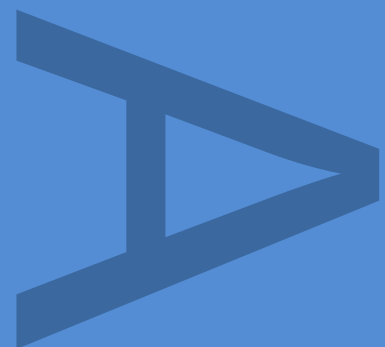


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND  
TO THE REAR OF 25  
CHURCH STREET,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
ENFIELD,  
EN2 6AJ**

**PCA REPORT NO. R12449**

**April 2016**



# ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND TO THE REAR OF 25 CHURCH STREET, ENFIELD EN2 6AJ

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited	
Project Number	K4165
Report Number	R12449

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Pete Boyer		27/11/15
Graphics Prepared by:	Ray Murphy		2/12/15
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	2/12/15
Project Manager Sign-off:	Peter Moore	<i>Peter Moore</i>	20/04/16

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

## **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND TO THE REAR OF 25 CHURCH STREET, ENFIELD EN2 6AJ**

---

**Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Enfield**

**Planning Ref: P13-00527PLA**

**Site Code: HUR15**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3265 9665**

**Written by Peter Boyer**

**Project Manager: Peter Moore**

**Commissioning Client: ABM Constructions (UK) Ltd**

**Contractor:**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
Brockley  
London  
SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925**

**Fax: 020 7733 7896**

**E-mail: [pmoore@pre-construct.com](mailto:pmoore@pre-construct.com)**

**Web: [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)**

---

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
April 2016**

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

## CONTENTS

1	Abstract .....	3
2	Introduction.....	4
3	Geology and Topography.....	7
4	Archaeological and Historical Background.....	8
5	Planning Background .....	9
6	Archaeological Methodology .....	12
7	Foundation Trench Excavation, Interpretation and Phased Archaeological Sequence	13
8	Discussion and Conclusions.....	15
9	Acknowledgements .....	16
10	Bibliography.....	17
	APPENDIX 1: PLATES.....	18
	APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX AND SITE MATRIX.....	19
	APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM .....	20

## ILLUSTRATIONS

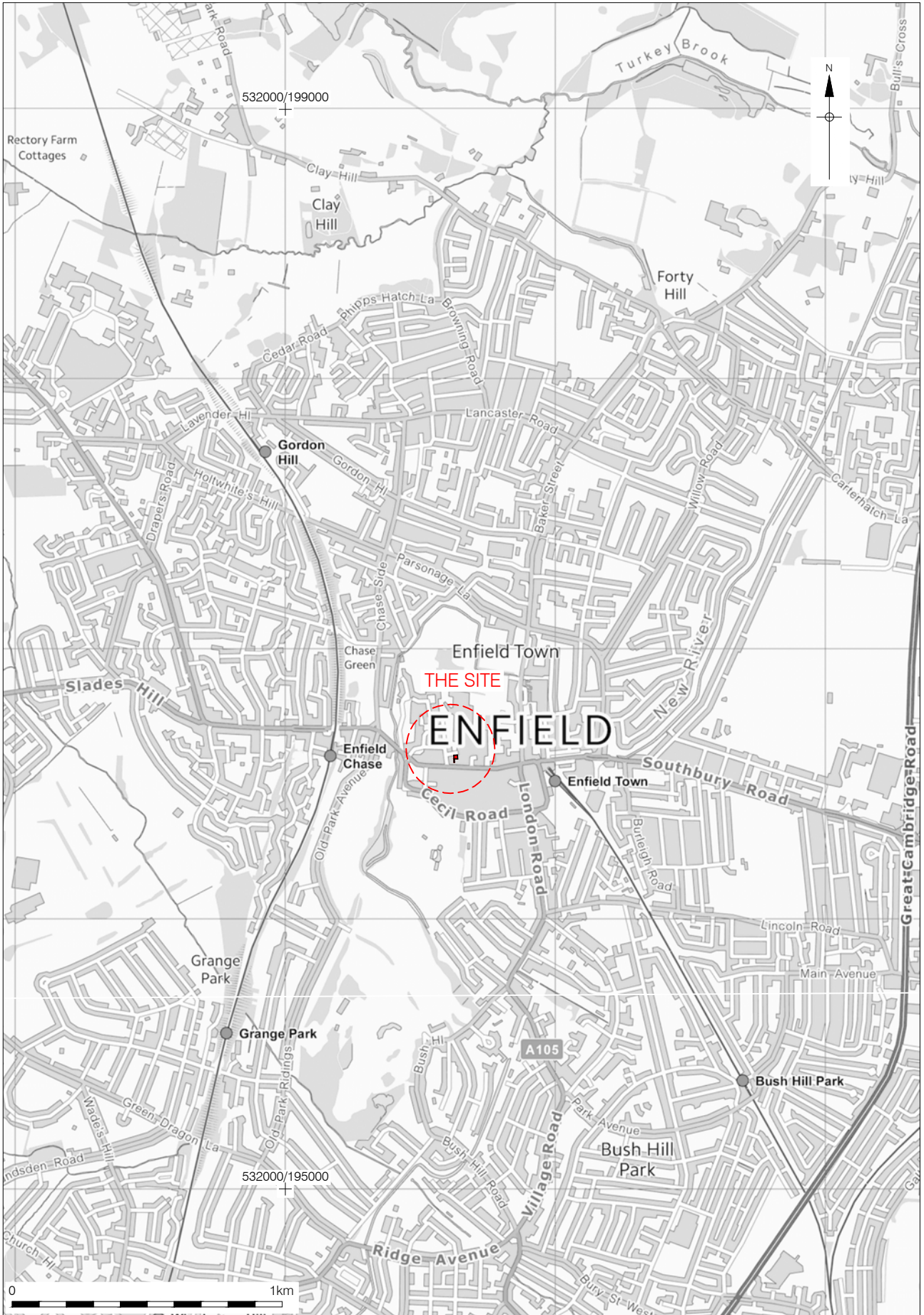
Figure 1: Site Location.....	5
Figure 2: Detailed Site Location.....	6
Figure 3: Section1 .....	14

## **1 Abstract**

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. conducted an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the redevelopment of land to the rear of 25 Church Street, Enfield on the 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2015. The watching brief monitored the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential building being constructed on the site.
- 1.2 The earliest deposits recorded were natural sands and gravels, observed at broadly the same level across the site.
- 1.3 Neither brickearth nor natural subsoil was present and the Terrace Gravels were directly overlain by made ground of varying thickness and composition, which appears to have been deposited during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, though contained residual material of earlier date.
- 1.4 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a sheet of flexible anti-root membrane overlain by a thin layer of crushed stone, which acted as a bedding layer for a concrete slab that had been removed prior to the archaeological investigation and had previously acted as the surface for a car park previously occupying the site.
- 1.5 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were present though residual finds within recent made ground indicated previous activity in the area, probably associated with a large building that lay immediately south of the site until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The site had not been structurally developed since that building was demolished and replaced with the current buildings on the north side of Church Street.

## **2 Introduction**

- 2.1 On the 20<sup>th</sup> of November 2015 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) carried out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on land to the rear of 25 Church Street, Enfield EN2 6AJ (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.2 The work was carried out during the early stages of work on the site to redevelop a former car park into residential units in response to an archaeological condition placed on development by the London Borough of Enfield.
- 2.3 The work was commissioned by ABM Constructions (UK) Ltd and comprised the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches for the construction of a new residential building on the site (Figure 3).
- 2.4 The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3265 9665 and the project was allocated the site code HUR15.



© Crown copyright 2014. All rights reserved. License number 36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2015  
 02/12/2015 RM

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4

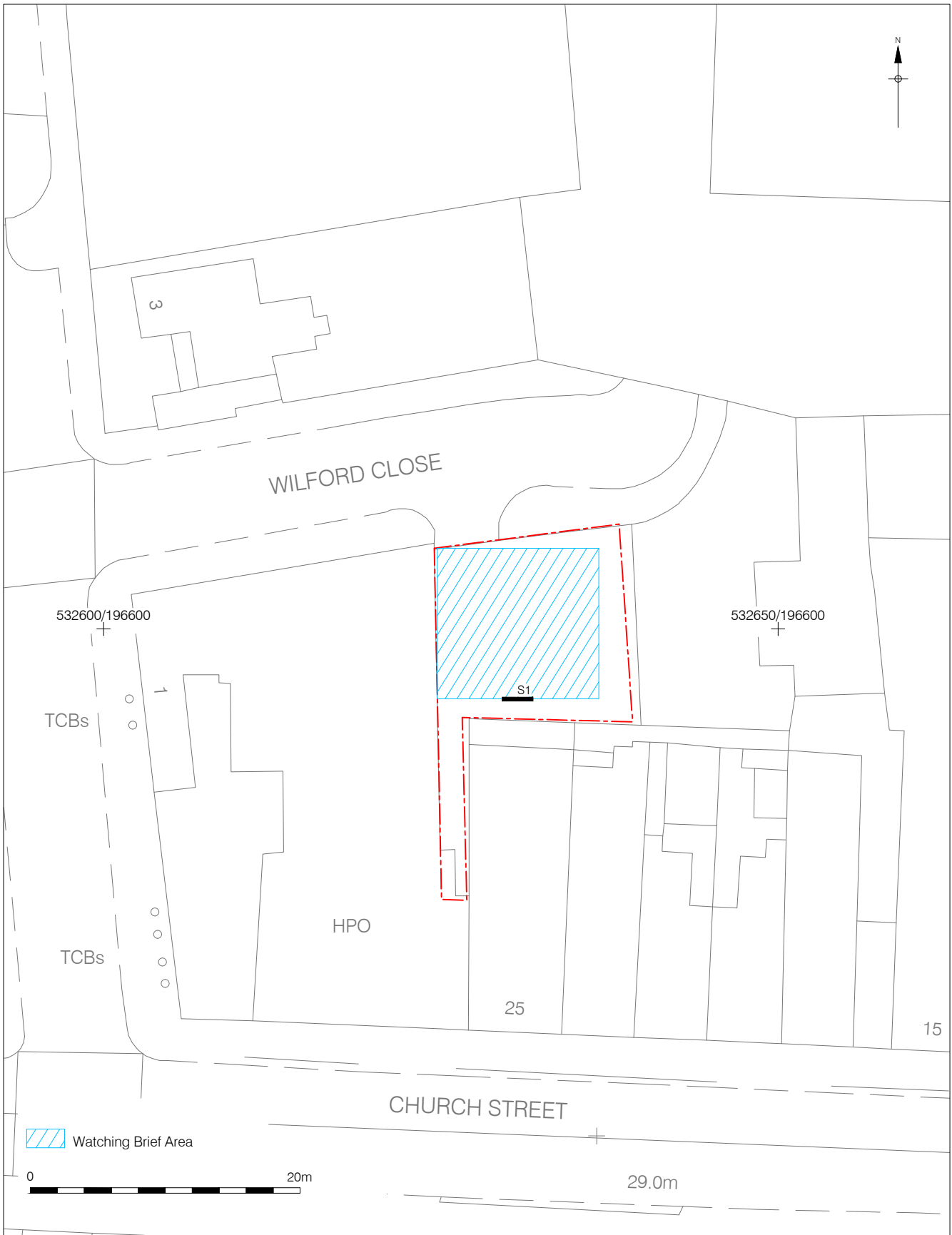


Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:400 at A4



### **3 Geology and Topography**

- 3.1 The site lies to the north of Church Road, a short distance west of Enfield town centre and approximately equidistant between Enfield Chase and Enfield Town railway stations.
- 3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS n.d.) the underlying geology of the site comprises sand, silt and clay of the Palaeogene (Eocene) London Clay formation, deposited between c. 56 and 34 million years ago. This is overlain by superficial Taplow Terrace Gravels of Pleistocene age, comprising sands and gravels deposited during Ice Age conditions.
- 3.3 The site lies on land that is generally flat at a surface elevation of c. 30m AOD, though there is a very gentle downward slope from north-east to south-west. The current surface in the wider area is also quite flat, though there is a gentle rise to the east and also to the west in the direction of Enfield Chase railway station
- 3.4 The nearest water course to the site is the old course of the New River; an artificial cut of the River Lea, excavated in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century to provide drinking water to London. The River Lea itself flows from north to south, a little more than 4km east of the site.
- 3.5 The area of development is bounded to the north by Wilford Close, to the east by the rear of the property at 23 Church Street, to the south by the building at 25 Church Street and to the west by the rear of the post office at 27 Church Street.

## 4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 There is little evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site and the Enfield Town area though there was probably prehistoric settlement some distance to the west and Bronze Age and Iron Age activity are recorded in the Ponders End area, close to the River Lea, some distance to the east (Baker and Pugh 1976, 212). Finds of prehistoric date have however been found a little closer to the site, such as an arrowhead found in the area in 1836, whilst archaeological investigations in the town centre in 2005 also detected a prehistoric presence (Mayo and Boyer 2009).
- 4.2 Ermine Street, the Roman road from London to Cambridge and beyond was located some distance to the east of the study site and a small settlement grew up alongside this. Further evidence of Roman activity has been recorded south of Queen's Road, some 500m east of the study site and close to Salmon's brook on the modern Enfield Golf Course to the west of the site (Baker and Pugh 1976, 212).
- 4.3 The name, Enfield, probably derives from the Old English meaning 'Earn's Clearing' (Whitaker 1965, 26). The Domesday Book of 1086 records that *Enefelde* Manor was held by Geoffrey de Mandeville and included land for 24 ploughs, meadow, woodland, a priest, a mill and some households, though these were probably scattered across a number of locations (Morris 1975, 9). At the time of Domesday much of the parish was covered by woodland, part of which had already been enclosed as a park, known as Enfield Chase from at least 1326. The Chase remained largely uninhabited throughout much of the medieval period, medieval settlement being concentrated in the eastern part of the parish, between the wooded heights of Enfield Chase and the marshes by the River Lea.
- 4.4 Much of the settlement was concentrated along the north to south routes that ran through the parish. In 1572 most people lived in villages or hamlets along the road through Enfield Town near the Chase or along Hertford Road, which ran on flat, lower ground, whilst the intervening fields remained almost uninhabited until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.5 Historic maps from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century show that much of Enfield in the vicinity of the study site had been developed by this time, though the site lay in open land immediately north of a large building. This building was still extant in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but maps from the inter-war years onwards show this had been replaced by the houses and commercial properties that still occupy the northern side of Church Street. The site however, appears to have remained undeveloped, certainly in structural terms, throughout, though in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century the space was covered in concrete and the site used as a car park.

## 5 Planning Background

- 5.1 The development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of the London Borough of Enfield, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian.
- 5.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

*128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

*132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

*135 . The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

139. *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.*

141. *Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

- 5.2.1 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

#### **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

##### **Strategic**

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

##### **Planning decisions**

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

##### **LDF preparation**

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

- 5.3 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Enfield, who's Core Strategy, adopted in November 2010 contains the following policy relating to the historic environment:

#### **CORE POLICY 31 BUILT AND LANDSCAPE HERITAGE**

**The Council will implement national and regional policies and work with partners (including land owners, agencies, public organisations and the community) to pro-actively preserve and enhance all of the Borough's heritage assets. Actions will include:**

- **Reviewing heritage designations and their boundaries where appropriate, and continuing to maintain non-statutory, local lists and designations based on formally adopted criteria;**

- Ensuring that built development and interventions in the public realm that impact on heritage assets have regard to their special character and are based on an understanding of their context. Proposals within or affecting the setting of heritage assets will be required to include a thorough site analysis and character appraisal which explicitly demonstrates how the proposal will respect and enhance the asset;
- Identifying opportunities for the repair and restoration of heritage assets and working with owners of heritage assets on English Heritage's Heritage at Risk Register to find viable solutions to secure the asset's long-term future. Where necessary, the Council will make full use of its legislative powers to ensure their preservation;
- Ensuring developments in areas of archaeological importance take into account the potential for new finds by requiring consultation with English Heritage and on-site investigations, including the appropriate recording and dissemination of archaeological evidence;
- Supporting appropriate initiatives which increase access to historic assets, provide learning opportunities and maximise their potential as heritage attractions, particularly at Forty Hall and the Area of Special Character in the north west of the Borough; and
- Finding new ways to record and recognise Enfield's intangible heritage resources and, where possible, open up wider public access to them.

5.4 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the area of proposed development and the site does not lie within an area of archaeological importance but it does lie within the Enfield Town Conservation Area as defined by the London Borough of Enfield.

5.5 The site is now being redeveloped with the construction of a single, three-storey accommodation block that will provide one 3-bed and three 2-bed residential units, a planning application (P13-00527PLA) having been submitted in February 2013 and approved with conditions in July 2014. Condition 3 of the approved plan specifies that:

**No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a program of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.**

**Reason: To safeguard archaeological heritage.**

5.6 In accordance with the condition a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by PCA (Moore 2015) and approved by the local planning authority. The work was carried out according to the WSI during November 2015 and is described in this report.

## **6 Archaeological Methodology**

- 6.1 The fieldwork comprised the archaeological monitoring of the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential building on the site, which was carried out following the breaking out and removal of the concrete surface of a car park that previously occupied the site. The fieldwork was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) issued by PCA (Moore 2015) and approved by the local planning authority. The watching brief was conducted in accordance with national (English Heritage 2008; ClfA 2014) and local (Historic England 2015) guidelines and according to PCA's own published methodologies (Taylor and Brown 2009).
- 6.2 The foundation trenches defined the external footprint of the new building and covered an area measuring 12.004m east to west by 11.237m north to south (Figure 3). The foundation trenches were 0.75m wide and excavated to a depth of up to 2.6m below ground level (bgl). In addition to the external foundation trenches, a north to south trench was also excavated across the middle of the development area for internal dividing and supporting walls
- 6.3 Ground reduction was carried out using an 8 tonne 360° tracked excavator with a 0.4m wide, flat bladed bucket, which removed upper levels in 100mm spits, lower deposits of no archaeological interest (natural materials) being bulk excavated. The work was constantly monitored by the author with written, drawn and photographic records taken of the stratigraphic sequence as the excavation progressed.

## **7 Foundation Trench Excavation, Interpretation and Phased Archaeological Sequence**

### **7.1 Introduction**

7.1.1 Excavation of the foundation trenches commenced at the south-west corner of the site with the southern, east to west foundation trench being the first excavated (Plates 1 & 2). It immediately became clear that although there had probably been some earlier activity on the site, there had been significant recent disturbance down to natural gravel deposits. This pattern extended into the other foundation trenches and it became that there had been widespread truncation across the entire site. Consequently only a simplified stratigraphic sequence could be ascertained:

### **7.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits**

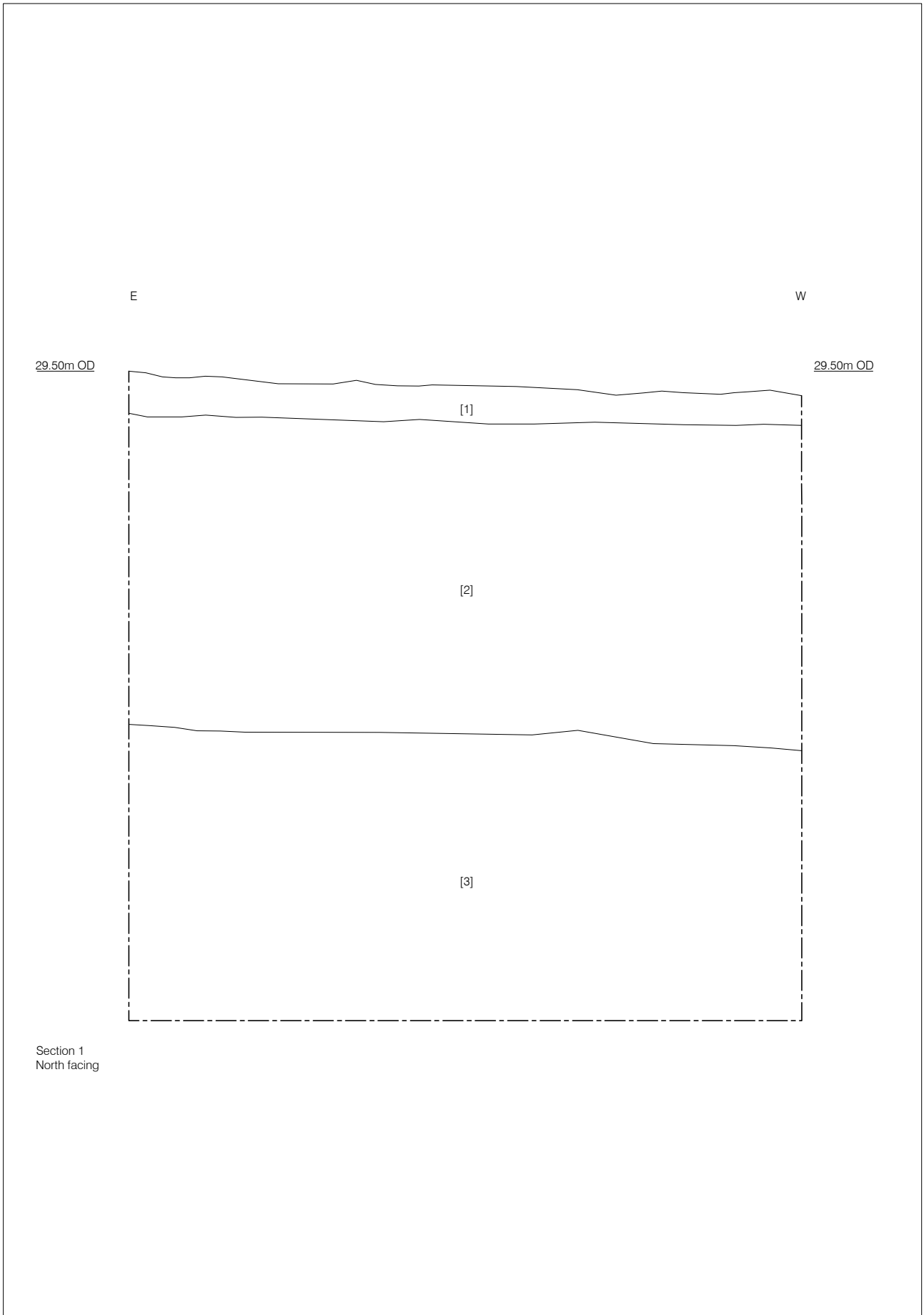
7.2.1 The earliest deposits recorded across the site (Figure 4) were natural sands and gravels [3] varying in composition from fine sand to coarse gravel and generally light reddish brown in colour. These appear to have been Pleistocene Taplow Gravel deposits, which are shown on geological maps overlying Eocene London Clay across the site (BGS Online n.d.) and were recorded at an upper elevation of c. 25m AOD.

### **7.2.2 Phase 2: Recent Deposits**

7.2.3 Directly overlying the natural gravels were a range of mixed deposits of variable compaction, colour and consistency [2], which contained finds including architectural fragments along with pottery and glass dating to the late 19th/early 20<sup>th</sup> century (C. Jarrett, pers. comm.). The widespread nature of these deposits, which were up to 1.20m thick, indicated significant activity and disturbance on the site during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Modern Deposits**

7.3.1 The stratigraphic sequence across the site was completed by a 0.15m thick layer comprised of a basal anti-root membrane overlain by crushed stone [1], which had acted as a bedding deposit for the concrete slab that formed the surface of the car park that previously occupied the site.





## **8 Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 Archaeological monitoring of foundation trench excavation has revealed a simplified chronology of development on the site which started with the accumulation of natural deposits and ended with the laying of the modern concrete car park surface.
- 8.2 Natural deposits were exposed across the site and comprised Pleistocene Taplow Terrace Gravels. There were no natural brickearth deposits overlying the gravels and neither was there any evidence of a natural subsoil, instead the site appears to have been extensively disturbed during the post-medieval period.
- 8.3 Truncated natural deposits were directly overlain by made ground of varying thickness and composition, which appears to have been deposited during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, though residual finds of earlier date may also have been present. It is likely that extensive disturbance occurred when the large building to the south was demolished in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to make way for the buildings along Church Street. Indeed the architectural fragments unearthed during the foundation excavations may well have derived from this structure, though there was no evidence that buildings extended onto the study area.
- 8.4 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by the modern anti-root membrane and crushed stone layer that provided bedding for the concrete car park surface.
- 8.5 Overall the watching brief has shown a natural topography significantly truncated by development of relatively recent date, overlain by deposits laid down during development and capped by modern surface deposits. No significant features, deposits or finds of archaeological interest were present.

## **9 Acknowledgements**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank Abi Mukherjee, Managing Director of ABM Constructions UK Ltd, for commissioning the work; the groundworks contractors for enabling the monitoring; and Sandy Kidd of the Historic England Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Enfield.
- 9.2 The author wishes to thank Peter Moore for project management and editing this report and Jennifer Simonson for preparing the illustrations.

## 10 Bibliography

- Baker, T. F. T. and Pugh, R. B. (eds.) 1976 *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 5*,  
Victoria County Histories
- BGS Online n.d., Geology of Britain Viewer (accessed 23-11-2015):  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- CIfA 2008 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Chartered Institute for  
Archaeologists
- English Heritage 2008 *Management of Research projects in the Historic Environment*  
(MoRPHE), English Heritage
- Historic England 2015 *Guidelines for Archaeological projects in Greater London*, Historic  
England
- Mayo, C. and Boyer, P. 2009 'Archaeological Investigations at Area A, Enfield Town Centre',  
*Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 60, 197-209.
- Moore, P. 2015 *25 Church Street, Enfield, EN2 6AJ. Written Scheme of Investigation For An*  
*Archaeological Watching Brief*, PCA unpublished document
- Morris, J. (ed.) 1975 *Domesday Book: Middlesex*, Chichester: Phillimore
- Taylor, J. and Brown, G. 2009 *PCA Fieldwork induction manual, (Operations Manual I)*,  
London: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- Whitaker, C. W. 1965 *History of Enfield*, Enfield: Enfield Preservation Society

## APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Southern Foundation Trench, Looking East



Plate 2: Southern Foundation Trench, Looking West



Plate 3: Architectural Fragments from Layer [2], Scale 0.5m

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX AND SITE MATRIX

Site Code	Cxt	Type	Location	Description	Date	Phase
HADC15	1	Layer	All Site	Surface bedding	Modern	3
HADC15	2	Layer	All Site	Made ground	Recent	2
HADC15	3	Layer	All Site	Natural sand and gravel	Natural	1

Phase 3: Modern	1
-----	
Phase 2: Recent	2
-----	
Phase 1: Natural	3

## **APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM**

## 11 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

### 11.1.1 Printable version

11.2 OASIS ID: preconst1-231370

#### Project details

Project name Land to the Rear of 25 Church Street, Enfield

Short description of the project The watching brief monitored the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for a new residential building being constructed on the site. The earliest deposits recorded were natural sands and gravels, observed at broadly the same level across the site. No brickearth nor natural subsoil was present and the Terrace Gravels were directly overlain by made ground of varying thickness and composition, which appears to have been deposited during the 20th century, though contained residual material of earlier date. The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a sheet of flexible anti-root membrane overlain by a thin layer of crushed stone, which acted as a bedding layer for a concrete slab that had been removed prior to the archaeological investigation and had previously acted as the surface for a car park previously occupying the site. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were present though residual finds within recent made ground indicated previous activity in the area, probably associated with a large building that lay immediately south of the site until the early 20th century. The site had not been structurally developed since that building was demolished and replaced with the current buildings on the north side of Church Street

Project dates Start: 20-11-2015 End: 20-11-2015

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes HUR15 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed

Monument type LAYER Post Medieval

Monument type LAYER Modern

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

---

Significant Finds      GLASS Modern  
Investigation type      ""Watching Brief""  
Prompt                      Planning condition

---

### Project location

Country                      England  
Site location                GREATER LONDON ENFIELD ENFIELD Land to the Rear of 25 Church Street  
Postcode                    EN2 6AJ  
Study area                  135 Square metres  
Site coordinates            TQ 3265 9665 51.652487586257 -0.082294449609 51 39 08 N 000 04 56 W Point  
Height OD / Depth        Min: 28.11m Max: 28.2m

---

### Project creators

Name                      of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Organisation

Project                      brief London Borough of Enfield  
originator

Project                      design Peter Moore  
originator

Project                      Peter Moore  
director/manager

Project supervisor        Peter Boyer

Type                        of Developer  
sponsor/funding  
body

Name                        of ABM Constructions (UK) Ltd  
sponsor/funding  
body

---

### Project archives

Physical                    Archive No  
Exists?

Digital                      Archive LAARC  
recipient

Digital Contents         "Stratigraphic"



Digital available	Media	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper recipient	Archive	LAARC
Paper Contents		"Stratigraphic"
Paper available	Media	"Context sheet","Diary","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section"

---

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON LAND TO THE REAR OF 25 CHURCH STREET, ENFIELD EN2 6AJ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer, P.
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Description	Unpublished client rept

---

Entered by	Peter Moore (pmoore@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	20 April 2016

---

## 12 OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis>

# PCA

---

## PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

---

## PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

---

## PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

---

## PCA WEST

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

---

## PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

---

