

HERITAGE NETWORK



ST. GILES' CHURCH
Blanche Lane, South Mimms, Herts.

(HN436)

Archaeological Evaluation Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

St GILES' CHURCH

South Mimms, Herts.

HN436

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared on behalf of St Giles' Church Council by

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&

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Report No. 214

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The cover photograph shows the proposed location of the new building from the north-east

Acknowledgements

Desk-Based research for this project was undertaken by Helen Ashworth. The fieldwork was carried out by Chris Turner and Geoff Saunders, under the direction of David Hillelson. Illustrations were prepared by Karin Semmelmann. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Andrew Butcher, St Giles' Church Council; Brian Warren, Potters Bar and District Historical Society, the staff of Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies, and the staff of the Hertfordshire County Archaeology Office for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	St. Giles' Church, Blanche Lane, South Mimms, Hertfordshire.		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	Hertsmere
Village/town:	South Mimms	Parish:	South Mimms
Planning reference:	Pre-planning	NGR:	TL 35355 28408
Client name and address:	St Giles' Church Council, The Old Vicarage, Blanche Lane, South Mimms		
Nature of work:	New Building	Present land use:	Churchyard
Size of affected area:	c.16m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.12m ²
Site Code:	HN436	Other reference:	N/A
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Type of work:	Evaluation	Finds location/Museum:	Wylllyotts Centre Museum
Start of work	12/11/03	Finish of work	12/11/03
Related SMR Nos:	4384	Periods represented:	Post-medieval
Previous summaries/reports:	N/A		

Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by an application to construct new kitchen and toilet facilities at St. Giles' Church, South Mimms, the Heritage Network was commissioned by St Giles' Church Council to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation.

Machining revealed a flat 18th century tombstone, approximately 0.10m below the surface. The tomb covered a third of the area investigated and consisted of a flat stone slab, laid on a stone collar and supported by stepped brickwork. Five courses of brickwork were revealed, which continued below the impact level of the proposed new development.

The construction of a Victorian outhouse immediately to the south, and root activity within the soil, had caused the stone cover to crack and the collar to subside. Nevertheless, the inscription was clear, recording the burial of Isaac Dawes, bricklayer and citizen of London, in 1740. Previous surveys of existing graves in the churchyard had not identified this tomb, suggesting that it had been obscured for a long time.

1 Introduction

- 1.1** This report has been prepared on behalf of the *St Giles' Church Council* as part of the archaeological evaluation of a proposed building development within the churchyard of St Giles' Church, South Mimms, Herts. The determination of the planning application for the development by the Hertsmere Borough Council (HBC), had been referred back to the applicants for further information on the archaeological potential of the site. This is in accordance with the provisions set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note No.16 (PPG16) on Archaeology and Planning. The nature of the required information had been set out in a *Design Brief for Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation* prepared by the *County Archaeology Office* (CAO) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as advisers to HBC (ref. JS 25/04/03). The specification for the work carried out is contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design* dated August 2003.
- 1.2** The site is located to the south of the church (see Figure 1), within the present graveyard and adjacent to the Vicarage (centred on NGR TL 22213 01172). The development proposes to construct a new kitchen and toilet block on the site, with associated services and landscaping.
- 1.3** The development site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 26 (AAS26) as defined on the District Local Plan, which covers the medieval core of South Mimms. Until 1926 the parish lay in the county of Middlesex. The village is recorded in the Domesday Book as an outlying hamlet of the manor of Edmonton. Although the present church dates from the 13th century, it is believed that there was an earlier structure on, or near, the site from the mid-12th century. On this basis, the planning authority considered that the site had the potential for revealing remains dating from at least the medieval period.
- 1.4** The aim of the evaluation, which has combined desk-based research with fieldwork, has been to assess the risk that archaeological remains might be disturbed in the course of the development works, and to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any such remains.
- 1.5** The present report is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and thus to determine what further, if any, mitigation measures may be required should the development proceed.

2 Desk-based Research

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site lies at approximately 97m AOD, on a gently sloping hillside which rises to the south. To the north it overlooks the valley of the Catherine Bourne, a tributary of Mimmshall Brook.
- 2.2 The underlying geology is chiefly London Clay above chalk.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

- 2.3 The County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds data on archaeological sites within 1km of the study area (see Appendix 1).

Prehistoric

- 2.4 No evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the present site. This may be a reflection of a lack of archaeological fieldwork in South Mimms village. Alternatively, since the area is known to have been covered in thick woodland in 1086, it may represent a genuine absence of prehistoric settlement.

Roman

- 2.5 Although evidence for a Roman settlement has been recorded to the east, along the line of the Great North Road to the north of Potters Bar (VCH, 1976, p.275), no evidence of activity dating to this period has been recorded within 1km of the study area. This may again reflect the presence of heavily wooded terrain and difficult agricultural soils.

Medieval

- 2.6 South Mimms was described as a *berewick*, or outlying hamlet of the manor of Edmonton in the Domesday Book of 1086. Evidence for either an early church or early medieval manorial buildings may be located below the bank of the motte and bailey castle (SMR 95) which lies approximately 1.5km north-north-east of the present site. During excavations at the castle in 1960-67 the remains of flint walls were identified beneath the bailey bank. The earliest known manorial complex of South Mimms, which was recorded in 1268, is thought to lie near Warrengate Farm, approximately 1.8km north-east of the study area (VCH, 1976, pp.282-3).
- 2.7 A church at South Mimms is first mentioned in a charter of c.1140, when Geoffrey de Mandeville included it in the grant of land to his new abbey at Saffron Walden (ibid, p.298). The present church (SMR 4384), which lies in the centre of the modern village, is a Grade 1 listed building (DoE, 1985). There is a theory that the present church is not the structure that Geoffrey de Mandeville granted to Walden Abbey (B.Warren, *pers. com.*). The finding of flint walls under the bailey bank may suggest that the site of the church moved south, following the construction of the castle.

- 2.8** Much of the medieval structure of the church consists of flint rubble with stone facings. The chancel appears to be the earliest part of the present building, dating from the 13th century. The foundations of a wall between the chancel and nave were discovered during the restoration work in the 19th century (B.Warren, *pers. com.*). This may possibly indicate an earlier building on the site, but is more likely to represent the wall of a former chancel arch (RCHME, 1937, p.93). Parts of the nave date to the late 14th or early 15th century, while the West Tower was added in the first half of the 15th century. Thomas Frowyk left a bequest for the upkeep of the tower (*ibid*).
- 2.9** Further significant work was undertaken in the early 16th century, when the north aisle and north chapel were added, the latter as a bequest from Henry Frowyk, who died in 1527. These were constructed of red brick with stone dressings (*ibid*). The church contains two mid 16th century altar-tombs, one to Henry Frowyk the elder (1530-40) in the north chapel, the other to Henry Frowyk the younger (1527) in the chancel. Early 16th century stained glass survives in the north aisle and north chapel. Extensive restoration work was needed by the 1870s, including re-fenestration and re-facing of much of the structure, this was undertaken by G.E.Street.
- 2.10** In the late 1980s or early 1990s Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust undertook a small archaeological investigation along the south side of the church (B.Warren, *pers. com.*). The excavations encountered a number of disarticulated human bones, which have since re-interred, but no evidence for an earlier structure was revealed.
- 2.11** A vicarage house was recorded in 1361 and may have stood on the same site as the Old Vicarage, to the south of the church (VCH, 1976, pp.298-9). The present building was constructed of red brick in the 18th century and has contemporary garden wall and gateposts (VCH, 1976, 299; Barnet Press, 18th August, 1928). Evidence from restoration works in the 1920s, and more recently, suggest that parts of the building may be older. Local newspaper reports from the 1920s indicate that these works revealed evidence for extensive cellars beneath the house and a line of brickwork, located approximately 6m from the front of the house, and running parallel with the road.(The Barnet Press, 18th August, 1928; 25th August, 1928; 27th September, 1928). Works undertaken by the present owner have revealed lath and plaster walls, possibly indicating the survival of part of an earlier structure (B.Warren, *pers. com.*).

Post Medieval

- 2.12** A row of five almshouses, known as Howkins' Almshouses, were built in 1652 by John Howkins on land between the vicarage and the church to accommodate poor women (VCH, 1976, p.276). He left a rent charge of £5.00 per year, out of property known as *The Angells*, as payments for the inmates but did not provide for the upkeep of the buildings, which then had to be maintained by the parish. A number of 19th century wills left provision for the widows in the almshouses. Eventually the buildings fell into decay and were demolished in the 1960s.

- 2.13** Between 1842 and 1877 the churchyard was extended to the south, into the Glebe (Cass, 1877). The 2nd edition OS map of 1898 shows that the graveyard now extended to the rear of the vicarage garden.
- 2.14** A survey of the graves in the churchyard has revealed a number of 18th and 19th century graves to the east of the study area, with some recent burials to the south (B. Warren, *pers. com.*). Immediately east of the proposed new building is a single grave stone with an unclear inscription, possibly dating to 1781. The other graves lie a little further off and are unlikely to be affected by the new development.
- 2.15** To the north of the church stands a row of six almshouses, called Brewer's Almshouses, which were moved to this site from Kitts End in 1856. They are listed as Grade II, forming a group with a mid 19th century split flint rubble and brick wall, which stands in front of them and the church (DoE, 1985).
- 2.16** Although a number of scattered hamlets had developed on wasteland in the parish by the 16th century, including Kitts End and Dancers Hill, and a number of country residences, such as Durhams (or Dyrhams), had been built by wealthy Londoners, the main area of settlement was still the village of South Mimms. The church stood towards the northern end of the pre-20th century village, with clusters of buildings to the north and south.
- 2.17** Two early post-medieval timber-framed buildings, which possibly incorporate late medieval structures, are recorded on the SMR along Blanche Lane (SMR 9990 and 9991) within 500m south of the study area. The building known as 'Mymesmead' (SMR 9991) is described on the SMR as the most complete timber-framed structure in the area and is a Grade II listed building (DoE, 1985).

Modern

- 2.18** The WWII Outer London Stop Line ran to the north of the village. Evidence for this defensive line in South Mimms include a section of the remains of an anti-tank ditch (SMR 10425), approximately 900m to the north of the present site and the site of a 'Caltrop' anti-tank road obstacle (SMR 10552), approximately 500m north-west.

Undated

- 2.19** Aerial photographs show an undated linear feature in fields to the north of South Mimms village (SMR 9465). This feature runs parallel to existing field boundaries and, therefore, may represent the remains of a relict boundary. Alternatively it may form part of the anti-tank ditch, excavated for the Outer London Stop Line.

HISTORICAL

- 2.20** Historically the parish of South Mimms lay in the county of Middlesex. It was transferred to Hertfordshire in 1926. The name 'Mimms' is thought to have come from a loose federation of Middle Saxon tribal groups, one of which was called the *Mimmas* (Thompson, 2002). The tribal lands, forming the future parishes of North Mimms and South Mimms, were divided when the county boundaries between Hertfordshire and Middlesex were established.

- 2.21** In the Saxon period South Mimms lay in the hundred of Edmonton, in the north-eastern corner of Middlesex. The hundred was assessed at only 70 hides, less than any other in Middlesex, and was later referred to as a half-hundred (VCH, 1976, p.129). In the mid 11th century the manor of South Mimms was held by Ansgar the staller.
- 2.22** The Domesday Book of 1086 referred to South Mimms as a *berewick* or outlying hamlet, of the manor of Edmonton (Thompson, 2002). It was held by Geoffrey de Mandeville. No separate details regarding population numbers or land use were recorded for the village. A considerable amount of woodland was recorded in south west Hertfordshire and north Middlesex at this period, suggesting that settlement in the area may have consisted of a number of scattered farms and hamlets. This pattern appears to have continued at least into the mid 19th century.
- 2.23** The grandson of Geoffrey de Mandeville, also called Geoffrey, earl of Essex, founded an abbey at Saffron Walden, Essex, in c.1140. His endowments to his new foundation included the church of and lands in South Mimms (VCH, 1976, p.285). Other lands in the manor appear to have been granted to Hurley priory in Berkshire by Geoffrey de Mandeville in c.1086. Hurley kept the land until 1255, when it agreed with Walden to exchange South Mimms for the church of Streatley in Berkshire (ibid).
- 2.24** In c.1190 the Rectory manor consisted of approximately 18 acres of arable land adjoining the church. It was worth 5s 4d a year, paid to Walden Abbey (ibid, p.286). The estate remained with Walden Abbey until 1538, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Audley. In the early 17th century it was sold to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury. Since then it has descended with the capital manor.
- 2.25** The manor of South Mimms was held by the de Mandevilles until the late 13th century, when it came into the possession of the Lewknor family. It remained with them until the early 16th century, when it was passed to the Windsor family, who held it until 1606, when it was sold to Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury. Since then, the estate has remained with the Cecil family (ibid, p.282).

CARTOGRAPHIC

- 2.26** The earliest map examined is a copy of the Tithe map for South Mimms, dated 1842 (see Figure 3). This shows the church on the northern side of a small graveyard. The churchyard was situated at the northern end of the village, between the old main street, called Blanche Lane, which followed the line of a medieval road to St Albans, and Thomas Telford's early 19th century road, which bypassed the village, joining the old road to the north west of the church. Apart from a small group of buildings to the north, including The White Hart Inn and a row of buildings running parallel to the northern boundary of the churchyard, and rows of houses on either side of the village street to the south, the church appears to have been surrounded by open fields.
- 2.27** A building, possibly the line of Howkins' Almshouses, is shown in the south western corner of the graveyard. It appears that the southern boundary wall to the churchyard ran immediately behind this structure, on an approximate east – west alignment. At this time

there appeared to be no garden or boundary between the graveyard and this building. To the south, a row of houses and cottages is marked fronting Blanche Lane, on the western edge of the Glebe and immediately south of the graveyard. The most northerly of these is likely to be the site of the vicarage house. The eastern boundary between these properties and the Glebe land appears to run almost immediately behind the buildings, suggesting that they also had little or no garden.

- 2.28** The 2nd edition OS map, dated 1898, shows a number of changes in the layout of the graveyard (see Figure 4a). Although the northern boundary to the vicarage property marks the original southern extent of the graveyard, this had been extended southwards by approximately 50m, with a new boundary running on a north east – south west alignment across the northern end of the Glebe land. At the same time it appears that the rear garden to the vicarage may have been extended eastwards, with a boundary wall built between the garden and the graveyard. The vicarage garden was also extended to the south, to the rear of a row of cottages fronting the road. The rear boundary to these cottages appears to have remained the same since 1842.

The vicarage house appears to have increased in size. On the northern side it seems to encompass the southern end of the almshouses, which may possibly have remained a separate dwelling. To the north, the line of buildings along the graveyard boundary had disappeared and been replaced by the Brewer's Almshouses in 1856. These still exist and run parallel to the village street.

- 2.29** The only change visible on the 3rd edition OS map, dated 1914, is that the southern boundary to the graveyard had again been moved further to the south (see Figure 4b). It now ran roughly on a line with the southern limit of the vicarage garden.

- 2.30** Further changes had taken place by 1935 (see Figure 5a). The southern boundary of the graveyard had again been moved further south and a mausoleum to the Cavendish-Bentinck family erected at the southern end of the burial ground (Pevsner & Cherry, 2000, p.338-9). The boundaries around the vicarage remained the same, but it appears that building work had been done on the vicarage house, causing the removal of the front porch and a separation between the vicarage and the almshouses. This was probably the result of problems identified in the front wall of the vicarage in 1928 (B. Warren, *pers. com.*). The former southern almshouse appears to have been fully incorporated into the vicarage house by this time.

- 2.31** The 1:10,000 series OS map of 1960 shows that the buildings and boundaries had remained the same since the 1930s (see Figure 5b). Between 1960 and 1973 the almshouses were demolished, leaving the vicarage house standing alone (see Figure 6a). To the south of the vicarage a number of new buildings had been erected, and a new primary school built on the former Glebe land. The 1990 OS map shows that no significant changes had taken place to the study area since the 1970s (see Figure 6b).

3 Fieldwork

METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The proposed development covers an area of approximately 16m². The western end of the footprint was not machined to maintain footpath access to the vicarage and to avoid the destruction of an existing hedge line. An area measuring 2.4m x 5.2m (12m² in total) was stripped under direct archaeological supervision, using a tracked 360° mini excavator fitted with a 0.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.2** The area was machined to the first significant archaeological horizon and spoil from the groundworks was inspected for archaeological artefacts.
- 3.3** The area was cleaned by hand and the appropriate photographic, drawn and written records were made.
- 3.4** All work was carried out in accordance with the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, and followed the relevant sections of the Heritage Network's Operations Manual.

RESULTS

- 3.5** The machining revealed a large stone and brick tomb in the middle of the area (see Figure 7). No other features, including grave cuts, were observed within the evaluation area.

Stratigraphy

- 3.6** The observed stratigraphy consisted of a layer of dark black brown fine silty clay topsoil, 0.20m in depth, overlying a layer of mid to dark brown mixed redeposited clay, containing fragments of slate, glass, oyster shell, brick, tile and pottery.
- 3.7** Undisturbed natural was not reached, due to the restriction of the excavation to the 0.6m depth of the impact level of the proposed development.

Tomb

- 3.8** The machining revealed an *in situ* tombstone, at a depth of approximately 0.10m below the present surface. The 18th century tomb covered a third of the area investigated and consisted of a flat, dark grey, stone slab, measuring 1.10m in width, 2m in length and 0.11m in depth. The edges of the tombstone were hollow chamfered.
- 3.9** The tombstone was inscribed "Under this tomb lyes the body of Isaac Dawes, Citizen and bricklayer of London who departed this life January VIIth 174⁰/₁ in the 57th year [of] his age, He was a loving husband a tender father a sincere friend and his vertues appeared in every part of his life".
- 3.10** The tombstone was laid on a stone collar, measuring 1.42m in width, 2.4m in length and 0.14m in depth. This was made in six sections and was held together by iron straps. Below the collar was a vault formed of stepped brickwork consisting of reddish brown bricks, bonded with lime mortar, in a pattern similar to English garden bond (see Figure 8). Five

courses of brickwork were revealed, which continued below the impact level of the proposed construction. The pattern of the lower bricks at the south eastern corner appear to indicate the presence of a relieving arch below the machined depth.

- 3.11** The construction of the Victorian outhouse immediately to the south of the proposed development, and root activity in the soil, had caused the cover stone to crack and the collar stone to subside at the south east corner. The inscription, which lay at the western end of the gravestone, had survived in a fair condition, suggesting that it had been obscured for some time. Previous surveys of existing graves in the churchyard had not identified this tomb.

Finds Concordance

- 3.12** A number of post medieval and modern artefacts were observed in the topsoil and underlying disturbed subsoil. These included clay pipe stems, slate roofing tile, oyster shell, post-medieval brick and peg tile fragments, glass sherds and iron objects. Identified pottery sherds included blue and white willow pattern and brown glazed wares.
- 3.13** None of these artefacts were collected, as they were effectively unstratified and therefore had no archaeological value.

4 Risk Assessment

- 4.1** The present site lies in an area of clay soils, and may have been heavily wooded until at least the early medieval period. The available cartographic and documentary evidence shows that the study area has lain within the churchyard since at least the mid 17th century.
- 4.2** The following section characterises the risk to underlying archaeological features and deposits, on a period by period basis, that may be caused by development within the churchyard or in its immediate vicinity.

Prehistoric

- 4.3** Although close to watercourses, the heavy soils and wooded terrain may have deterred settlement in the prehistoric period. No evidence of prehistoric activity, either in the form of features or chance finds of artefacts, was encountered during the evaluation on the present site. None has been recorded within a kilometre radius on the County Sites and Monuments Record. On this basis it is suggested that there is a low risk that development would encounter evidence of prehistoric activity.

Romano-British

- 4.4** Although Roman settlement has been recorded to the east of South Mimms and north of Potters Bar, no features or artefacts that could be dated to the Roman period have been recorded within 1 km of the study area and were encountered during the present evaluation. On this basis it is suggested that there is a low risk that development would encounter evidence of Roman activity.

Medieval

- 4.5** The earliest part of St. Giles' Church has been dated to the 13th century, and no evidence for an earlier structure on the site has so far been encountered. It is likely that the churchyard has been in use since that time, but no evidence of medieval features or artefacts was encountered during the present evaluation. On this basis it is suggested that there is a low risk that development would encounter evidence of medieval activity.

Post-Medieval

- 4.6** The eastern end of the proposed new parish rooms apparently lies across the site of the former Howkins' almshouses. These were originally built in 1652 and demolished between 1960 and 1973. The only building evidence encountered during the evaluation was in the form of brick and tile fragments observed in the subsoil. These may relate either to the demolished almshouses, or to the construction of the Victorian outhouse immediately to the south. On this basis it is suggested that there is a moderate risk that development on the western side of the churchyard would encounter evidence of Howkins' almshouses.
- 4.7** The grave yard has undoubtedly been used for over five hundred years, suggesting that a fairly large number of medieval and post-medieval burials could be present on the site. At

least one known 18th century grave marker lies immediately adjacent to the proposed development area (B.Warren, *pers. com.*). A previously forgotten brick-built tomb, with a surviving inscription which dates it to 1741, was encountered during the evaluation. Other known burials, of 18th and 19th century date, have been recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development. On this basis it is suggested that there is a high risk that development would encounter further graves of post-medieval date.

Confidence Rating

4.8 An acceptable range of documents and maps were available in order to allow a comprehensive overview of the development of the land use on, and in the vicinity of, the present site to be obtained. During the fieldwork conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. On this basis, there are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which is less than High.

5 Sources Consulted

Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies

HALS Reference	Description
Ordnance Survey	Hertfordshire Sheet XL.6, 25" series, 2 nd edition 1898
Ordnance Survey	Hertfordshire Sheet XL.10, 25" series, 2 nd edition 1898
Ordnance Survey	Hertfordshire Sheet XL.6, 25" series, 3 rd edition, 1914
Ordnance Survey	Hertfordshire Sheet XL.10, 25" series, 3 rd edition, 1914
Ordnance Survey	Hertfordshire Sheet XL.6, 25" series, 1935 edition
Ordnance Survey	Hertfordshire Sheet XL.10, 25" series, 1935 edition
Ordnance Survey	Sheet TL 20 SW, 1:10,000 series, 1960
Ordnance Survey	Sheet TL 20 SW, 1:10,000 series, 1973
Ordnance Survey	Sheet TL 20 SW, 1:10,000 series, 1990

Potters Bar and District Historical Society:

The Barnet Press	21 st April, 1928, p.4, column 2
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The Barnet Press	25 th August, 1928, p.10, column 1
The Barnet Press	15 th September, 1928
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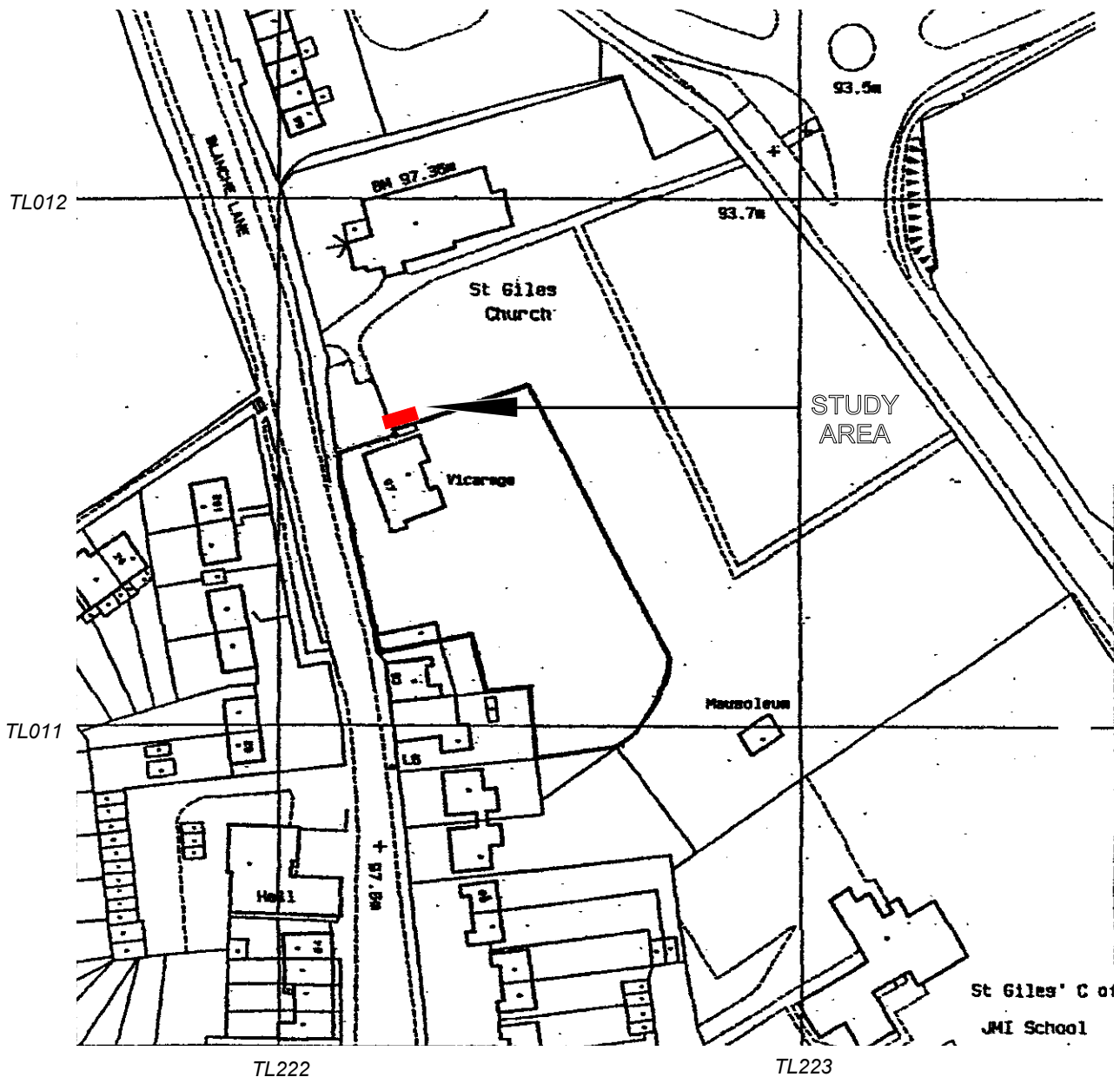
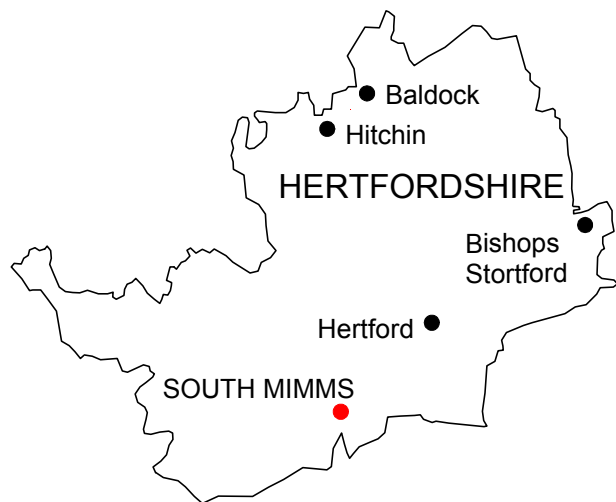
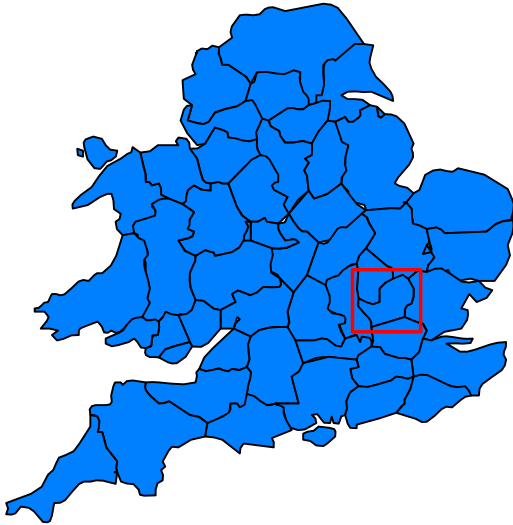
6 Illustrations

Figure 1	Site location plan
Figure 2	Trench location
Figure 3	Copy of Tithe map, 1842
Figure 4a.....	OS 25" series, 2 nd edition, 1898
Figure 4b	OS 25" series, 3 rd edition, 1914
Figure 5a.....	OS 25" series, 1935 edition
Figure 5b	OS 1:10,000 series, 1960
Figure 6a.....	OS 1:10,000 series, 1973
Figure 6b	OS 1:10,000 series, 1990
Figure 7	Plan of tomb
Figure 8	Section and profile of tomb

Appendix 1

Sites and Monuments Record Entries

SMR No.	Period	NGR	Description
95	Medieval	TL 2300 0258	South Mimms castle. 9m high motte in NW corner of kidney shaped bailey. Probably built c.1141 by Geoffrey de Mandeville under licence from Matilda. Possibly destroyed 1143. Excavations 1960-67 revealed the remains of a flint building under the bailey bank, possibly evidence of an earlier church or manorial buildings
2687	Medieval	TL 222 010	Village centred on NGR TL 222 010
4384	Medieval	TL 2224 0120	A church existed by c.1140, but the present building dates from the 13 th century (the chancel). The west tower is 14 th or 15 th century and the nave dates from the 15 th century. A brick north aisle was added in the early 16 th century.
5119	Modern	TL 2286 0152	Concrete road bridge, carrying the B556, the road from Potters Bar to South Mimms, over the A1(M). Built in c.1962.
5962	Post-med	TL 214 017	Site of chalk pit, identified on 1 st edition OS map of 1873. Has since been filled in and the M25 built over the top.
9465	Undated	TL 225 018	Linear feature seen in several aerial photographs of fields north of South Mimms & just west of A1(M). Runs parallel with field boundaries on recent maps, so may have represented another. Alternatively it may be a surviving part of the anti-tank ditch built as part of the Outer London Stop Line.
9990	Med/Post-med	TL 2220 0097	17 th century building at 62-68 Blanche Lane. Mainly mid 17 th century, but incorporates some earlier work. Documented in 1630s as 'The Princes Arms'. Has a cross-wing jettied to the east and west, which may be part of an earlier building.
9991	Post-med	TL 2211 0070	Timber-framed building, called 'Mymesmead', Blanche Lane. The two central parts possibly date to the 16 th century, the outer parts to the 17 th century. The most complete timber-framed structure in the area. A building is documented on the site in 1617.
10425	Modern	TL 2296 0177	Possible section of anti-tank ditch, part of the Outer London Stop Line.
10552	Modern	TL 2180 0150	Site of concrete and iron caltrop anti-tank obstacle on the side of the B556. Moved to Imperial War Museum in 1999. Rare survivor of road block type that was actually established to be of no value after tests in 1940.
3304		TL 225 018	Air photo showing cropmark of linear feature (9465)
3305		TL 226 019	Air photo showing cropmark of linear feature (9465)
3307		TL 226 019	Air photo showing cropmark of linear feature (9465)
3310		TL 226 018	Air photo showing cropmark of linear feature (9465)
3312		TL 227 017	Air photo showing cropmark of linear feature (9465)

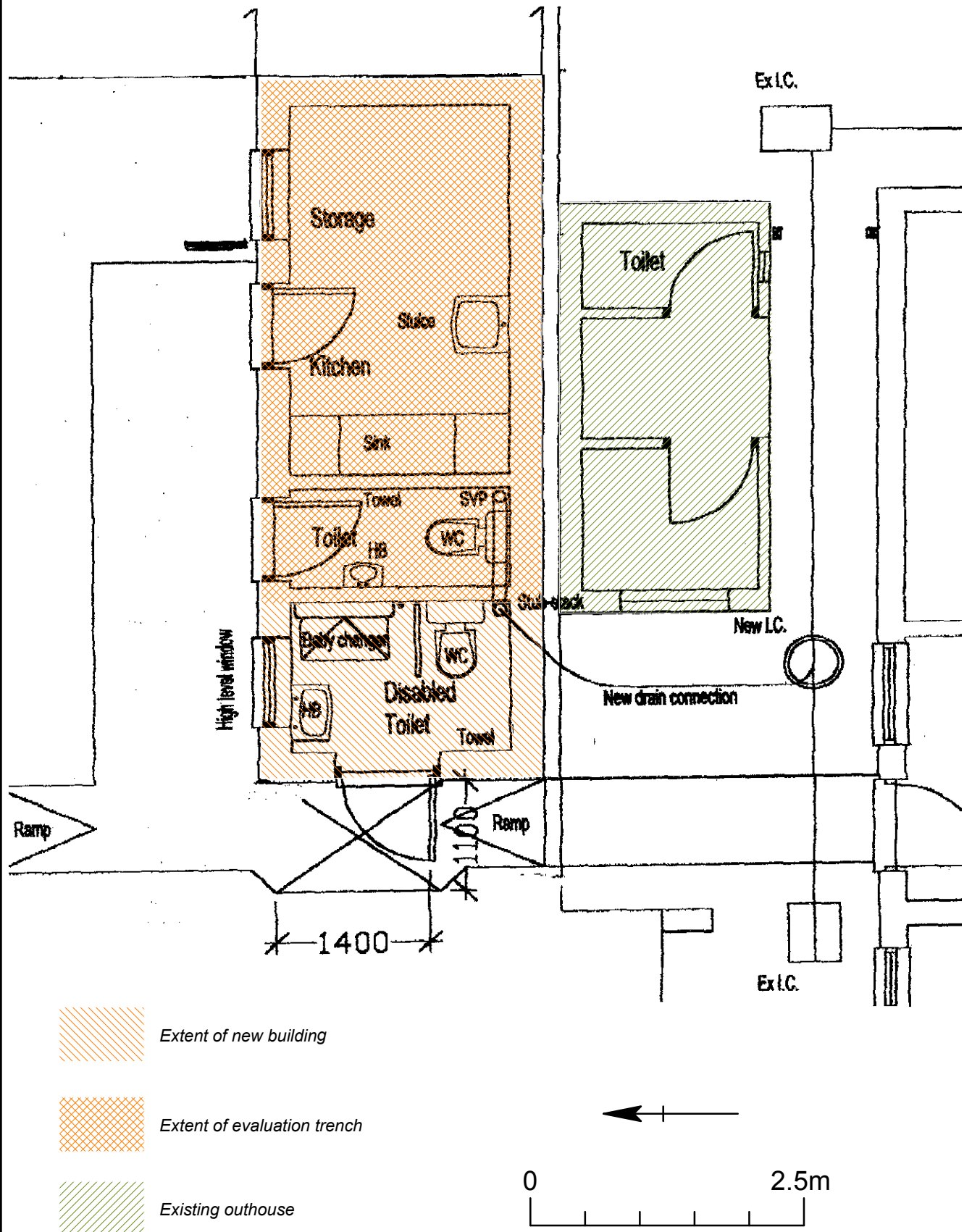


Site Location

Scale 1:1250

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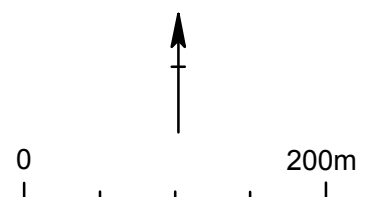
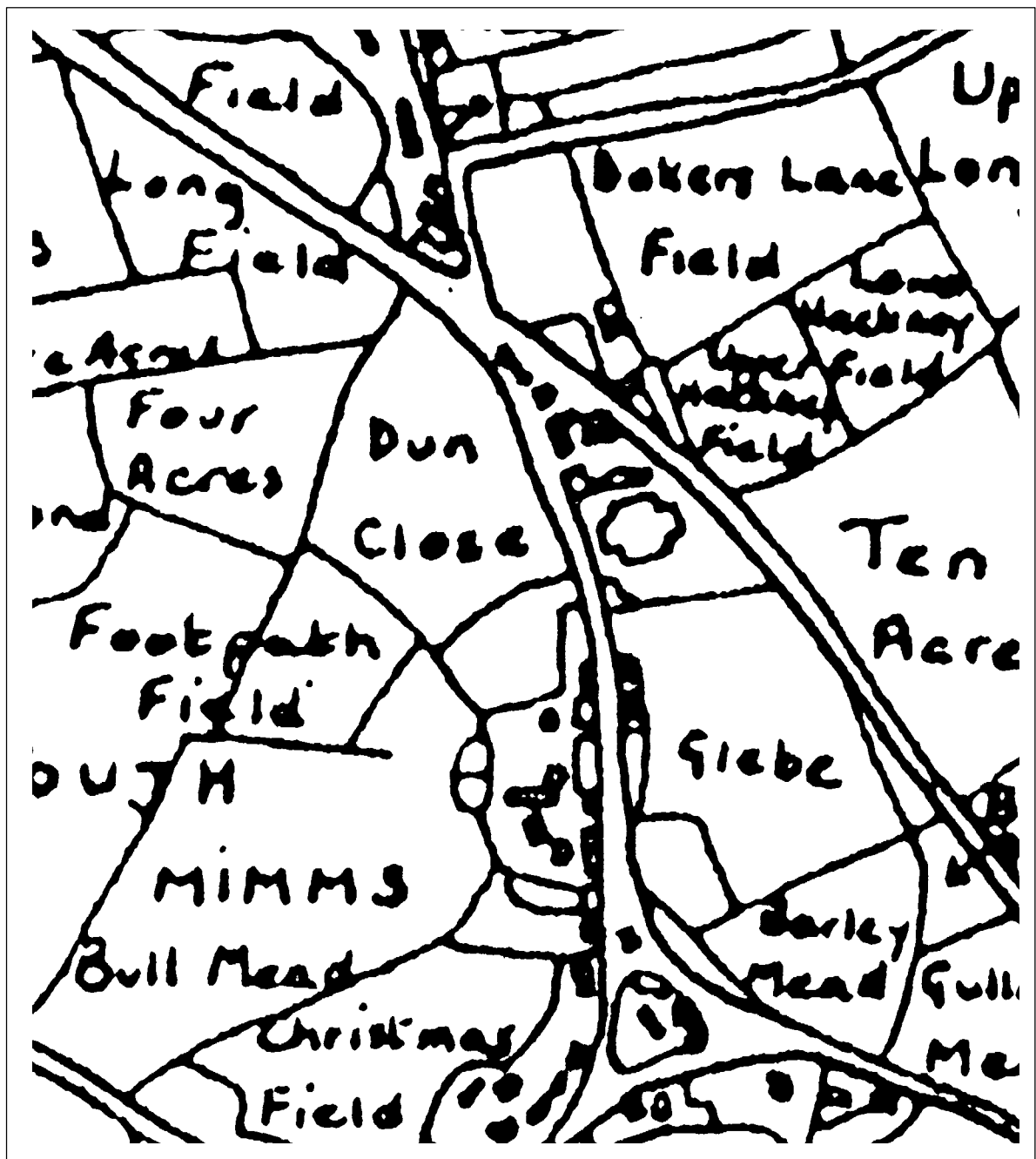
Figure 1



Trench Location

Scale 1:50

Figure 2



Tithe Map (1842)

Scale 1:5000

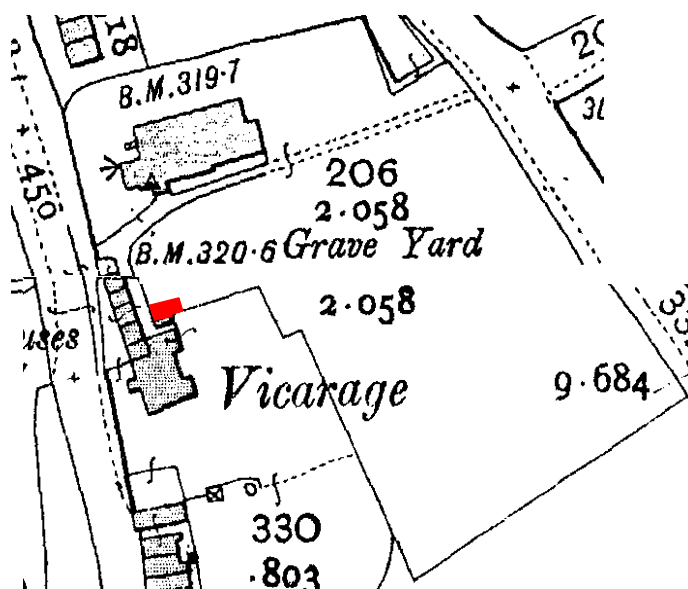
Figure 3



1898 Ordnance Survey Plan

Scale 1:1500

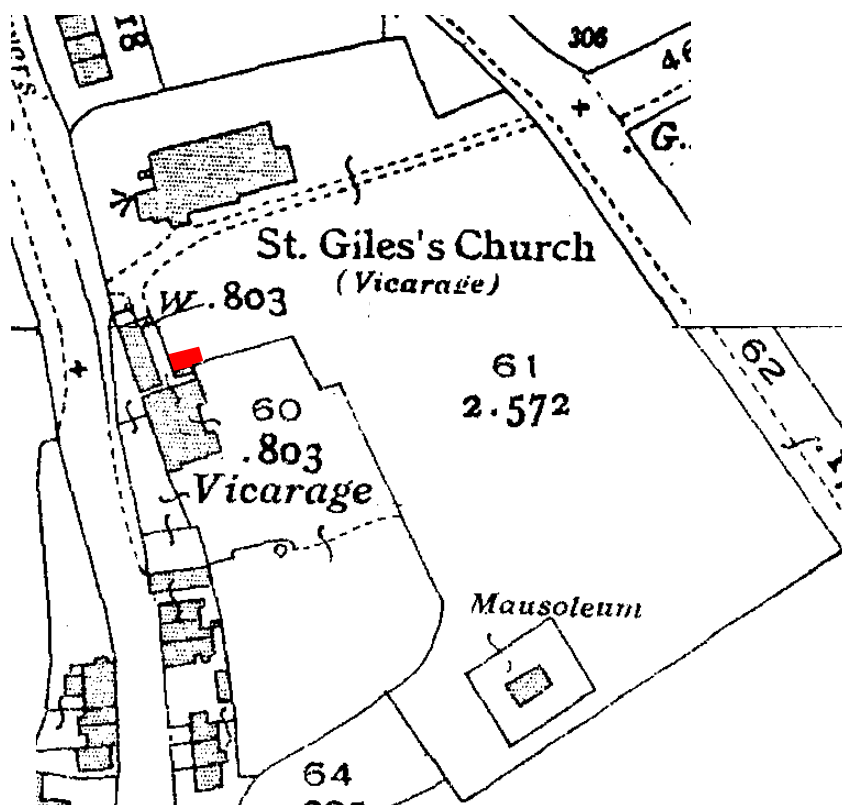
Figure 4a



1914 Ordnance Survey Plan

Scale 1:1500

Figure 4b



1935 Ordnance Survey Plan

Scale 1:1500

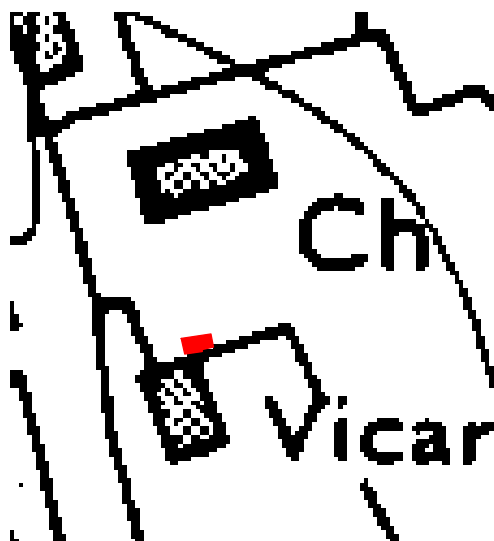
Figure 5a



1960 Ordnance Survey Plan

Scale 1:1500

Figure 5b



1973 Ordnance Survey Plan

Scale 1:1500

Figure 6a



1990 Ordnance Survey Plan

Scale 1:1500

Figure 6b

Existing outhouse

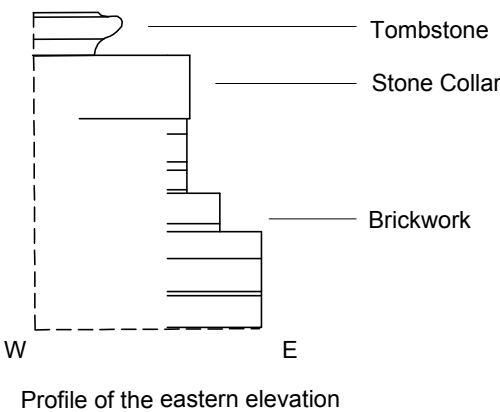
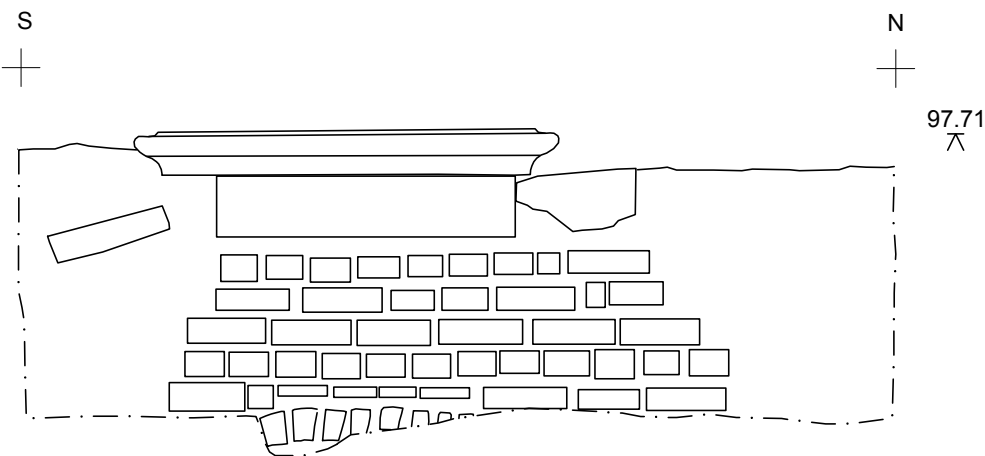
Under this tomb lyes the body of
ISAAC DAWES
Citizen and Bricklayer of London who
departed this Life January VII. 1740/1
in the 57th Year of His Age,
He was a Loving Husband a Tender Father a
Sincere Friend and his Vertues appeard in every
Part of His Life

0 1m

Plan of tomb

Scale 1:25

Figure 7



Section and profile of tomb

Scale 1:20
Figure 8