LAND AT BULLSMOOR LANE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD, EN1 4SF

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE: BSM18

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

OCTOBER 2018

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

LAND AT BULLSMOOR LANE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD, EN1

4SF

Type of project

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			K5812
	Name	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	M Edmonds		30.10.18
Graphics Prepared by:	D Valk		30.10.18
Graphics Checked by:	M Roughley	M Roughley	31.10.18
Project Manager Sign-off:	H Hawkins	H Hawkins	31.10.18

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1 client comments	8.11.18	HH	CM

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

LAND AT BULLSMOOR LANE, LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD, EN1 4SF

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SITE CODE:	**BSM 18**
LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:	**LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD**
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	**15/02745/FUL**
CENTRAL NGR:	**TQ 3479 9991**
WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY:	**MATT EDMONDS** **PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED** **OCTOBER 2018**
PROJECT MANAGER:	**HELEN HAWKINS (MCIFA)**
COMMISSIONING CLIENT:	**LANPRO SERVICES ON BEHALF OF HOWARTH HOMES** **Rev 1 client comments**
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**
E-mail:	**hhawkins@pre-construct.com**
Website:	**www.pre-construct.com**

CONTENTS

1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at Bullsmoor Lane, London Borough of Enfield, EN1 4SF. The evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between 22nd and 26th of October, and was commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of Howarth Homes Plc.

1.2 Four trenches were excavated across the site to a depth of up to 1.00m below current ground level, in order to ascertain the archaeological potential of the site and the extent of past truncation as well as assisting in the design of further archaeological work if required.

1.3 Natural deposits were noted in all of the trenches excavated. Natural gravels and natural silts were encountered in Trench 4. Natural clay gravel and silts were recorded in the other trenches. These deposits were found at varying levels of between 30.42m OD and 28.63m OD.

1.4 A full sequence of sub-soil and top-soil was noted in only one of the trenches (Trench 4). The other trenches showed signs of post-depositional impacts in the form of terracing and layers of modern made-ground which had been used for levelling. These modern deposits were in turn capped by tarmac and in some instances concrete.

1.5 No significant archaeological deposits or features were observed during the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield, London. The site comprised an irregular shaped piece of land occupying a total area of c. 0.59ha. The site was bound by Great Cambridge Road (A10) to the east and Bullsmoor Lane to the south. The M25 London Orbital Motorway formed the northern boundary of the site. To the west was the New River. The site was centred at NGR TQ 3479 9991 (see Figure 1).

2.2 The site comprised predominantly hard standing associated with the slab and foundations of several industrial / retail units and residential dwellings, now demolished. The rest of the site was landscaped for the grounds and gardens of these buildings. Several electricity / telephone pylons traversed the site.

2.3 The archaeological evaluation works were carried out between the 22nd and 26th October 2018 and were commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of Howarth Homes. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Rudge 2018). The evaluation work also followed Historic England guidelines (GLAAS 2014).

2.4 The site is located within a locally designated Archaeology Priority Area.

2.5 The archaeological evaluation was supervised by Matt Edmonds and was project managed by Helen Hawkins, for PCA. The overall project was managed for Howarth Homes by Andrew Rudge of Lanpro Services. The work was monitored by Laura O' Gorman, Historic England, Archaeology Advisor to the London Borough of Enfield.

2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn, and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

2.7 This archaeological evaluation was allocated the unique site code BSM 18.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 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 Bullsmoor Lane was put in place on 15th June 2015 (Ref no. 15/02745/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 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

4.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (Rudge 2018) highlighted the following objectives:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development of the site
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance
- To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features
- To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context
- To compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

5.1 The geological and topographical background was taken in part from the desk based assessment (AOC 2015) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rudge 2018).

5.2 With reference to British Geological Survey (BGS) mapping, the geology of the site comprised Enfield Silt Member in the north-west portion and the Taplow Gravel to the south-west, with the London Clay at depth. The natural ground was overlain by made ground.

5.3 Enfield Silt Member consists of various lenses of silts and clay, commonly found as yellowish brown in colour. The Enfield Silts were deposited and rest upon the River Terrace Deposits. The thickness ranges between 1mbgl and 5mbgl, with an average of 2.0m in thickness.

5.4 The Taplow Gravel Formation mainly comprises sand and gravel with localised lenses of silt, clay or peat. The deposits are generally found at an elevation close to or higher than that of the existing rivers. The Taplow Gravels form part of the Thames River Terrace Deposits.

Topography

5.5 The site lay at an approximate height of between 31.00m OD and 28.86m OD and fell from east-west. The north-western part of the site had been artificially raised, presumably to provide a level platform for the construction of buildings.

5.6 The River Lea lies approximately 2.5 miles to the east. The man-made New River bounds the site to the west.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rudge 2018):

6.1 Prehistoric

6.1.1 There is evidence of Palaeolithic occupation in the general Enfield area with numerous Lower Palaeolithic flint implements found within both gravels and basal brick earth deposits in north London. Middle Palaeolithic (Levallois) artefacts have also been recovered from the base of the brick earth elsewhere in the region. Implements in West London at Hayes have been found between the Taplow gravel terrace and the overlying brick earth and are typical of the redeposited nature of the vast majority of Palaeolithic finds within the Thames catchment. Evidence of Prehistoric activity in the study area includes a single Palaeolithic flint flake, a flint arrowhead from Enfield Town Centre, and a Neolithic flint implements. More significantly an evaluation in 2005, within Enfield the Town Centre APA, identified ditches and a post-hole containing charred grain associated with Mesolithic or more probably Neolithic flint work. Archaeological investigations located c. 500m to the northeast of the proposed development site recorded ditches, a four-post structure, and a pit with ritually placed pottery and flints, all of late Bronze Age date. A trapezoidal enclosure is also located c. 450m to the west. This may be of prehistoric or Romano-British date but has not been verified.

6.2 Roman

6.2.1 Ermine street, the Roman Road from London heading north to Lincoln, is located c. 450m to the west of the proposed development site. It is roughly aligned on the modern day A10 road for much of its route although in places the two routes diverge.

6.2.2 A single find spot of Roman pottery is recorded c. 250m to the northwest of the site. The find spot comprised two small sherds of Roman pottery recovered during fieldwalking.

6.3 The Early Medieval (Saxon) Period

6.3.1 No early medieval activity is recorded within the study area surrounding the site. The site was in all likelihood located in between several main foci for early medieval activity, with Saxon Enfield located c1.5km to the south-west of the site, and Waltham Abbey, c. 2.5km to the east (constructed in 610 AD). The site is therefore likely to have fallen within the wider rural hinterland, or have been agricultural or managed woodland.

6.4 The Medieval Period

6.4.1 Four sites of medieval date are located within the study area. These include the manor of Bulls Cross, c. 450m to the southeast, and its associated settlement, c. 75m to the east at Bulls Cross, and Cullings moated site to the north of the development site. A medieval cultivation layer was also recorded at Bulls Cross, c. 350m to the west of the site.

6.5 The Post-Medieval and Modern Period

6.5.1 Evidence for this period within the study area includes extant buildings, such as Bulls Cross Lodge, Capel House, and the garden walls and coach house to Capel Manor. The majority of non-designated post-medieval heritage assets identified are largely confined to the Capel Manor estate, now used as a college with the students maintaining the formal gardens. These include Bullsmoor Lane, a drain in Gilmour Close, landscape features within Capel Manor estate and the gardens at Capel Manor.

6.5.2 One record is located within the site boundary. This is a backfilled well shaft excavated by the Enfield Archaeological Society in 1981. It is thought to have been associated with a building on site demolished in 1792. Finds from the well include a complete wooden bucket.

6.5.3 Historic mapping has identified that little prior development had occurred within the site boundary until the construction of the present buildings and infrastructure during the mid-20th century. The only prior structure is one indicated in Rocque's map of 1754, which appears to

be located on the southern periphery of the site.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The evaluation was undertaken according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Rudge 2018) which was approved in advance by Laura O'Gorman, GLAAS, archaeological adviser to the London Borough of Enfield. The aim of the work was to define and characterise any archaeological deposits and features, in order to allow an assessment to be made of the archaeological potential of the site, and the impact upon it from the proposed development.

7.2 The evaluation comprised of the excavation of four trenches. All trenches were laid out with GPS survey equipment and checked with a CAT scanner prior to excavation. The trenches were backfilled with the upcast material and compressed by the machine until the surfaces were level.

7.3 The four trenches were initially designed to avoid buried services and overhead power lines. Once the trenches were set out, it became clear that further overhead cables and other site constraints were present, and therefore Trenches 1-3 were split into two parts (A and B) in order to avoid the constraints. Trench 1 was partially located on an area which had been artificially raised to provide a level platform for a building and therefore the western part of the trench was excavated on the higher ground and the eastern part was excavated on the lower ground.

7.4 The trench dimensions and highest and lowest levels are tabulated below:

Trench Number	Orientation	Length	Width	Depth	Highest level	Lowest level
1A	E-W	6.00m	1.80m	0.93m	31.11m OD	30.18m OD
1B	E-W	12.50m	1.80m	0.69m	29.79m OD	29.10m OD
2A	E-W	16.50m	2.00m	0.88m	29.83m OD	28.95m OD
2B	E-W	14.50m	1.80m	0.85m	29.11m OD	28.26m OD
3A	N-S	8.00m	2.00m	0.80m	29.35m OD	28.55m OD
3B	N-S	14.50m	2.00m	0.94m	29.59m OD	28.65m OD
4	E-W	14.50m	2.00m	0.83m	30.71m OD	29.88m OD

7.5 All excavations were supervised by an experienced archaeologist and proceeded in 100mm spits using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket. Modern surface concrete and tarmac were broken out with a breaker attached to the JCB digger.

7.6 Trenches were CAT scanned after each spit through made ground was removed in order to check for buried services which were not marked on the service plan. Access beneath overhead cables was via temporary 'goalposts'.

7.7 All open trenches were secured with fencing.

7.8 The trenches were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on proforma context and

planning sheets. Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, 1:50 and sections at a scale of 1:10.

7.9 The proposal follows CIFA guidelines, and the methodologies set out in Historic England (GLAAS) Guidance Papers for standards and practices in archaeological fieldwork watching briefs and assessments and evaluation.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCH SUMMARY

8.1 **Trench 1** (Section 1 and 5, Figures 2, 3 and 4)

8.1.1 Trench 1 was split into two parts due to a 1 metre drop in ground height running north-south through the proposed centre of the trench. The trench was named Trench 1A to the west and Trench 1B to the east.

8.1.2 Trench 1A recorded a layer of natural gravel [15] at 30.13m OD at the eastern end of the trench. The gravel was cut by a modern brick man-hole which was sealed by various layers of modern 20th century made-ground [+] and some concrete with an overall thickness of 1.03m. The top of the layer was located at 31.16m OD, the modern ground level. In this portion of the site the ground level had been terraced and then built up to create a concrete platform for the former buildings that occupied the site, and this was confirmed by a lack of a recognisable sub-soil.

Plate 1: Trench 1A looking south showing a 20th Century brick man-hole

8.1.3 Trench 1B recorded natural silts [12] at 29.19m OD at the eastern and western end of the trench. The silts were sealed by several layers of modern made-ground and some top-soil [+] with an overall thickness of 0.58m being located at 29.77m OD the modern ground level. Modern services truncated the middle of the trench so this was only partially excavated.

8.1.4 The difference in ground level between Trench 1A and Trench 1B illustrated the change in height of the modern-ground level in this part of the site.

Plate 2: Trench 1B looking east

Trench 2 (Section 2, Figures 2, 3 and 4)

8.1.5 Due to overhead cables traversing the site Trench 2 was split into to two parts and was named Trench 2A to the east and Trench 2B to the west.

8.1.6 Trench 2A recorded natural clay deposits [11] at 29.15m OD. This layer was overlain by a layer of redeposited natural [8] 0.25m thick at 29.27m OD. Completing the stratigraphic sequence was a layer of modern made-ground, tarmac and concrete [10] with an overall thickness of 0.60m. The top of the made ground was at 29.86m OD, the modern ground level.

Plate 3: Trench 2A looking west

8.1.7 Trench 2B recorded natural clay deposits [9] at 28.63m OD. This was overlain by a layer of redeposited clay [8] 0.25m thick at 28.88m OD. Completing the stratigraphic sequence was a layer of modern made-ground, tarmac and concrete with an overall thickness of 0.28m, located at 29.16m OD, the modern ground level.

Plate 4: Trench 2B looking west

8.2 **Trench 3** (Section 3 Figures 2, 3 and 4)

8.2.1 Trench 3 was split into two parts to avoid buried services and was named Trench 3A to the north and Trench 3B to the south.

8.2.2 Trench 3A recorded natural deposit [6] at 28.91m OD. The natural layer was overlain by a layer of redeposited clay [5] 0.20m thick at 29.11m OD. This layer was overlain by a layer of modern made-ground [4] 0.15m thick at 29.26m OD. Completing the stratigraphic sequence was a surface layer of tarmac and its associated levelling layer with an overall thickness of 0.10m, located at 29.34m OD, the modern ground level.

Plate 5: Trench 3A looking north

8.2.3 Trench 3B recorded natural deposit [7] at 28.84m OD. This layer was sealed by a sequence of modern made-ground and surface tarmac with an overall thickness of 0.57m, located at 29.49m OD, the modern ground level.

Plate 6: Trench 3B looking north

8.3 **Trench 4** (Section 4, Figures 2, 3 and 4)

8.3.1 Trench 4 recorded natural sand and gravel [3] at 30.17m OD in the base of a sondage at the northern end of the trench. This layer was sealed by a layer of sandy silt natural [2] 0.25m thick at 30.42m OD. The natural layer was overlain by a clay sandy silt sub-soil [1] 0.15m thick located at 30.52m OD. Cutting this sub-soil towards the middle of the trench was a linear cut [14] with a silty sandy fill [13]. No dating material was recovered from the ditch, and it was interpreted as a former field boundary. It had a depth of 0.38m and was encountered at 29.73m OD. Completing the stratigraphic sequence was a layer of topsoil with an overall thickness of 0.15m being located at 30.67m OD, the modern ground level.

Plate 7: Trench 4 looking east – natural gravels in the foreground.

9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASED SEQUENCE

9.1 General Discussion

9.1.1 The evaluation identified four broad phases of deposits and activity:

- Phase 1: represented the natural deposits
- Phase 2: represented the sub-soil
- Phase 3: represented Post-Medieval Activity - field boundary
- Phase 4: 20th Century / Modern

9.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

9.2.1 Various natural deposits were recorded during this evaluation and are discussed below.

Natural Gravels

9.2.2 The earliest deposit recorded during the evaluation was a horizon of sand and gravel. This deposit is thought to equate to the Taplow Gravel deposited during the Wolstonian Holocene period.

9.2.3 This deposit [3] was encountered in Trench 4 in the base of a sondage at the eastern end of the trench at a height of 30.17m OD. It was also identified in Trench 1A at a level of 30.13m OD.

	Tr. 1A	**Tr. 1B**	**Tr. 2A**		**Tr. 2B**	**Tr. 3A**	**Tr. 3B**	**Tr. 4**
Context No.	*15*	*N/A*	*N/A*		*N/A*	*N/A*	N/A	3
OD height (m OD)	*30.13*	*N/A*	*N/A*		*N/A*	*N/A*	N/A	30.17

Natural Silts

9.2.4 Overlaying the Taplow Gravels in Trench 4 was a layer [2] of silt. This deposit is thought to equate to the Enfield Silts deposited during the Devensian Holocene and was encountered between 30.42m OD and 29.40m OD.

9.2.5 This deposit was also encountered in Trench 1B at a height of 29.19m OD.

	Tr. 1A	**Tr. 1B**	**Tr. 2A**	**Tr. 2B**	**Tr. 3A**	**Tr. 3B**	**Tr. 4**
Context No.	*N/A*	*12*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	N/A	2
OD height (m OD)	*N/A*	*29.19*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	N/A	30.42

Natural Clay

9.2.6 Natural clay gravel was encountered in the other four trenches excavated and formed the

natural drift geology in these trenches.

9.2.7 These deposits are tabulated below;

	Tr. 1A	**Tr. 1B**	**Tr. 2A**	**Tr. 2B**	**Tr. 3A**	**Tr. 3B**	**Tr. 4**
Context No.	*N/A*	*N/A*	*11*	*9*	*6*	7	N/A
OD height (m OD)	*N/A*	*N/A*	*29.15*	*28.63*	*28.91*	28.84	N/A

9.3 Phase 2: Sub-Soil

9.3.1 A layer of sub-soil [1] was identified represents the next phase of activity. This deposit sealed the silts in Trench 4 and was recorded at 30.52m OD. This deposit was not encountered in any of the other excavated trenches probably due to post-depositional impacts in the 20th century.

9.4 Phase 3: Post-Medieval Activity (field boundary)

9.4.1 A linear cut feature [14] was identified in Trench 4 and was orientated north-south across the trench. It had a length of 1.80m, a width of 1.20m and was 0.38m in depth. It was encountered at 29.73m OD.

9.4.2 The fill [13] was a loose grey brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. The fill contained no finds, but the feature was assigned to the post-medieval period as it cut the sub-soil and was likely to be a field boundary of that period

9.5 Phase 4: 20th Century / Modern

9.5.1 Sealing the natural deposits in all of the trenches except Trench 4 was a sequence of modern made ground sealed by concrete and in some locations tarmac, representing the modern surface level.

9.5.2 In Trench 4 the natural deposits were sealed by topsoil.

9.5.3 Intrusions were also recorded in Trench 2 and Trench 3 which related to the construction and use of industrial and domestic buildings extant on the site in the early 20th century.

9.5.4 The Ordnance Datum heights and thicknesses of these deposits are tabulated below;

	Tr. 1A	**Tr. 1B**	**Tr. 2A**	**Tr. 2B**	**Tr. 3A**	**Tr. 3B**	**Tr. 4**
Context No.	+	+	10	8	4, 5	+	+
OD height (m OD)	N/A	N/A	29.26	28.63	28.91	28.92	N/A
Thickness (m)	1.03	0.58	0.60	0.28	0.35	0.57	0.25
Surface OD height (m OD)	31.16	29.77	29.86	29.16	29.34	29.49	30.67

10 INTERPRETATION AND COCNLUSIONS

10.1 Original Research Objectives

10.1.1 The following research objectives were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Rudge 2018);

To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site

10.1.2 The archaeology on this site comprised the remains of a probable post-medieval field boundary which reflected the site's history as open fields until the later 20th century.

To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance

10.1.3 Given that there was very little survival of both cut features and stratified deposits the records were appropriate in this instance.

To assess the potential for survival of environmental evidence

10.1.4 Very little environmental evidence was encountered during the fieldwork and no environmental sampling was required.

To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains

10.1.5 No further archaeological strategy is required as no significant remains were encountered during the fieldwork carried out on this site.

To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features

10.1.6 This evaluation report sufficiently assesses the archaeological feature.

To report the results of the evaluation and place them in their local and regional context

10.1.7 This evaluation report will be sufficient given the limited archaeological value of this site. The field boundary has a local significance only and reflects the history of the site as open fields until the 20th century.

To compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository

10.1.8 The completed archive and site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited with LAARC.

10.2 Conclusions

10.2.1 This evaluation has demonstrated that the site was landscaped/terraced during its development in the 20th century. Natural deposits were encountered at a level of 30.42m OD at the western side of the site in Trench 4 and 28.63m OD towards the east in Trench 2B. This change in height is evidence of a fall in the natural topography from west to east towards the Lea Valley. The north-western part of the site had been artificially built up to construct a building platform.

10.2.2 The trenches revealed that there was a lack of sub-soil across the site except in the western half of Trench 4. In this part of the trench there was very little truncation and a full sequence of stratified deposits was encountered; from natural gravel to topsoil. Subsoil throughout the rest of the site had been removed in the 20th century landscaping and presumably only survived in Trench 4 as it was located in the back garden of the 20th century house previously situated on the site. Where the subsoil was present, a cut feature was encountered as demonstrated by the field boundary which was in Trench 4. This physical evidence relates the site to its agricultural origins as seen on the early maps.

10.2.3 The remaining trenches had no sub-soil and showed extensive evidence of modern levelling layers directly overlying natural deposits which would suggest original sub-soil deposits have

been removed and replaced with modern made-ground to aid the development of the site during the 20th century.

10.2.4 The more recent deposits of made ground were most likely part of the landscaping of the site during the middle part of the 20th century when the surrounding structures and built elements of commercial and domestic properties were established.

10.2.5 No archaeological finds pre-dating the 20th century were identified on the site.

10.3 Publication and Archive

10.3.1 Once the project is deemed complete and this report is approved by Historic England on behalf of the local planning authority, the completed archive comprising all site records from the fieldwork will eventually be deposited by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited with LAARC under the site code BSM18.

10.3.2 The results of the archaeological investigation will be published as an entry in the London Archaeologist round up.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY

11.1 Printed Sources

AOC Archaeology. 2015. *Land at Bullsmoor Lane, London Borough of Enfield: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.* AOC Archaeology Group unpublished client report

Hawkins, H. 2018*. Land at Bullsmoor Lane, London Borough of Enfield, EN1 4SF: Risk Assessment for Archaeological Evaluation.* PCA unpublished client report.

Rudge, A. 2018. *Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation: Land at Bullsmoor Lane, London Borough of Enfield.* Lanpro Services unpublished client report

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

12.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Lanpro Services for commissioning and funding this investigation on behalf of Howarth Homes.

12.1.2 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Andrew Rudge of Lanpro Services for his consultancy work and Laura O' Gorman of Historic England, Archaeological Advisor to the London Borough of Enfield for monitoring the work on behalf of the Borough.

12.1.3 The author would like to thank Phil Frickers for his work on site, and John Joyce and Jim Heathcote for their logistical support.

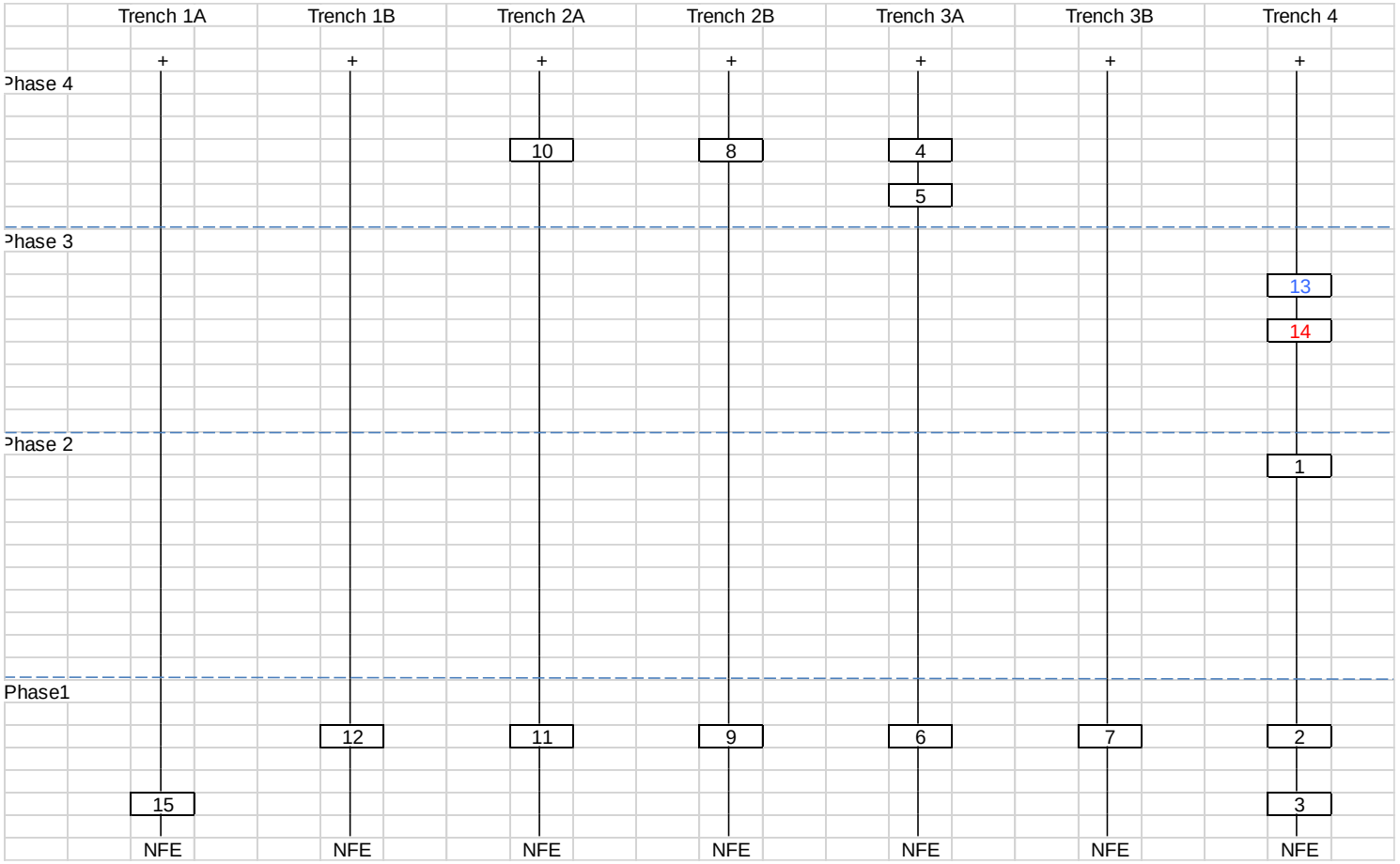
12.1.4 Thanks to Diana Valk for the illustrations.

12.1.5 Special thanks are given to Helen Hawkins for her project management and the editing of this report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness/Depth	Phase
BSM18	1	4	Tr. 4	4	Layer	Subsoil	30.52m OD	2.00m	14.50m	0.15m	2
BSM18	2	4	Tr. 4	4	Layer	Natural Silt	30.42m OD	2.00m	14.50m	0.25m	1
BSM18	3	4	Tr. 4	4	Layer	Natural Gravel	30.17m OD	2.00m	2.80m	0.30m	1
BSM18	4	3A	Tr. 3A	3	Layer	Made-Ground	29.26m OD	8.00m	2.00m	0.15m	4
BSM18	5	3A	Tr. 3A	3	Layer	Redeposited Natural	29.11m OD	8.00m	2.00m	0.20m	4
BSM18	6	3A	Tr. 3A	3	Layer	Natural Clay	28.91m OD	8.00m	2.00m	0.35m	1
BSM18	7	3B	Tr. 3B	N/A	Layer	Natural Clay Gravel	28.84m OD	5.00m	1.80m	0.20m	1
BSM18	8	2B	Tr. 2B	2	Layer	Redeposited Natural	28.88m OD	1.80m	14.50m	0.25m	4
BSM18	9	2B	Tr. 2B	2	Layer	Natural Clay	28.63m OD	1.80m	14.50m	0.20m	1
BSM18	10	2A	Tr. 2A	N/A	Layer	Redeposited Natural	29.27m OD	2.00m	16.50m	0.25m	4
BSM18	11	2A	Tr. 2A	N/A	Layer	Natural	29.15m OD	16.50m	2.00m	0.20m	1
BSM18	12	1B	Tr. 1B	5	Layer	Natural Silt	29.19m OD	1.80m	12.00m	0.20m	1
BSM18	13	4	Tr. 4	N/A	Fill	Fill of [14]	29.73m OD	1.80m	1.20m	0.38m	3
BSM18	14	4	Tr. 4	N/A	Cut	Cut of Linear	29.73m OD	1.80m	1.20m	0.38m	3
BSM18	15	1A	Tr. 1A	1	Layer	Natural Clay Gravel	30.13m OD	1.80m	2.00m	0.10m	1

APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-332065

Project details

Project name	Land at Bullsmoor Lane, London Borough of Enfield: An Archaeological Evalution
Short description of the project	This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation on land at Bullsmoor Lane, London Borough of Enfield, EN1 4SF. The evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited between 17th and 19th October, and was commissioned by Lanpro Services on behalf of Howarth Homes Plc. Four trenches were excavated across the site to a depth of up to 1.00m. Natural deposits were noted in all of the trenches excavated. Natural gravels and natural silts were encountered in Trench 4. Natural clay gravel and silts were recorded in the other trenches. These deposits were found at varying levels of between 30.42m OD and 28.63m OD. A full sequence of sub-soil and top-soil was noted in only one of the trenches (Trench 4) the rest showed signs of post-depositional impacts in the form of terracing and layers of modern made-ground provided levelling layers. These modern deposits were in turn capped by tarmac and in some instances concrete. One post-medieval ditch was identified in Trench 4. No other significant archaeological deposits or features were observed during the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 17-10-2018 End: 19-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSM18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE 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 ENFIELD Bullsmoor Lane, Enfield, London
Postcode	EN1 4SF
Study area	0.59 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3479 9991 51.681275116968 -0.050118007496 51 40 52 N 000 03 00 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.26m Max: 31.11m

Project creators

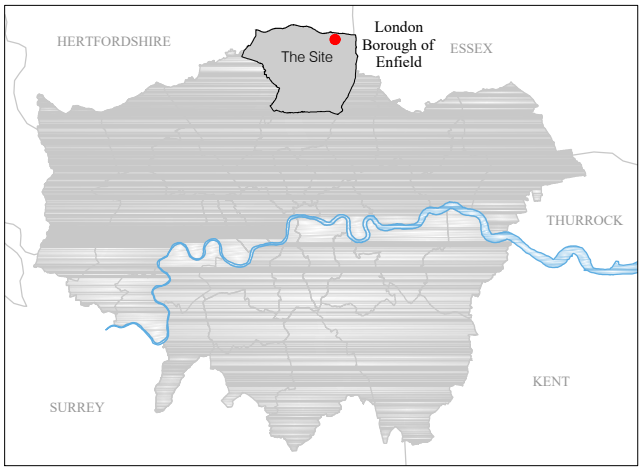
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Lanpro Services
Project design originator	Andrew Rudge
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Matt Edmonds
Type of sponsor/funding body	House builder
Name of sponsor/funding body	Howarth Homes

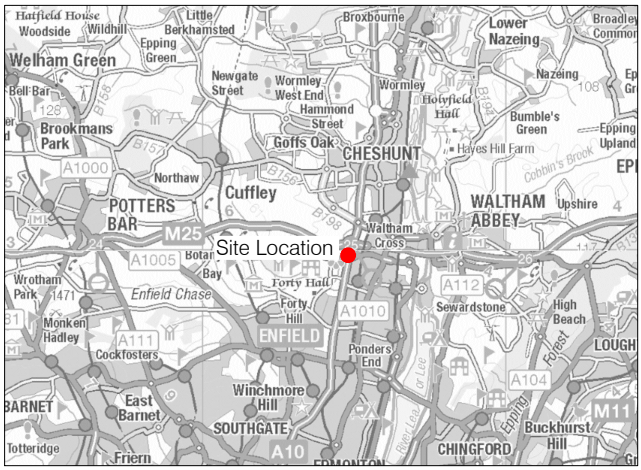
Project archives

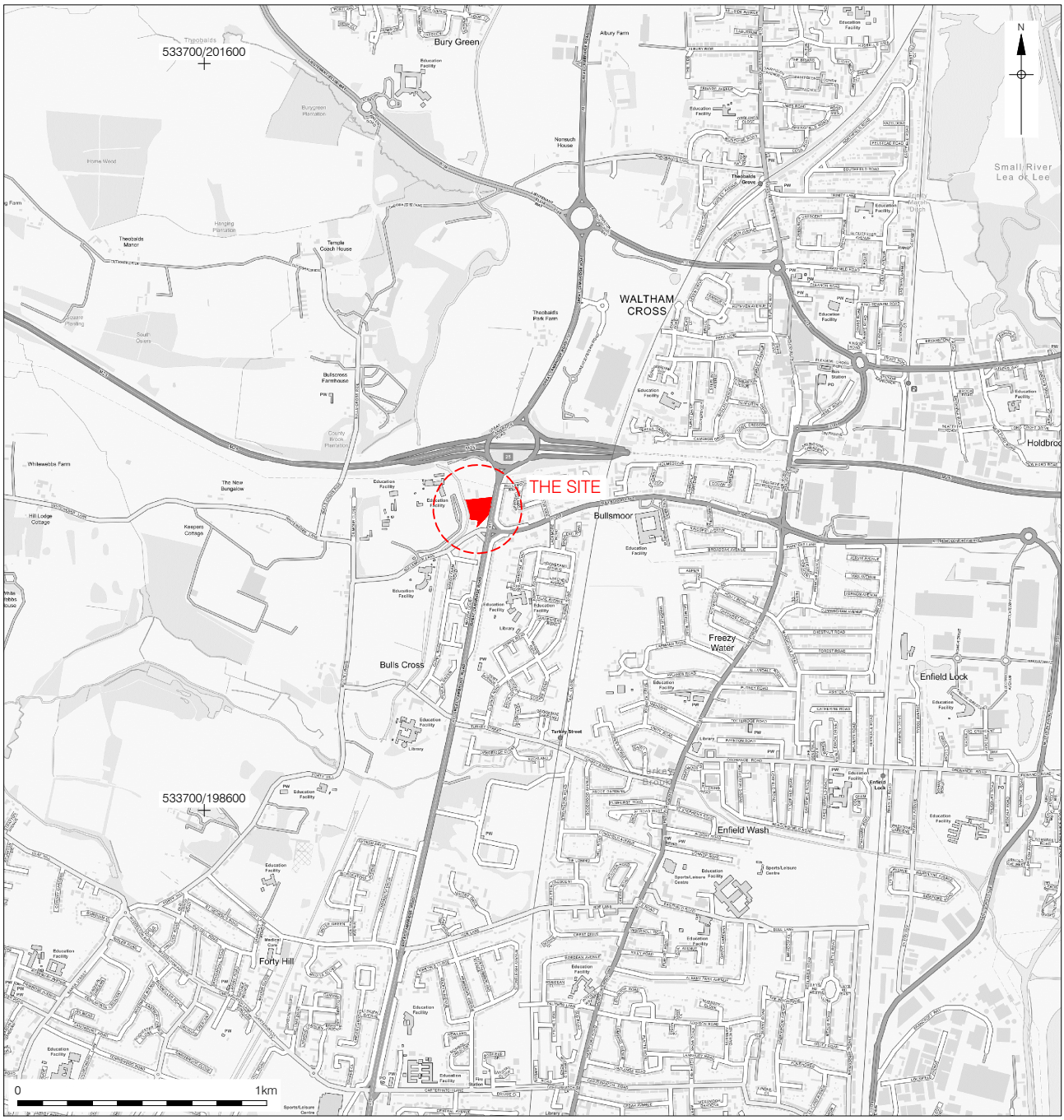
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Archive ID	BSM18
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Archive ID	BSM18
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Diary"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Bullsmoor Lane, London Borough of Enfield: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Edmonds, M.
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	London

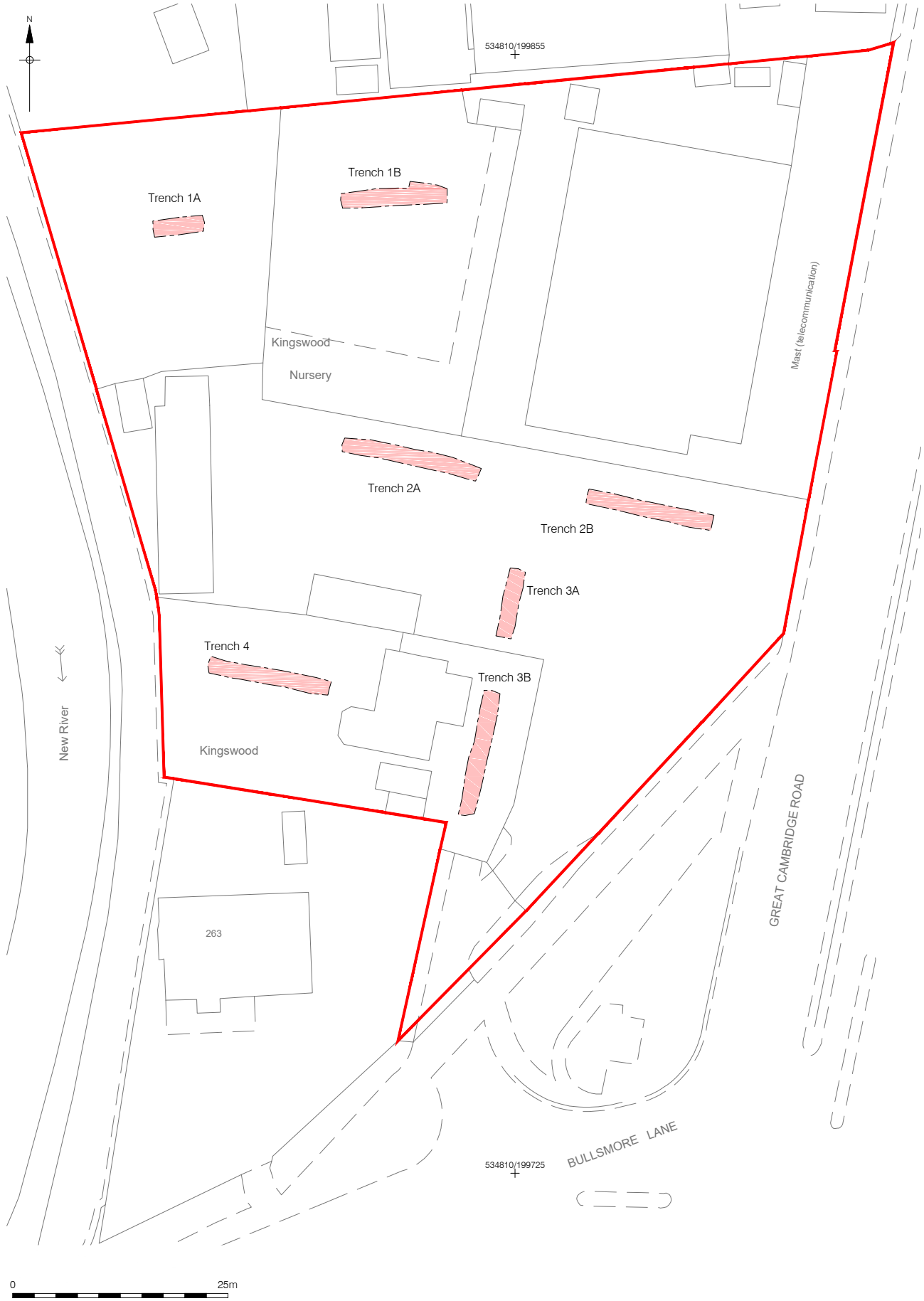






26/10/18 DV

Figure 1
Site Location
1:800,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4



31/10/18 DV & MS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

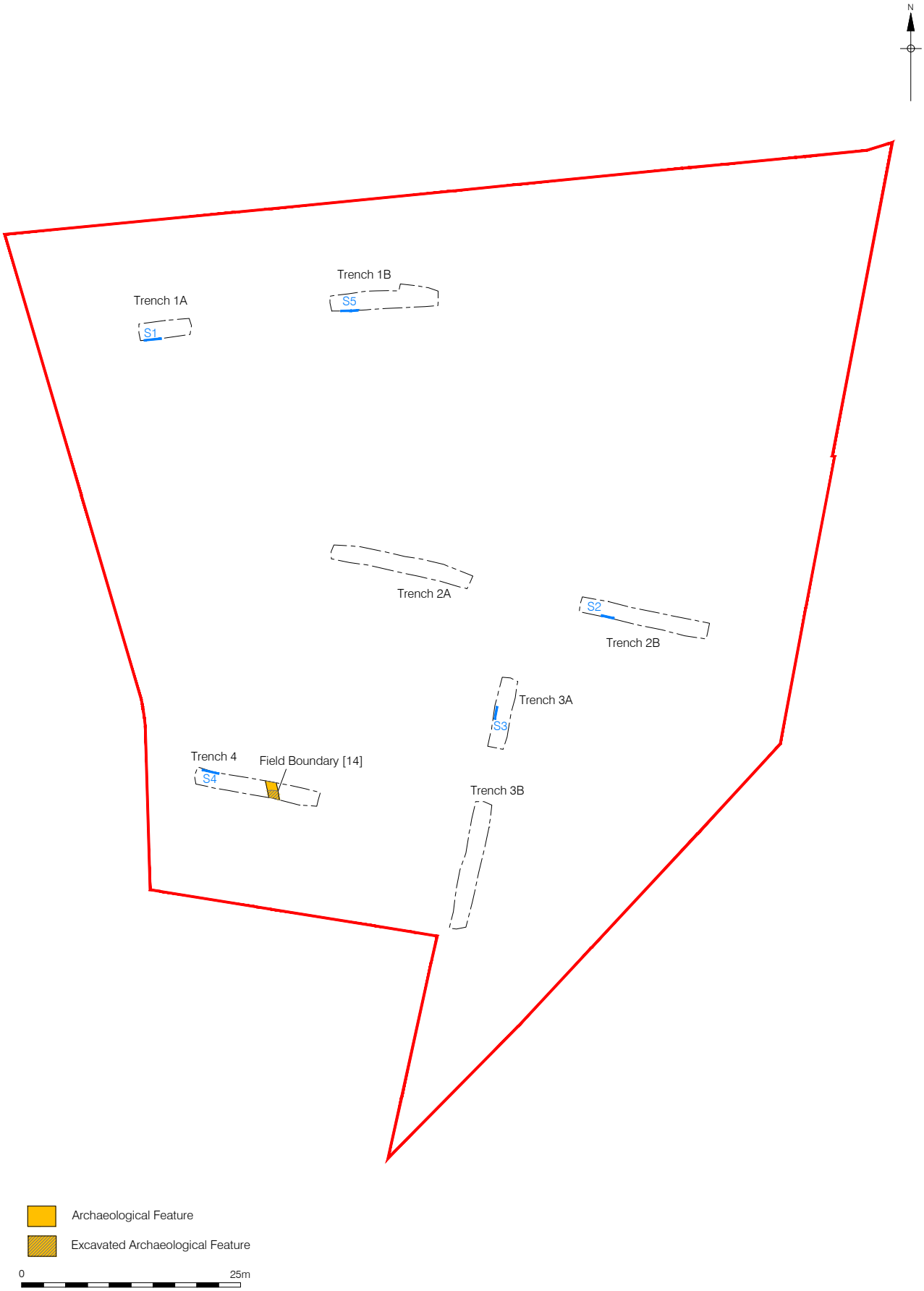
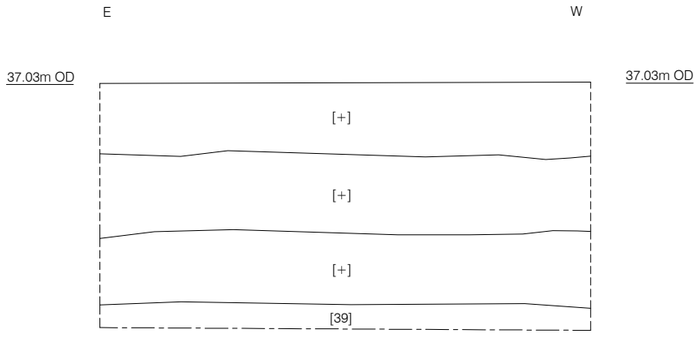
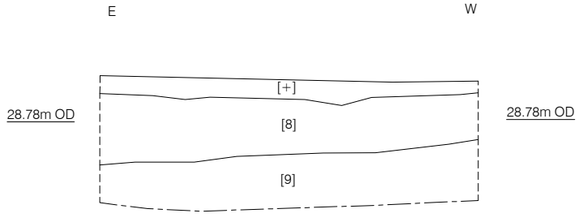


Figure 3
Plan of Trenches Showing Section Locations and Feature 14
1:625 at A4

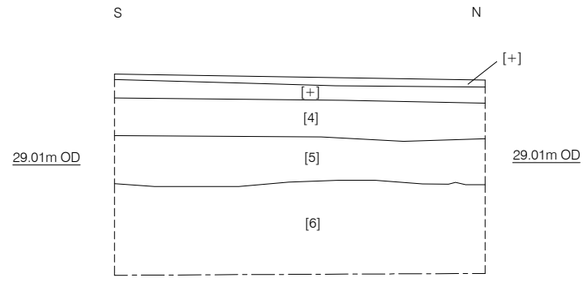
26/10/18 DV & MS



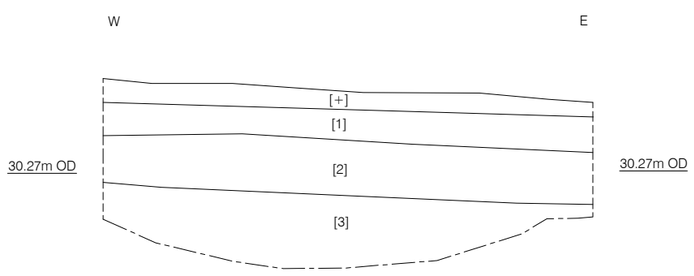
Section 1
North Facing
Trench 1A



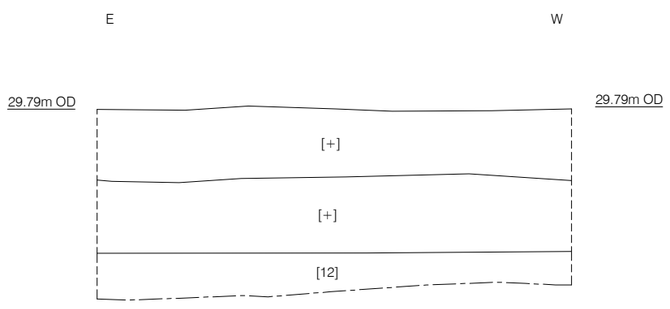
Section 2
North Facing
Trench 2B



Section 3
East Facing
Trench 3A



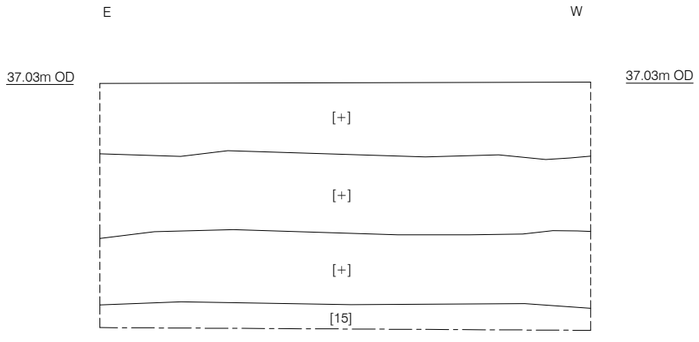
Section 4
South Facing
Trench 4



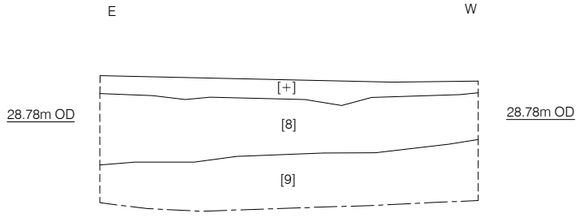
Section 5
North Facing
Trench 1B

26/10/18 DV

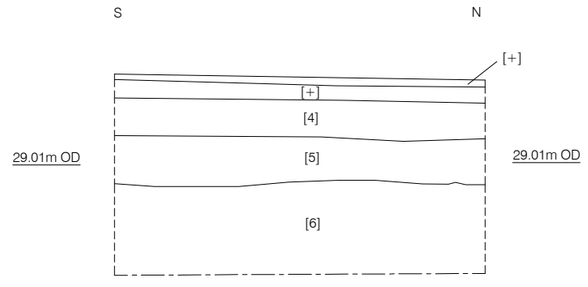
Figure 4
Sections
1:25 at A3



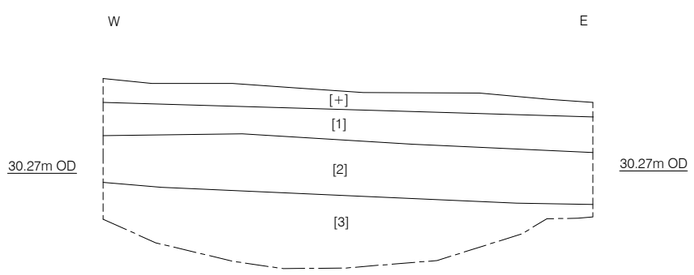
Section 1
North Facing
Trench 1A



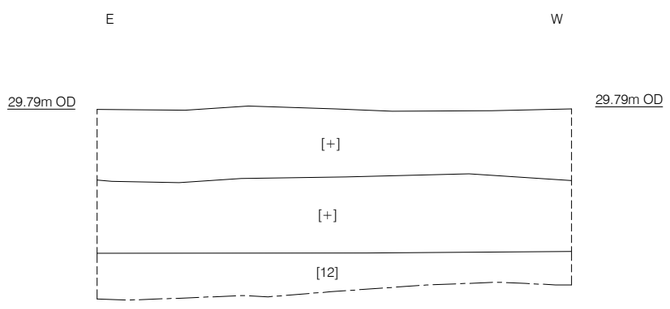
Section 2
North Facing
Trench 2B



Section 3
East Facing
Trench 3A



Section 4
South Facing
Trench 4



Section 5
North Facing
Trench 1B

31/10/18 DV

Figure 4
Sections
1:25 at A3

P C A

PCA CAMBRIDGE
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM
UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON
UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK
OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH
QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK
UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER
5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com