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Society News

The 200th Bulletin of the Enfield Archaeological Society



Above: The west trench on the north facade of Forty Hall in 2009, which contained an important 17th century midden (rubbish pit). See Excavation Report, p. 6. (Photo: Editor)

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

The Editor is Jeremy Grove

Meetings 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.

Forthcoming events



If you would like to attend the EAS lectures, but find travelling difficult, please contact the Secretary, (Tel: 020 8449 5298) and we will do our best to put you in touch with another member who can give you a lift.

Forthcoming EAS Lectures

18th March

Thames Discovery Programme

Natalie Cohen, Team Leader

The popular and successful programme which has volunteers identifying and recording archaeological features on the Thames foreshore.

15th April

The Excavations & Fieldwork of Enfield Archaeology Society 2010 & AGM

Dr Martin Dearne & Mike Dewbrey

A roundup of all our digs from last year, including the work at Forty Hall.

13th May

Recent research on Shakespeare's London Playhouses

Julian Bowsher, Senior Archaeologist MOLA

Talk by the author of a recent Museum of London Archaeology report on the excavation of the Rose and the Globe theatres.

17th June

The Geoffrey Gillam Memorial Lecture

Theobalds Palace

Mike Dewbrey, EAS

Members will know we have become much involved with the archaeology of the Theobalds Palace site in Cedars Park. Here is an opportunity to hear Mike's account of the site without all the distractions of one of his regular on-site tours.

EAS Fieldwork



The Society carries out a busy programme of excavation and other practical activities in the Borough. Please contact Mike Dewbrey on 01707 870888 (office number) for more details if you are interested.

*** *Changed opening date for Enfield Roman Exhibition* ***

New Opening 17th March

**Roman Enfield -
From Settlement to London Suburb**

The Dugdale Centre, Thomas Hardy House, 39
London Road, Enfield, EN2 6DS

Tel: 020 379 1468/9 or 1478
enfield.museum.service@enfield.gov.uk
www.enfield.gov.uk/museum

You will have seen this exciting new exhibition advertised in our December newsletter. Unfortunately, due to building problems outside the organiser's control the opening date has had to be postponed from February until 17th March.

It is hoped that the original closing date will also be extended, but as we went to press this had not yet been confirmed.

Don't miss it!

Meetings of other Societies

LONDON & MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

6.00 for 6.30pm, Museum of London

15 March

Moving to Smithfield:

A History of the Halls of the Haberdashers' Company

David Bartle

19 April

Expanding City, 1670s – 1850s: Creating One of the New Galleries of Modern London at the Museum of London

Alex Werner

17 May

The Glassworkers of Roman London

John Shepherd, Archaeologist/Researcher

EDMONTON HUNDRED HISTORICAL SOCIETY

7.45 for 8pm, Jubilee Hall, Enfield, unless otherwise stated

16 March

AGM and A History of Northaw Place - *Brian Warren*

20 April

The Story of Trent Park - *Keith Hammond*

18 May

At St Andrew's Church

King James Bible and its Importance – *Peter Brown & Mike Edge*

17 June

Joint meeting with EAS

Theobalds – *Mike Dewbrey*

HENDON & DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

7.45 for 8.00pm Avenue House, 17 East End Road, Finchley

8 March

The Archaeology of Baldock - *Keith J Fitzpatrick-Matthews*

12 April

Bomb Damage in London and Middlesex - *Robin Woolven*

10 May

The Markfield Beam Engine – the influence of effluence
Ken Brereton

14 June

AGM

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NORTH LONDON BRANCH

7.45 for 8pm, Jubilee Hall, Enfield, unless otherwise stated

8 March

Simon de Montfort:

The First Leader of a Political Movement in English History

David Carpenter

12 April

The Origins of the American Civil War and its Complications

Brian Holden Reid

WEST ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP

7.45pm, Woodford County High School, High Rd, Woodford Green

14 March

AGM followed by Presidential Address - *Harvey Sheldon*

11 April

Religion and Ritual in Prehistoric Britain - *Ben Roberts*

9 May

Bull Leaping and the Cretans – *Andrew Shapland*

13 June

410 – The Year that Shook Rome – *Sam Moorhead*

WALTHAM ABBEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

8pm, Parish Centre, Abbey Gardens, Waltham Abbey

17 March

Puddephatt Memorial Lecture - *Peter Huggins*

21 April 2011

AGM & President's Address - *Stan Newens*

19 May 2011

Theobalds Palace at Cedars Park – *Mike Dewbrey*

The Archaeology of the Mayan Civilisation

A course organised by Mill Hill Archaeological Study Society

Tutor: Scott McCracken

Venue: Hartley Hall, Flower Lane, Mill Hill, NW7

Times: 10.00 – 2.00

Dates: April 1st, 8th, 15th, May 6th, 13th, 20th

Cost: £40 for 6 classes

For more information contact:

Angie Holmes 020 8449 5298

Peter Nicholson 020 8959 4757



Enfield Archaeological Society

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2010

The Executive Committee of the Enfield Archaeological Society has pleasure in presenting its 55th Annual Report, for the year ended 31st December 2010.

Membership

The changes in the 2010 membership are shown in the below table:

	Adults	Juniors	Total
Membership at 31.12.08	160	10	170
Joined during the year	32	4	36
Resignations & removals	43	5	48
Membership at 31.12.09	149	9	158

Affiliations

The EAS is affiliated to the Council for British Archaeology and the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

Lectures

The Society is grateful to all the speakers who visited us during the year. Graham Dalling remembered his career at the Enfield Local History Unit, while his successor John Clarke filled us in on the latest developments there, and our own busy research programme was reported in April. Other recent work in London was well covered by several lectures, while Ian Jones took us to Rome.

Our thanks go to Hon. Meetings Secretary, Tim Harper, who arranges the annual lecture programme, ensures speakers are met at stations, opens and locks up the Hall and provides refreshments. We are also grateful to Roger Eddington for running the projector, to Rosemary Perkins for running the sales and information stall, and selling raffle tickets, and to the Enfield Society for the use of Jubilee Hall.

The joint WEA/EAS coach trip in May was to Stratford-on-Avon and the nearby Tudor mansion of Charlecote Park. A highly enjoyable trip was had by all and special thanks are due to Margaret Christie for organising it.

Publicity

Our activities attracted a good deal of publicity over the year, greatly assisted by the efforts of our publicity officer Ailsa Mosquera. Our two Festival of British Archaeology digs helped publicise the Society's work and we are grateful to Enfield and Broxbourne Councils for their support for these and in particular to Jan Metcalfe and Val Munday of the Enfield Museums Service and Adrian Hall in Broxbourne for their practical help. We again shared a stand with the Museums Service at the Enfield Show.

Publications/Exhibition

The quarterly illustrated Society News bulletin continues to be produced, incorporating reviews of Society lectures, forthcoming events, summary fieldwork reports and other items of interest. Thanks are due to the editor Jeremy Grove and to all the contributors, especially Martin Dearne, Mike Dewbrey, Ian Jones and Neil Pinchbeck.

After the increase in reports in 2009, output returned to a lower level, especially as some work currently being undertaken will not be completed until later in 2011. However, Martin Dearne along with Neil Pinchbeck and Ian Jones produced reports on minor work at 57 Leighton Road, 1 Second Avenue and East Lodge Lane, as well as the annual excavations at Theobalds and Elsyng Palaces, worked stone recording at Theobalds and a second excavation and major survey near to Elsyng. A major review of non-EAS work at the Cheshunt Park Farm Roman site was also issued. Martin Dearne and Neil and John Pinchbeck also contributed significantly to the forthcoming Museums Service exhibition on Roman Enfield.

Excavations, Fieldwork & Research and Archives & Collections

During another hectic year of fieldwork the EAS excavated as usual on two royal palaces at Elsyng and Theobalds. At the former, though geophysical evidence again proved unreliable, the palace boundary wall and a lean to structure against it were located. Separate excavation of an eighteenth century reservoir in connection with a major survey by Neil Pinchbeck of the cascades system on Maidens Brook also encountered a palace drain. Processing of samples from a midden excavated in 2007 continued.

At Theobalds the collapsed wall that may belong to an unrecorded element of the palace found in 2009 was further excavated. It may have been demolished c. 1680. Ian Jones led a separate survey of palace stonework found lying in flower beds in the vicinity.

Neil Pinchbeck also organised fieldwalking and test pitting near East Lodge Lane where a flint scatter produced a Neolithic projectile point to add to earlier Bronze Age material. He and Martin Dearne undertook (largely negative) watching briefs on potential Roman sites at 57 Leighton Rd. and 1 Second Avenue.

However, the year was again dominated by excavations undertaken on behalf of the borough at Forty Hall in connection with a Heritage Lottery Fund development project. Excavation to natural, and study of standing walls, over several months in a small courtyard within the hall generated records of over 150 separate features and deposits. The records are still being evaluated but suggest ten phases of activity from open area before 1629 through the development of the large service courtyard attached to the hall to the enclosing of part of it to ultimately become a late Victorian laundry area. Parts of the hall have as a result been re-dated as well, though finds of objects were limited. Further work to monitor drain cuts etc around and to the east of the hall, as well as further work in this courtyard and the hall basement, has already begun and is scheduled to continue in 2011. Post excavation work and publication will therefore be a protracted process, but it is hoped to present some interim results to the public at the Festival of Archaeology event in July.

Work in 2011 will also again hopefully include both royal palaces and three more excavations or watching briefs, two on potentially Roman sites, have been agreed or are under negotiation.

As always, the Society is greatly indebted to our Director of Excavations and Research, Dr Martin Dearne, for directing the excavation team and producing the Society's archive reports to a professional standard, and also to Neil Pinchbeck and Ian Jones for organising and writing reports on other projects, as well as to our Chairman, Mike Dewbrey, for organising the Pastfinders team. Thanks are due to our Surveying and Planning teams for their meticulous recording and to all our diggers.

Any members wishing to take part in fieldwork or other activities should telephone Mike Dewbrey on 01707 870888.

Financial Report

The Financial Report will be made available at the Annual General Meeting.

Executive Committee

Les Whitmore has stood down from the committee due to pressure of other work. Les has been a

tower of strength to the society, leading many digs over the years. The committee wishes to take this opportunity to record its gratitude to Les for his great contribution, and hopes he will maintain his interest in Enfield's archaeology in the future as time permits.

The post of Society Auditor remains vacant - any member wishes to stand for this position (services are required only once per year) should contact Angie Holmes, tel: 020 8449 5298. Nominations are required at least 7 days before the AGM.

The other members of the Executive Committee will stand for re-election:

President:	Harvey Sheldon BSc FSA FRSA
Vice Presidents:	Dr Iliad Anthony Ivy Drayton
Chairman:	Mike Dewbrey
Vice Chairman:	Ian Jones
Director of Research & Excavations	Dr Martin Dearne
Hon. Treasurer:	Geoffrey Lamport
Hon. Secretary:	Angie Holmes
Hon. Meetings Secretary:	Tim Harper
Hon. Membership Secretary:	Lesley Pinchbeck
Hon. Pub Officer	Ailsa Mosquera
Hon. Editor:	Jeremy Grove
Auditor:	Position vacant
Committee:	Neil Pinchbeck

Enfield Archaeological Society

FOUNDED 1955

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

President: Harvey Sheldon B.Sc. F.S.A. F.R.S.A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the 54th Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at Jubilee Hall, 2 Parsonage Lane, Enfield at 8.00 pm on Friday 15th April 2011

AGENDA

1. Minutes of the 55th Annual General Meeting
(see *Society News 197, June 2010*)
 2. Report of the Executive Committee (see *Society News 200, March 2011*)
 3. Financial Statement (Available at the meeting)
 4. Election of Officers & Committee Members.
 5. Any Other Business.
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Excavations at Forty Hall, 2009–10

Part 2: The North Facade

(Site Code FHN09)

By Martin J. Dearne

In May 2009 our work connected to renovations at Forty Hall (see Society News 199, Dec 2010) moved out of the basement and round to the 'front' (as it is today) of the hall, i.e. its north facade. Here we were asked to cut just two small trenches either side of a path that leads to the staff entrance, right at the west end of the facade where it meets a 1928 extension (see Fig. 1). One of these in fact reopened and enlarged a cable trench we had monitored in 2003 (Dearne 2003).

The intention was just to see if there was any former drain access through the facade wall that could be re-used for new services so as not to damage the fabric of the hall further. In short there was, so job done. But in the process we uncovered a fiendishly complex sequence of archaeology that completely re-dates part of the hall and included a midden (rubbish dump) stuffed with seventeenth century finds.

Space prevents more than a summary of the findings (the full archive report runs to two volumes!), but essentially we begin in 1629 – 34 with the building of the original block of Forty Hall. This has always been known to have run no

further than where today you see a drop in roof height just east of the staff entrance. Its extension further west was thought to have been built in 1636 as there is a brick carved with that date built into the extension. In fact we now think this brick was a reused one and that it was not the extension that was built in 1636, but a wall (originally incorporating that brick) round a detached service courtyard about 2 m west of the hall holding a brewhouse and bakehouse (Fig. 1).

One small section of this wall survived later changes, as we found in our more westerly trench. Built into it was a relieving arch through which a large vaulted brick built drain ran at an angle. This would have served the brewhouse/bakehouse and the wall had been reinforced with additional rough brickwork here where the drain penetrated it (Fig. 2).

That drain was also found in our eastern trench, but here it had been decapitated leaving it as only an open brick lined channel (Fig. 3). This appears to have happened in the 1650s as part of changes to the service courtyard west of the hall. The service buildings one sees today (now the cafe and banqueting suite), with most of the wall around them including its elaborate gates, belong stylistically to this date (Peats 2008, 40). They represent redevelopment by Nicolas Rainton the younger (nephew of the original builder of the hall). In 2007 we recorded a demolished part of this new wall in the area of the modern WC block (see Society News 195 and Fig. 1 here) and it would have run up to the one surviving piece of original courtyard wall in our western trench (Fig. 4).

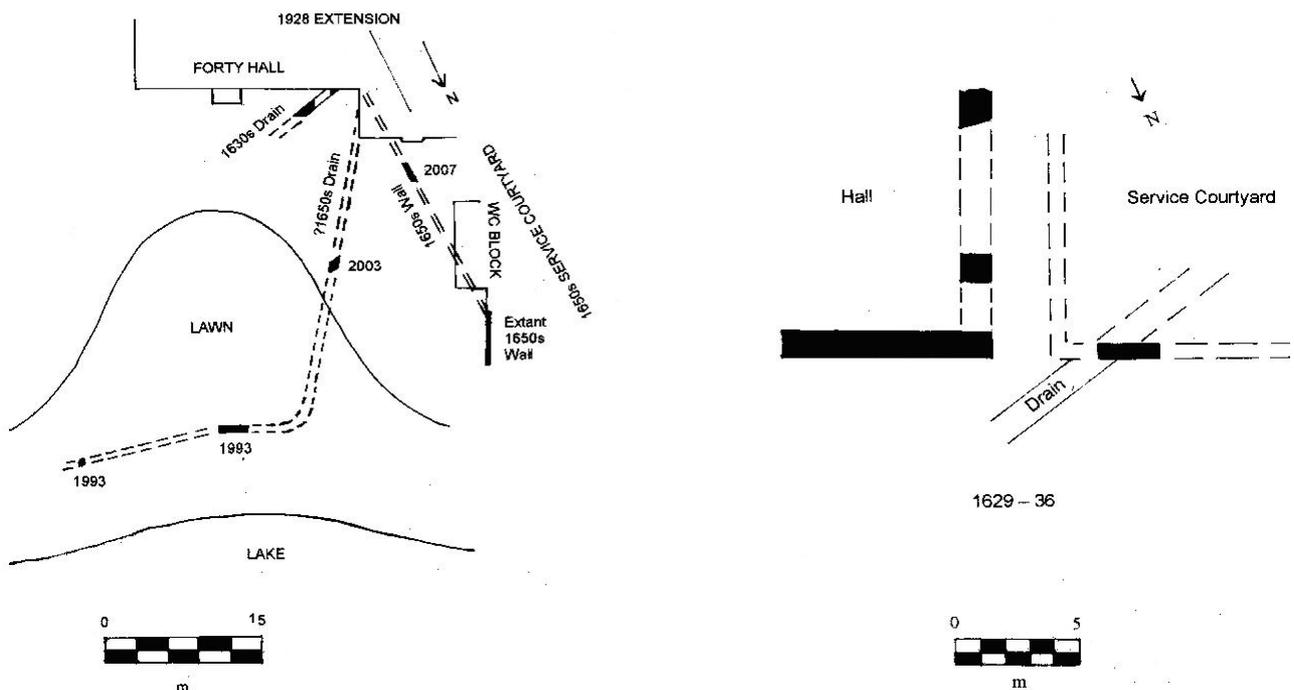


Fig 1: The original plan at the north west corner of the hall and (right) some of the features



Fig. 2: The relieving arch in the original courtyard wall with the drain and reinforcing brickwork in the west trench (looking south). The path on the left leads up to the staff entrance and separates our two trenches



Fig. 3: The east trench looking north with the part demolished drain crossing it at an angle and the 1660s wall in the foreground (the part of it which overlay the drain removed). At the top in the section is an earlier nineteenth century circular sectioned drain and above it running right to left a later nineteenth century drain

As part of this redevelopment, the original drain running into the courtyard was also evidently superseded by a new one that must at the time have run across our western trench, but it had probably been removed here considerably later as we found a dump of material likely to be the backfill of the 'robber' trench cut to remove it. This drain has though been seen before, further north when we monitored a cut across the tarmac drive in 2003 (Dearne 2003 and Fig. 1 here) and probably in 1993 when EAS excavations on the north lawn (Gillam 1997, 47ff) encountered something very similar running east west.

In short the new (1650s) drain ran north away from the hall for quite a distance before it turned east, rather than running eastwards from the first, which is what the earlier (1636) drain had done (Fig. 1). Why was this?

The answer explains why the original drain in our eastern trench had been truncated. At the same time as the service courtyard was remodelled our eastern trench showed that the area fronting the

hall itself had been considerably lowered, probably as part of the same scheme that saw the construction of a series of decorative terraces running down towards the (then much smaller) lake, terraces which again we encountered in work in 1993 and 2003 on the north lawn. As the ground was lowered the once buried, now obsolete, drain had to be partly demolished or it would now have stuck up above ground level.

At this point in the 1650s the area between the corner of the west end of the hall itself and the corner of the service courtyard boundary wall about 2 m away, including the still open decapitated drain, became a midden or rubbish dump (Fig. 4) and our eastern trench came down onto a part of it.

Archaeology is rubbish they say and this was certainly a bonanza of archaeology (of which more in a minute). That midden slowly accumulated for 5 to 10 years before, about 1660, (perhaps to hide it and the service buildings from 'nice' visitors to the hall) Nicholas Rainton the younger had a wall built

out from the corner of the hall to the south, probably creating a walled courtyard in front of the hall. It was a fairly rough wall just built on the ground surface with two offsets to broaden its base and probably built of reused bricks (quite likely from Elsyng Palace which he had acquired and demolished c. 1657). Much of it had been cut away in installing much later drains (Figs 3, 4 and 5). The midden then continued to build up again, progressively burying the offsets of the wall, through the 1660s and was still there, but maybe latterly having less material added to it, over a further four decades or so.

The big change came early in the eighteenth century, almost certainly c. 1708, when, the hall having passed by inheritance through several hands since Rainton's death, Sir Nicholas Wolstenholme seems to have set about remodelling it. If it hadn't been already the wall defining the courtyard in front of the house was demolished and the midden had a final deposit added to it (which covered the wall stub that was left) including a worn Purbeck limestone flooring slab, other building debris probably from

renovation works to the hall and perhaps pots cleared out of the kitchens.

Almost certainly at the same time the gap between the corner of the hall and corner of the service courtyard was infilled with new brickwork (broadened at its base and the lowest course of which had been lain running out of true while those above had been built to incorporate the stub of the demolished hall fronting courtyard wall) and the hall facade effectively extended to the west to incorporate the surviving fragment of the original 1636 service courtyard wall (Figs 4 and 5). Behind the facade wall and further west we must presume (neither area as yet having been available for excavation) that the rest of the service courtyard wall was demolished and the bricks, like the one dated 1636, reused in building the rest of the standing extension to the hall.

This remodelling done, a dump of clean clay was deposited over the whole of our eastern trench. Brickearth was used to level the area up, and then a soil ?dumped, presumably to form planting areas.

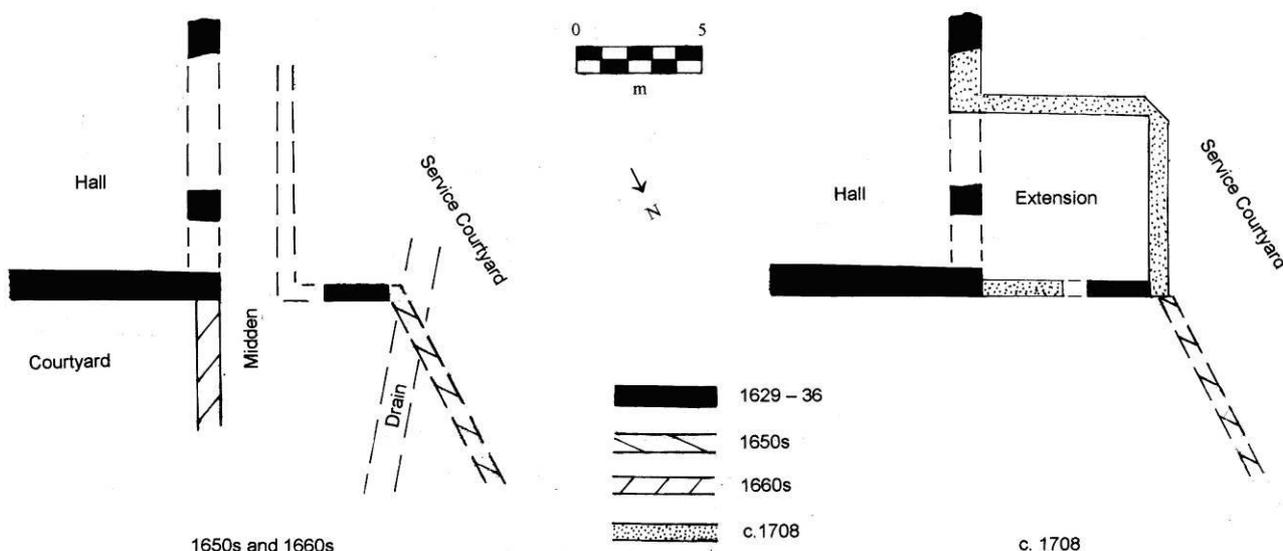


Fig. 4: Subsequent changes to the plan at the north west corner of the hall

But that was not the end of the archaeology in these two small trenches. There were at least four phases of later drains to record. One was late eighteenth or more likely early nineteenth century, led out of a hole in the facade wall of the hall and was built of mortared paviors. It had later been repaired and then, quite possibly in 1897, replaced by a drain pipe with a deep U-bend (Fig. 5) (?itself later replaced by a cement founded drain pipe).

But well before that another later nineteenth century brick built drain, found running east west in both trenches and almost certainly serving the nineteenth century service courtyard, had been lain (Fig. 3), only to be partly demolished in turn on the west when a Victorian lean-to servants hall, whose floor survived, was built where the 1928 extension is today.



Fig. 5: The east trench looking south east with the 1660s wall's stepped foundation running up to the c. 1708 section of the facade wall of the hall (top) with its broadened base and bottom course running out of line. On the left the early nineteenth century brick built drain is still in place above the 1660s wall and above it is an ?1897 replacement pipe (the square feature is a modern lightening conductor ground block)

The Small Finds

That abbreviated account of the implications of the stratigraphy we found (and it is necessarily very abbreviated so that it should be emphasised that it glosses over many aspects explored in the full archive report) hopefully gives some idea of the amount of archaeology in two small trenches, neither of which were big enough for two people to work in at the same time.

But of importance beyond the history of just Forty Hall was the midden. Sealed groups of artifacts which can be given closely defined dates are always very important in archaeology and here we had a large group, dateable between the 1650s and 1708, and principally probably to the 1650s to perhaps 1680s. A majority in fact we can specifically link to the fabric of, and life in, Forty Hall during the tenure of Nicholas Rainton the younger.

Again space prevents anything more than a broad brush summary, but the excavation produced over 1,250 finds plus quantities of unglazed brick/tile, oyster shell and animal bone. The vast majority of finds (c. 1,100 (about 88%), although this includes for instance large numbers of small window glass sherds), as well as most of the animal bone, oyster shells and a proportion of the brick/tile, came from the midden and numbers of finds in later levels also certainly or probably derived, through

nineteenth century drain installation disturbance, from it.

There was great variation in fragment size, and original vessel/object size, between different categories of finds (from near complete profiles of large ceramic vessels to tiny chips from small glass vessels), but the finer vessel glass represented a possible minimum of 41 vessels and the ceramics 88 vessels (40 in Delftware, 28 in Post Medieval Red Earthenware, 7 in Surrey/Hampshire Borderwares, 3 in Metropolitan Slipware, 3 in Post Medieval Black Glazed Ware, 2 in Frechen Stoneware and 4 of Chinese Porcelain).

The porcelain, at this date much prized, included tea bowls while the delftware (the European attempt to replicate porcelain, and itself in quantity a sign of prosperity) included both plain white and decorated vessels, in some cases substantial parts of them, ranging through large 'drug' jars (Fig. 6), dishes/bowls and plates, with some chargers, mugs and chamber pots to a posset pot (Fig. 6) and a salt. Most of the delftware is likely to have derived from the south London pothouses, but there was at least one imported (?Dutch) vessel.

The Post Medieval Black Glazed Ware included a largely complete base and lower body from a mug, and the Metropolitan Slipware parts of at least one if not two jugs with inscriptions. The Frechen Stoneware included the virtually complete upper half of a drinking jug.

The more mundane kitchen pottery (mainly Post Medieval Red Earthenware) probably nearly all came from London potteries such as Lambeth, Woolwich and Aldgate (though there were a ?set of bowls and a pipkin (a handled cooking pot) in Surrey/Hampshire Borderware) and clearly represented the main food storage, preparation and cooking wares of a substantial kitchen. There were six very large flared dishes or pancheons and at least five very large straight sided or two handled bowls, with probably at least five very large jars. At least two more very large vessels were either jars or bowls and there were up to five more normal sized pipkins, while two very large ? pipkins/cauldrons might particularly suggest the cooking of food in quantity.

Perhaps the most important material though was the glass (Figs. 7, 8). From it we can see the growth in use of the newly fashionable olive green wine bottles which began to be made c. 1640/50 (and an impressed seal from one was recovered with a running dog and a star above the initials of, probably, the keeper of an inn (??The Greyhound)).

We can tell as well that two different types of window glass were in use, one it is strongly suspected of lesser quality than the other and quite possibly again salvaged from Elsyng Palace (as could have been the roofing slate which it is now evident from the midden was in use at the hall probably as early as the 1650s/1660s).

But it is the fine vessel glass that stands out. Some of this clear soda glass (as opposed to more utilitarian green potash glass) was probably made in Venice, though some probably also came from other London makers. Along with his porcelain, this would have showed Nicholas Rainton's visitors his social status. Very fine and thin walled, it survived usually only in small fragments, many of which may have got into the midden from household sweepings, but there were numbers of shallow dishes perhaps for sweetmeats as well as a few goblets. Undoubtedly the star was a complete crowned female head, thought to be the upper part of a conical bird feeder from a bird cage, or a decorative knop from a goblet-cover. The head is hollow, and is mould-blown from clear soda glass with an applied eight-pointed crown made from turquoise-blue glass.



Fig 8: Bottle seal and glass head (right)

Other finds included: 50 fragments of clay tobacco pipes, including 17 bowls which were invaluable in dating the midden; ten fragments and six chips of Delft glazed floor tiles, probably made at the Pickleherring or Rotherhithe pothouses and belonging to the original floors of the hall; a corpus of animal bone suggesting that the main meat being eaten in the hall at least after about 1660 was beef, though pigeon was also probably on the menu (while much oyster shell probably related to the diet of the servants) and even two fragments of a wooden scrubbing brush.

Acknowledgements

As ever thanks to all the EAS members who undertook this work (and restrained their excitement on the discovery of the midden so that it was excavated in a fully professional and controlled way!)

We are grateful to the London Borough of Enfield through the Paul Drury Partnership for asking us to undertake it, to English Heritage for permission to carry it out and to all the staff at the hall and the LBE Museums Service for their help in practical matters.

Paul Drury and Richard Peats discussed some of the features found with the author and post excavation work was contributed to by numbers of people including Ian Betts, Jacqui Pearce and Beth Richardson of Museum of London Archaeology, Ian K. Jones and Neil Pinchbeck of the EAS and Dr. Joanne H. Cooper of the Bird Group, Department of Zoology, Natural History Museum (Tring).

Further articles in this series will describe the findings of the programme of work at the hall as it continued in 2010.

Bibliography

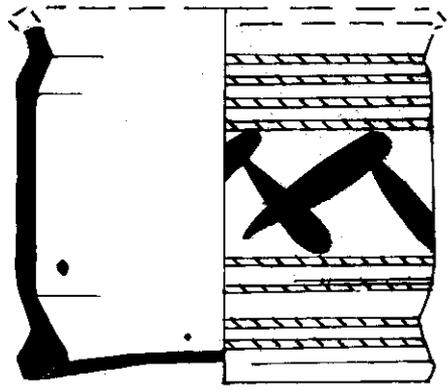
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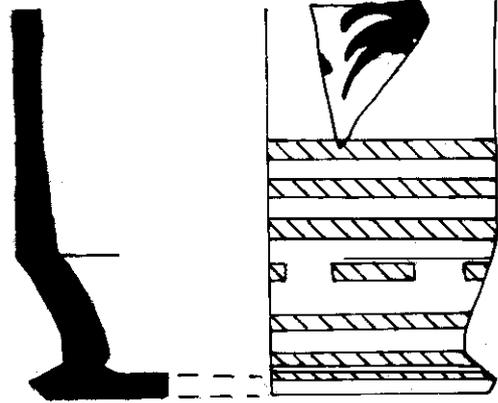
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MARTIN DEARNE

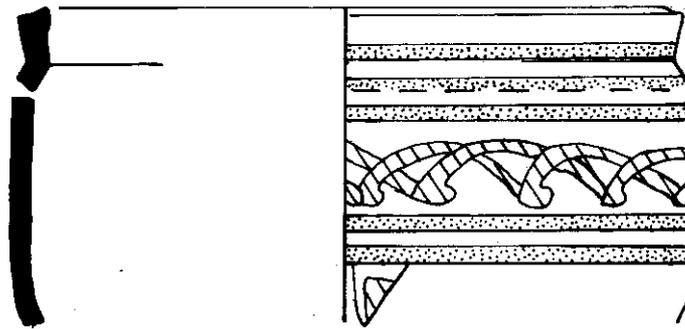
If you want to hear all about our recent work at Forty Hall, don't miss our annual EAS Fieldwork Roundup at Jubilee Hall at 8pm on Friday 15 April.



D16



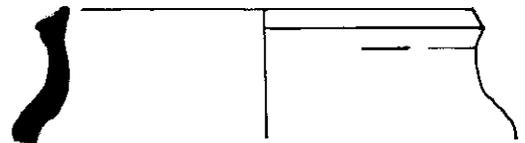
D17



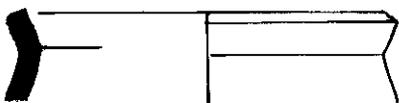
D18



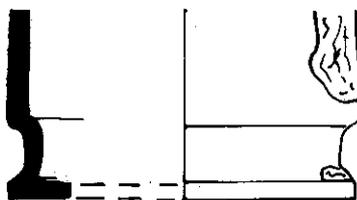
D23



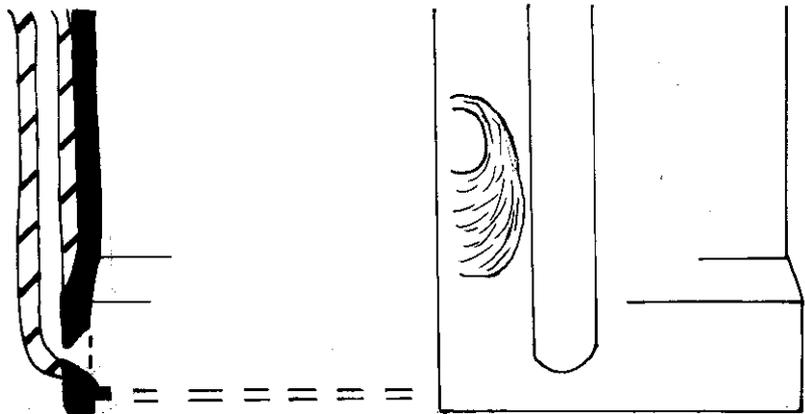
D24



D25



D26



D31

Fig 6: Just a few of the Delft jars (and D31, part of a posset pot) from the midden

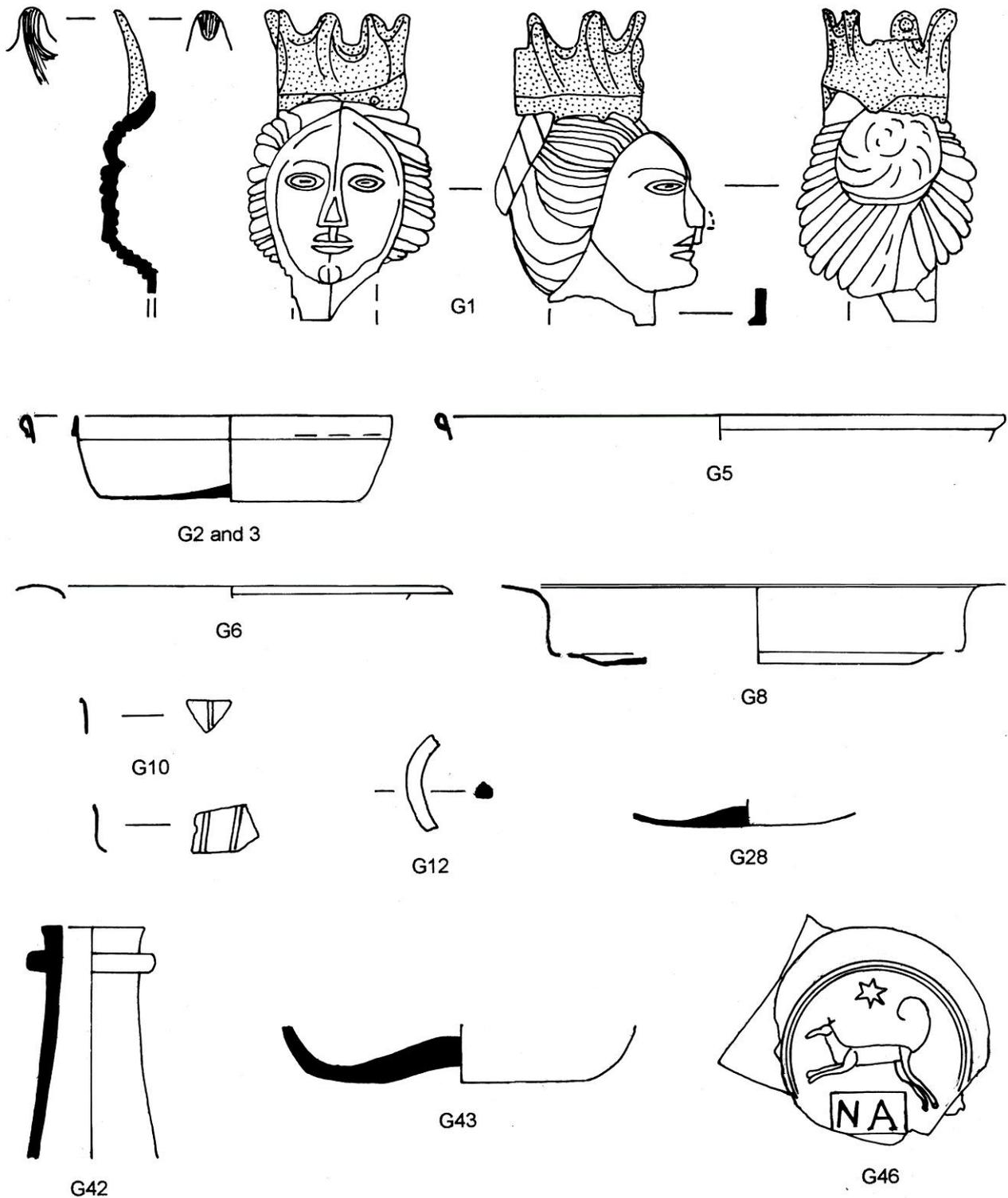


Fig 7: Some of the glass from the midden including the female head (G1), and bottle seal (G46), early wine bottles (G42 and G43), fine glass dishes (G2 – 8), sherds from ribbed dishes (G10), the handle from a small jug (G12) and the base of a coarser green glass bottle (G28) (G1 and G46 at 1:1, rest at 1:2)

Answers to Quiz on Page 14:

- 1 Lower paleolithic handaxe, Grence Park, 2008 2 Barbed and tanged arrowhead, Bronze Age, north Enfield, 2005 3 Romano-Celtic bronze head, possibly from horse-harness c. 150BC-AD250, Enfield, c.1990s. 4 Pippa, part-time mascot and Golden Trowel alumnus, 2009 5 Romano-British indented colour coated beaker with barbotine decoration, possibly made in Oxfordshire, Bush Hill Park, 2005 (following restoration at the BM) 6 Roman figurine, possibly Bacchus, Bush Hill Park, found ?early 20th C 7 Roman millifiori brooch, late 2nd-early 3rd C, Bush Hill Park, 1970s 8 Peregrine falcon, skull excavated at Elsyng Palace 9 Brick with Sir Thomas Lovell's falcon wing emblem, c.1492-1524, Elsyng, 2005 (half marks for "The Chicken Brick") 10 Late medieval floor file from Cheshunt Great House, 1966 11 Early 17th C delftware floor tile, Forty Hall, 2009 12 "Bartmann" jug, Frechen stoneware c 17th C, Elsyng tree pit, 2007 13 Smurf, late 20th-early 21st C, Forty Hall rosebed, 2006

PASTFINDERS NEWS

News of the Excavation and Fieldwork Group



Alas our field walking activities over the Christmas period were curtailed by a blanket of snow and freezing conditions. I reported in the December newsletter that early medieval pottery had been recovered from an allotment site close to Forty Hall. A short site visit was arranged in January where we were shown a south facing terraced slope which would have made an ideal settlement site. The area also has many interesting features for the landscape archaeologist, early 18th century maps outline 'Bakers Well Field' in this location and during our visit we were led to a circular overgrown pond which seems to be the location of the original Bakers well or spring. The existence of a number of natural springs at the bottom of the slope would have provided the locals with all the fresh water they needed. What we hope to discover is how long this well/spring has been in use and whether it is brick lined.

While exploring the boundaries of the allotment site which backs onto the gardens of Gough Park and the old course of the New River we were surprised to find a section of 18th century estate boundary wall with most of the original ornate wrought ironwork still intact. A photographic record and further recording of this structure will need to be completed as the ravages of time and nature are taking their toll on the brickwork. Anyone interested in helping with this project should email Neil Pinchbeck on n.pinchbeck@btinternet.com

Neil and John represented the E.A.S. in March this year by invitation of Worcesters School when they conducted a successful tour of the site of Elsyng Palace as part of a Year 5 history project. The children were enthralled to discover the layout of the 16th century royal palace now lost on the ground and were captivated by the tales of the contents Henry VIII's royal rubbish pits!

A watching brief was carried out at short notice in February after we were alerted by Kim Stabler of English Heritage to a house extension being built in Ermine Side over the site of the Roman Settlement at Bush Hill Park. (Details to follow)

In March we shall be carrying out our first excavation this year in Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park in advance of building work. We hope that

further trenches will be opened around the site of Theobalds Palace and Elsyng Palace in the summer. If you would like to be involved with any of our digs this year please ensure that the Membership Secretary has your e-mail address (if you have one) or contact details so that you can be informed in advance of any future activities. Further excavation work is also anticipated around and in Forty Hall this year as renovation works are now well underway.

Some of the Pastfinders group have recently been researching the sad story of an American Liberator bomber which crashed with a full payload of bombs in 1944 just west of the A10 close to the site of Theobalds Palace in Cheshunt. Older members may remember the day Lieutenant Ellis and his crew managed to steer the Liberator away from a populated area before crash landing in a field. The subsequent explosion killed everyone on board. Using aerial mapping the elliptical water filled crater left by the impact and explosion can still be clearly seen. A memorial to the ten crewmen whose lives were lost was recently unveiled attended by the daughter of Lieutenant Ellis, local dignitaries and high ranking members of the R.A.F. The military were methodical in recovering the remains the aircraft, the crew and any unexploded munitions from the crash site, which is just as well as it is ploughed regularly! A special licence would need to be obtained from the military authorities in order to recover any remaining debris from the site, as it is likely to contain munitions and possibly human remains, however we feel that as a mark of respect to the airmen who sacrificed their lives that no further investigations will be carried out in this area.

The E.A.S. sales table is an important source of funds which helps to buy equipment for our excavations. A roll of perma trace which is used for recording planning and section drawing alone costs £50! If you have any books of a historical nature that you wish to donate to be sold on our sales table to help raise further funds please contact a member of the committee. Lecture meetings are also a perfect opportunity to bring along artefacts for identification, you may have a fragment of pottery a coin a worked flint tool or a fossil found on the beach that you would like us to help identify and it is always interesting to see what is being dug up in the back gardens of Enfield.

MIKE DEWBREY

SOCIETY MATTERS

Subscription reminder

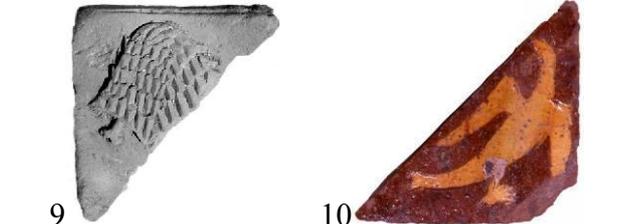
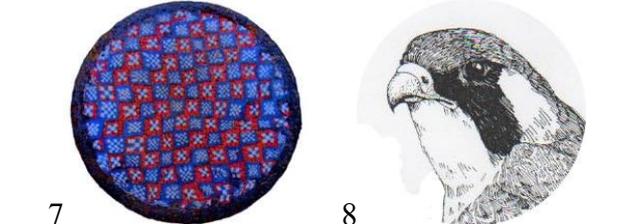
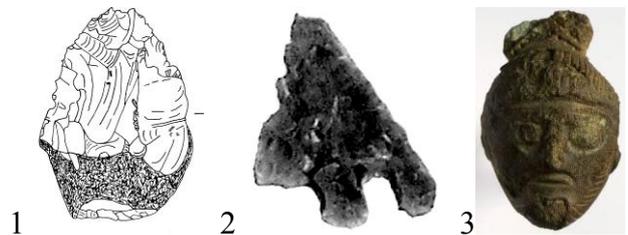
If you have not yet paid your subscription for 2011, please remember this fell due on 1 January 2011, unless you first joined the society after 30 September last year.

A reminder slip is enclosed for those members who according to our records have not yet renewed.

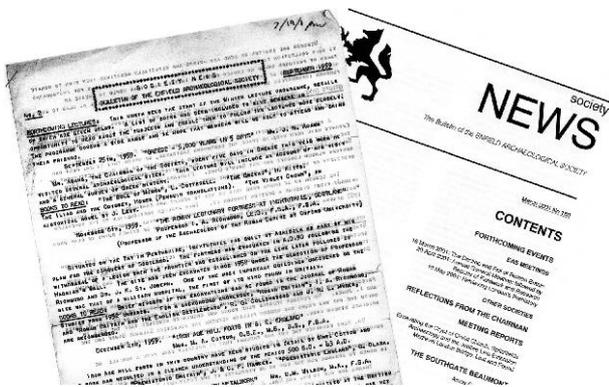
It has been brought to my attention that some December newsletters had no renewal slip enclosed. If this affected you please accept my apologies. Ed.

visiting lecturers advertised in the earliest newsletters were major figures as Sir Ian Richmond and D.M Wilson. And there were other good ideas that we could perhaps re-instate – each lecture was accompanied by a list of suggested reading. Maybe I should go further and start setting essay questions? Or if that sounds like a step too far, maybe you would prefer to try this quiz instead.....

See how many of the following items, spanning pretty much the whole of human history, you can identify – all have turned up in or near Enfield, mostly thanks to the EAS, and all have featured on the front cover of Society News since 2004. *Answers on p. 12*



Society News 200



Sharp-eyed readers will have noticed from the subtle hint on the front cover that this is the 200th edition of Society News.

Early editions were laboriously produced by Geoffrey Gillam using a wax stencil and a duplicating machine. Thankfully technology has moved on a lot in recent years, and they are now laboriously produced using a computer. Although this allows us to include photos and plans that we could not have dreamed of even 100 editions ago, the content of those earlier newsletters was not lacking in quality or thoughtfulness. Amongst the

Here's to the next 200 issues!
(contributions welcome – Ed.)