

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AT THE MAZE
PUBLIC HOUSE, 7 CHASE SIDE,
SOUTHGATE, LONDON BOROUGH
OF ENFIELD, N14 5BP**

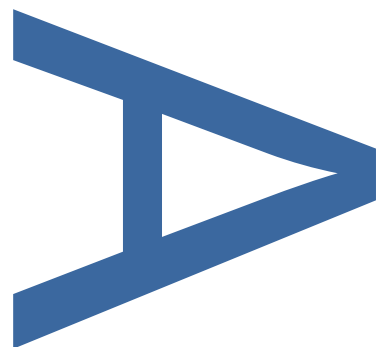


**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD**



SITE CODE: MAZ16

NOVEMBER 2016



**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE MAZE PUBLIC HOUSE, 7 CHASE
SIDE, SOUTHGATE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD, N14 5BP**

Site Code: MAZ16

Local Planning Authority: London Borough of Enfield

Central National Grid Reference: 529618, 194289

Planning Reference: 14/04779/FUL

Written by: James Langthorne
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, November 2016

Project Manager: Helen Hawkins
Commissioning Client: BPDM Architects Limited

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

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7732 7896

Email: hhawkins@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

**THE MAZE PUBLIC HOUSE, 7 CHASE SIDE, SOUTHGATE, LONDON BOROUGH OF
ENFIELD, N14 5BP**

Type of project

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Quality Control**

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K4709
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	J Langthorne		25.11.16
Graphics Prepared by:	J Simonson		25.11.16
Graphics Checked by:	J Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	29.11.16
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins		29.11.16

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at The Maze Public House, 7 Chase Side, Southgate, London Borough of Enfield. The site is centred at National Grid Reference 529618, 194289.
- 1.2 Following the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Clarke 2016), an archaeological evaluation was carried out on 17th November and 21st November 2016, prior to redevelopment of the site. The investigation comprised the excavation of two archaeological test pits (Test Pits 2 and 3) in order to establish the nature and level of the natural topography, the presence and character of any archaeological deposits and determine the extent of past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation revealed pronounced modern impact on the buried deposits. The only identifiable features or deposits encountered within the test pits dated, at the earliest, from the construction of the public house in the early part of the 20th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at The Maze Public House, 7 Chase Side, Southgate, London Borough of Enfield on 17th and 21st November 2016. The site is centred at National Grid Reference 529618, 194289 (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The evaluation consisted of two evaluation test pits (Figure 2) which aimed to address the following objectives:
- What is the nature and level of natural topography?
 - What are the earliest deposits identified?
 - Is there any evidence for Roman settlement activity on the site?
 - What evidence is there for medieval activity on the site? If so is it associated with the 'Gate' of the hunting ground?
 - When was the site first developed?
 - What evidence is there for the post-medieval development of the site?
 - What are the latest deposits identified?
 - What is the extent of modern disturbance?
- 2.3 The site consists of an irregular, roughly rectangular shaped property containing the Maze Public House and its beer garden. The site boundaries were defined by 9 Chase Side to the west, Crown Lane to the south, 5 Chase Side to the east and Chase Side to the north. The site encompassed an area of approximately 575 square metres.
- 2.4 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of James Langthorne and the project management of Helen Hawkins. The archaeological work was commissioned by BPDM Architects Limited and monitored by Sandy Kidd, Historic England GLAAS, on behalf of the London Borough of Enfield.
- 2.5 The site was recorded under the unique site code MAZ16, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings on the site, although it is located within the Southgate Circus Conservation Area as defined by the London Borough of Enfield.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

- 3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27th 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

- 3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by The London Plan, published March 2016. Policy 7.8 headed “Heritage Assets and Archaeology” details guidance relating to strategy and planning decisions that affect the historic environment and the outlines the formulation of Local Development Framework for each London Borough.

3.3 Local Development Framework: London Borough of Enfield and the Development Management Plan

- 3.3.1 The relevant Local Development Framework is provided by the Development Management Plan which was adopted in November 2010. This plan contains policy statements in respect of protecting the buried archaeological resource.

3.4 Planning condition

- 3.4.1 The following planning condition related to archaeology at 7 Chase Side was put in place on 7th September 2015 (Ref no. 14/04779/FUL):

A) No development shall take place until the applicant (or their heirs and successors in title) has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority in writing.

B) No development or demolition shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A).

C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part (A), and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: Heritage assets of archaeological interest are expected to survive on the site. The planning authority wishes to secure the provision of appropriate archaeological investigation, including the publication of results.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 A previous geotechnical at the site indicated that natural deposits consisted of mid yellow brown clay, at an approximate height of 1.60m below ground level, c.70m OD, sealed by a superficial peaty deposit. (I. Cipin pers. comm.).

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site lies at an approximate height of approximately 71.68m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archaeological and historical background cited below was summarized from the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MOLA (Clarke 2016).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 No finds dating to any prehistoric period have as yet been identified anywhere within the immediate environs of the Chase Side site. There have been few archaeological investigations within the vicinity of the site and so prehistoric activity within the Southgate area is currently poorly understood.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 St Mary's Vicarage was located c. 8km to the north of *Londinium*, the closest major Roman settlement, and there has been limited evidence of activity focused on a Roman road that is considered to have run northwards from Cripplegate through Islington and Wood Green to Stevenage. It is currently considered that this area was a rural landscape of occasional scattered farmsteads located a short distance from the main road.

5.4 Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 The Maze Public House would have been situated within part of Edmonton during the Saxon period. Edmonton (denoting Eadhelm's settlement) was granted by the Mercian King Offa to St Albans Abbey in AD790. There was been little evidence for early medieval occupation in the vicinity of Chase Side and the site was considered to lie within extensive woodland.

5.4.2 Southgate as a settlement in its own right was said to have been founded as the 'South Gate' of Enfield Chase. The core of the settlement is currently thought to have concentrated around Southgate Circus. Enfield Chase was the King's medieval hunting ground, and the name Chase Side on which the site stands reflects this.

5.5 Post-Medieval and Modern

5.5.1 Southgate and Edmonton steadily developed from the 16th century onwards and as communication routes improved with the City more Londoners settled in the Edmonton area.

5.5.2 The earliest detailed cartographic source which depicts Chase Side is John Roque's map of Middlesex 1757 which presents a linear settlement along the line of the High Street with nucleated settlement around Southgate Circus with enclosed agricultural lands to the north.

5.5.3 The Maze Public House itself was built in 1919.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The excavation of three test pits (Test Pits 1-3) was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation for the Maze Public House site (Clarke 2016). However, the presence of asbestos in the basement of the public house, the proposed location of Test Pit 1, prevented the excavation of this test pit at this time. The results of the borehole suggested that the ground level of the basement was below the level of the natural ground, and this was confirmed by the evaluation test pits.

6.2 The general aims of the evaluation were to address the following objectives:

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?
- What are the earliest deposits identified?
- Is there any evidence for Roman settlement activity on the site?
- What evidence is there for medieval activity on the site? If so is it associated with the 'Gate' of the hunting ground?
- When was the site first developed?
- What evidence is there for the post-medieval development of the site?
- What are the latest deposits identified?
- What is the extent of modern disturbance?

6.3 Test Pits 2 and 3 were excavated by hand under archaeological supervision, until either significant archaeological horizons or natural deposits were encountered or no further excavation was possible, at which point deposits were cleaned and recorded. The table below summarises the dimensions of each of the test pits:

Trench Number	North-South (m)	East-West (m)	Max. Depth (m)
2	1.40	1.60	0.90
3	1.50	1.60	1.15

6.4 All deposits were then recorded on pro forma context sheets. Plans of the test pits were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was also kept.

6.5 An approximate temporary benchmark at a height of 71.60m OD was established on site for levelling purposes using survey data presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Clarke 2016).

6.6 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with LAARC, identified by site code MAZ16.

6.7 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited is a Registered Archaeological Organisation (number 23) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Practice'.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Test Pit 2 (Figure 3 & Image 1)

7.1.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.2 The earliest deposit recorded in Test Pit 2 was naturally deposited firm light grey with mid-light orange brown mottling very slightly silty clay [8]. It was encountered at a maximum height of 70.63m OD in a sondage in the western part of the trench.

7.1.3 Phase 2: Modern

7.1.4 Sealing natural clay [8] was a 0.10m thick layer of fairly firm but friable light-brownish grey slightly silty clay with moderate-frequent sub-rounded and rounded pebbles with very occasional CBM and coal flecks [7]. Redeposited natural clay [7] formed an interface between natural clay [8] and concrete foundation [6] and was found at a maximum height of 70.77m OD.

7.1.5 Concrete foundation [6] was 0.24m thick and had been constructed to support stepped masonry foundation [5]. Masonry foundation [5] formed the base of the current walls of the public house which could be seen defining the northern and western edges of Test Pit 2. It was constructed of modern machine made brick and concreted grey cement in a header bond, extended up to 0.19m deep and was encountered at a maximum height of 71.20m OD.

7.1.6 Wall foundation [5] was subsequently backfilled by modern made ground of a similar character to interface layer [7] and was in turn capped by the 0.10m thick concrete floor.

7.2 Test Pit 3 (Figure 4)

7.2.1 Phase 2: Modern

7.2.2 The earliest feature that could be discerned in Test Pit 3 was a manhole constructed of frogged machine made brick and light grey cement [4]. This modern feature, situated in the north-eastern corner of the test pit was sealed with a metal cover; it measured 0.53m north-south by 0.84m east-west and was recorded at a maximum height of 71.45m OD.

7.2.3 A layer of modern made ground [3] was encountered within a sondage to the west of manhole [4]. Encountered at a maximum height of 71.18m OD made ground [3] consisted of fairly loose light yellowish brown grey slightly clay sandy silt with occasional brick and concrete rubble. Water was seen to enter the test pit towards the top of this layer and, in addition to the limitations imposed on the excavation area due to the presence of manhole [4], prevented further excavation within Test Pit 3. The water was considered to have leaked from manhole [4].

7.2.4 Sealing both made ground [3] and backfilling the surrounds of manhole [4] was a further deposit of modern made ground [2] consisting of loose mid brownish grey gritty silty sand with moderate small angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles and occasional brick and mortar fragments. Made ground [2] was 0.28m thick and found at a maximum height of 71.43m OD.

- 7.2.5 All features and deposits were sealed by a 0.08m thick layer of concreted light-mid yellow slightly sandy cement [1], the bedding layer for the slabs that make up the current surface of the Maze Public House's beer garden.

8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Research Objectives

8.1.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Clarke 2016) for the evaluation:

8.2 What is the nature and level of natural topography?

8.2.1 Natural clay was encountered in one test pit at a height of 70.63m OD this is similar with the material found during the geotechnical investigation (I. Cipin PCA pers. comm.), although the higher level of the deposit in the test pit possibly indicated that the site gradually sloped to the south. This would fit with the natural topography of the area.

8.3 What are the earliest deposits identified?

8.3.1 The earliest deposits that post-dated natural clay were made ground deposits [7] and [3] in Test Pits 2 and 3 respectively and manhole [4] in Test Pit 3; all of which dated to the 20th century.

8.4 Is there any evidence for Roman settlement activity on the site?

8.4.1 No indication of Roman activity of any description was encountered during the archaeological investigation.

8.5 What evidence is there for medieval activity on the site? If so is it associated with the 'Gate' of the hunting ground?

8.5.1 There was no evidence for medieval activity on the site.

8.6 When was the site first developed?

8.6.1 The earliest cultural activity found during the archaeological evaluation dated to the 20th century. These features and deposits were seen to directly overlie the natural clay in Test Pit 2 indicating that potential deposits related to earlier periods had been truncated by the establishment of the public house in the 20th century.

8.7 What evidence is there for the post-medieval development of the site?

8.7.1 There was no evidence for post-medieval development of the site.

8.8 What are the latest deposits identified?

8.8.1 The latest deposits identified in Test Pit 2 were the stepped masonry foundations of the current public house, which were subsequently backfilled by modern made ground and sealed by the concrete floor of the inn.

8.8.2 The latest deposit in Trench 1 was the cement bedding layer for the slabs that make up the current surface of the Maze Public House's beer garden.

8.9 What is the extent of modern disturbance?

8.9.1 The evidence from both archaeological test pits indicated that potential deposits related to earlier periods had been truncated by the construction works associated with the foundation of the public house in 1919 and later amendments to that property.

8.10 Conclusions

8.10.1 The archaeological evaluation strongly suggested that there was severe modern horizontal truncation of potential archaeological horizons. The only identifiable features or manmade deposits encountered within either test pit dated, at the earliest, from the construction of the public house in the early part of the 20th century.

8.10.2 Once the project is deemed complete and the report approved by the London Borough of Enfield, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC under site code MAZ16 and a summary report published in the London Archaeologist annual round-up.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank BPDM Architects Limited for commissioning the work and Sandy Kidd for monitoring the project on behalf of the London Borough of Enfield.

9.2 The author would like to thank:

- Helen Hawkins for project managing the evaluation and editing this report.
- James Webb for his assistance on site.
- Jennifer Simonson for the CAD illustrations.
- The ground crew for excavating the test pits.

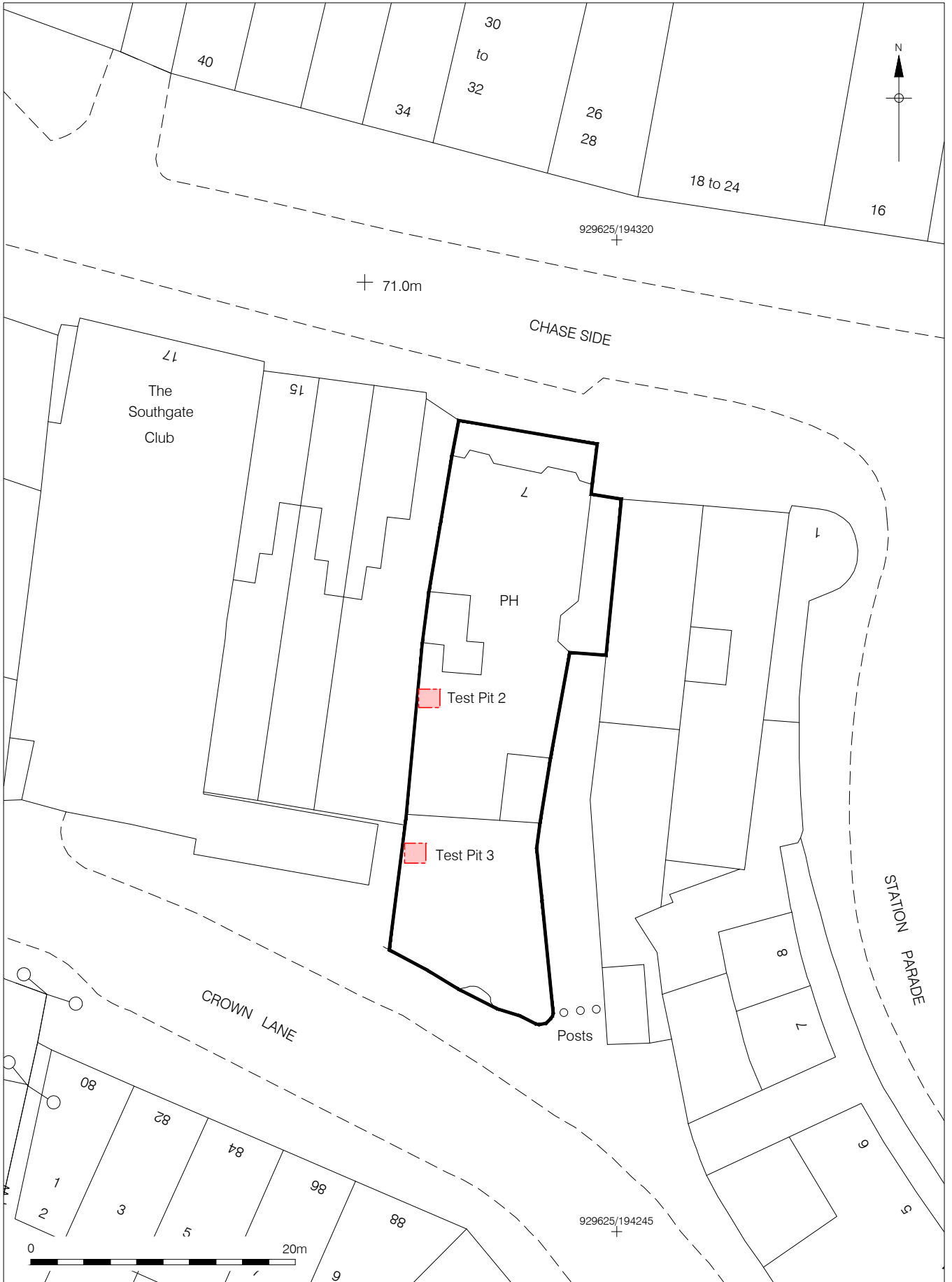
10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Clarke, H. 2016. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation: The Maze Public House, 7 Chase Side, London, N14 5BP*. MOLA unpublished report.



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:400 at A4

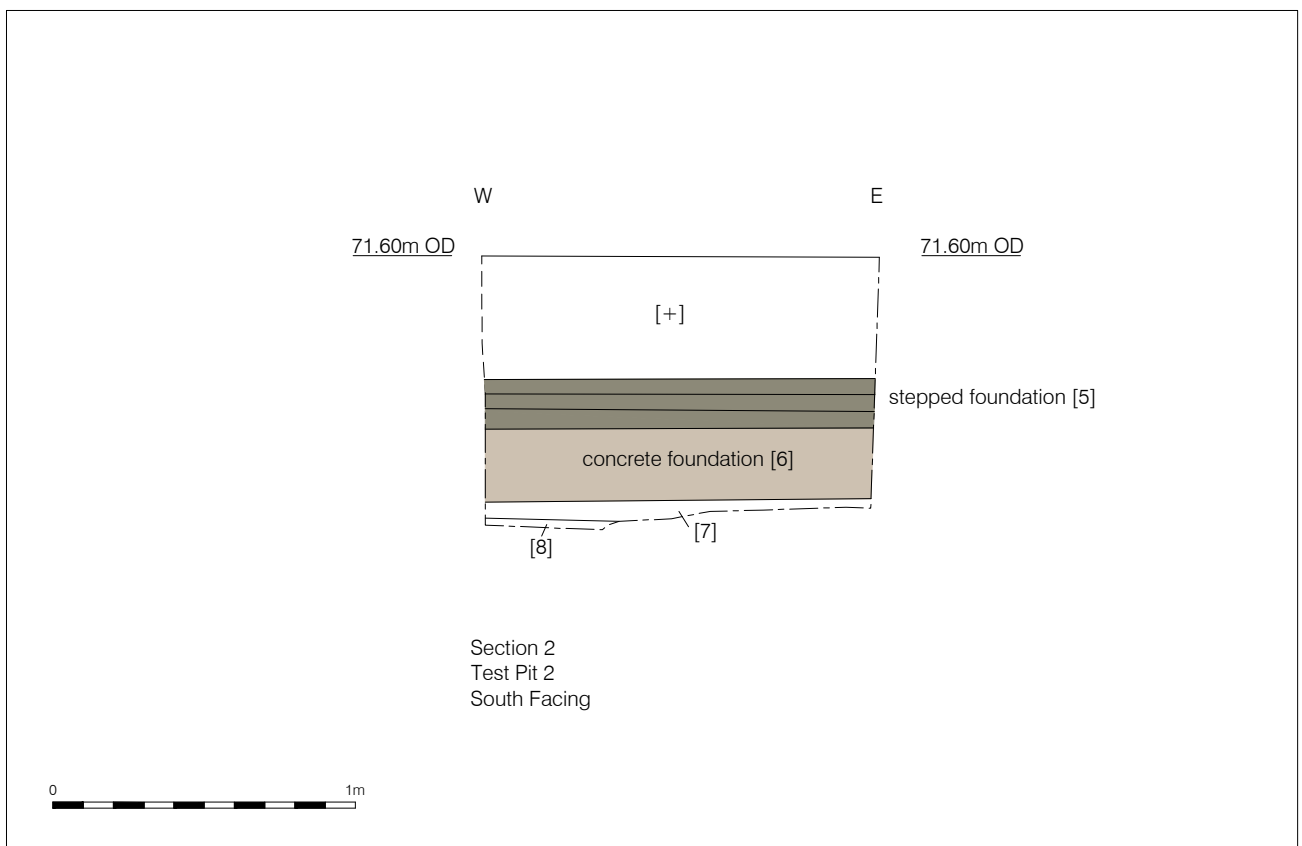
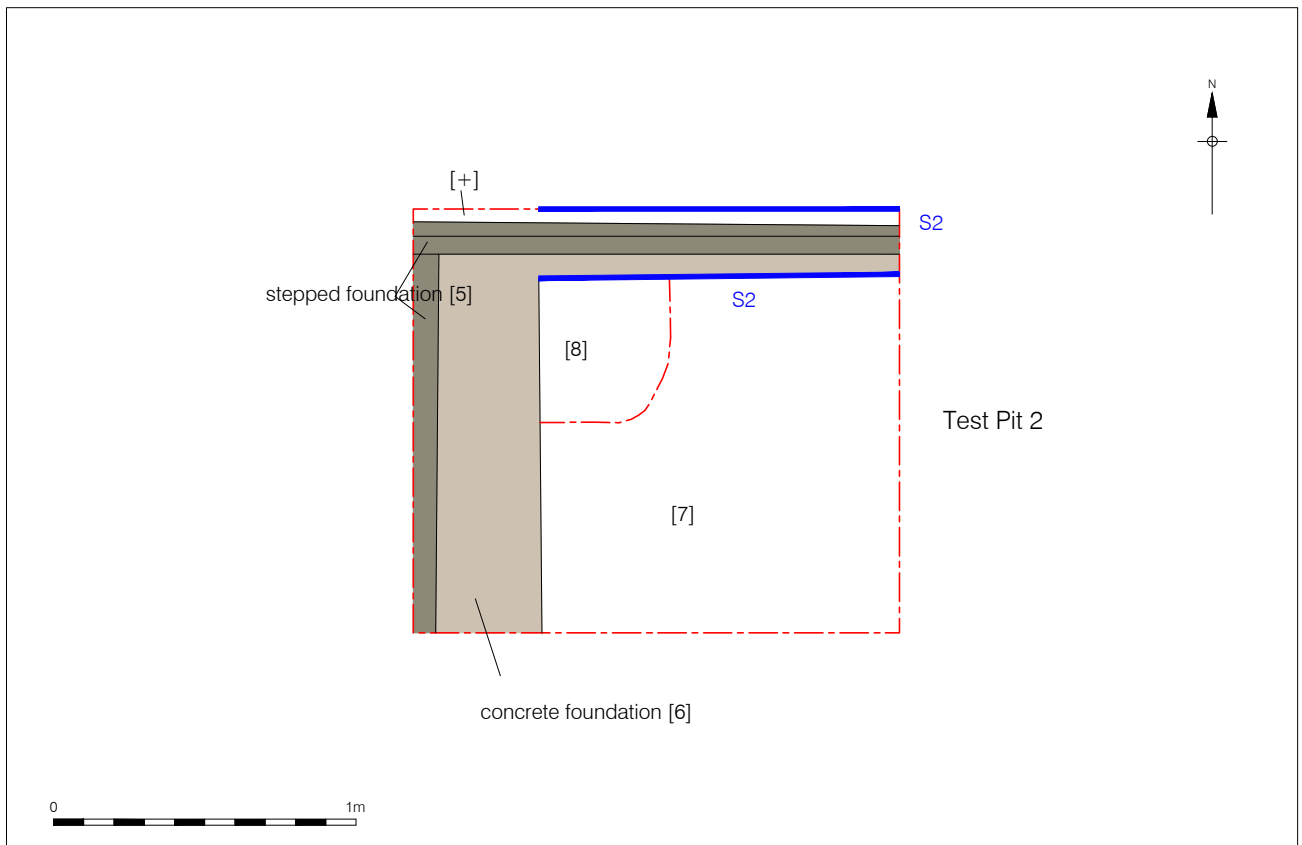


Figure 3
Test Pit 2 Plan & Section
1:25 at A4

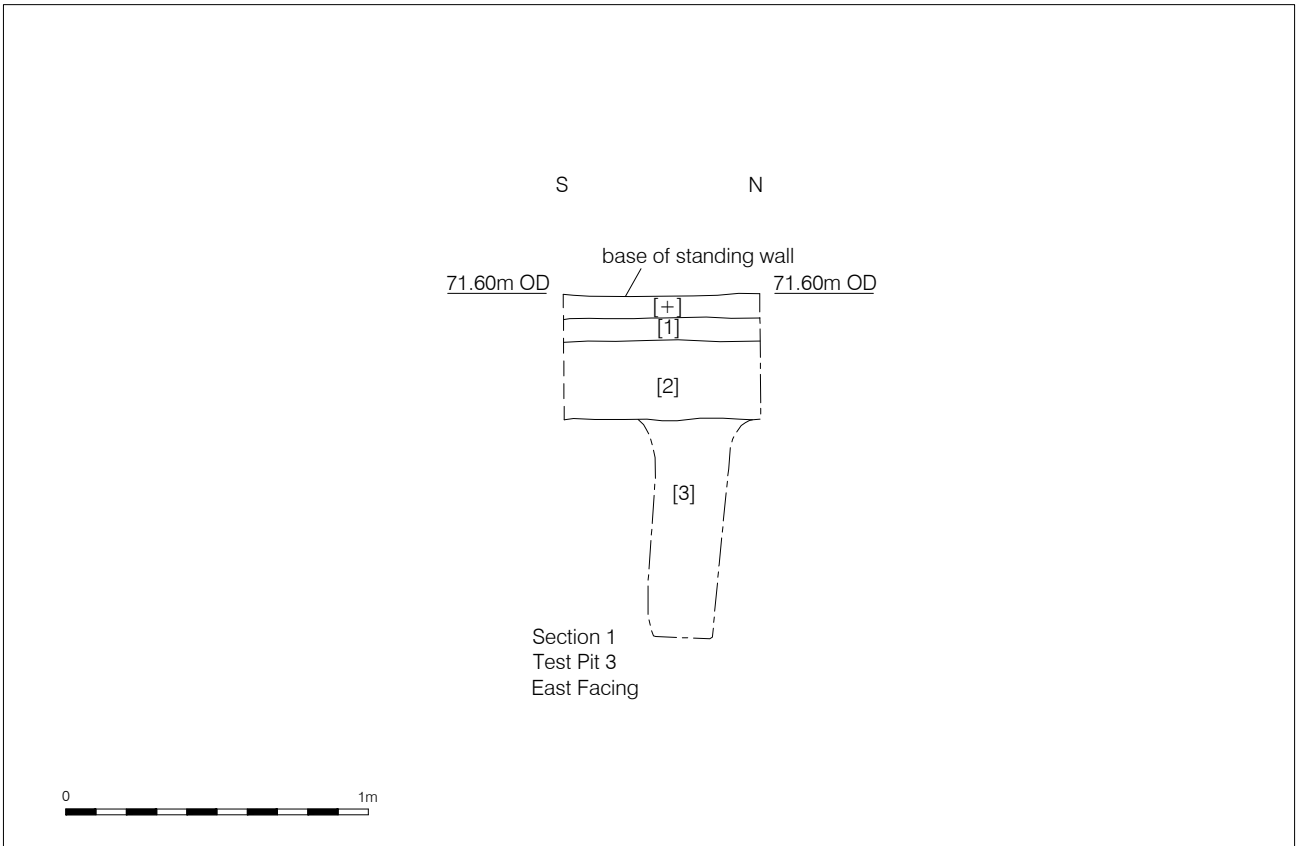
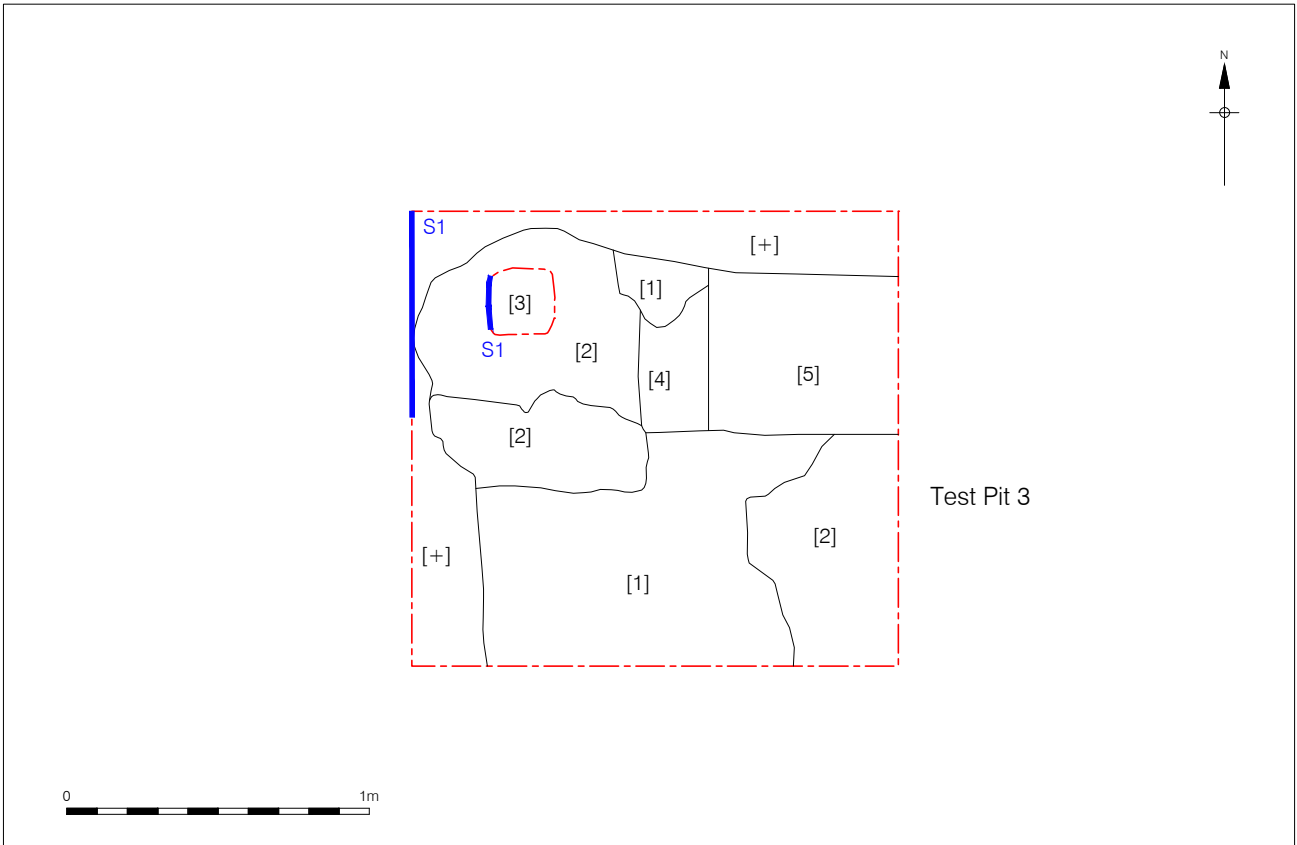


Figure 4
Test Pit 3 Plan & Section
1:25 at A4

Image 1: West facing view of Test Pit 2



APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Test Pit	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Prov Date	Phase
1	3	TP3	1	Layer	Modern concreted bedding layer	Modern	2
2	3	TP3	1	Layer	Made ground	Modern	2
3	3	TP3	1	Layer	Made ground	Modern	2
4	3	TP3	-	Masonry	Manhole with lid	Modern	2
5	2	TP2	2	Masonry	Steeped foundation for current standing walls for The Maze Public House	Modern	2
6	2	TP2	2	Masonry	Concrete foundation for [5]	Modern	2
7	2	TP2	2	Layer	Redeposited natural clay	Modern	2

Context	Test Pit	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Prov Date	Phase
8	2	TP2	2	Natural	Fill of [9]	N/A	1

APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA ENTRY FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-269596

Project details

Project name	The Maze Public House, 7 Chase Side, Southgate, London Borough of Enfield, N14 5BP.
Short description of the project	The investigation comprised the excavation of two archaeological test pits (Test Pits 2 and 3) which revealed pronounced modern impact on the buried deposits. The only identifiable features or deposits encountered within the test pits dated, at the earliest, from the construction of the public house in the early part of the 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 17-11-2016 End: 21-11-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MAZ16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	MANHOLE Modern
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATION Modern
Monument type	MADE GROUND Modern
Monument type	NATURAL None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON ENFIELD SOUTHGATE The Maze Public House, 7 Chase Side
Postcode	N14 5BP
Study area	575 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 529618 194289 50.953392059665 0.178024704068 50 57 12 N 000 10 40

E Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 70.62m Max: 70.63m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator BPDM Architects Limited
Project design originator MOLA
Project director/manager Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor James Langthorne

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient LAARC
Digital Archive ID MAZ16
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient LAARC
Paper Archive ID MAZ16
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

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Entered by James Langthorne (jlangthorne@pre-construct.com)

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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

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: 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

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: 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

