

ASSESSMENT REPORT N ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

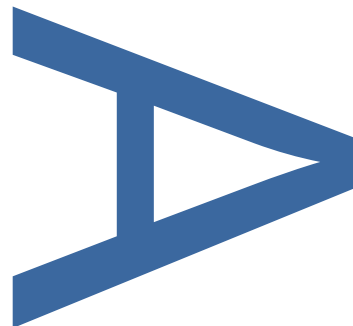
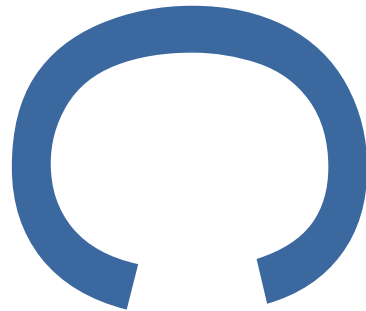
Ferry Island, Plots B & F, Tottenham Hale Centre

Ref: 794-PLN-HER-00805
November 2024

**Ferry Island Plots B & F, Tottenham
Hale Centre**



**Assessment Report for an
Archaeological Excavation**



<i>Planning reference</i>	HGY/2018/2223		
<i>Local planning authority</i>	London Borough of Haringey		
<i>PCA report no.</i>	K17706	<i>Site Code</i>	FSL20
<i>PCA project no</i>	K8935	<i>Date</i>	November 24

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	Ferry Island Plots B & F, Tottenham Hale Centre
Project type	Assessment Report for an Archaeological Excavation
Site address	Ferry Island, Tottenham Hale Centre, Tottenham N17 9LB
NGR	TQ 3437 8951
Local planning authority	London Borough of Haringey
Planning reference	HGY/2018/2223
Commissioning client	RPS Consulting Services UK Ltd on behalf of Argent
Project dates	
Archive site code	FSL20

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Reissued report version:		
Reason for reissue:		
Project Manager approval:		



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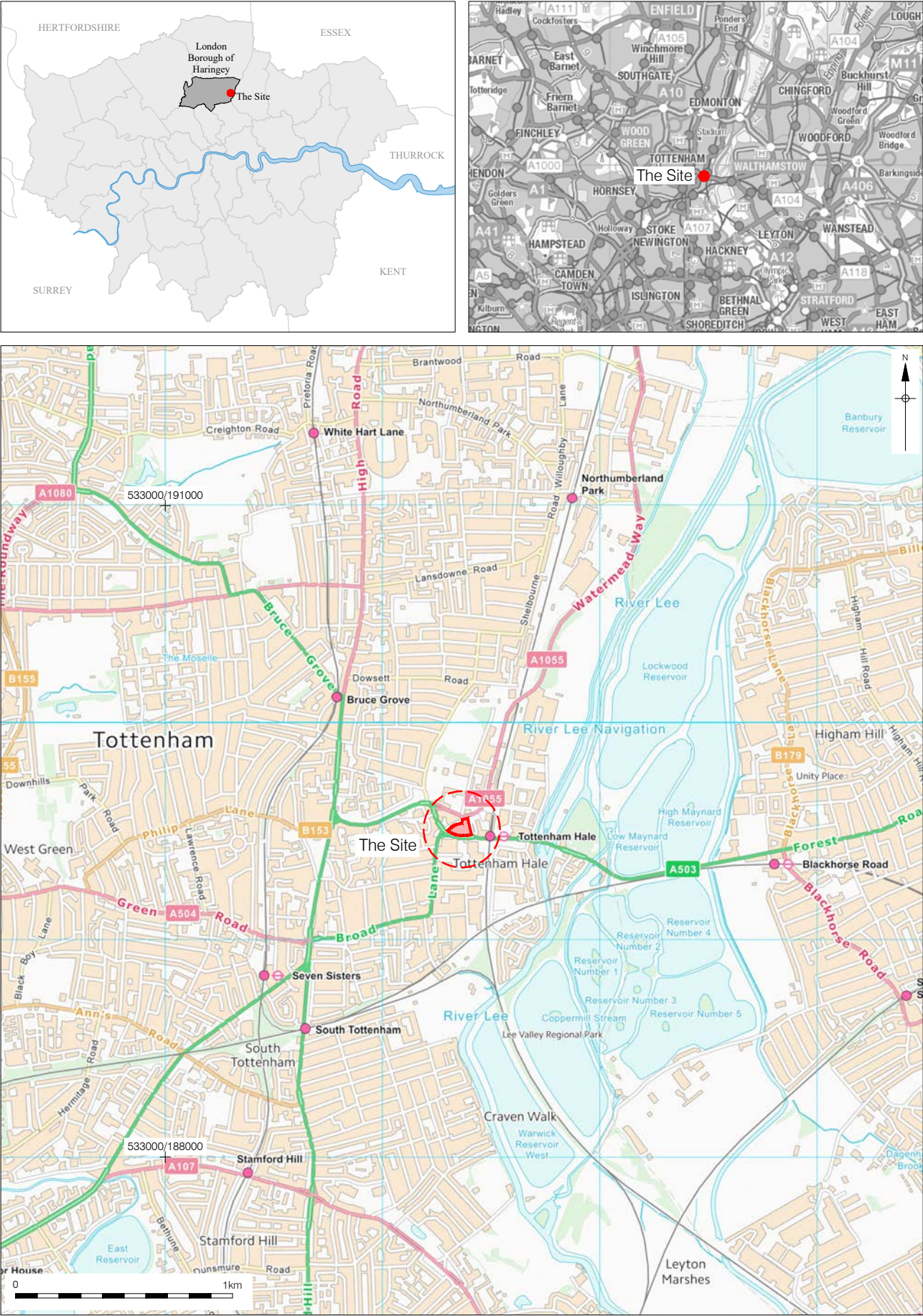
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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Ferry Island Plots B & F, Tottenham Hale Centre, London Borough of Haringey N17 9LB. The work was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services UK Ltd on behalf of Argent. The central grid reference for the site was TQ 3437 8951 (Figure 1)
- 1.2 Fieldwork was undertaken between 11th April and 5th August 2022. The archaeological investigations revealed five main phases of archaeological activity dating from the natural formation of the site to the 19th century.
- 1.3 The earliest deposits recorded were sands and gravels belonging to the Kempton Park Gravel Member encountered at between 6.30 and 6.83m OD, which were overlain by natural brickearth deposits of the Enfield Silts, encountered at between 7.25 and 7.50m OD. In the western half of the site deposits of alluvial clay were detected above the brickearth and encountered at between 6.93 and 7.04m OD.
- 1.4 The study revealed evidence of activity taking place on the site throughout the prehistoric period from the Mesolithic to the late Iron Age. In total, twelve securely dated prehistoric features were excavated producing a variety of Mesolithic to Mesolithic/early Neolithic struck flints and pottery sherds dating from the later early Neolithic to the late Iron Age. This indicates sporadic and transient activity across the site in this period.
- 1.5 A small quantity of residual Roman and Saxon finds suggest a similarly low level of activity across the site during these periods.
- 1.6 A possible palaeochannel and drainage ditches along with a small number of pits were recorded in the early High Medieval period, which were replaced by further ditches and a timber framed building, themselves replaced by further ditches possibly acting as enclosures as well as for drainage, along with two post- built structures. Around the mid- 14th century activity seems to decline- the buildings falling out of use and being replaced by pits, although one of the enclosures continued in use, until the site was virtually abandoned shortly thereafter. Later Medieval activity comprised a possible driveway/ double drainage ditch, replaced by a probable flood horizon and a small possibly triangular structure.
- 1.7 Probable drainage/boundary ditches were once again in evidence from the 16th/17th centuries, along with a fenceline, while a sub- rectangular posted structure was probably constructed in the 18th century, the surrounding area being used for rubbish pits.
- 1.8 The last phase of archaeological activity occurred in the 19th century. This included a brick cellar, a cesspit, rubbish pits and a posthole, probably situated in a back yard associated with residential properties seen on the historic maps of the period.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological field excavation and watching brief undertaken at Ferry Island Plot B and Pavilion Plot F, Tottenham Hale Centre, London Borough of Haringey, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 11th April and 5th August 2022. The excavation area comprised one main trench of 1104.4m² and one 11m x 2m evaluation trench, Trench 19 to the east (Fig 2b). These works took place in advance of a mixed-use redevelopment comprising residential, retail, leisure, and office space, and formed part of the wider Tottenham Hale redevelopment. The archaeological work was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services UK Ltd on behalf of Argent.
- 2.2 The site was situated at Ferry Island, Tottenham Hale Centre, London Borough of Haringey, N17 9LB, National Grid Reference TQ 3437 8951 (Figure 1). It is bounded by the five/six lane The Hale to the west, Ferry Lane to the south, Tottenham Hale Bus Station to the east and Station Road to the north. The entire site covered an area of c.1430.95m².
- 2.3 The site has previously been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs Heritage 2018), a geoarchaeological borehole investigation and trial pit undertaken by QUEST (Lincoln 2020). A total of 19 archaeological evaluation trenches were investigated, Trenches 1-6 in March 2020 (Maher 2020) and Trenches 7 to 19 between March and June 2022 (Langthorne 2022). These demonstrated that archaeological horizons were concentrated in the north and northwest of the site.
- 2.4 The investigation was conducted by PCA under the supervision of Shane Maher and the project was managed by Chris Mayo. It was monitored by Adam Single of GLAAS (Historic England) on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey.
- 2.5 A site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS and PCA 2022) detailing the methodology and work programme for the archaeological excavation was prepared prior to the fieldwork and approved by Adam Single for Historic England on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey. This report details the results of the fieldwork and its methodology to demonstrate that all work has been carried out in accordance with the WSI and RAMS for Archaeological Mitigation (RPS 2021 and PCA 2022).
- 2.6 The site has been given the unique side code FSL20. It is intended that the completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive (LAA) and a copy of this report submitted to the GLHER and OASIS for wider dissemination. An open day was held at the Ferry Island plot on 15th June 2022 for local schools and the general public. A site tour was given explaining the archaeology on view at Island and placing that in context with details of all of the Tottenham Hale Centre plots; Welbourne, Ferry Island, Ashley Road West and East and North Island. These plots were discussed and selected finds from all plots included in a table top display.





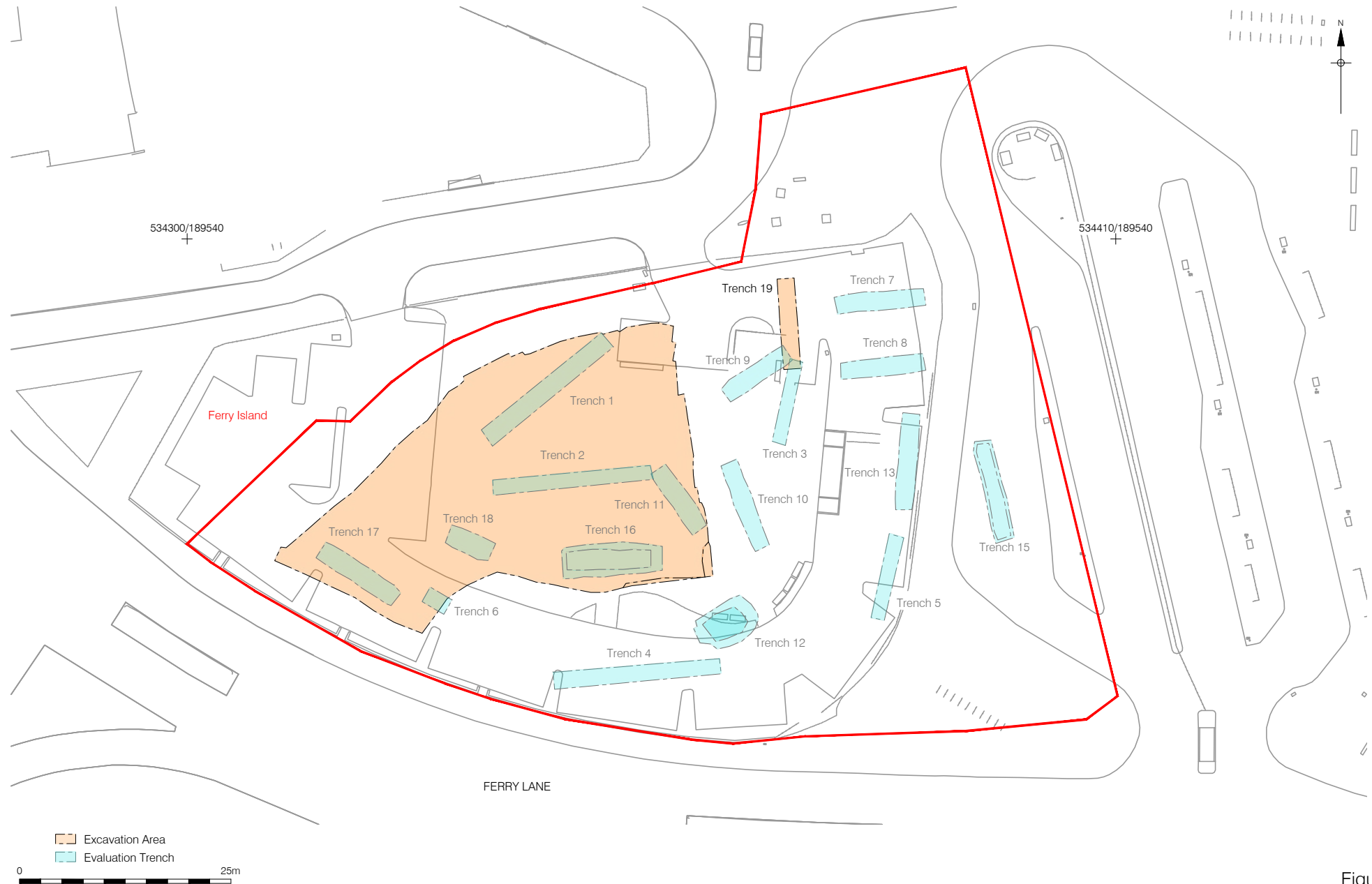


Figure 2b
Detailed Site Location showing Excavation Area and
Evaluation Trenches in Ferry Island Site
1:625 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The site was subject to an archaeological planning condition applied to planning application HGY/2018/2223:

Condition B23:

No demolition or development (apart from demolition to slab level) shall take place within Plot B until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) in respect of Plot B has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development (apart from demolition to slab level) shall take place within Plot B other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development (apart from demolition to slab level) shall take place within Plot B other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

Condition F14:

No demolition or development (apart from demolition to slab level) shall take place within Plot F until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) in respect of Plot F has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no demolition or development (apart from demolition to slab level) shall take place within Plot F other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, and the programme and methodology of site evaluation and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

If heritage assets of archaeological interest are identified by stage 1 then for those parts of the site which have archaeological interest a stage 2 WSI shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the stage 2 WSI, no demolition/development (apart from demolition to slab level) shall take place within Plot B other than in accordance with the agreed stage 2 WSI which shall include:

A. The statement of significance and research objectives, the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

B. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the stage 2 WSI.

- 3.2 The results presented in this report demonstrate that all of the work proposed in the Stage 2 Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS and PCA 2020) have been carried out, as required by Part B of Planning Conditions B23 and F14.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1.1 The following information is partly taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2020) and the Archaeological Evaluation Report (Maher 2020):
- 4.1.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2018) indicates that the solid geology of the Site comprises London Clay deposits (Clay, Silt & Sand) forming the London Basin.
- 4.1.3 Superficial deposits of Enfield Silt Member (Clay & Silt) are recorded across the Site by the British Geological Survey.
- 4.1.4 The landscape zone within which Corcoran et al (2011) records the Ferry Island site is characterised as an area of London Clay situated at a height of 2-3m Ordnance Datum ('OD'), with the surface of the Pleistocene gravel at c.6-7m OD, overlain by c.1-3m of Enfield Silts. It is also noted that it is difficult to differentiate between the Enfield Silts (brickearth) and Holocene alluvium/colluvium within the borehole logs used in the study.
- 4.1.5 Site investigation works were undertaken in early 2018 within the Welbourne, Ferry Island and North Island sites (Concept 2018, Fig. 2a). Geoarchaeological deposit model reports were also produced for the site subject to this WSI (QUEST 2019, QUEST 2020).
- 4.1.6 The later report (QUEST 2020) recorded a similar natural sequence within Plots B, C, D, E and F, of London Clay overlain with Kempton Park Gravel and the gravel overlain by Enfield Silt.
- 4.1.7 During the archaeological excavation the surface of the Kempton Park Gravel was noted between 6.30m OD and 6.83m OD. This were sealed by natural brickearth type deposits representing the Enfield Silt member (BGS Online 2024), which were noted between 6.59m OD and 7.5m OD. In the west of the trench a layer of alluvial material with a maximum thickness of 0.55m was recorded between 6.38m OD and 7.04m OD, overlaying the natural brickearth.
- 4.1.8 The River Lee or Lea flows from Leagroave Marsh near Luton in Bedfordshire to its confluence with the River Thames at Bow Creek. The Lee Navigation is a canalised river constructed during the 18th century, and incorporated into the existing River Lea.
- 4.1.9 The canalised element runs from Hertford to Bow Creek and flows c.300m-550m to the east of the plot. The artificial elements of the river are referred to as Lee, as named by an Act of Parliament, and the natural features are referred to as Lea.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The following is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2021), which is a summarised version of the desk- based assessment (CgMs Heritage 2018):

Early Prehistoric - Palaeolithic, Mesolithic & Neolithic

- 5.2 No evidence dating to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic periods is recorded by the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) within 1km of the Ferry Island Study Area Search Radius.
- 5.3 Corcoran *et al.* (2011) note the lack of prehistoric evidence within the landscape zone within which the Ferry Island plot is situated and suggest that this may be due to a lack of archaeological work or subsequent modern truncation rather than a lack of prehistoric activity.
- 5.4 Excavation work at the Welbourne plot (Fig. 2a), to the north of the Ferry Island plot has identified a Mesolithic flint working site located at the top of the brickearth in a greenish brickearth layer (Bishop & Hawkins 2020). This indicate that activity during the Mesolithic period was taking place in the nearby area to the Ferry Island plot. There was no evidence for a similar greenish layer seen on the North Island evaluation. No evidence for the greenish brickearth layer was identified during recent evaluation trenching at the Ferry Island plot (Maher 2020).
- 5.5 The Ferry Island plot may also retain a modest geoarchaeological potential associated with the alluvial deposits within the historic floodplain of the River Lea, although no alluvial deposits have been recorded during a recent geotechnical borehole investigation.

Bronze Age & Iron Age

- 5.6 A number of isolated Bronze Age finds were found within the marshland to the east of Tottenham Hale and are recorded within the area of the Maynard Reservoirs c.800m to the east of the Ferry Island plot. These include cauldrons, spearheads, a dagger and a knife.
- 5.7 A ditch containing Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery was identified during an archaeological evaluation at Town Hall Approach c.700m south west of the Ferry Island plot.
- 5.8 Building works within the area of the Low Maynard Reservoir c.800m east of the plot in 1869 revealed a series of timber piles interpreted as a pile dwelling plot. Eight pottery vessels were found apparently in association with the piles, and these were variously dated to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age and to the Roman period.
- 5.9 Isolated Iron Age findspots are recorded by the GLHER within the Maynard Reservoir c.800m to the east of the North Island plot, including an axe and a spearhead.
- 5.10 Whilst the heavy London Clays underlying the Ferry Island plot would have most likely provided an unattractive location for prehistoric agricultural activity, the Lee Valley is generally considered to hold an archaeological potential for the Later Prehistoric periods.

Roman

- 5.11 The High Road (A10), c.450m west of the Ferry Island plot, has been suggested to lie on the route of Ermine Street, a Roman road, running north-south linking the Roman towns of London and Lincoln.

Saxon/Early Medieval & Medieval

- 5.12 The name 'Tottenham' may derive from the Anglo-Saxon for Totta's village. This place name evidence is supported by an entry for the settlement in the Domesday Survey of 1086, strongly indicating that there was a settlement established in this area prior to 1066. In addition, the junction of Broad Lane and The Hale immediately west of the Ferry Land plot is thought to be the plot of an Early Saxon settlement, which continued to grow during the later Medieval and Post Medieval periods
- 5.13 Isolated finds of Early Medieval date within the Ferry Island Study Area Search Radius are limited to an early Viking sword found in the River Lea c.750m north east of the Ferry Island plot.
- 5.14 The HER records a further Saxon settlement at the High Road c.1km north west of the Ferry Island plot, which would later develop into a Medieval manor. Medieval remains associated with this manor that have been identified comprise a 14th century jug and a shallow gully containing a single sherd of Late Medieval pottery.
- 5.15 The Domesday Survey also mentions a weir in the manor of Tottenham, possibly sited near to the later Tottenham Mills c.400m west of the Ferry Island plot. The first reference to mills in Tottenham is in AD1254, and the quay which served the village of Tottenham during the Medieval period is recorded in the same area.
- 5.16 During the Medieval period there is evidence that the settlements at Tottenham Hale and also along the High Road to the west had each expanded to become local focal points of activity. Evidence for this can be attributed to the number of Medieval roads which transect the area, primarily east to west. These are Phillip Lane, High Cross Lane, West Green Road, Broad Lane, Seven Sisters Road and Markfield Road to the west and south west of the Ferry Island plot and Forest Road c.800m to the east.
- 5.17 The GLHER indicates that there is evidence for a reasonable number of Medieval structures in close proximity to the High Road c.450m west of the Ferry Island plot. These include various inns, a chapel, and location of a Medieval roadside cross whilst further north along the High Road a well and a further inn are recorded.
- 5.18 Recent evaluation trenching at the Ferry Island plot has identified evidence for Medieval linear features which are likely to represent property boundaries. A possible beamslot and post hole, as well as the presence of large pieces of burnt daub in the beamslot fill, were suggestive of a possible structure (Maher 2020). During evaluation trenching at the Welbourne plot, to the north of the Ferry Island site, a ditch was found which contained pottery dating to AD1130-1300 (PCA

in prep). Recent trenching at the North Plot to the west has also identified evidence for Medieval backyard activity (PCA in prep.).

- 5.19 It would appear that the Ferry Island plot would have been located within the immediate hinterland of the settlement at Tottenham Hale during the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods.

Post Medieval and Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 5.20 By 1600 Tottenham was recorded as a prosperous area with numerous alms-houses and charities, and by 1724 the density of buildings was so great it was noted as appearing to be one continuous street.
- 5.21 Thomas Clay's 1619 Survey of Tottenham (Fig. 17) shows the central area of the Ferry Island plot as being part of open land accessing the Hale Field, while the northern part of the site was occupied by four buildings, the southern part by land belonging to another.
- 5.22 The site is shown as open land to the east and north of buildings on the 1754 Rocque map (Fig. 18), and on Wyburd's Survey of 1798.
- 5.23 The 1843 Tottenham Tithe map shows the Ferry Island plot still largely open land, although a building may have been constructed at its western extremity.
- 5.24 By 1864 the Ordnance Survey Map shows that a street of houses has been built running east-west in the north of the site, while more buildings, have been built to the west and south, the central area remaining open.
- 5.25 The 1896 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 19) shows a broadly similar layout of buildings although rear gardens are depicted and a pumping station intrudes into the eastern part of the site; the central area enclosed by the back garden fences being a filter bed. The site remains similar on the 1915 survey.
- 5.26 By 1939, a number of the houses to the south and west have been demolished, a large building having been constructed in the southern central area of the site. The 1955 survey showing a similar layout.
- 5.27 The 1975 Ordnance Survey Map shows much of the site now occupied by buildings, with open land in the southeastern area and east-west running Station Street in the north.

6 METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The works were undertaken in accordance with the approved Written Schemes of Investigation (RPS 2021 and PCA 2022).
- 6.2 The works comprised one main excavation trench that covered an area c. 1104.4m² and one 11m x 2m evaluation trench, Trench 19 to the east (Figure 2). Evaluation Trench 19 was excavated to help decided whether further works were necessary in the east of the site.
- 6.3 A Temporary Benchmark (TBM) was established using GPS survey equipment on a concrete slab to the south of the excavation trench at a value of 8.14m OD.
- 6.4 All interventions associated with Trench 19 including trench edges, features and section lines were located using GPS survey equipment.
- 6.4.1 Two mechanically excavated sondages Test Pit 1 (TP1), 11m x 2m, and Test Pit 2 (TP2), 5.1m x 2m, were dug under the supervision of a senior archaeologist to ascertain the underlying natural formations in the west of the trench.
- 6.4.2 Further investigations involving supervised careful ground reduction was conducted in the north of the trench where a concentration of burnt and struct flint was noted. The southeast of the trench was expanded so that a series of stakeholes, that were noted in the base of a post-medieval ditch, could be further investigated.
- 6.5 The modern overburden was removed by a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a ditching bucket. The overburden removal continued under archaeological supervision in spits of 100mm until the archaeological deposits and features were encountered. The archaeological deposits were excavated by PCA staff using hand tools, i.e. trowels, shovels and mattocks.
- 6.6 The archaeological deposits and features were recorded using standard single context recording, on *pro forma* context and planning sheets located on baselines. Plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. Digital photographs were taken.
- 6.7 In this report all context numbers (cuts, layers and fills) are written in squared brackets [] and environmental sample numbers are presented in curly brackets { }, small finds have been abbreviated to SF and the Limit of Excavation to LOE.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural (Fig. 3)

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered during the excavations were deposits of natural sands and gravels [660]/[661]/[726]/[729]/[730]/[734]/[735]/[740]/[752]. These belonged to the Kempton Park Gravel and were deposited in a high energy river system during the Early to Middle Devensian c. 11.70-140000 years before present (QUEST 2020). The surface of the gravels ranged from 6.30m OD to 6.83m OD, with an incline to the east.
- 7.1.2 Deposits of brickearth type material representing the Enfield Silts were recorded in the east of the site and in evaluation Trench 19. These were listed as light to mid orange brown silty sands and silty clays [309]/[579]/[613]/[628]/[629]/[656]/[657]/[658]/[659]/[725]/[728]/[757] (Fig. 14, S.74, Fig. 15, S.75). The top of the untruncated brickearth was noted between 7.25m OD-7.5m OD.
- 7.1.3 In the west of the site alluvial deposits associated with slow moving river water or marsh were observed covering an area c. 311m² and overlying the natural brickearth. These were described as soft to compact, light to mid grey brown to mid bluish grey clays with occasional lenses of sand [724]/[733]/[736]/[749]/[751] (Fig. 16, Ss.80 & 81, Plates 1 & 2). The top of the alluvium was relatively level from 6.93m OD to 7.04m OD. A sondage (TP 1) was carefully excavated through the alluvium revealing a maximum thickness of 0.6m. The deposit covered an area more than 23m N-S by 17m E-W.

7.2 Phase 2 Prehistoric (Fig. 4)

- 7.2.1 The earliest evidence of human activity at the Ferry Island site dated to the prehistoric period.
- 7.2.2 A layer of disturbed brickearth comprising soft to compact, mid to dark orange brown, silty sandy clay [681] (Fig. 16, S.80) with occasional charcoal flecks, pottery, burnt flint and daub. was seen at 6.79m OD in the north of the site. The layer measured 13.4m x 4.98m with a depth of 0.32m and extended into the northern LOE. The struck flints were dated from the Mesolithic to early Neolithic but these were residual as the recovered pottery sherds suggested the deposition of the layer to be in the middle to late bronze age.
- 7.2.3 A group of four cut features were noted cutting into the layer, the dimensions and levels of these are tabulated below. The largest of these was an irregular shaped pit [691] with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base that was filled by a deposit of silty clay [690] containing a naturally formed burnt flint. At the base of the pit a small posthole [689] was recorded, this had been almost totally truncated away. The fill [688] produced Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flint and burnt flint.
- 7.2.4 Located c. 0.5m to the northwest the remains of a small NW-SE aligned linear feature [680] (Fig. 15, S.76, Fig. 16, S.80) was noted. This had moderately sloping sides with a flat base and was truncated by a modern intrusion at its eastern extent, to the west it continued into the northern LOE. The cut yielded a total of 14 sherds of prehistoric pottery, which ranged from the

late bronze age to the early Middle Iron Age, and a fragment of burnt flint.

7.2.5 Sub-rounded pit [646] was located c. 0.8m to the northeast of the linear. The pit had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Six sherds of prehistoric pottery, dated from the later early Neolithic to early-middle Iron Age, were retrieved from the fill along with a fragment of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flint and a burnt flint.

7.2.6 Sealing Pit [646] and ditch [680] was a layer of mid brownish yellow sandy silt [445]. This produced a fragment of Mesolithic struck flint.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
445	1.52	1.36	0.37	7.39	7.02
646	0.76m	0.7m	0.23m	6.99m OD	6.76m OD
680	1.52m	1.1m	0.3m	6.98m OD	6.68m OD
689	0.52m	0.45m	0.15m	6.75m OD	6.6m OD
691	2.32m	1.04m	0.4m	7m OD	6.6m OD

7.2.7 The remains of ditch [678] and a ditch terminus [448] were excavated c. 11.6m to the south of layer [681]. The dimensions and levels are tabulated below.

7.2.8 Gully [678] (Fig. 14, S.74, Fig. 15, S.82) lay on a NE-SW orientation and had been truncated at both ends as well as in the middle from the impacts of later intrusions. Gently sloping sides and a flat base characterised the cut. Struck and burnt flint were retrieved during excavation, the struck flint was dated to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period.

7.2.9 The ditch terminus [448] (Fig. 14, S.74) was recorded c. 0.6m to the east. This appeared to be aligned NNW-SSE with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The southern portion of the cut had been truncated away by 20th century intrusions. A Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade fragment was recovered from the cut.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
678	2.9m	0.64m	0.21m	7.35m	
448	0.84m	0.83m	0.15m	7.36m	7.21m

7.2.10 In the northeast corner of the trench a shallow E-W gully [306]/[313] was seen at 7.43m OD measuring 3.8m x 0.4m with a depth of 0.4m. The sides of the cut were sloped moderately down to a concave base. A later feature removed the western portion of the ditch and the eastern section lay beyond the LOE. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery and a fragment of

burnt flint was retrieved from the fill.

- 7.2.11 Circa 15.5m to the south two small intercutting features were noted. The earliest of the two, sub-rounded posthole [560] had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This was truncated by sub-oval pit [562] which had gently sloping sides with a concave base.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
560	0.46	0.44	0.19	7.48	7.29
562	0.6	0.31	0.12	7.48	7.36

- 7.2.12 Sub-oval Pit [304] was seen at 7.2m OD the north of the trench. This pit had sides that sloped gently down to a flat base and measured 1.06m x 0.85m with a depth of 0.28m. The fill produced Earliest to early- middle Iron Age pottery, slag, Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flint and burnt flint.

7.3 Medieval Phase 3

Medieval Phase 3.1 (Fig. 5)

- 7.3.1 The findings of the investigations indicated that there were six stratigraphic Medieval sub-phases on the Ferry Island site.
- 7.3.2 In the west of the trench a sondage (TP1) was carefully excavated through the marsh deposits. This revealed the presence of palaeochannel [748] (Fig. 16, S.81), which had sides that gradually sloped down to a concave base. The cut was seen at 6.82m OD, with a width of 2.9m and depth of 0.9m. Filling the channel was a series of six deposits comprising silts, clays and peat, brief descriptions and thicknesses of the fills are listed below.

Context	Description	Thickness
744	Light to mid grey brown clay	0.47m
745	Light to mid grey brown silty clay	0.15m
746	Soft mid grey clay	0.26m
747	Dark blackish grey peaty clay	0.23m
750	Light grey brown silt	0.26m
754	Light grey brown silt	0.13m

- 7.3.3 A possible ditch cut [759] was seen cutting into the upper fills of the palaeochannel. The ditch was noted at 6.82m OD and measured 2.5m wide by 1m deep. The cut was characterised by sides with gradual to moderate slopes and a base that was concave. Descriptions and thicknesses of the fills are tabulated below.

Context	Description	Thickness
742	Light whitish grey fine silt	0.26m
743	Light grey brown clayey silt	0.45m

- 7.3.4 A layer of sterile compact, light whitish grey, fine grained silt [663]/[741] containing occasional small gravels was noted between 7.22m OD and 7.39m OD. The layer covered an area measuring 8.68m x 5.95m with a maximum thickness of 0.56m.
- 7.3.5 A small burnt deposit comprising firm, mid orange red, silty clay [655] was recorded at 7.28m OD on top of layer [663]/[741]. This had an irregular shape and covered an area 2.6m x 1.06m. The deposit yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery.
- 7.3.6 This was truncated by the largest of the features within this phase, curvilinear Ditch [739] (Fig. 16, S.81). This cut was noted in the western portion of the trench at 7.22m OD and extended c. 7.7m, from the LOE, in a southeasterly then curved and ran a further 7.2m to the east. At its eastern extent the cut was truncated away by a modern intrusion. The cut had gradually sloping sides with a concave base. A maximum width of 1.8m and depth of 0.87m were recorded. A deposit of compact, light whitish grey, fine grained silt [738] filled the cut.

Ditch 1

- 7.3.7 Ditch [509]/[676] (Fig. 14, S.74, Plate 4) was a curvilinear feature that ran c. 4.32m in a northerly direction, from a modern intrusion, then curved slightly and extended a further c. 5.12m to the

northeast. The highest point of the ditch was recorded at 7.34m OD and the base at 6.35m OD. The ditch also suffered complete truncation in the central and northeast and portions of the cut. Moderate to concave sides and a flat base were recorded across the feature. At its widest point the ditch measured 1.2m and at its deepest it was 0.72m. In the north if the feature a series of silty clays filled the cut and in the south a deposit of silty sand was noted. A single sherd of residual Chaff-tempered ware (c. 400–750) was recovered from fill [676], along with 3 sherds of prehistoric pottery including 1 sherd identified as later early Neolithic to middle Neolithic, struck (later Mesolithic) and burnt flint. Fill [510] produced one sherd of early medieval sandy ware (EMS c. AD 970–1100), struck flint (Mesolithic-Early Neolithic) and burnt flint.

7.3.8 Ditch 2

7.3.9 Ditch 2 [722] (Fig. 15, S.79, Plates 5 & 6) was almost NS aligned and measured 4m x 0.75m with a depth of 0.31m. The top of the cut was seen at 7.25m OD and the base was noted at 6.94m OD. The primary fill [723]/[692] was a dark yellowish brown sandy silt which contained frequent chalk fragments, burned clay/daub, moderate burnt stone and occasional small charcoal flecks. Sixteen fragments of residual roman CBM were recovered, including brick, tegula and opus spicatum. This was sealed by a light yellowish brown sandy silt [693] containing sherds of Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell (EMSHX) and Essex sandy variant of SSWX (SSWXS), fired clay fragments and burnt and struck flint (late Mesolithic).

7.3.10 What has been described as a possible hearth feature [620] truncated the southern section of Ditch 2 at 7.31m OD. This was an irregularly shaped feature with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The cut measured 1.6m x 1.3m and 0.38m deep. Two fills were recorded and their descriptions are listed below.

Context	Description	Thickness
618	Dark blackish grey, silty sand, frequent burnt clay, occasional Mesolithic struck flint and burnt flint	0.24m
619	Dark Brownish grey, sandy silt, frequent burnt clay, occasional struck flint and flecks of burnt clay	0.14m

Pit Group 1

7.3.11 Pit Group 1 (Plate 7) was a group of intercutting pits (Pit [609], Pit [611], Pit [615]) and one stakehole c. 6m to the east of Ditch 1. At the base of the sequence stakehole [617] was a shallow sub-circular cut with sides that tapered to a point. All of the pits were sub rectangular shaped with steeply to moderately sloping sides and bases that were concave to even. The dimensions of the pits and stakehole are tabulated below.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
609	0.7m	0.55m	0.39m	7.39m OD	7m OD
611	1.24m	1.15m	0.15m	7.44m OD	7.28m OD
615	1.24m	0.2m	0.12m	7.31m OD	7.14m OD
617	0.12m	0.12m	0.15m	7.39m OD	7.24m OD

A large assemblage comprising 43 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from Pit [609] (Fill [608]) including a complete profile of a, South Hertfordshire-type coarse greyware, rounded jar SF65.

- 7.3.12 What have been interpreted as two medieval occupation layers (Layer [474], Layer [497]) were noted c. 1.75m to the north of the pit group. These were both firm deposits of mottled mid greyish orange to mid grey, silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks. Layer [497] yielded seven sherds of medieval pottery, dated 1200-1350 and one struck flint (Mesolithic/early Neolithic).

Medieval Phase 3.2 (Fig. 6)

Ditch 3

- 7.3.13 Ditch [623]/[672](Fig. 15, S.75) was the largest of the features encountered in this phase, see table below. The ditch had a N-S alignment and was characterised by moderately sloping sides and a base that varied from concave to flat.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
623/672	23m	2.65	0.95m	7.14m OD	6.3m OD

What has been described as a series of alluvial sands, silts, gravels and clays filled the ditch. Fill [622] produced seven sherds of medieval pottery including a London-type ware jar rim (LCOAR), dated AD1080–1200. A small assemblage of residual struck flint (Mesolithic/early Neolithic) was also recovered from the fills.

Ditch 4

- 7.3.14 Circa 0.5-1m to the east lay Ditch [518] (Fig. 13, Ss.46 & 49) and shared a similar orientation to Ditch 3. The eastern side of the cut was truncated by a later feature, but the western side sloped steeply down to a concave base. Filling the cut was a deposit of mottled light brown grey, silty clay [446]/[503] that contained one sherd of medieval pottery dated 1170-1350. The dimensions and level of the cut are in the table below.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
518	5.82m	1.2m	0.75m	7.16m OD	6.35m OD

Structure 1

7.3.15 A levelling/habitation deposit [535] was noted c. 3m to the east of Ditch 3 in the southern portion of site. This was a light greyish yellow deposit of silty sand material with occasional fragments of residual struck flint, including three blades and a scraper (all dated either Mesolithic to Mesolithic/early Neolithic). The deposit also produced seven sherds of medieval pottery with a considered date range of 1200-1550.

7.3.16 Structure 1 was a sub-rectangular feature comprising beamslots and gullies that covered an area c. 9m x 6.2m, the dimensions and levels of the cuts are tabulated below. The structure contained one large room (9m x 4.7m) and a second smaller room/outbuilding (2.3m x 1m) in the southeast. All of the cuts were linear with sides ranging from steeply sloping to gentle and concave, and the bases from concave to flat. A series of silts and sands filled the cuts and produced an assemblage of medieval pottery dating mainly from the 13th and 14th century, fragments of residual early Roman brick and tegula, struck flint (Mesolithic to Early Neolithic) and burnt flint.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
369	0.93m	0.3m	0.31m	7.44m OD	7.13m OD
405	3.62m	0.47m	0.2m	7.4m OD	7.19m OD
409	2.74m	0.46m	0.12m	7.33m OD	7.16m OD
457 (Fig. 13, S.37)	4.16m	0.45m	0.30m	7.16m OD	6.81m OD
525	3.36m	0.4m	0.08m	7.34m OD	7.16m OD
583	1.18m	0.41m	0.25m	7.42m OD	7.17m OD
607	0.34m	0.35m	0.14m	7.45m OD	7.31m OD
637 (Fig. 14, Ss.70, 71 & 72)	4.3m	0.54m	0.18m	7.34m OD	7.24m OD

Gullies

7.3.17 The last two features from this phase of activity were two shallow linear gullies. The dimensions and levels of the cuts are in the table below.

7.3.18 The most northerly of the two was Gully [335], located c. 4.2m to the east of and almost perpendicular (E-W) to Ditch 3. A later truncation removed the western part of the cut, the remainder had gentle concave sides and a flat base. A deposit of light brownish grey silty clay [334] containing 4 residual sherds of pottery dated to the Earliest Iron Age to Early Roman filled the cut. The fill also contained struck (Mesolithic) and burn flint fragments.

7.3.19 The second Gully [548]/[550] lay on a similar E-W alignment but was sited c. 17m to the southeast. Like Gully [335] the western portion of the cut was truncated away by a later intrusion. The cut extended beyond the eastern LOE and the visible portion was seen to have steeply to gently sloping sides and a concave to flat base. Filling the cut was a mid greyish brown, deposit of silty clay [547]/[549] that produced 5 sherds of medieval pottery.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
335	3.78m	0.54m	0.21m	7.27m OD	7.04m OD
548/550	3.6m	0.37m	0.17m	7.47m OD	7.32m OD

7.4 Medieval Phase 3.3 (Fig. 7)

Ditch 5

7.4.1 The terminus of a large ditch [526] (Fig. 13, Ss.49), 50 & 52, Plates 11& 12)) was seen at 7.24m OD, extending from the northern LOE into the site. After excavation it was noted that the cut was orientated NNW-SSE and measured 6.14m x 4.5m with a depth of 1.52m. Steeply sloping sides and a concave base were noted. In total three fills were recorded, their characteristics and thicknesses are listed in the table below. Fill [517] produced an assemblage of 54 sherds of medieval pottery dated 1270-1300.

Context	Description	Thickness
517	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, occasional, medieval pottery, Mesolithic-early Neolithic struck flint	0.4m
536	Mid orange to mid greyish brown, sandy gravels, occasional burnt flint	0.45m
537	Mid bluish grey, gravelly silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, burnt flint	0.33m

Ditch 6

- 7.4.2 The heavily truncated eastern segment of Ditch 6 (Cut [386]/[395]/[627]/[643]) (Fig. 13 S.37, Fig. 14, S.67) was recorded c. 1.3m to the south of Ditch 5. This feature was aligned ENE-WSW along most of its length, at the eastern extent the cut curved slightly to the NE, see table below for dimensions and levels. A well-defined terminus was recorded in the west of the feature but in the east the presence of modern truncations removed the terminus. The sides of the cut were seen to slope steeply down to a base that ranged from concave to flat. A series of silty clay deposits [384]/[393]/[463], [385]/[394], [626]/[642]/[696] were recorded filling the cut. These produced an assemblage of finds including, eight sherds of indeterminate prehistoric pottery, medieval pottery (dated from 1170-1350), a small quantity of animal bone and Mesolithic struck flint.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
386/395/627/643/697	19.8m	1.5m	0.73m	7.14m OD	6.3m OD

Structure 2 (Postholes [319], [321], [323], [325], [331] (Fig. 13 S.33), [363], [367], [437], [441], [461], [491], [493], [505], [507], [512], [521], [523], [530], [532])

- 7.4.3 Structure 2 was seen between 7.37m OD and 7.06m OD and was formed by a series of 19 postholes which enclosed a sub rectangular area, c. 8.3m x 7.6m, in the centre of the trench, once occupied by Structure 1. The characteristics of the postholes varied from sub-circular to sub-oval with sides ranging from steeply to gently sloping and bases from concave to flat. Sizes of the cuts also varied from the largest at 0.69m x 0.61m by 0.42m deep to the smallest at 0.2m x 0.19m by 0.05m deep. Only four of the cuts produced artefacts, these are tabulated below.

Cut	Fill	Finds
363	362	Fired clay
461	460	Unworked Hassock stone
512	511	Early med pottery, struck flint
523	522	Pottery 1170-1250

Structure 3 (Postholes [100], [102], [108], [110], [112], [116], [554], [576], Pits [98], [106], [114], Gully [104])

- 7.4.4 This was located in the west of the trench and was defined by a group of pits, postholes and a possible gully, first noted in evaluation Trench 17 then later during the excavation. The structure was noted between 7.09m OD and 7.05m OD covering an area c. 5m x 3m. Unfortunately, due to the location it was difficult to properly interpret the structure. The cuts varied in shape from

linear to sub oval to sub circular, with sides that ranged from gently to steeply sloping and bases from concave to flat. Sizes of the individual cuts varied from 1.4m x 0.3m by 0.18m deep to 0.13m x 0.1 by 0.06m deep. During the evaluation medieval pottery dated 1200-1550 was recovered from cuts [98] and [114].

- 7.4.5 Layer [662] was a heavily truncated thin layer of deliberately deposited silty gravels, that sealed the upper fill of Ditch 3. The layer was first encountered at 7.37m OD. Due to the impact of the later truncations the layer was effectively split into three, ranging in size from 4.8m x 2.82m to 4.11m x 3.2m.

7.5 Medieval Phase 3.4 (Fig. 8)

Ditch 7

- 7.5.1 Ditch 7 [516] (Fig. 13, S.46) was a N-S aligned linear feature that cut into the top of Ditch 5. The cut was noted at 7.08m OD and had gently concave sides and a concave base, measuring 5.72m x 1.08m with a depth of 0.4m. A sterile deposit of silty sand was recorded filling the ditch.

Ditch 8 and Ditch 9

- 7.5.2 Ditch 8 ([639]/[641]) was seen at 7.02m OD, cutting into the top of Ditch 6. The ditch had an L-shaped cut with shallow gently sloping sides and a concave base. The cut extended 2.75m to the SSE then turned and ran for another 3m to the ENE, the width was 0.83m and depth 0.14m. A sterile deposit of clayey sand was recorded filling the ditch.
- 7.5.3 Lying c. 1.7m to the east Ditch 9 [625] (Fig. 14, S.67) was orientated ENE-WSW and also cut into the upper portion of Ditch 6. This was encountered at 7.06m OD and measured 7.2m x 0.86m with a maximum depth of 0.22m. The cut had gently sloping sides and the base was flat. A similar deposit of clayey sand filled the cut. In total 78 sherds of medieval pottery dated 1200-1350, a fragment of indeterminate mammal bone and struck flint were recovered from the fill.

Truncated Ditches

- 7.5.4 Ditch [453] and Ditch [431] were recorded c. 8m to the east of Ditch 9. Both features suffered heavy truncation from later features.
- 7.5.5 The larger of the two, Ditch [453], was encountered at 7.08m OD and measured 2.4m x 1.2m with a depth of 0.98m. Steeply sloping sides and a base that was flat to concave were listed. Two fills were recorded, the primary fill was a silty clay deposit [452] that contained sixteen sherds of medieval pottery dated 1170-1350 and a fragment of animal bone. The upper fill was described as a clayey silt [451] containing medieval pottery dated 1170-1350, a fragment of sheep/goat bone and fragments of struck and burnt bone.
- 7.5.6 The northern and southern segments of Ditch [431] (Plate 13) were truncated by later intrusions. The remnant of the cut had steeply sloping sides and a concave base that measured 1m x 0.6m and 0.46m deep. A deposit of clay silt material [428] that contained 48 sherds of medieval pottery dated 1200-1250, a 13th century hone stone (SF48), a fragment of lava quern (SF47), a fragment of cattle bone and struck flint was recorded filling the feature.

Pit Group 2

- 7.5.7 This was a group of 3 intercutting pits (Pits [419], [426], [466] and a posthole [430]) located c. 1.8m to the southeast of Ditch [431] (Plate 8). The earliest of the cuts was sub circular Pit [466] which had nearly vertical sides and a flat base. The primary fill was a sterile deposit of sandy silty clay [465] material. Sealing this was a silty clay [464] that produced 69 sherds of medieval pottery dated 1240-1350, fragments of unworked Kentish ragstone and Tufa rubble, Mesolithic/early Neolithic struck flint, and a fragment of burnt flint.
- 7.5.8 Pit [426] cut into the southeastern portion of Pit [466], it was almost semi-circular shaped due to later intrusions and had steeply sloping sides and an almost flat base. The fill was a silty clay [425] containing 24 sherds of medieval pottery dated 1175-1350, an identified fragment of CBM and Mesolithic struck flint.
- 7.5.9 An almost triangular Posthole [430] was seen cutting into the northeast segment of Pit [466]. The triangular shape was due to the truncation which removed the southern portion of the cut. When excavated the remaining cut had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The silty clay fill [429] produced 2 sherds of medieval pottery dated 1175-1400 and a fragment of fired clay.
- 7.5.10 Pit [419] was the last of the cuts associated with this group. This was sub oval with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The silty fill [418] contained 37 sherds of medieval pottery dated 1170-1350, a fragment of early Roman brick and Mesolithic struck flint.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
419	1.4	1.02	0.68	7.44m OD	6.67m OD
426	2.7m	1.7m	0.29m	7.44m OD	7.15m OD
430	0.4m	0.24m	0.16m	7.32m OD	7.18m OD
466	4.18m	3.6m	0.77m	7.43m OD	6.66m OD

Pit Group 3

- 7.5.11 Pit Group 3 was a group of intercutting pits (see below for dimensions and levels) located c. 0.8m to the west of Pit Group 2. The earliest of the pits [392] (Fig. 13, S.36) was a sub semi-circular shaped (due to truncation) feature with almost vertical sides and a flat base. A silty clay deposit [391] that contained fragments of Mesolithic/ early Neolithic struck flint, including a fragment of end scraper, filled the cut.
- 7.5.12 This was truncated by pit [390] (Fig. 13, S.36), which had a sub circular shape with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The fill was a clayey sand deposit [389] that produced sherds of medieval pottery dated 1150-1350, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, struck and burnt flint.
- 7.5.13 Pit [388] (Fig. 13, S.36) was the next in the sequence and was seen to be a linear feature with

gently sloping sides and a concave base. Medieval pottery dated 1150-1250 and struck flint were recovered from the clayey sand fill [387].

- 7.5.14 The latest of the group was sub circular Pit [378] which was characterised by moderately sloping sides and an almost flat base. A deposit of silty clay material [377] which contained fifteen sherds of medieval pottery dated 1200-1350 was seen filling the cut.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
378	1.4m	1.1m	0.32m	7.3m OD	7.01m OD
388	1.9m	0.6m	0.3m	7.32m OD	7.02m OD
390	1.8m	1.16m	0.35m	7.37m OD	7.02m OD
392	1.3m	0.62m	0.18m	6.92m OD	6.74m OD

Pit Group 4

- 7.5.15 This group of three pits was recorded c. 7m to the southeast of Pit Group 2. The dimensions and levels are noted in the table below.

- 7.5.16 Pit [570] was a sub oval cut with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The cut was filled by a deposit of clay silt [569] containing medieval pottery dated 1270-1350. The southern edge of the feature was truncated by sub circular Pit [568], which had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Two separate clay silt fills were recorded, the primary fill [571] was a mottled mid grey to mid orange brown colour and produced a fragment of medieval peg tile dated 1180-1450 and Mesolithic/early Neolithic struck flint. The upper fill [567] was a dark greyish brown with medieval pottery dated 1170-1250, a fragment of fired clay and flakes of hammerscale.

- 7.5.17 Pit [558] lay c. 0.2m to the northeast of the intercutting pits. This was a sub oval feature with gently sloping sides and a flat base. No artefacts were recovered from the silty clay fill.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
558	0.74m	0.64m	0.09m	7.35m OD	7.28m OD
568	0.56m	0.56m	0.3m	7.37m OD	7.07m OD
570	0.66m	0.5m	0.19m	7.38m OD	7.18m OD

Ungrouped pits

- 7.5.18 Three pits which could not be associated, [327], [417] and [435] were also assigned to this sub-phase, dimensions and levels are listed below

- 7.5.19 Pit [327] was a sub rounded feature with steeply to moderately sloping sides and an almost flat base, excavated c. 1m to the south of Pit Group 2. The silty sand fill [326] produced 26 sherds

of medieval pottery dated 1200-1300, undiagnostic fired clay fragments and fragments of burnt flint.

7.5.20 Pit [435] was noted c. 3m to the north of Pit Group 3. Due to the impacts of later intrusions this had an irregular shape with moderately to gently sloping sides and a flat base. Medieval pottery dated 1170-1350 was recovered from the clay silt fill [434].

7.5.21 Circa 3.8m to the southwest of Pit Group 3 the cut of a sub rectangular Pit [417] was encountered. When excavated this had nearly vertical sides and an almost flat base. The cut was filled by a deposit of silty clay material [416].

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
327	1.66m	1.5m	0.79m	7.45m OD	6.66m OD
417	0.9m	0.48m	0.16m	7.35m OD	7.19m OD
435	2.74m	1.1m	0.35m	7.08m OD	6.73m OD

7.6 Medieval Phase 3.5 (Fig. 9)

Ditch 10

7.6.1 Ditch 10 [433] was located in the central area of the site to the immediate north of Pit Group 3. The cut was almost sub rectangular with steeply to moderately sloping sides and was likely the southern terminus of an NNW-SSE ditch. The northern portion had been removed by a modern drain cut. A large assemblage of 75 Medieval pottery sherds dated 1240-1350, a fragment of early Roman brick and burnt flint were recovered from the clay silt fill [432]. The table below lists the dimensions and levels of the cut.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
433	2.17m	1.3m	0.59m	7.14m OD	6.55m OD

Ditch 11

7.6.2 In the south of the trench, Ditch 11 (Cut [422]) was noted c. 3.8m to the SSW of Pit Group 2. On a NNW-SSE orientation it had sides that sloped steeply down to a base that was concave to flat. The silty sand fill [421] yielded Medieval pottery dated 1175-1400 and a fragment of Mesolithic struck flint.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
422	1.58m	0.76m	0.39m	7.36m OD	6.97m OD

Ditch 12

- 7.6.3 Ditch 12 (Cut 578) sited 5.1m to the east of Ditch 11 had an almost N-S orientation. Only the eastern side of the cut was present as the base and western side had been truncated by a modern intrusion. The surviving side was described as steeply sloping. The clay silt fill [577] contained sherds of pottery dated 1170-1220, and fragments of animal bone, two sherds of prehistoric pottery and burnt flint.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
578	3.96m	0.8m	0.53m	7.57m OD	6.96m OD

Ditch 13

- 7.6.4 In the north of the trench the terminus of NNW-SSE aligned Ditch 13 [514] (Fig. 13, Ss.49, 50 & 52, Plate 14) was excavated, the northern portion of the cut lay somewhere to the north beyond the LOE. The cut was characterised by gradual to moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. A deposit of silty sand [513] was noted filling the ditch. This produced an assemblage of 73 sherds of medieval pottery dated 1270-1350, an undiagnostic residual fragment of Roman CBM and a Mesolithic/early Neolithic struck flint fragment.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
514	5.45m	2.22m	0.45m	7.12m OD	6.58m OD

7.7 Medieval Phase 3.6 (Fig. 10)

Structure 4

- 7.7.1 This was a structure comprising 3 post-pits and post-pipes located in the south of the area that Structures 1 and 2 formerly occupied. The post-pipes lay almost equidistant from each other. Post-pipe [411] was the most northerly of the three and was located c. 2.8m to the NNW of post-pipe [397]. Circa 2.7m to the ENE lay post-pipe [424], together the three formed an almost right-angled triangle. The post pits were all sub circular with sides that ranged from gradual to steeply sloping and bases from concave to flat. The post-pipes ranged from sub rectangular to sub circular, with sides that were either gradual or steeply sloping with bases ranging from flat to concave.

Context	Feature Type	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
397	Post-Pipe	0.26m	0.23m	0.12m	7.37m OD	7.23m OD
399	Post-Pit	1.1m	1m	0.5m	7.35m OD	6.85m OD
407	Post-Pit	1.14m	1m	0.21m	7.36m OD	7.15m OD
411	Post-Pipe	0.28m	0.22m	0.48m	7.35m OD	6.87m OD
415	Post-Pit	0.84m	0.76m	0.5m	7.35m OD	6.85m OD
424	Post-Pipe	0.45m	0.34m	0.27m	7.36m OD	7.09m OD

7.7.2 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the fills, these are tabulated below

Fill	Cut	Finds
398	399	Unidentified CBM
410	411	Medieval pottery dated 1000-1100
423	424	Medieval pottery dated 1170-1350, animal bone, Mesolithic/early Neolithic struck flint

Layer [351]

7.7.3 Layer [351] was a deposit of light greyish brown silty sand that sealed Ditch 13. Finds recovered from the deposit included seventeen sherds of medieval pottery dated 1175-1250, one sherd of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and Mesolithic struck and burnt flint. The table below lists the dimensions and levels of the layer.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
351	6.36m	4.88m		7.3m OD	7.01m OD

Phase 4 Post-Medieval (Fig. 11)

7.8 Post Medieval Phase 4.1

Gullies [476], [478] and Ditch 16

7.8.1 In Trench 19, two small east west running gullies [476] and [478] extended into the eastern LOE of the trench, [476] also extended into the western LOE. The fills of these features comprised silty sands. To the north of [476], much larger north-south running Ditch 16, [455] (Fig. 13, S.38,

Plate 9) extended into the western, northern and eastern LOEs, its fill, a silt and sand matrix, containing three sherds of pottery dating to 1580-1900.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
476	>1.80m	0.52m	0.10m	7.41m OD	7.31m OD
478	>1.37m	0.33m	NFE	7.45m OD	
455, Ditch 16	>5.54m	>1.80m	0.65m	7.53m OD	6.88m OD

Gullies [483], [648], Ditches 14 and 15

7.8.2 In the west of the main excavation area, broadly northwest-southeast and northeast- southwest running gullies [483] and [648] respectively, both heavily truncated, may possibly have formed an enclosure or, more likely had a drainage function. The silt clay fill of [483] contained two sherds of pottery dating to 1350-1600, while that of [648], another clay silt, contained five sherds dating to 1550-1700.

To the east, a large, truncated north-south running ditch, Ditch 14, [302], [311], (Fig. 13, Ss. 30, 31 & 34, Fig. 14, S.55) was recorded extending into the northern LOE. More than 27.75m long, its clay silt fills contained six sherds of pottery dating to 1350-1600, along with thirteen possibly intrusive sherds dating to 1740-1830, along with CBM dating to 1600-1800. To the west of its southern end it may have been contemporaneous with truncated east-west running ditch fragment Ditch 15, [539], (Fig. 14, S.55) whose fill, a silt, contained four sherds of pottery dating to 1580-1700.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
483	>3.80m	1.15m	0.19m	7.42m OD	7.17m OD
648	>3.46m	0.83m	0.24m	7.04m OD	6.73m OD
302, Ditch 14	>3.35m	1.60m	0.62m	7.36m OD	6.63m OD
311, Ditch 14	>22.40m	2.12m	0.97m	7.49m OD	6.57m OD
539, Ditch 15	>3.08m	1.44m	0.38m	7.34m OD	6.88m OD

Stakeholes

7.8.3 Clustered to the south of the southern end of Ditch 14 were 23 circular or sub- circular stakeholes with silt fills (details in the table below). Given their location it seems most likely that

they represent a series of short- lived fencelines running south from the ditch, suggesting a possible boundary function to the latter.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
585	0.12m	0.10m	0.16m	6.93m OD	6.77m OD
587	0.12m	0.08m	0.15m	6.93m OD	6.78m OD
589	0.16m	0.11m	0.20m	6.93m OD	6.73m OD
591	0.11m	0.10m	0.10m	6.76m OD	6.66m OD
593	0.10m	0.09m	0.09m	6.76m OD	6.67m OD
595	0.17m	0.13m	0.10m	6.76m OD	6.66m OD
595	0.17m	0.13m	0.10m	6.76m OD	6.66m OD
597	0.12m	0.10m	0.07m	6.76m OD	6.69m OD
599	0.15m	0.09m	0.07m	6.76m OD	6.69m OD

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
601	0.08m	0.08m	0.07m	6.76m OD	6.69m OD
603	0.17m	0.14m	0.05m	6.76m OD	6.71m OD
605	0.13m	0.13m	0.06m	6.76m OD	6.70m OD
699	0.14m	0.10m	0.06m	6.78m OD	6.72m OD
701	0.13m	0.08m	0.07m		
703	0.09m	0.09m	0.07m		
705	0.08m	0.07m	0.05m		
707	0.09m	0.08m	0.09m		
709	0.09m	0.08m	0.07m		
711	0.10m	0.09m	0.12m	6.85m OD	6.73m OD
713	0.06m	0.06m	0.05m	6.90m OD	6.85m OD
715	0.10m	0.08m	0.15m		
717	0.08m	0.06m	0.09m		
719	0.07m	0.06m	0.08m		
721	0.07m	0.05m	0.03m	6.90m OD	6.87m OD

Single Pit

- 7.8.5 A single, possibly sub- oval. pit [581] (Fig. 14, S.63) extended from the southern LOE in the area of the stakeholes. 0.90m long, more than 0.10m wide and 0.53m deep it was filled by a silt deposit.

7.9 Post Medieval Phase 4.2

Structure 5

- 7.9.1 The drainage/ enclosure/ boundary ditches may have fallen out of use, while a sub- rectangular posted structure, Structure 5, the remains of which comprised five sub- circular postholes filled by gravel silt sand matrices forming a right angle measuring some 4.15m north northwest-and 5.95m east northeast- west southwest, had been constructed. The fills of [499] and [502]

contained CBM dating to 1450-1700, while that of [528] contained CBM dating to 1630-1850 and possibly intrusive glass dating to 1725-1780. It seems probable that Structure 5 was contemporaneous with either the ditches of Phase 4.1 or the pits of stratigraphically separate Phase 4.3, or less plausibly both.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
439	0.52m	0.42m	0.10m	7.36m OD	7.26m OD
481	0.18m	0.16m	0.06m	7.38m OD	7.33m OD
499	0.81m	0.60m	0.10m	7.32m OD	7.22m OD
502	0.65m	0.46m	0.32m	7.38m OD	7.06m OD
528	0.38m	0.36m	0.14m	7.35m OD	7.21m OD

7.10 Post Medieval Phase 4.3

Ditch 17

- 7.10.1 In the east of the site truncated ditch fragment Ditch 17 [543] ran broadly east-west, was more than 2.00m long, 0.64m wide and 0.31m deep, had a clay silt fill and was encountered at 7.42m OD.

Group 8

- 7.10.2 Ditch 17 clipped the top of one of three sub- oval pits, filled by clay silts, of Group 8. The fill of [564] contained two sherds of pottery dating to 1760-1830, while that of [566] contained three sherds dating to 1580-1900.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
554	0.78m	0.55m	0.21m	7.41m OD	7.20m OD
564	1.04m	0.76m	0.22m	7.34m OD	7.21m OD
566	0.98m	0.76m	0.18m	7.39m OD	7.16m OD

Group 6

- 7.10.3 To the northeast, three sub- rectangular to sub-oval pits formed Group 6. [344] (Fig. 13, S.34), [346] and [365] were filled by silt sand, while [365] was filled by silt clay. The fill of [344] contained one sherd of pottery dating to 1350-1440, while that of [365] contained four sherds

dating to 1480-1550.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
344	1.70m	1.18m	0.35m	7.47m OD	7.11m OD
346	0.62m	0.40m	0.16m	7.36m OD	7.20m OD
365	0.85m	0.60m	0.16m	7.51m OD	7.35m OD

Group 5

- 7.10.4 immediately to the west, four intercutting probably rubbish pits formed Group 5. [359] was filled by sand silt and [315], [317] and [361] by silt clay. The fill of [317] contained 21 sherds of pottery dating to 1580-1700 along with CBM dating to 1480-1700, while that of [359] contained three sherds dating to 1780-1900, CBM dating to 1666-1900 and 18th/19th century glass.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
315	0.87m	0.50m	0.44m	7.44m OD	7.00m OD
317	1.80m	1.20m	0.37m	7.45m OD	7.05m OD
359	0.60m	0.54m	0.28m	7.33m OD	7.05m OD
361	2.90m	1.28m	0.32m	7.39m OD	7.07m OD

Levelling layers

- 7.10.5 Further to the west truncated levelling layer/ made ground [379], a silt/ clay/ gravel matrix, was recorded measuring 3.44m east- west, 1.50m north- south, up to 0.20m thick and encountered at 7.46m OD, which contained five possibly residual sherds of pottery dating to 1170-1350. Further west still, another levelling layer fragment [612], a gravel/ sand/ silt matrix, was recorded, measuring 0.97m north-south, 1.00m east- west and 0.15m thick, and containing one probably residual sherd of pottery dating to 1080-1350.

Group 7

- 7.10.6 Five sub- rectangular to sub- oval pits, two of which were intercutting and truncated layer [379] formed Group 7. [329] and [342] were filled by silt clays, [372] by silt sand, and [401] and [420] by clay silts. One of the fills of [329] contained three probably residual sherds of pottery dating to 1270-1350, CBM dating to 1480-1700 and clay tobacco pipe dating to 1730-1910, that of [342] had two possibly residual sherds of pottery dating to 1170-1350, that of [373] three sherds dating to 1480-1600 along with residual Roman material, that of [401] CBM dating to 1666-

1900, and that of [420] six possibly residual sherds dating to 1240-1400.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
329	1.02m	0.48m	0.51m	7.37m OD	6.81m OD
342	1.16m	0.50m	0.20m	7.33m OD	7.13m OD
373	1.22m	0.70m	0.21m	7.36m OD	7.15m OD
401	1.86m	1.50m	0.58m	7.39m OD	6.81m OD
420	2.30m	1.26m	0.19m	7.35m OD	7.16m OD

Ungrouped pits

- 7.10.8 Three further irregular to sub- circular pits were recorded across the site and not assigned to groups- [375], [489] and, in Trench 19, [470]/[350]. The silt clay fill of [375] contained two sherds of pottery dating to 1500-1630 along with CBM dating to 1480-1700, that of [470]/[350], a silt sand, contained one sherd of pottery dating to 1450-1550, while the fills, gravels and silt sands, of [489] contained fifteen sherds of pottery dating to 1350-1600 along with CBM dating to 1480-1700.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
375	3.18m	1.40m	0.15m	7.16m OD	7.01m OD
470/[350]	0.82m	0.78m	0.30m	7.45m OD	7.15m OD
489	1.67m	1.20m	0.50m	7.36m OD	6.86m OD

Ungrouped postholes

- 7.10.9 Five sub- oval to sub- circular postholes were recorded across the site and not assigned to a group- no pattern being discernible. They were filled by silt clays and clay silts, with the exception of [534] which was filled by sandy gravel. The fills of [687] contained one sherd of pottery dating to 1670-1900 and one probably residual late Medieval sherd, along with CBM ranging in date from 1480 to 1900.

Context	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
333	0.51m	0.36m	0.13m	7.34m OD	7.21m OD
371	0.30m	0.29m	0.12m	7.13m OD	7.01m OD
534	0.32m	0.30m	0.13m	7.32m OD	7.19m OD
631	0.38m	0.28m	0.17m		
687	0.72m	0.42m	0.35m	7.27m OD	6.92m OD

7.11 19th century Phase 5 (Fig. 12)

7.11.1 A number of later features were recorded across the site dating to the 19th century including a brick cellar, pits and a posthole. All, with the exception of pit [556] contained 19th century finds in their silt, sand silt, sand clay and predominantly silt clay fills.

7.11.2 Brick cellar [495] was sub- rectangular, on a north northwest- south southeast axis with a protuberance to the north northeast, and was 2.75m long, 2.52m long, 0.78m deep and encountered at 7.19m OD. It was constructed from bricks dating to 1850-1900, its silt clay backfill containing 18th century glass, tobacco pipe dating to 1730-1910, CBM dating to 1700-1900 and six sherds of pottery dating to 1805-1900.

7.11.3 The remaining 19th century features are tabulated below:

Context	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
339	Pit	1.12m	0.63m	0.31m	7.32m OD	7.01m OD
348	Pit	1.32m	1.05m	1.01m	7.30m OD	6.30m OD
353	Pit	1.10m	0.80m	0.25m	7.36m OD	7.21m OD
355	Posthole	0.26m	0.24m	0.08m	7.21m OD	7.13m OD
357	Pit	1.14m	0.54m	0.28m	7.35m OD	7.08m OD
381	Pit	1.14m	0.60m	0.05m	7.10m OD	7.05m OD
485	Cess Pit	2.50m	1.10m	1.35m	7.35m OD	6.00m OD

Context	Type	Length	Width	Depth	Highest Level	Lowest Level
552 (Fig. 14, S.55)	Pit	6.70m	1.90m	0.60m	7.39m OD	6.79m OD
556	Pit	1.70m	1.25m	0.67m	7.53m OD	6.86m OD
667 (Fig.15, S.75)	Pit	4.60m	2.86m	0.72m	7.50m OD	6.78m OD

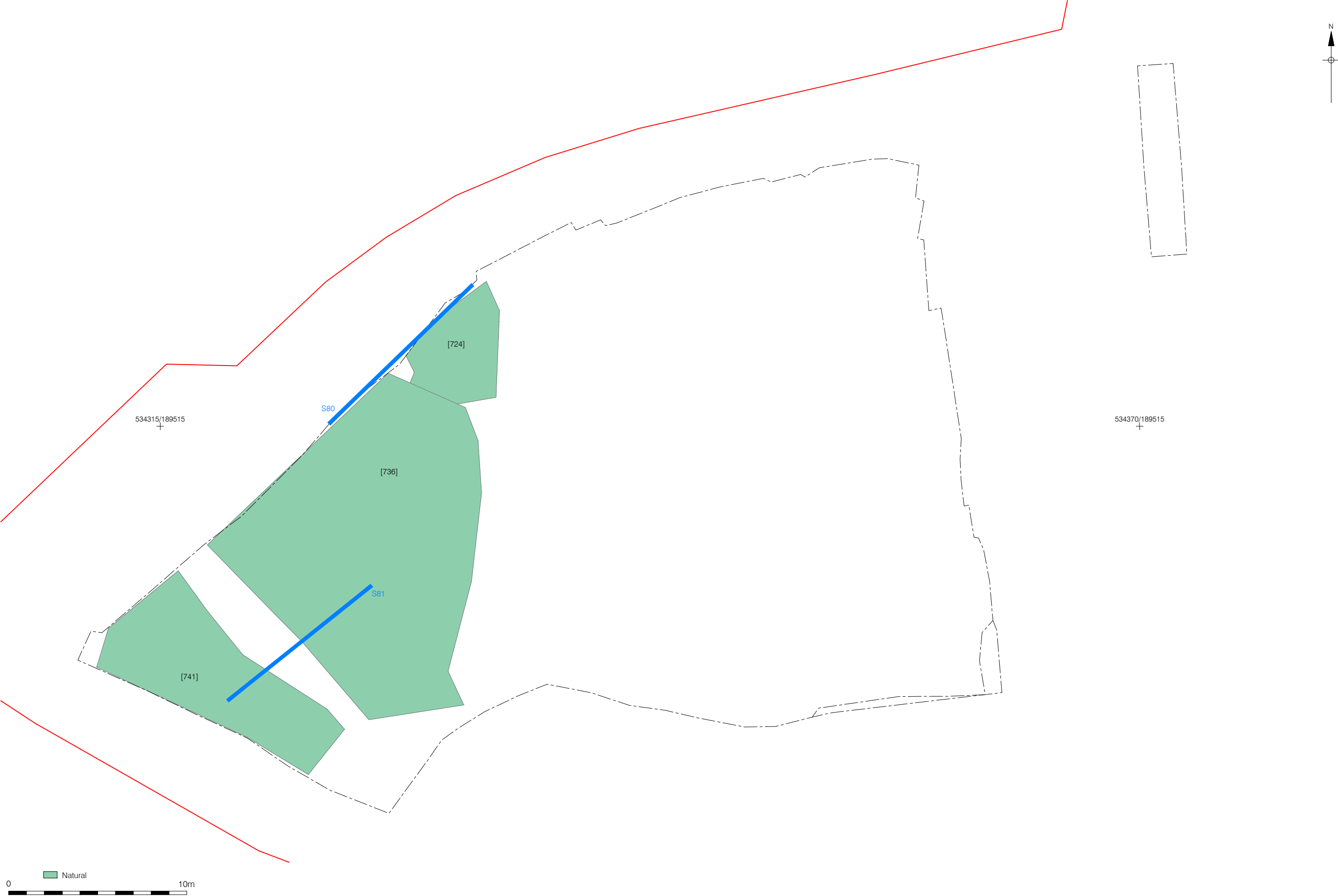
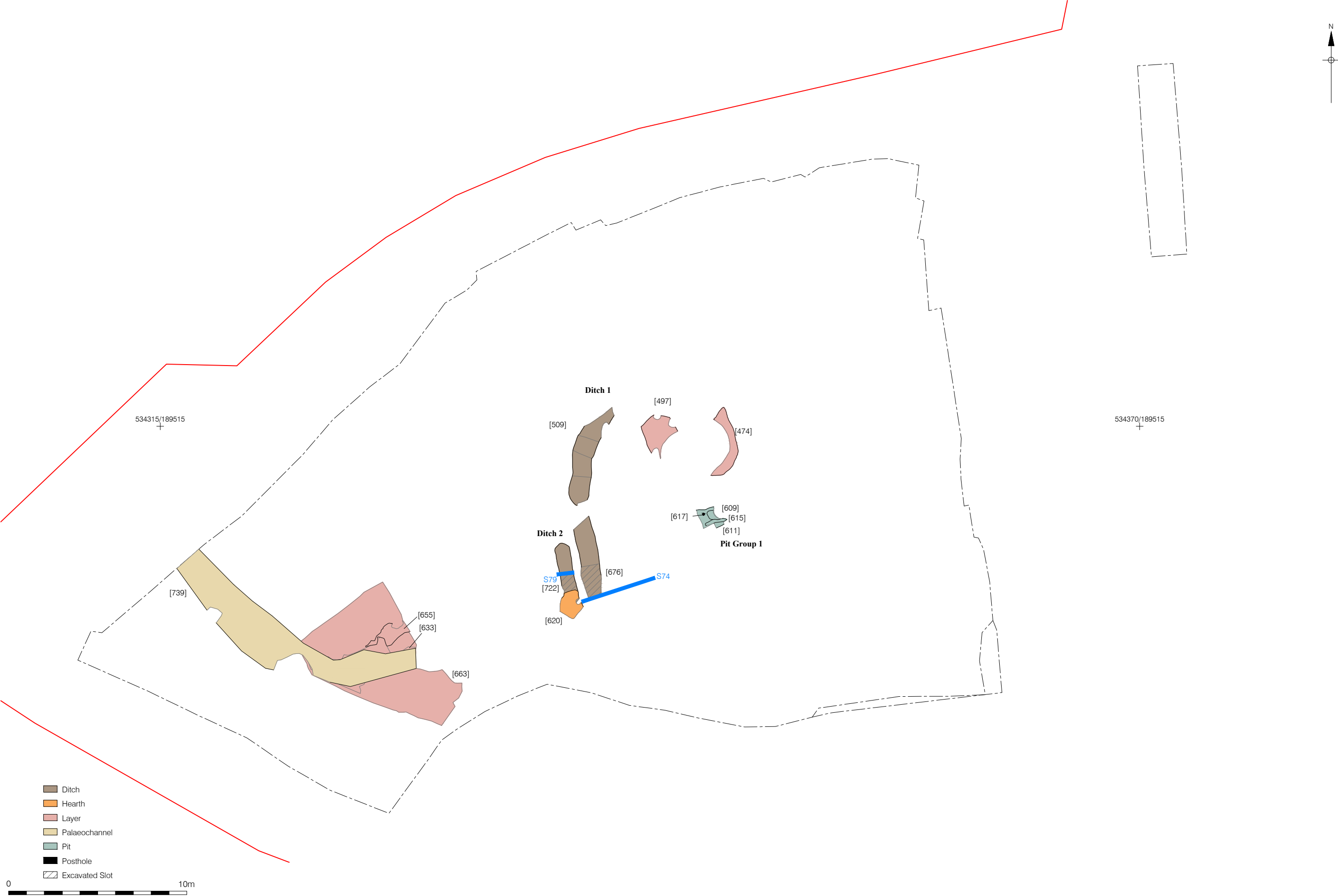
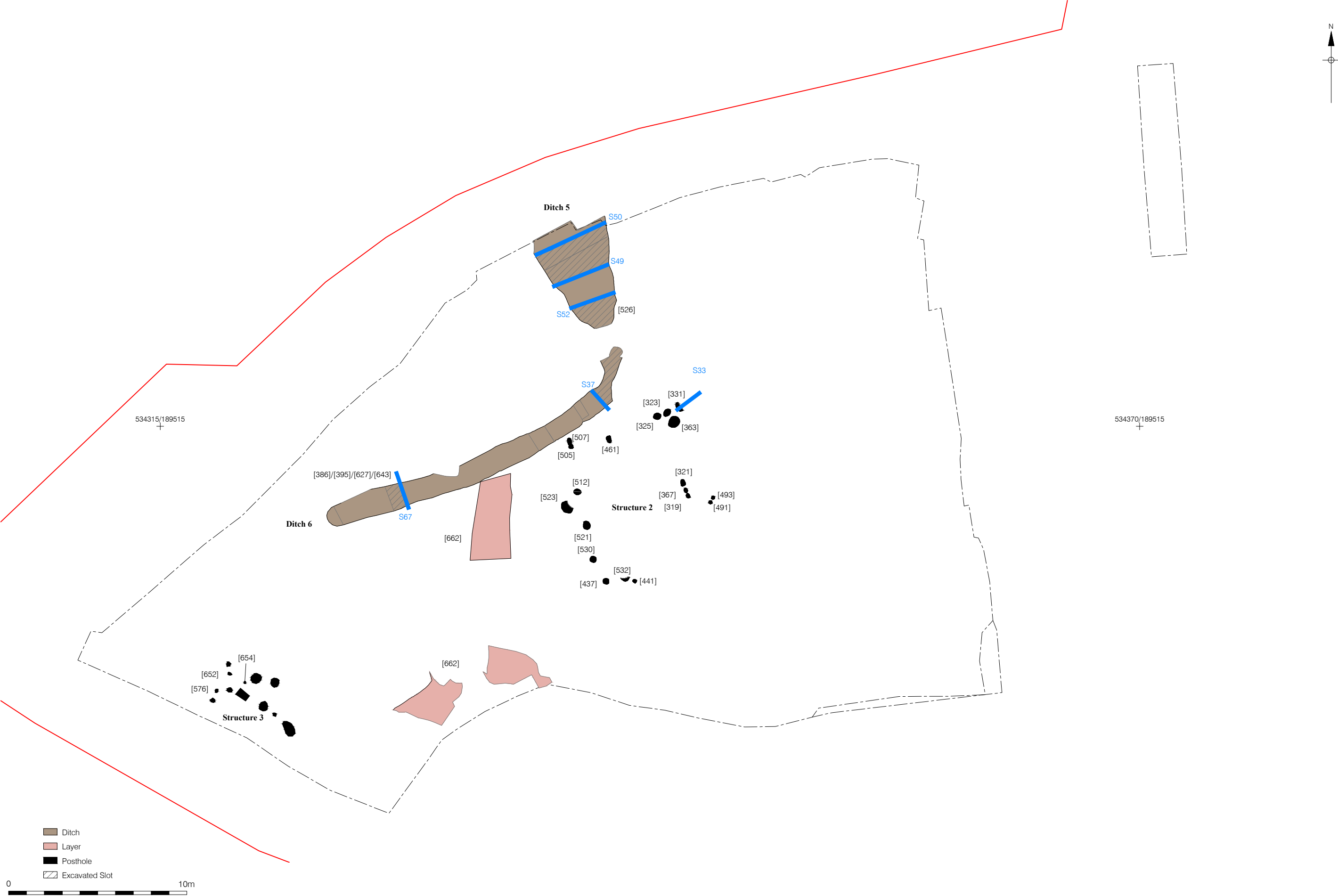
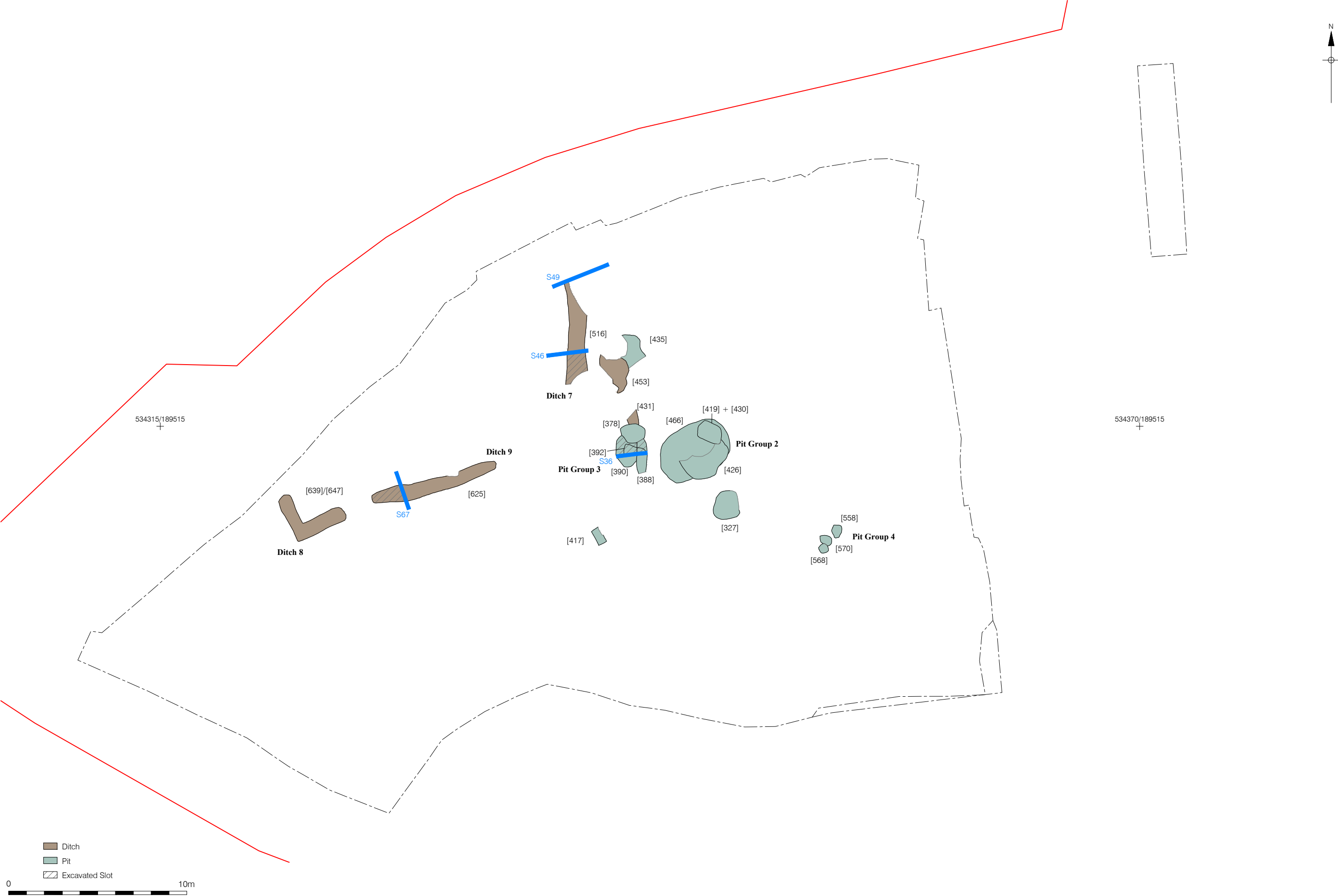


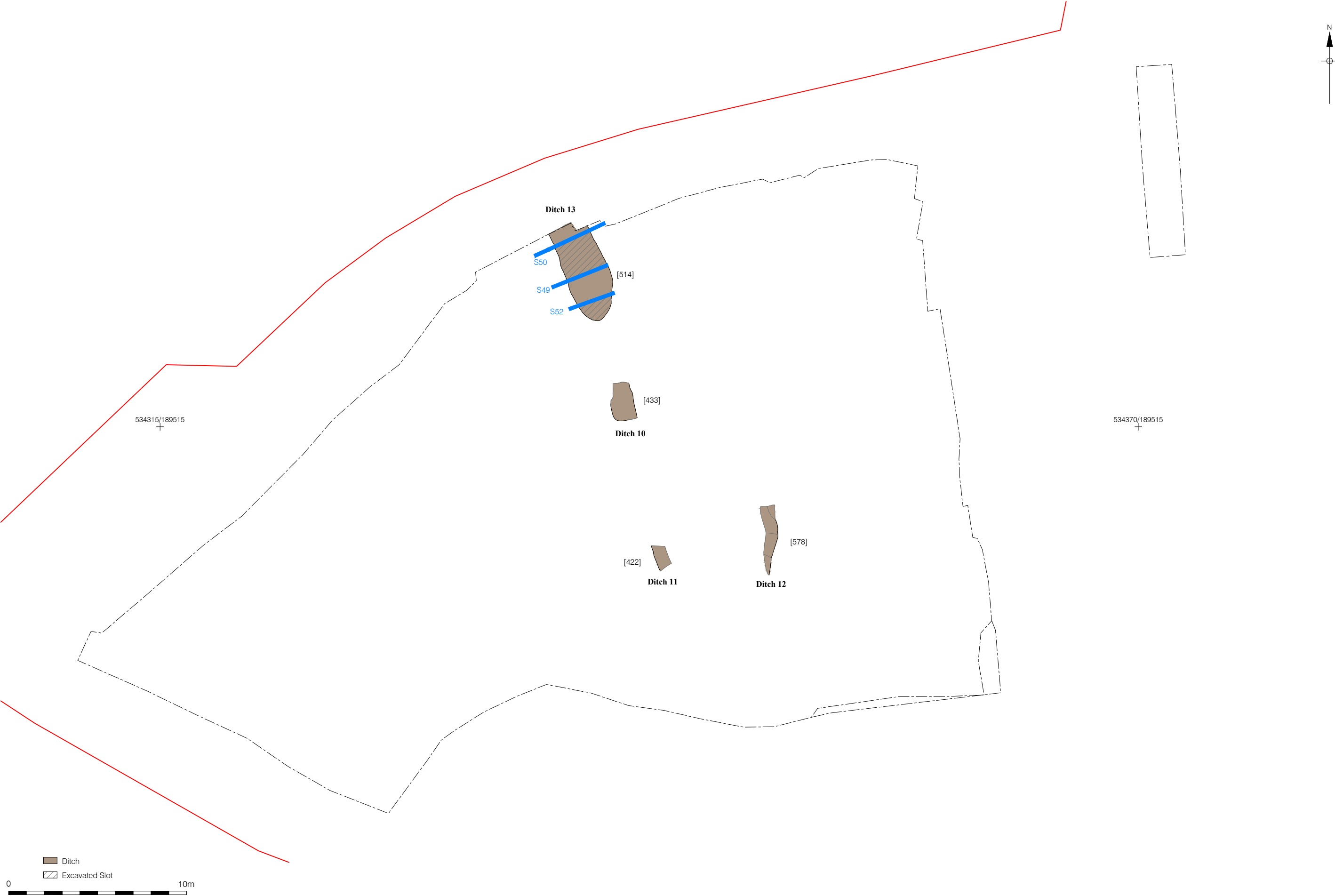
Figure 4
Phase 2: Prehistoric
1:200 at A3

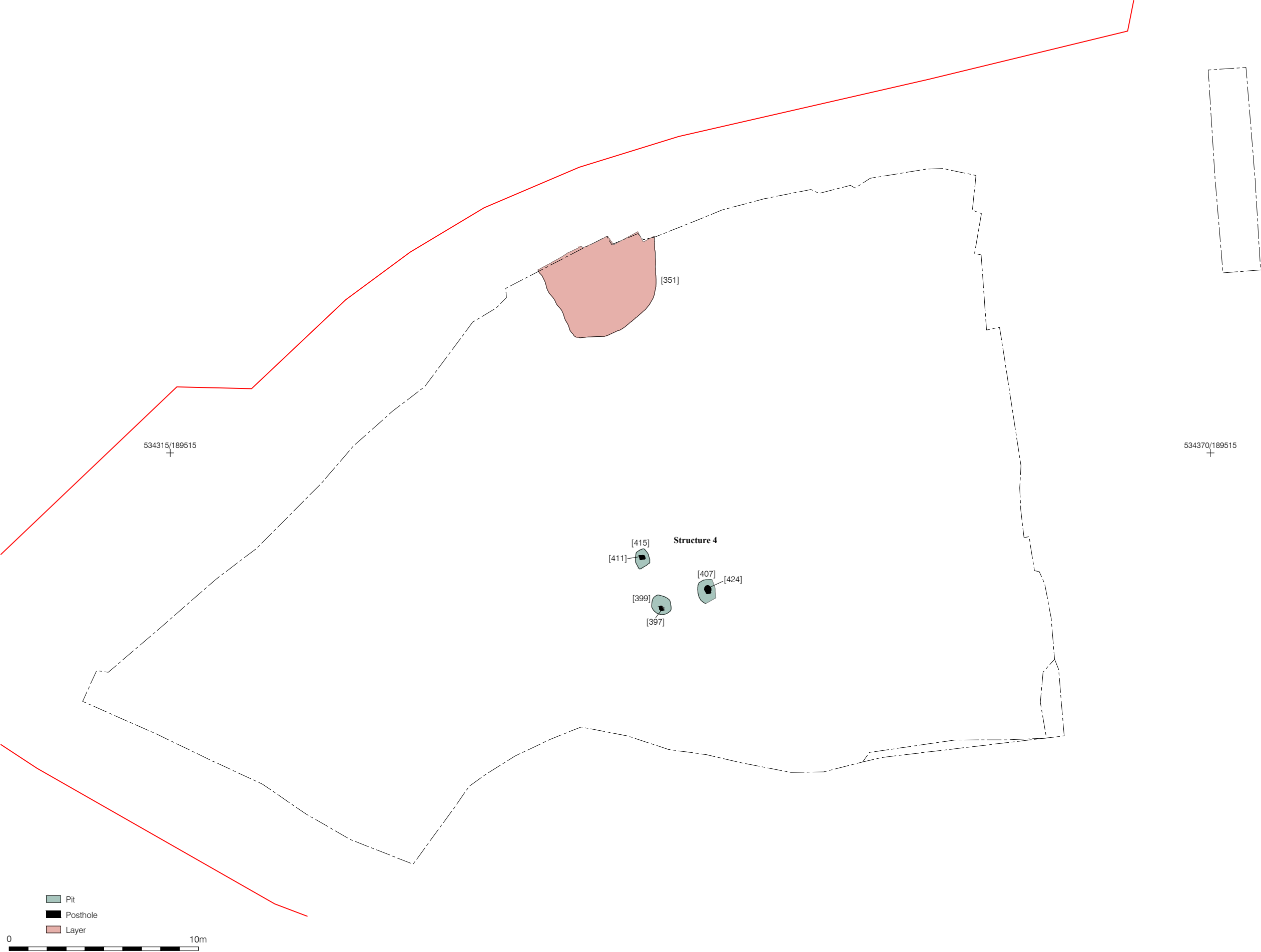




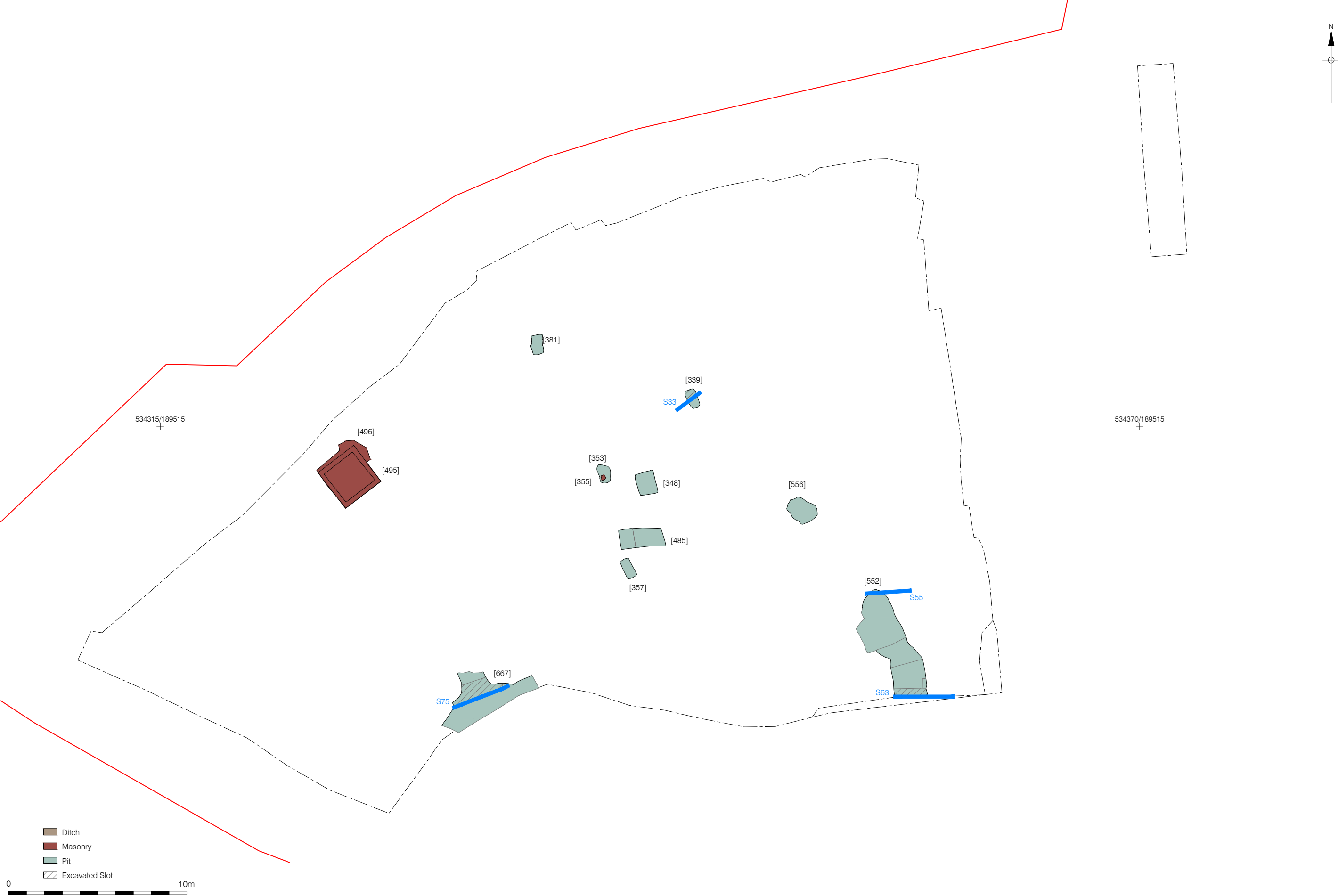


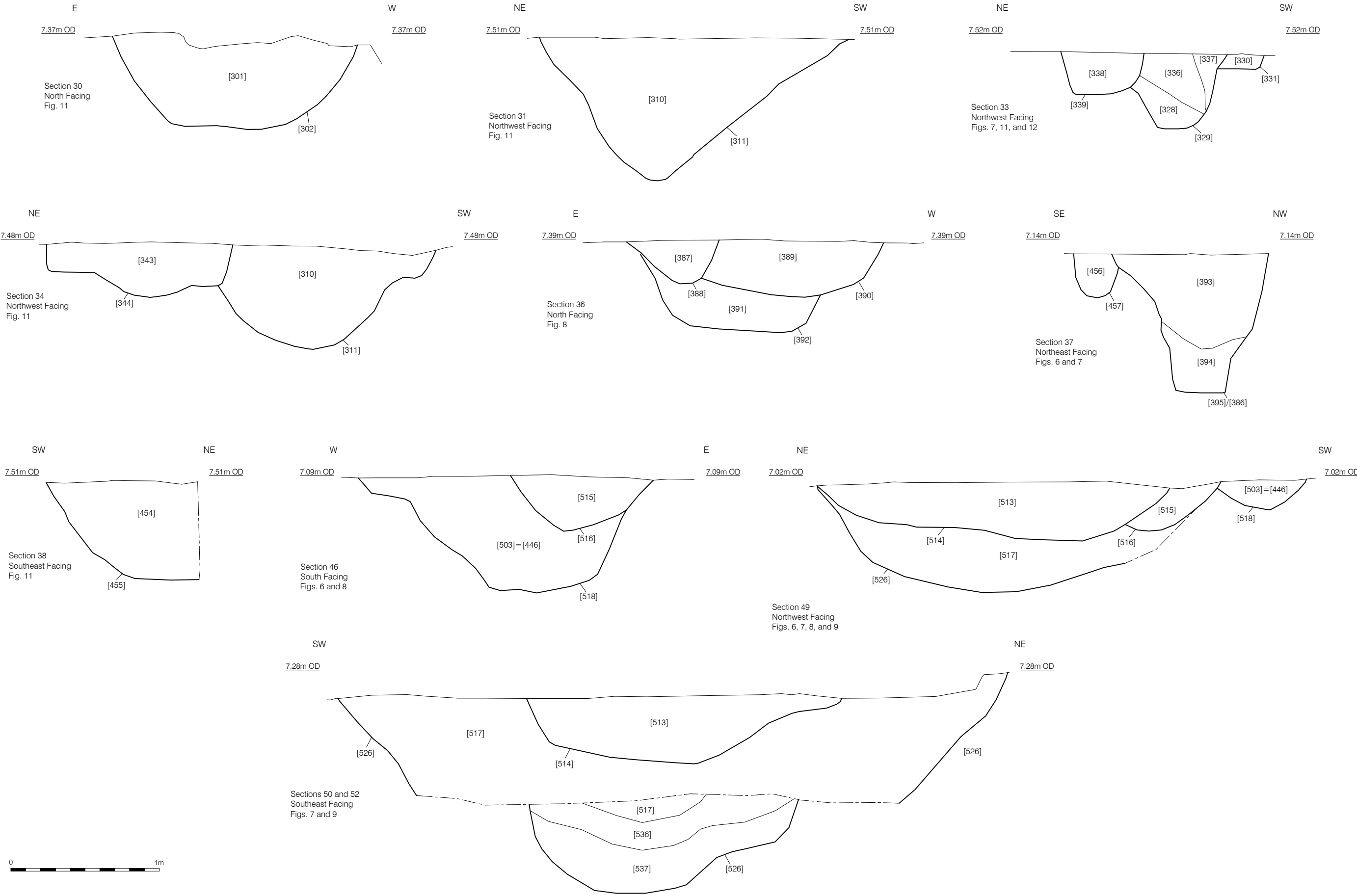


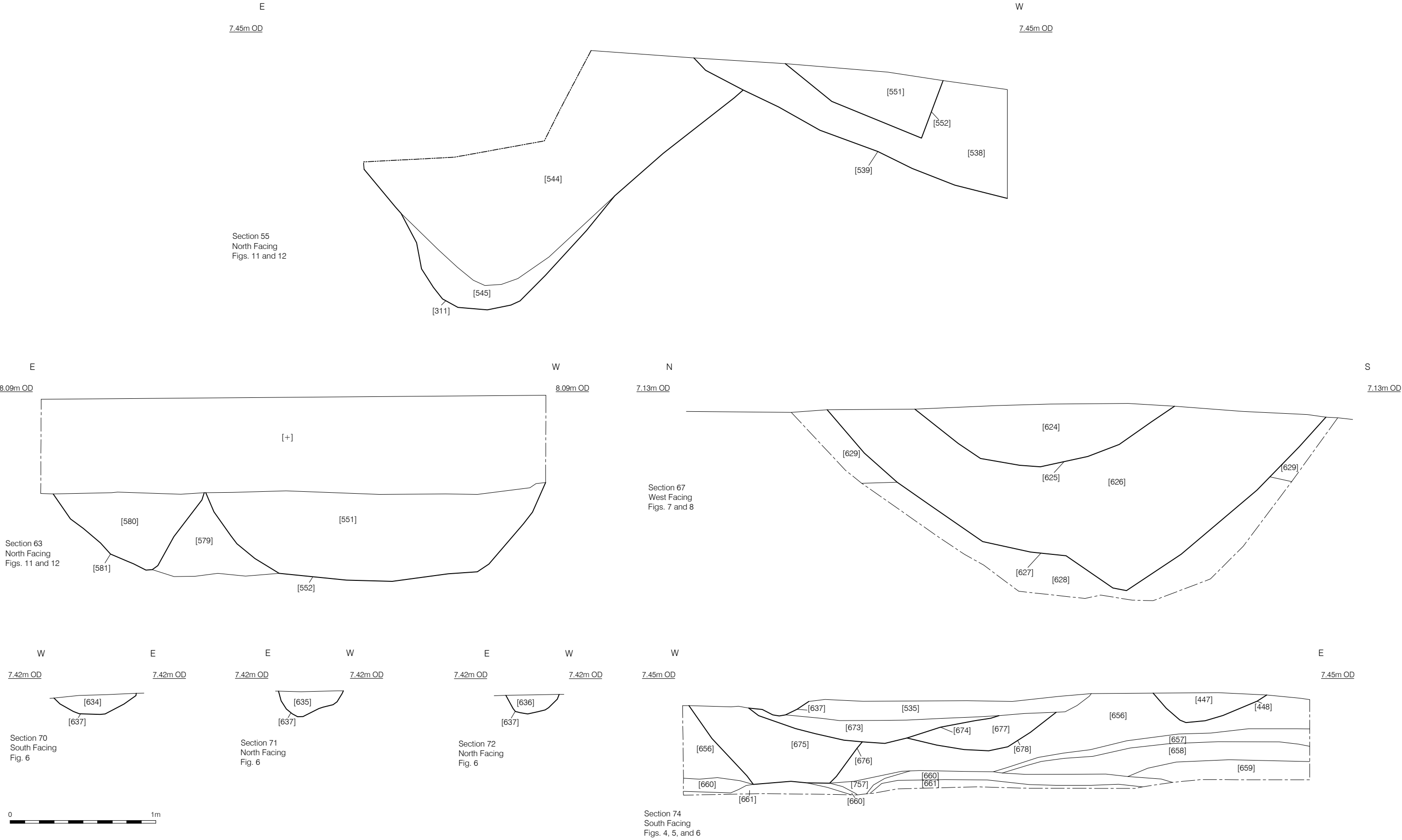












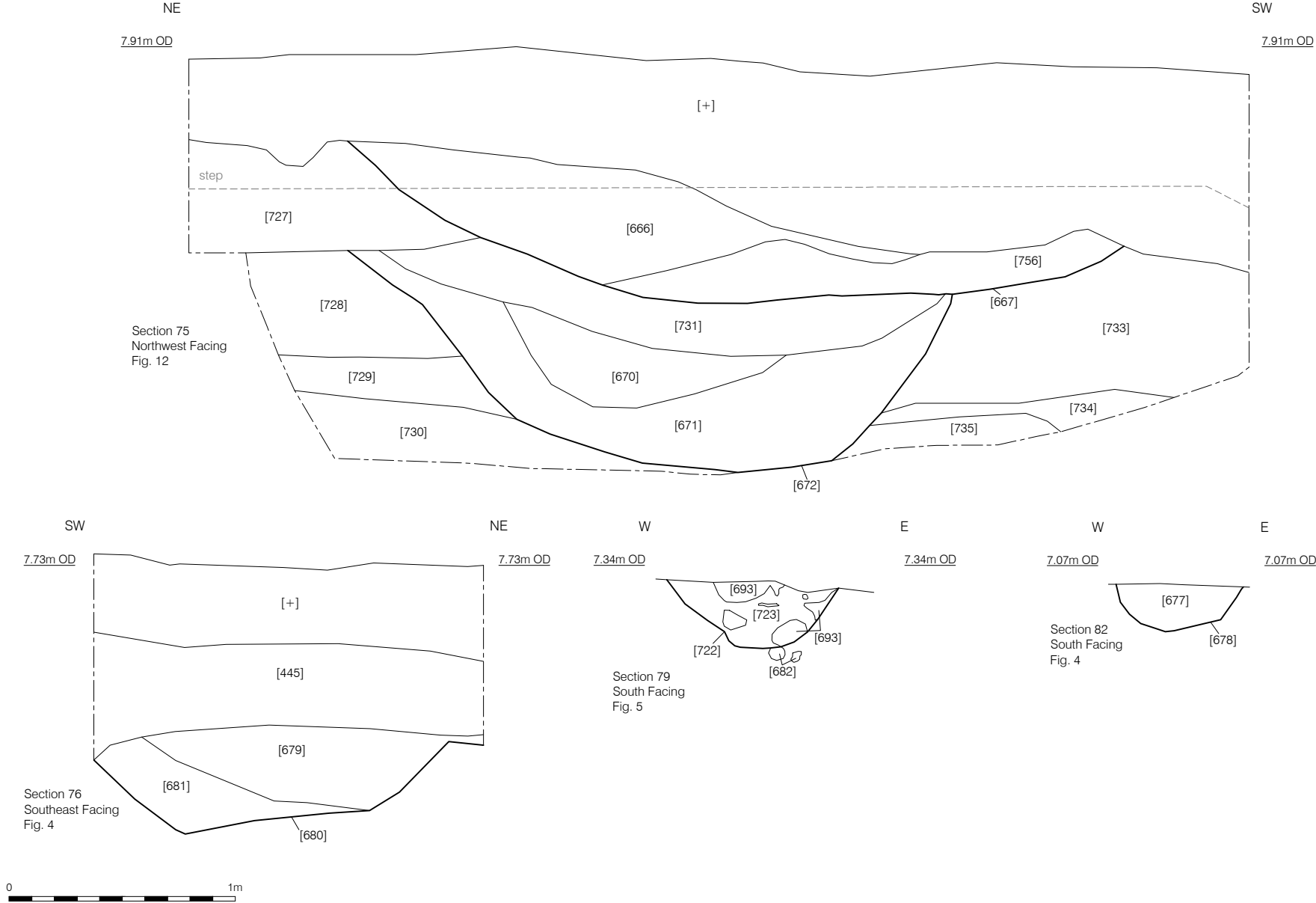
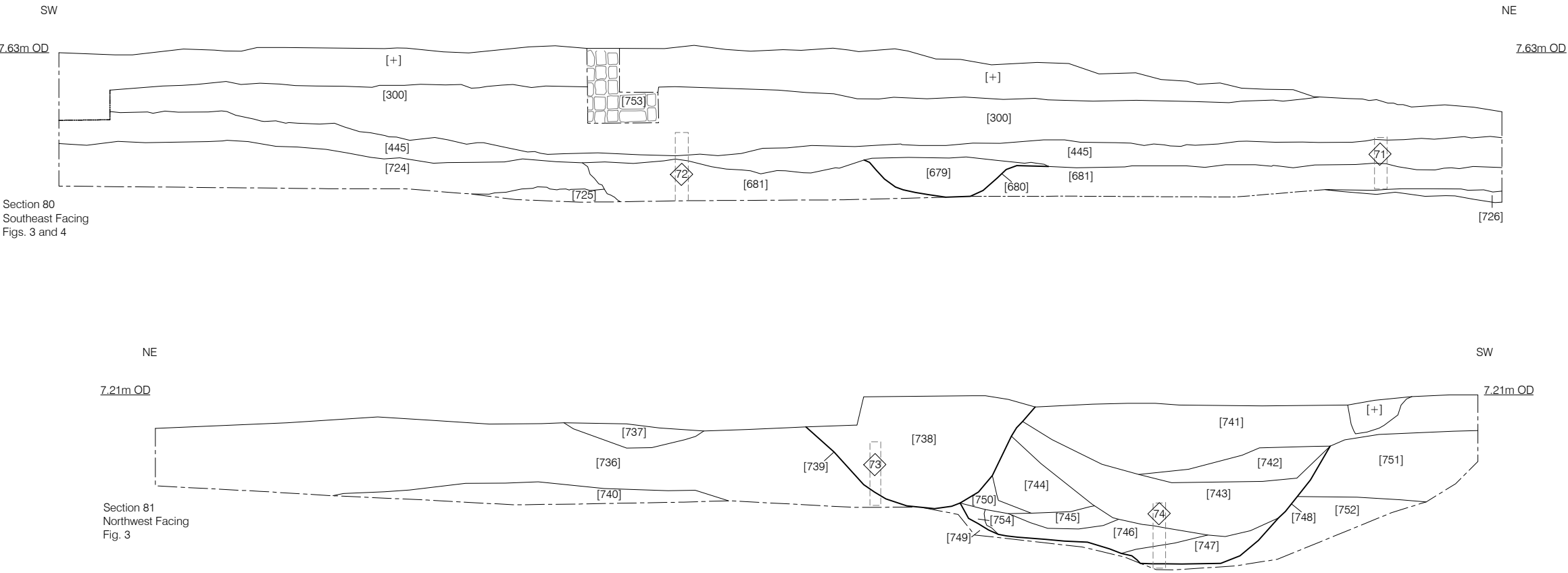
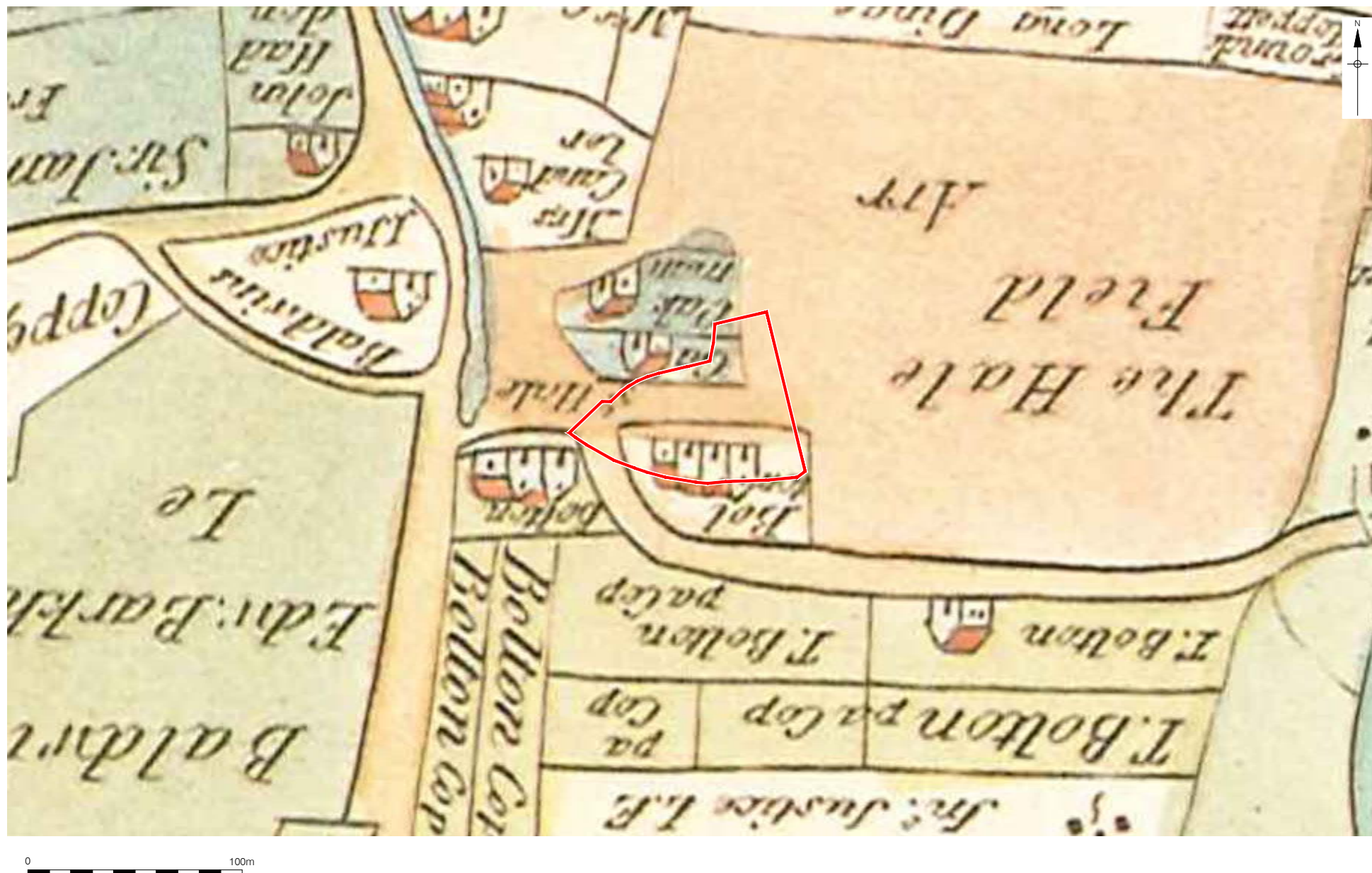


Figure 15
Sections
1:25 at A4









PLATES



Plate 1: Section 81 Marsh deposits Looking southeast



Plate 2: Section 80 Looking northwest

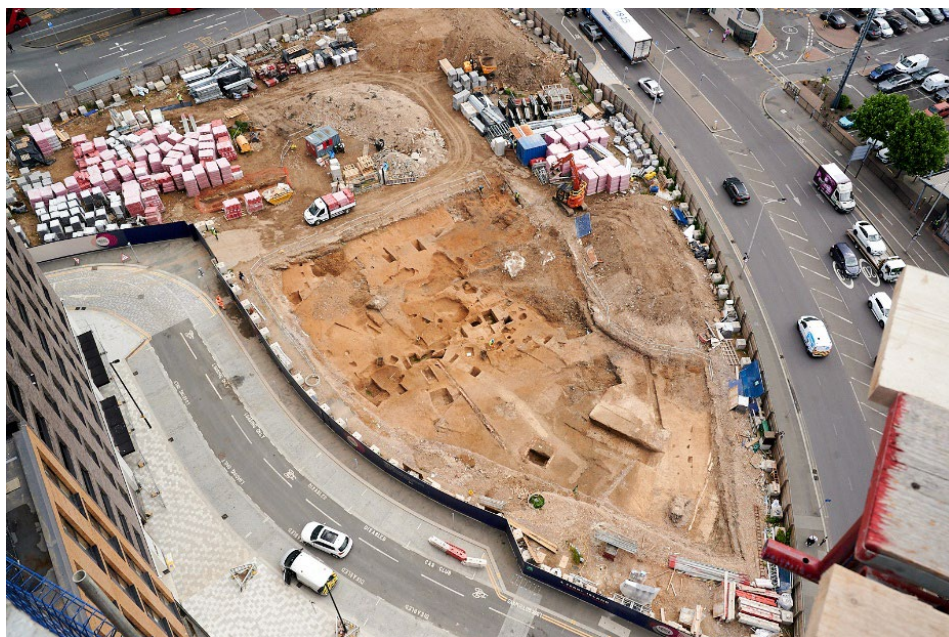


Plate 3: The Site Looking east



Plate 4: Ditch 1 Looking north (1m scale)



Plate 5: Ditch 2 Looking north (1m scale)



Plate 6: Ditch 2 Looking south (1m scale)



Plate 7: Pit Group 1 [609] SF65 Looking west (0.40m scale)



Plate 8: Pit Group 2 foreground, Structure 2 background Looking south (1m scale)



Plate 9: Ditch 16, Trench 19 Looking north (1m scale)



Plate 10: The Site Looking south



Plate 11: Ditch 5 left foreground Looking south



Plate 12: Ditch 5 Looking south (1m scale)



Plate 13: Pot, whetstone SF48 and lava quern SF47 in ditch [431] Looking west (0.40m scale)



Plate 14: Pot in Ditch 13 Looking south (1m scale)

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

Five broad phases of activity were noted during the excavation:

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 8.1.1 The earliest deposits recorded were sands and gravels [660]/[661]/[726]/[729]/[730]/[734]/[735]/[740]/[752] belonging to the Kempton Park Gravel Member. The surface of the sands and gravels was noted between 6.30m OD and 6.83m OD, with a general incline towards the east.
- 8.1.2 Natural brickearth deposits [309]/[579]/[613]/[628]/[629]/[656]/[657]/[658]/[659]/[725]/[728]/[757] belonging to the Enfield Silts sealed the gravels in the east of the site. The untruncated surface of the layer was seen between 7.25m OD and 7.5m OD.
- 8.1.3 In the western half of the site deposits of alluvial clay [724]/[733]/[736]/[749]/[751] were detected between 6.93m OD and 7.04m OD covering an area c. 311m². The clay had a maximum thickness of 0.6m and was recorded overlying the western extent of the brickearth. Alluvial deposits were also noted on the North Island Plot A (Maher 2022) to the immediate north of the Ferry Island site.
- 8.1.4 The presence of such a large area of alluvial material indicates the presence of a large palaeochannel or marsh on the western edge of the island (Ferry Island) and that this feature continues to the north. No evidence of this channel was seen during excavations at the Welbourne Site (Maher, S. & Cooper 2023) 200m to the northwest.

8.2 Phase 2: Prehistoric

- 8.2.1 The study revealed evidence of prehistoric activities taking place on the site throughout the prehistoric period from the Mesolithic to the late Iron Age. In total 12 securely dated prehistoric features were excavated and these produced a variety of Mesolithic to Mesolithic/early Neolithic struck flints and pottery sherds dating from the later early Neolithic to the late Iron Age.
- 8.2.2 The small number of prehistoric features and the wide date range of the recovered finds indicate activities on site to be sporadic in nature, particularly in the Bronze to Iron Age, with no evidence of a long-standing settlement. The human presence on Ferry Island was more probably transient in nature, likely involving hunting, fishing or just passing through the area, but taking advantage of the dry ground. The recovery of 226 fragments of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flint during the investigations suggests a settlement of some kind in the vicinity and the occupants were perhaps fishing or hunting on the edge of the palaeochannel/marsh. Given the close proximity to the Welbourne site, c. 210m to the northwest, the findings demonstrate that this particular part of Tottenham Hale was a focus of Mesolithic activity.

8.3 Phase 3 Medieval

- 8.3.1 Six sub- phases were assigned to the Medieval period.

Phase 3.1

- 8.3.2 This sub- phase, possibly dating to the High Medieval period, saw the existence of a

palaeochannel in the west of the site, which was cut (or possibly recut) by a probable drainage ditch, which had overflowed leaving a sterile silt layer, itself overlain by a small burnt horizon, in turn truncated by a further drainage ditch. In the central area of the site a curvilinear possible double ditch system may have served as both drainage and an enclosure, and was partially overlain by a possible hearth. Slightly to the east, three pits, a stakehole and fragmentary occupation horizon indicate possibly agricultural activity (summer pasture?) taking place in what was clearly a very damp environment prone to possibly seasonal flooding.

Phase 3.2

- 8.3.3 The earlier ditches had silted up by this similarly dated sub- phase and been replaced by two broadly north- south running ditches, which again may have had a dual drainage/enclosure function. A further ditch to the south on a broad northwest- southeast alignment appears to have been short-lived, a possible timber- framed building being constructed over it. To the east, two east- west running gullies suggest that flooding/ drainage was still a problem, although the presence of the building might indicate that this problem had lessened.

Phase 3.3

- 8.3.4 The largest of the north- south running ditches from 3.2 appears to have been at least partially re-cut during this, again High Medieval, sub- phase, although the drainage/ enclosure system seems to now be orientated to an enclosure in the north and beyond of the site, evidenced by two new large ditches. The earlier building was replaced by a posted structure, with a further posted structure constructed in the southwest of the site, while gravel horizons in the south of the site might suggest an area of hard standing, possibly suggesting more permanent occupation in a slightly drier environment.

Phase 3.4

- 8.3.5 The possible enclosure in the north and beyond of the site appears to have been recut in this later High Medieval sub- phase, the structures, however, falling out of use. A number of pits and sporadic postholes to the south and southeast of the possible enclosure suggest that this area was now being utilised for rubbish disposal from a contracted settlement centred possibly south and southeast of the LOE.

Phase 3.5

- 8.3.6 Activity appears to decline dramatically in this possibly Late Medieval sub- phase, heavily truncated, yet broadly north- south orientated, ditch fragments suggesting the possibility of a droveway; no settlement activity being recorded.

Phase 3.6

- 8.3.7 A possible flood layer was recorded in the north of the site along with a probably agriculturally related structure in the central area.

8.4 **Phase 4 Post Medieval**

- 8.4.1 Three sub- phases of activity have been assigned to this period, although it is probable that sub- phase 4.2 overlaps with at least one of 4.1 and 4.3, the latter two being stratigraphically incompatible.

Phase 4.1

- 8.4.2 This sub- phase, possibly dating to the 16th/17th centuries, demonstrates an agricultural landscape of drainage/ boundary ditches and gullies, along with a much repaired/ rebuilt fenceline.

Phase 4.2

- 8.4.3 This sub- phase contains the remains of a possibly sub- rectangular structure, possibly an animal enclosure or an outbuilding. On balance, it seems more likely that this structure would probably work better with sub- phase 4.3, although the limited dating evidence would suggest 4.1.

Phase 4.3

- 8.4.4 This sub- phase, probably dating to the 18th century, is dominated by a landscape of probably rubbish pits, likely to be associated with buildings and occupation in close vicinity to the site, along with isolated postholes and one ditch fragment.

8.5 **Phase 5 19th century**

- 8.5.1 During the 19th century a brick cellar or tank was built in the north of the site, further probable rubbish pits, one possible cess pit and a single posthole indicating that the site was largely on the periphery of an inhabited area; the glass assemblage (Appendix 11) suggesting that one of the nearby buildings may have been an inn or public house.

9 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES AND REVISED RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

9.1 Original research aims

- *What evidence is there for prehistoric occupation of the site, particularly which may be associated with recent discoveries at the Welbourne plot? A single feature of probable prehistoric date was identified during Stage 1 evaluation trenching at Ferry Island. Is this an isolated feature or is there any evidence for further features? Are these agricultural or settlement features? Is there any evidence for trade amongst communities?*

In total 12 features/deposits were securely dated to the prehistoric period. The dates of the finds recovered from these ranged from the Mesolithic to the late Iron Age indicating that there was no evidence for long term settlement with the study area. Occupation at least in the later prehistoric periods appear to be of a sporadic or transient nature, occasionally passing through or from hunting and fishing parties.

In comparison to the Welbourne plot no areas of the site had similar concentrations of lithics. Despite this there was evidence of flint working on site, but the typology suggested a Mesolithic/early Neolithic date rather than an early Mesolithic date.

- *Is there any evidence for Saxon/early Medieval activity or occupation on the origins of occupation at Tottenham Hale? Can a transition between the two periods be identified? Is there any link with other nearby Saxon settlements? Does any Saxon evidence support the theory that the main Saxon settlement was located to the west of the Welbourne site? Does any Saxon material culture suggest a town or country settlement?*

The only evidence for Saxon activity on the site comprised three sherds of pottery dating to 400-750+. Three further sherds dating to 970-1100 were also found, along with a further 35 broadly dating to 1000-1200 (Appendix 4). It is considered that only one non-prehistoric feature, Ditch 1, might predate c.1080 based on the finds recovered, but it seems more likely that this feature works spatially with later features, the early pottery probably being residual. This lack of evidence precludes answering the further questions.

- *What evidence is there for the medieval occupation and development of the site and what is the location of the site relative to the historic core? Was the site developed during this period are structural remains present or was it at the edge of settlement and associated with backyard plot activity? Can this work help to better define the existing Archaeological priority Area associated with the historic core? What is the influence of the environment and topographic location on the settlement? What was the social status of the inhabitants? Is there any evidence for trade utilising the River Lea?*

The results of this particular archaeological investigation have produced potentially significant evidence of medieval activity when considered in proximity to the historic core of Tottenham Hale. On Ferry Island there was evidence of at least 5 posthole or beamslot

structures present during this period. Four of these occupied the same location and possibly represented different incarnations or rebuilds of the same property. The other lay in the west of the site and was represented by a series of postholes that cut into the top of the former palaeochannel/marsh deposits. No evidence of high status activities was recovered during the study, and it is likely these structures may represent low status dwellings or storage barns.

A series of ditches were dug in this period and appeared to be related to drainage rather than defining property boundaries. The location of Ditch 3, which forms a neat boundary between the alluvial deposits in the west and the brickearth deposits in the east suggest this to be the case and that the land to the east remained marshy.

The locations of intercutting Pit Groups 3 and 4 suggest they were associated with the structures in the central area and likely represent backyard activity.

A paucity of medieval activity was encountered in the east of the investigation area, this is probably due to horizontal truncation from later developments from the postmedieval period onwards.

No evidence of trade utilising the River Lea has been documented.

- *What evidence is there for the post- medieval development of the site prior to the available historic mapping? What was the site's relationship to the historic core of settlement at this time and was it developed, or did it comprise backyard areas or open land? Can evidence for 19th and 20th century development be correlated to historic mapping? What was the socio-economic status of the inhabitants? Is there evidence for gardening or backyard food production?*

No secure evidence of post-medieval development prior to Clay's 1619 Survey of Tottenham was encountered during the study. On the Clay map the site lies towards the south of the historic core whereas on the Rocque 1745 map the site lies to the east on open ground outside the core. Also, on the Rocque Map there appears to be a property boundary or ditch which may relate to medieval Ditch 3.

Another posthole structure was recorded in the area where the earlier medieval structures were located, in the central part of the site, and possible associated rubbish pits located to the northeast.

The only features that could be linked to the 18th and 19th century developments were the brick lined basement [495] in the northwest of the trench and cesspit 485 in the south-central area.

Again, the occupants were unlikely to be high status.

No evidence of gardening or backyard food production has been noted.

- *Assess the impact from all development stages on the archaeological horizon, including site stripping, site preparation, grubbing out, decontamination works etc*

Past depositional impacts heavily affected the eastern and southern parts of the trench. In the east this was likely due to stripping and levelling the site for later development, in the

south the impacts were from the grubbing out of deep concrete foundations. The west of the site appeared relatively untouched by modern intrusions.

9.2 Revised Research Aims

In light of the excavations on the site further research aims are suggested:

- Are there any concentrations of burnt or struck flints recovered from the site and how do they relate to the edge of the palaeochannel/marsh? Can any of the flints be linked to the Welbourne plot to the northwest?
- How do the later prehistoric features compare with evidence from other sites in the vicinity?
- Does the encroachment of the High Medieval land usage into the marsh tell us more about population increase, improved drainage techniques or climatic change, or a combination of all three?
- How does the swift decline in activity around 1350 compare with other sites in the vicinity?
- Can we learn more about the nearby buildings and occupants in the 18th and 19th centuries, with particular regard to the possible presence of an inn or public house?

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

10.1 Importance of the results

10.1.1 The Mesolithic flints, in conjunction with those found at the Welbourne Site are possibly of regional significance, indicating that this part of the Lea valley was visited on numbers of occasions and the area was important to the peoples of this this period. The remaining, later prehistoric evidence is of local significance and indicates low level and sporadic visitation of the area.

10.1.2 The evidence of High Medieval settlement is of local significance, showing a slow encroachment onto the marshland as the population possibly increased and the marsh may have dried somewhat, followed by a swift decline around 1350, probably associated with the Black Death.

10.1.3 Later medieval and earlier post- medieval activity seems to have been limited to possibly sporadic agricultural activity and is, therefore, of local significance.

10.1.4 The later post- medieval and 19th century activity suggests an increase in settlement activity in close proximity to the study site, with limited building upon the site itself, and is also, therefore, of local significance.

10.2 Further work

Stratigraphic

10.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence should be reviewed on completion of a selective programme of C14 dating carried out in order to tighten up and refine the medieval sub-phasing.

Lithics

10.2.2 While the material has been catalogued further typo-technological consideration, in conjunction with the forthcoming wider lithic study of the Welbourne site, may present better chronological resolution. A limited refitting study and stratigraphic/spatial analysis may help to disentangle the assemblage from Ferry Island. The reporting of the site lithics, especially the Mesolithic material, should be considered as a contribution to the proposed monograph publication of Mesolithic evidence from the Welbourne and the Coca Cola, Sidcup sites. Illustration of a few selected pieces (microliths, tools and cores) is advised.

Prehistoric Pottery

10.2.3 This small pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement or use within the Tottenham area during the prehistoric period. There is little potential for further analysis due to the condition of the pottery, and the lack of diagnostic sherds. Therefore, no further work is

suggested for the pottery assemblage. It is recommended that all of the prehistoric material be retained for long-term storage.

Roman Pottery

- 10.2.4 The assemblage was fully recorded and requires no further work at this stage. The mortarium rim sherd would benefit from further research to identify possible parallels and thus aid its identification and dating. There is no need for a formal Roman pottery report in any publication of the site, but reference should be made to the presence of Roman pottery in the discussion.

Post Roman Pottery

- 10.2.5 The pottery is significant for demonstrating medieval and early post-medieval activity on the study area. The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in and to demonstrate limited Saxon and more intense medieval and post-medieval activity on the study area. The medieval pottery adds to an understanding of what pottery industries were marketing their products to Tottenham and how this compares and contrasts to peripheral settlements to the city of London. Documentary evidence to identify individual medieval and post-medieval properties on the study area may give a better insight to activities on the site and the socio-economic status of the inhabitants. It is recommended that 21 pottery vessels are illustrated to supplement the text.

Ceramic Building material

- 10.2.6 The building material is significant for demonstrating Roman, medieval and post-medieval occupation in the vicinity, with the only potential to date the contexts, as they can be well paralleled in the region and have little intrinsic merit. No further work is recommended on these materials.

Metal and small finds

- 10.2.7 The finds are chiefly from medieval and post-medieval contexts but cover a range of discrete periods of activity, including a potential saddle quern of prehistoric date. Medieval finds include the substantial remains of a barrel padlock as well as a stone hone, several querns or millstones of Mayen lava stone and a silver penny minted around 1100. An early modern phase of activity is represented by an elaborate dress pin, a stone hone and a horseshoe while later post-medieval features reflect households in the area during the 18th and 19th centuries. Relevant finds across this time span should be included in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, and also for archival documentation, it is recommended a range of metal finds are x-rayed to enable full identification. Iron nails and undiagnostic metal, following x-raying, can be discarded as can the numerous small amounts of industrial waste

Animal Bone

- 10.2.8 The assemblages from these phases are significant at a local level as they aid in the understanding of the function and economy of the site. The presence of the small equid in Phase 4 has a wider significance as should this prove to be a donkey it will contribute

information towards the understanding of a poorly represented taxon in the archaeological record. A short report concentrating on Phases 3, 4 and 5 should be included with the final report. This should include further analysis to identify the small equid from layer [473], as possible donkeys are rare in the archaeological record.

Environmental

- 10.2.9 The assemblage of environmental material from the forty-one bulk samples assessed in this report is constrained by its statistical limitations. The assemblage has therefore been maximised to provide the data presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3 and discussed above. No further work is recommended. Charcoal of sufficient dimensions to allow for species identification was present in several samples. However, despite the presence of suitable material no single concentration of charcoal exceeded the threshold of $50 \times \geq 1\text{cm}^3$ required for a concentration to be considered statistically significant. Therefore, no further anthracological work is recommended. Much of this material may be suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating, with several instances of roundwood noted during this assessment.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 10.2.10 The pipes have some significance and represent one of the larger groups of clay tobacco pipes excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in Haringey. It is recommended that a short publication report is undertaken on the clay tobacco pipes and that three bowls are illustrated to supplement the publication.

Glass

- 10.2.11 It is recommended that a publication report is written on the glass finds concentrating on the glassware recovered from pits [348] and [667] and that the glass is holistically studied with the pottery to understand the functions and uses of the items from these two groups of finds. Documentary research should be undertaken with map regression in order to understand what historical properties pits [348] and [667] were located within and how the finds relate to the properties. The bell jar should be illustrated and a group photograph of the intact vessels and the guitar shaped liqueur bottle from pit [348] should be taken in order to supplement the text.

10.3 Publication proposals

- 10.3.1 The results of this investigation and the previous evaluations (Maher 2020, Langthorne 2022), combined with the results from the Welbourne Centre (Bishop and Hawkins 2020, Maher and Cooper 2023), have potential to contribute further to the research and publication of early Prehistoric activity in the Tottenham Hale area; the results being presented in a PCA Studies Paper. The medieval occupation and post-medieval features associated with the development of the Tottenham Hale area should be combined with the results of the Welbourne Centre site in a peer-reviewed journal article published in the *Transactions for London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* (LAMAS).
- 10.3.2 Further dissemination is recommended in the form of a summary note publishing these results

in the Annual London Fieldwork and Publication Round-up; a Supplement of the London Archaeologist. A summary record of the results has been created on the OASIS database (Appendix 11). On approval of this report further dissemination will be through copies uploaded to ADS and supplied to the GLHER.

11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Paper records:

Context sheets; 435 sheets

Plans; 61 sheets

Sections; 30 sheets

11.2 The finds:

Material	Boxes
Pottery	13
Animal Bone	7
Lithics	2
Metalwork and Small Finds	1.5
CBM	5
Fired Clay	1
Glass	2.5
Stone	2
Clay Tobacco Pipe	0.5

11.3 Digital archive:

Photographs; 450 jpegs

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank RPS Consulting Services UK Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Argent. Particular thanks are extended to James Archer for overseeing this project.
- 12.2 The author would like to thank Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Haringey.
- 12.3 Thanks are also extended to Chris Mayo for managing the fieldwork and Elliot Wragg for the post-excavation management and editing. Thanks, are also given to Mark Roughley and Diana Valk for preparing the illustrations. Specialist contributions have been provided by Linden Cooper (Lithics), Karen Deighton (animal bone), Amparo Valcarcel (ceramic building material), Marit Gaimster and Kevin Heyward (metalwork and small finds), Chris Jarrett (pottery, CTP, Glass), Eniko Hudak (Roman Pottery), Barbara McNee (Prehistoric Pottery) and Duncan Field (environmental). The author would also like to thank the site staff for their hard work.
- 12.4 Thanks are also due to HG Construction Limited for all their help during the works.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site_id	Site_Code	Context	CTX_Type	Trench	CTX_Interpretation	CTX_Category	CTX_Length	CTX_Width	CTX_Depth	CTX_Levels_high	CTX_Levels_low	Phase
467	FSL20	300	Subsoil									
467	FSL20	301	Fill		Fill of ditch [302]	Disuse	3.35	1.6	0.62	7.36		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	302	Cut		N-S ditch	Ditch	3.35	1.6	0.62	7.36	6.63	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	303	Fill		Fill of pit [304]	Disuse	1.06	0.85	0.28	7.2		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	304	Cut		Oval pit	Pit	1.06	0.85	0.28	7.2	6.92	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	305	Fill		Fill of [306]	Disuse		0.4	0.23	7.43		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	306	Cut		Ditch	Ditch		0.4	0.23	7.43	7.2	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	307	Void									
467	FSL20	308	Void									
467	FSL20	309	Natural		Brickearth							FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	310	Fill		fill of ditch [311]	Disuse		2.12	0.97	7.45		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	311	Cut		NE-SW ditch	Ditch		2.12	0.97	7.49	6.57	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	312	Fill		Fill of [313]	Disuse	3.8	0.4	0.4	7.43		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	313	Cut		Gully	Gully	3.8	0.4	0.4	7.43	7	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	314	Fill		Fill of pit [315]	Disuse	0.87	0.5	0.44	7.44		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	315	Cut		pit	Pit	0.87	0.5	0.44	7.44	7	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	316	Fill		fill of pit [317]	Disuse	1.8	1.2	0.37	7.45		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	317	Cut		pit	Pit	1.8	1.2	0.37	7.45	7.05	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	318	Fill		fill of posthole [319]	Disuse	0.26	0.2	0.1	7.37		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	319	Cut		Posthole	Post-hole	0.26	0.2	0.1	7.37	7.27	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	320	Fill		Fill of posthole [321]	Disuse	0.33	0.2	0.18	7.34		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	321	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.37	0.2	0.18	7.34	7.16	FSL20-PH3.3

467	FSL20	322	Fill		fill of posthole [323]	Disuse	0.46	0.34	0.17	7.33		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	323	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.46	0.34	0.17	7.33	7.16	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	324	Fill		fill of posthole [325]	Disuse	0.46	0.38	0.16	7.27		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	325	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.46	0.38	0.16	7.27	7.11	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	326	Fill		Fill of pit [327]	Disuse	1.66	1.5	0.79	7.45	7.41	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	327	Cut		pit	Pit	1.66	1.5	0.79	7.45	6.66	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	328	Fill		primary fill of pit [329]	Disuse	1.02	0.48	0.2	7.13		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	329	Cut		pit	Pit	1.02	0.48	0.51	7.37	6.81	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	330	Fill		Fill of posthole [331]	Disuse	0.54	0.25	0.1	7.28		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	331	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.54	0.25	0.1	7.28	7.22	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	332	Fill		Fill of posthole [333]	Disuse	0.51	0.36	0.13	7.34		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	333	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.51	0.36	0.13	7.34	7.21	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	334	Fill		fill of gully [335]	Disuse	3.78	0.54	0.21	7.25	7.16	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	335	Cut		gully	Gully	3.78	0.54	0.21	7.25	7.04	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	336	Fill		fill of [329]	Disuse	1.02	0.48	0.41	7.38		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	337	Fill		Fill of [329], possible slumping	Disuse		0.4	0.4	7.38		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	338	Fill		fill of pit [339]	Disuse	1.12	0.63	0.31	7.32		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	339	Cut		pit	Pit	1.12	0.63	0.31	7.32	7.05	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	340	Layer		Sandy clay layer with pot, struck and burnt flint	Occupation	3.78	2.94	0.1	7.37	7.19	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	341	Fill		fill of pit [342]	Disuse	1.16	0.5	0.2	7.33	7.24	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	342	Cut		pit	Pit	1.16	0.5	0.2	7.33	7.13	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	343	Fill		fill of pit [344]	Disuse	1.7	1.18	0.35	7.47		FSL20-PH4.3

467	FSL20	344	Cut		pit	Pit	1.7	1.18	0.35	7.47	7.11	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	345	Fill		fill of pit [346]	Disuse	0.62	0.4	0.16	7.36		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	346	Cut		pit	Pit	0.62	0.4	0.16	7.36	7.2	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	347	Fill		fill of pit [348]	Backfill	1.32	1.05	1.01	7.3	7.27	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	348	Cut		victorian pit	Pit	1.32	1.05	1.01	7.3	6.3	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	349	Fill	19	Fill of pit/posthole [350]	Disuse	0.82	0.78	0.3	7.45		FSL20-PH6
467	FSL20	350	Cut	19	pit	Pit	0.82	0.78	0.3	7.45	7.15	FSL20-PH6
467	FSL20	351	Layer		silty sand layer	Occupation	6.36	4.88		7.3	7.01	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	352	Fill		fill of pit [353]	Disuse	1.1	0.7	0.15	7.36		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	353	Cut		pit	Pit	1.1	0.8	0.25	7.36	7.21	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	354	Fill		fill of posthole [355]	Disuse	0.26	0.24	0.08	7.21		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	355	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.26	0.24	0.08	7.27	7.13	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	356	Fill		fill of modern pit	Disuse	1.14	0.54	0.27	7.35	7.32	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	357	Cut		modern pit	Pit	1.14	0.54	0.28	7.35	7.08	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	358	Fill		fill of pit [359]	Disuse	0.6	0.54	0.28	7.33		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	359	Cut		pit	Pit	0.6	0.54	0.28	7.33	7.05	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	360	Fill		fill of pit [361]	Disuse	2.9	1.28	0.32	7.39		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	361	Cut		pit	Pit	2.9	1.28	0.32	7.39	7.07	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	362	Fill		fill of posthole [363]	Disuse	0.69	0.61	0.42	7.33		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	363	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.69	0.61	0.42	7.33	6.91	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	364	Fill		fill of pit [365]	Disuse	0.85	0.6	0.16	7.51		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	365	Cut		pit	Pit	0.85	0.6	0.16	7.51	7.35	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	366	Fill		fill of posthole [366]	Disuse	0.28	0.2	0.15	7.37		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	367	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.28	0.2	0.15	7.37	7.22	FSL20-PH3.3

467	FSL20	368	Fill		fill of beamslot [369]	Disuse	0.93	0.3	0.31	7.44		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	369	Cut		possible small beamslot?	Beam Slot	0.93	0.3	0.31	7.44	7.13	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	370	Fill		fill of posthole [371]	Disuse	0.3	0.29	0.12	7.13		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	371	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.3	0.29	0.12	7.13	7.01	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	372	Fill		fill of pit [373]	Disuse	1.22	0.7	0.21	7.36	7.21	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	373	Cut		pit	Pit	1.22	0.7	0.21	7.36	7.15	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	374	Fill		fill of pit [375]	Disuse	3.18	1.4	0.15	7.16		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	375	Cut		pit	Pit	3.18	1.4	0.15	7.16	7.01	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	376	Fill		fill of pit [420]	Disuse	2.3	1.26	0.19	7.35	7.31	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	377	Fill		fill of pit [378]		1.4	1.1	0.32	7.33		FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	378	Cut		pit	Pit	1.4	1.1	0.32	7.3	7.01	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	379	Layer		remnant of levelling layer	Levelling	1.5	1	0.2	7.46	7.26	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	380	Fill		fill of pit [381]	Disuse	1.14	0.6	0.05	7.1		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	381	Cut		pit	Pit	1.14	0.6	0.05	7.1	7.05	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	382	Fill		fill of posthole [383]	Disuse	0.32	0.3	0.19	7.05		FSL20-PH6
467	FSL20	383	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.32	0.3	0.19	7.05	6.86	FSL20-PH6
467	FSL20	384	Fill		fill of ditch [386]/[395]	Disuse		1.17	0.64	7.14		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	385	Fill		fill of ditch [386]/[395]	Disuse		0.37		6.51		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	386	Cut		E-W ditch	Ditch		1.17		7.14	6.31	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	387	Fill		fill of elongated pit [388]	Disuse	1.9	0.6	0.3	7.32		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	388	Cut		elongated pit	Pit	1.9	0.6	0.3	7.32	7.02	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	389	Fill		Fill of pit [390]	Disuse	1.8	1.16	0.35	7.37		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	390	Cut		pit	Pit	1.8	1.16	0.35	7.37	7.02	FSL20-PH3.3

467	FSL20	391	Fill		fill of pit [392]	Disuse	1.3	0.62	0.18	6.92	6.9	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	392	Cut		pit	Pit	1.3	0.62	0.18	6.92	6.74	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	393	Fill		fill of ditch [386]/[395]	Disuse		1.05	0.64	7.05		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	394	Fill		Fill of ditch [386]/[395]	Disuse		0.6	0.5	6.62	6.42	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	395	Cut		N-S ditch	Ditch		1.06		7.05	7.11	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	396	Fill		fill of posthole [397]	Disuse	0.26	0.23	0.12	7.35		FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	397	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.26	0.23	0.12	7.37	7.23	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	398	Fill		Fill of pit [399]	Disuse	1.1	1	0.5	7.35		FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	399	Cut		pit	Pit	1.1	1	0.5	7.35	6.85	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	400	Fill		fill of pit [401]	Disuse	1.86	1.5	0.58	7.39	7.37	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	401	Cut		irregular shaped pit	Pit	1.86	1.5	0.58	7.39	6.81	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	402	Void									
467	FSL20	403	Void									
467	FSL20	404	Fill		fill of gully [405]	Disuse	3.62	0.47	0.21	7.4		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	405	Cut		gully	Gully	3.62	0.47	0.2	7.4	7.19	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	406	Fill		fill of pit [407]	Disuse	1.14	1	0.21	7.36		FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	407	Cut		pit	Pit	1.14	1	0.21	7.36	7.15	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	408	Fill		fill of gully [409]	Disuse	2.74	0.46	0.12	7.29		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	409	Cut		gully	Gully	2.74	0.46	0.12	7.33	7.16	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	410	Fill		fill of posthole [411]	Disuse	0.28	0.22	0.48	7.35	7.33	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	411	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.28	0.22	0.48	7.35	6.87	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	412	Void									
467	FSL20	413	Void									

467	FSL20	414	Fill		fill of pit [415]	Disuse	0.84	0.76	0.5	7.35		FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	415	Cut		pit	Pit	0.84	0.76	0.5	7.35	6.85	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	416	Fill		fill of pit [417]	Disuse	0.9	0.48	0.16	7.35	7.34	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	417	Cut		pit	Pit	0.9	0.48	0.16	7.35	7.19	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	418	Fill		fill of pit [419]	Disuse	1.4	1.02	0.68	7.44	7.32	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	419	Cut		pit	Pit	1.4	1.02	0.68	7.44	6.76	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	420	Cut		pit	Pit	2.3	1.26	0.19	7.35	7.16	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	421	Fill		fill of ditch [422]	Disuse	2.76	0.76	0.39	7.36		FSL20-PH3.5
467	FSL20	422	Cut		ditch	Ditch	2.76	0.76	0.39	7.36	6.97	FSL20-PH3.5
467	FSL20	423	Fill		fill of [424]	Disuse	0.45	0.34	0.27	7.36		FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	424	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.45	0.34	0.27	7.36	7.09	FSL20-PH3.6
467	FSL20	425	Fill		fill of pit [426]	Disuse	2.7	1.7	0.29	7.44		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	426	Cut		pit	Pit	2.7	1.7	0.29	7.44	7.15	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	427	Layer		layer of alluvial clay	Alluvial	0.93	0.22		6.01		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	428	Fill		fill of ditch [431]	Disuse	1	0.6	0.46	7.18		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	429	Fill		fill of posthole [430]	Disuse	0.4	0.24	0.16	7.32		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	430	Cut		Posthole	Post-hole	0.4	0.24	0.16	7.32	7.18	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	431	Cut		possible ditch	Ditch	1	0.6	0.46	7.18	6.68	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	432	Fill		fill of ditch [433]	Disuse	2.17	1.3	0.59	7.14	7.05	FSL20-PH3.5
467	FSL20	433	Cut		ditch	Ditch	2.17	1.3	0.59	7.14	6.55	FSL20-PH3.5
467	FSL20	434	Fill		fill of cut [435]	Disuse	2.74	1.1	0.35	7.08		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	435	Cut		Truncated feature	Pit	2.74	1.1	0.35	7.08	6.73	FSL20-PH3.4

467	FSL20	436	Fill		fill of posthole [437]	Disuse	0.35	0.35	0.18	7.35		FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	437	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.35	0.35	0.18	7.35	7.17	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	438	Fill		fill of shallow pit [439]	Disuse	0.52	0.42	0.1	7.36		FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	439	Cut		shallow truncated feature	Pit	0.52	0.42	0.1	7.36	7.26	FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	440	Fill		fill of posthole [441]	Disuse	0.2	0.2	0.09	7.36		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	441	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.2	0.2	0.09	7.36	7.27	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	442	Void		Void							
467	FSL20	443	Void									
467	FSL20	444	Void									
467	FSL20	445	Layer		subsoil deposit in north of site	Other	1.52	1.36	0.37	7.39	7.02	FSL20-PH4
467	FSL20	446	Fill		fill of ditch [518]	Disuse				7.16		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	447	Fill		terminus fill of ditch [448]	Disuse	0.84	0.83	0.15	7.36		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	448	Cut		ditch terminus	Ditch	0.84	0.83	0.15	7.36	7.21	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	449	Void									
467	FSL20	450	Void									
467	FSL20	451	Fill		top fill of ditch [453]	Disuse	2.4	1.24	0.1	7.08		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	452	Fill		primary fill of ditch [453]	Disuse	2.4	1.2	0.16	7.08		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	453	Cut		ditch	Ditch	2.4	1.2	0.98	7.08	6	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	454	Fill	19	fill of ditch [455]	Disuse	1.3	1.05	0.65	7.53	7.48	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	455	Cut	19	ditch	Ditch	1.3	1.05	0.65	7.53	6.88	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	456	Fill		fill of gully [457]	Disuse		0.3	0.3	7.16		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	457	Cut		gully	Gully	4.16	0.45	0.3	7.13	6.81	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	458	Fill		fill of shallow feature [459]	Other	1.66	0.47	0.09	7.19	7.13	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	459	Cut		possible linear	Other	1.66	0.47	0.09	7.19	7.1	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	460	Fill		fill of posthole [461]		0.4	0.28	0.09	7.23		FSL20-PH3.3

467	FSL20	461	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.4	0.28	0.09	7.23	7.14	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	462	Fill		fill of gully [457]	Disuse	1.1	0.3	0.31	7.12		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	463	Fill		fill of [386]/[395]	Disuse	1.1	0.3	0.31	7.14	6.79	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	464	Fill		top fill of pit [466]	Disuse	4.18	3.1	0.77	7.43		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	465	Fill		primary fill of pit [466]	Disuse	4.18	3.6	0.77	7.43		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	466	Cut		pit	Pit	4.18	3.6	0.77	7.43	6.66	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	467	Fill	19	top fill of [479]	Disuse	2.08	2	0.6	7.75		FSL20-PH4
467	FSL20	468	Fill	19	lower fill of [479]	Disuse	2.08	2		7.04		FSL20-PH4
467	FSL20	469	Fill	19	fill of pit [470]/[350]	Disuse	0.82	0.78	0.3	7.45		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	470	Cut	19	pit	Pit	0.82	0.78	0.3	7.45	7.15	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	471	Layer		silty sand layer	Other	2.92	1.11		7.23	7.15	FSL20-PH4
467	FSL20	472	Layer		layer	Other	9.74	9.72		7.3	7.17	FSL20-PH4
467	FSL20	473	Layer		gravel levelling layer	Levelling				7.39	7.33	FSL20-PH4
467	FSL20	474	Layer		greyish orange silty clay	Other	3.9	0.88	0.2	7.46	7.44	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	475	Fill	19	fill of linear [476]	Disuse	1.8	0.52	0.1	7.41		FSL20-PH6
467	FSL20	476	Cut	19	gully	Gully	1.8	0.52	0.1	7.41	7.31	FSL20-PH6
467	FSL20	477	Fill	19	fill of gully [478]	Disuse	1.37	0.33		7.45		FSL20-PH6
467	FSL20	478	Cut	19	gully	Gully	1.37	0.33		7.45		FSL20-PH6
467	FSL20	479	Cut	19	large feature. Sides and base not seen due to impacts of services	Other	2.08	2.02	1.2	7.75		FSL20-PH4
467	FSL20	480	Fill		fill of posthole [481]	Disuse	0.18	0.16	0.06	7.38		FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	481	Cut		shallow posthole	Post-hole	0.18	0.16	0.06	7.38	7.33	FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	482	Fill		fill of ditch [483]	Disuse		1.15	0.19	7.42	7.27	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	483	Cut		shallow linear feature	Gully		1.15	0.19	7.42	7.17	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	484	Fill		fill of poss cess pit [485]	Backfill	2.5	1.1	1.35	7.35	7.34	FSL20-PH5

467	FSL20	485	Cut		possible cess pit	Pit	2.5	1.1	1.35	7.35	6	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	486	Fill		upper fill of pit [489]	Disuse		0.95	0.25	7.28	7.2	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	487	Fill		fill of [489]	Disuse		1.15	0.9	7.28	7.2	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	488	Fill		primary fill of pit [489]	Disuse	1.42	1.2	0.14	7.31	7.17	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	489	Cut		pit	Pit	1.67	1.2	0.5	7.36	6.86	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	490	Fill		fill of posthole [491]	Disuse	0.22	0.19	0.04	7.43		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	491	Cut		shallow posthole	Post-hole	0.22	0.19	0.04	7.43	7.38	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	492	Fill		fill of posthole [493]	Disuse	0.2	0.19	0.05	7.43		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	493	Cut		shallow posthole	Post-hole	0.2	0.19	0.05	7.43	7.37	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	494	Fill		Fill of brick tank	Backfill			0.78	7.03		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	495	Masonry		Brick tank/ cellar?	Lining	2.5	2.05	0.78	7.19		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	496	Cut		Construction cut for brick lined tank [495]	Construction Cut	2.5	2.5	0.78	7.19	6.44	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	497	Layer		silty clay layer containing medieval pottery and charcoal flecks	Occupation	2.54	1.88	0.21	7.34	7.31	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	498	Fill		fill of pit [499]	Disuse	0.81	0.6	0.1	7.32		FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	499	Cut		pit	Pit	0.81	0.6	0.1	7.32	7.22	FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	500	Fill		Construction cut backfill	Backfill				7.03		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	501	Fill		fill of pit [502]	Disuse	0.65	0.46	0.32	7.38		FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	502	Cut		pit	Pit	0.65	0.46	0.32	7.38	7.06	FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	503	Fill		fill of ditch [518]	Disuse	5.82	1.96	0.75	7.16		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	504	Fill		fill of posthole [505]	Disuse	0.24	0.24	0.04	7.07		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	505	Cut		cut of shallow posthole/post-pad	Post-hole	0.24	0.24	0.04	7.07	7.02	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	506	Fill		fill of posthole [507]	Disuse	0.4	0.22	0.05	7.06		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	507	Cut		shallow posthole/post-pad	Post-hole	0.4	0.22	0.05	7.06	7.01	FSL20-PH3.3

467	FSL20	508	Fill		fill of ditch [509]	Disuse	1.1	0.8	0.32	7.33		FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	509	Cut		ditch	Ditch	5.12	1.2	0.36	7.33	6.86	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	510	Fill		upper fill of ditch [509]	Disuse	0.65	0.9	0.17	7.33		FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	511	Fill		fill of posthole [512]	Disuse	0.41	0.33	0.09	7.14		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	512	Cut		shallow posthole/post-pad	Post-hole	0.41	0.33	0.09	7.14	7.05	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	513	Fill		fill of ditch [514]	Disuse	5.45	2.54	0.48	7.12		FSL20-PH3.5
467	FSL20	514	Cut		N-S ditch	Ditch	5.45	2.22	0.45	7.12	6.58	FSL20-PH3.5
467	FSL20	515	Fill		fill of ditch [516]	Disuse	5.72	1.08	0.4	7.08		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	516	Cut		NE-SW ditch	Ditch	5.72	1.08	0.4	7.08	6.59	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	517	Fill		top fill of ditch [526]	Disuse			0.4	7.1		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	518	Cut		N-S ditch	Ditch	5.82	1.2	0.75	7.16	6.35	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	519	Fill		fill of ditch [509]	Disuse		1	0.16	7.36	7.2	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	520	Fill		fill of posthole [520]	Disuse	0.48	0.4	0.29	7.38		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	521	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.48	0.4	0.29	7.38	7.09	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	522	Fill		fill of posthole [523]	Disuse	0.72	0.64	0.28	7.32		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	523	Cut		possible posthole	Post-hole	0.72	0.64	0.28	7.32	7.04	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	524	Fill		fill of possible beamslot [525]	Disuse	3.36	0.4	0.08	7.34		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	525	Cut		possible beamslot	Beam Slot	3.36	0.4	0.08	7.34	7.16	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	526	Cut		ditch terminus	Ditch	6.14	4.5	1.52	7.24	5.7	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	527	Fill		fill of posthole [528]	Disuse	0.38	0.36	0.14	7.35		FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	528	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.38	0.36	0.14	7.35	7.21	FSL20-PH4.2
467	FSL20	529	Fill		fill of posthole [530]	Disuse	0.38	0.36	0.16	7.35		FSL20-PH3.3

467	FSL20	530	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.38	0.36	0.16	7.35	7.19	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	531	Fill		fill of posthole [532]	Disuse						FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	532	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.48	0.2	0.15	7.36		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	533	Fill		fill of posthole [534]	Disuse	0.32	0.3	0.13	7.32		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	534	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.32	0.3	0.13	7.32		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	535	Layer		levelling deposit	Levelling	5	2.4	0.3	7.36	7.28	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	536	Fill		fill of ditch [536]	Disuse			0.45	6.99	6.26	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	537	Fill		primary fill of [526]	Disuse			0.33	6.33	6.07	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	538	Fill		fill of ditch [539]	Disuse	3.08	1.44	0.38	7.34	7.28	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	539	Cut		E-W ditch	Ditch	3.08	1.44	0.38	7.34	6.88	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	540	Fill		fill of posthole [541]	Disuse	0.48	0.46	0.07	7.45		FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	541	Cut		square posthole/post-pad	Post-hole	0.48	0.46	0.07	7.45	7.38	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	542	Fill		fill of ditch [543]	Disuse	2	0.64	0.31	7.42		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	543	Cut		ditch	Ditch	2	0.64	0.31	7.42	7.38	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	544	Fill		fill of ditch [311]/[312]	Disuse	1.2	1.84	0.78	7.44		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	545	Fill		fill of ditch [311]/[312]	Disuse	1.2	0.73	0.1	7.44		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	546	Void									
467	FSL20	547	Fill		fill of gully [548]/[550]	Disuse	3.6	0.37	0.15	7.47		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	548	Cut		gully	Gully	3.6	0.37	0.15	7.47	7.32	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	549	Fill		fill of gully [548]/[550]		3.6	0.33	0.17	7.47		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	550	Cut		gully	Gully	3.6	0.33	0.17	7.47	7.35	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	551	Fill		Fill of [552]	Backfill	6.7	1.9	0.6	7.39	6.57	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	552	Cut		Irregular 19th century cut	Pit	6.7	1.9	0.6	7.39	6.99	FSL20-PH5

467	FSL20	553	Fill		fill of pit [554]	Disuse	0.78	0.55	0.21	7.41	7.37	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	554	Cut		pit	Pit	0.78	0.55	0.21	7.41	7.2	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	555	Fill		fill of pit [556]	Disuse	1.7	1.25	0.67	7.53		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	556	Cut		irregular shaped pit		1.7	1.25	0.67	7.35	6.86	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	557	Fill		fill of pit [558]	Disuse	0.74	0.63	0.09	7.35		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	558	Cut		shallow pit	Pit	0.74	0.63	0.09	7.35	7.28	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	559	Fill		Fill of posthole [560]	Disuse	0.46	0.44	0.19	7.48		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	560	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.46	0.44	0.19	7.48	7.29	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	561	Fill		fill of pit [562]	Disuse	0.6	0.31	0.12	7.48		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	562	Cut		pit	Pit	0.6	0.31	0.12	7.48	7.36	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	563	Fill		fill of pit [564]	Disuse	1.04	0.76	0.22	7.34	7.29	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	564	Cut		pit	Pit	1.04	0.76	0.22	7.34	7.12	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	565	Fill		fill of pit [566]	Disuse	0.98	0.76	0.18	7.39	7.34	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	566	Cut		pit	Pit	0.98	0.76	0.18	7.39	7.16	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	567	Fill		upper fill of pit [568]	Disuse	0.56	0.56	0.17	7.37	7.3	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	568	Cut		pit	Pit	0.56	0.56	0.3	7.37	7.07	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	569	Fill		fill of pit [570]	Disuse	0.66	0.5	0.19	7.38	7.34	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	570	Cut		pit	Pit	0.66	0.5	0.19	7.38	7.18	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	571	Fill		primary fill of pit [568]	Disuse	0.3	0.3	0.14	7.23	7.2	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	572	Void									
467	FSL20	573	Void									
467	FSL20	574	Void									
467	FSL20	575	Fill		fill of posthole [576]	Disuse	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.13		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	576	Cut		shallow posthole	Post-hole	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.13	7.03	FSL20-PH3.3

467	FSL20	577	Fill		fill of linear [578]	Disuse	3.96	0.8	0.53	7.57		FSL20-PH3.5
467	FSL20	578	Cut		ditch	Ditch	3.96	0.8	0.53	7.57	6.96	FSL20-PH3.5
467	FSL20	579	Layer		Brickearth	Natural				7.39	7.33	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	580	Fill		fill of pit [581]	Disuse	0.9	0.16	0.53	7.12		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	581	Cut		pit	Pit	0.9	0.1	0.53	7.12	6.87	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	582	Fill		fill of beamslot [583]	Disuse	1.18	0.41	0.25	7.42		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	583	Cut		possible beamslot	Beam Slot	1.18	0.41	0.25	7.42	7.17	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	584	Fill		fill of stakehole [585]	Disuse	0.12	0.1	0.16	6.93		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	585	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.12	0.1	0.16	6.93	6.77	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	586	Fill		fill of stakehole [587]	Disuse	0.12	0.08	0.15	6.93		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	587	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.12	0.08	0.15	6.93	6.78	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	588	Fill		fill of stakehole [589]	Disuse	0.16	0.11	0.2	6.93		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	589	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.16	0.11	0.2	6.93	6.73	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	590	Fill		fill of stakehole [591]	Disuse	0.11	0.1	0.1	6.76		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	591	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.11	0.1	0.1	6.76	6.66	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	592	Fill		fill of stakehole [593]	Disuse	0.1	0.09	0.09	6.76		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	593	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.1	0.09	0.09	6.76	6.67	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	594	Fill		fill of stakehole [595]	Disuse	0.17	0.13	0.1	6.76		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	595	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.17	0.13	0.1	6.76	6.66	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	596	Fill		fill of stakehole [597]	Disuse	0.12	0.1	0.07	6.76		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	597	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.12	0.1	0.07	6.76	6.69	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	598	Fill		fill of stakehole [599]	Disuse	0.15	0.09	0.07	6.76		FSL20-PH4.1

467	FSL20	599	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.15	0.09	0.07	6.76	6.69	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	600	Fill		fill of stakehole [601]	Disuse	0.08	0.08	0.07	6.76		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	601	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.08	0.07	6.76	6.69	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	602	Fill		fill of stakehole [603]	Disuse	0.17	0.14	0.05	6.76		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	603	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.17	0.14	0.05	6.76	6.71	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	604	Fill		fill of stakehole [605]	Disuse	0.13	0.13	0.06	6.76		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	605	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.13	0.13	0.06	6.76	6.7	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	606	Fill		fill of possible beamslot/post-pad [607]	Disuse	0.34	0.35	0.14	7.45		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	607	Cut		possible beamslot/post-pad	Beam Slot	0.34	0.35	0.14	7.45	7.31	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	608	Fill		fill of pit [609]	Disuse	0.7	0.55	0.39	7.39		FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	609	Cut		pit	Pit	0.7	0.55	0.39	7.39	7	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	610	Fill		fill of truncated pit [611]	Disuse	1.24	1.15	0.15	7.44		FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	611	Cut		truncated pit	Pit	1.24	1.15	0.15	7.44	7.28	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	612	Layer		remnant of layer [473]	Levelling	0.9	0.8	0.15	7.25		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	613	Layer	19	natural brickearth	Natural	10	2		7.5	7.41	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	614	Fill		fill of feature [615]	Disuse	1.24	0.2	0.12	7.31		FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	615	Cut		cut feature	Pit	1.24	0.2	0.12	7.31	7.14	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	616	Fill		fill of stakehole [617]	Disuse	0.12	0.12	0.15	7.39		FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	617	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.12	0.12	0.15	7.39	7.24	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	618	Fill		fill of burnt feature	Disuse	1.6	1.3	0.24	7.31		FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	619	Fill		primary fill of possible hearth [620]		1.6	1.3	0.14			FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	620	Cut		irregular shaped fire pit/hearth	Pit	1.6	1.3	0.38	7.31	6.93	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	621	Fill		primary fill of ditch [623]	Disuse		1.8	0.32			FSL20-PH3.2

467	FSL20	622	Fill		secondary fill of ditch [623]	Disuse			0.67	7.14		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	623	Cut		NE-SW ditch	Ditch	21.5	1.8	0.67	7.14	6.35	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	624	Fill		fill of ditch [625]	Ditch	7.2	0.86	0.22	7.06	7	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	625	Cut		ditch	Ditch	7.2	0.86	0.22	7.06	6.87	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	626	Fill		primary fill of ditch [627]/[643]	Disuse				7.06		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	627	Cut		ditch	Ditch				7.06	6.36	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	628	Natural		natural brickearth					6.83		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	629	Natural		natural alluvial layer	Alluvial				7.07	6.97	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	630	Fill									FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	631	Cut									FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	632	Void									
467	FSL20	633	Layer		light yellowish white clayey silt laye, but may be the upper fill of a ditch							FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	634	Fill		fill of possible beamslot	Disuse	4.3	0.54	0.13	7.33		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	635	Fill		fill of beamslot [637]	Disuse		0.45	0.18	7.32		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	636	Fill		fill of beamslot [636]	Disuse		0.36	0.13	7.31		FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	637	Cut		beamslot	Beam Slot	4.3	0.54	0.18	7.34	7.24	FSL20-PH3.2
467	FSL20	638	Fill		fill of I-shaped ditch [639] ditch	Disuse	5.7	0.7	0.11	6.9		FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	639	Cut		I-shaped ditch	Ditch	5.7	0.7	0.11	6.9	6.67	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	640	Fill		fill of I-shaped ditch [641]	Disuse	5.7	0.83	0.14	7.02		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	641	Cut		I-shaped ditch	Ditch	5.7	0.83	0.14	7.02	6.86	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	642	Fill		fill of ditch terminus [643]	Disuse	0.74	1.5	0.73	7.06	7	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	643	Cut		ditch terminus	Ditch	0.74	1.5	0.73	7.03	6.26	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	644	Void									FSL20-PH2

467	FSL20	645	Fill		fill of pit [645]	Disuse	0.76	0.7	0.23	6.99		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	646	Cut		pit	Pit	0.76	0.7	0.23	6.99	6.76	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	647	Fill		fill of shallow ditch [648]	Disuse	3.46	0.83	0.24	7.04	6.89	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	648	Cut		shallow ditch	Ditch	3.46	0.83	0.24	7.04	6.73	FSL20-PH3.4
467	FSL20	649	Fill		fill of pit	Disuse	0.42	0.18	0.05	7.08		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	650	Cut		pit	Pit	0.42	0.18	0.05	7.08	7.03	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	651	Fill		fill of posthole [652]	Disuse	0.2	0.18	0.14	7.05		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	652	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.2	0.18	0.14	7.05	6.91	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	653	Fill		fill of possible posthole [654]	Disuse	0.13	0.1	0.06	7.09		FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	654	Cut		shallow posthole	Post-hole	0.13	0.1	0.06	7.09	7.03	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	655	Layer		burnt layer	Occupation	2.6	1.06		7.28	7.23	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	656	Layer		brickearth	Natural		4.3	0.5	7.35	7.25	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	657	Layer		light bluish grey clay	Natural		2.17	0.11	7.11	6.8	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	658	Layer		light grey brown sandy clay	Natural		2.12	0.4	7.03	6.8	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	659	Layer		sandy clay	Natural		1.25	0.15	6.9	6.78	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	660	Layer		natural sandy gravels	Natural		2.05	0.07	6.83	6.65	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	661	Layer		natural silty sand layer	Natural		3.15		6.7		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	662	Layer		sandy silty gravels	Make-up		2.6		7.37	7.32	FSL20-PH3.3
467	FSL20	663	Layer		natural brickearth	Natural	8.68	5.94		7.39	7.09	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	664	Void									
467	FSL20	665	Void									
467	FSL20	666	Fill		fill of victorian pit [667]	Backfill	4.6	2.86	0.5	7.5	7.29	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	667	Cut		victorian pit	Pit	4.6	2.86	0.5	7.5	6.78	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	668	Void									
467	FSL20	669	Void									
467	FSL20	670	Fill		fill of ditch [672]	Disuse		1.27	1.3	6.78	6.54	FSL20-PH5

467	FSL20	671	Fill		primary fill of ditch [672]	Disuse	0.95	2.65	0.5	7.01	6.82	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	672	Cut		ditch cut	Ditch	7	2.68	0.95	6.78	6.3	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	673	Fill		fill of pit [674]	Disuse	1.82	1.4	0.15	7.18		FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	674	Cut		pit	Pit	1.82	1.4	0.15	7.18	7.04	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	675	Fill		fill of [676]	Disuse	4.32	1.16	0.69	7.34		FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	676	Cut		ditch	Ditch	4.32	1.16	0.72	7.34	6.35	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	677	Fill		fill of gully [678]	Disuse	2.9	0.64	0.21	7.35		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	678	Cut		gully	Gully	2.9	0.64	0.21	7.35		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	679	Fill		fill of possible linear [680]	Disuse	1.52	1.1	0.3	6.98	6.68	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	680	Cut		shallow linear	Ditch	1.52	1.1	0.3	6.98	6.68	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	681	Layer		brickearth with flints	Other				6.79		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	682	Fill		possible post pipe	Disuse	0.18	0.16	0.33	7.24		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	683	Fill		possible post pipe	Disuse	0.2	0.1	0.11	7.24		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	684	Fill		possible post pipe	Disuse	0.3	0.26	0.27	7.24		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	685	Fill		possible post pipe	Disuse	0.1	0.1	0.08	7.24		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	686	Fill		fill that sealed posthole [687]	Backfill	0.72	0.42		7.27		FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	687	Cut		posthole	Post-hole	0.72	0.42	0.35	7.27	6.92	FSL20-PH4.3
467	FSL20	688	Void									
467	FSL20	689	Void									
467	FSL20	690	Fill		fill of pit [691]	Disuse	2.32	1.04	0.4	7	6.96	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	691	Cut		irregular shaped pit	Pit	2.32	1.04	0.4	7	6.6	FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	692	Fill		layer containing burnt flint nodules and stomes	Use	2.2	0.6		7.45	7.01	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	693	Fill		fill of linear [722]	Disuse	3.9	0.8	0.2	7.25		FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	694	Fill		fill of possible ditch [695]	Disuse				6.94		FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	695	Cut		possible shallow ditch	Ditch				6.94	6.85	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	696	Fill		fill of linear [697]	Disuse				6.95		FSL20-PH3

467	FSL20	697	Cut		possible ditch	Ditch		0.5	0.15	6.95	6.78	FSL20-PH3
467	FSL20	698	Fill		fill of stakehole [699]	Disuse	0.14	0.1	0.06	6.78		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	699	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.14	0.1	0.06	6.78	6.64	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	700	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.13	0.08	0.07			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	701	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.13	0.08	0.07			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	702	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.09	0.09	0.07			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	703	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.09	0.07			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	704	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.08	0.07	0.05			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	705	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.07	0.05			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	706	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.09	0.08	0.09			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	707	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.08	0.09			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	708	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.09	0.08	0.07			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	709	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.09	0.08	0.07			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	710	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.1	0.09	0.12	6.85		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	711	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.1	0.09	0.12	6.85	6.73	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	712	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.06	0.06	0.05	6.9		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	713	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.06	0.06	0.05	6.9	6.85	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	714	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.1	0.08	0.15			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	715	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.1	0.08	0.15			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	716	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.08	0.06	0.09			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	717	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.08	0.06	0.09			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	718	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.07	0.06	0.08			FSL20-PH4.1

467	FSL20	719	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.06	0.08			FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	720	Fill		fill of stakehole	Disuse	0.07	0.05	0.03	6.9		FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	721	Cut		stakehole	Stake-hole	0.07	0.05	0.03	6.9	6.87	FSL20-PH4.1
467	FSL20	722	Cut		ditch	Ditch	4	0.74	0.31	7.25	6.94	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	723	Fill		burned sandy silt fill of ditch [722]	Use	4	0.74	0.31	7.25	7.24	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	724	Layer		alluvial clay	Alluvial		4.27	0.36	6.93	6.79	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	725	Layer		natural brickearth	Natural		0.14	0.11	6.59		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	726	Layer		Natural gravels	Natural		1.4	0.08	6.58		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	727	Layer		redeposited brickearth	Levelling		1.3	0.5	7.5		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	728	Layer		natural brickearth	Natural		0.8	0.46	7.01		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	729	Layer		natural gravels	Natural		1.04	0.27	6.54		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	730	Layer		natural gravels	Natural		1.92	0.29	6.39		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	731	Fill		fill of ditch [672]	Disuse		2.5	0.27	7.06	6.77	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	732	Void									
467	FSL20	733	Layer		natural brickearth	Natural		1.62	0.7	7.03	6.82	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	734	Layer		natural gravel	Natural		1.39	0.17	6.4		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	735	Layer		natural gravels	Natural		0.98	0.1	6.3	6.2	FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	736	Layer	TP 1	former marsh deposit	Alluvial			0.6	7.04		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	737	Layer	TP 1	silt layer	Alluvial			0.2	7		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	738	Fill	TP 1	fill of silted up channel	Natural Silting		1.8	0.87	7.22		FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	739	Cut	TP 1	ditch at edge of marsh	Ditch		1.8	0.87	7.22	6.34	FSL20-PH3.1
467	FSL20	740	Layer	TP 1	natural gravels	Natural				6.54		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	741	Layer	TP 1	alluvial deposit	Alluvial		3.57	0.56	7.22		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	742	Fill	TP 1	Fill of palaeo channel	Natural Silting			0.26	6.82	6.6	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	743	Fill	TP 1	primary fill of channel [759]	Natural Silting			0.45	7.02	6.54	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	744	Fill	TP 1	channel fill	Natural Silting			0.47	6.91	6.36	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	745	Fill	TP 1	channel fill				0.15	7.36	7.3	FSL20-PH5

467	FSL20	746	Fill	TP 1	channel fill	Natural Silting		1.6	0.26	6.25	6.17	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	747	Fill	TP 1	channel fill	Natural Silting			0.23	6.26	6.11	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	748	Cut	TP 1	palaeochannel	Natural		2.9	0.9	6.82	5.9	FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	749	Layer	TP1	alluvial clay	Alluvial			0.1	6.38		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	750	Fill	TP 1	channel fill	Natural Silting			0.26	6.6		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	751	Layer	TP 1	alluvial clay	Alluvial			0.55	6.94		FSL20-PH2
467	FSL20	752	Layer	TP 1	natural gravels	Natural			0.44	6.42		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	753	Masonry		19th/20th century wall	Wall	0.51	0.46	0.55	7.68		FSL20-PH7
467	FSL20	754	Fill	TP 1	channel fill	Natural Silting			0.13	6.37		FSL20-PH5
467	FSL20	755	Void									
467	FSL20	756	Fill		primary fill of [667]							FSL20-PH7
467	FSL20	757	Layer		natural layer	Natural		0.6	0.1	6.82		FSL20-PH1
467	FSL20	758	Layer		19th century soil horizon	Garden Soil			0.53	7.41	7.27	FSL20-PH7
467	FSL20	759	Cut	TP 1	channel cut	Natural						FSL20-PH5

APPENDIX 2: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

Lunden Cooper

Introduction

The excavations produced a collection of prehistoric struck flint, mainly from a lithic scatter in brickearth deposits (Phase 2), with smaller amounts recovered from prehistoric deposits above or features cutting into the brickearth (also Phase 2). Stratigraphically later features and deposits assigned to the Medieval and Post-medieval periods (Phases 3 and 4) produced residual worked lithics. There is a presumption that the residual material is derived from reworking of earlier deposits at the site and thereby has intrinsic archaeological significance.

Method

The report provides a classification and quantification of the worked and burnt lithic material from the excavations (Table L01 and Appendix L01). Descriptions followed standard, accepted British prehistoric lithic terminology (e.g. Healy 1987; Jacobi 1978) while technological attribute descriptions follow that used by Inizan *et al.* (1999). The condition of the material was recorded noting burning, edge/surface damage and degree of patination (recortication). The material from each context is assigned a suggested date, but with the paucity of diagnostic chrono-types in the collection these can be somewhat broad. The burnt, unworked flint is quantified by count (pieces >10mm), weight and degree of burning (slight to severe).

The report includes a discussion of lithic use by period and deposition at the site based on preliminary site phasing; and, an assessment of the significance of the lithic evidence in a local and regional framework. Recommendations are made for further research that may contribute to addressing regional research aims, and the dissemination of the results of such research.

Quantification and Provenance

The full catalogue with context, small find and sample number concordance is given in appendix L01. Table L01 is a breakdown of the lithic assemblage into two groups: material from prehistoric Phase 2 deposits and that from later features and deposits (Phase 3+).

Table L01: Breakdown of lithic assemblage

Phase	Core	Core tablet	Flake	Flake frag	Blade	Bladelet	Chip	Shatter	Tool	Micro- burin	Sub- total	Burnt count	Burnt weight (g)
Phase 2	6	1	30	36	6	2	12	1	8	1	103	33	482
Phase 3+	7		32	30	17	2	28		9		123	76	2,877
Total	13	1	62	66	23	4	40	1	17	1	226	109	3,359

Phase 2 material is mainly from the brickearth deposit comprising 41 worked lithics and 13 fragments of burnt flint (143g), the remainder from deposits and features assigned to the phase. Material from the brickearth is generally in good condition albeit some with slight edge nicking as may occur during production or from trampling of working floors. None of the material shows signs of transportation or lengthy depositional biographies: there are no abraded surfaces or rolled material, nor is there differential staining/patination (bar some excavator damage on occasion). It is most probably *in situ* material that was introduced into the upper brickearth profile from low-dynamic surface bioturbation, much as described for the *in situ* Early Mesolithic scatters from the nearby Welbourne site (Maher and Cooper 2023). The vertical disposition and the spatial extent of the brickearth lithics were not known by the author at the time of assessment: such interrogation would be a priority for post-excavation work, testing the hypothesis of an *in situ* scatter.

Unworked burnt lithics, predominantly flint, were recovered from all phases but discussion is limited to burnt material from Phase 2. Much of this comprised small, calcined pieces with fire-spalled surfaces and, given the existence of occasional worked material with signs of moderate and severe burning, it is plausible that much of this material derived from fragmentation and disintegration of worked material. The burnt material can be considered as a proxy for contemporary fire setting, probably as small surface hearths with no structure (Sergant *et al.* 2006).

Raw Materials

The lithics were predominantly of fine-grained Cretaceous flint with the exception of three pieces that appear to be of a coarse-grained grey material, possibly flint but perhaps tuff or similar stone. The latter probably all derive from a polished/ground implement, recycled as a flake core.

The flint was quite varied ranging from dark brown to grey-brown translucent and semi-translucent material, sometimes grey speckled, to an opaquer grey flint, that could grade to calcitic material. However, much of the larger pieces at the site could grade across this variability with a general trend of translucent flint on the outer portion of a nodule grading to a central kernel of calcite. The material was often stained differentially a yellowish brown to orange-brown on its surface, evident from post-production fractures. The staining was greater on the coarser grained calcitic and semi-translucent flint. The translucent material could be lightly patinated. Surface alteration of staining and patination was also noted at the Welbourne Centre site (PCA 2023, report R15696). Some material had weathered cortex but other pieces retained a chalky skin. Occasional material was of the distinctive Bullhead flint type derived from the Thanet Beds: dark brown to black material with a dark greenish black cortex and a sub-cortical band of orange flint.

Typo- technological Summary

The stratified lithic assemblage from Phase 2 is mainly debitage of cores, flakes, blades and bladelets together with a few tools. Much of the material recorded as flake fragments includes pieces of probable blade and bladelet technology noted in the comment column of Appendix L01. Both blades and 'regular' flakes demonstrate a high number of pieces with careful core front preparations including trimming, and these are feasibly Mesolithic. Due to a lack of certain chrono-types the material is assigned cautiously to a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date range in the catalogue, but some pieces are highlighted for technological features that are likely Early Mesolithic. These include a large core tablet and a prismatic blade core with a markedly acute angle between platform and its core front. The piece is reminiscent of cores from the Welbourne scatter. It is also noteworthy for being on a nodule of distinctive Bullhead flint. The remnant nodule has concreted gravel chips with a glauconitic surface, suggestive of derivation from outcropping Thanet Beds (as would have occurred at Greenwich and Rotherhithe before sea level rise) rather than being from a secondary source such as the local gravels.

The tool component from the brickearth context (681) includes four retouched and/or utilized pieces, one on a blade support, one on a flake while the others are broken fragments. There is also a concave truncation on a blade and a nodule that has a smoothed facet. The tools could be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. From layer (340) was an undiagnostic notched flake while from

gully [678] is a serrated piece / micro-denticulate with 'sickle gloss'. It is on a small blade of 11mm width (so technically a bladelet) and has serrations formed by direct retouch on a slightly convex side. These typological features would favour an Early Neolithic attribution, but its small size is more akin to an Early Mesolithic micro-denticulate (Barton 1992). A similar piece was recovered from context (622): it is a small, blade-like flake with serrations formed by alternate retouch along a sinuous edge (direct on concave length and inverse on convex stretch).

Flintwork was also recovered from subsoil (300) and it included a large plunging blade from an opposed platform blade core. It appears to be a deliberate core dressing used as a means for rejuvenating a core front and providing a fresh platform on its opposite end. Such plunging blades as core dressings are common in Early Mesolithic Deepcar assemblages (Reynier 2005) with several such pieces noted from the Early Mesolithic scatters at the Welbourne site.

A further flake SF57 from context (300) is clearly struck from a polished/ground implement of an Early Neolithic date such as an axe. The lithic is grey and opaque, and it appears to be of a tuff or similar material, if not a coarse-grained flint. From brickearth (681) are two flakes of similar material, one of which has a small possible remnant of a polished/ground surface.

There are some residual pieces from the site that provide further hints at the chronology of prehistoric occupations. From (425), Phase 3 is a single microlith fragment of Early Mesolithic type: a slender obliquely truncated point (albeit lacking its tail) that resembles those from the Welbourne site with microliths and lithic production technology of a Deepcar assemblage type. However, from (634), Phase 3 is another microlith that may belong to the Final Mesolithic (*sensu* Conneller 2022). It is a convex-backed piece with additional light retouch along its leading edge and a tip that has inverse, flat retouch: its overall size is only 12 x 4.5 x 1mm. Barry Bishop (pers. comm.) noted the similarity to some of the microliths from the Mesolithic 'pit enclosure' at Charlwood, Surrey (Ellaby 1987; 2004) with radiocarbon dates of the 5th millennium BC. It resembles the convex-backed examples *from the ploughsoil* at the site (Ellaby 2004, fig 2.6 no. 34-41) but these lack additional inverse retouch. The microlith point does have inverse tip retouch similar to a few of the stratified 'shouldered points' of Ellaby (ibid, no.1-3), however, it does not have the straight-backed retouch on the right side that these microliths, now termed 'Bexhill points', typically have (Champness *et al.* 2019). Despite these typological quibbles the resemblance is probably enough to consider it as related to the Final Mesolithic microlith assemblages discussed by Conneller (2022).

The small size of the afore-mentioned microlith is remarkable and it should be noted that it was retrieved from wet sieving of a soil sample <59>: such pieces could easily be missed in hand excavation. It is notable that there are no microliths and very few pieces of micro-debitage from the excavation of the Phase 2 deposits, despite the evidence for lithic production in the form of cores and larger debitage products. There is a single Mesolithic microburin and a small bladelet from Phase 2, context (303), but again, these were retrieved from wet sieving of a soil sample. The microburin is a proximal example and is of Mesolithic origin.

However, there are further indications for possible *later* Mesolithic activity at the site from some of the smaller cores. Most pertinent is a burnt, calcined core from a Phase 2 feature [722]: it is a small single-platformed bladelet core with bladelet scars of only 4-7mm width. Another possible later Mesolithic example is from Phase 2 Ditch [676]: an orthogonal core with very small flake and bladelet scars.

The Phase 2 burnt material can be considered as a proxy for prehistoric fire-setting, likely to be remnants of small surface hearths. The presence of burnt worked material may also indicate hearth-side activities involving lithic production and use.

Discussion

The brickearth lithic scatter(s) appears to be *in situ* material but there is equivocal chronological evidence for the occupation with Early Mesolithic, later Mesolithic and Early Neolithic components. The presence of some prehistoric pottery from the brickearth also adds to the chronological evidence. However, despite the indications for a palimpsest of lithic scatters there is a strong suspicion that much of the material derives from an Early Mesolithic occupation. This hypothesis is testable through further work on the material, including refitting and spatial analysis. It is plausible that the Early Mesolithic activity was related to the campsite(s) identified at the Welbourne site, perhaps a satellite activity area.

The technological profile of the scatter(s) is suggestive of flint working at the site, especially the production of blades and bladelets. The lack of micro-debitage has been attributed to recovery bias but there is also the possibility that the flint knapping area is only partly revealed by the development site. The scatter is situated along the northern edge of the site and is likely to have extended northwards. The presence of a few tools indicates activities other than flint production at the site.

Significance and Statement of Potential

The site has preserved evidence for prehistoric activity in the form of an *in situ* lithic scatter. While the size and extent of the scatter is limited it has local and regional significance. Early Mesolithic sites in this reach of the river Lea are rare, though should not be unexpected

considering the well-known sites further upstream, the geomorphological potential of the Lea Valley (Corcoran et al. 2011) and the recent excavations elsewhere within the wider Tottenham Hale development (Maher and Cooper 2023). The following text is adapted from the assessment of the Welbourne Centre Mesolithic scatter (*ibid*) as it is of direct relevance here:

- The Mesolithic sites are situated on the right bank of the river Lea, situated some 10km above its confluence with the Thames. The local reach of the Lea at this location is a narrow valley especially when compared to the area immediately downstream (Walthamstow, Tottenham and Hackney Marshes), with a constricted first gravel terrace and floodplain presenting a juxtaposition of the river, floodplain and valley side. This topographic position of the site, at the base of the valley side and on the margin of the floodplain, may have presented a great ecotonal potential. Surprisingly there is little Mesolithic activity recorded hereabouts although findspots of Mesolithic axes in Hackney and Walthamstow (Lewis 2000, Gazetteer and Map 2) may hint at wider use of the Lower Lea landscape.
- The Welbourne site and its immediate environs may have been a 'persistent place' with successive visits (*sensu* Barton et al. 1995) and/or result from the separate activity zones of a larger occupation, possibly a short-lived base camp, much as Reynier envisaged for Deepcar-type occupations with their higher degree of residential mobility (Reynier 2005). The Final Mesolithic and Early Neolithic components of the Ferry Island site might suggest that the general area of this stretch of the Lea Valley continued to be conducive to economic exploitation at some level throughout the first half of the Holocene.
- The rivers Lea and Colne are the two principal northern tributaries of the Thames in the Greater London area and both rivers are rich in Early Mesolithic records (Lewis 2000). The rivers bisect the London Clay forming a block of land some 30-40km wide and Lewis and Rackham (2011) speculate that Early Mesolithic hunter-gatherers may have exploited a territory including both valleys and the higher ground between. Ferry Island/Welbourne is comparable to two Deepcar-type sites in the Colne Valley - Scatter C West, Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge (Lewis and Rackham 2011) and the Sanderson's Site, Uxbridge (Ellis and Grant 2022) and the site of Broxbourne 102 (Rickof's Pit) further upstream of the Lea near Hertfordshire (Hazzledine Warren et al. 1934). The site of West Heath, Hampstead (Collins and Lorimar 1989) is situated on the higher ground between the rivers and may be equivalent to upland summer hunting stations seen in northern Britain (Lewis and Rackham 2011), while the B&Q site, Southwark (Sidell et al. 2002) may represent a riparian exploitation site at a lakeside closer to the Thames floodplain.

However, there is a danger of pigeon-holing these Early Mesolithic sites of Greater London and environs into a single block-time unit when they may occupy a period of several centuries. Detailed typo-technological analysis of single occupation sites has great potential for revealing nuances of technological change within these monolithic archaeological chrono-cultural constructs. This may well be the case with the Ferry Island/Welbourne Mesolithic sites.

Recommendations

While the material has been catalogued further typo-technological consideration, in conjunction with the forthcoming wider lithic study of the Welbourne site, may present better chronological resolution. A limited refitting study and stratigraphic/spatial analysis may help to disentangle the assemblage from Ferry Island.

The reporting of the site lithics, especially the Mesolithic material, should be considered as a contribution to the proposed monograph publication of Mesolithic evidence from the Welbourne and the Coca Cola, Sidcup sites. Illustration of a few selected pieces (microliths, tools and cores) is advised.

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APPENDIX 3: THE PREHISTORIC POTTERY

Barbara McNee

Introduction

A total of 79 prehistoric pottery sherds, weighing 331 gms, and with a lower than average mean sherd weight of 4.2 gms were recovered from archaeological investigations. The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010).

Quantification

Assessment of the pottery has been recorded in excel (see attached). The dating is tentative as the assemblage contained mostly worn featureless sherds, and close dating cannot be achieved with any degree of confidence when small body sherds alone are represented. The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group has also suggested that a minimum of 25 sherds should be present in a context in order for a statistically reliable estimation of phase to be carried out (PCRG 2010).

Fabrics

Ten basic fabric groups have been identified during preliminary examination. This has been classified based on dominant inclusions, and further subdivided based on clay matrix type (silt or sand).

Flint tempered fabrics with silty clay matrices

F/1. A soft crumbly fabric containing common (20%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint up to 5mm in size. The clay matrix consists of slightly micaceous coarse silt.

F/2. A medium hard fabric containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted flint up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix consists of coarse silt and can contain rare grog/argillaceous? inclusions.

F/3. A crumbly fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint up to 3mm in size. The clay matrix consists of coarse silt and contains sparse voids (leached out shell or organic material).

F/4. A crumbly fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix consists of coarse silt and can contain a scattering of sparse red iron ore.

F/99. Presence of flint observed (unable to allocate to a fabric group due to the small size of the sample).

Flint tempered fabrics with sandy clay matrices

FQ/1. A soft fabric containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint up to 5mm in size. The clay matrix consists of very fine sand.

FQ/2. A soft fabric containing very common (30%) well sorted rounded medium-coarse sand sized quartz and sparse (7%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint up to 3mm in size.

FQ/3. A soft fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted 'flaked?' flint up to 3mm in size. The clay matrix consists of very fine sand.

FQ/99. Presence of flint temper and sandy clay observed (unable to allocate to a fabric group due to the small size of the sample).

Flint and grog tempered fabrics with sandy clay matrices

FGQ/1. A soft fabric containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint up to 3mm in size and sparse (7%) poorly sorted grog up to 2mm. The clay matrix consists of very fine sand.

FGQ/2. A soft fabric containing sparse (7%) poorly sorted sub-angular flint up to 1mm in size and sparse (7%) poorly sorted grog (0.25mm). The clay matrix consists of very fine sand.

Grog tempered fabric with silty clay matrix

G/1. A soapy fabric containing common (25%) quite well sorted grog average size 1mm. The clay matrix consists of coarse silt.

Fabric Discussion

The geology surrounding the area (British Geological Survey Map, Sheet No. 256) includes Alluvium, Enfield silt and Langley silt (Brickearth, sandy clay and silt) and London Clay Formation (silty and sandy clay). The entire assemblage (except for one sherd) has been made with fabric recipes that include crushed flint temper. Brickearth deposits can include common angular flint fragments (Ellison 2004: 67). The utilisation of both silty and sandy clays indicates the exploitation of different clay sources, probably within the area. These geological deposits would have provided suitable materials for potting and may suggest that the pots were locally made. The assemblage is also characterised by quite a high number of fabric groups for such a small assemblage. This could be a chronological phenomenon, with the ceramic evidence suggesting extended periods of occupation and a multi period site.

Flint-tempered fabrics have a long currency in the area, for example a prehistoric assemblage from Waltham Forest has been made with fabrics which overwhelmingly include crushed burnt

flint (Cotton 2014: 73). The use of crushed flint as a deliberately added temper is commonly utilised in the earlier Neolithic, and then extends from the middle Bronze Age to the later Iron Age. The lack of featured sherds and the longevity of flint tempered fabrics has posed problems in terms of being able to positively identify and date the Ferry Island body sherds. Dating worn featureless body sherds can be reliant on the identification of fabric types and region-wide trends, however some fabric recipes appear to have been used in more than one chronological period. There are some discernible trends which may help to date undiagnostic pottery sherds, although this can be somewhat tentative. Fabric group (F/1) is fairly typical of the type of coarse heavily flint tempered fabric which is often used to make middle-late Bronze Age pots. Nearby parallels include Ponders End, Enfield (Brown 2018). One grog tempered sherd (fabric group G/1) is typical of a later Iron Age fabric recipe.

Summary, dating and research potential

The assemblage was recovered from 14 contexts. The sherds are highly abraded and fragmentary, and the degree of abrasion was recorded on a scale of 1 to 5 (with 5 being the freshest). The assemblage generally falls into the most abraded category (wear code number 1), and both sherd edges and surfaces are worn. Sherds could have been removed from their original place of discard and may have derived from a rubbish collection or land surfaces open to erosion, weathering and ploughing.

There are hints of an earlier Neolithic presence (context's 368, 645, 368, 681). Two fragmented rolled rim tops (645, 681) could belong to earlier Neolithic vessels, and may have been similar to certain types of earlier Neolithic vessels from, for example Essex (Kinnes 1978, figure 30/15). In terms of later earlier Neolithic assemblages, after 3700 cal BC, a number of developments occur. Rims can be rolled, thickened and expanded, and the use of decoration appears (Barclay and Edwards 2006).

Five middle-late Bronze Age body sherds were also recovered from layer (context 681), and one of the sherds has been decorated with two fingertip impressions, both fingertip and fingernail. This would suggest that the vessel would originally have been decorated with a horizontal row of fingertip impressions, either on the shoulder or the rim exterior, and similar to middle Bronze Age vessels recovered from Shoebury, Essex (Brown 1995, figure 62/17).

Based on fabric, the remaining body sherds can probably be phased to the later Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age. Two small sherds are more likely to be later Iron Age, and again this is based on fabric and finely smoothed surface treatments (contexts 300 and 334).

This small pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement or use within the

Tottenham area during the prehistoric period. The earliest phase could relate to the earlier Neolithic period, and activity during the middle-late Bronze Age may be more confidently identified. A variety of mostly softly fired flint tempered fabrics would indicate low level activity during the later Bronze Age and/or earlier Iron Age, and one stray grog tempered sherd is typical of a later Iron Age ceramic tradition. There is little potential for further analysis due to the condition of the pottery, and the lack of diagnostic sherds. Therefore, no further work is suggested for the pottery assemblage. It is recommended that all of the prehistoric material be retained for long-term storage.

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APPENDIX 4: THE ROMAN POTTERY

Eniko Hudak

A very small amount of Roman pottery was recovered during the archaeological fieldwork at Ferry Island, Tottenham Hale, London Borough of Haringey (FSL20) totalling five sherds weighing 254g. The pottery was recorded and analysed, and the report was written in July 2024.

The pottery was fully quantified by the standard measures of sherd count, weight, and Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) following the latest guidelines for archaeological ceramics (PCRG, SGRP, and MPRG 2016). The pottery was recorded in a relational Access database using standard MOLA fabric and form codes (MOLA 2014).

The condition of the Roman pottery is poor. All fragments show a degree of abrasion and range in size from 1g to 179g. No evidence of use-wear or post-firing modifications was recorded.

Four different pottery fabrics were identified (Table 1): Alice Holt Farnham Ware (AHFA, AD250-400+), Thameside Kent ware (TSK, AD180-300), an unsourced cream-coloured sand-tempered ware (BUFF, AD40-400+), and a white ware mortarium fabric (MORT, AD40-400+). The latter is of interest, as the fabric compares well to imported Rhineland white wares (RHMO, AD150-300), however, its form is unparalleled in Rhineland fabrics and is more akin to Italian mortaria (ITMO, AD50-100/150). All other fragments in the assemblage are non-diagnostic body and base sherds.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVEs
AHFA	2	10	
BUFF	1	57	
MORT	1	179	0.1
TSK	1	8	
TOTAL	5	254	0.1

Table 1 – Quantification of the Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count, weight (g), and EVEs per fabric

This small assemblage was distributed across five individually numbered contexts (Table 2) and is mostly residual. The interpretive value of the assemblage is thus limited.

Context	Fabrics	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVEs	Dating
76	MORT	1	179	0.1	AD40-400+
300	TSK	1	8		AD180-300
517	AHFA	1	9		AD250-400+
655	BUFF	1	57		AD40-400+
675	AHFA	1	1		AD250-400+
TOTAL		5	254	0.1	

Table 2 – Distribution and dating of the Roman pottery assemblage

The assemblage was fully recorded and requires no further work at this stage. The mortarium rim sherd would benefit from further research to identify possible parallels and thus aid its identification and dating. There is no need for a formal Roman pottery report in any publication of the site, but reference should be made to the presence of Roman pottery in the discussion.

Bibliography

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APPENDIX 5: THE POST ROMAN POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered solely by hand from the archaeological work (fifteen boxes). The pottery dates to the early to mid-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods of which the medieval finds are most frequently represented. Only 13 sherds show evidence for abrasion or lamination and 33 sherds were deemed to be residual and one sherd appears to be intrusive. The pottery, therefore, was deposited mostly rapidly after breakage and mainly under secondary conditions. The assemblage is comprised particularly of sherd material, except that 79 vessels (ENV) have a complete profile and three are intact. Pottery was recovered from 109 contexts and mostly as small (fewer than 30 sherds) sized groups, except for 11 medium sized groups (30–100 sherds) and one large group (over 100 sherds).

In total the assemblage consists of 1419 sherds, 749 estimated number of vessels (ENV), 51.7124kg (of which none were unstratified). The assemblage consists of mostly medieval pottery types from Essex, Hertfordshire and less so London sources. The pottery is discussed by types (The Assemblage) and its distribution.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology 2014).

The assemblage

The quantification of the pottery by chronological period is as follows:

Saxon: 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 19g

Medieval: 904 sherds, 445 ENV, 23.059kg

Post-medieval: 512 sherds, 301 ENV, 28.646kg

The range of pottery types and the forms that occur in those wares are shown in Table 1.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms
Saxon						
Chaff-tempered ware	CHAF	400–750+	3	3	19	Jar, unidentified
Medieval						
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270–1500	4	4	16	Jug, unidentified
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim	CBW FT	1340–1500	1	1	11	
Sub-total			5	5	27	
Cheam whiteware	CHEA	1350–1500	2	2	58	Jug,
Cheam whiteware cooking pot with flat-topped rim	CHEA FT	1350–1440	1	1	30	
Sub-total			3	3	88	
Early medieval flint-tempered ware	EMFL	970–1100	1	1	25	Unidentified
Early medieval sandy ware	EMS	970–1100	2	2	12	Jar, unidentified
Early medieval shell-tempered ware	EMSH	1050–1150	1	0	2	Unidentified
Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell	EMSHX	1000–1225	15	7	110	Jar, unidentified
Early medieval coarse sand-and-shell-tempered ware	EMSSX	1000–1225	4	3	25	Jar, unidentified
Essex early medieval sandy ware	EMSX	1000–1200	15	3	151	Jar, unidentified
Essex calcareous red earthenware	ESCA	1200–1500	2	2	11	Unidentified
Essex coarse sandy ware	EXCS	1175–1375/1400	44	26	1351	Jar, jug, large rounded jug, unidentified
Essex fine sandy ware	EXFS	1100–1300	5	5	81	Jar, jug, unidentified
Essex iron-rich ware	EXIR	1270–1500	1	1	1	Unidentified
Essex medieval fine ware	EXMF	1200–1400	8	5	51	Jar, unidentified
Harlow sandy ware	HARM	1200–1500	81	12	626	Jar, jug, rounded jug, squat shouldered jar, unidentified
Heddingham-type ware	HEDI	1150–1250	21	17	343	Jug, unidentified
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240–1400	13	11	580	Carinated dish, jar, jug, unidentified
Kingston-type ware in the highly decorated style	KING HD	1240–1300	16	2	435	Baluster jug, jug
Sub-total			29	13	1015	
Coarse London-type ware	LCOAR	1080–1200	2	2	24	Jar, jug
Late London-type slip-coated ware	LLSL	1400–1500	1	1	84	Cauldron
Essex late medieval fine sandy ware	LMFSX	1350/1450–1600	12	12	166	Unidentified
Essex late medieval fine sandy ware with calcareous inclusions	LMFSX CH	1350/1450–1600	2	2	59	Unidentified
Essex late medieval fine ware	LMFX	1350/1450–1600	21	19	458	Bowl or dish, jar, jug, pitcher, rounded dish, unidentified
Essex late medieval sandy ware	LMSX	1350–1600	13	13	150	Unidentified
Sub-total			48	46	833	

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms
Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware	LMHG	1340–1450	1	1	14	Rounded jug
London-type ware	LOND	1080–1350	14	12	504	Jug, large rounded jug
London-type ware in the highly decorated style (including anthropomorphic/zoomorphic)	LOND HD	1240–1350	2	2	32	Jug
London-type ware with pellet decoration	LOND PELL	1140–1220	1	1	3	Jug
London-type ware small rounded jug	LOND SMR	1270–1350	3	1	129	
Sub-total			20	16	668	
Mill Green ware	MG	1270–1350	8	8	46	Jug, unidentified
Mill Green coarseware	MG COAR	1270–1400	1	1	14	Jar
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery	MISC	900–1500	18	8	84	Jar, unidentified
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval whiteware	MISC WW	900–1500	2	2	12	Unidentified
Essex-type reduced coarse ware	RCWX	1175–1400	7	7	66	Jar, unidentified
South Essex shell-tempered ware	SEMS	1100–1300	3	3	34	Jar, unidentified
South Hertfordshire-type greyware	SHER	1170–1350	248	114	8246	Bottle, bowl or dish, flared bowl, handled bowl, rounded bowl, jar, rounded jar, medium rounded jar, tall rounded jar, jug, rounded jug, shouldered jar, medium shouldered jar, tall shouldered jar, unidentified
South Hertfordshire-type coarse greyware	SHER COAR	1170–1350	42	14	1448	Jar, rounded jar, medium shouldered jar, unidentified
South Hertfordshire-type fine greyware	SHER FINE	1170–1350	194	56	6419	Bowl or dish, rounded dish, Jar, rounded jar, squat rounded jar, medium rounded jar, medium shouldered jar, unidentified
South Hertfordshire-type flint-tempered greyware	SHER FL	1170–1350	1	1	11	Unidentified
Sub-total			485	185	16124	
Siegburg stoneware	SIEG	1300–1630	1	1	1	Unidentified
Essex unsourced sandy orange ware	SOWX	1200–1550	20	14	483	Two-handed carinated bowl or dish, jar, jug, unidentified
Shelly-sandy ware	SSW	1140–1220	6	6	115	Flared bowl, jar
Essex shelly-sandy ware	SSWX	1100–1250	38	34	442	Jar, unidentified
Essex sandy variant of SSWX	SSWXS	1100–1280	4	3	44	Jar, unidentified
Stamford-type ware	STAM	1050–1150	1	1	22	Jug
Post-medieval						
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	11	10	171	Bowl, saucer, toy saucer, small rounded jug, toy lid, unidentified, miniature vase
Bone china with lustre decoration	BONE LUST	1794–1900	10	3	287	Jug, saucer, teacup
Bone china with under-glaze painted decoration	BONE PNTD	1794–1900	7	4	231	Medium rounded bowl, saucer, unidentified

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms
Bone china with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	BONE TR6	1810–1900	1	1	24	Teacup
Sub-total			29	18	713	
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550–1700	1	1	12	Unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border green-glazed whiteware flat-rimmed chamber pot	BORDG CHP2	1650–1750	1	1	13	
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550–1700	2	1	80	Shallow flared bowl
Central Italian/South Netherlands maiolica	CITG/SNTG	1450–1550	1	1	2	Unidentified
Continental porcelain	CONP	1710–1900	4	4	137	Egg cup, figurine, vase
Creamware	CREA	1740–1830	22	14	971	Medium rounded bowl, oval dish, plate, dinner plate (9-12 inches), unidentified
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700–1900	6	1	356	Bellied jug
Dyed-bodied refined earthenware	DYE	1820–1900	1	1	12	Unidentified
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGs	1700–1900	3	3	1154	Ginger beer bottle
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGs BRST	1830–1900	3	3	473	Bottle or jar, ginger beer bottle
English porcelain with over- or under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration	ENPO PNTD	1745–1900	1	1	4	Unidentified
Early Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	EPMFR	1580–1700	2	2	46	Tyg, unidentified
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550–1700	4	3	295	Bartmann jug, rounded jug
Langerwehe/Raeren stoneware	LARA	1450–1500	1	1	220	Rounded jug
London stoneware	LONS	1670–1926	13	5	772	Bottle or jar, rounded jug, shouldered jar, unidentified
Lustreware	LUST	1805–1900	1	1	4	Unidentified
Majolica	MAJO	1850–1900	18	4	520	Cylindrical jug, Cylindrical mug, domed lid, tea plate (up to 6 inches), unidentified
Spanish mercury jar	MERC	1500–1800	1	1	30	
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval pottery	MISC	1480–1900	19	14	929	Cylindrical teapot, flowerpot, unidentified
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1400–1820	1	1	15	Unidentified
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580–1700	2	1	13	Cylindrical mug, chamber pot
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580–1700	15	9	398	Flowerpot, unidentified
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	PMFRB	1580–1700	5	3	131	Chamber pot, unidentified
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with green glaze	PMFRG	1580–1700	1	1	71	Unidentified
Sub-total			21	13	600	

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580–1900	31	13	6364	Bowl or dish, bowl, rounded bowl, deep rounded bowl, flared dish, flowerpot, unidentified
Slipped redware	PMR SLIP	1800–1900	4	2	153	Baking dish
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480–1600	8	8	225	Cauldron, jar, pitcher, unidentified
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480–1650	2	2	25	Jug
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480–1650	3	3	37	Unidentified
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480–1610	1	1	7	Drinking jug
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550–1900	9	8	254	Bowl or dish, chamber pot, rounded dish, rounded jar, unidentified
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580–1800	6	2	185	Chamber pot
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze	RBORG	1580–1800	1	1	31	Unidentified
Sub-total			16	11	470	
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	68	26	2815	Medium rounded bowl, chamber pot, rounded dish, egg cup, cylindrical jar, squat cylindrical jar, tall cylindrical jar, medium shouldered jar, conical jug, pear-shaped jug, plate, dinner plate (9-12 inches), tea plate (up to 6 inches), saucer, teacup, breakfast teacup, unidentified
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830–1900	51	16	3462	Medium rounded bowl, chamber pot, conical jug, dessert plate (6-8 inches), oval plate, saucer, teacup, breakfast teacup
Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	REFW PNTD	1805–1900	7	2	178	Medium rounded bowl, flared cup, teacup
Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	REFW SLIP	1805–1900	2	2	7	Bowl, unidentified
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805–1900	2	1	29	Medium rounded bowl
Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration	REFW SPON1	1830–1900	7	4	147	Medium rounded bowl, tea plate (up to 6 inches), saucer, teacup
Sub-total			137	51	6638	
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800–1900	12	5	774	Teapot, teapot lid
Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware	SIEGS	1500–1630	2	2	30	Drinking jug
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660–1870	1	1	19	Dish
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800–1900	5	2	1892	Bowl, medium flared bowl
Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze	SUND MOT	1775–1850	1	1	2	Bowl or dish

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720–1780	3	1	37	Saucer
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570–1846	3	2	50	Medium rounded bowl, medium rounded jar
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630–1846	5	5	141	Ointment pot, unidentified
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630–1680	1	1	15	Albarello
London tin-glazed ware with sponged decoration	TGW SPNG	1700–1760	1	1	7	TGW Britton type I (flat base) plate
Sub-total			9	8	206	
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	66	48	2210	Chamber pot, rectangular octagonal dish, jug, plate, dessert plate (6-8 inches), dinner plate (9-12 inches), large plate, oval plate, rectangular plate, soup plate, saucer, teacup, breakfast teacup, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830–1900	5	4	65	Dish, plate, teacup, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	21	11	1299	Bowl, bowl or dish, medium carinated bowl, medium rounded bowl, medium cylindrical jar, small cylindrical mug (1/2 pint), dessert plate (6-8 inches), soup plate, saucer, teacup
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	12	22	215	Cylindrical mug, plate, dinner plate (9-12 inches), saucer, unidentified
Refined whiteware with under-glaze three-colour transfer-printed decoration	TPW5	1845–1900	2	2	34	Dinner plate (9-12 inches), saucer
Sub-total			106	87	3823	
Yellow ware	YELL	1820–1900	4	2	267	Medium carinated bowl, oval dish
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820–1900	10	6	329	Medium carinated bowl, deep rounded bowl, barrel-shaped jug, cylindrical mug, unidentified
Sub-total			14	8	596	

Table 1. Pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight (Wt) in grams and the forms that occur in the pottery types.

Saxon Pottery

A single jar, made in chaff-tempered ware (CHAF) was residual in deposit [31] (evaluation) and survives as a slightly everted simple rim and a deep neck. The vessel has been fired to a very dark grey colour except for the external brown surface. From the excavation phase of archaeological work single non-diagnostic sherds of CHAF were noted on its own in deposit [675], but was not fresh, or residual in context [561]. Chaff-tempered ware is dated c. 400–750 or later in the London area, although it is rare before the late 6th century (Blackmore and Vince 2008).

Medieval pottery

Essex, according to ENV values, provided the most frequent source of medieval pottery: 325 sherds (36.0%), 197 ENV (44.3%), 4.712kg (20.4%). A wide range of Essex medieval pottery types are recorded in the assemblage (see Table 1) (Cotter 2000; Howell *et al* 2011).

Essex shelly sandy ware (SSWX), dated AD 1000–1225, was the most frequent source of Essex pottery (4.2% sherds, 7.6% ENV, 1.9% weight) and was only found in the form of cooking pots/jars.

Essex Coarse sandy ware (EXCS), dated AD 1175–1375/1400, was the second most frequent pottery type by ENV (4.90% sherds, 5.8% ENV, 5.9% weight). Fragmentary cooking pots/jars were the main form recorded in this pottery type, although the rims of jugs were noted in contexts [351] and [428], the former deposit producing a large rounded example.

Transitional late medieval wares (LMFX, LMFSX/CH, LMSX), dated c. AD 1350//1450–1600 and made in such places as Harlow (Davey and Walker 2009) produced in total 48 sherds (5.3%), 46 ENV (10.3%), 833g (3.6%). A fairly diverse range of forms were recorded in this class of high-fired pottery and included bowl or dish rims (contexts [316] and [358]), a jar (deposit [682]) and jugs or pitchers (deposit [544]).

Cooking pot/jars from an Essex pottery source tended to be made in the wheel thrown coarse wares (EXCSX, EXFSX, EXMF, EMSHX, EMSSX, HARM, MG COAR, RCWX, SEMS and SSWX). The complete profile of a Harlow sandy ware (HARM) dated 1200–1500, squat shouldered jar was noted in deposit [631]. Jugs, however, tended to be made in the fineware, such as Hedingham ware (HEDI), dated AD 1150–1350 (Walker 2012), and Mill Green ware (MG), dated AD 1270–1350 (Pearce *et al* 1982). Jugs and cooking pots/jars could both be made in EXCS, EXFS, HARM and SOWX. Amongst the bowls not previously mentioned are a 16th-century SOWX two-handled carinated bowl (context [28], evaluation) with an internal green glaze.

The second most frequent source of the medieval pottery according to ENV came from

Hertfordshire: 486 sherds (53.8%), 186 ENV (41.8%), 16.138kg (70.0%). From this source South Hertfordshire type greywares (SHER, SHER COAR, SHER FINE, SHER FL), dated AD 1170–1350 (Blackmore and Pearce 2010) was almost entirely the sole supplier of pottery from this area and in total consisted of 485 sherds (53.7%), 185 ENV (41.6%), 16.124kg (69.9%). Cooking pots or jars were the main form recorded in this wheel-thrown coarseware pottery type and vessels with a complete profile were noted in contexts [428] (SHER COAR: medium shouldered jar, sooted), [517] (SHER, SHER FINE, rounded jar, sooted), [608] (SHER COAR, rounded jar) and [694] (SHER FINE, medium shouldered jar, sooted). Some seven bowls or dishes are recorded and included two examples with a complete profile: deposit [517], a SHER rounded bowl and context [513], a SHER FINE rounded dish. The rims of a SHER flared dish and handled bowl were both noted in deposit [454].

Some eight South Hertfordshire greyware jugs are noted and the forms were mostly identified by the continuously thumbled bases, except for a SHER rounded jug with a complete profile found in deposit [432]. Of note was the flat base of a bottle or drinking jug noted in deposit [452].

The only other pottery type recorded from a Hertfordshire source was late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware (LMHG), dated AD 1340–1450 (Jenner and Vince 1983) and surviving as the continuously thumbled base of a rounded jug (context [310]).

The London area produced the third main source of medieval pottery by ENV: 29 sherds (3.2%), 25 ENV (5.6%), 891g (3.9%). London-type wares dated AD 1080–1350 (Pearce et al 1985) produced the main pottery type from this source: 20 sherds (2.2%), 16 ENV (3.6%), 668g (2.9%). The pottery types occur mostly in the form of fragmentary jugs. A pellet decorated jug sherd (LOND PELL), dated AD 1140–1220 was noted in context [418], while highly decorated sherds (LOND HD), dated AD 1240–1350 came from deposits [432] and [468]. The complete profile of a small rounded jug (LOND SMR), dated AD 1270–1350, was recovered from deposit [517], while large parts of a large rounded jug was noted in deposit [517] and has an internal blackened deposit and shows evidence of external heating.

Fifteenth-century late London slipware (LLSL) was solely recorded as a cauldron rim with an internal lid-seating (context [119]).

Early medieval London area pottery types occur as a small quantity of sherds that include shelly sandy ware (SSW), dated 1140–1220 (Blackmore and Pearce 2010) and recorded mostly in the form of cooking pots or jars, although the damaged rim of a flared bowl was noted in deposit [428]. A couple of sherds of coarse London-type ware (LCOAR), dated AD 1080–1200, occur as a glazed jug sherd (deposit [608]) and a jar rim (context [622]).

Medieval pottery from Surrey accounted for 32 sherds (3.5%), 16 ENV (3.6%), 1.10kg (4.8%). Pottery from this source only consisted of Surrey whitewares (Pearce and Vince 1988) and was mostly comprised of Kingston-type ware (KING), dated in the London area to mostly

AD 1240–1400. Jugs were the main form recorded in this pottery type and included a couple of sherds of highly-decorated ware (KING HD), dated AD 1240–1300 and noted in contexts [376] and [517], the latter in the form of a baluster jug with a rilled neck and the body has panelled decoration that are plain or alternates with scale decoration infill. A sooted body sherd of a jar was noted in deposit [432], while the complete profile of a carinated dish was recovered from deposit [394]. A small quantity of Cheam ware (CHEA) dated AD 1350–1500 was recorded (see Table 1) and was noted as the sherds of two jugs (context [119]) and a flat-topped rim cooking pot, dated AD 1350–1440 (deposit [343]).

Medieval pottery from Surrey-Hampshire totalled 5 sherds (0.6%), 5 ENV (1.1%), 27g (0.1%) and solely consisted of the Surrey whiteware coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), dated AD 1270–1500, but was much more frequently distributed from c. 1340 (Pearce and Vince 1988). Jug sherds of CBW were noted in contexts [488] and [516], while a flat-top[ped rim cooking pot/jar (CBW FT), dated AD 1340–1500 came from deposit [316].

A handful of early medieval sherds came from a general Thames Valley source (Vince and Jenner 1991): 4 sherds, 3 ENV, 39g. Sherds consist of c. AD 970–1100 dated early medieval flint-tempered ware (EMFL) (context [464]) and early medieval sandy ware (EMS) (deposits [410], noted as a jar base and [510]), besides a sherd of early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH), dated AD 1050–1150 (deposit [608]).

A single vessel comes from a Lincolnshire source and survives as a jug or pitcher strap handle of Stamford ware (STAM), present in London during c. AD 1050–1150 (Vince and Jenner 1991) and found in deposit [425]. The centre of the composite handle has two twisted rods of clay.

Medieval imported pottery (Hurst et al 1986) was only recorded from Germany and in the form of a small sherd of Siegburg stoneware (SIEG), dated AD 130–1630, found in deposit [488], dated c. AD 1450–1500.

Twenty sherds (2.2%), 10 ENV (2.2%), 96g (0.4%) of the medieval pottery came from an unknown source: MISC. Many of these sherds came from environmental samples and were too small to be assigned confidently to a pottery type. A few sherds are of note. A sherd of a hard fine sandy redware with a matt olive-glaze came from context [366]. The neck and shoulder of a jar made in a buff-coloured sandy ware with a few rose-coloured quartzes were noted in deposit [351]. A hard-fired sherd has a fine sand and sparse white flint inclusions (context [451]). Two non-diagnostic sherds of miscellaneous whiteware (MISC WW) are recorded. The first sherd has frequent fine iron-stained quartzes and moderate red iron ores and an internal glaze and came from context [694] dated AD 1200–1350. The second whiteware sherd has very fine white and grey quartzes and large oval dark red clay pellets, besides an internal clear glaze and may be from a French source (deposit [565]).

Post-Medieval

Pottery types made at several locations in Britain provide the largest quantity of post-medieval pottery: 358 sherds (69.9%), 202 ENV (67.1%), 17.748kg (61.9%). In this group of pottery-types it is the twice-fired factory made refined wares (Hildyard 2004) that are most frequent: 340 sherds (66.4%), 189 ENV (62.8%), 14.051kg (49.0%). Refined whitewares, dated from 1805, either plain (REFW), or decorated (REFW CHROM/PNTD/SPON/1) and particularly with transfer-printed designs (TPW/FLOW/3/4/5), is the most frequent pottery type: 244 sherds (47.8%), 139 ENV (46.2%), 10.437kg (36.5%). Table wares, bowls, dishes and particularly plates of different sizes and shapes, are the main forms recorded in the refined whitewares, while tea wares, saucers and teacups are also present in a notable quantity. A few drinking form cylindrical mugs occur, while single examples of a chamber pot and a cylindrical jar, probably for retailing a food preserve, also occur. Amongst the transfer-printed designs the Asiatic Pheasants design, dating from c. AD 1834, is most frequent, whilst smaller amounts are recorded of the usually ubiquitous Willow pattern, dated from c. AD 1789, the Wild Rose border with the central Nuneham Courtney landscape, dated from c. AD 1835 and the Albion pattern, dated from c. AD 1850, also occur.

The bone china, dated from AD 1794, can be either plain (BONE) or decorated (BONE LUST/PNTD/TR6). In total the bone china accounts for 29 sherds, 18 ENV, 713g. The forms recorded in bone china consist of mostly tea wares (teacups and saucers), while a couple of table wares (bowls) and drinking forms (jugs) are noted. Three toy vessels were noted as a teapot lid and a vase, both of which were intact, besides a saucer and all of these items were found in context [347].

A small quantity of the earliest twice-fired earthenware, creamware (CREA), dated AD 1740–1830, is recorded (see Table 1 for quantification) and occur as recognisable table wares in the shape of a medium rounded bowl and oval dish, but mostly occur as dinner plates.

Four vessels occur in majolica ware (MAJO), dated AD 1850 onwards and consist of a cylindrical jug, with family sherds recovered from contexts [342] and [347], a domed lid (deposit [342]) and a cylindrical mug and a tea plate, both found in context [347].

Seven vessels occur in 19th-century Rockingham-type ware (ROCK) and occur as either teapots or their lids and these were noted in contexts [342] and [347], with parts of the same vessels present in both deposits.

Yellow ware (YELL), present in London from c. AD 1820, occurs as a total of eight vessels and as the plain ware (YELL) it is noted as a medium carinated bowl and oval dish, while slip decorated (YELL SLIP) vessels occur as another medium carinated bowl and a barrel-shaped jug, all of which were noted in context [347]. Additionally, a deep rounded bowl (context [63]) and a cylindrical mug (deposit [352]) were recorded in YELL SLIP.

Other pottery types are recorded from a general British source. A Staffordshire-type slipware (STSL) dish rim was found in deposit [667], dated to the mid-18th century. Nineteenth-century Sunderland-type coarse ware (SUND) was noted as bowl fragments in contexts [342] and [347], while an earlier version with a mottled glaze (SUND MOT), dated c. 1775–1850 is recorded in the form of a bowl or dish rim noted in contexts [338]. Similar to SUND are two baking dishes made in 19th-century post-medieval slip-decorated redware (PMR SLIP) that were recovered from deposits [65] and [500].

A small quantity of English stonewares made at several British, but unknown locations are recorded. Salt-glazed items (ENGs) consist of three 19th-century ginger beer bottles found in deposit [347] and includes an intact item and a base sherd with a stamp for R. White. Bristol glazed English stoneware (ENGs BRST), dated from AD 1830, included the bases of a large bottle or jar (deposits [76] and [342]) and a ginger beer bottle rim with an internal olive glaze, was also found in context [342].

Pottery from a London area source provide the second largest quantity of post-medieval pottery: 66 sherds (12.9%), 39 ENV (13.0%), 7.629kg (26.6%). From this source there are three classes of pottery, of which coarse red earthenwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999) are most frequent: 44 sherds (8.6%), 26 ENV (8.6%), 6.651kg (23.2%) in total. The earliest of these wares are a small quantity of London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), dated 1480–1600 (see Table 1 for quantification). The few identifiable forms in this ware consist of a cauldron rim, a jar neck and shoulder and a pitcher rim (all residual in context [551]). A small quantity of the contemporary slipwares (PMSRG and PMSRY) occur (see Table 1 for quantification) of which only sherds of two jugs made in green-glazed PMSRG were noted, both found in deposit [647], while non-diagnostic sherds of clear-glazed PMSRY were probably derived from open forms (bowls and dishes) and were found in deposits [372], [467] and [487]. The later developed redware (PMR), dated from 1580 is more frequent (see Table 1 for quantification) occurs as identifiable bowl and dish forms noted in 18th century dated deposits ([667]: a rounded bowl and flared dish; [551]: a deep flared bowl). From context [347] dated to the late 19th-century was a deep rounded bowl, besides a flowerpot). London tin-glazed ware accounts for a total of nine sherds (1.8%), 8 ENV (2.7%), 207g (0.7%) and recorded in a number of decorative styles (Orton and Pearce 1984; Orton 1988).

The second class of pottery from a London source was tin-glazed wares that occurred solely in two contexts. The first deposit, [551], dated c. AD 1760–1800, contained two blue and white (TGW) decorated vessels: a medium rounded bowl with a Chinoiserie design and a medium rounded jar with banded decoration, besides a large plain blue ointment pot (TGW BLUE) and a simple plate decorated in blue and white with sponge decoration (TGW SPNG) featuring probable trees. The second deposit was dated to the mid-18th-century and produced two vessels made in TGW BLUE that included a large ointment pot base and a residual TGW D albarello base with blue band and purple dash decoration.

The third class of London area pottery was London stoneware (LONS), dated AD 1670–1922. Identifiable forms made in LONS consist of a late 17th-early 18th century gorge-shaped rounded jug (deposit [551]), while sherds of bottles or jars occurred in deposits [667], dated to the mid-18th-century and context [347], dated to the late 19th century.

Pottery from an unknown source account for: 23 sherds (4.5%), 18 ENV (6.0%), 1.066kg (3.7%). A small quantity of Continental porcelain (CONP) is recorded and consists of two late 19th-century egg cups, a figurine in the shape of a pug-type dog and the base of a vase or jardinière, all of which was found in context [347]. A 19th-century teapot made in a high-fired clear-glazed purple brown earthenware with an external horizontal white slip band, represents a British made twice-fired earthenware without a common name. The majority of the miscellaneous wares (MISC) consist of flowerpots made in hard fine sandy or silty fabrics, sometimes containing sparse calcareous inclusions and mostly found in 19th-century dated contexts: [63], [76], [338], [347], [352], [357]. Additionally, a drinking form occurs in a pale yellow high-fired “pasty” fabric with an external wash and possibly represents a French or German import and occurred in deposit [487], dated c. AD 1480–1500.

Twenty-five sherds (4.9%), 16 ENV (5.3%), 659g (2.3%) in total of the post-medieval pottery comes from an Essex source. Two vessels are made in early post-medieval fine redware (EPMFR) and consist of drinking forms represented by a body sherd with incised lines and an external glaze, found in context [487], dated AD c. 1480–1500, while the base of a tyg has an internal and external olive-green glaze (deposit [316] dated AD c. 1580–1630). Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), marketed to London during the period AD 1580–1700, but continued to be made after that date (Cotter 2000), was the most frequent pottery type from this source, although the vessel shapes recorded were in a very fragmentary state. Only a flowerpot with a hooked rim, possibly of a 17th-century date, was recorded in context [467], while a chamber pot base noted in context [380] and probably represents later 19th-century production of this pottery type. A brown-glazed (PMFRB) chamber pot occurs as a flat rimmed example noted in context [551]. The only black-glazed fine redware (PMBL) find was a body sherd of a cylindrical mug found in deposit [538].

A small quantity of pottery comes from a Surrey-Hampshire border source: 20 sherds (3.9%), 14 ENV (4.7%), 575g (2.0%). The majority of this source of pottery consists of the redware (RBOR) that dates from c. AD 1550–1900 and occurs as sherds of chamber pots noted in deposits [500] and [667]. A mid-18th-century rounded dish was recovered from deposit [667], while a rounded jar was noted in context [500] dated to the 19th-century. Fragments of two brown-glazed (RBORB) chamber pots came from deposit [551] dated to the late 19th-century. The whiteware from this source, dated mostly AD 1550–1700, is poorly represented and consisted of a clear-glazed (BORDY) small flared bowl (context [667]), while the flat rim of a type 2 green-glazed chamber pot (BORDG CHP2), dated 1650–1750, was noted in context [467].

A small quantity of pottery came from a Midlands source: 10 sherds (2.0%), 3 ENV (1.0%), 408g (1.4%). Fragments of two late 19th-century Derbyshire stoneware (DERBS) bellied jugs occurred in context [342]. The only find of 1720-1780 dated white-salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) occurred as the complete profile of a saucer was found in deposit [667].

Imported post-medieval pottery (Hurst et al 1986) accounts for a total of 10 sherds (2.0%), 9 ENV (3.0%), 584g (2.0%). Germany provided the main source of this pottery: 8 sherds (1.6%), 7 ENV (2.3%), 552g (1.9%) and recorded solely as stoneware drinking forms. The thumbled base of a large rounded jug made in Langerwehe/Raeren stoneware (LARA), dated AD 1450–1550, was noted in context [349]. Fragments of drinking jug sherds occurred in both Raeren stoneware (RAER), dated 1480–1550 (context [316]) and Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware (SIEGS), dated AD 1500–1630 and noted either as a thumbled base in deposit [316] or as a rim sherd with a deep neck found in context [374]. There are three rounded jugs recorded in Frechen stoneware and noted as the rim sherds from two vessels noted in deposit [551], that included a Bartmann with a benign face, while a base sherd came from deposit [484]. Single sherds of pottery came from Italy/Low Countries and Spain. The former source provided a sherd of rare Central Italian/South Netherlands tin-glazed ware (CITG/SNTG), dated c. AD 1450–1550 (Blake 1999), featuring external blue band and other decoration on white and an internal grey-blue glaze (context [364]). The form of this vessel could be a vase and represents an exported ware marketed at secular middle and upper socio-economic groups, besides religious institutions. From Spain there is the rare find of a small mercury jar, represented by a base sherd with an internal and external green glaze (context [119]).

Contextual analysis

Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight (Wt), the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group. Pottery was recovered from Phases 2–5.

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
0					7	7	214			LONS, MORAN, PMFRG, PMR, RBOR, TPW, TPW4	
10	9	TR2		S	1	1	1	1100	1250	SSWX	1100–1250
11		TR2		S	6	3	249	1200	1600	RCWX, SHER, SOWX	C. 1200–1400
16	23	TR2		S	2	2	9	1200	1600	SOWX	C. 1200–1300
17	18	TR2		S	2	2	16	1240	1400	KING, RCWX	C. 1240–1400
24	25	TR1		S	4	4	108	1240	1400	KING, LOND, SHER	1240–1350
26	27	TR1		S	1	1	3	1175	1400	RCWX	1175–1400
37	39	TR1		S	2	2	14	1200	1600	CHAF, ESCA	1200–1500
38	39	TR5		S	2	2	97	1480	1600	PMRE, SOWX	1480–1600
55	56	TR8		S	14	14	95	1820	1900	BONE, BONE PNTD, REFW, TPW, YELL SLIP	Late 19th century
63	64	TR8		S	10	10	157	1830	1900	BONE, MISC, TPW, TPW FLOW, TPW3, YELL SLIP	1830–1900
65	66	TR8		S	15	10	377	1830	1900	CREA, PMR SLIP, REFW SPON, REFW, TPW, TPW FLOW	1830–1900
71	72	TR8		S	3	3	48	1830	1900	PMR, TPW	1830–1900
74	75	TR13		S	1	1	20	1825	1900	TPW4	Late 19th century

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
76	77	TR13		S	12	7	692	1845	1900	BONE PNTD, ENGS BRST, MISC, TPW, TPW5	Late 19th century
97	98	TR17		S	1	1	38	1200	1550	SOWX	1200–1550
113	114	TR17		S	1	1	12	1000	1300	SEMS	1100–1300
119	120	TR11		S	7	7	204	1400	1500	CHEA, ESCA, LLSL, LMFSX CH, LMSX, MERC	1400–1500
300		Excavation		S	5	5	63	1200	1500	HARM, HEDI, SHER, SHER FINE	1200–1350
310	311	Excavation	4	S	13	12	128	1740	1830	CREA, KING, LMFX, LMHG, LOND, MG, MISC, RCWX, SHER	C. 1760–1830
316	317	Excavation	4	S	21	21	419	1580	1700	CBW, CBW FT, EPMFR, LMFX, LMFSX, MSX, MISC, PMFR, PMRE, RAER, SHER, SIEGS	C. 1580–1630
326	327	Excavation	3	S	26	17	480	1175	1400	EMSHX, EXCS, EXFS, LOND, RCWX, SEMS, SHER COAR, SHER, SSWX	C. 1200–1300
336	329	Excavation	4	S	3	3	17	1270	1350	KING, MG, MISC	1270–1350
338	339	Excavation	5	S	5	5	13	1775	1850	CREA, MISC, PMR, SHER, SUND MOT	1775–1830
340		Excavation	3	S	1	1	5	1170	1350	SHER	1170–1350

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
341	342	Excavation	4	S	2	1	41	1170	1350	SHER	1170-1350
342		Excavation	4	M	52	28	800	1850	1000	BONE LUST, BONE, CREA, DERBS, ENGS BRST, ENPO PNTD, MAJO, REFW CHROM, REFW PNTD, REFW SLIP, REFW SPON1, REFW, ROCK, SUND, TPW FLOW, TPW, TPW3, TPW4, YELL SLIP	1873-1900
343	344	Excavation	4	S	1	1	30	1350	1440	CHEA FT	1350-1440
347	348	Excavation	5	L	229	105	20173	1850	1000	BONE, BONE LUST, BONE PNTD, BONE TR6, CONP, CREA, DERBS, DYE, ENGs, LONS, MAJO, MISC, PMR, REFW CHROM, REFW PNTD, REFW SPON1, REFW, ROCK, SUND, TPW FLOW, TPW, TPW3, TPW4, YELL, YELL SLIP	1873-1900
349	350	Excavation	4	S	1	1	220	1450	1550	LARA	1450-1550
351		Excavation	3	S	17	9	775	1175	1400	EMSX, EXCS, LOND, MISC, SHER, SSWX	1175-1250

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
352	353	Excavation	5	S	12	6	173	1850	1900	MAJO, MISC, REFW, REFW SLIP, TPW4, YELL SLIP	Late 19th century
357		Excavation	5	M	32	15	1591	1830	1900	BONE PNTD, MISC, REFW, REFW CHROM, SHER FINE, TPW, TPW3	C. 1870–1900
358	359	Excavation	4	S	3	3	22	1780	1900	LMFX, MG, TPW,	1780–1900
364	365	Excavation	4	S	4	4	17	1480	1550	CITG, LMSX	1480–1550
368	369	Excavation	3	S	4	4	30	1170	1170	EXCS, SHER COAR, SHER, SSWX	1170–1250
372	373	Excavation	4	S	3	3	27	1480	1600	LMFX, LMFSX, PMSRY,	1480–1600
374		Excavation	4	S	2	2	14	1500	1630	LMSX, SIEGS	1500–1630
376	420	Excavation	4	S	6	5	91	1240	1400	EXCS, KING HD, SOWX	1240–1300
377	378	Excavation	3	S	15	8	58	1200	1500	HARM, SHER, SHER COAR, SHER FINE, SHER FL, SOWX	1200–1350
379		Excavation	4	S	5	4	111	1170	1350	LOND, SHER	1170–1350
380	381	Excavation	5	S	11	6	352	1820	1900	LMFX, PMFR, REFW, TPW, YELL SLIP	1834–1900
387	388	Excavation	3	S	2	2	16	1150	1350	HEDI, SSWX	1150–1250
389	390	Excavation	3	S	2	2	8	1150	1350	HEDI	1150–1350

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
394	395	Excavation	3	S	21	12	854	1240	1400	EXIR, KING, LOND, MG, SHER FINE, SHER, SOWX	1270–1350
404	405	Excavation	3	S	1	1	5	1170	1350	SHER	1170–1350
408	409	Excavation	3	S	4	2	44	1200	1400	EXMF, SSWX	C. 1200–1250
410	411	Excavation	3	S	2	2	14	1000	1225	EMS, EMSHX	1000–1100
418	419	Excavation	3	S	37	15	479	1170	1350	EXCS, HARM, HEDI, LOND, LOND PELL, SHER, SHER FINE, SSW, SSWX	C. 1170–1350
421	422	Excavation	3	S	1	1	2	1175	1400	EXCS	1175–1400
423	424	Excavation	3	S	3	1	2	1170	1350	SHER	1170–1350
425	426	Excavation	3	S	24	14	315	1175	1400	EMSSX, EXCS, HEDI, SHER, SHER FINE, STAM	1175–1350
427		Excavation		S	3	3	19	1200	1550	EXMF, HARM, SSWX	C. 1200–1250
428	431	Excavation	3	M	48	27	1608	1200	1550	EXCS, EXMF, SEMS, SHER, SHER COAR, SHER FINE, SOWX, SSW, SSWX, SSWXS	C. 1200–1250
429	430	Excavation	3	S	2	2	14	1175	1400	EMSX, EXCS	1175–1400
432	433	Excavation	3	M	75	28	2574	1240	1400	EXMF, KING, LOND, LOND HD, SHER, SHER COAR, SHER FINE, SOWX, SSWX	1240–1350

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
434	435	Excavation	3	S	2	2	45	1170	1350	SHER FINE	1170–1350
449		Excavation		S	4	4	56	1170	1350	SHER FINE, SSWX	1170–1250
451	453	Excavation	3	S	22	6	201	1200	1500	HARM, MISC, SHER FINE, SHER, SSWX	C. 1200–1250
452	453	Excavation	3	S	16	6	489	1170	1350	HEDI, SHER	1170–1350
454	455	Excavation	4	S	3	3	92	1580	1900	PMFR, SHER, SHER COAR	1580–1900
456	457	Excavation	3	S	6	2	22	1170	1350	MISC, SHER, SWXS	1170–1350
462	457	Excavation	3	S	2	2	154	1170	1350	SHER, SHER FINE	1170–1350
463	395	Excavation	3	S	1	1	7	1000	1225	EMSSX	1000–1225
464	466	Excavation	3	M	69	23	1239	1240	1350	EMFL, EMSX, EXCS, HARM, HEDI, LOND HD, SHER, SHER COAR, SHER FINE, SSW, SSWX	1240–1350
467	479	Excavation	4	S	11	8	309	1550	1750	BORDG CHP2, LMFx, PMFR, PMRE, PMSRY, SHER FINE	1550–1700
473		Excavation	4	S	10	7	165	1170	1350	EMSSX, SHER, SHER COAR, SHER FINE	1170–1350
482	483	Excavation	4	S	2	2	92	1350	1600	LMFX, LMSX	1350–1600

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
484	485	Excavation	5	S	12	12	204	1830	1900	CREA, FREC, LUST, PMFR, PMR, RBOR, TPW, TPW FLOW	1830–1900
487	489	Excavation	4	S	8	8	99	1480	1600	EPMFR, LMFSX CH, LMSX, PMRE, PMSRY	1480–1500
488	489	Excavation	4	S	7	7	45	1350	1600	CBW, LMFSX, LMFx, SIEG,	C. 1450–1500
497		Excavation	5	S	7	7	60	1200	1500	HARM, SHER, SOWX	1200–1350
500	496	Excavation	5	S	6	6	125	1805	1900	CREA, PMR SLIP, RBOR, REFW	1805–1830
503	518	Excavation	3	S	1	1	4	1170	1350	SHER	1170–1350
510	509	Excavation	3	S	1	1	4	970	1150	EMS	970–1150
511	512	Excavation	3	S	1	1	1	900	1500	MISC	Early medieval
513	514	Excavation	3	M	73	20	5068	1270	1400	HARM, HEDI, LOND, MG, SHER FINE, SHER, SSWX	1270–1350
517	526	Excavation	3	M	54	14	3049	1270	1350	HEDI, KING, KING HD, LOND SMR, SHER, SHER FINE	1270–1300
522	523	Excavation	3	S	15	10	143	1170	1350	EXFS, HEDI, MISC, SHER FINE, SSWX	C. 1170–1250
535		Excavation	3	S	7	5	60	1200	1550	HEDI, SHER COAR, SHER, SOWX, SSWX	1200–1550

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
538	539	Excavation	4	S	4	3	30	1580	1700	KING, LMFx, PMBL	1580–1700
540	541	Excavation	3	S	2	2	18	1170	1350	MISC, SHER	1170–1350
544	311	Excavation	4	S	6	6	135	1350	1600	LMFx	C. 1480–1550
547	548	Excavation	3	S	1	1	7	1100	1225	SSWX	1100–1225
551	552	Excavation	5	M	41	25	1839	1740	1830	BORDG, CREA, FREC, LMFSX, LONS, MISC, PMFR, PMFRB, PMR, PMRE, RBORB, RBORG, TGW BLUE, TGW SPNG, TGW	C. 1760–1800
561	562	Excavation	2	S	2	2	1	1780	1900	CHAF, TPW	?19th century
563	564	Excavation	4	S	2	2	10	1760	1830	CREA, RBOR	1760–1830
565	566	Excavation	4	S	3	3	10	1580	1900	CBW, MISC WW, PMR	1580–1900
567	568	Excavation	3	S	2	2	2	1170	1350	SHER, SSWX	1170–1250
569	570	Excavation	3	S	1	1	5	1270	1350	MG	1270–1350
577	578	Excavation	3	S	4	4	50	1170	1350	SHER, SHER COAR, SHER FINE, SSW	1170–1220
582	583	Excavation	3	S	7	7	209	1150	1350	HEDI, SSWX	1150–1250
606	607	Excavation	3	S	10	10	88	1150	1350	SHER FINE, SHER, SSWX	1170–1250

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
608	609	Excavation	3	M	43	9	854	1175	1400	EMSH, EMSHX, EXCS, EXFS, LCOAR, MISC, SHER COAR, SHER FINE, SHER	1175–1300
610	611	Excavation	3	S	1	1	6	1080	1350	LOND	1080–1350
612		Excavation	4	S	1	1	181	1080	1350	LOND	1080–1350
618	620	Excavation	3	S	3	3	10	1150	1350	HEDI, SSWX	C. 1150–1250
622	623	Excavation	3	S	11	7	82	1170	1350	LCOAR, SHER, SHER FINE	C. 1170–1200
626	627	Excavation	3	S	3	3	98	1170	1350	SHER, SSWX	1170–1350
633		Excavation	3	S	1	1	1	1200	1400	HARM	C. 1270–1350
635	637	Excavation	3	S	29	4	205	1200	1500	EMSHX, HARM	C.1200–1400
636	637	Excavation	3	S	1	1	5	1000	1225	EMSHX	1000–1225
647	648	Excavation	3	S	6	5	125	1550	1700	BORDY, LMSX, PMSRG,	1550–1600
666	667	Excavation	5	S	1	1	1	1630	1680	TGW BLUE	18th century
667		Excavation	5	S	20	14	1042	1720	1780	LONS, PMR, RBOR, STSL, SWSG, TGW BLUE, TGW D	1720–1780
675	676	Excavation	3	S	1	1	7	400	750	CHAF	400–750
682	687	Excavation	4	S	1	1	34	1350	1600	LMFX	1350–1600
684	687	Excavation	4	S	1	1	2	1670	1900	LONS	1670–1900
693	722	Excavation	3	S	2	2	9	1000	1225	EMSHX, SWXS	1100–1225

Context	Fill of	Area/ Trench	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Pottery types	Spot date
694	695	Excavation	3	S	78	7	929	1200	1500	HARM, MISC WW, PMFRB, SHER, SHER FINE	1200–1350
696	697	Excavation	3	S	2	2	32	1270	1400	MG COAR, SHER	C. 1270–1350
Context	Fill of	Phase	Size	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Fabric (forms)		Spotdate
65	66	6	S	6	5	249	1830	1900	BBASG (teapot). BONE (figurine), ENGS (jug), REFW SLIP (bowl: medium carinated), ROCK (vase)		1830–1900
75	76	4	S	10	8	100	1350	1500	CBW (jug, unidentified), HEDI (unidentified), LMFEX (unidentified). RCWX (unidentified), SOWX (dish)		Late 15th century

Table 2. FSL20. Distribution of pottery showing for each individual context containing pottery, the size, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight in grams (Wt), the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a suggested deposition date.

Phase 2, prehistoric

Quantity: 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 1g

Number of contexts containing pottery: 1

Pottery was recovered from a layer and the fills of a ditch and a pit.

Non-diagnostic and possibly intrusive sherds of early-mid Saxon chaff-tempered ware (CHAF), dated c. AD 400–750 were found in pit [562], fill (561), with a small sherd of intrusive 19th-century transfer-printed ware.

Phase 3, medieval

Quantity: 764 sherds, 317 ENV, 20.446kg

Number of contexts containing pottery: 51

In this phase pottery was recovered from layers, besides ditches, gulleys, beam slots, postholes and pits.

Hertfordshire was the main source of pottery during this phase (59.7% sherds, 51.0% ENV, 74.8% weight) and was supplied solely by south Hertfordshire greywares. Essex provided the second most frequent source of pottery (32.0% sherds, 37.7% ENV, 17.1% weight) and occurred in a diverse range of pottery types. The third most frequent source of pottery came from the London area (3.0% sherds, 6.5% ENV, 2.9% weight) and included London-type wares, a small quantity of coarse London-type ware (LCOAR) and shelly sandy ware (SSW). Smaller quantities came from Surrey in the form of the Surrey whiteware Kingston-type ware (KING/HD), the Thames valley, noted as a range of early medieval wares (EMFL, EMS and EMSH) and Lincolnshire, present in the form of a Stamford ware pitcher.

The main pottery types recorded in this phase are south Hertfordshire greyware (SHER/COAR/FINE/FL), dated 1170–1350 (59.7% sherds, 51.0% ENV, 74.8% weight), Essex shelly-sandy ware (SSWX), dated AD 1100–1250, (4.4% sherds, 9.4% ENV, 2.1% weight), Essex coarse sandy ware (EXCS), dated AD 1175–1400, (5.4% sherds, 7.4% ENV, 6.4% weight), Hedingham ware (HEDI), dated AD 1150–1350 (2.4% sherds, 4.5% ENV, 1.6% weight) and London-type wares (LOND/HD/PELL/SMR), dated 1080–1350 (2.0% sherds, 3.9% ENV, 2.2% weight).

The main forms recorded are cooking pots/jars (157 ENV, 50.6%), jugs (51 ENV, 16.5%), bowls (7 ENV, 2.3%) and dishes (2 ENV, 0.6%). South Hertfordshire greywares provided the majority of the cooking pots or jars (103 ENV, 33.2%), while Essex shelly sandy ware (SSWX), recorded as 13 ENV (4.2%) and Essex coarse sandy ware (EXCS), 11 ENV (3.5%) were the only other notable supplier of this form. The main supplier of jugs was the London-type ware industry (11 ENV, 3.9%). The ditch [722] contained in its fill [693] non-diagnostic sherds of Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell (EMSHX) and Essex sandy variant of SSWX (SSWXS), which found together indicated a deposition date of c. AD 1100–1225. That feature was truncated by the possible fire pit [620] which contained in its fill [618] two sherds of Hedingham-type ware (HEDI) and a sherd of SSWX and the pottery types found together indicates a deposition date of c. AD 1150–1250.

Of note was the complete profile of a c. 1270–1350 dated London-type ware small rounded jug noted in the top fill [517] of ditch [526]. Hedingham ware (10 ENV, 3.2%) and SHER (10 ENV, 2.3%) provided the other main supply of medieval jugs. The bowls were almost entirely supplied in SHER, except for a SSW example found in fill [428] of ditch [431]. The two dishes occurred as a carinated example made in KING (fill [394], ditch [385]) and a rounded type noted in SHER FINE (fill [513] of ditch [514]). One other form was recorded as the base of a bottle or drinking jug made in SHER and found in fill [452] of ditch [453].

Larger, notable groups of pottery were recovered from fill [428] of ditch [431], dated c. AD 1200–1250, fill [326] of pit [327], dated c. AD 1200–1300, fill [432] of ditch [433] and top fill [464] of pit [466], both dated AD c. 1240–1350, besides fill [513] of ditch [514], dated AD c. 1270–1350. Top fill [517] of ditch [526] produced a smaller group of pottery with large parts of vessels

represented and also dated AD c. 1270–1350. See Table 2 for the pottery types present in these deposits.

Sherds of early-mid Saxon chaff-tempered ware (CHAF), dated c. AD 400–750 were found in ditch [676], fill [675]. Layer [633] contained a sherd of Harlow medieval sandy ware (HARM) jug dated 1200–1500.

Phase 4, post-medieval

Quantity: 181 sherds, 145 ENV, 3.266kg

Number of contexts containing pottery: 27

Pottery in this phase was recovered from layers and the fills of ditches, pits postholes and post-pipes.

This period includes late medieval, early post-medieval and later pottery types. Residual medieval pottery types in this phase were quantified as 43 sherds (23.8%), 36 ENV (24.8%) 821g (25.1%) while pottery deemed to be contemporaneous with this phase was quantified as 134 sherds, 108 ENV, 2.405kg.

The main source of the pottery was from Essex (38.8% sherds, 44.4% ENV, 44.1% weight), followed by that from a general British source (39.6% sherds, 29.6% ENV, 33.3% weight) and London (8.2% sherds, 10.2% ENV, 5.6% weight). Imported pottery from Germany (LARA, RAER and SIEG/S) and Italy (CITG/SNTG) totalled 4.5% sherds, 5.6% ENV, 10.8% weight. Only two pottery types occurred in any notable quantity, firstly the Essex late medieval transitional ware (LMFSX, LMFSX CH, LMFx and LMSX), noted as 30.6% sherds, 36.1 ENV, 31.6% weight and 19th-century refined whiteware (REFW/CHROM/PNTD/SLIP/SPON1 and TPW/FLOW/3/4), noted as 22.4% sherds, 22.2% ENV and 18.9% weight. Other pottery types occurred as six sherds (BONE and PMFR) or less.

A much more diverse range of forms are recorded in this phase, which would be expected for the post-medieval period compared to that of the previous medieval era. Plates are the main form recorded in this phase (16 ENV, 14.8%) and were provided entirely by the refined whiteware (REFW) and particularly its transfer-printed (TPW/3 and 4) versions. Jugs were the second most frequent recorded form (8 ENV, 7.4%) and were supplied more so in medieval coarse border ware (CBW), noted as 3 ENV and PMSRG (2 ENV). Five bowls (4.6%) were noted and occurred more so in refined whiteware (REFW/SLIP/SPON1). All of the other forms recorded in this phase were low in number.

The groups of pottery in this phase tended to be small in size, with the larger groups of pottery found in fill [316], pit [317] that contained 21 ENV and was spot dated c. AD 1580–1630 and fill [341] of pit [342], spot dated AD c.1873–1900.

Phase 5, 19th Century

Quantity: 369 sherds, 195 ENV, 25.519kg

Number of contexts containing pottery: 10

Pottery in this phase was recovered mostly from pits, besides a cesspit and a construction cut.

Residual medieval and post-medieval pottery accounted for 17 sherds (4.5%), 16 ENV (18.2%) 518g (2.0%) in this phase. Concerning the contemporaneous pottery, a general British source supplied most of the ceramics in this phase and was recorded as 72.4% sherds, 71.3% ENV, 62.9% weight. The London area provides the second most frequent source of pottery (13.7% sherds, 11.8% ENV, 28.9% weight), followed by an unknown source 4.6% sherds, 7.3% ENV, 3.7% weight (represented mostly by flowerpots). Additionally, Surrey-Hampshire, Essex and the Midlands provided smaller quantities of pottery in that order of frequency. The main pottery type recorded in this phase is 19th-century refined whiteware, plain or decorated (REFW/CHROM/PNTD/SLIP/SPON1 and TPW/FLOW/3 and 4) and recorded as 49.5% sherds, 45.5% ENV, 37.9% weight, Surrey-Hampshire red border ware (RBOR/B/G), was the second most frequent pottery type (17.9% sherds, 18.0% ENV, 31.2% weight), followed by bone china (BONE/LUST/PNTD/TR6) (5.1% sherds, 7.3% ENV, 2.4% weight) and London area post-medieval redware (PMR) (8.0% sherds, 5.6% ENV, 25.1% weight). Tableware plates (29 ENV, 16.3%) were the most frequent form, while tea ware saucers were the second most common form (22 ENV, 12.4%) and then bowls (15 ENV, 8.4%) and teacups (13 ENV, 7.3%). These forms were mostly provided in REFW and its decorated versions including transfer-printed wares.

The largest quantity of pottery in this feature was recovered from fill [347] of the pit [348], spot dated c. 1873–1900.

Significance of the collection

The pottery is significant for demonstrating medieval and early post-medieval activity on the study area. The early-mid Saxon pottery is very small in quantity and demonstrates limited activity on the study area and adds to an understanding of activity during this period in the lower Lea Valley with Saxon activity noted in the Bow area, e.g. Lefevre Walk (Jarrett 1999). Medieval and post-medieval pottery studies in the Tottenham Hale area are impoverished and the Ferry Island assemblage adds to a better understanding of this subject and indicates that on the periphery of London there are different ceramic profiles to that of the city. Therefore, the products of different pottery industries in the surrounding counties are more important to suburban locations rather than the urban core. The post-medieval pottery includes some rare imports, such as the sherd of the Central Italian/South Netherland maiolica, possibly indicating the vessel came from a nearby higher status property.

Additionally, the contents of the mercury jar may have been used medicinally or for a manufacturing process. The large groups of 19th-century pottery may be related to activities or businesses associated with specific properties on the study area.

Other local assemblages of post-Roman pottery are available for comparison to that of FSL20 and particularly those involved in the redevelopment of the Tottenham Hale Centre: North Island (THC20: Jarrett in prep) and The Welbourne Centre (WMD19), which produced pottery dated c. 1140–1300 (Jarrett 2020). Nearby, the pottery assemblage from Hale Wharf, Ferry Lane, Tottenham dates from the 13th–19th century (Sudds 2018).

Potential of the collection

The pottery has the potential to date the contexts it was found in and to demonstrate limited Saxon and more intense medieval and post-medieval activity on the study area. The medieval pottery adds to an understanding of what pottery industries were marketing their products to Tottenham and how this compares and contrasts to peripheral settlements to the city of London. Documentary evidence to identify individual medieval and post-medieval properties on the study area may give a better insight to activities on the site and the socio-economic status of the inhabitants. The imported pottery, such as the early post-medieval mercury jar, the Central Italian South Netherlands tin-glazed ware and perhaps some of the German stonewares, such as that from Siegburg, hint at a higher socio-economic residence on the site or in the vicinity. It is recommended that 21 pottery vessels are illustrated to supplement the text (see Table 3).

Illustration No.	Code	Form	Comments	Context	Phase
1	CHAF	Jar	Simple slightly everted rim. Deep neck	37	0
2	LLSL	Cauldron	Everted curving rim with an internal bead. Handle terminal scar with a thumb impression to the side.	119	0
3	MERC	Bottle	Damaged pedestal base. Rounded lower wall. Internal and external green glaze.	119	0
4	EXCS	Jar	Narrow rounded external rim, bevelled inwards top. Short concave neck	351	3
5	EXCS	Jug, large rounded	Rounded external rim, bevelled interior. Evidence for a lip. Rounded body with spaced out bands of combing, concave base.	351	3
6	KING	Dish, carinated	Complete profile. Narrow everted rim with a slight internal lid seating, convex base with an internal green glaze.	394	3
7	EXCS	Jug	Rm sherd: low rounded top, rounded internal and external thickenings, convex neck. vertical loop rod handle with small knife point stab marks along the edge.	428	3
8	SHER	Jar, medium shouldered	Everted, squared rim with an internal bead, short concave neck, rounded rilled shoulder, flared wall with horizontal striations	428	3
9	SHER COAR	Jar, medium shouldered	Complete profile. Everted, squared, bevelled interior with a bead creating an internal lid seating, short concave neck, rounded shoulder, flared wall., convex base.	428	3
10	SHER	Jug, rounded	Rounded thickened rim, internal, concave neck, rilled rounded shoulder, flaring lower wall, thumb base Vertical loop rod handle, with the top having pairs of thumb impressions with a point stab on top of the rim and between each four points.	432	3
11	SHER	Bowl, rounded	Narrow flat/flanged rim, undercut, grooved top, wide thumb external Edge, beaded inner edge with wide thumbing on the top.	464	3

Illustration No.	Code	Form	Comments	Context	Phase
12	SHER FINE	Dish, rounded	Largely intact if reconstructed. Narrow everted rim, slightly rounded top and external edge, short neck, rounded wall profile wall, Gentle convex base.	513	3
13	KING HD	Jug, baluster	Bevelled internally thickened rim, relatively deep flaring to cylindrical neck with rilling and a squared cordon at the base. Panelled body	517	3
14	LOND SMR	Jug, small rounded	Complete profile. Squared rim, with a 'cordon' below. Deep neck, rounded body slightly splayed base. Vertical loop strap handle. Olive-fired glaze. Fresh breaks.	517	3
15	SHER	Bowl, rounded	Largely complete but fragmentary. Everted, expanded, narrow, rounded to straight-edged external rim. Very short inturned/concave neck, slightly rounded wall profile, more so than flared concave base.	517	3
16	SHER	Jar, rounded	Complete profile. Everted, rounded exterior, bevelled interior and a further bevel on the inside of the neck, very short concave neck, rounded body, concave base.	517	3
17	SHER FINE	Jar, rounded	Complete profile. Horizontal, rounded exterior, short concave neck, rounded shoulder (lightly rilled) concave base. Elongated shape.	517	3
18	SHER COAR	Jar, rounded	Complete profile.	608	3
19	HARM	Jar, squat shouldered	Complete profile. Narrow, everted rim, shallow rounded internal lid seating. Short angled neck, angled shoulder, rounded body, concave base.	635	3
20	SHER	Bowl, flared	Flat topped, thickened rim. The top of rim has small oval point stabbing.	454	4
21	BORDY	Bowl, small flared	Complete profile. Narrow flat-topped rim, rounded edge, a defined slightly everted short neck, flared wall, slightly corrugated. Convex base. Internal glaze	647	3

Table 3. Pottery vessels recommended for illustration

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APPENDIX 6: THE BUILDING MATERIAL

Amparo Valcarcel

Introduction

A large sized assemblage of ceramic and stone building material (879 examples, 65056g) was recovered from the excavation. By number the majority dates to the post-medieval period (241 examples, 40240g), comprised largely of roof tile. The remaining material encompasses a small quantity of Roman material (19 examples, 2548g), medieval roofing tiles (19 examples, 2516g), undiagnostic fired clay (209 fragments, 1203g) and building stone (51 examples, 13104g). The majority of the assemblage recovered is in good condition but fragmentary.

Conforming with the Museum of London system of classification the material was examined under magnification (x20) and quantified by context, fabric, form, number, weight and measurement. Samples of the fabrics can be found at the reference collection located in the Brockley office. Common fabrics and forms were discarded once recorded. Any unusual pieces, or fragments requiring further analysis or publication, were also retained.

The material

The assemblage is tabulated below by period, form and fabric (Table 1). By fragment count early post-medieval roof tile is most prevalent, represented in fabric types common to the region. Fabric 2276 accounts for the majority dating from c.1480 to 1700 AD. This is discussed further below.

Code	Description	Form	Quantity and weight	Weight
2452	Fairly fine fabric. fine but varying amounts of quartz <0.5mm. usually with occasional limestone, siltstone and iron oxide	Bricks (AD55-160)	10 fragments	1787g
2454	Usually hard, well fired fabric; varying amounts normal or rose quartz; occasional iron oxide, and limestone; occasionally rose quartz moulding sand.	Tegula, opus spicatum (AD50-80)	1 fragment	138g
2459a	Fine sandy fabric; few quartz grains occasional iron oxide	Bricks, flat tiles, imbrex (AD50-160)	6 fragments,	456g
3023	Sandy fabric. Abundant quartz, frequently with fine black iron oxide. Silty & red iron oxide inclusions usually occasional throughout the sandy clay matrix.	Undiagnostic flat tile (AD50-120)	1 fragment	74g
3077	Abundant black iron oxide & clay inclusions <3mm with frequent thin creamy silty lenses. Fine background coarsely devoid of quartz.	Tegula (AD200-350)	1 fragment	93g
1678	Moderate fine quartz & calcium carbonate, occasional iron oxide	Floor tile (AD1350-1550)	1 fragment	45g
2271	Hard, well fired fabric with fine texture, occasional coarse quartz, occasional calcium carbonate and red iron oxide, occasional muscovite mica.	Peg tile (AD1180-1800)	2 fragments	77g
2586	Fine clay matrix with moderate quartz inclusion, occasional red & black iron oxide	Peg tile (AD1180-1850)	14 fragments	2205g
2587	Lumpy clay texture, moderate quartz, occasional rounded light brown cream silty inclusions, frequent fine black iron oxide grains and red iron oxide	Peg tile (AD1240-1450)	2 fragments,	189g
2276	Hard, well fired fine texture with few visible inclusions, occasional quartz, occasional calcium carbonate and red iron oxide, muscovite mica	Peg tile (AD1480-1900)	119 fragments	12835g

2279	Fine well fired texture, sandy fabric with moderate quartz <1.0mm, occasional black/red iron oxide & calcium carbonate inclusion	Pan tile (AD160-1850)	20 fragments	4996g
3032	Yellow and white carbonate specks and iron oxide show throughout the fabric	Brick (AD1666-1900)	22 fragments	3777g
3032R	Clinker fabric with significant amount of red brickearth	Brick (AD1666-1900)	3 fragments	5538g
3033	Moderate coarse quartz, otherwise moderate quartz, occasional black iron oxide, yellowish white silty inclusions	Bricks (AD1450-1700)	6 fragments	1734g
3036	Hard bricks of uniform texture without obvious inclusions in the fabric	Bricks (AD1600-1800)	3 fragments	71g
3046	Sandy fabric with frequent coarse quartz in sandy clay matrix, iron oxide moderate, occasional fine stones and pebbles	Bricks (AD1450-1700)	63 fragments	11102g
3039	Moderate quartz, occasional black iron oxide, moderate yellowish white silty inclusions. Fairly soft sandy fabric with lenses of light clay giving a streaky appearance to the core	Bricks (AD1450-1700)	2 fragments	43g
2281	Alkaline hard fabric	Drain (1850-1900)	3 fragments	114g
3102type 1	Fine, slightly micaceous silty matrix, sparse flint and red iron-ore. Mid grey, buff and orange. Low density	Fired clay (1500BC-1666AD)	114 fragments	831g
3102type 2	Very dense silty fabric, with abundant quartz, angular flint, black iron oxide and mica	Fire clay (1500BC-1666AD)	78 fragments	957g

Table 1: Building material by period, form and fabric.

Fired clay was probably the earliest material identified. The majority (202 fragments, 3895g) is too fragmentary to identify form. The fired clay has been divided into two different fabrics, based on clay matrix and range of inclusions, but both shared a similar clay source. Daub/fired clay was primarily utilised in the construction of clay and timber buildings and as such has a long history of use in Britain dating from the Bronze Age until at least the 18th century. Although, with such a small assemblage and abraded condition (fired clay and daub) it is difficult to be conclusive about the nature of activity represented.

A small quantity of residual Roman building material was recovered from the medieval and post-medieval deposits. These can be well paralleled in London. No complete examples were found. The Roman material consists in the main of local fabrics of fabric group 2815 (2452; 2459a, 3077). In addition to fabric group 2815, there was one example from the Eccles area in Kent of fabric 2454 (the earliest fabric identified in London, AD50-80), and fabric 3023 (AD50-120) from Radlett, Hertfordshire.

The forms identified are composed of bricks, *tegula*, *imbrex*, undiagnostic flat and one *opus spicatum* fragment (Brodrigg 1987). Certain types are probably under-represented because of the difficulty of identifying small fragments. These includes *tegulae mamata*, plain faces of box flue tiles or box voussoirs. It can be seen that brick, account the majority of material by both weight and sherd count, occurring only in fabric 2452 (AD55-160). *Imbrex* and *tegula* are well represented, indicating that the roofing was built using timber and covered with *imbrex* and *tegulae* for waterproof. It is interesting to note that the latest fabric was identified in one *tegula* example in fabric 3077 (AD200-350) and might be implied a change of colour style in the roofing of the buildings.

The medieval material is composed only by roof tiles in fabrics all common to the London region, namely 2271, 2586 and 2587. Fabrics 2271 and 2586 are dated from c.1180 to 1800, but the manufacture and the use of coarse moulding sand suggest, that most probably pre-date AD1500, whilst iron oxide rich fabric 2587 is dated from c.1240 to 1450.

Material from the 14th to 15th centuries is only represented by one floor tile in Flemish fabric 1678, in plain green glazed.

The post-medieval assemblage is composed of abraded roof tile and brick. The majority of the roof tile is of the peg type in common fabric 2276. A small number of pantiles were also recovered, first introduced to Britain during the early 17th century from Holland and Belgium. They remained popular, particularly in London until the late 18th century.

Some bricks recovered from the site are in a fragmentary condition but comprised entirely of localised post-medieval oxidised orange sandy examples. The bricks are fairly homogenous representing unfrogged local sandy reds (3033, 3039, 3046,) observed across London and dated from the mid 15th to 17th century. The samples are consistent with an early date being relatively thin (between 50 and 55mm thick), hand-made, unfrogged and with intended borders. The absence of diagnostic features, and in most cases surfaces, precludes close dating. Outside of the major urban conurbations oxidised, unfrogged bricks continued to be made and used into the 19th century.

Great Fire unfrogged bricks also characterise the assemblage (3032, 3032R). In 1666, the Great Fire led to a fundamental change to the face of London's buildings. Medieval London was a place of narrow streets and timber-framed houses, and the fire destroyed thousands of such properties. The new legislation required streets to become wider and straighter, new buildings to be built principally in brick or stone. The need for rebuilding on a vast scale required a massive expansion in local brick production.

The late 17th and early 18th centuries were a high point in the use of brick. Their manufacture was much improved, with blended clay, better moulding and more even firing which led to greater consistency in shape and size. The colours of bricks changed in popularity from red, purple or grey bricks fashionable in the late 17th century until 1730, when brownish or pinkish grey stocks replaced the hot colours.

An addition to the brick assemblage is comprised of three Dutch paving bricks (3036) dating AD1600-1800, usually used as paving bricks in a herringbone pattern.

Modern material is composed of a frogged bricks in post-great fire fabric 3032R and three fragments of Victorian glazed drainpipes.

Stone

The stone assemblage is comprised mainly by rubble fragments of Kentish Ragstone, Hassock and flint, although the latter seems to be natural, as no mortar was attached. Septaria and ferruginous sandstone are present in the assemblage but both fragments are unworked. Slate was found in different features, but the absence of holes makes difficult to assign the fragments to roofing or levelling courses of the wall. London has no indigenous stone; it was an expensive material that would have been transported from various locations and used principally on important structures such as palaces and ecclesiastical buildings. The earliest source of stone would have been the reuse of rubble from the Roman buildings in the early medieval city. It is interesting to note that a fragment of tufa, normally used in the vaults of the Roman buildings was found within the assemblage.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
310	3036; 2276	Dutch paver brick; post-medieval peg tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1600-1800
316	2276; 3046;	Post-medieval peg tile, unfrogged post-medieval brick	37	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700
326	3102	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments	4	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	4000BC-1800
336	2276; 3033	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	4	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700
338	3032; 2276	Post-medieval peg tile; post-great fire brick	9	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
345	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	1	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
351	3117	Unworked flint stone	1	50	1800	50	1800	50-1800
358	2276; 3032	Post-medieval peg tile; post-great fire brick	2	1480	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
362	3102	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments	1	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	4000BC-1800
372	2459a,2452	Early Roman forms	2	50	160	50	160	55-160
374	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700
380	3032,3039,2279, UNK	Unfrogged post-medieval brick and peg, post-medieval pan tile, Unknown fabric and form, post great fire brick	6	1450	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900
384	3077	Late Roman tegula	1	200	350	200	350	200-350
394	2587	Medieval peg tile	1	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450
398	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	1	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
400	3032	Post great fire brick	3	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
418	2452, UNK	Early Roman brick, unknown fabric and form	4	55	160	55	160	55-160
425	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	1	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
426	3046	Post-medieval brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700
428	3115	Slate fragment	1	50	1900	50	1900	50-1900
429	3102	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments	1	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	4000BC-1800
431	2452; 3102	Early Roman brick, undiagnostic fired clay fragments	3	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	55-160+
432	2452	Early Roman brick	2	55	160	55	160	55-160

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
461	3106	Unworked Hassock stone	1	50	1666	50	1666	50-1666
464	3105'3118	Unworked Kentish ragstone; Tufa rubble	2	50	1666	50	1666	50-1666
452	3102	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments	1	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	4000BC-1800
456	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	3	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
459	2586	Medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450
467	3046; 2586	Unfrogged post-medieval brick, medieval peg tile	7	1180	1800	1180	1800	1450-1700
473	3033	Post-medieval brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450-1700
482	2586	Medieval peg tile	7	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1450
484	3032R,3032,2276,2279,2452,2459a,3102,2281	Early Roman brick and imbrex, post-medieval peg and pan tile, undiagnostic fired clay, post great fire frogged brick; Victorian drain	14	4000BC	1900	1666	1900	1850-1900
486	3046; 2276; 3033;	Post-medieval peg tile and bricks	59	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700
487	3046; 3033; 2276;	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	31	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700
488	2276; 3033; 3046	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	106	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700
495	3032R	Deep frogged post great fire bricks	2	1666	1900	1666	1900	1850-1900
498	2276,2459a	Early Roman imbrex; post-medieval peg tile	3	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700
500	2279; 2276; 3033	Post-medieval pan tile and peg tile, post-medieval brick	12	1480	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900
501	3046	Post-medieval brick	1	1450	1700	1480	1900	1450-1700
513	3023	Early Roman undiagnostic flat fragment	1	50	120	50	120	50-120
517	3102; 2279; 3117	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments, post-medieval pan tile; unworked Flint stone	19	4000BC	1850	4000BC	1850	1630-1850
524	2452	Early Roman brick	1	55	160	55	160	55-160
527	2279	Post-medieval pan tile	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850
540	3,102	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments	57	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	4000BC-1800
544	2587; 2586	Medieval peg tiles	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1240-1450

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
551	2276; 3046; 2271; 1678; 3032; 2279; 3105; 3122	Medieval peg tile; transitional glazed floor tile; unfrogged post-medieval brick, pen and peg tile, post great fire brick; possible Kentish ragstone paver; septaria rubble	37	1180	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
553	3032	Post great fire brick	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666-1900
565	3032; 2279; 2276	Post-medieval pan and peg tile; post-great fire brick	5	1480	1900	1666	1900	1700-1900
567	3102	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments	14	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	4000BC-1800
571	2586	Medieval peg tile	2	1180	1450	1180	1450	1180-1450
582	2452, 2459a	Early Roman brick and tegula	2	50	160	55	160	55-160
618	3102	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments	44	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	4000BC-1800
622	3111	Unworked ferruginous sandstone	1	50	1900	50	1900	50-1900
655	3102	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments	4	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	4000BC-1800
666	2279; 2276; 3033; 3046; 3032; 3117	Post-medieval pan tile, and peg tile, unfrogged post-medieval brick, post great fire brick; unworked flint stone	49	50	1900	1666	1900	1780-1900
673	3102; 2459a; 3117	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments; Early Roman undiagnostic flat; unworked flint stone	7	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	50-160+
681	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	2	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
682	2276; 3033	Post-medieval peg tile and brick	2	1450	1700	1480	1900	1480-1700
684	2279; 3046; 2276; 3115	Post-medieval pan and peg tile; post-medieval brick; slate fragments	9	1450	1900	1480	1900	1630-1800
686	2276, 2459a	Post-medieval peg tile, early Roman imbrex	4	50	1900	1480	1900	1700-1900
692	2454; 2452; 3105; 3115; 3117	Early Roman brick and opus spicatum; Kentish ragstone rubble; natural flint stone; slate fragments	38	50	160	55	160	55-160
693	3102	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments	26	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	4000BC-1800

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
723	3102; 2452	Undiagnostic fired clay fragments, early Roman brick	47	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	55-160+

Phasing

Phase 1. Natural

No material was found in this phase.

Phase 2. Prehistoric

Two undiagnostic and tiny fragments (12g) were found in brickearth [681] and may be linked to an ephemeral prehistoric settlement in the area.

Phase 3. Medieval (420 fragments, 8579g)

A large group of material (420 fragments, 8579g) was recovered from different features, predominantly from fills of postholes, beamslots and ditches, although most of the material is composed of fired clay (392 fragments, 5676g). Two features, layer [655] and fill [693] of linear cut [722] contained 100 fragments each, but preserved featureless pieces of fired clay and could represent kiln or hearth debris. Fill [540] of post-hole [541] contained 57 fragments of undiagnostic fired clay fragments, and the rest was found scarce in several deposits.

Residual Roman material (16 fragments, 2193g) is present in forms of bricks and *tegula* and one *opus spicatum* fragment, recovered from layer [692], linked to the presence of a Roman floor from a structure(s) nearby, maybe related to the Roman road, running north-south linking the Roman towns of London and Lincoln.

The medieval component is composed of roofing tiles in fabric 2587 and 2586 and might be associated with medieval structures in close proximity to the High Road c.450m west of the Ferry Island plot, and/or from the excavated site at the Welbourne plot, to the north of the North Island plot. Intrusive material comprising early post-medieval bricks and pan tiles was also identified in fill [426] and [517] of ditch [526]. All of the assemblage has been found in fills indicating that it has been redeposited

Phase 4. Post-medieval

Large quantities of material amounting to 233 examples (16861g) were collected from this phase. The majority of the material was collected from fills of pits, especially from fills [486] and [488] from pit [489] amounting 137 fragments, weighing 9767g, representing the 58.78% of this phase. Other feature containing large quantities of bricks and peg tiles is fill [316] of pit [317] (37 fragments, 1994g). The large number of fragments from all these pits, attests to a possible moment of dumped/demolition material from earlier structures. Due to the absence of structures excavated, it is likely that the material has been redeposited and came from the property and land owned by 'Mrs Candler', depicted in Thomas Clay's 1619 Survey of Tottenham.

Post-medieval peg tile, in fabric 2276, is predominant, accounting to 160 fragments. The peg tiles have round and square peg holes and are well made with fine moulding sand suggesting a date from the late 17th century onwards. This smaller and lighter form, although initially developed during the 12th century, became widespread and ubiquitous in London from the 13th century onwards. The medieval fabric types identified are typical to the region, including 2586 dating from c.1180. Bricks are present in large quantities (99 fragments). These are in fabrics typical to London 3046 and 3033. They have intended borders, are thin, unfrogged and hand-made, dated AD1450-1700. The brick assemblage is also comprised of eight post-great fire (3032) and residual medieval and Roman material.

Phase 5. 19th century

The assemblage from this phase is still large, amounting to 187 fragments (26027g), although most of the material came from fill [486] of pit [489] amounting 59 fragments (4641g) and fill [666] of Victorian pit [667], representing the 57.21% of the material from this phase. The rest of the material was collected from different fills of pits. A small quantity of residual Roman and medieval building material was recovered from different deposits, but most of the material is composed of post-medieval Flemish pan tiles in common fabric 2279 and peg tiles in fabric 2276, and also bricks in post great fire fabric 3032.

This material is possibly the remains of the residential properties and associated yard areas depicted in the 1843 Tottenham Tithe map, and latter residential terraced properties and the Public House shown on the 1894-6 Ordnance Survey Map.

Summary and recommendations for further work

The assemblage of building material recovered from this site reflects construction episodes associated with different phases of settlement in the area. The earliest material identified was a cluster of undiagnostic fired clay fragments, but all of them are featureless, and the majority was found redeposited in the medieval phase (Phase 3).

The Roman material is limited to a few fragments, but the fabrics are remarkably consistent across London. Fabric 2452 were made in London and at various sites along Watling Street between London and St Albans. They may also have been manufacture at other tileries situated close to London. The tiles in fabric group 2454, which can be distinguished by their yellow pinkish colour, were first used in London sometime during the period AD50-80. There is a single fragment in fabric 3023, which derived from tileries located in Radlett (Hertfordshire), dating from AD50 to 120. This does, however, suggest that early Roman activity in this part of London may have been linked with the Roman road from London to Lincoln.

The presence of the late medieval roof tile and floor tile assemblage indicates the likely existence of a significant medieval building in the near vicinity, perhaps dating to as early as late 12th or 13th century. These tiles, recovered mainly from features in Phase 3 and 4, suggest that during the 12th century onwards, a development occurred in this area, becoming local focal point of activity along the Hight Street (Maher, 2024).

Post-medieval material is present mainly in forms of peg roofing tiles, pantiles and bricks. Roofing tiles and bricks are in fabric types common in the London area, which suggest they come from brickworks and tileries near to the area. The pantiles were imports from the Netherlands. These materials might be related to demolition periods of buildings situated nearby or in the site, as the area was dense occupied as shown in 1754 Rocque's map.

Although a number of different stone types were found in the archaeological sequence, very little can be recognised with any confidence as building material, as there is no evidence of any masonry-built structures excavated in the site. None of the fragments are worked or has attached mortar, however, the stone types are not from London geology. Perhaps the tufa fragment is the more interesting item, it being normally linked to Roman vaults.

The building material is significant for demonstrating Roman, medieval and post-medieval occupation in the vicinity, with the only potential to date the contexts, as they can be well paralleled in the region and have little intrinsic merit. No further work is recommended on these materials.

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APPENDIX 7: METAL AND SMALL FINDS

Märit Gaimster with stone identification by Kevin Hayward

In total, fifty-seven metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations, along with small amounts of potential industrial waste from samples. These finds are all catalogued in the table below and will be discussed here by phase. The only other finds from this context were in the form of burnt flint.

Phase 1: Natural

The only finds from this phase were a dozen small magnetic flakes from Natural alluvial layer [629], potentially indicating smithing on or near the site.

Phase 2: Prehistoric

The fragment of a possible saddle quern of Sarsen stone was recovered from Pit [646]. The fragment retains remains of a slightly dished grinding surface, dressed with pecking. The quern fragment was associated with prehistoric flint-tempered pottery. The only other finds consist of very small amounts of industrial waste in the form of slag from Pit [304], again associated with prehistoric flint-tempered pottery, and hammerscale, an indication of smithing, from Pit [646].

Phase 3: Medieval

Sixteen metal and small finds were retrieved from medieval contexts. They include the main part of an iron padlock with a cylindrical case and L-shaped arm (SF 139) from Ditch [526]. Barrel padlocks were the most frequent type of padlock during the Middle Ages; the form with an L-shaped arm, known both of iron and copper alloy, continued in use from the 12th and into the 16th centuries (cf. Goodall 1990, fig. 313 no. 3667, Winchester Type C; Egan 1998, fig. 69 no. 250; for date see Goodall 2011, 233; referred to here as Type D). At Ferry Island, the padlock was associated with pottery dating from c 1240–1400. Other finds from Occupation layer [655] include industrial waste in the form of small amounts of hammerscale and coal; hammerscale was retrieved also from the possible Hearth [620], while a possible iron horseshoe (SF 68) was recovered from pit [674].

The remains of potentially two separate rotary querns or millstones of Mayen lava stone (SF 135–36) came from the fill of Ditch [722]. Both appear to be from lower stones with heavily worn grinding surfaces, but are different from each other in terms of thickness. Querns and millstones from the Rhineland were imported in large quantities during the Roman period,

however, the trade in Rhineland querns and millstones was resumed during the Middle and Late Saxon periods and continued into the later Middle Ages. Two more possible querns or millstones were recovered from Pit [466]. One of these is the edge fragment of an upper stone with kerbed basin and heavily worn and slightly concave grinding surface (SF 138). The upper face is dressed with harped grooves, while the sides feature parallel vertical grooves. The second fragment (SF 138) is also of an upper stone with the upper face dressed with grooves or harping; however, this stone is considerably thinner than the previous item. A third implement is represented by the possible edge fragment of the lower component of a millstone with an original diameter of c 640mm (SF 47) from Ditch [431]. All three implements were associated with pottery dating from the 13th–14th centuries. This is a period when grain milling was increasingly mechanised and under the control of manorial authorities, suggesting most querns recorded from sites at this time would have been used for grinding other food stuffs, in particular malt for brewing (cf. Margeson 1993, 202).

Besides these finds, the remains of a portable bar-shaped hone of Norwegian ragstone (SF 48), for sharpening knives and small tools, was also retrieved from Ditch [431]. Norwegian ragstone was the most common material for these portable sharpening tools during the medieval period (cf. Pritchard 1991, 155). A silver penny (SF 45), probably an Annulets issue of Henry I, dating from c 1100, came from Ditch [395]. Potential industrial waste in the form of very small amounts of slag, coal and hammerscale was recorded from seven contexts, including from pits [568], [578] and [608]. In addition, a small copper-alloy buckle is likely residual in a Phase 4 context. The buckle (SF 66) is of trapezoidal single-loop form with a sheet roller and a cast copper-alloy pin and parallels in late 14th-century items (cf. Whitehead 2003, 27 no. 140; c 1350–1400). It was associated with pottery dating from 1080–1350.

Phase 4: Post medieval

This phase produced twenty-three metal and small finds, including the potentially residual medieval buckle, above. The finds are dominated by iron nails (at least thirteen items) and undiagnostic metal, but there are some other more instructive finds. Of particular interest is a large copper-alloy pin (SF 44) from Pit [315]. The pin, complete but corroded, has a large globular head and a substantial shank, curved from use. The head is decorated with filigree forming trefoil designs within circles on both hemispheres. Each circle has a raised knop at the centre, possibly originally silvered. A date in the 16th century is well established for this particular type of pin, forming a cheaper version of the numerous silver and gilt silver items recorded through the Portable Antiquities Scheme (cf. Hitchcock 2007, figs 285–95). Substantial pins with large heads like these were likely used to fasten head-dresses or other parts of costume at the time, with parallels in contemporary dress hooks with similar filigree decoration (Read 2008, 71–74; cf. Gaimster *et al.* 2002). A second dress accessory

characteristic of the late medieval and early modern periods is a copper-alloy lace-chape (SF 140) from the primary fill of Pit [489]. The Ferry Island chape has a small rivet to hold it in place, a form that may have gone out of fashion by the 17th century (Oakley 1979, 263).

Other than dress accessories, a bar-shaped hone of Purple phyllite (SF 132) came from Pit [137]. Like Norwegian ragstone, hones of this material were most frequently used in the medieval period so it is possible the Ferry Island hone is residual here. Both stone types represent imported items from Scandinavia or, for the phyllite hones, possibly the Scottish Islands or Shetland Islands (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2794)

At Ferry Island, the hone was associated with pottery dating from the late 16th to early 17th centuries. The remains of an iron horseshoe, associated with pottery from 1580–1650, was retrieved from Ditch [648]. As before, small amounts of industrial waste were also collected, mainly from Pit [489].

Phase 5: 19th century

Seventeen metal and small finds came from late post-medieval contexts. Pit [348] produced a handful of remains of dress accessories and household items along with late 19th-century pottery. They include a bone toothbrush (SF 133), a copper-alloy button and the fragment of a leather shoe along with a teaspoon and oil or kerosene lamp fittings, all of copper alloy, and the probable foot of a lead or pewter candlestick. An earlier assemblage from Pit [667] includes a possible iron horseshoe (SF 142) and a scale-hafted bone knife handle (SF 143), associated with pottery dating from 1720–1780. The remains of a further scale-hafted bone cutlery handle (SF 64), decorated with an incised cross-hatch or lattice pattern from Pit [552] was associated with late 18th-century pottery

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At Ferry Island, finds are chiefly from medieval and post-medieval contexts but cover a range of discrete periods of activity, including a potential saddle quern of prehistoric date. Medieval finds include the substantial remains of a barrel padlock as well as a stone hone, several querns or millstones of Mayen lava stone and a silver penny minted around 1100. An early modern phase of activity is represented by an elaborate dress pin, a stone hone and a horseshoe while later post-medieval features reflect households in the area during the 18th and 19th centuries. Relevant finds across this time span should be included in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, and also for archival documentation, it is recommended a range of metal finds are x-rayed to enable full identification. Iron nails and undiagnostic metal, following x-raying, can be discarded as can the numerous small amounts of industrial waste.

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APPENDIX 8: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Karen Deighton

Introduction

A total of three hundred and thirty-nine of fragments of animal bone (reducing to 197 bones when refitted) were hand collected from a range of contexts, dating from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. Material from the sieved (2mm and 10mm mesh sizes) residues of twenty environmental samples was also examined.

Methodology

The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones with fresh breaks were reassembled. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972); Lawrence and Brown (1974) for small mammals and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) for birds.

The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology and erosion. Ribs and vertebra were recorded as horse, pig, dog, sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Cattle and pig teeth were aged after Grant (1982) and sheep teeth after Payne (1973). Recognition and recording of butchery are after Binford (1981). Pathology is described after Baker and Bothwell (1980). The material was recorded onto an access database.

Condition of the bone

Table 1: Fragmentation

Stage	Completeness	Number of bones	Percentage
1	Less than 25%	47	23.6
2	25%	49	24.6
3	50%	53	26.6
4	75%	23	11.5
5	complete	27	13.7

Fragmentation was heavy, with 48.2% of long bones 25% or less complete (see Table 1) excluding material from partial/complete skeletons. Bone surface condition was good with only 0.5% of bone surfaces heavily abraded.

Knife marks were noted on two bones, chop marks were present on eight bones and a further seven bones had saw marks. Evidence of canid gnawing was recognised on nine bones. Blackened bone was observed from two contexts.

Distribution

The taxa present from the site are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 and are discussed below by phase.

Table 2: Taxa by phase (by Minimum number of bone elements)

Phase	C	CSZ	S/G	SSZ	pig	EQU	dog	Hare	rab	SM	UM	UF	FT	Chk	G	T	Total
Phase 2	2	2															4
Phase 3	19	16	7	6	1	18			1	1	11	5	2				86
Phase 4	20	14	21	5	4	13		1		1	2	6	4				91
Phase 5	12	11	11	4	2	14	3	1	2		3			10	5	1	76

Table3: Samples (fragment count)

Sample	Context	Cut	Phase	C	CSZ	S/G	SSZ	Pig	EQU	SM	UM	FT	UF	Total
32	408	401	5								1			1
33	423	424	5								1			2
34	394	395	5				2	1						3
35	427		2						1					
36	428	431	5	1										1
38	451	453	5			1								1
39	452	453	5								1			1
40	456	457	5								1			1
44	536	526	5				1				3			4
47	486	489	6		1	1								2
48	487	489	6			2					1	1	3	7
49	488	489	6		1					1	1	3	3	9
51	561	562	2		1									1
54	608	609	5		1								2	3
55	618	620	3				1							1
56	577	578	5							1		2		3
58	626	627	5								1			1
63	633		5								1			1
66	675	676	5			1								1
69	723	722	5		1									1
76	694	695	5								1			1
Total				1	5	5	4	1	1	2	13	6	11	50

Key to tables: C=cattle, CSZ=cattle size, S/G=sheep/goat, SSZ=sheep/goat size, EQU= equid, Rab=rabbit, SM=Small mammal, UM=indeterminate mammal, Chk=chicken, G=goose, T=turkey
FT=Frog or toad, UF=indeterminate fish.

Phase 2 (prehistoric)

Material was collected from pits [562] and [646] gully [678] and layer [427]. The assemblage was limited to four cattle/cattle size elements and a horse tooth.

Phase 3 (Medieval)

The assemblage consisted of cattle, ovicaprid and horse. Tooth eruption and wear data were available for two sheep mandibles and gave ages of 4-6 years and over two years.

Wild taxa were represented by rabbit. Fish, frog or toad and small mammal were recovered from samples.

Phase 4 (Post Medieval)

The assemblage consisted of the three major domesticates (with cattle the most abundant) plus horse. Tooth eruption and wear data were available for one ovicaprid mandible from layer [473] and suggested an animal aged 6-8 years at time of death. For horse a mandible gave an age of 8 years. An interesting pathology was noted: four horse lumbar vertebra were fused together (ankylosis spondylitis) suggesting an animal used for traction. A particularly small equid metacarpal was noted from layer (473). A shoulder height estimate (Kiesewalter 1888) of 1.21m was obtained. It is unclear at the moment if this represents a pony or a donkey.

A partial lamb skeleton was noted from 553 in pit [554]. Tooth eruption and wear data suggest an animal of between 2 and 6 months.

Wild taxa were represented by hare. Fish, frog or toad and small mammal were recovered from samples.

Phase 5 (Nineteenth Century)

Material was recovered from pits [339], [348], [357], [552] and [667], along with cess pit [485] and construction cut [496]. The assemblage consisted of cattle, ovicaprid and horse, with cattle and horse almost equally abundant. Dog was represented by a partial skull from pit [357].

Poultry were represented by chicken, goose and a possible turkey wing bone.

Haddock was represented by a cleithrum in [347]/ [348].

Tooth eruption and wear data were available from a cattle third molar suggesting an adult animal and from an ovicaprid mandible suggesting an animal of 6-8 years.

Significance and potential

The significance and potential of the Phase 2 assemblage is severely limited by the paucity of material. Phases 3, 4 and 5 have the potential to provide some information on animal exploitation at the site. The assemblages from these phases are significant at a local level as they aid in the understanding of the function and economy of the site. The presence of the small equid in Phase 4 has a wider significance as should this prove to be a donkey it will contribute information towards the understanding of a poorly represented taxon in the archaeological record.

Recommendations

A short report concentrating on Phases 3, 4 and 5 should be included with the final report. This should include further analysis to identify the small equid from layer [473], as possible donkeys are rare in the archaeological record.

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APPENDIX 9: ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Duncan Field & Dr Jane Wheeler

Introduction

This report summarises the environmental assessment of macro-fossils produced by forty-one bulk samples recovered during excavations at Ferry Lane, Tottenham Hale Centre, London Borough of Haringey. The aim of this assessment is to determine the environmental potential of the organic material recovered. That is, its state of preservation and respective quantitative and qualitative ratios, to assess whether further environmental analysis is required.

Methodology

Forty-one bulk samples (between 1 and 64 litres in volume) were processed using a modified Siraf-type flotation system (Williams 1973). Material produced by the flotation process was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction (flot), and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). While a significant majority of bulk samples were taken from minerogenic deposits three bulk samples were collected from features flagged up on site as potentially waterlogged. These samples were not processed using the standard floatation methodology. 1L sub-samples were collected from each of the waterlogged samples, these sub-samples were processed following the methodology for plant macrofossil extraction set out by Kenward and Hall (1980). The flots of these waterlogged samples were stored in wet flasks and transferred to Dr Jane Wheeler (Head of Environment and Environmental Specialist) for assessment. This processing strategy followed procedures set out in the written scheme of investigation (RPS, 2021).

The retents of the minerogenic bulk samples were air-dried, sieved at 1mm, 2mm and 4mm fractions, and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The flot (>300µm) was similarly air-dried and sorted. Flots were scanned under a UltraZOOM-3 binocular microscope at 7X-63X magnification. The prevalence/abundance of environmental material (and other inclusions such as intrusive organic matter and archaeological material) was quantified using a standard non-linear scale: where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1–10 items), '2' indicates fairly frequent occurrence (11–30 items), '3' indicates frequent presence (31–100 items); and '4', indicates abundance (>100 items).

An additional recording system has been implemented to record the preservation of charcoal. Where >4mm charcoal was identified the * rating indicates the frequency of charcoal exceeding 1cm³ in dimensions, (* = absent, ** = 1-49 fragments, *** = >50 fragments). This system has been implemented to provide a clearer picture of which charcoal assemblages are statistically viable for further anthracological analysis. A similar system was used to record the preservation of seeds and cereal grains (*=poorly preserved, **=moderately well preserved, ***=well preserved).

The identifications of gastropods was made with reference to Kerney (1999) and Cameron and Riley (2008) as well as the author's reference collection. The identification of archaeobotanical seeds was undertaken using the author's botanical reference collection, and standard references (Cappers and Neef 2012, Cappers *et al.* 2012, Jacomet *et al.* 2006).

All retent and flot residues were scanned with a magnet to ascertain if micro-slugs/ferromagnetic residue (such as hammerscale) was present.

Column samples were also taken from layers within and overlying the palaeochannel which was identified in the southwest of the site. These columns have not been analysed as part of this assessment and will be addressed in the recommendations section of this report.

All finds and animal bone have been passed on to the appropriate specialists for more detailed identification and recording. For further detail on any of this material please see the appropriate specialist report.

Results

Results are presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Phase 1: Natural

A single bulk sample {62} was collected from layer [629], which has been phased as "Natural" and was located along the north-western boundary of the site. Both the flot and retent of this bulk sample were found to be almost devoid of artefacts or ecofacts. The flot measured 10ml in volume and almost entirely consisted of fine rooting fibres as well as modern leaf matter. Fine charcoal and microcharcoal was also recovered from the flot, no charcoal exceeded 4mm³ in dimensions.

Fire-cracked flint fragments were also recovered in fairly frequent counts. The presence of burnt flint in the same context as charcoal is suggestive of burning. However, It is unclear whether these minor concentrations of burnt flint and charcoal represent anthropogenic burning or natural accumulations. Furthermore, it is unclear whether this material represents evidence of in-situ burning or are reworked, possibly through bioturbation.

Phase 2: Prehistoric

Five bulk samples were recovered from features attributed to Phase 2, broadly termed "prehistoric". These features consisted of a variety of postholes, pits and ditches. Phase 2 samples were derived from features distributed widely across the site, with no particular concentration in any single area.

The finds assemblage recovered from the Phase 2 samples largely consisted of potsherds, which were present in each of the five samples, although only in occasional counts in each instance. Struck flint debitage was also recorded in three of the five samples, {31}, {51} and {66}, again only in occasional counts.

Industrial residue was also recorded in two instances, hammerscale was recorded in fairly frequent counts in {51} while a small quantity of slag was present in {30}. Animal bone was also recorded in samples {51} and {66}, however due to significant fragmentation none of the animal bone was identifiable.

Charcoal was present in each of the Phase 2 bulk samples, with the exception of {64}. However, charcoal was present in insignificant numerical quantities and predominantly small fraction sizes (2-4mm and <2mm). No charcoal of sufficient dimensions ($\geq 1\text{cm}^3$) to allow for further anthracological analysis was present in any of the Phase 2 bulk samples.

The flot of each of the phase 2 samples (again, with the exception of {64}) contained charred cereal grains. Quantitatively this carbonised cereal assemblage was poor. In three of the four cereal-bearing samples cereals were only recorded in occasional counts. Preservation was also poor, with the majority of cereals exhibiting significant erosion of the pericarp. Despite the poor preservation it was possible to provisionally identify these cereals as “free-threshing wheats” based on the rounded compact morphology of the grains. A group of cereals including, most notably, bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) as well as durum wheat (*Triticum durum*) and club/rivet wheat (*Triticum compactum*). Chaff was absent from these samples.

Infrequent carbonised legumes were also preserved in the prehistoric samples. The preservation of these seeds was mixed and species level identification was generally not possible, however both domesticated peas (*Pisum sativum*) and broad beans (*Vicia faba*) were both recorded in occasional counts.

Non-carbonised seeds were absent from the Phase 2 samples. Occasional to fairly frequent counts of modern leaf matter, moss and fine root fibres were recorded in samples {64} and {66}. These plant macrofossils have been interpreted as modern contaminants and are of no interpretative value.

Phase 3: Medieval

A significant majority of the FSL20 sample-set (thirty-four bulk samples in total) were taken from features which have subsequently been attributed to Phase 3 (representing the medieval occupation of the site). These bulk samples were collected from a variety of features, primarily ditches, pits and postholes. These features were spread across the site, with the greatest density of medieval features concentrated in the centre of the site in grid squares 105/205 and 105/210. In several instances bulk samples were taken from multiple fills within the same feature (Ditches [395], [431] and [695], Pits [568] and [609], Beamslot [637]).

The finds assemblage primarily consisted of potsherds and burnt/struck flint. Potsherds were recorded in nineteen of the thirty-four Phase 3 samples but were almost exclusively recorded in occasional counts (≤ 10 sherds per sample). Flint debitage (pending assessment by PCA's lithics specialist) was identified in fourteen of the thirty-four bulk samples, again almost exclusively in only occasional counts. It is unclear whether this diffuse spread of struck flint

debitage is in-situ or represents the widespread reworking of small quantities of prehistoric material into medieval contexts. A question which will be assessed separately in the lithic specialist's assessment report.

In the west of the site bulk samples were taken from the primary and secondary fills of Ditch [722] as well as Burnt Layer [655] and Hearth [620]. The finds assemblage from these samples was dominated by a fired clay residue which was recorded in either frequent or abundant counts in three of the four bulk samples, the exception being {63} which, somewhat counterintuitively, was taken from Burnt Layer [655]. The three samples which contained burnt clay residue also contained potsherds and burnt flint fragments. Minor quantities of struck flint debitage were present in each of the four bulk samples, along with occasional counts of animal bone, all of which was fragmentary and non-diagnostic and a minority of which exhibited evidence of charring. Charcoal was recorded in each of the four samples. Occasional counts of $\geq 1\text{cm}^3$ fragments (suitable for species identification) were present in {55} and {69}. However, this material was quantitatively infrequent and failed to meet the threshold of $>50\times$ fragments required for an assemblage to be considered statistically significant.

Building material was largely absent from the Phase 3 bulk samples. Occasional counts of CBM fragments, daub and fired clay were recorded in a minority of the bulk samples. The most notable concentration of building material was present in {50}, taken from the fill of Posthole [541], which included frequent counts of a clay residue identified as daub. Industrial residue was also identified in limited concentrations in several of the FSL20 bulk samples. The industrial residue assemblage consisted of a mixture of coal, hammerscale and slag. Materials were generally only present in occasional counts. A notable exception to this was {52}, which contained frequent counts of hammerscale, potentially suggesting proximity to some sort of metalworking activity.

Animal bone was recorded across many of the Phase 3 bulk samples, although in a significant majority of instances this animal bone consisted of non-diagnostic fragments, which were present in fourteen of the Phase 3 bulk samples. In a majority of cases these animal bone fragments were only recorded in occasional counts, with the exception of {36} (taken from the fill of Ditch [431], located in 105/205, close to the centre of the site) where animal bone fragments were recorded in abundant counts (>100 fragments), a deposit which also contained occasional counts of potentially diagnostic large mammal bone. Large mammal bone (likely cow, pig, sheep/goat or horse) was also present in occasional counts in samples {34}, {35}, {38} and {54}. Occasional counts of fish/amphibian bone were recorded in {52} and {54}.

In a pattern reflected across the rest of the sample-set marine bivalve was almost entirely absent from the Phase 3 bulk samples. The exception to this was sample {52}, which contained an abundant count of *Mytilus edulis* (blue mussel) shell fragments. This sample was also notable for the presence of a single (juvenile) freshwater gastropod, the only gastropod recovered from the entire sample-set. Given the nature of the sampled context (the upper fill

of Pit [568]) it seems unlikely to have held standing water for any extended period of time. Taken in isolation this single gastropod shell is of no interpretative value.

Charred cereal grains were recorded in the majority of Phase 3 bulk samples and were only absent from six of the thirty-four samples. Taken as a whole this assemblage was compositionally similar to that of Phase 2, consisting of an approximately equal ratio of poorly preserved indeterminate cereals to identifiable free-threshing wheats. The majority of the free-threshing wheats were also poorly preserved exhibiting substantial surface degradation and pitting. In cases where the preservation was moderate to poor free-threshing wheats were frequently still identifiable due to their relatively compact morphology. Chaff was almost entirely absent from the FSL20 sample-set as a whole. The only example of chaff being occasional counts of carbonised culm (stem) fragments, identified in {60}, a fill of Posthole [637]. Legumes were also identified across the Phase 3 samples, generally in lower concentrations when compared to the cereal grain assemblage. As with the preceding phase these legumes contained a mixture of broad beans, domesticated peas and other smaller legumes, possibly vetches or wild peas. Determining whether carbonised oats from archaeological contexts represent cultivars (e.g. *Avena sativa*) or wild varieties (e.g. *Avena fatua*) is extremely challenging in the absence of chaff (Jacomet, 2007), meaning that it was not possible to identify these seeds beyond genus level. Preservation was mixed, generally the preservation of oats was better than that of wheat with the pericarp of oat grains exhibiting fewer signs of wear. Oat grains did however more frequently exhibit signs of fragmentation with several grains exhibiting straight and uniform fractures. Antolin and Buxo (2011) concluded that these sorts of uniform fractures are more often the result of damage during excavation or processing than bioturbation.

The Phase 3 charred cereal assemblage could broadly be characterised as diffuse, with only limited concentrations present in a significant majority of samples. The most significant concentration of charred cereals was identified in {54}, the fill of Pit [609] (located in grid square 105/200 in the centre of the site). The flot of this sample measured 90ml in volume from a total sample volume of 37L and consisted almost exclusively of carbonised cereals, seeds and charcoal. Compositionally the {54} cereal grain assemblage seemed to be broadly reflective of the broader FSL20 assemblage, consisting almost exclusively of free-threshing wheats and indeterminate cereals, both of which were recorded in abundant counts. Occasional counts (≤ 10 cereal grains) of *Secale cereale* (rye) was also identified in {54}, the only sample from the Ferry Island sample-set found to contain this cultivar. Legumes were also found to be abundant; the majority of these legumes have not been specifically identified, but broadly identified as Fabaceae. A substantial proportion of the assemblage has been provisionally identified as either domesticated peas or broad beans, based on size and morphology.

A semi complete vessel (SF65) was also recovered from the fill of this pit. The fill of the vessel (measuring 1L) was extracted, given the sample number {75} and found to contain frequent indeterminate cereal grains. Given the fragmented nature of the vessel it is unclear whether it

originally contained cereals or whether cereals present within the potfill are derived from the surrounding sediment.

Other non-cereal/legume carbonised seeds were also recorded in the Phase 3 samples but only formed a minor part of the assemblage. Other taxa identified were limited to: Apiaceae (umbellifers, the carrot/parsley family), *Betula pubescens* (downy birch), *Rubus* (brambles) and *Sambucus nigra* (black elder), *Carex* (sedges) *Chenopodium* (goosefoots) and *Rumex* (docks and sorrels). Each of these taxa were only present in a minority of the samples (between one and two out of thirty-four) and were almost exclusively identified in only occasional counts. An exception to this were the frequent *Chenopodium* seeds identified in {59}.

As previously mentioned, three bulk samples were flagged up prior to processing as potentially preserving plant macrofossils through waterlogging. These samples were processed separately following the methodology for the recover of waterlogged plant macrofossils set out by Kenward and Hall (1980) and were subsequently assessed by Dr Jane Wheeler. The findings of this assessment are described below:

(i) Sample <35> Area 105/210 Ditch [395] – primary fill (427)

Scanning the sample with a magnet failed to produce any magnetic adhesions.

The sample matrix comprised fine-grained sand and abundant (4) charcoal particles/dust <2mm. Occasional (n=3) charcoal fragments from the 2-4mm size fraction were present but too small for anthracological analysis.

Non-carbonised plant matter comprised abundant semi-humified fine rooting fibres (4), frequent semi-humified stem matter (3), fairly frequent well-humified skeletal leaf litter (2), and occasional (1) Ranunculaceae (buttercup family) seeds (n=5). Worm eggs were fairly frequent (2) (n=15), with occasional (1) *Daphnia* sp. (water flea) ephippia present (n=4). However, the embryos were not present indicating conditions had been right for development and hatching.

(ii) Sample <39> Area 105/210 Ditch [453] – primary fill (452)

Scanning the sample with a magnet produced 25 x micro-flakes of hammer scale.

Sample <39> was dominated by abundant (4) charcoal particles/dust <2mm and fine-grained sand. Fairly frequent (2) particles of charcoal (n=10) on within the 2-4mm fraction size boundaries were also present. However, these slightly larger fragments were too small for anthracological analysis.

Non-carbonised plant matter comprised abundant semi-humified fine rooting fibres (4), fairly frequent well-humified skeletal leaf litter (2), and occasional semi-humified stem matter (1). Fairly frequent (2) worm eggs (n=11) were also noted.

(iii) Sample <46> Area 105/213 Linear Feature [526] – primary fill (537)

Scanning the sample with a magnet failed to produce any magnetic adhesions.

Phase 2: Undated Natural Features

{59}, Linear feature [110]. {60} and {61}, Oval features [106] and [108]. {62}, Natural feature [112]. {63}, Alluvial layer [115]. {68}, Alluvial feature [114].

The environmental material collected from Phase 2 samples contained a similarly poor assemblage of environmental material. Small quantities of charcoal were recovered from samples {62} and {68} as well as a single seed of *Rubus sp.* (Brambles). Of particular note in features considered to be natural in origin was the presence of small quantities of CBM and mortar fragments in samples {62} and {63}. Sample {62} also contained a single rodent incisor which, in association with small fragments of building material suggests bioturbation through rodent burrowing.

Phase 1: Natural

{66} Natural layer [70]. {67}, Alluvial layer [113].

The two samples collected from Phase 1 features each contained minimal quantities of charcoal with {67} containing occasional <4mm charcoal. Besides this charcoal neither sample contained either archaeological finds or environmental material.

Discussion

The general paucity of the environmental evidence recovered from this sample-set suggests that, overall, the potential for preservation of environmental material at North Island, Tottenham Hale is low.

Across the entire sample-set only small quantities of charcoal were present, as well as 3 non-carbonised seeds (two elder and one bramble). As there was no obvious means by which these seeds may have been preserved (i.e mineralisation, waterlogging or carbonisation) and they were only present in minimal quantities they are likely intrusive and of no environmental significance. *Rubus sp.* and *Sambucus sp.* are among the most common genera of seeds to be present as modern contamination in bulk samples.

Additionally, the presence of small quantities of industrial residue across much of the sample-set, particularly in those samples taken from Phases 4 and 5 (but also present in Phase 1 to 3 samples) suggests a significant degree of contamination. Although this residue was only ever noted in very low concentrations its presence in features attributed to Phases 1 and 2 (natural features) is particularly noteworthy.

The presence of a rodent tooth in sample {62} (phase 2, undated natural features) in association with small fragments of building material indicates that rodent burrowing penetrates down to these natural features. This likely presents a potential vector, by which the natural features on site have been contaminated and may go some way to explaining the ubiquity of the industrial residue and other post-depositional contaminants.

Sample <46> was dominated by abundant (4) charcoal particles/dust <2mm and fine-grained sand. A single charcoal fragments from the 2-4mm size fraction was also present. However, this slightly larger charcoal fragment was too small for anthracological analysis.

Non-carbonised plant matter comprised abundant semi-humified stem matter (4) and frequent (3) well-humified skeletal leaf litter. Fairly frequent (2) worm eggs (n=15) were also noted. Occasional (1) *Daphnia* sp. (water flea) ephippia were present (n=5). Embryos were not present indicating conditions had been right for development and hatching.

Phase 4: Post-Medieval

Four bulk samples were taken from features attributed to Phase 4, which represents the post-medieval occupation of the site. These samples were taken from Layer [473] and Pit [489], which were located in the centre of the site and close to the northwest boundary respectively.

Finds were infrequent in the Phase 4 bulk samples. The finds assemblage recovered from across these three bulk samples consisted of occasional counts of glass, corroded iron objects, potsherds, burnt and struck flint. Industrial residue was also recorded in occasional counts in {45} and {48}, the industrial residue consisted of slag and hammerscale, with hammerscale absent from {45}. The retent of {47} was dominated by fragmented CBM, which was recorded as “abundant”. Sample {49} contained infrequent copper alloy objects, a sample which also contained corroded iron artefacts, mostly likely nails or some other variety of fixing.

A diffuse assemblage of animal bone and marine shell was also recorded in the post-medieval samples. Occasional counts of mussel shell fragments were present in samples {47} and {48}. Potentially diagnostic large mammal bone was also recorded in {47} and {48}, while fish/amphibian bone and non-diagnostic bone fragments were recorded in {48} and {49}, and {47} respectively.

>4mm charcoal was present in each of the three samples, with $\geq 1\text{cm}^3$ present in {47} and {48}. In both instances the $\geq 1\text{cm}^3$ component did not exceed 50 individual fragments and therefore does not reach the statistical threshold required to justify anthracological analysis. Carbonised cereals and seeds were infrequent in the Phase 4 samples. Occasional counts of poorly to moderately well-preserved free-threshing wheats were recorded in {45} while a similar frequency of indeterminate cereals was identified in {48}. Infrequent carbonised garden peas were also identified in {48}, legumes were otherwise absent.

Discussion

Charcoal

Charcoal was recovered from across the vast majority of the sample-set, with only two of the forty-one bulk samples found to entirely lack charcoal. However, charcoal of sufficient dimensions ($\geq 10\text{mm}^3$) to make species identification viable was rare, being only recorded in seven bulk samples and never in statistically significant counts (≥ 50 fragments). Charcoal dust

(<2mm) was recorded in frequent to abundant counts in the flot of almost every bulk sample. Small fragment charcoal (2-4mm) was also frequent or abundant across much of the sample-set. This material is of very limited interpretative value, being too small for species identification and frequently subject to reworking.

Carbonised cereals and chaff

Carbonised cereals were present across much of the Ferry Lane environmental bulk sample-set, with “free-threshing” wheats (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*) predominating. Oats and rye were also recorded but formed a relatively minor component of the overall assemblage. Charred cereals occurred in samples from each of the four sampled phases, most frequently in the Phase 3 samples. However, as discussed, the sample-set was dominated by Phase 3 samples, making inter-phase comparisons difficult. Meaning it is unclear whether the relative abundance of Phase 3 cereals reflects anything more than the relative abundance of sampled Phase 3 features. Chaff was almost entirely absent from the FSL20 sample-set with a single example of carbonised culm fragments (recorded in {60}).

While detailed quantification of the cereal grain assemblage has not been undertaken as part of this assessment a number of key characteristics were evident. The preservation of the cereal assemblage was highly variable, but generally poor, with the majority of cereals unidentifiable due to a high degree of pitting and surface degradation. Although much of the assemblage was broadly identifiable as “free-threshing” wheats this was generally despite the level of preservation rather than because of it, the result of the relatively rounded and compact morphology of free-threshing wheat. Oats formed a minor component of the assemblage, with rye recorded in a single bulk sample. It is unclear whether the oat component of the charred cereals assemblage consisted of cultivars or wild varieties.

With reference to Antolin and Buxo’s system for the “description and taphonomic study of carbonised cereal grain assemblages” (2010) the majority of the cereal assemblage would be classed as semi-degraded to over-degraded. Oats were noticeably less heavily worn than wheat, with the majority of oat grains being semi-degraded to intact, despite notable fragmentation. The nature of the fragmentation of cereal grains varied by taxa. Wheat grains generally exhibited highly irregular fractures suggestive of post-depositional degradation through bioturbation, rather than anthropogenic. By contrast, the oats exhibited linear fractures, suggestive of fragmentation during excavation or processing.

No clear evidence for any of the cereal-bearing features being related to crop processing (e.g. corn dryers) was identified during this assessment. While abundant cereals were identified in Pit [609] the purpose this feature remains unclear. No clear pattern of variation in preservation or taxonomic composition of the cereal assemblage across the four phases was evident during this assessment. The only evident inter-phase pattern in cereals is their relative abundance in Phase 3 (medieval) samples. However, the quantitatively poor nature of the assemblage and the heavy weighting towards Phase 3 samples (which constituted thirty-four of the forty-one samples) makes inter-phase comparisons problematic

Carbonised seeds

The non-cereal carbonised seed assemblage was dominated by legumes, the morphology and preservation of which was highly variable. While the majority of these legumes were not identified to species level a significant minority of the assemblage has been identified as cultivated peas and broad beans, strongly indicating that such cultivars were grown, stored or processed in proximity to the site. In the vast majority of cases legumes were only recorded in occasional counts. Four bulk samples in Phase 3 (samples {41}, {54}, {58} and {59}) contained frequent to abundant counts of legumes. Legumes were recorded across all four sampled phases with the greatest concentrations recorded in the aforementioned Phase 3 samples.

Much of the unidentified legumes were very small (<5mm) and are likely to represent vetches/wild peas. It remains to be seen whether these seeds represent wild species or a cultivar, but their relative abundance when compared to known weed species suggests the latter. Unlike beans and peas vetches were grown exclusively as fodder and as part of crop rotation schemes for their nitrogen fixing qualities. Vetches were particularly widely used in the south and east of England during the medieval period (Campbell, 1988).

Animal bone and mollusc shell

Animal bone and mollusc shell were infrequent in the Ferry Lane environmental samples. A significant majority of the animal bone assemblage consisted of non-diagnostic bone fragments, which were recorded in nineteen of the forty-one bulk samples, almost exclusively in occasional counts (with the exception of the concentration noted in {36}). Diagnostic large mammal bone and fish bone were rare, being recorded in seven and four of the bulk samples respectively. Gastropods were almost entirely absent from the sample-set. Marine bivalves were infrequent and where present were highly fragmented.

Waterlogged samples

Archaeobotanical material produced by the 3 x waterlogged deposits is negligible. Charcoal particles/dust was abundant and may be representative of airborne or waterborne transport. All non-carbonised organic matter appears to be intrusive, comprising rootings, stem matter, and leaf litter. The presence of worm eggs indicates bioturbation and soil-mixing. Whilst the presence of water flea egg cases (commonly found in waterlogged deposits), specifically broken egg cases, suggests fluctuating ground water conditions (i.e., samples <35> and <46>) from dry/dryer to wet which has provided the right conditions for *Daphnia* development and subsequent hatching. fragmented.

Industrial residues

Industrial residue was recorded across approximately 50% of the bulk samples, predominantly hammerscale and slag. No variations in the composition or frequency of industrial residue was noted across the four phases. Particular concentrations of hammerscale were noted in {49} (Pit [589] in95/200) and {52} (Pit [568] Area 110/195), which

may suggest metalworking in close proximity to these features. No magnetic residues were recovered from any of the flots.

Summary

The assessment of the Ferry Lane bulk samples has identified a number of contexts which contained modest quantities of carbonised cereals and seeds, as well as macroscopic charcoal. The latter material may be of a suitable size and present in sufficient quantities for anthracological analysis. With a few notable exceptions the carbonised cereal grain assemblage was diffusely spread across the sample-set. Particular concentrations were noted in some of the Phase 2 and 3 samples; however, these concentrations are too poorly preserved and quantitatively poor to facilitate further analysis.

Identified taxa, from both the cereal and seed components, act as markers for what was present. How representative these species are for the vegetational composition and agriculture of the palaeoenvironmental and historical environment over time is limited by low quantification.

Recommendations For Further Work

This assessment has demonstrated the preservation of carbonised archaeobotanical material in deposits at Ferry Lane. This includes a diffuse assemblage of cereal grains and legumes. Preservation was highly variable, but generally poor. The assemblage of environmental material from the forty-one bulk samples assessed in this report is constrained by its statistical limitations. The assemblage has therefore been maximised to provide the data presented in Tables 1, 2 and 3 and discussed above. No further work is recommended.

Charcoal of sufficient dimensions to allow for species identification was present in several samples. However, despite the presence of suitable material no single concentration of charcoal exceeded the threshold of $50 \times \geq 1\text{cm}^3$ required for a concentration to be considered statistically significant. Therefore, no further anthracological work is recommended. Much of this material may be suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating, with several instances of roundwood noted during this assessment.

Should material be required for supportive scientific AMS ^{14}C dating the majority of the sample-set yielded large grain charcoal, which would be suitable for analysis. Similarly, identified cereal grains, also present in multiple contexts may prove suitable for radiocarbon dating. It is recommended that any archaeobotanical material selected, based on phase, feature and context, is assessed by an environmental specialist to determine its suitability for submission for ^{14}C dating – be that charcoal or carbonised cereal grains.

If radiocarbon dating is to be undertaken, then consideration should also be given to dating features with known stratigraphic relationships. The aim being to provide constraints on calibration of dates from related samples in a site sequence, in line with Historic England

guidelines (Bayliss and Marshall, 2022). However, no direct functional relationship could be determined between the carbonised charcoal/cereals and the features from which they were derived. Therefore, with reference to Historic England's guidelines on radiocarbon dating the material is less than ideal for radiocarbon dating, being potentially subject to reworking.

Two separate column sample sequences were collected during this evaluation. {73} and {74} were taken subsuming layers identified within the palaeochannel in the west of the site, {71} and {72} subsumed overlying layers. The environmental sample sheets do not record organic sediments within either the channel fill or overlying layers with the majority of sampled deposits consisting of minerogenic grey-brown silts and clays, the exception being (747), subsumed by {74}. Nevertheless, these samples, may preserve pollen and non-pollen palynomorphs and should be considered for further analysis.

All of the environmental material detailed in this report should be retained for the foreseeable future.

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APPENDIX 10: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (less than one box). All of the finds were collected by hand. The material is generally not abraded, in a good condition and only one of the bowls appears to be residual, therefore the clay tobacco pipes seem to have been deposited fairly rapidly under mostly secondary conditions. Clay tobacco pipes occur in only 13 contexts as only small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

Methodology

All the clay tobacco pipes (43 fragments, of which none was unstratified) were recorded in a database format and were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). The material was catalogued according to Higgins (2017) and the pipes were coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The quality of finish has been noted on the bowls. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types (The Assemblage) and distribution.

The Assemblage

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of seven bowls, three mouthparts (nibs) and 34 stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowl types have a date range of c. 1810–1910 and all of the bowls have been smoked.

1810/20–1850

AO28: three spurred bowls, two of which were probably made by the same pipe maker. One bowl survives mostly as a spur with the moulded initials **S L**, the S being slightly obscured by a dot of clay (context [352]). A second bowl is intact, plain and survives with a long stem and also has the initials **S L** moulded on the sides of the spur. The bowl is wiped nicely but otherwise poorly finished (context [71]). Two probably related London clay tobacco pipe makers are documented with these initials: Samuel Lambert (1), 1805–32, Finsbury Square and Samuel Lambert (2), 1823–88, Kingsland (Oswald 1975, 141). A third AO28 bowl is represented mostly by a spur with moulded possible shields on the sides and a thin stem with a fine bore (context [347]).

1840–1910/20

AO30: two bowls without a heel or spur. One bowl survives mostly as a stem with a cordon just beyond the base of the bowl, while part of a pronounced leaf border is in relief on the bowl and the item is partially burnt (context (352)). A second bowl is recorded as a short

globular example with on the underside of the bowl a small projecting veined leaf with notching on the sides and the leaf forms a 'stand'. The stem has a plain cordon just beyond the leaf and is covered in a rust deposit 9context [347]).

AO33: one heeled type of bowl with moulded milling around the rim. The bowl is a short example and the heel is missing. On each side of the bowl is a moulded rose and stem with additionally a leafy stem on each side of that and the bowl is nicely wiped/burnished (context [342]).

Fragmentary bowl

A single bowl fragment could not be assigned to a type and can only be broadly dated. The item survives mostly as a heel with a thick stem and fine bore and probably dates to the early 18th century (context [666]).

Mouthparts

Two mouthparts are recorded, both of which have cut tips. One item has a slightly uneven cut tip, has a very thin thickness and a fine bore and can only be broadly dated c. 1730–1910 (context [55]). The second mouthpart has a medium sized bore and is probably of an early 18th-century date (context [500]).

The stems

All of the stems were plain and unremarkable but for their broad dating by thickness and bore size (see Table 1 and Contextual Analysis for an indication of the dating of the stems by the bore size).

Contextual Analysis

Table 1 shows the distribution of the clay tobacco pipes, the number of fragments, the phase, the date range of the latest bowl type (context ED and LD), the types of bowls present and other information, together with a spot date for each context clay tobacco pipes occur in. The finds recovered from the evaluation were not phased whilst those recovered from the excavation stage of the archaeological were found solely in Phases 4–5 dated deposits and were retrieved mostly from the fills of pits, besides a construction cut and a gulley.

Context	Fill Of	Trench	Phase	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (makers) etc	Spot date
Evaluation								
55	57	8		5	1580	1910	X1 mouthpart, x4 stems	19th century
63	64	8		1	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1730–1910
71	72	8		4	1810	1850	X1 bowl: AO28 (S L), x3 stems	1810/20–1850
125	126	18		1	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1730–1910
Excavation								
336	329	Excavation	4	1	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1730–1910
342			4	1	1840	1910	Bowl: AO33	1840–1910
347	348		5	2	1840	1910	Bowls: x1 AO28; x1 AO30	1840–1910
352	353		5	3	1840	1910	X2 bowls: x1 AO28 (S L); x1 AO30, x1 stem	1840–1910
357			5	1	1580	1910	Stem	Late 19th century
500	496		5	3	1580	1910	X1 mouthpart, x2 stems	C. 1730–1910
538	539		4	1	1580	1910	Stem	18th century?
551	552		5	9	1580	1910	Stems	C. 1730–1910
666	667		5	11	1580	1910	X1 bowl (unidentified), x10 stems	C. 1730–1910

Table 1. FSL20. Distribution of clay tobacco pipes.

Evaluation

Trench 8

Fill [55] of pit [57] contained a mouthpart and four stems that were broadly dated to the 19th century.

Pit [64] contained in its fill [63] a single stem with a fine bore broadly dated c. 1730–1910.

The small pit [72] contained in its fill three stems and a plain AO28 bowl initialled **S L** on the sides of the heel and is dated c. 1810/20–1850.

Trench 18

Fill [125] of gully [126] produced a single thin stem with a fine bore broadly dated c. 1730–1910.

Excavation

Phase 4, Post-medieval

Number of fragments: 3 (one bowl, two stems)

Number of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: 3

Fill [538] of ditch [539] produced solely a medium thickness stem with a medium sized bore and broadly dated to the 18th century.

Pit [329] contained in its fill a single thin stem with a fine bore broadly dated c. 1730–1910.

Pit [342] has associated with it an 1840–1910/20 dated AO33 Irish type bowl decorated with a rose and stems on each side of the bowl.

Phase 5, 19th century

Number of fragments: 29 (five bowls, one mouthpart, 23 stems)

Number of contexts containing clay tobacco pipes: 9

Fill [347] of pit [348] produced only two 19th-century bowls. The earliest was a c. 1820/20–50 dated AO28 bowl surviving mostly as a spur with a possible moulded shield on each side. The latest bowl was an 1840–1910/20 dated AO33 small globular bowl with a small leaf on the underside of the bowl that acted as a stand.

Pit [353] produced a single stem with a fine bore of a probable 19th-century date and two fragmentary bowls also of a 19th-century date. The earliest bowl type was an AO28 type surviving mostly as a spur initialled **S L** on the sides. The latest bowl type was an 1840–1910/20 dated AO30 bowl that was represented mostly by the base of the bowl with a leaf border and a stem with a cordon.

The modern pit [357] has associated with it a thin stem (with a fine bore) that changes from round to oval in section towards the bowl and was dated probably to the late 19th century.

A construction cut [496] contained in its backfill [500] a mouth part possibly of an 18th-century date and two thin stems with fine bores broadly dated c. 1730–1910.

Nine stems recovered from fill [551] of the irregular cut [552] dated from the 17th century, although the latest item was thin with a fine bore and was broadly dated c. 1730–1910.

Pit [667] contained in its fill [666] 10 stems of various dates and an unidentified bowl type represented by a heel with a medium thick stem and fine bore of a probable 18th century date. The latest stems recorded indicated a deposition date of c. 1730–1910.

Significance of the collection

The clay tobacco pipes have some significance and represent one of the larger groups of clay tobacco pipes excavated by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd in Haringey. Only one clay tobacco pipe maker could be identified in the assemblage and represents a 19th-century individual with the initials **S L** who was probably working in north or north-east London. The bowl forms present are typical for the London area.

Comparable small assemblages of Haringey clay tobacco pipes are known from Hale Wharf, Ferry Lane (FRR17: Jarrett 2018a) and The White House, Highgate High Street (TWH18: Jarrett 2018b). Clay tobacco pipe assemblages recovered from other excavations at the Tottenham Hale Centre are very fragmentary and have little meaning: North Island (THC20: Jarrett in prep), The Welbourne Centre (WMD19: Jarrett unpubl.).

Potential

The clay tobacco pipes do have the potential to date the contexts these items were recovered from. It is recommended that a short publication report is undertaken on the clay tobacco pipes and that three bowls are illustrated (see Table 2) to supplement the publication .

Illustration no.	Context	Bowl type	Comments
1.	71	AO28	Initialed S L
2.	347	AO30	Short globular bowl with a leaf on the underside of the bowl forming a stand
3.	342	AO33	Short bowl with moulded roses on each side of the bowl

Table 2. Clay tobacco pipes recommended for illustration

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APPENDIX 11: GLASS

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage (five boxes) of glass was recovered both by hand and from environmental samples from the archaeological work. The glass dates solely to the post-medieval period. None of the fragments show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or discard and represents mostly secondary deposition. Natural weathering resulting from the burial conditions was noted upon many fragments. The assemblage is in a fragmentary state but comprises mostly diagnostic pieces, however, six vessels have a complete profile and another nine are intact. The assemblage essentially consists of domestic refuse.

In total there are 347 fragments, 114 minimum number of vessels (MNV), 15.109kg of glass recorded in the assemblage. The glass was recovered from 14 contexts and as mostly small sized groups (fewer than 30 fragments), except that there is one each of a medium (30–100 fragments) and large (over 100 fragments) sized groups. The assemblage is discussed by its forms (the Assemblage) and distribution (Contextual Analysis).

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified by fragment count, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and weight. Additionally, as the glass was exceptionally fragmentary in one large context and MNV values were difficult to calculate, then further quantification of base and rim counts was applied to the assemblage. The glass was examined and reported in accordance with CIFA guidelines (2014). The rim finishes on the bottles follows the terminology used by Lindsey (2021). The information was recorded in a database format.

The Assemblage

The range of glass forms recorded in the assemblage are shown in Table 1.

Bottles, including ink wells and phials, are the main form recorded in the assemblage: 74 MNV, 64.9% of the vessels. Bottles associated with alcohol storage and serving account for 44 MNV (38.6%), the majority of which consist of wine bottles (36 MNV, 31.6%), all of which appear to be free-blown and pre-dating c. 1820/30. A number of this form were too fragmentary to be assigned to a type, the majority of which consisted of non-diagnostic pieces recovered from the large group of wine bottles found in context [666]. Additionally, a cylindrical wall sherd from a mallet- or cylindrical-type wine bottle was noted in deposit [551], and a basal sherd with a

rounded kick was noted in deposit [565] and both vessels were made in dark olive-green glass.

Vessel shape	No. of fragments	Weight (g)	Rim count	Base count	MNV
Bell jar	1	108	0	0	1
Bottle	6	99	4	0	6
Bottle or jar	1	12	0	1	1
Bottle or phial	1	37	0	1	1
Bottle, champagne-shaped, miniature	3	96	2	2	2
Bottle, Codd-type	1	573	1	0	1
Bottle, coffin-type	9	949	3	5	5
Bottle, cylindrical section	7	627	1	2	6
Bottle, flat octagonal section	1	13	0	1	1
Bottle, liqueur	1	39	0	1	1
Bottle, oval section	1	98	0	0	1
Bottle, rectangular section	1	97	1	0	1
Bottle, square section	1	27	0	1	1
Bottle, wide mouthed	2	44	2	0	2
Bowl, flared	2	130	1	1	1
Bowl, rounded	1	17	1	0	1
Dish, flared	1	20	0	1	1
Dish, rectangular	1	31	1	1	1
English wine bottle	150	1523	5	3	9
English wine bottle, cylindrical early-type	65	4026	1	10	10
English wine bottle, mallet-type	23	3098	7	8	9
English wine bottle, onion-type	10	557	4	1	5
English wine bottle, onion-type?	3	197	3	0	3
Ink well, globular	1	95	1	1	1
Ink well, octagonal section	1	53	1	0	1
Ink well, rectangular	3	238	2	3	3

Vessel shape	No. of fragments	Weight (g)	Rim count	Base count	MNV
Jar, shouldered	1	760	1	1	1
Lamp chimney	5	112	3	0	4
Lamp shade	1	28	1	0	1
Lid, flat	1	68	1	1	1
Phial	3	11	2	1	3
Phial, cylindrical	1	25	1	1	1
Rummer	1	99	0	1	1
Stopper, target	1	26	1	1	1
Tankard	1	97	1	0	1
Tumbler	5	656	2	3	3
Vase?	1	27	0	1	1
Vessel glass	12	99	0	0	12
Windowpane	17	82	0	0	7
Wine glass	3	74	0	2	2

Table 1. Glass forms quantified by fragment count, weight, rim and base counts, MNV and weight.

The earliest type of wine bottle recorded in the assemblage was the onion-type wine bottle dated c. 1680–1730 and was made in pale olive-green glass unless otherwise stated. Three examples were recovered from deposit [666] and comprised two everted rims with either a string finish in the carination of the short conical necks or a rounded bevelled cordon with a horizontal underside (Hassall et al 1985, fig. 23.10) or with a poorly finished string finish that is comprised of half each of a triangular section and everted disc type cordon, made in olive-green glass. Additionally, a base of this type of wine bottle has a rounded heel and wall and a low rounded kick. Another two examples of this wine bottle type came from deposit [551] and survived as everted rims with disc-type cordons in the carination of the short conical necks and dated by Dumbrell (1983, 38) to c. 1670. Another three olive-green rims were recovered from context [666] and were probably derived from onion-type wine bottles and have flat topped triangular section string-finish cordons in the carinations of the everted rims and short conical necks and were dated at St Ebbes, Oxford to the 18th-century, but possibly the late 17th century (Hassall et al 1985, 197-8, fig. 23. 7–9).

Mallet-type wine bottles dated c. 1725–1780/90 were recorded as 9 MNV. Both contexts [528] and [551] produced basal sherds of this bottle type made in olive-green glass. Some seven mallet-type wine bottles were recovered from context [666] and were made in either pale or

mid olive-green glass. The rim string finishes located in the everted rim, conical necks can be either a disc-type, dated to the mid-late 18th century (Hassall et al 1985, fig. 29.14), as an everted disc-type (Hassall et al 1985, fig. 41.8), and as two examples with a bevelled triangular section, dated by Dumbrell (1983, 80) to c. 1725. A small mallet-type wine bottle survives with a narrow disc like cordon in the carination (Hassall et al 1985, Fig. 41.9), a relatively deep conical neck, a narrow angled to rounder shoulder and angled outwards wall. Two other examples have a steeply bevelled cordon string finish, dated c. 1745 (Dumbrell 1983, 63) and found on a deep conical neck. Six wide bases were recorded with diameters ranging from 120–140mm and moderately deep rounded kicks, one of which is bell-shaped.

All of the cylindrical wine bottles dated from c. 1740 were found in context [666] and noted as 10 MNV and were made mostly in mid-olive-green glass, except for two examples in dark olive-green glass. A single rim was assigned to this type and has a flat-topped triangular section cordon found on onion-type wine bottles at St Ebbes, Oxford and dated to the 18th century (Hassall et al 1985, 197-8, fig. 23. 7–9) but the vessel has a moderately deep conical neck and a narrow-rounded shoulder. The form was better represented by splayed bases with diameters ranging between 90–120mm and with mostly low-medium height rounded kicks.

Five other vessels, in the form of late 19th-century coffin-type bottles, have a probable alcohol storage use and were often for the retail of spirits although it is possible that these items contained other liquids. All of the vessels were recovered from deposit [347]. Two of the vessels have a complete profile or are intact with slight damage. A colourless glass example has a mineral/double oil rim finish and on one of the arcaded wall panels has embossed within a vertical rectangular panel 'G. HAWKINS'. A green-tinted glass example has a rim finish with an internal thread dated to the end of the 19th-century and more so the 20th century. Another vessel, made in blue-green-tinted glass is a larger sized example and is only missing the rim finish, while two other blue-tinted glass vessels survive mostly as bases.

A single alcohol storage/serving item is a miniature colourless bottle moulded in the form of a small guitar and is missing its rim and neck and survives as two flat guitar body panels one of which has embossed the strings and cleft air holes. The sides of the guitar have fine notching and the base consists of a short rectangular pedestal (context [347]). Intact examples of this item are embossed with Italy, have metal swing top closures and have been interpreted as containers for a liqueur. This item is the only obvious imported glass vessel.

Fourteen vessels (12.3% MNV) were assigned a general liquid storage use. Four of the vessels were given a general bottle category as the items survived mostly as only rims made in moulded blue-green-tinted glass and solely came from context [347]. One item survives with a cracked-off, fire polished rim with two hollow rounded cordons on the upper conical neck, while three of the other bottles have mineral/double oil rim finishes and short conical necks. Two colourless glass bottle bases found in deposit [347], could have equally come from either a small jar (with a cylindrical wall and a notched horizontal band), or a cylindrical phial. Three fragmentary bottles have a cylindrical section, all of which came from context [347]. Two of these vessels

were made in green-tinted glass and survive either as a wall sherd or a base sherd with a concave underside and a small central boss indicative of late 19th-20th century date. Another basal sherd was made in blue-tinted glass. A green-tinted medium-large sized oval section bottle survived as a wall fragment with a flat panel and rounded corner (context [65]). Two square section bottles are recorded and were made in either blue-green tinted glass in the form of a medium sized vessel with only the rim missing and has arcaded wall panels (context [76]), or as a colourless base with narrow corner panels.

Pharmaceutical glass vessels were recorded as 10 MNV (8.8%). There are four phials recorded, three of which are fragmentary and could not be confidently assigned to a sub-type. Two free-blown examples are dated to the 18th century and were both found in context [666] and consists of a blue-green example surviving as a neatly formed horizontal prescription type rim, a short cylindrical neck and a horizontal to rounded shoulder, besides a colourless example surviving as the same type of neck and shoulder as the blue-green example. The base of a greenish-blue phial with a rounded heel was noted in deposit [684]. A moulded 19th-century colourless cylindrical phial found in deposit [347] is intact (height: 83mm, rim diameter: 14mm) and has a cracked off, fire polished rim, a short cylindrical neck, a rounded shoulder (21mm in diameter), a slightly tapering cylindrical wall and a recessed base with a central small boss. Seven 19th-century moulded bottles were given a pharmaceutical use. Two cylindrical section bottles are recorded and both were found in context [347]. One small example was made in blue-tinted glass and survives as a sheared simple rim, a short cylindrical neck and rounded shoulder, the other item was a large example made in green-tinted glass and survives as a base and wall sherd with fluting. Found with the latter was a blue-tinted flat octagonal section bottle base. A colourless rectangular section bottle (height: 115mm) has a patent type rim, a short cylindrical neck, arcaded wall panels, of which one wide example is embossed 'P.H. GALLOWAY LTD/QUALIFIED CHEMISTS/LONDON S.E.17' (context [76]). Philip Henry Galloway was recorded as a chemist, 74 Deacon St. Walworth in 1895 (Kelly & Co. 1895, 1024) but was absent in the 1882 London trade directory (Kelly 1882, 1552). Context [347] produced two blue glass wide-mouthed bottles with different applied rim finishes that are either rounded (with evidence of an arcaded wall panel) or as a straight-sided short collar to a conical neck.

Vessel glass (unknown use) accounts for 8 MNV (7.0%), much of which consists of various coloured undated very small fragments recovered from environmental samples. The more interesting items occur as opaque coloured glass. A wall fragment from a double gourd shaped vessel was made in turquoise coloured glass (context [347]), while a white milk glass fragment survives as a damaged rounded topped elongated knob (20mm in diameter) with on the side an undulating line of horizontal notches and the 'knob' is attached to a wall fragment (context [551]). The latter possibly represents an 18th century import or a late 19th-century British product.

Six items in the assemblage consist of window glass. Much of the window glass came from context [71] and consists of fragments of three panes of colourless plate glass of a 19th-century date, that includes a corner and is 3mm in thickness. Context [65] produced two fragments of colourless windowpane that are either 2mm or 2.5mm thick and were too small to determine the manufacturing process, as was a green-tinted fragment, 1mm thick (context [666]) dated to the 18th century.

Glassware with an alcohol consumption use accounted for 7 MNV (6.1%) and all of these vessels were recovered from context [347] and of a later 19th-century date. Three moulded colourless glass tumblers are recorded, two of which have a complete profile (height: 190mm, rim diameter: 90mm). One example has a pentagonal section base with a concave underside and the exterior wall of the vessel is decorated with vertical fine pointed grooves to just above the middle. The metal of this vessel has conspicuous air bubbles implying a lower quality item. The second tumbler has a flared thick wall and the underside of the base is concave. A duplicate vessel survives only as the base. Two colourless wine glasses are recorded. The first item survives as a thick-walled foot (52mm in diameter) with a concave underside, which is attached to a thin stem by a domed merese and a disc like merese attached to the surviving base of a plain rounded bowl. The second wine glass survives as a thick-walled foot (46mm in diameter) with a concave underside and a domed top with an embossed rounded flower around the stem and four fine ridges in a cross pattern, while the edge of the foot has a rounded bead edge border. The other two alcohol consumption vessels are represented by single items. A rummer survives only as a thick-walled foot, a concave underside, with a merese at the top and bottom of a short thick stem while the bowl base remains as a plain rounded type. A press-moulded tankard survives only as a thick-walled rim fragment decorated with a vertical band of lozenges, tessellated with at least two bands of bossed diamonds. The vessel has a vertical loop strap handle, which is oval in section with notched edges and a ridge on each side of the stem running down the length.

Five vessels (4.4% MNV) have an ink storage use, i.e. ink wells, all of which have uneven cracked, fire polished rims. Three of these items are of a rectangular section, two of which are intact or nearly so (height: 47mm) and have short cylindrical necks, while the flat shoulder of the body has two grooves that act as pen rests, a rectangular section body, while the recessed undersides of the bases can have raised diagonal lines. These ink bottles occur in either blue, blue- or green-tinted glass. The two other ink bottles were both made in blue-tinted glass. The first example is of a globular type and is intact (height: 88mm) with a short cylindrical neck (with a hollow rounded cordon), that becomes concave in profile finishing to a short-angled step, a globular body and the base has a short squared footring. The final ink bottle is octagonal in section (height: 54mm) has a short cylindrical neck, eight short arcaded panels and a base with a concave underside.

Five colourless glass items have a lighting use and are component parts of oil lamps and were all found in deposit [347]. Four of the items consist of cylindrical chimneys with even sheared, fire polished simple rims (40mm in diameter). The fifth item survives as a fragment of a lampshade with a simple, poorly finished fire polished rim, a shortish neck, 21mm in depth and a globular shoulder/body.

Four vessels (3.5%) have a food serving (tableware) use and are dated to the late 19th century and were all found in context [347]. Three of these items are colourless press-moulded glass items. The complete profile of a flared bowl has a scalloped rim, a short, flared wall decorated externally with gothic arches infilled with small diamond bosses and between the arches are an infill of diamonds with flowers. The bowl has a short pedestal base with externally groups of six short vertical fine lines around the edge, while the concave base underside has a simple flower in relief. Two dishes are recorded. The first is flared in profile and survives as a base sherd consisting of a shallow footring and the underside of the base is embossed with a simple flower, while the flared wall is decorated with panels infilled with fine curving lines. A small rectangular dish has a complete profile and survives as a corner. The rim is simple and slightly inturned, while the flared wall exterior has fine fluting that continues on to the rim and the splayed base. The underside of the dish has a probable simple flower in relief with the petals extending to the corner. The fourth tableware is a rounded bowl made in opaque white glass and survives as a scalloped rim with externally part of a probable semi-circular arcing border with a thin oval petal sat in the curve, which is above in relief a thorny stem and thistle leaves. A vertical mould seam is visible.

Three late 19th-century vessels have a drink storage use all of which were found in context [347]. These vessels consist of two intact or nearly so (height: 124mm, rim diameter: 21mm) blue-tinted miniature glass champagne-shaped bottles with cracked, fire polished rims with a crude bevel, a conical neck, a cylindrical wall and a concave base underside. One vessel is embossed on the wall 'BATEY 1/2 d' on one side and a 'sunburst around' 1/2 d' and 'REG.D' twice. The other vessel is embossed 'BATEYS' on one side and 'SYRUPS' on the other side and indicates that these small bottles were used to retail probable concentrated fruit syrups. Batey & Co were established in 1886 at Kingsland Road, Hackney and operated until 1986 when the company was taken over by R. Whites. The third drink storage vessel is a moulded green-tinted Codd-type bottle dating from c. 1870, that is missing only the rim, although the chamber for the 'marble' stopper survives. The neck is embossed 'TRADE MARK' in an arc on each side. The deep cylindrical wall is embossed 'THIS BOTTLE IS (in an arc)/THE PROPERTY OF/R. WHITE/CAMBERWELL/ – . — /NO DEPOSIT/CHARGED' and the reverse side is embossed 'RYLANDS PATENT/SOLE MAKER/RYLANDS BARNESLEY' above 'BUYING OR/SELLING/THIS BOTTLE/IS ILLEGAL'. The concave base underside embossed around the edge 'REGISTERED MARK/TRADE' around a horse and rider and probably represents St George. R. Whites soft drink company was established in 1845 and products made under this name continues to be made up to the present day.

Four use categories occur as two vessels each. Two colourless glass vertical loop handles found in deposit [347] were probably derived from drink serving 19th-century jugs. One handle is a thick strap type, while the other is a narrow rod handle. Possible horticultural forms consist of a bell jar made in weathered olive-green glass that survives as the top of a dome and a vertical straight handle formed of two surviving knobs, the lowest one being globular (39mm in diameter) and the one above that being damaged and survives with a splay and possible cylindrical side. The possible bell jar was found in context [551] dated to the late 19th century but may be earlier. A possible vase made in moulded colourless glass survives as a base with moulded decoration consisting of wide low relief rounded section vertical ribs and dates to the 19th century. The covers are intact and both came from context [347]. A colourless flat lid (height: 30mm, rim diameter: 90mm) was probably used in conjunction with a jar used to retail a food stuff, has a recessed top embossed 'ICB', a rounded rim edge, with a short straight underside and the base is recessed with a spike not fully removed at the end of the manufacturing process. A green-tinted target stopper (height: 30mm, rim diameter: 38mm) was used as a closure for a bottle, possibly for holding a sauce, has a rounded top with a central hole, a notched side and a spike on the underside.

The food storage items were comprised of an intact green-tinted shouldered jar (height: 335mm, rim diameter: 76mm) with a rounded narrow oval rim, a short-angled neck ending in a rounded cordon, a narrow, angled shoulder, which is embossed 'EDWARD PINK & SONS LONDON', a cylindrical wall, and a base with a concave kick that is embossed with uncertain intertwined initials that may represent the glass maker (context [347]). Edward Pink and Sons were jam and preserves makers, Staple Street, Bermondsey and were documented from at least 1879 until the company was dissolved in 1891, after which the two sons carried on the business (Graces Guide 2022). Made in amber-brown glass was a bottle neck with a fine cordon and shoulder (context [528]) that probably represents a Bovril bottle dated from c. 1870.

Contextual Analysis

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 2. For each context containing glass, then the feature the context filled, an interpretation of the deposit, the trench it was located in, the number of fragments, minimum number of vessels (MNV), weight, the forms and a spot date is shown. Glass was recovered from Phases 5–7 dated deposits and included layers and the fills of a construction cut, ditches but mostly rubbish pits.

Context	Fill of	Trench	Phase	No. of frags	Base count	Rim count	MNV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
65	68	Tr8		4	0	0	4	133	Bottle, cylindrical, Bottle, oval section, Windowpane	1821–1900
71	72	Tr8		9	0	0	3	69	Windowpane	19th century
76	78	Tr13		2	1	1	2	242	Bottle: rectangular section, square section	1821–1900
338	339	Excavation	5	1	0	0	1	3	Bottle	18th-19th century
347	348	Excavation	5	64	32	31	53	5096	Bottle, bottle or jar, bottle or phial, bottles: champagne-shaped, squat, Codd-type, coffin-type, cylindrical, flat octagonal section, liqueur, square section, wide mouthed, bowl: flared, rounded, dish: flared, rectangular, ink well: globular, ink octangle section, rectangular, jar, shouldered, lamp chimney, lamp shade, lid, flat, phial, cylindrical, rummer, stopper, target, tankard, tumbler, vase?, vessel glass, wine glass	1870–1900
473		Excavation	4	3	0	0	3	0	Vessel glass	Late 19th century
500	496	Excavation	5	4	0	1	2	136	English wine bottle	Mid-late 18th century
528	528	Excavation	4	3	1	0	2	461	Bottle, English wine bottle, mallet-type	C. 1870 +
551	552	Excavation	5	14	1	2	8	275	Bell jar, English wine bottle, English wine bottle, mallet-type, English wine bottle, onion-type, vessel glass	Late 19th century
565	566	Excavation	4	2	1	0	1	29	English wine bottle	18th century
577	578	Excavation	3	2	0	0	2	0	Vessel glass	?Post-medieval
666	667	Excavation	5	237	19	19	31	8663	English wine bottle: cylindrical early-type, mallet-type onion-type, phial, vessel glass, windowpane	C. 1740–80

684	687	Excavation	4	1	1	0	1	2	Phial	Mid-17th century onwards
694		Excavation	3	1	0	0	1	0	Vessel glass	?Post-medieval

Table 2. Distribution of the glass showing for each context the feature it filled, its interpretation, the trench and phase it occurred in, the forms present and a spot date for the context based upon the dating of the glass.

Phase 3, medieval

Quantity: 3 fragments, 3 MNV, less than 1g

Number of contexts containing glass: 2

Glass was recovered solely from environmental samples recovered from the fills of two different ditches.

Fill [577] of linear ditch [578], environmental sample <56> produced very small fragments of colourless and olive-green glass that were broadly dated to the post-medieval period. Fill [694] of possible ditch [695], environmental sample <76> produced a small piece of colourless glass and also given a possible post-medieval date. The glass from both contexts weighed less than 1g and was probably redeposited by bioturbation means.

Phase 4, post-medieval

Quantity: 9 fragments, 7 MNV, 492g

Number of contexts containing glass: 4

Glass recovered from the gravel levelling layer [473] only came from environmental sample <45>, could only be assigned to a general vessel glass category and consisted of colourless and blue-tinted very small fragments. The most datable small piece was an opaque blue in colour fragment dated to the late 19th-century.

Posthole [528] has associated with it the base of a mid-18th-century mallet-type wine bottle and part of an amber-brown bottle, possibly derived from a Bovril botte and dated from c. 1870.

Pit [566], fill [565] produced only the dark olive-green basal kick of a wine bottle broadly dated to the mid-late 18th century.

The possible postpipe [684] of posthole [687] produced solely the rounded heel of a greenish-blue phial that could only be broadly dated from the mid-17th century onwards.

Phase 5, 19th century

Quantity: 320 fragments, 95 MNV, 14.173kg

Number of contexts containing glass: 12

Pit [667] produced in its fill a notable quantity of glass (237 fragments, 31 MNV, 8.663kg). The majority of the glass consisted of free-blown wine bottles (27 MNV, 81.7%), of which the early cylindrical wine bottles, dated c. 1740–1830 were most frequent (10 MNV), followed by the mallet-type, dated to the mid-18th century (7 MNV) and three late 17th-early 18th-century dated onion-type wine bottles. Four wine bottles were too damaged to be assigned to a specific shape. The wide range of rim string finishes found on the wine bottles were mostly dated to the mid-18th century. Two fragmentary pharmaceutical phials, a windowpane and a fragment of vessel glass was also found with the wine bottles, the latter suggesting a deposition date of c. 1740–80. A large quantity of glass wine bottles from a single feature possibly suggests that this group of finds was derived from a drinking establishment such as a public house (Pearce 2000), although the small quantity of clay tobacco pipes and the pottery forms (see Appendices 9 and 4) found with the glass do not support this evidence.

Pit [339] contained in its fill [338] a slightly weathered fragment of an olive-green bottle, possibly derived from a wine bottle and the items was broadly dated to the 18th- 19th century.

The fill [500] of construction cut [496] for the brick tank [495] produced only two fragments of wine bottle, one of which consisted of a rim and a long deep conical neck with a string finish dated to the mid-late 18th century.

Pit [552] produced in its fill [551] mostly sherds of wine bottles that included fragments of onion- and mallet-types. Of note was a fragment of a horticultural bell jar. A vessel glass item survives as a 'spike' made in opaque white glass, which suggests a late 19th-century British made item, however, it is possible that this find is an 18th-century or earlier imported latimo glass vessel and the context is better dated by the wine bottles to the mid-18th century.

Pit [348] produced in its fill [347] the second largest group of glass in the assemblage (64 fragments, 53 MNV, 5.096kg) and contained a diverse range of 19th-century moulded and press-moulded vessel forms. Six of the vessels have a complete profile and nine items are intact or as good as. Vessels with a general liquid storage use were most frequent (10 MNV, 18.9%) and consist of the more fragmentary bottles, besides cylindrical and square section examples. There are seven (13.2% MNV) alcohol consumption vessels comprised of three tumblers, two wine glasses, a rummer and a press-moulded tankard. Six pharmaceutical items (11.3% MNV) made mostly in blue-tinted glass occur as two each of wide mouthed and cylindrical bottles, besides a flat octagonal section bottle and a complete cylindrical phial. A further six vessels were used for alcohol storage, five of which are the coffin-shaped bottles, one of which is embossed with the company name of 'G. HAWKINS'. Additionally, the Italian guitar-shaped miniature liqueur bottle falls into this category. Five glass vessels (9.4% MNV)

each were used for ink storage and lighting: the three rectangular ink wells, two of which were intact, and single examples of a globular (intact) and octagonal item, besides the four lamp chimneys and one lamp shade. Four tableware food serving vessels (7.5 MNV) occur as press moulded flared bowls (two examples) and a rectangular dish, besides an opaque white moulded bowl. Three vessels are concerned with drink storage that consist of the R. Whites Codd-type bottle and the two miniature champagne type bottles made for Batey's juices. Two vessels each represent drink serving (jug handles) and covers (a jar lid and a target stopper). Single items occur for food storage, in the form of the shouldered jar for retailing Edward Pink & Sons preserves and a possible horticultural form as a vase base. The group of glassware recovered from fill [347], pit [348] suggests a domestic group of finds deposited ad hoc that included fragmentary broken items and intact containers deposited as the vessel contents were finished. Some of the poor-quality glass, such as the tumblers with large bubbles, suggests the owners of the glass were from a lower socio-economic group. The relatively large number of ink bottles suggest the occupants the property the glass came from involved writing as a notable part of their lifestyles and perhaps ran a business where keeping accounts etc. were important. The glassware from pit [348] comprises mostly late 19th-century items and the Codd-type bottle, dated from 1870 is one of the latest dated forms present in the group, while the guitar-shaped Italian miniature liqueur bottle possibly had a swing stopper closure dated from c. 1875 and additionally, the coffin-shaped bottle with an internal thread dates from the 1860s but were much more commonplace from the 1890's (Lindsey 2021). The Edward Pink & Sons embossed shouldered jar suggests final deposition of the group of glass more so in the 1880's or perhaps a little later.

Significance

The glass is of some significance at a local level and demonstrates post-medieval domestic activity on the study area. Of interest are the notable group of 18th-century wine bottles recovered from fill [666], pit [667] that may relate to a local drinking establishment, such as the White Hart located on the North Island area of the Tottenham Hale Centre redevelopment (Archer 2018), whilst an inn is documented at Tottenham Hale in 1754 (British History Online 2024). The large group of late 19th-century glass vessels recovered from fill [347] of pit [348], despite containing mass 19th-century manufactured bottles, is of interest when looked at in conjunction with the notable quantity of pottery (see Appendix 4) and may relate to a specific property and possibly a business. The fragmentary glass bell jar is a vessel of interest in its own right and indicates a probable higher socio-economic status 18th or 19th century garden with horticultural skills that are not the norm.

Other local assemblages of glass are available for comparison to that of FSL20, such as that from nearby Hale Wharf, Ferry Lane, Tottenham and dates to the 18th–19th century (Jarrett 2018). The assemblages of glass recovered from other sites concerned with the redevelopment of the Tottenham Hale Centre are very small and not meaningful: North Island (THC20) and The Welbourne Centre (WMD19).

Potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has the potential to date the contexts it was recovered from and informs upon domestic activities on the study area. The glass has the potential to add to an understanding of the material culture of certain properties located on the study area and hints at the presence of an 18th-century inn or public house and a late 19th-century business, perhaps a shop and its domestic arrangements. The possible horticultural bell jar adds to the corpus of these glass forms.

It is recommended that a publication report is written on the glass finds concentrating on the glassware recovered from pits [348] and [667] and that the glass is holistically studied with the pottery to understand the functions and uses of the items from these two groups of finds. Documentary research should be undertaken with map regression in order to understand what historical properties pits [348] and [667] were located within and how the finds relate to the properties. The bell jar should be illustrated and a group photograph of the intact vessels and the guitar shaped liqueur bottle from pit [348] should be taken in order to supplement the text.

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APPENDIX 12: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-530011
Project Name	Open Area Excavation at Ferry Island Plot B & Pavilion Plot F
Sitename	Ferry Island Plot B & Pavilion Plot F
Sitecode	FSL20
Project Identifier(s)	FSL20
Activity type	Open Area Excavation
Planning Id	HGY/2018/2223
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	11-Apr-2022 - 28-Nov-2022
Location	Ferry Island Plot B & Pavilion Plot F NGR : TQ 34270 89510 LL : 51.588452811105476, -0.063243258795171 12 Fig : 534270,189510
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Haringey Local Authority District : Haringey Parish : Haringey, unparished area
Project Methodology	The mitigation work comprised the excavation of a 1104.4m ² trench and a smaller 11m x 2m evaluation trench to the east. Approximately 1m of modern was removed before the archaeological horizons appeared. Two sondages, TP 1 (11m x 2m) and TP2 (5.1m x 2m) were dug to investigate the underlying natural stratigraphy.
Project Results	The earliest deposits recorded were sands and gravels belonging to the Kempton Park Gravel Member encountered at between 6.30m OD and 6.83m OD, which were overlain by natural brickearth deposits of the Enfield Silts, encountered at between 7.25m OD and 7.50m OD. In the western half of the site deposits of alluvial clay were detected above the brickearth and encountered at between 6.93m OD and 7.04m OD. The study revealed evidence of activity taking place on the site throughout the prehistoric period from the Mesolithic to the late Iron Age. In total, twelve securely dated prehistoric features were excavated producing a variety of Mesolithic to Mesolithic/early Neolithic struck flints and pottery sherds dating from the later early Neolithic to the late Iron Age. This indicates sporadic and transient activity across the site in this period. A small quantity of residual Roman and Saxon finds suggest a similarly low level of activity across the site during these periods. A possible palaeochannel and drainage ditches along with a small number of pits were recorded in the early High Medieval period, which were replaced by further ditches and a timber framed building, themselves replaced by further ditches possibly acting as enclosures as well as for drainage, along with two post- built structures. Around the mid- 14th century activity seems to decline- the buildings falling out of use and being replaced by pits, although one of the enclosures continued in use, until the site was virtually abandoned shortly thereafter. Later Medieval activity comprised a possible driveway/ double drainage ditch, replaced by a probable flood horizon and a small possibly triangular structure. Probable drainage/boundary ditches were once again in evidence from the 16th/17th centuries, along with a fenceline, while a sub- rectangular posted structure was

	probably constructed in the 18th century, the surrounding area being used for rubbish pits. The last phase of archaeological activity occurred in the 19th century. This included a brick cellar, a cesspit, rubbish pits and a posthole, probably situated in a back yard associated with residential properties seen on the historic maps of the period.
Keywords	Ditch - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Rubbish Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Hole - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Post Built Structure - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Structure - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Cess Pit - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Flint Scatter - LATE MESOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pot - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Animal Remains - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Post Built Structure - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Argent
HER	Greater London HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Chris Mayo
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



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