

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment



**New Access Road to Pastoral Centre
St Ignatius' College
Turkey Street
Enfield EN1 4NP**

On behalf of

St Ignatius' College

October 2020

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Cover: View looking southeast across northern portion of the site of the proposed access road

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1 Non-Technical Summary

Border Archaeology (BA) has been commissioned to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) regarding the proposed construction of a new access road to the Pastoral Centre at St Ignatius' College, Turkey Street, Enfield EN1 4NP. The results can be briefly summarised thus:

Prehistoric: The potential for encountering archaeological remains of prehistoric date been assessed as **Moderate**. While recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the immediate locality is relatively sparse, it may be noted that the site is located on a gravel terrace to the north of the tributary of the Turkey Brook, which appears to have been a potential focus of habitation during the prehistoric period as attested by the results of archaeological investigations undertaken to the northeast and southwest of the site, which have revealed evidence of multi-period remains broadly ranging in date from the late Neolithic to the early Iron Age.

Romano-British: The potential to reveal Romano-British remains in the vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The site is located about 370m to the east of the probable line of the major Roman routeway of Ermine Street and there would thus appear to be some potential to encounter evidence of Romano-British settlement (and possibly burial activity) in this area, although recorded archaeological remains of Roman date in the immediate vicinity of the site are limited in scope.

Medieval: The potential to encounter evidence of medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. Although little evidence of medieval occupation has been identified in close proximity to the site, several foci of settlement have been recorded in the wider locality, the closest being associated with Turkey Street, a long-established roadway of medieval origin which runs immediately north of the site. However, based on available records, it appears that the medieval settlement of Turkey Street was located further eastwards and thus the likelihood of encountering significant evidence of medieval activity is limited.

Post-Medieval: The potential for encountering evidence of archaeological features of post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate**. The proposed development is located within the southeastern corner of former landscaped grounds associated with Roselands, a mansion of 18th century date demolished in the late 1960s (the site of which is now occupied by present-day St Ignatius School). There appears to be potential for groundworks to reveal evidence of 18th-19th century landscaping features, in particular the remains of a large irregularly shaped pond which formerly extended across the northern portion of the site of the proposed access road.

Summary Conclusion & Recommendations: The overall potential of the site in archaeological terms has been assessed as **Moderate**, with particular reference to encountering evidence of prehistoric and post-medieval remains. The potential to encounter evidence of Romano-British and medieval remains has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. However, it is BA's considered opinion that, *prima facie*, based on the available evidence, the archaeological potential of the site does not present an impediment to the development.

Recommendations: Given the **Moderate** archaeological potential of the site, it is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site. However, in view of the limited scope of the works to be undertaken, it is suggested that a watching brief would be appropriate in this instance.

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology (BA) was instructed by Wilby & Burnett LLP on behalf of St Ignatius' College to undertake an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment with regard to a planning application relating to the construction of new access road to the Pastoral Centre at St Ignatius' College, Turkey Street, Enfield EN1 4NP (NGR TQ 34646 98968).

This ADBA assesses the impact of the proposed development on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains). It forms an initial stage of investigation of the proposed development site and may be required in relation to the planning process, so that the local planning authority can formulate an appropriate response in the light of the impact upon any known or potential heritage assets. These are parts of the historic environment which are considered to be significant because of their historic, evidential or aesthetic and/or communal interest.

2.1 Site Location, Soils and Geology

The site, which covers an approximate area of 1720 sq. m and stands at an approximate height of 27m AOD, consists of a roughly trapezoidal area of grassland immediately NE of tennis courts within the E perimeter of the grounds of St Ignatius School, bordered to the N by Turkey Street and to the E by No. 150 Turkey Street (a former detached lodge of mid-19th century date), further eastwards of which is the Great Cambridge Road (*fig. 1*). An existing tarmac roadway runs NE-SW across the site towards the tennis courts, to the W and SW of which are the extensive modern school buildings of St Ignatius' College.

The site is not located within a Conservation Area; however, it is located within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA) associated with Whitewebbs Hill, Bulls Cross and Forty Hill (DLO35150) as designated by the London Borough of Enfield and the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service.

The British Geological Survey (BGS) lists the underlying solid geology within the E portion of the site as comprising Clay, Silt and Sand of the London Clay Formation, formed about 48-56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, with overlying superficial deposits consisting of sand and gravels of the Taplow Gravel Member, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period within a local environment previously dominated by rivers. According to the Lower Lea Valley Mapping Project, the site lies within Landscape Zone 5.8, encompassing the lower step of the Leytonstone/Taplow Gravel high-level terrace on the W slope of the Lea Valley and that these gravels are in places overlain by clay silt/brickearth deposits which were deposited by wind-blown processes in cold-climate periglacial landscape conditions (Corcoran et al., 2011).

No records of geotechnical investigations have been identified within the site itself. The BGS contains a record of a well dug in 1872 on the N side of Turkey Street (about 30m NE of the site) at NGR TQ 347 990 which recorded the following sequence of deposits, namely:

0-3.66m: Gravels

3.66m-24.38m Blue London Clay, mottled at the lower part

24.38m-42.67m: Beds of sand mixed with clay in turn overlying chalk



□ Site Boundary

FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTUAL
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Fig 1

Drawing Name:	Site Location Plan
Site:	New Access Road to Pastoral Centre, St Ignatius College, Turkey Street, Enfield EN1 4NP
Project type:	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

3 Methodology

3.1 Aims and Objectives

This ADBA seeks to identify any known or potential archaeological and built-heritage assets (both designated and undesignated) in the vicinity of the specific study area and to establish the importance of these archaeological and built heritage assets (including an assessment of their character, extent and quality) within a local, regional and national context.

3.2 Criteria for Assessment of Potential and Importance of Heritage Assets

- Potential

This assessment contains a record of the known and potential archaeological and built-heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development. The potential for encountering a particular resource in the vicinity of the site has been assessed according to the following scale:

Low – Very unlikely to be encountered.

Moderate – Possibility that features may be encountered in the vicinity of the site.

High – Remains highly likely to survive in the vicinity of the site.

- Importance (Value)

The criteria used to determine the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed development (*Table 1*) has been informed by guidelines for assessing cultural heritage assets contained in *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) Sustainability and Environment Appraisal LA 106: Cultural Heritage Assessment* (revised January 2020) and informed by relevant Historic England guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets, including: *The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 2nd Edition (Historic England 2017)*, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (Historic England 2019)* and *Preserving Archaeological Remains (Historic England 2016)*.

BA is also cognisant of general guidelines on the assessment of heritage assets within the *National Policy Planning Framework* Chapter 16, in particular paragraph 189 stating that '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 (MCHLG 2019)'.

This Assessment also reflects local and regional planning policy guidance regarding the assessment of archaeological assets contained in the *London Plan (Policy 7.8 Heritage Assets and Archaeology)* and relevant policies contained in the *Enfield Core Strategy 2010-2025 (Adopted November 2010)* in particular Core Policy 31 (Landscape and Built Heritage) and Policy DMD 44 (Conserving and Enhancing Heritage Assets) and Appendix 6 (Heritage Statements) contained in the *Adopted Development Management Document (adopted November 2014)*.

Table 1: Factors for assessing the importance of archaeological and built heritage assets

Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites). Assets of acknowledged international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed sites). Undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives.
Medium	Designated or undesignated assets that contribute to regional research objectives.
Low	Designated and undesignated assets of local importance. Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations. Assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives.
Negligible	Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest.
Unknown	The importance of the resource has not been ascertained.

3.3 Consultation of Archaeological Records

In order to understand the full archaeological and historical context of the site, information was collected on the known cultural heritage features within a 500m study area around the site, the results of which are shown on a series of maps (*figs. 2-5; Tables 2-4*). These maps show the location of known archaeological and built heritage features (including SAMs, archaeological events and monuments) and previous archaeological interventions within the study area, which are listed in the gazetteer and referred to in the text.

The research carried out for this ADBA consists of the following elements:

- Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) - information from past investigations, find spots and documentary and cartographic sources and aerial photographs. A total of 33 archaeological monuments, 20 events and 16 listed buildings were recorded within a 500m radius of the site, based on consultation of the Greater London Historic Environment Record.
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including SAMs, registered parks and gardens and listed buildings along with identified Heritage at Risk.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; BGS geological borehole record data.
- The British Library, the National Archives and the London Metropolitan Archives – historic maps, published and unpublished archaeological and historical accounts.
- Internet sources, including LPA local plan and information on conservation areas, archaeological priority areas and locally listed buildings.
- Historic England Archive – collections of vertical and oblique aerial photographs dating back to 1938 were consulted.

A site visit was carried out on 18th September 2020, which determined the topography of the site and existing land use and provided further information on possible past ground disturbance within the site.

4 Archaeological Assessment

This section analyses the information available from historical sources and records of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the specific study area and discusses its implications with regard to the nature and significance of the archaeological resource within the site and potential impact on archaeological features and deposits within the site.

4.1 Prehistoric

The site of the proposed access road is located on a high-level gravel terrace running along the W side of the Lea Valley, about 180m N of the Turkey Brook, a tributary of the Lea running roughly from W to E from Whitewebbs Park to its confluence with the Lea near Enfield Lock. The geoarchaeological evolution of the Lower Lea Valley and its tributaries during the Pleistocene has been intensively examined in recent years as part of the *Lower Lea Valley Mapping Project* (Corcoran et al., 2011) and in earlier studies (Gibbard 1994).

According to the Lower Lea Valley Mapping Project (LLVMP), the site is located within Landscape Zone 5.8 (Terrain 4: high terrace), which is described as comprising the lower step of a high-level river terrace running down the western side of the Lea Valley which is underlain by Leytonstone Gravels, forming part of the Taplow Gravel Formation deposited during the Wolstonian Complex, c. 128000-280000 BP.

The gravels slope from c.27m AOD in the W to c.18m AOD in the E and are overlain in places by clay silt/brickearth deposits which were deposited by wind-blown processes in cold-climate periglacial landscape conditions c.17000 BP (Corcoran et al. 2011, 122). These brickearth deposits appear to have been eroded in places by Pleistocene channels as evidenced at Larmans Road (about 900m NE of the site) where geotechnical boreholes recorded a pronounced drop in the gravel surface from 23m AOD to c.17.5m AOD. The interface between the lower and upper Leytonstone Gravel terraces (the latter designated as Landscape Zone 5.9) is located by the LLVMP approximately 80m to the W of the site and there would appear to be potential for deep accumulations of colluvial or soliflucted deposits in this specific area which could possibly contain archaeological remains (Corcoran et al. 2011, 123).

Extending to the S and SE of the site is the tributary valley of the Turkey Brook (designated as Landscape Zone 5.13) which cuts down through the gravel terraces and the underlying London Clay bedrock. This area is characterized by the LLVMP as having high potential to contain archaeological remains dating back to the prehistoric and may also contain alluvial organic deposits of significant potential to shed light on past environmental changes dating back to the Early Holocene period (Corcoran et al., 2011, 126).

Recorded evidence of archaeological remains of prehistoric date in the immediate vicinity of the site is limited in scope, which suggests that this area remained heavily wooded throughout this period, although it should be noted that there have been relatively few interventions in close proximity to the site and these have been predominantly located on the N, W and SW fringes of the study area. However, those interventions which have revealed evidence of prehistoric features and finds appear to indicate a focus of activity along the gravel terraces close to the Turkey Brook, representing areas of slightly elevated, drier ground which might potentially have offered favourable places for habitation.

An archaeological evaluation in 1992 at Forty Hall School (about 480m SW of the site) revealed the remains of a sub-circular structure comprising 16 postholes inclined towards a central post, cut into the natural brickearth, together with a narrow gully interpreted as a drainage or boundary feature. The sub-circular structure was assigned a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, based on the recovery of two sherds of pottery and several worked flints found in the deposit overlying these features (ELO7491; Gibson 1992; Corcoran et al., 2011, 123).

Significant evidence of prehistoric activity has also been identified just beyond the eastern periphery of the search area, during a watching brief undertaken on the Aylands Allotments site, N of Enfield Wash (about 660m ENE of the site), which revealed a series of prehistoric features cut into the natural brickearth including three shallow irregular scoops or pits containing worked flints, dated to late Mesolithic/early Neolithic and a linear feature containing a late Mesolithic flint. A slightly later phase of activity on the site was represented by three shallow scoops cut into the natural gravel which contained a quantity of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and burned flint (Allan 1990; Corcoran et al. 2011, 122).

Conclusion: The potential for encountering evidence of buried features, deposits and finds of prehistoric date has been assessed as **Moderate**. While recorded evidence of prehistoric activity in the immediate locality is limited, it should be noted that the site is located on a gravel terrace to the N of the tributary of the Turkey Brook which appears to have been a potential focus of habitation during the prehistoric period as evidenced by the results of archaeological investigations undertaken to the NE and SW of the site. Evidence of prehistoric activity, if encountered, would be considered to be of **High** importance as there have been relatively few archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the site and thus the chronology and distribution of prehistoric habitation sites in this area remain poorly understood.

4.2 Romano-British

The site of the proposed access road is located about 370m E of the probable line of the Roman road of Ermine Street, a major routeway running from London (*Londinium*) to York (*Eboracum*) via Lincoln (*Lindum*). The course of the Roman road appears to be represented by the line of the present-day roadway of Bulls Cross which extends N from a long-established crossing point of the Turkey Brook at Maiden Bridge and continues directly northwards towards Theobald's Park (Margary 1973, 195).

It is possible that evidence of Romano-British occupation might be encountered in the immediate vicinity of the road and its wider hinterland, although recorded evidence from this period is slight (based on consultation of the Greater London HER) being limited to the find of a late Roman coin of Constantine the Great near to the crossing of the Turkey Brook at Maiden Bridge, about 430m SW of the site (MLO20473). However, it should be noted that there has been little fieldwork carried out in close proximity to the site.

Previous archaeological investigations within the 500m search radius chosen for this study have chiefly taken place to the N, W and SW of the site, in the vicinity of Bulls Cross and at Forty Hill, which have yielded no evidence of Romano-British activity. A small test-pit evaluation carried out in 1992 on the W bank of the New River, located c.150m E of the presumed line of Ermine Street (about 200m W of the proposed access road) revealed modern garden soils overlying the natural gravels with no features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance identified (ELO4678). However, within the wider locality of the study area, it may be noted that the 1990 watching brief on

the Aylands Allotments site at Enfield Wash revealed evidence of a pit containing residual glass and tile fragments of Roman date (Allan 1990). Based on the limited available evidence, it is difficult to reach definite conclusions regarding the likelihood of encountering Romano-British remains in this area, although there clearly remains some potential for evidence of Romano-British activity to be encountered, which could also possibly include burials, which are often found in the vicinity of important highways of Romano-British date such as Ermine Street.

Conclusion: The potential to encounter Romano-British remains has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. The site is located about 370m E of the probable line of the important Roman highway of Ermine Street and there would thus appear to be some potential to encounter evidence of Romano-British settlement (and possibly burial activity) in this area, although recorded archaeological remains of Roman date in the immediate vicinity of the site are limited in scope. Evidence of Romano-British activity, if encountered, would be assessed as being of **High** importance as the nature and density of Romano-British occupation along this stretch of Ermine Street and within its wider rural hinterland remain poorly understood in archaeological terms.

4.3 Medieval

Evidence of early medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site is limited, perhaps suggesting that the site remained as densely wooded land throughout this period, although the discovery of two early Saxon 'grubenhäuser' (sunken-floored structures) cut into natural gravels and associated with pottery dated to c. 400-600 AD during the 1990 watching brief on the Aylands Allotments site appears to point to a focus of occupation on the gravel terraces above the Turkey Brook during the post-Roman period (Allan 1990).

The site is located about 1km NNE of the town of Enfield, a settlement of Anglo-Saxon origin first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as 'Enefelde', a place name of OE origin denoting either 'open land of a man named Eana' or 'a place where lambs are reared' (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1942, 71). The place name would appear to suggest that there had been some clearance of land prior to the Norman Conquest, either for arable or pastoral purposes; however, Domesday records the presence of a substantial tract of woodland within the manor, sufficient to feed 2000 pigs, which suggests that much of Enfield remained heavily wooded at this time. Later medieval records indicate the presence of two substantial parks, one (known as the 'Old Park') located to the SW of Enfield Town and a considerably larger park ('Enfield Chase') which covered the entire western half of the parish (Baker & Pugh 1976, 212). The site lay within the eastern half of the parish, well outside the boundaries of either deer park.

There is little evidence from archaeological or documentary sources to positively indicate the presence of later medieval settlement in particularly close proximity to the site, although several foci of medieval occupation have been identified to the N, E and W of the site. The most significant of these sites is Elsyng Palace (MLO20710) located about 470m SW of the proposed development, on the S side of the Turkey Brook within the landscaped grounds of the later 17th century mansion of Forty Hall. The site of the palace and its associated landscaping features including ponds and terraces were designated in 1967 as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (List Entry No. 1002040).

The origins of the estate can be traced back at least to the late 14th/early 15th century, when there was a manor house on the site known as 'Wroth's Place' belonging to one John Wroth, a citizen of London. The manor was subsequently held during the 15th century by the noble families of Tiptoft (Earls of Worcester) and Ros before being

acquired in 1492 by Sir Thomas Lovell (d.1524), an influential royal official under both Henry VII and VIII who appears to have substantially enlarged the existing manor house as a palatial residence, built largely of brick, which was then known variously as 'Elsing Hall' or 'Worcesters'. After Lovell's death in 1524 the palace was held by Sir Thomas Manners who exchanged it with King Henry VIII in 1539. (Baker & Pugh 1976, 225).

Elsyng Palace was repaired in 1542-3 and remained a relatively well-frequented royal residence throughout the latter years of Henry VIII's reign (reflecting its proximity to the royal hunting preserve of Enfield Chase) and further repairs were carried out during the reign of Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth I continued to use Elsyng as a residence during the early years of her reign and at least four visits are recorded between 1559 and 1582 (Baker & Pugh 1976, 226). However, no royal visits are recorded from 1582 onwards and in 1597 the buildings were apparently in danger of collapse. In 1608, the palace was partially demolished, the materials being reused at James I's newly-built house at Theobalds, while the remainder of the buildings were finally demolished shortly after 1656 when the palace site was incorporated into the grounds of Forty Hall (Colvin et al., 1975, 87-9). There are no visible remains of the palace site above ground.

The exact site of Elsyng Palace was not confirmed until excavations carried out by the Enfield Archaeological Society between 1963-66 revealed evidence of the palace buildings, comprising at least five separate phases of building work ranging in date from the 15th century through to the early 17th century (Jones & Drayton 1984). Geophysical survey work undertaken by English Heritage in 1998 and 2000 provided some further detail on the layout of the palace (ELO7500); while from 2004 onwards, ongoing investigations undertaken by the Enfield Archaeological Society, including geophysical and LiDAR surveys, excavations and documentary research have revealed significant evidence of the earlier 15th century manor house and later 16th century palatial buildings, as well as drainage and landscaping features associated with the grounds surrounding the palace (ELO19176; ELO19200; ELO19201). However, as far as can be determined, based on the available information, there is no indication that the buildings of Elsyng Palace or its associated landscaping features extended NE of the Turkey Brook towards the site and thus the likelihood of encountering evidence of features associated with Elsyng Palace, within the boundaries of the development site, appears to be minimal.

Two other foci of medieval activity have been identified to the N and E of the site. Located c.600m NNW of the proposed development, in the vicinity of Bulls Cross, is Capel Manor, first recorded as 'Honeylands' in the late 15th century when it was sold by Jane, wife of Sir Thomas Lewknor to Sir William Capel although it is possible that the landholding may be of earlier, 13th century origins (Baker & Pugh 1976, 227). The site of the medieval manor house at Capel Manor is unclear, but it has been suggested that it may have lain to the S of the present 18th century mansion (now a college). An evaluation undertaken at Capel Manor Primary School (about 500m NNW of the site) in 2011 revealed evidence of medieval and early post-medieval remains including a ditch containing 13th-15th century pottery, a pit containing 15th-17th century sherds, a horse burial and an early post-medieval brick wall although no conclusive evidence of the medieval manorial site was identified (ELO12324; Adams & Higgs 2011).

Located just N of the site is the roadway of Turkey Street, which is a long-established E-W route of medieval origin, first recorded as 'Tokestrete' in 1427 (LMA Ref. ACC/903/124; Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1942, 76). The name of the road may have been derived from a person named John Tuckey who held land in the vicinity during the late 14th century. Documentary records refer to messuages and gardens in 'Tokestrete' in the late 1470s which suggest the existence of a roadside settlement along Turkey Street by the late medieval period; by 1572 ten houses are

recorded as lying along the street (Baker & Pugh 1976, 215). It seems likely that the main focus of medieval occupation was situated further to the E, where Turkey Street crosses and runs alongside the Turkey Brook, although 18th century/early 19th century maps of the study area appear to show that there was a limited extension of building activity further westwards towards Bulls Cross by that date.

Conclusion: The potential to encounter archaeological remains of medieval date in the immediate vicinity of the site has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**. Although little evidence of medieval occupation has been identified in close proximity to the site, several foci of settlement have been recorded in the surrounding area, including an important Tudor royal residence at Elsyng Palace, about 470m to the SW of the site. The nearest evidence of medieval settlement appears to be associated with Turkey Street, a long-established roadway of medieval origin which runs immediately N of the site. However, it appears likely, based on available documentary and cartographic records, that the medieval hamlet of Turkey Street was located further to the E and thus the likelihood of encountering significant evidence of medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the site would appear to be limited. Evidence of medieval occupation features, if encountered, would be regarded as being of **Medium to High** importance, as little is known regarding the nature and extent of medieval settlement in this specific area, based on available archaeological records.

4.4 Post-Medieval

Documentary records and historic mapping of the study area indicate that the site lay within the grounds of a house named 'Roselands', first recorded in the mid-18th century when it was the residence of Phineas Pateshall, a London merchant whose family appear to have been long-established landowners in Enfield, dating back at least to the 1680s (Ford 1873, 88). The mansion, which lay to the NW of the proposed access road, now lies beneath the modern school buildings of St Ignatius College, constructed from the late 1960s onwards. Surviving buildings associated with Roselands include Lodge House, a rendered two storey building with cupola of late 18th/early 19th century date situated near to the Turkey Street entrance to the College and a two storey gabled brick house of mid-late 19th century date at the SE extremity of the college grounds, fronting onto the Great Cambridge Road, which is first marked a lodge on the OS 1st edition map of 1868.

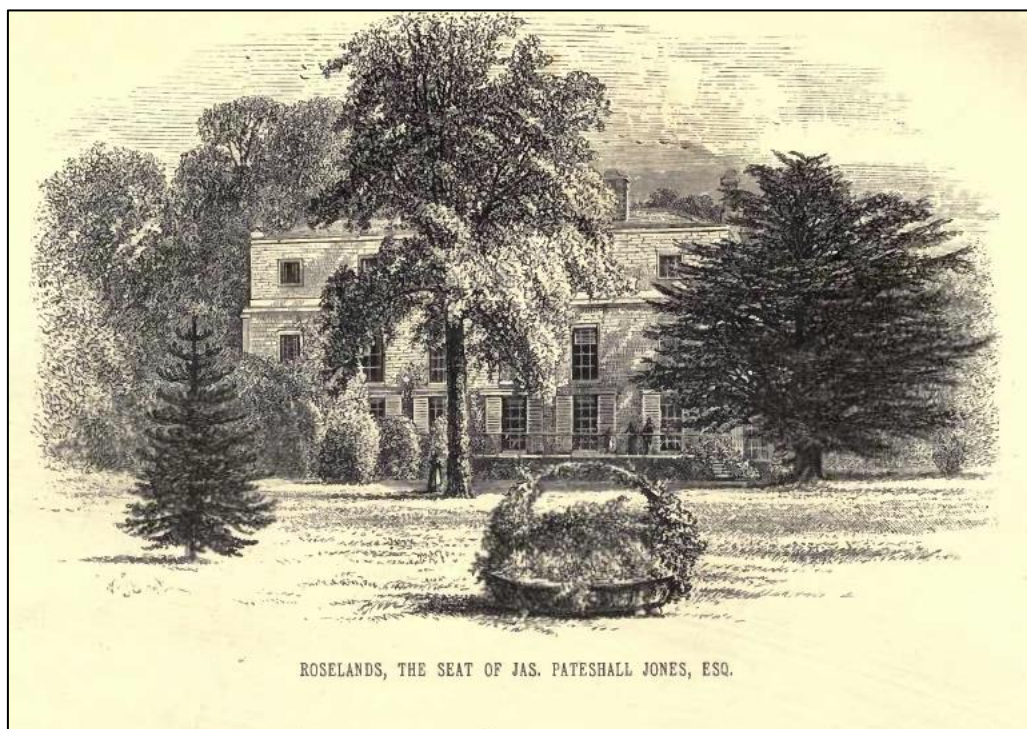
The earliest map to show the site in appreciable detail is John Rocque's map of Middlesex dated 1754 (*fig. 7*), which depicts buildings and field boundaries in a somewhat schematic fashion but does show the site as lying to the S and W of Turkey Street, which then appears to have followed a different, more staggered course compared to its present alignment, running N and then turning sharply W to cross the New River, an artificial watercourse constructed between 1604 and 1613 to supply London with fresh water taken from the River Lea and Amwell Springs. The line of the Turkey Brook is marked to the S of the site while the hamlet of Turkey Street is depicted further to the E. A roughly ovoid feature is marked on the NW edge of the site which may represent a pond, immediately NW of which an unnamed building is depicted. It is possible that this building may represent the house later known as Roselands, which appears from documentary records to have already been in existence by the mid-late 18th century.

An Ordnance Survey drawing of Enfield and district dated 1799 (*fig. 8*) presents a broadly similar picture to that depicted on Rocque's map although it appears that there had been further building activity to the NW of the site,

in the vicinity of the mansion known as Roselands. A series of smaller structures (presumably outbuildings) are depicted to the W of Roselands and a separate dwelling is marked further to the N of Roselands, adjacent to Turkey Street, which appears to be on the same alignment shown on Rocque's map. Further to the SW of the site, there appears to have been an intensification of settlement activity to the S of the crossing of the Turkey Brook at Maiden's Bridge.

The 1803 inclosure award map for the parish of Enfield (fig. 9) provides more detail regarding the pattern of field boundaries in the vicinity of the site. The site is shown as lying to the SE of a detached house set within a narrow rectangular plot of land bounded to the E by Turkey Street (which is shown on the same staggered course as on earlier 18th century maps) and to the W by the New River, with a separate property marked immediately to the N. No information is provided regarding the ownership of the site although the adjoining fields to the W were in the possession of the Pateshall family at the time of the inclosure award.

It is likely that the detached house to the NW of the site can be identified with the property known as Roselands which appears from later 19th century engravings as a brick-built mansion of Georgian date. Edward Ford, in his history of Enfield (1873) states that the house and grounds 'were for more than a century the property and residence of the late Mr Phineas Pateshall and his ancestors' (Ford 1873, 88). However, it appears that, at least during the first half of the 19th century, Roselands was held by Charles Frederick Giesler (d.1816) and his wife Caroline who leased the property (then described as dwelling house with coach house, stable, outhouses, buildings, gardens') to one William Longbourne of Grays Inn in 1839 (LMA Ref. ACC/0209/001). In 1859, Giesler eventually sold the house and grounds to James Pateshall Jones, grandson of Phineas Pateshall, for the sum of £6000.



*Plate 1: Engraving (1873) showing the front elevation of Roselands House, Enfield
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)*

Shortly after acquiring Roselands, it appears that Pateshall Jones enlarged the property with the acquisition of adjoining lands to the N of the house and in 1860 diverted the course of Turkey Street, which had formerly 'wound round the front of the house' to run across his lands on a more direct, NW-SE alignment further away from the mansion (Ford 1873, 88).

The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1868 (*fig. 10*) clearly depicts the new alignment of Turkey Street heading directly NW towards the New River to the N of Roselands. It appears that extensive landscaped grounds had been laid out to the E and SE of Roselands, with a large irregularly shaped pond feature depicted to the E of the house. A lodge is marked in the far SE corner of the grounds which may be identified with the existing mid-Victorian two-storey brick house, this stood at the end of a curvilinear drive leading from Turkey Street to the main entrance to the house around the S edge of the pond. The site of the proposed access road appears to encompass the eastern part of the pond feature and the driveway marked on the OS 1st edition map.

In 1883, Roselands was sold by Walter Pateshall Jones to Henry Carrington Bowles of nearby Myddleton House for the sum of £13500 and the estate was subsequently held by a Mr E.S. Rashleigh during the first half of the 20th century. Late 19th/early 20th century OS maps of the study area, dated 1897 and 1920 (*figs. 11-12*) appear to show that the layout of the landscaped gardens to the E and SE of Roselands had remained essentially unaltered since 1868; the extent of the large pond feature extending E of the house had remained unchanged while the driveway and lodge further to the SE were also intact. The OS 4th edition map of 1940 (*fig. 13*) shows that the present day A10 (Great Cambridge Road) had been constructed to the E of the site, partially truncating the extreme SE corner of the grounds associated with Roselands; however the majority of the gardens (including the pond feature) appear to have remained intact.

Little change to Roselands and its landscaped grounds appears to have occurred immediately after the Second World War. An RAF vertical photograph of 1947 showing the Roselands estate shows that the pond was still intact and heavily lined with trees around its perimeter (*fig. 14*), while a later OS provisional edition 6-inch map of 1960 similarly shows that the layout of the house and grounds had remained unchanged. Roselands and its grounds were occupied from 1968 onwards by St Ignatius College and an OS 1:2500 map of 1972 shows that significant building activity had taken place on the site between 1968 and 1972 with the demolition of the mansion and the construction of substantial new school buildings, which was evidently still in progress in the early 1970s. The large pond feature to the E of the house appears to have been infilled, although its outline is still visible on the 1972 map; however, by 1975 the site of the pond appears largely to have been taken up by tennis courts as shown on an OS 1:10000 map of that date.

Conclusion: The potential for encountering evidence of archaeological remains of post-medieval date has been assessed as **Moderate**. The site of the proposed development is located within the SE corner of former landscaped grounds associated with Roselands, a mansion of 18th century date demolished in the late 1960s (the site of which is now occupied by present-day St Ignatius School). There appears to be potential for groundworks to reveal evidence of 18th-19th century landscaping features, in particular the remains of a large irregularly shaped pond which appears to have extended across the N portion of the site of the proposed access road. However, evidence of post-medieval landscaping features would probably be considered to be of **Low to Medium** significance in archaeological terms.

5 Historic Environment Record Gazetteers and Maps

BA Ref.	MonUID	PrefRef	Name	Date	NGR
1	MLO20473	080631/00/00	Findspot: Coin of Constantine the Great, Maidens Bridge	Romano-British	TQ 3423 9877
2	MLO20710	MLO20710	Site of Elsynge Palace, Forty Hill	Medieval	TQ 3390 9880
3	MLO98502	MLO98502	Remains of Tudor Building, Myddleton Hall	Med./PM	TQ 3415 9910
4	MLO20762	082150/00/00	Gravel Pit, Maidens Bridge	Post-med.	TQ 3420 9870
5	MLO72518	084383/00/00	Landfill Site, The Dell	Post-med.	TQ 3440 9860
6	MLO72519	084384/00/00	Landfill Site, Enfield Crematorium	Post-med.	TQ 3470 9860
7	MLO59214	MLO59214	Myddelton House Garden HPG	Post-med.	TQ 3414 9921
8	MLO59834	MLO59834	Forty Hall Gardens HPG	Post-med.	TQ 3375 9878
9	MLO81930	MLO81930	Market Cross in the Grounds of Myddelton House (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3418 9905
10	MLO81931	MLO81931	Iron Bridge in the Grounds of Myddelton House (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3423 9903
11	MLO81944	MLO81944	Stable Block to the N of Myddelton House (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3417 9918
12	MLO81945	MLO81945	The Scout Hall (Maiden's Bridge Cottages) (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3425 9896
13	MLO82634	MLO82634	Myddelton House (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3416 9913
14	MLO82635	MLO82635	Wall to E of Myddelton House (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3424 9905
15	MLO82636	MLO82636	4-5 Maiden's Bridge Cottages (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3425 9895
16	MLO82637	MLO82637	6 Maiden's Bridge Cottages (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3426 9893
17	MLO82638	MLO82638	7 Maiden's Bridge Cottages (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3426 9891
18	MLO82676	MLO82676	138 Turkey Street (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3480 9892
19	MLO82692	MLO82692	East Lodge at Bull's Cross & the Gate House & West Lodge (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3428 9910
20	MLO82693	MLO82693	120 Turkey Street (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3472 9896
21	MLO82815	MLO82815	Wall to W of Number 165 (The Gate House) at Bull's Cross (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3426 9910
22	MLO82828	MLO82828	Garnault, Bull's Cross (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3427 9901
23	MLO82860	MLO82860	Lake Terrace in the Grounds of Myddelton House (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3413 9907
24	MLO98481	MLO98481	Bridge Timbers & Possible Bridge Approaches, Forty Hall	Post-med.	TQ 3425 9876
25	MLO98503	MLO98503	Rubbish & Levelling Deposits, Myddleton Hall	Post-med.	TQ 3414 9910
26	MLO102563	MLO102563	Maiden's Bridge, Forty Hill (GII)	Post-med.	TQ 3424 9876
27	MLO102674	MLO102674	PM Drain, Myddleton House Gardens	Post-med.	TQ 3418 9918
28	MLO103947	MLO103947	Enfield Crematorium	Post-med.	TQ 3484 9855
29	MLO103994	MLO103994	Enfield Crematorium War Memorial	Post-med.	TQ 3476 9862
30	MLO104102	MLO104102	Myddelton House Gardens	Post-med.	TQ 3418 9920
31	MLO118461	MLO118461	C19 PH, Turkey Street	Post-med.	TQ 3479 9894
32	MLO118462	MLO118462	C19 Lodge, Turkey Street	Post-med.	TQ 3466 9896
33	MLO97835	MLO97835	Undated Pits, Myddelton House	Undated	TQ 3417 9917

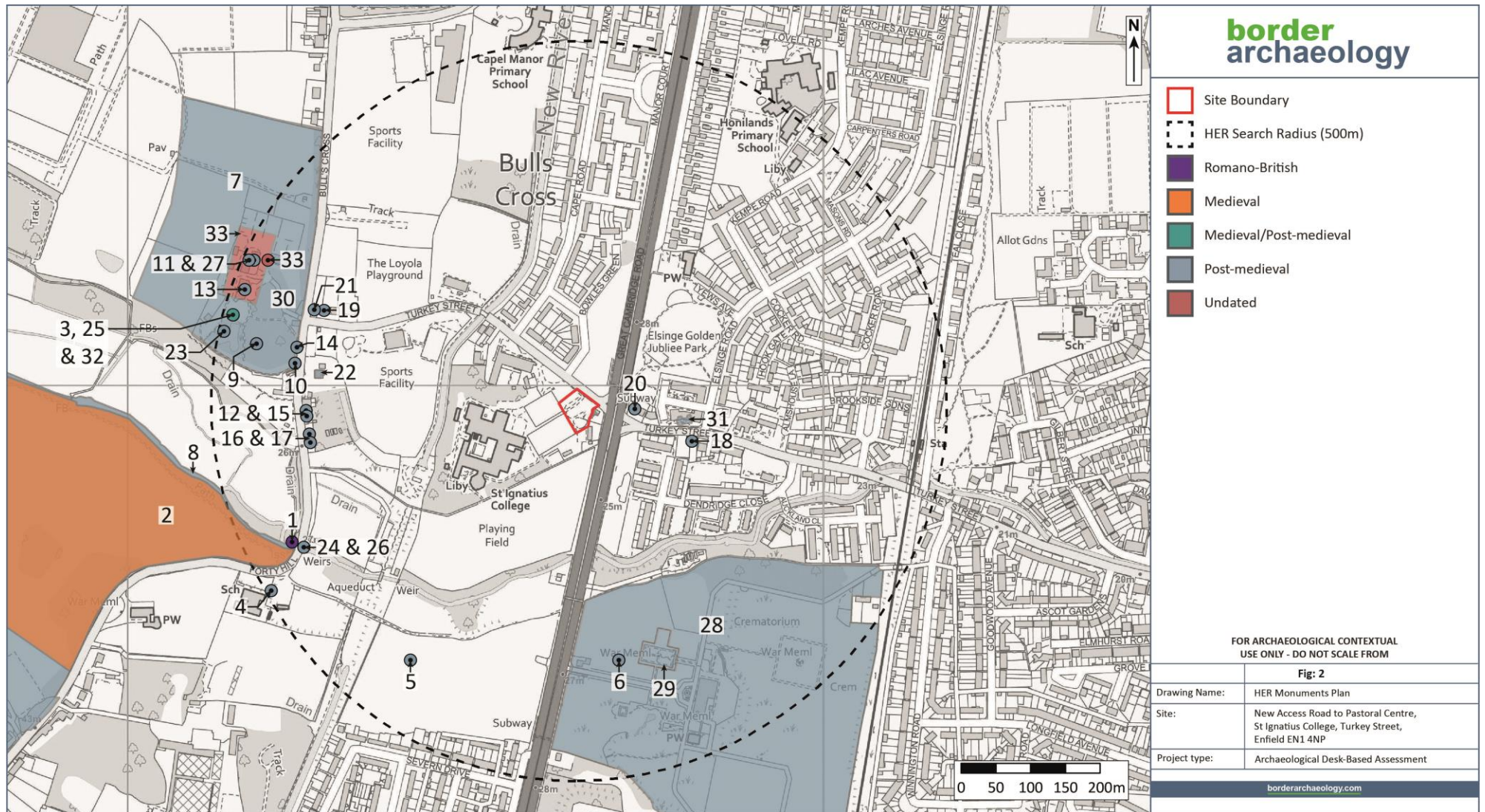
Table 2: Gazetteer of archaeological monuments recorded on the GLHER within a 500m radius of the site

BA Ref.	EvUID	Name	Date	NGR
E1	ELO4678	Eval.: Turkey Brook	1992	TQ 3440 9890
E2	ELO7491	Eval.: Forty Hill School	1992	TQ 3417 9869
E3	ELO7500	Geophysical Survey: Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall	1998	TQ 3386 9880
E4	ELO9279	DBA: Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall	2002	TQ 3391 9881
E5	ELO6319	Eval.: Myddleton House	2005	TQ 3417 9917
E6	ELO6839	Test Pits: Site of Bowling Green House, Myddleton House	2004	TQ 3420 9913
E7	ELO6840	Eval.: Hardstanding, Myddleton House	2005	TQ 3412 9911
E8	ELO8069	Mitigation, WB & Excavation: Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall	2008	TQ 3420 9875
E9	ELO8207	Mitigation, WB & Excavation: Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall	2008	TQ 3424 9876
E10	ELO11149	WB: Myddleton House Gardens	2010	TQ 3418 9918
E11	ELO12324	Eval.: Capel Manor Primary School	2011	TQ 3459 9949
E12	ELO12812	LiDAR Survey: Forty Hall	2011-2013	TQ 3390 9880
E13	ELO12313	WB: Myddleton House	2012	TQ 3415 9900
E14	ELO12806	WB: Forty Hall	2012	TQ 3413 9879
E15	ELO14774	Excavation & WB: Forty Hall	2013-2015	TQ 3385 9873
E16	ELO17092	WB: Orchardside	2016	TQ 3446 9946
E17	ELO19018	DBA: MUGA, Bullsmoor Lane	2017	TQ 3438 9938
E18	ELO19200	Excavation: Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall	2017	TQ 3385 9887
E19	ELO19201	WB: Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall	2017	TQ 3385 9887
E20	ELO19176	Excavation: Elsyng Palace, Forty Hall	2018	TQ 3385 9887

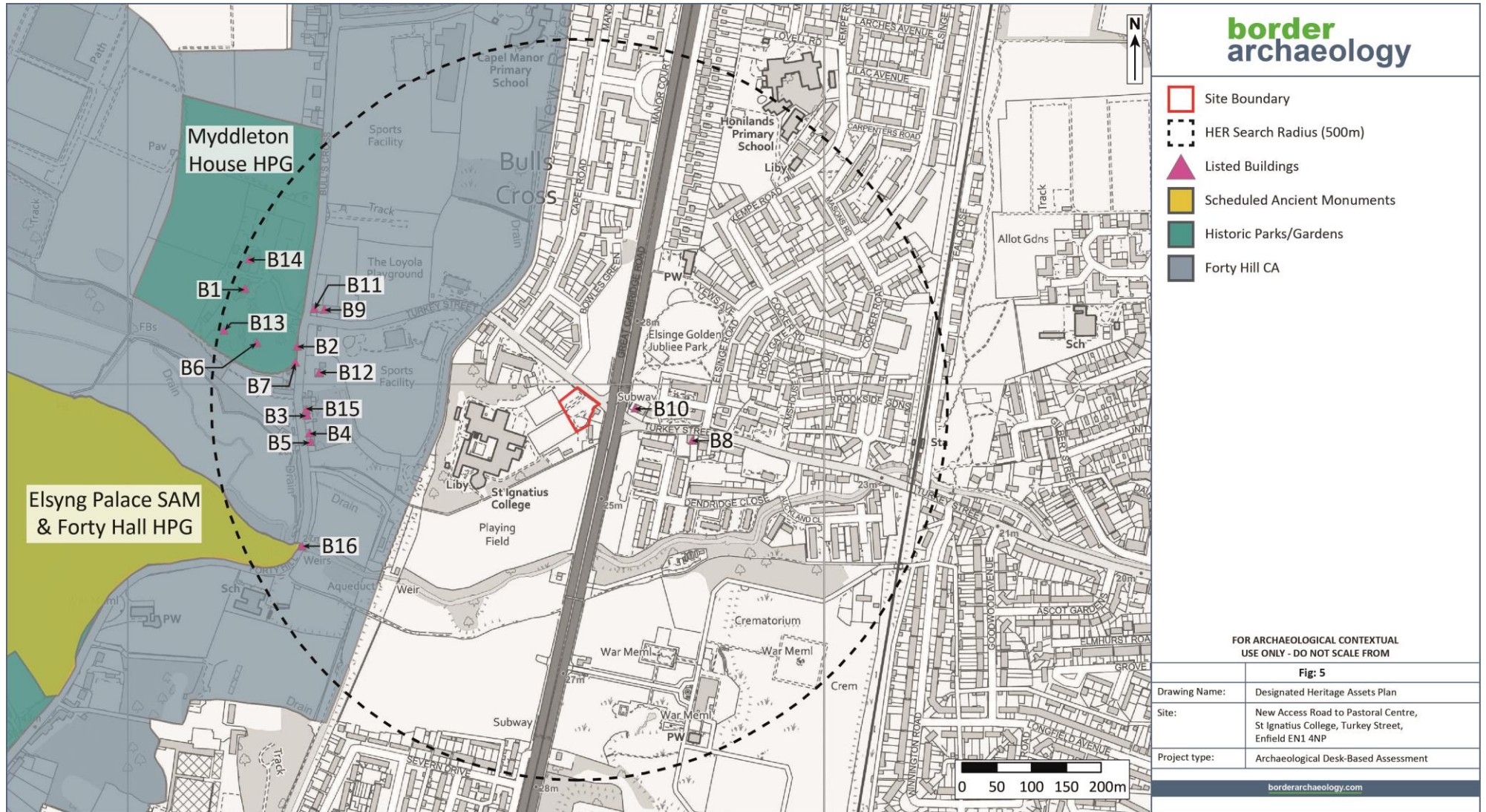
Table 3: Gazetteer of archaeological events recorded on the GLHER within a 500m radius of the site

#	DesigUID	PrefRef	Name	Grade	NGR
B1	DLO17569	1078893	Myddelton House	II	TQ 3416 9913
B2	DLO17570	1078894	Wall to the E of Myddelton House	II	TQ 3424 9905
B3	DLO17571	1078895	4-5 Maiden's Bridge Cottages	II	TQ 3425 9895
B4	DLO17572	1078896	6 Maiden's Bridge Cottages	II	TQ 3426 9893
B5	DLO17573	1078897	7 Maiden's Bridge Cottages	II	TQ 3426 9891
B6	DLO17617	1079478	Market Cross in the Grounds of Myddelton House	II	TQ 3418 9905
B7	DLO17618	1079479	Iron Bridge in the Grounds of Myddelton House	II	TQ 3423 9903
B8	DLO17623	1079484	138 Turkey Street	II	TQ 3480 9892
B9	DLO17639	1079513	East Lodge at Bulls Cross & The Gate House & West Lodge	II	TQ 3428 9910
B10	DLO17640	1079514	120 Turkey Street	II	TQ 3472 9896
B11	DLO17762	1294365	Wall to W of Number 165 (The Gate House) at Bull's Cross	II	TQ 3426 9910
B12	DLO17775	1350398	Garnault, Bull's Cross	II	TQ 3427 9901
B13	DLO17807	1358715	Lake Terrace in the Grounds of Myddelton House	II	TQ 3413 9907
B14	DLO17835	1359004	Stable Block to the N of Myddelton House	II	TQ 3417 9918
B15	DLO17836	1359005	The Scout Hall (Maiden's Bridge Cottages)	II	TQ 3425 9896
B16	DLO34999	1391507	Maidens Bridge, Forty Hill	II	TQ 3424 9876

Table 4: Gazetteer of listed buildings and locally listed buildings recorded on the GLHER within a 500m radius of the site









6 Site Visit

A site visit was undertaken on 18th September 2020 to determine the presence of visible features of archaeological interest in the immediate vicinity.

The site of the proposed development comprises an area of enclosed grassland dotted with trees within the E perimeter of the grounds of St Ignatius' School, immediately to the NE of a pair of modern tennis courts (*Plate 1*). The site is bordered to the N by Turkey Street and to the E by a former detached two storey brick lodge of mid-19th century date associated with Roselands House (now No. 150 Turkey Street). An existing tarmac footpath lined with trees extends across the middle of the site from Turkey Street towards the tennis courts and reed beds were noted adjacent to the footpath (*Plate 2*).

A roughly oval drainage feature was noted immediately to the W of the existing access footpath (*Plate 3*); it is presumed this is of modern date, in its present form, although it may be noted that it lies within the approximate footprint of a substantial pond feature marked on OS mapping from 1868 to 1960 which extended to the E of Roselands and was infilled shortly after the demolition of the house in the late 1960s-early 1970s. In broad terms, it appeared that the site had been extensively landscaped following the establishment of the College in the late 20th century.

No features of definite archaeological interest were identified within the site.



Plate 1: View looking S showing existing tarmac footpath across the site leading towards the school tennis courts



Plate 2: View E across the northern part of site, adjoining Turkey Street, looking towards the mid-19th century lodge formerly associated with Roselands



Plate 3: View SW looking towards tennis courts showing drainage feature to W of existing footpath

7 Conclusions

7.1 Potential Impacts

The following description of the proposed development is based on design drawings supplied on 11th August 2020. Subsequent publication of more detailed, revised proposals and specifications, together with updated plans and elevation drawings, may necessitate revisions to this report and the conclusions reached.

In brief, the proposed works will involve the construction of a new access road, approximately 30m long and 3 metres in width, leading to the Pastoral Centre which is located on the E side of the grounds of St Ignatius' College (fig. 6). Details of the depth of soil to be stripped for the construction of the new access road were unavailable at time of writing although it is assumed that would be relatively shallow (c. 0.25-0.30m depth). Should any drainage works be needed for the construction of the access road, it is possible that, depending on the depth required, they could impact on archaeological remains.

The proposal plans also show that an existing drainage basin immediately adjacent to the course of the proposed new access road will be slightly reconfigured as part of the proposed works. Should deeper excavations be required for the reconfiguration of the drainage basin, it is suggested that there might be potential to encounter archaeological remains in this area.

7.2 Overall Conclusion

The overall potential of the site in archaeological terms has been assessed as **Moderate**, which primarily reflects the location of the site within an Archaeological Priority Area which has been demonstrated to contain evidence of multi-period archaeological remains.

In particular, there appears to be **Moderate** potential for groundworks to reveal evidence of prehistoric activity (reflecting the location of the site on a gravel terrace to the N of the Turkey Brook where multi-period prehistoric remains have previously been identified) and post-medieval landscaping features associated with the demolished 18th-19th century mansion of Roselands (the site of which is now occupied by the present College buildings).

The potential to encounter evidence of Romano-British and medieval remains has been assessed as **Low to Moderate**, reflecting the limited archaeological evidence for occupation from these periods in close proximity to the site, based on available records. It should be noted that modern landscaping works across the site, which would have occurred when the College and its grounds were established in the late 1960s/early 1970s, may well have impacted on sub-surface features and deposits although the depth of disturbance remains undetermined, as there have been no previous archaeological investigations in this specific area.

Recommendations: Given the **Moderate** archaeological potential of the site, it is recommended that an appropriate programme of archaeological work, the details of which to be agreed with the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, will be necessary to determine the extent, depth and significance of buried archaeological features and deposits across the site. However, in view of the relatively limited scope of the works to be undertaken, it is suggested that a watching brief would be appropriate in this instance.

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10 Cartography and Aerial Photography

(All maps were obtained from the National Archives unless otherwise stated)

1754: Rocque's Map of Middlesex

1799: Ordnance Survey drawing of Enfield and district surveyed by Charles Budgen (British Library)

1803: Inclosure map of the parish of Enfield (London Metropolitan Archives)

1868- OS 1st edition 25-inch Map

1897: OS 2nd edition 6-inch Map

1920: OS 3rd edition 6-inch Map

1940: OS 4th edition 25-inch Map

1960: OS provisional edition 1:10650 Map

1972: OS National Survey 1:2500 Map

1975: OS 1:10000 Map

(Aerial photographs of the study area dating back to 1933 were consulted using records held at the Historic England Archive).

11 Appendix 1: Historic Maps

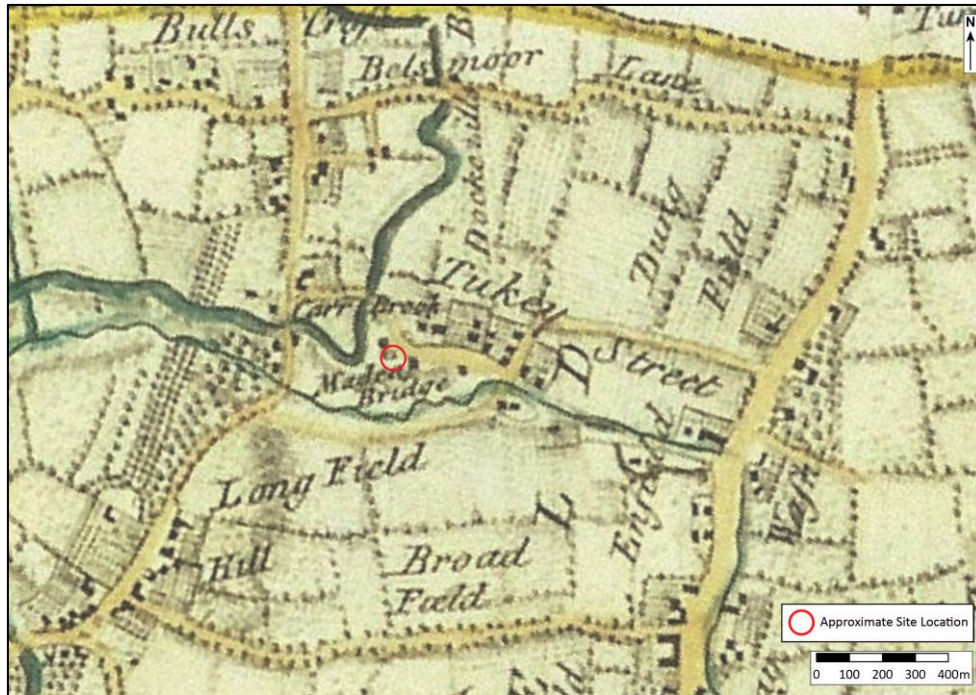


Fig.7: Extract from John Rocque's Map of Middlesex (1754) with site circled in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig.8: Extract from an Ordnance Survey drawing of Enfield and district (1799) with site circled in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the British Library)



Fig.9: Extract from the Enfield inclosure map (1803) with site circled in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)

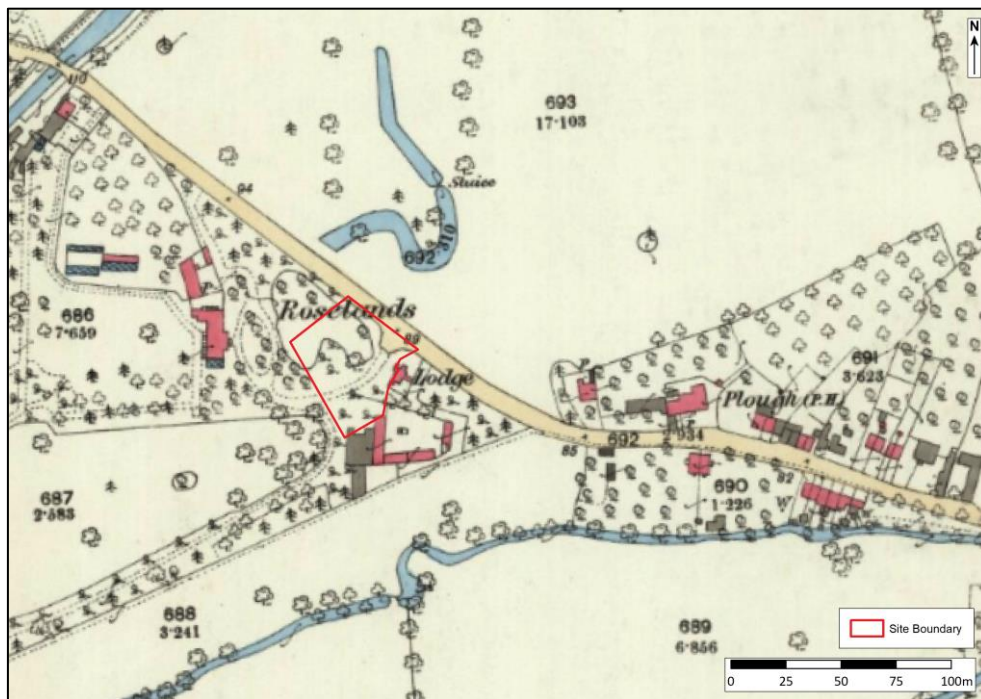


Fig.10: Extract from the OS 1st edition 25-inch map (1868) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

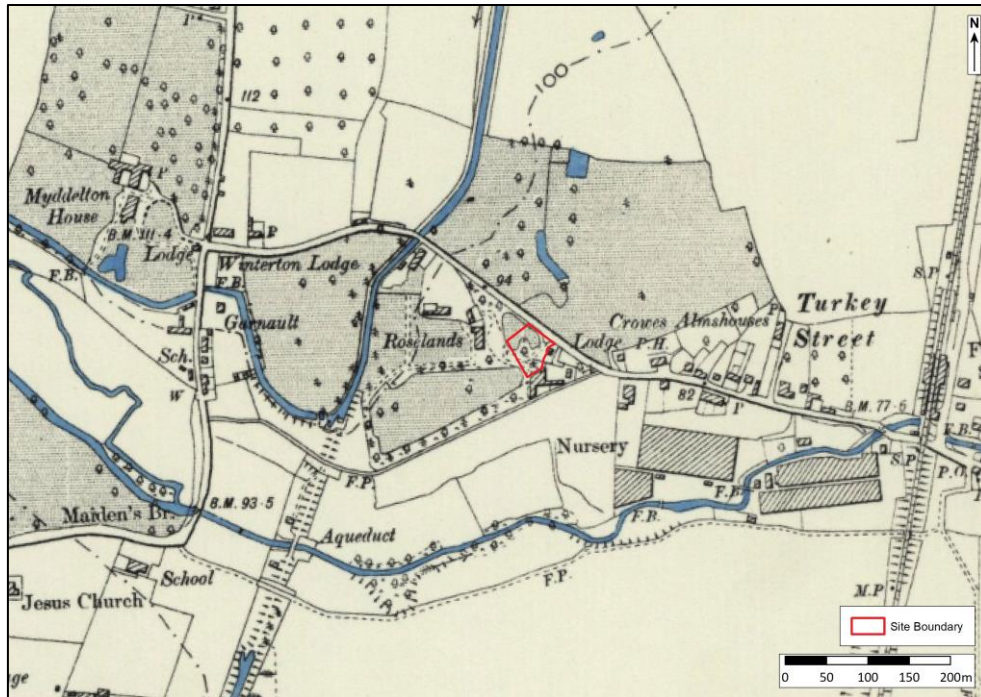


Fig.11: Extract from the OS 2nd edition 6-inch map (1897) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

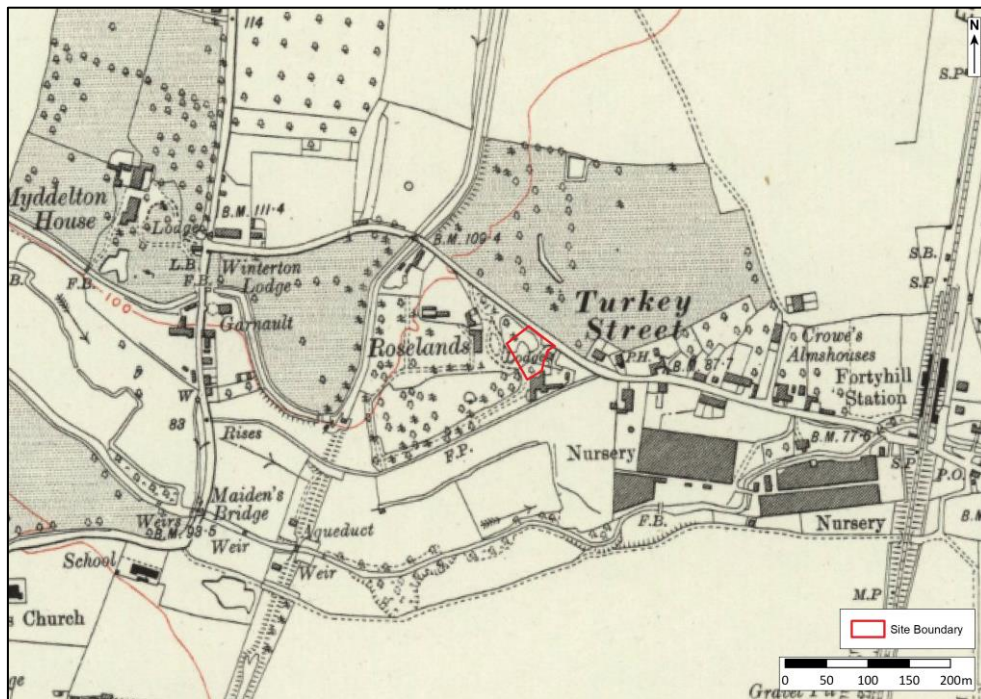


Fig.12: Extract from the OS 3rd edition 6-inch map (1920) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)

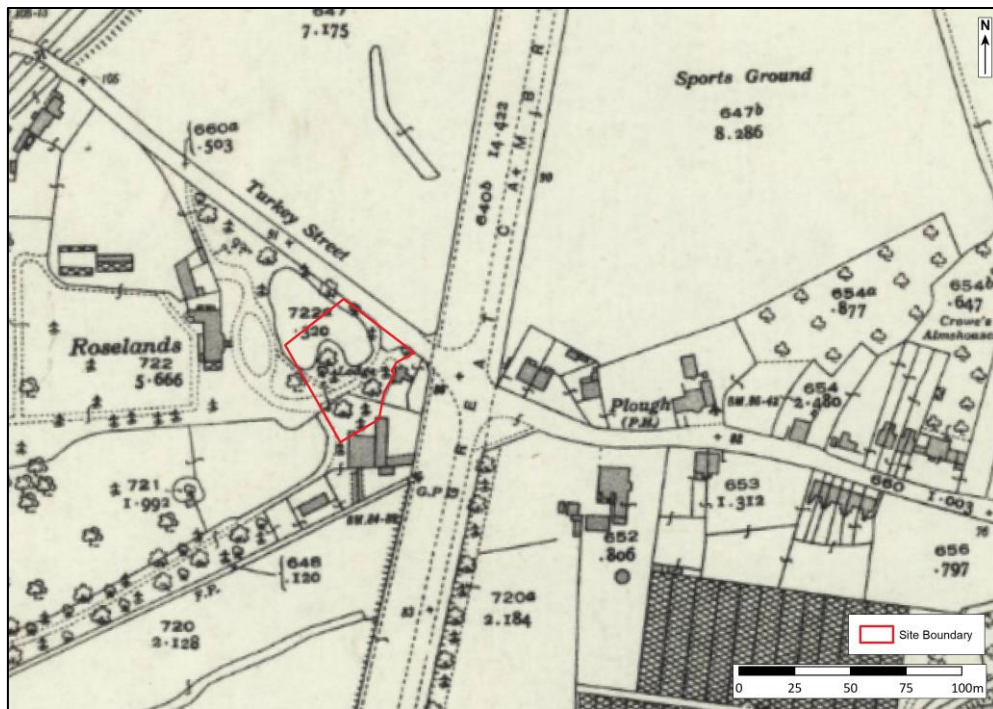


Fig.13: Extract from the OS 4th edition 25-inch map (1940) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the National Archives)



Fig.14: Extract from an RAF vertical aerial photograph (1947) with site marked in red
(Reproduced by courtesy of the London Metropolitan Archives)

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