
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**WHITEWEBBS FARM, WHITEWEBBS ROAD,
ENFIELD**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski Andrew A. S. Newton MPhil PIFA (Editor)	
NGR: TL 3290 0001	Report No: 3246
District: Enfield	Site Code: WBB03
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 2083
Signed:	Date: January 2009

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road, Enfield: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording.</i>		
<p><i>In October 2007 and June and July 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road, Enfield. The programme was undertaken in accordance with a planning applied to conversion works to a Barn, Oast building and to works to the farmhouse. The programme followed an historic building assessment and archaeological evaluation conducted by AS at the site in October 2003 and it was carried out in accordance with specifications for archaeological monitoring and recording issued by AS on 17/12/2005 and 23/05/2007.</i></p> <p><i>Whitewebbs Farm is located to the north of Whitewebbs Park on the north-western periphery of Enfield, given access from a lane joining Whitewebbs Road to the south. The farmhouse itself is Grade II listed, dating to the early 17th century farmhouse, with later alterations. The barn is also Grade II listed, described as probable later 17th century with various additions. The project encompassed the archaeological monitoring and recording of the foundation trenches for the proposed extension to the barn, service trenches and test pits. The site was visited on the 29th October 2007 and 23rd, 25th June and 4th July 2008. The monitoring revealed no significant archaeological features or finds associated with earlier occupation of the farmstead. The recording revealed that the dwarf wall of the barn structure had undergone repeated phases of repair and repointing.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>October 2007- July 2008</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2083</i>	Site code	<i>WBB 03</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed farmhouse</i>		
Current land use	<i>Farm</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion and redevelopment of farm buildings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Wall footings of 17th C barn and levelling/surfacing layers</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Greater London</i>	<i>London Borough of Enfield</i>	<i>Enfield</i>
SMR for area	<i>GLSMR</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>EN2 9HR</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 3290 0001</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c. 55m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>EH GLAAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Iain Williamson, Tim Schofield, Michal Rozwadowski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Aceblue Developments Limited</i>		
Bibliography			
Full title	<i>Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road, Enfield: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Report no.	<i>3246</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2009</i>		

WHITEWEBBS FARM, WHITEWEBBS ROAD, ENFIELD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In October 2007 and June and July 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road, Enfield (TL 3290 0001). The programme was undertaken in accordance with a planning condition (reference Nos. TP/02/2128 & LBC/02/0029 and LBC/04/0014) applied to conversion works to Barn and Oast buildings and to works to the farmhouse (ref. Nos. TP/03/0848 & LBC/03/0022). The programme followed an historic building assessment and archaeological evaluation conducted by AS at the site in October 2003 (AS reports No 1426 and 1459) and it was carried out in accordance with a specification for archaeological monitoring and recording on the farmhouse issued by AS on 17/12/2005 and a separate specification for monitoring and recording on groundworks associated with the barn and oast house issued by AS on 23/05/2007.

Whitewebbs Farm is located to the north of Whitewebbs Park on the north-western periphery of Enfield, given access from a lane joining Whitewebbs Road to the south. The farmhouse itself is Grade II listed, dating to the early 17th century farmhouse, with later alterations. The barn is also Grade II listed, described as probable later 17th century with various additions.

Archaeological monitoring and recording at Whitewebbs Farm encompassed the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches for the new conservatory attached to the farmhouse building, test pits for analysis of the foundation walls of the barn, new surfacing and service provision during the redevelopment works. The site was visited on the 29th October 2007 and 23rd, 25th June and 4th July 2008. The monitoring revealed no significant archaeological features or finds associated with earlier occupation of the farmstead. The recording revealed that the dwarf wall of the barn structure had undergone repeated phases of repair and repointing.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2007 and June and July 2008, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road, Enfield (TL 3290 0001, Fig. 1-2). The programme was undertaken in response to a planning condition applied to conversion works to the Barn and Oast buildings at the site (ref. Nos. TP/02/2128 & LBC/02/0029 and LBC/04/0014) and to redevelopment works to the farmhouse (ref. Nos. TP/03/0848 & LBC/03/0022). The programme was funded by Aceblue Developments Limited, and commissioned by de Brant Joyce & Partners.

1.2 The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the local planning authority, on advice from English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (EH GLAAS), and specifications for archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the farmhouse (dated 17/12/2005) and with the barn and oast building (dated and 23/05/2007) prepared by AS .

1.3 The site was a subject to previous works conducted by AS. An historic building assessment was undertaken in October 2003 (Wotherspoon *et al* 2003) and an archaeological evaluation was conducted at the same time (Grant & Weston 2003).

1.4 The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (1994, revised 2001). It also adhered to EH GLAAS *Archaeological Guidance Papers* (AGPs, 1998), in particular *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* and *No 4: Reports*. The project also followed regional research frameworks for the London (MoLAS 2000 & 2002) and East Anglian (Glazebrook 1997, Brown & Glazebrook 2000) regions.

1.5 The aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording were to ensure the recording of any archaeological deposits that were liable to damage or removal by the development. In order to achieve this aim, the project involved monitoring of ground reduction, foundation excavation and excavation of new/upgraded access ways.

Planning policy context

1.6 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.7 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.8 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Whitewebbs Farm is located to the north of Whitewebbs Park on the north-western periphery of Enfield. The site is reached from a lane joining Whitewebbs Road to the south. The M25 motorway extends on an embankment c.0.4km to the north of the site, with Theobalds Park beyond. The site is bounded by open land on all sides.

2.2 Whitewebbs farmhouse itself is Grade II listed, dating to the early 17th century farmhouse, with later alterations (DP 1). The area of archaeological monitoring lay to the rear of the property. The barn is also Grade II listed, described as probable later 17th century with various additions.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOIL

3.1 The site lies at c. 55m AOD on land sloping up from east to west. The New River (old course) runs 0.7km to the east of the site and through Whitewebbs Park to the south. It is a man-made construction of the earlier 17th century.

3.2 Whitewebbs Farm is located on an area of tertiary clay (London Clay) of the Windsor association, characterised as seasonally waterlogged clayey soils with brown subsoils and fine loamy and clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Whitewebbs was a hamlet of Enfield in the 16th century. A gate, known as Whitewebbs Gate, provided access to Enfield Chase to the west. Buildings were scattered at the edge of the Chase in the hamlet near the gate in 1572 and formed a small group by 1657 (Pugh 1976).

4.2 Documents suggest that Whitewebbs mansion house was built on or near the site in 1570. Prior to this, the immediate area seems to have been vacant land on the edge of Enfield Chase, away from the main area of contemporary settlement at Enfield Town. The surrounding area and the farm itself were enclosed in Theobalds Park in 1611 and the land was then turned over to farming

4.3 The first direct reference to Whitewebbs Farm dates to 1787 although the land is known to have been part of Whitewebbs Estate and inclosed in Theobalds Park to the north in 1611. The farm was the property of Abraham Wilkinson in 1791, who also purchased 68 acres of land in the former Chase. He built a new mansion house on the estate, called Whitewebbs House in 1791, which stands in Whitewebbs Park to the south (Robinson 1823), replacing the former Whitewebbs House. The farm was the property of Henry Bowles in 1823, when the hamlet consisted of a farmhouse and cottages (Robinson 1823). The Whitewebbs estate was acquired as a park by Enfield Urban District Council after World War II and the house made into an old peoples home. The farm remained privately owned.

4.4 The farmhouse has previously been subject to an historic building assessment and archaeological evaluation (Wotherspoon et al 2003; Grant & Weston 2003), as a requirement prior to the granting of planning permission for the current works. These were carried out in October 2003 by AS and relate to the Grade II listed Whitewebbs Farmhouse.

4.4.1 The test pit evaluation within the farmhouse revealed layers of building materials above the natural clay deposits, possibly indicative of the demolition of earlier structures in the vicinity (Grant & Weston 2003). No activity earlier than the post-medieval period was identified.

4.4.2 The building assessment revealed that the house was probably an early 17th century timber-framed building, though much reworked (Wotherspoon *et al* 2003). It originally comprised three ground floor rooms, presumably the hall, parlour and service, and three first floor chambers, with further attic room and a basement. As mentioned above, documents suggest that Whitewebbs mansion house was built on or near the site in 1570. It is possible that the present building was a lodge to the mansion house. The building subsequently underwent a number of phases of extension and repair in the late 17th century (including the addition of a cat-slide roof extension), and during the 18th century. The cellar was extended in the 18th/19th century and many of the exterior walls rebuilt in brick in the earlier 19th century. In the late 19th century the single story extension was added, though subsequent 20th century work is not extensive.

4.4.3 The farmhouse lies with a redundant farmyard complex containing a number of outbuildings surrounding the yard, including the listed barn which is described as dating from the 17th century and the oast building.

4.4.4 The principal archaeological potential for the site is for remains of early post-medieval activity associated with the farm complex, though a project aim was to identify any evidence of activity associated with any medieval precursor to the farm.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of modern overburden and natural deposits for archaeological features. Excavations observed were done using a mechanical 360° mini excavator. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

5.2 Archaeological monitoring and recording at Whitewebbs Farm encompassed the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches for the new conservatory attached to the farmhouse building, test pits for analysis of the foundation walls of the barn, new surfacing and service provision during the redevelopment works.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Features and deposits present on the site and recorded during this programme were foundation trenches, bedding/levelling layers and the barn walls.

6.1 Monitoring of groundworks associated with barn

Sample Section 1 Facing 0.00 = 55.01m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1012	Backfill. Mid brownish grey moderately compact sandy silt with frequent CBM
0.25m+	M1010	Brick wall. Yellow bricks (9" x 4" x 2½" or 0.23 x 0.10 x 0.065m) with rough surface bonded with cement.

Sample Section 2 Facing 0.00 = 55.02m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark blackish brown compacted silty clay with moderate gravel and CBM
0.20 – 0.70m	L1009	Backfill. Mid greyish brown moderately compact clayey silt
0.70m+	L1002	Natural London Clay. Mid yellowish orange compacted clay.

Sample Section 3 Facing 0.00 = 54.99m AOD		
0.00 – 0.60m	M1007	Brick dwarf wall. Red bricks (9" x 4½" x 2½" or 0.23 x 0.115 x 0.065m) with rough surface and bonded with a mortar. Visible repairs with reused brick bonded with cement.
0.60 – 1.10m	M1006	Brick wall. Red bricks (9" x 4½" x 2½" or 0.23 x 0.115 x 0.065m) with rough surface and bonded with mortar.
1.10m+	L1008	Backfill. Mid yellowish brown moderately compact clayey silt.

Sample Section 4 Facing 0.00 = 55.00m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	M1007	Brick dwarf wall. Red bricks (9" x 4½" x 2½" or 0.23 x 0.115 x 0.065m) with rough surface and bonded with mortar. Visible repairs in modern brick, bonded with and partially encased in cement.
0.40 – 0.90m	M1006	Brick wall. Red bricks (0.23x0.115x0.065m) with rough surface and bonded with mortar and cement repointing.
0.90m+	L1008	Backfill. As above.

Sample Section 5 Facing 0.00 = 55.01m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	M1007	Brick dwarf wall. Red bricks (9" x 4½" x 2½" or 0.23 x 0.115 x 0.065m) with rough surface and bonded with mortar. Visible repairs with reused brick bonded with cement.
0.20m+	M1006	Brick wall. Red bricks (9" x 4½" x 2½" or 0.23 x 0.115 x 0.065m) with rough surface and bonded with mortar.

Sample Section 6 Facing 0.00 = 55.01m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1011	Concrete surface. Pale greyish white compact concrete with frequent gravel.
0.20m+	L1009	Backfill. As above.

6.1.1 Along the northern wall of the barn building, Foundation Trench F1014 (0.60+ x 0.80m) was present (see Fig. 4, Sample Sections 3, 4 & 5). Its length is unknown though it was recorded in several locations along the wall. It had vertical sides and flattish base. It was filled with L1009, mid greyish brown, moderate clayey silt. It contained no finds.

6.1.2 Barn wall M1006 (DP 4-6) measuring 0.70m in height was made of red bricks measuring an average of 9" x 4½" x 2½" (0.23 x 0.115 x 0.065m) laid in English bond coursing (see Fig. 4, Sample Sections 3, 4 & 5). The mortar had undergone substantial staining giving it a yellowish colour, and its consistency was deceptive due to the wet conditions, however it is likely that it was a lime based mortar. M1006 comprised the foundation to M1007, the dwarf wall to the barn, which measured some 0.80m in height. It was constructed of rough textured red bricks (9" x 4½" x 2½" or 0.23 x 0.115 x 0.065m) and although the original bonding pattern was English bond, it was only apparent in small areas while modern repair was evident in several locations. Repair comprised crude cement repointing along much of the length of the wall, with replacements visible in reused brick and modern Flettons. This repair did not respect the original bonding pattern. The cement repointing had obscured most areas of mortar although what was evident comprised a white fairly friable material, most likely to have been lime based, which in most cases was all but washed out.

6.1.3 Within the foundation trench Bedding Layer L1008 was recorded (Fig 4, Sample Sections 3 & 4). This was mid yellowish brown, moderately compact clayey silt, present as a 0.25m thick band beneath M1006. Layer L1005 was also recorded below the level of the barn wall (not present in any of the sample sections illustrated). This was light yellowish white, friable clay with gravel. Neither L1008 or L1005 contained any finds.

6.1.4 Adjacent to the south-west corner of the barn, Trench F1014 was recut by F1013 (0.60+ x 0.45m), a trench for modern foundations. It was linear in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Its alignment indicates that it is likely to have covered the line of the earlier foundations. It contained L1012, a mid brownish grey, moderate soft sandy silt which contained no finds.

6.1.5 Foundation M1010 was recorded at the south-east corner of the barn within F1013 (Fig. 3 & Fig. 4, Sample Section 1). It was constructed of yellow bricks (9" x 4" x 2½" or 0.23 x 0.10 x 0.065m) bonded with cement. It had no discernable bonding pattern as it was present to a height of two courses only.

6.1.6 In the central part of the courtyard concrete floor F1011 (10+ x 10+ x 0.20m) was present. It comprised pale, greyish white compact concrete.

6.2 Monitoring of foundation trenches for new conservatory

Sample Section 7. North Facing 0.00=54.98m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30-0.50m	L1001	Garden soil. Dark grey friable sandy silt clay
0.50m+	L1002	Natural London Clay. As above.

Sample Section 8. (DP 3) North Facing 0.00=54.98m AOD		
0.00-0.10m	L1003	Concrete Slab
0.10-0.30	L1004	Made ground. Dark black brown silty clay with freq. broken peg tiles and occasional gravel clasts
0.30-0.50m	L1001	Garden soil. As above
0.50m+	L1002	Natural London Clay. As above

6.2.1 Adjacent to the eastern end of the farmhouse building, a floor L1003 (5 x 4 x 0.10m) was located (see Fig. 3) during the excavation of foundation trenches for the new conservatory (DP 2). It was made of pale creamy white, compact concrete. Below the floor layer L1004, dark, blackish brown, cohesive silty clay, was present. It was present only beneath floor L1003 and it was most likely make-up for the floor. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the programme of monitoring and recording, during the relatively minimal groundworks required for the development.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site displayed a basic tripartite stratigraphic sequence. The uppermost deposit was dark, blackish brown topsoil L1000 (c. 0.30m of thickness). Below the topsoil, a layer of dark greyish brown, sandy silt L1001, with gravel was present. This was recorded as garden soil and was c. 0.20m thick. The basal layer was natural, yellowish orange, firm London Clay L1002. The sequence has been truncated and disturbed by 17th - 20th century construction/levelling/surfacing activity connected with farm buildings.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 No archaeological features or finds were recorded. All deposits present at the site were connected with construction of the farm complex and repairs or extensions in the post-medieval/early modern and modern periods. No features or residual finds

dating to the early post-medieval or medieval period were identified. The brick foundations of the listed barn were recorded.

9.2 The results of this exercise contribute little significant new evidence to the understanding of the site gained during the historic building assessment and archaeological evaluation previously conducted on the site (Grant & Weston 2003, Wotherspoon *et al* 2003).

9.3 The site shows a limited further potential for the presence of archaeological remains.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records will be deposited at London Archaeological Archive & Resource Centre (LAARC) in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank de Brant Joyce & Partners for commissioning the project, in particular Mr Stephen Newbold for his kind assistance, and their client, Aceblue Developments Limited, for funding the works.

AS also would like to thank Mr M Michael of Double M Constructions for his assistance during the project.

Thank are also due to the staff of the Enfield Local History Unit and Greater London Sites and Monuments Record for their assistance.

AS would like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Kim Stabler of English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.

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APPENDIX 1 GLSMR/RCHME NMR ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FORM

1) TYPE OF RECORDING

Evaluation	Excavation	<u>Watching Brief</u>
Building Recording	Survey	Geoarchaeological Evaluation
Fieldwalking	Other (please specify) Desk-Based Assessment	

2) LOCATION

Borough: *Enfield*

Site address: *Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road, Enfield*

Site name: *As above* Site Code: *WBB.03*

Nat. Grid Refs:	centre of site: <i>TL 3290 0001</i>
limits of site	a) b)
	c) d)

3) ORGANISATION

Name of archaeological unit/company/society: *Archaeological Solutions Limited*

Address: *98-100 Fore Street, Hertford, Herts*

Site director/supervisor: *Iain Williamson/Tim Schofield/Michal Rozwadowski* Project Manager:
Jon Murray

Funded by: *Aceblue Developments Limited*

4) DURATION

Date fieldwork started: <i>29/10/07</i>	Date finished: <i>4/07/08</i>
Fieldwork previously notified?	<u>YES</u> /NO
Fieldwork will continue?	YES/ <u>NO</u> /NOT KNOWN

5) PERIODS REPRESENTED

Palaeolithic	Roman
Mesolithic	?Saxon (pre AD 1066)
Neolithic	Medieval (AD 1066-1485)
Bronze Age	<u>Post-Mediaeval</u>
Iron Age	Unknown

Page 2 of 3

6) PERIOD SUMMARIES Use headings for each period (ROMAN: MEDIAEVAL: etc.) and additional sheets if necessary.

In October 2007 and June and July 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Whitewebbs Farm, Whitewebbs Road, Enfield (TL 3290 0001). The programme was undertaken in accordance with a planning condition (reference Nos. TP/02/2128 & LBC/02/0029, LBC/04/0014 and TP/03/0848 & LBC/03/0022) applied to conversion works to buildings at the site. The programme followed an historic building assessment and archaeological evaluation conducted by AS at the site in October 2003 (AS reports No 1426 and 1459).

Whitewebbs Farm is located to the north of Whitewebbs Park on the north-western periphery of Enfield and comprises a Grade II listed farmhouse and farm buildings.

The monitoring revealed no significant archaeological features or finds, other than the repaired wall foundations of a 17th C barn and levelling/surfacing layers which were recorded

7) NATURAL (state if not observed; please DO NOT LEAVE BLANK)

London Clay

8) LOCATION OF ARCHIVES

a) Please provide an estimate of the quantity of material in your possession for the following categories:

NOtes	PLans	PHotos	NGatives
SLides	CORrespondence	MScripts (unpub reports, etc)	
BUlk finds	SMAll finds	SOil samples	
OTher (please specify)			

b) The archive has been prepared and stored in accordance with MGC standards and has been stored in the following location:

c) Has a security copy of the archive been made? YES/NO

Have you arranged for RCHME microfilming? YES/NO

9) BIBLIOGRAPHY

SIGNED:

DATE: 03/02/2009

NAME (Block capitals):
ANDREW NEWTON

Please return the completed form to:

English Heritage, Greater London Sites and Monuments Record,
Room 214, 23 Savile Row, London W1S 2ET
Direct tel: 0207-973-3731/3779. Direct fax: 0207-973-3742/3792.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Listed barn building. Looking from N.



DP 2. Excavation of foundation trenches for new conservatory attached to farmhouse. Looking SW. Sample Section 8 visible on right-hand side.



DP 3. Sample Section 8. Foundation trench for new conservatory. Looking S.



DP 4. Barn foundations, Test Pit 1. Looking from E.



DP 5. Barn foundations, Test Pit 2. Looking from N.

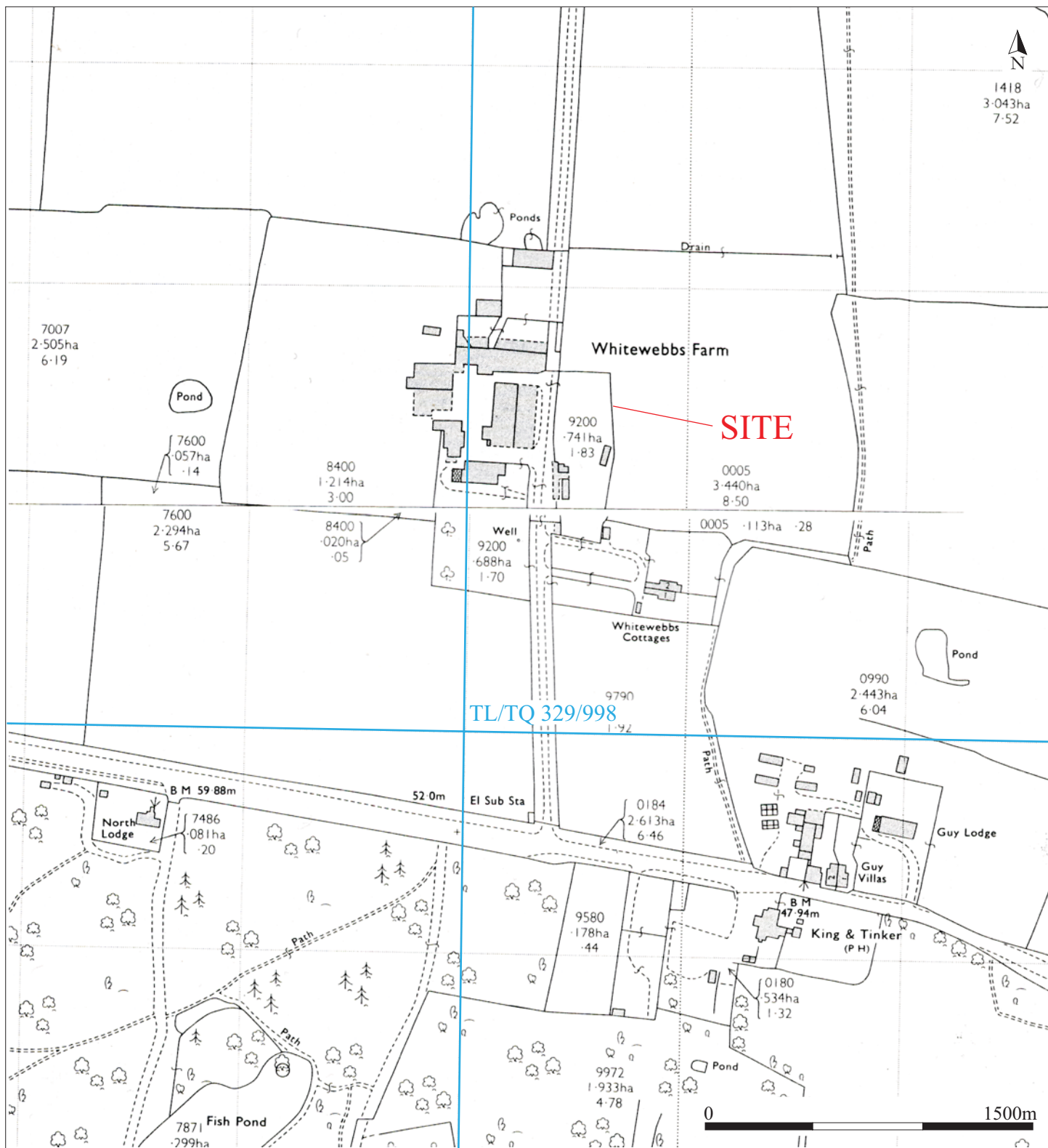


DP 6. Barn foundations, Test Pit 3. Looking from W.



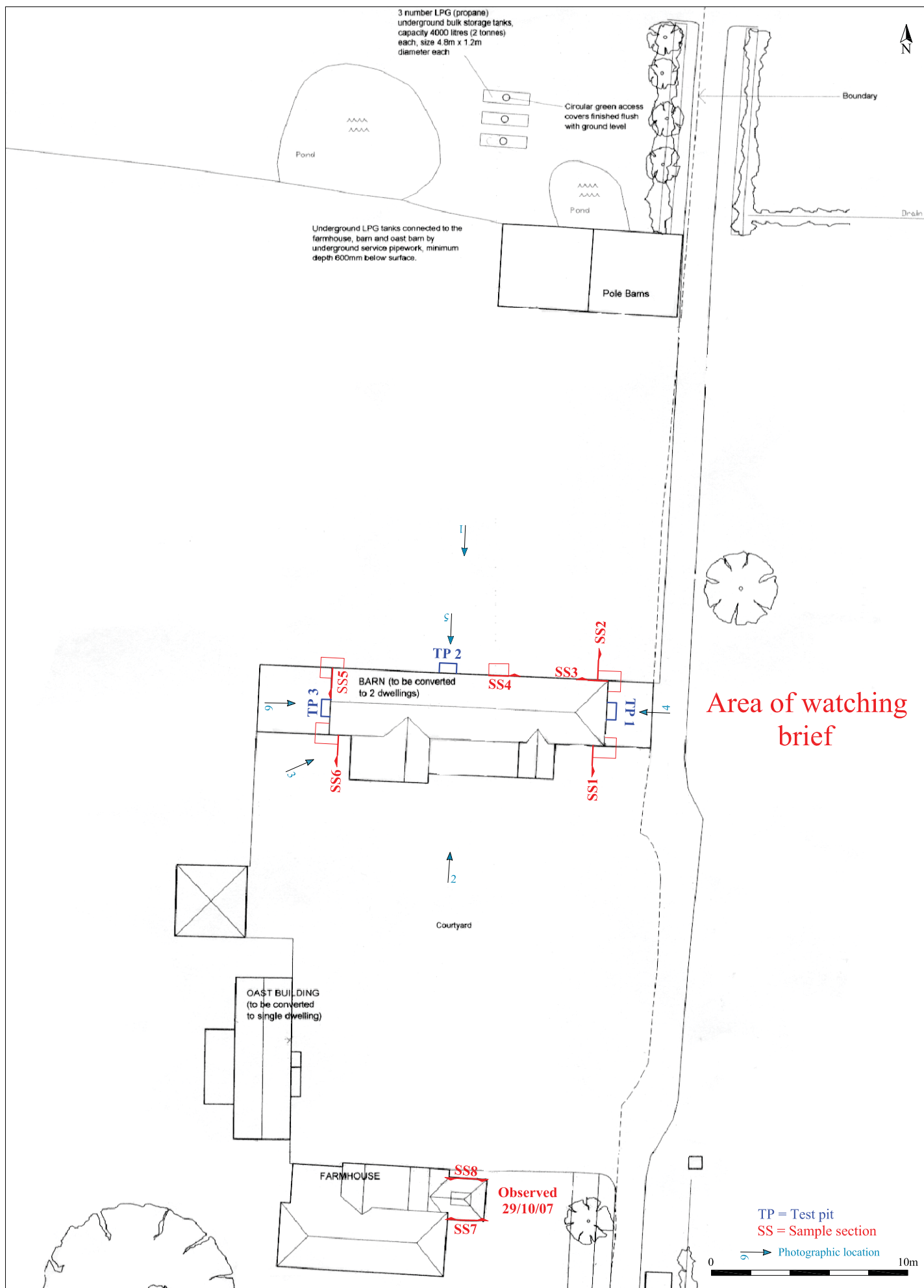
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number AL 100036680

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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25000 at A4



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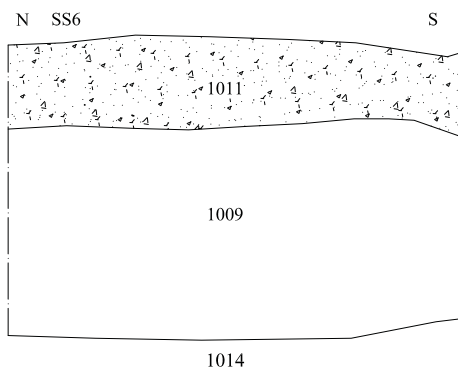
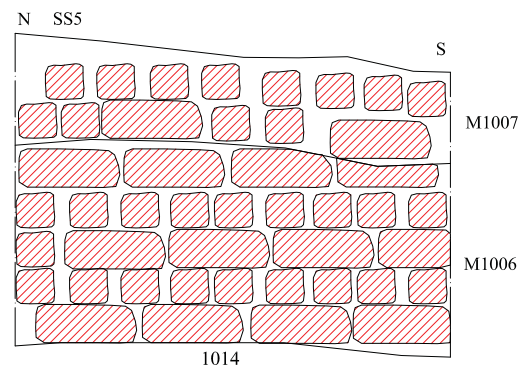
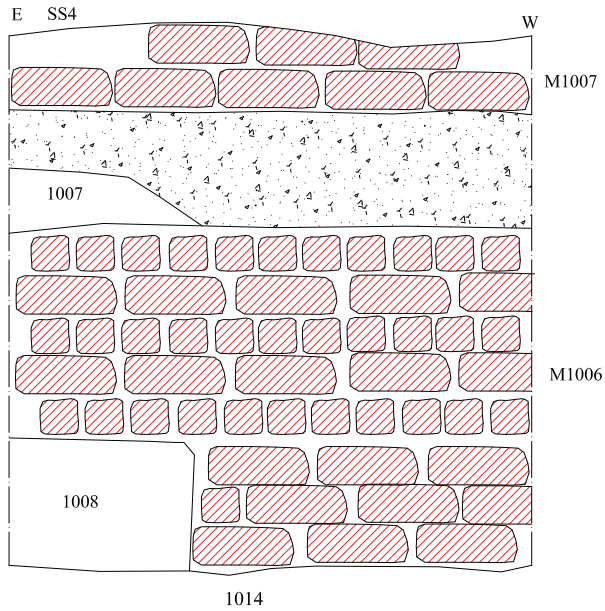
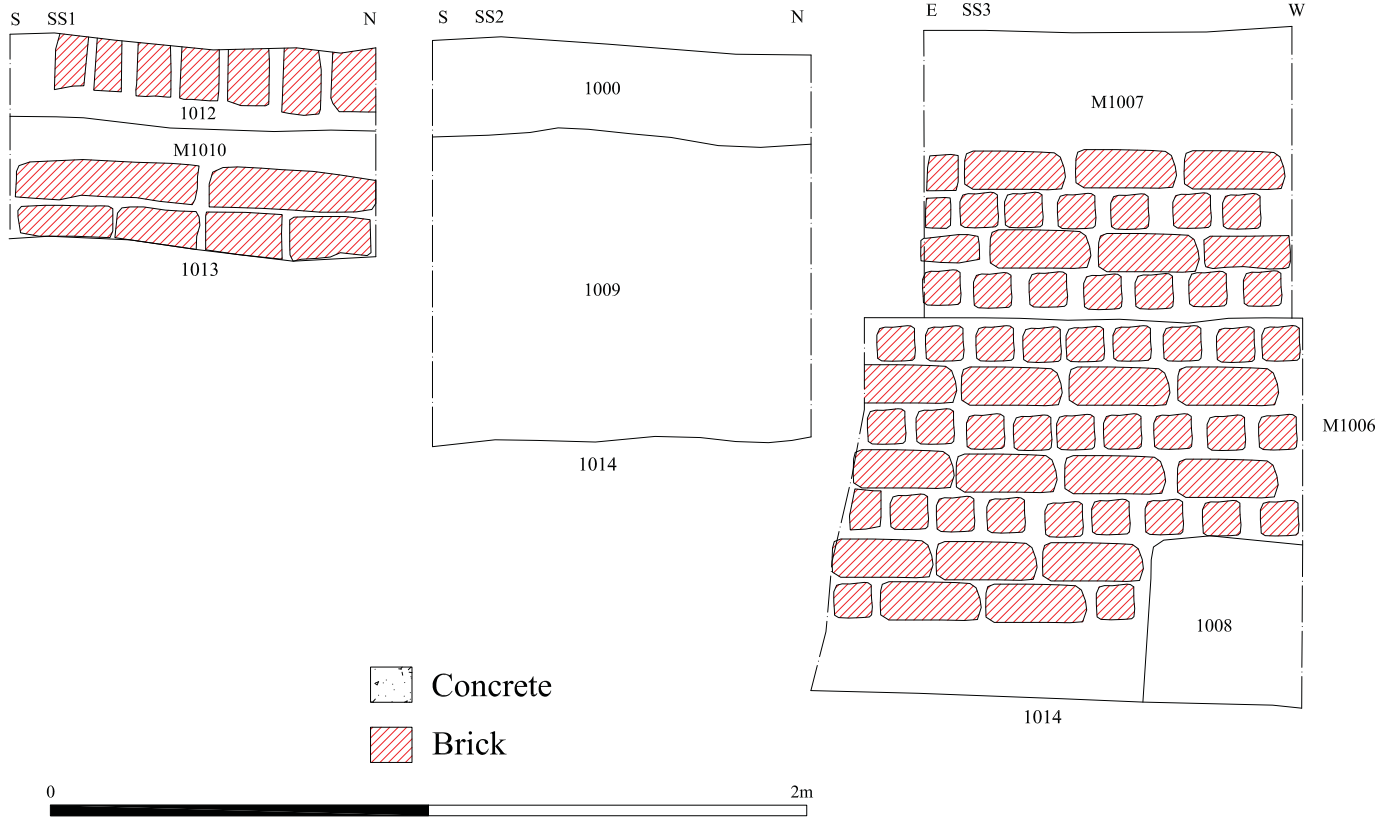
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2,500 at A4



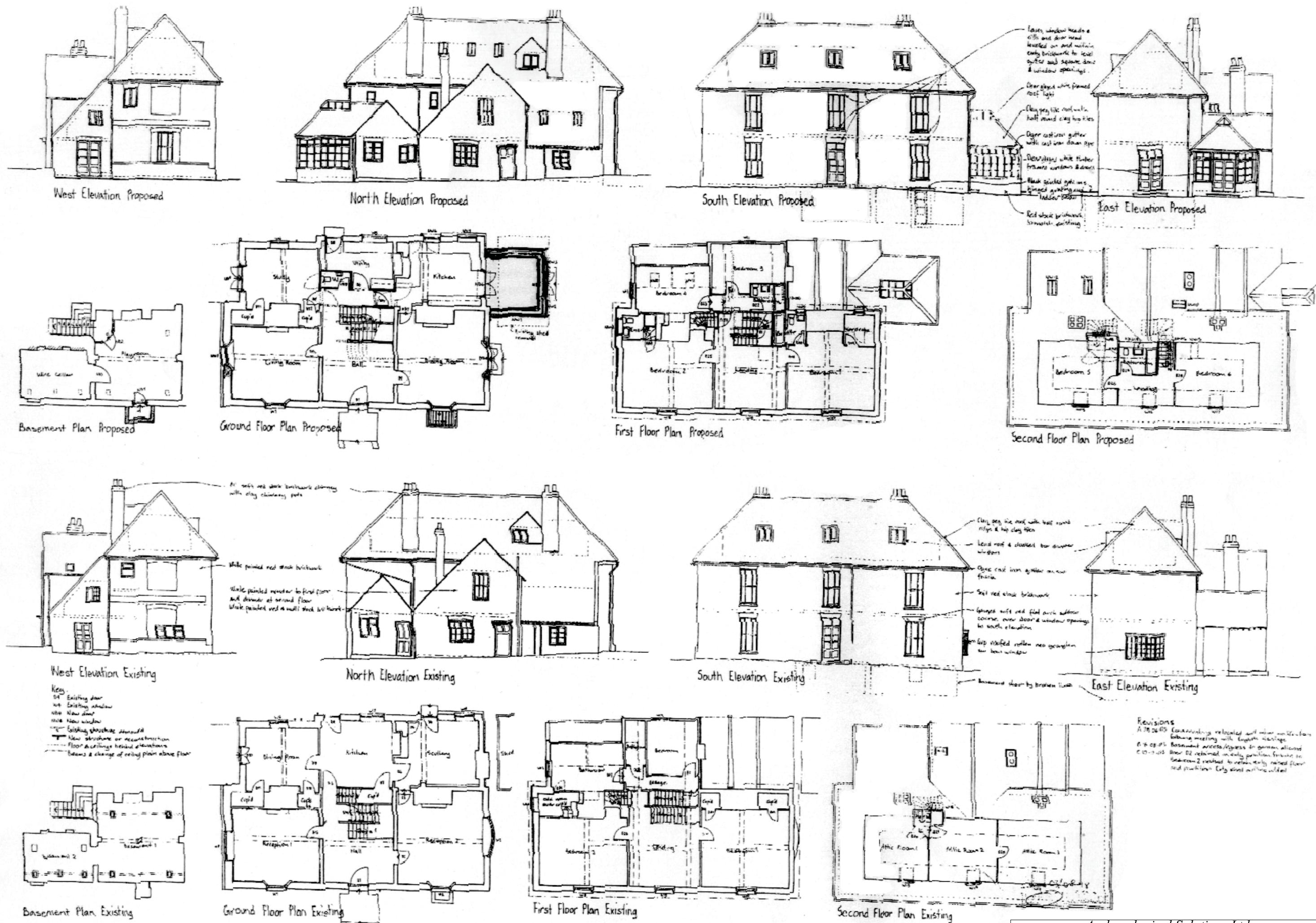
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Fig. 3 Area of watching brief

Scale 1:2500 at A4



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Fig. 4 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 5 Proposed plans & elevations

Not to scale