



— society

NEWS

The Bulletin of the ENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

—
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Meetings of the Enfield Archaeological Society are held at Jubilee Hall, 2 Parsonage Lane, Enfield (near Chase Side) at 8.00pm. 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 break in the lecture programme for the summer, we resume on 19 September with a lecture by Dr Martin Dearne entitled "Romano-British Cavemen".

Friday 19 September 2003

Romano-British Cavemen

Dr Martin Dearne (Enfield Archaeological Society)

Cavemen are prehistoric aren't they? Not all of them, some were Roman. In fact the Romans in Britain used various caves for a range of things from burials to workshops. Martin Dearne, who with Prof. Keith Branigan has published extensively on the evidence left by Romans in caves from Settle to Somerset, will be explaining what evidence there is several of these uses and discussing both a number

of individual examples such as Wookey Hole and telling the story of how one particularly important cave near Settle was some sort of ritual initiation ceremony.

Dr Martin Dearne

MEETINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES

WEST ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUP

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

Monday 13 October 2003

Mithras in London

Chris Lydamore (Harlow Museum)

HENDON AND DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

All meetings are held at 8.00pm at Avenue House, East End Road Finchley

Tuesday 14 October 2003

250 Years of the British Museum

Dr Marjorie Caygill

**EDMONTON HUNDRED
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

7.45 for 8.00 p.m. in Jubilee Hall, Parsonage Lane, Enfield unless otherwise stated. Visitors £1.00

Wednesday 17 September 2003

Haringey's Lost Theatres
Marlene McAndrew

Wednesday 15 October 2003

Alexandra Palace and the Electronics Connection
Jim Lewis

Day Conference

The Edmonton Hundred Historical Society will host a Day Conference on "People, Places and Events in Southgate" on Saturday 25 October 2003 at Jubilee Hall, Parsonage Lane, Enfield. The agenda includes an introduction (Jim Deamer), Before the Place Became a Suburb (David Pam), The Rise of a Middle Class Suburb (Graham Dalling), A Small Business – JP Heaton, Bookseller and Stationer (Betty Smith) and Broomfield House: History and Archaeology (Geoffrey Gillam).

The charge is £3.00 for either the morning or afternoon session, or £6.00 both.

Enquiries to the Local History Section, Town Hall, Green Lanes, Palmers Green London N13 Tel: 020 8379 2724

WALTHAM ABBEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Waltham Abbey Historical Society is celebrating its 50th Anniversary on 26/27 September 2003. To commemorate the occasion there will be an illustrated lecture in Waltham Abbey Church at 2.30pm on 27 September. The speaker will be Dr Glyn Coppack who is an acknowledged authority on monastic archaeology, and is currently Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments to English Heritage. His subject will be: **Monasteries in the Landscape: the national context of Waltham Abbey.** This event is open to all: tickets are available from 26 Monkwood Avenue, Waltham Abbey, Essex EN9 1LB price £2.00 (£3.00 on the door). Please include an s.a.e. and make cheques payable to Waltham Abbey Historical Society.

SOCIETY MATTERS

SOCIETY NEWS EDITOR

Having occupied the position of since December 1999, the present Hon. Editor has with regret informed the Committee that due to pressure of work and other commitments (most involving archaeology!) he will be stepping down from that position, and als from those of Hon. Secretary and Acting Membership Secretary. If any member is willing to step forward and become the Society's new Editor, please contact Jon Tanner (020 8367 8000 day, 020 8350 0493 home) or Dennis Hill (020 8440 1593). Similarly, if any member would like to serve the Society by taking over as Secretary or Membership Secretary, they should call Dennis or Jon.

MEETING REPORTS

**Turkmenistan: Civilisations
of the Oxus Valley**

Friday 14 February 2003: Ian Jones

Turkmenistan is one of five ex-Soviet Central Asian republics and 95% of its area is desert. The Oxus Valley is on the border with Iran, the river irrigating a band of land. Mountains extend from the valley to the border to the south, and the rest of the country comprises the Kara-Kum desert, although the area was probably once more fertile.

Occupation began around various oases after 10000BC. Later, wheat and barley were grown in quantity and during the third millennium BC the Oxus Valley civilizations developed both cultural and trade links with the Indus valley and Mesopotamian civilizations.

Illustrations of palace sites, possible religious sites and burials were shown, together with slides of numerous artefacts.

Various urban cultures and empires and including local rulers, Hellenistic, Parthians dominated the region in turn, until around 1220 the Mongol invasion brought enormous slaughter and destruction, and many cities were abandoned. More destruction followed in the 14th century under Tamerlaine. The 17th century saw the construction of numerous mud brick forts around the country, and in the 19th century the country became part of the Russian Empire: oil became dominant n the 20th century.

This lecture, delivered with the speaker's customary aplomb, gave us an absorbing insight into this relatively unknown but fascinating country.

Excavations at Lower Edmonton and the Prehistoric Development of the Lower Lea Valley

Friday 14 March 2003: Barry Bishop

Barry Bishop, of Pre-Construct Archaeology, described two excavations by PCA in 1999 and 2000 at Plevna Road and Montague Road in Edmonton. The relatively untouched sites were on the west bank of the River Lea, on a gravel terrace on the brick earth. The earliest features at both sites were tree throw hollows, probably natural: a few contained charcoal and burned flint, leading to speculation that the upturned trees were used for shelter. At Plevna Road, a Mousterian handaxe was recovered from a Neolithic ditch. Both sites produced quantities of Mesolithic microliths but the main features were Neolithic ditches, from which probably placed deposits of burnt flint, charcoal and fragmented pottery were recovered. One ditch was some 8m wide and described a curve continuing beyond the trench: if this continued to a complete circuit, the enclosure would be some 200m in diameter. Alternatively, the enclosure could have been "D" shaped, abutting a stream revealed by a paleochannel. Dating evidence was scarce, consisting mainly of pottery.

A series of large postholes arranged in a circle of 22m diameter was exposed, with no dating evidence but cut by the terminal of a Late Bronze Age ditch - a possible timber circle? Late Neolithic prestige tools were found adjacent to the postholes.

At Montague Road, a number of small Late Bronze Age ditches were recognised, dates again being provided by pottery. It was thought that the ditches probably formed a stock control system. The state of preservation was poor, but various postholes and gullies suggested a settlement containing roundhouses etc. There were about 25 pits, each approx. 2m by 1m, and two longer pits of some 4m by 1m contained a great deal of burnt flint. Mr Bishop suggested ritual cooking activity, involving cooking with hot stones, or even primitive saunas. The field systems were abandoned in the Late Bronze Age, when there was evidence of flooding.

Iron Age activity was represented at Plevna Road by a small rectangular enclosure, then there was no further occupation of the site until the Medieval period. A large 16th century ditch was recut in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and it was suggested that it may have been a boundary ditch to the village of Lower Edmonton.

Mr Bishop then put the sites in their context in the Lower Lea Valley, explaining that the Mesolithic

Jon Tanner period is associated with man thousands of flint scatters along the river. Finds from the Neolithic also tend to follow the river, including numerous polished stone axes, usually interpreted as votive deposits. Finds slightly further from the river are considered to represent habitation sites. Evidence from the Bronze Age largely comprises fine metalwork, including axes, swords, spears and cauldrons. The appearance of field systems and roundhouse settlements suggests large scale agriculture.

This was a very interesting lecture, giving us a rare glimpse into the prehistory of the borough and showing the importance of the River Lea in prehistory. It also gave us a chance to see an example of the work of commercial archaeology.

Jon Tanner

The Annual General Meeting

Friday 11 April 2003

The 47th Annual General Meeting of the Enfield Archaeological Society was opened by the Chairman, Dennis Hill, who extended a warm welcome to all present. Apologies for absence were received from Vice Chairman and Treasurer Ian Jones. The Minutes of the 46th AGM held on 19 April 2002, having previously been distributed in *Society News 165*, were agreed as being a true and correct record of the meeting and were signed by the Chairman.

The Report of the Executive Committee had been distributed with the March 2003 edition of *Society News* (no. 168) and was accepted by those present.

The Financial Statement had been distributed at the meeting, and was proposed, seconded and accepted. Dennis Hill expressed the thanks of the Society to the Auditors and to the Treasurer, Ian Jones. It was then announced to the membership that Ian Jones will be stepping down as Hon. Treasurer from the end of the year. Dennis Hill recorded the Society's grateful appreciation of Ian's work.

Item 4 on the Agenda was Subscriptions for the Year 2004, and the meeting endorsed the Committee's recommendation that there should be no change. Subscriptions therefore remain as £7.00 for Ordinary Members, £10.00 for Joint Memberships and £3.50 for Junior Members.

The fifth item on the Agenda was the election of the Executive Committee. The committee stood for re-election, and the Chairman appealed for a replacement for Ian Jones as Hon. Treasurer for 2004.

During the course of the year, Tim Harper had

been co-opted to the Committee as Hon Meetings Secretary. Caroline McKenna

Les Whitmore

The Executive Committee was then re-elected unopposed, as follows:

* denotes "Acting" capacity.

** co-opted during 2002

President:

Harvey Sheldon

Dennis Hill then appealed to the members for volunteers to prepare the refreshments before BSc lecture meetings.

FSA FRSA

The Hon. Secretary had previously been notified of an item to be raised under Any Other Business.

Vice Presidents:

From the floor Brian Warren regretted the Society's policy of not allowing those under 16 to take part in excavations due to insurance restrictions. Other considerations, including the personal liability of the Director and current child protection practice also prevent the presence of Juniors on excavations.

Chairman:

Dennis Hill

The Reports of Fieldwork and Excavations then commenced, and Dennis Hill explained that while no progress had been made on Elsyng Palace, he was arranging for a second resistivity survey to be carried out by HADAS at Myddelton House, to be followed by test pits, to search for Bowling Green House.

Vice Chairman:

Les Whitmore then rose to give a summary of the Ian Jones work at 102 Leighton Road (*Society News* 165: June 2002, 7-10)

Hon. Treasurer:

A property in Onslow Gardens where a deep pond Ian Jones was being excavated was inspected, as the owner had reported an apparently human-made layer of stone. This was actually a natural deposition within

Hon. Secretary:

Jon Tanner the clay, perhaps glacial.

Hon. Meetings Secretary: Harper**

The arch in the brick wall in Capel Manor may be left permanently exposed as a feature (*Society News* 166: September 2002, 8-9)

Hon. Membership Secretary:

Jon Tanner* 167: December 2002, 5) exposed a layer of demolition rubble, possibly from a Theobalds Estate gatehouse.

Hon. Social Secretary vacant

An Interesting Grade II Listed house at 122 Turkey Street was investigated (*Society News* 166: September 2002, 10) and a well or cesspit

Hon. Editor:

Jon identified.

Tanner

Dr Martin Dearne then took the floor to summarise his work in examining the Society's finds, in three headings: 102 Leighton Road, the backlog of finds from the 1980's, the Lincoln Road finds from the 1980's. Martin is also tracking down the catalogued but missing items. A detailed report will follow in subsequent editions of *Society News*.

Auditor:

Michael Ranson

Committee:

Dr Martin Dearne and Tim Harper have commenced a drawn survey of the decorated lead Romano-British coffin at Forty Hall.

Roger Eddington

Mike Dewbrey then rose to give an account of the activities of the Pastfinders group over the year, including visits to Theobalds, the Battle of Barnet site and Waltham Abbey. There were fieldwalking

and metal-detecting sessions.

Thanking all present for attending, Dennis Hill then drew the 47th Annual General meeting of the Enfield Archaeological Society to a close.

Jon Tanner

Perriers, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire

In 1958 members of the newly formed Enfield Archaeological Society began a two-year programme of excavations under the direction of Drother John Kent at a moated site known as Perriers at Flamstead End, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. The site is to the north of Cheshunt Park and each weekend saw a convoy, consisting of three cars and a van with one member on a motor cycle acting as outrider, wending its way along farm tracks to the moat. A large number of other photographs, informal views of members digging, drinking tea and activities, were also taken by Denis Whitehouse, another member of the team. The site is described in *An Account of the Site and Manor, and Excavations* (unpublished) by Dr Kent is included here as Appendix A. Although a plan of the features revealed during 1958, there is not one for those uncovered in the following year.

Having reached the heavily overgrown site members had to hack their way through thick undergrowth reminiscent of the Mayan jungle before emerging in the centre of the moated platform where even there much of it was covered in brambles. Part of the site was placed out of bounds until fledglings discovered in a nearby nest were able to fly. A base of the pottery has not been included here but it forms a camp consisting of a large tent purchased especially for the project was established and with means of access and shelter obtained work began, only to be further delayed when two members digging a trench came across the bones of a sheep. Thoughts that it may have died of anthrax, or something equally horrible, meant that the members concerned had to have the necessary injections. However, after that work proceeded apace and trenches soon revealed the foundations of the former house.

The site had at one time been part of the estate owned by the Debenham family, the last descendants of whom were five sisters but only one was alive in 1958. She was very elderly but boasted that she had still ridden to hounds when she was over seventy. On one occasion, Dr Kent brought her to the site to show her the work in progress. She remembered the moat very well and in particular the cottage in one corner of the platform, and informed us that the last occupants had died of cholera at the end of the 19th century.

I carried out a photographic record of the excavations and the various features revealed and this, together with all the reports, pottery and other finds now forms part of the Perriers archive in the Lowewood Museum, High Street, Hoddesdon, Herts EN11 8BH.

A. AN ACCOUNT OF THE SITE AND MANOR, AND EXCAVATIONS 1958 - 1959.

The site of the manor house of Perriers (Perriers, Peryers, etc.) is defined by the large scale map of Cheshunt drawn in 1776 now preserved in the Public Library at Cheshunt. It survives today as a nearly rectangular moated enclosure, measuring internally approximately 205 feet by 140 feet (62.5m by 42.7m), with a narrow causeway spanning one of the longer sides. The moat lies in the valley of a small tributary of the River Lea (NGR 349051), about one mile north of Flamstead End, adjacent to the comparatively modern buildings known as Factory Farm. It is now much overgrown in its northern and eastern portions, but this growth,

Geoffrey Gillam

together with much of that further east down the rather the elaborate fishponds of the Tudor period. valley appears to be of fairly recent origin.

Description of site

The earthworks of the manor of Perriers were not observed to contain fragments of brick or tile. No confined to the moat surrounding the principal sign of the use of these materials was apparent in buildings. In order to provide a free but not the manor house itself before remodelling during the excessive flow of water through the moat and to late 16th century. These impressive earth, or rather, further embellish the original approach from the waterworks are therefore provisionally ascribed to north, the stream had been diverted through at this period. Further downstream still, where the double right-angle to run round its west and north valley widens, a substantial dyke runs into the sides (see plan). Unfortunately, the causeway giving stream. At its southern end is a steep mound, but no access from the south to Factory Farm, probably of function relating to the medieval manor can be mid-18th century date, has isolated the moat from its readily found. Indeed, the proximity of the New River water supply, which is now entirely derived from suggests that this may be some drainage ditch surface drainage. The original outlet from the east designed to relieve pressure on the artificial stream end of the south arm of the moat has silted up. The during rainy periods.

causeway is represented by an undug part of the

moat, about twenty feet (6.1m) wide and lies some **History of the Manor**

140 feet (42.5m) from the west end of the north arm.

The stream running beyond it must always have been In the Domesday Survey of 1086 Cheshunt appears been bridged, but the structure whose remains can be seen in the banks is not medieval. It must have been of Brittany. During the later years of the 12th century, destroyed all traces of earlier crossings when it was though remaining a theoretical portion of the Count's built in the early 19th century to serve a cottage estates, effective control passed to the English which was occupied until the closing years of the crown. In 1200, for example, wood was taken as of 19th century, and whose remains could be brought for work at the Tower of London. From the discovered as a low mound in the extreme Crown, Cheshunt passed in 1235 to Peter of Savoy. southeast corner of the enclosure.

Access to the site seems always to have been lands of the Counts (later dukes) of Brittany until from the north. A track running due north past the 1343. In this year the Duke of Brittany sided with the east wall of factory Farm joins an east-west road French king against Edward III's assumption of the after about 300 yards (275m). Although this road titled "King of France" and saw his English lands the has long been disused, a happy chance has Honor of Richmond confiscated. The Earldom of preserved its junction with the Perriers approach Richmond was conferred on Edward's son, John of road. This northward orientation of the manor away Gaunt.

from Cheshunt itself is consonant with our The Perrier family, from which the manor knowledge of its 15th century connections, and may have been named and some members of which were well have been an original feature.

Subsidiary earthworks extend for at least known in Hertfordshire in the 13th and 14th centuries. half a mile (800m) downstream. Immediately to the Alreedy by 1280 a Richard de Perriers held land in east of the moat's north arm a ditch much the same Cheshunt. The manorial lands in Cheshunt and size as the moat extends in isolation about 120 feet Wormley were granted Free Warren in 1317, and on (36.5m). It is unconnected with any source of water the death of one of the Perriers in 1335 is defined as and seems functionless, unless perhaps it ¼ Knights Fee, held of John, Duke of Brittany. Its represents an early fishpond, disused after the extent was modest – a message worth 2/- per making of the constructions described below. annum, 150 acres of arable worth 40/-, 20 acres of

About a quarter of a mile (400m) below the meadow worth 40/-, 3 acres of pasture worth 12d, 2 moat an earthen dam fifteen feet (4.5m) high spans sparks containing 40 acres, and 30/- worth of rents. the valley. Before it was breached by the stream (or The profits of the manor court were valued at 12d.

deliberately cut) it must have created a substantial The direct connection of the Perriers with artificial lake extending to within a short distance of the manor ceased with the death of the last Richard the moat. Below this dam and attached to it in 1424. The new master was Thomas Cook or southern end are a pair of U-shaped "moats", joined Cock (probably of Wormley), through his wife to one another and at different levels. Though such Arnice, the Perriers heiress, whose mother a barrage is likely to have been associated with a Katherine continued to reside in "the end of the hall water mill, its surviving adjacent earthworks suggest with the chamber attached." On the death of Arnice,

without heirs in 1430, the Cheshunt branch of the family became extinct. The ultimate heir was found to be the distantly related William Perers, "cousin and heir of Sir John Perers, cousin and heir of Richard Perers," and he in 1431 sold his interest in the moat a barn and at least two cottages. The 17th century house is better attested. The chapel and Ann Gloucester. In 1448 these lands passed to the mansion house of the 1608 document are somewhat surprising. For only house and barn are Henry Bourchier, Earl of Essex, was lord of the described in the Survey of 1680. The former "built manor until his death in 1539 when it passed with timber and Flemish wall, and covered with his heiress Ann to her husband William Parr, Tyle, consisting of a faire hall, a faire parlour Marquis of Northampton (Henry VIII's last wainscoted, and another small room there, one brother-in-law). His matrimonial relations were unhappy, and tenure of the lordship was troubled until in 1571 he died and Lord Burghley bought the one apple loft. One orchard meanly planted with estate. Some of the Perriers demesne was sold to apple trees. All which sayd house is moated around, James I in 1607, but the rest remained to the Cecil family also one Barn neare unto. This said house family until 1661. It then passed to the Duke of Albemarle in whose family it remained until their death of the second duke in 1688.

The 1776 Map shows a group of buildings in the southern and eastern portion of the moat; a long narrow winged building towards the centre of the enclosure, a small square room behind it, and a large square, seemingly buttressed, building in the south-east corner. The latter was found to have been totally removed during the building of the 19th century cottage, but the first was shown to embody the foundations of the late medieval house, altered by the addition of 18th century brick troughs, predecessors, for in 1569 he leased 87 acres to which show on the plan as wings.

John Curlew, a Wormley man who had already acquired portions of the Wormley holdings of the **The House** manor in 1544. Sir George sold out his interest to

the lord of the manor Lord Burghley in 1577 and the Excavation showed that the earliest building on the latter promptly installed his Secretary Bernard's site was entirely of timber, and lay on a slightly different alignment to the later structure. Its walls were ill-defined, only slight slots marking the line we are no longer concerned. In 1596 they passed along which the sleeper beams rested. Within the other hands and retained only a nominal connection limits of this slot, a thick black layer averaging 6 inches (150mm) thick, containing very large quantities of pottery fragments from the first period of occupation. There were no signs of stratification never ran out for in 1630 a new lease assigned within this deposit, and it evidently lasted a long time. The wooden structure seems to have been an days of the house were now numbered. In 1650 a tiled hall. At two points were found circular clay was in the occupation of one John Browning, Underpads on which wooden columns probably rested, Keeper, and was "much out of repair". We know and an oval pit filled occupation material may have nothing of any later occupants.

The Excavations

Excavation of the site was commenced with regard to the surface of the natural clay was burned to the documentary evidence. It is clear that the occupation of the site fell into three periods:

1. The Perriers family c1280 to 1424;
2. The Cooks 1424 – 1577
3. The Dewhursts and later 1577 - c1660.

once held another upright. About 20 feet (6.1m) west of the hall was found a large circular hearth, 4 feet (1.2m) in diameter, made of roughly mortared flints. For some 6 feet (1.8m) to the east of this hearth the surface contained the trampled remains of pottery similar to that in the black layer. This hearth is stratigraphically to be associated with the first period of hall construction, and is in position incompatible with the walls of the second period. The presence of only small quantities of shell and

flint gritted fabrics suggests that occupation should presumably had an earlier name, not so far not be pushed too far back into the 13th century. A identified. I haven't yet checked the stratigraphy date c1275 for the start of the first building may be against the levels you quote for the sherd markings, considered acceptable. This building was never but it does look as though the large timber-framed tiled; the absence of the characteristic rood battens building with its pits and thick occupation layer may suggests that it was thatched. start a lot earlier. The stone walls still look 15th cent.

There is no evidence, documentary or (inserted or perhaps even 16th). Documents suggest archaeological, for the date at which the timber hall that the house ceased to be important after the was replaced by a building with stone footings. The middle of the 17th cent. But there is structural stonework was very roughly constructed of flint evidence, as well as pottery, to show that things rubble, with occasional chalk blocks. Parts of it were were happening here in the 18th cent. By the 19th, of set in a poor sandy cement, but whole sections, course, there was a small cottage at the SE corner particularly of the back and partition walls, were of the moat, occupied, I believe, till 1893." merely set in clay.

John Kent

John Kent

B. THE POTTERY FROM PERRIERSHERTS, LONDON & MIDDLESEX 1959 – MANOR PERRIORS

"I drew all the pottery in 1964 – not to publication CHESHUNT (Factory Farm). The moated site of level, but pencil drawings on rough paper of profiles Perriers Manor (Nat. Grid 349051) was excavated in and radii (unpublished), as part of my *corpus* for the 1958-59 and disclosed four building periods on the "Potters and Kilns" booklet.

The site of the manor house:- (i) Timber-framed, with clay floor; the lowest timbers were slotted into the reference to the archaeological or documentary clay and there was a detached kitchen with a record, and is purely comparative and typological. circular rubble hearth, 4 ft. in diameter; late The dangers inherent in attempts at close dating thirteenth century. (ii) Timber-framed on rubble have been well expressed recently by Mr Hurst footings laid across earlier occupation levels. This (Norfolk Archaeology XXXIII, pp131ff. 1963), and all building had three internal partitions with made-up that is attempted here is an assignment to centuries. clay floors, and one division apparently serving as a

The site seems to have been first occupied cow-byre. There was a central, rectangular, clay about 1100, and throughout its life there are hearth, and the building, about 80 x 25 ft., was fitted recurrent instances of imported material and local with leaded, glazed windows. Mid-fifteenth century. imitation, first in the Saxo-Norman material from the (iii) In the late sixteenth century there was extensive Continent and East Anglia, then the local thirteenth remodelling on the same plane. The insertion of a century wares (traded in from up to twenty miles brick chimney and the disuse of the central hearth away) with influences from the Oxford region, then suggest the building of the upper storey attested by French jugs and white painted copies (this is the first seventeenth-century documents. (iv) After the example of polychrome ware positively identified in disuse of the manor house in the late seventeenth Hertfordshire). Another period of using local century, a barn, with tanks and a drain, was built products ended with the flood of better products utilising the footings. This building was itself ruinous from, in turn, Surrey and Essex, in the later by the early nineteenth century when extensive fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The general robbing of the building materials took place, date by ceramic picture is similar to that found at the More a halfpenny of George III (1806). (v) In the late and Northolt (Hurst, Archaeological Journal 1959 nineteenth century the SE corner of the moat was CXVI, pp. 161ff, and Medieval Archaeology 1961 V, occupied by a small brick cottage, now reduced to pp.211ff.) .There is marked lack of "Tudor green" its footings.

wares, but the site has produced important delft and The moat, which produced no evidence of Rhenish stonewares of the seventeenth century and its construction date, measures 205 x 140 ft Chinese porcelain and willow pattern of the internally, with an undug causeway left eccentrically nineteenth." on its N. side. Other associated works included

fishponds, probably of the late sixteenth century.

The report on the pottery drew the following reply Finds include much pottery, bronze horse trappings, from Dr Kent: "Thank you very much for your fifteenth-seventeenth century coins and reckoning interesting account of the Perriers (sic-DFR) pottery. counters and window glass with leading. The The Perriers themselves are not known to have cottage yielded interesting pottery, glass and been in Cheshunt before about 1275, so the site ironware of the late nineteenth century.

John Kent pipe embedded in gravel, which would carry away excess water.

Acknowledgements

At one point the mechanical excavator cut through a layer of bricks, which extended for several feet along the bottom of the trench. It was not possible to carry out a detailed examination but the pottery. Most of the pottery and other finds had been observed that although a lot of disturbance had been taken place some of the bricks appeared to be in situ and was later taken for temporary safe keeping by and one or two were embedded in lime mortar.

The line of bricks was parallel to the front of the house, and more significantly parallel to what was considered to be a retaining wall between two garden terraces discovered on the front lawn during excavations in 1997. This retaining wall is believed to be of 17th century date constructed as part of the garden layout carried out shortly after the house

Geoffrey Gillam was completed in 1642.

Figures follow on pages 10, 11 and 12

It was tempting to see the bricks recently uncovered as part of a retaining wall at the end of a series of terraces dating from the initial layout of the grounds in the mid-17th century, constructed before the lake was dug some time during the 18th century, extending from the front of the house to the original boundary of the Forty Hall estate.

SMALL FINDS

BRICKWORK OBSERVED AT FORTY HALL, MARCH 2003

However, the bricks recently uncovered were large and of various types. Most were hard and red in colour with a few softer yellow ones and

none had frogs. They were later in date than the bricks of the 17th century used in the retaining wall road is prone to flooding in wet weather. Attempts to find on the lawn in 1993 and may represent an earlier road or pathway constructed before the when a trench about 450mm deep and about present raised service road was built.

225mm wide was dug along the edge of the service road. The intention was to install a perforated plastic

Geoffrey Gillam

FIGURE 1: O.S 25" XXXVI.16 1898

FIGURE 2: TAKEN FROM 1776 MAP OF CHESHUNT

FIGURE 3: PLANS OF THE 1958 EXCAVATIONS