

Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, London Borough of Haringey: Archaeological Evaluation Report

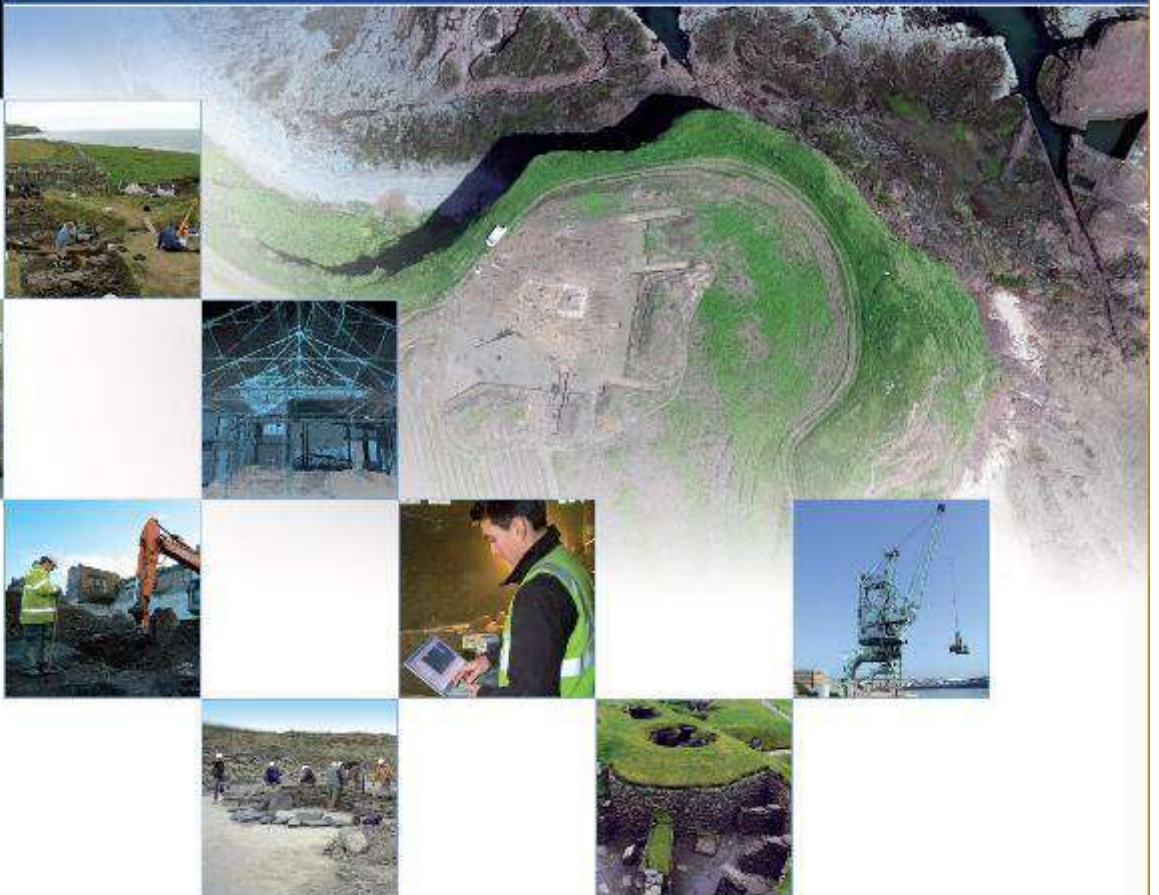
AOC Project: 34688

Site Code: WOA23

National Grid Reference: TQ 528424 89168

Planning Application Number: HGY/2021/2727

Date: July 2023



Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, London Borough of Haringey:

Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of:	FORMATION DESIGN & BUILD LTD Oakwood House 414-422 Hackney Road London E2 7SY
National Grid Reference NGR	TQ 528424 89168
AOC Project No:	34688
Oasis No:	aocarcha1-512464
Prepared by:	Katie South / Kari Bower
Illustration by:	Mark Hoyle
Date:	July 2023

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Katie South	Date: July 2023
Approved by: Sian Anthony	Date: July 2023
Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft	Date: July 2023

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margaret's Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
E-mail. london@aocarchaeology.com



www.aocarchaeology.com

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report provides the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology between 1st and 2nd June 2023. The work was commissioned by Formation Design & Build Ltd to provide an archaeological evaluation of the site.

The works comprised of the excavation of one evaluation trench measuring 10m x 1.80m.

The natural geology encountered was a clay deposit varying in colour from a light grey to a mottled orange yellow and light grey. Cut into the natural was a tree-pit, with a single fill, measuring 1m x 1.46m x 0.45m. The fill of the tree pit was a mottled mid yellow and mid grey clay containing fragments of daub. No other archaeological remains were uncovered.

Evidence of post-medieval activity was evident in a build-up of ground across the whole trench. These deposits were likely part of construction for surrounding buildings and car park.

The woodland directly to the south of the site rose sharply from the ground level of the site; the height of the woodland area being the likely natural topography of the area. It was therefore evident from the evaluation that the previous construction on the site had truncated the natural geology and levelling material had been used to make up the ground level in the area of the trench.

The results of the evaluation will be shared with London Borough of Haringey (LBH) Council, to whom archaeological advice is provided by Adam Single and Helen Hawkins, Archaeology Advisors, at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), who will issue a decision on the requirement for further archaeological work on the site.

An OASIS form (OASIS ID: aocarcha1-512464) has been compiled and an electronic copy of all reports will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited at the end of the project.

CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	i
Contents.....	ii
List of Figures	ii
List of Plates.....	ii
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	4
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	4
4. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION	6
5. SCOPE OF WORKS AND STRATEGY	7
6. METHODOLOGY	8
7. RESULTS	8
8. FINDS.....	11
9. CONCLUSIONS	11
10. FURTHER WORKS.....	12
11. BIBLIOGRAPHY	12
APPENDICES.....	17
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT REGISTER.....	17
APPENDIX B: FINDS ASSESSMENT	17
APPENDIX C: OASIS SUMMARY	18

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 : Site Location.....	14
Figure 2: Trench Location Plan	15
Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and Section	16

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1 Plan looking northwest	9
Plate 2: Trench 1 looking southeast	9
Plate 3: Representative Section showing Tree Bole [108], looking southwest.	10
Plate 4 Trench 1 extension, looking west.	10

1. INTRODUCTION

Site Background

- 1.1 AOC Archaeology was commissioned by Formation Design & Build Ltd to provide an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, London Borough of Haringey (henceforth 'the site'), centred on the National Grid Reference TQ 528424 89168 (Figure 1.)
- 1.2 The site is located on Woodside Avenue which forms its northern boundary, at the junction with Muswell Hill Road to the east. The Muswell Hill district is a residential area, with distinctive terrace maisonettes within the southern extent which form the Muswell Hill Conservation Area. The site has been occupied from the 18th century, with evidence of major developments in the latter 20th century in association with the Alexandra Palace Branch railway line. A Tier 1 Archaeological Priority Area has been identified immediately adjacent to the site, where Iron Age and Romano-British kilns and remains associated with pottery making have been uncovered.
- 1.3 The development proposes the demolition of the current existing buildings and redevelopment to provide 41 new homes within three buildings ranging from three to six storeys. Wheelchair parking, landscaping and refuse/recycling storage facilities will also be developed at the site, along with new access to Parkland Walk from Woodside Avenue.
- 1.4 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was required as part of a planning application. A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by AOC Archaeology (2023). The works were conducted by AOC Archaeology, monitored by archaeology advisors from the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).

Planning Background

- 1.5 The local planning authority is London Borough of Haringey (LBH) Council, to whom archaeological advice is provided by Adam Single and Helen Hawkins, Archaeology Advisors, at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.6 A planning application to undertake the development has been granted (HGY/2021/2727) subject to the following archaeological conditions.

'Condition 27:

No demolition or development shall take place until a stage 1 written scheme of investigation (WSI) 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 shall take place 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 shall take place 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. Where appropriate, details of a programme for delivering related positive public benefits.*
- c. 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'*

Reason: To comply with the requirements of paragraph 194 of the NPPF 2021 and Policy DM9 of the Development Management DPD 2017.

- 1.7 This report details the results of the archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out in accordance with the agreed WSI (AOC 2023).

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The British Geological survey (BGS) indicates the site has an underlying bedrock composed of the London Clay Formation with clay and silt. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 47.8 and 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. The London Clay Formation deposits are likely to extend beyond 50m deep.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following information is summarised from the archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2012), please refer to the original document for full references and further information.

Prehistoric and Roman-British (8000 BC – AD 410)

- 3.2 Within the Lower Thames Valley area there is evidence of prehistoric activity dating back to the Palaeolithic. The region has yielded vast and diverse Palaeolithic artefacts and environmental data, as well as flint knapping scatters dating to the Mesolithic period. During the Neolithic and Bronze Age, regional archaeological evidence suggests populations remained largely transient, with some evidence of woodland clearances by burning and small-scale agriculture upon higher terraces.
- 3.3 At Highgate Wood (200m to the south of site), earthworks have been identified that include a double-bank and triple-ditch feature and a curvilinear single ditch feature. Although undated, it is suggested it may be prehistoric. Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood are areas left undeveloped during the expansion of London across the landscape and have been designated an Archaeological Priority Area, due to the recognised heightened potential for archaeological preservation.
- 3.4 Despite the sites' close proximity to Highgate Wood, the destructive expansion and urbanisation of London has likely removed or obscured prehistoric sites; especially in Muswell Hill where the GLHER records no entries of early prehistoric activity. There is limited evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity at the site and the area is known to have been under dense woodland from early prehistory with little evidence for widespread clearance for agricultural use.
- 3.5 Evidence of Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation in the area of Muswell Hill is almost entirely related to industrial activity, predominately the procurement of clay and use in the manufacture of pottery. The lack of settlement evidence during these periods has led to the theory that the 'clay ridge' was on the periphery of settlement, only visited periodically to gather resources.

- 3.6 A number of intact kilns, a series of ditches, burnt clay and extensive pottery debris were excavated at Highgate Woods (200m to the south of site) dating to between AD 40-60 and AD 140-160. These remains established a series of production phases of a large pottery works, designating the area as an Archaeological Priority Area. GLHER records show the discovery of a single sherd of Roman greyware pottery with mica inclusions in 1970, at Woodside Avenue, less than 300m west of site.

Early Historic and Medieval (AD 410 - 1600)

- 3.7 The earliest written records of Muswell Hill date from the 12th century, when Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London (1152-1161), granted 64 acres of land to the nuns of the Priory of St Mary.
- 3.8 During the medieval period the site made up part of the Highgate Deer Park or the 'Bishop of London's Hunting Park', the earliest reference dating back to 1227. The Deer Park included all of Highgate Wood, its eastern boundary formed by the course of what is now Muswell Hill Road. The deer park was later divided into two, the Great Park to the west, and the Little Park now Highgate Wood.
- 3.9 An archaeological evaluation at Tetherdown Primary School (300m to the north-west of site) uncovered a ditch thought to have formed the northern boundary of the Deer Park.
- 3.10 Historic mapping and documentary evidence as well as nearby archaeological excavations have shown that the north-eastern boundary ditch to the deer park is likely to have coincided with the eastern portion of the site, aligned north to south and parallel to the earlier iteration of Muswell Hill Road.

Post Medieval (1600-1900)

- 3.11 In the 17th century, Muswell Hill and other peripheral agrarian locations (such as Crouch End, East Finchley and Highgate) saw the development of large estates of tenanted agricultural land by wealthy families moving out of the centre of London. The next century saw an influx of immigrants and lower-class populations, who created a profitable workforce of farm labours and household staff, working on the large private villas.
- 3.12 Historical mapping shows that the site once stood within the ornate grounds of Highfields House and adjacent to Southwood Villa and Upton Farm.
- 3.13 The passing of the Enclosure Act in 1813 marked the transfer of common land into private ownership and over the course of this century the area became a prime area for development. Private estates were sold off and new networks of roads were created around Muswell Hill reflecting today's modern street pattern. The characteristic terraced properties (part of the Muswell Hill conservation areas) were constructed fronting onto these new avenues; a number of listed properties from this period are located to the north of site.
- 3.14 Further development in this area was prompted by the opening of the Muswell Hill railway in 1873, linking Alexandra Palace and Highgate. The 1894 OS map illustrated three substantial detached houses constructed in the plot opposite the site. A goods yard was present on the adjacent plot, which is now St James' Primary School from 1897.

Modern (1900-present)

- 3.15 In 1902, the Great Northern Railway Co. built Cranley Gardens Station on the site, which closed in 1954 after plans for an upgrade were abandoned. The line continued to carry freight until 1957 when the line was finally decommissioned.

- 3.16 The railway and the site became abandoned and derelict in the following years before being further damaged by fire and eventually demolished and the tracks lifted in the late 1960s. The course of the former railway line to the east was preserved and now forms part of the route of the Parkland Walk. Evidence for the disused railway were observed along its route during the walkover survey.
- 3.17 In 1928, the three large Victorian Villas upon Woodside Avenue were purchased and converted into Woodside Nerve Hospital. During the Second World War it became part of the emergency Medical Service, and then joining the NHS in 1948. The hospital finally closed in 2010 and underwent significant development. The administration block built in 1928 was retained as a Grade II Listed building.
- 3.18 Analysis of the historic mapping from this period also reveals the installation of a water main within the site. Observations made during a walkover survey identified what appears to be an early 20th vent shaft built from brick and supported by a cement plinth, located upon the eastern boundary of the site.
- 3.19 The site and surrounding area underwent major redevelopment in the early 1970s and Haringey Council built the terraced maisonettes to the south of the site and Cranwood House between 1970-3.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 3.20 No formal archaeological investigation has been carried out within the site.
- 3.21 There have been numerous archaeological investigations within the surrounding location of the site, largely focused on Highgate Wood and Queen's Wood as recognised foci for archaeological activity and singular preservation in an otherwise urbanised landscape.

4. AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 4.1 The general aims of the investigation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to the London Borough of Haringey to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 4.2 The specific aims of investigation were defined as being:
- To determine the presence/absence and extent of prehistoric archaeological remains within the site, and to establish the nature and date of this evidence, specifically identifying evidence of clearance and agricultural land use in the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

- To determine the presence/absence and extent of Iron Age and Romano-British archaeological remains within the site, specifically identifying industrial activity linked to local pottery manufacturing and evidence of possibility settlement activity.
- To determine the presence/absence and extent of early historic and medieval archaeological remains within the site, and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- To determine the presence/absence and extent of post-medieval archaeological remains within the site and to establish the nature and date of this evidence.
- To determine the extent of modern ground disturbance on earlier archaeological deposits.

5. SCOPE OF WORKS AND STRATEGY

- 5.1 The programme of archaeological works laid out in the WSI (AOC 2023) comprised of the excavation of a single trench measuring 10m in length and 1.8m in width. The trench focused on an area to be directly impacted by below ground works such as new foundations and piling, and areas anticipated to have witnessed minimal ground disturbance to gain an understanding of archaeological potential of the site.
- 5.2 Due to known previous truncations on the site, the northern half of the development area was excluded from the trial trench evaluation area as the impact from previous developments will likely have removed or heavily disturbed archaeological remains.
- 5.3 The trench location plan was agreed with Adam Single and Helen Hawkins at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 5.4 The archaeological investigation was undertaken by Kari Bower under the direction of AOC Project Manager Nuala Marshall, with monitoring by Adam Single and Helen Hawkins at the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 5.5 The archaeological evaluation and subsequent post-excavation work conform to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines outlined in the Written scheme of Investigation (AECOM 2023):
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (CIfA 202).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2020a).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists - Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA 2020b).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CIfA 2020c).
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (CIfA 2021).
 - Historic England – Management of Archaeological Projects (HE 2015a).
 - Historic England – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (HE 2015b).
 - Ministry for Communities, Housing and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MCHLG Updated 2019).

- Museum of London – Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).
- RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).

6. METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The full methodology is laid out in the WSI (AOC 2023). A single trench was excavated on site located in the southwestern corner. Current service plans were consulted for the entire site, with the trench being visually inspected prior to the commencement of any machine excavation. The trench location was CAT scanned before excavation.
- 6.2 The trench was opened using an 8-tonne tracked 360 excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. This work was carried out under constant archaeological direction and control of AOC staff.

7. RESULTS

- 7.1 The results of the evaluation are discussed below, deposits are described in (parenthesis) and cut features in [square brackets]. Levels are given in meters above Ordnance Datum (aOD), however meters from ground level are also provided for the convenience of the reader.

Trench 1

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
101	0.03m	90.62m aOD	Tarmac
102	0.28m	90.59m aOD	Make up layer
103	0.15m	90.31m aOD	Make up layer
104	0.13m	90.16m aOD	Make up layer
105	0.27m	90.03m aOD	Subsoil
107	+0.40m	89.76m aOD	Upper Natural (clay)
109	+0.18m	89.86m aOD	Lower Natural (clay)

- 7.2 Trench 1 was located in the southwestern corner of the site, it was orientated northwest to southeast and measured 10m x 1.8m (Figure 2; Plate 1 & 2). The earliest deposit encountered was (109), natural firm light grey clay with a top height recorded of (89.86m aOD). This was overlain by (107), a firm light grey-yellow brickearth mottled by patches of the natural firm light grey clay with a top height recorded of (89.76m aOD).



Plate 1: Trench 1 Plan looking northwest



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking southeast

- 7.3 A 1m x 1m sondage was excavated along the southwestern LOE of the trench, in order to investigate an irregular shaped feature which was later interpreted as tree bole [108] (Figure 3; Plate 3). A 1.40m x 1.00m extension was also excavated at the request of Historic England to further investigate tree bole [108] due to it containing daub fragments (Figure 3; Plate 4).



Plate 3: Representative Section showing Tree Bole [108], looking southwest.



Plate 4 Trench 1 extension, looking west.

- 7.4 Tree bole [108] measured 1.66m x 0.86m and reached a depth of 0.45m, with steep side to the SE but a more shallow, irregular side to the NW and an irregular concave base (Figure 3; Plate 3; Plate 4). The tree bole was filled by a single deposit of firm mottled mid yellow and mid grey clay (107), with frequent coal and chalk inclusions. Fragments of daub were present throughout the deposit.
- 7.5 Overlying the whole trench was a firm mid grey deposit (105) interpreted as a buried subsoil measuring 0.27m thick. Above was a post-medieval make up deposit (104) consisting of a friable mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional fragments of modern CBM, chalk, coal and small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. This deposit was recorded across the whole trench and was a depth of 0.13m. Another levelling deposit (103) was present across the whole trench measuring 0.15m thick. This deposit was a friable mid grey silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones with occasional chalk fragments.
- 7.6 Above was a modern bedding surface (102) of a loose, light red, yellow sand with frequent stones, measuring 0.08m thick, for the modern Tarmac (101) capping the whole of the trench. The modern tarmac measured 0.03m thick.

8. FINDS

- 8.1 Fragments of daub and coal from the infill of tree bole [108] were retrieved together with a modern brick fragment from the overlying modern make up layers (Appendix B).

9 CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

- 9.1 The evaluation uncovered a stratigraphic sequence of post-medieval and modern activity. The natural deposit (107) was cut by a tree bole [108]. This was the only archaeological feature identified within the trench, with the fill of the tree bole containing fragments of daub and coal indicating human activity within the close surrounding area of the site. A series of post-medieval make up deposits were recorded across the whole trench acting as levelling deposits for construction within the site, such as an upstanding building east of the trench or the current parking area. Evidence of a bedding layer was uncovered for the current tarmac surface.
- 9.2 It was observed during the evaluation that the woodland directly to the south of the site rose sharply from the ground level of the site; the height of the woodland area being the likely natural topography of the area. It was therefore interpreted that the previous construction on the site had truncated the natural geology and levelling material had been used to make up the ground level in the area of the trench.

Realisation of the Research Aims

- 8.1 Each of the research aims set out in Section 4 have been realised, as detailed below:
- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
 - To record the character, date, location, and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site;

Archaeological remains were identified as a series of post-medieval deposits forming construction or levelling deposits, a tree bole was identified underneath these and cut into the natural clay. The fill contained coal and daub indicating a post-medieval date. No other archaeological remains were uncovered.

- To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.

The natural surrounding the tree bole appeared stained, with bricks observed pushed into it from the overlying deposits. This suggests that the surface of the natural has been impacted by phases of development. Although no clear truncations were visible it is likely the area has seen successive phases of development which implies damage and/or removal of any potential for earlier/shallower deposits or features.

- 8.2 The site has not produced any evidence that would contribute to the specific aims of the investigation. The trial trench evaluation yielded no evidence of archaeological remains dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Early Medieval or Medieval periods and thus cannot contribute to the research aims regarding these periods. The only evidence of post-medieval activity is the deposits which give little insight into the nature of archaeological activity dating to this period. There is a high probability that post-medieval activity on the site has caused disturbance and damage to the site and removed the potential for earlier archaeological remains.
- 8.3 Together the remains identified on the site constitute deposits of low significance.

10 FURTHER WORKS

- 10.1 Following submission of this report to the London Borough of Haringey (LBH) Council, to whom archaeological advice is provided by the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), archaeology advisor Adam Single will issue a decision on the requirement for a second stage archaeological work. Further work may constitute either a controlled archaeological excavation in advance of development, or a watching brief.
- 10.2 Further evaluation work may also be required to evaluate areas if other areas are brought into scope or if the development impacts change. It should be noted that the risk of encountering asbestos has been identified on site.

Publication and Archive

- 10.3 Copies of this report will be issued to the Borough Archaeologist, the Local Planning Authority, the HER and the client, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time; any document relating to the planning process is a public document.
- 10.4 The OASIS form (Appendix C) will be uploaded, and an electronic copy of the report and digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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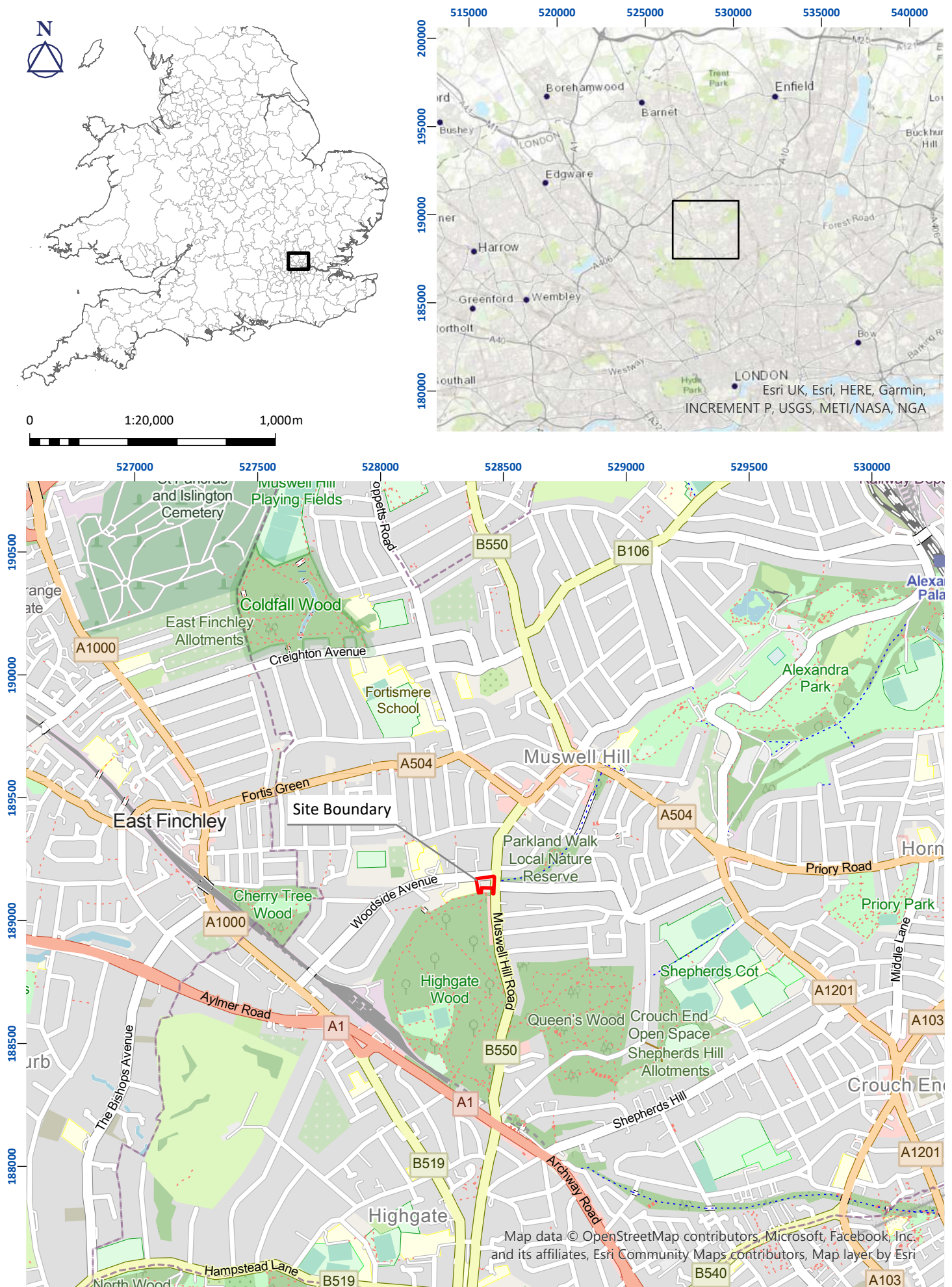


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/34688/REP/01/01



Figure 2: Trench location plan

01/34688/REP/02/01

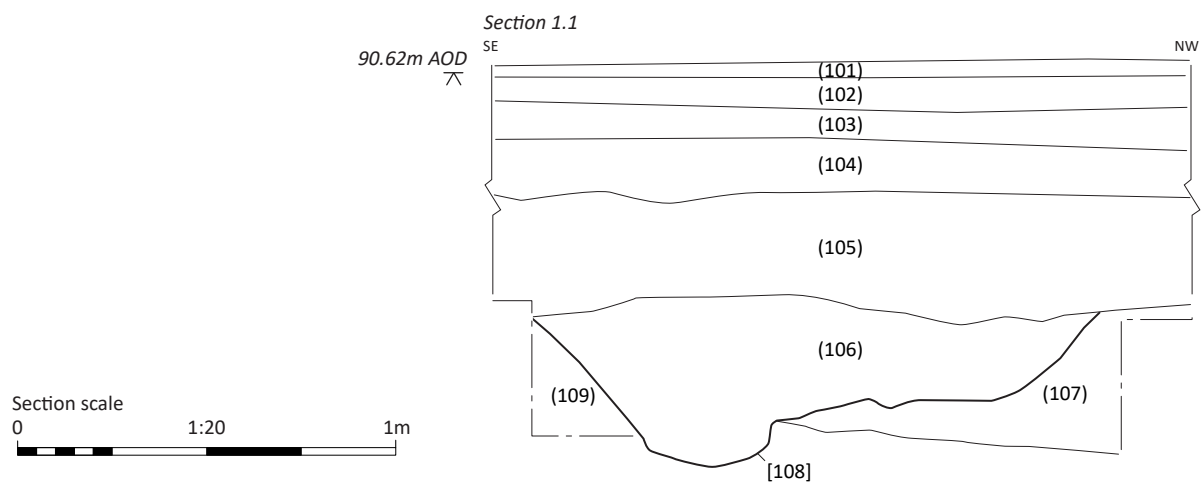
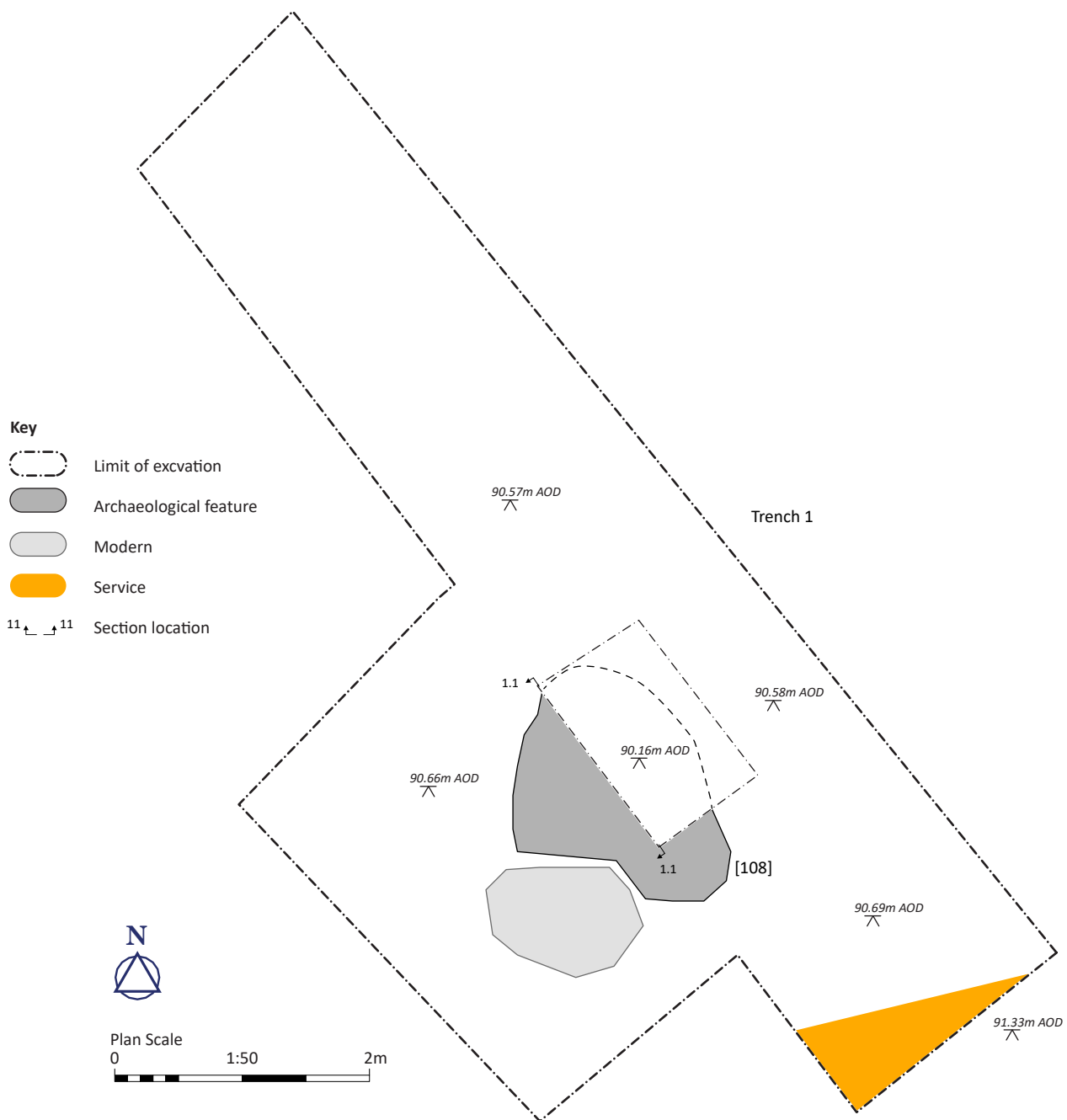


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and section

01/34688/REP/03/01

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Context Description	Context Interpretation	Thickness (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
101	DEPO	Tarmac	0.03	10.00	1.80
102	DEPO	Make up layer	0.28	10.00	1.80
103	DEPO	Make up layer	0.15	10.00	1.80
104	DEPO	Make up layer	0.13	10.00	1.80
105	DEPO	Subsoil	0.27	10.00	1.80
106	FILL	tree hole, bole	0.45	1.66	0.86
107	natural strata (unspecified)	Upper Natural (clay)	+0.35m	10.00	1.80

APPENDIX B: FINDS ASSESSMENT

Les Capon MlfA

Introduction

A small assemblage of ceramic finds was collected from the site, comprising roof tile and daub

There are two pieces of roof tile, probably flat pegtile, manufactured in orange-red fabric. One piece (105) weighs 30g and is 15mm thick, and probably of medieval date. The edges are worn and the surfaces abraded, suggesting that it has been in reworked ground.

The second piece of pegtile (104) weighs 124g and is 12.5mm thick, indicative of a post-medieval date, after 1485.

Two pieces of daub (106) come from the fill of a tree pit, weighing 13g and 6g respectively. These appear to be formed of yellowish brown London clay mixed with sand, and the surface is heated to a light red colour. There are hints of wicker impressions, and a piece of charcoal on one surface, suggesting that the daub was once attached to an organic frame such as an oven or wall material. The pieces are small, and could date from the iron Age to the Saxon periods.

APPENDIX C: OASIS SUMMARY

Summary for aocarcha1-512464

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-512464
Project Name	Evaluation at Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill
Sitename	Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, Evaluation
Planning Id	HGY/2021/2727
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology Group
Project Dates	01-Jun-2023 - 02-Jun-2023
Location	Cranwood, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill NGR : TQ 28424 89168 LL : 51.5867408768569, -0.147705231096256 12 Fig : 528424,189168
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater London District : Haringey Parish : Haringey, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological trial trench evaluation of a single trench measuring 10m x 1.8m located in the southeastern part of the Site. The trench was excavated using an 8 ton excavator with a 0.70m bucket, under constant archaeological supervision by a member of AOC Archaeology.
Project Results	The excavation of a single trench at Cranwood uncovered natural clay deposits from 89.76m OD. Cut unto the natural deposits was a large tree bole, measuring 1.46m x 1m x 0.45m, with a single fill. Fragments of daub and coal were evident in the fill. No other archaeological remains were uncovered. Numerous layers of modern deposits were observed across the whole trench, likely acting as levelling deposits associated with the construction of surrounding buildings and carpark. No significant archaeological remains or deposits were recorded.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	
Person Responsible for work	Katie, South
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8842 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com