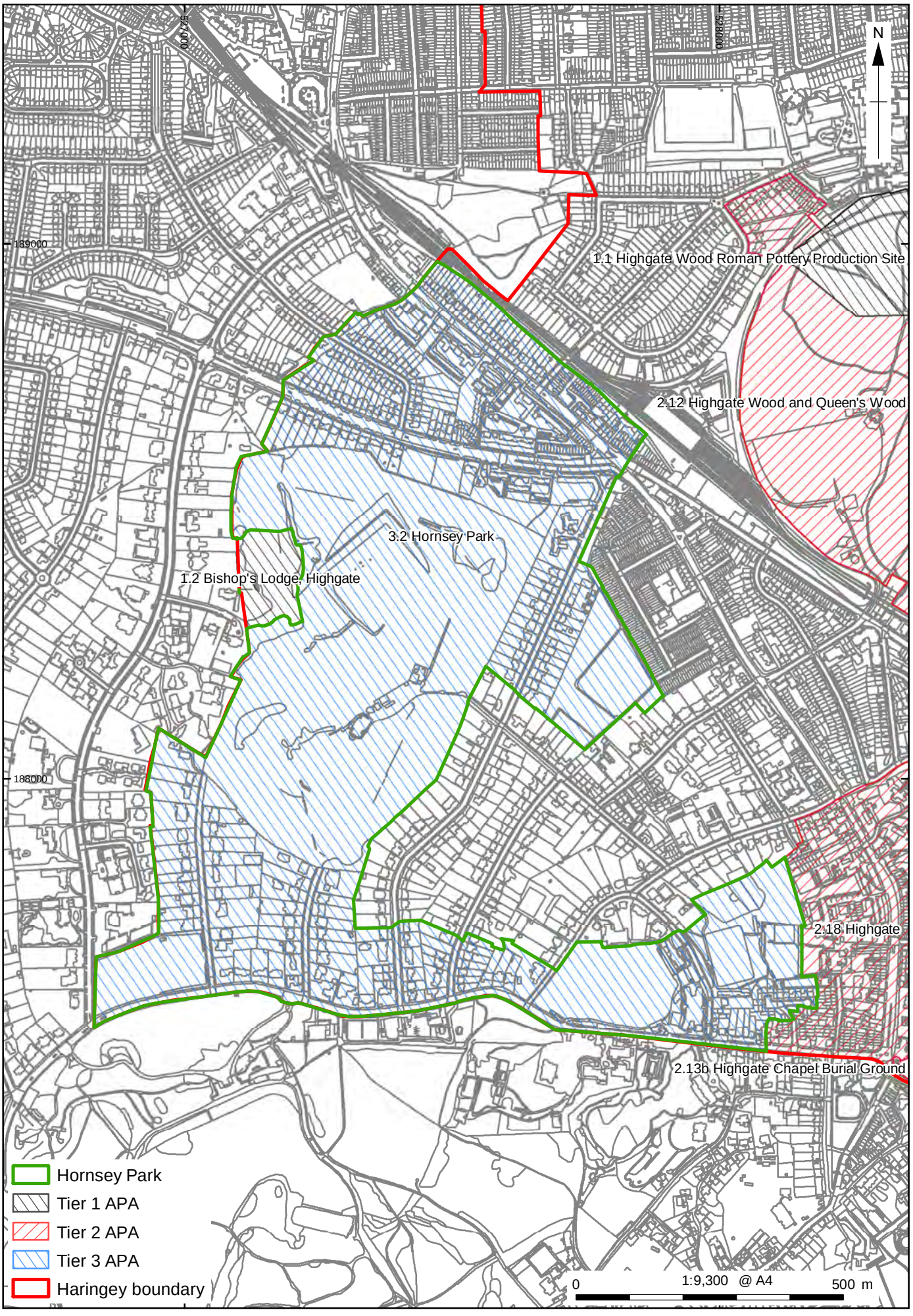
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Haringey APA 3.2
Hornsey Park

8.3 Haringey APA 3.3 Bluebell Wood and Surrounds

Summary and Definition

8.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers an area of undeveloped land in the north-west of the borough comprising Bluebell Wood, Muswell Hill Golf Course and Albert Road Recreation Ground. Bluebell Wood is the only surviving part of Tottenham Wood, and is classified as an area of ancient woodland. The land to the north of Muswell Hill Golf Course and south of the A406 has been excluded from the APA as it is a historic landfill site.

8.3.2 The APA has been included at Tier 3 as it covers an area of ancient woodland and recreational ground which been subject to little or no modern development. Areas of ancient woodland are of archaeological interest both for their own sake and as islands of preservation for earlier features. The APA is considered to have the potential to contain well preserved prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains as well as archaeological features associated with the management of the woodland in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Description

8.3.3 During the medieval period the APA was probably woodland and it remained wooded into the 17th century when it formed part of Tottenham Wood, a 388 acre woodland containing 4660 trees. Later in the 17th century the wood was enclosed as a private hunting park by King James I.

8.3.4 Woodland clearance began in the 18th century and in 1789, when the wood was sold to Michael Mitchel, it comprised 367 areas of cultivated and meadow land. In 1812 Tottenham Wood Farm was sold to Thomas Rhodes, who converted it into a dairy farm. Bluebell Wood was the only part of the farm to remain wooded. The farm was sold to Haringey Golf Course in the late 19th century and by the early 20th century a large part of the APA had been laid out as a golf course.

8.3.5 Albert Wood Recreation Ground was laid out in the south-east corner of the APA in 1900. The recreation ground was laid out on the site of a late 19th-century brickworks. The site of the brickworks was shown as farmland on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and by the time of the 2nd edition map it was shown as an ‘old clay pit’, suggesting that the brickworks were only in use for a brief period during the late 19th century. The recreation ground was originally smaller and had its main entrance on Clifton Road. In the early 1920s Durnsford Road was laid out and new recreational facilities were added to the park.

8.3.6 Bluebell Wood is the only surviving element of Tottenham Wood and is designated as ancient woodland (an area which has been continuously wooded since 1600). A wood bank and ditch are recorded close to the northern boundary of the wood. These features are clearly visible on Environment Agency LiDAR data of the APA. The LiDAR data also shows several ditches within Haringey Golf Course which correspond with field boundaries shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. These features are preserved within the golf course planting. Further archaeological investigation of these features would help to clarify their age and significance.

Statement of Significance

8.3.7 The APA covers a large tract of undeveloped land in the otherwise intensively developed London Borough of Haringey. Part of the significance of the APA rises from its undeveloped state and its potential to contain medieval and pre-medieval remains.

8.3.8 Bluebell Wood is designated as an area of ancient woodland. Ancient woodland is of interest for its own sake, as a rare surviving element of the medieval landscape, and as an island of preservation for earlier remains. Earthwork remains of a medieval woodland boundary bank

have been recorded within the APA, and several other ditches can be observed within the APA. The area also has the potential to contain further remains associated with the management of the woodland during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains can provide insight into previous land use and past woodland management practices.

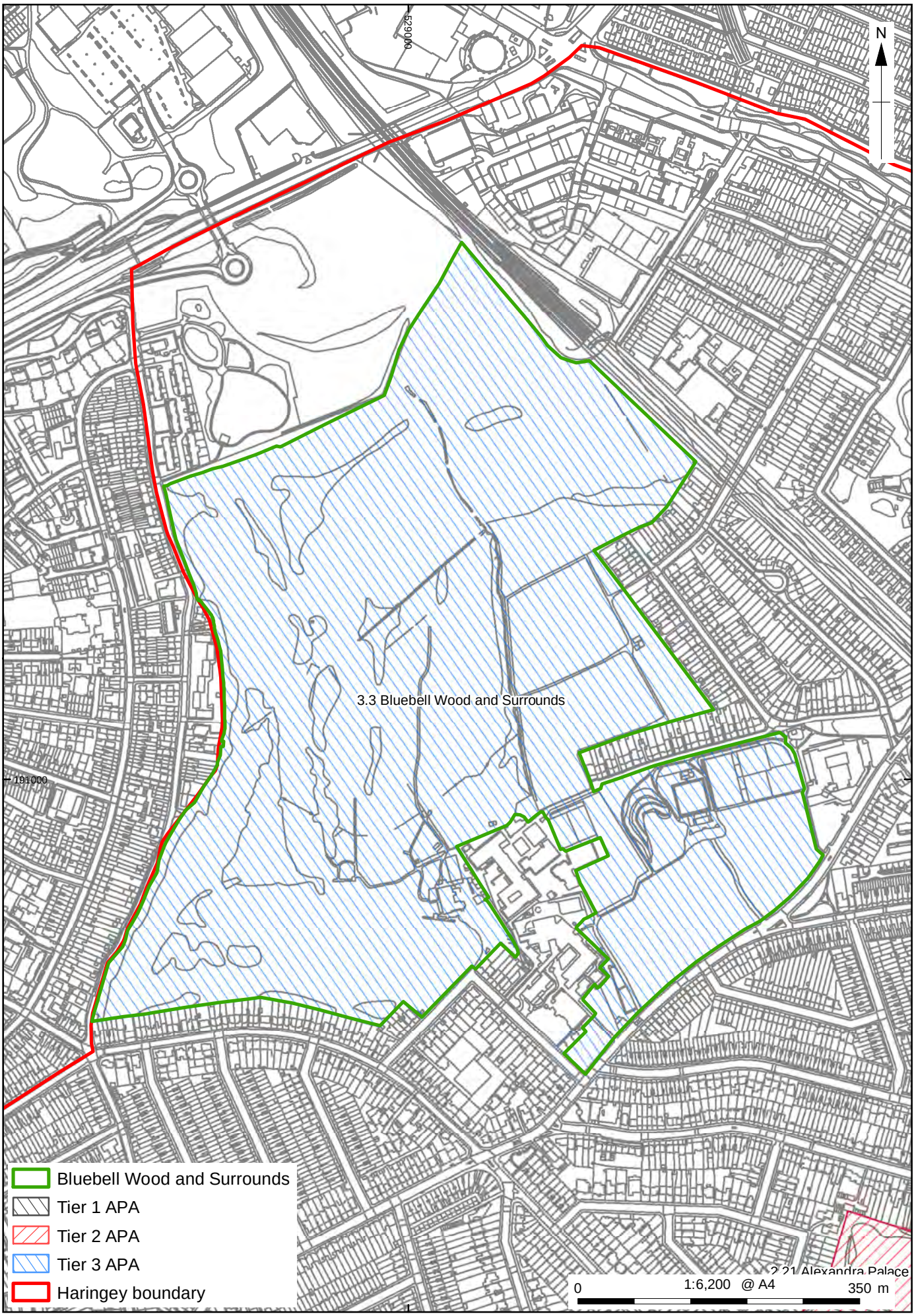
8.3.9 The Albert Wood Recreation Ground is a late Victorian or Edwardian recreation which was purpose built to serve the surrounding housing development. Due to its undeveloped state, it has the potential to contain archaeological remains which could provide insight into medieval and pre-medieval land use in this part of the borough. It could also contain archaeological remains associated with the 19th century brickworks and the early layout of the park.

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Haringey APA 3.3
Bluebell Wood and Surrounds

8.4 Haringey APA 3.4 The River Moselle and Surrounds

Summary and Definition

8.4.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers he historic course of the Moselle and its tributaries as it passes through two areas of open land at Shepherds Hill in Crouch End and at the Lordship Recreation Ground in Tottenham.

8.4.2 The APA has been included at Tier 3 as it covers two areas of undeveloped land along the historic course of the River Moselle. These areas have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains predating the medieval period as well as infilled river channels. The River Moselle and its tributaries are considered to have been a focus for activity during the prehistoric periods and in the surrounding area finds dating to the Palaeolithic, Bronze Age and Roman periods have been recorded. A possible moated site is recorded in the APA although historic mapping suggests that this is a post-medieval feature rather than a medieval moated site.

Description

8.4.3 The historic course of the River Moselle is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The original course of the river has been lost to modern development and culverting. It is possible that old river channels survive in the open ground within the APA. These channels could contain waterlogged deposits which if present, may preserve rare organic materials and environmental evidence.

APA 3.4a Shepherds Hill

8.4.4 The part of the APA at Shepherds Hill is made up of the North Middlesex Cricket Club and the Shepherds Hill Allotments. Several small tributaries of the Moselle once flowed through this area from Queen's Wood (APA 2.12) into Cricket Field. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows several small steams passing through this area, flowing downhill from Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood towards Hornsey (APA 2.6). Prehistoric and Roman finds, including the Roman hoard at Cranley Gardens (APA 2.20) and the Shepherds Hill Hoard (APA 2.19), which was associated with a Bronze Age flint dagger, have been recorded in the wider area adjacent to similar small watercourses.

8.4.5 From Shepherds Hill the historic course of the Moselle passed into Hornsey via Avenue Gardens (APA 2.6), where several Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint tools have been found a short distance to the south of the river. From Hornsey the river passed under the railway line before travelling north-eastwards through a large area of 20th-century housing associated with Wood Green.

APA 3.4b Lordship Lane Recreation Ground

8.4.6 Lordship Lane Recreation Ground contains one of the few surviving open stretches of the River Moselle. The river flows on an east to west alignment through the centre of the recreation ground. Prehistoric worked flints and some Roman pottery (Samian ware) have been recorded on the former riverbanks to the west of the APA at 18 Crawley Road.

8.4.7 The recreation ground was meadow land in the 17th century, becoming part of the grounds associated with Downhills during the 18th century. The 1807 Ordnance survey drawings show an avenue of trees passing north from Downhills through the recreation ground to meet the Moselle. By the 1860s a rectangular pond is shown at the end of this avenue of trees. This feature has been interpreted as the remains of a medieval moated site but based on historic maps of the area it is more likely to be a post-medieval landscape feature. The area was

purchased by Tottenham Urban District Council in 1926 and opened as the Lordship Lane Recreation Area opened in 1932.

8.4.8 From the Lordship Recreation Ground the Moselle travelled north to enter Tottenham Cemetery (APA 2.13a). Palaeolithic flint tools and a Bronze Age dagger and sword have been found within Tottenham a short distance to the south of this stretch of the river.

8.4.9 The River Moselle and its tributaries are considered to have been a focus for activity during the prehistoric period and finds dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Roman period have been recorded along its length. The APA is considered to have the potential to contain further similar remains.

Statement of Significance

8.4.10 The APA includes two large areas of undeveloped open ground along the length of the River Moselle at Shepherds Hill and Lordship Recreation Ground. These areas represent large areas of undisturbed ground in the otherwise intensively developed borough of Haringey. The significance of these areas, in part arises from their undeveloped state and their potential to contain well preserved pre-medieval remains.

8.4.11 The Moselle is considered to have been a focus for activity during the prehistoric periods. Prehistoric finds dating from the Palaeolithic period through to the Bronze Age have been recorded along the former banks of the Moselle and there is the potential for further such remains to be present within the APA. Such remains are significant as they can provide insight into prehistoric land use and the exploitation of the Moselle in these periods.

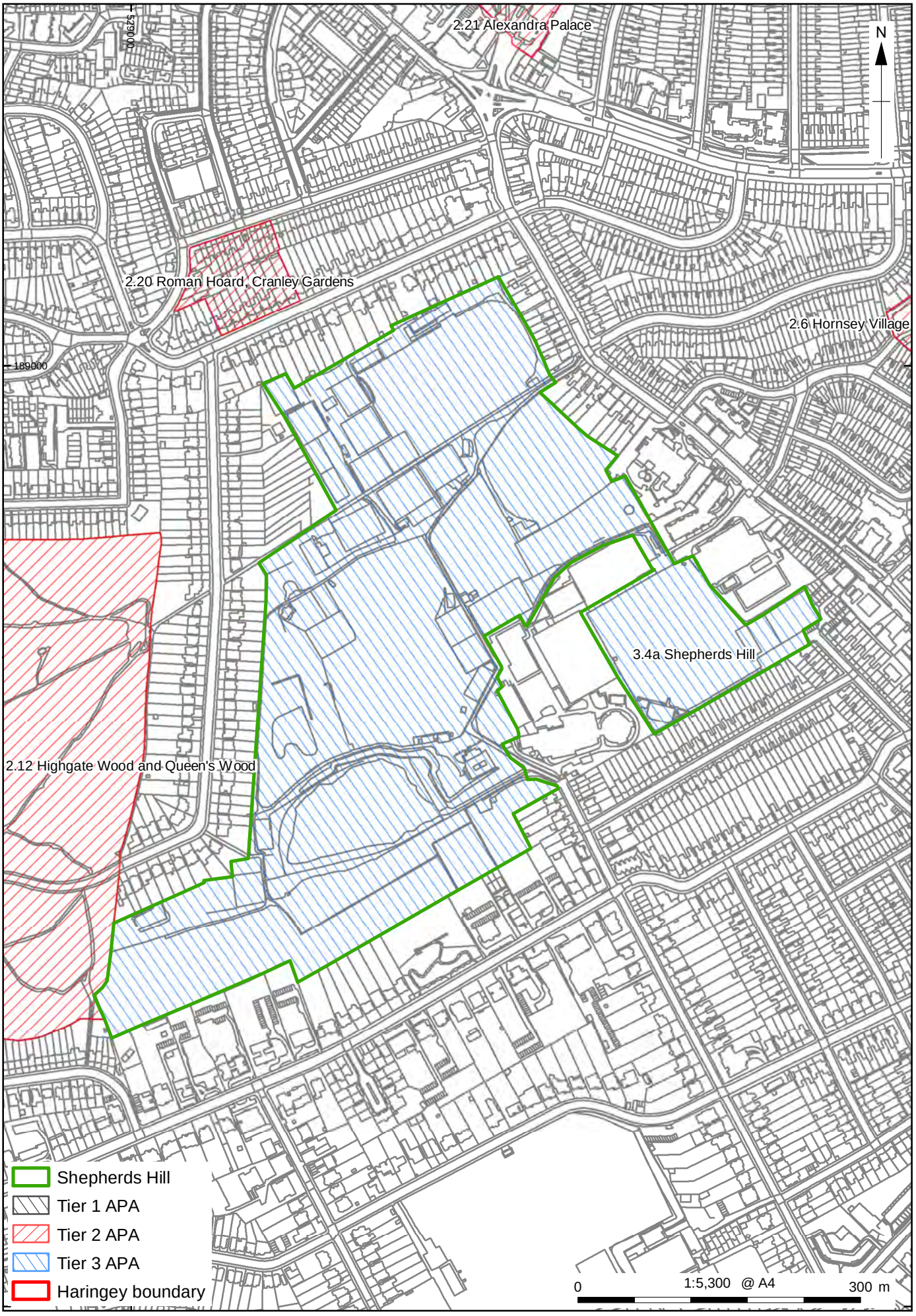
8.4.12 Palaeolithic remains in Britain, whether in primary of secondary contexts, reflect some of the oldest fossils and artefacts in Europe. If further such remains are found within the APA, they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

8.4.13 Two Roman coin hoards have been found from the area surrounding Shepherds Hill. Both hoards were found alongside small watercourses similar those running through the APA. If further Roman remains were recovered from this area, they would provide insight into Roman activity in this part of the borough and could further our understanding of the reasons behind hoard deposition during the Roman period.

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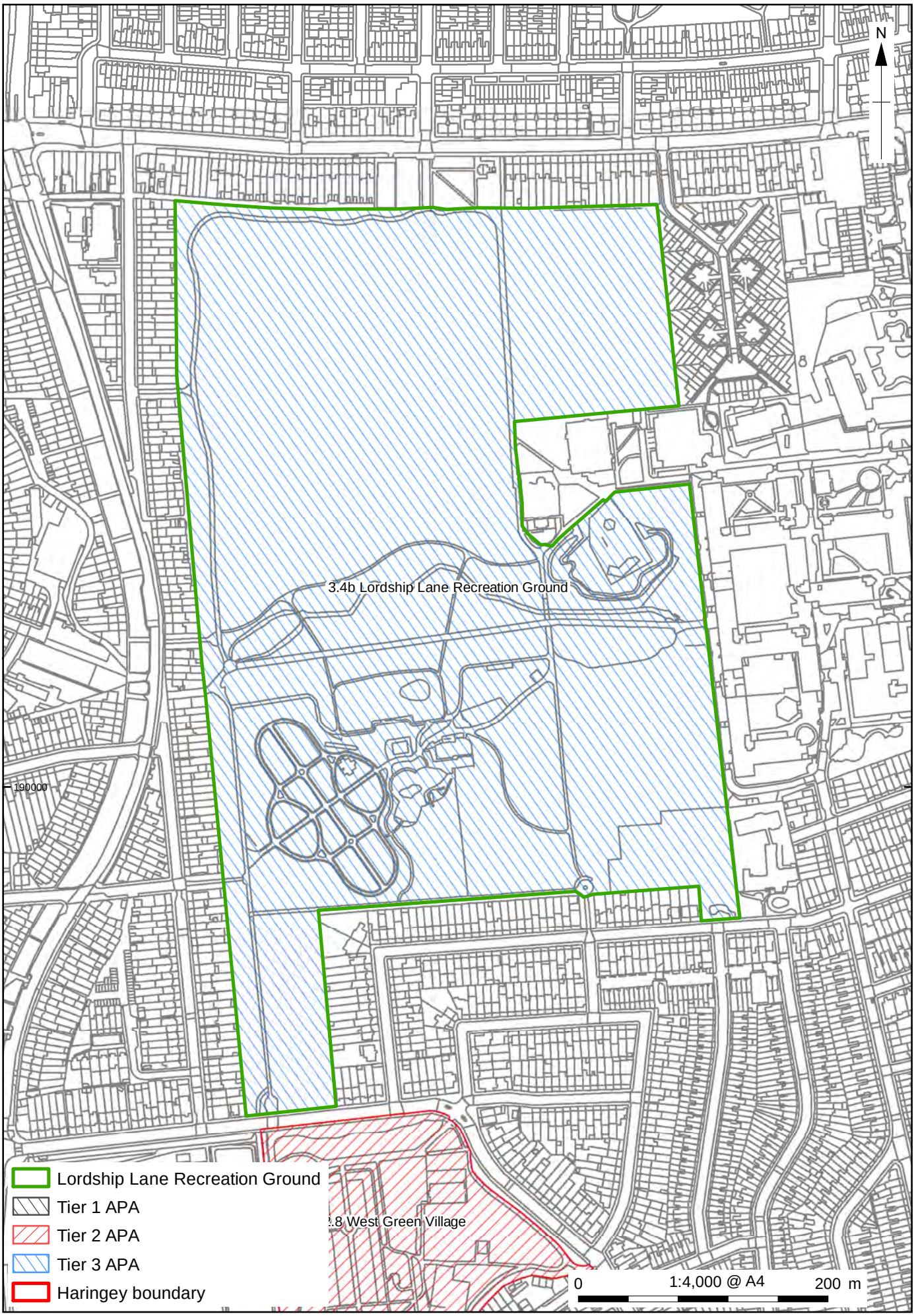
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Haringey APA 3.4a
Shepherds Hill



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Haringey APA 3.4b
Lordship Lane Recreation Ground

9 GLOSSARY

Term	Definitions
Archaeological Priority Area (APA)	Generic term for a defined area where, according to existing information, there is significant known archaeological interest of particular potential for new discoveries. They are sometimes called other names including Archaeological Priority Zones, Areas of Archaeological Significance/Importance/Interest or Areas of High Archaeological Potential.
Archaeological Interest	Archaeological interest refers to evidence of past human activity which is worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are viewed as an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations (NPPF 2019, paragraph 184).
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and where appropriate, enhances its significance (NPPF 2019, paragraph 200)
Designated Heritage Asset	A heritage asset which is designated under relevant legislation, i.e. World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields or conservation areas (NPPF definition, paragraph 194b)
Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage assets include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing) (NPPF 2019, paragraph 184)
Historic Environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity (whether visible, buried or submerged) and landscaped and planted or managed flora.
Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS)	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER)	A historic environment record is an information service which provides access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geological area (MPPF 2019, Paragraph 187). The GLHER is the historic environment record for the Greater London area and is maintained by Historic England.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The document which sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. Consideration of the historic environment is addressed in Chapter 16. The 2012 version of this document was replaced by the July 2018 edition and subsequently the February 2019 edition.
Potential	In some places, the nature of the archaeological interest cannot be specified precisely, but it may still be possible to document reasons for anticipating the existence and importance of such evidence.

	Circumstantial evidence such as geology, topography, landscape history, nearby major monuments and patterns of previous discoveries can be used to predict areas with a higher likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets of historic and archaeological interest will be discovered in the future.
Research Framework	A suite of documents which describes the current state of knowledge of a topic or geographical area (the 'resource assessment'), identifies major gaps in knowledge and key research questions (the 'agenda') and set out a strategy for addressing them. A resource assessment and agenda for London archaeology has been published.
Saxon Period	The early medieval period covers six centuries between the end of the Roman period and the Norman Conquest (1066). In the south of England this is also referred to as the Saxon period.
Setting of a Heritage Asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral (NPPF 2019, paragraph 194b).
Sensitivity	The likelihood of typical development impacts causing significant harm to a heritage asset of archaeological interest. Sensitivity is closely allied to significance and potential but also takes account of an asset's vulnerability and fragility.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting (NPPF 2019, paragraph 189).

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