

# Enfield's Local Plan

## EVIDENCE BASE

### Areas of Archaeological Importance Review

March 2013

## Areas of Archaeological Importance

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 English Heritage has carried out a comprehensive review of the Areas of Archaeological Importance in the Borough of Enfield to support the emerging policy in the Development Management Document (DMD). This report identifies and recommends proposed changes to the Areas of Archaeological Importance currently detailed in the 1994 Unitary Development Plan (UDP).

1.2 Enfield's Core Strategy is accompanied by a Policies Map to show the boundaries associated with the adopted policies. This report recommends the identified Areas of Archaeological Importance to accompany Core Policy 31 and the proposed DMD Policy in relation to Preserving and Enhancing heritage assets.

1.3 Core Strategy Policy 31 (Built and Landscape Heritage) states that the Council will implement national and regional policies and work with partners (including land owners, agencies, public organisations and the community) to pro-actively preserve and enhance all of the Borough's heritage assets. Actions would include:

- Reviewing heritage designations and their boundaries where appropriate, and continuing to maintain non-statutory, local lists and designations based on formally adopted criteria;
- Ensuring that built development and interventions in the public realm that impact on heritage assets have regard to their special character and are based on an understanding of their context. Proposals within or affecting the setting of heritage assets will be required to include a thorough site analysis and character appraisal which explicitly demonstrates how the proposal will respect and enhance the asset; and
- Ensuring developments in areas of archaeological importance take into account the potential for new finds by requiring consultation with English Heritage and on-site investigations, including the appropriate recording and dissemination of archaeological evidence.

1.4 It is in this context that this review now details the map changes necessary to support the Proposed Submission Development Management DPD. The map will be included as an inset map for the DMD.

## 2. Policy Background

2.1 The archaeological heritage of the Borough includes archaeological sites and artefacts as well as historically or socially significant buildings. These remains represent the principal surviving evidence of the Borough's past, but are a finite and fragile resource very vulnerable to modern development and land use changes.

2.3 The Council will seek to ensure that any sites and areas of particular regional or national archaeological importance are afforded appropriate statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as well as through the planning process.

2.4 The Government's national planning policies framework takes its definition of Archaeological interest from Annex 2: Glossary page 50 and defines them as:

“There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. 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.”

2.5 During the production of the 1994 Unitary Development Plan (UDP), the Museum of London, in cooperation with Council officers identified certain areas of the Borough as being of particular archaeological importance. Since this time, new finds were continually coming to light and this triggered a review of the list of archaeological sites in the Borough. English Heritage carried out a review (November 2011) of these areas and put forward recommendations to modify and extend existing sites and identify new sites.

### 3. **Methodology**

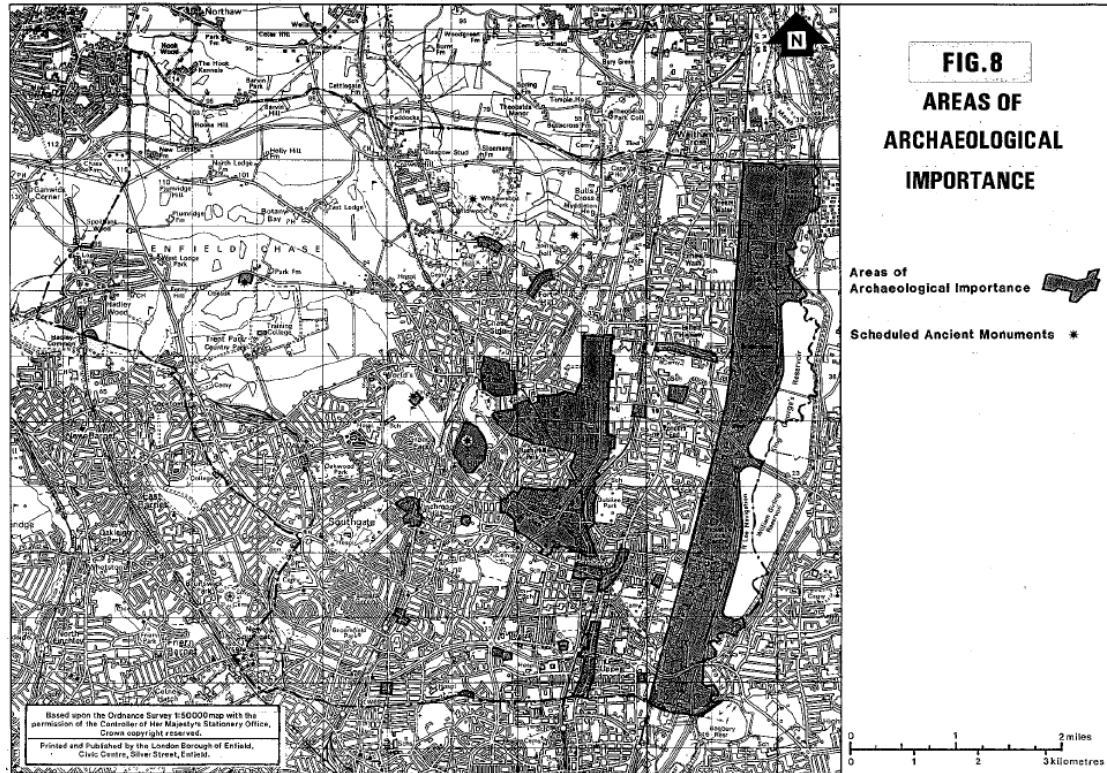
3.5 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should have up to date evidence about the historic environment in their area and use it to assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment. They should also use it to predict the likely hood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future. Local planning authorities should either maintain or have access to a historic environment record.

3.6 The review of Areas of Archaeological Importance was undertaken by English Heritage. Results of their findings have been shared with the Council for inclusion within the Development Management Document DPD. The basis of the review is taken from the Council's existing list of sites identified in the 1994 UDP (see Figure 1). From this list further sites are now being proposed.

3.7 Paragraph 139 of the NPPF states that 'Non designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets'. It is within this context that the Areas of Archaeological Importance have been identified.

3.8 English Heritage refers to Areas of Archaeological Importance as Archaeological Priority Areas (APAs). This term should be taken to mean the same thing as Areas of Archaeological Importance.

Figure 1. Areas of Archaeological Importance as designated in the 1994 UDP



## **4. Recommendations**

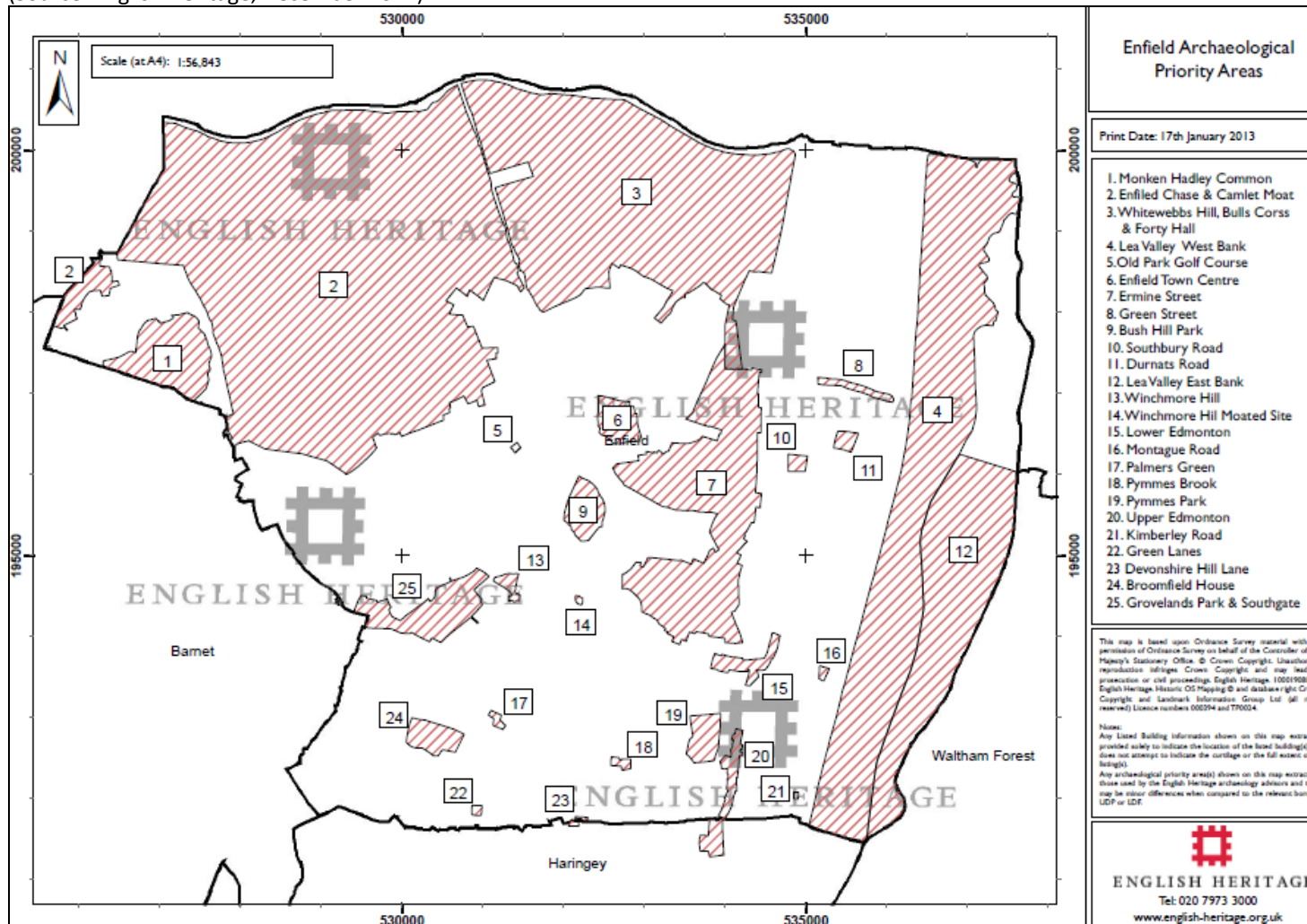
4.1 The following diagram (Figure 2) indicates the final list of the 25 sites for inclusion within the DMD. These proposals are recommended to ensure that the Areas of Archaeological Importance continue to reflect the important historical and heritage assets that should be protected for their intrinsic quality.

4.2 A list of all sites are summarised in Appendix A.

4.3 Appendices B, C and D which are some of the largest new sites contain detailed site citations for Enfield Chase & Camlet Moat, Whitewebbs Hill, Bulls Cross & Forty Hall and Monken Hadley Common respectively.



**Figure 2. Proposed Enfield Archaeological Priority Areas**  
 (Source: English Heritage, December 2011)



**APPENDIX A - Enfield APA Descriptions.**

(Source: English Heritage, November 2011)

**Asterisked APAs are new/changed**

<b>Plan number</b>	<b>FID in Enfield_APAs in APAs_14Jun2007</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Relevant HER numbers</b>	<b>Main Periods</b>
1*	151  <b>EXPAND</b>	Monken Hadley Common	APA surrounding possible iron age enclosure earthworks and post-medieval fishponds	MLO15580	Iron age
2*	152  <b>EXPAND</b>	Enfield Chase and Camlet Moat	APA surrounding Camlet Moat medieval site Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) and open land of Enfield Chase, Hog Hill, Hadley Wood and Trent Country Park	DLO13339	Medieval and multi-period
3*	144 145  <b>MERGE AND EXPAND</b>	Whitewebbs Hill, Bulls Cross and Forty Hill	Multi-period APA including Ermine Street, medieval manors, post medieval Elsyng Palace and Flash Road Aqueduct SAMs, Clay Hill and Forty Hill	DLO13326 DLO13226	Multi-period

			settlements		
4	142 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Lea Valley West Bank	River valley deposits with high prehistoric and palaeoenvironmental potential	MLO72272	Multi-period
5	153 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Old Park Golf Course SAM	APA surrounding medieval moated site (SAM) at Enfield Golf Course	DLO13256	Medieval/Post-medieval
6	147 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Enfield Town Centre	APA surrounding the historic core of Enfield	MLO6850	Saxon to post medieval
7*	149 <b>EXPAND</b>	Ermine Street	Roman road of Ermine Street and contemporary roadside settlement including Leighton Road	MLO18373 MLO6960	Roman
8	146 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Green Street	APA surrounding medieval settlement	MLO73225	Medieval
9	148 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Bush Hill Park SAM	APA surrounding Bush Hill earthworks including possible iron age hillfort (SAM)	DLO13335	Iron age
10	140	Southbury Road	APA Surrounding medieval	MLO2820	Medieval

	<b>NO CHANGE</b>		moated site		
11	141 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Durants Road	APA Surrounding medieval moated site	MLO20711	Medieval
12	568 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Lea Valley East Bank	River valley deposits with high prehistoric and palaeoenvironmental potential	NA	Multi-period
13	154 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Winchmore Hill	APA surrounding possible Saxon settlement	MLO10657	Saxon/medieval
14	150 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Winchmore Hill moated site	APA surrounding medieval pond/moated site	MLO20520	Medieval
15	138 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Lower Edmonton	APA surrounding possible early settlement	MLO10695	Medieval
16	139 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Montague Road	APA surrounding medieval moated site	MLO2560	Medieval
17	156 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Palmers Green	APA surrounding possible early settlement	NA	Medieval
18	134	Pymmes Brook	APA surrounding Roman occupation site and human	MLO12142	Roman

	<b>NO CHANGE</b>		remains		
19*	135 <b>EXPAND</b>	Pymmes Park	APA surrounding medieval and post medieval house site and Roman road	MLO2503	Multi-period
20	136 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Upper Edmonton	APA surrounding possible early settlement	MLO10695	Medieval
21	137 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Kimberley Road	APA surrounding medieval moated site	MLO6952	Medieval
22	155 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Green Lanes	APA surrounding medieval moated site	MLO25598	Medieval
23	133 <b>NO CHANGE</b>	Devonshire Hill Lane	APA surrounding early farm site and length of medieval road	MLO12606	Medieval
24*	NA <b>NEW</b>	Broomfield House	APA surrounding post-medieval house and park and poss barrow site	MLO82666 MLO22966	Post-medieval
25*	NA <b>NEW</b>	Grovelands Park and Southgate	APA surrounding II* post-med park and medieval settlement	MLO73223	Medieval/ post medieval

## **APPENDIX B – Site 2. Enfield Chase and environs Archaeological Priority Area, LB Enfield**

(Source: English Heritage, November 2011)

### **Justification**

Archaeological remains from several periods are recorded in and around Enfield Chase, some statutorily protected and some not formally designated but still present on the London HER. Although the open countryside is protected from intensive development through the current planning system, any future changes as well to the planning regime as well as any new infrastructure schemes such as pipelines may result in widespread archaeological impacts.

There has been relatively little formal archaeological investigation of Enfield Chase in the past but the similar lack of modern development there means that unknown archaeological potential is likely to be better preserved here than in other parts of the Borough.

### **Prehistoric**

Field walking by the Enfield Archaeological Society at Cattlegate Road, west of Crews Hill, identified Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tool scatters. An antiquarian Iron Age coin find is also attributed to Enfield Chase.

### **Roman**

A Roman coin hoard is recorded as being found close to Rectory Farm in 1820.

### **Medieval**

The scheduled monument of Camlet moat lies within Trent Country Park. The forested Chase was established as a royal hunting park in the twelfth century. Lodges or baileys were built around the chase to protect it and to provide royal accommodation. Evidence of the development and management of the park is likely to survive in undeveloped portions including the park pale.

### **Post-medieval**

In 1777 the Chase was enclosed and Trent Park established when the king's physician was gifted part of the park and converted one of the lodges to a country villa. Trent Park is Listed Grade II on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens.

### **Topography and Geology**

Gravel terraces lining the stream valleys hold potential for early prehistoric remains. The prominences of Hogg Hill and Plumridge Hill may have acted as foci of past settlement.

### **Description**

The new APA extends southwards from the M25 in the North West corner of the Borough, bounded by the railway line and Crews Hill in the east and the borough boundary in the west. It covers the undeveloped portions of the Chase including

Trent Park and Hog Hill and the fields west of Hadley Wood. The southern boundary is largely defined by Enfield Road and the railway line between Oakwood and Cockfosters.

## **APPENDIX C – Site 3. Forty Hall/Elsynge and environs Archaeological Priority Area, LB Enfield**

(Source: English Heritage, November 2011)

### **Justification**

Archaeological remains from several periods are recorded in and around Forty Hall and Elsynge Palace, some statutorily protected and some not formally designated but still present on the London HER.

#### **Prehistoric**

Aside from flint tool spot finds in the area and the gravel terraces, prehistoric potential is indicated by the possible Neolithic settlement at Forty Hill School as well as Bronze Age structures at Elsynge Palace and Iron Age remains at Bulls Cross Ride

#### **Roman**

The Roman road of Ermine Street runs north-south through the APA. Contemporary roadside features such as buildings and burials may be present connected with this.

#### **Medieval**

A string of high status medieval manors running north south including Elsynge, Honeylands and Whitewebbs occupied the area.

#### **Post-medieval**

The Scheduled Monument of Elsynge Tudor palace indicates the importance of the area as a royal residence and hunting park. The nearby Bowling Green Tudor house was demolished 1818 and replaced by Myddelton House. The Scheduled Flash Road Aqueduct stands in the designed landscape of Whitewebbs Park to the east.

#### **Topography and Geology**

Gravel terraces line the stream valleys of Turkey Brook and its tributaries with potential for early prehistoric remains. The prominences of Forty Hill and Whitewebbs Park may have acted as foci of past settlement.

### **Description**

The new zone includes all of the existing Forty Hill Conservation Area but extends northwards to the M25 in order to include the known remains either side of Bulls Cross Ride. It also extends westwards to include the A10 and the corridor of Ermine Street.

The farmland and designed landscape to the west has seen little formal archaeological investigation in the past but the lack of development in this area means that its archaeological potential is intact. The new APA thus extends west to Crews Hill



## **APPENDIX D – Site 1. Hadley Wood and environs Archaeological Priority Area, LB Enfield**

(Source: English Heritage, November 2011)

### **Justification**

The remains of the Monkon Hadley Iron Age enclosure and a string of fish ponds of possible medieval date are present to the south and south east of Hadley.

There has been relatively little formal archaeological investigation the area in the past but the similar lack of modern development there means that unknown archaeological potential is likely to be better preserved here than in other parts of the Borough.

Monkon Hadley enclosure straddles the boundary between Enfield and Barnet. It consists of an earthwork bank and ditch with internal features. Investigations in the early twentieth century concluded that it was a prehistoric site containing burnt mounds and/or barrow mounds. The eastern rampart of the enclosure was seen to have traces of a gateway and flint tools were found in the ditch.

The site is generally regarded as being an Iron Age hillfort but has also been interpreted as being of post-medieval date.

The fish ponds run through the middle of Hadley Wood Golf Course, being fed by Monken Mead Brook. They are marked as fish ponds on the First Edition OS map

### **Description**

The new APA covers Hadley wood, Hadley Wood Golf Course and the parts of Monken Hadley Common in Enfield Borough.