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Archaeological Priority Area Appraisal

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London Borough of Enfield

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Enfield Council to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas within the London Borough of Enfield. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas.

The London Borough of Enfield currently has 25 Archaeological Priority Areas. These were subject to a 'light touch' review in 2011 and only have outline descriptions. The current Archaeological Priority Areas do not consider the Greater London Archaeological Area Guidelines, produced in 2016, and they do not incorporate more recent archaeological discoveries.

This report sets out the results of the Archaeological Priority Area review. A total of 29 new Archaeological Priority Areas have been recommended for inclusion as APAs within the London Borough of Enfield. These include six Tier 1 APAs, 18 Tier 2 APAs and 5 Tier 3 APAs.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) has been commissioned by Historic England, on behalf of Enfield Council, to carry out a review of the Archaeological Priority Areas within the London Borough of Enfield. This appraisal is part of a long-term commitment by Historic England's Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS) to review and update London's Archaeological Priority Areas. This review uses evidence held in the Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) in order to provide a sound evidence-base for the Enfield Local Plan in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and its supporting Practice Guidance.

1.1.2 The appraisal follows the Historic England guidance for undertaking a review of Archaeological Priority Areas[1].

1.1.3 The appraisal is an opportunity to review the existing APAs in Enfield and produce revised area boundaries and new APA descriptions. The proposals were submitted to the London Borough of Enfield and Historic England for consideration prior to adoption.

1.1.4 Further information about APAs, how they are defined and how they should be used can be found on the Historic England Website[2].

2 EXPLANATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

2.1.1 An APA is defined as an area where, according to existing information there is significant known archaeological interest or enhanced potential for new discoveries.

2.1.2 APAs or their equivalents exist in every London borough and were initially created in the 1970s and 1980s either by the boroughs or by local museums.

2.1.3 This review is based on evidence held within the GLHER, historic maps and a wide range of secondary sources. Guidelines[3] have been produced to ensure consistency in the recognition and definition of these areas across the Greater London Area. These guidelines have been used in the preparation of this document.

2.1.4 In the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), archaeological interest means evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places and of the people and cultures that made them.

[1] Greater London Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines. Historic England, June 2016
[2] https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/our-planning-services/greater-london-archaeology-advisory-service/greater-london-archaeological-priority-areas
[3] *Ibid*

3 Definition Of Archaeological Priority Area Tiers

3.1.1 To assist recognition and management of archaeological significance, APAs are divided into three tiers (1 –3) indicating different degrees of sensitivity to groundworks. A fourth tier (4) covers all other land reflecting the possibility of discoveries being made outside areas of known potential. The system is designed to be dynamic so that new discoveries and investigations can result in areas being moved from one tier to another, for example if remains of national importance were discovered.

3.2 Tier 1

3.2.1 Tier 1 is a defined area which is known, or strongly suspected, to contain a heritage asset of national significance (e.g. a scheduled monument or equivalent) or is otherwise of very high archaeological sensitivity. Thus Tier 1 covers heritages assets to which policies for designated heritage assets would apply (NPPF 212 - 215) and a few other sites which are particularly sensitive to small scale disturbance. Tier 1 APAs are usually clearly focused on a specific known heritage asset and are normally relatively small. scheduled monument s would normally be included within Tier 1.

3.3 Tier 2

3.3.1 Tier 2 comprises local areas within which the GLHER holds specific evidence indicating the presence or likely presence of heritage assets of archaeological interest. Planning decisions are expected to make a balanced judgement for non-designated heritage assets considered of less than national importance considering the scale of harm and the significance of the asset. Tier 2 APAs will typically cover a larger area than Tier 1 APAs.

3.4 Tier 3

3.4.1 Tier 3 is a landscape scale zone within which the GLHER holds evidence indicating the potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest. The definition of Tier 3 APAs involves using the GLHER to predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest will be discovered in the future. Tier 3 APAs will typically be defined by geological, topographical or land use considerations in relation to known patterns of heritage asset distributions.

3.5 Tier 4

3.5.1 Tier 4 (outside an APA) is any location that does not on present evidence or merit inclusion within an Archaeological Priority Area. However, Tier 4 areas are not necessarily devoid of archaeological interest and may retain some potential unless they can be shown to have been heavily disturbed in modern times. Such potential is most likely to be identified on greenfield sites, in relation to large scale development or in association with listed buildings or other designated heritage assets.

3.6 Consultation Guidelines

3.6.1 The nature or type of planning applications can be used alongside the Tier level of an APA to establish whether archaeology will be a consideration in the planning process. In general, the scale of the development and the sensitivity

of its location can be used together to establish the likelihood that the development will cause significant harm to a heritage asset. The APA Tier System sets out an approach for assessing the sensitivity of an area. Tiers 1-4 indicate progressively higher to lower sensitivity.

3.6.2 The consultation guidelines set out in the GLAAS charter link the APA tiers to specific thresholds for triggering archaeological advice and assessment. It is expected that as a minimum all major applications within Tier 1-3 APAs would trigger an archaeological desk-based assessment and, if necessary, a field evaluation to accompany a planning application. In more sensitive areas (ie Tier 1 and Tier 2 APAs) this procedure would also apply to some smaller-scale developments. In Tier 4 areas (areas which fall outside of an APA) most planning applications will not need an archaeological assessment. Exceptions to this would typically include large, major developments, such as those subject to Environmental Impact Assessments, and schemes involving demolition of, or substantial works to, historic buildings which have an archaeological interest (either above and/or below ground).

4 ENFIELD: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND OF THE BOROUGH

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The London Borough of Enfield was created in 1965 when the former municipal boroughs of Southgate, Edmonton and Enfield were merged under the London Government Act of 1963. These former municipal districts along with Palmers Green, survive as distinct communities within the modern borough.

4.1.2 Enfield is one of the outer London boroughs, situated in north London. It borders Hertfordshire to the north and Essex to the north-east. Historically the borough was situated in the north-east part of the county of Middlesex. It is bordered by the London Boroughs of Barnet to the west, Haringey to the south, and Waltham Forest to the south-east. To the north are the districts of Hertsmere, Welwyn Hatfield and Broxbourne (in Hertfordshire), and to the east is Epping Forest (in Essex).

4.1.3 The eastern boundary of the borough is formed by the River Lea, a major tributary of the Thames, while the remainder of the borough is situated within the Lea Valley basin which descends towards the river from the west. Other local water courses include Pymmes Brook, Salmons Brook and Turkey Brook, all of which drain directly or indirectly into the Lea. Pymmes Brook rises in the Hadley Wood area and runs through East Barnet, Southgate and Upper Edmonton before joining the Lea at Tottenham. Salmons Brook rises on Enfield Chase, passing under Hadley Road and Slades Hill, before crossing into Edmonton near Bush Hill and joining Pymmes Brook near Angel Road Station. Turkey Brook, and its various tributaries, rise across Hertfordshire border before passing beneath Whitewebbs Lane, Flash Lane and preceding east into the Lea.

4.1.4 The borough forms part of the *Northern Thames Basin* National Character Area (NCA 111).[4] This NCA represents a diverse landscape with an overarching character of agricultural land, interspersed with woodland, dissected by rivers and influenced by urban areas.

4.1.5 Enfield has a varied geology shaped by both ancient marine conditions and more recent glacial and river processes. The bedrock geology of the borough is mapped as London Clay Formation. In higher areas, particularly in the east and north-east, this clay is capped by Claygate Beds and Bagshot Beds – sandy clays and silts that offer slightly better drainage. Beneath the clay lies pockets of Cretaceous Chalk, a major regional aquifer, though this not exposed at the surface in Enfield[5]. More recent Quaternary deposits include river terrace gravels and alluvium situated along the River Lea, with glacial tills and sands in the north of the borough. The river terrace gravels predominantly comprise Taplow or Kempton Park Gravels which are situated in the central and eastern parts of the borough, with deposits of Boyn or Dolls Hill Gravel situated on the higher ground in the western and northern parts of the borough. In the centre of the borough, the Kempton Park gravels are overlain by islands of alluvial deposits recorded as Enfield Silt (*ibid*).

4.1.6 The land level within Enfield rises from the Lea Valley, which is situated at between 10-20m aOD, on the eastern edge of the borough to a high point of 119m aOD at the entrance of Monken Hadley Common. Generally the land level within the borough trends uphill from the River Lea towards the high ground in the north and west of the borough. The tributaries of the Lea (i.e. Salmons Brook, Pymmes Brook and Turkey Brook) flow down from these areas of high ground, creating localised valleys.

4.1.7 The natural sand and gravel deposits that cover much of the borough were extensively quarried both historically and in the more recent past, resulting in a landscape of closed landfill sites, particularly in the central and eastern parts of the borough. The locations of historic landfill sites have been identified using the Environment Agency dataset for historic landfill sites[6]. Where practical, areas that fall within historic landfill sites have been excluded from the proposed APAs as the archaeological remains in these areas are likely to be heavily truncated.

4.1.8 The Borough of Enfield has been subject to a large amount of archaeological investigation in recent history. The Greater London Historic Environment Record records 521 archaeological events within the borough. Much of this work has been development-led and is located within and around the borough's historic settlements including Enfield, Edmonton, Bush Hill, Forty

[4] Natural England. 2013. NCA Profile: 111 Northern Thames Basin
[5] Ellison, R. A., Woods, M. A., Allen, D. J., Forster, A., Pharaoh, T. C., & King, C. (2004). Geology of London. Memoir of the British Geological Survey, Sheets 256 (North London), 257 (Romford), 270 (South London), and 271 (Dartford) (England and Wales)
[6] This is a comprehensive national dataset that includes all relevant historic information for the sites collected by local authorities and the Environment Agency. Historic Landfill Sites, Environment Agency, last updated April 2025. Available at: https://www.data.gov.uk/dataset/17edf94f-6de3-4034-b66b-004ebd0dd010/historic-landfill-sites [accessed April 2025]

Hill, Southgate, and at various points along the west bank of the River Lea and the William Girling/King George's Reservoirs. Away from these areas the borough is covered by suburban residential developments which were constructed during the 19th and early 20th centuries. These areas have been subject to much less archaeological investigation.

4.1.9 The borough of Enfield incorporates *c* 4,235ha of predominantly undeveloped land at its northern and northwestern extent[7]. This undeveloped area covers part of Enfield Chase –a former hunting forest founded in the 12th century as a hunting estate belonging to the Earl of Essex. This part of the borough has been shaped by thousands of years of human activity, resulting in a rich and varied historic landscape that includes historic parkland estates, boundaries and hedgerows, ancient semi-natural woodland, ponds, roads and trackways, as well as nationally important archaeological sites.

4.2 Prehistoric (950,000 – 10,000 BC)

4.2.1 The Palaeolithic period in Britain ranges in date from 950,000–10,000 BC.[8] This period incorporates dramatic climatic variation, with interglacial periods alternating with cold spells. It is characterised in the archaeological record principally by the presence of worked stone tools. This period is usually divided into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic. The earliest subdivision, the Lower Palaeolithic began between 950,000 and 850,000 years ago and continued until c 300,000 years ago. This period is associated with *Homo heidelbergensis* and marks the first appearance of stone tools within the archaeological record. During the Middle Palaeolithic (c 250,000-40,000 BC) flint tools known as the Mousterian industry appear. These remains have been associated with Neanderthal (*Homo neanderthalensis*) populations. The Upper Palaeolithic (40,000-10,000 BC) is characterised by the development of projectile points made from bone and the development of fine flint blade tools. Throughout the Palaeolithic period populations were nomadic and practised a hunter-gatherer economy.

4.2.2 During the interglacial periods, the Lea Valley would likely have been a low-lying wetland area with the higher ground in the western parts of the borough being heavily forested; the climate would at times have been subtropical. The geology in this area is made up of London Clay overlain by river gravel terraces (Dollis Hill Gravel, Kempton Park Gravel and Taplow Gravel Member) and capped by Enfield Silts (which are alternatively known as 'brickearth'). In the Bush Hill and Ponders End areas in the southern part of the borough, these deposits have been found to contain a series of late Pleistocene river channels known as the *Lea Valley Arctic Beds* – these

[7] LUC (2024). Historic Landscape Character Assessment: Enfield Chase. Enfield Council [Unpublished site report]

[8] Palaeolithic date ranges have been drawn from Historic England 2023, *Curating the Palaeolithic,* Historic England, Swindon, and from the Historic England Period List, retrieved from http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf

deposits have been known to preserve organic deposits including cold climate plant remains, beetles, shells and mammalian fossils[9].

4.2.3 Within London, evidence from the Palaeolithic (c. 800,000–10,000 BCE) material is relatively common, when compared to most other parts of the country. In Enfield, flint tools and hand axes have been found in Middle Pleistocene Taplow & Kempton Park gravels, particularly near the River Lea and its tributaries. These tools suggest occasional presence of pre-modern human hunter-gatherer groups exploiting the river corridor for food and raw materials. The Late Pleistocene Enfield Silts may also have some potential as they are broadly contemporary with the Langley Silts found in West London which are associated with Middle Palaeolithic finds.. On the higher ground in the western part of the borough the Dollis Hill Gravel is earlier deriving from a tributary of the ancestral River Thames which pre-dated the major Anglian glaciation of 424-478,000 years ago. To date, no artefacts have yet been discovered in these deposits, but it is only recently that pre-modern human occupation has been demonstrated in Britain prior to the Anglian glaciation highlighting the potential for new discoveries.

4.2.4 During the Mesolithic (c. 10,000–4,000 BCE) the region became more densely wooded following the retreat of the glaciers. Microliths (small flint tools), found in places like Edmonton and along the Lea Valley, point to small, mobile bands of hunter-gatherers who used the area seasonally for hunting, fishing, and gathering. Although not yet well represented in Enfield, significant Mesolithic sites have been discovered along the Lea Valley in Hertfordshire and neighbouring boroughs, as for example at Tottenham Hale. Typically, they might be found along the valley fringe especially close to its confluence with streams.

4.2.5 This limited activity continued into the Neolithic period (4,000–2,500 BCE), with finds in and around Enfield –including flint axes and pottery – suggesting small-scale farming and permanent habitation on the higher, drier ground west of the Lea Valley.

4.2.6 The Bronze Age (c. 2,500–800 BCE) saw increased settlement and land clearance in Enfield, with the main concentration of records being located on the gravel and on the east side of the borough.. A number of Bronze Age tools, weapons, and urn burials have been discovered in the borough, particularly near Forty Hill, Bush Hill, and Hadley Wood. Other notable features include a burnt mound in the now developed area between Forty Hill and Clay Hill. These finds suggest at the presence of nearby communities perhaps attracted to the area by the fertile soil covered gravels which would have been suitable for early agriculture.

4.2.7 In the Iron Age (c. 800 BCE–43 CE) settlement appears to have intensified. There is some evidence for field systems, enclosures, and a number of hilltop

[9] Juby, C 2011 London Before London: Reconstructing a Palaeolithic Landscape, Royal Holloway, University of London.

settlements – notably, a univallate hillfort at Bush Park[10]. Artefacts such as pottery, loom weights, and iron tools have been found, and aerial surveys have hinted at possible earthworks or enclosure ditches, located predominantly in the more rural areas to the north of the borough. Towards the end of this period Enfield may have been part of the territory of the Catuvellauni, a powerful Iron Age tribe based in Essex and Hertfordshire[11].

4.3 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

4.3.1 The Roman period traditionally begins with the invasion of Britain in AD 43 and ends with the emperor Honorius directing the inhabitants of Britain to see to their own defence in 410 AD[12]. *Londinium* (London) was the principal town of Roman Britain and a central component of its economic infrastructure, facilitated by the extensive road network which led from the capital. Roman London straddled the River Thames and its northern part was enclosed by a defensive wall in the early 3rd century. The route of a prominent Roman road, Ermine Street, connected Londinium (London)with *Eboracum* (York). This road crossed modern Enfield on a north to south alignment and is preserved, in part, by the existing routes of Fore Street (A1010) and The Great Cambridge Road (A10).

4.3.2 During the Roman period a settlement was established in the Bush Hill Park area close to Ermine Street. Extensive Roman remains, dating from between the 1st and 4th centuries AD, were recovered from the area between Main Avenue and Lincoln Road during the 1970's, providing evidence for a settlement and a moderate sized funerary complex, containing multiple burials and cremations, located to the west of the settlement. Elsewhere in the borough the distribution of Roman artifacts and features suggest that Roman activity was concentrated on the flatter areas of the Lea valley to either side of Ermine Street. Notable concentrations of Roman pottery and coins have been recovered from Edmonton and Ponders End, and discrete finds, including a glass bottle and puddingstone quern, have been recovered from the Forty Hill area.

4.4 Early medieval (AD 410-1066)

4.4.1 The early medieval period covers six centuries between the end of the Roman period and the Norman Conquest (1066). In the south of England this is also referred to as the Saxon period. Most of the evidence for early medieval occupation with the borough is from documentary (largely toponymic) sources and archaeological evidence from this period is generally rare, being mostly made up of stray-finds. The only archaeological evidence of possible Saxon settlement within the borough consists of two early Saxon *Grubenhauser* (pit houses) and a spread of related activity, found during the

[10] NHLE (2025) Earthworks at Old park. Available at: Earthworks at Old Park, Non-Civil Parish - 1002047 | Historic England [Accessed March 2025]
[11] Cunliffe, 1991, Iron age Communities In Britain p. 141-146
[12] Historic England Period List, retrieved from http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf.

development of the Ayland Allotments in 1990's; a timber platform, found during excavations at the Glover Drive IKEA site, Edmonton; and pottery scatters, recovered during the construction of the Innova Science Park.

4.4.2 The River Lea marked the boundary between English and Danish control in the Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum (*c* 886) and despite a lack of archaeological evidence (besides that outlined above) it is likely that Edmonton had its origins in this period – it is also likely that Ermine Street persisted in some fashion as a travel conduit during this period, and it is possible that localised Saxon materials/deposits may survive along its projected route. In 1016, Cnut – the later King of England (1016), Denmark (1018) and Norway (1028) – undertook a protracted siege of London using the River Lea as a means of attacking the city. During this siege Cnut was subject to a surprise attack by the then reigning King, Edmond Ironside. The location of this battle, which has been inferred using place-name evidence, is suggested to have taken place at Clay Hill[13] (now Devonshire Hill), Tottenham, which is situated on the southern edge of Enfield.

4.5 Later medieval (1066 – 1550)

4.5.1 The beginning of the late medieval period is generally dated to 1066 following the Norman Conquest. Much of the historic county of Middlesex was woodland at this time and settlement appears to have been focused along the line of Ermine Street, which continued as a prominent routeway. The villages of Edmonton and Enfield were both in existence at the start of this period and continued to develop throughout the medieval period.

4.5.2 Both Enfield (*Ēanafeldi*) and Edmonton were recorded during the 1066 Domeday Survey. The Enfield entry notes the presence of a priest, suggesting that there must have been a church, probably on the site of the present-day St Andrew's Church in Enfield town centre – the earliest part of the existing church dates from the 13th century, but the choice of dedication suggests a much older foundation[14]. At both settlements, there was arable land and meadow for 24 plough teams, suggesting that the woodland which subsequently became Enfield Chase, may already have been partially cleared and used for agricultural land by this time. A mill is mentioned, possibly on the site or near the present, grade listed mill complex at Ponders End[15]. There is also a mention of fishponds, possibly on Enfield Chase.

4.5.3 The Enfield entry also refers specifically to a park (*parc est ibi*), which was likely in existence prior to the Norman conquest. This is one of the very few mentions of a park at Domesday and was likely the first iteration of Enfield Chase. Also referred as '*Le Frith*', an Old English word meaning protection,

[13] Dalling, G. (1997). Enfield past. Historical Publications. pp: 9

[14] Dalling, G. (1997). Enfield past. Historical Publications. pp: 10

[15] NHLE, 2025. *OLD MILL BUILDING, WRIGHT'S FLOUR MILLS.* Available at: OLD MILL BUILDING, WRIGHT'S FLOUR MILLS, Non Civil Parish - 1189283 | Historic England [accessed March 2025]

security and safety, the Old Park was a fenced deer enclosure and was located on the south-east side what would later become Enfield Chase. The Old Park remained a distinctive element of the Chase geography until it was developed for housing in the latter half of the 20th century.

4.5.4 After the Norman Conquest, Esgar's estates were granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville. In 1140 his son, Geoffrey de Mandeville II, 1st Earl of Essex, was granted royal permission to enclose c 3237 ha (8,000 acres) of land in Middlesex as a private hunting park. The new chase was taken in from forest land surrounding the existing deer park, which was afterwards known as the Inner Park (*parcus intrinsecus*) or 'Old Park'. Today, the boundary of the Old Park is still preserved in the layout of the modern street pattern, although it is difficult to distinguish on the ground; Enfield Golf Course and Bush Hill Golf Course constitute the surviving green space.

4.5.5 References to Enfield Chase appear in the 1322 ministerial accounts for the manor of Enfield. The first recorded Keeper was Richard Punz who appears in the 1326 accounts.[16] The Keeper was responsible for the management of the Chase, a prestigious and lucrative role. In 1419, the Chase the was divided into three administrative units called 'walks': the East, West and South Walks. A lodge was associated with each walk and functioned as offices and accommodation for the walk keepers – the location of the South lodge has now been developed as a housing; however, the locations of both the West and East Lodges are situated in the still relatively rural areas of the borough, in proximity to West Lodge park Hotel, and the Eastlodge Lane Business Park, respectively.

4.5.6 A prominent later medieval asset in the north of the borough is the scheduled site of Elsing Palace and Forty Hall[17]. Elsyng Palace began as a medieval manor house in the early 14th century, with records of its existence dating back to around 1320. It was named after the Elsyng family, who were early landowners of the estate. In 1485/6, Sir Thomas Lovell acquired the estate and undertook major renovations, transforming it into a grand house; the estate later caught the attention of King Henry VIII, who purchased it in 1539. Under royal ownership, Elsyng became a royal palace and was used as a residence for Prince Edward (later Edward VI) and Princess Elizabeth (later Elizabeth I). The palace featured extensive formal gardens, a great hall, a chapel, and impressive royal apartments, reflecting its status as a high-ranking Tudor residence. Archaeological excavations by the Enfield Archaeological Society have revealed Tudor bricks, foundations, kitchen areas, and various domestic objects across this site[18].

[16] Pam, D (1986) The Story Of Enfield Chase {Online}. Available at: https://enfieldsociety.org.uk/documents/localplan/the-story-of-enfield-chase-david-pam-eps-1986.pdf [Accessed April 2025]

[17] NHLE (2025) Elsyng Palace. Available at: Elsyng Palace, Non Civil Parish - 1002040 | Historic England [Accessed March 2025]

[18] Enfield Archaeological Society. Elsyng Palace: A Tudor Royal Residence in Enfield. Enfield Archaeological Society, www.enfarchsoc.org/elsyng [Accessed April 2025]

Elsewhere within the borough, archaeological remains of the later medieval period are present to varying extents, though are generally localised to the historic settlement-cores. The most tangible medieval buildings to survive are the borough's medieval churches. The earliest of these are probably St Andrew's Church in Enfield town centre, All Saints Church in Edmonton, and St Mary's Church at Ponders End. The present churches date from the 11th to 12th centuries but may stand on the sites of earlier medieval predecessors.

4.5.7 Enfield also contains several well-preserved examples of moated sites, which are illustrated in detail on early maps, such at and Rocque's 1754 topographical map of Middlesex[19]. Moated homesteads or settlements were relatively common features of medieval landscapes across England, with the majority of these sites dating to between 1200 and 1350, however, they continued to be built throughout the medieval period and (and into the post-medieval period) and exhibit high levels of diversity in their forms and sizes. Within the borough notable moated sites include the scheduled 'Camlet Moat' at Fenny Hill[20], and 'Old Park' Moated site at Enfield Golf Club[21]. Both of these sites are of enhanced significance owing to their association with Enfield Chase, which distinguishes them from other moated manor sites within the borough, and indeed, the county at large.

4.6 Post-medieval (1540 – 1900)

4.6.1 The post-medieval period spans roughly from the 16th century (Tudor era) through to the 19th century (Victorian era), culminating in Enfield's emergence as a suburban district of Greater London in 1894. During this period the borough became increasing industrialised and urbanised.

4.6.2 Enfield entered the post-medieval period as a largely rural area composed of scattered villages, agricultural land, and a few grand estates. Elsyng Palace fell into decline after the mid-17th century and was ultimately demolished in the 1650s, likely following damage or disuse after the English Civil War. Forty Hall was constructed in 1629–30 by Sir Nicholas Rainton, a wealthy London merchant and former Lord Mayor of London – the hall was built on higher ground, just south of the former palace site.

4.6.3 During the 17th and 18th centuries, Enfield's economy remained centred on agriculture, with large areas of Enfield Chase continuing to dominate the western and northernmost areas of the of the borough. However, Enfield also began to experience modest industrial growth. The construction of the New River – a water supply aqueduct, designed to bring drinking water from Hertfordshire to North London – was completed in 1613. The original course of the New River followed the 100ft contour of the Lee Valley in order to

[19] Layers of London (2025) A Topographical Map of the County of Middlesex by John Rocque 1754 by Act of Parliament. Available at: John Rocque's Middlesex (1754). | Layers of London. [Accessed March 2025]
[20] NHLE (2025) Moated site, Camlet Moat, Moat Wood. Available at: Moated site, Camlet Moat, Moat Wood, Non-Civil Parish - 1005551 | Historic England [Accessed: March 2025]
[21] NHLE (2025) Medieval moated site, 408m ENE of Highland's School. Available at: Medieval moated site, 408m ENE of Highland's School, Non Civil Parish - 1001972 | Historic England [Accessed March 2025]

maintain its level – the river was shortened in the 19th century by the addition of straight water channels. By the 18th and 19th centuries, mills along the New River and River Lea powered light industries such as gunpowder production, metalworking, and leather tanning. The Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield Lock, established in the early 19th century (but with precursors earlier), became one of the area's major employers and played a significant role in Enfield's shift toward a more industrial economy[22].

4.6.4 The 18th century saw the enclosure of Enfield Chase (1777), redistributing land from common use to private ownership. This opened large tracts of land for development and farming and laid the groundwork for later suburban expansion.

4.6.5 In the 19th century, the arrival of the railways transformed Enfield's pace of development. Stations like Enfield Town (1849) and Edmonton connected the borough to central London, making it increasingly attractive for commuters. This led to a surge in Victorian housing, schools, and public buildings. New urban districts such as Palmers Green, Winchmore Hill, and Bush Hill Park began to emerge, built largely on former farmland. To cope with the rapidly expanding population, a number of new cemeteries were constructed to support these settlements, including notable examples at Lavender Hill (Lavender Hill Cemetery), Ponders End (Hertford Road cemetery), and Edmonton (Edmonton Cemetery and Edmonton Federation Jewish Cemetery)[23].

4.7 Modern (1900 – present)

4.7.1 The modern period spans from 1900 to the present day. The industrial development of the borough which began in the post-medieval period, continued into the early 20th century and resulted in dramatic changes to the landscape of the borough, particularly in the east where large reservoirs were created to meet the increasing demands of London's water supply. The King George V Reservoir was constructed between 1908 and 1912, and the William Girling Reservoir being completed between 1936 and 1951, having been partly delayed by the outset of the Second World War. The Second World War had a significant impact on the borough, resulting in the creation of defensive structures such as the London Stop Line (Central – Line B), a vast defensive network of pillboxes, anti-tank barriers and trenches surrounding London, which passed through the borough at Forty Hill, and partially utilised the River Lea as a natural barrier[24]. The settlements of Enfield and Edmonton were heavily bombed, especially around industrial areas such as Brimsdown and Enfield Lock resulting in the demolition and reconstruction of large parts of these settlements. Trent Park became a special Prisoner of War Camp

[22] Enfield." A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 5, Hendon, Kingsbury, Great Stanmore, Little Stanmore, Edmonton Enfield, Monken Hadley, South Mimms, Tottenham, edited by T.F.T. Baker and C.R. Elrington, Victoria County History, 1976, pp. 216–229. British History Online, www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp216-229.

[23] Meller, H., & Parson, B. (2011). London cemeteries: an illustrated guide and gazetteer. The History Press.

[24] Foot, William. Defended England 1940. English Heritage, 2006. Historic England. "Second World War Stop Line from Enfield to the River Lea." Historic England Archive, www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1021449.

where high ranking German officers were kept in comfort whilst their conversations were monitored by British Intelligence.

4.7.2 In the aftermath of the Second World War, the demand for housing was high as result of war damage, increased birth rates and a backlog of construction activity. In response, the government undertook a largescale programme of house- building, often using prefabricated houses. Enfield became a focal point for the development of public housing within the borough, and estates such as Alma Road, Ponders End, and Edmonton Green were built to meet the post-war housing demand[25]. From the 1970s to the end of the 20th century, Enfield matured as fully suburban borough. Car ownership and road expansion, including the completion of the M25 motorway, boosted accessibility and led to the development of retail parks and out-of-town shopping centres.

4.7.3 Today, Enfield has become one of London's most dynamic and diverse boroughs. With over 330,000 residents[26], it combines leafy suburban areas in the west with major regeneration zones in the east. Large parts of the north and east of the borough are designated Green Belt and other green spaces are Metropolitan Open Land.

5 Archaeological Priority Areas In Enfield

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Prior to this review, the London Borough of Enfield had 25 Archaeological Priority Areas (Fig. 1). These were last subject to a 'light touch' review in 2011. Many of the Archaeological Priority Areas only have outline descriptions, which are now considered to be out of date as they did not align with the Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines and more recent archaeological discoveries.

5.1.2 The scoping exercise, conducted by GLAAS in August 2024, identified several areas which may merit inclusion as an APA and recommended further research on these. The scoping report noted that although many existing APAs should be retained, some of the APA boundaries would need to be revised (some enlarged, and some decreased in size) and some APAs would need to be merged or removed depending upon archaeological evidence.

5.1.3 As part of this assessment the existing APAs and the newly identified candidate APAs were reviewed against the selection criteria outlined in the Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines. Following this review, a total of 29 areas have been recommended for inclusion as APAs within the London Borough of Enfield (Fig. 2).

5.1.4 The new APAs are as follows:

[25] Dalling, Graham. Enfield Past. Historical Publications, 1997. pp: 126-130

[26] Greater London Authority. London Borough Profiles and Atlas. GLA Intelligence Unit, 2023, data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-borough-profiles.

Tier 1

APA	Name	Area (ha)
1.1	Camlet Moat	4.23
1.2	Elsyng Palace and Forty Hall Park and Garden	46.24
1.3	New River and Flash Lane Aqueduct (Whitewebbs Loop)	36.39
1.4	Old Park Moated Site	48.78
1.5	Bush Hill Roman Settlement	29.46
1.6	Earthworks at Bush Park (Old Park)	29.19
		Total: 194.29

Tier 2

APA	Name	Area (ha)
2.1	Capel Manor Gardens	21.92
2.2	Old Park Medieval Deer Park	116.53
2.3	Enfield Historic Town	31.67
2.4	Ermine Street and Associated Roadside Settlements	507.96
2.5	Durrants Road Moated Site	3.19
2.6	Winchmore Hill Medieval Settlement	6.69
2.7	Weir Hall Moated site and 'The Hermitage' Mill	2.37
2.8	Pymmes Park	20.60
2.9	Green Lanes Moated Site	1.22
2.10	Medieval Hospital of St. Lawrence	2.45
2.11	Broomfield Park	21.90
2.12	Grovelands Park	48.64
2.13	Southgate	28.76
2.14a	Enfield Burial Grounds (Lavender Hill Cemetery)	17.36
2.14b	Enfield Burial Grounds (Hertford Road Cemetery)	4.49
2.14c	Enfield Burial Grounds (Edmonton Cemetery)	11.68
2.14d	Enfield Burial Grounds (Edmonton Federation Jewish Cemetery)	11.28
2.14e	Enfield Burial Grounds (Southgate Cemetery)	5.37
2.14f	Enfield Burial Grounds (Christ Church, Cockfosters Cemetery)	0.35
2.15	New River	18.29
2.16	West Lodge (Enfield Chase)	2.48
2.17	East Lodge (Enfield Chase)	18.11
2.18	Aylands Allotments Early Saxon Settlement	9.86
		Total: 913.17

Tier 2

APA	Name	Area (ha)
3.1	Enfield Chase	1578.28
3.2	Lea Valley	542.92
3.3	Whitewebbs Park and Wood	96.68
3.4	Forty Hall Estate and Hunting Forest	49.89
3.5	Theobalds Park	144.22
		Total: 2411.99

Total of all new APAs in Enfield (ha): 3519.45

5.2 Exclusions

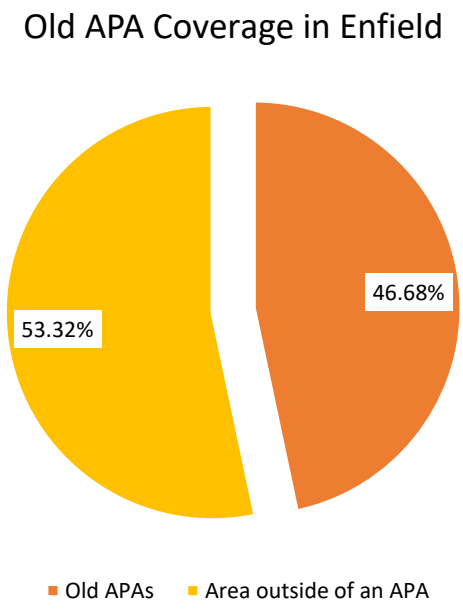
5.2.1 Following the completion of the few several existing APA have been recommended for removal due to a lack of, or little potential for surviving archaeological evidence. These include:

- Existing APA 8 – Green Street
- Existing APA 14 – Winchmore Hill Moated Site.
- Existing APA 16 – Montague Road
- Existing APA 17 – Palmers Green

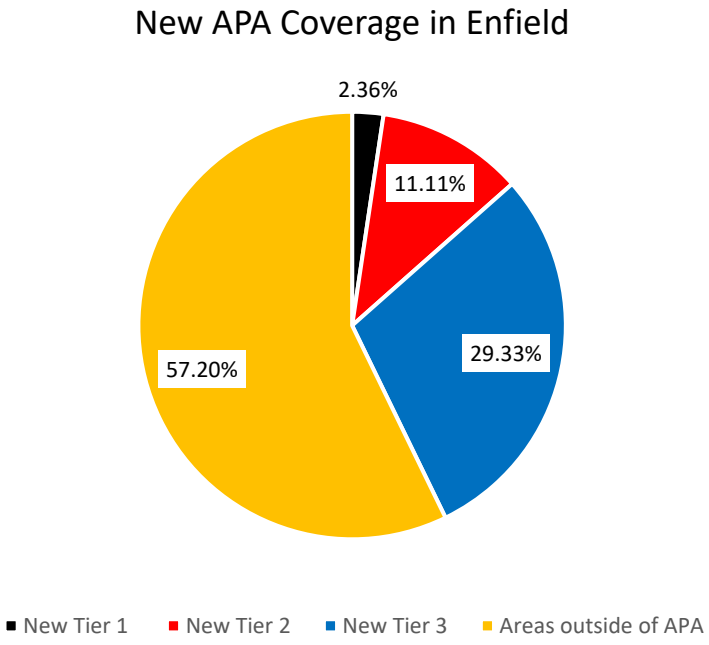
5.2.2 Additionally, the following existing APAs: APA 15 – Lower Edmonton and Existing APA 20 – Upper Edmonton have been merged and now form part of APA 2.4 Ermine Steet and associated roadside settlements.

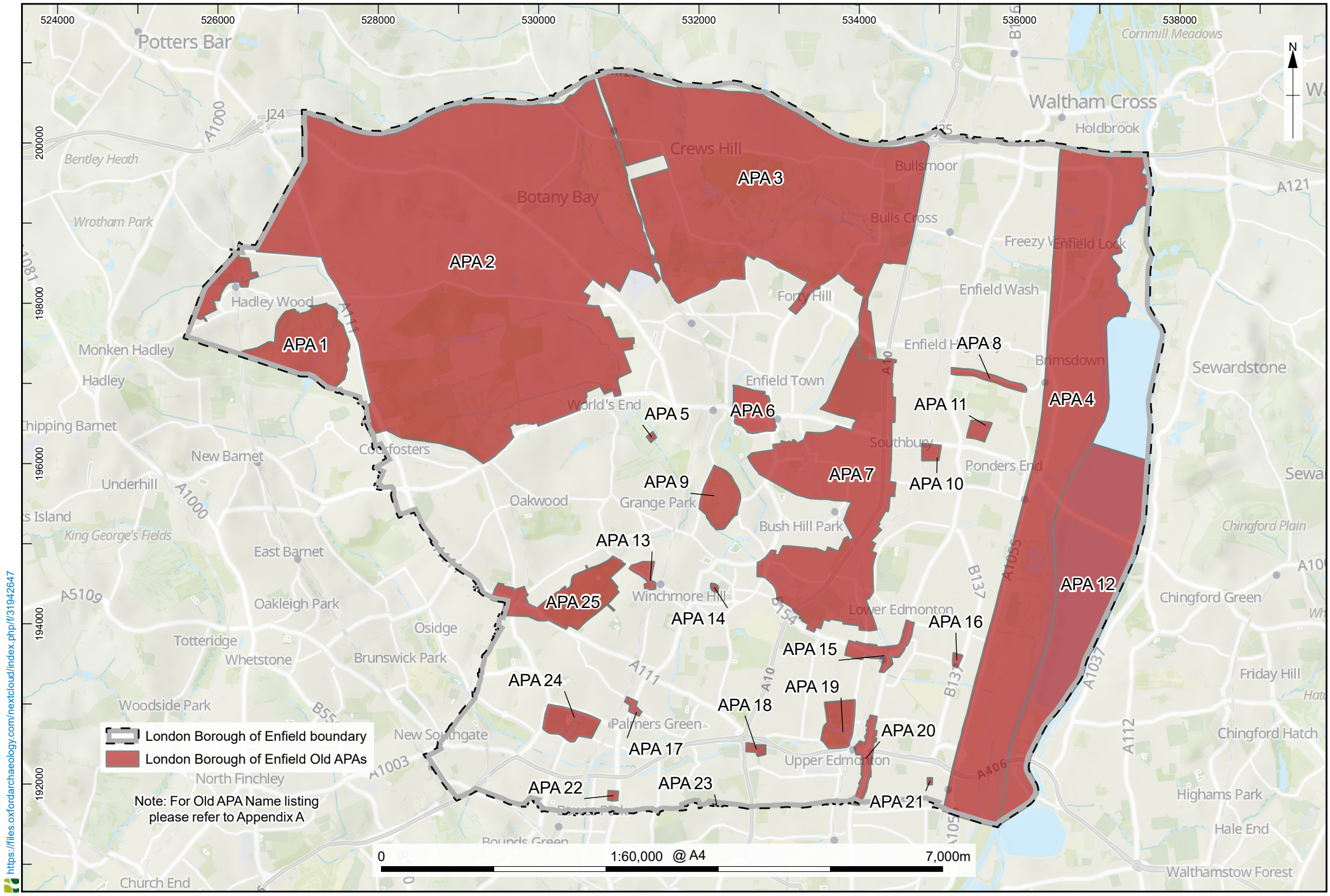
5.3 APA Coverage in Enfield

5.3.1 The charts below show the percentage of APA coverage within Enfield before and after the review. The old APAs comprise a 3839.23 ha area, making up 46.68% of the total area of Enfield.



5.3.2 The New APAs comprise a 3519.45ha area, making up 42.80%of the total area of the borough. In accordance with APA guidelines the new APAs have been allocated a Tier rating: 2.36% of the borough falls within a Tier 1 APA, 11.11% falls withing a Tier 2 APA and 29.33%falls within a Tier 3 APA.

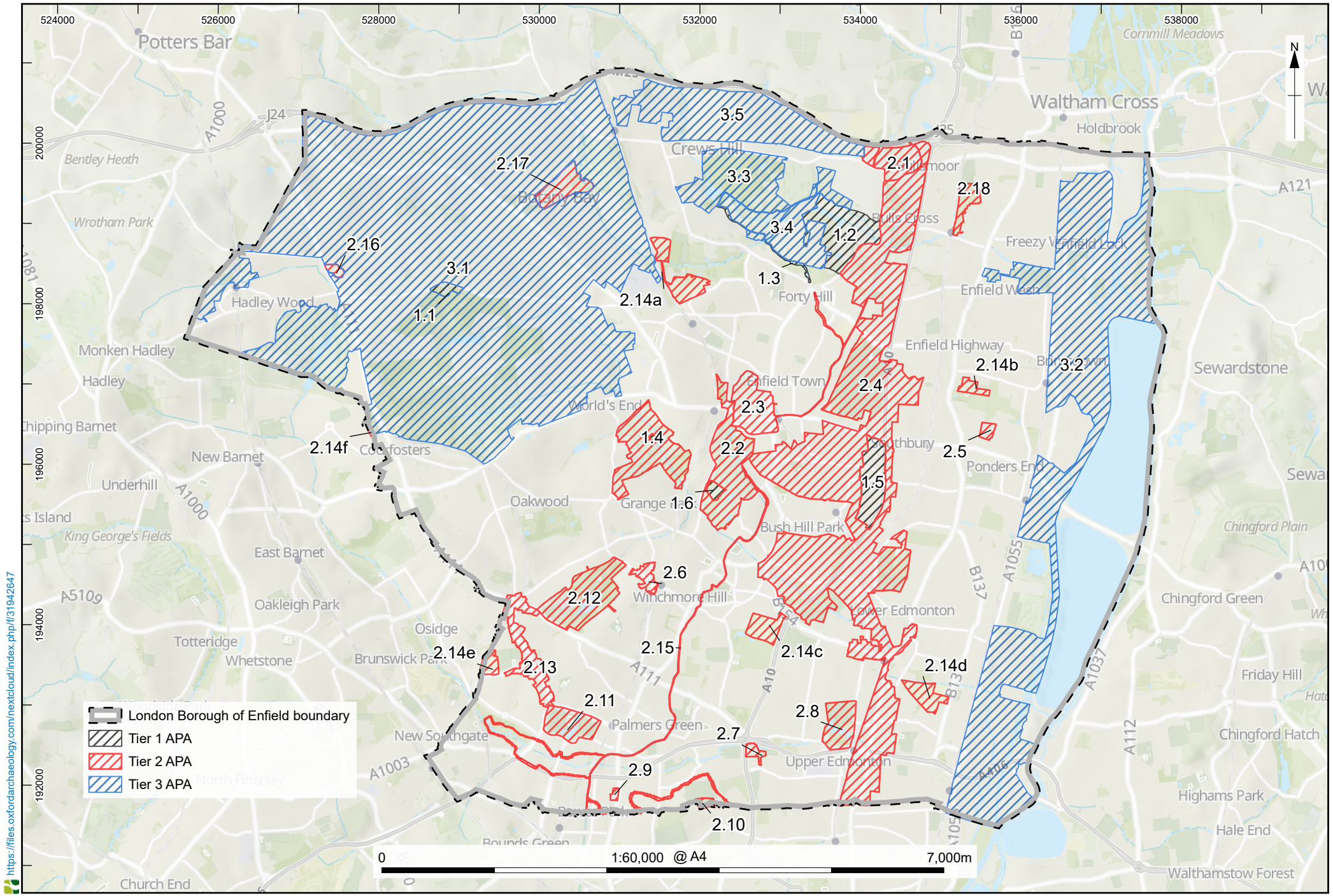




https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/31942647

Sources: ESRI UK, TomTom, Garmin, and the GIS User Community.
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Figure 1: London Borough of Enfield Old Archaeological Priority Areas



Sources: ESRI UK, TomTom, Garmin, and the GIS User Community.
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024.

Figure 2: London Borough of Enfield New Archaeological Priority Areas

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6 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

6.1 Enfield APA 1.1 – Camlet Moat

Summary and Definition

6.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the scheduled Camlet Moat and its immediate setting. It incorporates the earthwork remains of the moated site and the c 2 ha of woodland surrounding it. The area surrounding the scheduled monument may contain archaeological material related to the moated site. The APA is surrounded by APA 3.1 Enfield Chase.

6.1.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it contains the nationally important earthwork remains of a well-preserved medieval moated site. Previous excavations within the monument have provided evidence for extensive building remains, including walls, a planked carriageway, and a brick causeway. The APA will contain further medieval and post medieval remains associated with the Camet Moated Site. The medieval moat is likely to contain waterlogged deposits which will contain archaeological, organic, and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the site and to the landscape in which it was constructed. Such deposits can preserve remains that do not usually survive such as textiles, leather, and wood.

Description

6.1.3 The APA covers a square medieval moated site, along with approximately 2 ha of surrounding woodland. The monument comprises a large rectangular platform surrounded by a 6m wide, water-filled moat. The site is approached on its east side by a stone-built causeway which crosses the moat. The site is within the bounds of Trent Park, a Grade II Registered Park and Garden. The underlying geology of the monument is 'Dollis Hill Gravel Member' (sand and gravel), which overlays a mixed bedrock geology of 'Claygate Member' and 'London Clay Formation' (BGS 2025)..

6.1.4 The APA is closely associated with Enfield Chase, a former hunting forest established in the 12th century as a hunting estate belonging to the Earl of Essex (see APA 3.1 Enfield Chase). Documentary sources suggest the site was the location of a manor house or hunting lodge within Enfield Chase. In 1440, a house called 'the manor of Camelot' was reportedly demolished and the materials used for repairs to Hertford Castle. By 1773, the site was described as containing 'the ruins and rubbish of an ancient house'. Later sources also mention a well situated in the north-east corner, along with evidence of wooden beams or foundations.

6.1.5 Partial excavation of the site was carried out in 1923 by Philip Sassoon who reportedly uncovered oak beams (possibly part of a drawbridge) as well as the remains of a stone wall. Several associated artefacts were also found, including shoe-remains, metal tools and mosaic tiles depicting a knight on horseback all suggesting that the moated site was of modest status (Street 2011). Surface finds discovered in the late 20th century included roof tiles, a 14th century green glazed floor tile and a piece of timber dated to 1357. In

2003, an archaeological watching brief conducted during the erection of a new fence revealed a brick causeway built over the moat in the early 20th Century. Further medieval roof tiles were also found within two of the post holes, likely relating to the demolition of the house or lodge which stood within the moat (EAS 2003).

Statement of Significance

6.1.6 The APA contains the remains of a medieval moated site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th centuries, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. The use of moated sites often continued in use into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of the site and allow it to be better situated within the origins and development of moated complexes across Enfield.

6.1.7 The moat is likely to contain waterlogged deposits which will contain archaeological, organic, and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the site and to the medieval landscape in which it was constructed. Such deposits can preserve remains that do not usually survive, such as textiles, leather, and wood.

6.1.8 The interior of the site is likely to contain structures and artefacts relating to the medieval inhabitation of (and later use) of the site.

6.1.9 The less well-understood features outside the moat could relate to associated paddocks, yards, agriculture, woodland industry or hunting-related facilities.

6.1.10 The moated sites are a visible reminder of the medieval Chase presenting an opportunity for public interpretation and to develop our understanding of high-status residences, both within Enfield Chase, and the wider Enfield area.

6.1.11 The underlying Dollis Hill deposits are a resource of interest for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominid occupation.

Key References

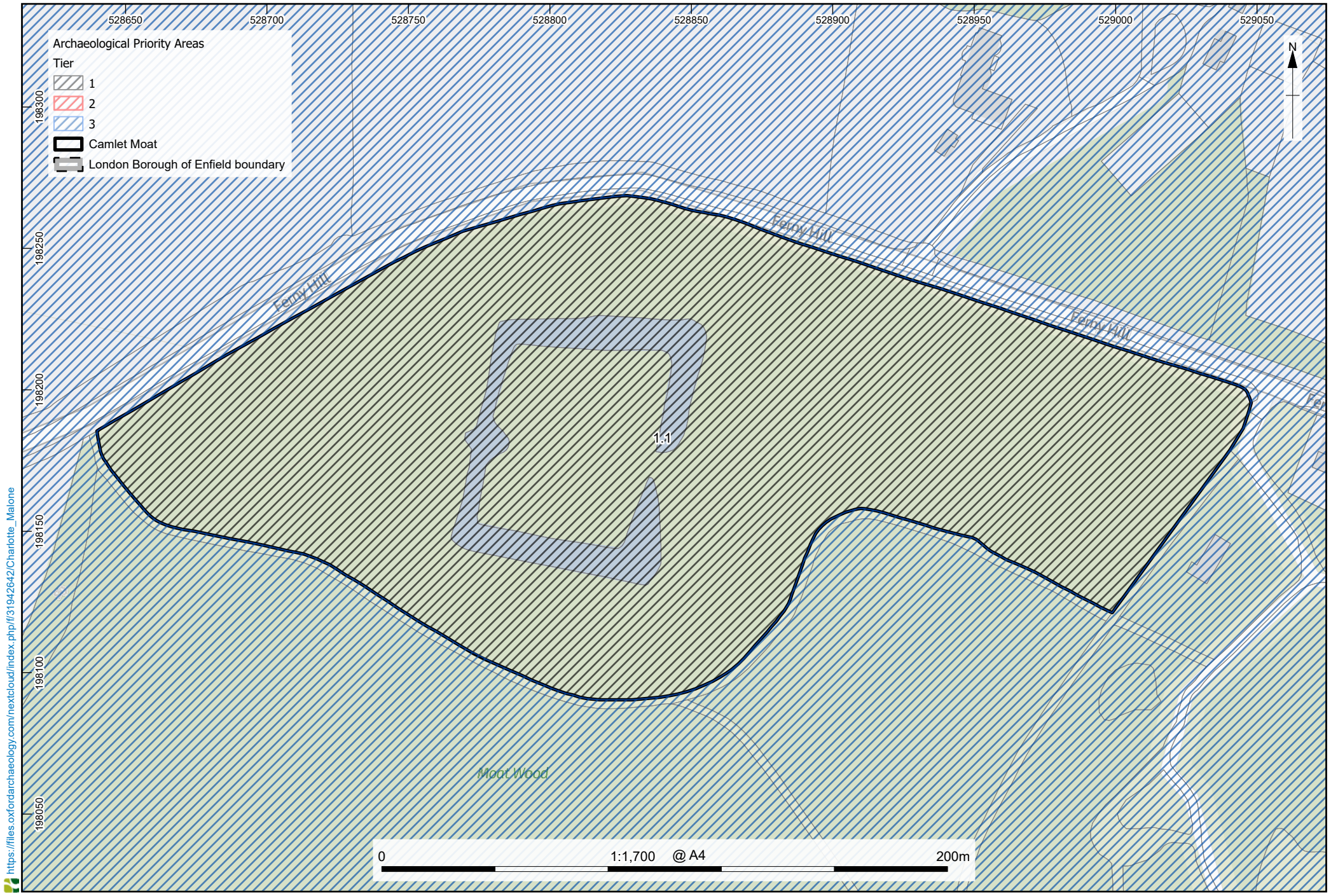
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https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/31942642/Charlotte_Malone

APA 1.1
Camlet Moat

6.2 Enfield APA 1.2 – Elsyng Palace and Forty Hall Park and Garden

Summary and Definition

6.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the scheduled monument of Elsyng Palace and the surrounding Grade II registered park and garden – Forty Hall. Elsyng Palace was an early Tudor house belonging to Sir Thomas Lovell which was later taken over and adapted as a Royal Palace by Henry VIII. The surrounding gardens contain the remains of a late 18th century pleasure grounds which overly the earlier 17th century gardens. At its western extent, the APA incorporates a *ferme ornée* and a related summerhouse, not included within the designated areas of the scheduled monument or registered park and garden, though is of enhanced heritage/archaeological interest and sensitivity.

6.2.2 The northern boundary of the APA incorporates part of the original route of the New River – a water supply aqueduct, built in 1613, designed to bring drinking water from Hertfordshire to North London. The New River continues to the west as APA 1.3 New River and Flash Lane Aqueduct (Whitewebbs Loop).

6.2.3 The APA is classified as Tier 1 as it contains the nationally important remains of a well-preserved Tudor Palace along with its surrounding grounds and estate. It will contain associated buried archaeological features, including ponds, water features, the remains of ridge and furrow earthworks and terraces that may have formed part of the historic gardens. The APA has been subject to little modern development and therefore has the potential to contain well preserved archaeological features associated with the former palace complex and the earlier land use.

Description

6.2.4 The APA incorporates the Elsyng Palace scheduled monument, as well as the Grade II registered park and garden 'Forty Hall' which is located upon the site of Forty Hall and its wider estate. Topographically, the APA is situated in the northern part of the borough, on the lower lying areas of the Lea Valley as it descends from west.

6.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation with drift deposits extending across the central and northern parts of the APA mapped as Boyn Hill Gravel Member (sand and gravel) and Taplow Gravel Member (sand and gravel), respectively. The northern boundary of the APA is defined by Turkey Brook, a tributary of the Lea. During the early prehistoric period, such areas would have been used to navigate the region providing and accessible route through what would have been a heavily wooded landscape. Mesolithic tools, comprising microliths and a scraper, have been found recovered from alongside the brook areas within the APA.

6.2.6 Elsyng is first mentioned as part of a landholding in 1374, when Jordan de Elsyng is recorded as holding part of the King's fee in Enfield. Excavations on the palace site in the 1960s found a medieval timber-framed building under the palace along with 11th century pottery and floor tiles. These remains suggest the presence of a high-status structure at this site from at least the late 14th century and possibly earlier.

6.2.7 In 1485/6, the manor had passed to Thomas Lovell, a Knight of the Garter, speaker of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Substantial alterations were carried out at this time, including the construction of a royal suite built for the use of Henry VII. The palace was later used as a Royal residence by Edward VI and Elizabeth and by 1543 it contained various lodgings and chambers, stables, kitchens, a buttery, a scalding house, a scullery, a pantry, a rush house, a coal house, a spicery, a granary, a poultry, a bowling alley and almshouse.

6.2.8 Geophysical survey carried out in the environs of the palace suggests that it was approached from the south-east by a access-road from the Forty Hill roadway. This access-road appears to have been about 170m long and 10-15m wide with a narrow ditch running along much of its northern edge. The west end of this ditch aligns with a gatehouse at the east end of the palace outer court. Substantial remains of the palace structures have been revealed in excavations, often just below the modern ground level with walls, including a vaulted drain and foundations extending to a considerable depth of over 1.8m). South of the main palace complex, a long linear depression has been identified from LiDAR data. The depression extends for about 120m and is about 8m wide and at its south-east end, it appears to join another similar depression heading north.

6.2.9 By 1597, the palace had begun to decline and by 1608 a warrant was issued to demolish it. Despite the warrant only one side of the courtyard was demolished, and the remainder of the place was subject to repairs carried out between 1609–10. Shortly after, between 1609 and 1613, the New River (APA 1.3) was cut through the estate on the north side of the palace. The New River was created to provide a supply of clean water to London. It marked what would have been the northern boundary of the palace grounds and forms the northern boundary of the APA today. Between 1629-36, Nicholas Rainton, later Lord Mayor of London, began building a new house, Forty Hall, on the site of an earlier Tudor building located to the south of Elsyng Palace, and by 1656, Rainton's nephew and heir, also Nicholas, had acquired Elsyng. The palace was later demolished in 1656, and the site was cleared to become part of the park and formal landscape associated with Forty Hall.

6.2.10 In the 15th and 16th centuries, during the creation of the parkland associated with Forty Hall, an extensive water garden system was created using a series of cascades. Elements of this gardenare still extant in the northern part of the APA, and a brick structure (possibly part of the former summer/banquet house) was found during dredging. A double lime avenue, contemporary with the water system was planted and connected Forty Hall to the New River and beyond. Planting to the east of the house includesa Cedar of Lebanon, which is still extant.

6.2.11 By the 18th century, the wider park incorporated a working farm, a *ferme ornée* and a related summerhouse. The *Ferme orneé*, which integrates elements the working farm and agricultural landscape with the pleasure grounds, is particularly significant feature of the park. It is thought that the ferme orneé at Forty Hall was added during Wolstenhome family's ownership (1696-1740) and is contemporary with the planting of the double lime avenue between Forty Hall and the New River. The 1773 sale plans show the ferme

orneé, as a series of raised walks through double hedges around farmland to the west of the primary Forty Hall structure. Between 1896 and 1913 an additional walk between two hedges, known as Damson Walk, was added to the ferme orneé to the south of west approach and between the Warren and Long Field.

6.2.12 The estate subsequently passed to the families of Meyer in 1799, and Parker Bowles in 1895, until purchased by Enfield Urban District Council in 1951 and converted into a museum with much of the grounds forming a public park.

Statement of Significance

6.2.13 The APA contains the nationally important remains of the Tudor Elysng Place with its surrounding grounds and estate. The palace was built on the site of the earlier Elysyng manor, before being demolished during the creation of the parkland associated with Forty Hall which is still extant on the site. The APA will contain remains of these buildings and their associated pleasure gardens. It may also contain deposits and material relating to the construction of the New River. The APA additionally has potential to contains prehistoric remains. Mesolithic remains are significant due to their rarity and the information they can provide about prehistoric activity and landscape use within the borough.

6.2.14 The remains within the APA are considered to be nationally significant as they represent a rare, well-preserved, and complex multi-phase site with strong historical associations the Tudor dynasty. The house served as a courtiers house, a Royal residence belonging to Henry VII and later as the childhood home of King Edward VI and Elizabeth I. The APA will contain a range of diverse features relating to both the main palace, a late 16th or early 17th century water garden, ridge and furrow and other earthworks. These features when taken as a whole provide potential for a detailed examination of the palace and its setting.

6.2.15 The remains of Forty Hall and its associated parkland will provide evidence for the later development of the area and provide insight into the evolving fashions and lifestyles in high status post-medieval dwellings. Remnants of the associated gardens and water gardens will provide insight into contemporary landscape design and engineering practices. Where is passes through the APA, the remains of the New River are a visible remnant of 17th- and 19th-century engineering. The original channel is likely to contain waterlogged deposits which of present could preserve environmental remains and/or organic materials, such as wood, leather, and textiles, that rarely survive in dry conditions. These deposits offer valuable insights into the construction, use, and environmental context of the New River.

6.2.16 The APA has been subject to little modern development, and thus archaeological remains are likely to be preserved. Previous excavations and geophysical surveys within the APA have illustrated that archaeological remains, relating to the different phases of palace's development, demonstrably survive just below the modern ground level. Such remains would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature and development of the sites and allow it to be better placed within the wider medieval landscape of Enfield. Accordingly, it is anticipated that

even small-scale development within the APA would warrant an archaeological response from the Local Planning Authority. Additionally, Scheduled Monument Consent would be required prior to any ground works within the scheduled area.

6.2.17 In addition to their archaeological and historical interest, Elsyng Palace and Forty Hall have great communal value as green space and cultural assets which are worth maintaining and enhancing.

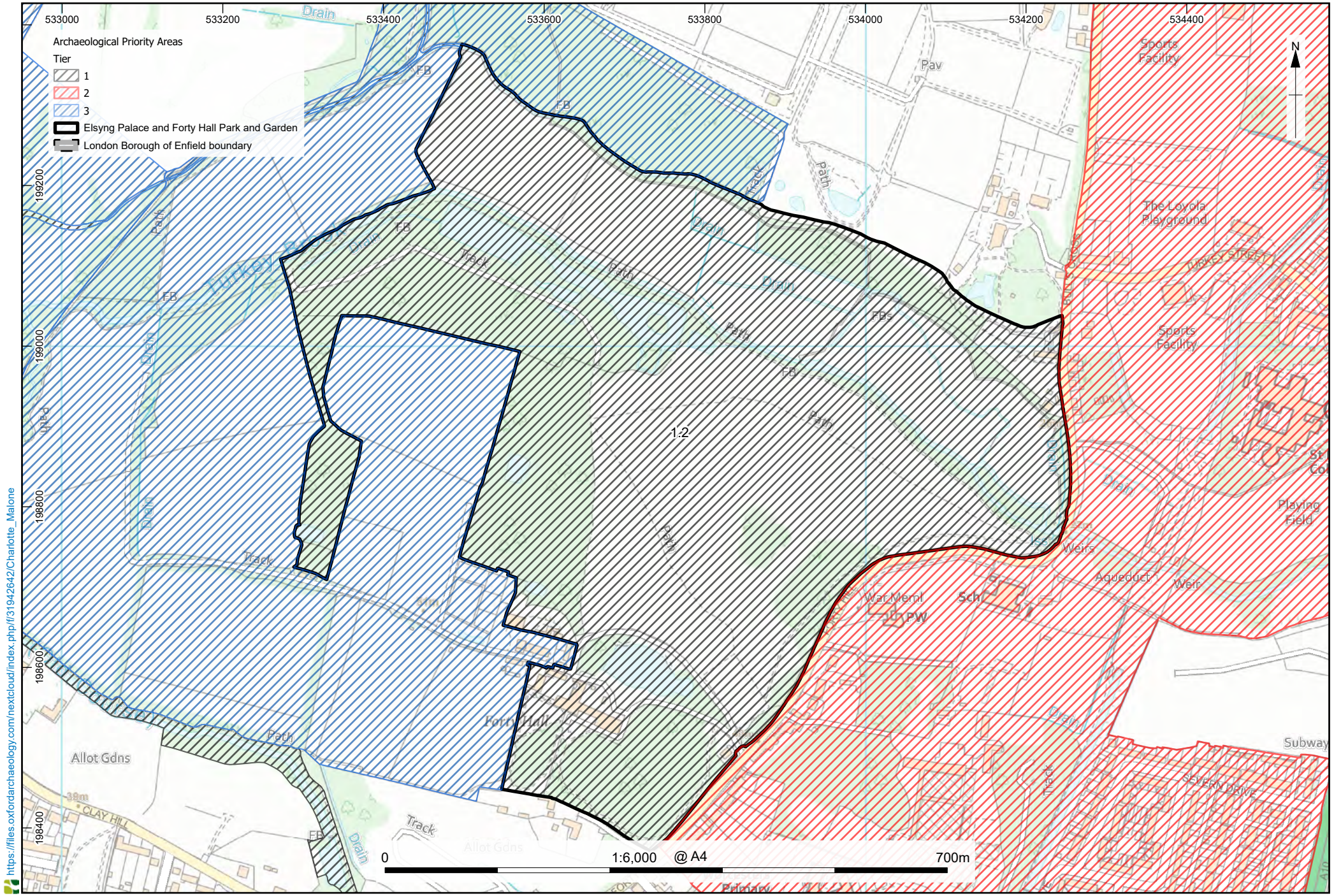
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APA 1.2

Elsyng Palace and Forty Hall Park and Garden

6.3 Enfield APA 1.3 – The New River and Flash Lane Aqueduct (Whitewebbs Loop)

Summary and Definition

6.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers a well-preserved section of the New River – a water supply aqueduct, built in 1613 to bring drinking water from Hertfordshire to North London. This section of the river passes through the former Whitewebbs Park estate (APA 3.3) and includes the scheduled Flash Lane Aqueduct. The aqueduct was built in the 19th century as part of improvements to the new river (APA 2.15) to carry the river across Cuffley Brook. The sections of the New River within the APA, survive as earthworks and have not been subject to the development and infilling that has affected other parts of the river within the borough. The New River continues as Proposed APA 2.15.

6.3.2 The APA is classified as Tier 1 as it contains nationally important remains associated with the New River which was one of the earliest, most significant and ambitious developments in urban water supply in England since Roman times.

Description

6.3.3 By the early 17th century London faced a growing shortage of clean drinking water due to increasing pollution in the River Thames. In response, Hugh Myddelton—a Welsh cloth merchant, mine-owner, and self-taught engineer—devised an ambitious scheme to supply fresh water to the city. Between 1608 and 1613, he oversaw the construction of a 42-mile (68 km) aqueduct known as the New River, which conveyed water from Amwell Springs near Ware, Hertfordshire, to a reservoir near Clerkenwell, in what is now Islington.

6.3.4 The original course of the New River through Enfield followed the 100ft contour of the Lee Valley. A distinctive section in the northern part of the borough branched westward, passing through Elsyng Palace and Forty Hall Park and Garden (APA 1.2) and Whitewebbs Park and Wood (APA 3.3). This alignment was carefully designed to maintain a consistent elevation. From there, the river ran parallel to the Turkey Brook until it reached a point just east of Flash Lane, where it crossed the brook and changed direction—running eastward along the opposite side of the valley. It then continued towards Forty Hill and southward to the medieval settlement of Enfield (APA 2.3). This distinctive section became known as the 'Whitewebbs Loop,' and substantial remains, many still water-filled, are visible throughout the APA.

6.3.5 The APA covers the original course of the New River as shown on Rocque's 1754 Topographical Map of the County of Middlesex, as well as the 19th-century modifications depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. During the 19th century, the river underwent significant improvements, including the construction of new reservoirs, channels, and pumping stations. These changes led to the straightening of some of the river's branching loops.

6.3.6 One of the key engineering developments was the Flash Lane Aqueduct, constructed in 1820. This structure featured a cast-iron trough resting on the central pier of a two-arch brick bridge. Originally, the trough was sealed with clay to ensure watertightness. However, by the mid-1850s, the aqueduct was superseded by the Docwra Aqueduct at Forty Hall, which allowed the 'Whitewebbs Loop' to be bypassed entirely.

6.3.7 Following its abandonment, parts of the original channel gradually filled with soil and became partially obscured. Nevertheless, substantial sections survive as a linear earthwork, marked by a wide ditch which passes through the APA. The Flash Lane Aqueduct was excavated by the Enfield Archaeological Society in 1968–69 and subsequently repaired and restored in 1998. Despite some modern alterations, the monument retains a high degree of compositional and topographical integrity, making it a valuable archaeological feature within the area.

Statement of Significance

6.3.8 The APA contains nationally significant remains associated with the original 17th-century course of the New River, including visible earthworks and the 19th-century Flash Lane Aqueduct which is a scheduled monument. These remains represent a rare and well-preserved example of early water-supply infrastructure, designed to support London's expanding population. Despite its technical and financial success, nothing of comparable scale was built until the impounding schemes of the late Georgian period.

6.3.9 The remains of the river are a visible remnant of 17th- and 19th-century engineering. The original channel is likely to contain waterlogged deposits with high archaeological potential, preserving organic materials such as wood, leather, and textiles that rarely survive in dry conditions. These deposits offer valuable insights into the construction, use, and environmental context of the New River.

6.3.10 The Flash Lane Aqueduct is particularly significant as a demonstration of 19th-century improvements to the watercourse and developments in engineering and water management following the Metropolitan Water Act of 1852. The monument and its surrounding area may also contain archaeological remains associated with the construction and operation of the aqueduct and the New River.

6.3.11 Together, these features provide an important opportunity to further understand the evolution of water engineering and management practices across the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

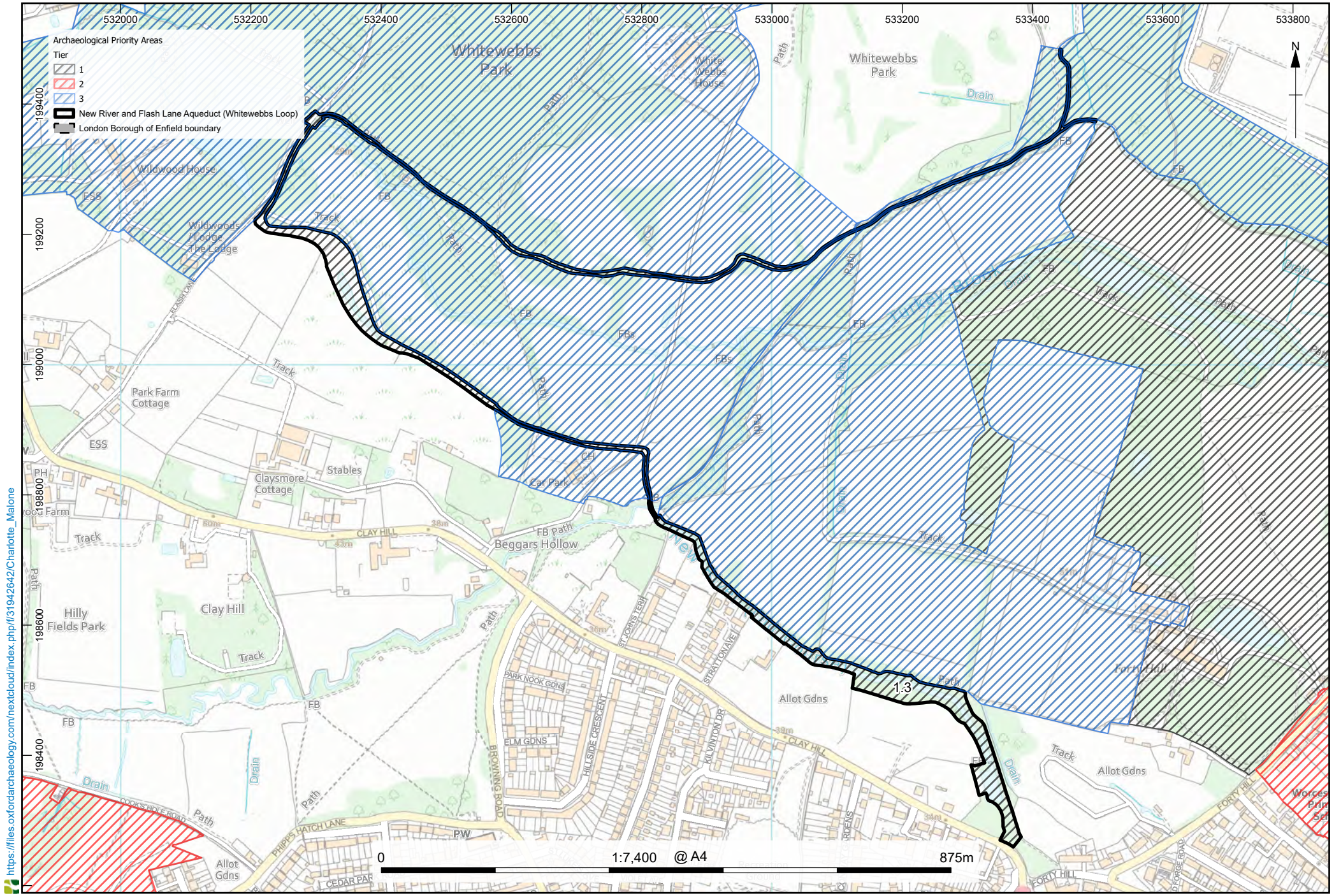
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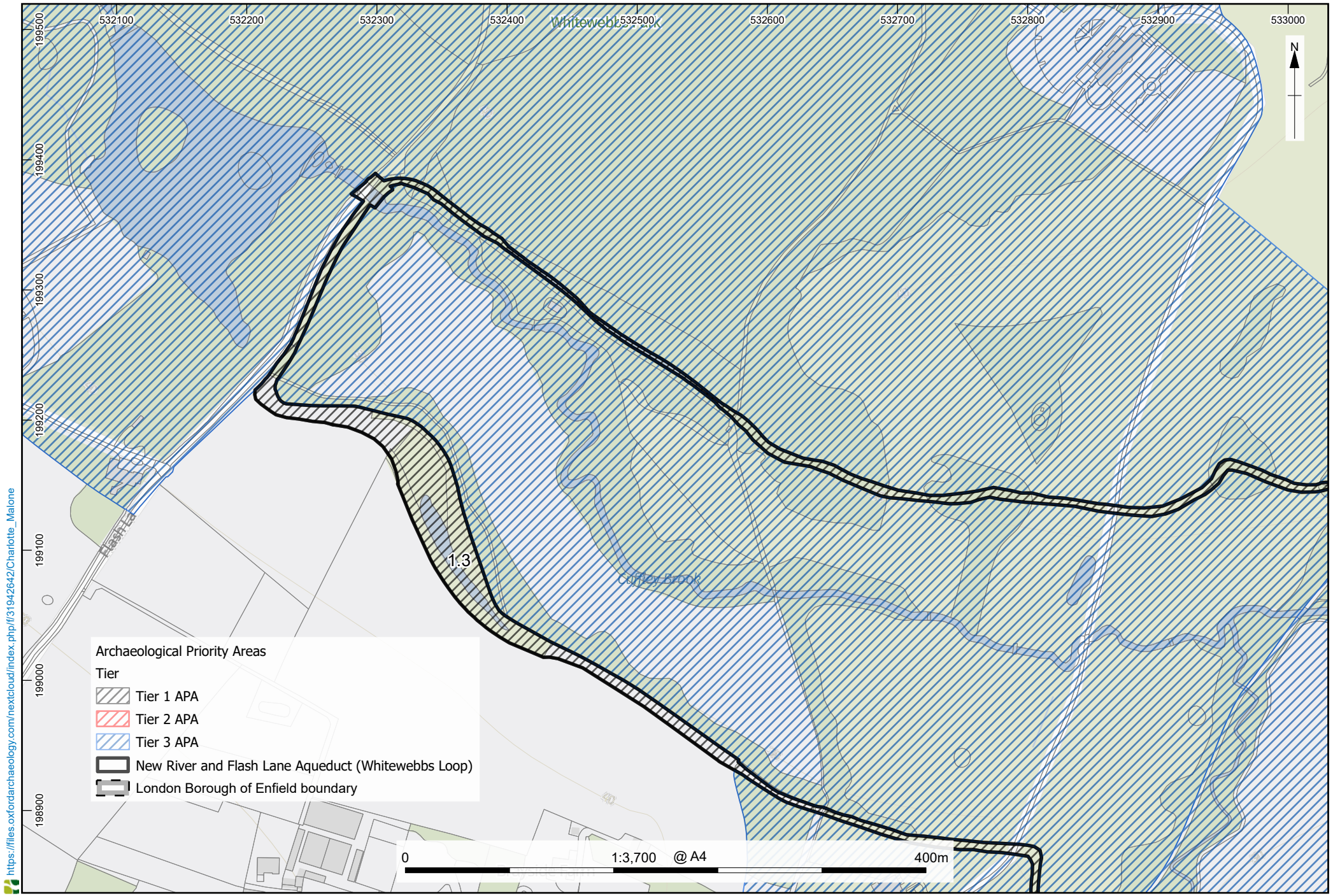
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APA 1.3

New River and Flash Lane Aqueduct (Whitewebbs Loop)

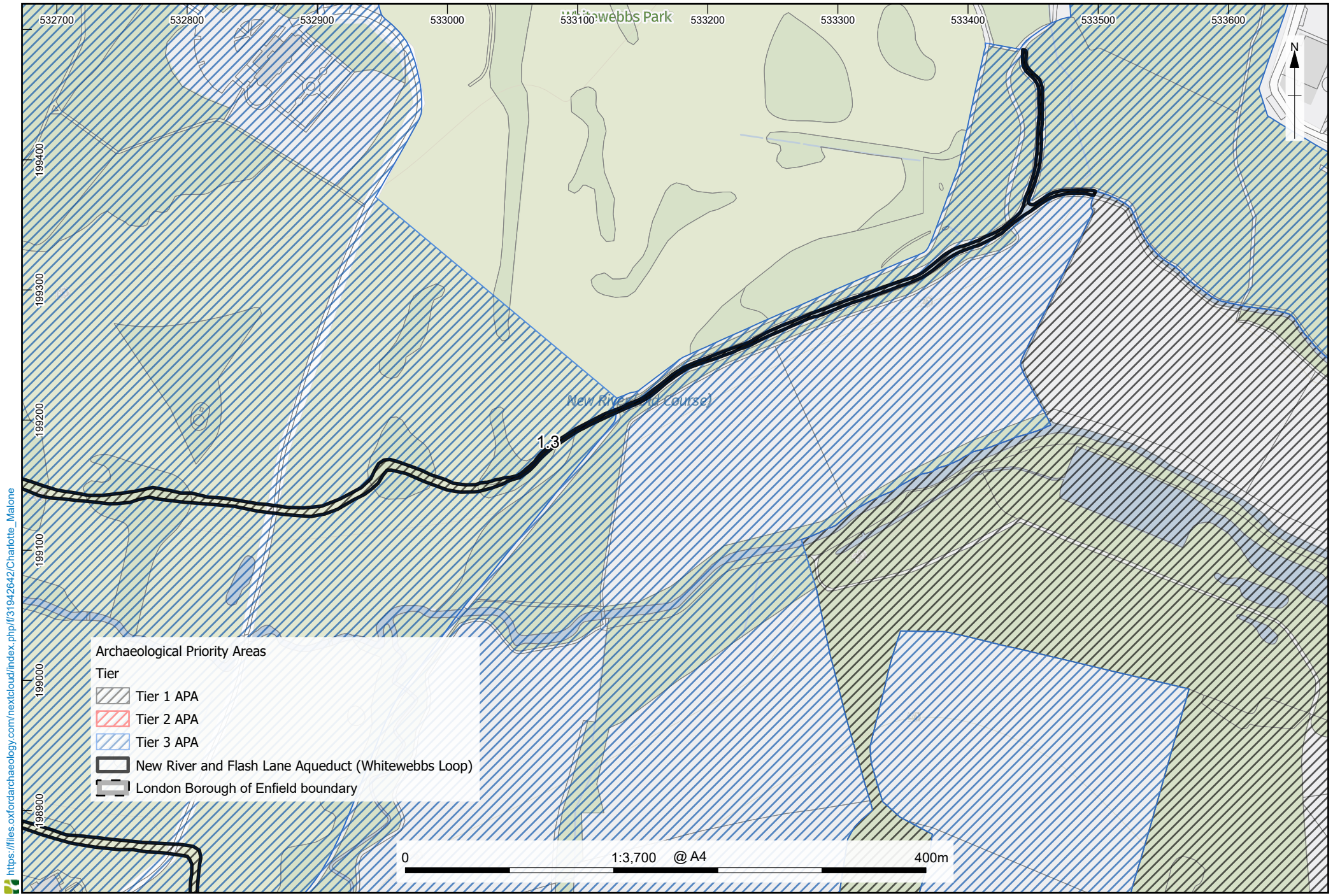
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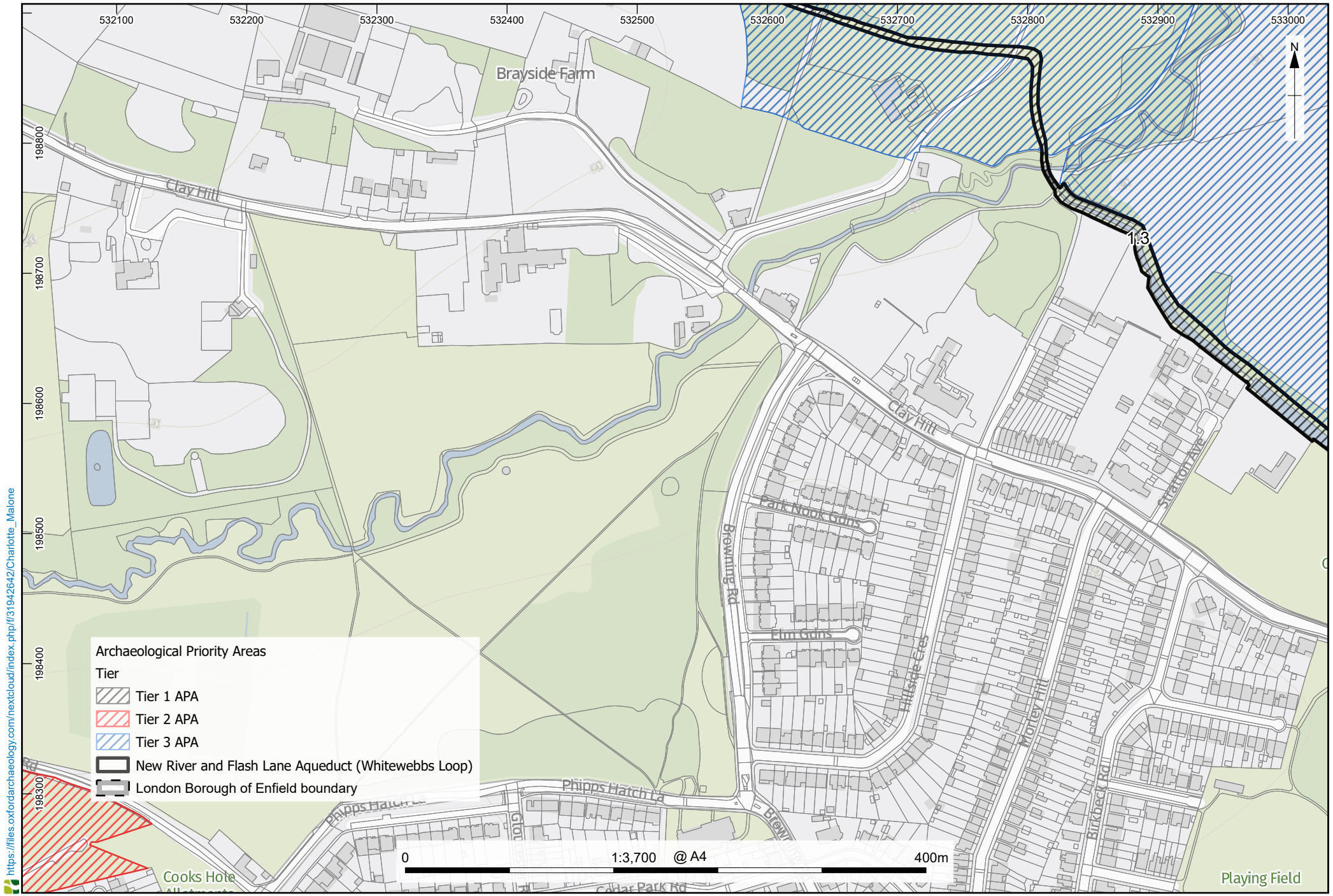
APA 1.3

New River and Flash Lane Aqueduct (Whitewebbs Loop)



APA 1.3

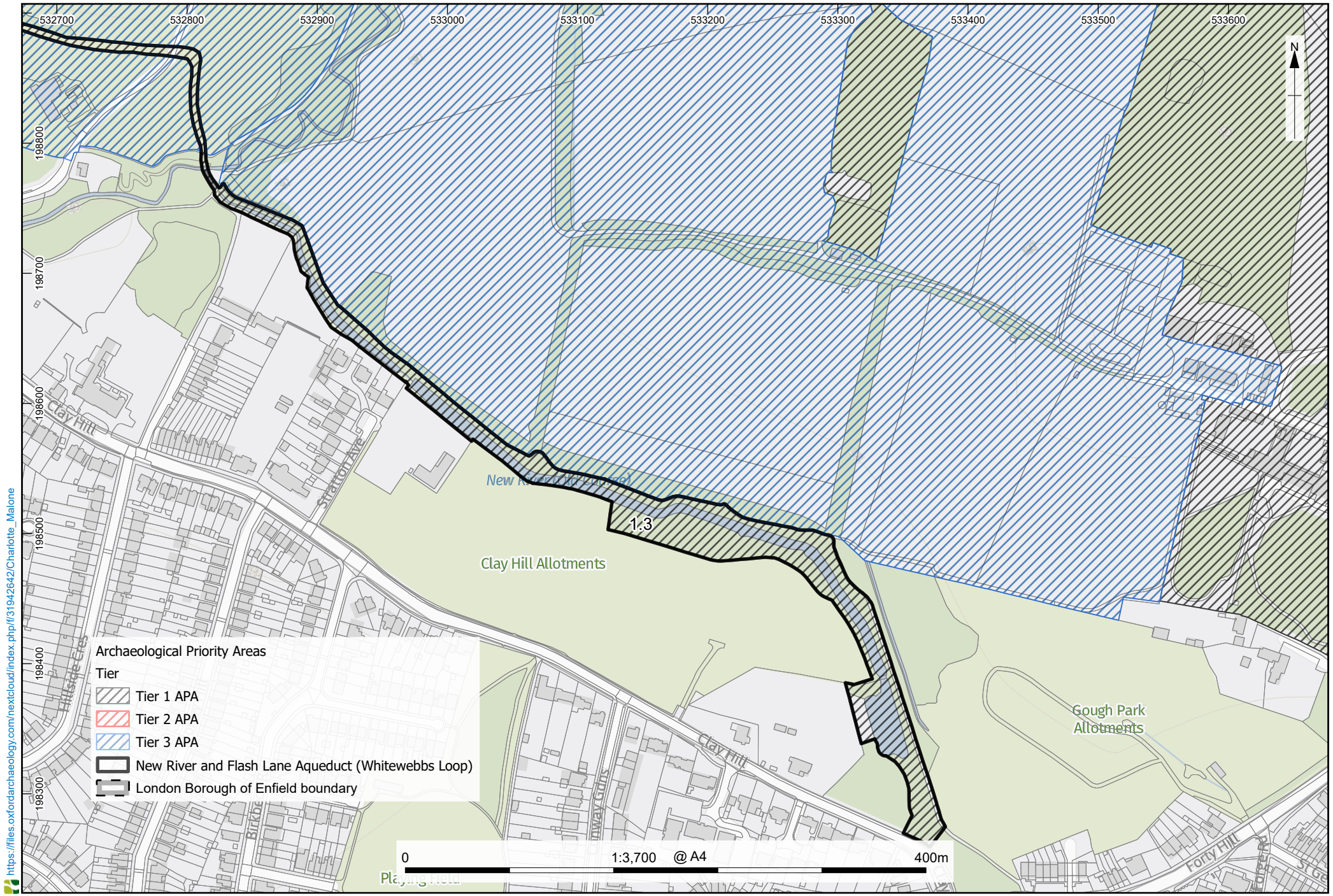
New River and Flash Lane Aqueduct (Whitewebbs Loop)



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APA 1.3

New River and Flash Lane Aqueduct (Whitewebbs Loop)



APA 1.3

New River and Flash Lane Aqueduct (Whitewebbs Loop)

6.4 Enfield APA 1.4 – Old Park Moated Site

Summary and Definition

6.4.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the scheduled Old Park Moated site[27]. The moated site comprises a square moat surrounding a platform about 25m long on each side and 1.5m above ground level. The APA has been extended beyond the moat to include two inlets situated on its north-west and south-west extent which may have fed the moat. The APA is surrounded by APA 2.4 Old Park Medieval Deer Park. The moated site has been dated to the early 17th century, although it may have earlier origins and could have been the site of the medieval park ranger's lodge.

6.4.2 The APA is classed as Tier 1 as it contains the nationally important remains of a well-preserved moated site and possible park lodge. The island has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with medieval and later buildings on the site. The moat is no longer water-fed but has the potential to contain remains which could contain archaeological and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the site and to the landscape in which it was constructed. The associated inlets have the potential to provide evidence about medieval and post-medieval water management and the construction and maintenance of the moat.

Description

6.4.3 This APA covers a medieval moated site that survives as earthworks. It includes two inlet channels on its north-west and south-west sides, which may have once fed water into the moat. The site is located on low-lying ground west of Salmon's Brook, following the natural topography of the Lea Valley. The underlying geology consists of sand and gravel from the Kempton Park Gravel Member, overlying London Clay.

6.4.4 The moat is square in plan, aligned north-east to south-west, with each side measuring approximately 55 metres. It is around 12 metres wide and 1.5 metres deep, with rounded corners. The moat surrounds a raised central island, roughly 25 metres across and 1.5 metres above the surrounding ground level.

6.4.5 The site is historically linked to the Old Park of Enfield Chase, a medieval hunting estate established in the 12th century by the Earl of Essex (see APAs 2.2 and 3.1). The Old Park is referred to in the Domesday Book as *parc est ibi*, and likely predates the Norman Conquest. Old Park Moated Site may have been the location of the Old Park Ranger's Lodge, a precursor to the 14th century lodges used to manage Enfield Chase (See APAs 2.15 and 2.17). The lodge was later abandoned in favour of a drier site.

6.4.6 A 1650 survey of the site recorded an earthen-walled building consisting of four rooms with an uncovered barn frame within the APA. No above ground

[27] Otherwise known as Medieval moated site, 408m ENE of Highland's School

evidence of this structure remains, and the surround moat is no longer water filled. However, the cut at the western edge of the moat which once allowed water from Salmon's Brook to flow into it partially survives as two inlets which are preserved within the surrounding field boundaries.

6.4.7 The channel was investigated by the Enfield Archaeological Society, though results were inconclusive. A later study in 2017, part of Historic England's London Moats and Earthworks Augering Project, found low potential for the survival of organic material within the moat.

Statement of Significance

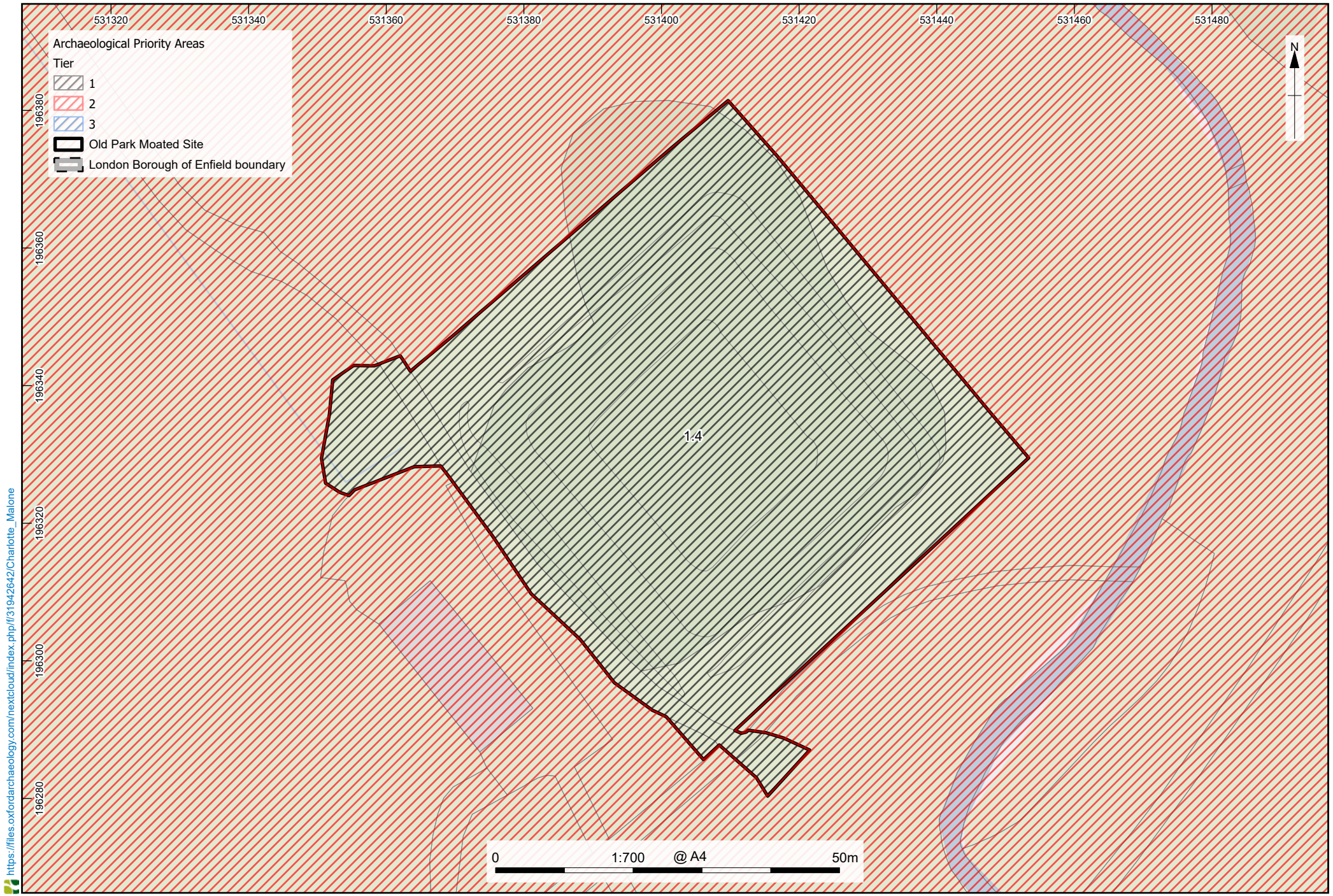
6.4.8 The APA contains the remains of a medieval moated site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th centuries, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. The use of moated sites often continued in use into the post-medieval period. The Bush Hill moated site is of particular interest as it represents a potential earlier example of a moated site associated with the management of the pre-Norman 'Old Park' to Enfield Chase. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of the site, its origins and development.

6.4.9 While previous surveys have concluded that that the moat is unlikely to contain waterlogged deposits, it remains likely that all areas of the APA will still contain archaeological and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the site and to the medieval landscape in which it was constructed. The interior of the site may contain archaeological deposits relating to the medieval inhabitation of (and later use) of the site. These remains present an opportunity to develop our understanding of high-status residences, both within Enfield Chase, and the wider Enfield area.

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APA 1.4
Old Park Moated Site

6.5 Enfield APA 1.5 – Bush Hill Roman Settlement

Summary and Description

6.5.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the estimated area of a nucleated Roman roadside settlement which sits adjacent to the Roman road, Ermine Street (APA 2.4). Excavations in this area uncovered settlement remains dating from the 1st to the 4th century AD including corn driers, occupation and industrial sites, an extended field network, and concentrations of artefacts, including animal bones and pottery.

6.5.2 This APA is classified as Tier 1 due to its proto-urban character, and the risk that even small-scale development may warrant an archaeological response. It has potential to contain archaeological remains associated with a substantial, Roman settlement, the full extent of which is not fully understood. Agricultural and quarrying activity dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods has also been recorded in this area. Worked flints and sherds of abraded Neolithic pottery have been found in the western part of the APA suggesting that this area has the potential to contain further prehistoric remains.

Description

6.5.3 The APA incorporates a roughly rectangular area, approximately 29ha in area, containing both early 20th and later 20th century housing. Its eastern extent is defined by the Great Cambridge Road (A10) (thought to follow the former route of Roman Ermine Street – see APA 2.4) and its western extent(s) by Poynter Road, Roman way, Bertram Road, and Clive Road. Its northern extent is defined by Southbury Road (A110) and its southern extent by Trinity Avenue. The underlying geology of the area is brickearth over Lea Valley Gravels.

6.5.4 This Archaeological Priority Area (APA) encompasses the site of a Roman settlement identified through concentrations of Roman material recovered in the Bush Hill area. The earliest phase of the settlement is located on higher ground in the north, while the southern part lies on lower terrain and is partially intersected by the course of Sadler's Mill Stream. A network of rectilinear field systems has been recorded in this southern area, extending from the settlement core and indicating organised agricultural activity.

6.5.5 The settlement was first discovered in 1902 during the construction of suburban housing on Landseer Road, and its extent has since been refined through a series of excavations and watching briefs, primarily undertaken in domestic gardens across Bush Hill. These investigations, mostly development-led, have been synthesised in a comprehensive study by Derne et al. (2017), which has helped to establish the character and chronology of the site.

6.5.6 Archaeological evidence within the APA includes a circular gravel feature, measuring 4.85 metres in diameter and intercut with post-holes and other deposits, interpreted as an early roundhouse. South of the settlement core, at least two banjo-shaped corn driers have been identified, along with a human cremation that likely marks the western boundary of the settlement. A possible drove-way extends eastward, potentially connecting to the projected route of Ermine Street. Additional features include boundary ditches, rubbish

pits, occupation layers such as a gravel midden, and widespread scatters of coins, pottery, and other artefacts.

6.5.7 The settlement appears to have developed rapidly during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD as a ribbon settlement, comparable to those at Brentford and High Ferrers (Northants). The southern area, once intensively farmed, was abandoned by the early 3rd century, while the northern part continued to be used for industrial activity until its decline in the late 4th century. Pottery analysis suggests the settlement was of moderate status, with graffiti on some vessels indicating a literate population.

6.5.8 The eastern boundary of the APA is defined by the projected course of Ermine Street, a major Roman road linking Londinium (London) and Eboracum (York). It is possible that the APA contains archaeological remains associated with roadside activity along this route. Following the Roman period, Ermine Street likely remained in use, with the surrounding land remaining largely undeveloped and agricultural, situated between the later settlements of Enfield to the west, Ponders End to the east, and Edmonton to the south.

6.5.9 In addition to Roman remains, the APA contains limited evidence of earlier prehistoric activity, including Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age flint scatters found near Bush Hill Primary School. Later medieval and post-medieval activity has also been recorded, including Tudor pottery fragments, a possible boundary earthwork associated with Pymmes Park, and evidence of agricultural and quarrying activity dating from the 17th to 20th centuries.

Statement of Significance

6.5.10 The Roman settlement at Bush Hill is considered to be of high archaeological significance. The site has produced a wide range of Roman remains, including occupation layers, industrial features, cremations, and extensive artefactual and pottery scatters. Its location along the projected route of Ermine Street—a major Roman road linking *Londinium (*London) and *Eboracum* (York)—further enhances its importance, as it represents one of a handful of known Roman nucleated settlements situated adjacent to a key road leading into Roman London.

6.5.11 The settlement is notable for its longevity, with evidence of activity spanning from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. Archaeological and environmental remains associated with both the settlement and the road are likely to survive within the APA, offering valuable insights into the nature of roadside occupation, domestic life, and agricultural practices in London's hinterland. The area's relatively undeveloped character following the Roman period has contributed to the preservation of these remains, which survive more extensively here than in other parts of the borough.

6.5.12 The presence of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age remains within the APA is also significant. Such finds provide valuable insight into the pattern of prehistoric settlement and land-use within the borough and highlight the potential for further remains to be present. If encountered, such remains could provide evidence of technological development during these periods and would also contribute to our understanding of the use of the region during the prehistoric periods.

6.5.13 Although investigations to date have been limited and largely confined to small-scale, developer-led interventions, they have demonstrated that Roman material survives well across the APA. The site remains only partially understood, and further archaeological work has the potential to significantly enhance our knowledge of Roman settlement patterns in Enfield and the hinterland of Londinium. It is therefore anticipated that even small-scale development within the APA would warrant an archaeological response from the Local Planning Authority.

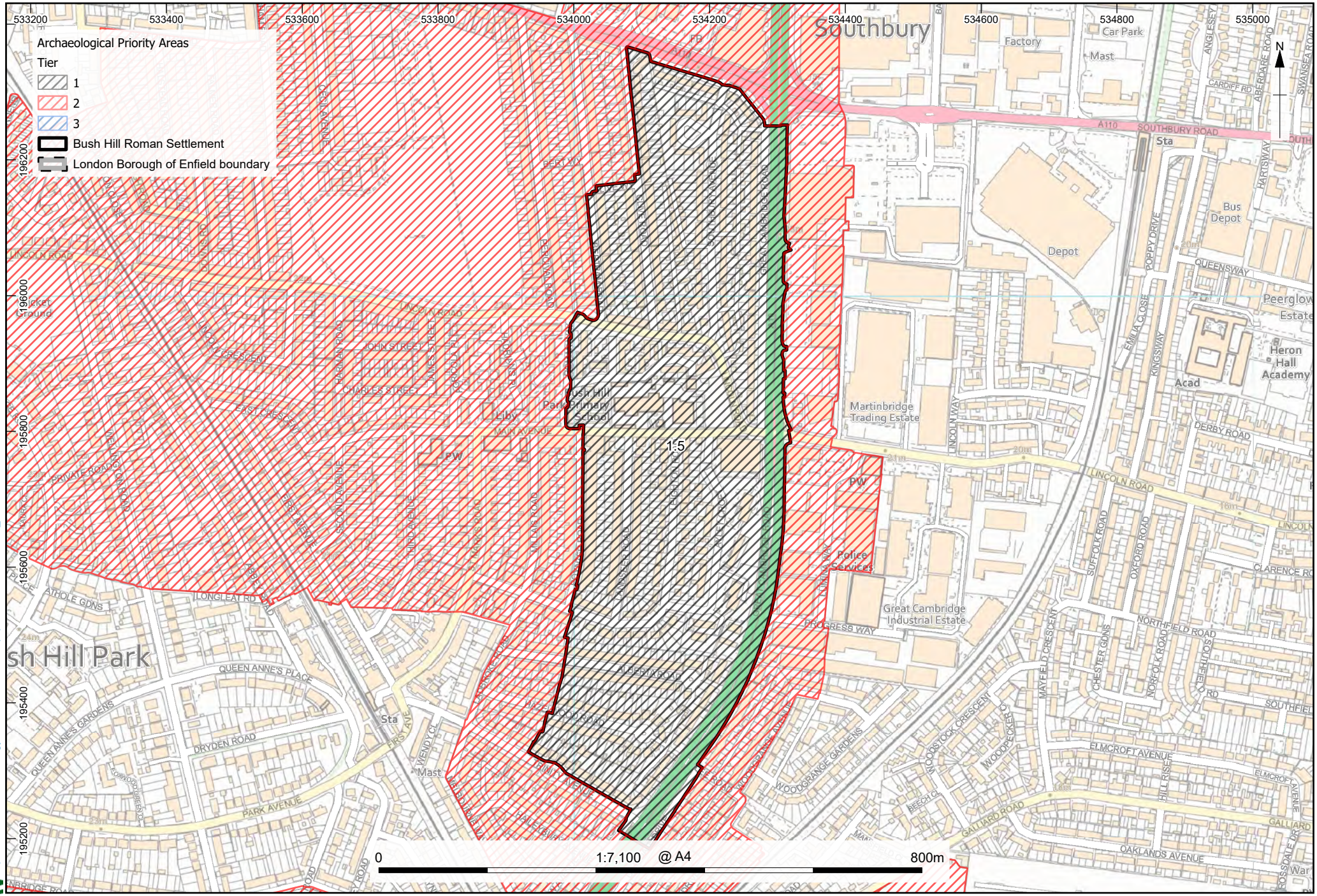
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APA 1.5

Bush Hill Roman Settlement

6.6 Enfield APA 1.6 – Earthworks at Bush Hill Park (Old Park)

Summary and Definition

6.6.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers approximately 3 hectares encompassing the scheduled remains of a slight Univallate hillfort at Old Park[28]. The hillfort survives as extant earthworks and below ground archaeological remains. The eastern side of the hillfort was flattened during landscaping works associated with the adjacent Golf Course. The APA covers the extant earthworks and the projected extent of the eastern side of the hillfort. It also includes a c 20-100m buffer zone surrounding the scheduled monument as this area within its immediate setting has the potential to contain associated archaeological remains. The western edge of the monument abuts modern housing, the associated gardens of which have been incorporated into the APA as a buffer, with the houses, themselves, excluded from the APA Previous archaeological investigations within this area have uncovered the remains of a shallow 'U' shaped ditch, in front of a plain gravel rampart. Finds including several Roman coins, a fibula, pieces of bronze and a fragment of a pudding stone have also been recovered from within the APA.

6.6.2 The APA is surrounded by Proposed APA 2.2 Old Park Medieval Deer Park.

6.6.3 The APA is classified as Tier 1 as it includes a nationally important hillfort. Partial excavations within the monument have revealed evidence of the hillfort defences. The APA has potential to contain further remains relating to the construction, use and history of the hillfort and of the landscape in which it was constructed.

Description

6.6.4 .

6.6.5 The hillfort itself is sub-circular in form, measuring around 120 metres in diameter. Only the western half of the defences comprising a bank and ditch survive as visible earthworks. The rampart is best preserved on the west and north-west sides, although the external ditch has been narrowed and reshaped due to adjacent development. Towards the south-west and north-east, the rampart diminishes, and the ditch has been largely infilled. The eastern side of the hillfort has been significantly truncated and flattened by landscaping works associated with the construction of Old Park House, an 18th-century mansion now serving as the golf club's clubhouse.

6.6.6 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as the Boyn Park Gravel Member (sand and gravel), which overlays the London Clay Formation (British Geological Survey, 2025). This geological context has influenced both the preservation and visibility of archaeological features.

[28] These remains are listed on the NHLE as 'Earthworks at Old Park'

6.6.7 Historically, the site is closely associated with the Old Park of Enfield Chase, a medieval hunting forest established in the 12th century by the Earl of Essex. The Domesday Book entry for Enfield refers to the area as *parc est ibi*, suggesting the existence of a deer park prior to the Norman Conquest. It is theorised that the hillfort may have served as the original centre – or focal point – of this enclosed park, which was later incorporated into the wider Chase.

6.6.8 Archaeological investigations have provided limited evidence about the origins and development of the hillfort. In 1850, a fibula, pieces of bronze, and a fragment of pudding stone were discovered during drainage works through the ditch. Roman coins from the reigns of Domitian (AD 81–96), Trajan (AD 98–117), and Hadrian (AD 117–138) have also been recovered from the site, suggesting later activity or reuse. A partial excavation conducted in 1956 by the Enfield Archaeological Society revealed a shallow, U-shaped ditch in front of a plain gravel rampart, confirming aspects of the monument's construction. However, no definitive evidence was recovered regarding its date or occupation.

Statement of Significance

6.6.9 The APA contains the nationally important remains of a well preserved slight univallate hillfort. This type of hillfort usually dates to between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (eighth - fifth centuries BC) and elsewhere this type of monument has been interpreted variously as stock enclosures, redistribution centres, places of refuge and permanent settlements.

6.6.10 Despite having been partly truncated and levelled, the slight univallate hillfort at Bush Hill Park is a rare example of its type in Greater London, which survives comparatively well with much of the western rampart remaining. It has only been partially excavated and retains potential for further investigation, which will provide archaeological and environmental evidence about its use and construction as well as the landscape in which it was constructed. The significance and archaeological interest of these remains lies in their rarity and their ability to provide information about the transition between Bronze Age and Iron Age communities. Roman finds recovered from the area could suggest a Roman presence and further archaeological investigation would clarify the nature of the Roman activity within the APA.

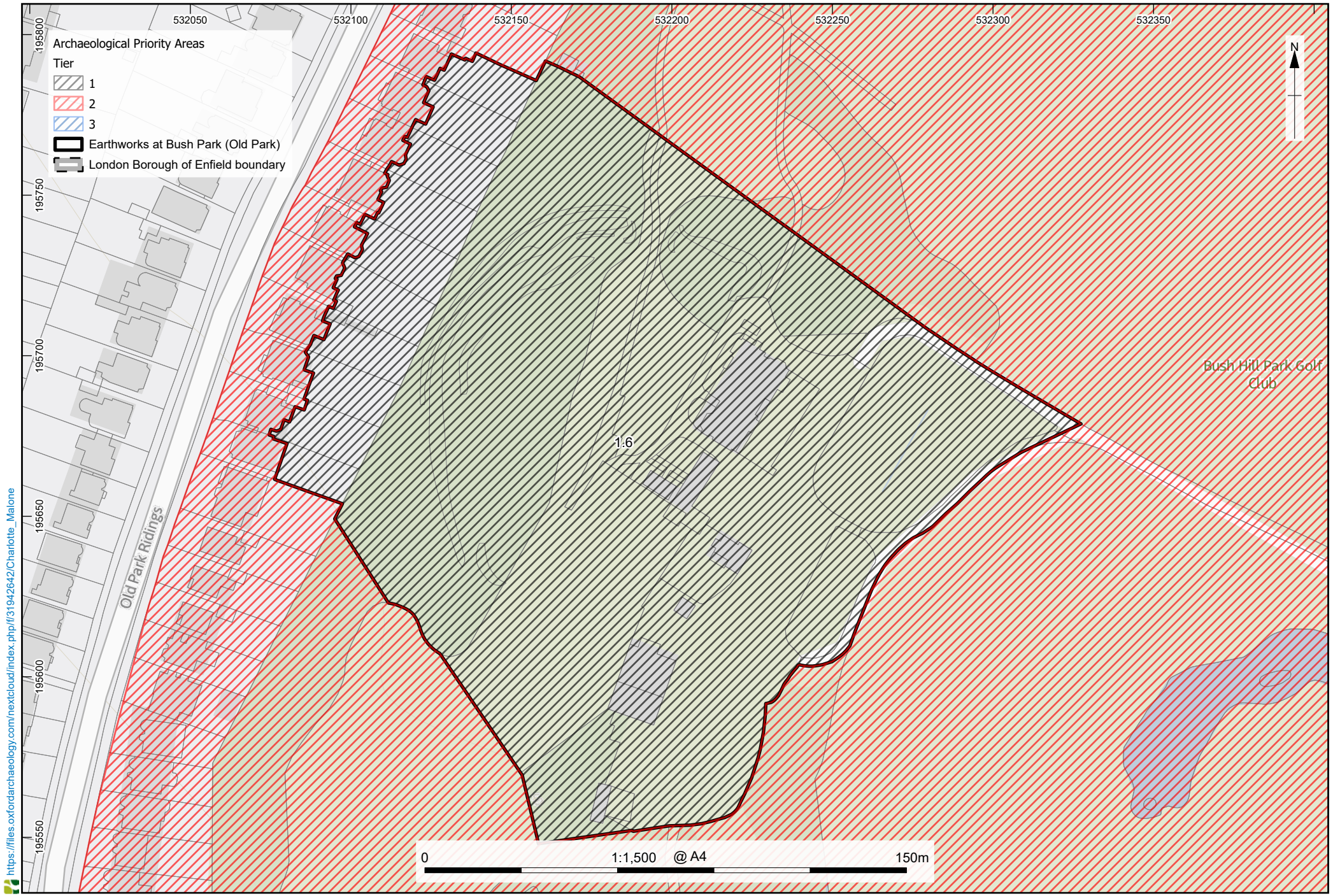
Archaeological investigation would also provide an opportunity to clarify the nature and use of the site during the medieval period. Providing insight into its relationship with the 'Old Park' of Enfield Chase.

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APA 1.6
Earthworks at Bush Park (Old Park)

7 PROPOSED AREA DESCRIPTIONS FOR TIER 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

7.1 Enfield APA 2.1 – Capel Manor Gardens

Summary and Definition

7.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers an approximately 22ha area covering the Capel Manor Horticultural College and adjacent agricultural land located to the west of the main campus. This area includes the historic site of Capel Manor, originally constructed during the Elizabethan period on the footprint of an earlier medieval structure. In around 1740, the Elizabethan manor was demolished and replaced with a new house, which in turn was demolished and replaced by Capel House in the 1750s. Capel House still stands within the APA. The grounds surrounding Capel House were laid out as a landscape park in the mid-18th century and the eastern part of the APA contains the New River - a 17th century water supply aqueduct. This continues as Proposed APA 2.19 New River.

7.1.2 The APA is classified at Tier 2 as it contains the site of several medieval and post-medieval buildings. It may also contain remnants of the 18th century landscape park associated with Capel House. These remains will provide evidence for the development of the Elizabethan manor and its grounds as well as the later use of the site. Iron Age features have been recovered from the northern part of the APA, and the western part of the APA contains a series of cropmarks (indicative of archaeological features) including a possible trackway and a trapezoidal enclosure. These remains highlight the potential for pre-medieval remains. In addition, the eastern part of the APA will contain remains associated with the New River.

Description

7.1.3 The Archaeological Priority Area (APA) covers approximately 22 hectares at the northern edge of the borough. It is bisected by Gilmour Close and Bulls Cross Road, which divide the area into two distinct parts. The APA is bounded to the north by the M25, to the south by Whitewebbs Lane and Bullsmore Lane, and to the east by the New River, a section of which has been incorporated into the APA. Topographically, the area lies within the middle and lower reaches of the Lea Valley as it descends from the west. The underlying geology is mapped as the London Clay Formation, with the western portion overlaid by drift deposits of the Taplow Gravel Member, comprising sands and gravels.

7.1.4 The APA lies immediately west of the Great Cambridge Road (A10), which is believed to follow the course of the Roman road Ermine Street, connecting the Roman cities of *Londinium* (London) and *Eboracum* (York). Within the western part of the APA, aerial photography has revealed a series of cropmarks indicative of buried archaeological features. These include a possible trackway and a trapezoidal enclosure with a potential south-western entrance. The enclosure is roughly lozenge-shaped, with a combination of angular and rounded corners, and is bounded on its western side by one of the trackways. Adjacent to the cropmark are two rounded enclosures, one of which is entirely separate. The precise date and origin of these features

remain uncertain, though they may be prehistoric, Roman—possibly associated with Ermine Street—or medieval.

7.1.5 In 2004, excavations carried out by the Enfield Archaeological Society at Gilmour Close – thought to preserve the line of Roman Ermine Street – uncovered cut features and a possible surface dating from the Iron Age to early Roman period. These features were sealed beneath a compacted layer of flint pebbles, interpreted as a possible surface, which included a broad hollow containing pottery sherds from the late Iron Age to early Roman era.

7.1.6 Historical records show that a manor known as 'Honeylands and Pentriches' existed in the area during the 13th century. In 1275, it was held by Ellis of Honeyland and later acquired by Sir William Capel in 1486, who renamed it Capel Manor. The Capel family played a notable role in the development of Kew Gardens and held the title of Lords of Essex. In the 16th century, the manor was surrendered to the Crown, and in 1562 Elizabeth I granted the estate to William Thorne. A garden is believed to have existed on the site by the 18th century, and excavations have revealed medieval buried soil horizons in the northern part of the APA.

7.1.7 The eastern portion of the APA contains a section of the original New River, a water supply aqueduct completed in 1613 to bring drinking water from Hertfordshire to North London. Where the original course survives, it is likely to contain waterlogged deposits rich in archaeological, organic, and environmental information relating to its construction and use.

7.1.8 In around 1740, the original Capel Manor was demolished by Robert Jacomb, who built a new residence on the site. This was demolished un the 1750s and replaced with the current house, which was renamed Capel House by Rawson Hart Boddam, a former Governor of Bombay. In 1840, the estate was purchased by James Warren, a wealthy tea planter, whose family owned the property until 1932. During this period, the grounds were significantly altered, and Bullsmoor Lane was rerouted to its current alignment. Excavations conducted by the Department of Greater London Archaeology in 1990 identified remains of the original road and other post-medieval features.

7.1.9 During the 20th century, the estate and gardens fell into decline until they were acquired by Enfield Council in 1968. The site was subsequently reopened as an agricultural college, and by 1980 the house had become the Institute of Horticulture and Field Studies, later evolving into Capel Manor Horticultural and Environmental Centre. The original 18th-century garden has been extensively modified and expanded by the College, with modern demonstration gardens now occupying the eastern part of the site. Within the APA, there are four listed buildings: the Grade II* listed 18th-century Capel Manor, and the associated Grade II listed stables, surviving section of garden wall, and Bull's Cross Lodge.

Statement of Significance

7.1.10 The Archaeological Priority Area (APA) contains the former site of a medieval manor—Capel Manor—and its associated grounds. The site is of particular archaeological interest due to its longevity, having been in near-continuous use since at least the 13th century. Its sustained occupation across multiple

ownerships and phases of development reflects the evolution of a high-status estate from the medieval through to the late post-medieval period. Archaeological remains associated with this long-term use are likely to survive in stratified sequence, offering valuable opportunities to enhance our understanding of the nature and development of medieval and post-medieval manorial sites. These remains could also help situate Capel Manor more clearly within the wider medieval landscape of Enfield.

7.1.11 At the eastern extent of the APA, the surviving section of the original course of the New River is likely to contain waterlogged deposits. These deposits may preserve archaeological, organic, and environmental material relating to the river's construction, use and historical context, as well as the landscape in which it was built. Such conditions are particularly conducive to the survival of materials that rarely endure in dry environments, including textiles, leather, and wood.

7.1.12 The Iron Age to late Roman remains discovered in the northern part of the site could provide insight into the nature and extent of prehistoric and Roman activity in the borough.

7.1.13 In the western part of the APA, a series of cropmarks have been identified, though their date and nature remain uncertain due to the absence of prior excavation. These features may be prehistoric, Roman—potentially linked to the nearby Ermine Street—or associated with the medieval and post-medieval phases of the estate.

7.1.14

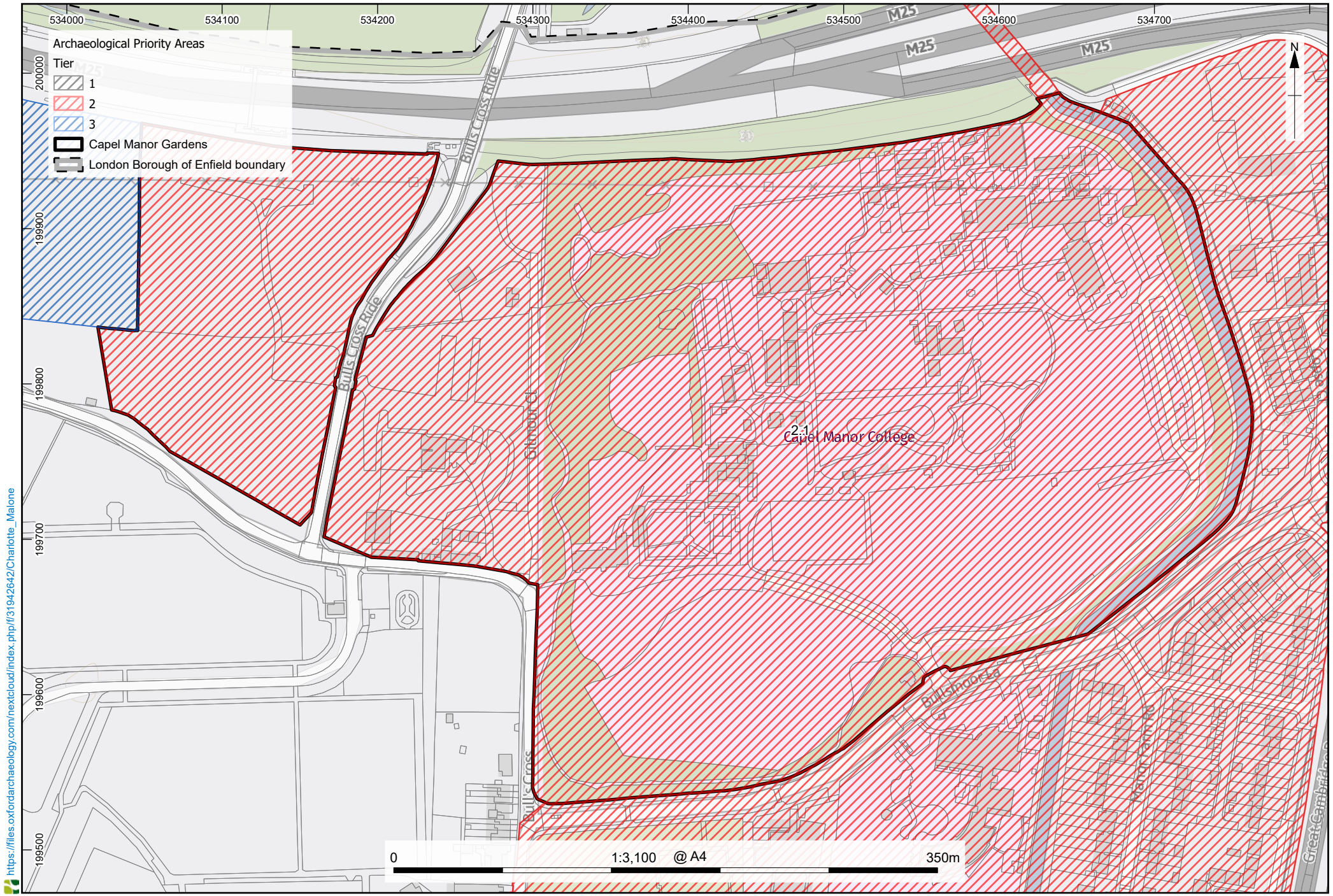
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APA 2.1
Capel Manor Gardens

7.3 Enfield APA 2.2 – Old Park Medieval Deer Park

Summary and Definition

7.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the undeveloped remains of 'Old Park.' A medieval deer park recorded in the Domesday entry for Enfield. The park later became part of Enfield Chase, a medieval hunting estate established in the 12th century, and served as a source for restocking deer within the Chase.

7.3.2 The APA has been split between two areas which are divided by a railway line and an area of modern housing:

- The western extent: includes Enfield Golf Club, the 'Old Grammerians' Football Grounds and the Cheyne Walk Allotments and Park. This part of the APA encircles APA 1.4 Old Park Moated Site.
- The eastern extent: covers Bush Hill Park Golf Club, Chase Green Gardens and Town Park. This part of the APA surrounds APA 1.6 Earthworks at Bush Park and contains part of the New River as is flows around the Enfield Town Centre. The New River continues as APA 2.19.

The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it has potential to contain archaeological deposits from the early medieval, later medieval, and post-medieval periods related to the deer park. Old Park may have been situated on the site of an Iron Age hillfort (APA 1.6) and a later Roman settlement. Previous investigations in the APA's centre have uncovered Iron Age material, indicating a broader potential for prehistoric and Romano-British remains across the area. The eastern part of the APA will also contain remains associated with a 17th century water supply aqueduct. the New River (See APA 2.19).

Description

7.3.3 The Archaeological Priority Area (APA) encompasses the surviving (undeveloped) portions of the Old Park, a medieval deer park recoded in the Domesday entry for Enfield as *parc est ibi*, Old Park is one of very few parks mentioned in the Domesday Survey suggesting that it was probably in existence before the Norman Conquest. The park, also referred to as *Le Frith* – an Old English term connoting protection and security—would have been a fenced deer enclosure, more akin to a deer farm than a hunting ground, used to provide a steady supply of venison for the lord's table. It would have been enclosed by a substantial 'park pale,' typically comprising a boundary bank and ditch topped with a wooden fence to contain deer and deter predators and poachers.

7.3.4 The extent of the former deer park is shown on Rocque's 1746 map of Middlesex and is partially preserved in the surrounding street layout which follows the alignment of historic field boundaries. The northern and western boundaries of the Old Park are defined by World's End Lane and Green Dragon Lane, which also mark the western edge of the APA. To the east, the boundary of the APA is delineated by Bush Hill Lane, the course of the New River, and Cecil Road.

7.3.5 Old Park represents the earliest component of what would later become Enfield Chase – a medieval hunting estate established in the 12th century by the Earl of Essex. The western part of the APA encircles Old Park Moated site (APA 1.4) a medieval moated site, thought to be the location of the Park Ranger's Lodge, one of three administrative lodges for the Chase, before it was abandoned in favour of a drier site.

7.3.6 The APA includes a section of the original New River (see APA 2.19), a water supply aqueduct completed in 1613 to bring drinking water from Hertfordshire to North London. Today – this section of the river has been incorporated into the landscape design of the existing golf course, though remains in original context as an ornamental feature. The course of the river passes through the remains of Old Park, partially defining its eastern extent, and continues south, towards Palmers Green. Where the original course survives, it is likely to contain waterlogged deposits rich in archaeological, organic, and environmental information relating to its construction and use.

7.3.7 Following the enclosure and subsequent subdivision of Enfield Chase in the post-medieval period, parts of the Old Park were sold off in lots to private landowners or allocated as common land to local communities. In 1894, Enfield Urban District Council acquired land in the eastern part of the APA and laid out Town Park, a public park incorporating elements of a former Jacobean watercourse, which opened in 1902. The remainder of the Old Park was absorbed into agricultural land. The Old Park remained a distinctive feature of Enfield's geography until the housing developments of the later 20th century. Parts of the old park, to the north-east, south of Windmill Hill were subsequently developed for housing as Enfield expanded.

7.3.8 Post-medieval features have been recorded in the southern part of the APA, including a series of earthworks, interpreted as remnants of a disused railway, by the Enfield Archaeological Society.

7.3.9 The eastern part of the APA surrounds the scheduled remains of a slight univallate hillfort located within Bush Hill Park Golf Course (see APA 1.6). Elsewhere similar remains have been dated to between the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age although this monument has not been firmly dated. Roman remains have also been recovered from the hillfort suggesting some activity of this date in the area. The proximity of the hillfort highlights the possibility for further associated remains to be preset within the APA.

7.3.10 Palaeolithic finds comprising a handaxe, two retouched flakes, and seven unretouched flakes have also been found within the APA —recovered from the Boyn Hill Gravel terrace to the east. These remains highlight the potential for further similar remains to be present within the gravels in this part of the APA.

Statement of Significance

7.3.11 The Old Park is a rare example of a deer park pre-dating the Norman Conquest and following its incorporation into Enfield Chase it remained in continuous use as a hunting landscape for well over 700 years from the 11th to the late 18th century. The layout of the Old Park is still clearly discernible in the pattern of road and settlement around the periphery and surviving pockets of

later parkland. References to the former park are enshrined in local place names. The APA is likely to contain archaeological and environmental remains associated with the former deer park and the later Enfield Chase. Such remains may provide insight into the origins and construction of the deer park and of the activities carried out within it during the early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval periods.

7.3.12 Elements of the New River survive within the APA and provides a visible reminder of its former alignment. These remains will provide insight into evolving 17th and 19th century engineering and water management techniques. The original channel is likely to contain waterlogged deposits with high archaeological potential, preserving organic materials such as wood, leather, and textiles that rarely survive in dry conditions. These deposits offer valuable insights into the construction, use, and environmental context of the New River.

7.3.13 The APA may also contain pre-medieval remains associated with the hillfort within Bush Hill Park. Such remains could provide information about the distribution of settlement, and land-use within the borough during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods.

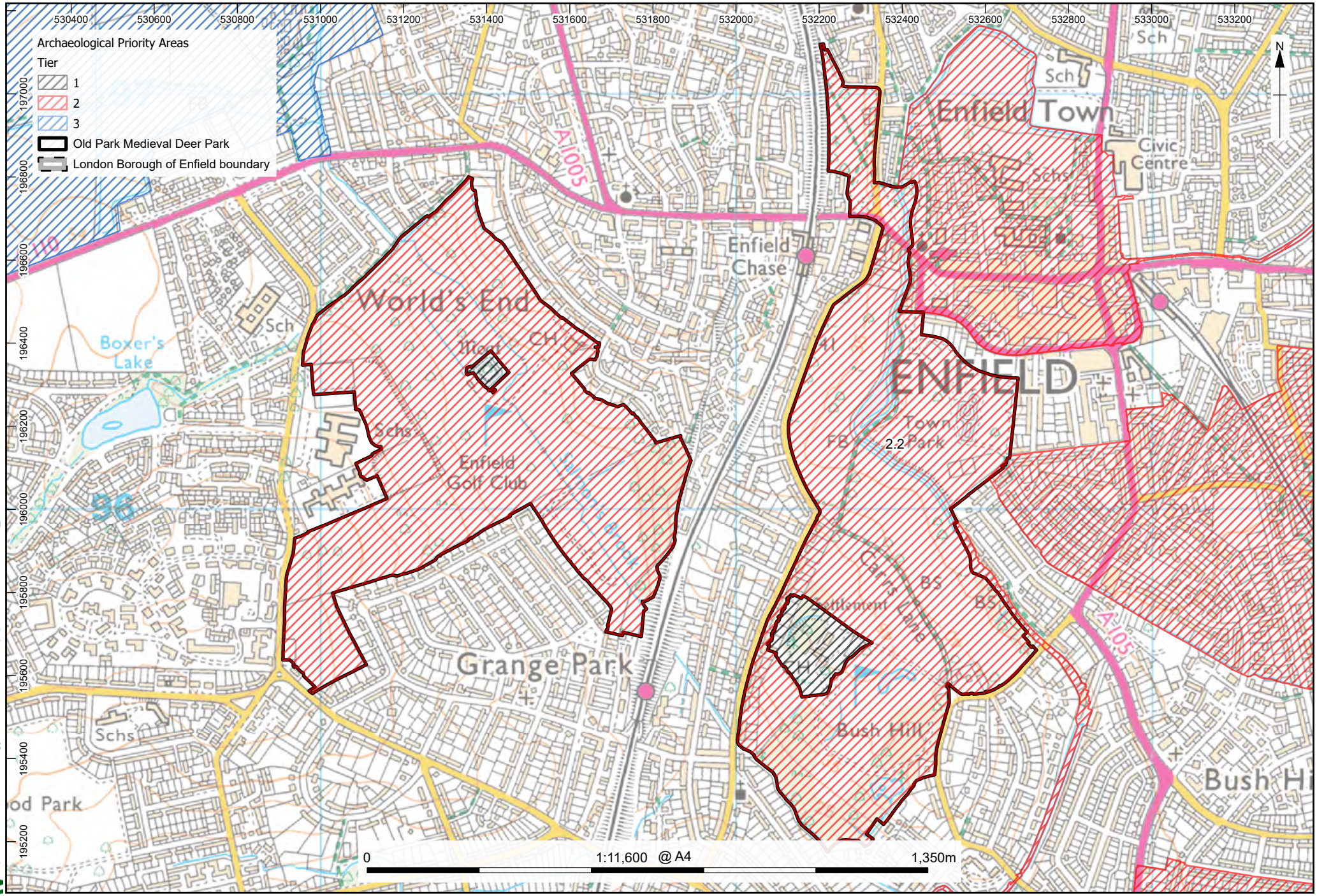
7.3.14 Rare Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the APA. Finds of this period are significant as they represent some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If further such remains are found within the APA they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

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APA 2.2
Old Park Medieval Deer Park

7.4 Enfield APA 2.3 – Enfield Historic Town

Summary and Definition

7.4.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the historic core of Enfield as shown on Rocque's 1754 topographical map of Middlesex. The settlement was formed in the early medieval period and was well established by the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086. The name 'Enfield' comes from the Old English *Ēanafeld*, meaning "open land belonging to a man called Ēana". The New River – an artificial water supply aqueduct constructed in the 17th century – runs along the north, east and west sides of the APA and continues as Proposed APA 2.15.

7.4.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain archaeological deposits relating to the early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval settlement at Enfield. The site of Enfield Manor House – locally known as Enfield Palace, and distinct from the grander site of Elsyng Palace (APA 1.2) in the northern part of the borough – and a marketplace are recorded within the APA and worked flint, including worked arrowheads, have been found in the southern part of the APA suggesting a localised potential for prehistoric remains. The APA will also contain the remains of the New River.

Description

7.4.3 The Archaeological Priority Area (APA) covers the historic settlement of Enfield as depicted on Rocque's 1754 topographical map of Middlesex. Its southern boundary follows the curved route of Cecil Road (A110), the eastern boundary is defined by Genotin Road (A110) and Silver Street (A105), while the northern and western boundaries are defined by the route of the New River—a water supply aqueduct completed in 1613 to bring drinking water from Hertfordshire to North London. The New River, which once encircled the medieval settlement, is incorporated into the APA where it survives on the northern and western edges of the historic settlement.

7.4.4 Topographically, the APA lies in the centre of the borough, occupying the middle and lower reaches of the Lea Valley as it descends from the north and west. The underlying bedrock is mapped as the London Clay Formation, with drift deposits across the central and eastern parts comprising the Taplow Gravel Member (sand and gravel) and Enfield Silt Member (clay and silt), respectively (BGS 2025).

7.4.5 Within the APA, prehistoric tools have been recovered from the gravels (Taplow Gravel Member), including a Palaeolithic unretouched flake and handaxe, and an undated arrowhead in the southern part.

7.4.6 Enfield is one of several early medieval settlements established along or near the route of Ermine Street (APA 2.4), a major Roman highway connecting Londinium (London) and Eboracum (York).

7.4.7 The name 'Enfield' is thought to derive from the Old English *Ēanafeld*,' meaning either open land belonging to a man called *Ēan* or open land by the river. The settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1066 under the ownership of Geoffrey de Mandeville, 1st Earl of Essex. The entry notes the presence of a priest, indicating the existence of a church—likely on the site of

the present-day St Andrew's Church. The earliest part of the existing church dates to the 13th century, though its dedication suggests a much older foundation. At the time, Enfield comprised 50–60 households, marking it as a relatively large settlement with a well-established agricultural economy. The church featured a churchyard used for burials, originally of one acre but by 1846 it covered two acres. By the mid-1850's, the church was purported to have been conducting over 100 burials per year, and in 1857, it was decided to discontinue burials in the old graveyard as well as inside the church itself.

7.4.8 Enfield continued to grow during the later medieval period. In 1419, seven shops were recorded adjacent to the manor house, later known as Enfield Palace. The palace was demolished in 1927 and the area redeveloped, archaeological investigations have revealed significant remains. Excavations by the Enfield Archaeological Society in 1977 uncovered late 17th- and early 18th-century brick structures and gravel spreads, as well as a medieval well, floor surface, and a Tudor pit. Much of the site had been disturbed by modern development, with the least affected areas located in the former front gardens of the palace. A watching brief carried out during the construction of a shopping precinct revealed further Tudor brickwork, including sections of the original boundary wall of the manor. Additional evidence of medieval and post-medieval land and plot boundaries have been observed in the southern part of the APA, particularly around London Road and Cecil Road.

7.4.9 The remains of part of the New River – the Enfield Town Loop - are incorporated into the APA where it survives on the northern and western edges of the historic settlement. The New River, which was completed in 1613, originally followed the 100-foot contour of the Lea Valley. To maintain a consistent gradient the river had to follow a route that circumnavigated the settlement while also supplying it with water. Rocque's 1754 map illustrates the original course and its relationship to the town. Although the Enfield Town Loop has since been bypassed by underground cast iron mains running between Southbury Road and Bush Hill, most of the loop has been retained for ornamental purposes. While in recent years, much of the loop has become heavily silted, it continues to influence the street layout.

7.4.10 During the late post-medieval and early modern periods, Enfield underwent significant urbanisation because of. the borough's rapid industrialisation. Development in these periods will have affected the survival of earlier remains in places, however in less disturbed areas remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval town will survive.

Statement of Significance

7.4.11 The APA is situated within the Lea Valley which has been exploited from the prehistoric period onwards. It has the potential to contain prehistoric remains and has a limited potential for paleoenvironmental remains attributed to 'Lea Valley Arctic Beds' – if present, these deposits could provide insight into the environmental conditions and landscape of the Lea Valley in the Pleistocene. Palaeolithic remains have been recorded within the APA. Finds of this period are significant as they represent some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If further such remains are found within the APA, they would shed light on early

prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

7.4.12 Enfield has been continually settled since at least the medieval period and thus has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Such remains if present could provide insight in the origins and development of the settlement and. They could also provide evidence for changing settlement and land use patterns and evolving lifestyles in these periods. Further archaeological work would help to clarity the nature and significance of any such remains within the APA.

7.4.13 Where it survives within the APA, the remains of the New River provide a visible example of developing 17th-and later 19th century engineering and water management techniques, designed to support the expanding populations of London in these periods. The original course of the river, where it survives, is likely to contain waterlogged deposits which will contain archaeological, organic, and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the river and to the landscape in which it was constructed. Such deposits can preserve remains that do not usually survive such as textiles, leather, and wood. The presence of the New River provides an opportunity to further understand 17th century engineering and construction practices. It also provides an example of the development of water management practices throughout the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

7.4.14 There has been a church on the Site of St Andrews since at least the 13th century. The associated churchyard has the potential to contain surviving medieval and post-medieval burials. If the opportunity to study any of the burials occurred, they could provide information regarding the life expectancy, general health, and social background of the local population as well as the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.4.15 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds lies in how they inform on differences in burial practices, buildings, and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regard to life expectancy health and disease.

7.4.16 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines archaeological investigation of post-medieval burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a ,28b) and, for Christian burial grounds, follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015, 2017).

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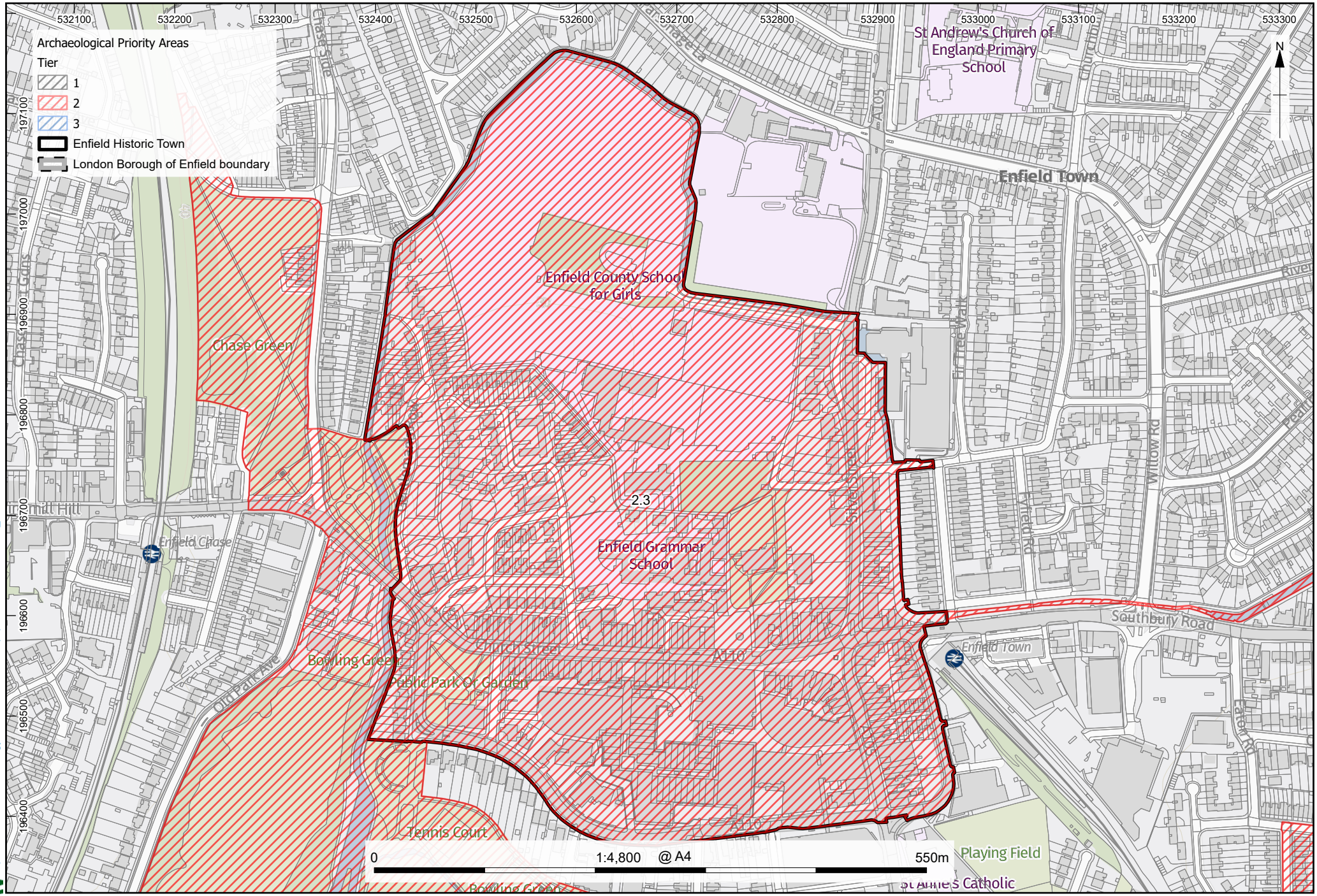
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APA 2.3
Enfield Historic Town

7.5 Enfield APA 2.4 – Ermine Street and Associated Roadside Settlements

Summary and Definition

7.5.1 The Archaeological Priority Area is centred on the projected route of the Roman Road known as Ermine Street, which connected the Roman cites of *Londinium* (London) and *Eboracum* (York). The modern Fore Street (A1010) and Great Cambridge Road (A10) follow this alignment. The APA includes a 100m buffer zone on either side of the road, as this area has the potential to contain evidence of Roman settlement and roadside activities. The road remained in use into the early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval periods, during which time the medieval settlements of Enfield (APA 2.3) and Edmonton developed alongside it. The settlement of Edmonton is included within the APA and contains a medieval moated site and the 12th century All Saints Church and graveyard.

7.5.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it covers a Roman Road and has potential to contain archaeological remains relating to Roman settlement and Roman roadside activities (see APA 1.5 Bush Hill Roman Settlement). The APA also has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the early medieval, medieval, and post-medieval settlement of Edmonton. Lower Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within Edmonton and there is thus the potential for further such remains in this part of the APA.

7.5.3 The Roman Road continues into Haringey to the south where it is mapped as Haringey APA 2.3 Ermine Street.

Description

7.5.4 The APA follows the course of the Roman road Ermine Street as it passes through the London Borough of Enfield. The road was created in the Roman period to connect the Roman city of *Londinium* (London) to the main centres of the military occupation at Lincoln (*Lindum Colonia*) and York (*Eboracum*). The road would have played a significant role during the Roman period, acting as a major locus for settlement, trade, and funerary activity in the region.

7.5.5 The APA extends (north-south) across the entire borough, running parallel with the River Lea. It covers an area of alluvial deposits associated with the River Lea, as well as prominent river gravel terraces, which run along the western edge of the river valley. The gravel terraces were a focus of activity throughout prehistoric period and stone tools; occupation sites have been found within the APA. Paleoenvironmental evidence for past wetland and riverine environments has also been recovered from within the APA –most notably in the Bush Hill and Ponders End areas, where organic material including cold climate plant remains, beetles, shells and mammalian fossils have been found.

7.5.6 The exact route that the Roman road takes through the borough is unconfirmed and has been subject to much debate. In the southern part of the borough, the route of the road is thought to be represented by the Great Cambridge Road (A10) (Margery 1973, 195) and excavations at Snells Park, which recorded a cambered gravel road approximately 20ft wide and 3ft thick, bounded by small ditches approximately 2ft wide seem to, confirm this

proposed alignment. Its course in the north of the borough is less certain but is thought to correspond with the modern roads running to the north of Maiden Brook, including Bulls Cross, Bulls Cross Rise and Gilmour Close, and extending as far north as the M25 (Margery 1973, 521).

7.5.7 The precise route of the road through the centre of the borough is not fully understood; however, it can be inferred though the distribution of Roman archaeological material found across the borough. One point where the road seems likely to have located is at Donkey Lane (Enfield Playing Fields) and excavations in these areas in 1976 revealed a gravel trackway, approximately 9m in width, with a single ditch found on its eastern side (Gentry *et al* 1977).

7.5.8 The APA includes the remains of an extensive Roman cemetery located during gravel extraction at the junction of London Road/Lincoln Road. A second cemetery has been recorded at the London Road end of Private Road. Though excavated by antiquarians with limited recording, it is believed that there was a cremation cemetery of a reasonable size in this location. Further Roman funerary remains have been recorded at Bush Hill Park, where inhumations and limestone sarcophagi were found.

7.5.9 Roman settlement activity comprising corn driers, occupation and industrial sites, an extended field network, and concentrations of artefacts, including animal bones and pottery have been recorded adjacent to the APA within APA 1.5 Bush Hill Roman Settlement. This settlement is theorised to have directly connected to Ermine Street via a dedicated slip-road at its eastern extent (Derne et al 2017).

7.5.10 Ermine Street likely persisted in some fashion as a travel conduit into the early/later medieval periods. Several settlements developed alongside the road during this period, including Edmonton and Enfield (APA 2.3). The APA includes the historic settlements of Upper Edmonton and Lower Edmonton, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1822. The placename Edmonton first appears in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as *Adelmentone*, meaning farmstead or estate of a man called *Ēadhelm* in Old English. The settlement was already in existence by 1086 and may have had its origins in the Saxon period. By 1086 Edmonton was a large settlement comprising 2 villagers, 17 smallholders, 14 cottagers and 4 slaves, under the lordship of Geoffrey de Mandeville.

7.5.11 The settlement continued in use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and by the 16th and 17th centuries it contained a number of coaching inns. The settlement contains All Saints Church which dates from between the 11th and 12th centuries, although was potentially built on the site of an earlier church. The churchyard associated with the church has been in use since at least the 19th century and probably earlier. The vicarage to the north of the church was built on the site of a medieval moated site, although the former moat has been infilled since the post-medieval period.

Statement of Significance

7.5.12 The APA has the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the Roman road known as Ermine Street. It may also contain evidence of Roman settlement, roadside activities, or the environment in the areas

adjacent to the Roman road. Such remains could provide insight into the nature and extent of the settlement in the hinterland of *Londinium*.

7.5.13 Much of the Roman road has remained in use between the Roman period and the present day. The immediate environs of the road are therefore likely to contain evidence of settlement relating to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval periods. Medieval settlement has been recorded within APA at Edmonton and by the 19th century historic mapping shows settlement along the whole length of the road. Archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlements could provide insights into the origins and development of the Ermine Street settlements, In addition, Roman funerary remains could produce more evidence about the population of the area and burial customs, particularly within undeveloped gardens of areas of highest potential (see above).

7.5.14 The site of a post-medieval (though potentially older) burial ground and former medieval moated site associated with All Saints Church is recorded within the APA at in Edmonton. The burial ground will contain medieval and post-medieval burials. If the opportunity to study any of the burials occurred, they could provide information regarding the life expectancy, general health, and social background of the local population, as well as the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.5.15 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest, and the APA extends to cover areas in which Roman funerary practices are known to have taken place. The interest in burials and burial grounds in how they inform on differences in burial practices, buildings, and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regard to life expectancy, health and disease.

7.5.16 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines archaeological investigation of post-medieval burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a, 28b) and, for Christian burial grounds, follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015; 2017). Such disturbance could be for development or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

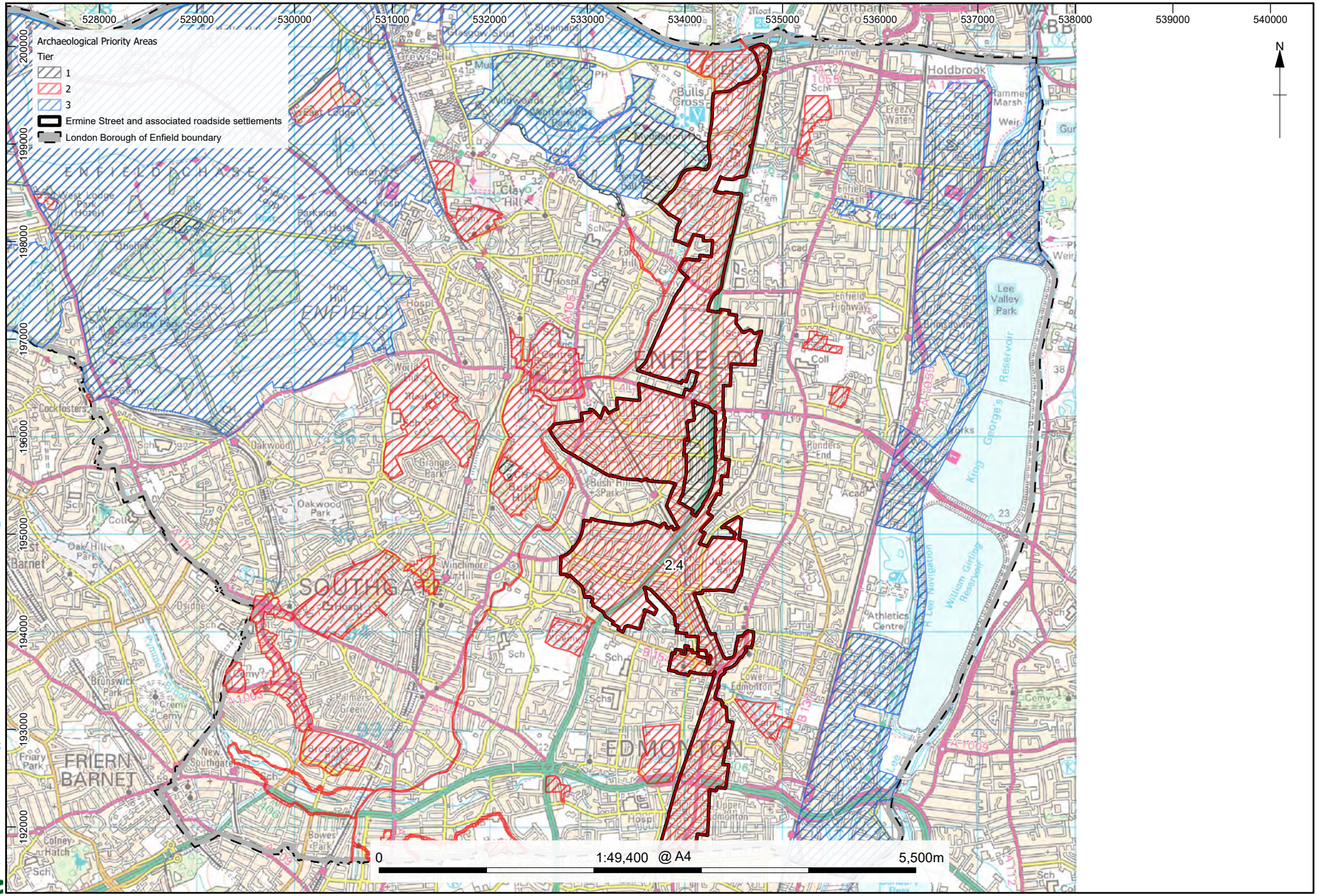
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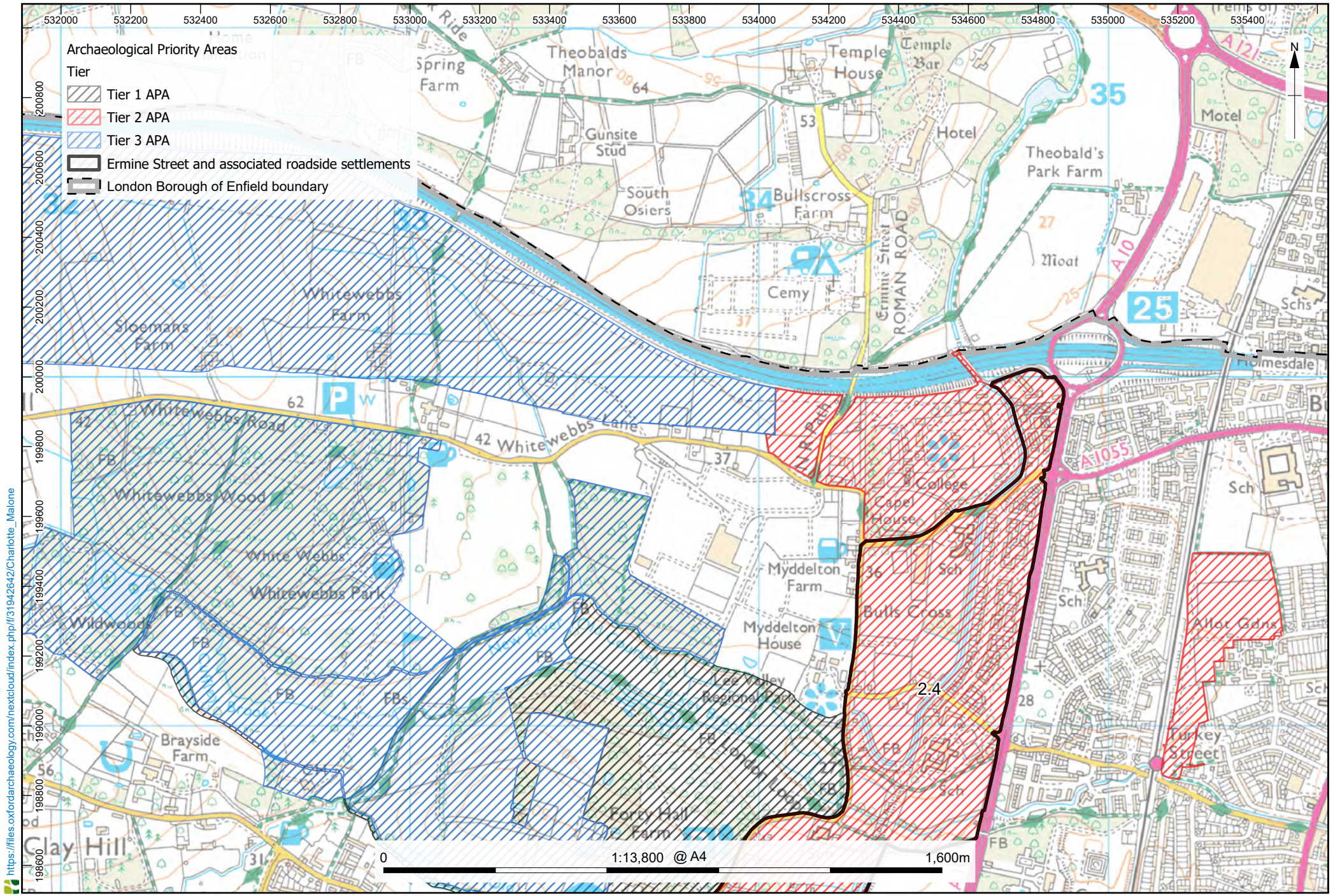
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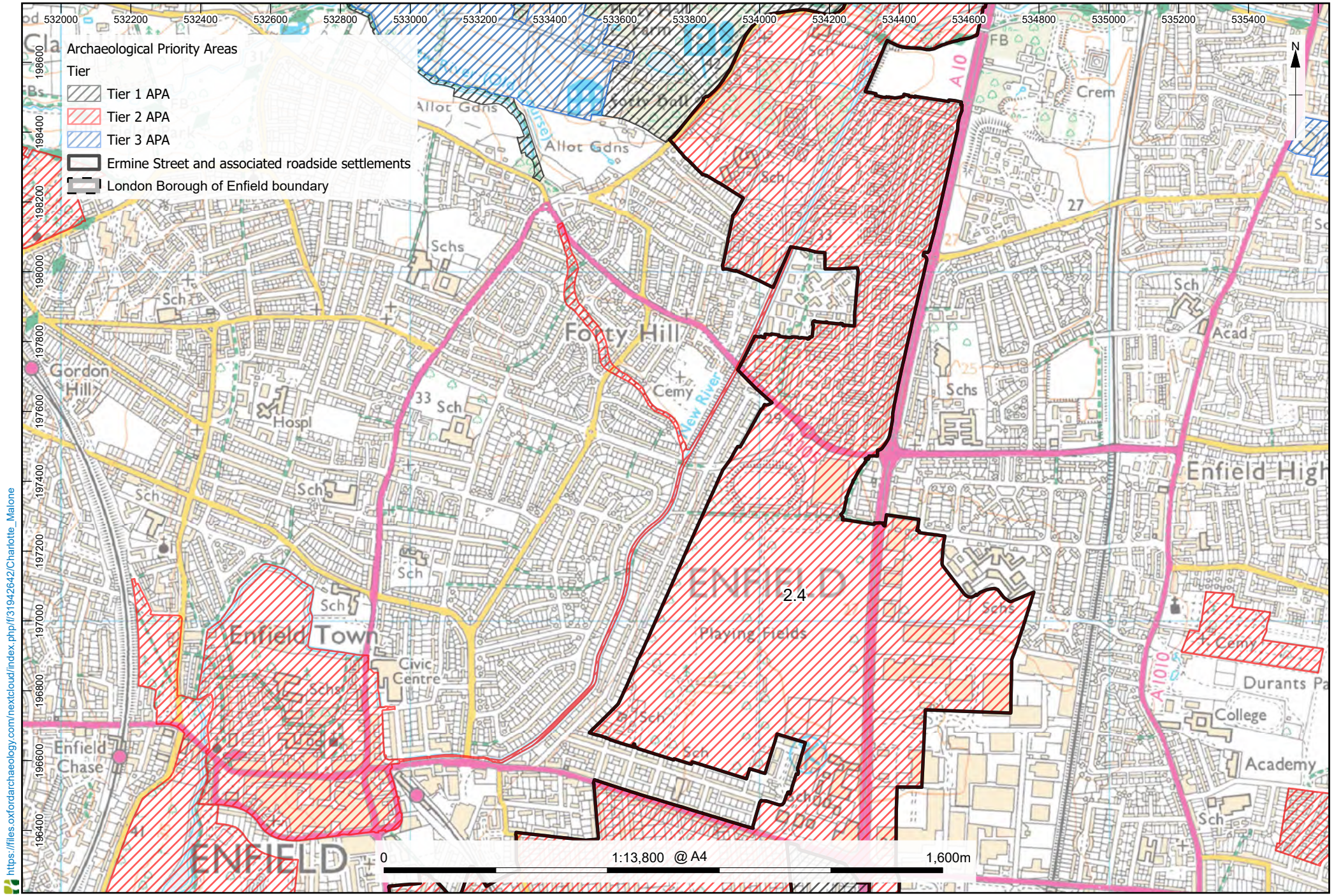
Ermine Street and associated roadside settlements



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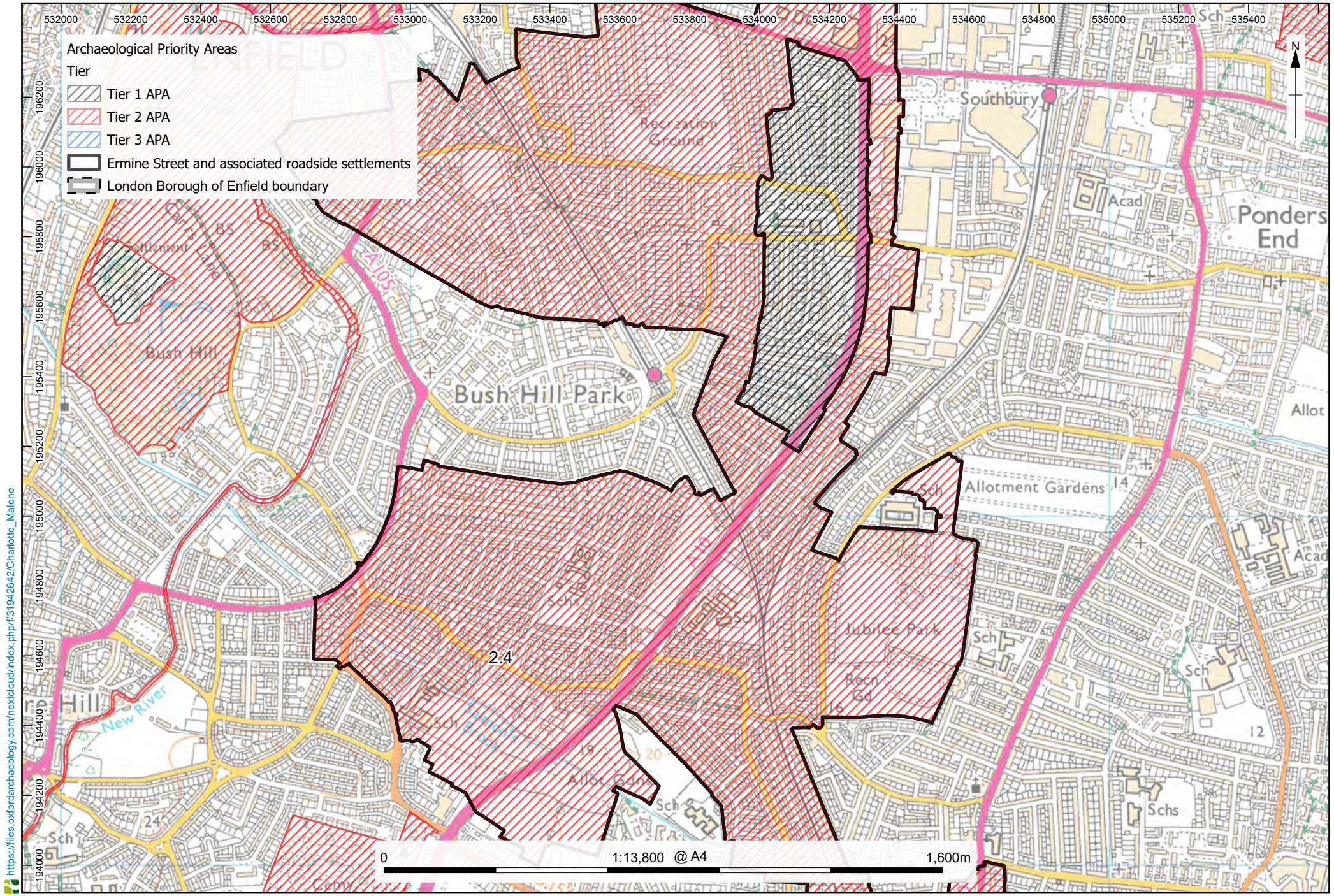
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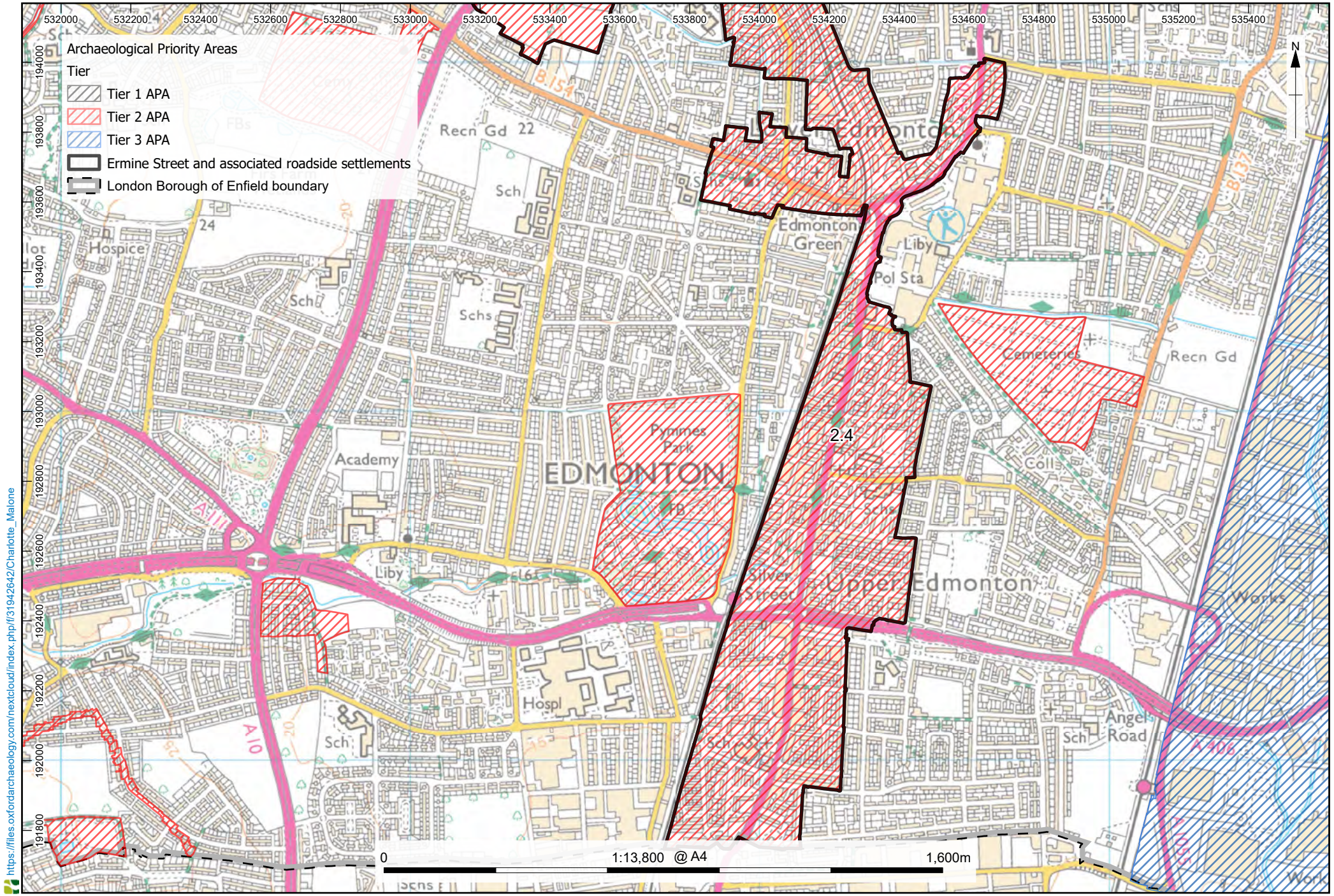
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APA 2.4

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7.6 Enfield APA 2.5 – Durrant Road Moated Site

Summary and Definition

7.6.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Durrant Road Moated site. The manor and moat were built in the late 15th or early 16th century and in the 17th century the house was the residence of Lord Chancellor Jefferies. The house survived until 1776 and the moat remained extant until 1910. Earthwork remains of the infilled moat were shown on the 4th edition Ordnance Survey map (1938) in an area that is currently occupied by gardens. It is possible that archaeological deposits associated with house and moat survive within the APA.

7.6.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it has potential to contain archaeological deposits, features and residual building fabrics relating to the former medieval manor house. The infilled moat has the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may contain archaeological, organic and environmental information relating to the construction the house and moat.

Description

7.6.3 The APA covers the site of a medieval moated manor located to the north of Durrants Road. The site was redeveloped for housing during the 20th century but less disturbed areas such as the gardens have the potential to contain surviving archaeological remains associated with the manor and moat.

7.6.4 The eastern boundary of the APA is defined by Bursland Road, while its northern boundary is marked by The Ride. The area is bisected from north to south by Durrants Park Avenue, which connects Durrants Road in the south to The Ride in the north. Topographically, the APA lies within the eastern part of the borough, situated in the low-lying terrain of the Lea Valley. The underlying geology is classified as the Kempton Park Gravel Member (comprising sand and gravel), which overlies the London Clay Formation (British Geological Survey, 2025).

7.6.5 A moated manor house associated referred to as Durant, Durants Arbour or Durants Harbour—existed in the area during the reign of Edward I (1272–1307). The manor was subsequently rebuilt or expanded in the late 15th to early 16th centuries, incorporating the site of an earlier chapel reputed to contain an arch blocked with Saxon capitals. In the 17th century, the manor was partially inhabited by Judge Jeffreys, known as 'The Hanging Judge' and a former Lord Chancellor. An estate map dated 1742 depicts a complete sub-square moat enclosing internal buildings. Following a fire, the house was demolished in 1776, and a farmhouse was later constructed on the site. A brick bridge and gatehouse were built over the northern arm of the moat, but both structures were demolished in 1910. Although part of the moat was reportedly still visible in 1936, no remains were observed during a subsequent investigation in 1975 (Victoria County History of Middlesex, 1976).

7.6.6 In 2000, the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust conducted a watching brief over a limited area in the western part of the APA. While no significant archaeological features were identified, several artefacts were recovered, including body sherds of blue and white willow pattern transfer print, a bone china handle with an applied brown transfer, fragments of brick and tile, and

oyster shells. These finds are interpreted as remnants associated with the post-medieval farmhouse (Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, 2000).

7.6.7 Today, the topographic remains of the infilled moat are difficult to discern at ground level, but the shape of the former moat is preserved in the present-day alignment of Bursland Road and The Ride respectively. Earthwork remains of the moat were recorded on the fourth edition Ordnance Survey map (1938), in an area now occupied by the gardens of properties along Durrants Park Avenue. It is considered likely that archaeological remains relating to the former moat survive in these locations.

Statement of Significance

7.6.8 The APA contains the remains of a medieval moated site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th centuries, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. The use of moated sites often continued in use into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of the site and allow it to be better situated within the origins and development of moated complexes across Enfield.

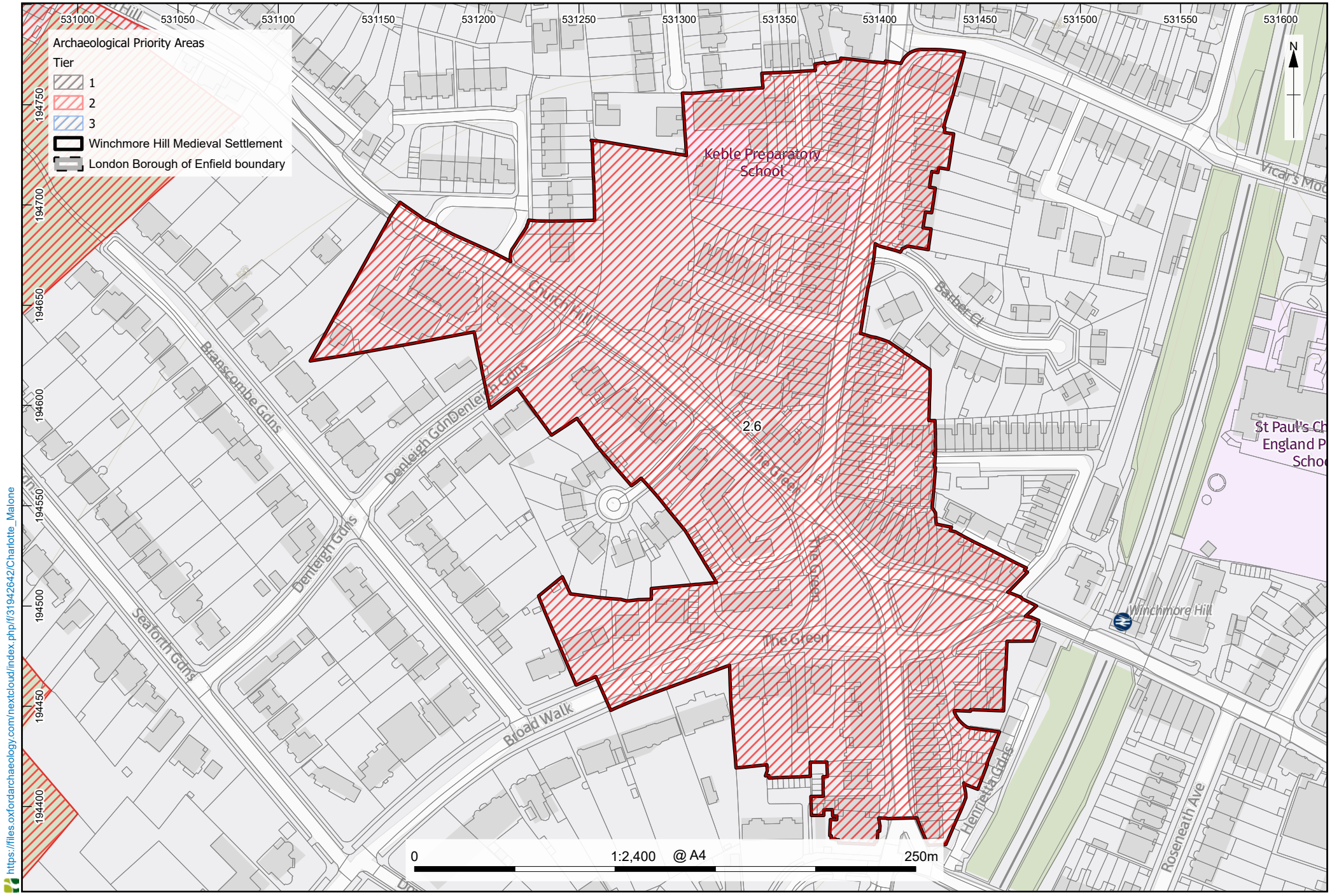
7.6.9 The APA is likely to contain archaeological, organic and environmental information relating to the construction (and later infill) of the moat – remains are most likely to survive in the gardened areas along the western boundary of the APA, though depending on their depth, may also be present beneath the existing roads of Bursland Road (east) and The Ride (north). Such remains would provide information on the use and history of the site and to the medieval landscape in which it was constructed.

7.6.10 The interior of the site may contain archaeological deposits relating to the medieval inhabitation of (and later use) of the site. These remains present an opportunity to develop our understanding of high-status residences within the wider Enfield area.

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APA 2.6
Winchmore Hill Medieval Settlement

7.7 Enfield APA 2.6 – Winchmore Hill Medieval Settlement

Summary and Definition

7.7.1 The Archaeological Priority Area is focused upon the settlement of Winchmore Hill as shown on the Rocque's 1754 topographical map of Middlesex. The placename *Wynsemerhull* is first mention in 1319 and is derived from the Old English *mær* and *hyll* and means boundary hill of a man called Wynsige. The APA is centred on a former medieval village green, which partially survives, and extends to cover the later post-medieval extent of the village prior to its rapid expansion in the 20th century. The APA incorporates the Friends Meeting House Burial Ground, a Quaker cemetery associated with the Winchmore Hill Quaker Meeting House, one of the oldest and most famous Meeting Houses in the country, which dates from the late 17th century.

7.7.2 The Archaeological area is classified as Tier 2 as it has potential to contain archaeological material relating to medieval and post-medieval settlement, including the Quaker Cemetery.

Description

7.7.3 The APA covers the projected extent of the medieval settlement of Winchmore Hill, as depicted on Rocque's 1754 topographical map of Middlesex. The APA is located slightly west of centre within the borough, occupying the lower lying areas of the Lea Valley as it descends from the north-west. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as the London Clay Formation, with drift deposits in the north-west part of the APA identified as the Dollis Hill Gravel Member (comprising sand and gravel) (British Geological Survey, 2025). These deposits are an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominid occupation in the Greater London Area. The APA lies approximately 300 metres from Houndsden Gutter, a small watercourse originating as a minor tributary of the River Lea. Elsewhere in the borough Mesolithic remains have been found alongside this tributary highlighting the potential for similar remains within the APA.

7.7.4 Winchmore Hill originated as a small hamlet within the parish of Edmonton, situated at the convergence of four parish boundaries: Palmers Green to the south, Southgate to the west, Edmonton to the east, and Grange Park to the north. The place name 'Winchmore' derives from the Old English 'Wynsemerhull', a compound of 'mær' and 'hyll', meaning 'boundary hill of a man called Wynsige'. It was first recorded in a deed dated 1319. By 1565, the settlement was referred to as 'Wynsmorehyll', and by 1586, it had evolved into 'Winchmore Hill', as noted in state papers. The village was historically centred around a medieval village green, which once featured a circular pond. Elements of this green survive in the historic street layout, including The Green, Church Hill, and Station Road. Rocque's 1754 map indicates that Winchmore Hill was a well-established settlement by the mid-18th century.

7.7.5 A Quaker community has been recorded at Winchmore Hill since 1688 and the northern part of the APA includes the site of the Friends Meeting House, one of the oldest and most renowned Quaker meeting houses in the country. Built in 1790 to replace an earlier structure, the Meeting House is

accompanied by a burial ground to its west, located on the site of the property's historic 300-year-old walled garden.

7.7.6 Winchmore Hill remained a remote hamlet until the arrival of the railway in 1872, after which housing development accelerated rapidly throughout the 20th century. Today, the historic hamlet has largely been absorbed into the surrounding suburban areas, including Grange Park to the north and Palmers Green to the south.

Statement of Significance

7.7.7 The APA has the potential to contain remains associated with the medieval settlement of Winchmore Hill. Where they survive, such remains will provide insight into the origins and development of Winchmore Hill. Such remains could also provide evidence regarding settlement land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval period. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

7.7.8 Drift deposits in the north-west part of the APA I have been identified as Dollis Hill Gravel Member. These deposits are an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominid occupation in the Greater London Area. The site also has the potential to contain Mesolithic finds. Such remains could provide insight into the distribution of Mesolithic activity within the borough as well as technological developments during this period.

7.7.9 The site of a Quaker burial ground has been recorded in the northern part of the APA. The burial ground will contain 18th- and 19th-century burials. If the opportunity to study any of the burials occurred, they could provide information regarding the life expectancy, general health, and social background of the local population as well as the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.7.10 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds lies in how they inform on differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regard to life expectancy, health and disease.

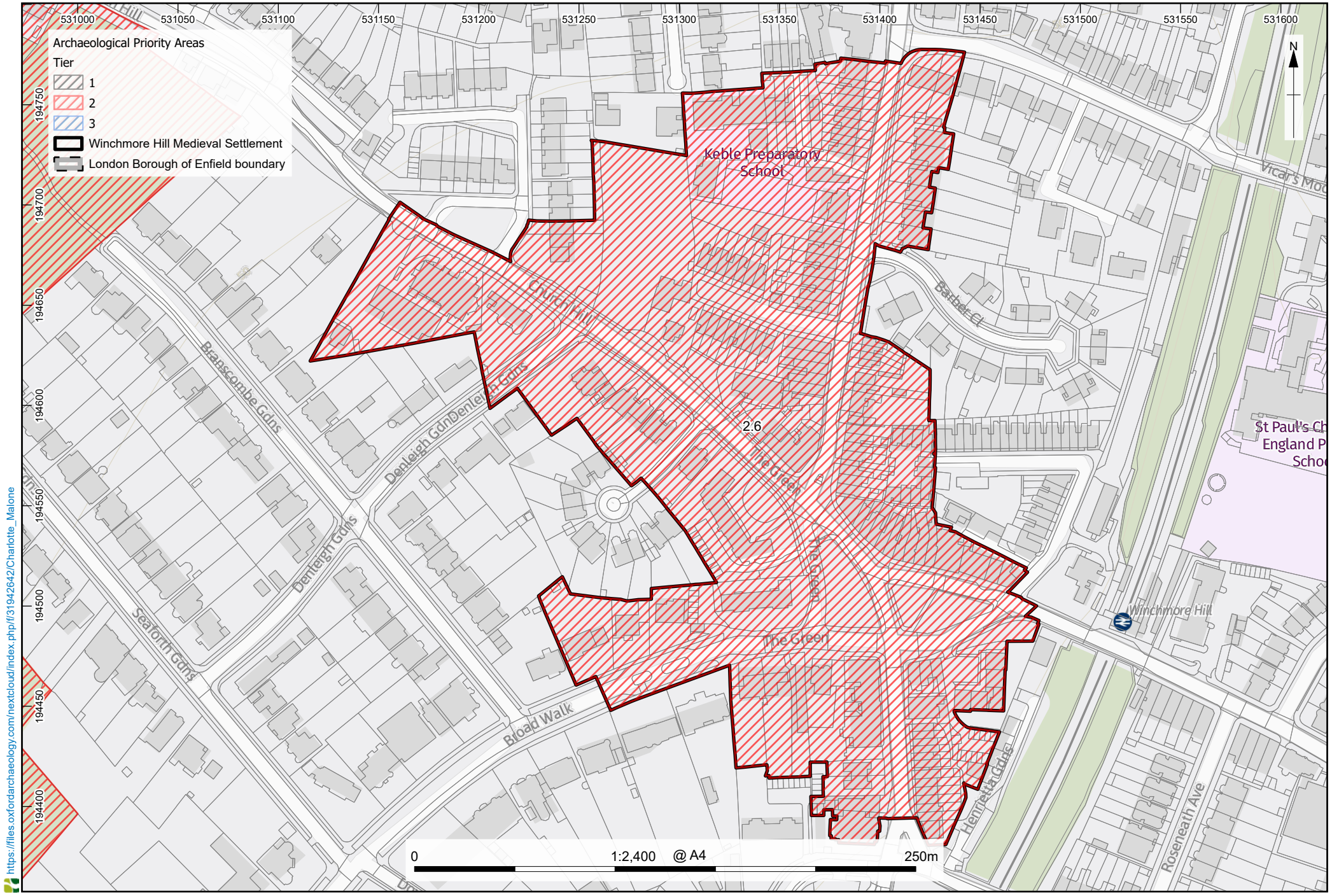
7.7.11 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines archaeological investigation of post-medieval burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a, 28b) and, for Christian burial grounds, follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015; 2017). Such disturbance could be for development or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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APA 2.6
Winchmore Hill Medieval Settlement

7.8 Enfield APA 2.7 – Weir Hall Moated site and 'The Hermitage'

Summary and Definition

7.8.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the location of a moated site known as Weir Hall and an associated building referred to as 'The Hermitage'. The APA extends south to cover the projected route of a former lane/water-channel, 'Watermill Lane', which would have fed this mill.

7.8.2 Roman building material including roofing tiles, tesserae, pottery and hypocaust tile along with a human skull have been recorded within the APA on the banks of the Pymmes Brook, suggesting that there may be a Roman occupation site in the area. Elsewhere along the brook Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains have been found highlighting a potential for further such remains within the APA.

7.8.3 The Archaeological Priority Area is classified as Tier 2 as is has potential to contain archaeological deposits and material relating to a Roman occupation site and a later moated site. Previous investigations in the southern part of this area have revealed a possible paleochannel, pond feature or mill stream. The infilled moat could contain waterlogged deposits which could contain preserved organic and environmental remains relating to the construction and use of the moated site.

Description

7.8.4 The APA covers the Wilbury Way Open Space and parts of Derwent Avenue and Pentyre Avenue. A section of the Pymmes Brook, a tributary of the Lea follows along its northern boundary. The underlying geology of the monument is Enfield Silt Member (clay and silt), which overlays a bedrock geology of London Clay Formation (BGS 2025).

7.8.5 During the early prehistoric periods the tributaries of the Lea would have probably been used to navigate the region, providing a relatively clear routes through what would have otherwise been a heavily wooded landscape. Evidence of early prehistoric exploitation of Pymmes Brook has been recorded elsewhere in the borough at Bush Hill, Ponders End and Angel Street Station – where Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains have been found. There is the potential for further, similar remains to be present within the APA.

7.8.6 Evidence for Roman occupation, comprising Roman roofing tiles, tesserae, pottery and hypocaust tile along with a human skull have also been recorded on the within the APA suggesting that there may be a Roman occupation site in the area.

7.8.7 A moated site named 'Weir' or 'Weir Hall' has existed within the APA since the 14th century. The name of the hall is likely derived from the *Wyrehalle* family, who owned much of the property in the area during the reign of Edward III (1327-1377). The hall was recorded as belonging to Jasper Leeke in 1581 and George Huxley in 1611. Weir Hall and its related moat are shown on Rocque's 1754 Topographical Map of the County of Middlesex, with the area to the south-east of the moat labelled as 'Edmonton Mill'. The main house was rebuilt in the early 18th century before being demolished in 1818. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows Weir Hall and 'The Hermitage' within the APA

with a moat extending to the south of The Hermitage. The Southern 'arm' of the APA extends over a former trackway called 'Watermill Lane' (later Willbury Way).

7.8.8 The moat associated with Weir Hall survived into the early 20th century but was infilled between 1911 and 1937 when the houses along Derwent Avenue and Pentyre Avenue were constructed. There are no surviving earthworks associated with the moat however its layout may be preserved by the alignment of 'Derwent Avenue', 'Pentyre Avenue' and 'Wier Hall Gardens'.

7.8.9 The southern and eastern 'arms' of the APA which cover The Hermitage and Watermill Lane were archaeologically evaluated in 1993. The evaluation recoded 19th/20th Century marsh flood deposits and possibly earlier water lain gravels associated with Pymmes Brook. The eastern 'arm' of the APA was subject to further evaluation in 2022, which revealed a paleochannel (possibly relating to the former millstream). No archaeological remains associated with either the mill or the adjacent Wier Hall site were uncovered.

Statement of Significance

7.8.10 The APA contains the remains of a medieval moated site. Moated sites became fashionable in the 13th and 14th centuries, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. The use of moated sites often continued in use into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of the site and allow it to be better situated within the origins and development of moated complexes across Enfield.

7.8.11 While neither Weir Hall or its associated structures survive topographically, the APA is likely to contain archaeological, organic and environmental information relating to the construction (and later infill) of the moat – remains are most likely to survive in the gardens along Derwent Avenue, Pentyre Avenue and Wier Hall Gardens. Such remains would provide information on the use and history of the site and to the medieval landscape in which it was constructed.

7.8.12 The APA may contain waterlogged deposits associated with the Pymmes Brook and/ or the infilled moat. Such deposits could contain archaeological and paleoenvironmental evidence relating to the construction, use and history of the site and to the medieval landscape in which it was constructed. Such deposits can preserve remains that do not usually survive, such as textiles, leather and wood. The interior of the site may contain archaeological deposits relating to the medieval inhabitation of (and later use) of the site. These remains present an opportunity to develop our understanding of high-status residences within the wider Enfield area.

7.8.13 Palaeolithic finds have been recorded within the APA. Finds of this period are significant as they represent some of the oldest artefacts in Europe. If further such remains are found within the APA they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Palaeolithic period.

7.8.14 The APA has the potential to contain Mesolithic finds. Such remains could provide insight into the distribution of Mesolithic activity within the borough as well as technological developments during this period.

7.8.15 The site contains Roman remains which may be indicative of a Roman occupation site in the area. Further archaeological investigation would help to clarify the location and extent of this activity and could shed light on land use and settlement patterns within the borough during the Roman period.

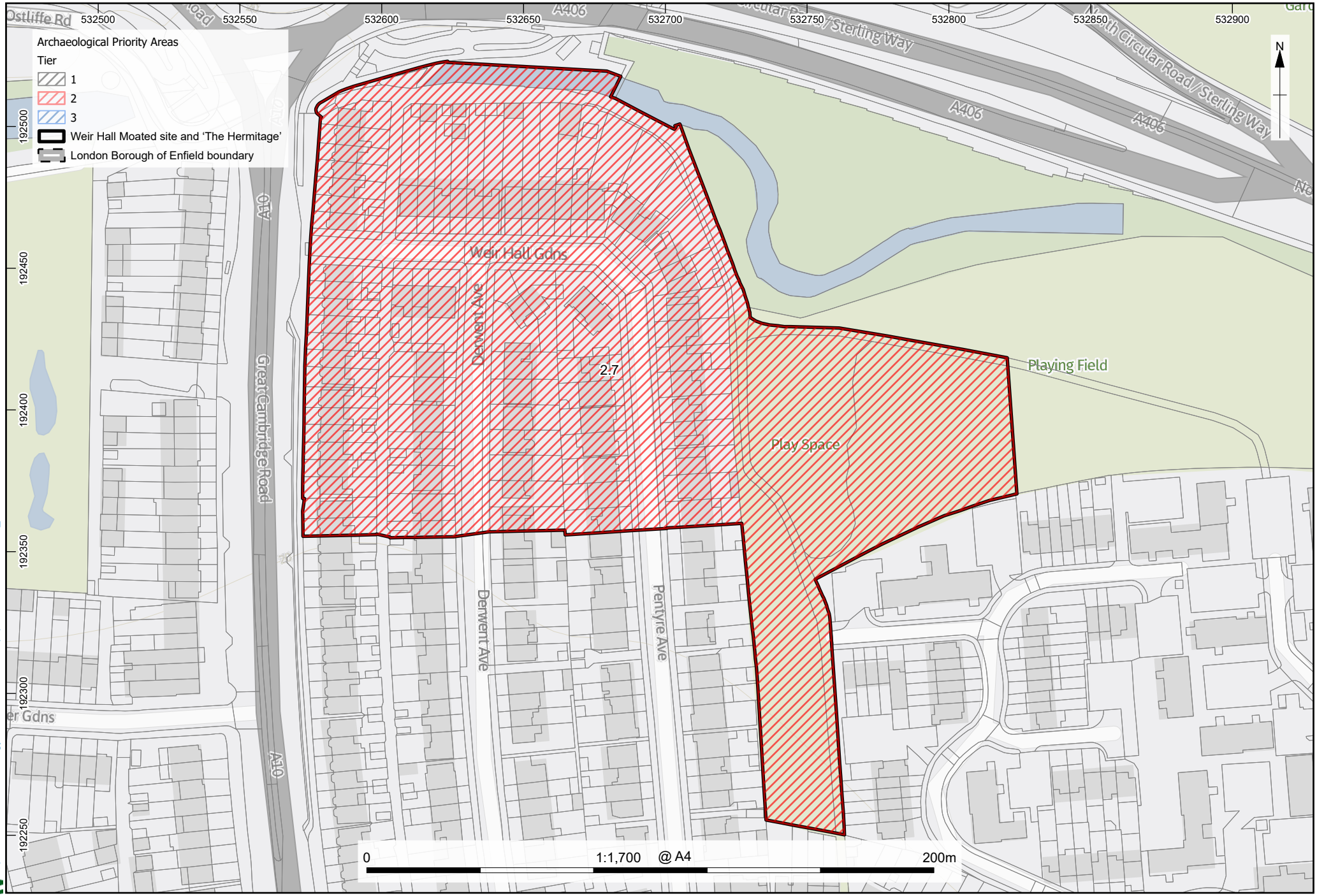
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APA 2.7

Weir Hall Moated site and 'The Hermitage'

7.9 Enfield APA 2.8 – Pymmes Park

Summary and Definition

7.9.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Pymmes Park, an early 20th century public park, created on the site of Pymmes House and its associated park. The earliest house on the site was built in the 14th century. It was rebuilt twice in the 18th century before being burnt down in 1940. Late 17th or early 18th century red brick walls survive within the APA and are all that remain of the house and its associated outbuildings.

7.9.2 Pymmes Brook runs through the southern part of the park. Elsewhere within the borough (and in the neighbouring borough of Haringey), both Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains have been found in close proximity to the brook and the APA has a general potential to contain similar remains.

The APA is classified at Tier 2 as it has potential to contain archaeological evidence of the medieval and later Pymmes House as well as archaeological deposits associated with the layout and design of the 18th century landscape park. The APA is located immediately north of Pymmes Brook and thus has the potential to contain prehistoric and paleoenvironmental remains. .

Description

7.9.3 The APA covers Pymmes Park, a municipal park created in the early 20th century on the site of Pymmes House and its associated grounds. The APA is situated in the southern part of the borough on the lower-lying areas of the Lea Valley as it descends from the west.

7.9.4 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation with drift deposits extending across the central part of the APA mapped as Kempton Park Gravel Member (sand and gravel). These deposits are overlain by 'Enfield Silt Member' (clay and silt) in the north-east corner of the APA (BGS 2025). Prehistoric remains in the wider Lea Valley appear to be associated with the tributaries of the Lea which cut through the gravel terraces and one such tributary, Pymmes Brook, bounds the southern boundary of the APA. These channels (particularly on the Enfield Silts) are considered to have the highest potential to contain prehistoric remains.

7.9.5 Pymmes Park is sited upon an earlier landscape park, named after the family of William Pymme, who owned the estate in the 14th Century. Pymme's mansion was on the north side of what is now Silver Street which bordersthe APA to the south). Between 1327-1578 the Pymmes Estate had a number of owners. In 1593, under the ownership of Sir Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury, the house was either rebuilt or substantially altered, and a landscape garden was laid out. At this time the grounds included a small lake to the north of the houses, areas of tree and shrub planting and a walled garden, originally known as the Kitchen Garden.

7.9.6 The estate passed to the Ray family in 1808 and remained in the ownership of the Ray family until the Edmonton Urban District Council purchased the estate in 1897-98. The only upstanding evidence of the 16th century and 17th century house and gardens are the 3 brick walls of the former Kitchen Garden. These walls are Grade II listed. Historic cartographic sources suggest

that, by 1801, little remained of the earlier gardens apart from the walled garden to the west and a formal canal to the north of the house, which was infilled by 1867. Much of the 18th/19th century landscaping later was incorporated into the municipal park. The old mansion was damaged by fire in 1940 during World War II and subsequently demolished. After the war a one-storey utilitarian building, the Pymmes Park Visitors Centre, was erected on its former site.

Statement of Significance

7.9.7 The site will contain remains of the former site of Pymmes Park and its associated landscape garden. The site is of particular interest, in part, due to its longevity as it is known to have been in near-continuous use since at least the 14th century. The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains associated with Pymmes House and its predecessors. These remains present an opportunity to develop our understanding of high-status residences within the wider Enfield area. Owing to the undeveloped nature of the APA, previous activity is likely to survive archaeologically in sequence, and any archaeological remains associated with the medieval/post-medieval occupation of the APA would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature and development of such sites and allow it to be better placed within the wider medieval and post-medieval landscape of Enfield.

7.9.8 The resources of the Lea Valley were seasonally exploited throughout the prehistoric period and as a result there is the potential for previously undiscovered prehistoric deposits to be present within the APA. These deposits, if present would be significant as they would contribute to our understanding of the use of wetland/floodplain environments throughout the prehistoric periods.

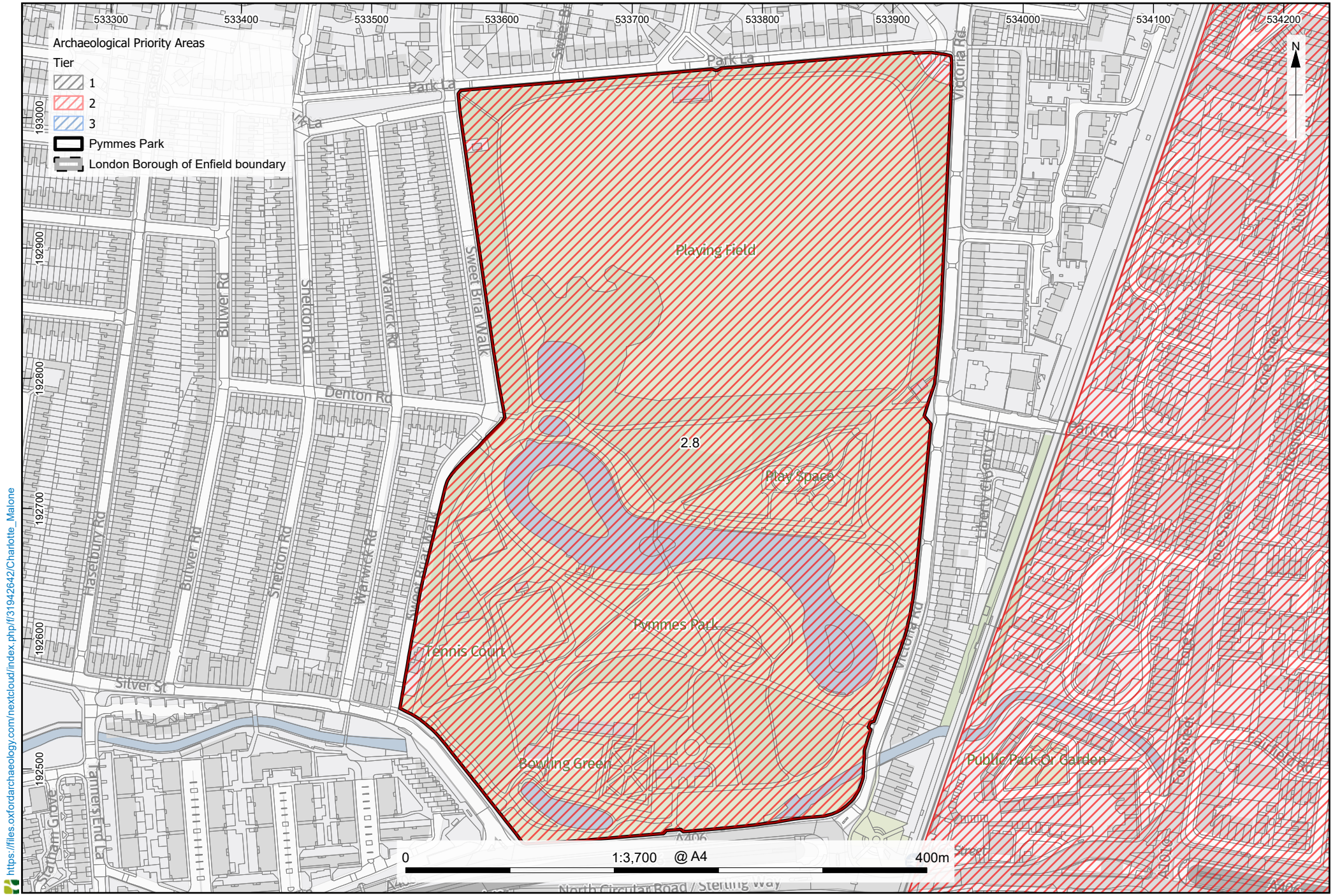
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APA 2.8
Pymmes Park

7.10 Enfield APA 2.9 – Green Lanes Moated Site

Summary and Definition

7.10.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of Greens Lane medieval moated site and the 18th century Bowes Manor. The medieval and 18th century manor houses have been demolished, and the moated site was infilled prior to the development of the area in the 20th century.

7.10.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it has potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains associated with Green Lanes Moated Site and Bowes Manor. The infilled moat may contain waterlogged deposits which could preserve rare organic and environmental remains. While the area has been redeveloped it is possible that subterranean elements of the moated site and the manor houses will survive beneath modern areas of development and in less truncated areas.

Description

7.10.3 The APA covers the site of Greens Lane medieval moated site and the 18th century Bowes Manor. The APA is situated in the southern part of the borough on low-lying ground located approximately 200m south of Pymmes Brook, a tributary of the River Lea. The underlying geology of the APA is mapped as Kempton Park Gravel Member (sand and gravel), which overlays a bedrock geology of 'London Clay Formation' (BGS 2025).

7.10.4 The moated site is situated in the northern part of the APA. Documentary evidence suggests that a moated site was present in the area from the 14th century and was likely part of the grounds of Manor of Bowes – apparently noted for its landscaped gardens, of which the moat may have been a component. Bowes was a Norman manor, and the name may derive from John de Arcubus - meaning 'John of the bows' - who owned land here in 1274. The moated site is first referenced in 1397 and is said to have comprised a 'pole-house and fords (moat?)'. It is later referenced in 1413, when Henry IV granted the manor to the dean and chapter of St Paul's Cathedral (VCH Middlesex 1976). The moat does not appear on Rocque's 1754 map of Middlesex but is present on the later Ordnance Survey maps, suggesting that is absence is a quirk of Rocque's map rather than an absence of the moated site.

7.10.5 Bowes Manor was rebuilt in the 18th century and comprised a sprawling estate with areas of farmland and orchards. Both the moated site and Bowes Manor are visible on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps. At this time the moat had and entrance on the eastern side leading onto Green Lanes.

7.10.6 The estate was demolished in the late 19th/early 20th centuries to make way for the construction of the Bowes Park housing district, named after the old manor. While no topographic remains of either the manor or its associated moat survive, the alignment of its eastern and banks have been preserved in the present-day alignment of Green Lanes.

Statement of Significance

7.10.7 The APA contains the remains of a medieval moated site and elements of a contemporary manorial estate: Bowes Manor. Moated sites became

fashionable in the 13th and 14th centuries, often surrounding isolated manors or farmsteads. The use of moated sites often continued in use into the post-medieval period. Any archaeological remains associated with the moated site would provide an opportunity to develop a better understanding of the nature of the site and allow it to be better situated within the origins and development of moated complexes across Enfield. Archaeological evidence associated with the moat, and any structures contained within it will provide insight into its origins and usage and may help to clarify its relationship with Bowes Manor.

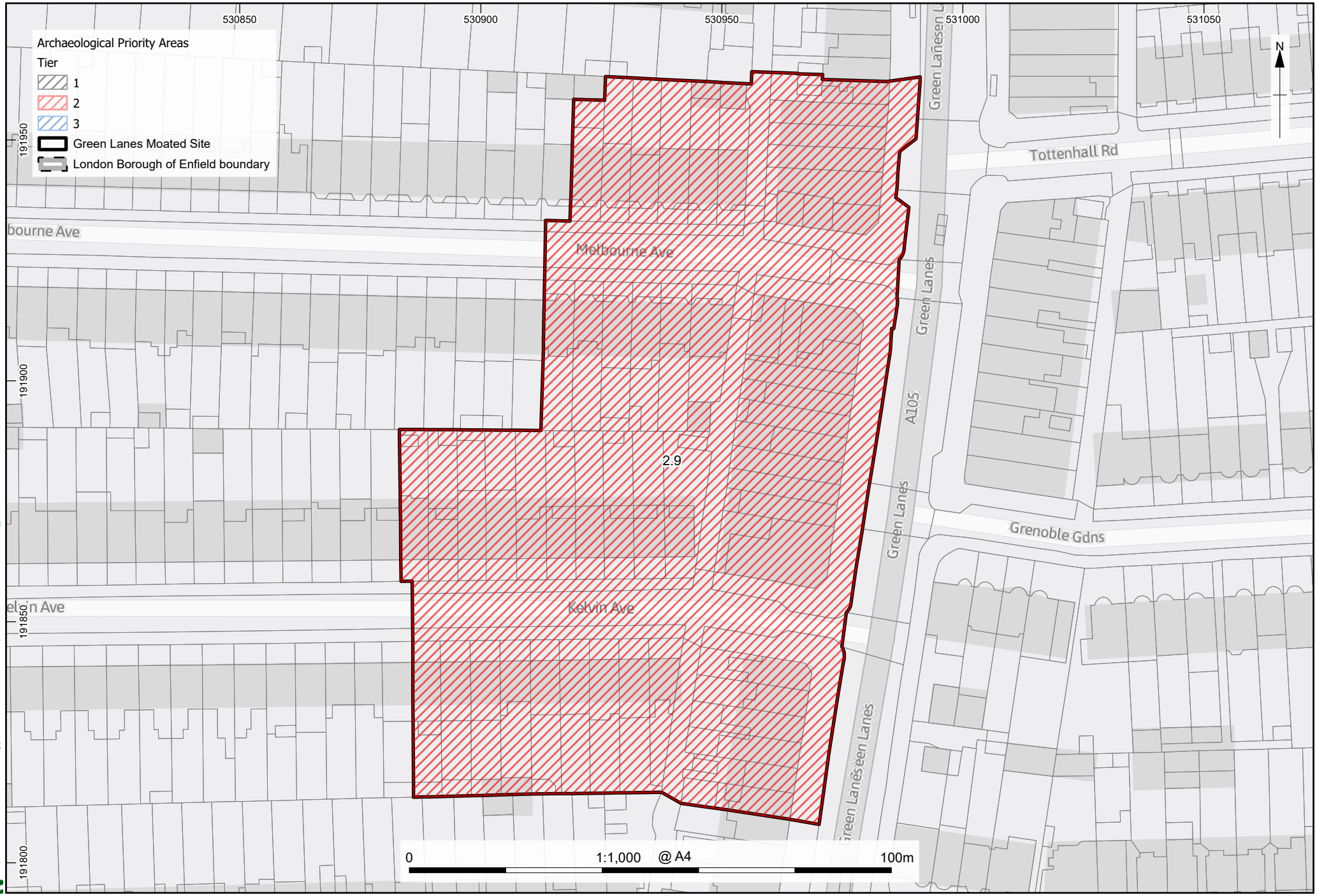
7.10.8 The APA is likely to contain archaeological, organic and environmental information relating to the construction (and later infill) of the moat. Such remains would provide information on the use and history of the site and to the medieval landscape in which it was constructed.

7.10.9 The interior of the site may contain archaeological deposits relating to the medieval inhabitation of (and later use) of the site. These remains present an opportunity to develop our understanding of high-status residences within the wider Enfield area.

Key references

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APA 2.9
Green Lanes Moated Site

7.11 Enfield APA 2.10 – Medieval Hospital of St. Lawrence

Summary and Definition

7.11.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the proposed location of the medieval hospital of St Lawrence. The hospital was located at Clayhanger, which was later referred to as Clay Hill, and is situated midway along the historic parish boundary between Tottenham and Edmonton. The hospital was established prior to 1229 and in 1269 was in the custody of the Vicar of Tottenham.

7.11.2 The APA has been included at Tier 2 as it has potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with the medieval hospital. The site of the hospital extends south into Haringey APA 2.24.

Description

7.11.3 The APA covers *c* 2 ha area of open green space within the Tottenhall Recreation Ground which is located to the north of Haringey APA 2.24 Medieval Hospital of St Lawrence. This area covers the proposed site of the medieval hospital of St Lawrence. The exact location of the hospital is unknown, but documentary records suggest it was located at Clayhanger, later referred to as Clay Hill and was situated midway along the historic parish boundary between Tottenham and Edmonton. The hospital was established prior to 1229 and in 1269 was in the custody of the Vicar of Tottenham.

Statement of Significance

7.11.4 The APA is significant as it has potential to contain archaeological remains relating to a medieval hospital. If any archaeological remains associated with the hospital survive, they will be of archaeological interest as they could conform the location of the hospital and help to develop a greater understanding of medieval hospitals and medieval practices.

7.11.5 Archaeologically investigated examples of medieval hospitals are rare. Should well preserved buried remains of the hospital be found within the APA they could potentially be of nation significance.

Key references

Baggs, A P, Bolton, D K, Scarff, E P, and Tyack, G C, 1796 Tottenham: Growth before 1850, in *A History of the County of Middlesex: Volume 5, Hendon, Kingsbury, Great Stanmore, Little Stanmore, Edmonton Enfield, Monken Hadley, South Mimms, Tottenham*, (eds T FT Baker and P B Pugh)

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APA 2.10
Medieval Hospital of St. Lawrence

7.12 Enfield APA 2.11 – Broomfield Park

Summary and Definition

7.12.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the Grade II registered park and garden Broomfield Park. Broomfield Park is a well preserved early post-medieval garden surrounding the Grade II* listed Broomfield House which was built as a farmhouse in the 16th century. The earlier garden was converted into a public park in 1903.

7.12.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it has potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains associated with Broomfield House and the gardens that surrounded it. Previous investigations within the APA have uncovered surviving archaeological remains within the park including a 16th or early 17th century garden wall, remains associated with the construction of the extant 18th century gate piers, and a brick threshold for the main gates.

Description

7.12.3 The APA covers the Grade II registered park and garden Broomfield Park which is situated in the south-west part of the borough, on the lower lying areas of the Lea Valley as it descends from the north and west. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation with drift deposits extending into the north-west part of the APA mapped as Dollis Hill Gravel Member (sand and gravel) (BGS 2025). The latter deposits are an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominid occupation in the Greater London Area.

7.12.4 The APA lies to the north of Pymmes Brook, a tributary of The River Lea. During the early prehistoric periods the tributaries of the Lea would have probably been used to navigate the region, providing a relatively clear routes through what would have otherwise been a heavily wooded landscape. Evidence of early prehistoric exploitation of Pymmes Brook has been recorded elsewhere in the borough at Bush Hill, Ponders End and Angel Street Station – where Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains have been found. There is the potential for further, similar remains to be present within the APA.

7.12.5 During the 16th century a farmhouse known as Broomfield House was constructed within the APA. The house and surrounding farm are shown on an estate map of 1599 (Enfield Local History Unit). By 1624, both the house and its grounds been expanded and were in the possession of Joseph Jackson, a prominent local merchant. Rocque's 1754 Topographical Map of the County of Middlesex shows the park with its present boundaries. At this time the park contained a chain of four formal ponds running north to south across the APA and a tree-lined avenue.

7.12.6 In 1773 Mary Jackson received the property as part of her dowry on her marriage to William Tash. Mary Tash's will, dated 1811, left the property to Louise Powys and her husband Henry Phillip Powys, of Hardwick House, Buckinghamshire. The Powys family lived at Broomfield until 1858, it was then leased out until 1902, when it was bought by Southgate Urban District Council. The house and park were opened to the public in 1903, and the house was subsequently used as a school, a health centre, a cafe and a museum.

7.12.7 Archaeological evaluation has confirmed that garden features dating from the late 17th or early 18th century are present within the APA including cut terraces, one with a wall surmounting it, drainage features, and a gravel path. Walls, probably relating to 19th century greenhouse and a cistern structure have also been recorded within the APA, the greenhouse and cistern appear to have been altered and then demolished at some point in the late 19th or early 20th century.

7.12.8 Other archaeological work carried out within the APA includes a watching brief carried out in the grounds of Broomfield House by the Enfield Archaeological Society. The watching brief uncovered a buttressed wall, partially. The brick types and mortar suggest that the wall dated from the 16th-17th century.

Statement of Significance

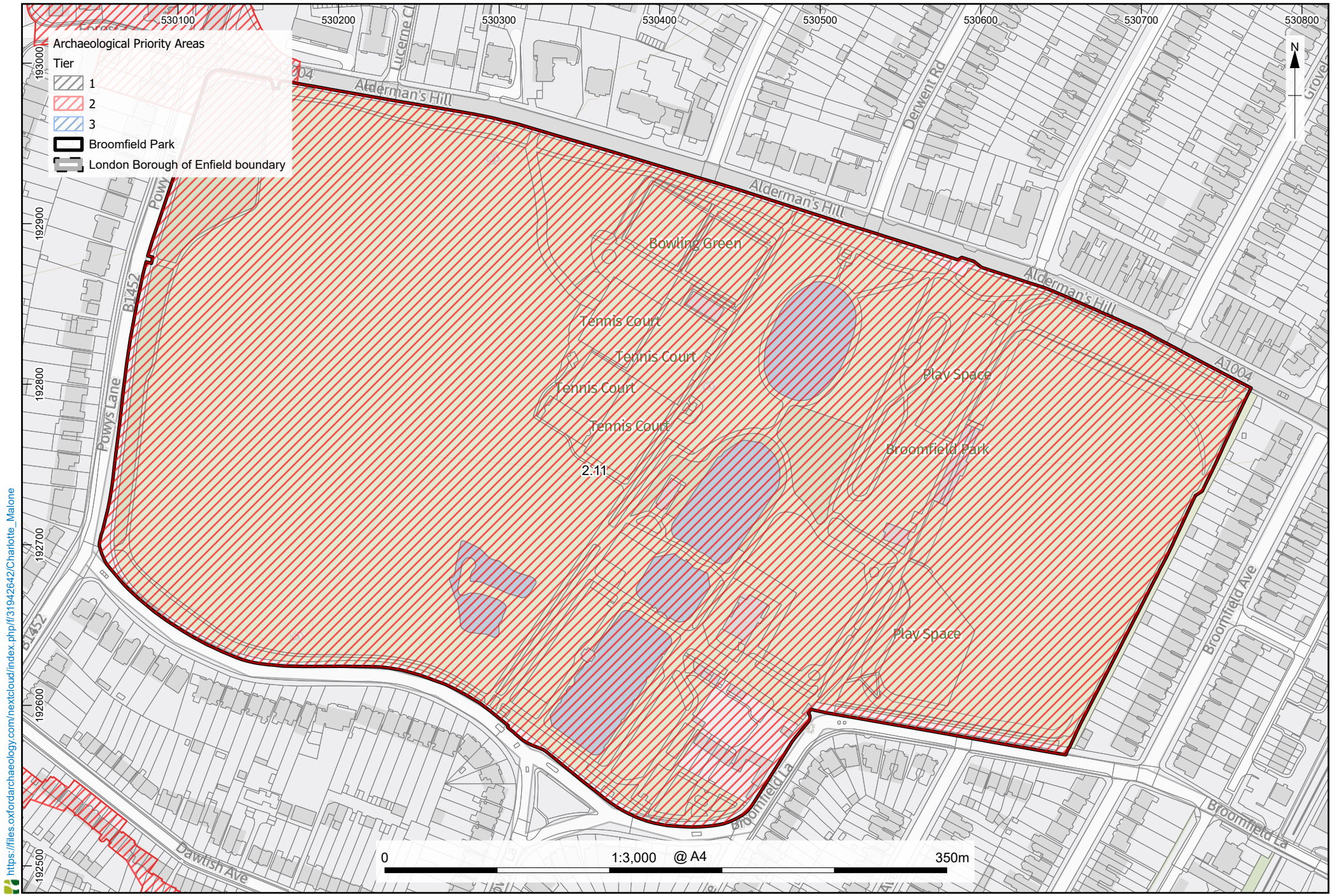
7.12.9 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the Grade II registered park and Garden Broomfield Park. The APA will contain the remains of the post-medieval farmhouse and its associated grounds. The house was in use throughout the post-medieval period and surviving remains could provide evidence of the origins and development of the estate and its grounds. Such remains will provide insight into evolving trends and fashions in landscape and house design during the post-medieval period. In addition to its archaeological and historical interest, Broomfield House has great communal value as a cultural asset and feature of the park which is worth maintaining and enhancing.

Key References

Enfield Archaeological Society (2011) Report: *Evaluation/Watching Brief at the West Entrance to Broomsfield House Garden (Park), Southgate – former western garden wall/gate piers* [Unpublished Report]

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T H Mawson, Civic Art (1911), fig 168 English Heritage Report, (March 1992) B Cherry and N Pevsner, The Buildings of England: London 4: North (1998), pp 461-2



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APA 2.11
Broomfield Park

7.13 Enfield APA 2.12 – Grovelands Park

Summary and Definition

7.13.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the Grade II registered Grovelands Park - a late 18th century landscape park designed by Humphry Repton. The park was extended in the 19th century and laid out as a public park in the early 20th century by Thomas H Mawson.

7.13.2 The APA is classified at Tier 2 as it has potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the post-medieval park and may contain evidence of the earlier, medieval land use. A Mesolithic tranchet axe has been found within the park and residual struck and burnt flints have been recorded in the area to the west of the APA. The APA therefore also has the potential to contain prehistoric remains.

Description

7.13.3 The APA covers Grovelands Park, a Grade II registered park and garden. The park is situated in the western part of the borough, on the lower lying areas of the Lea Valley as it descends from the north and west. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation, with bands of drift deposits extending across the north and south parts of APA. The drift deposits are mapped as Dollis Hill Gravel Member (sand and gravel) (BGS 2025). The latter deposits were formed by the fluvial action of the proto-Thames prior to the last Ice Age and are an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominid occupation in the Greater London Area. A Mesolithic tranchet axe, has been recovered from the north-east part of the APA and further Mesolithic finds, including flints and cores, have been recovered from the area immediately to the west of the APA. The APA thus also has the potential to contain further, similar.

7.13.4 During the medieval period the APA would have been situated on land associated with the Lords Grove estate which was located between the villages of Southgate and Winchmore Hill. The estate is said to have contained a large area of coppiced woodland, a remnant of the Forest of Middlesex. The estate was owned by the third Duke of Chandos in the 18th century and was sold by his son-in-law to Walker Gray (d 1834) in c 1796. At this time the estate covered 230 acres (c 96ha) of land including a small valley with a north to south aligned stream, Winchmore Wood, and areas of open meadow and pasture with small groves and scattered oaks.

7.13.5 Gray commissioned John Nash (1752-1835) to design a new house (now the Grade II listed Grovelands Park Hospital) within the estate and Humphry Repton (1752-1818) to lay out the gardens and park. The grounds of the house included gardens, pleasure grounds, carriage drives, and a lake with an associated bridge and fishing temple.

7.13.6 Gray died in 1834 and the house, together with 36 acres (15ha) of park (between the house and the lake) and 260 acres (180ha) of meadow, arable land and woodland were put up for sale.The estate was maintained into the early 20th century before being put up for sale in 1902. Following the sale the southern part of the estate (Palmers Green) was developed for hosing. In 1911 64 acres (c 26.5ha) of the park were purchased by Southgate Urban District

Council and laid out as a public park. Grovelands Park was officially opened on 12 April 1913. Since 1965 the park has been owned and managed by the London Borough of Enfield.

Statement of Significance

7.13.7 The Archaeological Priority Area contains the Grade II Registered Park and Garden Grovelands Park and contains the site a former manor house (now Groveland Park Hospital) and an ornamental lake laid out by Humphry Repton. The APA will contain archaeological evidence associated with the 18th century park and its development during the 19th and 20th centuries. Such remains would provide insight into the evolving parkland trends and fashions during the 18th, 19th and 20ths centuries. Archaeological remains within the park could also provide further insight into the medieval land use. Due to its relatively undeveloped nature archaeological remains within the park have the potential to be well preserved.

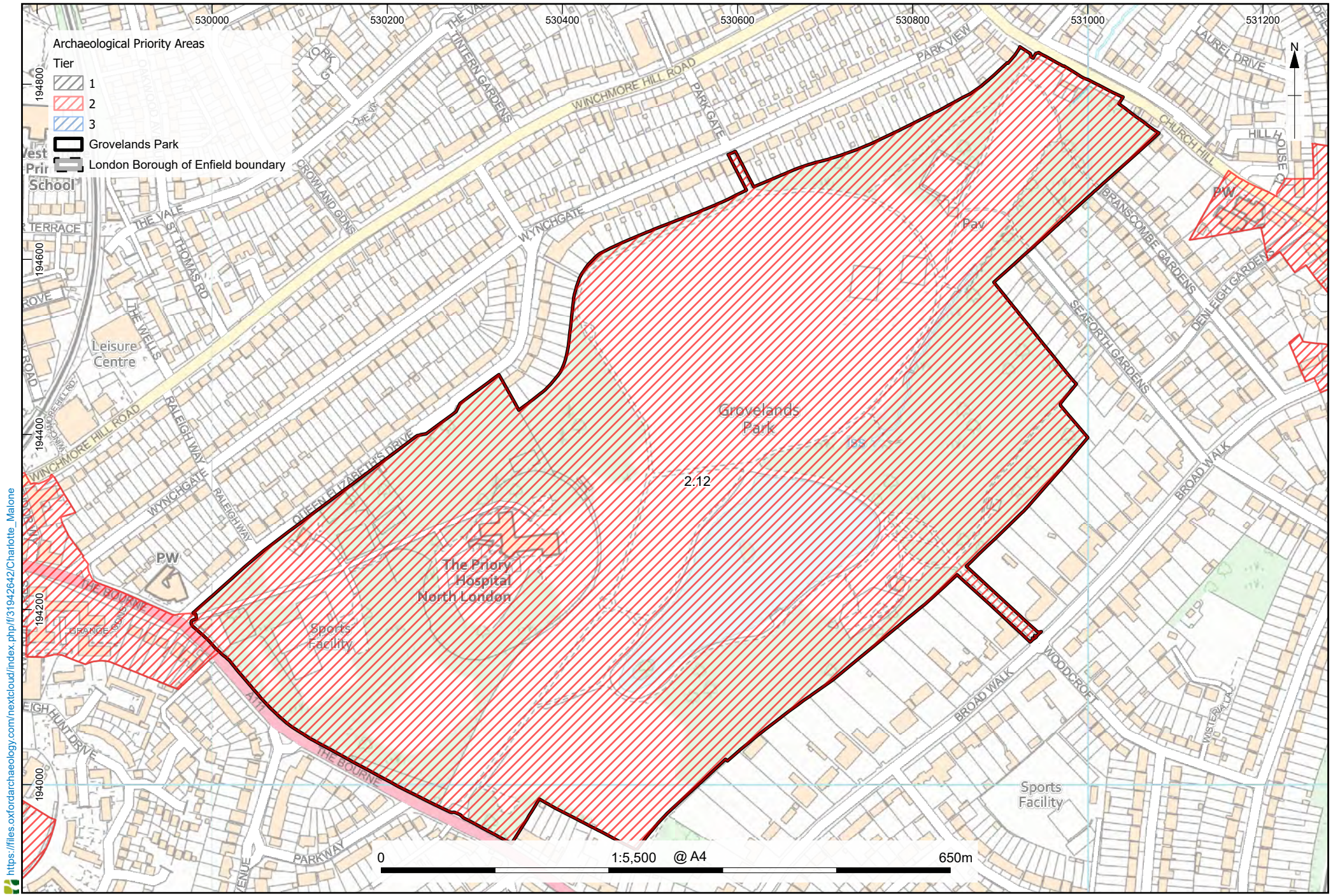
7.13.8 Should further Mesolithic finds be found within the APA they would shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the Mesolithic period.

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APA 2.12
Grovelands Park

7.14 Enfield APA 2.13 – Southgate

Summary and Definition

7.14.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the medieval hamlets of Southgate and South Street. By the mid-19th century, the two hamlets had merged and were cumulatively referred to as Southgate. The APA contains the Grade II* listed Christ Church which was built in the mid-19th century and its associated burial ground.

7.14.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it has potential to contain archaeological remains relating to a medieval and post-medieval settlement, including a 19th century burial ground. The APA also has the potential to contain Mesolithic flint tools and Roman remains associated with a theorised Roman road which is speculated to pass through the APA.

Description

7.14.3 The APA covers the medieval settlements of Southgate and South Street, as shown on Rocque's 1754 topographical map of Middlesex. The settlements are situated in the western part of the borough on an area of relatively high ground. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation, with drift deposits extending across all parts of APA mapped as 'Dollis Hill Gravel Member (sand and gravel) (BGS 2025). The latter deposits were laid down prior to the last Ice Age by the proto- Thames and its tributaries. They are considered to be an important resource for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominid occupation in the Greater London Area.

7.14.4 The proximity of Pymmes Brook, located approximately 400 metres to the south of the APA, highlights the potential for prehistoric activity within the area. Tributaries of the River Lea, including Pymmes Brook, would have provided relatively clear routes through the heavily wooded landscape of Enfield during prehistoric periods and elsewhere in the borough prehistoric remains have been recorded along the length of the brook. Within the APA such remains, including burnt and waste flint modules, have been identified at Cannon Hill. Additionally, flint artefacts, including a Mesolithic tranchet axe, have been recovered from areas immediately to the east of the APA.

7.14.5 The projected line of a former Roman road (Viatores Route 222) is projected to have run though the northern part of the APA; however, Roman material with the APA is scarce and the precise location of this road is not fully understood.

7.14.6 The settlement at Southgate is first mentioned in 1370 and derives its name from its position at the southern entrance to the Enfield Chase - a former hunting forest established in the 12th century (see APA 3.1 Enfield Chase). The settlement originated as two separate hamlets – *Southgate*, located at the entrance of the chase; and *South Street*, which developed on either side of what is now Southgate Green. This green once held a medieval pond which has since been infilled. By the mid-18th century, the two settlements had merged and were collectively referred to as *Southgate*.

7.14.7 In 1615, a chapel (now Christ Church) was constructed in the grounds of a large house named Arnolds near Southgate Green. It was a wooden structure,

enlarged and altered several times to accommodate the growing population of Southgate. In 1862 it was replaced by a new church, but the remains of the former chapel are marked in the old churchyard west of the extant Christ Church (the enclosed area for burying cremated remains roughly delineates its 'footprint'). Following the completion of Southgate Cemetery (see APA 2.14e) in 1880, the churchyard was no longer used for internment.

7.14.8 An inn, known as The Cherry Tree, was situated on the edge of the green from at least 1695. The inn was investigated in 1996 by AOC Group, revealing a section of timber-framed walling (featuring carpenter's marks) thought to be the surviving section of the original north wall of the building.

7.14.9 Southgate remained a small rural community until the development of the railway in the mid to late 19th century. The railway facilitated easy travel into central London leading to the development of new housing to support commuters. A number of fine 18th and 19th century houses are located around the former green and along the High Street, many of which are statutorily listed.

Statement of Significance

7.14.10 The APA has the potential to contain prehistoric flint tools similar to those already recovered within the APA and its surrounds. Such remains could shed light on early prehistoric use of the landscape and technological development during the prehistoric periods.

7.14.11 The proposed alignment of a Roman road passes through the APA, should archaeological remains associated with the road be discovered they would help to confirm the alignment of the road and would provide information about Roman roadside activity and land use in the borough.

7.14.12 The APA has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval settlement remains. Where they survive, such remains will provide insight into the origins and phased development of Southgate during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains would provide evidence regarding settlement and land-use patterns as well as evolving lifestyles in the medieval and post-medieval period. Further archaeological work within the APA would help to clarify the survival, nature and significance of any such remains.

7.14.13 The churchyard, associated Christ Church, may contain archaeological evidence of the earlier chapel as well as post-medieval burials. If the opportunity to study any of the burials occurred, they could provide information regarding the life expectancy, general health, and social background of the local population as well as the range of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.14.14 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds lies in how they inform on differences in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regard to life expectancy, health and disease.

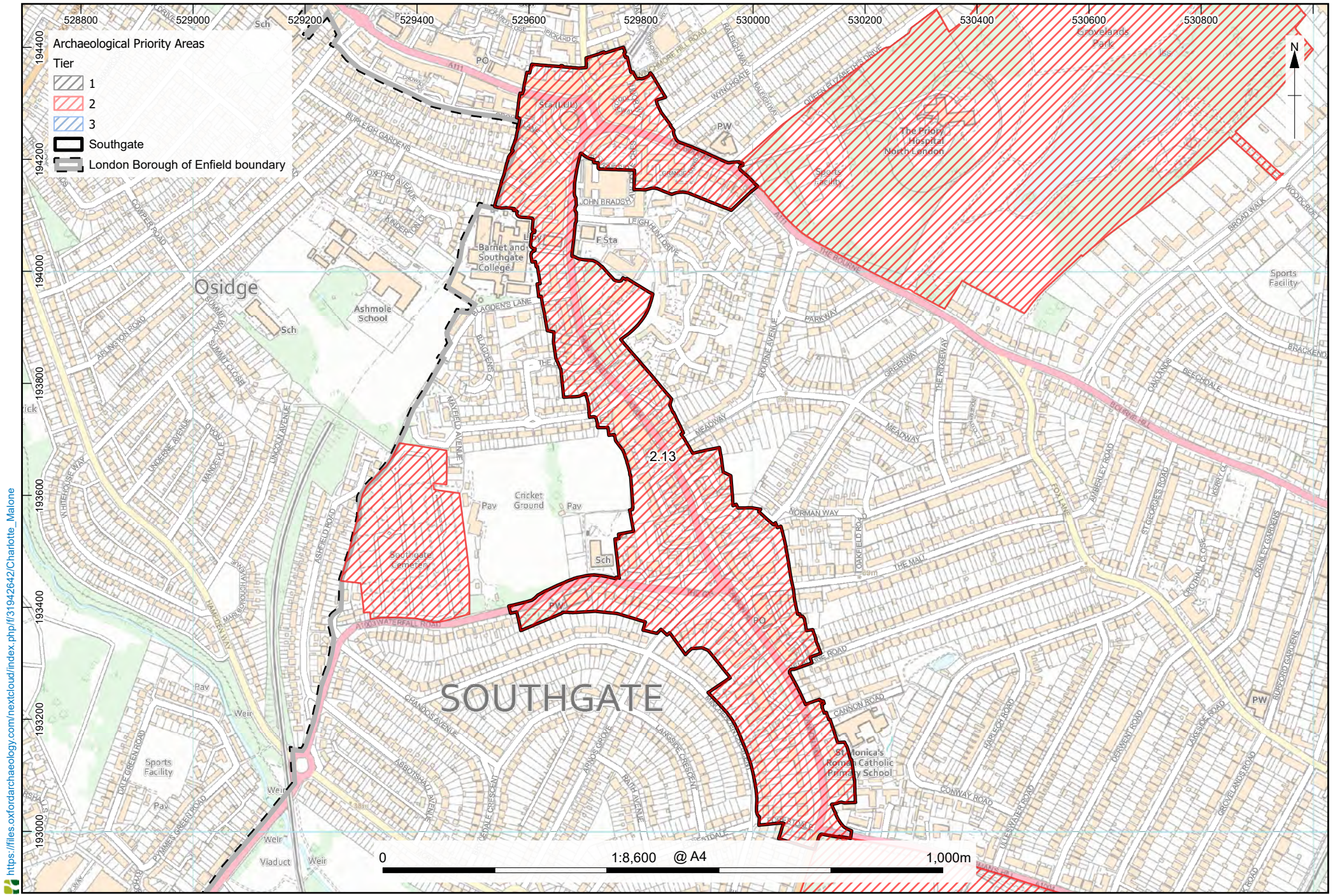
7.14.15 Burial grounds have their own specific legal protections. In accordance with national guidelines archaeological investigation of post-medieval burial grounds normally applies to burials which are over 100 years old. This is

governed by ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction and follows nationally accepted codes of practice and ethics (e.g. BABAO 2010a, 28b) and, for Christian burial grounds, follows relevant guidance, in particular that set out by the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE 2015; 2017). Such disturbance could be for development or purposes other than routine small-scale cemetery operations. The views and feelings of relatives and associated faith communities, when known, would need to be considered.

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APA 2.13
Southgate

7.15 Enfield APA 2.14 – Enfield Burial Grounds

Summary and Definition

7.15.1 This Archaeological Priority Area cover burial grounds and cemeteries with the London Borough of Enfield.

7.15.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it contains medieval and post-medieval cemeteries and burial grounds. Burial grounds not discussed here fall within other APAs and have been discussed within the relevant APA descriptions.

Description

APA 2.14a – Lavender Hill Cemetery (Victorian Cemetery)

7.15.3 The APA covers the Lavender Hill Cemetery. The cemetery was opened on 27 July 1872 under the name Enfield Cemetery. It was established by Lavender Hill Burial Board on part of the Hundred Acres belonging to the parish. Prior its construction this area was made up of enclosed agricultural land. The cemetery lay-out and its buildings were designed by Mr T J Hill, architect of Enfield. The cemetery contains two mirror-image chapels laid out on either side of the gates – the eastern chapel is Anglican, and the western chapel is Nonconformist. The cemetery has been enlarged several times since its foundation. The first extension was in 1897 and consisted of three acres being added to the north. In 1997 a new site of 4.99 hectares, Strayfield Road Extension, was opened. This extension does not border the area of the older part of the Lavender Hill site but is some 400m to the northwest, on the north bank of Turkey Brook, and is not part of the APA.

APA 2.14b – Hertford Road Cemetery (Victorian Cemetery)

7.15.4 The APA covers the Hertford Road Cemetery. Originally called Enfield Highway Cemetery, the cemetery opened for burials in 1880. It is situated behind St James' Churchyard and adjacent to Durants Park from which it is divided by iron railings and a row of mature trees. Prior its construction this area was made up of enclosed agricultural land, located south of the village of Greet Street. The cemetery lodge remains, although is now damaged by fire. There are war graves from both world wars in the cemetery – 22 from World War I, including 17 soldiers as well as 3 from the Navy, and 1 airman. There are 50 graves from World War II, many of which are in a plot to the left of the main path.

APA 2.14c – Edmonton Cemetery (Victorian Cemetery)

7.15.5 The APA covers the Edmonton Cemetery. This cemetery was founded in 1884 and contains a mortuary and pair of chapels (one Anglican and one non-conformist). Both chapels are built in Kentish ragstone and linked by a ported arch. Prior its construction this area was made up of enclosed agricultural land, the former boundaries of which have been preserved in the dimensions of the existing cemetery. The APA also contains two large memorials; a granite monolith, commemorating Edmonton residents killed in air raids during the Second World War; and a stone screen inscribed with the names of the twelve people who died on the fourth of September 1938 when an

aeroplane crashed into nearby Dunholme Road. The cemetery office in the north-east corner, near the entrance, is a former 19th century villa.

APA 2.14d – Edmonton Federation Cemetery (Victorian Jewish Cemetery)

7.15.6 This covers the Federation Cemetery which is bounded by Salmons Brook to the north. Prior its construction this area was made up of enclosed agricultural land. The site contains a lodge, a small information centre and a prayer building. This cemetery was opened in 1889 by the Federation of Synagogues, which had been founded in 1887, and is still managed by them today. Edmonton was the first cemetery to be constructed by the Federation and is the largest of the three cemeteries on Edmonton Road. It is separated from the 20th century Tottenham Park Cemetery by concrete fencing at its north-western extent.

APA 2.14e – Southgate Cemetery (Victorian Cemetery)

7.15.7 The APA covers Southgate Cemetery which was opened in 1880. The cemetery has no chapel but does contain a small lodge. It has variously been known as Southgate Cemetery, Edmonton and Southgate Cemetery and the Old Southgate Cemetery – the latter name distinguishes it from New Southgate Cemetery and Crematorium. Prior its construction this area was made up of enclosed agricultural land, the former boundaries of which have been preserved in the dimensions of the existing cemetery. The cemetery's' lodge was added in 1953 and is situated immediately east of its southern gated entrance.

APA 2.14f – Christ Church, Cockfosters Cemetery (Victorian Cemetery)

7.15.8 The APA covers Christ Church Cockfosters Cemetery. Christ Church was built in 1837-9 when Cockfosters became a separate parish. The churchyard was enlarged when the church was extended, with an area added in 1892. A geophysical survey of Christ Church was carried out by Stratascan in 2008. A number of anomalies were identified which may be caused by burials although a number in the west of the site are likely to be associated with ledger stones. An area of high resistance towards the east of the site may represent a burial vault.

Statement of Significance

7.15.9 The APA contains post-medieval burial grounds and cemeteries which will contain human burials dating from the post-medieval periods onwards. Study of these remains could provide information on the life expectancy, general health and social background of the local community and the ranges of diseases from which they may have suffered.

7.15.10 Burials which are more than 100 years old are potentially of archaeological interest. The interest in burials and burial grounds lies in who they inform on difference in burial practices, buildings and monuments, which typically reflect a variety of social and religious factors, as well as human populations, including with regards to life expectancy, health and disease.

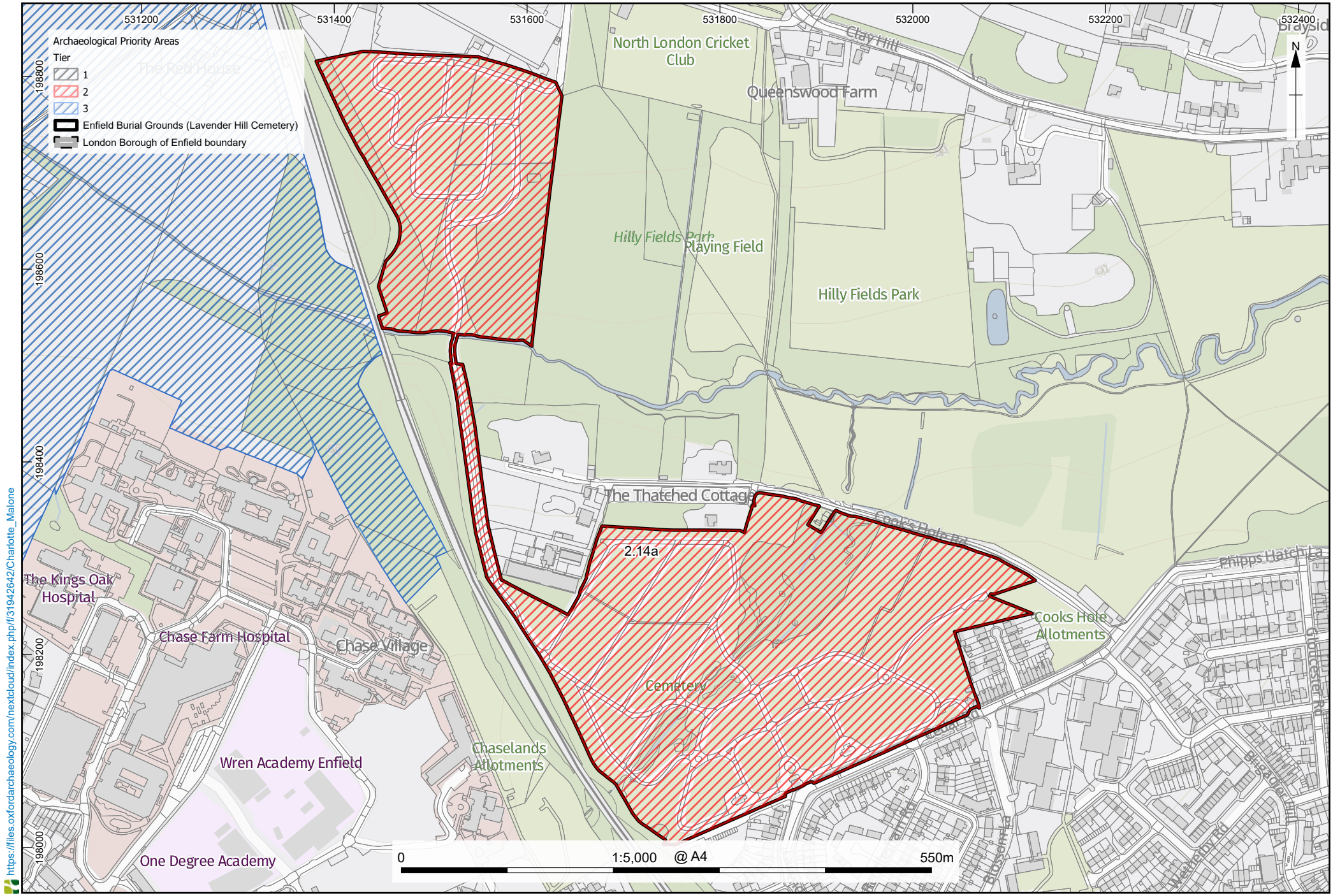
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Key References

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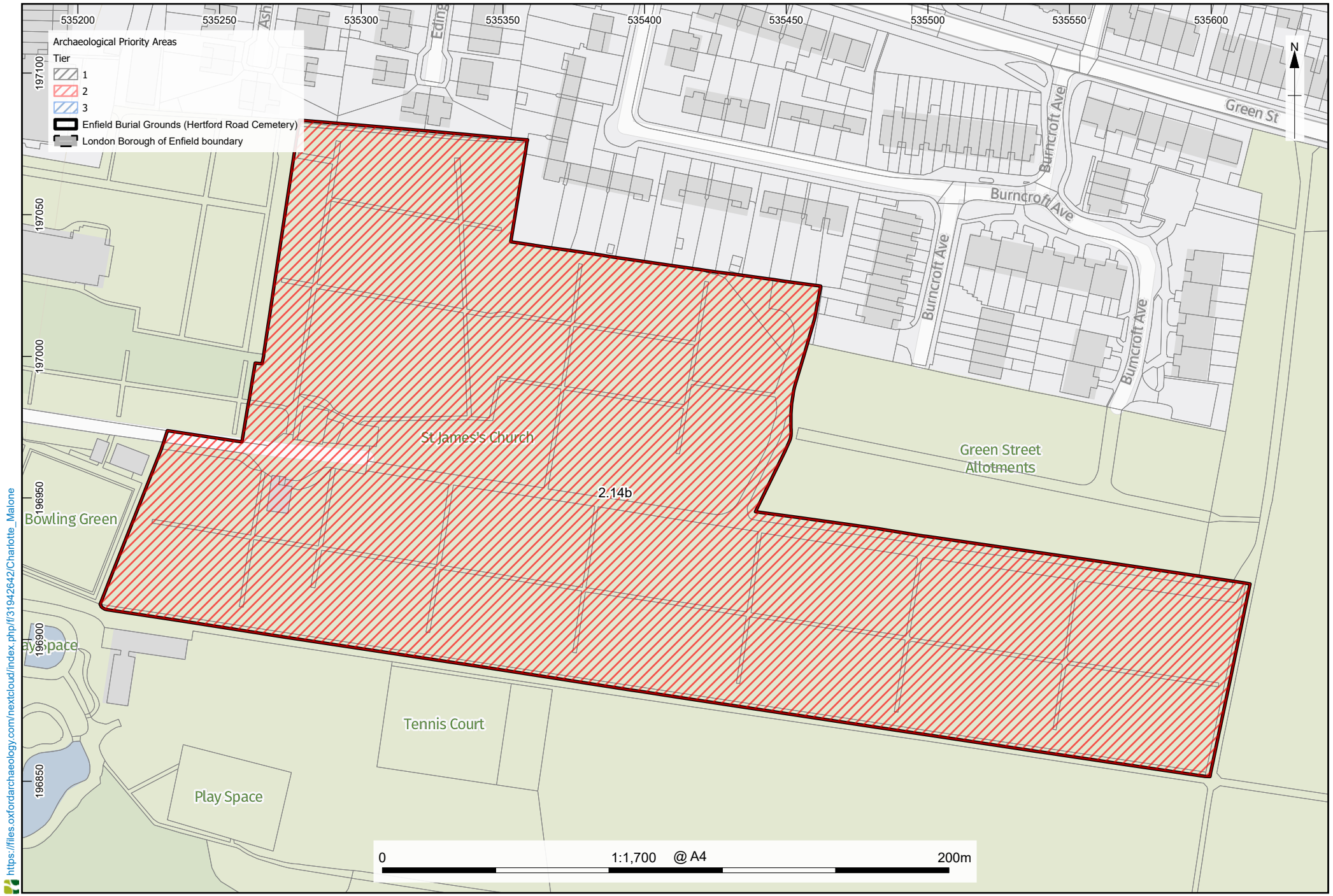
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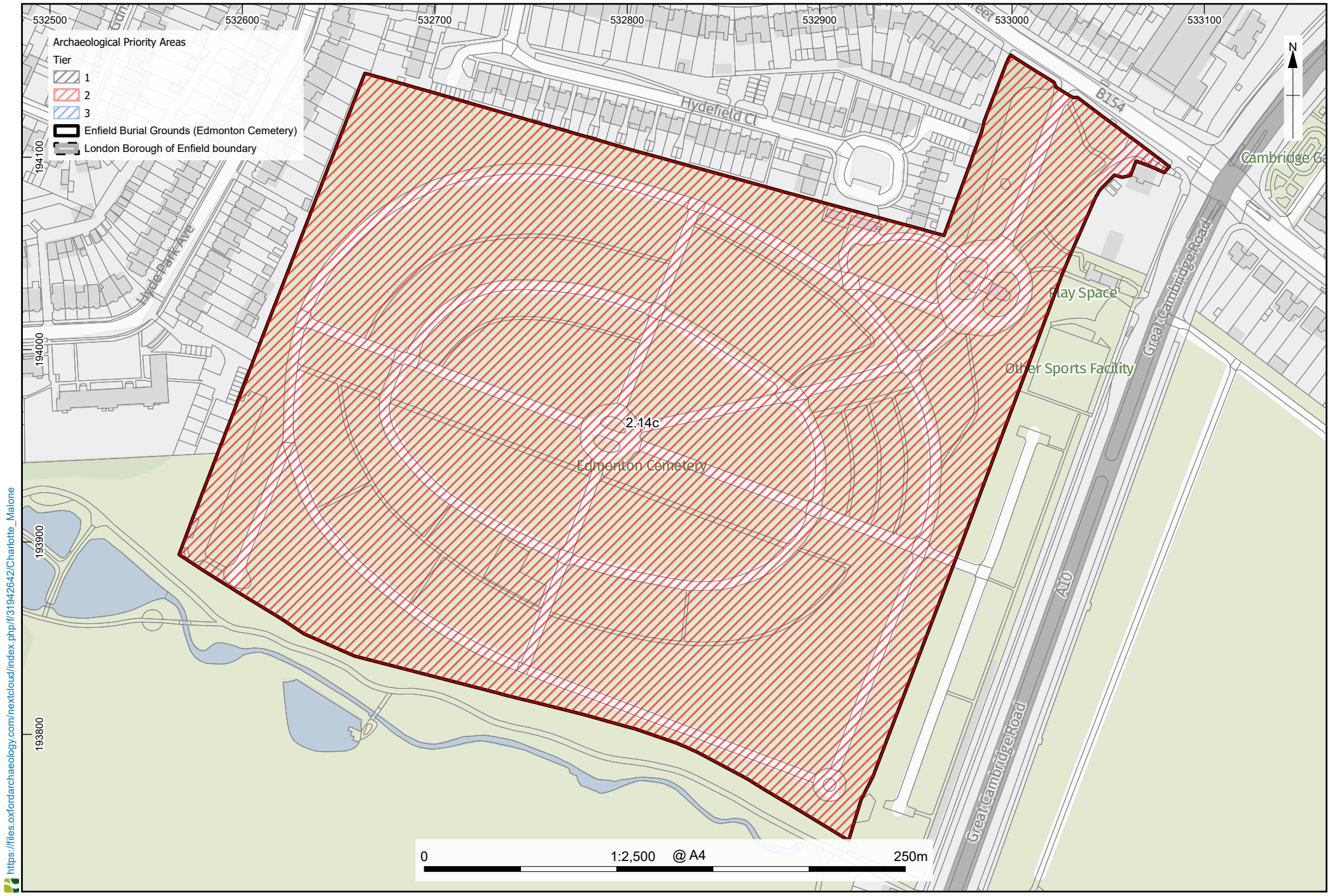
APA 2.14a

Enfield Burial Grounds (Lavender Hill Cemetery)



APA 2.14b

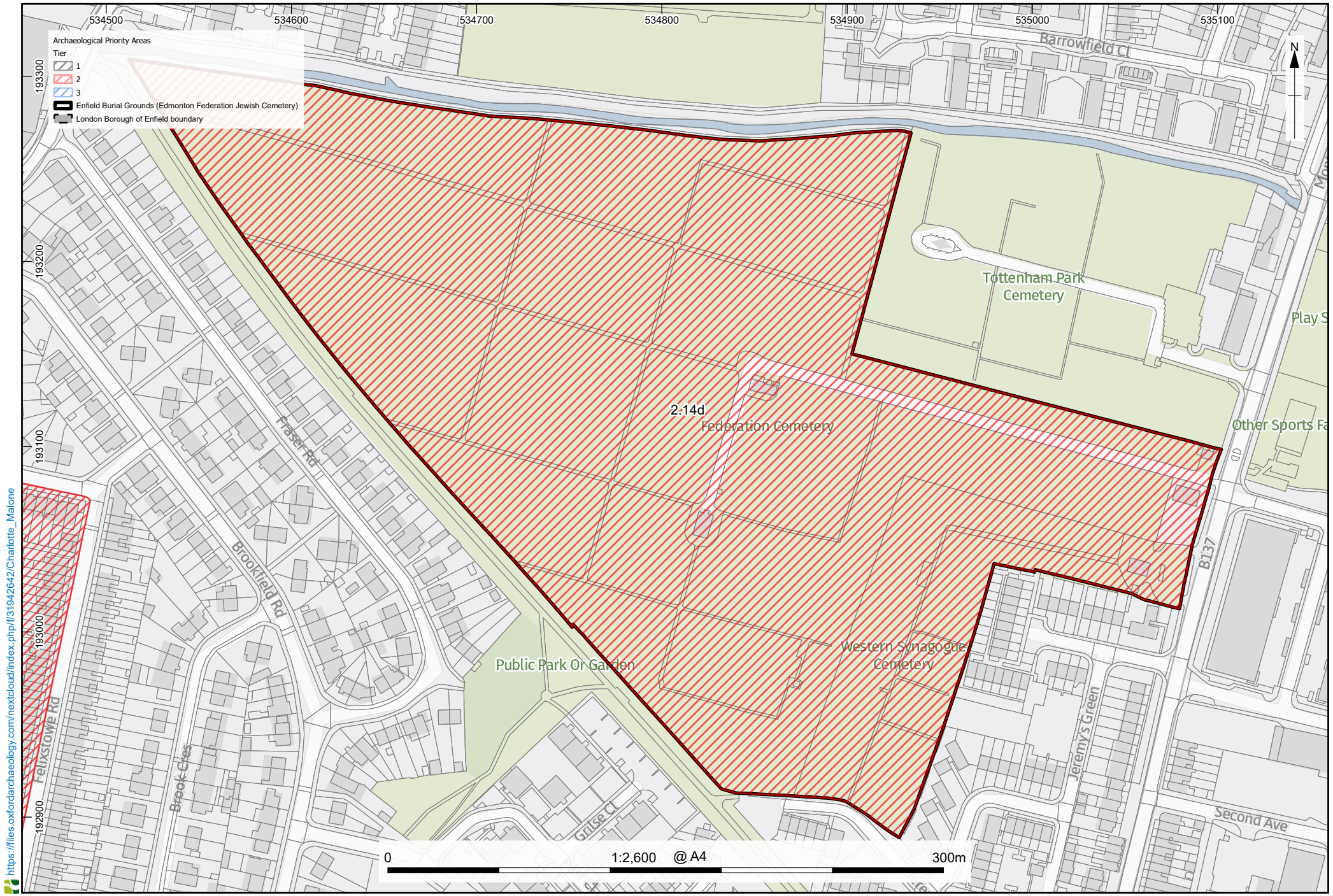
Enfield Burial Grounds (Hertford Road Cemetery)



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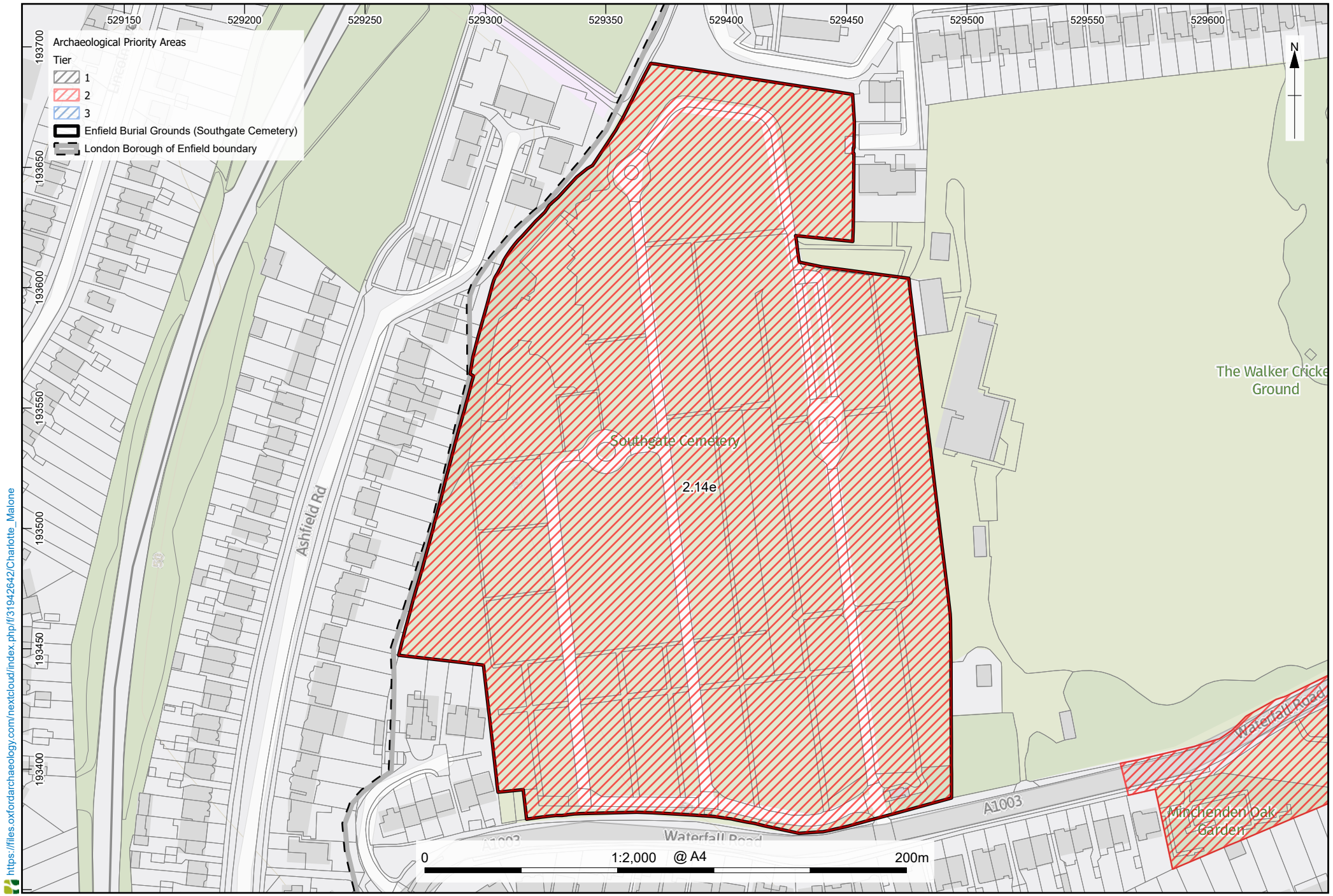
APA 2.14c

Enfield Burial Grounds (Edmonton Cemetery)



APA 2.14d

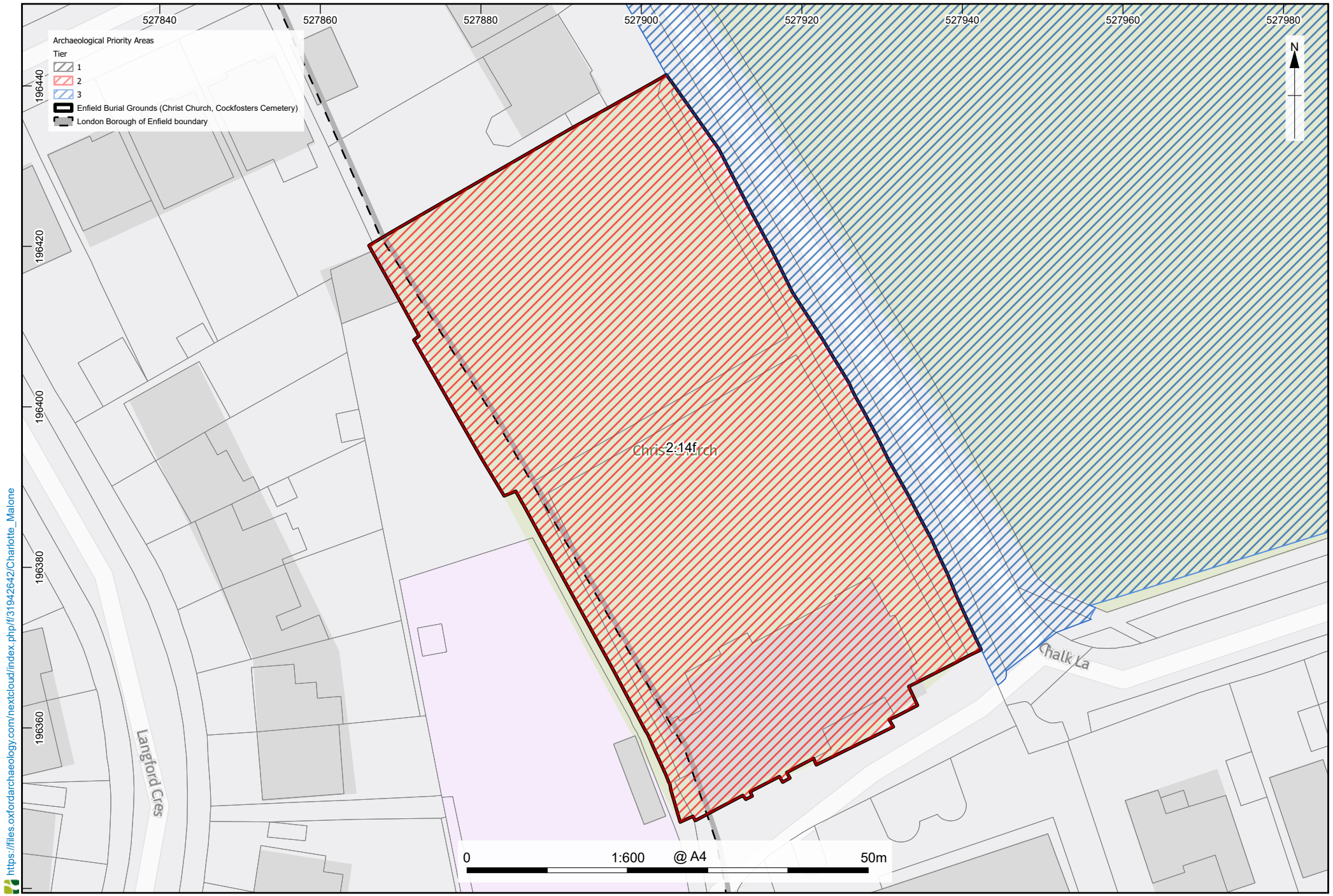
Enfield Burial Grounds (Edmonton Federation Jewish Cemetery)



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APA 2.14e

Enfield Burial Grounds (Southgate Cemetery)



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APA 2.14f

Enfield Burial Grounds (Christ Church, Cockfosters Cemetery)

7.16 Enfield APA 2.15 – New River

Summary and Definition

7.16.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the part of the original course of the New River as shown on Rocque's 1754 Topographical Map of the County of Middlesex, and the 19th century changes to the river shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps.

7.16.2 The APA is classed as Tier 2 as it contains the remains of the 17th century distributary, known as the New River and the later 19th century realignment of the river. The original course of the river, where it survives, is likely to contain waterlogged deposits which will contain archaeological, organic and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the river and to the landscape in which it was constructed. Such deposits can preserve remains that do not usually survive such as textiles, leather and wood.

Description

7.16.3 The New River is a water supply aqueduct, completed in 1613, that was designed to bring drinking water from Hertfordshire to North London. The river enters the borough from the north at Bulsmoor, crossing under the London Orbital Motorway (M25), and flows south towards Forty Hill, through APA 2.1 Capel Manor Gardens and the northernmost part of APA 2.4 Ermine Street and associated roadside settlements (with a section of its original route extending from Forty Hill) before turning west towards APA 2.3 Enfield Historic Town, with a section flowing through APA 2.2 Old Park Medieval Deer Park. The river continues flowing south before branching west at Palmers Green and looping back east at Arnos Park and exiting the borough at Bowes Park into the adjacent borough of Haringey (Haringey APA 2.17). A 19th century water channel, parallel with Palmerston Crescent, now bypasses the distinctive 'Arnos Park Loop'. A final, similarly bypassed 'old' section of the river partially re-entered the borough from the south at Wolves Lane, before branching to the east and re-exiting the borough west of the Great Cambridge Road (A10).

7.16.4 The original course of the New River followed the 100ft contour of the Lee Valley, with distinctive sections branching to the west in the northern (the Whitchwebbs Loop; APA 1.3) and the southern (at Arnos Park) parts of the borough to maintain its level. The channel was diverted for similar reasons at Enfield to create the Enfield Loop. Much of the original route of the river has been lost to modern development; however, significant sections of the original channel survive as a series of earthworks within APA 1.2, APA 1.3, APA 2.2 and APA 2.3. The original watercourse was ten feet wide and four feet deep. It gently sloped over 60km following the contours of the landscape to ensure the correct volume and flow.

7.16.5 Later additions to the river included a series of house sluice-gates to regulate its flow. Within the borough the Bush Hill Sluice was constructed in 1796 to control water flow of the Grade II listed Clarendon Arch which was built to carry the new river across Salmon's Brook.

7.16.6 In the 1850s the New River's many loops were straightened using culverts and the overall length was reduced to 45km. Both the 'Whitewebbs' and 'Arnos Park' loops' of the river were cut off in the 1850s. The Arnos Park Loop was made redundant by following the construction of the Wood Green tunnel, which starts at Bowes Park, was completed in 1852. This former section of the river had been filled in by the early 1900s and is now entirely covered by residential development dating mostly back to the 1930s. Its former course is visible on numerous maps drawn on both the First and Second Editon Ordnance Survey maps.

7.16.7 With the aid of a Heritage Lottery Fund grant of £1.8milliion in 1997, the New River Loop Restoration Project began in 1998 to restore the historic watercourse, listed bridges and railings, and regenerate the timber banks of the New River, providing new seating and resurfacing of paths.

Statement of Significance

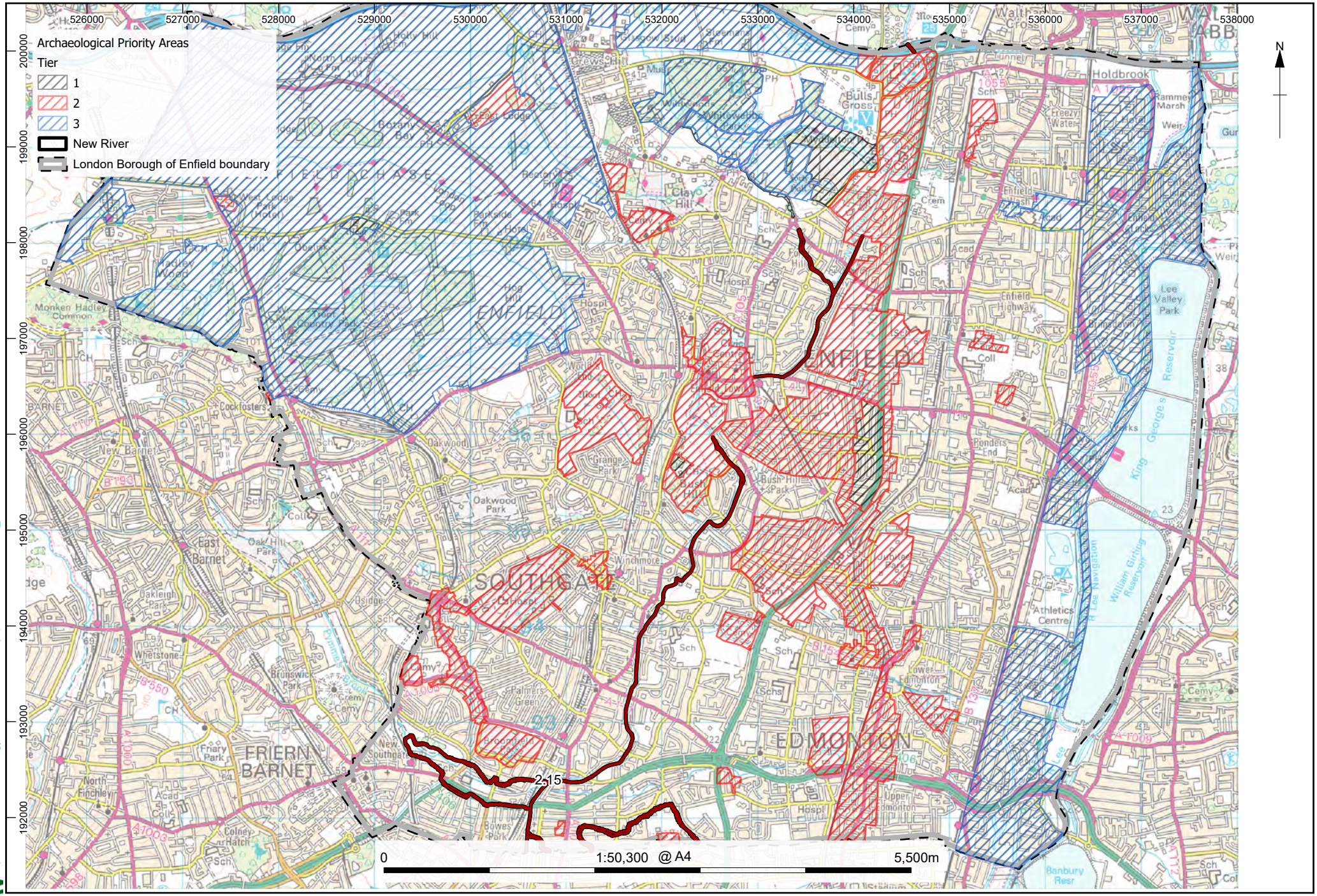
7.16.8 The APA contains the remains of the 17th-century New River. Where it survives above ground, the river is a visible remnant of 17th-and later 19th century engineering, designed to support the expanding populations of London in these periods. The original course of the river, where it survives, is likely to contain waterlogged deposits which will contain archaeological, organic and environmental information relating to the construction, use and history of the river and to the landscape in which it was constructed. Such deposits can preserve remains that do not usually survive such as textiles, leather and wood. The presence of the New River provides an opportunity to further understand 17thcentury engineering and construction practices. It also provides an example of the development of water management practices throughout the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Key References

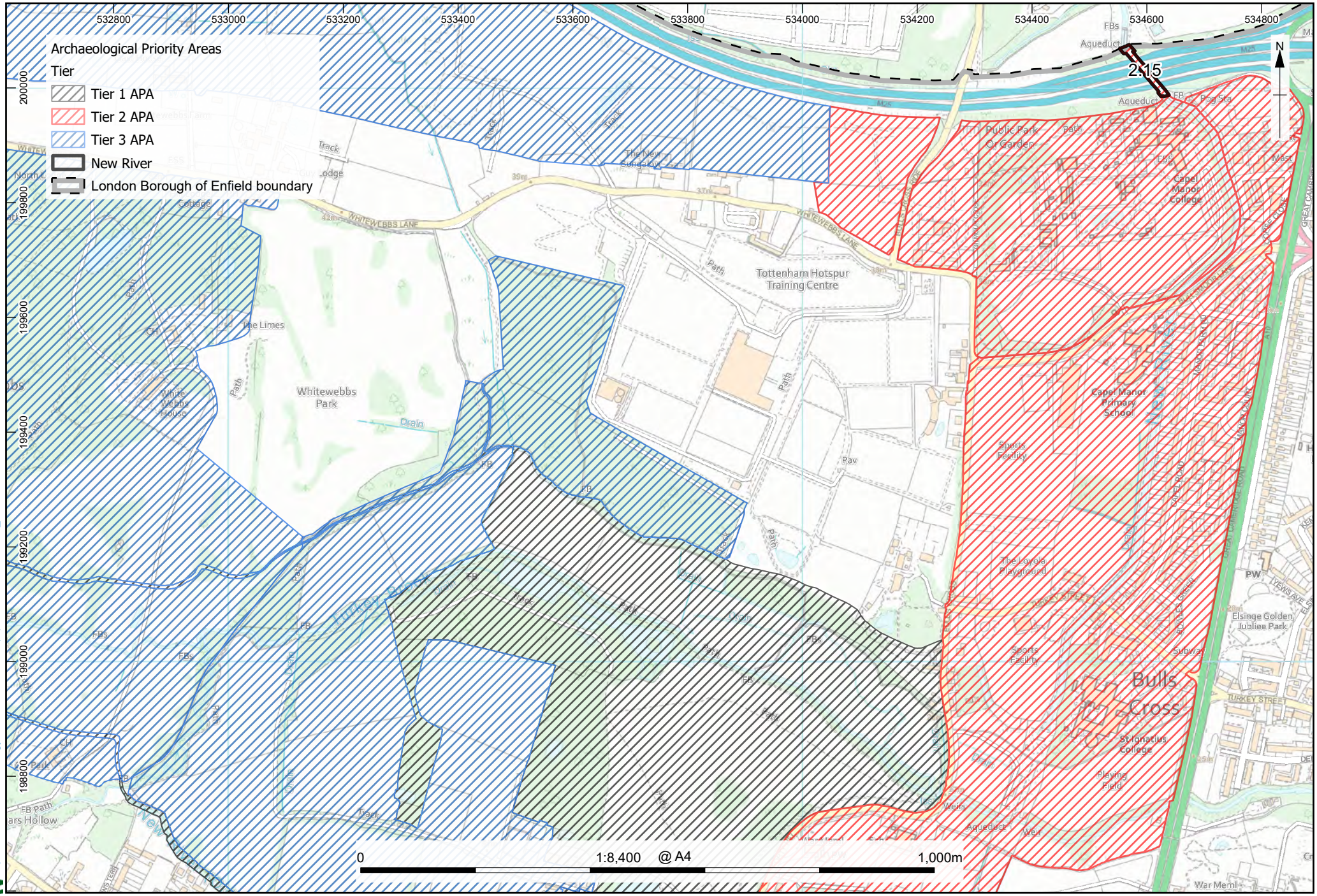
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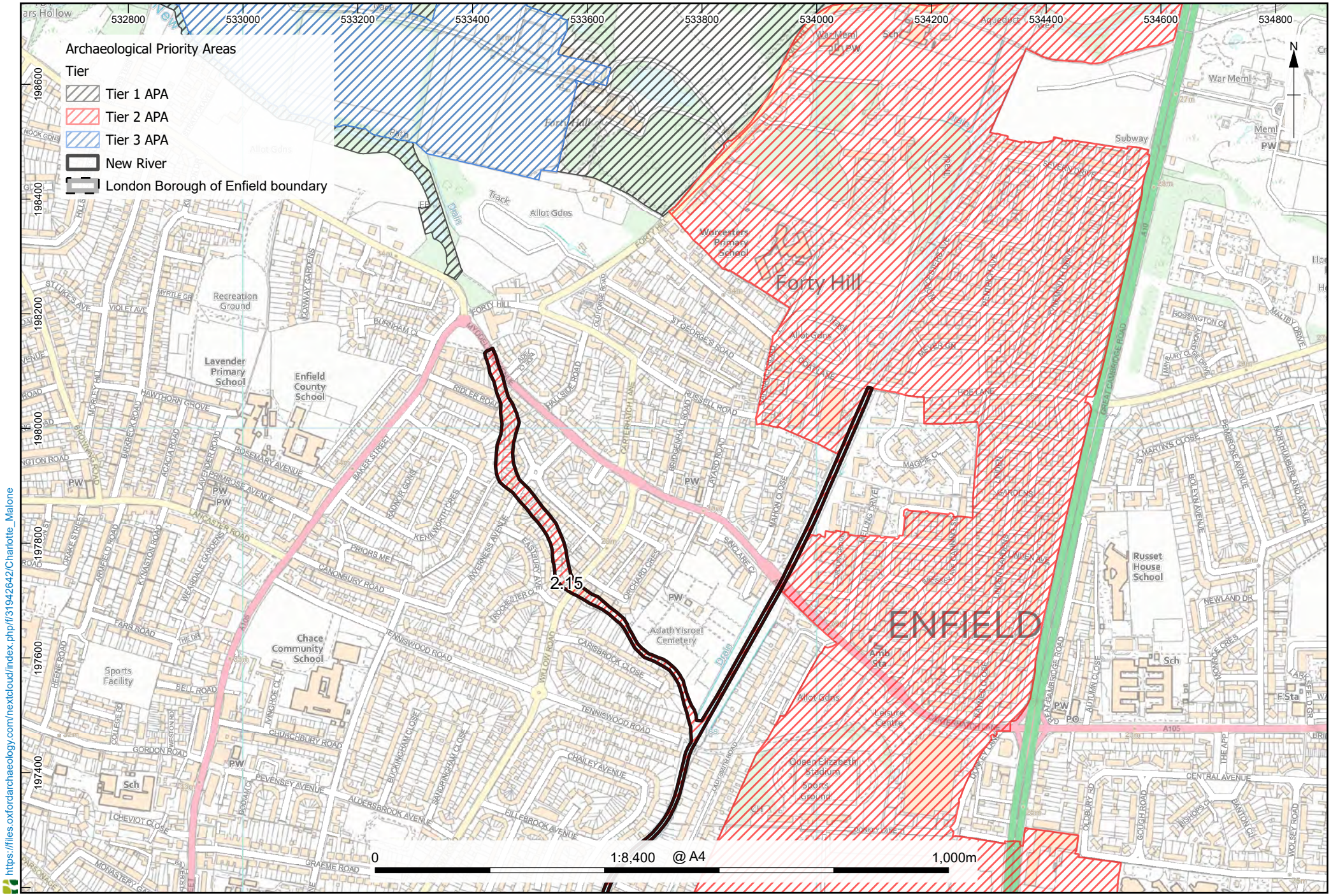


APA 2.15
New River



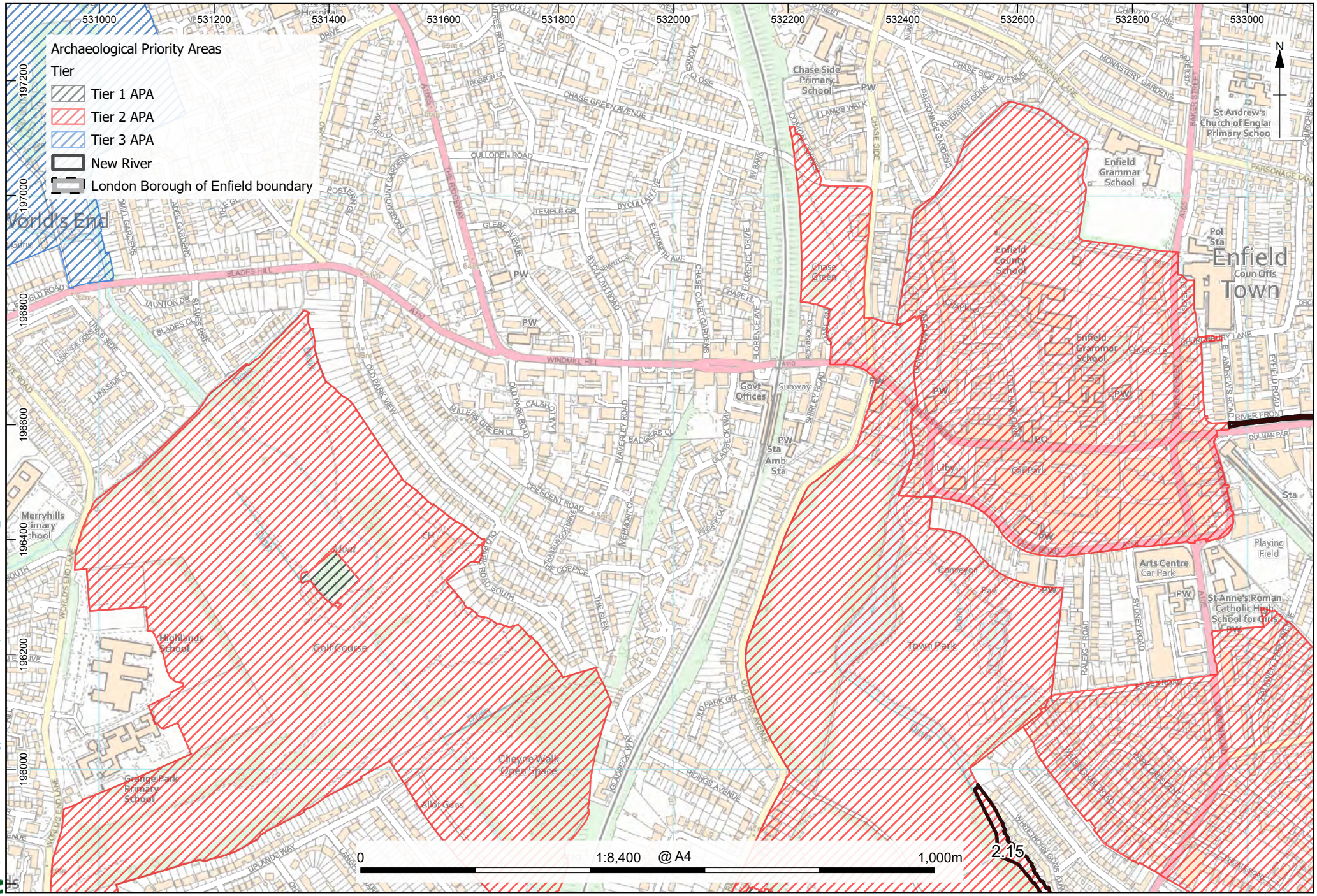
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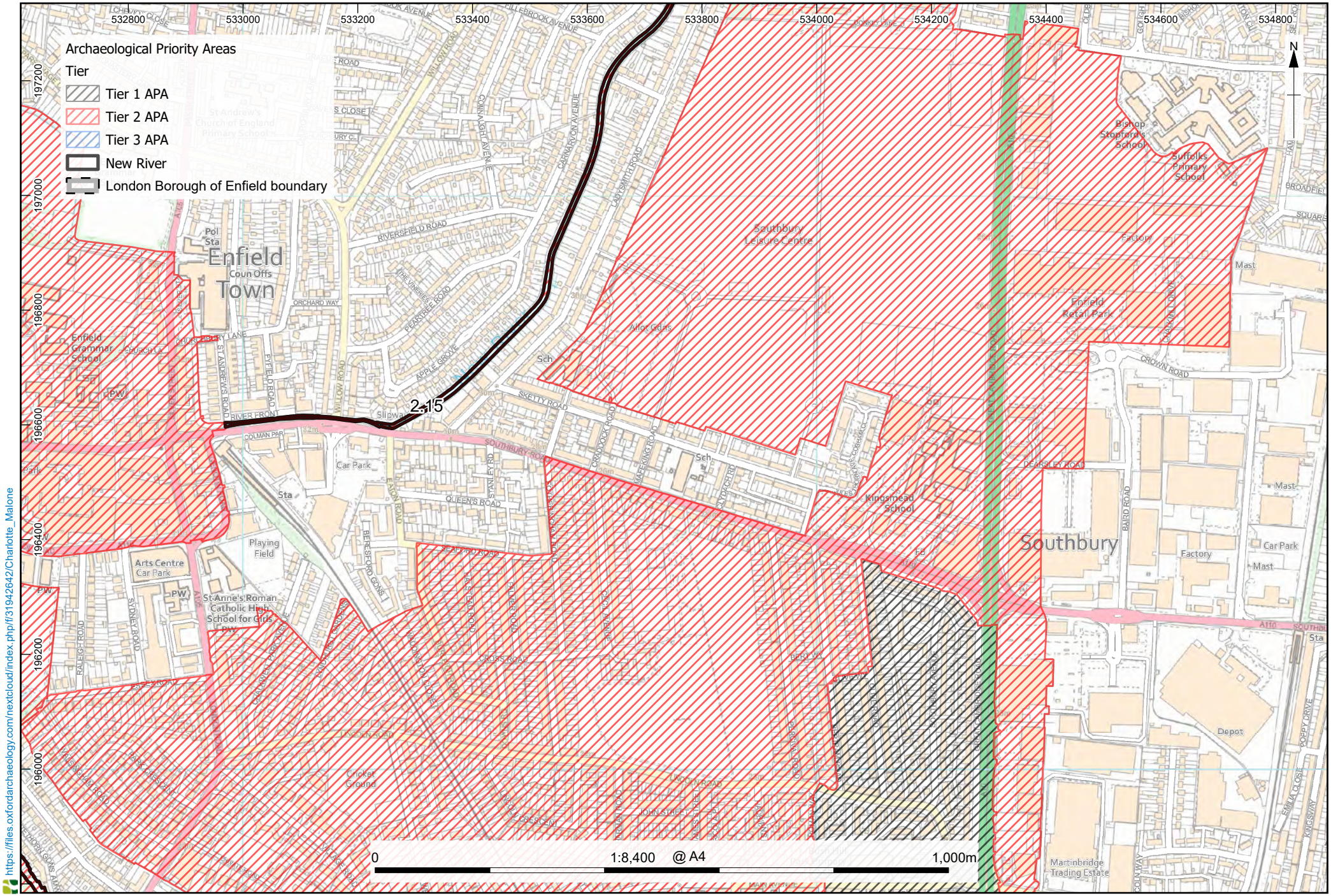


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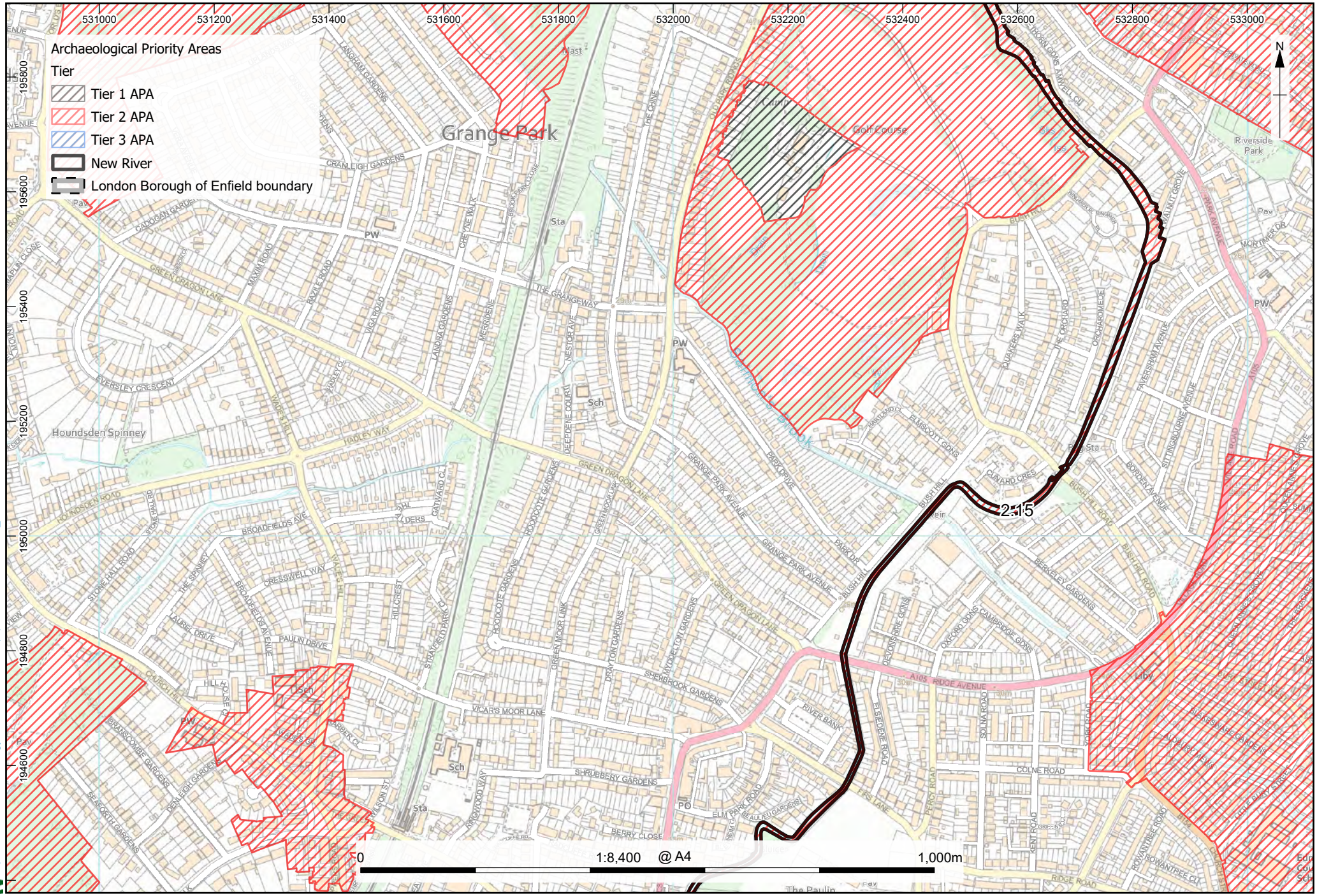


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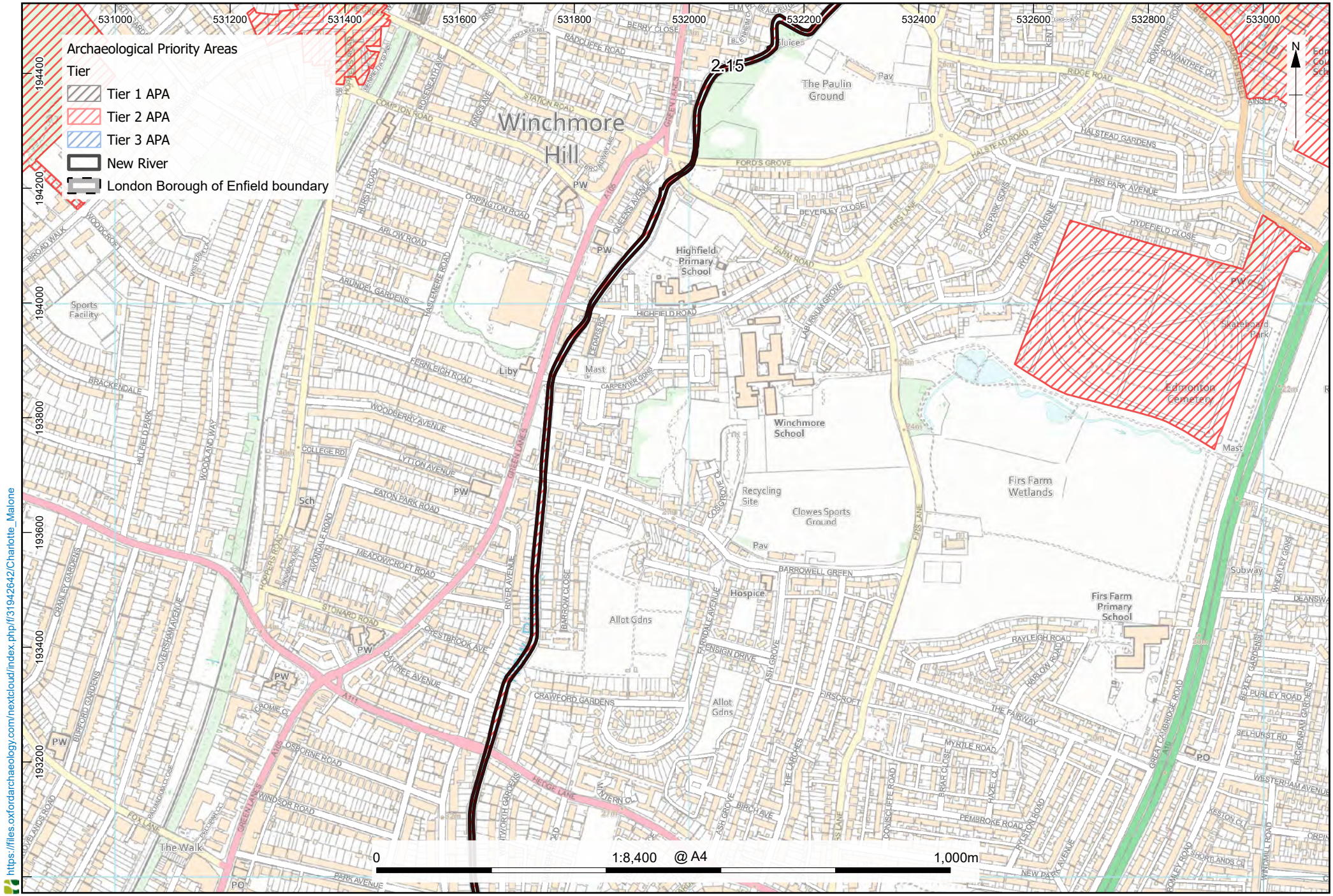
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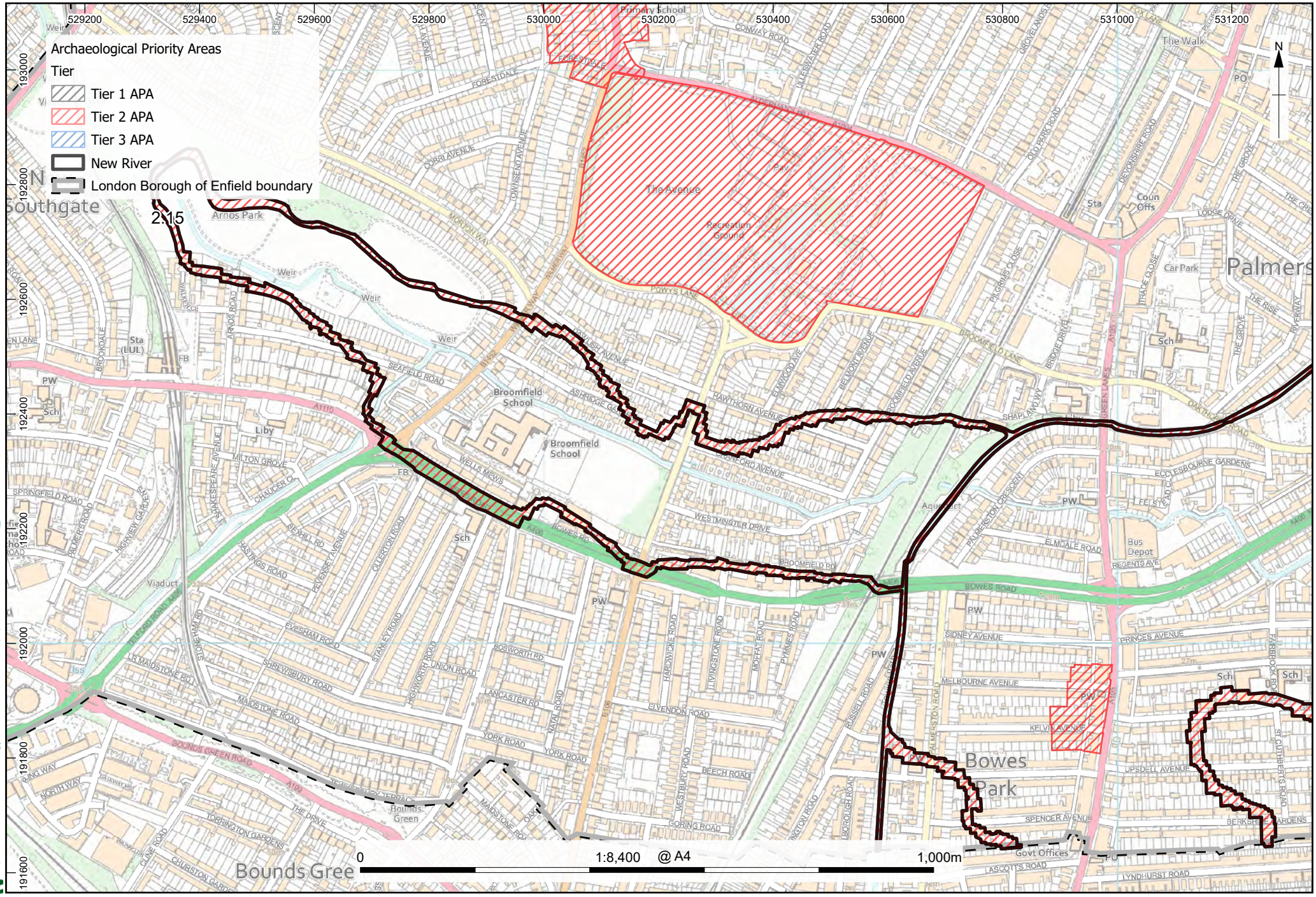
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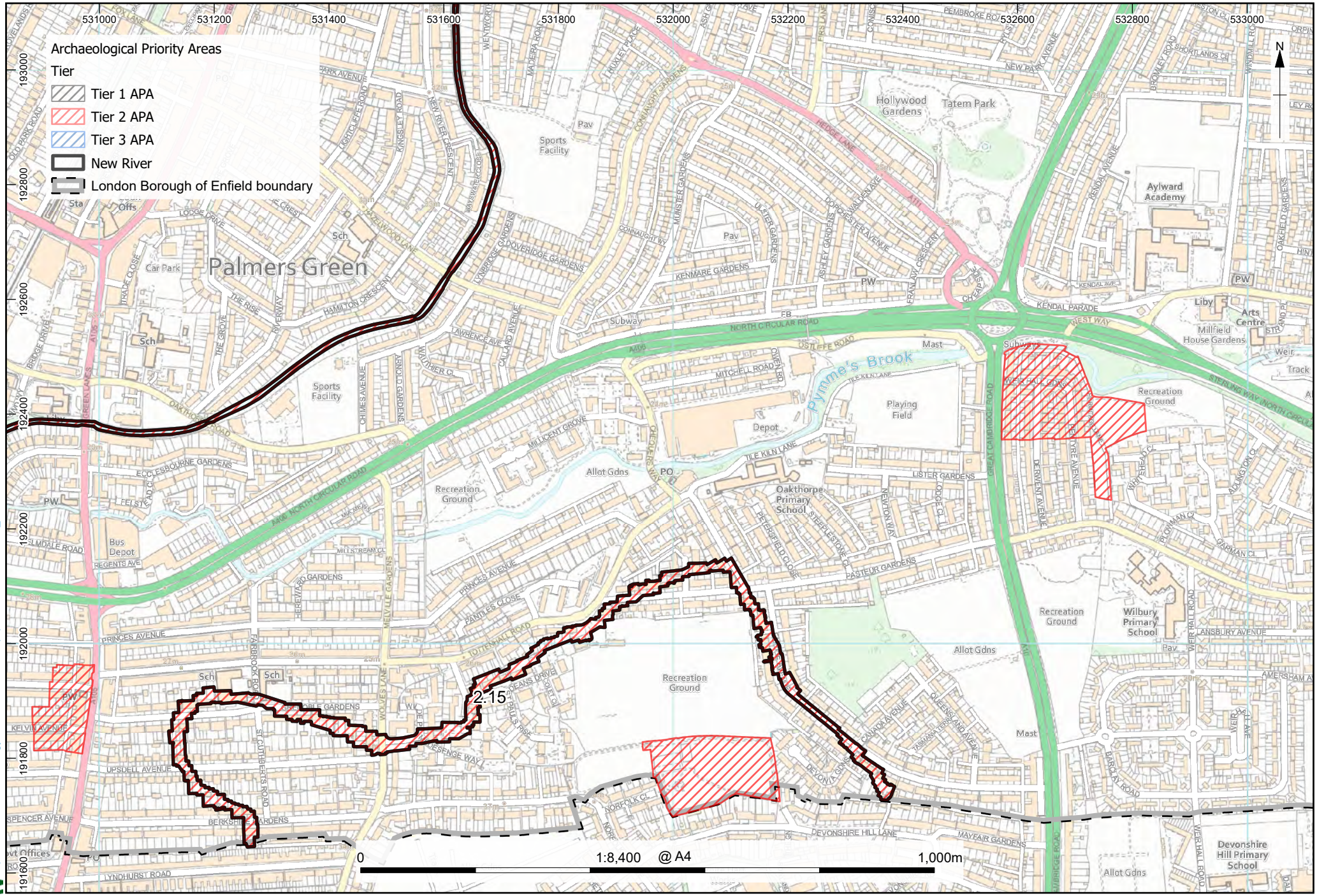


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New River



APA 2.15
New River



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APA 2.15
New River

7.17 Enfield APA 2.16 – West Lodge (Enfield Chase)

Summary and Definition

7.17.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of the West Lodge to Enfield Chase – a former Royal hunting ground formed in the 12th century (APA 3.1 Enfield Chase). In 1419, the Chase the was divided into three administrative units called 'walks': the East, West and South Walks. A lodge was associated with each walk and functioned as offices and accommodation for the walk keepers. The West Lodge was rebuilt in the 17th and 18th centuries and is set within the grounds of a small park.

7.17.2 The APA classified as Tier 2 as it has the potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains associated with West Lodge. It may also contain archaeological evidence for the wider management of Enfield Chase in these periods.

Description

7.17.3 The APA incorporates West Lodge Park Hotel and its grounds, which was named after the former West Lodge to Enfield Chase. The APA is situated in the north-west part of the borough, on high ground overlooking the Lea Valley. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand). No superficial deposits are recorded the area (BGS 2025).

7.17.4 The APA is situated within the former area of Enfield Chase, a hunting forest established in the 12th century by the Earl of Essex (see APA 3.1 Enfield Chase). In the early 15th century, Enfield Chase was held by the Crown as part of the Duchy of Lancaster. It remained in the hands of the Crown, with the exception of a short period during the Civil War and Interregnun, until 1931.

7.17.5 In 1419, following its acquisition by the Crown, the Chase was divided into three rides, or walks, to facilitate its maintenance. West Lodge, or the 'West Bailey Lodge', was built within the APA at this time and was one of three lodges built within the Chase. The lodge was used to entertain royalty throughout the Tudor period with recorded visits from Henry VII, Catherine of Aragon, Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I.

7.17.6 Soon after Charles I was executed in 1649, plans were made by the new Parliament to dispose of the royal parks, forests, chases and manors in order to provide funds to pay the army. Following a survey of the land. West Lodge was sold for £1,494 to John Nelthrop, the adjutant general. At that time the lodge, which had been repaired in 1583, comprised a 3-storey brick and tile building with outbuildings and a small garden plot, with 85 acres of land and 662 trees. During the Civil War and Commonwealth, the Chase's game had been destroyed, the trees cut down and the grounds were let out as farms.

7.17.7 Following the Restoration, the Chase was once more restocked with deer and new trees were planted. In 1673 West Lodge was occupied by the Rt Hon. Henry Coventry (1618-1686), and he undertook replanting of trees, and expanded the gardens at west Lodge. The Lodge later passed between numerous owners between the 17th and 19th centuries. Rocque's 1754 Topographical map of Middlesex shows the extent of the lodge and its ground at the end of the 18th century. At this time, it comprised three discrete

structures, an enclosed or walled garden, a tree-lined drive and a series of enclosed orchards and fields. By 1808, the lodge was vacant, and it subsequently fell into disrepair.

7.17.8 West Lodge had a number of private tenants in the 19th century. Archibald Paris leased the property from 1827-50 with a covenant to rebuild the old lodge. The new building was completed by 1835 and was designed in Regency style. The 2-storey south range of the building is the only surviving element of the earlier 17th century lodge. A tennis court was later added to the lawn in front of the house, with orchards, vegetable gardens, a nut tree walk, vinery and peach house making up its 8-acre grounds. In 1921 it was leased by Mr Ernest North Lewis who converted the house into a hotel that opened in 1924, when it was renamed as West Lodge Park.

Statement of Significance

7.17.9 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval iterations of West Lodge and its associated grounds. Such remains will provide evidence for the development of the lodge and the lifestyles of those who lived here. The APA may also contain archaeological evidence for land use, and activities carried out within Enfield Chase during the medieval period prior to the construction of the lodge.

Key References

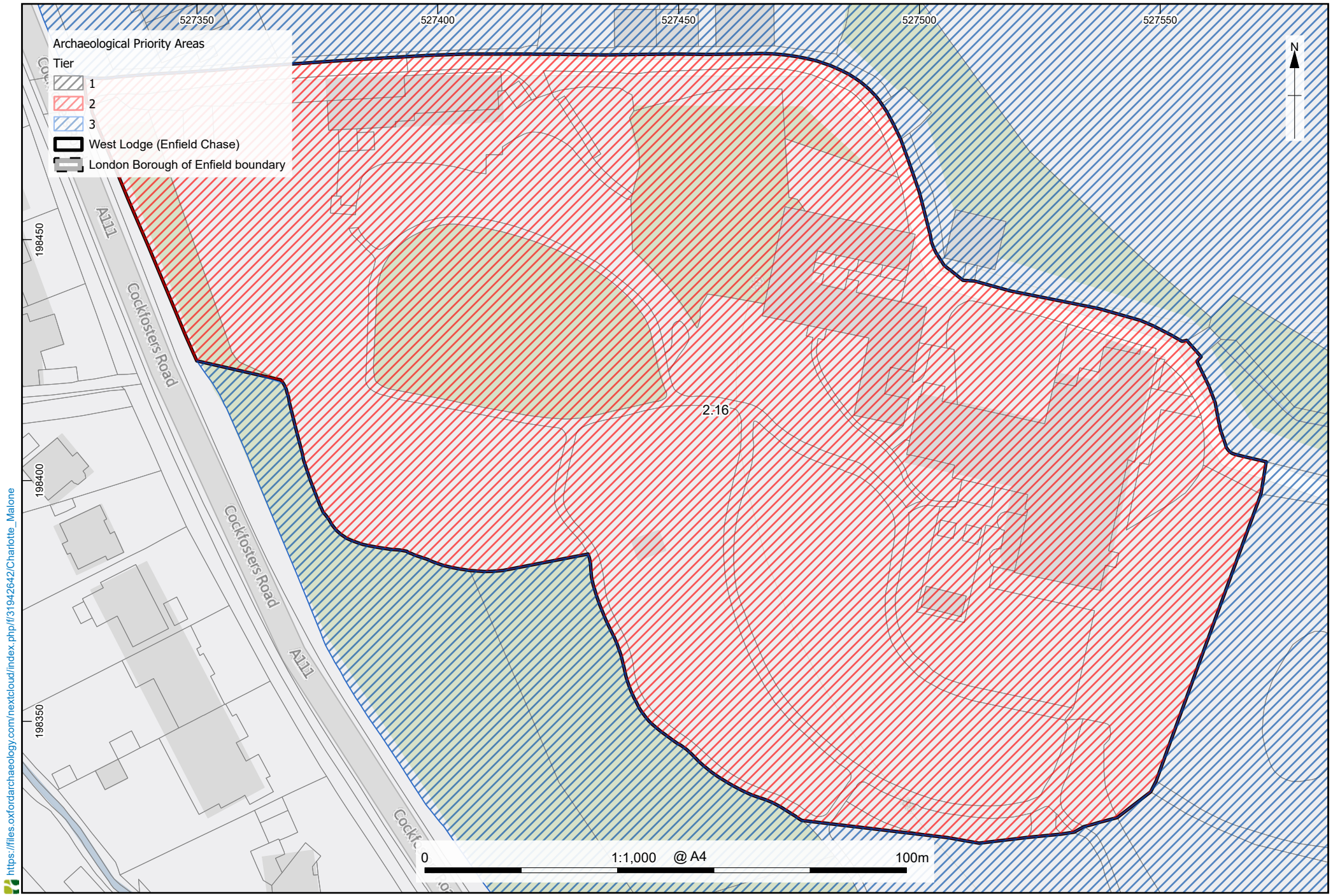
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APA 2.16
West Lodge (Enfield Chase)

7.18 Enfield APA 2.17 – East Lodge (Enfield Chase)

Summary and Definition

7.18.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the site of the East Lodge to Enfield Chase - a Royal hunting ground formed in the 12th century (APA 3.1 Enfield Chase). In 1419, the Chase the was divided into three administrative units called 'walks': the East, West and South Walks. A lodge was associated with each walk and functioned as an office and accommodation for the walk keeper. East Lodge was a royal hunting lodge in the mid-17th century set in 15ha (38acres) of grounds with fruit trees, gardens and a large pond fed by Turkey Brook. The grounds and pond are shown on Rocque's 1754 Topographical map of Middlesex.

7.18.2 The APA is classified as Tier 2 as it has potential to contain medieval and post-medieval remains associated with the former medieval lodge and its associated ornamental gardens and pond. Fieldwalking surveys carried out to the north and south of the APA have recorded prehistoric flints ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. The APA, therefore, as a general potential for similar remains from these periods.

Description

7.18.3 The APA covers a *c* 20 ha area containing the East Lodge Business Park (west), an area of agricultural land (centre) and a section of woodland (east). This area was historically the site of the East Lodge for Enfield Chase and its associated grounds, which include a large pond situated in the east part of the APA.

7.18.4 The APA is situated on high ground in the north-west part of the borough, which overlooks the Lea Valley to the south and east. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand), with superficial deposits of alluvium and Dollis Gravel Member (sand and gravel) in the eastern part of the APA. The eastern boundary of the APA is bounded by Turkey Brook, a tributary of the Lea. During the early prehistoric period the tributaries of the Lea would have formed relatively clear routes through the otherwise densely wooded borough and thus would have been a focus for prehistoric activity in the area.

7.18.5 In 2005 and 2010, fieldwalking, metal detecting and test-pitting carried out by the Enfield Archaeological Society uncovered a number of artefacts in the areas immediately north of the APA. These artefacts included a small quantity of worked lithics, an early Neolithic ogival leaf shaped arrowhead, core material, core reduction flakes and unutilised blade flakes. The results of the test pit suggested that the material had been plough-transported down slope (seemingly from the north and west). Further fieldwalking, conducted between 2007 and 2013, in the areas immediately south of the APA, revealed six Mesolithic stone tools and a core; four Neolithic flints and another item thought to be later Bronze Age in date. These highlight the potential for further, similar prehistoric remains within the APA.

7.18.6 The APA was historically part of Enfield Chase, a hunting forest established in the 12th century by the Earl of Essex (see APA 3.1 Enfield Chase). In the early 15th century, Enfield Chase was held by the Crown as part of the Duchy of

Lancaster. It remained in the hands of the Crown, with the exception of a short period during the Civil War and Interregnum, until the 1931. In 1n 1419, following its acquisition by the Crown, the Chase was divided into three rides, or walks, in order to facilitate its maintenance. The East Lodge was one of three lodges built in the chase at this time, each associated with one of the walks.

7.18.7 The East Lodge is known to have been visited by Charles I. After Charles I was executed in 1649, plans were made by the new Parliament to dispose of the royal parks, forests, chases and manors in order to provide funds to pay the army. East Lodge was sold for £712 and, at the time, included 38 acres in which there were 73 trees, and a garden containing fruit trees. The lodge was described as being built of 'timber and Flemish wall, roofed with tile, of one storey and a garret high'. This building was later demolished when a new house was built in 1668. This house, later known as The Red Lodge, was occupied and maintained into and throughout the 18th century. By 1777, it was associated with a hot house, a green house and a gardener's cottage. A large pond fed by the adjacent Turkey Brook was also present by this time. The pond which is labelled New Pond, and the remainder of the estate, are depicted on Rocque's 1754 topographical map of Middlesex. While the pond is no longer extant, remnants of it are visible, as series of undulations, on LiDAR imaging of the area.

7.18.8 Red Lodge was demolished in 1880 and was subsequently redeveloped as the site of East Lodge Business Park.

Statement of Significance

7.18.9 The APA may contain archaeological remains associated with the medieval and post-medieval iterations of East Lodge and its associated grounds. Such remains will provide evidence for the development of the lodge and the lifestyles of those who lived here. The APA may also contain archaeological evidence for land use, and activities carried out within Enfield Chase during the medieval period prior to the construction of the lodge. The remains of a large pond are recorded within the APA. The infilled pond may contain waterlogged deposits which could contain preserved organic material or environmental evidence which could shed light on the medieval and post-medieval land use.

7.18.10 The APA also has potential to contain artefactual remains from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. If identified, such remains would provide valuable insight into the pattern of prehistoric settlement and land-use within the borough and highlight the potential for further remains to be present. If encountered, such remains would contribute to our understanding of the use of the region during the prehistoric periods.

Key References

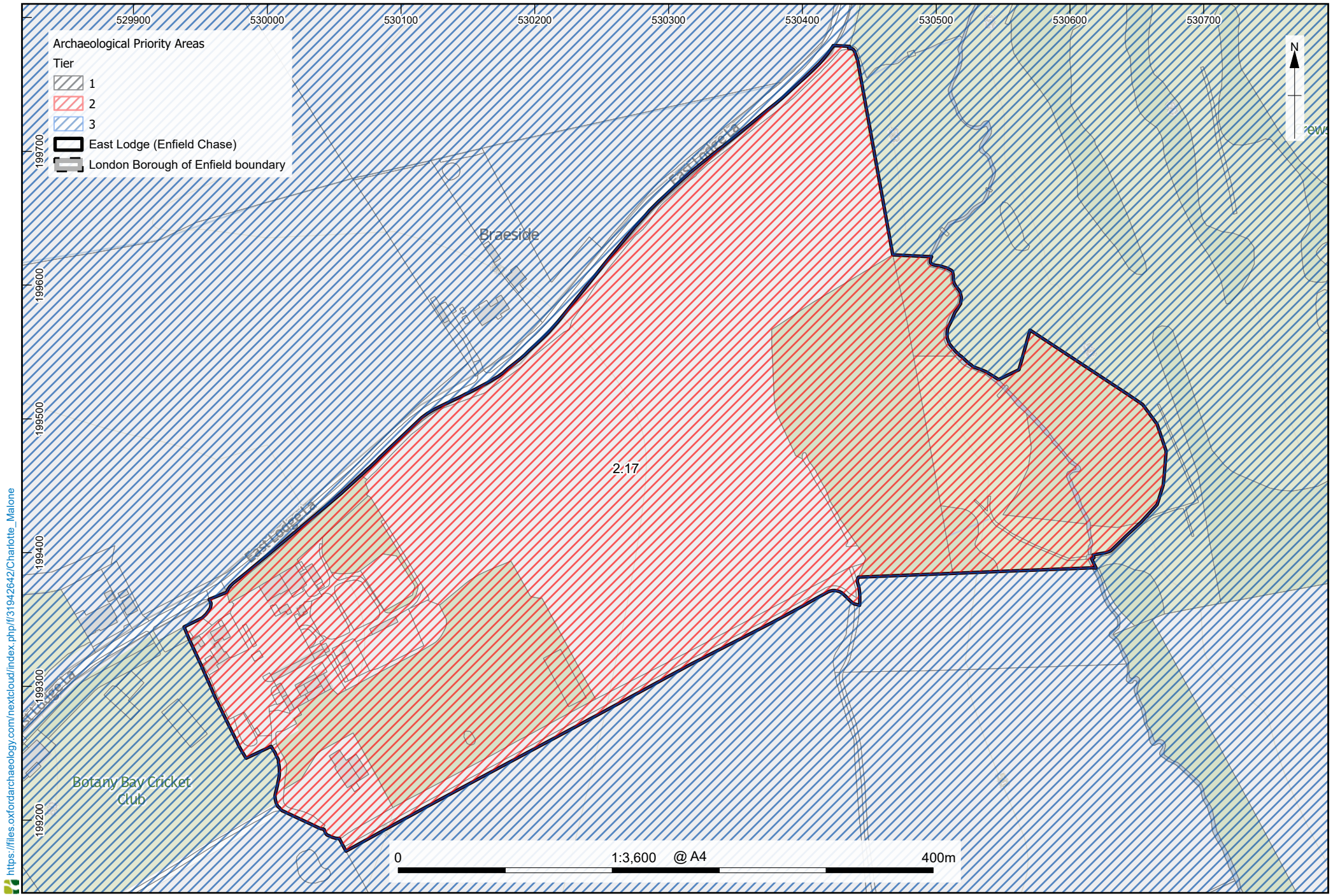
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APA 2.17
East Lodge (Enfield Chase)

7.19 Enfield APA 2.18 – Aylands Allotments Early Saxon Settlement

Summary and Definition

7.19.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers approximately 10 hectares, comprising the existing Ayland Allotments and extending south to incorporate Turkey Street Park; a strip of recreational green space running parallel with Turkey Street Station and its associated railway line. The southern boundary of the APA is defined by Turkey Brook, a tributary of the Lea.

7.19.2 The APA is situated immediately west of an area that has since been developed but which, during archaeological evaluation, revealed important remains representing three phases of occupation: the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, and the Early Saxon period. This includes the one of the only known Early Saxon settlements in north-east London.

7.19.3 The APA is classified as Tier 2 because – although sufficient investigation has taken place within the developed areas to the east – the comparatively undeveloped areas within the APA are considered to have the potential to contain similar or related remains to those identified during the adjacent development.

Description

7.19.4 The APA covers an area of approximately 10 hectares, comprising the Ayland Allotments and a strip of recreational parkland (Turkey Street Park) extending south to meet Turkey Brook, a tributary of the Lea. Topographically, the area lies within the middle and lower reaches of the Lea Valley as it descends from the west. The underlying geology is mapped as the London Clay Formation, overlain in the northern and central parts by drift deposits of the Enfield Silt Member (clay and silt), and in the southern extent of the APA, where it meets Turkey Brook, by the Taplow Gravel Member, comprising sands and gravels.

7.19.5 During the early prehistoric period, the tributaries of the Lea would have formed relatively clear routeways through an otherwise densely wooded landscape and would therefore have been a focus for prehistoric activity in the area. In 1990, when the areas immediately east of the APA were subject to developer-led investigation, several prehistoric features and associated artefacts were identified, ranging from the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods. These included three shallow, irregular 'scoops' (or pits) containing worked flint tools and blades, as well as Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and burned flint dated to 1000–600 BC. A separate pit contained residual Roman tile and glass fragments. Given the distribution of prehistoric (and Roman) remains along Turkey Brook and within the Lea Valley more broadly – together with the relatively undeveloped condition of land within the APA – it is expected that further prehistoric remains will be present within the APA.

7.19.6 Within Enfield, most evidence for early medieval occupation derives from documentary (largely toponymic) sources, and archaeological material from this period is generally rare. However, the limited evidence that does survive has been recovered from areas alongside the River Lea. Notably, one of the most important sources of early medieval archaeological evidence in the

borough comes from the 1990 excavations immediately east of the APA, which revealed two early Saxon Grubenhauser (pit houses), a spread of associated activity, and a substantial assemblage of pottery dated to AD 400–600.

7.19.7 Further excavations carried out in 2019 at the adjacent site of Fern House School revealed additional evidence of Saxon activity. These included two large pits (interpreted as quarries) and several smaller pits, one of which contained redeposited burnt debris from a hearth or industrial process, as well as a single posthole that did not appear to be associated with a larger structure. As with the 1990s excavations, only a significant assemblage of pottery – and a loom weight – awas recovered, though notably these finds dated to at least AD 700. It was considered possible that the Saxon features on this site were associated with those recorded during the earlier excavations of the 1990s; if so, the combined evidence would extend the period of Saxon activity in this area into at least the 8th century.

7.19.8 Taken together with the strong dating evidence, these features identified during these two excavations represent one of the only known Early Saxon settlements in north-east London. Given the relatively undeveloped condition of land within the APA, it is anticipated that further Saxon remains may be present within the areas covered by the APA.

Statement of Significance

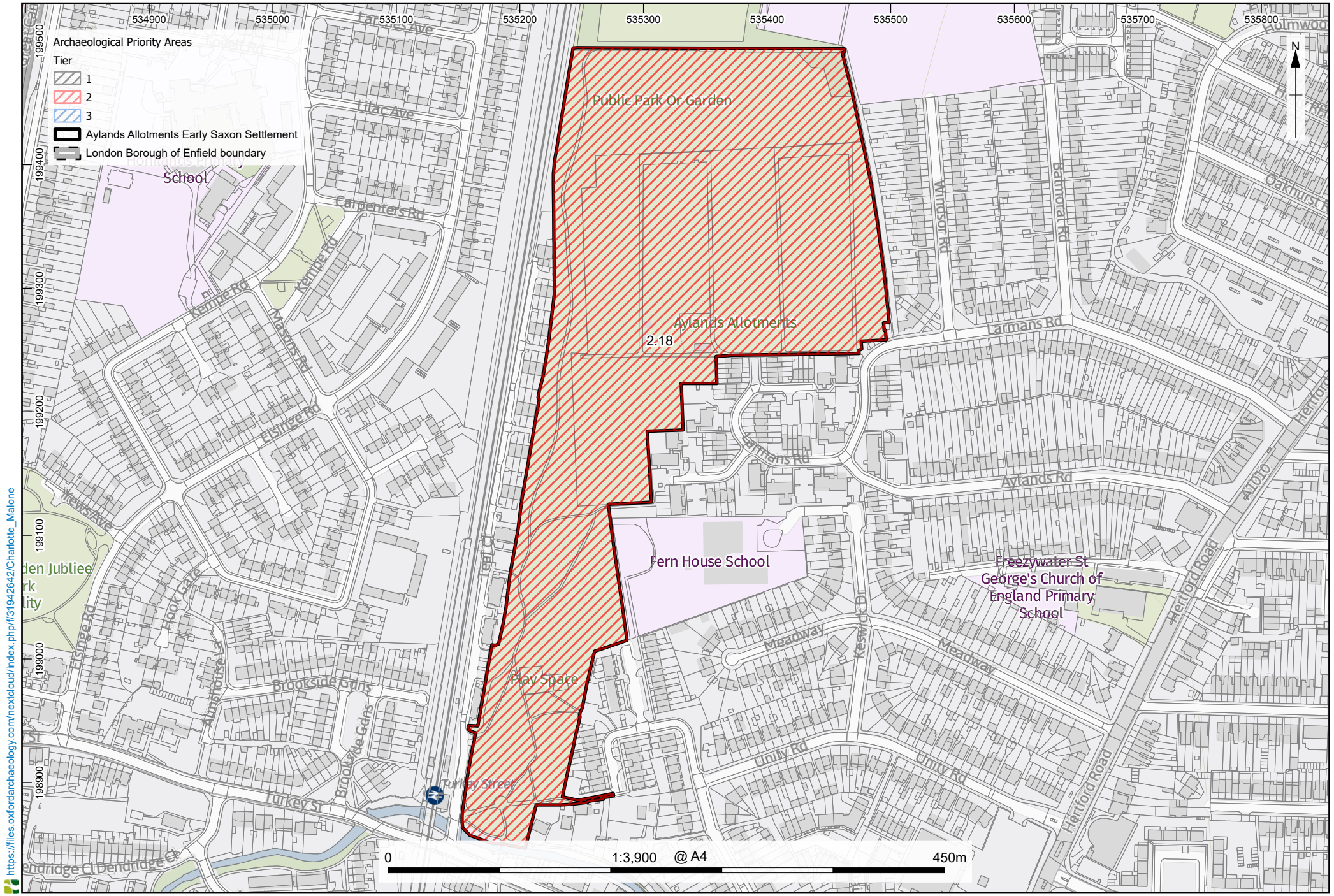
7.19.9 This Archaeological Priority Area comprises an undeveloped area situated immediately west of a location known to contain archaeological remains of a significant Saxon settlement that demonstrably survives in good condition. This represents one of the only known Early Saxon settlements in north-east London. In addition, previous excavations have revealed remains dating from the prehistoric periods (Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age), alongside residual material of Roman date.

7.19.10 While the provenance of this Saxon settlement has been well established through earlier excavations, its precise extent remains uncertain. Given the undeveloped nature of the land within the APA, it is considered likely that further Saxon—as well as prehistoric and possibly Roman—remains may be present. If identified, such remains would provide valuable insight into the little-understood pattern of Saxon settlement and land-use within the borough and would highlight the potential for additional archaeological material to survive. Any such discoveries would contribute significantly to our understanding of how this region was utilised during this period.

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APA 2.18
Aylands Allotments Early Saxon Settlement

8 Proposed Area Descriptions For Tier 3 Archaeological Priority Areas

8.1 Enfield APA 3.1 – Enfield Chase

Summary and Definition

8.1.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers c. 1577 ha of agricultural land, woodland and both public and private recreational space located in the north-western part of the borough. This area was formerly part of Enfield Chase, a hunting estate established in the 12th century by Geoffrey de Mandeville, 1st Earl of Essex. The chase incorporated an earlier deer park (APA 2.2 Old Park Medieval Deer Park) and extended beyond the bounds of the APA into Hertfordshire (across the M25) to include parts of Potters Bar and South Mimms, and to the west into the London Borough of Barnet. The chase passed to Mary du Bohun and her Husband Henry Bolingbrook (later Henry IV) in the early 15th century and subsequently became part a royal park until it was enclosed in the late 18th century. Following its enclosure the area was divided between several farms, with an area in the west used to form Trent Park and Beech Hill Park.

8.1.2 The landscape of Enfield Chase has been shaped over thousands of years by the interaction of people and place, resulting in a rich and varied natural and cultural heritage that includes moated manor sites (APA 1.1 Camlet Moat), historic parkland estates (APA 3.3 Whitewebbs Park and Wood, APA 2.4 Old Park Medieval Deer Park, administrative lodges (APA 2.16 West Lodge, APA 2.17 East Lodge), boundaries and hedgerows, ancient semi-natural woodland, ponds, roads and trackways, as well as nationally important archaeological remains (APA 1.2 Elsyng Palace and Forty Hall Park and garden and APA 1.3 The New River and Flash Road Aqueduct (Whitewebbs Loop).

8.1.3 The APA has been included at Tier 3 as is covers an extensive area of undeveloped farmland and woodland which was formerly part of the distinctive historic rural landscape of Enfield Chase. There are several areas of ancient woodland within the APA. These are assets of historical interest for their own sake and islands of preservation for earlier features. The APA may contain archaeological evidence of the area's former use as a medieval hunting estate including the remains of hunting lodges, rabbit warrens, fishponds, deer shelters, shooting stands and other structures. It may also contain archaeological remains associated with the earlier prehistoric and Roman land use.

Description

8.1.4 The APA encompasses 1,577 hectares of undeveloped land in the north-western part of the borough, which was historically part of Enfield Chase. It is situated on the higher ground in the north-west of the borough and descends southward and eastward towards the River Lea.

8.1.5 Across the APA, the underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay formation (clay, silt and sand). Superficial deposits of Dollis Hill Gravel Member (sand and gravel) are recorded as a series of linear bands occurring in the areas of highest elevation. The Dollis Hill Gravel Member deposits were laid

down prior to the great Anglian Ice Age (478-424,000 years ago) by the proto-Thames and its tributaries. In areas of greatest elevation – at Cockfosters, Ferny Hill Farm, South Hill (Holly Hill Farm) and Fenny Slade Hill – these deposits are capped by Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton), a form of glacial deposit.

8.1.6 The APA is crossed by a series of watercourses flowing in a north-west to south-east or west to east direction towards the River Lea. These tributaries include Cuffley Brook, Holyhill Brook, Turkey Brook, Salmons Brook, Leeging Beech Gutter and Merryhills Brook. Monken Mead Brook, which is situated in the Hadley Wood Area also flows through the APA feeding into Pymmes Brook to the south. During the early prehistoric period these channels would have been used to navigate the region, providing relatively clear routways through what would have been a heavily wooded landscape. Accordingly prehistoric remains are sometimes recorded alongside these channels. In 2005 and 2010, the Enfield Archaeological Society carried out a programme of fieldwalking, metal-detecting and a test-pitting in the areas adjacent to Turkey Brook in the western part of the APA. This recovered a small quantity of worked lithics, including an early Neolithic ogival leaf shaped arrowhead, core material, core reduction flakes and unutilised blade flakes. Further fieldwalking, conducted between 2007 and 2013, revealed a small group of 12 stone tools comprising six bladelets and a core, thought to be Mesolithic; four of these bladelets were thought to be early Neolithic, with the remaining finds thought to be later Bronze Age in date.

8.1.7 Elsewhere within the APA, prehistoric remains include an uninscribed Iron Age stater (coin) found at Ferny Hill, and a late Bronze Age socketed knife, discovered on Monken Hadley Common where it intersects with the borough boundary. Immediately to the west of the APA at Monken Hadley Common in the London Borough of Barnet (Barnet APA 17) prehistoric earthworks, including two Bronze Age mounds, and a possible early Iron Age hillfort/enclosure have been recovered. These remains highlight the potential for associated Bronze Age and Iron Age remains to be present, particularly in the western part of the APA.

8.1.8 Roman remains within the APA are scarce, with the bulk of activity within the borough being focussed along the route Ermine Street (APA 2.4) to the south-east. Where present within the APA, Roman remains comprise discrete small-finds, including a number of coins found at Trent Park, and a copper-alloy Radiate (Quinarius) of *Allectus*, found at Rectory Farm.

8.1.9 References to Enfield Chase first appear in the 1322 ministerial accounts for the manor of Enfield. Comprised a mix of woodland, wood pasture and open pasture, it formed part of an extensive medieval hunting landscape to the north of London, comparable to royal forests of Epping and Hainault to the east, Hatfield Chase to the north, Hampton Court Chase to the south and Windsor Great Park to the south-west. In 1419, the Chase the was divided into three administrative units called 'walks', with a lodge associated with each walk, functioning as offices and accommodation for the walk keepers – the location of the South Lodge has now been developed as a housing; however, the locations of both the West Lodge (APA 2.16) and East Lodge (APA 2.17) are situated in the still relatively rural areas of the APA. These lodges developed

into 'high-status' medieval sites, with other high status medieval dwellings recorded elsewhere within the chase at Trent Park (Camlet Moat) (APA 1.1) and Old Park (APA 1.4).

8.1.10 By the early 15th century, pasture and woodland bordering the Chase was incrementally being replaced by arable land to meet the needs of the expanding populations of Enfield, Edmonton and Monken Hadley, and by the mid-18th century, much of the original woodland has been reduced. The Chase was formally enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1776, with much of the heath, pasture and woodland of the former hunting park being replaced by a mix of agricultural land, focused on several new farmsteads, and private parkland estates. Most of these estates are now recreational space, primarily golf courses. Notable examples at the western extent of the Chase, include Whitewebbs Park and Wood (APA 3.3) and the Forty Hill Estate (APA 3.4) which was previously part of the wider estate to Elsyng Palace (APA 1.2).

8.1.11 Within the APA, examples of 18th century parkland include Trent Park (a Grade II registered park and garden) situated to the north of Cockfosters, and Beech Hill Park, which is partially preserved within the Hadley Wood Golf Course. At Hadley Wood Golf Course a series of fishponds survive, these were originally shown on Rocque's 1754 topographical map of Middlesex and may be of medieval origin. While at Trent Park the remains of fishponds and a water garden fed by Salmons Brook are still present.

8.1.12 Today, much of the post-medieval enclosure has been amalgamated into large modern fields. However, the 18th century field pattern is preserved around the edges of Trent Park and on elevated areas to the north-west part of the APA. Here, the post-enclosure landscape is characterised by moderate-sized sub-rectangular fields, divided by historic hedgerows and pockets of woodland.

Statement of Significance

8.1.13 The APA represents an expansive area of largely undeveloped land that once comprised the greater part of Enfield Chase. Part of the significance of the APA derives from its undeveloped state, and thus, its potential to contain archaeological remains, demonstrating evidence of occupation extending from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Where remains survive, they will help to increase understanding of the development of Enfield, and in a broader context, the pattern of settlement all along the Lea Valley and wider London catchment.

8.1.14 Enfield Chase was part of an extensive medieval hunting landscape which surrounded London and included the royal forests of Epping, Hatfield Chase, Hampton Court Chase and Windsor Great Park. Archaeological remains associated with the management and usage of the Enfield Chase in medieval and post-medieval times, will provide evidence for aristocratic recreation activities, as well as woodland and animal management. At various stages in its history the APA has been used for enclosed deer-parks, chase and common. Surviving archaeological remains associated with these activities would present an opportunity to investigate changes in the utilisation of the Chase over time in response to varying economic conditions, and evolving fashions amongst the English aristocracy. It will also provide evidence of the

post-enclosure landscape with the remains of the 18th century parks providing evidence of evolving post-medieval landscape design. The surviving elements of the Chase and an understanding of its history can contribute to landscape and biodiversity recovery schemes, and to public understanding and enjoyment of their local area.

8.1.15 The underlying Dollis Hill gravel deposits are a resource of interest for the study of pre-glacial landscapes and early hominid occupation.

8.1.16

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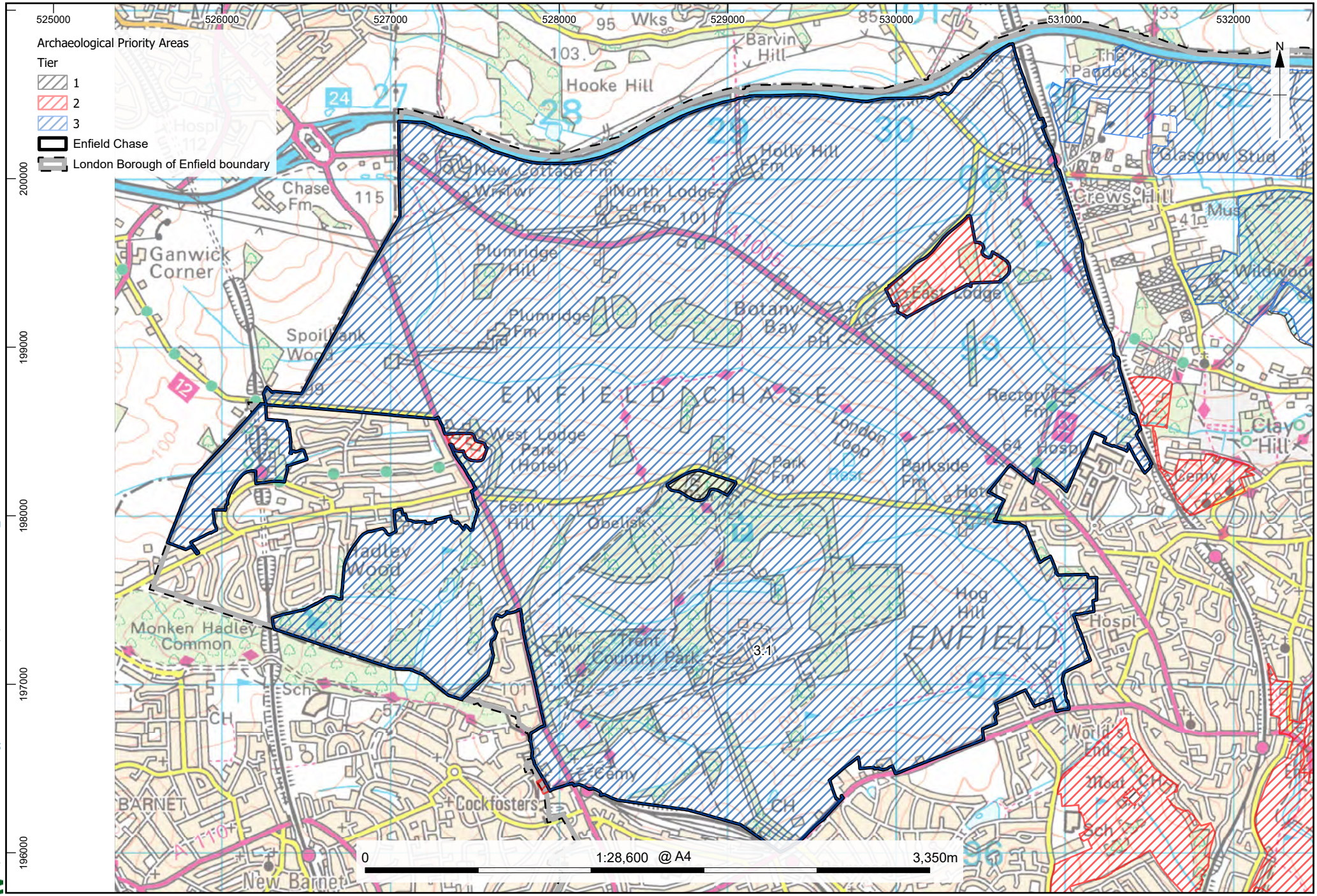
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APA 3.1
Enfield Chase

8.2 Enfield APA 3.2 – Lea Valley

Summary and Definition

8.2.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers the flood plain of the of the River Lea and the tributaries of Pymmes Brook (South), Salmon Brook (South/Central), and Turkey Brook (North), as they pass through Enfield. The APA broadly covers an area of alluvial deposits associated with the River Lea as defined by the British Geological Survey as well as stretches of prominent river gravel terraces, which run along the western edge of the River Valley.

8.2.2 The Lea Valley continues into the London Borough of Waltham Forest to the east (Waltham Forest APA 3.1 River Lea and Tributaries) and The London Borough of Haringey to the south (Haringey APA 3.1 The Lea Valley).

8.2.3 The APA has been classified as Tier 3 because it covers an extensive area with a high potential to contain preserved organic remains. The APA also has the potential to contain paleoenvironmental evidence for past wetland and riverine environments.

8.2.4

Description

8.2.5 The River Lea Arctic Beds could extend into the southern part of the APA, potentially extending from the 'Bush Hill' to 'Ponders End' areas. Elsewhere, this deposit has contained preserved environmental material and infilled channel beds dating to the late Pleistocene. During the prehistoric period, the Lea valley would have been a low-lying wetland area which would have been repeatedly inundated by the River Lea. The seasonal flooding has resulted in the accumulation of deep deposits of alluvium. To the west the land level rises and superficial river gravel terraces, mapped as Kempton Park Gravel (sand and gravel), overlain by Enfield Silt Member (clay and silt) are recorded (BGS 2025). This part of the Lea Valley has the highest potential to contain deposits associated with the Lea Valley Arctic Beds; a series of late Pleistocene river channels situated beneath the floodplain. In the central part of the APA, at Ponders End, these deposits have contained organic deposits including cold climate plant remains, beetles, shells and mammalian fossils (Juby 2011).

8.2.6 The gravel terraces of the River Lea are cut in places by the Lea's various tributaries. These channels, particularly on the Enfield Silts, are considered to have the highest potential to contain prehistoric remains. Palaeolithic remains, including animal remains, worked flints tools and an abraded ovate implement and been found at Angel Road, in proximity to Pymmes Brook. Nearby, a series of paleochannels (precursors to the modern river) were recorded in excavations at the Glover Drive IKEA site, in the southernmost part of the APA. These works also recovered evidence for Mesolithic flint-knapping site, as well as for later Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age activity. These remains were capped by water-lain/peaty deposit, suggesting that the area was under water, or part of a marsh, until the post-medieval period.

8.2.7 Elsewhere, in the northern part of the APA remains dating from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age periods have been found. Palaeolithic remains indicative of a possible animal butchery site, comprising a Levallois flake,

handaxe and part of a mammoth tusk have been recorded at Freezy Water and a series of Mesolithic buried water channels have been recorded at Enfield Island Village. Bronze Age activity in this area includes a sizeable settlement, including field systems and post-built structures at Navigation Park. While Iron Age activity is reflected by an occupation site situated at the north-west corner of Rammey Marsh These remains have been removed by later development/ gravel extraction but highlight the potential for further prehistoric remains in this part of the APA. Given the distribution of prehistoric remains along the Lea Valley in both Hackney, Waltham Forest and Haringey. it is expected that further prehistoric remains will be present within the APA.

8.2.8 Throughout history the river has been used as a boundary. In the 9th century it marked the division between Saxon, Christian England and the land ruled by Danelaw and by the 11th century it marked the boundary between the counties of Essex and Middlesex. Most of the evidence for early medieval occupation with the borough is from documentary (largely toponymic) sources and archaeological evidence from this period is generally rare, however, what material does survive has been recovered from the area alongside the River Lea. Within the APA early medieval remains consist of pottery, recovered during the construction of the Innova Science Park (north);); and a timber platform, and associated structures, found during excavations at the Glover Drive IKEA site, Edmonton (south). Notably, while this platform was probably short-lived – as the site became inundated, causing the wooden structures and ditches to be buried beneath thick alluvial clay – it represents the first wooden platform of its kind in England to be excavated, recorded, and securely dated, and is therefore of enhanced archaeological interest.

8.2.9 During the medieval period the channels of the River Lea were exploited for industrial purposes and as a communication and transport link with London. Documentary sources record industrial activity including medieval mills at Millmarsh Lane (north) and at Ponders End (central), elements of which are still present. The APA is also likely to have been the site of a number of other riverside industries such as fishing.Fisheries along the Lea are recorded in the Domesday Book.

8.2.10 During the post-medieval period, the area was increasingly used for heavy industry and gravel extraction. Extraction of the gravels and brickearth are mentioned from the 17th century within the valley, and by the 19th century, the wetland character of the APA had changed; many acres were bought and built on by railway, water and gas companies, and much of the remaining marshes were reclaimed. The arrival of the railways rapidly increased the rate of development within the APA, with new areas of suburbia extending from, and connecting the once discrete rural settlements at Ponders End, Edmonton, Green Street and Turkey Street. The landscape was further transformed following the construction of the King George V Reservoir, between 1908 and 1912, and the William Girling Reservoir which were completed between 1936 and 1951. These reservoirs still dominate the areas east of the APA.

8.2.11 Today, the focus of commercial construction and regeneration projects along the River Lea (extending across the entirety of the APA) has led to developer funded archaeological and paleoenvironmental investigations being undertaken on a large scale. These investigations have shown that archaeological, geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental remains survive throughout the APA.

Statement of Significance

8.2.12 The floodplain of the River Lea has been a focus of activity since the prehistoric period and accordingly it has the potential to contain archaeological remains ranging from the Palaeolithic to Iron Age periods. While much of the APA has been developed, archaeological investigations (conducted in tandem with the development) have illustrated that archaeological materials/remains demonstrably survive across all areas of the APA. These remains provide valuable insight into the pattern of prehistoric settlement and land-use within the borough and highlight the potential for further remains to be present. If encountered, such remains would contribute to our understanding of the use of wetland/ floodplain environments during the prehistoric periods.

8.2.13 The APA is situated on geological deposits with the potential to contain rare late Pleistocene environmental remains associated with the Lea Valley Arctic Beds. If present, these deposits could provide insight into the environmental conditions and landscape of the Lea Valley in the late Pleistocene.

8.2.14 The alluvial deposits within the APA have the potential to contain waterlogged deposits which may preserve organic material not otherwise found within the archaeological record. Waterlogged deposits are of particular significance as they often contain environmental and organic remains. Such remains are not common in England. They are therefore of great significance as they can provide information about everyday objects people ate and drank out of (wooden bowls, leather bottles, horn cups), wore (clothes and shoes) and used (boats, trackways and fish traps). These deposits can contain environmental evidence which can help reconstruct past landscapes providing evidence of land use, diet and landscape change which would otherwise not be available.

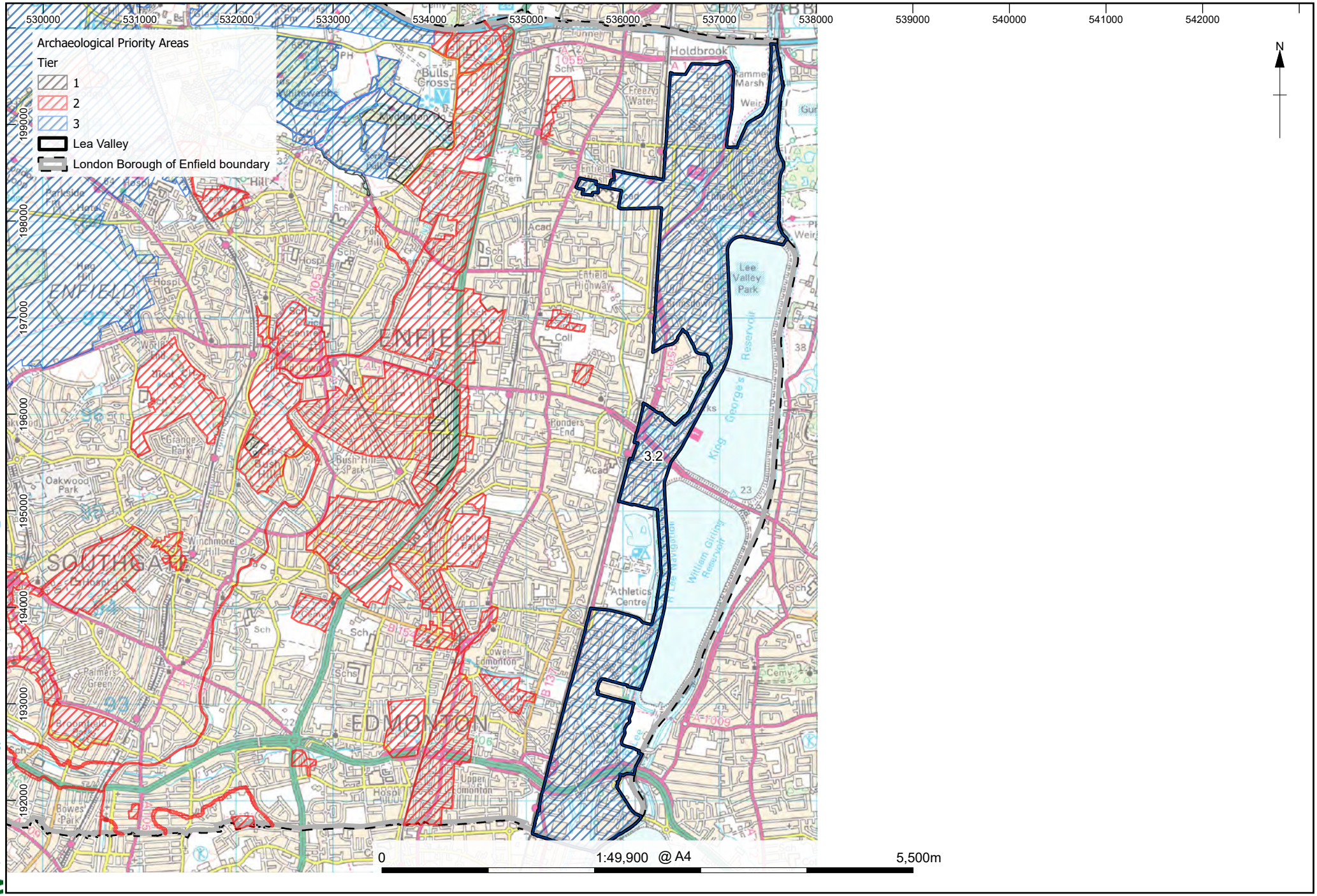
8.2.15 The channels of the River Lea have been utilised for transportation and to power industry since the medieval period. Archaeological evidence of this activity could contribute to understanding of the industrial use of the river in the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as its use as a communication and transport link between London and the surrounding area.

8.2.16 Previous investigation within the APA has largely resulted from limited, 'keyhole' investigations undertaken where developer-led opportunity have allowed. This evidence represents, at-best, a partial sample of the remains present. As a result, the full extent of the prehistoric activity is not fully understood

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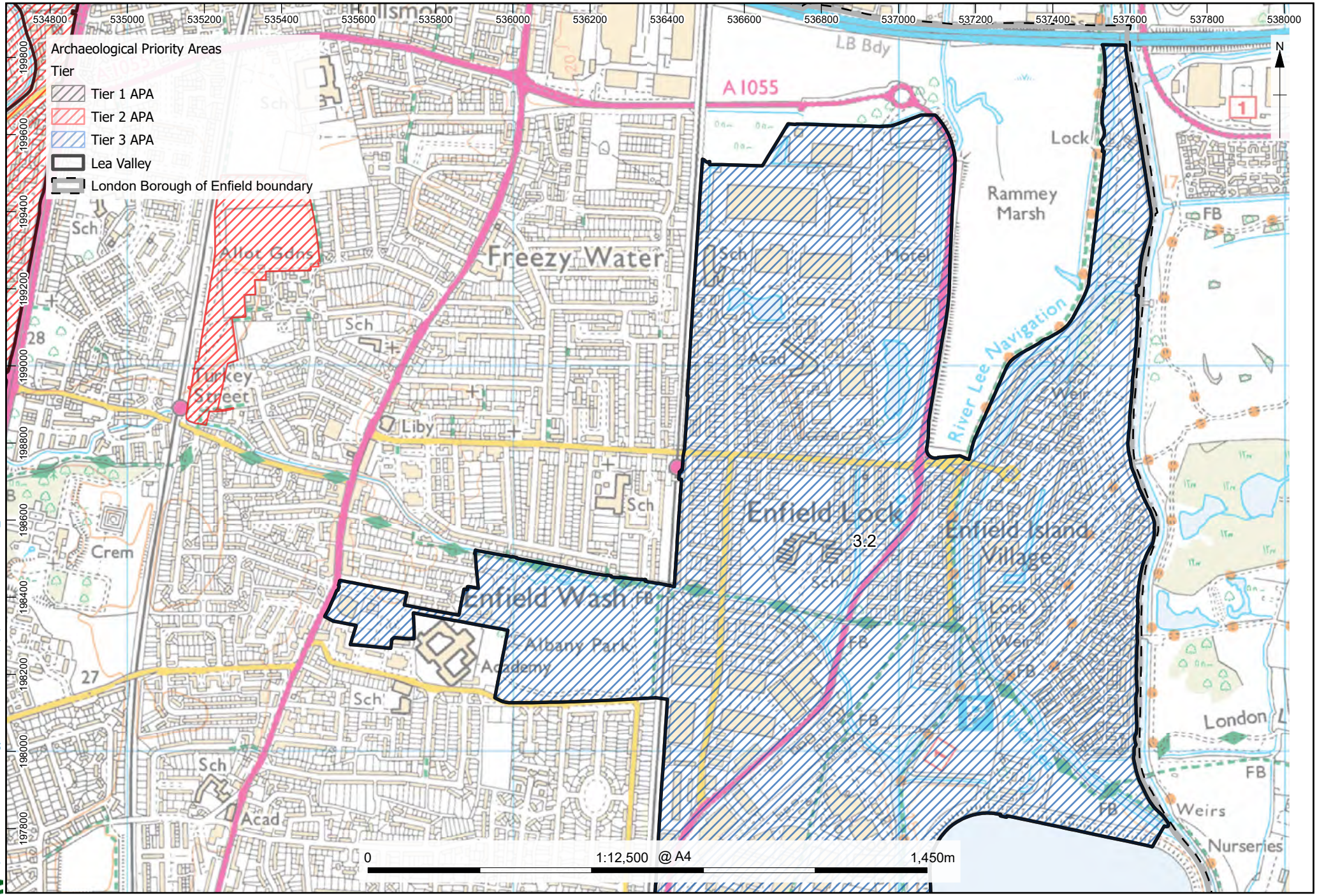
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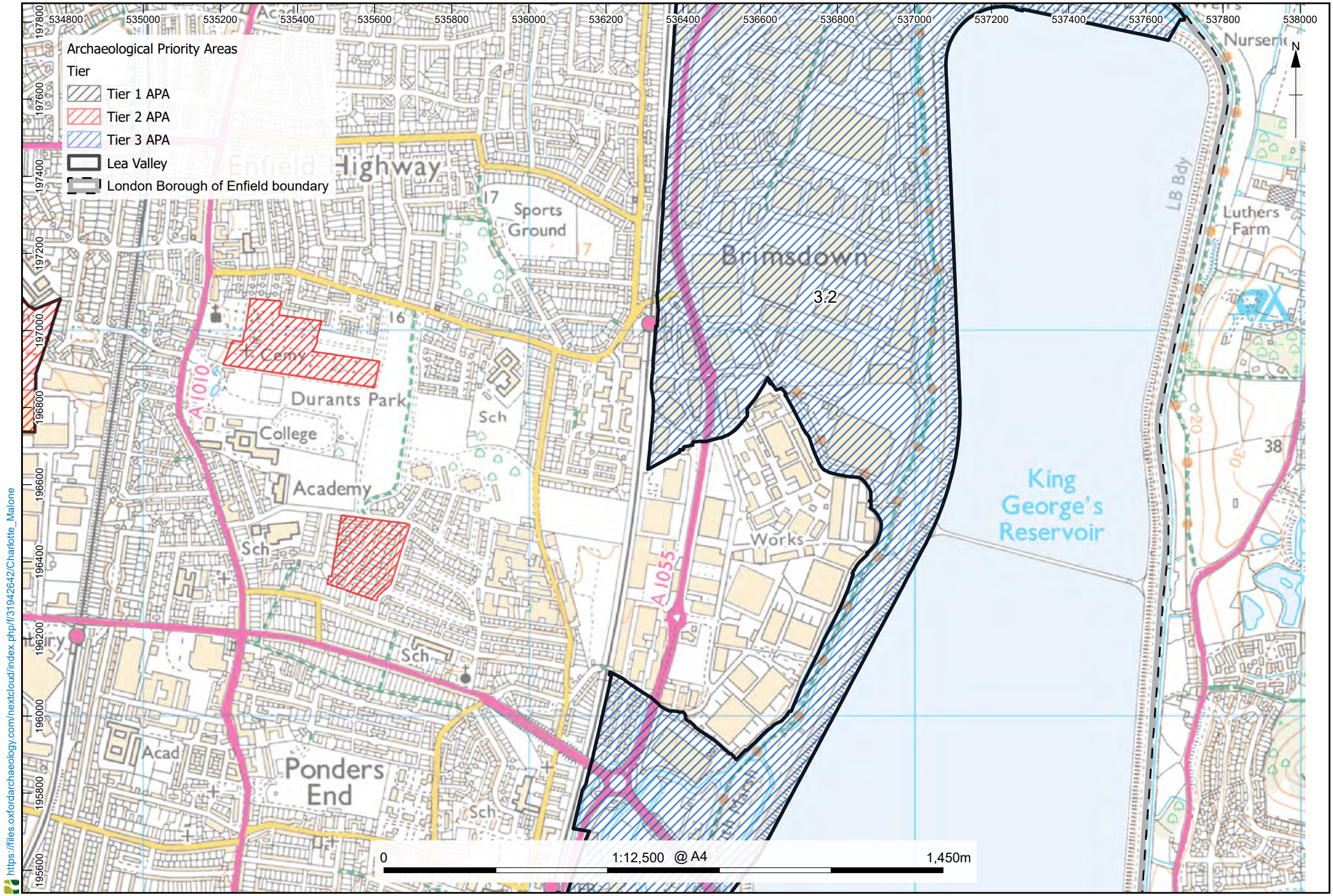
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APA 3.2
Lea Valley



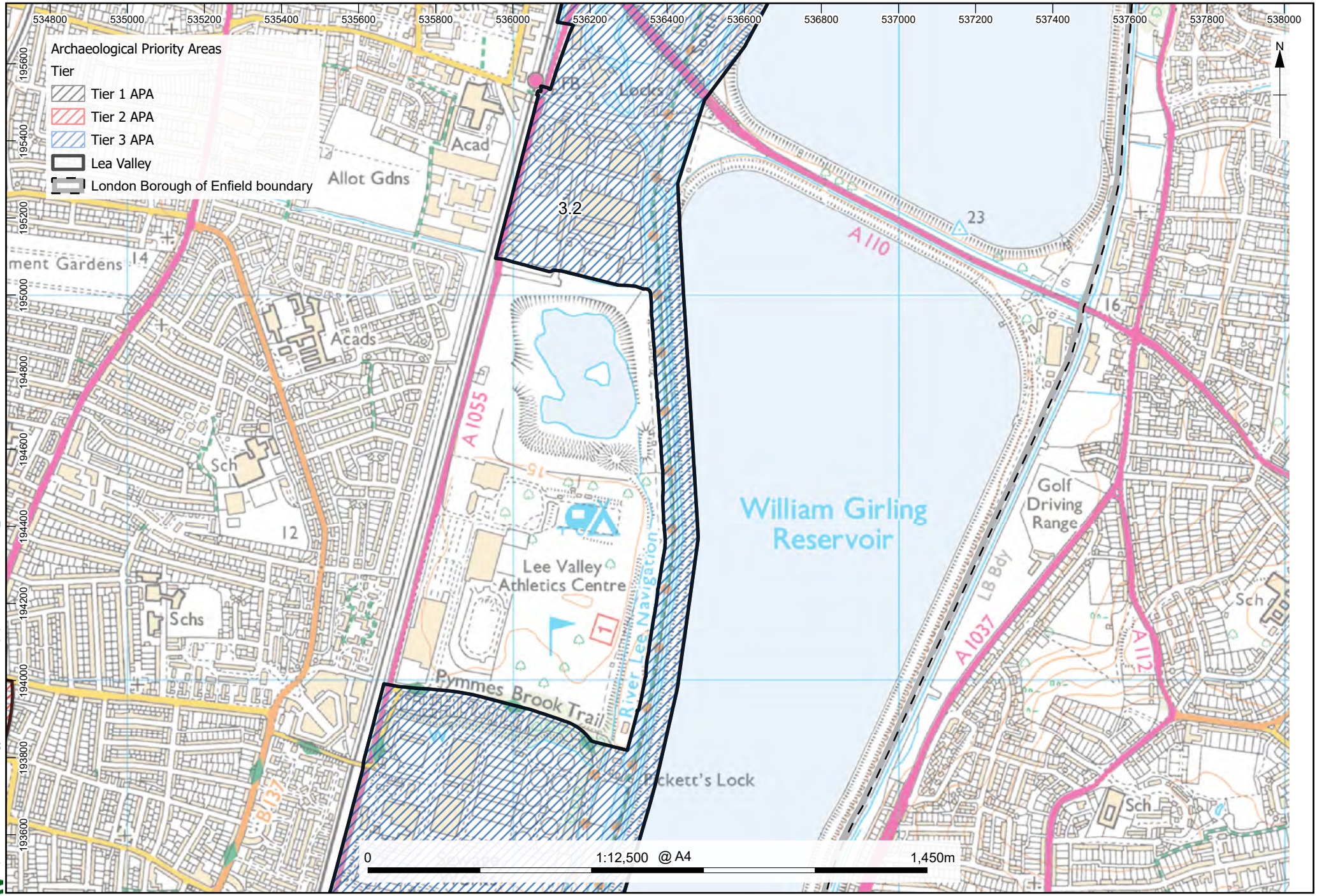
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APA 3.2
Lea Valley



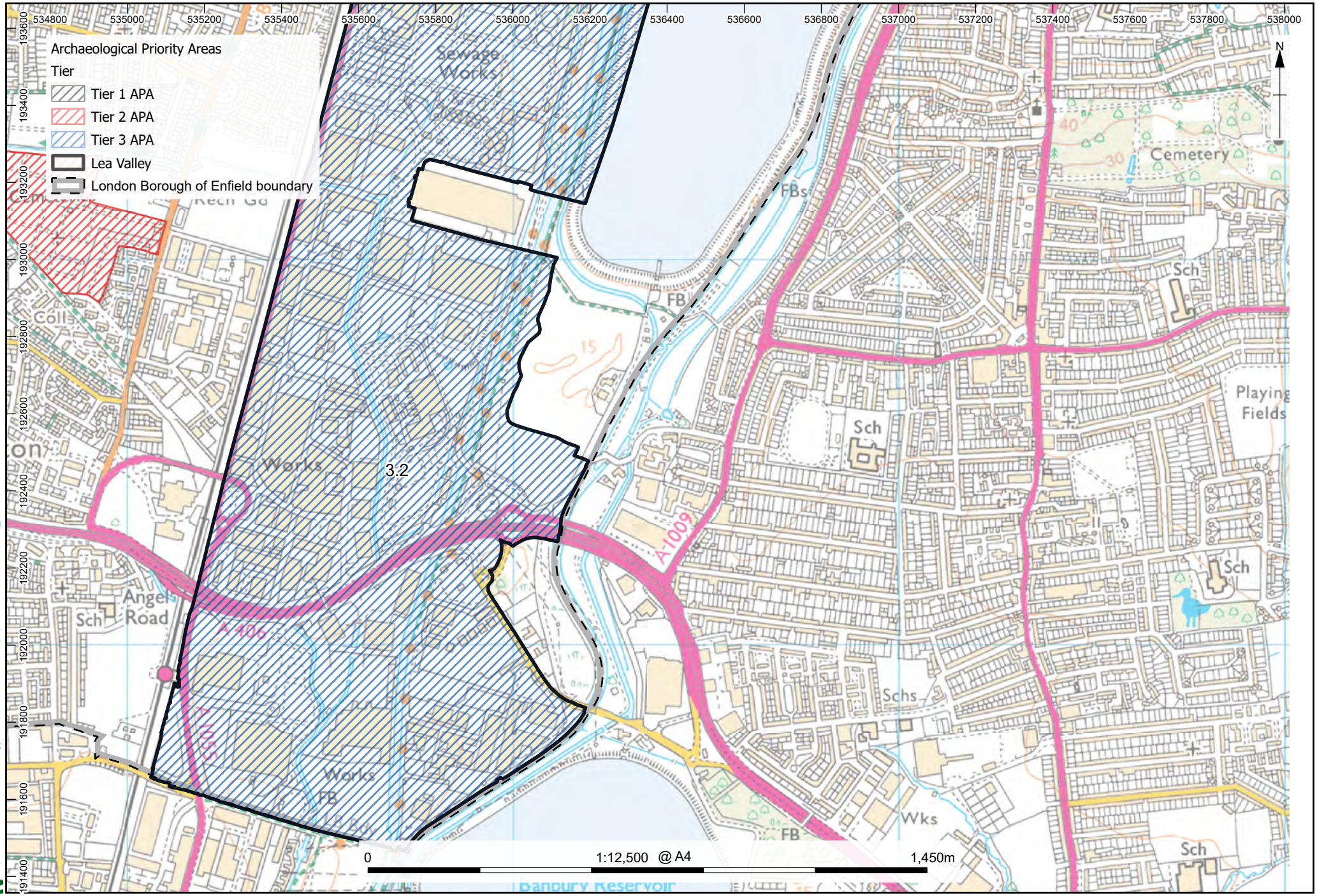
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APA 3.2
Lea Valley

8.3 Enfield APA 3.3 – Whitewebbs Park and Wood

Summary and Definition

8.3.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers Whitewebbs Wood and later estate of Whitewebbs Park. The APA was originally the site of a medieval tenement known as Whitewebbs. By 1570 a mansion of that name had been built in the area for Dr Robert Huicke physician to Henry VIII. The Tudor mansion was demolished and replaced in 1791, by the existing manor house, which is currently used as a restaurant. The precise location of the original medieval house is not fully understood; however, there is potential for archaeological remains relating to this structure in the eastern part of the APA. The land surrounding the mansion was enclosed as parkland in 1803. The woodland in the western part of the APA is classified as ancient woodland by Natural England.

8.3.2 The APA is bounded to the east by APA 3.4. Forty Hall Estate and Hunting Forest and is bisected by a former section of the New River (APA 1.4 New River Flash Road Aqueduct).

8.3.3 The APA is classified as Tier 3 as it covers an area of ancient woodland and a golf course which has been subject to little or no modern development. Areas of ancient woodland are of archaeological and historical interest both for their own sake and as islands of preservation for earlier features. The APA may contain archaeological evidence relating to medieval and early post-medieval building as well as the layout of the 19th century park. It may also contain remains associated with the management of the woodland in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Due to its relatively undeveloped state, it also has the potential to contain well preserved prehistoric and Roman remains. In 2024, the northeastern extent former 19th century park was subject to archaeological evaluation and have since been determined to have a low archaeological potential, and accordingly, are not included within the APA.

8.3.4

Description

8.3.5 The APA is situated on the high ground in the northern part of the borough. The APA is bisected by Cuffley Brook, a tributary of the Lea, which runs on a north-west to south-east alignment through the APA forming a small valley which is crossed by a Grade II listed, 19th century bridge.

8.3.6 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation, with drift deposits mapped as Taplow Gravel Member and Dollis Hill Gravel Member, occurring in the higher areas. The Dollis Hill Gravels were laid down prior to the last Ice Age by the proto-Thames and its tributaries. In places the Dollis Hill Gravels are topped by Lowestoft Formation' (Diamicton), a form of glacial deposit similar to those found in alluvial or colluvial settings. In the southern part of the APA on either side of Cuffley Brook the drift deposits are overlain by alluvium (BGS 2025).

8.3.7 During the early prehistoric period channels such as Cuffley Brook would have used to navigate the region, providing relatively clear routes through what would have been a heavily wooded landscape. Throughout the

borough prehistoric remains have been recovered in the areas bordering these channels. While no prehistoric remains have, to date, been identified within the APA, a Bronze Age Burnt mound was recorded approximately 300m south of the APA, at the confluence of the Cuffley and Turkey Brooks. It is possible that similar remains could survive within the APA.

8.3.8 Today, the APA covers *c* 93 ha area of woodland, private recreational space (now disused) and a small area of low-density housing. The areas of woodland, making up the central and western parts of the APA, are designated by Natural England as Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland and Ancient Replanted Woodland. Ancient Woodland is of archaeological interest as a surviving component of the historic landscape and as an area undeveloped land, which has been subject to little post-medieval and modern disturbance. Such areas will contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval woodland management practices and also have the potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains and earthworks dating to the Prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.

8.3.9 During the medieval period the APA was situated on the northern most edge of Enfield Chase, a hunting forest established in the 12th century by the Earl of Essex (see APA 3.1). Access to the chase was controlled by gates, including one at its north-eastern extent referred to on historic maps as White Webs Gate (now Whitewebbs). A medieval tenement is known to have existed in the area from at least 1543 when it was purchased by Agnes and Stephen Wilford and by 1570 a mansion known as Whitewebbs had been constructed on the site by Dr Robert Huicke, physician to Henry VIII. The Tudor house was reputed to have been one of the meeting places of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators.

8.3.10 By the closure of the chase in 1779 much of the woodland making up the borders of the Chase had been replaced by common and agricultural land. The Tudor mansion was demolished and replaced in 1791 by the current house and in 1803 the land surrounding the house was laid out as a park.The Tudor manor is thought to have been located in the eastern part of the APA. A pond situated to the north of the 18th century house was originally associated with a 16th century conduit house and this still survives within the APA as a sizeable earthwork depression. The 19th century park extended beyond the bounds of the APA and originally contains two lakes which are now located to the north and west of the APA.

8.3.11 In 1613, The New River was constructed as a means of supplying drinking water from Hertfordshire to North London. The line of river ran through the Whitewebbs estate and was later carried over Cuffley Brook in a cast iron aqueduct built in 1820 (APA 1.3). The Whitewebbs loop of the New River was abandoned in 1859 when work was carried out to straighten the New River. The redundant section was turned into a decoy pond associated with a late 19th century villa, 'Wildwoods', which was fed by the Cuffley Brook.

8.3.12 During the late 19th century, various alterations, were made to the house, including the addition of two wings and a large, curved pediment to the west front, central bays and balustraded balconies to the east front so that it resembled 'a French chateau'. Two lodges were added to the park around this time; the North Lodge, which is a Victorian gothic building located off

Whitewebbs Road; and South Lodge a mid-19th century cottage at Beggars Hollow (immediately south of the APA). Both of these buildings survive today.

8.3.13 In 1931, the estate was purchased by Enfield Urban District Council and Middlesex County Council with the undeveloped, predominantly agricultural areas at to the east of the estate being made into the public golf course. The APA retains a rural character and has seen little development. The 18th century Whitewebbs House remains present on the site and is now a pub and family restaurant associated with lawns and some ornamental beds. The remainder of the associated estate is now in use as woodland, agricultural land and a golf course.

Statement of Significance

8.3.14 The APA covers an area of ancient woodland which has been subject to little or no modern development. Areas of ancient woodland are of archaeological and historical interest both for their own sake and as islands of preservation for earlier features. The APA may contain archaeological evidence and planting relating to the layout of the 19th century park as well as archaeological features as associated with the management of the woodland in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Owing to its undeveloped state and the proximity of the Cuffley Brook it also has a general potential to contain prehistoric and Roman remains.

8.3.15 Archaeological remains associated with the management and usage of the APA as part of Enfield Chase would provide evidence for aristocratic recreation activities, as well as woodland and animal management activities during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains would provide insight into the utilisation of this area over time in response to varying economic conditions, and evolving fashions amongst the English aristocracy. The APA will also contain evidence of the post-enclosure landscape, with the remains of associated with Whitewebbs Park providing evidence of evolving post-medieval landscape design.

8.3.16 The APA may also contain archaeological evidence associated with the medieval and early post-medieval buildings that have been documented within the area. Such remains could clarify the location of the earlier buildings and would provide insight into their development and the lifestyles of those who lived there in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

8.3.17 Whitewebbs Park has high communal value with opportunities to restore and/or interpret aspects of its historic landscape.

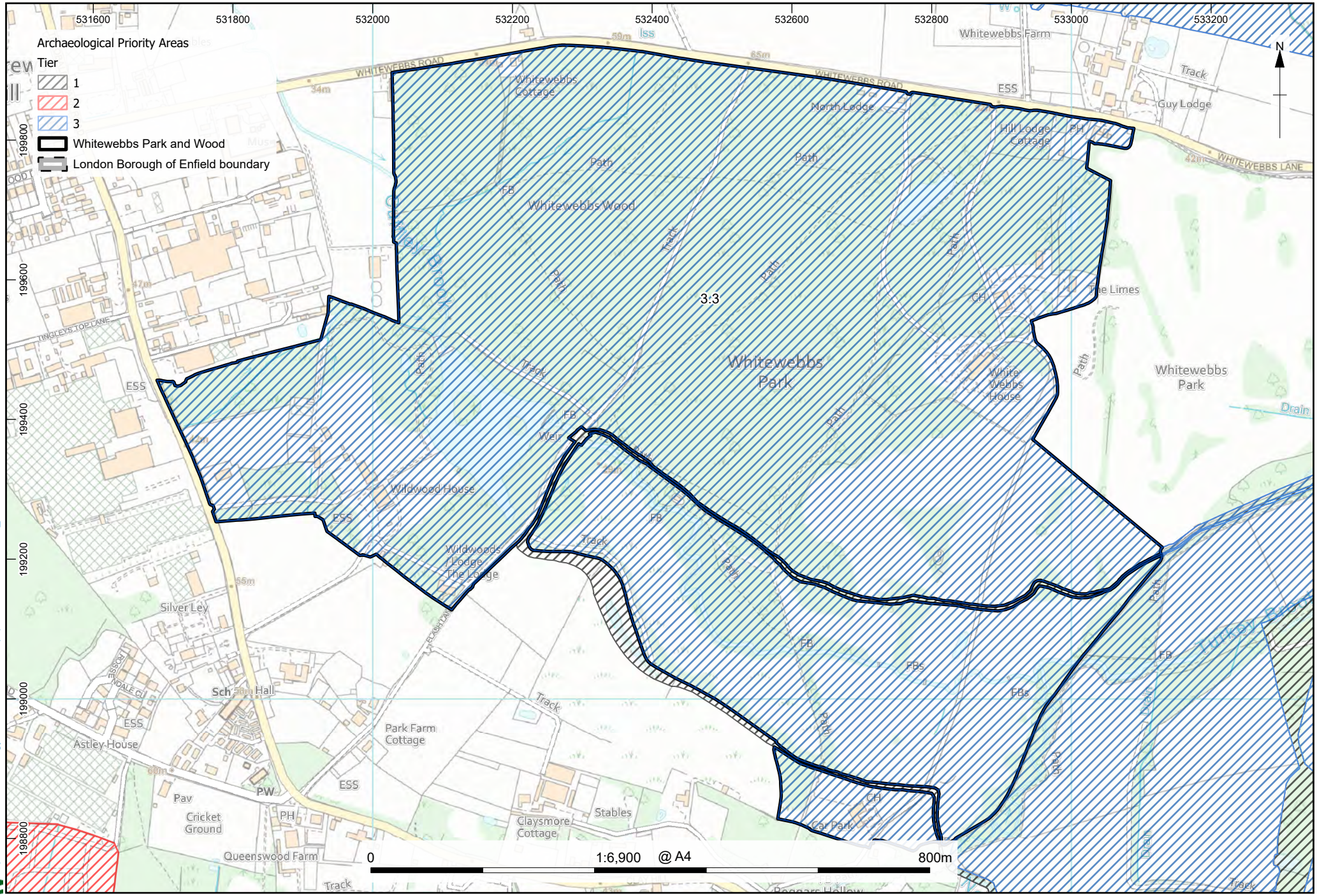
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APA 3.3
Whitewebbs Park and Wood

8.4 Enfield APA 3.4 – Forty Hall Estate and Hunting Forest

Summary and Definition

8.4.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers *c* 72 ha area of agricultural land that makes up the wider grounds of Elsyng Palace and the Forty Hall estate – a significant medieval and post-medieval manorial estate located on the westernmost edge of Enfield Chase.

8.4.2 The APA is situated to the north and west of Proposed APA 1.2 Elsyng Palace and Forty Hall Park and Garden, bordering Proposed APA 3.3 Whitewebbs Park and Wood to the west and Proposed APA 2.4 Forty Hill Town Centre to the south. A section of Proposed APA 2.19 New River passes through the centre of the APA.

8.4.3 The APA is listed at Tier 3 as it has potential to contain archaeological remains relating to the management the Forty Hall Estate and its earlier use as part of the hunting estate of Enfield Chase. Previous investigations, along with the site's continuous use as agricultural land, suggest archaeological materials if present are likely to be well preserved.

Description

8.4.4 The APA lies to the north and west of Elysng Palace and Forty Hall (APA 1.2) and covers an area of undeveloped agricultural land that would have formed the historic estate associated with these building. Historically this area was probably made up of a mix of agricultural land and woodland.

8.4.5 The APA is situated in the northern part of the borough, on the lower lying areas of the Lea Valley as it descends from west. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation with drift deposits extending across the southern and northern parts of the APA which are mapped as Boyn Hill Gravel Member (sand and gravel) and Taplow Gravel Member (sand and gravel). The APA is bisected, west-east, by Turkey Brook which is bordered by Taplow Gravel Member deposits overlain with alluvium (BGS 2025).

8.4.6 During the early prehistoric period watercourses such as the Turkey Brook would have provided relatively clear routes through what would have been a heavily wooded landscape. Elsewhere, within the borough Mesolithic tools have been recorded in proximity to the Turkey Brook and archaeological evaluation has recorded late pre-historic features, including an Iron Age boundary ditch in the north-eastern part of the APA.

8.4.7 In the medieval period the APA would have been situated on the western edge of Enfield Chase, a hunting forest established in the 12th century by the Earl of Essex (see APA 3.1). The first records of a medieval manor house in this part of the Chase date to 1374, when a manor was noted as belonging to Jordan de Elsyng as part of the King's fee in Enfield. The house was converted into the Royal Palace of Elsyng between 1539 and 1547 and was later used by Henry VIII. The land within the APA would probably have remained forested during this period, though would have been exploited for timber, and as a hunting ground for the residence of the palace – it is likely that there was a hunting lodge connected to Elysyng Palace in this area.

8.4.8 Between 1609 and 1613, the New River – a water supply aqueduct, designed to bring drinking water from Hertfordshire to North London – was cut through Elsyng estate, marking the northern boundary of the palace grounds The river bisects the APA, east-to-west, before turning back on itself – forming the distinctive 'Whitewebbs Loop' – and flowing south-east, marking the southern boundary of the APA. This section of the river was abandoned in 1859 when work was carried out to straighten the New River; however, elements of its former course are still present within the present-day landscape. These are preserved within APA 1.2.

8.4.9 During the 15th century, the edges of the estate began to be used for agriculture to meet the needs of the expanding populations of Enfield, Edmonton and Monken Hadley, and by the mid-18th century, much of the original woodland within the APA had been removed. Rocque's 1754 topographical map of Middlesex shows the land within the APA as enclosed agricultural land and elements of the 18th century field pattern are preserved in the current land use. particularly in the southern areas of the APA.

8.4.10 The Elsyng Palace was demolished in 1656 and the site became part of the park attached to Forty Hall. In 1800, Forty Hall and the land to the north of Turkey Brook (northern part of the APA) were purchased by James Meyer, a wealthy London merchant to make create the Forty Hall Estate. The areas within the APA broadly remained in agricultural use throughout this period.

8.4.11 Field walking carried out at Warren Field in the southern part of the APA identified a backfilled pond and a number of finds including clay tobacco pipe stem fragments, brass plaques dating to 1951, 19th century pottery and a sherd of Roman greyware. The surveyed area was thought to have been the site of a possible medieval or post-medieval rabbit warren, but no signs of any structures associated with it were observed during the exercise. Further excavations carried out in the northern part of the APA, have revealed a concentration of features indicative of post-medieval farming activity.

8.4.12 The estate subsequently passed to and Parker Bowles family in 1895, who held the estate until it was purchased by Enfield Urban District Council in 1951. Much of the post-medieval agricultural character of the APA has been retained, with the exception of the northern part of the APA, which has been redeveloped as the Tottenham Hotspur Training Ground, or has otherwise been replanted as woodland.

Statement of Significance

8.4.13 The APA covers an area of relatively undeveloped land that was historically part of Enfield Chase, later becoming part of the agricultural estate associated with Elsyng Palace, and Forty Hall. Part of the APAs significance is derived from its undeveloped state, and thus, its potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains.

8.4.14 The prehistoric remains, similar to those already found, are present within the APA they will shed light on early and later prehistoric land use within the borough.

8.4.15 Archaeological remains associated with the management and usage of the APA as part of Enfield Chase and as part of the estate associated with Elsyng

Palace and Forty Hall would provide evidence for aristocratic recreation activities, as well as woodland and animal management activities during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains would provide insight into the utilisation of this area over time in response to varying economic conditions, and evolving fashions amongst the English aristocracy. The APA will also contain evidence of the post-enclosure landscape.

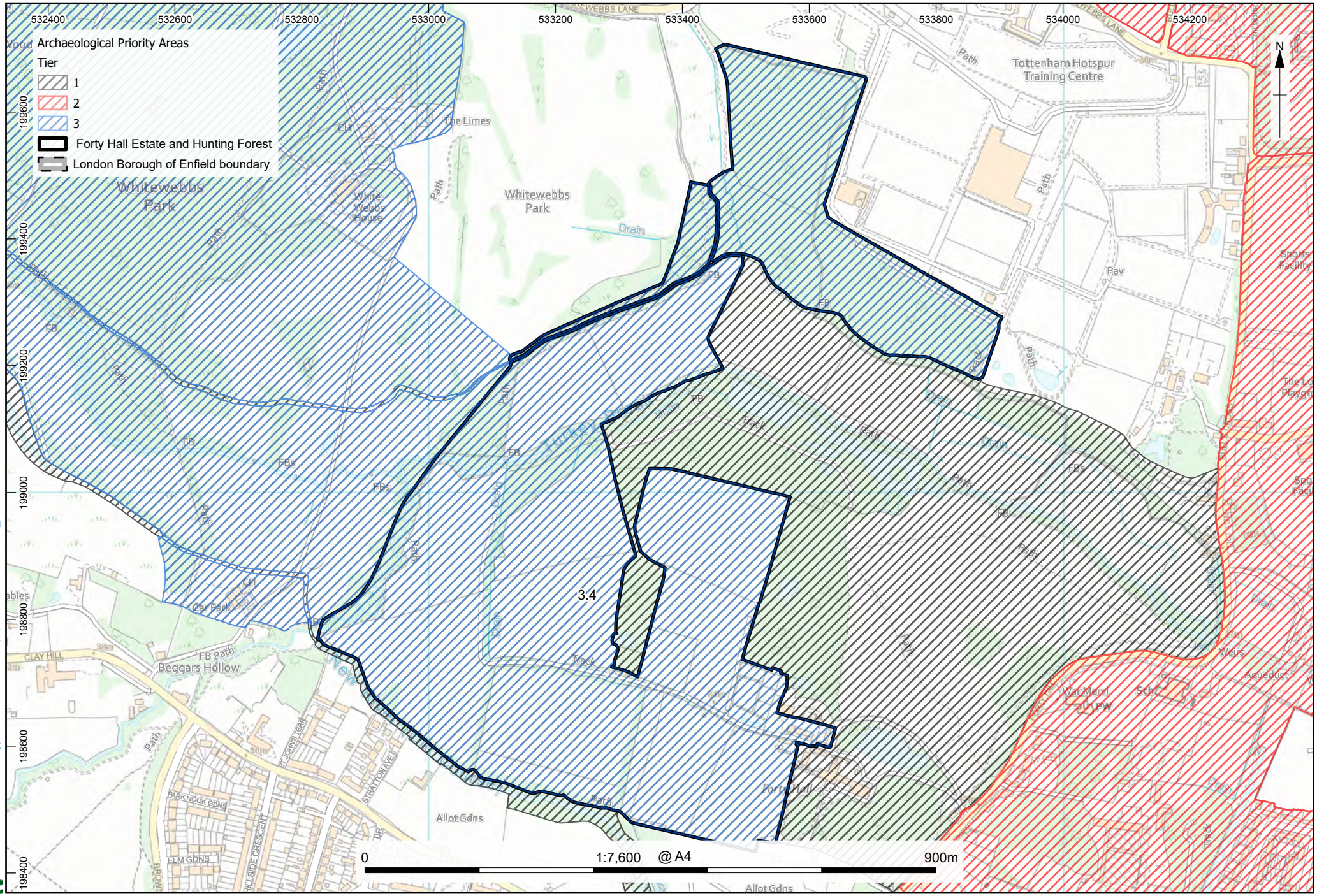
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https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/31942642/Charlotte_Malone

APA 3.4
Forty Hall Estate and Hunting Forest

8.5 Enfield APA 3.5 – Theobalds Park

Summary and Definition

8.5.1 The Archaeological Priority Area covers approximately 144 ha of agricultural land that once formed part of Theobalds Park – a medieval deer park established in the 12th century and later extended following its acquisition by James I in the early 17th century. The vast majority of the former deer park lies within the neighbouring county of Hertfordshire, with only its southernmost extent falling within the borough. Following the English Civil War, the park was 'disparked', reorganised into a new field pattern, and subsequently redistributed as part of the Commonwealth.

8.5.2 The APA stretches for approximately 3 km along the northern borough boundary, extending west from Crew's Hill Station and abutting APA 2.1 Capel Manor Gardens at its eastern extent.

8.5.3 The APA is designated as Tier 3 because it covers an extensive area of land with the potential to contain archaeological remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval management and use of Theobalds Park, and its subsequent reorganisation following incorporation into the Commonwealth. Its continuous use as agricultural land suggests that any surviving archaeological material is likely to be well preserved.

Description

8.5.4 The APA is situated on the high ground in the northern part of the borough. The APA is bisected by Cuffley Brook, a tributary of the Lea, which runs on a north-south alignment through the APA forming a small valley. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as London Clay Formation, with drift deposits mapped as Dollis Hill Gravel Member in the highest areas. The Dollis Hill Gravels were laid down prior to the last Ice Age by the proto-Thames and its tributaries. In places the Dollis Hill Gravels are topped by Lowestoft Formation' (Diamicton), a form of glacial deposit similar to those found in alluvial or colluvial settings. In the central part of the APA on either side of Cuffley Brook the drift deposits are overlain by alluvium (BGS 2025).

8.5.5 During the early prehistoric period channels such as Cuffley Brook would have used to navigate the region, providing relatively clear routes through what would have been a heavily wooded landscape. Throughout the borough prehistoric remains have been recovered in the areas bordering these channels. To date, very little archaeological investigation has taken place within the APA, and accordingly, no prehistoric remains have been identified; however, a series of cropmarks, interpreted as possible enclosures, have been identified by the National Monument Record in the now-developed areas immediately to the north-west and it is possible that similar remains could survive within the APA.

8.5.6 During the Medieval period the APA – and much of the land to the north – was included within the manor of Cheshunt, within what is now Hertfordshire. The manor was granted in 1066 to the Dukes of Brittany and remained in their ownership until its sale in 1412 to John Norbury. A deer park is first documented in 1226, described as 'Old Park', comprising a c 104 ha area about a mile south-west of Cheshunt Church, approximately 500m north of the

borough boundary. It continued to be referred to as 'the old park' into the mid-16th century. In the early 17th century, it became part of James I's hunting park, Theobalds, following his acquisition of Theobalds House (also known as Theobalds Palace) from Robert Cecil in 1607.

8.5.7 Following James I's acquisition, the park was substantially enlarged, increasing its total area by approximately 1,000 ha and extending south into what is now the present-day borough – the APA covers the southernmost extent of this expanded deer park. The royal menagerie was established here and is recorded as having included flying squirrels, a sable, a white hind, an elephant, and five camels sent by the King of Spain with instructions that they were to be exercised in the park daily. The park reached its maximum extent in 1620, when James I ordered the construction of a great brick wall, nine and a half miles long, to enclose the entire estate. Remnants of this wall survive as fragments, field boundaries, and/or cropmarks, most notably at Whitewebbs Farm along the southern boundary of the APA.

8.5.8 Following James I's death in 1625 the park was not actively maintained. Later, following the execution of Charles I in 1649, the Theobalds estate was listed amongst other royal properties for distribution – and in the case of Theobalds House, for demolition and disposal – amongst the Commonwealth. The park was deforested and tenant farmers were installed, with much of the land being reorganised into a patchwork of discrete woodland blocks and relatively rectangular arable fields, a process that removed most traces of the former deer-park.

8.5.9 The former park wall was gradually robbed, with its bricks reused in the construction of several new farmsteads established in the wake of the park's decline, many of which remain extant. Tile Kiln Farm and Glasgow Stud Farm, located in the western part of the APA, and Whitewebbs Farm, in the southern part of the APA, all date from the 17th century and are, in part, constructed from materials repurposed from the former Theobalds House and the boundary wall of its associated park. Notably, the Grade II-listed building known as *The Paddocks* (at Tile Kiln Farm) is of enhanced historic and evidential value due to its incorporation of numerous architectural details and fixtures salvaged from Theobalds Palace.

Statement of Significance

8.5.10 The APA covers an extensive area of relatively undeveloped land that was historically part of the 17th century extension to Theobalds Park, and later, was part of a broader reorganisation as part of the Commonwealth. Part of the APAs significance is derived from its undeveloped state, and thus, its potential to contain well preserved archaeological remains. To date, there has been relatively little archaeological investigation within the APA, which means, despite its potential, the precise nature of the archaeological resource within the APA is undefined.

8.5.11 Archaeological remains associated with the management and use of the APA as part of Theobalds Park would provide evidence for aristocratic recreation, as well as woodland and animal-management practices during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Such remains would offer insight into how this area was utilised – including its development as an extended deer park and

menagerie – over time, in response to shifting economic conditions and evolving fashions among the English aristocracy.

8.5.12 The reorganisation of land within the APA, as part of its redistribution during the Commonwealth period, presents a rare example of activity of this type. Any archaeological remains that can be linked to this process would offer valuable insight and provide additional context for the Grade listed properties within the APA, many of which trace their origins to this period. The APA will also contain evidence relating to the post-enclosure landscape.

8.5.13 The APA may also contain archaeological evidence associated with prehistoric activity, potentially indicated by a series of cropmarks identified in the local area, although this remains uncertain. If such remains were present within the APA, they could provide valuable insight into patterns of activity and land use during the prehistoric periods.

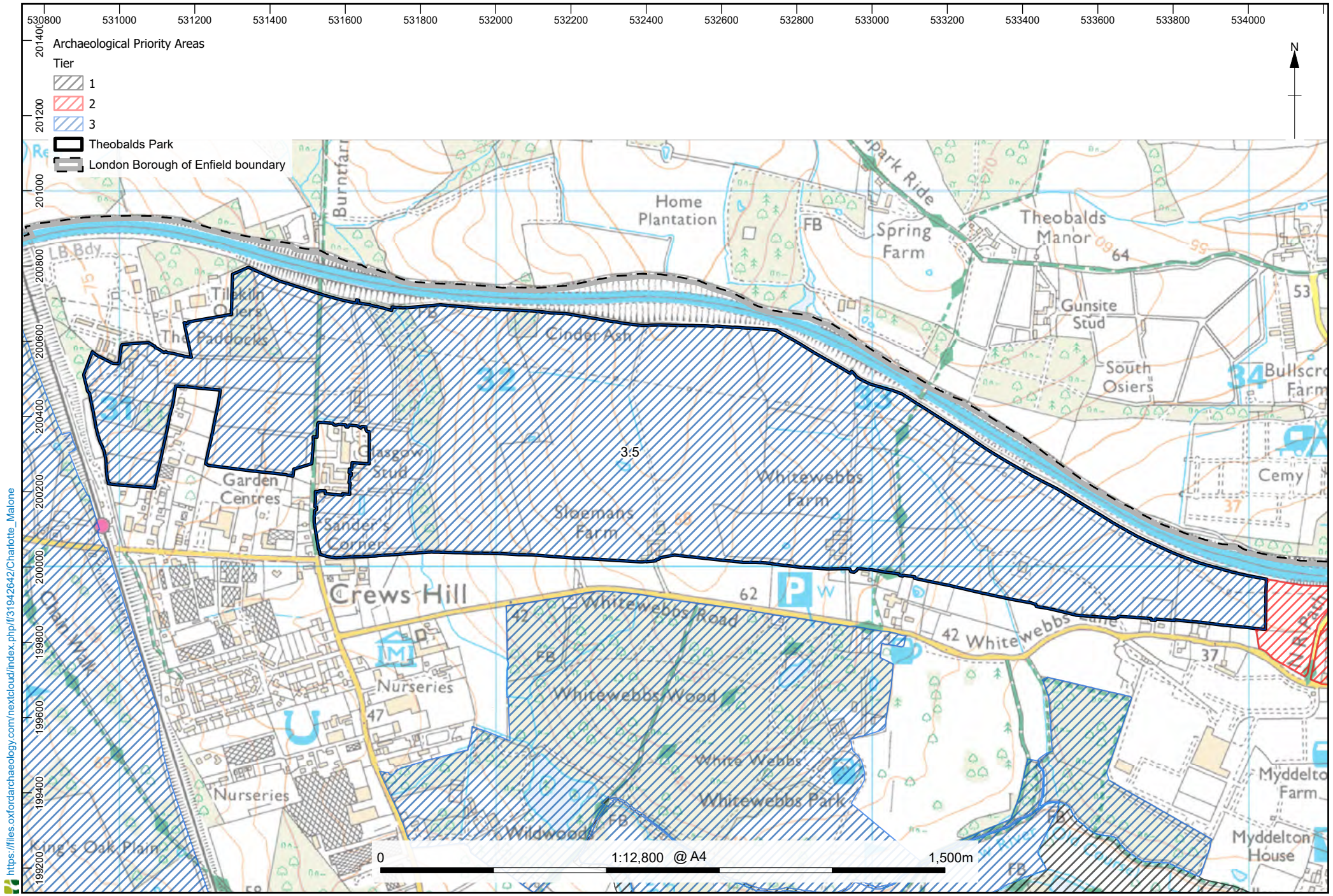
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APA 3.5
Theobalds Park

GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	*Definitions*
APA	Archaeological Priority Area
BGS	British Geological Survey
GLAAS	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
GLHER	Greater London Historic Environment Record
HER	Historic Environment Record
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework

APPENDIX A OLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS

APA 1 Monken Hadley Common

APA 2 Enfield Chase and Camlet Moat

APA 3 Whitewebbs Hill, Bulls Cross and Forty Hill

APA 4 Lea Valley West Bank

APA 5 Old Park Golf Course Scheduled Monument

APA 6 Enfield Town Centre

APA 7 Ermine Street

APA 8 Green Street

APA 9 Bush Hill Park

APA 10 Southbury Road

APA 11 Durrants Road

APA 12 Lea Valley East Bank

APA 13 Winchmore Hill

APA 14 Winchmore Hill Moated Site

APA 15 Lower Edmonton

APA 16 Montague Road

APA 17 Palmers Green

APA 18 Pymmes Brook

APA 19 Pymmes Park

APA 20 Upper Edmonton

APA 21 Kimberley Road

APA 22 Green Lanes

APA 23 Devonshire Hill Lane

APA 24 Broomfield House

APA 25 Grovelands Park and Southgate

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