

Archaeological Evaluation Report

LOCKFIELD AVENUE ENFIELD

For Chancerygate (Red Lion No.2) Ltd.

Cornelius Barton BA MCIfA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation Report

LOCKFIELD AVENUE ENFIELD

Client: Chancerygate (Red Lion No.2) Ltd.

Local Authority: London Borough of Enfield

NGR: 536636, 197731

Planning App: Pre-App

Author: C. Barton

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Site Code: LCK16

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Abstract

An archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Lockfield Avenue, London Borough of Enfield. The work was implemented in order to inform a future planning application. Fieldwork was carried out by L - P : Archaeology. This report has been prepared by Cornelius Barton of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Chancerygate (Red Lion No.2) Ltd.

The objectives of the works were to determine whether any archaeological remains were present within the footprint of the proposed development, and to record any such remains present.

No archaeological remains were found during the evaluation. The site was found to have undergone minor truncation during previous phases of development. The lack of archaeological remains on this site does not necessarily reflect on the potential of the wider area.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report has been prepared by Cornelius Barton of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Chancerygate (Red Lion No. 2) Ltd. The fieldwork was carried out by Cornelius Barton and Matthew Law of L - P : Archaeology in June 2016.
- 1.2. The site is located at Lockfield Avenue, EN3 7RG London Borough of Enfield and is centred on National Grid Reference 536636, 197731 (FIGURE 1).
- 1.3. The site code allocated by London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre is LCK16.
- 1.4. The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by L - P : Archaeology (BARTON 2016).

2. Site Background

2.1. NATIONAL POLICY AND LEGISLATION

2.1.1. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.

2.1.2. In addition, the following legislation is considered by this assessment:

- ◆ Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- ◆ Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

2.2. PLANNING

2.2.1. London Borough of Enfield take archaeological advice from the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS).

2.2.2. LBE must consider its Core Policy 31 (Built and Landscape Heritage), adopted in 2010 (LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD 2010), which states that:

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

2.2.3. The relevant action in Core Policy 31 states that the Council will be:

'Ensuring developments in areas of archaeological importance take into account the potential for new finds by requiring consultation with English Heritage and on-site investigations, including the appropriate recording and dissemination of archaeological evidence.'

2.2.4. LBE must also consider its Development Management Document (DMD) adopted in 2014 (LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD 2014). The relevant policy within the document is a chapter on heritage and built environment, Conserving and Enhancing Heritage Assets (DMD 44), which states that:

'Applications for development which fail to conserve and enhance the special interest, significance or setting of a heritage asset will be refused.'

The design, materials and detailing of development affecting heritage assets or their setting should preserve the asset in a manner appropriate to its significance.'

'All applications affecting heritage assets or their setting should include a Heritage Statement. The applicant will also be required to record and disseminate detailed information about the asset gained from desk-based and on-site investigations. Information should be provided to the Local Planning Authority, Historic Environment Record and English Heritage. In some circumstances, a Written Scheme of Investigation will be required.'

- 2.3. The site is situated within a local authority designated Archaeological Priority Area. While this does not confer any special legal protection to the site it does indicate that some form of archaeological investigation is likely to be required by the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.4. The Archaeological Priority Area is defined in “Areas of Archaeological Importance Review” (LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD 2012). The site lies within the Lea Valley West Bank priority area, which extends along the western side of the Borough boundary, following the line of the Lea Valley. It is an area with high Prehistoric and Paleoenvironmental potential.
- 2.5. A Desk Based Assessment prepared in support of the planning application concluded that geoarchaeological investigation by means of trial trenching would provide valuable information in support of the planning application (LAINO 2016).
- 2.6. In accordance with government guidelines and best practice, this report has been completed at the early stages of the planning process to accompany the future planning application and to inform all parties of any archaeological concerns affecting the development site.

2.7. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.7.1. The site is triangular in shape, lies on the northern edge of the Brimsdown Industrial Estate. It is bounded by Bancroft Way to the north and west, neighbouring industrial yards to the east and south, as well as the cul-de-sac of Lockfield Avenue to the extreme south-east (FIGURE 2).
- 2.7.2. The site is situated in the London Borough of Enfield in North London. It lies in the Brimsdown industrial area on the west bank of the River Lea. The surface of the site is flat and the level of the site is approximately 16m OD. Two spot-heights are available along a north-south footpath, situated to the west of the

site: 15.8m OD approximately 80 metres west of the site, and 16.2m OD approximately 120 metres southwest of the site.

- 2.7.3. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex shows the site to be located on the bedrock of London Clay Formation (clay, silt, and sand) formed approximately 34 - 56 million years ago in the Palaeocene Period, in an environment dominated by deep seas (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2016A). The superficial geology is Kempton Park (Leyton) Gravel Formation (sand and gravel). This terrace was formed two million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in an environment dominated by rivers.
- 2.7.4. The site is located c. 350 metres east from the interface between the Kempton Gravels, upon which it sits, and alluvial geology which constitutes the superficial geology of the main channel of the Lea River, as carved out in the Pleistocene period (CORCORAN ET AL. 2011: 41).
- 2.7.5. Available borehole records (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2016A) surrounding the site offers a higher resolution of local geological strata and offers some indication of the potential deposition of archaeological deposits.
- 2.7.6. The site lies within the Lea Valley West Bank Archaeological Priority Area. Historic England's Historic Landscape Characterisation of the locale has characterised the area around the site as the Lea Valley Industrial area.
- 2.7.7. Given the location of the site in an Archaeological Priority Area of high Prehistoric and Palaeoenvironmental potential, in the case of this report geological or, more specifically, geoarchaeological data will be particularly central in assessing the potential and significance of archaeology particularly in relation to these periods. This is relevant due to its setting in an ancient river landscape spanning from Palaeolithic times to modern day. River valley landscapes are often hubs of archaeological activity, due to the abundant opportunities for food and transport exploitation (SIDELL ET AL. 2002: 32).
- 2.7.8. Closer analysis (LAINO 2016) suggests a stratigraphic sequence within the 1km radius of the study area of clay, overlain by sandy gravel, overlain by made ground. These boreholes show a high variability of deposits across this area. The clay bedrock lies between 5.50m to 12m OD, occasional silty deposits lie

between 6.7m to 10m OD, sand and gravel between 10.6m to 16.1m OD, and made ground deposits between 15m to 17.91 OD.

2.7.9. Overall, this corroborates the data presented by the British Geological Survey GeoIndex (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2016A), of river lain alluvial and colluvial deposits. Identified here is the Leyton (Kempton) Gravel Terrace as the ‘sand and gravel’ strata, whilst the higher strata ‘gravel in a sandy clay matrix’, suggests a superseding environment which may represent a wetter environment. As suggested by the above, archaeological deposits may exist in the all gravel layers as well as the made ground. Early archaeological evidence may also exist as flint scatters or (less likely) as cut features in the bedrock (clay).

2.7.10. It might also be observed that the layers of silt, with occasional chalk, shell, and sand might be indicative of an ancient channel, or a period of flooding in that area in the past, although further study would be required in order to establish this in fact. Such environmental information is useful in guiding archaeological knowledge how people in the past may have navigated and utilised the landscape.

3. Archaeology and History

PALAEOLITHIC

3.1. In the Palaeolithic the Lea Valley was characterised by an arctic braided river system. The area around the site is characterised by Corcoran et al., as ‘Terrain 3’ (CORCORAN ET AL. 2011: 41), a low terrace within the Lea Valley landscape that is underlain by the Leyton Gravels, of the Kempton formation deposited c.3000 – c.120,000 BP. These deposits are sealed by later alluvial and colluvial strata deposited in the Holocene period. The low terrace is in ‘many places dissected by ancient river channels’, and covered by local brick earth deposits known as Enfield ‘silts’ deposited in the Pleistocene, although none of the available borehole information indicates has encountered these deposits. It is also noted that peat deposits (which often contain a high level of archaeological preservation) are rare, but have been identified around palaeochannels.

MESOLITHIC

3.2.No evidence of Mesolithic human activity has been recorded in the GLHER, however two archaeological investigations have produced geoarchaeological evidence dating to the Mesolithic period. To the south, on an evaluation (MLO616563) (SITE CODE MML93) a sequence of waterlain deposits, silty clays and organically rich deposits produced a Mesolithic date. To the north, at Enfield Lock, organic sediment containing pollens dated to the Mesolithic – marls and organic were identified and sampled (MLO78160).

NEOLITHIC

3.3.Neolithic evidence within the study area comes from excavations along Millmarsh Lane (MML93). In continuity with the Mesolithic period, geoarchaeological evidence produced deposits dating to the Neolithic. Alongside this, there is possible evidence for large scale burning in the Neolithic period at this site (MLO61563). MLO75282 (MLM00) has yielded Middle Bronze Age evidence, ditch and postholes, and a pit with residual Neolithic pottery fragments.

BRONZE AGE

3.4.In the Bronze Age there is increasing evidence of human activity the Lea Valley. During this period, river levels continued to rise, creating areas of marsh and wetland, and a number of meandering channels across the low terrace. Across the valley there is evidence of woodland clearing, construction of field systems and pastoral farming, as well as the construction of revetments and wharfs across the bank side (CORCORAN ET AL. 2011: 119).

3.5.A waterlogged Bronze Age wooden structure was excavated to the north of the site (2km). The structure was probably a trackway (BROWN & COTTON 2000: 89). Closer to the study area, approximately 1.1km north of the site, there is evidence for Bronze Age occupation and riverside structures. An excavation at Rammey Marsh, Enfield (RMA97), identified postholes, an enclosure, a cluster of pits, a ditched enclosure (settlement), and fence dating to the Bronze Age built on sandy clay and capped with sandy gravel (CORCORAN ET AL. 2011).

IRON AGE

3.6. It is believed that in the Iron Age the River Lea formed a boundary between two tribes, the Catuvellauni to the west and the Trinovantes to the east (ROBBINS 2003: 12). There is no evidence of Iron Age archaeology within the study area. Prominent evidence for Iron Age occupation exists further afield within the London Borough of Enfield, a possible Iron Age hill fort and other structures at Bush Hill Park, Monken Hadley Common, and Ponders End.

ROMAN

3.7. Roman settlement has been identified in Enfield, probably an early Roman period posting station on a Roman Road, 'Ermine Street', between London (*Londinium*) and Lincoln (*Lindum*) and York (Eboracum) (PERRING & BRIGHAM 2000: 147). It was centred around the area of Bush Hill approximately 4km south-west of the site.

3.8. There is one record in the GLHER from the Roman period that falls within the study area. Four pits and a linear feature which contained a Roman pottery sherd was excavated at the former Delta Works at Millmarsh Lane (MLO75282), and the features were interpreted as either Roman or pre-Roman (OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT 2000). However due to a high level of modern disturbance the dating of these features, the dating cannot be considered as exact, the pot sherds might be residual (OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT 2000).

EARLY MEDIEVAL AND MEDIEVAL

3.9. There is no evidence within the GLHER recorded in the vicinity of the site for the Early Medieval period.

3.10. The name of 'Enfield' is of Saxon origin and implies settlement and clearance of woodland (ROBBINS 2003: 15). A Medieval settlement is known in the area around Green Street, and is designated under the Green Street Archaeological Priority Area (DLO35155).

3.11. Domesday records show that the parish of Enfield was mainly woodland and marshes by the river by the Medieval period. In this eastern part of Enfield Parish, four substantial common marshes flanked the west bank of the River Lea: Rammey Marsh, Wild Marsh, and Mill Marsh, so named in the 14th century, and South Marsh

first mentioned in 1419 (BAKER & PUGH 1976: 6). In the Medieval period these marshes were used for common grazing.

POST MEDIEVAL

3.12. John Rocque's map from 1754 shows the site in an area to the west of the Enfield Marshes, occupied open fields. Economic history of this area describes a wealth of market garden activity in the Post Medieval period, encroaching on the common land between the Hertford Road and the River Lea (BAKER & PUGH 1976).

MODERN

3.13. Archaeological evidence in the GLHER, comes in the form of the following. Made ground, in the form of a make-up and levelling layer associated with the construction of the railway and goods yard located there in the 1860s and 1870s, and a pit (MLO71208) (JTE97), associated with the use of the site as a railway yard were documented. In addition to this MLO22887, marks the site of the Royal Small Arms Factory (later Royal Ordnance Factory) 1816 - 1988, which manufactured munitions for the Crimean, First and Second World Wars. Monuments (MLO68245), and (MLO68318), both anti-aircraft gun posts, relate to status of this area as a centre for armaments in the century. Collectively, this group of archaeological evidence relates to the of industrialisation of the area that started in the second half of the 19th century.

3.14. For a full account of the archaeological and historical background please refer to the DBA (LAINO & MADIGAN 2014).

4. Aims

4.1. The general aims of the evaluation were:

- ◆ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- ◆ To assess the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site. The results will include a comment on the quality and significance of the remains.
- ◆ To assess the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.
- ◆ To assess the anticipated impact of the development proposals on any surviving archaeological remains.
- ◆ To collect enough information to allow a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised, if required. Any such strategy could consist of further fieldwork followed by a programme of post excavation analysis, reporting and possible publication and dissemination.

4.2. The specific aims of the evaluation are:

- ◆ To test for the presence of activity related to Prehistoric occupation or land-use.
- ◆ To examine evidence of the Prehistoric landscape.

5. Methodology

- 5.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology please refer to section 4 of the WSI (BARTON 2016).
- 5.2. The evaluation involved excavation of three trial trenches measuring 2m x 10m, two trenches measuring 2m by 15m and one trench measuring 2m by 20m. The location of the trenches is illustrated on FIGURE 3. Trenches were excavated by means of a mechanical 360 degree excavator using a toothless bucket. All machine excavation was carried out under supervision by a qualified archaeologist.
- 5.3. Geoarchaeological recording of sediments was carried out in three trenches. For results see Section 7

6. Stratigraphic Sequence

6.1. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses). All heights are quoted in metres above Ordnance Datum (m OD). The trench plan is illustrated in FIGURE 3.

6.2. The stratigraphic sequence across the site consisted of a layer of mixed hardcore overlying a sequence of alluvial deposits. Below these was the terrace gravel. There were no archaeological features present in any of the trenches. The results were clear, with well-defined interfaces between deposits. It is highly unlikely that any archaeological remains were present but not observed.

7. Geoarchaeological Assessment

7.1. METHODS

7.1.1. Field recording took place on 14th June 2016. A representative section of each of Trenches 1, 2 and 3 was cleaned, photographed, and the sediments described. Samples of the key sediments in Trenches 1 and 2 were taken using a monolith tin, and a vertical series of associated single context GBA (General Biological Analysis) samples (DOBNEY ET AL. 1992) were also taken alongside each tin.

7.1.2. Sediment description follows the standardised terminology proposed by Soil Analysis Support System for Archaeology (SASSA – available online at www.sassa.org.uk), and the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994).

7.1.3. Using data from the field recording, a predictive deposit model for the gravel facies recorded on site was constructed in QGIS 2.14.1 using a statistical interpolation method known as Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW).

7.2. TRENCH 1

7.2.1. The surface of trench one was at 15.682m aOD, and its base at 14.488. Context descriptions are presented in Table 1 (see Appendix 1). Sample 3, from context (104), was sieved at 250µm, as it contained humified organic material. The sample did not contain any biological remains however.

7.3. TRENCH 2

7.3.1. The surface of trench 2 was at 15.34m OD and its base at 14.34m OD. Descriptions of the deposits encountered are presented in Table 2 (Appendix 1). Sample 10, context (205), was sieved at 250µm to assess preservation of biological remains. No such remains were recovered.

7.4. TRENCH 3

7.4.1. The surface of Trench 3 was at 15.41m OD, and its base was at 14.08m OD. Descriptions of the contexts encountered in Trench 3 are presented in Table 3 (Appendix 1).

7.5. SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCE

- 7.5.1. The sediments examined reveal a change through time from deposition in an energetic river system to overbank flooding and latterly made ground. The earliest deposits are gravels and sandy gravels, laid down in a high energy fluvial environment. Field examination of these revealed an absence of biological remains such as mollusc shells. It is likely that the gravels were deposited during a cold (glacial) stage of the Pleistocene, when a scarcity of vegetation in the landscape would have meant that a large amount of sediment was available for erosion upstream. The gravels here are tentatively correlated to the Kempton Park Gravels (formerly Upper Floodplain gravel), laid down in Marine Isotope Stages 6-4. Deposits overlying this gravel are truncated in Trench 3.
- 7.5.2. In Trench 2, the gravel has a stronger silty organic component, and is overlain by an organic silty loam. This may suggest a degree of stabilisation and soil formation, alternatively it may represent stabilisation of a river channel during a glacial period when potential discharge is frozen in permafrost. This in turn is overlain intermittently by a sandy deposit, suggesting a return to high energy flow, but likely to be in a more vegetated, perhaps post-glacial, environment. A similar sandy deposit is present overlying the gravel in Trench 1. These deposits have the potential to contain in situ lithic scatters, however no worked flints were seen in the sections recorded.
- 7.5.3. In Trenches 1 and 2 the sandy deposits are overlain by an alluvial clay loam deposit. Field examination of this indicated an absence of biological remains, suggesting that it is likely to be decalcified. This deposit has been waterlain in a low energy environment, and is likely to represent overbank flooding by the River Lea during the Holocene from its present channel after downcutting through the Pleistocene gravel. In Trench 2, local waterlogging has led to reducing conditions at the top of this deposit, causing it to gley (context 202). In Trench 1, these deposits initially have a more organic component (Context 104), although field examination did not reveal any visible biological remains. These deposits are truncated across the top.

7.6.DEPOSIT MODELLING

7.6.1. The deposit model for the gravel facies suggests a rise in the gravel towards the south east of the site (see Appendix 1). Further east, a borehole (BGS ID 12702548) found the surface of gravel at c.12.51m aOD (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2016B), (LAINO 2016), perhaps suggesting that this rise in the gravel formed as a feature like a channel bar in a braided river system.

7.6.2. Interpolation using IDW has a few limitations that should be borne in mind. Firstly, it is reliant on the spread of known data available. Secondly, it tends to obscure isolated or linear features, which may be expected to occur in a braided river system.

7.7.CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.7.1. The geoarchaeological recording revealed deposits consistent with the flow of the River Lea in a high-energy braided channel during the onset of glacial conditions. After an apparent hiatus, overbank flooding took place from the modern channel of the river. These alluvial deposits are truncated by modern made ground.

7.7.2. The present work is of local significance and highlights local variability within the palaeohydrology of the River Lea floodplain. No further work is recommended on the samples from Trenches 1 and 2.

8. Summary and Conclusions

- 8.1. A site at Lockfield Avenue, Enfield is proposed for development. Full details of the development proposals are not available at time of writing, but below-ground impact is likely to be moderate to severe across the site area.
- 8.2. The site has undergone very minor truncation as a result of previous development, and there were no archaeological remains present.
- 8.3. Natural geology was recorded at 15.- 15.5m OD (approximately 0.30 – 0.50m below ground level).
- 8.4. Given the results from the excavated areas it is recommended that no further archaeological work on the site is required.

9. Archive

9.1. The paper archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Drawing Register
- ◆ 2 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 1 x CD Digital Images
- ◆ 1 x Context Register
- ◆ 6 x Trench sheets

9.2. There are no finds.

9.3. The archive is to be deposited with the LAARC.

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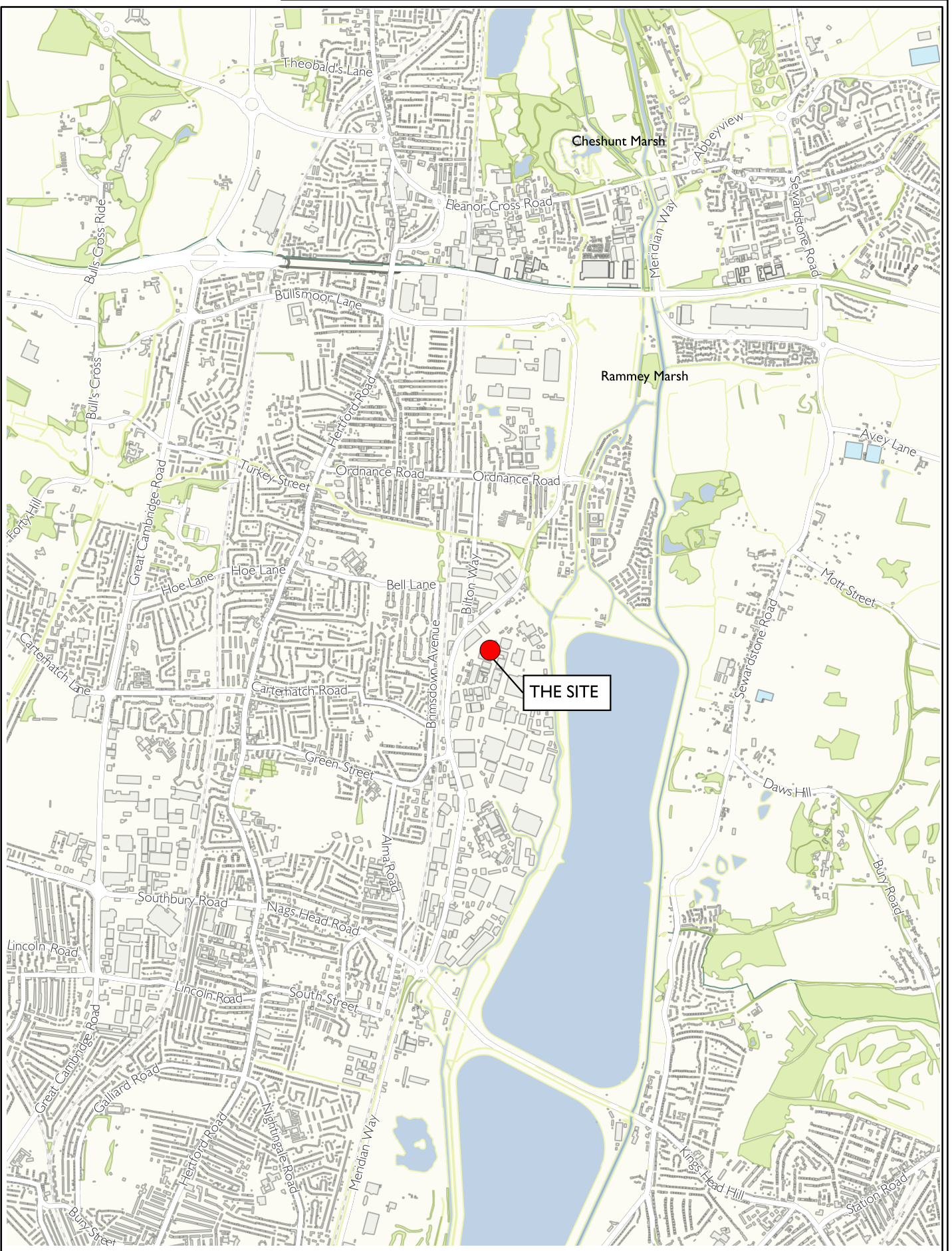
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FIGURES

FIGURE I // Site Location - General



THE SITE

PROJECT // 2151L - Lockfield Avenue, Enfield

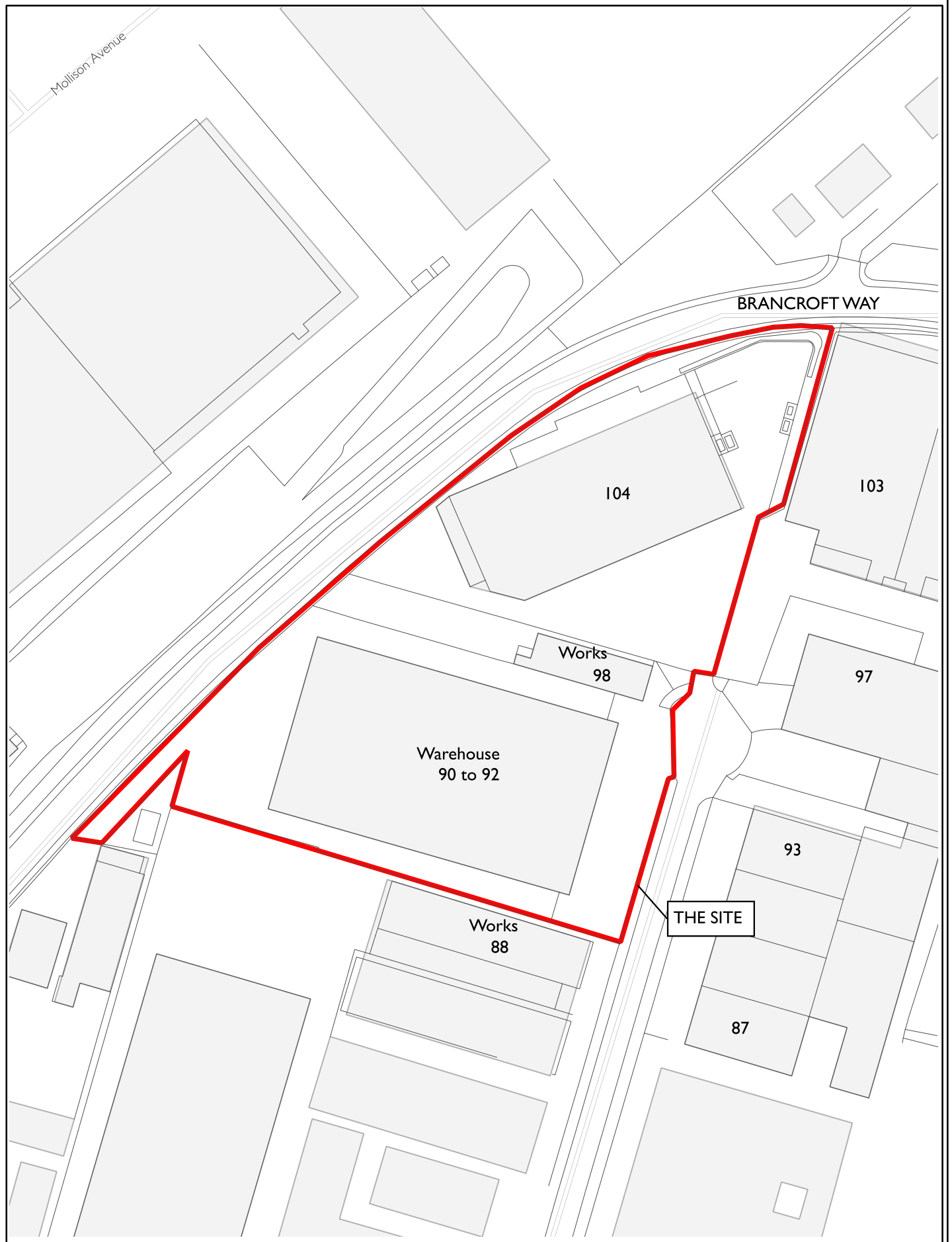
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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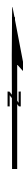
DOC REF: LP2151L-AER-v1

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FIGURE 2 // Site Location - Detail



0 50 m



PROJECT // 2151L - Lockfield Avenue, Enfield

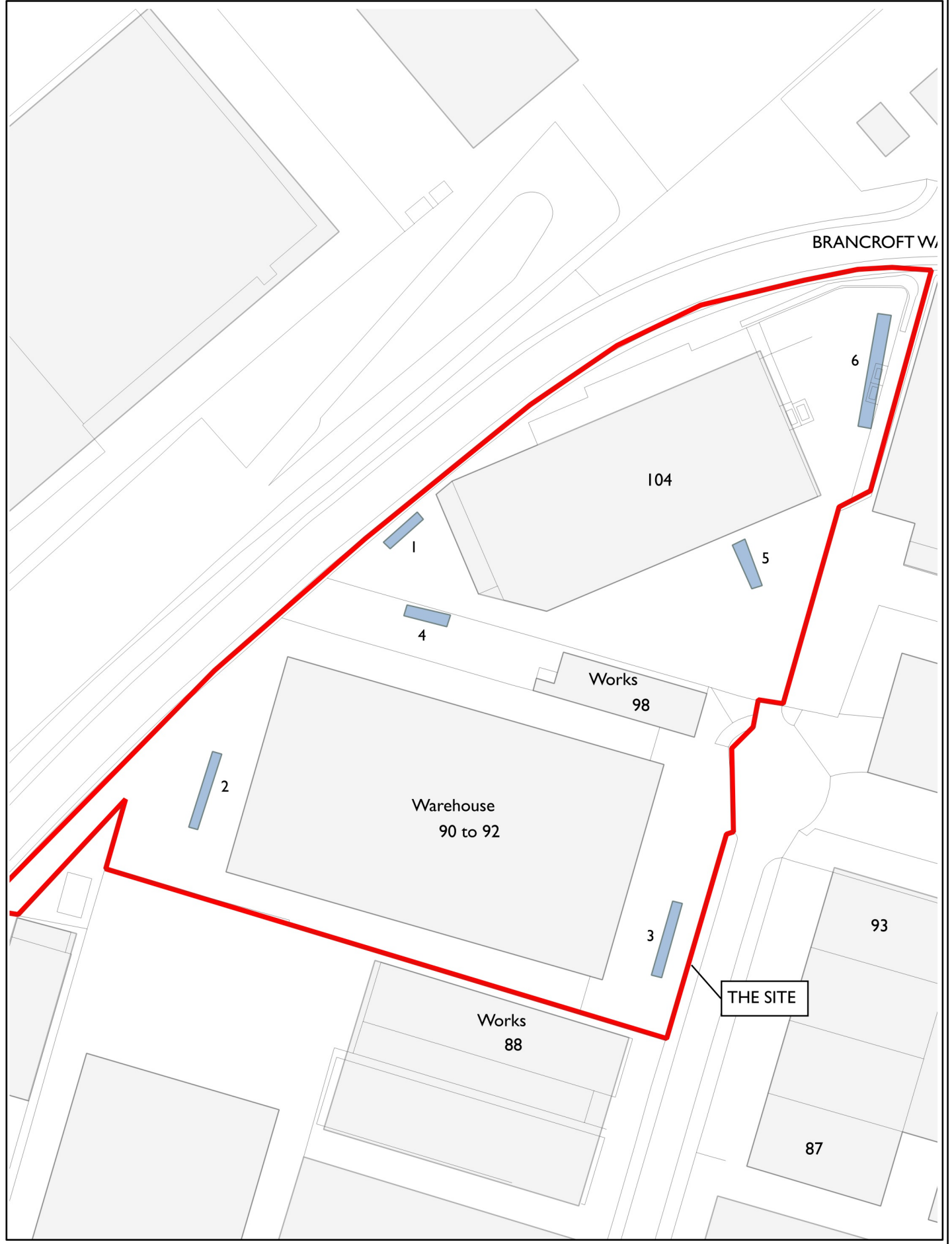
DESCRIPTION // Site Location - Detail

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FIGURE 3 // Trench Locations



 Trenches

0 50 m



PROJECT // 2151L - Lockfield Avenue, Enfield

DESCRIPTION // Trench Locations

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OASIS FORM

APPENDIX I

Figure List:

- FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION GENERAL
- FIGURE 2 - SITE LOCATION DETAIL
- FIGURE 3 - TRENCH LOCATIONS

Appendix List:

- APPENDIX 1 - TRENCH SUMMARY TABLES AND DEPOSIT MODEL