

ENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (SECONDARY) ARCHIVE REPORT



EXCAVATIONS AND RECORDING IN AND SOUTH OF THE FORMER PALACE GARDENS AREA OF ENFIELD TOWN 1977 – 79

(WITH NOTES ON OTHER OBSERVATIONS IN THE AREA IN 1979 - 80)

(SITE CODES PG77, PM78 and LY79)

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partly based on an archive report by
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Cover Illustration: Structure [1] in Palace Gardens Area I Looking North (photo EAS/Enfield Local Studies Archive)

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Abstract

- Excavations and observations by the EAS and a professional team in and south of the former gardens attached to Enfield ‘Palace’ recorded evidence for late twelfth to mid fourteenth century activity south of modern Church Street and for the improvement of agricultural land at a similar date south of the Medieval settlement. Later activity within the gardens was mainly represented by boundary walls and a ditch defining and subdividing them and by features connected to the seventeenth/eighteenth century horticultural pioneer Dr. Robert Uvedale, interpreted as the subterranean heating system for one of his greenhouses and a sheltered hard standing for summer plant displays. Standing buildings recording undertaken in tandem with some of the work is also reported.

Introduction

- The excavations and observations in Enfield Town re-reported here occurred in a number of phases between 1977 and 1980 and were undertaken by different groups of excavators. The main work comprised three sites, Palace Gardens (PG77), Palace Mews (PM78) and Laing’s Yard (LY79), all excavated in the hope of recovering traces of the former Enfield ‘Palace’.¹ The sites lay between Church Street on the north and Cecil Road on the south and east of Sydney Road (now Hatton Walk), the first two within the footprint of the former Palace Gardens (Figs 1 - 4). Up until that time the area had been occupied by car parks, some residential housing and shops and businesses (including Pearsons department store which occupies the site of Enfield ‘Palace’) since WWII and was being cleared in advance of the construction of the present Palace Gardens shopping centre.
- The Palace Gardens site itself was an area of 25 x 55 m, comprising terraced houses (Nos 1 – 19 Palace Gardens (road), built c. 1898),² which were demolished as part of the redevelopment, and their back and front gardens. Within this area seven trial trenches were cut by the EAS in 1977, three in the back gardens, three in the front gardens and one largely within the footprint of No. 19 (Figs 2 and 3).³ No records survive of this work beyond a statement in Armitage and Ivens (1978a) that ‘large areas of the site had been destroyed by modern footings, cellars, drains and service piping’, but it is evident that no significant archaeology was recorded in six of these trial trenches which are not further discussed herein, while a seventh is briefly discussed below.
- Excavation then focused on five areas subsequently numbered I – V (rendered 1 – 5 in some records), the work from spring to autumn 1977 being directed by John Ivens and Philip Armitage and then in the summer of 1978 by Richard Coxhall (Dinn and Reynolds nd). Area I comprised two excavated areas (4.50 east west by up to 4.00 m and up to 1.25 east west by 3.00) separated by a modern north south sewer trench. It evidently lay in the front garden of the former No. 19 Palace Gardens (road), south of its cellar and it seems flanked to the north and west by a trial trench which one presumes had been found to be disturbed by modern features. Area II (2.35 east west by 3.25 m) lay north of the cellar and within the footprint of the same house and was separated from Area III to its north by the footings of its north wall. Area III (perhaps effectively c. 8.00 m east west by 4.50 m) was probably in the back garden of this property and likely just the excavated portion of a larger intended area, the other excavated part of which was Area IV (? c. 2.80 east west by 4.50 m) around 8.00 m to the west, probably in the back garden of No. 15 Palace Gardens (road). Finally Area V (1.90 east west by 4.50 m) was south of Area IV and a set of wall footings, so probably within the footprint of No. 15.

¹ This was never in fact a palace, the name being a local coining in the eighteenth century (Dearne *et al* 2022, 311ff).

² For clarity where ‘Palace Gardens’ indicates the road of that name, rather than the whole gardens or the shopping centre that succeeded them, ‘(road)’ has been added and where the site name of PG77 is meant ‘(site)’ has been added.

³ It is difficult to give precise dimensions and locations for these trial trenches and the subsequently excavated Areas described below since the only plans available are a probably rather schematic one produced for publications such as Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b) on which Fig. 12 is based and an overall site plan produced by the subsequently employed professional team, which they note was only an approximation. The present author has correlated these with a borough surveyors’ plan of 1976 held in archive to reconstruct trench positions with respect to property boundaries and footprints on Figs 2 - 4, but all locations and dimensions should be taken as approximations.

- Initial publication of the work in these Areas by Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b), an account substantially reprinted in Jones and Drayton (1984, 57 – 60), appears to have occurred before the excavation was completed and is somewhat problematic, including because it changed the designations given to excavated features in the site archive, as noted below.
- Grants totalling £5,000 from the London Borough of Enfield (LBE) and the Norwich Union Insurance Group as the developers of the Palace Gardens shopping centre subsequently allowed the employment by the EAS of a small professional team, initially under the direction of Geoffrey C. Williams and primarily comprising James Dinn and (later Professor) Susan Reynolds, in the winter of 1978/9 who, as far as possible, re-recorded the site in a more thorough and methodologically sound manner and James Dinn wrote a short report (in Dinn and Reynolds nd) on what could be concluded from this.
- The time which this re-recording took, bad weather, the small size of the professional team and slow pace of demolition work combined to limit the amount of a planned extensive series of new excavations that could actually be undertaken by this professional team (augmented by volunteers from the EAS) to two further sites, Palace Mews and Laing's Yard.⁴
- Of them Palace Mews (Figs 2 and 3) was a site that lay within the footprint of the two easternmost buildings on the south side of Palace Mews (around 5.00 m north of the Palace Gardens (site) Areas III and IV) which had evidently just been demolished. Palace Mews was excavated by the professional team in November 1978 to April 1979, written up by Susan Reynolds and she described it as a 6.00 x 4.00 m area. Unfortunately this in fact seems to be inaccurate and the only feature plan shows that the initial excavated area was c. 4.60 m north south and perhaps c. 7.40 m east west while a plan of site locations shows it as c. 4.20 x 8.00 m. However, presumably modern, wall footings seem to have formed the irregular southern (?and other) edge(s) of the site while no edge of excavation is marked on the east (beyond which only the site location plan indicates that there had been a slightly irregularly rectangular 4.50 x 5.00 m ?EAS trial trench of which nothing seems to be recorded). The sketchy nature of recording at this east end of the site appears to have been because it was heavily disturbed including by a modern sewer. Subsequently though, a 2.34 m north south by 1.30 m east west 'extension' to the south west corner of the original area was excavated.
- Laing's Yard (Figs 2 and 4) was a 12.00 x 7.00 m site 25.00 m north of Cecil Road and c. 100 m south of the Palace Gardens (site) within the northern part of an area occupied on the south by a British Legion club and on the north, 13.00 m to the site's east, by nineteenth century cottages adjoining an ?eighteenth century barn, both then occupied by Laing's Garage Ltd and probably forming parts of an ?eighteenth century farm. The site was also excavated by the professional team in January and February 1979 and was written up by James Dinn. The ?eighteenth century barn and nineteenth century cottages were also recorded by measured plan by the Enfield Preservation Society (now the Enfield Society) and subsequently demolished and the written record of this work is reproduced here as an Appendix.
- The professional team also carried out a watching brief on trenches for new sewer pipes cut as part of the development project and recorded a single ditch encountered in one approximately 75 m west of the Laing's Yard site (Fig. 2).
- Post excavation work on the main excavation sites was undertaken mainly by James Dinn and Susan Reynolds, generating a primary archive (which the secondary archive, of which this report forms part, has re-evaluated and indexed) including an archive report (Dinn and Reynolds nd). A very brief summary of this report was published (Dinn and Reynolds 1980), but it has never been published in full and the short published summary is difficult to understand as little in the way of illustrations accompanied it and for Palace Gardens (site) it greatly simplified e.g. dating discussions and used the feature designations of Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b).
- Dinn and Reynolds (nd), which incorporates context and feature gazetteers and finds lists and from which unattributed quotes in the stratigraphic sequence descriptions below come, has proved essential in the preparation of the present publication, and the dating of features largely rests upon it. However, whilst to a degree the interpretation of features and deposits described below also rest upon it, the present report, though it still includes the interpretive conclusions reached by Dinn and Reynolds, represents a new and fuller

⁴ In addition the professional team were diverted to record discoveries at Lincoln Road in the Bush Hill Park Roman settlement, work that was originally archived and briefly published (in Dinn and Reynolds 1980) with that reported here, but which archive was separated when it was more fully published in Dearne (2006) and Dearne *et al* (2017, 143 – 5).

description and interpretation of the site findings, augmented from the primary site archive and other records held by members of the EAS, which conforms to modern forms and styles of archaeological site reporting.

- Finally, in 1979/80 the EAS were able to record some details of wall fragments revealed in one or two small excavations and three contractor cut trenches in the area (Figs 2 and 3) and these have been included in this re-reporting, largely from the published accounts in Jones and Drayton (1984), in order to relate them to the larger excavations.

Historical and Archaeological Background

- The Palace Gardens area represented part of the core from which Enfield Town grew as well as land to its south and so might well have been expected to contain evidence for the development of the settlement and in particular for the role that Enfield ‘Palace’, to which the gardens were attached/named from, played in it over at least several centuries.
- The genesis of the centre of Medieval Enfield Town (formerly Enfield Green) then is unclear, but its core came to be formed by St. Andrew’s Church with the green/market square to its south and opposite that Enfield ‘Palace’ or any predecessor structure to it. However, the status and origin of the ‘Palace’, as well as how far the structure known from in and after the Tudor period absorbed or replaced a presumed earlier house, is uncertain and it has also repeatedly been confused with nearby Elsyng Palace (Dearne *et al* 2022, 311).⁵ Whether whatever stood on the site constituted the manor house of the manor of Enfield at any point is also unclear. A 1572 survey mentions a ‘Lockstones Hall with a moat about it’ (VCH Middx. v, 225) within the later grounds of the ‘Palace’ and Pam (1990, 6) speculated that this might be an early manorial site, but other candidates for the manor house of the manor of Enfield (conceivably at different dates) include the moated sites of Camlet Moat in Trent Park (for which see Pinchbeck 2016) and Oldbury. Indeed, Jones and Drayton (1984, 18) suggested that the centre of the manor of Enfield might have been moved from Oldbury to Enfield Town in 1420, but the earliest established references to what became known as Enfield ‘Palace’ date to later in the fifteenth century.
- Thus, in 1439 rooms near its gate plus stables were designated for the use of the manorial court which was concerned with the day-to-day running of the manor of Enfield (and probably Enfield market as the building formed its southern boundary) by a reeve or bailiff (VCH Middx. ii, 76; v, 224f). Though rooms in the gatehouse were reserved for the king at least in the fifteenth century, and the ‘Palace’ was held by the crown, it seems unlikely that they were used as the demesne was being leased out as early as 1439 and clearly the ‘Palace’ did not have that status, the term ‘Enfield Palace’ being a local coining of the second half of the eighteenth century (VCH Middx. v, 225; pers. comm. Ian K. Jones).
- That it did not stand in isolation is indicated by the fact that by 1440 there were eight shops around its gatehouse (Jones and Drayton 1984, 18), but at least in 1572 ‘the manor or mansion house of Enfield’ is described as having ‘barns and stables and the gardens with a pond’ (Jones and Drayton 1984, 20) so at least parts of what would become Palace Gardens to its south and west probably had Medieval origins. However, how early the gardens were established in the form that they had attained by the time the first cartographic evidence becomes available in 1785, in the form of a plan of the Breton estate of which they by then formed a part (Pl. 1) is unknown. This plan though probably implies that some of the boundaries and internal divisions of the gardens were by then at least represented by walls with a ditch forming their southern boundary and it is possible that these delineations had considerably earlier origins. To the south of Palace Gardens it indicates that, except for a lane, areas such as what later became Laing’s Yard were still by then fairly open countryside.⁶

⁵ Note in particular that the inventories of 1606 discussed by Jones and Drayton (1984, 21) are now believed to relate to Elsyng not Enfield ‘Palace’ (see Dearne *et al* 2022, 111ff). The confusion between Elsyng and Enfield ‘Palace’ sadly continues in modern literature with badly blundered statements in e.g. Mayo and Boyer (2009, 200).

⁶ Mayo and Boyer’s (2009, 203ff) speculations that Medieval to early Modern features in their Excavation Trench 2 on the west side of London Road could have related to Enfield ‘Palace’ and boundaries of its ‘grounds’ also demonstrate how confusion between Elsyng Palace and Enfield ‘Palace’ have led to misinformed assumptions about the status of the latter and so the degree to which it is likely to have had very large areas of land attached to it.

- The ‘Palace’ was probably generally rented out by the crown through the Medieval and early Modern periods, and was held briefly by Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham in the 1480s, but its tenurial history is otherwise unknown until 1562. It is though possible that Katherine of Aragon was allowed to stay in it at least in autumn 1532 and might have been visited at it in January 1533 by her daughter Princess Mary during the final stages of the break up of her marriage to Henry VIII (Dearne *et al* 2022, 311).
- There appears to be strong evidence that the ‘Palace’ itself was either rebuilt or significantly refurbished by Edward VI, though the only royal usage of it during the Tudor and Elizabethan periods seems to have been a two day stay by Elizabeth I when it was being leased by Henry Middlemore and its being pressed into service to accommodate the Danish ambassador in September 1597 prior to his visiting the queen at Theobalds Palace at a time when it was held by Sir Vincent Skinner (Dearne *et al* 2022, 312f). Rather the lease of it passed through a sequence of tenants (John Taylor and his son (1562 - 1581/2), Middlemore (to ?1592), Skinner (?1592 - ?1600) and Lord William Howard (?1600 – 1623)) before in 1629 Charles I granted the reversion of it to ‘Edward Ditchfield and others, trustees for the City of London’, who soon after (in 1631) sold it on to Sir Nicholas Rainton of Forty Hall. Later, in or before 1635, it was leased to the prominent judge and MP Sir Thomas Trevor (for the detail see Dearne *et al* 2022, 312f; also Pam 1990, 36ff; Jones and Drayton 1984, 20f; VCH Middx. v, 225).
- No good plan of the ‘Palace’ exists, that on the Breton estate plan of 1785 (Pl. 1) probably being very schematic at best, though it is perhaps more reliably shown on a c. 1820 survey of the course of the New River (Pl. 2) which probably drew on earlier plans as it shows parts of the ‘Palace’ known to have been demolished 1791/2. Its main frontage is known to have faced west and Jones (in Drayton and Jones 1984, 24ff) has assembled the evidence for its appearance and attempted reconstructions of its ground plan, though these should not be taken as definitive (pers. comm. Ian K. Jones).
- Sometime (perhaps not long) after 1664 the ‘Palace’ was rented as a private school, established by Dr. Robert Uvedale and running in tandem with the Enfield Free School (the forerunner of Enfield Grammar School) of which he was master from that date (Burnby and Richardson 1976, 4; VCH Middx. v, 225 and 257). At least by the time of an entry in a Duchy of Lancaster survey of the Manor and Chase of Enfield compiled in 1686 what Uvedale had use of was described as ‘The manor or mansion house of Endfield with the barns and stables, dovehouse,⁷ orchard and gardens and a Pond West and Lockstones Hill with the Mote around it and timber Croft cont. VIII acres there unto adjoining now in the tenure of Dr. Robert Uvedall’ (Burnby and Richardson 1976, fn 14a).
- Eight acres would probably equate well to Palace Gardens (the western parts of which are omitted from Fig. 2) as they are shown on the 1785 Breton estate plan and, as a noted botanist, it is clear that Uvedale used at least parts of them to cultivate his collection of ‘exotic’ plants. Gibson in 1691 wrote: ‘His greens take up six or seven houses or roomsteads. His orange trees and largest myrtles fill up his biggest house and another house is filled with myrtles of a less size, and those more nice and curious plants that need closer keeping are in warmer rooms and some of them stoved where he thinks fit. His flowers are choice, his stock numerous and his culture of them very methodical and curious; but to speak of the garden, in the whole it does not lie fine to the eye, his delight and care lying more in the ordering of particular plants than in the pleasing view and form of his garden.’ (Gibson 1794). Clearly then Uvedale built a number of greenhouses, at least some of them heated, in the grounds of the ‘Palace’ and these are likely to have been far more substantial buildings than what is now generally meant by the term greenhouse, being at least partly brick built and glazed on at least one side.⁸
- How long either the private school or Uvedale’s botanical collections continued to occupy the ‘Palace’ and its gardens respectively is a little uncertain. He continued to live in Enfield and didn’t die until 1722, Gibson evidently visited him in 1691, Uvedale was clearly still active in studying exotic plants in 1718 and in experimenting with ways of growing them just before his death and his plant collection still existed and was sold to Sir Robert Walpole after his passing (Burnby and Richardson 1976, 8f and 24). It therefore seems likely that he would have continued to need his greenhouses, so it must be likely that he continued to rent the gardens up to 1722.

⁷ This appears to have survived until the 1977 – 9 redevelopment (Armitage and Ivens 1978b, 48), but was unfortunately not recorded before demolition.

⁸ The author is grateful to Ian K. Jones for sharing research materials and discussion of seventeenth century horticultural structures.

- Whether he continued to run his school to the end of his life seems less likely, but whether the ‘Palace’ continued to be one and who ran it or otherwise rented the ‘Palace’ from the Rainton and then Breton families of Forty Hall until it was sold following Eliab Breton’s death in 1785 is unclear. It was partly demolished in 1791/2, but parts of it were retained and later extended and through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries it was successively again a school (if it had not continued to be since Uvedale’s time), briefly a post office and used by the Enfield Constitutional Club before being fully demolished in 1927 (Jones and Drayton 1984, 23f).
- The absence of structures on the Breton estate plan probably implies that Uvedale’s greenhouses were demolished before 1785. However, map regression shows that the basic form of Palace Gardens continued unchanged except for some development along its eastern edge and south of the ‘Palace’ and probably some replacement of subdividing boundary walls with paths until at least 1894/5 (e.g. Pl. 3). The cottages and barn on the Laing’s Yard site were though in existence by 1863/4. The majority of the gardens themselves appear to have been largely redeveloped as terraced housing c. 1897, few changes thereafter being evident before the excavations reported here during the creation of the Palace Gardens shopping centre. The remaining areas on the south side of the gardens and land to the south of them west of Laing’s Yard were developed for more non residential purposes in the inter war years.
- No previous archaeological work had taken place in the area at the time of the excavations re-reported here, though a brick lined well had been uncovered by workmen to the south of Pearsons department store (which now occupies the site of the ‘Palace’) in 1931 (*Enfield Observer* 4th July 1931).⁹
- Subsequent archaeological work in the area has been limited. As part of Phase II of a redevelopment of Enfield Town centre four areas were archaeologically evaluated in 2001 and 2002, two south of Cecil Road, one to the east of London Road and one (Area A) mainly between London Road and Sydney Road (now Palace Gardens (road)/Hatton Walk) east of the Palace Gardens (site) work re-reported here (Mayo 2005; Mayo and Boyer 2009). Only Area A (site code SDY01) appears to have produced archaeologically significant results, mainly from excavations over 50 m east of Palace Gardens. Here limited prehistoric and Roman activity was represented along with Medieval activity beginning in or before the twelfth century and including a boundary ditch and pits/postholes of fourteenth century date. The ditch remained in use into the fifteenth century and there was post hole evidence for fences and gravel extraction in the fifteenth to sixteenth centuries with more extensive later post-Medieval gravel and rubbish pits, fence lines and horticultural features.
- The only excavation area in this work that lay within the former Palace Gardens was an evaluation trench immediately west of Sydney Road (Fig. 3), so at the east side of the gardens where map evidence confirms nineteenth century development. Here the only feature not necessarily related to this nineteenth century activity was a brick culvert, speculated in Mayo and Boyer (2009, 205f) to have related to a late phase of the ‘Palace’, but at most possibly related to extensions to the nineteenth century school that partly reused it.

Site Methodologies and Archives Note

- The EAS work on the Palace Gardens (site) is relatively poorly recorded and clearly did not follow contemporary professional archaeological recording practices. Just how far the work was methodologically flawed is unclear, but experience gained in re-archiving this and other projects undertaken by the EAS at this date cautions against any assumption that the principles of stratigraphy or feature identification were fully understood. It is also clear from Dinn and Reynolds (nd) that they found very significant shortcomings in the excavation methodology and many of the interpretive and dating assertions in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b) as well as probable evidence that stratigraphic relationships had been confused/misrecorded.
- However, the subsequent excavations on the Palace Mews and Laing’s Yard sites appear to have been carried out broadly in line with archaeological best practice at the time, though there appear to have been several shortcomings in the recording of the Palace Mews site.
- Primary archive materials and the full secondary archive documentation for all three sites is held in the Enfield Museum Service/EAS archives and includes the professional team’s context sheets and hand drawn

⁹ I owe this reference to Ian K. Jones.

matrices for all the sites along with further plans, sections, elevation drawings and photographic and written records not reproduced here.

The Stratigraphic Sequences at Palace Gardens (Site) (PG77)

- N.B. The context numbers used are those assigned in a revision of site records by the professional team in 1978, but the original ‘feature’ designations used on site by the EAS have also been given (prefixed F). ‘Feature’ numbers used in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b) and thus Jones and Drayton (1984, 57 - 60) were though NOT those used during excavation and where referred to here are given thus: ‘A&I F1’. In so far as the stratigraphic sequences and built structures in different areas excavated could be determined/characterised by the professional team and or by the present author they are described area by area, but the phased approach taken in the rest of this report cannot be taken here and often all that could be done by the professional team was to try and identify individual features and any relationships between them.
- The present author has endeavoured to augment this where possible from original records and has been enormously helped in this by Ian K. Jones who facilitated access to photographic archives including his own, but it should be emphasised that no full or entirely certain account of the findings can be given.

The Natural

- The natural is not described in EAS records, but was evidently the Taplow gravel. Whether the overlying Enfield silt (brickearth) survived unaltered at any point it is impossible to know.

Area I

- Area I (Figs 2 and 3) is rather more assessable than other parts of the Palace Gardens site due to the fact that it, at least in part, had not been backfilled prior to the employment of the professional team so they were able to record the south section (Fig. 5 Section A – B; Pl. 4) and fully record a so-called ‘stokehole’ ([1]; F1; A&I F1) in plan and elevation at least in so far as its structure survived by then, though clearly elements of it had been lost or had deteriorated. What can be said about other parts of Area I though mainly relies on what plans (and one or two sections) had been drawn by the EAS during excavation and the inadequate notes and some photographs mainly in an EAS site book. For the western part of Area I note that how much of it was actually excavated is unclear and may have varied at different levels.
- The earliest deposit recorded was [88], a c. 0.40 m thick light brown sandy silt with frequent small pebbles which overlay the natural gravel at the western side of the excavation, but was only seen in section and from which no finds were recovered. It was cut by [78], a large feature which had truncated the full vertical extent of [88] and cut into the top of the natural. It was over c. 5.40 m east west, 0.37 m deep where it cut angularly through [88] and perhaps up to 0.75 m deep further east, but again it was only seen in section and so its orientation and north south extent are unknown and again no finds were recovered from any of its fills. These comprised small basal pockets ([82], [84], [85] and [86]) of grey, brown and orangey silty clays (presumably brickearth), or in the east a layer of brownish grey sandy silt ([87]), all overlain by brown clayey silts ([81] and [80]) interrupted at one point by a larger pocket of silty clay ([83]) and on the west covered by a thin band of silty sand ([79]).
- The main fill ([80]) of [78] was cut by [72], a construction cut for a substantial brick structure, [1] (F1; A&I F1), and by [77], that for a wall, [25] (F14), later partly overlain by a ?path [22] (part of F8; A&I F3) which was adjacent to a brick floor [19] and ‘channel’ [21] (both parts of F8; A&I F2). However, whether [1] was contemporary with any of the other features, let alone if so with which of them, is impossible to say from stratigraphic evidence.
- The wall ([25]) ran north north west to south south east across the excavated area and was represented in section by three courses of reddish orange bricks bonded with white mortar built in a 0.35 m deep construction trench above [50], a dark sandy clay loam with crushed tile and mortar. To its east ?in a continuation of the construction trench (recorded as in all 1.35 m wide, but in a section running at an angle to it) were up to six courses of unbonded brickwork which the professional team took to suggest that here the wall had turned to the east, though they were uncertain as to whether this was in fact part of the same feature and actually it seems more likely to have been a roughly coursed brick fill to the construction trench flanking the wall itself.

- To the north of this section at least parts of wall [25] (F14) survived for a length of 3.90 m, but with a c. 1.40 m gap where it had evidently been demolished down to what was taken as being a foundation of (reasonably flatly lain) part bricks (though the professional team did not separately re-context this) (Fig. 6). The foundation is said (only in Armitage and Ivens 1978a; 1978b, 144) to have been 0.11 m thick and seems from plan and photographic (Pls 5 and 6) evidence to have been 0.80 m wide, projected often 0.40 m to the east of the wall, but not to have been present under the western 0.40 m of it. Together with the sectional evidence, it therefore seems likely that the wall line had been changed after the foundations had been lain. The wall itself was 0.61 m wide and survived to three courses. It looks to have been English bonded with white mortar using hand made unfrogged bricks, the top course at least on the west perhaps not fair faced and that course probably of two skins of headers and one on the west of ?part brick stretchers. The absence of much mortar on the top of the surviving section raises the possibility that it was in fact only a dwarf wall, though the carrying of the bricks filling the east side of the construction trench where seen in section to the top of the surviving wall probably argues against this and it is most likely to have been a free standing boundary wall. This wall, despite assumptions at the time that it was Tudor, is impossible to closely date, though the use of fully white mortar on other local sites appears to begin around the end of the fifteenth century so a sixteenth to seventeenth century date might be suspected.
- Apparently later than it and crossing its line where it had been demolished to its foundations (so presumably above a fill to this area of demolition, though there are no records on which to assess this) was an up to 0.46 m wide, north east to south west band of ‘light clay’ ([36]; F18; Fig. 7) which is shown on a section (Fig. 8, though it is not clear if this is a real section or some form of composite/idealised section) as occupying a 0.10 m deep U-shaped ?cut (not contexted by the professional team) ending in a c. 0.70 m diameter ?pit ([34]; F16) with a ‘light clay’ fill ([35]), which one might speculate could have been a shallow gully and drainage sump and may imply a period of limited use of the site, though these features did not produce any dating evidence.
- Parts at least of the excavated area seem subsequently though to have been covered with 0.10 – 0.12 m of redeposited natural gravel ([20]; part of F8), which Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 144) said ‘overlay lumps of moulded plaster’. The gravel they suggested, reasonably, was used to level the site for the building of an overlying structure of some kind ([19] and [21]; parts of F8; A&I F2) while an adjacent probable path ([22]; part of F8; A&I F3) was apparently partly lain directly over wall [25] (F14) where it still stood to three courses. The levelling gravel is shown on the same (maybe composite/idealised) section as directly underlying [21], but with a c. 0.17 m thick soil ([46]; part of F8), known only from the section, between it and [19]. Sadly the plaster deposit is not shown and all that is recorded of it is a list of fragment sizes and cumulative weights (totalling 14.55 Kg) that one cannot be certain is restricted to the one deposit.
- The structure is also far less well recorded than one would like, but was represented by part of a damaged, probably (?sub-)circular brick floor surface ([19]) and what was suggested by the excavators as an encircling ‘channel’ ([21]) (Fig. 9; Pls 7 and 8). The floor was composed of a layer of bricks, confirmed (only) in Armitage and Ivens (1978b, 144) as ‘consisting mainly of half bricks’ and implied to be unmortared. Extrapolation from plans suggests that it may originally have been approximately 3.30 m in diameter and finds from ‘the fill’ of it (which is meaningless as no layer separate from general overlaying modern deposits ([75]) is recorded, though perhaps a fill of ‘channel’ [21] was meant) included clay pipe stem and part bowl fragments, a little window glass and seven sherds of pottery dated sixteenth to seventeenth/eighteenth century by the professional team.¹⁰
- The encircling ‘channel’ was a three brick wide construction, shown in section (Fig. 8) as only one brick thick, which lay 0.15 m below the level of the floor and extrapolation from plans suggests it originally had an external diameter of c. 4.00 m. Armitage and Ivens (1978b, 144) wrote that ‘at intervals of 0.32 m, single bricks were set up on end at 45° angle opposite each other on either side of the ‘channel’ and photographic, plan and section evidence seems to confirm that there were regularly spaced single bricks sloping down towards the ‘channel’ around its exterior and perhaps around its interior (if these were not just displaced floor bricks). The same text clarifies that at one point the ‘channel’ was ?replaced by a ‘0.41 m’ deep, 0.20 x 0.30 m ‘brick lined pit’ ([23]; F15) with ‘a black peaty fill’ ([24]).

¹⁰ The only surviving find that might be relevant (Appendix 2, No. 4.1) is a clay pipe bowl of 1730 – 80, but it could have come from any of [19], [20], [21], [22] or [46], all of which were called F8 by the excavators !!

- Armitage and Ivens (op cit) believed this structure to be a greenhouse belonging to Dr. Uvedale, that the angled bricks might have held ‘shuttering of some kind’ and in the site book speculated that plants were placed in pots in the ‘channel’ (which seems unlikely) and that [23] was a ‘plant pit’. However, with its ‘peaty’ fill this brick lined ‘pit’ seems far more likely to have been the setting for a (possibly removable) post, the timber having rotted *in situ*.
- The finds, though their context is far less clearly recorded than one would wish, may perhaps provide at least an eighteenth century *terminus anti quem*, even if not the clear seventeenth/eighteenth century date asserted by Armitage and Ivens (1978b, 144), and so still be consistent with [19]/[21] being associated with Dr. Uvedales’s horticultural enterprise; and if so a range of interpretations of the form and purpose of the feature may be possible. It seems unlikely that the ‘channel’ (which could not have functioned as a channel in the sense of something to retain water) was a foundation for a brick wall which had just been demolished to a lower level than the floor as there was no evidence for mortar or demolition and no reason not to recover what would be the basal course’s bricks. A mainly post in base beam timber construction built on the brick ‘channel’ and stabilised at one or two points (in the case of pit [23] perhaps coincident with a doorway) by larger earth fast posts in brick lined settings and by timber props anchored against the angled bricks around the ‘channel’ seems a stronger possibility. But such a construction would seem likely to have been highly susceptible to rotting as the ‘channel’ was presumably below ground level and would have collected rain water (though this might be less of a concern if it was intended to be temporary or seasonally dismantled). Such a structure is unlikely though to have functioned as any form of greenhouse as it would require significant glazed windows and one would have to question how they would be built into a (?sub-)circular structure given the glazing technology of the time and why a far more easily glazed rectilinear (and surely much larger) building plan would not be chosen.
- However, the most attractive interpretation would anyway be that [19] was simply a hard standing surrounded by a low windbreak, probably of willow panels, standing on the brick ‘channel’ and secured (as Armitage and Ivens did perhaps imply) by tying them to bracing timbers tensioned on the paired angled bricks around its edges. As Ian K. Jones (pers. com.) points out, early modern horticultural practice would be to grow specimen plants in tubs and move them out of greenhouses and onto outdoor hard standings for the summer. If they were particularly tender plants though it seems likely that a windbreak might well have been used to prevent damage to them. One might then suggest that pit [23] held one ?of two more substantial posts to secure the panels to at the point where there was an entrance through the willow screen.
- In any event to the west of this ‘structure’ an 0.80 m wide probable path [22] (part of F8; A&I F3), at least 2.60 m long, approached it from the south and abutted the ‘channel’ [21] and ? post pit [23] so that it very likely gave access to some sort of entrance into the ‘structure’ (Fig. 9; Pls 7 and 8)). Records are once again less than one would like, but this path seems to have been formed of a single layer of mainly part bricks with stretcher set whole bricks lain to form its edges. However, whether an area of what seems to have been brick rubble flanking it to its east was connected to it it is impossible now to say.
- There was also a 0.19 m thick deposit of brick rubble, [47] (part of F13), south of [19]/[21] and east of earlier wall [25] which overlay a deposit of ‘brown earth’, [48] (part of F13), which produced two sherds of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350).¹¹ This rubble dump was not planned, but appears from photographs (Pl. 8) to have been around 1.30 m in diameter, though it seems to just have been a dump of little significance.
- East of these features was [1] (F1; A&I F1), a substantial, partly subterranean brick structure orientated north south (Figs 10 - 11; Pls 9 - 13). It had been truncated on the north and west by modern sewer trenches (so that any evidence for relationships between it and the features described above had also been removed) and on the east only the inner face of its wall was within the excavated area (Figs 5 and 10), but the subterranean parts of it appear to have survived substantially complete except on the south where steps indicated an entrance to it beyond the excavated area.¹² Overall the structure was externally in excess of 3.35 m north south and over 1.20 m east west, its walls surviving to a maximum (on the east) of 1.27 m

¹¹ Though at another point in Dinn and Reynolds (nd) it is said to have produced seventeenth/eighteenth century pottery and a very unclear comment in the EAS site book asserts that the pottery was redeposited.

¹² Though the upper part of wall [61] was also lost. The excavation was constrained by pavements/footpaths on the south and east which had to be retained.

above (subterranean) floor level. It had been built into a cut ([72]) at least 0.37 m into the natural gravel and the cut backfilled with [73], though nothing is recorded of its nature.

- In plan the subterranean parts of it comprised four elements (Figs 10 and 11). On the south two large brick built steps, [58] and [59], 0.85 m across, each 0.23 m wide and c. 0.25 m high, built of two courses of headers/stretchers topped by a course of edge set bricks, led down to a 0.45 x 0.82 m compartment (Pl. 9). It had a well laid unmortared floor of whole bricks ([56]), bounded on the north by a here c. 0.14 m high, 0.25 m wide dwarf brick wall ([57]) built in English bond. However, photographs (Pl. 9 inset) suggest that this wall might have originally been a little higher and what looks to have been the remnants of either a repair or a capping comprising a thick layer of white mortar topped by ?peg tiles was present but had been lost by the time that the professional team came to record it.
- To the north of this area (Pls 9 - 12) a second larger compartment was 0.98 x 0.80 m with an unmortared brick floor ([55]), which was, however, missing in its south west quadrant, composed of whole and part bricks lain rather less regularly, particularly on the west, and was sunken by c. 0.06 m with respect to the first compartment (the 0.20 m high north face of wall [57] showing an extra basal course of brickwork). The upper part of the east wall of this compartment had 'a small hole near the top of [the wall which] was originally rectangular with chamfered edges' and seems to have been 0.20 x 0.27 m, but photographic evidence demonstrates that it was far better preserved when first excavated than when the professional team recorded it and had a probably cut brick arched top (Pl. 13).
- Leading off of the second compartment was a third narrower one (0.70 x 0.35 m), set further east with respect to the axis of the others, and again with a regularly lain (if perhaps damaged) unmortared floor of whole bricks ([54]), but at the level of that in the first compartment (Pls 10 - 12). Its back (north) wall, [65]/[66], survived to a height of 0.80 m and appeared to be capped with a complete peg tile by the time that the professional team recorded it, but photographic evidence (Pls 11 and 12 and report cover) shows that on initial excavation further brickwork, presumably later displaced, lay above it. However, at the level of and adjacent to the tile the east wall ([63]/[64]) also appears to have projected forward to the west a little and might mark a narrowing of this compartment. Two edge set bricks on the floor either side of the entrance shown on some 1977 photographs (Pl. 12 and report cover) had also gone by the time of the professional recording (and probably earlier).
- Photographic and elevation evidence indicates that none of the standing walls of the subterranean structure showed regular bonding, though in places those at the south end on the west ([71]) and at the north end on the east ([63]/[64]) displayed some attempts at English bonding. Records of their bonding relationships and mortaring by James Dinn¹³ suggests that they were not strictly at least all of one build with the east ([62]/[63]/[64]) and west ([68]/[69]/[70]) walls of the two northern compartments only butting the north wall ([65]/[66]) of the most northerly and the walls ([61]/[71]) of the southern compartment. However, photographic evidence from before the arrival of the professional team shows that the peg tile forming part of [65]/[66] was bonded into the wall to its west at least. Additionally though all the walls of the northern two compartments and the dwarf wall [57] were bonded with a yellow buff mortar while all the walls and steps at the south end ([58] - [61] and [71]) were bonded with a mortar described variously as white, greyish white or creamy white. A further difference, where assessable on the west, was that the middle compartment wall, [70], was single skinned (with a rubble backing, also present behind the upper part of northern compartment wall [68]/[69]) whereas southern compartment wall [71] was double skinned.
- The likelihood is that this in part represents phased construction, beginning with the floors and dwarf wall [55], [56] and [57], then much of the walls of the middle and northern compartment, followed by the north wall ([65]/[66]) of the latter and its floor ([54]) and finally the upper parts of the walls of the northern (?and middle) compartment. However, though the walls of both the southern and middle compartments overlay the dwarf wall ([57]) and middle and southern compartment floors ([55] and [56]) and two southern compartment walls ([60] and [71]) overlay the steps ([58] and [59]), it seems likely that the steps and the

¹³ Which somewhat contradict what Dinn wrote in his summary of the feature and the following is based on a new analysis by the author of his detailed records of the relationships between the different elements of the structure. In his summary, and in Dinn and Reynolds (1980, 110), Dinn also wrote that the earliest elements may have been the east walls of the two northern compartments, [62], [63] and [64], and that these 'may have been part of the Tudor palace', but the location of [1] well to the south of the site of the 'Palace' as it is currently understood must make this highly unlikely.

walls of the southern compartment ([58] and [59]; and [60]/[61] and [71] respectively) were either added or rebuilt at a later date.¹⁴

- Dinn also thought that the roughness of the finish of the western wall of the middle compartment ([70]) might imply that this wall had been repaired and it seems likely that the middle compartment floor ([55]) had also been repaired. Traces on both walls of the middle compartment ([62] and [70]) may suggest that this area was rendered in a 'fine white plaster' at some point and further evidence of maintenance was present in the form of repointing with pink mortar of the upper parts of the walls (contexted [64], [66] and [69]) of the northern compartment. This seems likely, as the same mortar was used, to have been contemporary with the construction (or perhaps repair/repointing) of a curved wall ([67]) which had been built above the top of the east wall ([63]/[64]) of the northern compartment. It only survived to eight courses of brickwork and only its face was available for recording, but it curved out to the north to around 0.40 m north of the end wall ([65]/[66]) of the northern compartment before it was truncated by a modern brick built sewer chamber.
- The professional team suggested that the EAS had encountered three fills within the structure. A basal layer, [3], of coal fragments/dust, though its thickness is not recorded and which produced no finds, is mentioned in all original records. Overlaying it the professional team identified in the south section (Pl. 9) a 0.30 m thick layer of brick and mortar rubble ([74]) from which they do not list any finds and then a final soil fill ([2]) which produced a little pottery which they dated as Tudor to nineteenth/twentieth century, window glass, eight fragments of window lead (presumably comes), clay pipe stem and bowl fragments, part of a bone knife handle, possibly parts of an iron shovel, 30 iron objects and 70 nails (evidently as well as numerous common land snail (*Helix aspersa Muller*) shells; Armitage in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 147)).
- However, there is no differentiation of deposits like [74] and [2] in EAS records which refer solely to 'eighteenth century waste debris' or in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 144) who mention only a fill of 'building rubble'. Clearly then any dating of the structure based on these deposits cannot be relied upon because neither the specifics of the dating evidence nor its context(s) is even mentioned anywhere and Armitage and Ivens' (op cit) assertion that the 'building rubble was clearly dated to the late 17th/early 18th century' must be seen in this light, even if their assertion that 'the lower part was filled in quickly [but] the remainder was left as a convenient dump for general garden rubbish' was correct.
- That the structure seems to have contained or used coal in some way does though suggest a date in or after the later sixteenth century when coal became increasingly available and used in the London area, and probably more likely in or after the seventeenth century. One might also consider the morphology of the bricks used in the structure. Armitage and Ivens (op cit) regarded these bricks as of 'Tudor style' (and speculated that they were reused), but unfortunately there was no detailed recording of them. Clearly they were hand made, unfrogged, fired to orange/red and drawn elevations show brick thicknesses as between 0.05 and 0.07 m (though it is unlikely that brick thickness was rendered exactly enough on drawings to rely on). Whilst brick thickness is a less useful guide to close dating, at least outside the city of London, than is sometimes suggested and evidence from other late Medieval to early modern structures in Enfield such as Forty Hall and Elsyng Palace (Dearne *et al* 2022, 229) suggests that such bricks may date anywhere from the mid/late fifteenth to well into the seventeenth century at least, the latter date is certainly possible for those used in the structure. Moreover, the same sites do also confirm that the reuse of brick during, and indeed after, these centuries was probably very common locally and in particular one might note the quantities of 'old bricks' that were probably available for purchase in the area on the demolition of Elsyng Palace c. 1660.
- Circumstantial evidence then makes an association of this structure with Dr. Robert Uvedale and his horticultural activities, which included the heating of buildings housing tender plants, from the 1660s to perhaps 1722 entirely possible and can probably be reasonably safely assumed to be the case, especially as it seems unlikely that a detached structure storing or using coal as a fuel would exist to serve the actual 'Palace', at whatever date, this far south of it. Armitage and Ivens (op cit) certainly envisaged it as heating

¹⁴ Dinn also noted that there might be evidence for a demolished wall having abutted [70], but unfortunately does not say what the evidence was, whether this was on the internal or external face or indeed at one end of [70].

one of Dr. Uvedale's greenhouses,¹⁵ and wrote that 'the design resembles that of a stoke hole, with the chimney for the stove at the north end', but the almost complete lack of records of the excavation of the structure handicaps more detailed analysis of this suggested interpretation, even if in its essentials it seems likely to be valid.¹⁶

- However, if the northern compartment was a flue to channel hot air up into a building above it, that no burning was noted probably indicates that the fire was not set on the floor but in some form of brazier(s) standing on it. The fire would also need a draw which might perhaps have been provided by the hole in the east wall, though this looks far more likely to have been a subsidiary flue, so may have been at the south end of the structure beyond the edge of excavation. A fire placed at the base of the main flue would have given the warm air as direct a route as possible to rise up it, but would have been rather small and might have sent burning cinders up the flue. A larger and safer fire then was probably accommodated in the middle compartment and in favour of this is the dwarf wall at the south end of this compartment which might have served to at least limit the amount of ash, dust and cinders escaping from it. Presumably the fire would be fairly continuously tended and one suspects that the edge set bricks at the entrance to the flue were either the remnants of a second dwarf wall to limit ash penetration into it or in some way served to secure something like a removable baffle to adjust air flow and or prevent burning cinders being drawn up into the building above.
- No keying for a roof is evident in the surviving structure, but the curved wall at its north end - albeit that this could have been an addition to the original structure - seems to spring from the top of the east wall so it may be that, given its function, a (probably vaulted) brick roof, would seem to be likely to have sprung from this same level. That might suggest a height for the centre of the middle chamber of something like 1.50 m, probably requiring one to stoop when tending the fire. How large a building the heating system lay below it is impossible to be sure though. It seems unlikely that wall [25] to the west, on a completely different alignment, was connected to it and if it was contemporary with structure [19]/[21] that would seem to rule out any building of which it was a constituent continuing to the west. However, it must be likely that the subterranean structure was part of a larger greenhouse that extended to the east (as the possible subsidiary flue in the east wall would imply) and at least a short distance to the south. If so the placement of the heating system on the west side of a greenhouse might be significant as the east of any building would warm up first following sunrise.
- All other deposits in Area I, including the footings of recently demolished walls, were regarded as broadly modern in date by the professional team and covered by the catch all context number [75].

Areas II and III

- Areas II and III (Figs 2 and 3) can only be assessed from very limited plans (mainly just one overall site plan, Fig. 12), a single section drawing (Fig. 13) and some highly inadequate notes and photographs in an EAS site book, together with what the professional team could deduce, including from the finds. These records are entirely inadequate to make any reasonably reliable assessment of what was actually found beyond demonstrating that many of the interpretations in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b) are very problematic. What is attempted here then is just a basic description of what these records seem to document with the very significant caveat that even what is recorded may be suspected to be inaccurate as well as very incomplete.
- A section (Fig. 13) apparently of the north baulk of Area III (though it probably cannot be ruled out that this was drawn further south or was even some form of 'composite' section) suggests that the earliest deposits contacted were a 'sandy textured mixed gravel with clay' (which one suspects may have been the

¹⁵ Dinn chose not to advance a functional interpretation, commenting only that 'the authors have not been able to find any parallel to this feature'.

¹⁶ Given that there is no record of evidence for burning to the structure (and the professional team would hardly have missed this) and that its floor is said to have produced coal rather than ash, which one would expect in a space in which there had been a significant fire, one might just consider whether its sole purpose might have been as a coal cellar (or bunker), with the northern compartment representing a delivery chute and the middle compartment the main store while the dwarf wall prevented the coal from spilling into the (probably at some point rebuilt) stair accessed southern compartment in which one might stand to shovel it out for use. However, it may be that the excavators did not recognise or at least record ash, the structure seems to be too small, the northern compartment seems unnecessarily long to be a chute and may have narrowed as it rose up, the edge set bricks at its entrance seem to imply some sort of barrier here, and in a mid to late seventeenth century context a chute into a cellar would probably not be expected.

Taplow gravel natural) on the west and a 'brown soil' or 'fine brown earth' on the east. This latter soil ([89]) seems, according to Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 146), to have produced 'several abraded potsherds of the late 12th century' (one suspects South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350)), horse, cattle and fallow deer bone¹⁷ and a coin of 1158 - 1165 (Appendix 2, No. 1.1). However, none of these were evidently known to the professional team, though Armitage and Ivens' suggestion that it was garden (or at least cultivated) soil may be reasonable.

- At one point, perhaps in a depression in its surface, the section suggests that this soil was overlain in Area III by [33] (F12; A&I F8), otherwise recorded in plan (Fig. 12) only as a c. 2.30 x 0.60 m 'triangular shaped' area of 'dirty gravel', though the one photograph available suggests that the triangular shape was probably created by otherwise entirely unrecorded cut features truncating it, so (again unless the section really lay further south or was some form of 'composite') the plan likely misrepresents its extent. The 'dirty gravel' is said (only in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 145)) to have been 0.17 m thick (but shown as 0.10 m thick on the section) and produced a reasonably sized group of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) and one other ?thirteenth/fourteenth century vessel. There is some suggestion in site records that it might in fact have comprised two layers and been rammed and Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 145) regarded this as a floor surface. However, the professional team could see no evidence to substantiate that.
- Again mentioned only in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 146 and 148) are an 'L' shaped piece of burnt plank ... found lying on the surface of the gravel', said to be 0.10 m wide, 0.01 m thick with arms 0.30 and 0.40 m long and identified as Hornbeam, and 'sections of rammed clay foundations (0.32 m wide x 0.10 m deep) laid for the placement of sleeper beams'. As the latter are otherwise completely unrecorded there is no way to evaluate them, but the identification should be treated with caution and at best one would expect the clay to be a fill introduced after any beam had been removed. Without better site records whether then [33] might have been a floor surface is hard to say and maybe an at least equally strong possibility would be that it was an external surface.
- Partially overlaying and further east of [33] over the 'brown soil', a sequence of layers, shown in section as overall around 0.40 m thick but undifferentiated, appear to have been found at the east end of Areas II and III (Fig. 12) together with, at the north east corner of Area III, a pit shown in section (if this is the pit in question since it has no context designation) as cut into the 'brown soil', but in site records said to have been cut through the lowest of these layers.
- The pit, [8] (F17), seems to have been bowl shaped, c. 0.70 m across (and c. 0.14 m deep on the section which may be misleading if it was in fact cut from a higher level) and its fill, [9], produced three sherds of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350), but site records also seem to list finds of 'slate, tile [and] building stone of C18th date'. How this date was arrived at and whether these finds really came from [9] it is impossible to know, but the ?lowest of the layers, [7] (F3 L[ayer]2; part of A&I F9), a gravel and clay mixture darker in colour than the supervening layer, also produced a bronze pin and both four sherds of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) and three dated by the professional team as seventeenth to nineteenth century. However, the layer above that, [6]/[53] (F3 L[ayer]1; part of A&I F9), a light brown 'gravel' (though perhaps in fact a stony soil) at least 0.30 m thick, produced 125 sherds of SHER, a few of glazed ?thirteenth/fourteenth century pottery and just two sherds regarded by the professional team as 'Tudor' (together with a thirteenth/fourteenth century copper alloy spur buckle (Appendix 2, No. 2.1), a copper alloy pin, a few iron nails, a leather fragment, tile fragments and at least one animal bone).
- The improbability that [6]/[53] contained so much twelfth to fourteenth century pottery, and nothing later than 'Tudor', while [7] and perhaps [9], apparently stratigraphically earlier than it, appear to have been of much later date led Dinn to comment that 'it may be that there was some confusion during the excavation of this area' and this is also suggested by the facts that Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 146) imply that there were not two but three layers '(F9, layers 1 – 3)' and that the professional team found 18 more sherds of SHER and a partially glazed tile fragment labelled F3 L[ayer]3 (which they contexted [51]), but no site

¹⁷ The identifications (complete first phalanx of horse; metacarpal bone, complete tibia and scapula shaft fragment of domestic ox; and fragment of shaft of metatarsal bone) were by Armitage (in Armitage and Ivens 1978a; 1978b 146f), who was a faunal specialist so are likely to be reliable.

records mentioning such a layer. Whilst it is possible then that [6] had been redeposited as late as the nineteenth century, one suspects that unsystematic excavation and or finds collection, or modern intrusions, had resulted in the misdating of [7] and maybe a failure to recognise the level from which [8] had been cut. Indeed, a gully ([41] (F21); fill [42]) and a modern post hole ([39] (F20); fill [40]) also cut some parts of the complex designated F3, probably including the area in which [8] lay so that some later material might conceivably have been intruded into, or been misprovenanced as from, F3. Moreover, a single (unlabelled, almost unintelligible) plan purporting to show [7] and [8] appears to imply that they were excavated in a 2.00 x 1.00 m trench ??within the larger trench forming Area III, which raises significant questions about the methodological soundness of the excavation. Given the extremely poor recording of the work then any certainty about what the stratigraphic sequence was, and especially its relative and absolute dating, at this south end of Areas II and III is impossible.

- In any event, above [6] in at least some part of the eastern side of Areas III and II was [5], a scatter of ‘eighteenth century’ bricks (though again on what basis they were dated one cannot know) below the topsoil.
- Further west in Area III and shown in plan and section as a north south strip 2.20 m wide and up to 0.24 m thick was [12] (part of F5; part of A&I F5), an ‘orange sandy gravel’ (in section shown with a ‘light grey gravel’ below it and restricted to the centre of the strip). In section it is shown as with a cambered surface and overlaying the ‘sandy textured mixed gravel with clay’ (? Taplow gravel natural), but in written records is said to have overlain [13] (part of F5; part of A&I F5), a ‘dark soil’ (?perhaps this was only to the south of where the section was drawn). It seems likely that [12] at least comprised redeposited natural gravel and Armitage and Ivens (1978b, 145f) believed that it represented a sixteenth century ‘raised pathway’.
- However, both deposits contained, as well as residual South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350), clay pipe stem fragments; one of the deposits a not closely dateable lead token (Appendix 2, No. 1.6); ?[12] two bronze pins; and [13] pottery dated by the professional team as fifteenth/sixteenth century as well as broadly post-Medieval.¹⁸ Dinn concluded that both ‘were probably modern makeup layers’ and again given the extremely poor recording of the work one cannot be sure what was really represented, but one might canvas the possibility that [12] was a seventeenth/eighteenth century path running towards the features in Area I.
- Between [6]/[53]/[7]/[51] on the east and [12]/[13] the gravel deposit [33] was apparently overlain, at least where the section was drawn, by a stony deposit, [52], maybe in a slight cut that had truncated it, and these and a c. 0.45 m thick ‘disturbed brown earth’¹⁹ had all been cut by a c. 0.65 m wide north south gully or trench, [10] (F4; A&I F7), perhaps 0.40 m deep and filled with brick and mortar rubble [11]. It ran through Areas III and II for over 8.50 m and Armitage and Ivens (1978b, 145) asserted this was a construction trench for a later demolished sixteenth century brick wall. However, [11] produced pottery dated up to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries together with clay pipe fragments, nails, window and much bottle glass and as Dinn commented ‘no distinction was made during excavation between construction and robbing trenches, if such a distinction existed, and indeed there appears to have been no real evidence for the presence of a wall’. One would not be surprised if this was in fact a modern drainage gully cut through a garden soil and infilled when the houses of Palace Gardens (road) were built, however, what records are available do suggest a flat based feature so it probably cannot be ruled out that this was a robber trench, even if the identification of the rubble filling it as ‘Tudor’ should be regarded with great caution.
- In the south of Area III, shown in plan as immediately east of [12]/[13] and west of [10] a pit, [43] (F22; A&I F 6), perhaps circular, c. 0.50 m in diameter and filled with [44], though what this consisted of is unknown, produced no finds according to professional team records, but Armitage and Ivens (1978b, 146) stated that it contained ‘several pieces of one brown ware vessel, together with a sherd of red ware with splashed orange coloured glazing ... all dated to the early 16th century [by] Clive Orton’. Dinn regarded the pit as ‘probably modern’ and there is a significant and unresolvable problem with the sole written site

¹⁸ There is some discrepancy in the dating of some material in different parts of Dinn and Reynolds (nd) and it is the context by context finds lists that are relied on here as most likely to be accurate, but Dinn specified eighteenth century rather than just post-Medieval pottery and ‘modern’ glass (not dated in the finds list) from both contexts.

¹⁹ Probably F23 in EAS records, assigned context number [45] in the 1978 revision. The professional team could not clearly identify what or where F23 was, but one archive plan does support the identification.

record of it, which seems to read ‘Feature cut into F3 E of F4’, since the plan shows it west of F4 (i.e. [10]) and F3 (i.e. [7]/[6]/[53]) lay far to the east of it. One suspects in fact that F3 was meant to read F5 (i.e. [12]/[13]) and therefore whether the pit was modern (and if it produced the pottery claimed then that was residual) or not rests on the view taken of the dating of [12]/[13].

- In Area II (Fig. 12), an east north east to west south west gully or ditch, [26] (F9), probably 1.10 – 1.20 m wide and cut by or cutting [10] was also excavated running the full width of the area (Pl. 14). It is poorly recorded, but said to have been cut into natural gravel, and this most likely implies that it was below [6]/[53]/[7]/[51] and so more likely cut by [10]. What is probably a section across it in archive suggests a flat based cut up to 0.80 m deep with only slightly sloping sides. Its fill of ‘light brown soil’, [27], did not produce any finds, but at each ‘end’ of it (presumably meaning at the east and west baulks) were ‘depressions’ ([28] and [30]) whose fills ([29] and [31]) contained ‘roof tile and tudor brick fragments’ (though their dating should be treated with great caution and there were no other finds from the fills). As [26] seems to have had a sterile fill (though the probably section seems to mark two fills), been reasonably substantial and may have lain at the base of the stratigraphic sequence (though this cannot be certain) it might be suggested that it was relatively early in date, but this must be a very tentative suggestion given the paucity of site records. (Two other cut features on the one plan to show (only part of) [26] in detail cannot now be identified with any confidence, but one may be a 0.32 m deep post hole cut through [6]/[53]/[7]/[51], containing a 0.10 m square possibly European Larch post stub and known only from the timber identification in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 147f).)
- All other deposits in Areas II and III, including the footings of recently demolished walls, were regarded as broadly modern in date by the professional team and covered by the catch all context number [75].

Areas IV and V and the Trial Trench to their South

- The only features identifiable from the EAS work in Areas IV and V (Figs 2 and 3) were an 8.00 m long stretch of an at least approximately north south wall,²⁰ [16] (F7; A&I F4), and a gravel pit, [14] (F6), which cut it at the north end of Area IV, the wall (here [76]) probably also having been found in a trial trench ([17]; fill [18]) dug to follow its line 10 m to the south of Area V.
- The wall is poorly recorded by a basic plan (Fig. 12), one or two photographs (Pl. 15) and some statements made only in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 145), but appears to be consistent with a boundary wall, probably shown as a c. 0.55 m wide, four skin, stretcher bonded construction,²¹ said to have survived to 0.32 m high and which had been cut across by the late nineteenth century back wall of No. 15 Palace Gardens (road) which separated Areas IV and V. If [16] and [76] represented the same wall it was over c. 18 m in length and is very likely to be, as Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b, 145) believed, one of the walls shown on the Breton estate map of 1785 (Pl. 1), but their assertion that the ‘style of brick used’ as well as pottery recovered ‘dates it to the mid 18th century’ should be regarded as highly unsafe as there are no records of pottery from any context that would date the wall and nothing is known of the brick morphology.
- The gravel pit appears to have been in excess of c. 1.80 x c. 2.50 m in size and filled with [15] which produced finds identified by the professional team as of seventeenth to nineteenth century date.
- Again all other deposits in Areas IV and V, including the footings of recently demolished walls, were regarded as broadly modern in date by the professional team and covered by the catch all context number [75].

²⁰ The exact orientation is hard to be sure of as the professional team could only plot the location of these areas and the trial trench approximately and the sole EAS location plan is likely to be rather schematic, does not show the trial trench and cannot be fully reconciled with the professional team plan.

²¹ Whether the brick bond shown on versions of the plan including Armitage and Ivens (1978b, Fig. 3) represents actual observations might be questioned as photographic evidence (Pl. 15) suggests that the bond was not apparent at least in plan, so just the line of the wall has been shown on Fig. 12.

The Stratigraphic Sequence at Palace Mews (PM78)

- N.B. Reynolds commented that at Palace Mews (Figs 2 and 3) machine removal of a modern floor level ‘destroyed all except the very bottoms of the modern features as well as most of the Medieval pit [6]/[39] and ditches [4] and [40]’, though the records of the south western ‘extension’ to the original area excavated appear to suggest that this comment only applied to the pre-extension area (so why she included ditch [40] in this comment is unclear as it was only found in the ‘extension’).

The Natural

- The natural, [3], was described only in the site diary and as ‘an orange matrix of coarse sand and gravel’ and was presumed to be the Taplow Gravel. It survived to between + 29.79 and + 30.15 m OD.

Phase 1

- The earliest feature encountered in the south west ‘extension’ to the area excavated was [40], a large, U-shaped ditch apparently cut to a depth of 1.20 m into the natural (Figs 14 and 15). It appears to have been well over 1.20 m wide, its western part being beyond the limit of excavation, and had a main fill of [28], a brown to dark brown sandy silt which did not produce any finds, but within which were what were described as ‘tips’ or ‘dumps’ of yellowish brown gravelly silty sands ([42] and [43]), which one might suggest represented periodic greater weathering of the sides of a ditch which had otherwise slowly silted up.
- At one point the upper levels of the main fill of this ditch were cut by part of a ?0.40 to 0.50 m (records differ) by over 0.55 m and up to 0.40 m deep, flat based, straight sided feature, [37], interpreted as a small pit or post hole, filled by a dark grey brown sandy silt loam with some charcoal ([36]). It in turn, as well as the main ditch fill, had been cut by another feature only partly within the area excavated. It, [38], was over 1.10 x 0.60 m, up to 0.30 m deep and appears to have been a relatively straight sided and flat based feature with a basal 0.05 - 0.07 m thick fill of charcoal ([35]) below a main fill ([34]) of dark brown to black charcoal rich sandy silt which suggests that it was a hearth rake out/rubbish pit. It produced a single sherd of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) and a tile fragment.
- How far another north south ditch, approximately parallel with [40] and excavated in the pre-extension area, was contemporary with any or all of the preceding cannot be established. Indeed, only the base of this ditch, [4], survived later truncation and or machine removal of modern deposits so that the only archive plan showing it is misleading; moreover the one useful (north baulk) section of it shows that it was a U-shaped ditch cut 0.65 m into the natural gravel, but a width of 1.20 m given for it by Reynolds is only a surviving width because it was truncated on the west here by modern foundations. Its overall width, if it was symmetrical in profile, was probably therefore nearer 1.70 m (its full extent has been projected on Fig. 14 from the section) and that suggests that it could have lain as little as 0.10 m east of ditch [40] at one point, though they evidently diverged further from each other as they ran north. The ditch had two fills, a lower gravelly sand, [5], up to 0.18 m thick and probably suggestive of significant weathering, overlain by up to 0.50 m of [41], a moderately stony sandy silty clay (seen only in section), but did not produce any dating evidence.
- However, that a large probable rubbish pit, [6]/[39], which produced South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) from its fills cut those of both ditches [40] and [4] (substantially truncating [4]) as well as pit [38] suggests that the ditches were probably both thirteenth/fourteenth century or earlier. One might then suggest that one may have represented the replacement of the other and that they marked a relatively long lived boundary line.
- Plans and sections of the large pit that truncated them are hard to correlate,²² probably in part because it was fully excavated in the south west ‘extension’ but planned when already severely truncated in the original excavation area. However, it was probably in all over 3.60 m east west and in excess of 2.40 m north south, up to 0.75 m deep and included a marked change of slope, or far more likely an unrecognised recut, along a rather sinuous line in its south western part. Its fills²³ appear to have consisted of 0.10 m of

²² Section A – B on Fig. 15 in particular is a best fit of two adjacent original sections, but cannot be fully resolved.

²³ Some it appears given the same context numbers, though presumably they were sufficiently different from each other to be shown as separate deposits on sections.

silty sand ([33]) on its base overlain by 0.04 m of charcoal ([32]), above which a main fill of silty sand ([7]/[27]/[29]) had probably accrued before the probable unrecognised and uncontexted recut.

- The probable recut again had a basal tip of up to 0.20 m of charcoal ([30]) against its edge, but interrupted by a band of sandy silt ([31]), implying periodic dumping of hearth rake out, before a main fill ([7]/[27]/[29]) again accrued. As small quantities of SHER came from both the fills of the original pit and the suspected recut (including from charcoal deposits) it is likely that the failure to differentiate any recut and its fills from the original pit and its main fills is of limited importance for overall site interpretation.

Other/Later Features and Deposits

- Although machine removal of the upper levels of the original site had evidently truncated what were interpreted at the time as modern features and removed the post Phase 1 deposits which were present, it appears from section drawings and the better preserved stratigraphy in the south western ‘extension’ that modern deposits directly overlay the natural or, where present, the fills of features such as [4], [40] and [6]/[39]. This almost certainly implies widespread earlier truncation prior to, and perhaps in preparation for, the construction of the buildings of Palace Mews.
- In the south western ‘extension’ up to three successive modern levelling deposits were present. Of them the first to be deposited was 0.02 – 0.20 m of [26], comprising brick and mortar rubble in silty clay loam, followed by 0.07 m of rubble in decomposed white mortar ([45]) and then 0.02 – 0.04 m of a sandy loam, [44]. Here they formed the make up for [2], a 0.12 – 0.20 m thick whitish gravel concrete raft, also extending across the original excavation area and on which was lain [1], a 0.07 m thick, white mortar bonded floor of dark greyish purple vitrified bricks stamped ‘DIAMOND JUBILEE 1837 – 1897’.
- The bases of nine cut features ([8], [10], [12], [14], [16], [18], [20], [22] and [24]) penetrating the natural in the original excavation area survived machine removal of these deposits, all but one regarded by Reynolds as modern and probably connected to the Palace Mews buildings, though only one ([10]) produced a single flower pot sherd and some were not even identified on the sole plan of this area.
- That which she regarded as undated rather than modern was [14], a 0.45 m deep ?linear cut running into the north section, filled with a sand and gravel ([15]) and cut by another (she presumed modern) feature, [16].²⁴ This was part of a possible pit surviving to a depth of 0.40 m and sections demonstrate that both these features were overlain by the concrete raft [2] so that it is difficult to assert with any confidence that [16] was connected to the actual construction of these buildings.
- Indeed, though some of these features seem to have been no more than depressions in the surface of the natural, others were cut from 0.40 to 0.80 m into it and, while some may well have related to preparations for the construction of the late nineteenth century buildings, there is insufficient evidence to assume that they did and some at least may have related to earlier activity.

The Stratigraphic Sequence at Laing’s Yard (LY79)

- N.B. the Laing’s Yard site (Figs 2 and 4 and Pl. 16) was partly truncated by a 0.50 m wide machine trench (mistakenly) cut along its western margin (Fig. 16) at an early stage of the work so that several features here were significantly truncated before hand excavation began.

The Natural and Pre Phase 1 Activity

- The earliest deposit contacted on the site was [63], the natural orange gravel, presumed to be the Taplow Gravel. Spot heights indicate that it survived to +28.90 m OD.
- It is apparent that no undisturbed deposits of the Enfield Silt (brickearth) survived above it and therefore that they had been truncated, or more likely that cultivation had reworked them down to the boundary with the Taplow Gravel, probably by Phase 1. It must be highly likely that Phase 1 (and Phase 2) features had been cut through such a cultivated brickearth soil and so from a higher level than they survived to, but that such a soil had been repeatedly reworked, eventually creating Phase 2 layer [3].

²⁴ Though this seems to have only been apparent in section.

Phase 1

- Most pre Phase 3 cut features encountered (Fig. 16) were broadly dated on pottery evidence to, or assumed to be, late twelfth/early thirteenth to earlier fourteenth century, based mainly on the presence of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; now dated c. 1170 – 1350) and glazed/slipped fabrics the professional team dated as ?thirteenth or thirteenth/fourteenth century.²⁵ James Dinn also suggested, albeit tentatively, that a difference between the nature of the features either side of a Phase 2 ?boundary ditch ([49]/[56]) may have implied that it had been cut along and removed the line of a boundary marker of that date. This might be supported for the northern portion of this ditch ([56]) by the fact that the earlier features seem to respect this (later) line, but its continuation to the south as [49] was it appears a separate cut and truncated one of the earlier features (pit [72]), so at the south end of the site it seems less likely that there was any earlier Medieval boundary.
- A contrast suggested by Dinn between the nature of the features west and east of this putative boundary also seems to be a little questionable. Thus, to the east of it only one or two feature(s) were entirely within the excavated area, some were subject to modern truncation and whether most were (?elongated) pits or short ditches/trenches it is impossible to determine (as he acknowledged). The two features wholly within the excavated area ([47] and [71]) may well have made up a (?single) ditch/trench deepened at two points along its course and if so would morphologically resemble and lay on the same axis as a number of such closely spaced and parallel short ditches/trenches to the west of the putative boundary even if it was, as preserved, often far shallower than most of them.
- Indeed, one would not be able to rule out that [56] simply truncated one of these earlier features similar to and laying in the gap between [47]/[71] and the features to the west of [56]; moreover the dating of [56] evidently relied on finds from the northern part of it which ‘was extremely [tree] root disturbed, and it is possible that all the post-Medieval finds represent[ed] contamination from this cause’. This raises the further possibility that [56] was in fact just part of the pattern of closely spaced and parallel Medieval short ditches/trenches described below (and indeed, its fill, [57], produced more sherds of South Hertfordshire Greyware than any other feature on the site). Even if [57] wasn’t Medieval (and here it is assumed following Dinn that it wasn’t) two features to the south of [47]/[71] ([12] and [14]) might also be more likely to have been the ends of ditches/trenches rather than ‘linear pits or very short ditches’ as Dinn preferred to see them, so the evidence for a division between possible activity sets along the line of [56] appears to be limited and equivocal.
- However, it does seem likely that some cut features ([20], [22], [108], [110] and [16]/[24]) to the west of [12], [14] and [47]/[71] were either pits or, if the butt ends of further ditches/trenches, were cut at right angles to the axis on which those to their west lay. Thus, there was probably a west east division in site activity, or at least feature axis, but it perhaps more likely lay towards the eastern edge of the excavated area.
- What can be said about these features at the east edge of the excavated area is limited. [20] and [108] and [110],²⁶ which Dinn regarded as probably pits, survived at least to only 0.20 – 0.30 m deep, and had single fills of brown sandy clay loams ([21], [109] and [111]). Only [20] produced dating evidence in the form of sherds of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) and a ?thirteenth century slip decorated vessel.²⁷ However, [22] (Fig. 17 section A - B) was 0.40 m deep with a sequence of fills ([43], [44], [42]), the final two ([23] and [117]) perhaps occupying a shallow recut on its north side to judge from sections, most producing SHER and so more suggestive of its functioning as a rubbish pit. These were, as far as they could be excavated, flat based cuts, while at the north end of the site only parts of [74] and [77], differentiated solely on the basis of their single sandy or silty clay loam fills ([75] and [78]), were within the excavated area. They were 0.65 and 0.50 m deep respectively and the profile of [74] at least (Fig. 17 section C - D) might be considered to be consistent with its being a pit, which Dinn presumed they were, though the only dating evidence was a single sherd of SHER from [75].

²⁵ For SHER, the identification of which seems to be reasonably certain, see Appendix 1. Unfortunately the loss of all the pottery prevents other fabrics being identified more closely and so their suggested dating being validated.

²⁶ Regarded by Dinn as probably two separate poorly defined features, but evidently only on the basis of some difference in fills.

²⁷ A late eighteenth/nineteenth century clay pipe stem fragment was regarded as intrusive and probably fallen from the section.

- The interpretation of one further feature, [16]/[24], was severely hampered by modern intrusion and that it was one and not two separate features could not be confirmed. Part of it, [16], was not dissimilar to the longer ditches/trenches considered below, being a 2.50 m north south, 1.30 m wide U-shaped cut 0.40 m into the natural gravel (Fig. 17 section E - F). Its fills, comprising a basal coarse, very stony sandy clay ([55]) overlain on the east by a 'tip' of sand ([54]) and then two layers of sandy loams ([53] and [52]) and on the south by a stony fine sandy clay loam ([19]) before the main fill of fine sandy silty loam [17] was deposited, argue for it having been left open for some time before it was deliberately infilled. Finds from [17] included 30 tile fragments, a smallish group of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) and thirteenth century glazed pottery, but also a sherd dated to the seventeenth century which was thought to be root introduced.
- Cut [24] by contrast ran east west, was over 1.60 m wide, had a stepped southern edge and a flat base (Fig. 17 section G - H). Dinn described it as 'a long narrow flat-bottomed pit', but one wonders whether it was not a channel that ran into [16] which was acting as a sump, especially as [24]'s several fills ([68], [51], [25], [65] and [119]), producing only one sherd of SHER, comprised successive more or less sandy or silty clay loams (as well as a thin band of sand) suggestive of a reasonably long history of silting.
- None of these features at the east margin of the site can though be reliably phased relative to those described below. Plans suggest that [74] truncated the ditch/trench [47]/[71], but this was apparently unclear and the only evidence is that [16]/[24] appeared to respect/be respected by ditch/trench [12] so they might have been broadly contemporary.
- What is apparent is that multiple closely spaced and often broadly parallel features had been cut across most of the excavated area to the west of this and perhaps at the south end of the eastern site margin. Several were relatively short ditches/trenches,²⁸ though two or three in the south west of the site appear to have been pits. In terms of phasing it is unlikely that pitting and ditch/trench cutting were separate phases of activity as pit [60] cut ditch/trench [90] as well as pit [72] while pit [130] cut ditch/trench [90] and was itself cut by ditch/trench [86]. It therefore appears that pits and ditches/trenches were being cut at broadly the same time. The ditches/trenches also intercut each other to a degree in at least one or two instances ([86] cut [112] and, though not apparent from plans, [81] appears to have cut [112]). However, as they broadly respected each other and were cut parallel to and often very close to each other it would be difficult to believe that they were not cut in a coordinated way with the position of one or more of them still being identifiable when another was cut. Thus, it is likely that they were cut and filled sequentially over a period of perhaps weeks or months to achieve some overall goal or more likely cut and left open for a longer period before or while being filled and then replaced by others.
- How large an area this ditch/trench cutting and pitting covered is unknown, but it is possible that [121], a 5.05 m long exposure of a presumably over 2.95 m wide cut feature at the north west corner of the site represented a ditched boundary to it. However, as Dinn wrote '[121] was cut [by] and a large part of [its] fill removed by the machine trench dug along the western edge of the site', 'it was not possible to obtain a full section of the feature' and 'only a small part [of it] could be excavated'. Never the less, a partial section along the north baulk of the site (Fig. 17 section I - J) strongly suggests a U-shaped ditch cut over 2.95 m wide and penetrating at least 0.60 m into the gravel natural with a complex sequence of fills ([137] – [139], [146] – [154] and [126]) and a second partial section across its eastern side south of an area of modern truncation also shows a U-shaped cut that deepened further west and had several fills ([122], [124], [126] and [127]). Whilst a section obtained along the west edge of the site ran obliquely along the feature so is not ideal, it again suggests a U-shaped, if slightly stepped, flat based cut 0.75 m into the natural gravel and further emphasises the complexity of its fills (here [137] – [145]). Indeed, Fig. 17 section I - J seems to show that what could have been a major recut along the middle of the feature²⁹ while the nature of the fills of variably sandy and clayey loams, some silts and bands of clay and of sand might well be consistent with the silting of a long lived ditch, perhaps periodically being partially rejuvenated by recutting. Thus, though Dinn noted that there was the possibility that '[121] may in fact have been two features – a ditch cut by a pit' (the putative pit presumably being what otherwise may be suggested as a ditch recut), he also commented that [121] was 'the only ...[feature] which gave the appearance of being a proper ditch'. Dating

²⁸ Most selectively excavated to provide multiple sections, but [86] fully excavated.

²⁹ This feature was not given a separate context designation.

evidence was restricted to material from a basal fill ([126]) which comprised a little tile and a small group of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350), but also one, presumed intrusive, seventeenth/eighteenth century sherd.

- If [121] was indeed a boundary ditch it seems to have been in existence before at least one of the shallower and narrower ditches/trenches as it was cut by the most westerly of these, [81], which, however, shared its north north east to south south west alignment, as did all the rest. Ditch/trench [81] was almost entirely within the excavated area, 6.70 m long, c. 1.30 to 1.70 m wide with a quite variable V- to U- shaped section (generally broadening and its base flattening out towards the south) and cut 0.50 m into the natural gravel (Fig. 17 sections K – L and M - N). As with some other ditches/trenches it showed at some but not all points one to three 0.09 – 0.12 m thick ‘tips’ of clean sands and gravels ([94], [99], [100] and [101]) against one or both sides of the cut and forming a basal fill ([155]) on its north as it ran towards a probable butt end just beyond the excavated area. As Dinn commented these would be consistent with the feature having remained open long enough for its sides to have weathered, while its main fill, [82], was a sandy clay loam containing a reasonable amount of tile fragments, a fairly large group of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) and ?thirteenth/fourteenth century glazed pottery plus a, presumed intrusive, clay pipe stem fragment.
- To its east [86] was a 6.20 m long, 1.00 to 2.00 m wide ditch/trench, again broadening and its base flattening as it ran south and cut 0.42 m into the natural. It was more uniformly U-shaped, again with evidence of sand/gravel tips ([97]) in some places, but here in some exposures post dating some sandy clay loam fills ([98] and [125]), though preceding the main, again sandy clay loam, fill [85] (Fig. 17 section O - P). The fills produced a similar range of finds to those from [81].³⁰ Other ditches/trenches were more partially within the excavated area. Of them [112], north of [86] which truncated its south end, was similar to both the preceding, U-shaped, over 3.15 m long, 1.50 m wide and cut c. 0.35 m into the gravel. It again had sand/gravel ‘tips’ ([113], [107]/[104]), but here as parts of a more complex fill sequence that included sandy clay loams [102] and [115] which the excavators thought had all been deposited in one infilling event. South of [86] and [81] two more partial features, [90] and [95], approximately continued their respective lines. Both were largely machine removed, the former being 1.00 m wide and 0.50 m deep, probably U-shaped with a gravel/sand ‘tip’ below two fills, a sandy clay loam ([64]) and a more stony material ([62]); the latter being 0.90 m wide and 0.75 m deep with only a basal sandy clay loam ([96]) surviving machine truncation. Only [64] and [96] produced dating evidence which again comprised SHER and ?thirteenth century glazed vessels.
- As noted, east of the later ?boundary ditch ([49]/[56]) the only cut features entirely within the excavated area were [47] and [71] and it is possible that they were the deeper areas of another shallower ditch/trench 0.90 – 1.20 m wide, cut at most 0.25 m into the natural gravel and filled with sandy clay or sandy clay loams ([48] and [70]), but with a gravel ‘tip’ ([69]) above in one instance. Both again produced SHER and ?thirteenth century glazed vessels. At the south east corner of the excavated area cut [12] also suggests the north butt end of a 1.70 m wide, U-shaped, flat bottomed ditch/trench cut 0.50 m into the natural gravel and with two successive ‘tips’ of coarse sand ([92] and [91]) having accrued against its east side before it was filled by a very stony sandy clay loam, [13], with a significant amount of tile fragments and some SHER (Fig. 18 section Q - R). It was stratigraphically later than an adjacent but shallower U-shaped ?ditch/trench ?butt end, [14], 1.20 m wide but only cut 0.20 m into the gravel with a similar fill, [15], which only produced a little tile.
- Evidently chronologically interspersed with the cutting of some of these ditches/trenches was the excavation of up to three pits at the south west corner of the site. One, [72], was later truncated by the ?boundary ditch ([49]) and was a roughly circular, fairly flat based shallow pit, 1.75 x 2.45 m, cut 0.35 m into the natural gravel. It was filled with what seem to have been both tips and broader layers of sandy clay loams together with thinner basal and interleaving ‘tips’ of sands and gravels ([79], [73], [76], [120], [116], [67] and [66]), suggesting, along with fairly small quantities of South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) and tile recovered from some of them, use as a rubbish pit.
- Adjacent was [130], rather teardrop shaped, 2.80 x 1.50 m, cut 0.60 m into the gravel with ‘fairly vertical sides’ and which Dinn regarded as ‘a fairly typical Medieval rubbish pit’, although only eight sherds of

³⁰ With one uncertain, possibly seventeenth century, sherd which, if so, was presumably intrusive.

SHER and a few tile fragments came from its fills of sandy clay loam ([133], [134]), ‘tips’ of gravel ([132], [135] and [136]) and a (partly truncated) cap of sandy clay ([131]). A third possible flat based pit, [60], nearby (if it was not the butt end of another ditch/trench) was 1.80 x 1.50 m and 0.35 m deep with two fills of clay loam ([61] and [157]) separated by a thin band of gravel ([93]), which produced a little more SHER/glazed thirteenth century pottery and tile. Finally, a small (1.00 x 0.60 m, 0.90 m deep) oval pit, [83], near the centre of the excavated area had a single fill, [84], of fine sandy clay with one sherd of SHER.

- The ditches/trenches seem unlikely to represent anything other than agricultural activity. Whilst the gravel extracted in their digging would presumably have been used in path or hard standing formation, trenching would not be an effective way of quarrying it and it must be likely that at least part of the motivation in cutting the features was to deepen (and probably improve the drainage of) cultivatable soil. More specifically it seems reasonable to suggest that the trenches were cut one or more at a time, left open while imported soil/organic matter and perhaps domestic waste and animal manure were gradually dumped into them and then used for cultivation while other new trenches were cut until much of the area’s soil profile had been deepened and soil fertility improved. If so a trenching approach might hint at the cultivation of root crops and or legumes while the pitting activity perhaps suggests that some areas were periodically left fallow and so available for domestic refuse disposal.

Phase 2

- Phase 2 was represented by the cutting of a linear field boundary ([49]/[56]) dated to the eighteenth century on the basis of five sherds of pottery, three clay pipe stem fragments and a sherd of dark green bottle glass amongst a finds assemblage that otherwise included tile fragments, nails and 84 sherds of SHER and thirteenth century glazed vessels. However, as noted above, some caution is necessary in accepting the feature’s dating. Whilst Dinn noted it does not appear on any early maps it would have lain roughly parallel to a lane known from the 1785 Breton estate plan (Fig. 4 and Pl. 1) which Dinn was probably unaware of. On the other hand it seems to share its alignment with and largely respect Medieval features. Dinn’s speculation that this might be due to it following the line of an earlier land boundary has been examined above and he also noted that a suggestion that all the Phase 1 features could in fact have been of eighteenth century date and filled with imported soil that happened to contain much Medieval pottery had been considered. Whilst several Phase 1 features did contain single sherds identified at the time as of post-Medieval date and suggested to have been introduced by root action, the rejection at least of this scenario, in part because of the ‘tips’ of gravel in several features and in some cases their multiple fills argued against it, seems on balance to be valid.
- In any event, [56] survived at least as quite a shallow (0.33 m deep) 1.40 m wide flat bottomed ditch (Fig. 18 section S - T) over 8.90 m in length, narrowing a little as it ran south. It was filled with [57], a brown sandy silt loam, at only one point along its course overlying any other deposits ([59], a stony sandy clay, and [58], a coarse sandy silt, which filled its eastern edge (Fig. 18 section S - T)). Only about 0.15 m to its south its line seems to have been continued by [49], a 3.60 m length of a 1.30 m wide, 0.35 m deep ditch filled with [50], a very stony sandy clay loam which again produced two seventeenth/eighteenth century sherds, three clay pipe stem fragments and otherwise tile, nails and 36 sherds of SHER and thirteenth century glazed vessels.
- The fills of these ditches were overlain by [3] (also contexted [6] and [7] where removed – with unrecognised Phase 2 fills – in arbitrary spits), which comprised up to 0.28 m of light grey loamy soil, covering most of the site where not removed by modern truncation. It was interpreted as a probably seventeenth to eighteenth century agricultural soil and presumably developed or spread after the abandonment of the boundary ditch. However, the large amount of finds contexted [6] and [7] and dated up to the nineteenth if not twentieth centuries demonstrate both that much residual material was present and that Phase 3 and 4 deposits had not been fully differentiated from [3] during excavation.

Phase 3

- Eight small, shallow post-Medieval intrusions along the western margin of the site, or further east but possibly aligned with some of them, (not illustrated) and which cut Phase 2 layer [3] were suggested as representing the foundations for a ‘modern’ barn or similar structure. The latest pottery from one was dated eighteenth to twentieth century.

Phase 4

- Phase 4 was represented by two general layers and a number of modern intrusions. The earlier layer was [2], a widespread, up to 0.35 m thick, machine removed deposit of dark gritty soil suggested to be a garden soil. Above it and again machine removed, [1], was a variable brick, ash, mortar and rubble layer up to 0.45 m thick which had formed the make up for a car park; and a deposit of concrete blocks which had formed the make up for part of the yard of Laing's Garage.
- The several modern intrusions (not illustrated) included cuts for brick constructions possibly including a septic tank, modern rubbish pits and a machined drainage cut associated with site clearance immediately before excavation.

The Sewer Trench Watching Brief

- A watching brief by the professional team on sewer pipe cuts identified and recorded one feature, a large (at least 4.50 m wide and 1.20 m deep) east west ditch approximately 75 m west of the Laing's Yard site (Fig. 2), encountered where the cut crossed a former car park. Though they described it as of shallow U-shaped section the section drawing (Fig. 19) shows what might be better described as a broad V-shaped ditch with a small slot in its base, cut into the natural gravel which here survived to + 28.81 m OD. The ditch had small deposits of dark orange gravel and lighter pea gravel at one point,³¹ but a main fill of dark gravel and soil with a more compacted upper horizon. A small pit or much smaller ditch (0.90 m across and 0.45 m deep) appears to have been cut into this fill at some point and filled with a yellow clay and then a silty clay.
- No finds were recovered from this ditch, but its position matches closely the southern boundary of Palace Gardens shown on the 1785 Breton estate plan (Fig. 2 and Pl. 1).

Other Observations in the Area in 1979/80

- At five other points the EAS were able, sometimes in difficult circumstances, (?all) in 1979/80 to make some record of fragments of walling likely to relate to the boundaries or subdivisions of Palace Gardens known from the 1785 Breton estate plan (Figs 2 and 3; Pl. 1)) and which, along with PG77 Area IV/V [16]/[76], helped to locate them with reference to the then streetscape. Most of these are recorded only in Jones and Drayton (1984, 61), though a little, very confused, archive material for what were slightly more formal excavations on the former site of public conveniences on the corner of Sydney Road and Palace Gardens (road) is available and can be augmented by photographic evidence kindly supplied by Ian K. Jones.
- The most significant appear to be Fig. 2 Nos 2 and 3 (Jones and Drayton 1984, 61 and Fig. 10 Nos B1 and B2). In the former case two sections of truncation separated walling, 1.80 and 0.40 m long, 0.90 m wide and surviving to at least twelve courses (0.85 m) of 'indifferently laid' bricks of 'mixed quality' were seen running east west in a services trench cut through the modern pavement of Church Street just west of the junction with the then Sydney Road. In the latter only visual observations were possible of a c. 1.50 m length of a six plus course north south wall that may have been of a similar thickness in a traffic light repair trench on the west side of the then Sydney Road near the same junction.
- Jones' suggestion (in op cit) that these formed parts of service buildings attached to the east side of Enfield 'Palace' seems quite possible as their width would be greater than that of other records of walls matched to those on the 1785 map, but if so any buildings they formed part of had presumably been demolished by that date, leaving only external walls to be reused as the boundary to Palace Gardens.
- Work further south on the west side of the then Sydney Road near its junction with Palace Gardens (road) in May 1979 (Fig. 2, No. 4; Jones and Drayton 1984, 61 and Fig. 10, B3)³² was possible because of the demolition of public conveniences, which provided a c. 10.00 x 10.00 m area available for excavation. Machine clearance, however, showed that much of the area had been truncated by the construction of WWII

³¹ No context numbers were assigned here and deposit descriptions were just pencilled on to the section.

³² A precise location cannot be mapped because the archive available is too inadequate.

air raid shelters, leaving only a 2.00 x 2.00 m area undisturbed. Within this area a fragment of an east west wall, c. 2.00 m in length, 0.61 m wide, founded on a 0.24 m thick layer of brick rubble (at one point overlain by two 'roof tiles') and surviving to five courses bonded with 'lime mortar' was excavated. The bricks were recorded as of 'a soft red fabric', 0.26 x 0.115 x 0.05 m in size (though how precise the measurements were it is impossible to know) and it was noted that the north face was unpointed and implied that the south was pointed. A plan shows the top surviving course as of two skins of headers with a skin of stretchers on the north, but no elevation was drawn so the bond is a little uncertain.

- Probably in January and February 1980 a further opportunity arose to examine what was presumed to be the same wall at a point 8.25 m further west at the edge of the pavement of the then Sydney Road. A c. 0.60 m length of what is said to have been a wall of the same width surviving to seven courses (c. 0.75 m) with a prominent basal course offset on one face was recorded (Pl. 17). It is said (Jones and Drayton 1984, 61) to have had an unmortared brick surface 'six courses wide' running away from the other (maybe from photographic evidence the north) face at the level of the fourth course and for 0.70 m.
- These wall fragments were suggested by Jones (in op cit) to be parts of the wall bounding the north end of an enclosure shown on the 1785 Breton estate map as attached to the eastern boundary of Palace Gardens and partly occupied by buildings (Fig. 2; Pl. 1).
- Finally, a 1.00 m exposure of four courses of one north south wall (Fig. 2 No. 1; Jones and Drayton 1984, 61 and Fig. 10, B4) was seen in adverse conditions at the current north entrance to the Palace Gardens shopping centre and appears likely to match a known wall subdividing the gardens.

Discussion

- The work re-reported here, as one of only two significant sets of excavations to date in or near the core of Enfield Town, is of importance as providing what little evidence there is for the development of the Medieval settlement. If the two major ditches on the Palace Mews site (PM78 [4] and [40]) represented successive boundary ditches then, unsurprisingly, in or by the late twelfth to mid fourteenth centuries tenurial boundaries were probably well established in the core of the settlement. Whether they might specifically have defined the, presumably western, edge of any early site of Enfield 'Palace' must be a possibility, but has to be no more than that and how far south (or north) they ran is unknown (the work in PG77 Areas IV and V would clearly have been inadequate to encounter them if present).
- The nature of the fills of the large pit that truncated both of them (PM78 [6]/[39]) suggests domestic occupation nearby, again broadly in the late twelfth to mid fourteenth centuries. This might fit with the similarly dated evidence for some form of perhaps (?yard) surface (PG77 [33]), and that, if the dating problems were the result of poor excavation, of a pit (PG77 [8]) and maybe another surface or build up of gravelly soil with domestic pottery (PG77 [6]/[53]) in Areas II and III of the Palace Gardens site. The gully or ditch PG77 [26], if it was early in the sequence on the site, might also represent a broadly contemporary drainage if not boundary feature. If so these features might well represent activities including rubbish disposal in yards and other defined spaces behind properties laying along what became Church Street, be that including an early incarnation of Enfield 'Palace' or not. It is therefore particularly regrettable that the methodology and recording of excavations in this area were so problematic because they only permit this to be a conjecture.
- How far south and east settlement extended at this date is unclear. The activity at Laing's Yard was likely primarily agricultural and suggests significant efforts to increase the productivity of that agriculture, probably reflecting a demand for fresh vegetables in the settlement. If ditch LY79 [121] was a major boundary this activity may have been happening in a formally managed landscape and further east, near to what would become London Road, Mayo and Boyer (2019, 203f) also found a probably early fourteenth century boundary ditch which may signal the establishment of a field system. However, the presence of possible rubbish pits at Laing's Yard and, slightly later, of another pit that might have been used for rubbish disposal near London Road (op cit context [542]) suggest that both sites were sufficiently near to settlement for domestic rubbish to be carried to them. This may have implications for the date of the establishment of elements of the later road network (such as London Road and, as noted below, the lane approaching Laing's

Yard known from the 1785 Breton estate map (Figs 2 and 4; Pl. 1)) and thus for the growth of Enfield Town.

- Whilst on the site near London Road an early post-Medieval field system seems likely to have continued to develop (Mayo and Boyer 2019, 204f), if far less under the influence of Enfield ‘Palace’ than those authors assumed, evidence for activity on the sites re-reported here at this date is limited. In part this may be a result of truncation, likely at Palace Mews and quite possibly at Laing’s Yard, but the only features that might be of this date are the ditch recorded in sewer trench monitoring, the walls PG77 [25] and PG77 [16]/[76] in Palace Gardens (site) Areas I and IV/V respectively and the other wall fragments recorded by the EAS in small excavations and services trenches.
- There can be little doubt that the ditch, though unfortunately undated, represented the southern boundary of Palace Gardens shown on the 1785 Breton estate plan (Pl. 1) and that wall PG77 [16]/[76] was one of several defining and subdividing the gardens, again shown on the estate plan. However, though both PG77 walls were inadequately recorded, their constructional details evidently differed, so PG77 [25] cannot be assumed at least to be another contemporary such wall that was demolished before 1785; moreover, PG77 [25]’s alignment would be at odds with the relatively rectilinear pattern of boundary walls seen on the Breton plan.
- Brick morphology and mortar type – in so far as they can be deduced from inadequate records – probably allow of any broadly early post-Medieval date for PG77 [25], but if the suggested association of PG77 [19]/[21] and [22] with Dr. Uvedale is accepted that probably implies a *terminus anti quem* of the 1660s/1670s for the demolition of this wall. PG77 [16]/[76] on the other hand is just so little recorded that one cannot evaluate its date and Armitage and Ivens’ assertions in this regard must be treated very sceptically. Of the other walls matched to Palace Gardens boundaries and subdivisions, the greater width of those found at the north east corner of the gardens (Figs 2 and 3 Nos 2 and 3) serve to suggest that not all of the boundaries on the 1785 map were represented by simple freestanding walls and some may have at least originated as elements of ‘Palace’ associated structures such as the barns and stables evidenced in documents as present by 1572.
- However, again none of these walls can be inherently dated at least from the records available and any assumption that hand made, unfrosted, relatively soft red bricks, even where there is some record of their thicknesses, were specifically ‘Tudor’ would be invalid as such bricks were produced locally, with inconsistent thicknesses, over a much longer period, even ignoring the common practice of their reuse from older structures (see above p 10). The date (or conceivably different dates) within the early post-Medieval period at which parts of Palace Gardens were formally defined by boundaries then cannot be established.
- It does though seem unlikely that Dr. Robert Uvedale would have established his horticultural collections in the grounds of the ‘Palace’ without there being boundary walls to at least the area he used, so some of the walls must be likely to be no later than the 1660s/1670s. Clearly he built free standing heated structures for raising tropical plants here and, it seems that PG77 [1] represented the subterranean heating system for one of these. Similarly, though PG77 [19]/[21] seems most convincing not as a greenhouse of any sort, but as a slightly sheltered summer plant display area which he would have used seasonally, it should be seen as part of what was probably a complex of different buildings and open structures which he used. One might well in fact conjecture that his horticultural collections were concentrated in the walled rectangular area south of the ‘Palace’ and which the 1785 map confirms was centred on a large Cedar of Lebanon which he planted in 1676 (Burnby and Robinson 1976, 10) and survived to 1927 (Jones and Drayton 1984, 21). If so it is also possible that PG77 [12] was a north south path leading towards his greenhouses (or a later one subdividing this large area, which the Breton estate map indeed suggests by 1785 was divided into rectilinear cells).
- The only significant feature of the eighteenth century in the work re-reported here appears to have been the possible boundary ditch at Laing’s Yard (LY79 [49]/[56]). As noted, it is possible that this ran roughly parallel to a lane known from the 1785 Breton estate map (see Fig. 4). If so, and the ditch was of this date, given that it shared its alignment with Medieval features, it may suggest that this lane originated at an early stage in the development of Enfield Town and may have continued to influence the pattern of landscape division for several centuries.

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Appendix 1: The Pottery

Overview (Martin J. Dearne)

- It is deeply regrettable that most finds, including all the pottery, from the work are now lost. The circumstances in which they were (probably in the 1980s) divorced from the site archive and or removed from Enfield Museum (if they were ever deposited) and or discarded are entirely unknown, but this means that only a few items (often without any context information, probably all from EAS work and none evidently known to the professional team) are now available for formal identification or confirmation of identifications made in the 1970s.
- This is especially regrettable in the case of the pottery which constitutes the primary dating evidence for most features. However, as the professional team included the late Susan Reynolds, later a Professor of Medieval History, and she appears to have been primarily responsible for the (competent) pottery records generated by their work one can have a reasonable degree of confidence that the pottery records that survive are reliable in so far as the study of Medieval and later pottery had progressed by 1979.
- These records consist of lists of sherds (and other finds) on context sheets and finds lists which do generally give fabric colour(s) and some indications of fabric type as well as e.g. noting glaze where present etc and which assign broad dates to each sherd. However, it is now difficult or impossible to assign material to the named ware groups one would today use to evaluate an assemblage (many of which of course have only been isolated, characterised, studied and dated in the nearly half century since these records were created).
- The exception is South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER) which was just beginning to be recognised as a specific industry at the time and which, concentrating on the material from Laing's Yard and only referring to other site finds in passing, Reynolds therefore evaluated in more detail (with some shorter notes on glazed and slipped wares) in Dinn and Reynolds (nd), which had been intended to be a full report on the excavations. Unfortunately only a few comments from this actually appeared in Dinn and Reynolds (1980, 114f); where she confirms that she believed the material to be 'of the south Hertfordshire type'. However, the text of her evaluation is reproduced below and the intended illustrations for it survive in archive so can be reproduced here, also allowing the present author to relate at least a little of the material to more recent scholarship on SHER.
- Nothing beyond the basic identifications on context sheets and finds lists is though available for other fabrics from Laing's Yard or for any Palace Mews finds, so what can be reconstructed of the assemblages in these cases is limited.
- The pottery from the EAS Palace Gardens (site) work was, however, also recorded on a set of record cards with 1:1 sketches and in the case of six vessels from one context ([33]) as fully worked up publication drawings, the latter at least presumably by Reynolds, and these and finds list records have again allowed the present author to evaluate the corpus of pottery recovered to a slightly greater degree and to relate at least some of the SHER to more recent scholarship.

The Pottery from Laing's Yard by †Susan Reynolds

(With comments by MJD in [square brackets], including based on vessel part represented and fabric colour tables omitted here. A list of sites at the time having produced similar material and comments on the then state of research into SHER are also omitted here. For an overview of SHER see now Blackmore and Pearce (2010).)

- The Laing's Yard excavation produced a total of nearly 700 potsherds [672 to be exact]. The majority of these were Medieval, only 109 being post-Medieval. This evaluation is primarily concerned with the unglazed Medieval pottery, which formed the largest group. Fabric and inclusions were examined with a hand lens as there was no microscope available.

Unglazed Quartz Gritted Medieval Pottery [South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER) c. 1170 – 1350]

- Of somewhat over 500 sherds [528 to be exact] in this group, 400 were reduced to varying shades of grey, the rest being more or less oxidised [66 were orange; 21 were orange with a grey core; and 41 were grey with an orange core; all of the more oxidised sherds came from contexts also producing fully reduced sherds]. The grey sherds were considerably harder, with fabric colour varying from very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) to grey/light grey (10 YR 6/1) and from greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) to light brownish grey (10 YR 6/2). Some sherds were the same colour throughout while some had slightly lighter cores. The surfaces of

the pottery felt harsh to the touch and showed throwing marks. The visual texture on a freshly broken section was irregular in all sherds examined. All sherds were quartz gritted, the grit size varying from 0.2 mm (fine) to 2.00 mm (very coarse), most being about 0.5 mm. The grits were mainly sub-rounded, the predominant colour being white, although there were small amounts of colourless, pink, light brown and light grey grits. The frequency of inclusions was moderate though some sherds were abundantly (usually coarsely) gritted.

- Rims from at most 46 pots were found, nearly all simple everted forms. The main forms are shown on Fig. 20.
- [The order of Reynolds' list of these which follows has been changed to make it more comprehensible, but her terminology for rims is retained, even though some of it might now be seen as outdated. Note that she regarded all jars as cooking pots, but Nos 1 - 4 are towards the upper end of the diameter of medium sized jars (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 136) so a function as storage jars probably cannot be ruled out. Rim forms are as Blackmore and Pearce (2010, 135ff) and the context numbers from which the vessels came have been added from archive drafts of the illustrations.]

- 1 Simple everted rim of cooking pot in grey/light grey (10 YR 6/1) fabric with white grits. Context [6] [Rim form D4, c. 1200/25 – c. 1300/20.]
- 2 Simple everted rim of cooking pot in grey (10 YR 5/1) fabric with white, dark grey and colourless grits. Context [6] [Rim form ?B1 c. 1170 – c. 1340.]
- 3 Simple everted rim of cooking pot in grey/light grey (5 YR 6/1) fabric with white, dark grey, dark brown and colourless grits. Context [7] [Rim form not closely matched in Blackmore and Pearce, closest to C9 (c. 1170/1205 – c. 1300/20).]
- 4 Simple everted rim of cooking pot in grey/light grey (10 YR 6/1) fabric with white, dark grey and colourless grits. Context [96] [Rim form D4, c. 1200/25 – c. 1300/20.]
- 5 Simple everted rim of cooking pot in brown (7.5 YR 5/4) fabric with grey (10 YR 5/1) core. White, dark grey, dark brown and colourless grits. Context [7] [Rim form F3, c. 1203/15 – c. 1350.]
- 6 Simple everted rim of cooking pot in grey (10 YR 5/1) fabric with white and colourless coarse grits. Context [7] [Rim form F3, c. 1203/15 – c. 1350.]
- 7 Simple everted thickened rim of cooking pot in grey (10 YR 5/1) fabric with white, dark grey and dark brown grits. Context [50] [Rim form C6, c. 1172/1205 – c. 1300/20.]
- 8 Simple everted rim of cooking pot in very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) fabric with white, dark grey and dark brown grits. Context [50] [Rim form F3, c. 1203/15 – c. 1350.]
- 9 Rim of large open bowl in dark grey (10 YR 4/1) fabric with reddish brown (5 YR 5/4) core. White, dark grey and colourless grits. Context [50] [Rim form ? F14, ?c. 1230/50 – c. 1380.]
- 10 Rim of small open bowl in very dark grey (10 YR 3/1) fabric with white and dark grey grits. Context [85] [Rim form B6, late twelfth/first half of the thirteenth centuries.]
- 11 Rim of jug in brown (10 YR 5/3) fabric with fine white and dark grey grits. Context [6] [Rim form E4, c. 1170 – c. 1350.]

- Apart from a very small number of jugs and bowls, the forms represented seem to have been wide based and sagging based cooking pots. No handles or decorated sherds were found at Laing's Yard, but at Palace Gardens [(site)] several sherds with finger pressed applied strips and some with slashed rims were recovered [see further below, though the rims showing slashing cannot now be isolated in records]. Two handles were also found, [pin-stab] decorated with small holes 1 – 2 mm in diameter [all but one example of which in the corpus studied by Blackmore and Pearce (2010, 174) dated after c. 1270].
- [In terms of distribution a great deal of the material (136 sherds) came from modern layers [6] and [7] and the greatest number of sherds from any other context was 75 (from [57] which was the fill of ditch [56] which is allocated to Phase 2) with only [50] (again allocated to Phase 2, though it cut an earlier pit), [82], [85] and [67] also producing 20 or more sherds.]

Medieval Glazed and Slipped Pottery

- Only 50 sherds of glazed and slipped pottery were found, with fabric colours varying from grey to buff to orange. Some had inclusions of fine white quartz grits and some had sandy fabrics. Glazes varied from

light greyish yellow with darker green mottling to mid green. Fourteen glazed sherds were wholly slipped or had painted stripes of white slip. There were three glazed strap handles decorated with small holes. Most of the glazed sherds were from bulbous jugs of various sizes [though only two rims were recovered] and probably date from the thirteenth century. [There were also 10 unglazed body sherds with a grey interior and orange exterior and three with an orange interior and grey exterior.]

- [Though insufficient for certainty one strongly suspects that at least some of this material was London-type Ware (LOND; 1080 – 1350).]

The Pottery from Palace Mews and Palace Gardens (Site) by Martin J. Dearne

- Palace Mews only produced 17 sherds of pottery, all seemingly identified by Reynolds as South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) and including only one rim and one body sherd with an applied finger impressed strip.
- However, it appears that the EAS recovered 333 stratified sherds of pottery from the work at Palace Gardens (site). The finds list suggests that Reynolds identified 244 of them as South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER; c. 1170 – 1350) (with 41 more unstratified) including 24 rim sherds, four handle sherds and six decorated body sherds. Contexts producing particularly large groups of SHER were [6] and [33].
- Medieval glazed and slipped wares Reynolds assigned to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries comprised only five sherds including a handle. Ten more sherds were assigned to the fifteenth/sixteenth centuries, between eight and 11 she dated broadly Tudor or slightly later and others were dated seventeenth/eighteenth century (12), eighteenth/nineteenth century (31) or more broadly post Medieval.
- The one context group which is now reasonably assessable in some detail is [33] which produced 51 sherds, 48 of them in SHER (including eight rim sherds and sherds from at least one and probably two decorated vessels) and three sherds representing an oxidised glazed jar. Vessels represented were (those illustrated on Fig. 21 marked *):

South Hertfordshire Greyware (SHER) c. 1170 – 1350

Rim forms as Blackmore and Pearce (2010, 135ff):

- *1 Rim and body join, jar. Grey, quartz gritted fabric reduced to black internally and externally. Rim form F11, c. 1172/1205 – c. 1350. [33]
- *2 Rim, jar. Hard, grey, quartz gritted fabric. Rim form B14, c. 1172/1205 – c. 1340. [33]
- *3 Rim, jar. Hard, grey, quartz gritted fabric reduced to black internally and externally. Rim form C6, c. 1172/1205 – c. 1300/20. [33]
- 4 Rim (2 join), jar. Hard, grey, quartz gritted fabric. Rim form ?B1, c. 1170 – 1340. [33]
- *5 Body (4 join), jar. Hard, grey, quartz gritted fabric, reduced to black internally and externally. External applied finger impressed strip vertically. [33]
- *6 Upper body, jar. Hard, grey, quartz gritted fabric reduced to black internally and externally. External applied finger pinched strip up to base of (lost) rim.
- *7 Rim, jug. Hard, pale grey, quartz gritted fabric. Rim form E10, c. 1170 – c. 1350. [33]
- 8 Rim, ?jug. Hard, grey, quartz gritted fabric. Possibly rim form E3, c. 1170 – c. 1350. [33]

Other Fabrics

- *9 Rim and 2 body inc. join, ?jar (whether this was a jar, as the record card asserts, or perhaps a jug it is now difficult to say). Orange fabric with mid green glaze externally. Dated by Reynolds ?C13th – C14th. [33]
- The other context with a significant assemblage of Medieval material was [6] and it produced 129 sherds, all but four glazed sherds (two assigned to the thirteenth/fourteenth centuries including a white slipped and light green glazed handle and two given a Tudor date) appearing to be identified by Reynolds as of SHER. Of them card index sketches suggest the presence of six rims representing jars of Blackmore and Pearce (2010, 135ff) rim forms B1 (c. 1172/1205 – c. 1340) and C2 (c. 1172/1205 – c. 1300/20) and further jars or bowls/dishes with rims of forms D and or F plus a cauldron/pipkin leg. There were also two pin-stab decorated handles (?post c. 1270), two body sherds with applied thumbbed/pinched strips, one with an incised line and one with a metallic residue internally.

- SHER from other contexts included two jug handles, one decorated with three vertical incised lines and stabbing where it broadened for attachment, and a jar rim (form ?C2, c. 1172/1205 – c. 1300/20) from [51]; another possible jug with three vertical incised lines on the neck and a body sherd with a thumb applied strip from [48]; and a dish/bowl (rim form ?B14, c. 1172/1205 – c. 1340) and a jar (rim form ?B4, c. 1172/1205 – c. 1340) from [32].
- A possible jug rim (?form B1) and a dish/bowl with a line of pin-stabbing below the rim, an orange red margin to a light grey core and mid grey surfaces and which it was suggested might be partly quartz and partly sand tempered (rim form D1, not closely dated) came from [4] (a deposit of brick and tile disturbed by modern sewers).

Appendix 2: Finds Other than Pottery

by

Martin J. Dearne

- Basic lists of non ceramic finds in Dinn and Reynolds (nd) and the EAS site book do not give the level of detail required for any meaningful evaluation of unretained and or lost finds such as tile, clay pipes or metalwork, though it is apparent that only ‘tile’ was at all common in most pre-modern contexts. Where listed finds appear to be likely to have any bearing on the nature of deposits they have been noted in the stratigraphic descriptions above. Three items from Laing’s Yard which are recorded in slightly more detail were a very corroded Fe ?sickle (L. 10; W. 3.1 cm; Th. 4 mm) from [57], an Ae ring (Di. 3.00 cm; Th. 3 mm) from [82] and a 1744 halfpenny of George II from [7].
- Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b) additionally contain ‘specialist reports’ on some finds (not in Dinn and Reynolds (nd)) from Palace Gardens (site) and where they can be assigned a context these are noted in the stratigraphic descriptions and in one case below, but much of the faunal assemblage note by Armitage (though his expertise in this area is not in doubt) is worthless as the contexts from which material came is not stated or ambiguous and so the, potentially questionable, dating assigned to material cannot be relied upon.
- The following finds are extant and where known come from the EAS work at Palace Gardens (site), though only four items can be given any context and that the rest did is an assumption based on being stored with them in packaging suggesting this provenance.

1) Coins and Tokens

1.1 AR hammered penny Henry II (Cross-and-crosslets ‘Tealby’ coinage, presumed Class A, B or C) 1158 - 1165

Obv. [Crowned bust facing] [+hENRIR]EXAN[G]L:

Rev. Long cross potent with small cross pattée in each angle and small cross in saltire in centre. Inner circle under base of lettering :ON:LV[.] +mA[RT]IN

London mint. Moneyer: Martin (who is known to have struck Class A, B and C issues)

Little worn before being folded and eroded. Spink 1337 - 39.

Labelled as from F17 (Small find 11) = PG77 Area III [8], but the site book and Armitage and Ivens (1978b, 146) says from ‘brown soil adjacent’, so from PG77 Area III [89].

The identification has greatly benefited from an earlier one by the late Richard Coxshall in Armitage and Ivens (1978a; 1978b)

1.2 AE Halfpenny George III 1760 – 1820 (probably first issue, 1770 – 75)

Obv. Laur. and cuir. bust r. [GEORGIVS.III REX]

Rev. ?[Britannia seated l., date in ex.] [BRITANNIA]

Heavily eroded and largely illegible

Probably Spink 3774

1.3 AE Farthing Victoria 1875

Obv. Laur. bust l. VICTORIA D:G:BRITT[:RE]G[:F:]D:

Rev. Britannia seated r., date in ex., lighthouse to l., ship to r. FARTHING 1875

Moderately worn. Die axis ↑

Spink 3958

1.4 AE Halfpenny George V 1918

Obv. Bare head l. GEO[RG]IVS V [DE]I GRA:BRITT[:OMN:REX] FID:DEF:IND:IMP:

Rev. Britannia seated r., date in ex. [HA]LF PENNY 1918

Worn. Die axis ↑

Spink 4056

1.5 AE Halfpenny George VI 1944

Obv. Bare head l. GEORGIVS VI D:G:BR:O[M]N:REX:F:D:IND:IMP.

Rev. Ship sailing l., date below HALF PENNY 1944

Moderately worn. Die axis ↑

Spink 4116

1.6 Lead Token (cast)

Obv. Grid of raised lines

Rev. Blank

Di. 2.01 cm; Th. 0.20 cm

Not closely dateable

From F5 (Small find 12) = PG77 Area III [12]/[13]

2) *Object of Personal Adornment/Dress* (Fig. 21)

2.1 Gilded copper alloy buckle (L. 3.86; Max. W. 2.11; Plate Th. 0.17 cm). Flat backed, externally rounded D-shaped to oval frame and integrally cast, flat backed, marginally chamfered plate. Extant circular sectioned wire tongue looped through a circular hole, flanked by pairs of incised lines, in a slight ridge at the base of the frame. The plate is divided into two zones by a cross groove, that nearer the frame with incised lines forming a 'W'; the other decorated with close set incised feathering coming to a point below the cross groove and surrounding a rivet with a large faceted head. The ungilded tongue's relative crudity and different patina to the rest of the buckle suggests that it is a replacement.

Probably a spur buckle of thirteenth/fourteenth century date (e.g. Egan and Pritchard 1991, 108). The degree of decoration and gilding (chemically confirmed during conservation by the former Ancient Monuments Laboratory) suggests a high status context.

Previously illustrated by a poor drawing in Armitage and Ivens (1978a) and by a photograph in Armitage and Ivens (1978b, 146, Fig. 2).

From F3 L[ayer]1 (Small find 8) = PG77 Area II/III [6]/[53]

3) *Militaria*

3.1 Gilded copper alloy military shoulder belt plate (L. 7.36; W. 5.79; Plate Th. 0.10 cm). Shallowly plano-convex, oval plate with two complete mushroom headed studs towards the bottom and at the top a down pointing hook, all cast on the rear which has a maker's stamp 'FT'. The front has been finely engraved with a crowned cypher probably to be read 'LEV' with foliate flourishes, framed by two grass festoons which cross at the base. The plate has been attributed to the 'Loyal Enfield Volunteers', a militia raised, probably, in 1803 for local defence (Jones 2020) and stylistically a Georgian (to early Victorian) date would indeed seem to be indicated.

4) *Clay Tobacco Pipe*

4.1 Bowl and part of stem, Atkinson and Oswald (1969) type 25, specifically Oswald (1975) type 12 (c. 1730 – 80).

From F8 = PG77 Area I [19]/[20]/[21]/[22]/[46]

Appendix 3: The Laing's Yard Standing Buildings Recording

by

Alan J. Skilton ARIBA³³

- [NB the detailed elevation, floor plan and sectional drawings prepared by Skilton are in the Palace Gardens archive, but are at a scale which means that they cannot easily or comprehensibly be reproduced here. Rather Pls 18 - 24, mainly from the professional archaeological team's photographic archive which includes a considerable number of interior and exterior photographs of the buildings, have been included below to illustrate his assessment.]
- The buildings on this site were surveyed as part of a joint venture by local societies working alongside Enfield Archaeological Society. The writer, with occasional help from Stan Lowen, also of the Enfield Preservation Society [now the Enfield Society], began the survey in October 1978. The measured survey was carried out under difficult conditions because the last occupant was a used car salesman and motor engineer who had never discarded one item of his trade, including old oil drums. The buildings were in a poor state, with many rotting floorboards and moulding panels where earth had been piled against external walls.
- A datum line was set up along one face of the buildings, which clearly indicated the uneven settlement. The drawings make no attempt to show the amount of displacement from vertical in the other direction.
- Much that follows is conjecture, but there is little doubt that this had been a farmstead for hundreds of years; the 'L' shaped group of buildings remaining consisted of a barn, cottages and outbuildings between, with a brick paved yard. The barn had been largely reconstructed in the early 19th century, built upon existing, earlier, red brick walls. Alterations had continued almost to the present day, but most of the later accretions in connection with the garage/workshop use have not been drawn.
- The ground floor was constructed of brick, plastered or lime washed. The end bay with matchboard walls, blue square pattern brick paved floor with cast iron perforated covered drainage channels and hatches in the ceiling to the hay loft over gave proof of its use as a stable. The height of the other bays indicated that the ground floor was used for protecting loaded farm carts.
- The upper floor was probably built by re-using a barn already on the site, the oak cills being set on the masonry below. Most of the timber studding had been covered with a skin of brickwork internally, with tarred weatherboarding on the North and East sides and lime plaster rendering on the West and South faces. The roof was covered with handmade tiles pegged to rough laths on rafters varying from rough timbers to finely sawn squared members with carpenters' marks from their previous usage. There was little evidence of proper framing and the purlins carrying the rafters were simply spiked to their supporting struts and tie beams, which had been strengthened with 20th century timbers.
- The windows in the first floor seemed to be late 19th century sashes adapted to fit the space, whereas the timber jambs and cills formed a neat frame to the rough rendered walls.
- There was a timber dovecote set into the West gable at high level.
- The construction of that part of the floor which was exposed showed a double layer of floorboards. This could either have been to provide a level threshing floor or for later convenience in use. The latter view might be more likely as the under floor consisted of very wide planks topped by the probably later floor boarding on 2" square bearers.
- The outbuildings had served various purposes, from animal houses to a wood turners shop to the garage/workshop.
- The buildings which formed the long stroke of the 'L' shaped complex and ran North-South, were two cottages connected at one time by a first floor door and appear to have been built on the foundations and ground floor walls of the existing farmhouse. The ground floor was particularly mean in height and one bay entered externally, had a paved floor, a stone sink and remains of a brick hearth. The cottages were probably re-built and 'gentrified' in the early to mid 19th century by a local builder. The limitations of the existing fabric created some unusual architectural proportions.

³³ Transcribed from a typescript in archive by MJD.

- The most southerly rooms had most attention paid to them with fibrous plaster cornice mouldings to the ceiling, pleasant fireplaces and the impression given of wood panelling by the cheaper means of pinning vertical batons to thin boards. One room contained a fireplace of distinctive arts and crafts style which must have been introduced in the very late 19th century.
- The staircase balustrade in the larger cottage had a wreathed handrail two very interesting carved posts on the landing.
- Like the barn, these cottages showed signs of many alterations up to the present day, especially at ground floor level, where a variety of old window frames had been fitted. The rebuilt upper floor had very large double hung sashes facing West, set into masonry walls of cobbles and knapped flints with brick lacing courses. This use of material must have been purely decorative in this brickmaking locality. The rear windows facing East were much smaller and possibly earlier in date as they had horizontally sliding sashes.
- The roof of the larger cottage had large blue slates, to suggest a mid 19th century date. The smaller cottage was covered by a low pitch corrugated iron roof, a make shift arrangement following damage from a nearby second world war land mine.
- The cottages were well fitted out with cupboards and shelves.
- It was unfortunately not possible for the writer to watch the actual demolition of these buildings, when much more of interest may have been revealed.

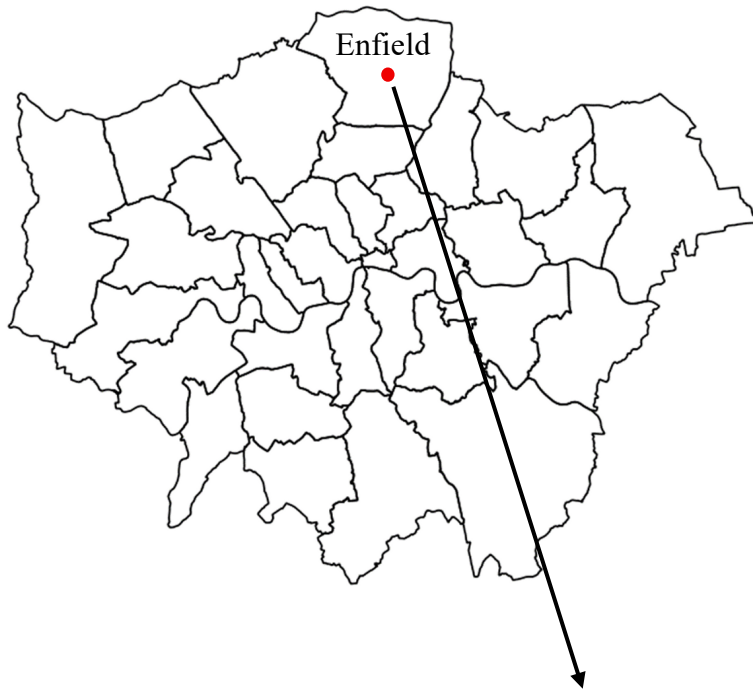
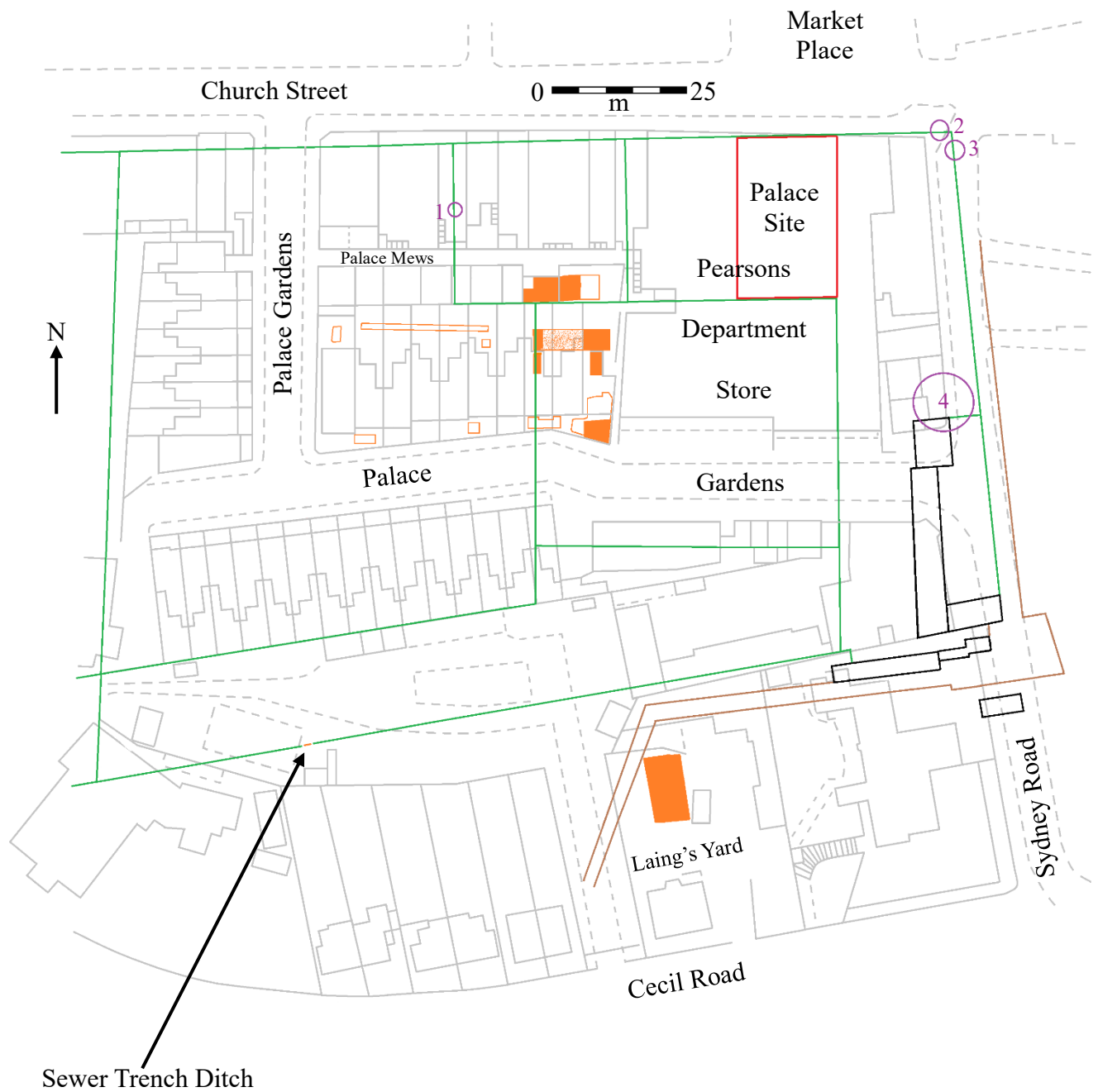


Fig. 1: Site Location and Relationship of the Current Plan of Enfield Town to Fig. 2



- Trial Trench
- Excavation
- ?Partial Excavation
- Minor Site
- 1785 Boundary
- 1785 Road
- 1785 Building

Fig. 2: Excavations and Approximate Locations of Observations on Minor Sites in Relation to the Most Likely Locations of Palace Gardens Boundaries and Other Features Shown on the 1785 Breton Estate Map and to the 1976 Streetscape (Partly After Jones and Drayton 1984, Fig. 10 and Further Work by Ian K. Jones)



Fig. 3: Palace Mews and Palace Gardens (Site) Trench Locations and Minor Sites Locations (Key as Fig. 1 with Later Excavation in Blue)

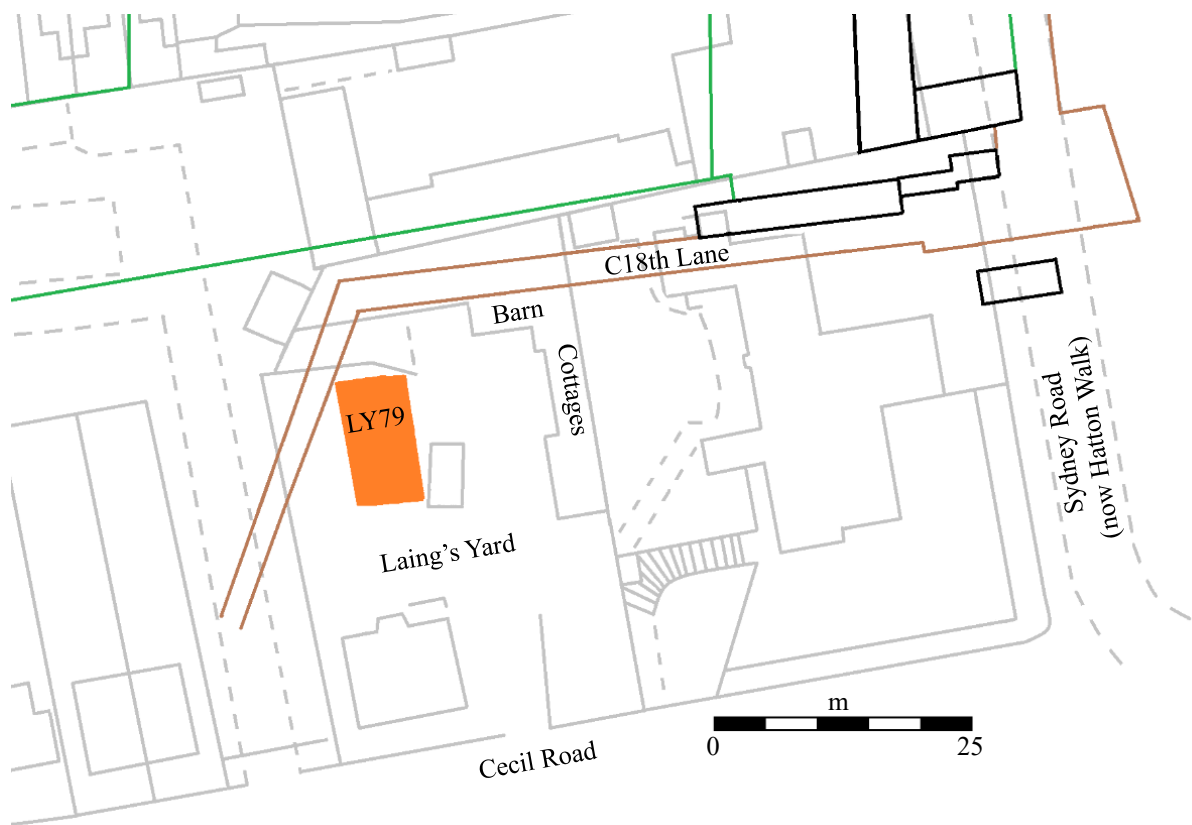


Fig. 4: Laing's Yard Trench Location (Key as Fig. 1)

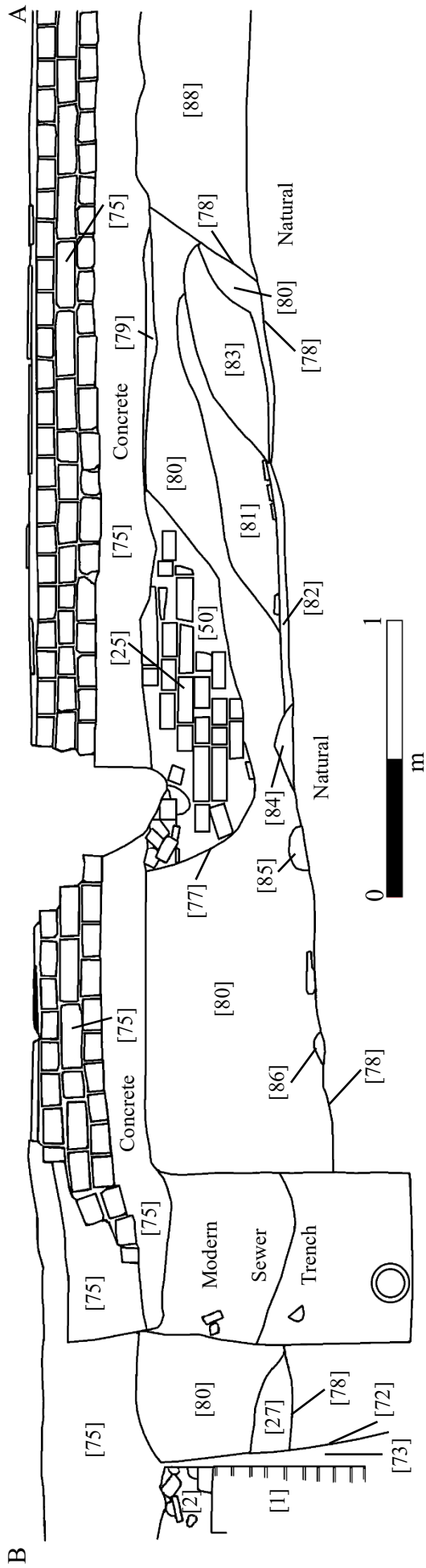
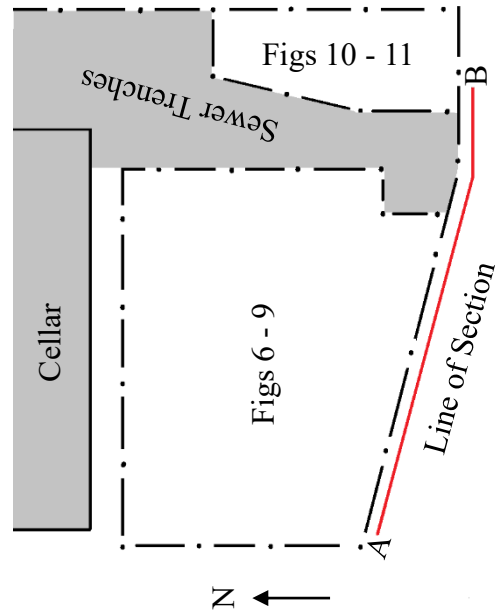


Fig. 5: PG77 Area I
South Section and Areas Excavated



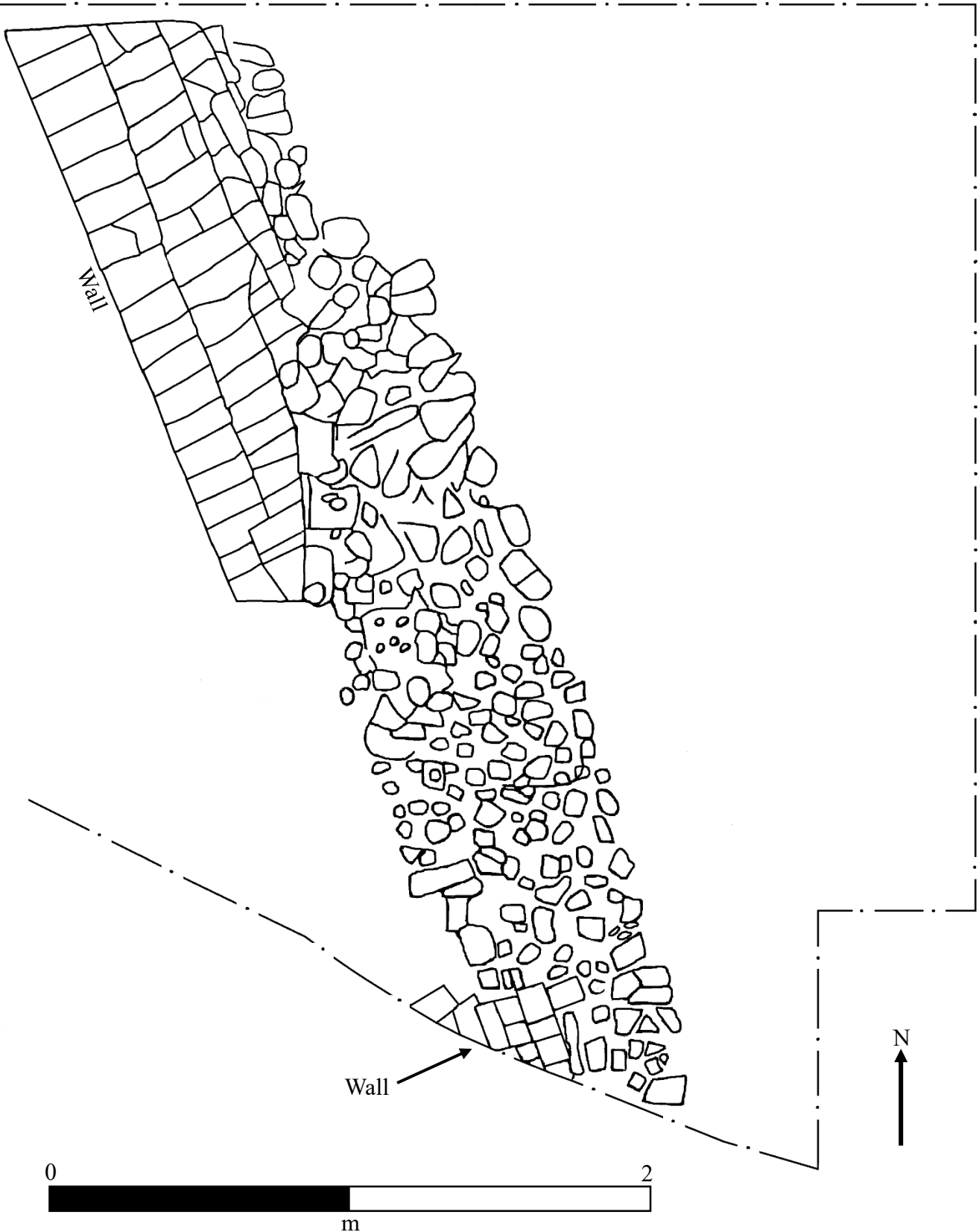


Fig. 6: PG77 Area I Wall [25] and Rubble Foundations (1:20)
(EAS plan)

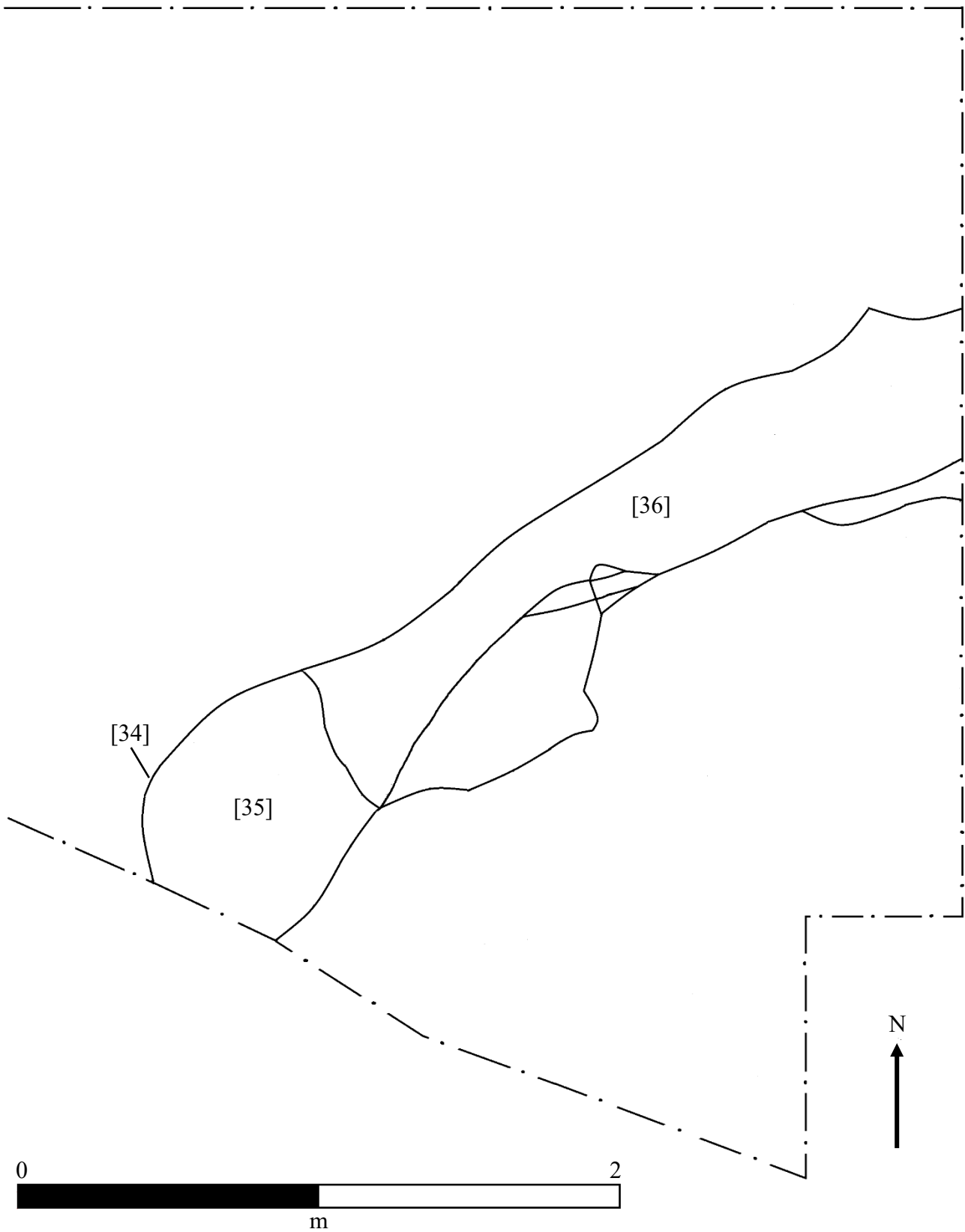


Fig. 7: PG77 Area I ?Gully [36] and ?Sump [34] (1:20)
(EAS plan – what some lines indicate is unknown)

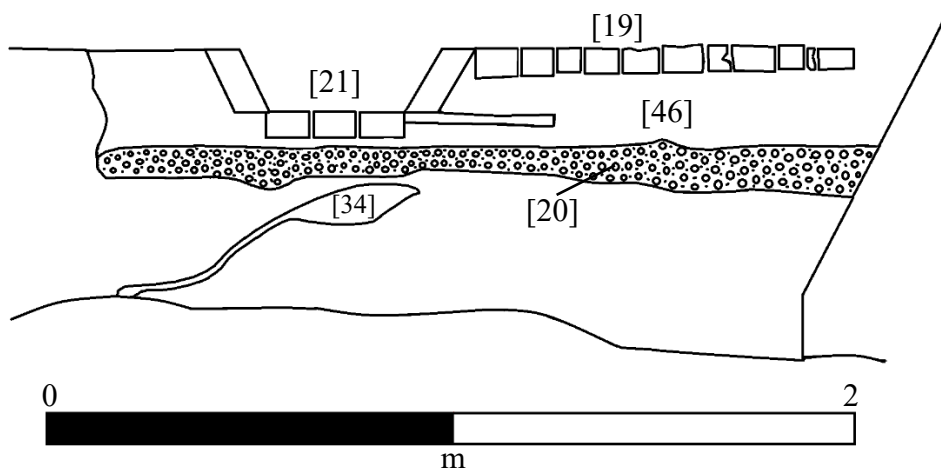


Fig. 8: PG77 Area I Section (1:20)
 (EAS drawing – line of section and what some lines indicate is unknown;
 possibly a composite/idealised section)

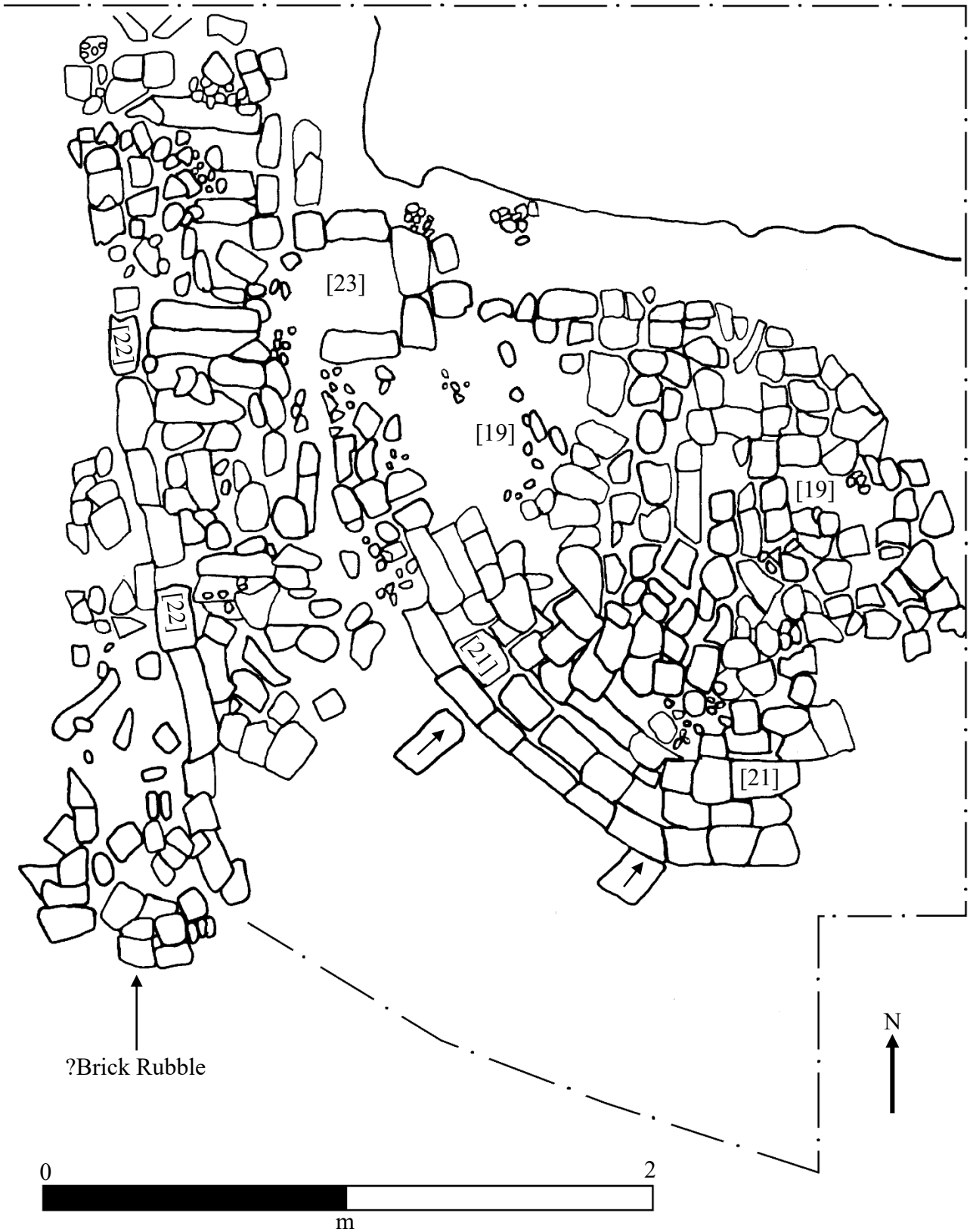


Fig. 9: PG77 Area I Structure [19]/[21], ?Post Hole [23] and Path [22] (1:20)
 (EAS plan – ? area at top right truncated)

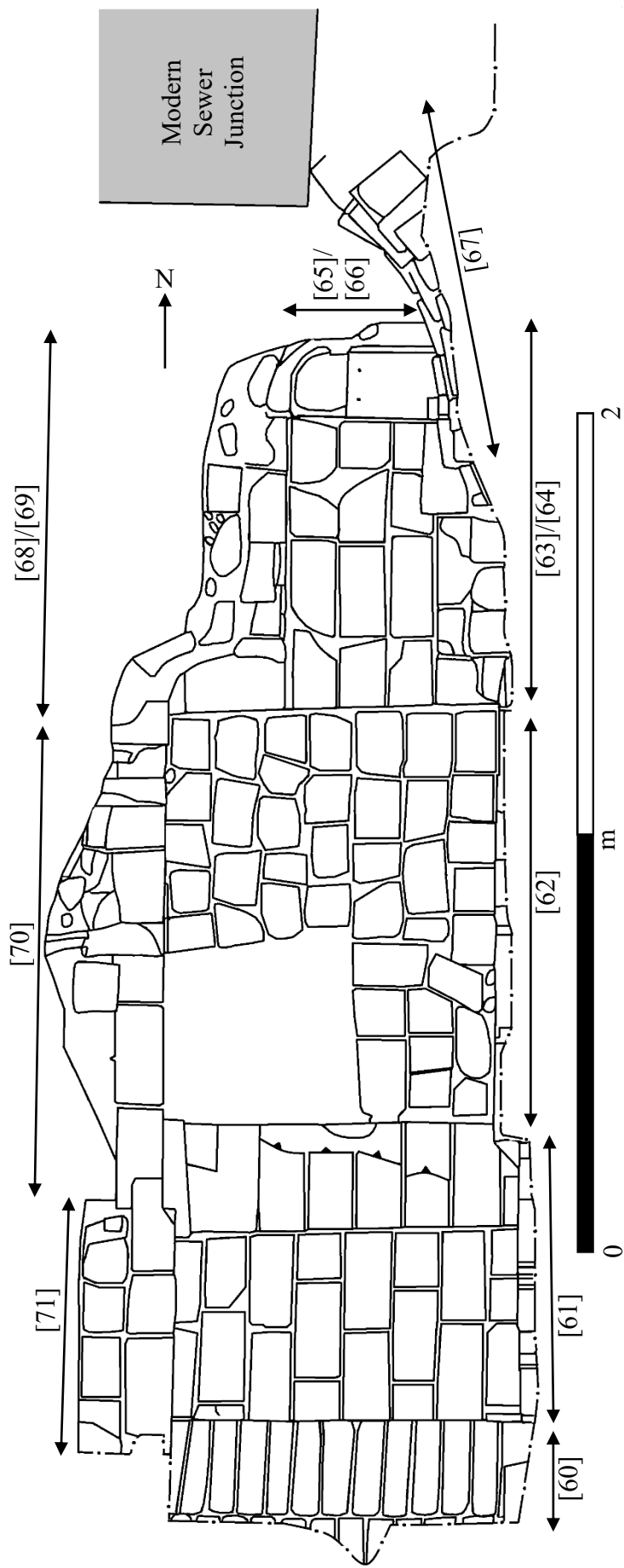
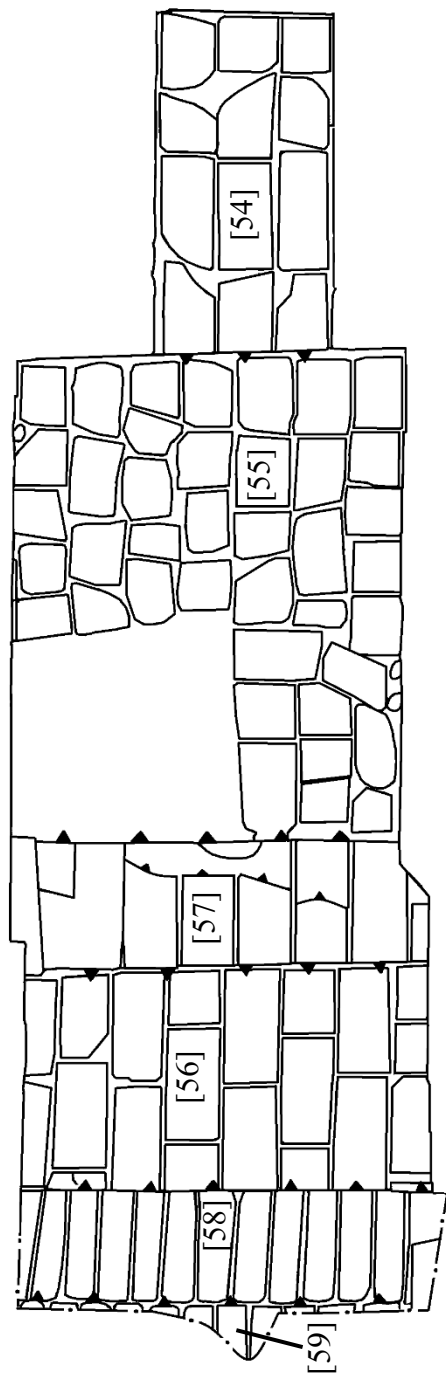


Fig. 10: PG77 Area I Structure [1] Overall Plan and (Below) Isolated Floor Plan
 (Features Lost Before Professional Team Recording Not Shown)



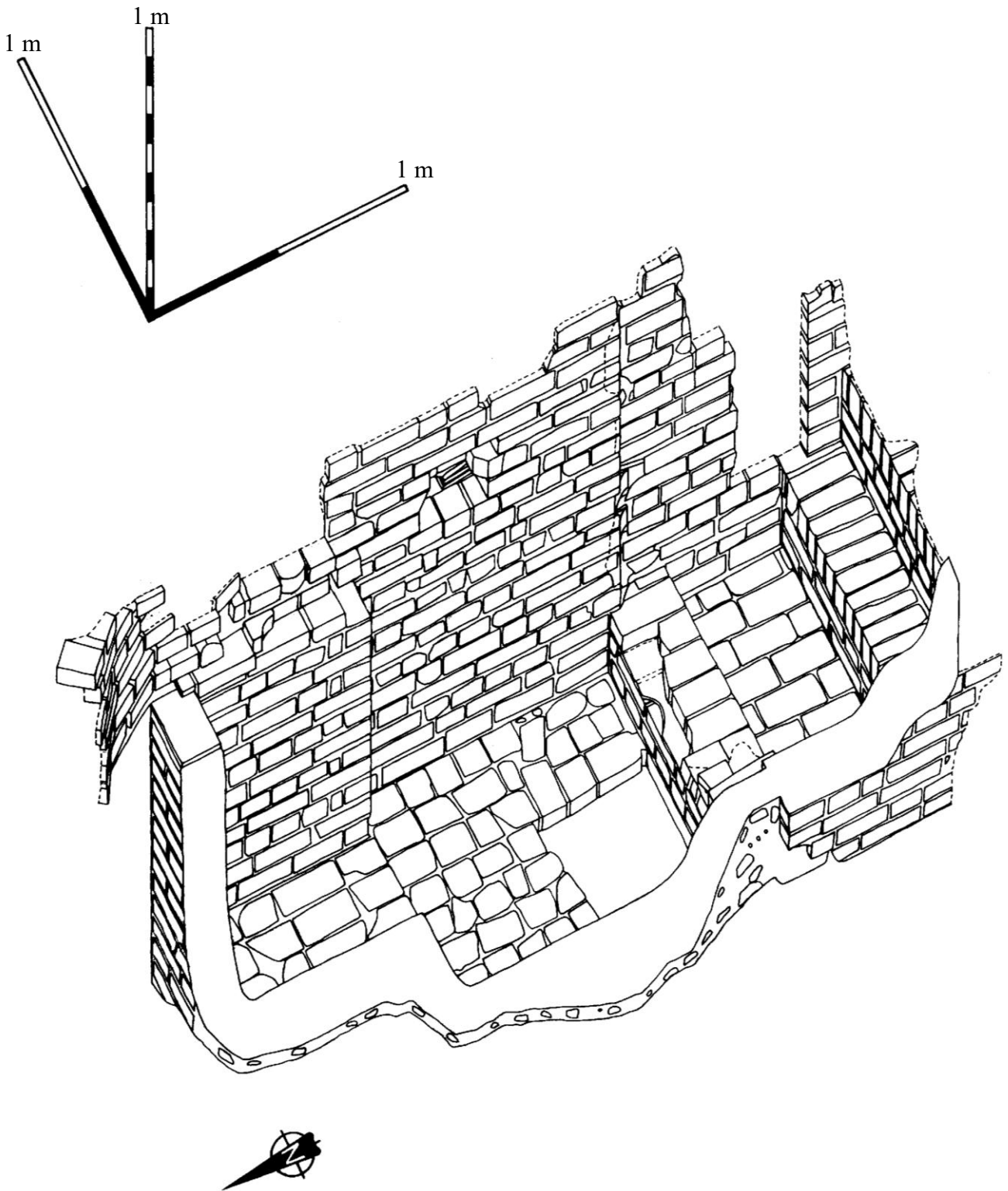


Fig. 11: PG77 Area I Structure [1] Axonometric View (from Dinn and Reynolds 1980 Fig. 2)

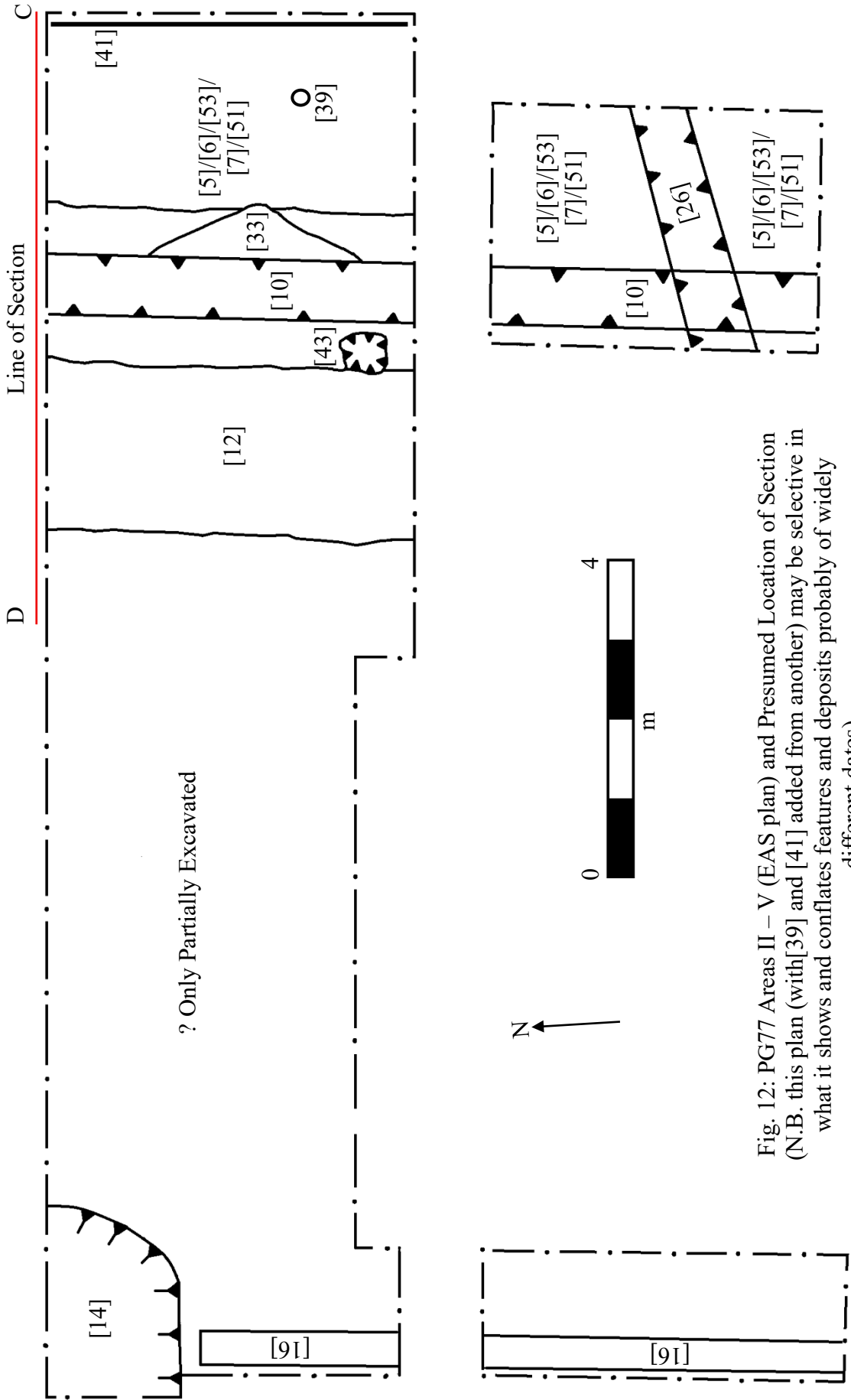


Fig. 12: PG77 Areas II – V (EAS plan) and Presumed Location of Section (N.B. this plan (with [39] and [41] added from another) may be selective in what it shows and conflates features and deposits probably of widely different dates)

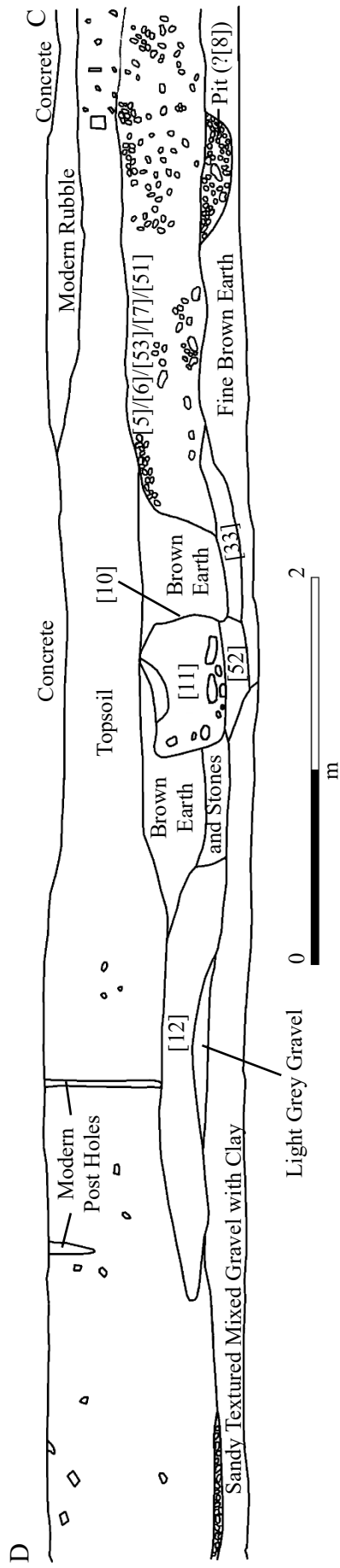


Fig. 13: PG77 Area III "Section North Face" (EAS drawing)

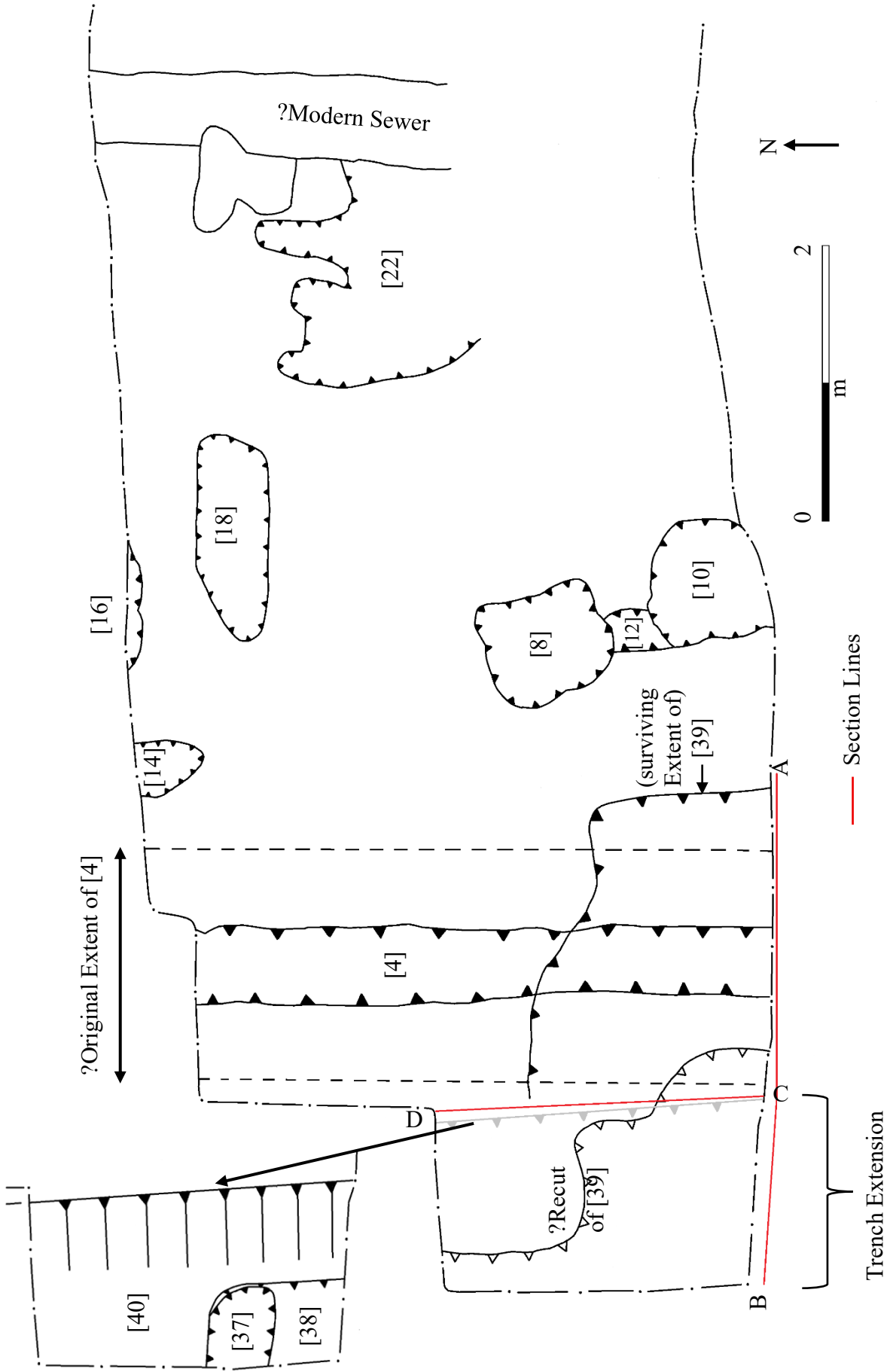


Fig. 14: Palace Mews Plan (Lower Levels of the Extension Shown Separately)

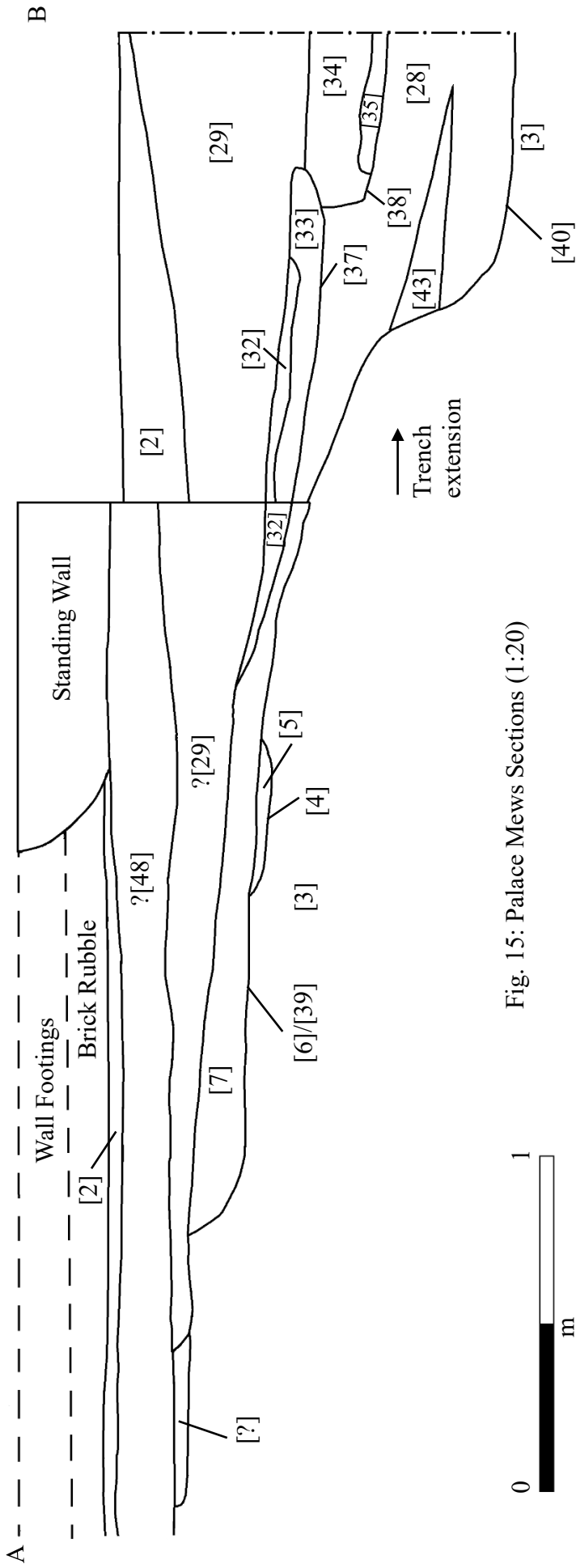
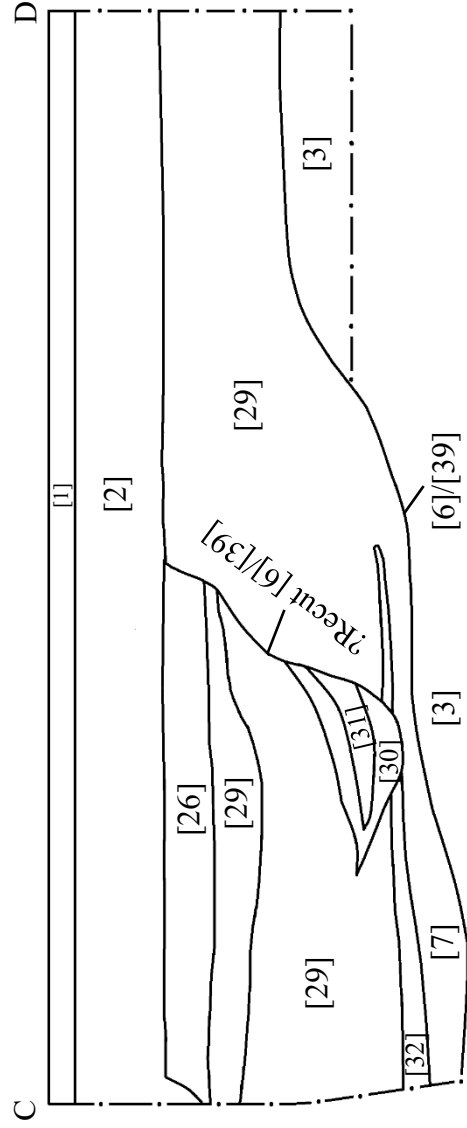
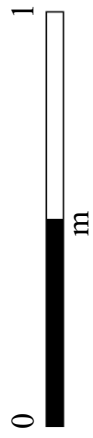


Fig. 15: Palace Mews Sections (1:20)



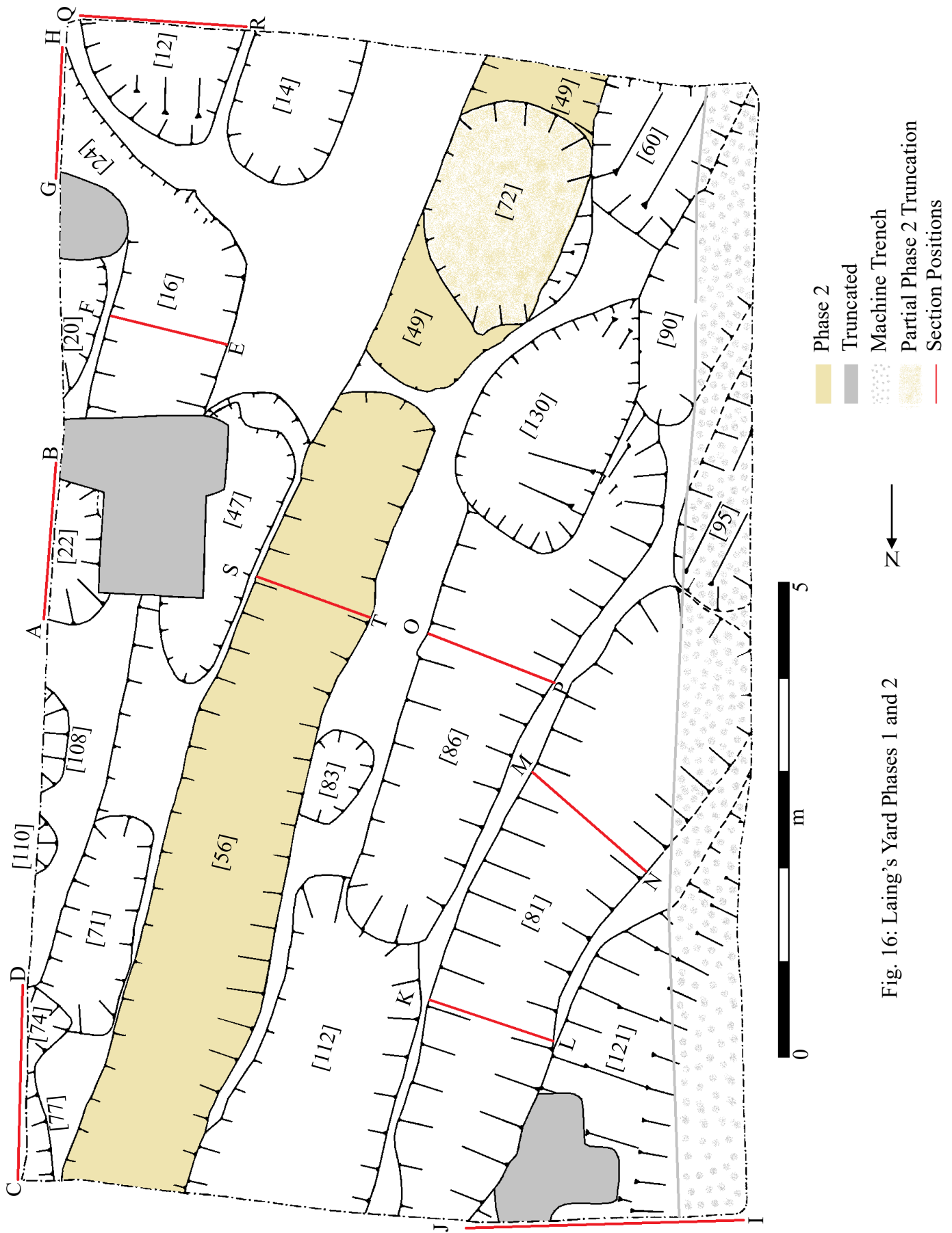


Fig. 16: Laing's Yard Phases 1 and 2

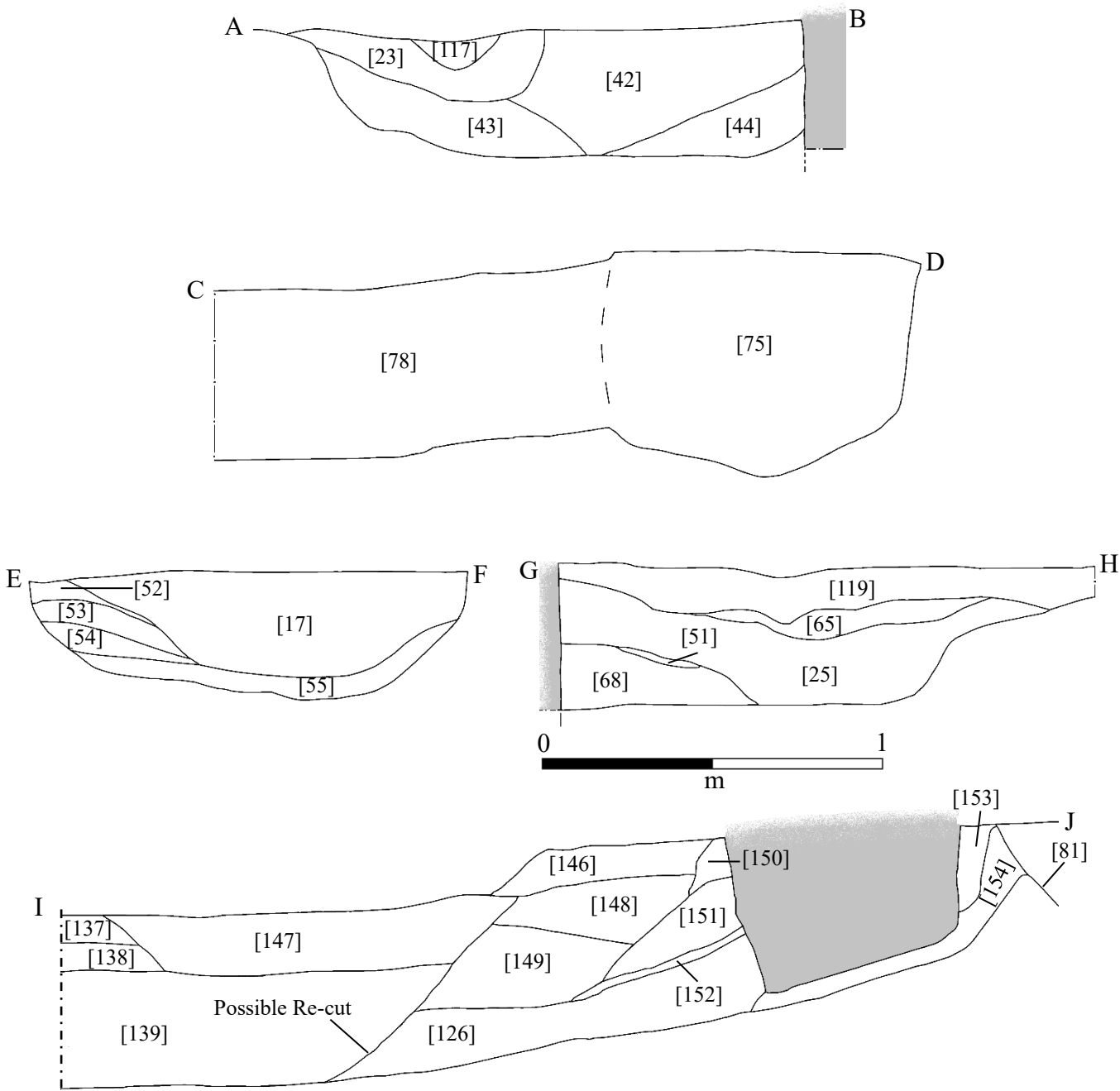
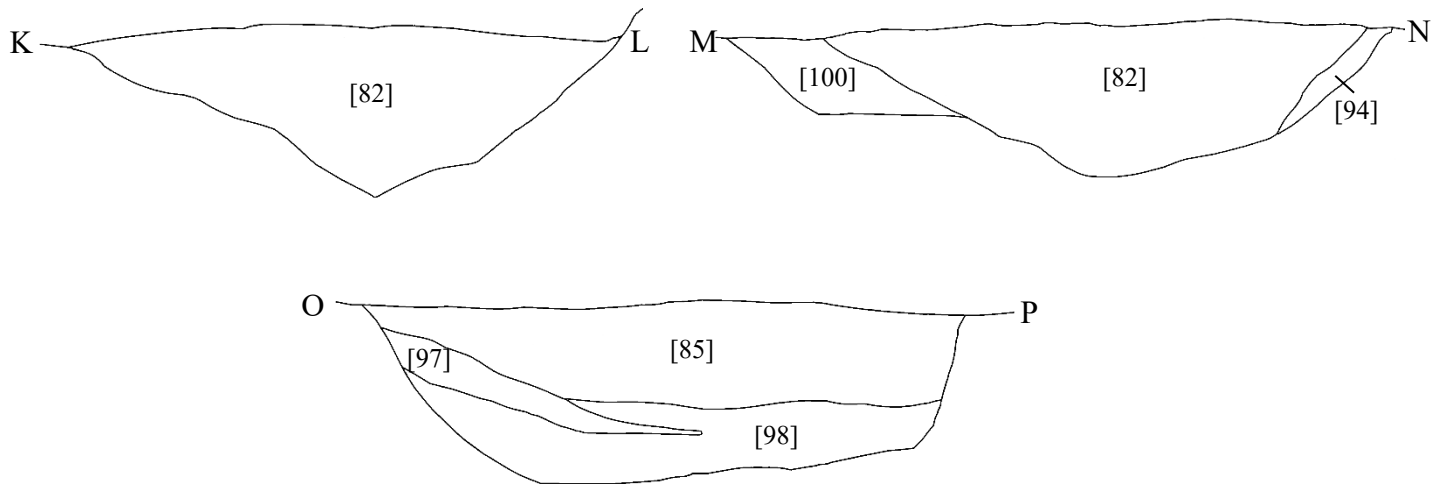


Fig. 17: Laing's Yard Sections (1:20)



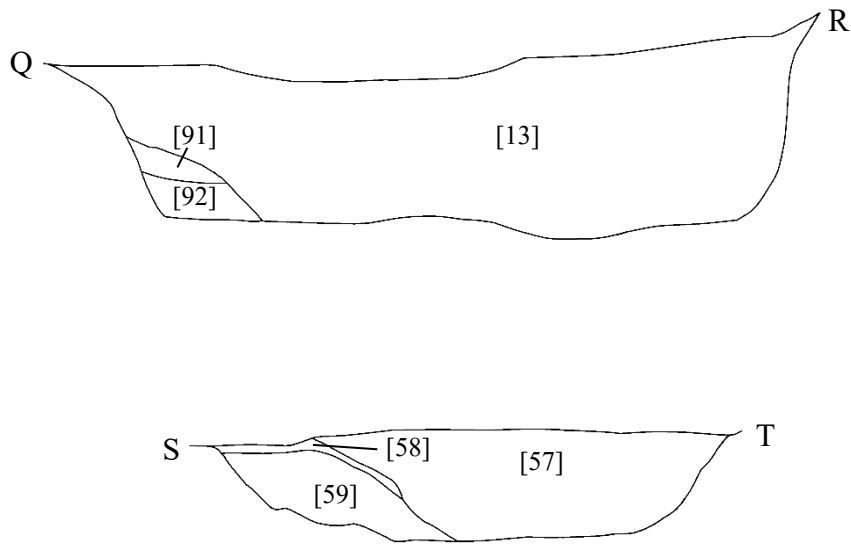


Fig. 18: Laing's Yard Sections (1:20)

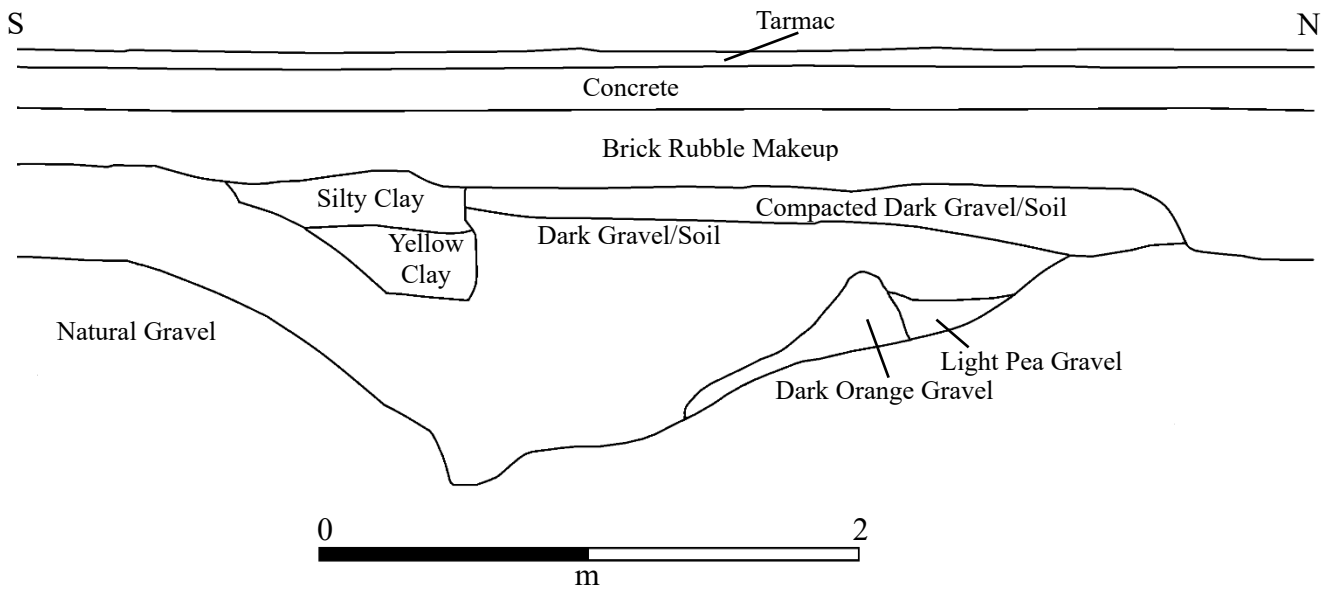


Fig. 19: Section of Ditch Recorded in Sewer Trench Watching Brief

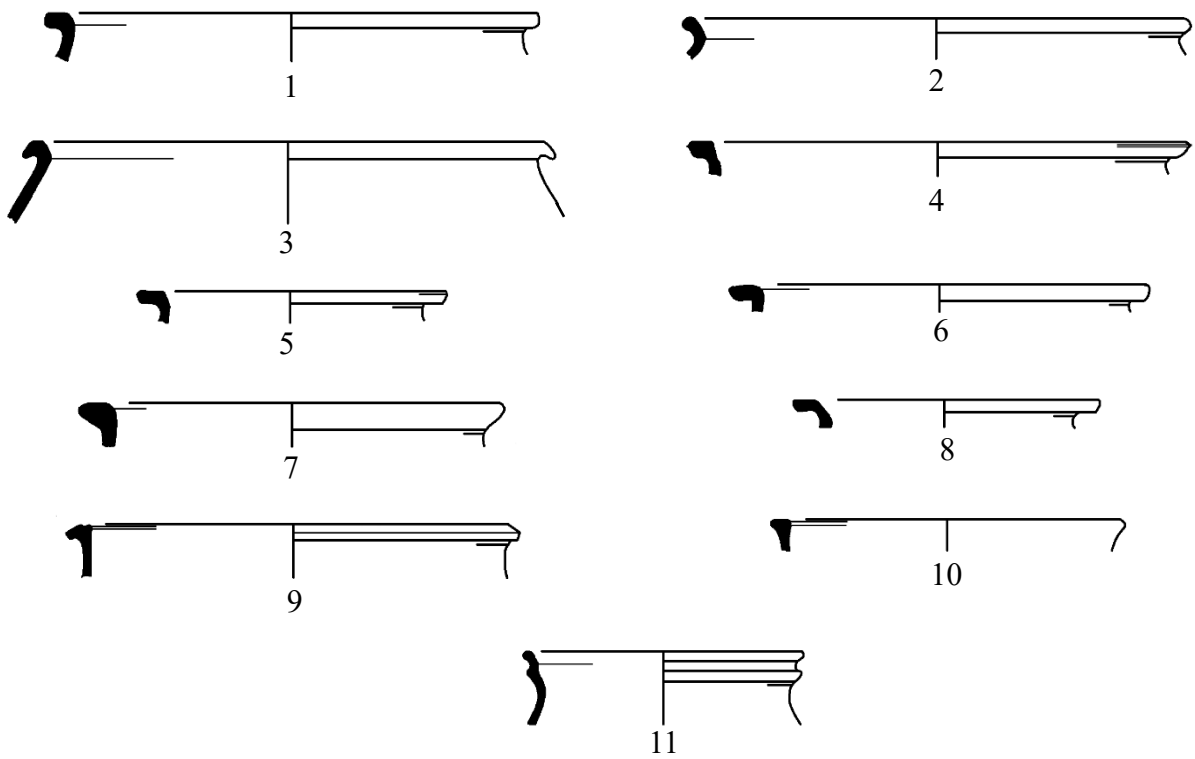


Fig. 20: Laing's Yard Pottery (1:4)

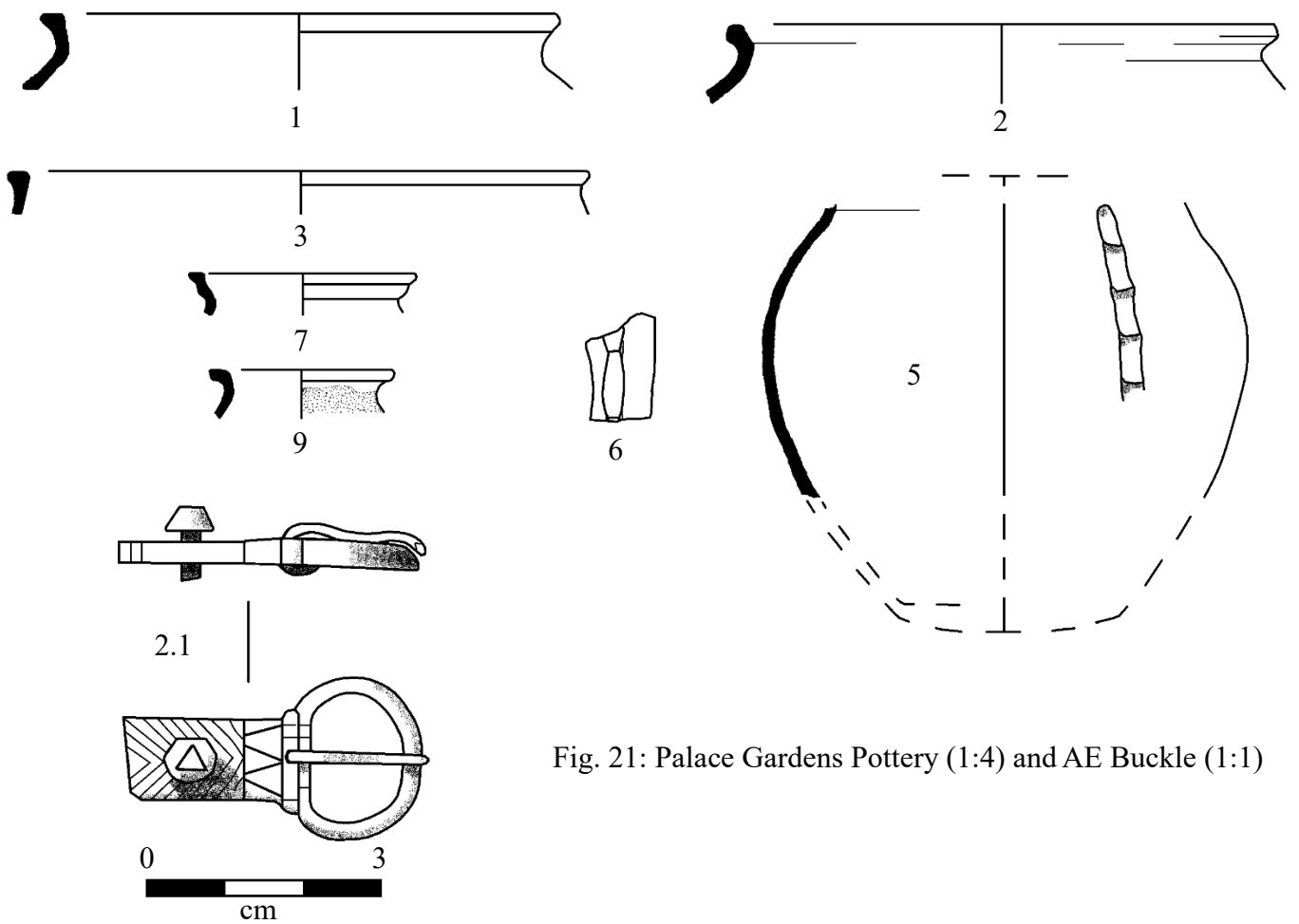
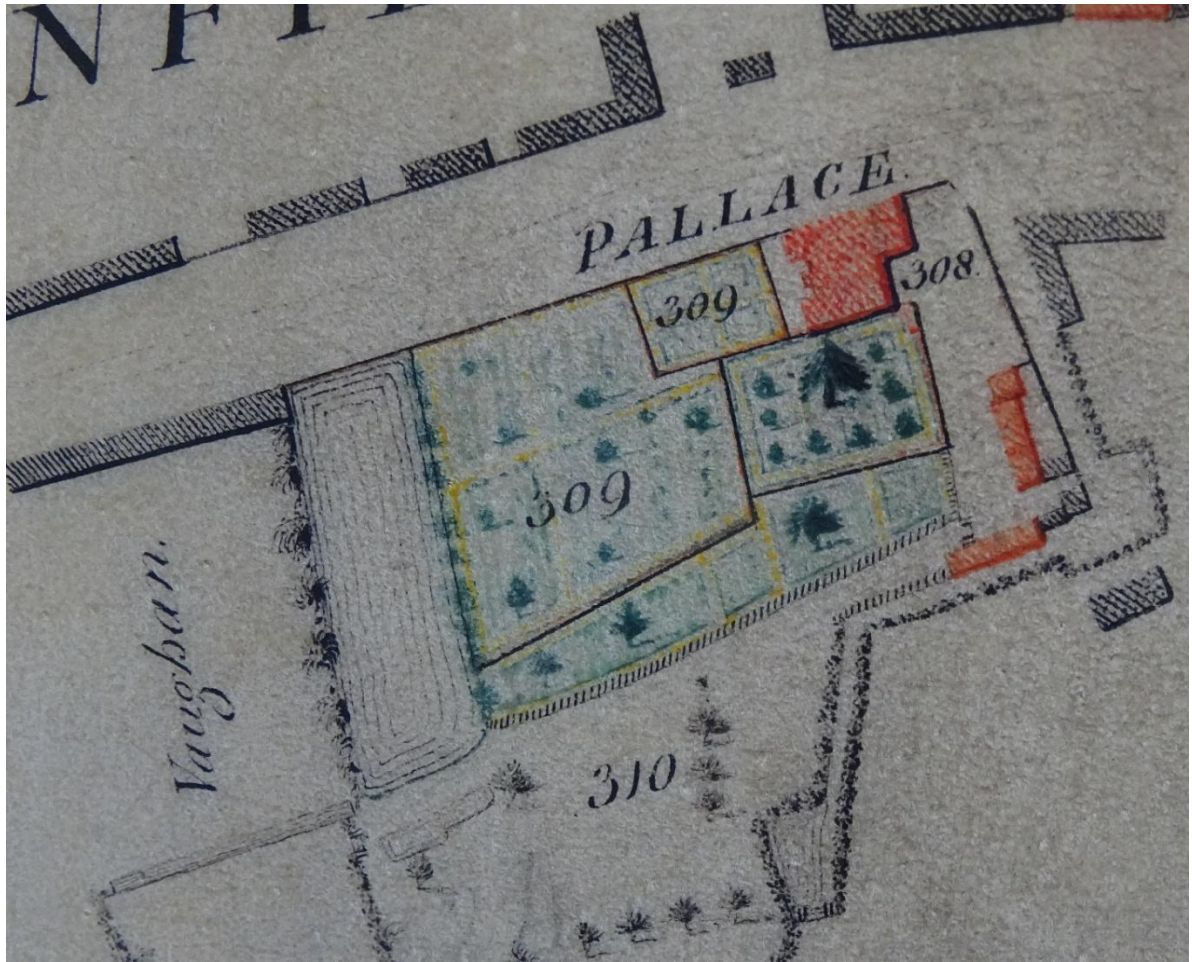


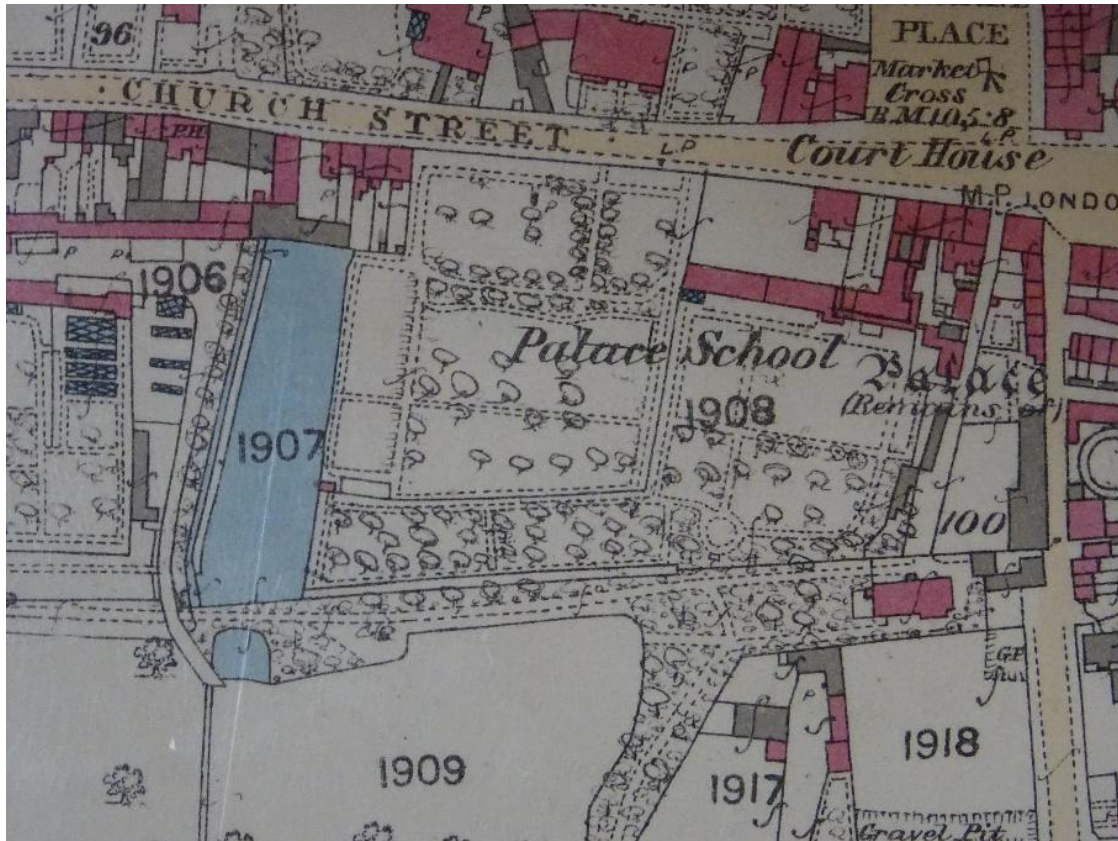
Fig. 21: Palace Gardens Pottery (1:4) and AE Buckle (1:1)



Pl. 1: Extract from the 1785 Breton Estate Map



Pl. 2: Extract from the c. 1820 New River Map with Enfield 'Palace' Ringed



Pl. 3: Extract from the 1881 OS 25 Inch to a Mile Map



Pl. 4: PG77 Area I South Section (photo EAS/Enfield Local Studies Archive)



Pl. 5: PG77 Area I, Wall [25] Looking West (photo EAS/Enfield Local Studies Archive)



Pl. 6: PG77 Area I, Wall [25] Looking South (photo ?S. Somers/EAS archive)



Pl. 7: PG77 Area I, Mid Ground Circular Structure [19]/[21] with Path [22] in the Foreground (to Left Beyond it Pit [23] to Right Wall [25] seen in Section and to Right in Front of [22] Brick ?Rubble) Looking East with [1] in the Background and to its Left a Modern Brick Built Sewer Chamber (photo S. Somers/EAS Archives = Armitage and Ivens (1978b) Fig. 1)



Pl. 8: PG77 Area I, Circular Structure [19]/[21] with Path [22] to the Right, Wall [25] in Section and Brick Rubble Dump [47] to its Left Looking South (photo ?S. Somers/EAS Archives)



Pl. 9: PG77 Area I, South End of Structure [1] Looking South and Inset the Repair or Capping to Wall [57] Lost by the Time of the Professional Recording Looking North (photos EAS/Enfield Local Studies Archive)



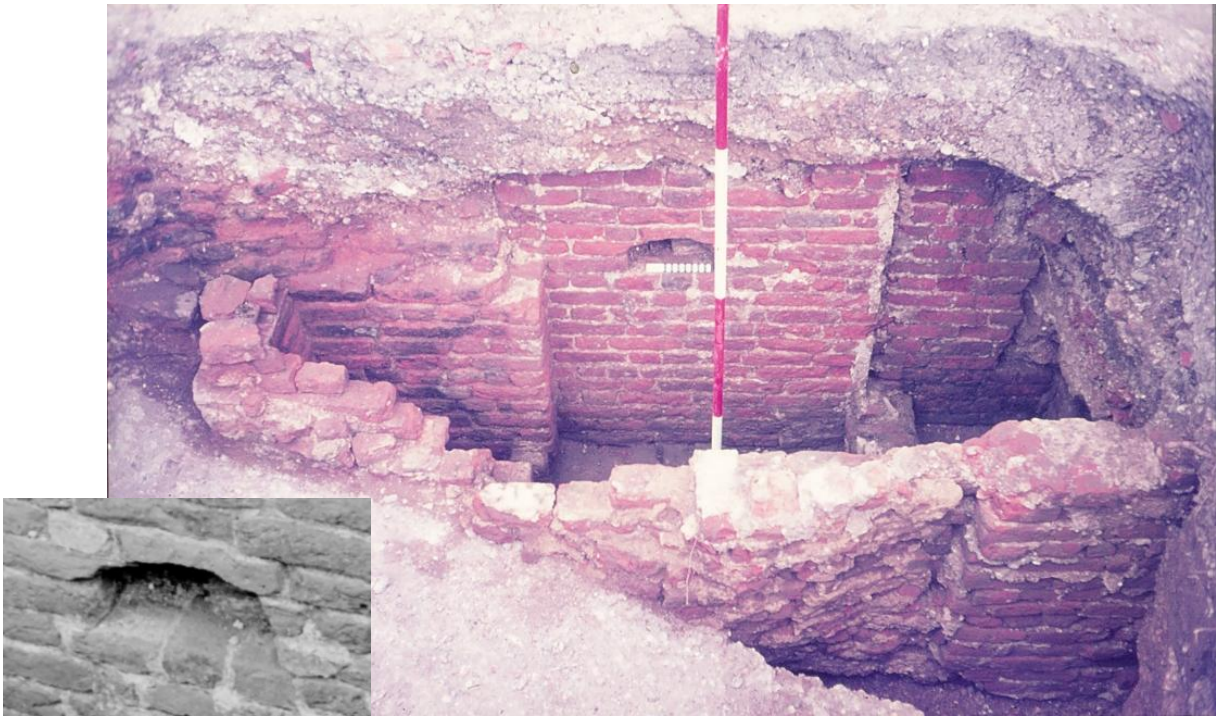
Pl. 10: PG77 Area I, North End of Structure [1] Looking North (photo G. Williams)



Pl. 11: PG77 Area I, Structure [1] Looking South Showing the Brickwork Above the Peg Tile at the North End Lost by the Time the Structure was Professionally Recorded (photo ?S. Somers/EAS Archives)



Pl. 12: PG77 Area I, Structure [1] Looking North Showing the Brickwork Above the Peg Tile at the North End and Bricks at the Entrance to the Northern Compartment Lost by the Time the Structure was Professionally Recorded (photo EAS/Enfield Local Studies Archive)



Pl. 13: PG77 Area I, East Wall of Structure [1] Looking East (photo EAS/Enfield Local Studies Archive) and Inset Detail of ?Flue (photo ?S. Somers/EAS Archives)



Pl. 14: PG77 Area II, Ditch or Gully [26] with Rubble [29] or [31] Filling Depression [28] or [30] Looking West (photo ?S. Somers/EAS Archives)



Pl. 15: PG77 Areas IV and V, Wall [16] Crossed by Demolished North Wall of No. 15 Palace Gardens (Road) Looking South (photo ?S. Somers/EAS Archives)



Pl. 16: The Laing's Yard Site After Full Excavation Looking North (photo G. Williams)



Pl. 17: Wall Exposure at Fig. 2 No. 4, Presumed to be Looking North (photo Ian K. Jones)



Pl. 18: Laing's Yard Looking North (photo EAS/Enfield Local Studies Archive)



Pl. 19: Laing's Yard Barn Looking North East (photo Les Whitmore)



Pl. 20: Laing's Yard Barn Looking North During Demolition (photo G. Williams)



Pl. 21: Laing's Yard Cottages Looking East (photo G. Williams)



Pls 22 - 24: Laing's Yard Cottages Internal Details (photos G. Williams)