



— society

NEWS

The Bulletin of the ENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

—
March 2002 No 164

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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, for whom a charge of £1.00 will be made, are very welcome.

Friday 15 March 2002

The History and Operation of the New River
John Cunningham

This will be a slide presentation covering London's water supply in the 16th century, moving on to the design, construction and completion of the New River in 1613, with particular reference to the "Whitewebbs Loop". The role of Sir Hugh Myddelton and the New River Company will be explored, and later enhancements to meet supply demands, including filtration and the abandonment of loops, will be discussed.

John Cunningham

Friday 19 April 2002

Annual General Meeting

Following the formal part of the meeting (see the Agenda below) there will be reports of fieldwork and research, and other activities of the Society during the year 2000.

Friday 17 May 2002

The Prehistory of Greater London
Hedley Swain

[Greater London in Prehistory and Planning the New London before London Gallery at the Museum of London.](#)

Although London as an urban centre was founded by the Romans in about AD48, people had lived in the Lower Thames Valley, in the area now covered by Greater London, for 500,000 years before that date. This talk will discuss the nature of that occupation, with particular reference to the central part the River Thames played. It will also summarise plans for the new "London Before London" Gallery, due to open at the Museum in September, that will tell this long, complex and fascinating story.

Hedley Swain
Head of Early History and Collections
Museum of London

MEETINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION – NORTH LONDON BRANCH

All meetings are held on Tuesdays at 8.00 p.m. in Jubilee Hall, Parsonage Lane, Enfield.

Tuesday 12 March 2002

The Portraits of Elizabeth I (Illustrated)
Dr Susan Doran
(St Mary's College, Twickenham)

Tuesday 14 May 2002

Were the Vikings Cuddly?
Prof. Janet Nelson (King's College, London)

Tuesday 11 June 2002

The Enfield Comprehensive Education Dispute of 1967
Graham Dalling (Local History Officer, L B Enfield)

For further details, contact Robin Blades, 020 8368 5328

EDMONTON HUNDRED HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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

Wednesday 20 March 2002

AGM followed by London's Churches
Graham Dalling

Wednesday 10 April 2002

Mrs Riddell – Novelist of the City and Middlesex
Dr Graham Handley

Tuesday 7 May 2002

St Andrew's Parish Centre
7.45 for 8.00 p.m.
National Local History Week – Joint Meeting with Enfield Preservation Society

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

SOCIETY MATTERS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Many thanks to all those members who have paid their subscriptions for the year 2002. A small number of you have yet to renew your membership, however and if you have received a reminder form with this edition of Society News, it would be very much appreciated if you would forward the appropriate remittance. This will ensure that you receive the June edition of Society News. Any subscriptions not renewed by the Annual General Meeting will be assumed to be resignations, although no doubt the non-renewals are merely oversights - it is hard to believe that anyone would want to miss the excellent series of lectures and events planned for the rest of the year!

Subscription rates for 2002 are as follows:

Ordinary Members:	£5.00
Joint Memberships:	£7.00
Junior Members:	£2.50

New members who joined the Society after 30 September 2001 can relax – their subscriptions are valid until 31 December 2002

HELP WITH ADMIN NEEDED

We particularly need someone to join the Committee as Meetings Secretary, but if you feel able to help with the running of the Society in any way, please contact our Chairman Dennis Hill, telephone 020 8440 1593.

FIELDWORK AND EXCAVATION

The Society has been granted permission by the site owners to open a small evaluation trench in the immaculate lawn in front of Myddelton House. This follows a resistivity survey carried out by our friends and neighbours at HADAS, which revealed anomalies in what is believed to be the location of the Tudor Bowling Green House. The evaluation trench is intended to confirm the presence of masonry. Planning is also at a very early stage for a small excavation to attempt to locate the line of Ermine Street.

English Heritage has granted permission for a resistivity survey on the site of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Elsyng Palace, again with help of HADAS, to clarify the

extent of the gatehouse and to locate the Society's 1960's excavation.

Our neighbours at the West Essex Archaeological Group are hoping to carry out an excavation of a Tudor house at Copped Hall in the week 01-08 June, and have indicated that some volunteers from our Society would be welcome. Those interested should contact Mike Dewbrey for details (see below).

ANNUAL OUTING

This year the joint Annual Outing with the Workers Educational Association, will be to Winchester on 11 May 2002. The cost is £16; details and a booking form are given on the flyer distributed with *Society News*.

PASTFINDERS FIELDWORK GROUP

A second meeting of the Pastfinders Fieldwork and Excavation Group was held at Salisbury House on 27 February. About 20 members heard Les Whitmore describe the excavations at Leighton Road with the aid of slides, and Mike Dewbrey described the trips and visits planned for the summer (see below). Jon Tanner gave a short talk on site safety and elementary stratigraphy, and Mike then spoke on responsible metal detecting. The group will be commencing regular post-excavation sessions, where there will be the opportunity to help sort, wash and mark pottery and other artefacts recovered from the Leighton Road and other projects.

Anyone interested in finding out more about the Pastfinders Fieldwork group should telephone Mike Dewbrey on 020 8364 2244.

LOCAL VISITS

It is proposed to organise a number of trips and visits to local places of archaeological or historical interest in the summer. Outings suggested include: a trip to the site of Elsyng Palace and the lost Tudor water gardens at Forty Hall; a walk around the site of the Battle of Barnet; a trip to the site of Theobalds Palace, a guided tour of Waltham Abbey Church and the monastic precincts; a trip to the Iron Age "hillfort" at Amesbury Bamks, Epping, and the site of a medieval pottery kiln at Upshire; a walk along the old course of the New River Loop to Myddelton House including the Lost Alpine Gardens; and field walking the site of an 18th century hamlet in Whitwebbs Park. For details,

please contact Mike Dewbrey (telephone number above)

MEETING REPORTS

New Thinking About 16th and 17th century London

Friday 16 November 2001: Dr John Schofield

From the Tudor period onward London's archaeology is backed up and complemented by an increasingly rich array of documentary and pictorial sources to such an extent that it is worthwhile asking what archaeology can contribute to our general understanding of the period. The speaker answered this by detailing the very many questions that still need to be answered about London's development in many fields.

We know that the population grew from around 120,000 in the late 16th century to 1,000,000 in 1800 but much remains unknown about the physical changes this caused. There is also the question of the myths and misapprehensions with which the history of London is littered. The Great Fire of 1666 only affected 20% of the urban area so the change in building materials from timber frame to brick occurred only here and in the expanding suburbs with much of traditional London surviving for a century or two. In addition, house plans changed little. Archaeology has shown that the rubble from the Fire was dumped along the waterfront to heighten levels against the still rising river.

Many aspects of domestic life need further study and much excavation still awaits detailed publication like the large Tudor house in Austin Friars later redeveloped as a street of quality houses. Much still awaits discovery about the new homes created for the secular middle classes after the Reformation. Finds can stimulate discussion about many aspects of life including the literacy of servants as shown by the discovery of a labelled meat plate at a site near the Bank of England. Could the servants who laid the table read or did they just recognise another pattern? A Lambeth Delftware plate with "Milk" written on it in large letters has also been found. Kitchens and their contents are another area for future research. The vast export trade

in domestic items to America means that the material culture of the eastern United States tells us more about that aspect of London households than do City sites.

Little is known about how life was affected by Royal and Government buildings; classes of structure almost totally confined to London. Few traces remain though some of the carved and decorated stone from the portico added to Old St. Paul's by Inigo Jones in the 1630's were discovered during work on the foundations of Wren's north-west tower. The massive physical changes after the reformation in the 1540's also need study with parts of monastic properties being converted into housing of various types and huge quantities of material from churches being re-used by people like the Duke of Norfolk to build new houses. The changes in use and consequent changes in architecture and layout of the post-Reformation churches are another potential area of study. Examples include the Austin Friary church handed over to Dutch Protestants of which a few battered column bases are all that can be seen today.

These are just some of the many topics touched on by the speaker in a most thought-provoking talk which also took in culture and entertainment, food supply and the consequences of growth, the effects of the arrival of immigrant groups like the Jews and the French Huguenots, conspicuous consumption as reflected by rubbish pits, the affect on lives of the inadequate infrastructure and of London's gradual transfer from a national to an Imperial capital. Many of these questions will hopefully be answered at least in part when researchers start to use the massive amount of material now available for study in the new London Archaeological Archive now open at Eagle Wharf.

Ian K Jones

Poland: 1000 Years of Civilisation

Friday 14 December 2001: Stephen Gilbert

This lecture was a comprehensive survey of the cultural heritage of Poland during the last one thousand years, and a vivid illustration of some of the turbulence endured by that nation was given by the handout distributed to those present, showing the fluctuations in Poland's territorial shape over the period in question.

The region was peopled by Slavic tribes from the 6th/7th centuries AD, and the first recorded ruler of Poland, (d. AD992) which at that time centred around Gniezno and Poznan, adopted Christianity in AD966. Both he and his son Boleslaw the Brave enlarged the state by means of conquering adjoining territories and by the mid 17th century Poland encompassed her greatest extent, her borders extending almost as far as Riga and the Black Sea. At the end of the 18th century, however, Poland was absorbed by her neighbours Austria, Prussia and Russia and disappeared from the map until the end of the First World War. Between the wars, much territory to the east was regained, but in the aftermath of the 1939-45 conflict, the borders returned to very much those of the original kingdom.

Poznan, founded in the 9th century, became the first capital and the present cathedral, dating to the 14th century, is the burial place of the early Polish kings, the original being constructed in the late 10th century. A slide of the fine Renaissance market building in the square was shown. The foundations of the Romanesque cathedral remain below the present 14th century structure in Gniezno, the first see, and the bronze doors contain depictions of saint's lives.

Wroclaw became a bishopric in AD1000, and illustrations of the 14th century Town Hall, considered to be one of the finest in Poland, were shown. The Hall, which is complete with medieval whipping post, contains Gothic and Renaissance elements. The city came under Bohemian administration in the 16th century, and was then under Hapsburg rule, until being returned to Poland in 1945.

Krakov became the capital in AD1038. The present cathedral, built 1302-64 is successor to a 12th century example, itself preceded by a structure of around AD1020. Other Krakov buildings shown were the church of St Mary's (c. AD1220) the Cloth Hall, rebuilt in Renaissance style after fire destroyed the earlier building, St Florian's Gate and the Great College, founded

AD1364.

The next city to be visited was Torun, originally an 11th century Slav settlement fortified in the 13th century by Teutonic knights. Red brick is the typical building material of northern Poland, and examples shown included St Mary's Church, the Town Hall (both 14th century) and the Burghers Court (AD1489).

Much of northern Poland was conquered by the Teutonic knights, who established their headquarters at the castle at Malbork and set up their own state after assisting in the defeat of the pagan Prussians in the 13th century. A joint Polish/Lithuanian army finally defeated the knights in AD1410.

The castle at Kwidzyn adjoins a 14th century cathedral and boasts a remote toilet tower. At Grudziadz, extremely fine 14th-18th century granaries line the riverbank.

Poland's largest port is Gdansk, founded in AD997 and seized by the Teutonic knights in AD1308. In AD1368 the city became a member of the Hanseatic League. As well as the large brick-built St Mary's church, illustrations were shown of the Town Hall tower (AD1486-92), a waterfront merchant's house and the largest medieval crane in Europe, powered by a human treadmill. There was also a courthouse, torture house and prison, conveniently combined in a single building, and the 17th century Great Arsenal.

Zamosc in Eastern Poland was a planned Renaissance city, with a Town Hall dating to 1580, massive brick defences and a market square lined with the arcaded houses of burghers.

Warsaw developed in the 14th century and became the capital in AD1596. Largely destroyed in World War 2, the city was rebuilt from the evidence of 18th century paintings.

A selection of timber buildings was shown, examples including an 18th century church and tower, and a farmhouse, schoolroom, Dutch style windmill, a smithy and bread oven dating to the 19th century. Wooden wayside crosses are typical of this deeply religious, but most tolerant of nations. Among the religious buildings discussed were synagogues – one 15th century example now being a museum – a Ukrainian Unit Church and the flamboyant rococo 18th century St Andrew's church, Krakov. Finally, the Communist era was represented by slides of the speaker's visit to a Museum of Socialist Art.

Although this report can only give a few examples and the sketchiest of outlines of this grand tour of Poland's history and architecture, this enjoyable and informative lecture clearly

illustrated how Poland became a country of such contrast.

Jon Tanner

PPG16 and Commercial Archaeology: Has it Worked?

Friday 18 January 2002: Robin Densem

The speaker has extensive knowledge of commercial archaeology, having been a senior project manager at MOLAS for a number of years before setting up his own unit, Compass Archaeology. He began by putting the modern concept of commercial archaeology in context, by describing the background and history of field archaeology in Britain.

Commercial archaeology as we know it, that is, archaeological work won in competitive tender and carried out by a professional firm or unit for a fee, in advance of construction and financed by the developer, is a very new concept. In the 19th century archaeology was very much an activity for the privileged with both spare time and finance available to employ gangs of labourers to carry out the physical work under the direction of the gentleman antiquarian. Clearly, very few sites were excavated, and examples illustrated by slides included Bignor Roman villa and Silchester. The object of the exercise was essentially to recover artefacts, and a large number of barrows were "opened" with the sole intent of obtaining exotic or valuable grave goods. Although the beginnings of modern excavation techniques were being introduced in the later 19th and first half of the 20th centuries by innovators from Pitt Rivers to Mortimer Wheeler, very little was fully recorded or preserved: at best, highly visible features such as mosaics or Roman walls might be preserved *in situ*. No attention was paid to sites being destroyed by development however.

In 1911, a 3rd century AD Roman ship was discovered during the construction of County Hall in London, and the remains taken in procession quite ceremonially to the London Museum, at the behest of the first director of that institution Sir Guy Lakin, where it continued to be exploited for its publicity potential. Lakin even pronounced that "no more Roman ships will be found in London" as such discoveries would rival the prize exhibit of the London Museum. At least, however, the ship was preserved.

In the 1930's field archaeology practice continued to bear a strong resemblance to the approach of the previous century, despite improving techniques with a distinctly military

ethos. Mortimer Wheeler, directing the excavation of the Balkerne Gate at Colchester, actually employed soldiers for the digging, and even at St Albans where volunteers were used, the hierarchy remained of director (Wheeler), two or three assistants and a large number of workers with little or no training. At this time archaeology was still seen as somewhat peripheral, very much a middle class academic activity. Wheeler's book "Archaeology From the Earth" did describe the principles of stratigraphy, however, and established the "last in, first out" concept.

At the end of the decade, Wheeler had succeeded Lakin at the London Museum, and persuaded the Society of Antiquaries to provide funding for a single observer, responsible for the whole of London, to maintain what would now be described as a "watching brief" on construction work in areas known to be of archaeological interest. The brief was solely for observation, however. With the destruction of a third of the City in World War 2, Wheeler saw an opportunity for research excavation, but still there was no realization of the destruction of archaeological remains by new building. Wheeler was succeeded by Peter W F Grimes at the London Museum, and it was Grimes who in 1954 directed the excavation that revealed the Mithraum. This was again exploited as "gee whiz" archaeology, and attracted not only huge numbers of visitors but also great controversy as the remains were relocated to inappropriate context, and not preserved *in situ*.

In the 1950's, archaeological remains continued to be destroyed by building works. In the following decade, local societies began to carry out small excavations, and Harvey Sheldon used volunteers and a few paid staff at Southwark: this became the first full-time team in London. Meanwhile Clive Orton instigated evening classes, at which finds were processed and published, and Peter Marsden excavated at weekends on a development site, using volunteers. Then in 1972 the medieval Baynards Castle attracted the attention of the press, with dramatic images of remains being removed by mechanical excavators. Still, however, the publicity was due to the presence of visible masonry remains.

Growing concern about the loss of evidence led to the formation of "Rescue" in 1970. This organization recognised the destruction of historic town centres through development, and published the influential survey "The Future of London's Past". County Councils were persuaded to fund archaeological teams, or units, to carry out "rescue"

archaeology and in 1974 the CBA and Rescue called for publicly funded units in all areas. The Government finally declared in 1985 that archaeology was a material consideration in planning terms, and could be the subject of a Planning Condition. Developers of course felt somewhat aggrieved, fearing that they could be held to ransom by the local unit – for example at this time the London Museum team carried out all rescue work on London – and protested that the local unit might not necessarily offer the best value. Matters came to a head with the crises at York, the Rose Theatre and the Huggin Hill Baths. The result was the issue of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) in 1990. This note states that archaeological remains should be preserved “if possible” and favoured preservation insitu. Any excavation is required to be “rapid and inexpensive” and is the last resort, but if required, is to be financed by the developer. In return, the developer can select a unit to carry out the work. This should be viewed against the political background of the time, with the philosophy that financial competition will necessarily produce the best results, and the principle of “the polluter pays”.

Thus, the now familiar roles and terms came onto use: the commercial archaeologist now became the *Contractor*, tendering for work in competition with other units against a specification compiled by the *Curator* - the local authority (usually County) archaeologist. The developer – the *Client* – is free to select the unit, inevitably that submitting the lowest tender. A fourth party is the *Consultant* archaeologist, who may be employed by the developer to offer advice at any or all stages of the planning process.

How successful has commercial archaeology been? Unfortunately no one knows: there is no monitoring process of how many planning applications are inspected by

curators and PPG16 is not mandatory. A number of disadvantages are apparent, the most obvious being that units are not necessarily familiar with the local areas - for example a large number of units now operate in London. Although an opportunity for publicity may be taken if available, developers tend to resent being required to pay for archaeology. Links with societies have vanished, and conditions for the professional archaeologist are extremely poor – salaries are ludicrously low, most work is on short-term contracts and requires living away from home in digs and/or transport in the ubiquitous mini-bus. This is exacerbated by the large supply of new archaeology graduates leaving university every year. In order to win a contract, the unit will naturally seek to minimise the number and size of trenches and the number of staff required, and the mattock is the tool preferred to the trowel. As the developer is the client, the archaeology is never allowed to hold up the building work, and the quality of commercial archaeology may sometimes be questioned. For the developer, archaeology is a grudge purchase, picturesquely likened by the speaker to insurance and petrol. As such, matters of education, training and presentation to the public are usually not considered.

On the positive side, it can be said that at least some archaeological evidence is being recorded or preserved before destruction by development, and despite the conditions, there is employment for more diggers than before PPG16.

This was a lively, pacey lecture, both thought provoking and entertaining, delivered by an enthusiastic speaker clearly still passionate about archaeology.

Jon Tanner

SMALL FINDS

BUTSER ANCIENT FARM

For 2002, Butser Ancient Farm in Hampshire will only be open to the public on the last weekend in every month from March - September inclusive. Each weekend will have a theme and there will be displays, demonstrations and hands-on activities for

children (and adults). Practical workshops for 2002 are as follows:

- 28 April Amber Workshop
- 18 May Geophysical Propection – Resistivity
- 25 May Kiln Building
- 08 June Geophysical Propection – Magnetic Susceptibility

09 June	Celtic Herbs
29 June	Celtic Silver Bangle
30 June	Bronze Age Axe
27 July	Iron Age Blacksmithing
28 July	Bronze Age Axe
04 August	Roman Herbs
24 August	Iron Age Blacksmithing
06 October	Fungus Foray
13 October	Hazel Coppicing
13 October	Hedgerow Basketry
27 October	Hurdle Making

Details are available from Butser Ancient Farm, Nexus House, Gravel Hill, Waterlooville Hants PO8 0QE tel. 023 9259 8838. or visit www.butser.org.uk

A BAKERY IN BUSH HILL PARK

The existence of a baker's premises in St Marks Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield was recently brought to our attention as the original ovens and dough making machinery remain insitu.

The premises in question are in a typical late 19th century terrace bearing a plaque indicating construction in 1898, and are currently in use as bicycle retail and repair shop with living accommodation: the property is being sold and is of uncertain future. A single storey projection to the north (the street frontage) is believed to be contemporary with the house and comprises the shop, retaining apparently original shelving, simple board panelling and the shop counter. The bakery is housed in a detached two storey gabled building to the rear (south) of the premises, and is of internal dimensions c.7500mm by 3400mm. The western flank wall coincides with the western property boundary. Walls are of one brick thick Flemish bond stock brickwork, rendered internally, and entry is gained via a double door with brick arch central to the gabled north elevation. There is also a side door in the southwest corner. A door, below a brick arch, at first floor level is central in the south gable, and therefore opens over the oven projection described below: this might suggest that the building has been altered or adapted, although the present owner believes that this is not the case. There is a window asymmetrically in each flank elevation at ground floor level, (tiled sill and timber lintel to that in the east) and a sash window at first floor in the north elevation above the double doors, also with a brick arch. The gabled roof is slate covered, and the ground floor is tiled. There is no ceiling and a steep

timber stair along the east wall leads to the first floor, comprising timber boards on joists. Trimmed joists in the northeast corner suggest the position of a former hatch or trap. Remnants of gas lamp fittings survive internally on the flank walls.

The oven, some 3200mm long and 320mm high internally, is wholly contained within a single storey full width projection to the south, extending to the southern property boundary, with an asbestos cement monopitch roof. A red brick chimney, 3 bricks square in stretcher bond, possibly added or rebuilt, is positioned at the junction of the two- and single

storey parts on the east elevation. The cast iron oven is housed in a glazed brick surround, and bears the maker's name "Kemp and Sons, Oven Builders, Stepney Green, London E." as well as corn motif decoration. Cast iron doors give access to the oven and to the furnace below, and there are doors to three smaller compartments to the right. An ash pit 900mm x 650mm x 670mm deep is in front of the oven.

A dough-making machine bearing the maker's name "Barrons (Leicester) Ltd, 120 High Street Tooting London SW" is positioned in the northeast corner of the ground floor, immediately below the trimmed joists.

Enquiries are being made about the manufacturers of the oven and dough-making machine. A more detailed report may be included in a future edition of *Society News*.

NEW MUSEUM IN LINCOLN

Planning permission has been granted for the new City and County Museum in Lincoln (*Building*, 15 February 2002). The archaeology museum is to be situated between the commercial centre of the city and the historic area. Work is programmed to commence on site in the autumn.

YAC GROUP IN LONDON

Astonishingly, at present there are no Young Archaeologist's Club groups in London, the nearest being the Chiltern group, meeting at the Chiltern Open Air Museum, and the St Albans group who met at the Verulamium Museum. Proposals for a group that would meet at the LAARC in Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 are due to be ratified by the CBA this month. Membership of the YAC is open to people aged

between 9 and 16, with a special category for those under 9, and members receive a badge and certificate, a quarterly magazine, the chance to take in outings and residential holidays, and so on.

Details are available from The YAC, Bowes Morrell House, 111 Walmgate, York, YO1 9WA

tel. 01904 671417, e-mail yac@britarch.ac.uk or visit their website at www.britarch.ac.uk.

ENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Annual Report for 2001

The Executive Committee of the Enfield Archaeological Society has pleasure in presenting its 46th Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 2001

MEMBERSHIP

The changes in membership that have occurred during the year are shown in the following table:

	Adults	Juniors	TOTAL
Membership at 31.12.00	217	6	223
31.12.00			
Joined during the year	25	8	33
Resignations and removals	(33)	(1)	(34)
Former Juniors, now Ordinary	1	(1)	-
Membership at 31.12.01	210	12	222

LECTURES

We are grateful to all the speakers who visited us over the course of the year and ensured that our record of providing excellent lectures for our members was maintained. A wide range of subjects was covered, including periods from prehistory to the 20th century, from Lebanon and Poland to London and York. The programme was arranged by Geoffrey Gillam, one of our Vice Presidents and former Chairman, to whom we extend our grateful thanks. We are also grateful to the Enfield Preservation Society for

the use of Jubilee Hall, and in particular to the many members without whose help the meetings would not be possible: Sarah Segar and Mary Cannon who provide the tea and coffee and leave the kitchen spotless afterwards, Roger Eddington who transports, sets up and operates the projector and screen

with none of the jams and breakdowns that can so easily detract from a lecture, Michael Wheeler who transports the light desk, Caroline McKenna who meets and greets visitors and runs the sales and information table, Mick Breheny who sends meeting reports to the local papers, to all those who provide reports of meetings for publication in *Society News*, and to all those who help in preparing the hall before the meeting and clearing up afterward.

VISIT

The annual joint outing with the Worker's Educational Association took place on 26 May 2001. This year the trip was to Wisbech and Ramsey Abbey.

LIBRARY, ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS

Peter Warby, having most commendably completed the rationalisation and cataloguing of the Society's books and journals, has decided to stand down from the Committee due to his other commitments. The Committee is grateful to Peter for his work for the Society. Work on the collection of maps and drawings will begin when arrangements for access to the Society's room at Forty Hall have been clarified.

PUBLICITY

We are grateful for the continued interest of the local press. Our excavations in Bush Hill Park

were covered extensively in all three local newspapers, and the resistivity survey carried out at Bowling Green House by HADAS also featured prominently. Mick Breheny continues to send details of forthcoming lectures and subsequent meeting reports to the local papers while meetings were also publicised by notices on library notice boards: we are grateful to Enfield Libraries for this service. We continue to exchange newsletters, bulletins and programme cards with neighbouring societies, which ensures that we remain informed of each other's activities.

PUBLICATIONS

Society News is produced quarterly and contained notices of forthcoming events, reports of meetings and articles on matters of historic and archaeological interest in the area. We are grateful to the members who distribute the bulletin by hand, considerably reducing the postage expenses.

Sales of the Society's last publication, "*Forty Hall: 1629 - 1997*" by Geoffrey Gillam continue steadily, and the next publication "*An Archaeology of Enfield*" by the same author has reached first draft stage.

AFFILIATIONS

We are affiliated to the Council for British Archaeology and the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. Ian Jones represents the Society on the Board of Trustees of Forty Hall.

EXCAVATIONS, FIELDWORK AND RESEARCH

2001 saw the re-establishment of the Society's Fieldwork and Research Group, under the name of the Enfield Pastfinders, and the response by both existing and new members to this initiative has been most encouraging. Excavations in the rear garden of a house in Leighton Road, Bush Hill Park, led by Mike Dewbrey and Les Whitmore, suggest the existence of a Romano-British settlement of as yet unknown nature and extent (*Society News* 163:10). It is anticipated that work will continue in 2002.

A resistivity survey was carried out at the site of the Tudor Bowling Green House in the grounds of Myddelton House by our neighbouring society HADAS, and an anomaly

has been tentatively interpreted as Tudor masonry. It is hoped to gain permission for a small trial trench to be opened to confirm this interpretation in advance of a full-scale excavation to determine the layout and extent of the house in the summer.

Planning officers of the LB Enfield alerted the Society to the presence of a hitherto unsuspected brick surface to the animal pound in Palmers Green (*Society News* 163:12).

Society members inspected the surface, which had been exposed by contractors, and subsequently cleaned the paving and dug a small trial section. We are grateful to LB Enfield and the contractors, Linbrook Ltd, for their help and co-operation.

The Society continues to press for action to be taken to ensure the adequate and appropriate preservation and presentation of the remains of Elsyng Palace, in the grounds of Forty Hall. Scheduled Monument Consent and funding for a professionally led excavation at the site are being sought.

Chairman Dennis Hill has almost completed his research into the large diameter pipe from the Whitewebbs Pumping Station and the disused loop of the New River in the grounds of Myddelton House (*Society News* 163:6-9). It is proposed to use a mechanical excavator to conform the endpoint of the pipeline, and Dennis Hill is pressing for the New River Loop to be designated as a local Heritage Trail.

Geoffrey Gillam researched the history of the Southgate Beamont (Arnos Grove) and his paper was concluded with Part 3 in *Society News* 160:7-10. Geoffrey also conducted a re-interpretation of the records of an excavation of a Romano-British site at Cheshunt Park (*Society News* 161:8-14; 162:4).

OTHER ACTIVITIES

A most successful and enjoyable Induction Evening for the Pastfinders group was held at Salisbury House on 13 December 2001, for the new and prospective members of the fieldwork group to meet each other and discuss future activities over a glass of wine and a mince pie and to inspect the display of artefacts from the Leighton Road and other excavations provided by Mike Dewbrey and Les Whitmore. It is intended to establish a regular series of meetings for the group at Salisbury House to discuss and analyse fieldwork projects, and to provide short informal talks on practical matters

and techniques: there may also be finds processing sessions.

A party of Society members enjoyed a visit, in company with colleagues from the West Essex Archaeological Group, to an Archaeological Weekend arranged by the newly opened Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey on 21 July 2001 (*Society News* 162:5).

Society members were given a tour of the excavations at Innova Business Park, Rammey Marsh on 07 November 2001 by Kevin Ritchie, the Project Manager for Wessex Archaeology, to whom we are most grateful (*Society News* 163:11). This was a fascinating site revealing evidence of activity from nearly all periods, but principally from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

OTHER MATTERS

Mike Dewbrey, having been co-opted during 2000, was duly elected to the Executive Committee at the Annual General Meeting in 2001, and during the course of 2001, Dr Martin Dearne was co-opted onto the Committee: the experience and knowledge of both is a great asset to the Society.

Key positions remain to be filled, however, and we still require a Meetings Secretary and a Membership Secretary. Most of the duties of the former position are undertaken by Dennis Hill, including the arranging of the excellent 2002 lecture programme.

Society members continue to study archaeology in their spare time. Chairman Dennis Hill received confirmation that he has been awarded an MA in Archaeology by Birkbeck College, and having obtained their Birkbeck College Diploma in Field Archaeology the previous year, Caroline McKenna and Jean Lamont followed a short course in the Archaeology of London. Jon Tanner, also having obtained his Diploma, has completed the first of two years of an Oxford Diploma in British Archaeology and is currently following a Birkbeck College Post-Diploma course in Post-Excavation Analysis before returning to continue with the Oxford Diploma course.

FINANCIAL REPORT

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee will stand for re-election, with the exception of Peter Warby who is standing down:

President:

Harvey Sheldon

BSc FSA FRSA

Vice Presidents:

Dr Ild Anthony

Ivy Drayton

Geoffrey Gillam

Chairman:

Prof. Dennis Hill

Vice Chairman:

Ian Jones

Hon. Treasurer:

Ian Jones

Hon.. Secretary:

Jon Tanner

Hon. Meetings Secretary:
vacant

Hon. Membership Secretary:

Jon Tanner*

Hon. Social Secretary
vacant

Hon. Editor:

Jon Tanner

Auditor:

Michael Ranson

Committee:

Roger Eddington

Les Whitmore

Caroline McKenna

Mike Dewbrey

Dr Martin Dearne**

* denotes "Acting" capacity.

** co-opted during 2001

Jon Tanner
Hon. Secretary



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 46th Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at Jubilee Hall, 2 Parsonage Lane, Enfield at 8.00 pm on Friday 19th April 2001.

AGENDA

- 1) Minutes of the 45th Annual General Meeting
- 2) Report of the Executive Committee (herewith)
- 3) Financial Statement. (This will be available at the meeting)
- 4) Subscriptions for the Year Commencing 1 January 2003

The Executive Committee proposes the following subscription rates for the year 2003:

Ordinary Members	£7.00 (raised from £5.00)
Junior Members (under 18 years of age)	£3.50 (raised from £2.50)
Joint Membership	£10.00 (raised from £7.00)
to include any number of people at the same address	

- 5) Election of Honorary Officers and Committee Members

The Executive Committee will stand for re-election, with the exception of Peter Warby who is standing down. Nominations for the vacant positions of Meetings Secretary and Membership Secretary, or for any other position, should be sent to the Secretary a minimum of seven days before the Annual General meeting

- 6) Any Other Business

Items for discussion must be advised to the Hon. Secretary not less than seven days before the date of the Annual General Meeting

- 7) Reports of Fieldwork, Research and other Activities carried out during 2001.

Jon Tanner, Hon. Secretary

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