



THE RIFLES PUBLIC HOUSE, SWAN AND PIKE ROAD, ENFIELD LOCK, LONDON, PHASE 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: R1047

January 2014



**THE RIFLES PUBLIC HOUSE, SWAN AND PIKE ROAD,
ENFIELD LOCK, LONDON, PHASE 2**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Site Code	SWN13	NGR	537189 198364
Planning Ref.	TP/06/2169/REN1	OASIS	britanni1-170249
Approved By	Matthew Adams	Date	January 2014



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Abstract

One evaluation trench (Trench 6) to the south of those excavated in Phase 1 was excavated by Britannia Archaeology Ltd on land at The Rifles Public House, Swan and Pike Road, Enfield Lock, London (NGR 537189 198364) in January 2014. Trench 6 was located beneath the 1917 extension to the public house, positioned to evaluate the survival of archaeological remains below the structure. No archaeological features were present in the trench and only early modern brick rubble relating to the construction/demolition layer (2062) phase of the 1917 extension was found.

Five layers that describe the sites taphonomy were recorded during the evaluation, the earliest of which is the former gravel bed course of the River Lea. The second layer comprises a calcareous tufa knoll similar to, or part of, the knoll present in Phase 1. A mixed interface of tufa and alluvial clay silt is located above the tufa and represents the third layer. Alluvial clay silt layer (1004 Phase 1 and 2004 Phase 2) was present in all of the trenches and comprises the fourth layer in the sequence, a sterile deposit that formed when the rivers course was present to the west of its current location. The most recent layer comprises a probable mixed construction and demolition phase that is distinct within Phase 2, of a dining room extension added in 1917 and subsequently demolished in January 2014.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 27th of January 2014, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook Phase 2 of a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Denmark and White Ltd at The Rifles Public House, Swan and Pike Road, Enfield Lock, London (NGR 537189 198364). This evaluation was undertaken as a condition of planning application reference TP/06/2169/REN1, ahead of the construction of 23 residential units (Figure 1).

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an archaeological brief produced by English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (EHGLASS, Stabler, K. 2010 and renewed by Single, A. in 2013). It also lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by Enfield Council.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Figure 1)

The site is located on land that had previously been part of the Rifles Public House and its associated car parks. It is present on the floodplain of the River Lea in Enfield lying at a height of approximately 16.5m AOD. Phase 2 was located at the southern extent of the site situated below the now demolished 1917 extension to the Public House.

The bedrock geology is Thames Group London Clay and is described as fine sand, silt and clay which is Glauconitic at its base. It dates to the Eocene Epoch 55.8 to 33.9 million years ago (BGS, 2014).

The superficial geology is described as Alluvium deposits of soft to firm consolidated clay, silt, sand and gravel. A compressible silty clay that can contain layers of silt, sand, peat and basal gravel, a stronger desiccated surface zone may also be present. These deposits date to the Flandrian Age of c.12,000 years before present (BGS, 2014).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was undertaken on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012). The relevant local planning policy is the London Plan, Consolidated with changes since 2004 (<http://www.london.gov.uk/thelondonplan/docs/londonplan08.pdf>).

3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)*

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires 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. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- 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;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- 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.

3.2 *The London Plan (with changes since 2004)*

The relevant sections outlined in the London Plan are as follows:

- Policy 4B.15 Archaeology
The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London's archaeological resources. Boroughs in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological assets within their area;
- 4.125
...The Mayor wishes to see the sensitive management of London's extraordinary historic assets planned in tandem with the promotion of the very best modern Architecture and urban design. Designation of historic buildings is not enough. Sensitive management requires clear details of what needs to be protected, how and why. The Mayor expects boroughs and others to use appropriate tools to manage the historic environment, including character appraisals and conservation plans.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological background is a summary of the information contained within the desk-based assessment (Miles. A, 2005) undertaken by MoLAS.

4.1 *Geology*

The site is located on the floodplain of the River Lea in Enfield and lies at a height of approximately 16.5m AOD, this current course of the River Lea was adopted 0.5 million years ago during the Anglian cold stage. Prior to this the route flowed northward as part of the Mole-Wey-Wandle River and drained into the proto-Thames which in turn followed a more northerly route through the Vale of St Albans. Five hundred thousand years ago the ice sheets blocked the valley of the Thames and its tributaries which reversed the drainage pattern causing the Thames to be diverted via the Lower Lea Valley into the Medway system, before adopting its present course. Successive climatic oscillations since the Anglian cold stage have caused alternating down-cutting and aggradational cycles of the river formations, in combination with Tectonic uplifting depositing mainly gravels forming a series of terraces. These represent former floodplains of the River Thames and Lea that have subsequently been scored out and left as the highest surviving deposits.

4.2 *Prehistoric (750000BC – 43AD)*

The site would have been mostly wet and marshy during the prehistoric period with marshy pools of water separated by boggy ground. Mesolithic activity has been recorded within peat layers in the Rammey Marsh to Broxbourne area just up-stream in the Lea Valley.

The Neolithic period saw an increase in riverside occupation, with more permanent settlement; evidence includes structures, pits and waste material. A Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman site with possible Neolithic origins was evaluated at Rammey Marsh that lies on higher ground on the margins of a tributary to the River Lea.

Within the vicinity of the site, isolated finds have been recorded that include a Late Bronze Age socketed axe head in Enfield Marsh, an Iron Age sword and a Middle Bronze Age spearhead in Rammey Marsh. During excavations in 1909-10 for the King George reservoir un-abraded flint implements, animal bones, a mammoth tooth and three human skulls were exhumed.

There is little or no evidence for early occupation within the Royal Small Arms Factory, however the alluvial deposits present along the River Lea may yield evidence of preserved cultural organic material, or indirectly from plant microfossil (pollen grain) survival.

4.3 *Roman (43AD – c. 410AD)*

The River Lea was an important agricultural trade route throughout this period, with Much Hadham wares also being transported via the River Stort in the later Roman period. Evidence of water management was recorded during excavations by MoLAS in 2005 at the



Royal Ordnance Factory where a wooden bank revetment was carbon-dated to the broader Roman period. Roman field ditches and a stockade were also recorded at Rammey Marsh to the north-west.

Little or no evidence for Roman settlements have been found within the sites vicinity.

4.4 Medieval (1066 AD – 1540 AD)

Medieval activity was concentrated in the eastern part of the Parish between Enfield Chase and the marshes by the Lea. Common Arable fields are first recorded in the 13th century and by 1572 they occupied over half of the cultivated land, the majority present on the low lying areas to the east of the road through Enfield Town to Forty Hill and Bull's Cross. The common marshes immediately adjoined the River Lea and were used for grazing, the most northerly three (Rammey, Wild and Mill) were all named by the 14th century with this site being present on Wild Marsh. Lethersay and South Marsh are both mentioned in the 15th century and are present to the south. The enclosures of the 16th century were mainly located on the fringe of the central common field area, near Enfield Town, west of Baker Street, east of Ponders End and to the north-east near Painters Lane.

The Manor of Elsing or Norris Farm originated in a knight's fee in Enfield and Sawbridgeworth (Hertfordshire), it was held in 1372 by Jordan of Elsing of the Earl of Hereford. An associated timber-framed manor house named Norris Farm in Welches Lane (located behind a moat) is mentioned in 1572 and was demolished in 1786, Welches Lane later became known as Ordnance Road. A plain brick farmhouse was built on this same plot and then was also subsequently demolished. The associated manorial lands lay in the eastern part of the parish near Enfield Lock, at Ponders End and in the common marshes. After enclosure in 1806, the estate became coterminous with Plantation Farm containing 120 acres in 1911.

4.6 Post-medieval and modern (1540AD – Present)

Hay was in high demand for feeding the cattle during the winter season and was produced in large quantities in the common marshes alongside the River Lea. In Enfield during 1769, 2330 acres were used for growing wheat or corn and 2150 for growing hay; 790 acres were described as 'fed lands' and 1020 acres were left fallow. No buildings were present on the marshland by the Lea (apart from those associated with the navigation, such as the Swan and Pike Inn) until the 19th century.

In 1803 at the time of the enclosure, the land was owned by Charles Smith and leased to Augustin King George the miller at Ponders End, who in-turn sublet the plot to Thomas Wace. He lived in the old Swan and Pike public house which is situated to the west of the present day Swan and Pike Road. The Pub was reopened when the Royal Factory was established.

In 1812 the Enfield Lock site was acquired to replace the smaller Lewisham factory, with the added advantage of having water power to drive the machinery and the navigation to transport the raw materials and finished weapons. The barrel branch also moved to



Enfield in 1816, the factory producing the musket 'Brown Bess' which was the main weapon used by the British Empire. By 1818 a lack of demand for the weapons meant that only 30 people were employed at the factory, the lock and finishing branches were also later moved to Enfield and Lewisham was closed. Sword manufacturing began in 1823 and the factory was nearly closed in 1831. The Crimean War increased the demand for small arms and ammunition so the factory was upgraded and reorganised on mass production lines. By the 1890's 60,000 rifles were produced annually, with 2000 rifle magazines manufactured a week, the Boer War and the two World Wars kept ordnance production in Enfield. In 1987 the Royal Ordnance Factories were sold to British Aerospace and Enfield Lock was immediately closed, small arms manufacture then moving to Nottingham.

During the establishment of the factory buildings were erected on site, a canteen was built in 1816 where the Rifles Pub is now located, and immediately north a school was constructed in 1846. Occupied to the north were cottages forming numbers 1-3 Government Row, built in the 1830's and demolished prior to 1935.

4.7 Phase 1, Archaeological Evaluation, October 2013 (Britannia Archaeology Ltd)

A five trial trench evaluation was undertaken to the north of Phase 2 (Figure 2) by Britannia Archaeology Ltd in September 2013. The greatest potential for surviving archaeological remains were expected to be buildings associated with the rifle factory of Post-medieval.

Foundations, brick walls and service runs were present in Trench 1 that were associated with the former cottages. Two modern service trenches were present in Trench 2. Trench 3 contained a post-medieval or early modern construction cut with associated pipe trench and a second service pipe that was also present in Trench 1. A wall from the former school and contemporary oval inspection chamber were present within Trench 4, along with a modern service trench containing a plastic pipe. Trench 5 contained a modern pit, a brick culvert and the western wall of the former school building.

This evaluation revealed five phases of activity, the earliest of which is represented by the gravel bed associated with the River Lea. Lying above the gravel were layers of alluvial deposition followed by subsequent stagnation events caused by the periodic change in the rivers course.

No archaeological phases earlier than the post-medieval were present on site, the second phase is represented by Wild Marsh that is named by the 14th century, a name that suggests the land here was used for pasture.

The third phase is demolition and site levelling; these events probably took place at approximately the same time. Both the school and three cottages were demolished and then levelled, forming a variety of layers that were present in all of the trenches.

Remains of the construction phase have been recorded and comprise a school built in 1846 and an 1830's row of cottages on the north-western corner of the site.



The most recent phase relates to two modern surface layers starting with an earlier concrete surface and then a Tarmacadam laid car park which still survives at the top of the stratigraphic sequence today.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

English Heritage GLAAS note that the aim of an evaluation is the following:

- Evaluation will seek to define and characterise the archaeological remains on a site. Should significant remains be discovered and the proposed scheme has an impact on those remains, further archaeological work will be necessary, in the form of either a mitigation strategy for preservation in situ, full excavation or a combination of the two.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in English Heritage (GLAAS) *Archaeological Guidance Papers 1-5* (revised 1988) and English Heritage Centre for Archaeology *Guidelines* where appropriate.

Specific research questions are outlined as follows:

- What is the nature and level of natural topography?
- What are the earliest deposits/features identified?
- What is the palaeo-environmental potential of the alluvial deposits on site?
- Can any evidence of prehistoric activity be defined on site and does this contribute to our understanding of the artefacts recovered from the Lea Valley and the surrounding area?
- Can any evidence of Roman activity be defined on the site?
- What direct or indirect evidence is there from the medieval activity on site?
- Can any evidence of the canteen, school and cottages associated with Royal Ordnance Factory be found?
- What are the latest deposits identified?
- What is the nature and extent of the truncation on the site?

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

7.1 Evaluation Trench Methodology

A 14 ton 360° mechanical excavator under the control of a qualified professional archaeologist removed layers of overburden down to a depth of 1.20m, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand.



Trench edges, section and borehole locations were recorded on a post-excavation plan and were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid (Figures 3 and 4). The archaeology was preserved by record using pro-forma sheets, plans, section drawings and appropriate photographic records as detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Yendell, V. 2010). Context numbers for Phase 2 start with a 2000 number prefix, the same suffix used in Phase 1 was deliberately chosen so that the contexts would tally (Figures 3 and 4).

7.2 Borehole Methodology

One augured borehole (Figure 4) was located in the central base of Trench 6 (DP3) to assess the quality of surviving sediments, below that which could be safely reached by mechanical excavation. This was spatially positioned to provide even coverage (along with those augured during Phase 1) across the site.



DP3; Trench 6, Borehole 6, Auger Assessment

A Van Walt 0.5m narrow-gauge hand corer was used to record the layers (Appendix 1 Tables 2, Figure 4) until the gravel river bed (2022) was encountered. The highly saturated ground proved problematic for 100% recovery of the augured material. A



narrow-gouge corer was specifically fitted to help in the recovery of the saturated material, however a 100% complete sequence proved to be impossible to collect. Despite this issue the archaeologists removed enough material to provide an accurate record of the stratigraphic sequence. After this initial assessment, and in consultation with Dr Steve Boreham, it was determined that the highly saturated deposits were unsuitable for further detailed analysis at the University of Cambridge due to the advanced state of aerobic microbial degradation of the organic material.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 3 and 4)

Trench 6 could not be excavated during Phase 1 because the extension to the Rifles Public House had yet to be demolished, its location can be found at Figure 2, borehole and sample sections are recorded in Figures 3 and 4.

This trench was positioned to determine the degree of survival of any remains present below the Pub's extension that was built in 1917. No archaeological features were present, however finds of un-stratified early modern and modern debris (not retained) were noted within the distinct Construction/Demolition Layer 2062.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figures 3 and 4)

The deposit model was simpler in Trench 6 compared with the variable nature of deposits recorded to the north, where a high degree of ground disturbance was present in the trenches. A sediment depth of around 3-4m was expected to lie above the river gravel bed, and therefore an auger assessment survey was employed to reach the required depth (Figure 4).

Half a metre of building rubble material had been removed during the demolition phase of the extension, the ground level was recorded at around 16.00m AOD compared with an average of c.16.50m in Phase 1. At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was a mixed construction and demolition layer (2062) relating principally from material derived from the recent demolition of the extension. It lay to a maximum depth of 0.74m below ground level and comprised dark brown black, loose sand silt and clay with frequent modern and early modern bricks and building rubble (not retained).

Below 2062 was Alluvial Clay Layer 2004 (recorded as 1004 in Phase 1) comprising light yellow brown, sterile compact silty clay that lay at a maximum depth of 1.23m below the ground surface.

Silty Tufa Layer 2021 (1021 in Phase 1) was next in the sequence and comprised pale white grey, moderately loose calcareous tufa and silt that lay on the base of the trench from 1.23m. It was finally augured to a depth of 1.67m below the ground surface.



Calcareous Tufa Layer 2018 (1018, Phase 1) lay below 2021 and comprised pale white grey moderately loose saturated calcareous tufa, augured to a depth of 3.06m below the ground surface.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence (as in all trenches of Phase 1 & 2) was Gravel River Bed 2022 (1022 in Phase 1), located at a depth of 3.06m below the ground surface. The gravel could only be augured to its surface depth due to its compact friable nature.

10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Five distinct layers were present in Trench 6, that reveals a similar pattern to the deposits recorded across the whole site. The earliest phase is the former River Lea Gravel Bed Layer 2022, present at the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches, which carved channels depositing sediments across the site providing for an environment of marshland and bog. Evidence of this was recorded during the auger survey in Phase 1 when a sample of peat (Sample 1, 1020) was taken for further analysis. This revealed that the pollen and spores were relatively poorly preserved, suggesting the organic sediments had been subjected to a prolonged and fluctuating water table causing aerobic microbial degradation of organic material to have reached an advanced state. The deposits recorded during the auger survey in Phase 2 were also highly saturated, therefore it was decided that no samples should be taken for further examination.

Calcareous Tufa Layer 2018 was present directly above the river gravel bed in Trench 6 and was relatively thick in depth (1.39m). The Phase 1 tufa knoll recorded to the north appeared to shallow-out from its epicentre (approximately located in Trench 2) by the time it reached Trench 4. Therefore the Phase 2 knoll could have been created from a separate spring, or equally formed from a side spring of the Phase 1 tufa knoll.

The third layer (2021) was present above the tufa (2018) and represents an eroded mixed interface of tufa and the alluvial silty clay that lies directly above it.

Alluvial Silty Clay Layer 2004 (1004 in Phase 1) was present in all of the trenches in Phase 1 and 2 and comprises the fourth layer in the sequence. It represents alluvial deposits that formed when the rivers course was present to the west of where it currently flows and was similarly sterile in nature to the five northern trenches, containing no finds or features.

The most recent layer comprises a mixed construction/demolition phase (2062) of the dining room extension that was added behind the private bar on the southern side of the public house in 1917. This dining room and bar area was demolished in 2014 leaving only the central walls of the original building now standing.



11.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. The archive will be deposited within the Museum of London, London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC).

This archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

12.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Lawson Brooks (Denmark and White Ltd) for commissioning and funding the project, Adam Single at English Heritage (GLAAS) for his assistance throughout the project and to Dr Steve Boreham (Cambridge University Department of Geography) for his advice during the auger assessment.



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Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england



APPENDIX 1 DEPOSIT TABLES & BOREHOLE LOGS

Table 1

Trench No		Orientation	Height AOD	Shot No
6		E-W	0.00 = 16.01m	DP1 + 2
Sample Section No		Location	Facing	
6		S Side	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description		
2062	0.00 - 0.74m	Demolition Layer. Dark brown black, loose sand silt and clay containing CBM and hardcore rubble		
2004	0.74 - 1.23m	Alluvial Layer. Light yellow brown, sterile compact silty clay		
2021	1.23m+	Silty Tufa Layer. Pale grey black, friable tufa and silt		

Deposit Model, Trench 6

Table 2

Borehole No		Location	Height AOD	Shot No
6		TT6, Centre	0.00 = 14.78m	BH6
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description		
2021	0.00 - 0.44m	Silty Tufa Layer. Pale grey black, friable tufa and silt		
2018	0.44 - 1.83m	Calcareous Tufa Layer. Pale white grey, moderately loose calcareous tufa		
2022	1.83m+	Gravel River Bed. Dark grey brown, very loose and saturated gravel and sandy silt		

Borehole Log, Trench 6



APPENDIX 2 OASIS SHEET

OASIS ID: britanni1-170249

Project details

Project name	The Rifles Public House, Swan and Pike Road, Enfield Lock, London, Phase 2; Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	One evaluation trench (Trench 6) to the south of those excavated in Phase 1 was excavated by Britannia Archaeology Ltd on land at The Rifles Public House, Swan and Pike Road, Enfield Lock, London (NGR 537189 198364) in January 2014. Trench 6 was located beneath the 1917 extension to the public house, positioned to evaluate the survival of archaeological remains below the structure. No archaeological features were present in the trench and only early modern brick rubble relating to the construction/demolition layer (2062) phase of the 1917 extension was found. Five layers that describe the sites taphonomy were recorded during the evaluation, the earliest of which is the former gravel bed course of the River Lea. The second layer comprises a calcareous tufa knoll similar to, or part of, the knoll present in Phase 1. A mixed interface of tufa and alluvial clay silt is located above the tufa and represents the third layer. Alluvial clay silt layer (1004 Phase 1 and 2004 Phase 2) was present in all of the trenches and comprises the fourth layer in the sequence, a sterile deposit that formed when the rivers course was present to the west of its current location. The most recent layer comprises a probable mixed construction and demolition phase that is distinct within Phase 2, of a dining room extension added in 1917 and subsequently demolished in January 2014.
Project dates	Start: 27-01-2014 End: 27-01-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	R1047 - Contracting Unit No. SWN13 - Sitecode P1031B - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status (other)	Archaeological Priority Zone
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	COTTAGES Post Medieval SCHOOL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON ENFIELD ENFIELD The Rifles Public House, Swan and Pike Road, Enfield Lock, London
Study area	0.17 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3718 9836 51.6667654766 -0.0161751152852 51 40 00 N 000 00 58 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 16.00m Max: 16.50m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Timothy Schofield
Project director/manager	Timothy Schofield
Project supervisor	Martin Brook



Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body Denmark & White Ltd
Project archives
Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient LAARC
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient LAARC
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Manuscript", "Map", "Matrices", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1
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Entered on 12 September 2014



Site Boundary

NGR: 537189 198364
 REPORT NUMBER: 1047

PROJECT: THE RIFLES PUBLIC HOUSE,
 SWAN AND PIKE ROAD, ENFIELD LOCK,
 LONDON, PHASE 2

CLIENT: denmark & white LTD.

DESCRIPTION: SITE LOCATION & PROPOSED
 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

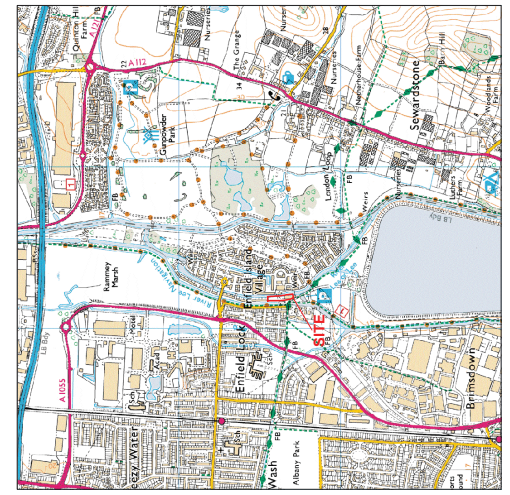


115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET,
 SUFFOLK, IP14 5UX
 T: 01449 763034
 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
 W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:750
 0 30m

PLOT: A3
 APPROVED: MCA
 VERSION: 01

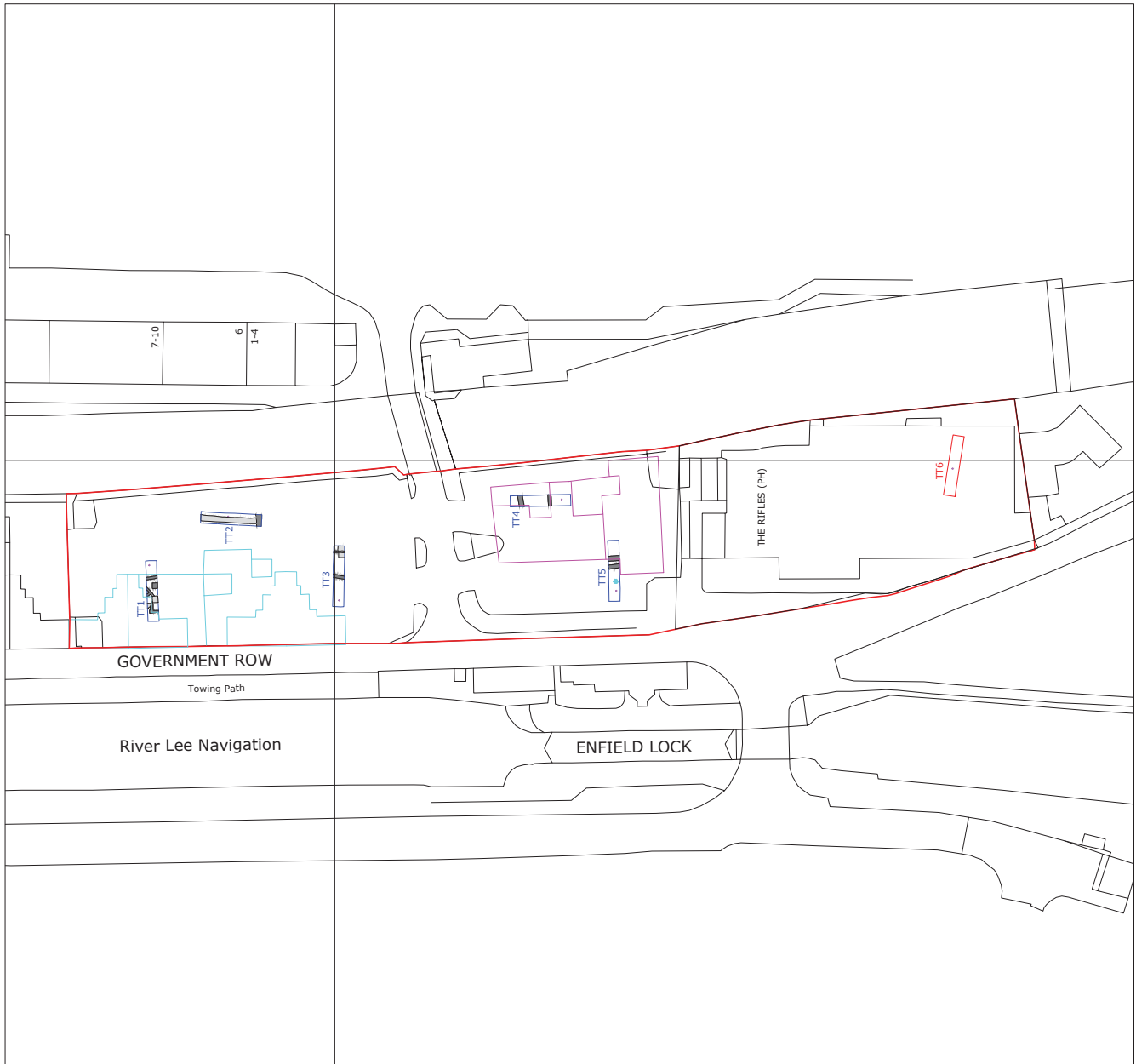
DATE: JAN 2014
 AUTHOR: TPS
 FIGURE: 01



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198400



537200

	Recorded Archaeological Features
	Projected 1913 OS Map Features
	Projected 1896 OS Map Features
	Phase 1 Trench Locations
	Phase 2 Trench Location
	Site Boundary

NGR: 537189 198364
REPORT NUMBER: 1047

PROJECT:
THE RIFLES PUBLIC HOUSE,
SWAN AND PIKE ROAD, ENFIELD LOCK,
LONDON, PHASE 2

CLIENT:
denmark&white LTD.

DESCRIPTION:
TRENCH LOCATION PLAN

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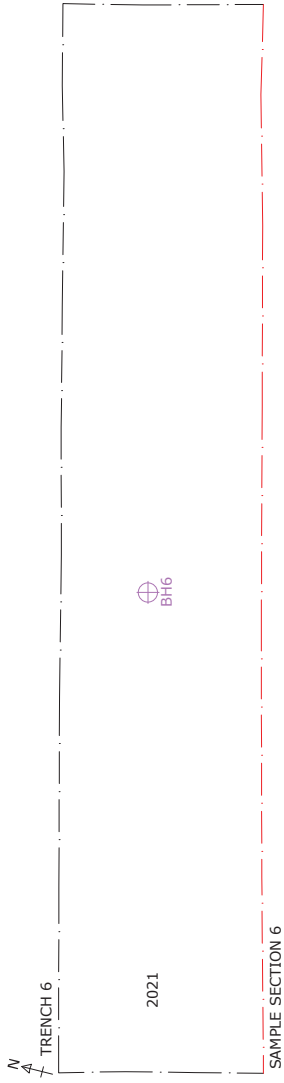
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SUFFOLK, IP14 5UX
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E: info@britannia-archaeology.com
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:750
0 30m

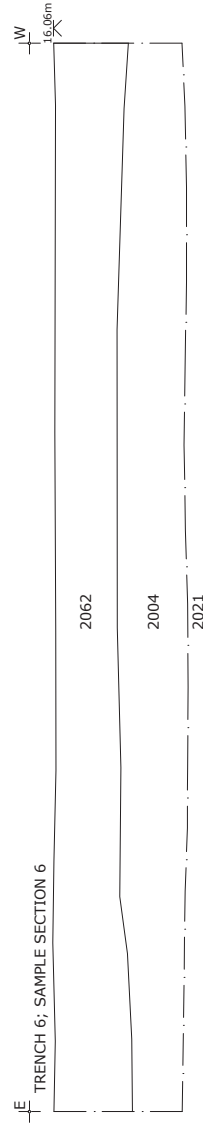
PLOT: A3
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VERSION: 01

DATE: JAN 2014
AUTHOR: TPS
FIGURE: 02


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DP1; Trench 6, Post-excavation, Looking East



DP2; Trench 6, Sample Section 6, Looking SE

Sample Section Location	
Borehole Location	REPORT NUMBER: 1047
NGR: 537189 198364	PROJECT: THE RIFLES PUBLIC HOUSE, SWAN AND PIKE ROAD, ENFIELD LOCK, LONDON, PHASE 2
CLIENT: denmark&white LTD.	
DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 6, PLAN, SECTION AND DIGITAL PHOTOS	
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SCALE: 1:50	0 2m
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MCA
DATE: JAN 2014	VERSION: 01
AUTHOR: TPS	FIGURE: 03

BH6; Trench 6

14.78m



2021

2018

2022

NGR: 537189 198364

REPORT NUMBER: 1047

PROJECT: THE RIFLES PUBLIC HOUSE, SWAN AND PIKE ROAD, ENFIELD LOCK, LONDON, PHASE 2

CLIENT: denmark&white LTD.

DESCRIPTION: TRENCH 6, BOREHOLE SECTION AND DIGITAL PHOTOS

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SCALE: 1:10



PLOT: A3

APPROVED: MCA

VERSION: 01

DATE: JAN 2014

AUTHOR: TPS

FIGURE: 04