

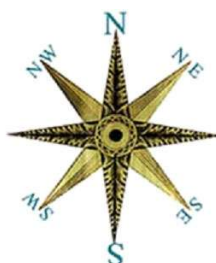
**LAND AT GREAT CAMBRIDGE ROAD  
LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**June 2009**

**COMPASS**

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**ARCHAEOLOGY**

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LAND AT GREAT CAMBRIDGE ROAD  
LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE CODE: GCG09

NGR TQ: 3439 9566

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June 2009

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### ***Abstract***

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground investigation works on land at Great Cambridge Road, London Borough of Enfield, between 28<sup>th</sup> January and 20<sup>th</sup> May 2009. The site comprised 3.27ha of land occupied by a series of factories and industrial buildings. A series of pits for geotechnical investigations were excavated during demolition and clearance works and were monitored throughout for the presence of archaeological remains.*

*A total of 14 validation trial pits, four test pits and a single open area trench were excavated across the site, which was divided into four quadrants. Exposed deposits consisted of modern made-ground layers and redeposited natural clays and silt to varying depths, in all cases overlying natural Enfield Silts with Kempton Park Gravels at the greatest depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the archaeological watching brief: soil horizons had clearly been removed/stripped during the previous industrial development of the site.*

## Site Summary

<b>Site Address:</b>	Land at Great Cambridge Road, London Borough of Enfield, EN1 1SL
<b>Project type:</b>	Watching brief.
<b>Dates of Fieldwork:</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> January – 20 <sup>th</sup> May 2009
<b>Site Code:</b>	GCG09
<b>Supervisor:</b>	Jonathan Henckert
<b>NGR:</b>	TQ 3439 9566
<b>Aims:</b>	To establish the presence, extent and nature of any surviving archaeological remains, specifically in relation to the nearby Roman road and associated settlement. To establish the depth and nature of underlying natural deposits and degree of truncation/intrusion of modern development. To establish the requirement for further archaeological work.
<b>Methodology:</b>	On-site monitoring of all ground investigation works (14 validation trial pits, 4 test-pits and a single open area trench). Basic written record noting locations, dimensions and stratigraphic sequence supplemented by photographic record of all excavations. Subsequent analysis and production of this report.
<b>Results:</b>	No archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the archaeological watching brief. Excavations exposed modern made-ground layers and modern intrusions truncating natural Enfield Silts and Kempton Park Gravels across the entire site to varying depths. The exposed sequences indicate previous stripping and leveling of the entire site and consequently the destruction of any archaeological remains and truncation of natural deposits.

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological watching brief, undertaken between 28<sup>th</sup> January and 20<sup>th</sup> May 2009, during contractors groundworks on land at Great Cambridge Road, London Borough of Enfield.
- 1.2 The watching brief monitored ground investigation works undertaken during demolition of existing industrial buildings and in advance of redevelopment of the site. The works consisted of the excavation of a series of validation trial pits, four additional test pits across the site and the reduction of a single larger open area.
- 1.3 The watching brief comprises the second stage of archaeological work undertaken at the site, following archaeological desk-based assessment completed by The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP: 2008). The monitoring was required as a condition of planning permission (TP/08/1077) imposed by the London Borough of Enfield on the advice of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 1.4 The site lies partly within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by the London Borough of Enfield Local Development Framework (LDF) and English Heritage. The APA reflects the position of the north-south Roman road Ermine Street and associated settlement and activity.

## **2. Acknowledgements**

- 2.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership LLP (EDP) on behalf of Frontier Key (Enfield) Ltd. On-site demolition works and machine operation was undertaken by Armac Demolition Ltd. Ground investigation works were monitored and assessed by BWB Consulting Ltd: Integrated Engineering and Environmental Consultants.
- 2.2 Compass Archaeology are grateful to Andrew Crutchley of EDP, Euan Liddle of Armac Demolition Ltd and Sarah Thorp of BWB Consulting Ltd.
- 2.3 The archaeological watching brief was supervised by Jonathan Henckert of Compass Archaeology, overall management of the project was undertaken by Geoff Potter. The work was monitored on behalf of the LB of Enfield by Kim Stabler of English Heritage (GLAAS).

## **3. Site Location and Geology**

- 3.1 The site is located immediately southeast of the junction of Great Cambridge Road (A10) and Lincoln Road, bounded to the south by Progress Way and to the east by industrial buildings (see Figure 1). The site comprises 3.27ha of concrete hardcore and tarmac hardstanding, formerly occupied by now-demolished industrial buildings and approximately centred at NGR TQ 3439 9566.



**Figure 1:** Site location based on the Ordnance Survey 1: 5000 map.

*Reproduced from the digital map with the permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright (Compass Archaeology Ltd., licence no. AL 100031317)*

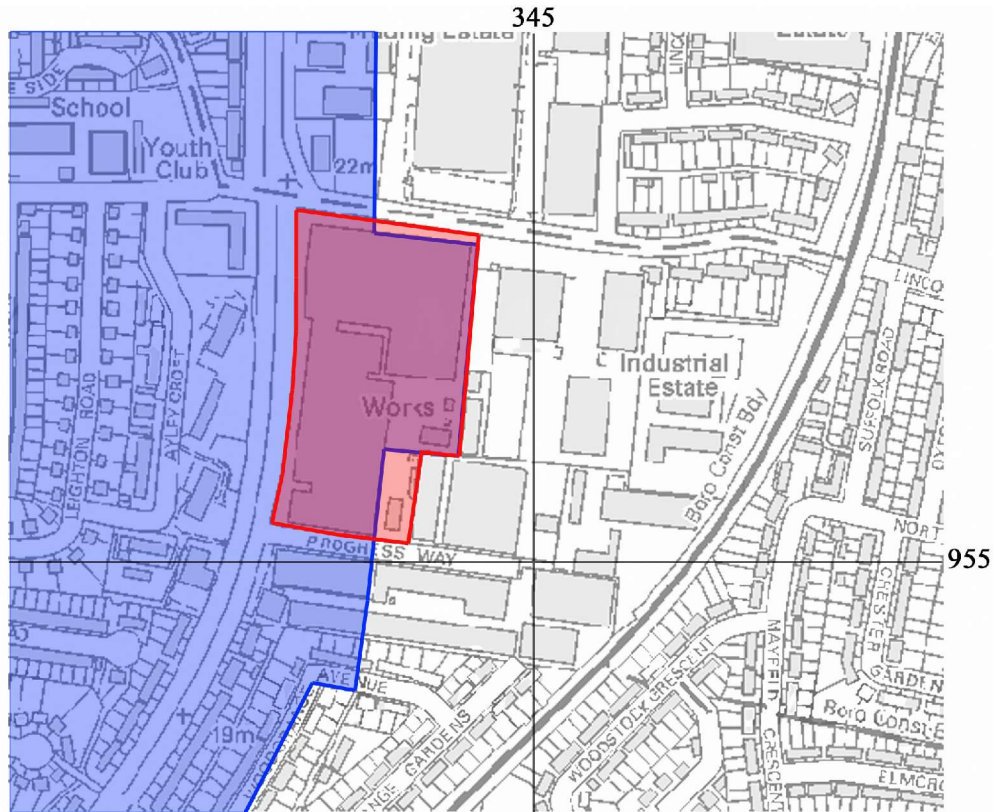
**3.2** The underlying drift geology consists of Enfield Silt over Kempton Park Gravel with solid geology of London Clay beneath and deposits of sand and chalk (EDP: 2009). The existing ground lies at an approximate level of 22m AOD.

**4. Archaeological and Historical Background**

**4.1** An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP: 2008). This document deals with the archaeological and historical background of the site in detail and should be referred to for further information. For the purposes of this report a brief summary is reproduced below:

- Archaeological investigation c.500m northeast of the site identified a possible Bronze Age roundhouse and enclosure. Approximately 250m west of the site a further potential prehistoric structure was identified, while prehistoric flint and pottery were recorded beneath the levels of the Roman road c. 270m the northwest and 140m to the west.
- The majority of the site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by the London Borough of Enfield Local Development Framework (LDF) and English Heritage (Figure 2 below). The designation

reflects the proposed line of the north-south Roman road Ermine Street identified c. 250-275m west of the site. The road was constructed in the 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD to link London with York in the north. A further more minor road has been identified c. 270m to the northwest of the site, and evidence for significant settlement close to the line of Ermine St has been recorded.



**Figure 2:** The site in relation to the Archaeological Priority Area (APA) as defined by the London Borough of Enfield LDF and English Heritage, and based on the modern Ordnance Survey 1: 5000 map.

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- Relatively little evidence has been recorded for medieval and post-medieval remains within the vicinity of the site. Medieval remains are restricted to a possible well c. 700m northeast and two possible boundary features to the north and southwest. Evidence for post-medieval activity consisted largely of mineral extraction sites, cut features and casual finds of clay tobacco pipe.

## 5. Geotechnical Investigations

- 5.1 BWB Consulting Ltd carried out a series of geotechnical investigations across the site prior to the archaeological watching brief. These consisted of 10 Windowless Sampler Boreholes and 20 Cable Percussive Boreholes. Detailed results of these are discussed in the BWB report (2008) and summarised in EDP 2009: Archaeological Specification.

- 5.2 The geotechnical investigations recorded made-ground across the entire site, generally consisting of concrete slab and a granular sub-base of clay, sand and gravel with modern brick and concrete inclusions. The thickness of made-ground varied from 0.2m to 3.35m, with an average of c. 0.9m below the existing ground level. Generally, the greater depth of made-ground was observed in the eastern parts of the site possibly reflecting the drop of the natural drift geology. Made-ground was recorded directly overlying natural deposits of Enfield Silt, orange-brown in colour and containing varying levels of gravel inclusions. Enfield Silt was recorded to an average depth of 3m, sealing Kempton Part Gravels across the entire site between 0.8m and 3.6m in thickness.

## 6. The Archaeological Programme

The specification for the archaeological watching brief was set out by EDP in January 2009. EDP's 'Standard Fieldwork Methodology' is presented in this document and should be referred to for further detail. The following site-specific detail is reproduced from this document as necessary:

### 6.1 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the archaeological watching brief as set out by EDP (2009: Document - H\_EDP886\_02a\_120109\_AC\_av), and agreed in advance with English Heritage, were as follows:

- *To determine the presence of significant archaeological features and deposits on the site through the direct observation of ground investigations;*
- *To define the locations of any significant archaeological remains at the site, both in terms of their depth (below ground level) and their geographical position (especially their extent);*
- *To preserve by record any important archaeological remains uncovered during the contractor's operations;*
- *To retain samples of artefactual and ecofactual material for further study; and*
- *To make the results available, so that the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological works, required to mitigate the impact of the consented development, can be appropriately determined.*

### 6.2 Strategy

The initial strategy was implemented with some alterations agreed with the on-site contractors and English Heritage in advance of groundworks. These are reproduced and amended overleaf:

- *The scheme of archaeological site works has been designed to meet the aims and objectives set out in the preceding section. This will be achieved through archaeological observation and recording during a programme of site investigations being undertaken by BWB. These are required to validate the site remediation measures that have been completed to date.*
- *In the first instance, BWB will supervise the excavation of a substantial test trench, measuring circa 5.0m x 5.0m, by ARMAC, in order to validate the success of previously implemented measures to remediate groundwater contamination below the natural drift geology.*

The size of the ‘test trench’ excavated in the south of the site (labelled WS3 on corresponding plans) was substantially increased, eventually measuring c. 15m by 15m in plan (see Section 8: The Archaeological Watching Brief below).

- *Thereafter, BWB will supervise the excavation of fourteen (14) validation test pits...these will each measure 1.0 m x 3.0m, as a minimum.*

An additional four test-pits were also excavated and are discussed in Section 8 below.

- *The results of the watching brief will be periodically reviewed through negotiation between EDP, acting on behalf of the client, GLAAS and the appointed contractor, in order to determine the efficacy of maintaining an ongoing programme of archaeological monitoring. Depending upon the outcome of the review process, it may be desirable to amend the methodology, reducing the scope of the ongoing archaeological watching brief, or defining a new approach.*
- *All archaeological features and deposits, which are identified on the site, will be recorded with descriptive context records assigned a unique number. All finds will be retained from each archaeological context sampled. Significant finds will be recorded three-dimensionally. Samples for dating and environmental assessment will be taken from appropriate contexts.*
- *Where appropriate, plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:100) and sample section drawings of excavations and features will be drawn at 1:20. All plans, sections and elevations will include spot heights in metres AOD related to Ordnance Datum. Colour transparency and black-and-white negative photographs will be taken of all excavations and archaeological features.*
- *The project will be carried out by a competent archaeologist under the overall direction of the archaeological contractor’s project manager. The supervisor will liaise with the site foreman with regard to health and safety, access and visits timed to coincide with relevant groundwork operations.*

- *GLAAS and EDP, acting on behalf of the client, will monitor progress and standards throughout the project. 5.2 All parties will be notified of the start date, normally giving at least one week's notice in writing. Monitoring will be deemed complete when the archive has been deposited, an adequate report presented and the scope of any further mitigation works determined.*
- *The archaeological works will be kept under constant review by EDP, acting on behalf of the client. This will involve liaison with GLAAS, as necessary. The aim will be to establish the appropriateness of the methodology employed and thereby determine whether it should be terminated or expanded, or if a mitigation phase should be implemented instead.*

### **6.3 Monitoring and Access**

- *GLAAS and EDP, acting on behalf of the client, will monitor progress and standards throughout the project.*
- *All parties will be notified of the start date, normally giving at least one week's notice in writing. Monitoring will be deemed complete when the archive has been deposited, an adequate report presented and the scope of any further mitigation works determined.*
- *The archaeological works will be kept under constant review by EDP, acting on behalf of the client. This will involve liaison with GLAAS, as necessary. The aim will be to establish the appropriateness of the methodology employed and thereby determine whether it should be terminated or expanded, or if a mitigation phase should be implemented instead.*

### **6.4 Health and Safety**

A Risk Assessment and Method Statement was produced by Compass Archaeology (2009) prior to the commencement of the archaeological watching brief. This should be reviewed in conjunction with the following, reproduced from EDP Specification (2009: Document - H\_EDP886\_02a\_120109\_AC\_av):

- *Attention is drawn to the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (1994) and the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1996. The appointed archaeological contractor is advised to prepare a Risk Assessment for the site in accordance with the organisation's health and safety policy.*
- *All personnel should be equipped with the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for the conditions in which they are working. This should include hard hat, steel-toe boots and high visibility clothing.*
- *No personnel are to work in deep, unsupported excavations.*

- *The appointed archaeological contractor must be satisfied that constraints on archaeological fieldwork are identified before the project commences. This includes the siting of live services, Public Rights of Way (PRoW), areas of ecological interest, including ground nesting birds, and the habitats of protected species where relevant.*

## **7. Post-Excavation Work**

As above, standard procedure for post-excavation work, as laid out by EDP, is available in their 2009 Specification (H\_EDP886\_02a\_120109\_AC\_av). For the purposes of this report, site specific information is reproduced below.

### **7.1 Report and Archive**

**7.1.1** EDP specified the required elements for post-excavation reporting, with which this document corresponds:

- *A front sheet with summary information outlining the purposes of the site work, the chronology within which it was carried out, the methodology employed and the results that were achieved;*
- *Location, aims and methodology;*
- *Results of any background documentary research;*
- *Illustrations of appropriate material including site area, test pit location plans, sections, plans of any archaeological features at appropriate scale and general and detailed photographs, related to the national grid / OS Datum;*
- *A summary and table summarising the descriptive text showing per context the features, classes and numbers of artefacts and their interpretation;*
- *A reconsideration of the methodology used, including a confidence rating of the strategy and the results;*
- *Analytical summary of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of the archaeological and environmental material uncovered with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites in the area; and*
- *List of sources and their full titles / reference numbers*

**7.1.2** Requirements and specifications for the organisation and deposition of the site archive are reproduced below (note: no finds or samples were recovered during the course of the archaeological watching brief):

- *The full site archive, including all finds except those which are designated as treasure (Treasure Act 1996) shall, with the agreement of the*

*landowners, be deposited after completion of post-excavation work with the appropriate museum.*

- *The archaeological organisation will ensure that the fully integrated site archive is deposited with the appropriate collecting museum and that the Collections Manager is notified and liaised with at an early stage in the project programme.*
- *It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the local museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of archives for deposition.*
- *The following documents will be adhered to:*
  - *United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990 - Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage;*
  - *Museum and Galleries Commission - Standards in the Museum Care of*
  - *Archaeological Collections (1994); and*
  - *English Heritage - Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) (1991).*

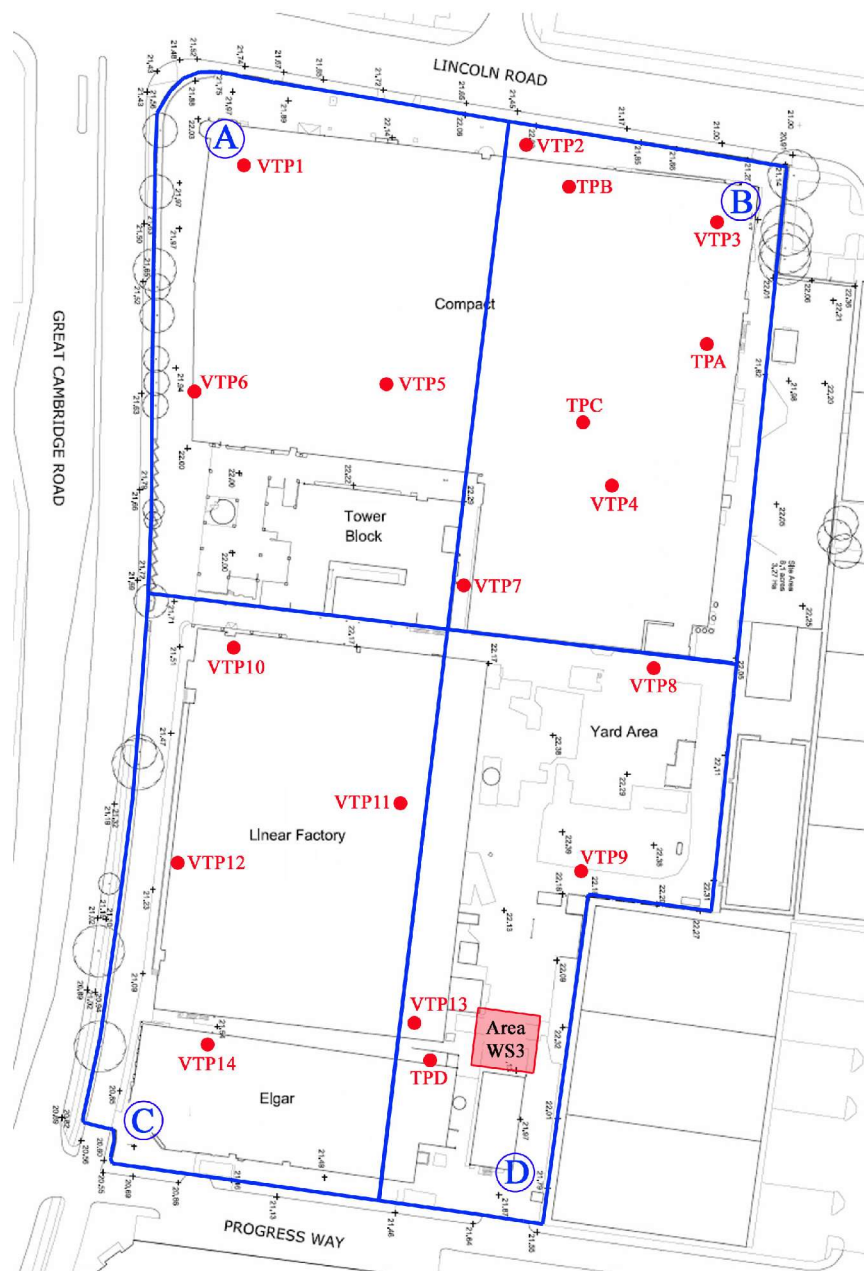
## **7.2 Dissemination of Results**

- *As set out previously, the aims of the watching brief are to determine whether the site contains archaeological features or deposits of significance and then, if so, establish (a) their depth below existing ground level, (b) their geographical location(s), and (c) their extent(s).*
- *Furthermore, the results of the investigation will determine the need for, and scope of, further archaeological fieldwork at the site, in order to mitigate the impact of the consented development. In the short term, this work may include the excavation of specific archaeological test trenches, to examine areas of significant archaeological remains, as well as the completion of excavation or further observation, in the long term.*
- *A report should be provided on the results of the fieldwork, as well as any post-excavation assessment and analysis that are required, within one month from the completion of the on-site work. One copy should be provided to EDP in the first instance, who will agree the final format with the client. Once that process has been complete, further copies will be provided to GLAAS, for their approval, as well as being submitted to the Greater London SMR.*
- *It is possible that further archaeological mitigation works will be required at the site, in order to satisfy the planning condition. Should this prove to be the case, the results of the watching brief may need to be incorporated in subsequent reports. As such, this information must be made available if a different archaeological contractor undertakes this work.*



## 8. The Archaeological Watching Brief

The archaeological watching brief involved the observation and recording of all excavations undertaken across the site. Ground investigations consisted of an initial trench measuring c.15m by 15m in plan and recorded as area WS3. The site was subsequently divided into four quadrants (A-D) and a series of 14 validation pits and an additional 4 test pits were excavated as shown on Figure 3 below. All excavations were recorded on standardised ‘Trench Record Sheets’ noting locations (NGR co-ordinates), dimensions, methods and conditions, and the nature and depths of exposed deposits. The written record was supplemented with photographic records of all ground investigations.



**Figure 3:** Location of ground investigations and quadrant divisions, based on original drawing by Powell Dobson Architects (Drawing No: G 2461 (05) 101).

For the purposes of this report, the results of the ground investigations are discussed by quadrant (see Quadrant A-D in sections 8.1-4 below). The following table presents a basic summary of the ground investigations and should be read in conjunction with Figure 3 above and more detailed discussion below.

Ex	Quad.	Date	NGR TQ	Dimensions			Nat.
				L	W	D	
WS3	D	28.01.09	34391/95564	15.0	15.0	2.5+	0.45
VTP1	A	20.05.09	34344/95750	5.3	1.35	1.45	0.65
VTP2	B	04.03.09	34388/95769	2.9	1.36	1.4	0.56
VTP3	B	04.03.09	34437/95744	4.19	1.37	1.1	0.85
VTP4	B	04.03.09	34418/95691	3.76	2.11	1.5	1.5+
VTP5	A	20.05.09	34377/95717	5.1	1.35	1.2	0.35
VTP6	A	20.05.09	34328/95709	4.2	1.35	1.35	0.85
VTP7	B	08.05.09	34381/95663	6.31	1.48	1.93	0.52
VTP8	D	26.03.09	34426/95646	3.08	1.5	1.48	0.41
VTP9	D	26.03.09	34410/95598	2.42	1.5	1.7	1.08
VTP10	C	08.05.09	34329/95652	5.62	1.35	2.72	1.7
VTP11	C	08.04.09	34364/95613	3.1	1.6	2.2	1.3
VTP12	C	08.04.09	34313/95603	4.2	1.4	2.3	0.9
VTP13	D	26.03.09	34371/95562	2.74	1.41	1.45	0.97
VTP14	C	08.04.09	34323/95554	2.8	1.7	2.1	0.7
TPA	B	26.02.09	34439/95716	5.0	1.9	2.43	1.7
TPB	B	26.02.09	34410/95751	4.4	2.0	0.52	0.36
TPC	B	26.02.09	34414/95703	3.3	2.0	1.5	0.4
TPD	D	26.03.09	34366/95559	4.46	1.3	1.33	0.97

**Table 1:** Summary of ground investigation

**Ex** – Name/number of excavation

**Quad.** - Quadrant

**Dimensions** given in metres.

**Nat** – depth (in metres) of natural below existing ground level.

## 8.1 Quadrant A

Quadrant A constituted the northwestern corner of the site and included validation test pits 1, 5 and 6. The existing ground levels in this quadrant range between 21.65m OD in the north to 22m OD in the south. Prior to demolition this quadrant was occupied primarily by the Old Compact Factory with Thorn Labs in the southern half. The redevelopment of the site will include a hotel in the northern part of Quadrant A, the remaining space is mainly parking associated with the hotel and car dealership within Quadrant C to the south.



**Figure 4:** View looking north of Quadrant A after demolition and clearance, Great Cambridge Road runs parallel to the site in the left hand side of the photo.

### 8.1.1 Validation Test Pit 1

VTP1 was excavated in the northwest corner of Quadrant A, immediately inside the footprint of the former Old Compact Factory. The pit measured 5.3m by 1.35m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.45m below the existing ground level. The initial 0.65m of excavation exposed redeposited natural silty clay with large dark patches of modern contamination and inclusions of concrete and modern brick fragments. Below 0.65m clean, undisturbed natural Enfield Silts (silty clay) were exposed to the remaining depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features, or further modern intrusions, were observed in VTP1.



**Figure 5:** Section of VTP1 showing redeposited natural over natural Enfield Silt (1m scale).



**Figure 6:** Plan view of VTP1 (1m scale)

### **8.1.2 Validation Test 5**

VTP5 was excavated in the eastern half of Quadrant A, within the footprint of the Old Compact Factory. The pit measured 5.1m by 1.35m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m below the existing ground surface. The initial 0.35m of excavation exposed similar redeposited natural silty clay as observed in VTP1 to the northeast. The disturbed ground was deeper to the south end, showing a shallow sided cut into the natural Enfield Silts to a depth of *c.* 0.55m below the existing ground level. This clearly represents modern intrusion associated with the previous industrial buildings, the redeposited natural in the south end of the trench contained large pieces of modern brick and concrete. Natural Enfield Silts were exposed for the remaining depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were exposed in VTP5.



**Figure 7:** View of VTP5 looking south towards Progress Way (top) and west facing section showing increasing depth of modern intrusion to the south of the excavation (1m scale).

### **8.1.3 Validation Test Pit 6**

VTP6 was excavated in the western half of Quadrant A, on the boundary of the footprint of the Old Compact Factory. The pit measured 4.2m by 1.35m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.35m below the existing ground level. Modern made-ground was observed to a depth of 0.85m, consisting of redeposited natural silty clay, showing dark discolouration and containing inclusions of modern brick and concrete, frequent gravel and rubble. Natural clean and undisturbed Enfield Silts were observed for the remaining depth of excavation. The greater depth of modern intrusion in VTP6, in comparison with VTPs 1 and 5 to the north and east respectively, is probably due to the pit's location on the edge of the footprint of the old factory. It is likely that the footings for the external wall have truncated the underlying ground to a greater degree. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP6.



**Figure 8:** Section of VTP6 showing made-ground overlying natural Enfield Silts (1m scale).

## 8.2 Quadrant B

Quadrant B constituted the northeast quarter of site and included validation test pits 2, 3, 4 and 7, and additional test pits A, B, C. The existing ground levels in this quadrant range from 21.00m OD in the north to 22.05m OD in the south. Prior to demolition, this quadrant was occupied by the Old Compact Factory. The redevelopment of the site will include employment units, associated parking, security and the site entrance.



**Figure 9:** View looking northeast of Quadrant B.

### 8.2.1 Validation Test Pit 2

VTP2 was excavated in the northwest corner of Quadrant B, on the junction with Quadrant A, immediately outside the footprint of the Old Compact Factory. The pit measured 2.9m by 1.36m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.4m below the existing ground level. Made-ground was observed to a depth of 0.56m below the existing ground level and consisted of redeposited natural silty clay mixed with modern gravel, stone and concrete and occasional patches of black bitumen. Natural, clean and undisturbed Enfield Silts were observed for the remaining depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP2.



**Figure 10:** Section (top) and machining (bottom) of VTP2.

### 8.2.2 Validation Test Pit 3

VTP3 was excavated in the northeast corner of Quadrant B, within the footprint of the Old Compact Factory. The pit measured 4.19m by 1.37m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m below the existing ground level. An initial 0.15m of made-ground was observed, consisting of rubble with gravel, CBM and concrete inclusions in a silty clay matrix. A further 0.7m of reworked and mixed natural silty clay was observed beneath, discoloured in dark blue and black patches and containing modern inclusions of concrete and brick. Natural Enfield Silts were observed for the depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP3.



**Figure 11:** Views of VTP3 (1m scale).



### 8.2.3 Validation Test Pit 4

VTP4 was excavated in the southern half of Quadrant B, within the footprint of the Old Compact Factory. The pit measured 3.76m by 2.11m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m below the existing ground level. An average of 0.42m of made-ground was observed, consisting of a rubble deposit with concrete, brick, gravels and other demolition waste in a matrix of silty clay. Reworked natural silty clay was observed to the full depth of the pit in the south end at 1.5m, where a modern ceramic pipe was observed. The remaining pit showed clean, undisturbed natural Enfield Silt to the full depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP4.



**Figure 12:** Section (left) of VTP4 (1m scale) and plan view (right).

### 8.2.4 Validation Test Pit 7

VTP7 was excavated in the southwest corner of Quadrant B, just outside the footprint of the Old Compact Factory. The pit measured 6.31m by 1.48m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.93m below the existing ground level. Mixed, redeposited natural silty clay, with modern concrete inclusions, was observed to a depth of 0.52m, with undisturbed natural Enfield Silts observed to the remaining depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP7.



**Figure 13:** Section (left) and plan view (right) of VTP7 (1m scale).

#### **8.2.5 Additional Test Pits A-C**

An additional three test-pits were excavated in Quadrant B, located as shown in Figure 3 above. Test pits B and C exposed similar redeposited clay and silt with modern inclusions to a depth of between 0.36m to 0.4m, with undisturbed natural Enfield Silts beneath. Test Pit A exposed concrete slab overlying made-ground deposits to a significantly greater depth of truncation at 1.7m below the existing ground level. Again, natural Enfield Silts were exposed for the remaining depth and no archaeological finds or features were observed in any of the additional test pits.



**Figure 14:** Section of TP A (1m scale)



**Figure 15:** Views of TP B (top) and TP C (bottom).

### **8.3 Quadrant C**

Quadrant C constituted the southwest corner of the site and included validation test pits 10, 11, 12 and 14. Prior to demolition works, this area was occupied by the Linear Factory and Elgar Building. The ground levels in this part of the site vary from 21.79m OD in the north to 20.86m in the south. The redevelopment in the area of Quadrant C includes a car dealership, employment unit and self-storage unit.



**Figure 16:** View looking west of Quadrant C towards Great Cambridge Road.

### **8.3.1 Validation Test Pit 10**

VTP10 was excavated in the northwest corner of Quadrant C, within the footprint of the former Linear Factory. The pit measured 5.62m by 1.35m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 2.72m below the existing ground level. There, 1.78m of made-ground was observed, consisting of reworked and redeposited natural silty clay with modern brick inclusions and occasional patches of dark discolouration, presumably representing modern contamination. This overlay natural and undisturbed Enfield Silts for the remaining depth. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP10.

### **8.3.2 Validation Test Pit 11**

VTP11 was excavated in the eastern half of Quadrant C, within the footprint of the former Linear Factory. The pit measured 3.1m by 1.6m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 2.2m below the existing ground level. Made-ground was observed to a depth of 1.3m, consisting of gravel becoming more clayey with depth. The deposit contained modern brick and concrete inclusions. This overlay natural and undisturbed Enfield Silts for the remaining depth. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP11.

### **8.3.3 Validation Test Pit 12**

VTP12 was excavated in the western half of Quadrant C, within the footprint of the former Linear Factory. The pit measured 4.2m by 1.4m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 2.3m below the existing ground level. Made-ground was exposed to a depth of 0.9m, consisting of gravels becoming clayey with depth – modern inclusions of concrete, brick, china and wire were observed. This overlay natural and undisturbed Enfield Silts for the remaining depth. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP12.



**Figure 17:** VTPs 10 (top), 11 (middle) and 12 (bottom).

### 8.3.4 Validation Test Pit 14

VTP14 was excavated in the southern part of Quadrant C, within the footprint of the former Elgar Building. The pit measured 2.8m by 1.7m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 2.1m below the existing ground level. The pit exposed made-ground of sandy and clayey gravel to a depth of 0.7m below the existing ground surface, overlying natural and undisturbed Enfield Silts for the remaining depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP14.



**Figure 18:** VTP14 (1m scale)

## 8.4 Quadrant D

Quadrant D constituted the southeast part of the site and included validation test pits 8, 9 and 13, additional test pit D and the open area trench labelled WS3 (see Figure 3). Prior to the demolition and clearance work, this part of the site was occupied by a yard area and various smaller building associated with the adjacent industrial buildings. Ground levels in quadrant D varied between 22.29m OD in the north and 21.55m in the south. The redevelopment in this part of the site involves new employment units and associated car parking space.



**Figure 19:** View southeast of Quadrant D showing the adjacent access road in the left of the photo.

#### **8.4.1 Validation Test Pit 8**

VTP8 was excavated in the northern part of Quadrant D, within the former open yard area. The pit measured 3.08m by 1.5m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.48m below the existing ground surface. Modern made-ground, consisting of dark brown/black gravel with sand and clay and modern inclusions of brick, concrete and metal, was observed to a depth of 0.41m. Natural and undisturbed Enfield Silt was observed for the remaining depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP8.

#### **8.4.2 Validation Test Pit 9**

VTP9 was excavated in the middle of Quadrant D, at the edge of the site boundary (see Figure 3). The pit measured 2.42m by 1.5m in plan and was excavated to depth of 1.7m below the existing ground level. Concrete slab was removed to expose a base of dark brown/black gravel and made-ground layers, including redeposited and discoloured silty clay with modern concrete and brick inclusions to a depth of 1.08m. Natural and undisturbed Enfield Silt was observed for the remaining depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP9.

#### **8.4.3 Validation Test Pit 13**

VTP13 was excavated in the southern part of Quadrant D, just within the footprint of the former Linear Factory. The pit measured 2.74m by 1.41m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.45m below the existing ground level. The pit exposed reworked and redeposited natural silty clay with modern inclusions of brick and concrete to a depth of 0.97m. Natural and undisturbed Enfield Silt was observed for the remaining depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed in VTP9.



**Figure 20:** VTPs 8 (top), 9 (middle) and 13 (bottom).



#### 8.4.4 Test Pit D

An additional test pit was excavated in the southern part of Quadrant D (see Figure 3). The pit measured 4.46m by 1.3m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 1.33m below the existing ground level. The pit exposed redeposited natural with modern inclusions to a depth of 0.97m, with natural Enfield Silt to the remaining depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

#### 8.4.5 Open Area Trench WS3

An initial open area trench, measuring approximately 15m by 15m in plan, was excavated in the southern part of Quadrant D, in an area of previous sampling to assess level of ground water and contamination. The initial excavations stripped *c.*0.6m of concrete slab, base and modern made-ground layers across the entire area. In the northeast corner of WS3 a large brick built modern chamber was exposed, full of water and extending to a depth of beyond 3m. A further modern intrusion was exposed in the northwestern part of Area WS3, in the form of a modern pipe with asbestos lagging. A smaller 5m by 5m area was excavated and fitted with a metal trench box in the centre of the northern half of WS3. This smaller area exposed natural Enfield Silts to a depth of *c.* 3m before machining revealed underlying Kempton Park gravels at the limit of excavations. No archaeological finds or features were observed in Area WS3.



**Figure 21:** View south towards Progress Way of Open Area Trench WS3



**Figure 22:** View of WS3, water-filled modern brick chamber (top) and smaller excavated area prior to trench boxing showing natural gravels (bottom)

## 9. Summary and Conclusions

The archaeological watching brief recorded no archaeological finds or features on any part of the site. Exposed deposits consisted of varying depths of modern made-ground layers largely represented by redeposited natural silty clay containing modern inclusions. These layers directly overlay natural deposits of Enfield Silt with Kempton Park Gravel exposed at the greatest depth of excavation.

The exposed sequence suggests the entire site has been stripped and levelled at an earlier date, presumably in advance of construction of the now-demolished industrial buildings. Consequently, any archaeological remains that may once have existed on the site have been destroyed and no evidence for historical occupation now survives. In light of these results, the basic methodology of observation and simple, standardised recording was satisfactory and has allowed the completion of a comprehensive site record and evaluation.

## 10. References

**Compass Archaeology.** 2009. *Risk Assessment and Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Great Cambridge Road, London Borough of Enfield.*

**The Environmental Dimension Partnership.** 2008. *Land at Great Cambridge Road, London Borough of Enfield: Archaeological Assessment.* (H\_EDP886\_01c\_21108\_AC\_fhf)

**The Environmental Dimension Partnership.** 2009. *Land at Great Cambridge Road, London Borough of Enfield: Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief during Ground Investigations.* (H\_EDP886\_02a\_120109\_AC\_av).

## APPENDIX I: OASIS Data Collection Form

### OASIS ID: compassa1-60422

#### Project details

Project name	Land at Great Cambridge Road, London Borough of Enfield: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundwork at Great Cambridge Road, Enfield. A total of 14 validation trial pits, 4 additional test pits and single open area trench were monitored. No archaeological finds or features were observed.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2009 End: 20-05-2009
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GCG09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON ENFIELD ENFIELD Land at Great Cambridge Road, LB of Enfield
Postcode	EN1 1SL
Study area	3.27 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3439 9566 51.6431761744 -0.05753535993420 51 38 35 N 000 03 27 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Compass Archaeology
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)
Project director/manager	Geoff Potter
Project supervisor	Jonathan Henckert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of London archive
Digital Contents	'none'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of London Archive
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Report','Unpublished Text' 'Notebook' 'Plan'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Great Cambridge Road, LB of Enfield: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cummings, R
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Compass Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	5-7 Southwark St, SE1 1RQ
Description	38-page bound report detailing the results of the archaeological watching brief
Entered by	Jonathan Henckert (mail@compassarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	4 June 2009

## **APPENDIX II: London Archaeologist Summary**

Site Address: Land at Great Cambridge Road, London Borough of Enfield,  
EN1 1SL

Project type: Watching brief.

Dates of Fieldwork: 28<sup>th</sup> January – 20<sup>th</sup> May 2009

Site Code: GCG09

Supervisor: Jonathan Henckert

NGR: TQ 3439 9566

Funding Body: The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)

A total of 14 validation trial pits, a four test pits and single open area trench were excavated across the site, divided into four quadrants. Exposed deposits consisted of modern made-ground layers and redeposited natural clays and silt to varying depths, in all cases overlying natural Enfield Silts with Kempton Park Gravels at the greatest depth of excavation. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the archaeological watching brief.