

Desk-top Archaeological Assessment

**54 JEFFREYS ROAD,
ENFIELD,
LONDON, EN3 7UB**



National Grid Reference: TQ 36493 96483

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**54 JEFFREYS ROAD,
ENFIELD,
LONDON, EN3 7UB**

London Borough of Enfield

on behalf of Newable Properties Limited

National Grid Reference
TQ 36493 96483

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SUMMARY

This archaeological desk-top assessment has been prepared to support the forthcoming planning application for the redevelopment of the site to provide a light industrial or storage facility with surface car parking.

A review of the existing information has identified three designated heritage assets and 10 undesignated heritage assets within the study area. These comprise: Archaeological Priority Areas; and archaeological monuments and features dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

The significance of these heritage assets ranges from medium for the Archaeological Priority Areas to low for the archaeological monuments and finds.

The cartographic and historical evidence shows that the surrounding area of the application site was low-lying marshy ground which flooded periodically. Because of this the core of the medieval settlement was centred on the higher, drier ground of Green Street to the north west. Development in the study area only occurred in the 20th Century and this took the form of industrial uses such as sand and gravel extraction, smelting works and latterly, light industrial units. The only residential development occurred to the south west.

Overall it is considered that the site has a low potential for finding archaeological deposits and remains dating to all periods based on the geological and topographical nature of the surrounding area; previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area; and the GLHER.

The depth and extent of the foundations have yet to be determined, however, it is likely that these will be pads. This has the potential to truncate any potentially surviving archaeological deposits, however, the probability for this is thought to be low based on the archaeological and historical evidence.

It is therefore suggested that no further archaeological work is required.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

This archaeological desk-top assessment has been prepared to support the forthcoming planning application for the redevelopment of the site to provide a light industrial or storage facility with surface car parking.

The assessment was commissioned by Mr Terry Holmes on behalf of Newable Properties Limited the owners of the site.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

This assessment aims to:

- Establish the presence or otherwise of any identified heritage assets;
- Assess the likely impact of previous development on any identified heritage assets;
- Assess the impact which the proposed development may have on any identified heritage assets; and
- Propose research questions to inform any future mitigation strategy for the protection of any identified heritage assets.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This assessment follows the guidelines established by English Heritage (1998) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001).

A visit was made to the Enfield Local Studies Library and Archive, Thomas Hardy House (1st floor), 39 London Road, Enfield, London, EN2 6DS. Historical and geological maps and plans were consulted along with aerial photographs, books, reports, property deeds and parish records. Historic maps were photographed rather than photocopied and therefore have not been reproduced to scale.

Reports of previous archaeological work in the study area (defined as a distance of 750m from the centre of the site) and which are within the London Borough of Enfield were consulted. These included: desk-top assessments; and reports on watching briefs, evaluations; and excavations.

A print out was obtained from Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service of all entries held on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within a distance of 750m from the centre of the site, taken to be TQ 36493 96483 so as to be able to determine the nature and extent of known archaeological remains in the study area.

The internet was consulted in order to supplement information obtained from other sources such as the Enfield Local Studies Library and Archive and the HER.

A site visit was made in March 2017 to establish current land use.

Sources used within this report are listed in the bibliography.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING

3.1 National Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published by the Government in March 2012. It replaced national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Archaeology and Planning). Section 12 *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment* contains guidance to local authorities, developers, property owners and other stakeholders on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. The key paragraphs are:

- 128: *In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation;*
- 135: *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset;*
- 139: *Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets; and*
- 141: *Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

In the NPPF the following definitions are used:

- *Heritage assets:* A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- *Archaeological interest:* There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- *Designated heritage assets:* A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

- *Significance:* The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence but also from its setting.
- *Setting of a heritage asset:* The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

3.2 Regional Policy

The London Plan contains overarching policies for the Greater London area (GLA, March 2015). Policy 7.8 relates to heritage assets and archaeology:

Strategic

A. London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B. Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C. Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D. Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E. New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

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

G. Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy

At a local level heritage and archaeology are considered in the London Borough of Enfield's Core Strategy 2010-2025 which was adopted in November 2010. The overarching policy

which covers both above ground and below ground heritage assets is Core Policy 31 *Built and Landscape Heritage* which states:

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

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

3.3 Assessing Significance

Current national guidance for the assessment of the significance of heritage assets is based on criteria provided by English Heritage in the document *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2008). Within this document significance is weighed by consideration of the potential for the asset to demonstrate the following value criteria:

- *Evidential value* derives from the potential of the physical remains to yield evidence of past human activity;
- *Historical value* derives from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place to the present;
- *Aesthetic value* derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place.
- *Communal value* derives from the meanings of a heritage asset for the people who know about it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory; communal values are closely bound up with historical, particularly associative, and aesthetic values, along with and educational, social or economic values.

The significance of heritage assets is summarised in the table below:

Significance	Factors determining significance
International/very high	World Heritage Site Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
National/high	Scheduled Ancient Monuments Grade I and II* Listed Buildings Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas Undesignated assets of the quality and importance to be designated Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Regional/medium	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Local/low	Locally listed buildings Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups Assets that contribute to local research objectives
Negligible	Assets with little or no archaeological/historical interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

Table 1. Significance of heritage assets.

4.0 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Site Location

The application site is located in the industrial and commercial centre of Brimsdown at 54 Jeffreys Road, Enfield, London, EN3 7UB. It is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 102m by 79m and covers an area of approximately 8,058m². It is bounded by Jeffreys Road to the east, the A1055 to the west and light industrial units to the north and south (figure 1).

The site is currently occupied by Ardmere Construction and comprises of a number of single storey light industrial buildings (plate 1).

The centre of the site is at TQ 36493 96483.

4.2 Geology

Sheet 256 from the British Geological Survey shows the site lying on Kempton Park Gravel Formation, comprising sand and gravel, a riverine deposit laid down by the shifting River Thames during the Quaternary Period c.500,000 years ago. The solid geology of the area comprises of London Clay, comprising clay and silt, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Palaeogene Period, approximately 34 to 56 million years ago (BGS, 1991).

4.3 Topography

The surrounding area is characterised by low-lying ground between 15 and 20m OD. It is often marshy and periodically flooded due to the proximity of Mossop's Creek to the north west, Enfield Marsh to the east and south and a network of watercourses.

The site is level, lying at 16m OD.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

The potential for finding archaeological activity on a site and its surrounding area is determined by a number of factors. For the earliest period, the prehistoric, there is no documentary evidence to help determine the previous use. Instead, the archaeological record, particularly other sites with similar geological, topographical and hydrological characteristics, can be used to determine the potential for any archaeological remains.

The appearance of maps and documents can help trace the historical development of a site and its surrounding area. Maps can trace the topography as well as the building, demolition and alteration of settlement indicating changes in ownership, fashion, affluence and politics.

Likewise documents can be used to trace the changing development and fortunes of a site and its surrounding environment. Past owners, the value of the land, its use (whether for agriculture, uncultivated or developed *etc.*) can be ascertained all of which can be used as supporting evidence for the historical maps.

It is therefore essential to examine the archaeological record as well as the historic maps and documents in order to build up as comprehensive a picture as possible.

The timescales used in this assessment are:

Palaeolithic	-	450,000 – 12,000 BC
Mesolithic	-	12,000 – 4,000 BC
Neolithic	-	4,000 – 2,000 BC
Bronze Age	-	2,000 – 600 BC
Iron Age	-	600 BC – AD 43
Roman	-	AD 43 – 410
Saxon	-	410 – 1066
Medieval	-	1066 – 1485
Post-Medieval	-	1485 – 1900
Modern	-	1900 – present

5.2 Greater London Historic Environment Record

An important source of designated and non-designated heritage assets is the Historic Environment Record (HER), a database of archaeological sites, scheduled ancient monuments, parks and gardens, listed buildings and aerial photographs in Greater London, held by Historic England. A print out of all entries held on the HER was obtained for the study area (c.0.56km²) with the application site at its centre, at Ordnance Survey grid reference TQ 36493 96483 (figure 3 and tables 3a and 3b).

The HER print out shows that there are 13 designated and undesignated Heritage Assets within the study area (table 3a): three Archaeological Priority Areas; eight monuments; and two findspots.

The HER also shows that there have been 14 previous archaeological investigations within the study area (table 3b): three desk-based assessments; four watching briefs; six evaluations; and one geoarchaeological investigation.

Archaeological Priority Areas

Lea Valley East Bank and Lea Valley West Bank ([1] and [2] in table 3a and on figure 3) were designated on the basis of the rich river deposits of the River Lee which have the potential for prehistoric and paleoenvironmental artefacts. The application site is within the Lea Valley West Bank APA.

The Green Street APA [3] covers the medieval settlement and at its nearest point is c.550m to the north west of the application site.

Monuments

A sequence of waterlain deposits, silty clays and organically rich deposits [4] were found during an evaluation in Millmarsh Lane in 1993, c.620m north east of the application site. These were sampled and gave a radiocarbon date in the Mesolithic or Neolithic.

Four pits of Roman or pre-Roman date [5] were identified during an evaluation in Millmarsh Lane in 2001, c.630m to the north east of the application site.

A pottery kiln producing South Hertfordshire type ware [6] was found at Brimsdown Station c.555m north west of the application site.

Made ground associated with the construction of the railway and goods yard [7] was found during an evaluation in Brimsdown Avenue in 1993, c.720m to the north west of the application site.

A pit along with other features [8] was identified during an evaluation in Jute Lane in 1997, c.340m to the north west of the application site.

Re-deposited clay or alluvial material [9] was found during a watching brief in Jute Lane in 2002, c.470m to the north west of the application site.

The site of Light Anti-Aircraft guns positioned to defend the power station at Brimsdown [10] is recorded near the junction with Stockingswater Lane c.515m to the north of the application site.

Undated peat admixtures, flood deposits and a watercourse [11] were found during and evaluation in Brancroft Way in 1995, c.430m to the north east of the application site.

Findspots

A flint blade dating to the Neolithic or Mesolithic was recovered from the rear garden of no. 18 Charcroft Gardens [12] c.730m west of the application site.

A socketed axe dating to the Bronze Age was dug up in 1806 in Enfield Marsh [13] c.770m north west of the application site.

Previous Archaeological Work

The HER records 14 archaeological investigations within the study area: three desk-based assessments; four watching briefs; six evaluations; and one geoarchaeological investigation.

The desk-based assessments [14], [15] and [16] have been prepared for sites which are located between c.250m and c.460m from the application site. In general they concluded that there was a low potential of finding remains dating from all archaeological periods.

To the east of the application site a desk-based assessment was prepared by Compass Archaeology [15]. It identified that the site lay outside the historic settlement of Green Street to the north west. Site investigation works had identified extensive thicknesses of made ground ranging in depth from 5.5m in the south and 6.8m in the north. The DBA concluded that this was consistent with the post-medieval development and the fact that gravel extraction and subsequent in-filling had taken place (CA, 2004).

The watching briefs [17], [18], [19] and [20] were carried out at sites located between c.495m and c.670m from the application site and found post-medieval made ground [17] and numerous prehistoric deposits, one of which appeared to be associated with large scale burning [20].

The evaluations [21], [22], [23], [24], [25] and [26] were carried out at sites located between c.355m and c.755m from the application site. The only archaeological features recorded were four pre-Roman or Roman features [24](see also [5] above). The remaining evaluations [21], [22], [23], [25] and [26] recorded only fluvial features or natural gravels.

The geoarchaeological investigation [27] was carried out at Ponders End Industrial Estate c.460m to the south of the application site. Only natural gravels and peat deposits were identified.

5.3 Documentary and Cartographic Sources

Brimsdown has its origins in the 15th Century when it was first recorded as Grymesdown in 1420. It was first recorded as Brimsdown in 1686. The first element may be a surname *Gryme*. The second is the early Middle English down or down which refers to slightly raised ground in an area no more than 19m above sea level and 5m above the River Lea (Mills, 2001).

The core of the medieval settlement is centred around Green Street to the north west of the application site.

Richard Blome's Mapp of the County of Middlesex of 1672 (figure 4) is the earliest map depicting the area. Brimsdown to the north, the River Lea to the East, Ponders End to the south and Enfield Chase to the west are all shown.

John Roque's Map of Middlesex of 1754 (figure 5) shows the surrounding area with Enfield Marsh to the south of the application site.

The Enclosure map of 1802/3 (figure 6) shows the field system of the surrounding area.

The railway line from Stratford to Broxbourne was opened by the Northern & Eastern Railway on 15 September 1840. Brimsdown station was financed by a local landowner and developer and built by builder W Bangs & Co. The station opened on 1st October 1884 and services were operated by the Great Eastern Railway (www.british-history.ac.uk, first accessed 29th March 2017).

The OS 1:2500 map of 1891 (figure 7) shows the River Lee Navigation to the east together with numerous watercourses.

The OS 1:2500 map of 1896 (figure 8) shows that the area to the south of the application site has been developed with Aden Road and Suez Road and terraced housing.

The OS 1:2500 map of 1936 (figure 9) shows a number of industrial uses for the first time. To the east of the application site are sand, gravel and ballast works and beyond this, a smelting works. To the south east is a silicone machine works. To the south, the roads and terraced housing which were first shown on the 1896 OS map.

The OS 1:1250 map of 1966 (figure 10) shows the cutting for the railway line to the west of the application site.

The OS 1:1250 map of 1982/3 (figure 11) shows the surrounding area to be developed with light industrial units.

The maps (figures 4 – 10) show that the application site remained undeveloped until the latter part of the 20th Century. Development for the first time is shown on the OS map of 1982/3 when the current site layout was established (figure 11). The Google Earth map of 2017 shows the same layout (figure 12).

6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1 Introduction

The archaeological potential of the study area is based upon the presence, or otherwise, of designated and undesignated heritage assets and the impact which previous and future land use has had, and will potentially have on them. Consideration should also be given to the as yet unidentified heritage assets such as archaeological remains. This is based on information collated from existing information (maps, documents, previous fieldwork within the study area); a site visit; and professional judgement.

This assessment has identified a number of heritage assets within the study area as shown in the table below:

Heritage Asset	Designated/ Undesignated	Significance	Present within the study area?
World Heritage Site	Designated	Very high	No
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Designated	High	No
Conservation Areas	Designated	High	No
Buildings in conservation areas	Designated	High	No
Listed buildings – Grade I and II*	Designated	High	No
Archaeological Priority Areas	Designated	High/medium	Yes
Listed buildings – Grade II	Designated	Medium	No
Historic parks and gardens	Designated	Medium	No
War memorials	Desig & Undes	Medium/low	No
Any other building, monument, site place area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance warranting consideration in planning decisions	Undesignated	Medium/low	Yes
Locally listed buildings	Undesignated	Low	No
Locally registered parks and gardens	Undesignated	Low	No

Table 2. Heritage assets within the study area.

6.2 Heritage Assets within the Study Area

The following designated heritage assets have been identified on Historic England's HER which are within the study area:

Archaeological Priority Areas

- Lea Valley East Bank [1];
- Lea Valley West Bank [2]; and
- Green Street [3].

The following undesignated heritage assets have been identified on Historic England's HER which are within the study area:

Monuments

- Mesolithic/Neolithic – sequence of waterlain deposits, silty clays and organically rich deposits [4];
- Early Neolithic/Roman – four pits [5];
- Medieval – pottery kiln [6];
- Post-Medieval – made ground associated with the construction of the railway and goods yard [7];
- Post-Medieval – pit [8];
- Post-Medieval – redeposited clay or alluvial material [9];
- Post-Medieval – site of Light Anti-Aircraft guns [10]; and
- Undated – peat admixtures [11].

Findspots

- Mesolithic to Neolithic – flint blade [12]; and
- Bronze Age – bronze socketed axe [13].

6.3 Future land use including the current proposals

A planning application is to be submitted for the redevelopment of the site to provide a light industrial or storage facility with surface car parking.

The depth and extent of the foundations have yet to be determined, however, it is likely that these will be pads.

6.4 Assessment of Significance

After considering the heritage assets together with the historic land use of the study area and the future land use of the site, an assessment can be made of the significance of any impact on any potential archaeological remains.

The application site lies within the Lea Valley West Bank Archaeological Priority Area which was designated on its potential for paleoenvironmental and prehistoric deposits. However, due to the paucity of archaeological finds found within the APA the significance of the Archaeological Priority Areas is medium.

The significance of the monuments and findspots is low.

The cartographic evidence shows that the application site lies in an area of low-lying, marshy ground and, because of this, the area remained undeveloped until the latter part of the 20th Century when the area was reclaimed. The OS map of 1982/3 shows development for the first time. The significance of finding buried heritage assets based on the cartographic evidence is low.

The proposed foundations (probably pads) has the potential to truncate any potentially surviving archaeological deposits, however, the prospect of this is thought to be low based on the archaeological and historical evidence.

The significance of finding buried assets following the groundworks is low.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This archaeological desk-top assessment has been prepared to support the forthcoming planning application for the redevelopment of the site to provide a light industrial or storage facility with surface car parking.

A review of the existing information has identified three designated heritage assets and 10 undesignated heritage assets within the study area. These comprise: Archaeological Priority Areas; and archaeological monuments and finds dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

The significance of these heritage assets ranges from medium for the Archaeological Priority Areas to low for the archaeological monuments and finds.

The cartographic and historical evidence shows that the surrounding area of the application site was low-lying marshy ground which flooded periodically. Because of this the core of the medieval settlement was centred on the higher, drier ground of Green Street to the north west. Development in the study area only occurred in the 20th Century and this took the form of industrial uses such as sand and gravel extraction, smelting works and latterly, light industrial units. The only residential development occurred to the south west.

Overall it is considered that the site has a low potential for finding archaeological deposits and remains dating to all periods based on the geological and topographical nature of the surrounding area; previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area; and the GLHER.

The depth and extent of the foundations have yet to be determined, however, it is likely that these will be pads. This has the potential to truncate any potentially surviving archaeological deposits, however, the probability for this is thought to be low based on the archaeological and historical evidence.

It is therefore suggested that no further archaeological work is required.

8.0 REFERENCES

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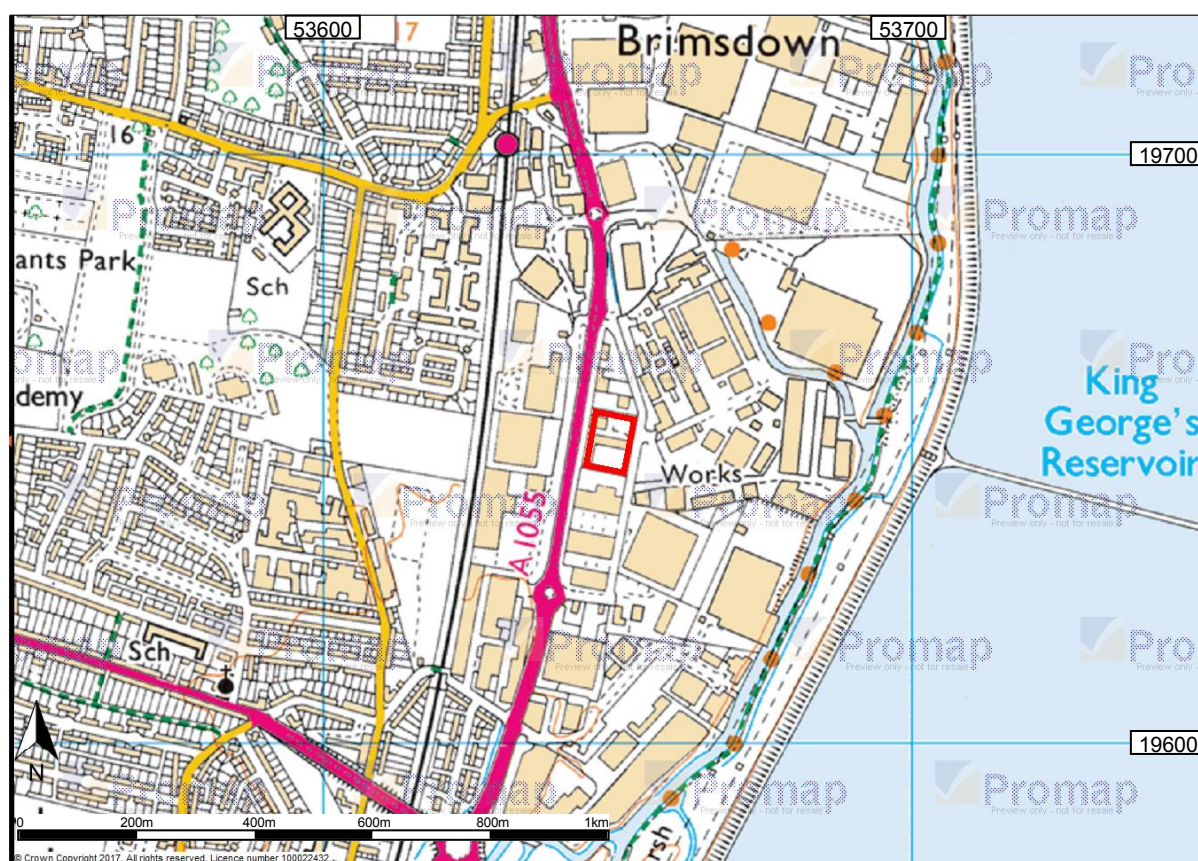
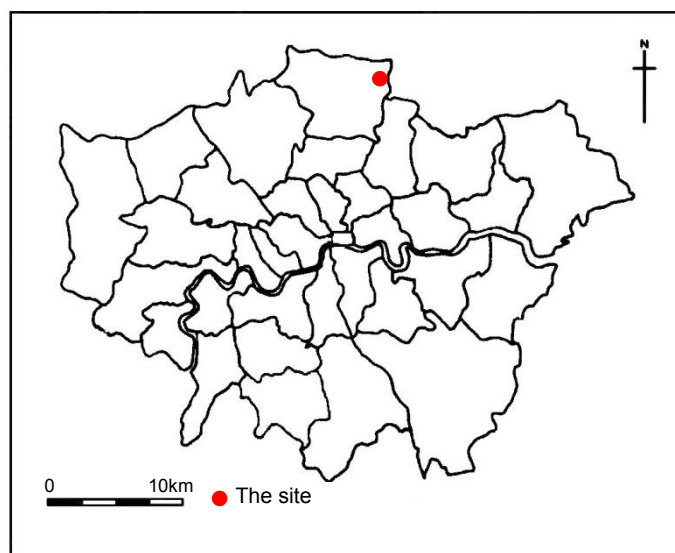


Figure 1. Location plan showing the site outlined red.

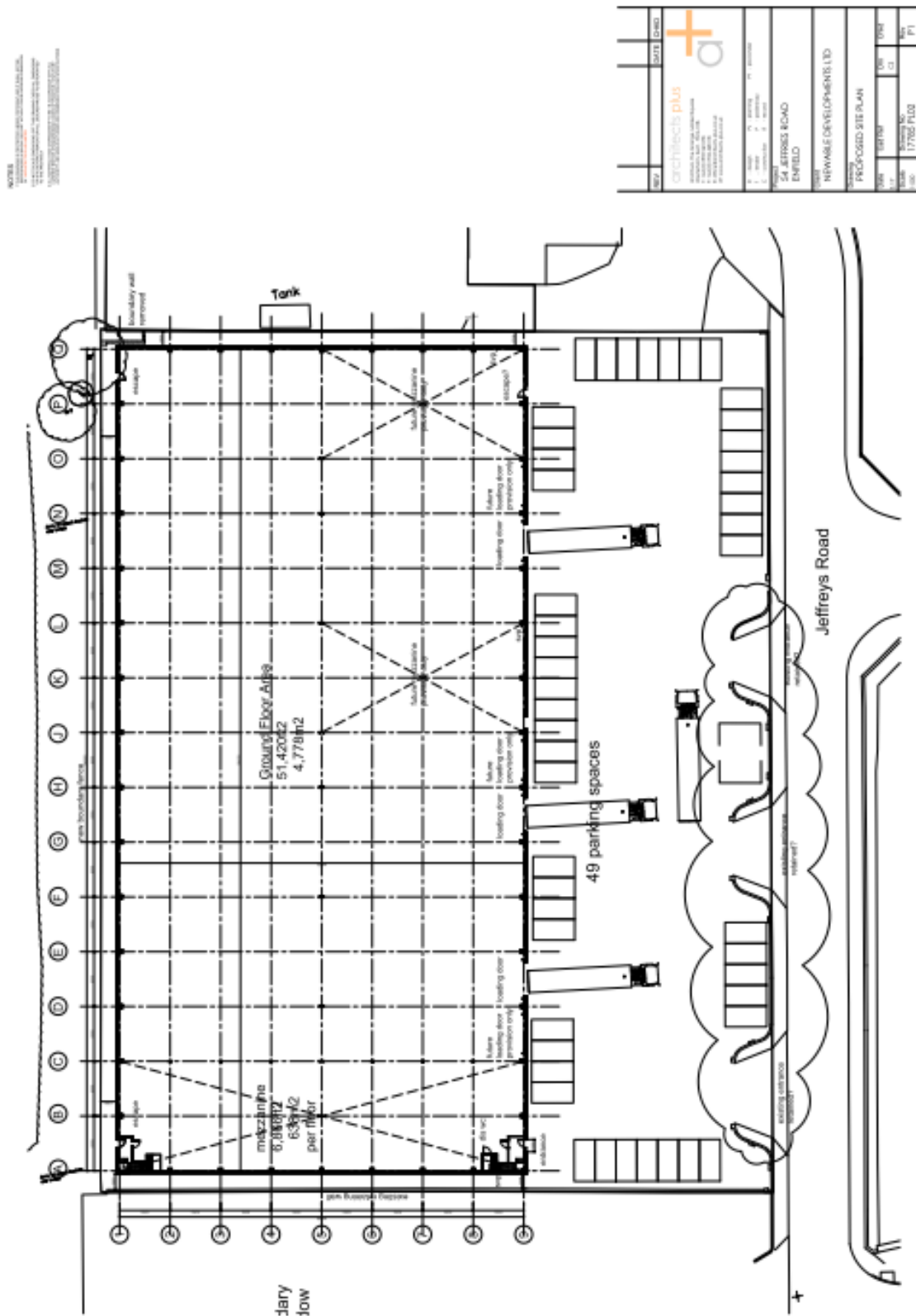
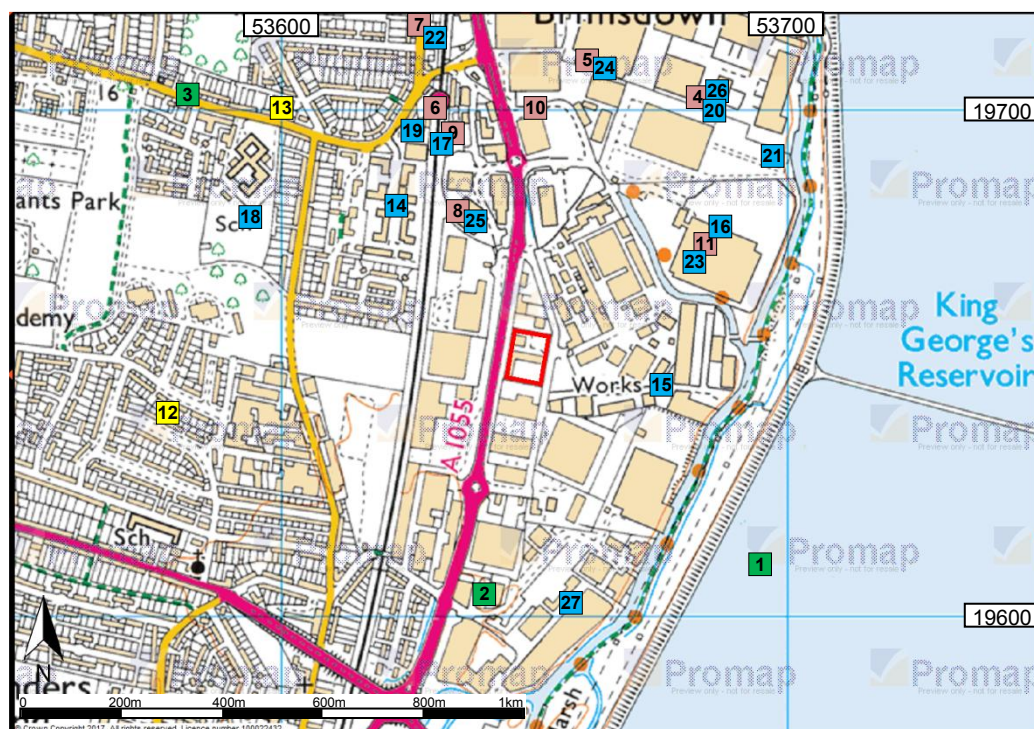


Figure 2. Proposed site plan (not to scale)(copyright: architects plus).



Key:

- Site
- Archaeological Priority Areas, numbers 1 - 3
- Monuments, numbers 4 - 11
- Findspots, numbers 12 - 13
- Fieldwork, numbers 14 - 27

Figure 3. Archaeological entries held on Historic England's Historic Environment Record (©Historic England [2015] ©Crown Copyright and database right [2015]. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019088).

No.	HER no.	Address	OS Grid Ref	Period	Heritage Asset	Description
1	DLO35159	Lea Valley East Bank	TQ 36750 94380	Prehistoric	Archaeological Priority Area	River valley deposits with high prehistoric and palaeoenvironmental potential.
2	DLO35151	Lea Valley West Bank	TQ 36380 96030	Prehistoric	Archaeological Priority Area	River valley deposits with high prehistoric and palaeoenvironmental potential.
3	DLO35155	Green Street	TQ 35620 97060	Medieval	Archaeological Priority Area	APA surrounding a medieval settlement.
4	MLO615	Millmarsh Lane	TQ 36820 97010	Mesolithic/ Neolithic	Monument	Sequence of waterlain deposits, silty clays and organically rich deposits were found during an evaluation in 1993. These were sampled and gave a radiocarbon date in the Mesolithic and Neolithic.
5	MLO75282	Millmarsh Lane, Brimsdown	TQ 36629 97099	Early Neolithic/ Roman	Monument	Four pits of a Roman or pre-Roman date were identified during an evaluation in 2001.
6	MLO699	Brimsdown Station	TQ 36300 97000	Medieval	Monument	Pottery kiln producing South Hertfordshire type pottery.
7	MLO642	Brimsdown Avenue	TQ 36310 97180	Post- Medieval	Monument	Made ground associated with the construction of the railways and goods yard in the 1860s and 870s was found during an evaluation in 1993.
8	MLO712	Jute Lane	TQ 36350 96790	Post- Medieval	Monument	A pit and a number of other features were identified during an evaluation in 1997.
9	MLO78144	Jute Lane	TQ 36340 96950	Post- Medieval	Monument	Re-deposited clay or alluvial material found during a watching brief in 2002.
10	MLO683	Stockingswater Lane (nr junction of)	TQ 36500 97000	Post- Medieval	Monument	Site of Light Anti-Aircraft guns positioned to defend the power station at Brimsdown.
11	MLO722	Brancroft Way, EN3	TQ 36840 96730	Unknown	Monument	Undated peat admixtures, flood deposits and a watercourse found during an evaluation in 1995.
12	MLO76872	No. 18 Charcroft Gardens, Ponders End, EN3	TQ 35791 96384	Mesolithic to Neolithic	Findspot	Flint blade recovered from the rear garden.
13	MLO2872	Enfield Marsh	TQ 36000 97000	Bronze Age	Findspot	Bronze socketed axe was dug up in 1806.

Table 3a. Heritage assets held on English Heritage's Historic Environment Record.

No.	HER no.	Address	OS Grid Ref	Fieldwork	Description
14	ELO6264	Enstone Road, Enfield	TQ 36224 96800	Desk Based Assessment	DBA.
15	ELO2369	Jeffreys Road, Brimsdown, Enfield	TQ 36750 96450	Desk Based Assessment	DBA.
16	ELO12547	Stockingswater Lane, Brimsdown	TQ 36864 96759	Desk Based Assessment	DBA concluded that there was a low potential of finding remains dating to all periods on the site.
17	ELO5590	3 Jute Lane, Brimsdown, Enfield, EN3	TQ 36343 96955	Watching Brief	Fieldwork undertaken in 2003 found only post-medieval made ground.
18	ELO6088	Brimsdown Infant School, Green Street, Enfield	TQ 35920 96838	Watching Brief	Fieldwork undertaken in 2004 found no significant archaeological features.
19	ELO11157	No. 243 Green Street, EN3	TQ 36279 96983	Watching Brief	Fieldwork undertaken in 2009 found no significant archaeological features.
20	ELO12318	Delta Cable Co., Millmarsh Lane, Enfield	TQ 36824 97013	Watching Brief	Fieldwork undertaken in 1993 identified a number of prehistoric deposits, one of which appeared to be associated with large scale burning.
21	ELO11411	No. 57 Stockingswater Lane, London, EN3 7PZ.	TQ 36960 96900	Evaluation	Fieldwork undertaken in 2010 identified made ground and a fluvial cut channel.
22	ELO2828	Brimsdown Station Goods Yard, Brimsdown Avenue	TQ 36310 97190	Evaluation	Fieldwork undertaken in 1993 found no archaeological features dating to before the 19 th Century.
23	ELO2843	Enfield Energy Station, Brimsdown Power Station	TQ 36840 96730	Evaluation	No description.
24	ELO3	Delta Works, Millmarsh Lane, Brimsdown	TQ 36630 97110	Evaluation	Fieldwork undertaken in 2001 identified four features of pre-Roman or Roman date.
25	ELO3762	Jute Lane, Mollinson Avenue, Brimsdown	TQ 36390 96820	Evaluation	Fieldwork undertaken in 1997 identified fluvial features but no archaeological features.
26	ELO4038	Delta Works, Millmarsh Lane, Brimsdown	TQ 36820 97010	Excavation	Fieldwork undertaken in 1993 identified natural gravels overlain by a series of alluvial deposits.
27	ELO14242	Ponders End Industrial Estate, East Duck Lees	TQ 36500 96020	Geoarchaeological investigations	Boreholes identified natural gravels and peat deposits.

Table 3b. Fieldwork entries held on English Heritage's Historic Environment Record.



Figure 4. Richard Blome's Mapp of the County of Middlesex, 1672.



Figure 5. John Roque's Map of Middlesex, 1754.

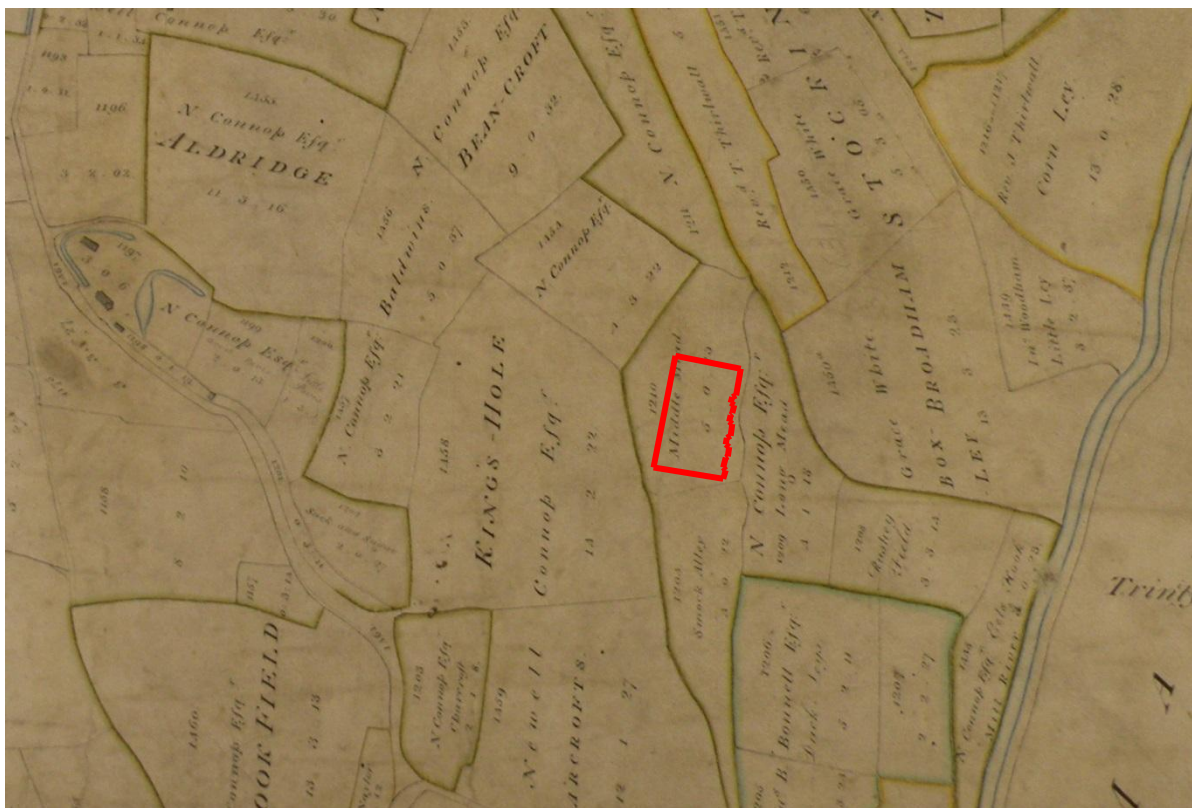


Figure 6. Enclosure Map, 1802/3.



Figure 7. OS 1:12500 Map, 1891.



Figure 8. OS 1:2500 Map, 1896.



Figure 9. OS 1:2500 Map, 1936.

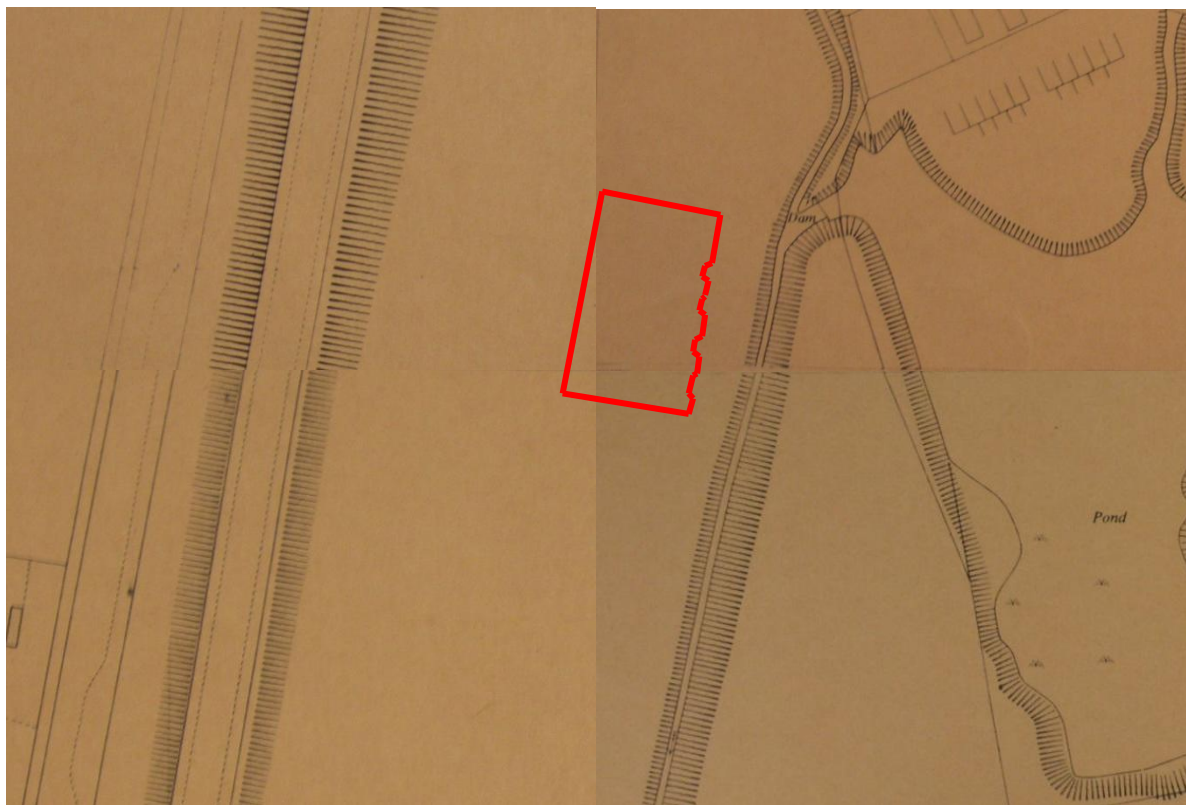


Figure 10. OS 1:1250 Map, 1966.

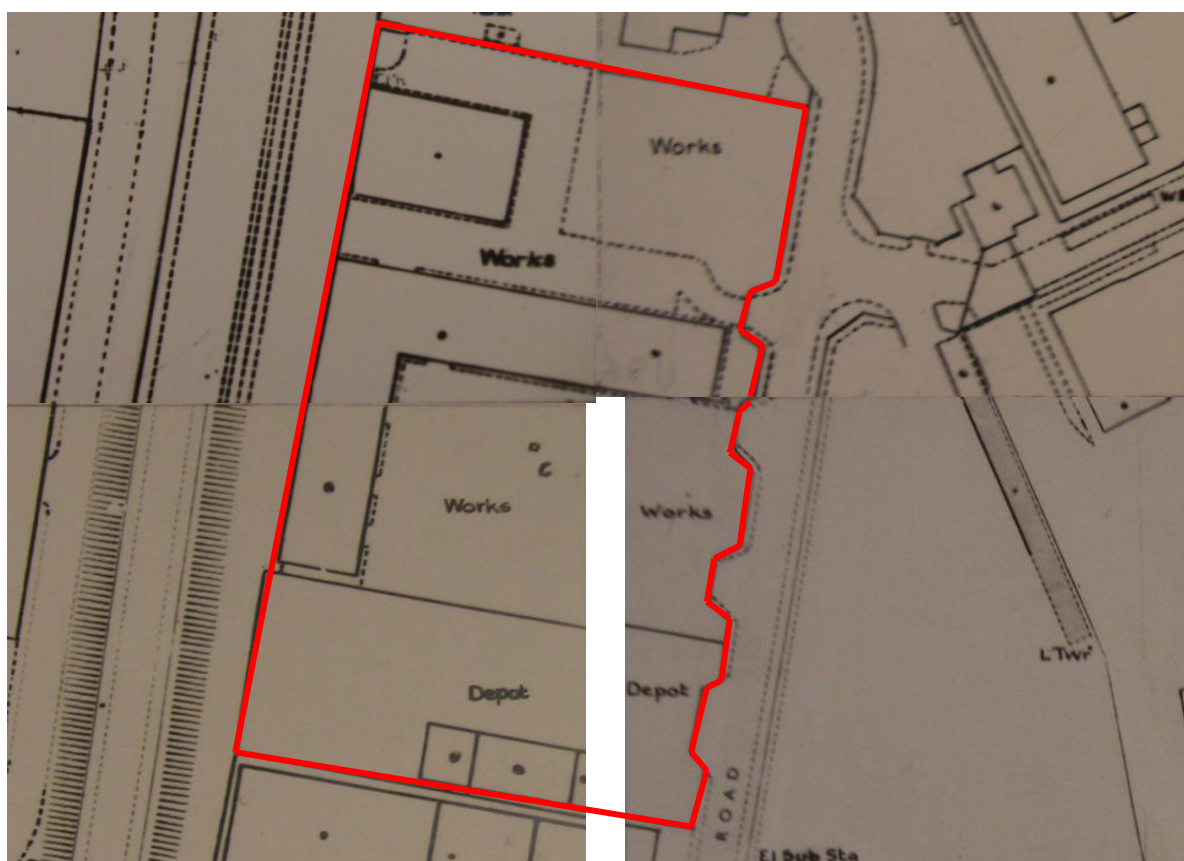


Figure 11. OS 1:1250 Map, 1982/3.



Figure 12. Google Earth, 2017.