



Society News

The Bulletin of the Enfield Archaeological Society



*Persistence pays off:
our May Day dig at
Myddleton House
finally revealed
in-situ evidence of
Tudor Bowling
Green House (see
Pastfinders News)*

Society News is published quarterly in March, June, September and December.

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MEETINGS of the Enfield Archaeological Society are held at Jubilee Hall, 2 Parsonage Lane, Enfield (*near Chase Side*) at 8pm. Tea and coffee are served and the sales and information table is open from 7.30pm. Visitors, who are asked to pay a small entrance fee of £1.00, are very welcome.

Following the summer break, the lecture programme will resume in September

Friday 17 September

Tabard Square Excavations

Gary Brown (Pre-Construct Archaeology)

This year long dig in Southwark revealed substantial evidence of the changing cityscape of Roman London, including a 2nd century temple complex, complete with an inscription. Smaller finds which made the national news included a bronze foot and, most famously, a sealed tin canister still containing ointment.

EAS FIELDWORK



The Society also regularly carries out fieldwork and other practical activities in the Borough. Please see the *Pastfinders News* column for more details, and contact Mike Dewbrey on 020 8364 2244 (office number) if you are interested. Among many other activities is:

18 JULY 2004

'Archaeology Day' **UNDER YOUR FEET**. Archaeology events in the grounds of Forty Hall, Forty Hill. Please see enclosed flyer for details



Photo:
Archaeology Day 2003 - Forty Hall

Forthcoming events

Meetings of other societies

WALTHAM ABBEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

8pm in the Victoria Hall, Greenyard, Waltham Abbey

24 September 2004

The Cecil Family and Hatfield House • *Robin Perkins*

29 October 2004

Lecture and Recital: Medieval and Tudor Musical Instruments
Richard York

WEST ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP

7.45pm in the 6th Form Unit, Woodford County High School,
High Road, Woodford Green

13 September 2004

Medieval Pottery in London • *Jacki Peake*

11 October 2004

Prehistoric Diet in the Middle East • *Caroline Cartwright*

EDMONTON HUNDRED HISTORICAL SOCIETY

8pm in the Jubilee Hall, Parsonage Lane, Enfield

22 September 2004

Bygones (Historic Objects) • *Geoff Nichols*

SOCIETY MATTERS

New Hon Secretary appointed

We are pleased to announce that David Wills, in addition to maintaining the Society's web site, has kindly agreed to take on the role of Honorary Secretary and Membership Secretary. David obligingly jumped in at the deep end to produce the minutes of the AGM which are reproduced below.

Meeting Reports

Metal Detector Finds in Enfield

12 March 2004: **Mike Dewbrey**

We were due in this slot to hear a lecture from Fay Stevens of Birkbeck College on Prehistoric British Rock Art, but unfortunately she had to cancel at short notice. Therefore we were particularly grateful to our own Mike Dewbrey for stepping at short notice to give a fascinating and engaging talk based his many years spent metal detecting in the borough.

Appropriately taking pride of place alongside the 'Enfield Beast' on the front cover of this newsletter is one of the 'crown jewels' of Mike's collection – a Romano-Celtic bronze head which he found in the borough a few years ago. This exhibits a fusion of Celtic and Roman styles, but experts are unable to date it more precisely than 150BC-AD250. It is thought to be a mount from a horse harness or

A Romano-Celtic bronze head



ceremonial bucket, and may represent Mars or Juno. Roughly as ancient was a Belgic statu (gold coin) dating from shortly before the Roman conquest, possibly of the Catuvellauni or Ambiani tribes. Mike has recovered a hoard of bronze Roman coins from the same field – they are much damaged by fertiliser, but may be Trajanic (AD98-117).

Mike's collection features a variety of medieval coins including silver hammerd coins of Richard I, Edward 1, Richard II, and Henrys II, V and VII and groats of Henry V and Edward I (my favourite). A rich source of finds has been an old medieval route from Waltham Abbey to St Albans, including an early 15th century purse clasp, inlaid in silver and inscribed IHS (Iesu Homimium Salvatore – Jesus Saviour of Men).

The sequence of coins continues into more recent centuries and is joined by other objects such as spurs, cowbells, and impressive arrays of thimbles and military cap badges. More obscure finds included several miniature toy cannons, and a lead early 20th century battleship (obvious once you knew). Many post-Medieval finds owe their presence to the 'night soil men' who collected domestic waste from the cities and sold it as fertiliser which was spread on the fields. From further afield came hammerd coins from Brabant (legal tender here at the turn of the 15th century), tokens of George Washington (issued when change was in short supply, and featuring adverts for cast iron fireplaces on the reverse), a 50 centime piece of Napoleon III and a coin of Kaiser Wilhelm (a souvenir of the Great War perhaps?). The most modern finds included the fuse-caps of several large anti-aircraft shells – shrapnel from which are liberally scattered across the countryside and are a cause of great frustration to metal-detectorists, who are unable to distinguish their signals from something more interesting. A great many of these items Mike brought along with him so they could be seen 'in the flesh'.

Mike is always keen to stress the importance of 'responsible metal-detectoring' – in particular of reporting finds to the Sites and Monuments Record and respecting protected sites – but for more details of this I refer you to his article in the previous *Society News*.

One of the fascinations of the hobby to Mike is the personal connection with the individuals long ago who dropped the items he finds – well illustrated by another of his favourite finds, an 18th century gold posy-ring bearing the legend "all one in troth".

JEREMY GROVE

Amarna Period Project in the Valley of the Kings

14 May 2004: **Paul Sussman**

Paul Sussman, a professional journalist and amateur archaeologist, spoke about the Amarna Royal Tombs project - the first foreign expedition granted permission to dig in the Valley of the Kings since Carter's Tutankhamun expedition of the 1920s. It began in 1998, with 1-2 month digging seasons in most years. Paul is officially the 'Dig Diarist' as well as being what he describes as 'trowel fodder'.

The Valley of the Kings in the Theban Massif was the primary royal necropolis of the New Kingdom from about 1500-1000BC, spanning the 18th – 20th royal dynasties. The first known burial is that of Tuthmosis I around 1497BC and the last that of Ramses XI. It consists of tombs and mortuary temples where the spirits of the dead were maintained. There were earlier burials in the hills around. The valley was probably chosen for a variety of reasons – it is the nearest valley to the Nile plain, is relatively easy to control, and is dominated by a natural pyramidal peak which resembles the great pyramids or earlier dynasties. There are actually two valleys – the quieter west valley contains the important tombs of Amonhotep III and Ay, and is much more atmospheric than the heavily visited east valley where most of the tombs lie.

Paul discussed four main objectives of the project – to study the stratigraphy of the valley; to excavate and survey a workers settlement; to re-excavate the sites of earlier archaeological excavations; and to identify further burials.

The stratigraphic survey is very important as it is the first such study of the valley, and very few of the early archaeologists left adequate plans of their work. The valley floor is some 10-15 feet higher than in ancient times, due to the enormous amount of excavation to create the tombs in the first place, then to excavate them since the 19th century, combined with the effects of severe flashflooding. Because of the amount of change, and the small differentiation between layers, the stratigraphy is generally much less informative than in Europe, but there have been interesting finds, including many graffiti cut into rock faces, and a rare shrine cut into the rock face, with an ostracon representing Meretseger, a serpent god. The shrine is in a narrow defile suggesting it was associated with a post controlling access around the valley. It was also discovered that the extensive 19th century excavations of Theodore Davies missed

Tutankhamun's tomb by only 2 metres.

Workers huts – a community of scribes, officials, guards and workmen served the necropolis. They lived across the valley with their families in a village at Set Mart, at which other excavations have produced a vast amount of evidence of their lives and work. They worked seven day shifts, during which they slept at a way station between their village and the necropolis. The project excavated storage and rest huts consisting of simple stone foundations and post holes. Other finds on this site include pottery, rope, hearths, seeds, fishbones, many worked rocks and lists of grave goods and of workers.

Re-excavation – the original excavators generally did not dig well. Concerned mainly with finding treasure, they were not thorough in collecting or recording 'lesser' material, which the project has been recovering – such as glass beads, jar stoppers, patterned glass, and shabtis – these were worker figures buried with the dead, sometimes by the thousand, presumably to serve them in the afterlife. The project also found a fragment of dressed granite, which turned out to have been chipped off the corner of Horemheb's tomb – it has now been cemented back into place. Re-excavation of the shaft tomb KV56 produced gold sheet, alabaster and a gold necklace with cartouches of Sethos II similar to a set of 16 found in 1908 and now in Cairo Museum.

Locating burials – Various known burials have not yet been located, including those of Tutankhamun II, Isis Nofrurt (wife of Ramses II), Nefertiti and Tutankhamun's mother and wife. The re-excavation of KV56 may have shed light on this. The tomb was cut using copper chisels to amazingly precise standards, the quality suggesting a late 18th dynasty tomb similar to others nearby. The shaft is much larger than usual – and it is thought that this was to give access for shrine panels of wood covered with beaten gold – a feature of pharaonic tombs. The rear wall of the tomb has a curious 3-stepped profile representing unfinished work intended to produce a central pillar – a design only used for royal queens. Also recovered were fragments of decoration identified as late 18th dynasty in style.

Paul's excellent talk was very well informed and illustrated, and was very well received.

JEREMY GROVE

Enfield Archaeological Society

Founded 1955

Affiliated to the Council for British Archaeology and the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society

President: Harvey Sheldon BSc FSA FRSA

www.enfarchsoc.org

Minutes of the 48th Annual General Meeting of the Enfield Archaeological Society

The 48th Annual General Meeting of the Enfield Archaeological Society (16th April 2004) commenced by the Chairman of the Society, Dennis Hill, asking those members present if the Minutes of the 47th EAS AGM were accurate. The motion that the minutes were indeed accurate was passed by all members (having been proposed and seconded by Mr Philip Forts and Mr David Flint).

Prior to the next item Dennis Hill asked if the members were happy with the current lectures, and if there were any suggestions for changing topics or speakers. Dennis Hill asked for more archaeological topics, whilst one member suggested that more history be associated with archaeological talks.

The second item on the Agenda was the report of the Executive Committee. No comments were raised and those present approved the report.

The Financial Statement for the year ended 31st December 2003 (produced by the new Honorary Treasurer Geoff Lampert) was proposed, seconded and accepted, copies of which had been disseminated to all members present prior to the beginning of the meeting. It was explained that the £154.53 deficit from the last financial statement (produced by Ian Jones) was due to the purchase of an autolevel. Dr Martin Dearne explained that an existing dumpy level (surveying device used for giving a horizontal line of sight) had become old, and that this was the reason why the autolevel had been purchased; it being more accurate and easier to use).

The next item to be addressed, concerned the EAS subscription rates for the year commencing 1st Jan 2005. Those members present agreed that the subscription rate (currently £7 for Ordinary Members, £10 for Joint Members and £3.50 for Junior Members) be maintained. Dennis Hill asked that perhaps these rates should be increased, however Mr Mike Cowley stated that it would be hard to agree for an increase as the Society was approximately £5,000 in credit. Moreover, he suggested that the Society should investigate how to use the money in order to promote the archaeology of Enfield.

Further discussion followed regarding publications. One member recommended that a separate publications account be created, especially for the proceeds of the Forty Hall publication. Dr Martin Dearne explained that some of the money from the Society would be in the future going towards publishing to professional, academic standards the backlog (40 years worth) of research that the Society has accrued, such as for the forthcoming Roman Archaeology of Enfield. It was explained that £10 – 15,000 is required to publish a book to such standards. Dennis Hill stated that he wanted to keep a reserve of funds for publications.

The fifth item on the AGM Agenda was the Election of Honorary Officers and Committee Members. The committee stood for re-election with the exception of Ian Jones, who was standing down as



Honorary Treasurer and Jon Tanner who was standing down as Honorary Secretary and as Membership Secretary. Dennis Hill praised the contribution that Ian Jones had made as Treasurer. He also thanked Jon Tanner for his work in recording the minutes of meetings, writing the Society's bulletins and in his role as Membership Secretary. Jeremy Grove took over the duties as Honorary Editor from Jon Tanner, who stood down earlier last year. Geoff Lamport took on the responsibilities of the Honorary Treasurer, whilst David Wills filled the positions of Honorary Secretary and Membership Secretary. Dennis Hill went on to thank individually each of the members of the Committee meeting, and asked if anyone would like to fill the Committee vacancy for Social Secretary. The motion to approve the Executive Committee was proposed and

seconded by Philip Forts and David Flint, and accepted by the members present. The Committee members are as listed below.

The Agenda item concerning Any Other Business was quickly completed, with Dennis Hill asking for any volunteers to help with the tea and coffee making at the Society's lectures.

The Report of the Fieldwork, Research and Other activities of the Society during 2003 was introduced by Dennis Hill. Thereafter, Martin Dearne (taking over from Les Whitmore in his absence), and assisted by slides, initially gave an account of the Society's work at Gilmour Close, Capel Manor. He explained that the traditional route of Roman Ermine Street would have passed through Gilmour Close, but no evidence of the Roman road was

unearthed during the construction of the M25. The Society was granted permission by Capel Manor to excavate a trial trench in Gilmour Close. Martin Dearne showed slides of the excavation. Les Whitmore returned to the site after the Winter break and found gravel surfaces with several pits (possible postholes) that contained 'Medieval' pottery (still to be confirmed), and a possible ditch. Whether the path of Roman Ermine Street was successfully located is difficult to determine.

A further trench was put in the grounds of Capel Manor (other side of Gilmour Close) in the only bit of open ground available. No evidence of Roman Ermine Street was found, but a circular ditch feature filled with sticky brown

President:	..... Harvey Sheldon, BSc FSA FRSA
Vice Presidents:	..... Dr Ild Anthony Geoffrey Gillam
Chairman:	..... Prof. Dennis Hill
Vice Chairman:	..... Ian Jones
Hon. Treasurer:	..... Geoff Lamport
Hon. Secretary:	..... David Wills
Hon. Meetings Secretary:	..... Tim Harper
Hon. Membership Secretary:	..... David Wills
Hon. Social Secretary:	..... Vacant
Hon. Editor:	..... Jeremy Grove
Acting Auditor:	..... Geoff Lamport
Committee:	..... Dr Martin Dearne Mike Dewbrey Roger Eddington Caroline McKenna Les Whitmore

clay was recorded and an early boundary wall for Capel Manor (10 courses deep) was recorded, as well as a few Medieval sherds and a demolition layer of broken brick and mortar. It has been suggested that this layer represented the 19th Century demolition of an 18th Century wall.

Martin Dearne proceeded to give an account of the Forty Hall Watching Briefs. The first briefs were undertaken in June/July of 2003, the initial brief forming part of the Society's contribution to National Archaeology Day. A test pit was cut in the Walled Rose Garden; Enfield Council had planned to re-landscape the garden and hence the Society was asked to check for any archaeology of interest that might come to light as a result. Thereafter, the Society observed the cutting of new paths, and checked for any interesting features. Where appropriate, small trenches were dug. Noteworthy features included brickwork (18th/19th Century) located in trenches F5 and F6, a wall (probably 19th Century) and the base for a pillar in trench F4. Interesting finds included: a coping stone, large pieces of metalwork, bone, pottery and iron wall mounts.

The remainder of the Watching Briefs were completed in September and October of 2003; this time the Society was asked to monitor a trench that was being cut in order to install CC TV cameras for the front lawn of Forty Hall house. Again, more brickwork was revealed, some possibly dating back to the 17th Century.

Mike Dewbrey then gave an account of the National Archaeology Day, using slides to illuminate how the Society's finds and educational display boards (explaining geophysics survey, Elsying Palace etc.) were presented to the public. One stand involved identifying objects that the public had brought in; a Roman brooch and a coin hoard were amongst the artefacts brought in. Mike Dewbrey mentioned that The National

Archaeology Day was a great PR exercise for the Society and was well received. He continued to describe what the forthcoming National Archaeology Day on July 18th 2004 will involve, and that the Society has been granted permission by English Heritage to dig two test pits and a geophysics survey, in order to look at the Gatehouse of Elsying Palace.

Mike continued by showing slides of the geophysics survey, carried out at Myddleton House in the hope of locating the earlier Bowling Green House. The survey had been undertaken by HADAS prior to excavation. He explained that a test pit produced evidence of 18th Century sectioned brick, and that it most probably represented demolition material. He then proceeded to give a brief of a trench dug in Capel Manor and the subsequent brick arch that was revealed, most probably associated with a drainage gully.

Mike closed the accounts of the Society's fieldwork by stating that a fieldwalking exercise had still to be undertaken in a field owned by Capel Manor, and that the post-excavation analysis of finds from Leighton Road (Roman period site) was nearly complete.

Dennis Hill then said how pleased he was with the co-operation that the Society has received from Enfield Council and Forty Hall. He then proceeded to thank everyone for attending the AGM.

DAVID WILLS
HON SECRETARY



Recent Work at Forty Hall: Part 2

CCTV Trenches On and Near the Front Lawn

Site FHFL03

by Martin J. Dearne

Following our watching brief, reported in the December 2003 bulletin, on the walled rose garden at Forty Hall we were asked by the council's Construction Technical Services department in the late summer of 2003 to observe the cutting of narrow trenches for CCTV cables as they would cross the front (north) lawn of the hall where our excavations in 1993 had identified a brick drain and the possible retaining wall of a terrace, presumed to be one of several leading down towards what is now the lake. In the event not only the trench that cut the lawn but others running across the current tarmac drive west of the lawn and from here up to the hall itself revealed so much archaeology that we had to repeatedly mobilise teams to clean and record what had been uncovered before the work could continue and negotiate a mitigation strategy where steel plates were lain to protect some features. Some of this work was reported in the local press and we will be placing photographs of some of it on our web site (www.enfarchsoc.org).

As with the rose garden since this was a watching brief not an excavation our conclusions have to be

tentative. However, in trench 1 (Fig. 2) we found two features, T1F1, a brick edged pebble path aligned on the hall entrance, and T1F2, part of a probably

more extensive feature of compacted pebbling encasing unmortared brickwork probably selectively left showing at the surface to create a decorative effect. Although the pebble path does not quite align with the entrance we found through the retaining wall in 1993 the presumption is that we have here the highest of the putative series of terraces, formed of compacted pebble dumps stabilised by the brickwork and perhaps retained by a wall somewhere north of the 2003 trench. Immediately to the west in trench 2 we recorded a number of layers and brick structures. The earliest and most substantial was a largely intact brick built arched drain (T2F3, see Fig. 3) which, though unfortunately probably destroyed nearer to the house by later features, seems very likely to have served the detached kitchens at the west end of the original 1629-36 hall. It had many similarities to the less well preserved drain found in 1993 and it is very likely that the two were one and the same, the drain running at an angle across what is now the lawn before turning to run east (see Fig. 1).

Also in trench 2 were a second, smaller brick built drain (T2F2) of rectangular section (quite probably intended to take the rain water run off from the hall's roof) and a brick wall (T2F1) – these are illustrated in Fig. 4. Neither are easy to date, though the wall was certainly later than the drain because it butted up to it, and the reason for the wall being there is unclear unless it had anything to do with the terracing (which does not seem that likely). It is most likely though that the drain was inserted through the



Fig 2

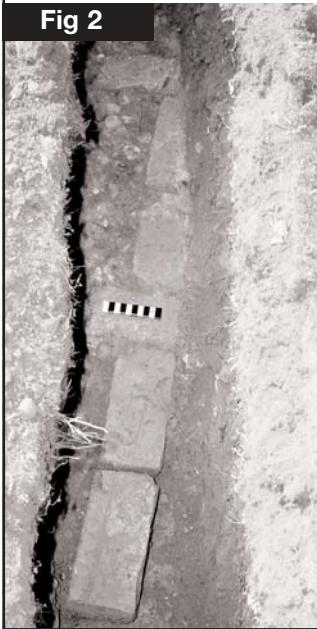


Fig 3



Fig 1 Location of Trenches and major Features

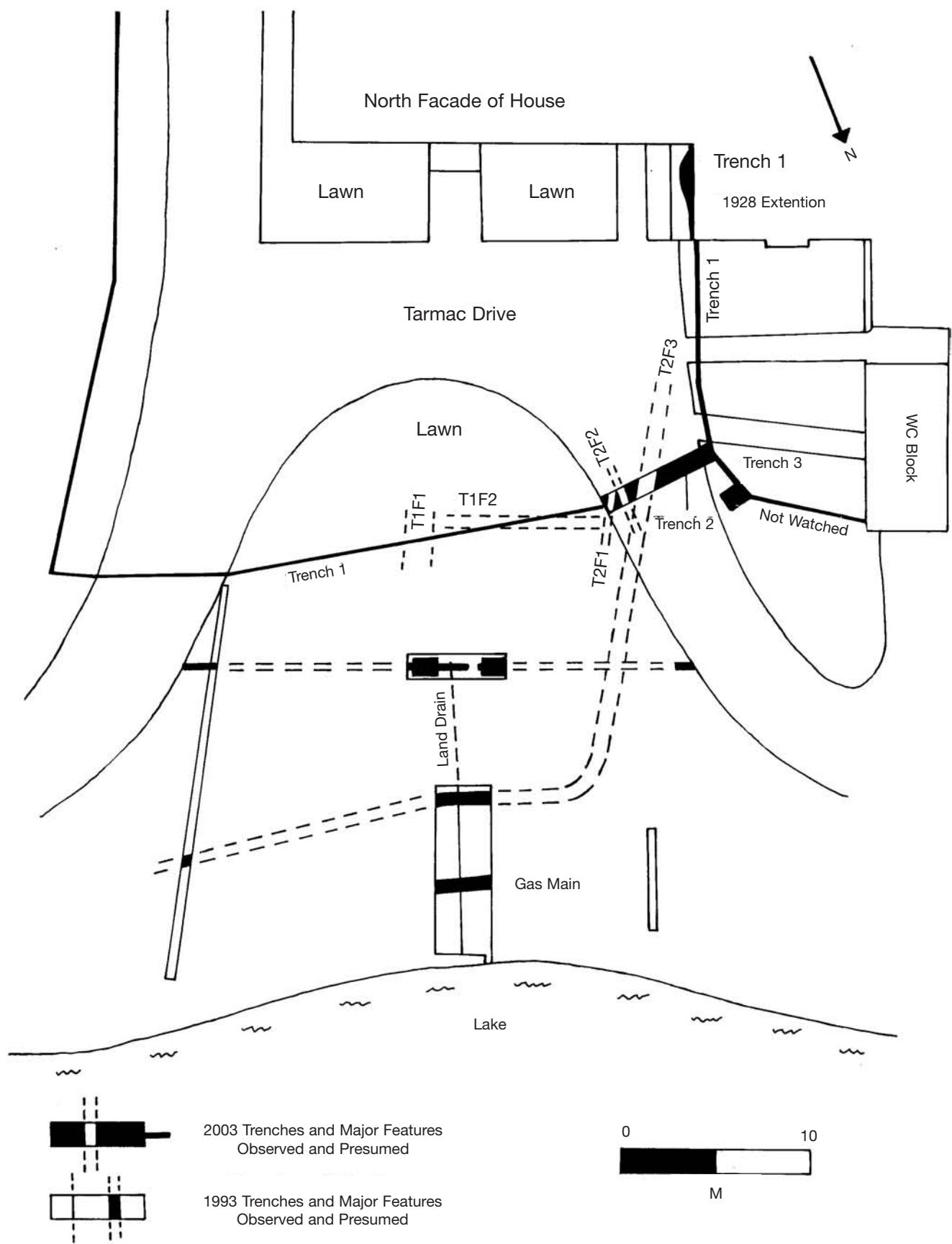


Fig 4**Fig 5**

original driveway (which may have had to have been repaired as a result) sometime in the seventeenth or eighteenth century and the wall built immediately afterwards. Like the original drive the wall was partly demolished when the 'hoggin' was lain.

At the other end of trench 2 at the junction with trench 3 we observed evidence for the construction of what may have been the original driveway up to the house (Fig 5). It seems to have been in the same place as the current drive but to have been much wider than now immediately in front of the house (presumably to allow carriages to stand there). Its upper levels had been removed when it was replaced by a 'hoggin' drive (on top of which today's tarmac surface lies) probably in the early nineteenth century but we saw the very bottom of the drive proper which was a dump of rammed pebbles, and below it make up layers of tiles, oyster shells and perhaps more pebbles which were presumably intended to stabilise the surface it was lain on to.

Much nearer the house trench 4 allowed us a look at the buried lower levels of the Hall's exterior wall (here part of an 'extension' to the original build completed in 1636). In it we noted an interruption to the usual Flemish bond brickwork which appeared to be forming an arch (marked with arrow in Fig. 6). However, the majority of this was outside the trench cut so we were unable to ascertain its size and function. Also in this trench were a fragment of the foundations and much of the floor of a Victorian servant's hall known from photos to have abutted the main hall and which was demolished in 1928 when the present extension at right angles to the hall's façade was built. We were able to record the

construction of this too and at the south end of trench 3 some features relating to ?the Victorian annex (a glazed ceramic drain) and the 1928 annex (the brick foundations for something like a bench or raised bed).

Even from trenches no wider usually than 30cm therefore, and without any more excavation than was necessary for the laying of the cables we have shed new light on the development of part of the fabric of Forty Hall, its services and associated grounds over several hundred years. Moreover the detailed archaeological report on the work which has been prepared for the council and English Heritage (copies at cost plus p&p available from the author) will allow any future ground disturbance to be planned with archaeology in mind.

Fig 6

LAMAS Annual Conference

Saturday 27th March 2004
Museum of London

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society 41st Annual Conference of London Archaeologists

Chairman Harvey Sheldon opened the conference. The presentation of the Ralph Merrifield award to Rosemary Yexley was made in her absence – she was on a field trip to Caerleon which claimed the presence of many other archaeologists on the day.

The first speaker was Steve Ford from Thames Valley Archaeological Services discussing the excavation of a Neolithic Burial on the Isle of Dogs at Yabsley Street, with the Blackwall Tunnel running underneath the site. Four trenches dug by GLAAS with finds of pottery and flint dating from the Neolithic which were sealed by a layer of sand and not damaged by the water, including a bowl more or less intact. Most pottery used clay from the Thames valley and was not imported. There was also a crouched burial complete with a flint knife. Dating came from an oak plank alongside the body giving a calibrated radio carbon date of 4220 - 3979 BC, which makes it early Neolithic. The grave contents were sieved for environmental evidence and showed hazelnuts, hawthorn, mallow and emmer wheat with glume suggesting it was produced locally. Pollen analysis showed 10% cereal pollen, which could mean farming took place in the vicinity. Steve Ford hopes that this exploration of the Mesolithic -Neolithic transition is not the last of its kind and that further work will continue to add to the evidence.

The next speaker was Alistair Douglas from Pre-Construct Archaeology on the examination of a Roman building at Shadwell. Lying 1.5 miles east of London this site is in the shadow of St Georges Church at Tobacco Dock. The Roman levels here are 4 metres OD.

The first feature dug was an east/west ditch on the north of the site dug in the 3rd century and silted up in the 4th, south of which was found clay and timber together with postholes, beam slots, opus signum (roman cement) and beaten earth floors - all of which showed outlines of buildings, one of them displaying a "D" shaped Apse. 84 bone hairpins were found with 1 complete filigree gold earring, a gold necklace and a glass bead.

The weather was not always with them and they ironically uncovered a Roman hypocaust from 240-260

covered in snow! The final phases of this building showed attempts to prevent flooding together with sludge from ground water. River levels were dropping and the port needed to be nearer the river. This port would have needed a support network and this excavation needs to be viewed in this context. Wimpey Homes agreed to redesign the development to avoid the destruction of the major walls and the remains were preserved under a layer of sand for future generations.

Our very own Dr Martin Dearne put Enfield and the work of our society on the map in the next session as he detailed the work undertaken by the society over the last 50 years. He explained with many illustrations how there have been many more finds than features in some of the work, namely that in the region of Leighton Road, where much of the excavation focus was in 2001/2. Many of the small finds have now been photographed and he was able to display them on the day. Members of the EAS have seen updates of the excavations at the AGM and read the reports as they have been published, but here, together with slides from many decades of digging and much valuable archive work by Martin himself, he did the society proud in his representation of the work undertaken in the society's first 50 years. Many thanks to you Martin for all your hard work. Please continue to read Society News for further updates of this work!

My report on the next paper I will keep under wraps. It involves the Roman excavation at Tabard Square.. A remarkable site with some remarkable finds including a freshly used jar of roman face cream and a Bronze Foot!!!! But I won't go into detail about it here because the site will be revealed in the first of our new season of lectures September 17th – see page 2 for details.

Just before lunch came Hedley Swain of the Museum of London with the teasing title of The LAMAS 150th Anniversary Great Balloon Race. This is to launch a vote for the Top 50 archaeological sites in London to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of LAMAS. Hedley described some of the most famous sites dug within the London region to give a taster of what people might like to vote for. Will it be the Temple of Mithras, or Baynards Castle? Billingsgate River Front, The Aldwych, The Rose Theatre, The Roman Amphitheatre, Winchester Palace or Heathrow/Perry Oaks? But archaeology involves everyone, not just the huge sites, and Hedley cited Enfield and its multiple sites as significant as the more famous Spitalfield woman or Number 1 Poultry. This was a foretaste of this event which is to form a focus for the 150th LAMAS year.

The afternoon was dedicated to The Archaeology of the Recent Past, championing the most recent and sometimes overlooked heritage of London from the last few hundred years.

“Archaeology takes on 19th & 20th century London” was a paper from Keiron Tyler of MoLAS subtitled “How the recent past shouldn’t be sacrificed in favour of all the other pasts”. This was delivered in somewhat castigating tones to begin with, directed at many archaeologists present with their interests solely in earlier periods for their frequent use of phrases while digging such as “It takes a couple of weeks to get through to Mediaeval and to Roman”. Keiron pointed out that “Once it is gone it is gone”, stating we owe it to future generations to treat this “Archaeology of the industrial era” with the same reverence as other periods, rather than digging through it to get to the “proper Archaeology”. This kind of archaeology can illuminate the vanished techniques and practices of this period that would otherwise have been forgotten as the technology disappeared from our lives. The talk was illustrated by slides of the Lambeth Pottery site at 9 Albert Embankment, showing how archaeology is so important in our understanding of how this site and its technology advanced, in terms of kilns, materials and manufacturing techniques. He concluded by stating that although this period to us today may not be as seductive as Anglo Saxon or Roman finds it is nevertheless as important to preserve and record.

Nigel Jefferies of the Museum of London Specialist Services who was scheduled to speak was replaced by Gustav Milne who undertook his paper on “The Material lives of Victorian Londoners: understanding 19th century household clearance groups” subtitled “The Material biographies of Londoners”. Gustav began by suggesting somewhat the opposite of the previous speaker, that people connect with objects of the recent past as they are from living memory, or reminiscent of their grandparents day. “Artifacts conjure up a bygone age and carry with them the burden of social information”. To this end a database is proposed of artifacts and material covering the 17th – 20th centuries where groups of material could be classified and compared with similar material found in other areas of Britain. By comparing information between geographic, social and economic contexts the database can be used to create a demography of artifacts and social impact. It can also be used to trace the travel distance of artifacts from sites such as the Lambeth pottery and evidence of people and their lives can be completed using this lost biography.

No session on industrial archaeology could be complete without GLIAS, the Greater London Industrial Archaeology Society. Here it was David Perrett, with “The Industrial Archaeology of 20th Century London”, who detailed the rise of the service industries and radical changes seen throughout this period, such as the development of mass production based factories such as the Carriage Manufactory site on Long Acre in the centre of London and car manufacturers at Covent Garden.

Transport changes were also highlighted including the attempted demolition of Paddington Station in the 1930’s to replace it with an Art Deco version

More modern changes are also documented, as recently as the 1986 “Cold Revolution” of Fleet Street, when the newspaper industry left its home of many centuries and headed off to Wapping, but left its industrial legacy etched on the walls. There were also telephone boxes, from numerous designs of the red variety to the more recent (and yet now extinct) Blue Mercury perspex version. Some may feel this goes too far, and David does point out that we cannot preserve everything, but we can record it as a record and a snapshot of a particular moment in history.

This conference was brought to a close by the highlighting of one of the most recent successes of the Museum of London. “The coming of the Museum of Docklands” by Chris Ellmers gave an overview of London's newest Museum and its 2000-year story of London's River and its communities. The development of the docklands area around the museum dwarfs the site, but does illustrate the most recent phase of the area in its varied and interesting history. From its beginnings as a sugar and molasses warehouse in 1802 the Museum has been part of the 30 acre site. Its history and development are portrayed in the museum chronologically encompassing life and reconstructing parts of the docks in exhibits like “Sailor Town” complete with tavern and chandlers, through its port trade and the development of the West India Dock Company right up until Tilbury took over in the 1980’s with its new RollOn RollOff technology. Its closure and last days are also well documented. The building was chosen in 1982 and after all finances were agreed it was begun in 2000, to open a few years later telling the story of the “Long hard march through the docks development”.

Harvey Sheldon gave the closing remarks of this very interesting and thought provoking conference. We all look forward to next year and the forthcoming anniversary.

TIM HARPER

Roman archaeology in Paphos, Cyprus

The town of Paphos, with its small fishing harbour and castle, lies on the western coast of Cyprus, strategically placed for travel between Alexandria, the Lebanon, Constantinople, Greece and on to Rome. Next to the harbour lie the extensive remains of the Roman town of Nea Paphos, famed for the elegant mosaic floors of its larger villas. Relatively little is known of the town's origins, but it is thought to have been founded close to the end of the 4th century BC by Nicoles, the last king of Palaepaphos (modern Kouklia).

It stood on a small promontory on the site of an earlier settlement around a small, sheltered, bay. It had an area of about 95 hectares — all surrounded by a wall. Excavations show that the original town plan was based on a grid of streets intersecting each other at right-angles to form insulae (rectangular blocks of buildings) containing both commercial and residential areas.

Soon after the founding of Nea Paphos, Cyprus became part of the kingdom of the Ptolemies, the Graeco-Macedonian rulers of Egypt whose capital was Alexandria. The town was valued for its good harbour and plentiful supplies of timber. Such was its importance that by the 2nd century BC it had become the capital of Cyprus and had the right to mint coins. In 58 BC Cyprus was annexed by Rome and became home to the Roman proconsul. During the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries the city attained its peak importance and prosperity, confirmed by the number of buildings, both public and private which have survived

During the late 1st century BC and the first half of the 4th century AD earthquakes severely damaged the town and in the mid-7th century AD a series of Arab raids led to its slow decline, with only a temporary respite under the Byzantines.

This ancient site was rediscovered by chance during levelling operations in 1962. A systematic excavation was undertaken and discoveries included a large and wealthy residence of the Roman period having an area of about 2000 square metres of which some 556 are covered with mosaics. As Dionysos (Bacchus the god of wine) features in some of the mosaics, the building has been called the House of Dionysos. It had a central atrium - a central open court giving light to the house and around which most of the principal rooms were grouped. A colonnaded

portico opened on the four sides of the atrium, the roofs of the portico sloping towards the centre to direct rainwater into a collection chamber for direction via underground lead pipes into storage cisterns. Most mosaic floors incorporated a marble drain hole for collecting the water used for washing them. Two other atrium-style rooms exist in the likely kitchen and bedroom areas, the latter containing a deep fish pond.

The main house mosaics depict the sea-monster Scylla (part woman part fish); Narcissus looking at his reflection in a pool; the Four Seasons; the Triumph of Dionysus returning from a military expedition to India with slaves and panthers; the Rape of Ganymede and Pyramos and Thisbe. Vintage scenes depict humans, satyrs and small winged creatures filling baskets with grapes and loading them on to donkeys. There is also a variety of country life scenes and a line of peacocks.



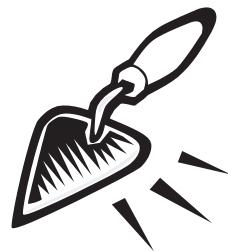
The House of Orpheus, with an area of about 600m², has a number of beautiful mosaics; Hercules and the Lion of Nemea, The Amazon and Orpheus and the Beasts. The Villa of Theseus (probably the Roman proconsul's house) is about 9600m² with about 1400m² of mosaics, including Theseus and the Minotaur and the first bath of Achilles.

The city's site also contains the outline of the colonnaded main square and the town's Odeon where musical performances took place, Theatre and Ampitheatre. A walk through it gives an insight into the town in its prime. An excellent *Guide to Paphos Mosaics* by W. A. Daszewski and D. Michaelides is published by the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation. It is fascinating to compare a Roman city such as Nea Paphos with the tantalising Roman artefacts found in the Bush Hill Park area, but with no trace of a dwelling, over the years by members of the Enfield Archaeological Society.

DENNIS HILL

PASTFINDERS NEWS

News of the Excavation and Fieldwork Group



The highlight of our archaeological year so far has been without doubt the success of our evaluation work in the grounds of Myddleton House to locate the position of the ever-elusive Bowling Green House, which once stood close to the existing building. Two test pits were opened over the Easter weekend, the first on Tom Tiddlers Ground, the traditional site of the building, and another to the south of the conservatory on a high platform above the pond where early maps seemed to suggest the house may have been. The first test pit revealed no structural remains but an abundance of pottery and clay pipe contemporary with Bowling Green House (circa 1725-1800). Finds included fragments of German salt glazed stoneware (bellermine) and two complete clay pipe bowls which provided good dating evidence. The second test pit opposite the conservatory uncovered a layer of demolition rubble which appeared to be from a high status building, a robbed out wall and early 18th century brickwork in situ. The weather over the Easter weekend was glorious with many questions being asked by curious members of the public. We returned the following weekend to complete the recording process and backfill in some of the heaviest rain I have seen for a long time. May I take this opportunity to thank everyone who came along and helped to make the weekend such a success, and Christine White's team at Myddleton House for their co-operation, wheelbarrows, home made cakes and cups of tea!

We have been invited by the Lea Valley Parks Authority to return in the future to reveal more of Bowling Green House, and it is hoped to organise a display of the finds from the dig at Forty Hall later in the year. A full report on the excavation is being compiled by Martin Dearne for inclusion on the Sites and Monuments Record, a summary of which will appear in the next Society News.

The field walking near Capel Manor was delayed until the end of May and thanks once again to all members who volunteered to come along at very short notice. No evidence of occupation earlier than the post

medieval period was seen on the surface and by the end of the morning we had amassed quite a collection of pottery. The cropmarks, which led us to this particular field, may have been 18th century drainage ditches but this was nevertheless a worthwhile exercise.

Following a meeting at Forty Hall with many distinguished members of the archaeological fraternity to discuss our proposed evaluation work on the site of the gatehouse at Elsyng Palace this summer Dr Stephen Brindle of English Heritage has given approval for the E.A.S. to open two test pits on the site under the direction of Dr Martin Dearne.

Our colleagues from HADAS carried out further resistivity surveys of the area during May as a prelude to the excavation over the weekend of National Archaeology day in July. As it is not every day that we secure permission to excavate on the site of a Scheduled Ancient Monument a press release from Enfield Council giving details of the dig is expected. Any experienced diggers who would like to help should contact me in the normal way. There will be a variety of activities going on at Forty Hall on Sunday July 18th organised by Val Munday and Jan Metcalf of the Enfield Museums Service. (see enclosed flyer) Members of the public will be invited to bring along any curios they have dug up in their gardens for identification, and continuing the "Under Your Feet" theme Forty Hall museum have a display of metal detected finds from the Society's collection which will be on view in the Hall throughout the summer.

Our experience with Bowling Green House leads me to wonder if the reason we have not yet found Ermin Street on the traditional line of the Roman road is because it too it isn't quite where tradition says it

should be. Now that we have placed Bowling Green House back on the map with some degree of certainty perhaps further research will reveal the line of the Roman road through Enfield in the near future?

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