Northamptonshire Archaeology

Archaeological Earthwork Survey and Trial Trenching at Forty Hall, Enfield, Greater London
November 2013

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Report 13/257

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QUALITY CONTROL

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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	**167085**	
Project name	Archaeological Earthwork Survey and Trial Trenching at Forty Hall, Enfield, Greater London, November 2013	
Short description	In November 2013, Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook a earthwork survey and targeted trial trenching on the Mound and Bog Garden at Forty Hall, Enfield. The works identified the composition of the Mound and augmented earlier works by identifying the presence and survival of the original 18th-century paths. The excavations in the Bog Garden only defined one clear edge of the 18th-century ornamental pond. It is concluded that during the 20th century the pond was backfilled and used as a domestic waste disposal site for the hall. A later circular wet area or Bog Garden was planted in the 20th century, its western edge, facing the southern pedestrian access into the Park, was defined by large limestone blocks.	
Project type	Evaluation- earthwork survey and trial trenching	
Site status	Registered park and Garden	
Previous work	Conservation Plan (Peats and Drury 2007) Geophysical survey and trial trenching (Prentice 2010), geophysical survey (Simmonds 2013)	
Current Land use	Woodland and landscape parkland	
Future work	Watching Brief	
Monument type/ period	Post-medieval garden landscaping	
Significant finds	None	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	London Borough of Enfield (LBE), Greater London	
Site address	Forty Hall	
Study area	1500sqm and 1200 sq m (total 2700sq m)	
OS Easting & Northing	TQ 33710 98525	
Height OD	51- 41m aOD	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator	London borough of Enfield/ Drury Macpherson	
Project Design originator	Northamptonshire Archaeology (Walker 2012)	
Director/Supervisor	C Simmonds	
Project Manager	Stephen Parry/ Anthony Maull (NA), Paul Drury (Drury Macpherson Partnership)	
Sponsor or funding body	Drury Macpherson Partnership/ London Borough of Enfield	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	November 2013	
End date	December 2013	
ARCHIVES	**Location**	**Content**
Physical	FFH13	4 archive boxes of glass, pottery, clay tobacco-pipe, brick and tile
Paper		1 grey archive box of site forms and records
Digital		pdf of report and dxf data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Title	Archaeological Earthwork Survey and Trial Trenching at Forty Hall, Enfield, Greater London, November 2013	
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EARTHWORK SURVEY AND TRIAL TRENCHING AT FORTY HALL, ENFIELD, GREATER LONDON

NOVEMBER 2013

Abstract

In November 2013, Northamptonshire Archaeology undertook a earthwork survey and targeted trial trenching on the Mound and Bog Garden at Forty Hall, Enfield. The works identified the composition of the Mound and augmented earlier works by identifying the presence and survival of the original 18th-century paths. The excavations in the Bog Garden only defined one clear edge of the 18th-century ornamental pond. It is concluded that during the 20th century the pond was backfilled and used as a domestic waste disposal site for the hall. A later circular wet area or Bog Garden was planted in the 20th century, its western edge, facing the southern pedestrian access into the Park, was defined by large limestone blocks.

1 INTRODUCTION

Northamptonshire Archaeology was commissioned by Drury Macpherson Partnership, acting on behalf of the London Borough of Enfield (LBE), to undertake a detailed earthwork survey and trial trenching at Forty Hall, Enfield, North London (NGR TQ 33710 98525, Fig 1).

The areas of investigation comprised an 18th-century prospect mound to the north of the Hall and immediately west of the Upper Lake, as well as the site of a Pond or Bog Garden in the south-eastern corner of the Pleasure Grounds. This tranche of works followed archaeological trial trenching undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2010 (Prentice 2010).

The works were undertaken to inform aspects of the detailed landscape design proposals by LDA Design at Forty Hall. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Northamptonshire Archaeology covers the full proposed programme of works (Walker 2012).

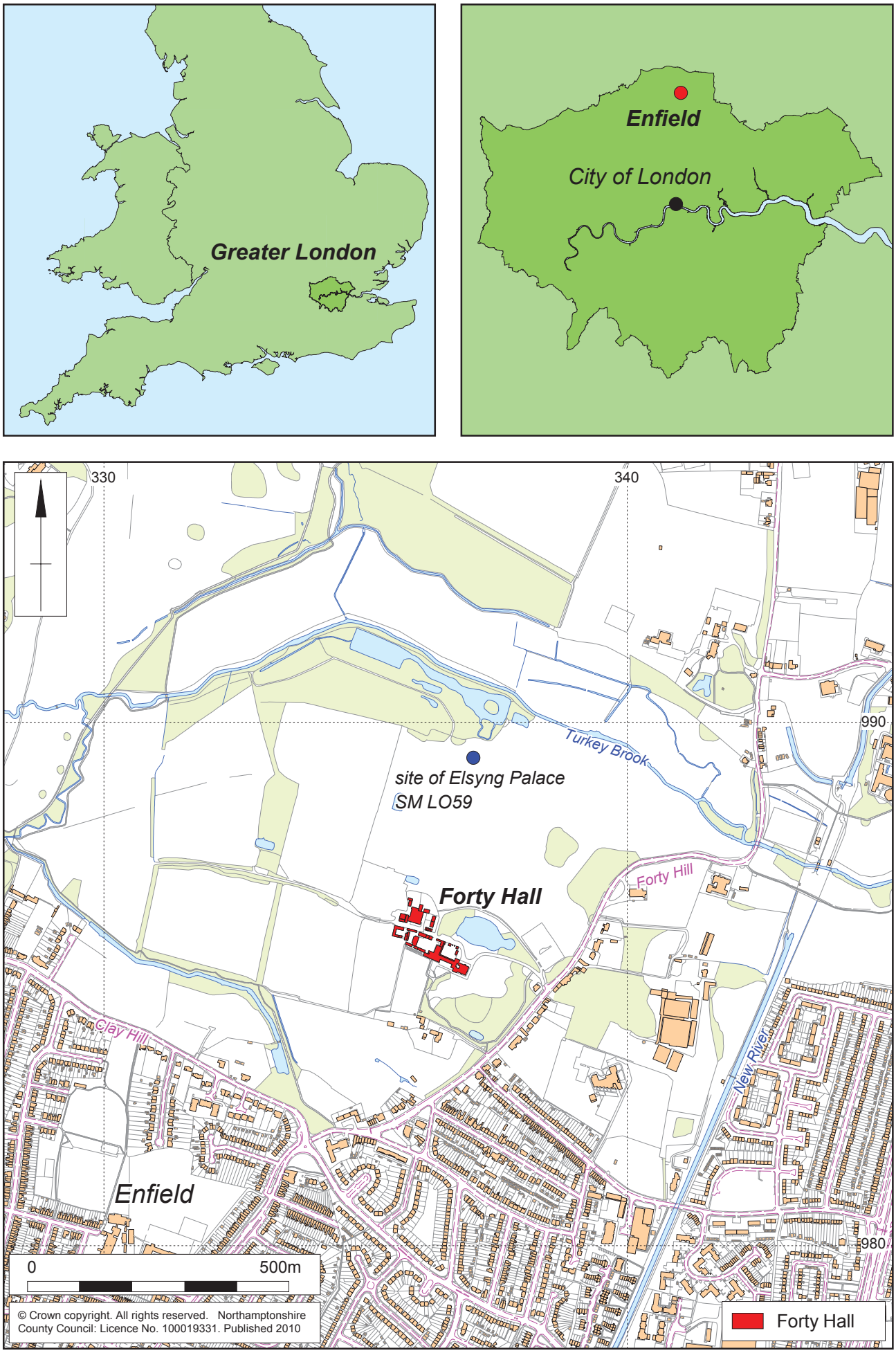
2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and geology

Forty Hall is situated to the north of Enfield, Greater London. It comprises the Hall and ancillary buildings set within designed parkland. The eastern boundary is defined by Forty Hill and the modern suburbs of Enfield lie to the south.

Forty Hall stands slightly to the east of the highest point of Forty Hill, a remnant of the upper terrace of the River Lea where the natural geology has been mapped as London Clay with a capping of Boyne Hill Gravel (Gillam 1997). The surviving natural topography suggests that the hall sits at approximately 47m aOD and slopes down gradually to the north (towards Turkey Brook) and to the south-east (to the junction of Forty Hill and Goat Lane).

The hall itself is early 17th century in origin but was expanded and remodelled in the 18th and 19th centuries. The surviving landscaping around the Hall is largely 18th century in design although elements have been remodelled.



Scale 1:10,000

Site location Fig 1

2.2 Historical background

A full historical background is provided in the report on the earlier archaeological works undertaken in 2010 (Prentice). Its conclusions and additional details are briefly summarised below.

Forty Hall was built for a London merchant, Sir Nicholas Rainton c1629. His nephew, also Nicholas, expanded the estate northwards to include the remains of the Tudor and earlier Elsyng Palace (Fig 1) which he demolished and added the stable block west of the house. The exterior of Forty Hall was remodelled c1708 and the present landscape setting largely developed during the eighteenth century out of a formal seventeenth century landscape, elements of which still survive to the present day. The house changed little during the nineteenth century until significant alterations in 1897. The house and park were acquired from the Parker-Bowles family by the Local Authority, now the London Borough of Enfield in 1951.

The house and stable courtyard gateway are Listed Grade I and the stable block and subsidiary buildings Grade II. The park is registered at Grade II and includes the site of Elsyng Palace and its medieval predecessor which is a Scheduled Monument (SM LO59).

2.3 Previous works

Forty Hall and the site of Elsyng Palace have been subject to considerable interest and archaeological scrutiny. Since 2003, the Enfield Archaeological Society has undertaken a program of geophysical survey and trial excavation at the site of Elsyng Palace and within the grounds of Forty Hall. Some of the work was in response to the plantation of saplings and monitoring of the laying of gravel paths (EAS http://www.enfarchsoc.org/index.html).

Previous work by Northamptonshire Archaeology included an archaeological survey and evaluation in the park which established that elements of designed landscaping within the Pleasure Grounds, known now only from documents, survive within the ground as buried features (Prentice 2010a). Building recording of the 18th century remains of the Summerhouse also took place in 2010 (Prentice 2010b)

Trial trenching also took place on the Mound and ascertained that gravel paths, presumably relating to the 18th-century garden design, lay beneath a thin layer of leaf mold. This phase of works ascertained that there was an area of modern dumping in the south-eastern corner of the Mound (Prentice 2010a, trench 16).

An area to the north of the Upper Lake has been identified for the creation of a temporary silt lagoon for the material from the Upper Lake (Simmonds 2013). This is adjacent to an area that was previously proposed as an extension to the car park (Prentice 2010a). In both areas magnetometry survey was carried out but did not identify the remnants of brick kilns, instead the ferrous anomalies recorded were likely to have been disturbance in the topsoil.

2.4 Objectives

The principal objective of the archaeological survey was to quantify the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of the archaeological resource and inform the detailed landscape design proposals by LDA Design and the suitability of a potential contractor's work area. The overall aim was to inform the restoration and improvement of the historic landscape of Forty Hall Park (Walker 2012).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Pre-survey works

In August 2013 a pre-works site visit was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA). The general condition of the Mound (Fig 2) and Bog Garden (Fig 3) prior to the clearance of ground vegetation and coppicing was recorded. At this time both areas were heavily overgrown and were not suitable for archaeological survey. It was agreed with LBE and LDA that there would be a scheme of surface vegetation clearance prior to detailed earthwork survey and trial trenching.

The Mound in August 2013, looking north Fig 2

The Bog Garden in August 2013, looking north-west Fig 3

The ground clearance and appropriate tree surgery took place under the supervision of ecologists in October 2013. The earthwork survey and subsequent trial trenching took place in early November 2013.

3.2 Earthwork survey

Detailed earthwork survey on the Mound and Bog Garden incorporated the use of electronic equipment to survey features (tops and bottoms of slope where appropriate) as well as recording points at regular intervals (typically 1.5m to 2m) to produce a understanding of the archaeological topography of the sites (Figs 5 & 10). The equipment included a Leica System 1200 Global Positioning System (GPS) with a 3D tolerance of +/- 0.05m, operating using SMARTNET realtime corrections and a Leica TCR407 Total Station Theodolite. Data collected was accurate to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.

Data was downloaded and processed in Leica GeoOffice v7.0. Output was transferred into MapInfo v8 (for the production of general locations plans). Data is available in the form of a spreadsheet containing xyz data for individual points.

3.3 Trial trenching

The Mound (trenches 19, 24-31)

The trenches excavated in 2010 were numbered 1 to 18 and the trenches excavated in 2013 followed on from this; trenches 19, 24-31 were located on the Mound and trenches 20-23 in the Bog Garden.

Initially four trenches were to be excavated on the Mound, three on the eastern side of the Mound and one trench excavated by machine across the modern dump material. However, as part of the pre-site discussions, the machine excavated trench was replaced by five hand excavated trenches (trenches 27-31) as there were concerns by the tree officer and the ecologists that machine excavation would adversely affect the habitat and the stability of the trees. On site a long trench was also divided into two smaller trenches (trenches 24 and 26) because of the prevalence of tree stumps.

Of the nine trenches excavated on the Mound, four targeted historically mapped paths (trenches 19, 24-6) and trenches 27-31 were positioned across the modern dumping material to ascertain the profile and formation of the mound. All trenches were excavated in areas away from tree stumps, supporting roots and obvious disturbed ground.

The Bog Garden (trenches 20-23)

Initially it was planned that there would be machine excavation along length and width of the presumed pond (*c*35m long by 10m wide). However, during the pre site works meeting it became clear that this scenario would not be possible given the presence of large mature trees around the periphery of the Bog Garden. The ground clearance undertaken by LBE parks staff and volunteers revealed a number of limestone blocks forming the western edge of a roughly circular sunken feature. The stones had been identified in the earlier trenching (Prentice 2010a). Given the constraints it was decided to machine excavate an L-shaped trench (trenches 22 and 23) across the eastern part of the area. Two trenches (20 and 21), located to the west of trench 22, were excavated by hand.

Excavation and recording methodologies

The location of the trenches were plotted on the ground related to Ordnance Survey by a combination of GPS and hand survey, and all site levels were related to Ordnance Datum.

The majority of the trenches were hand excavated, but where trenches were machined, the topsoil, subsoil and non-structural garden soils and modern overburden were removed under archaeological supervision by mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Where no significant archaeological

remains were present, the natural substrate was consequently revealed. The excavated areas, including all sections, were cleaned by hand sufficiently to enhance the definition of features and deposits.

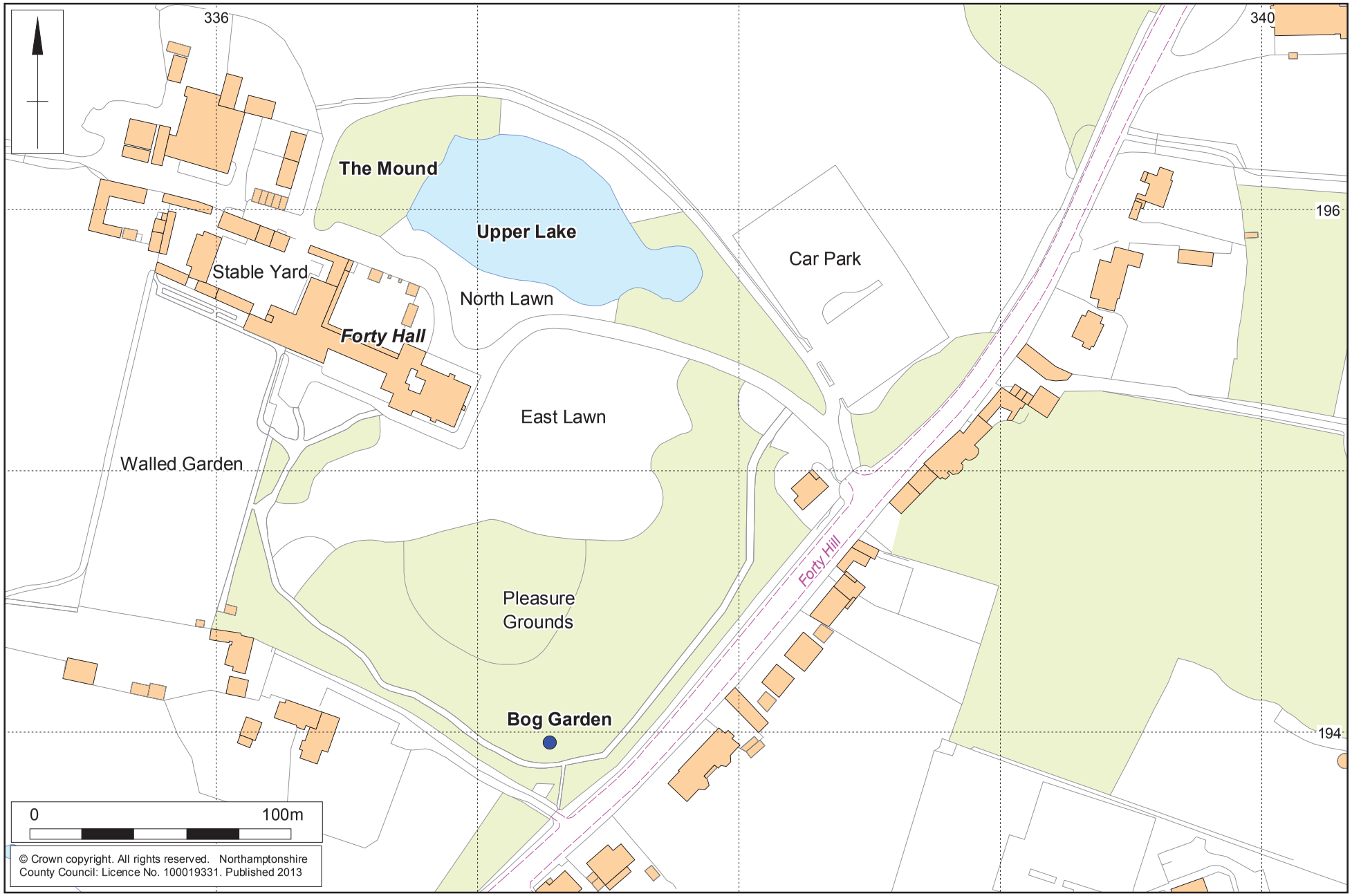
All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of excavation were fully recorded in order to characterise and interpret their date and relationships to any features. Recording followed standard Northamptonshire Archaeology procedures (NA 2011), the standards of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008, 2010) and English Heritage (1991, 2006). All archaeological deposits were given individual context numbers and were described on pro-forma context sheets, including details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds.

The surface of features were cleaned by hand to enhance their definition and planned to scale. The trench section and profiles through features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All drawings included levels that were related to Ordnance Datum.

Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site. Unstratified animal bones and modern material were not collected.

All records compiled during fieldwork were filed into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced site archive. Photographs were taken as 35mm monochrome negatives and digital photographs.

All trenches, once opened, were temporarily fenced using orange polythene netting to ensure safety for the park and gardens users. Additionally Heras fencing was established around the Bog Garden and the access areas to the Mound. On completion all trenches were backfilled either by mini-digger or by hand and the surface made as even as possible, though no special reinstatement needs (such as re-seeding or turfing) were undertaken.



Scale 1:2,000 (A4)

Areas of archaeological investiagtion Fig 4

4 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The earthwork survey and trenching results are presented by landscape area, The Mound (section 4.1) followed by the Bog Garden (section 4.2). Detailed context information is presented in the Appendix.

4.1 The Mound

Survey

The Mound (Figs 5- 9) dominates the western edge of the upper lake, screening the cottages from the hall. The clearance of the ground vegetation in October 2013 revealed the surviving form and good general condition of the earthwork.

It is defined by a half-moon/amphitheatre-shaped earthwork bank measuring 50m north-east to south-west and 33m north-west to south-east, it is approximately 5.0m high. The western edge of the earthwork is at an elevation of 51.0m OD (or 1.50m above the estate road). The eastern edge is defined by a modern footpath (46m aOD).

As it slopes down to the lake the earthwork mound terraces on three levels (Fig 8). The highest sits at around the 50m contour line and the lowest lies above and to the west of the modern lakeside path. Although much of the ground surface was covered in rich humic soils with leaf mold, there were areas of coarse gravel on the surface, corresponding with the plateaus between the terraces.

Later disturbance of the mound was largely as result of fallen trees and associated well defined root boles. In the south-eastern corner, covering the lower terrace was a low mound of material measuring 16m, north to south by 10m, east to west which created a non-historic profile noted in earlier documents (Prentice 2010a and Walker 2012).

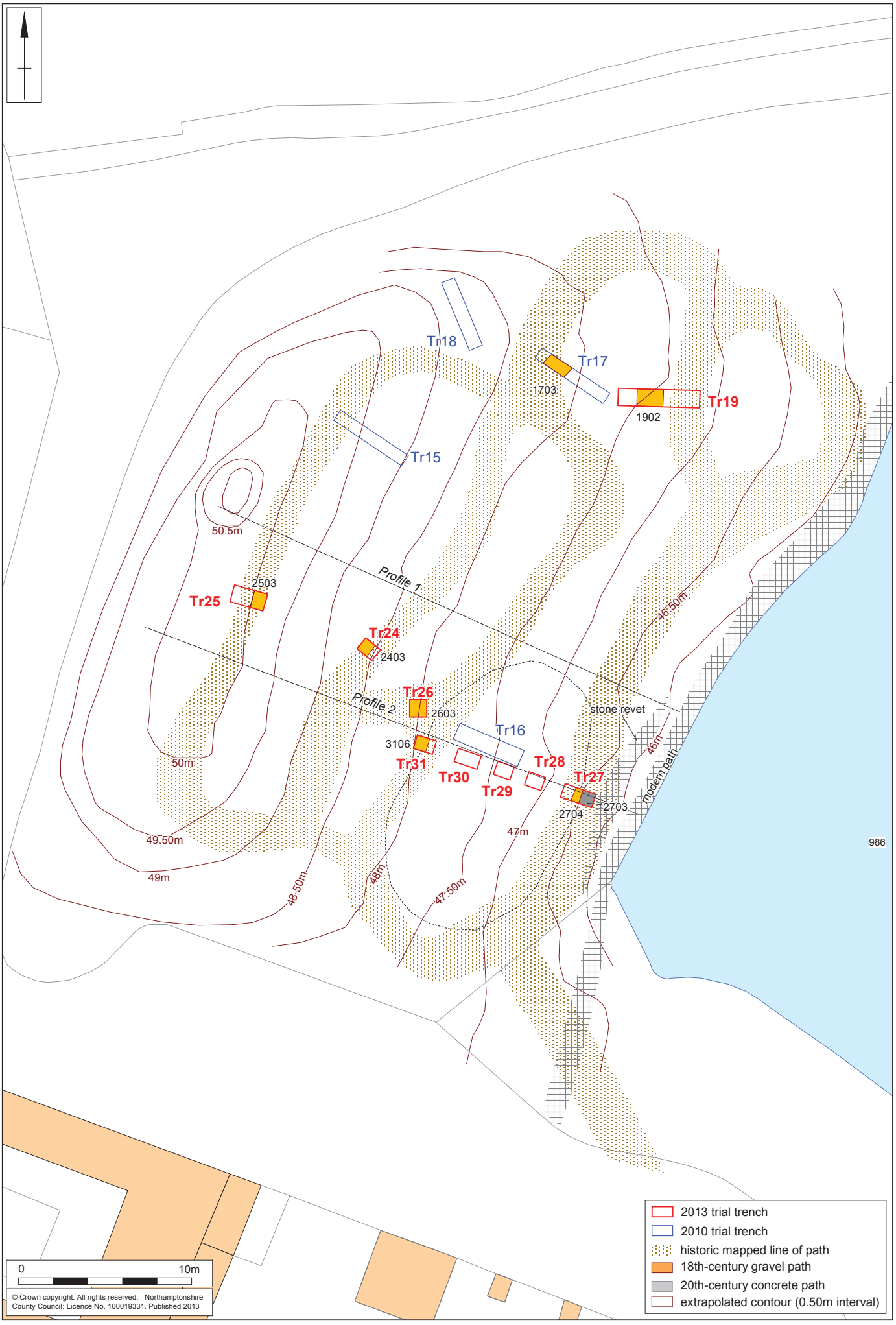
Excavation (trenches 19, 24-31)

Trenches 27-31 were hand excavated to ascertain the construction and build up of mound deposits and the extent and thickness of the deposit of modern dumping. Although the full makeup of the Mound was not ascertained due to health and safety depth restrictions, the Mound comprises a sequence of sands/gravels and silty clays at least 0.58m thick. A heavily abraded sherd of post-medieval redware pottery, likely to be of late 16th to early 17th century date, was recovered from Trench 31, layer (3105). In trenches 27 and 31, and situated on top of the thin upper layer of mound formation deposit, were the remnants of gravel paths (2704) and (3106). The paths comprised clearly defined coarse grained gravel within a matrix of compacted light orange-yellow sands.

Trenches 19, 24- 26 all identified the remnants of historic paths. The path material was similar in nature to the paths seen in trenches 27 and 31. In trenches 24 and 26 the gravel surfaces were quite degraded and heavily affected by tree roots. The path was best preserved in the northern part of the survey area (trench 19) where it was 1.50m wide and in trench 25, 1.30m wide, on the western edge of the earthwork.

Sealing the paths in trenches 27-31 was a layer of dark brown-grey humic sand (2702), (2802), (1902), (3302) and (3102). This layer measured >9.90m north-west to south-east, 16m north-east to south-west and was of a consistent thickness (0.36m) across the trenches. Fragments of ceramic building material broadly dated from the 15th century to the 20th century were recovered from this layer.

In trench 27, the 18th-century path was also partially covered by a modern path comprising a concrete surface edged in red brick (2703). A thin layer of humic topsoil and leaf mold (average of 0.10m thick) sealed the concrete path and the modern dumping material.



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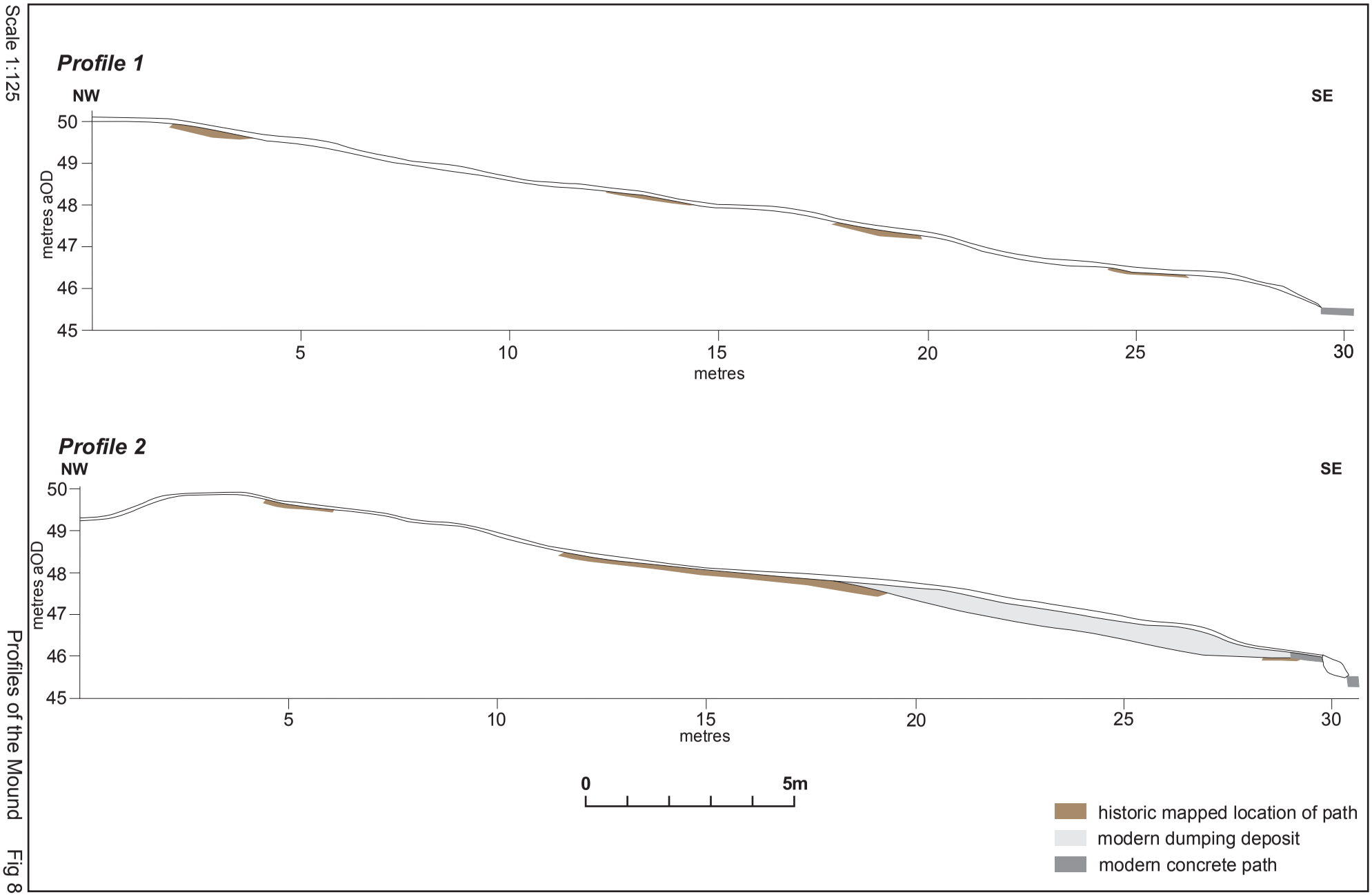
Topographic survey and trial trenches on The Mound Fig 5

The Mound in November 2013, after tree thinning, looking north-west Fig 6

The Mound in November 2013, after tree thinning, looking south Fig 7



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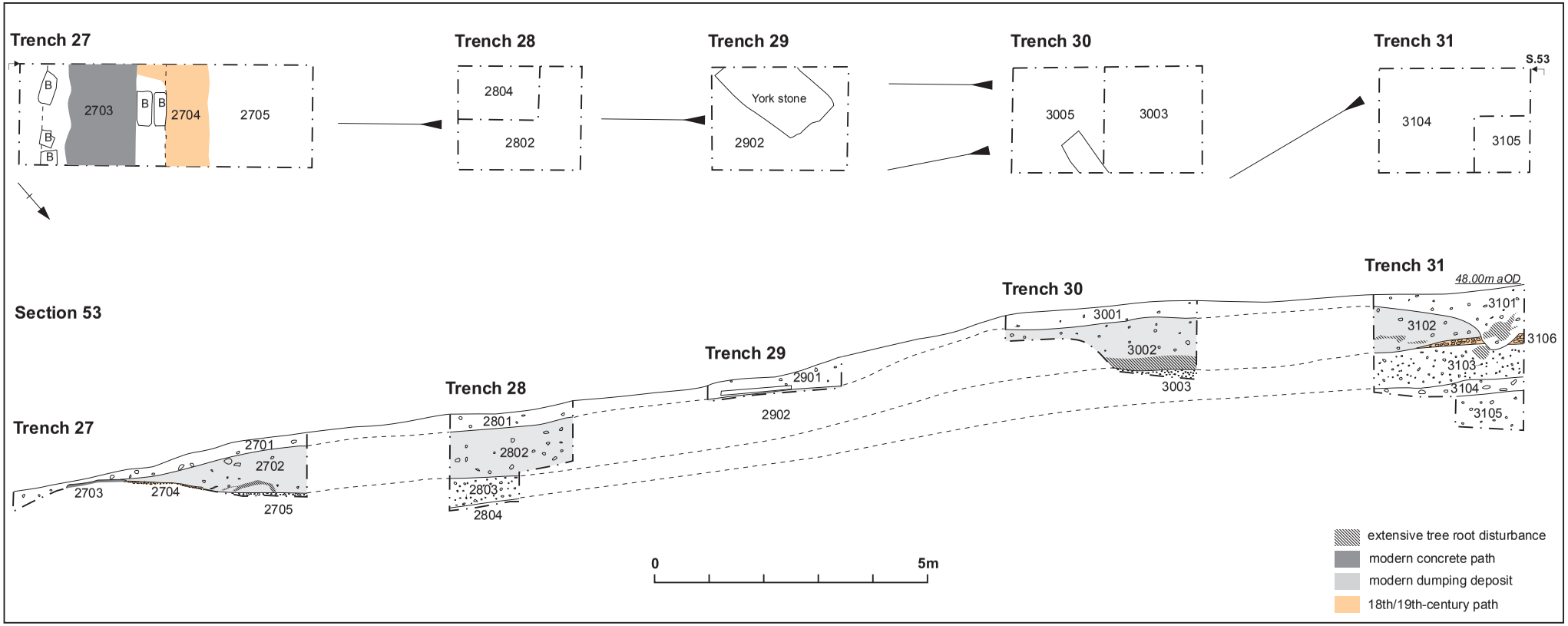
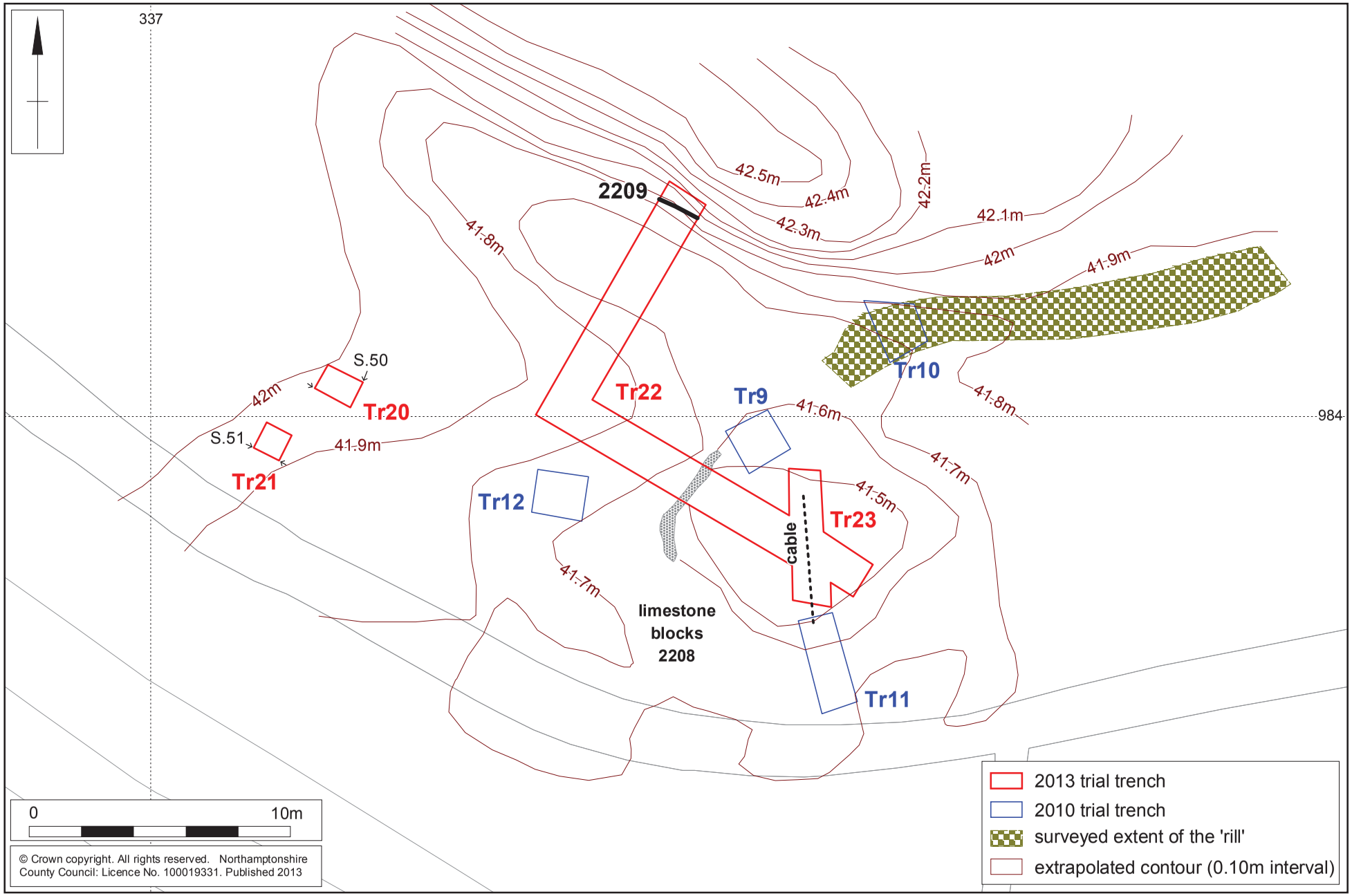
Profiles of the Mound Fig 8



Trench 27, looking south-east

Trench 31, looking north-east



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The topographic survey and trenches in the Bog Garden Fig 10

4.2 The Bog Garden

Survey

The survey in the Bog Garden (Fig 10) area recorded the modern ground surface sloping down very gradually from the north-west to the south-east. This reflects a general trend in the natural topography where the ground level slopes down to the south-east from the hall. The survey area is bounded to the south by the modern pedestrian circuit path and dense shrubs. To the south side of the path the ground slopes very steeply down to the private access road and the allotments to the south. There are no obvious breaks of slope denoting the edge of a rectangular depression. The only changes in slope are a slight circular depression in the eastern part of the survey area, a linear ditch or rill and a well defined earthwork bank.

The circular depression measures *c*8m in diameter and its western boundary is clearly defined by large undressed, limestone blocks (Figs 10, 11 and 13). The modern paths, with wooden post and rail fencing, define its southern and eastern edges.

The circular depression (the 'Bog Garden'), looking west Fig 11

The rill is a shallow gully which is recorded in the landscape topographic survey as being present along the eastern boundary of the park and which then turns to the west where it merges into the Bog Garden. The rill is up to 2m wide and 0.30m deep. A trench was excavated to its western end in 2010 and recorded a ceramic pipe (Prentice 2010a).

A linear earthwork bank forms the northern boundary of the survey area and is at least 12m north-west to south-east, 7m wide and 0.70m high. Its irregular and uneven profile, with a rounded top and steep southern edge, indicate that it is a relatively recent addition to the landscape which has yet to weather.

The rill (to the right of the fence) and the earthwork bank, looking south-west Fig 12

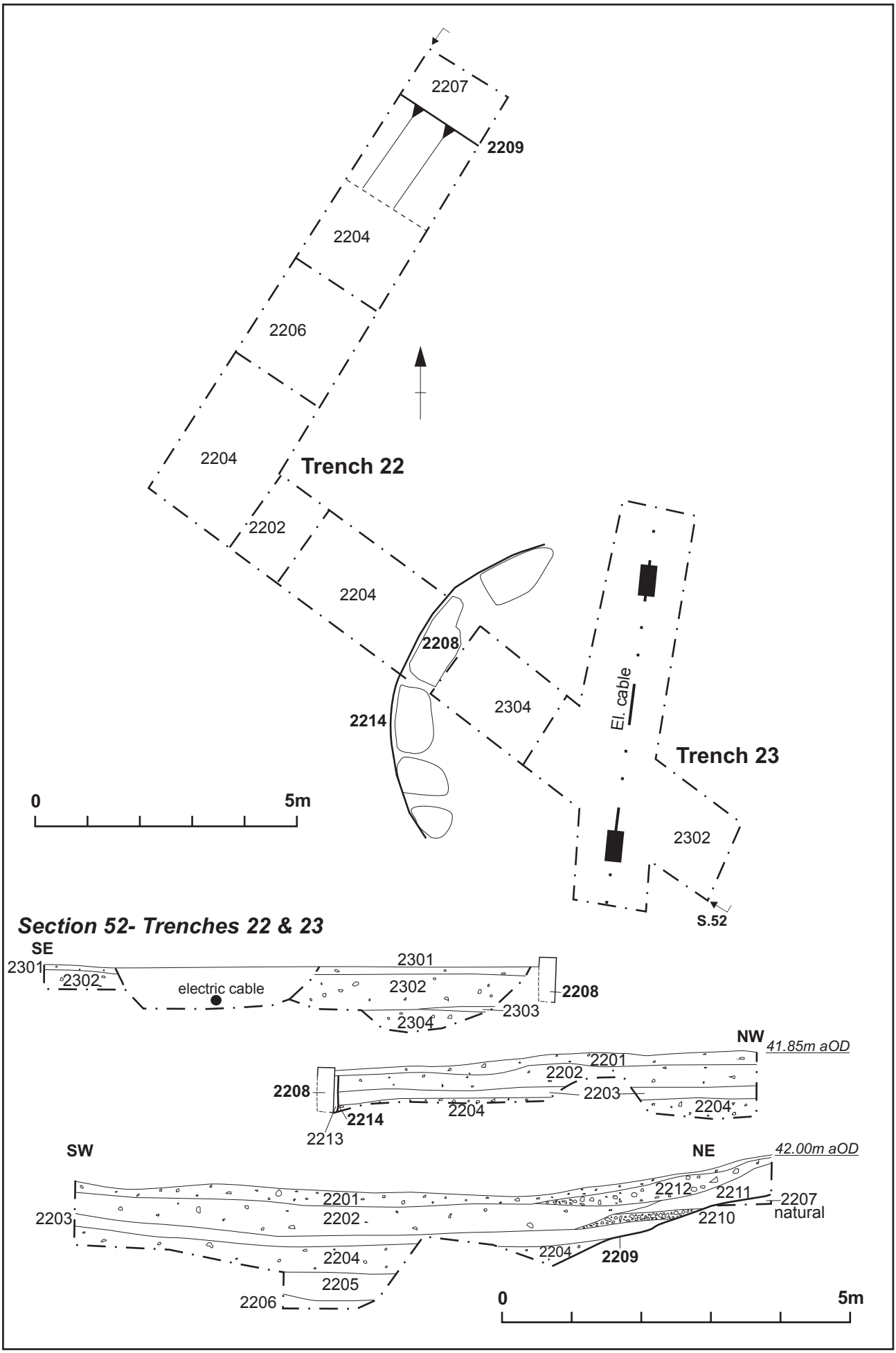
Excavation (trenches 20-23)

Excavations in the Bog Garden identified natural orange gravels (2207) at 0.60m below ground level at the north-eastern end of trench 22. Into the natural was a cut [2209] aligned north-west to south-east forming a gradual edge, sloping down to the south (Fig 13). The full depth was not ascertained as standing water was identified at 1.55m below the current ground level. The edge of the cut was not demonstrably lined with any waterproof material or deposits (eg clay bunding).

There appears to be at least three phases of deposition recorded in trenches 22 and 23. The lower recorded fills, at least 1.20m thick, comprised deposits of clinker (2206), ash (2205 and 2203= 2303) and yellowish-brown gravelly silts (2204= 2304). Bottle glass and 19th-century pottery were recorded and recovered from fill (2204= 2304). Overlying this and to the north-eastern end of trench 22, was a deposit of coarse dark orange-brown sands and gravels (2210) 0.10m thick, overlain with a dark humic loam (2211), 0.42m thick, sloping down from the northern edge of cut [2209]. A mixed dark brown coarse gravel and clinker (2202= 2302), 0.35m to 0.50m thick overlay (2211). As with fill (2204= 2304) a large quantity of 19th century pottery and bottle glass were recorded along with fragments of car exhaust pipes indicating that the area was used as a refuse dump for a period in the early 20th century.

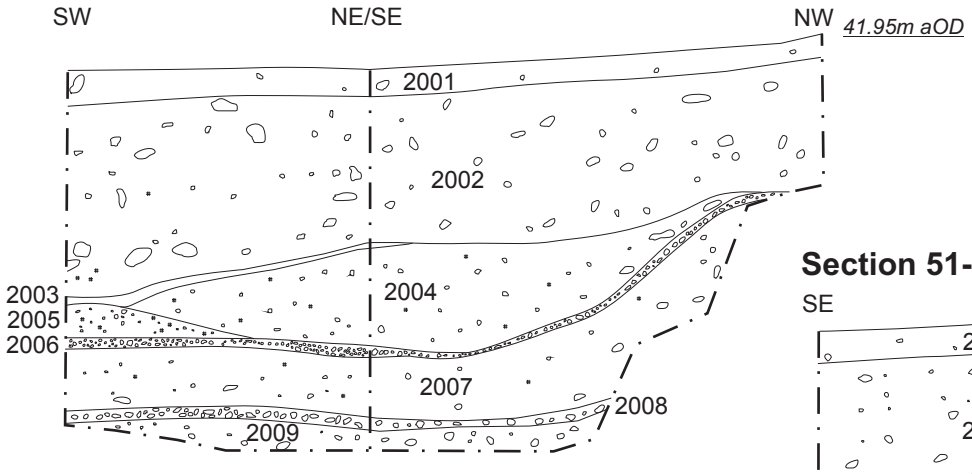
Later, a vertical sided, curvilinear trench [2214] (Fig 13, Section 52), at least 0.40m wide and 0.50m deep, was excavated into (2202) and five large limestone blocks (2208) were inserted forming the eastern edge of the circular depression.

The formation of the earthwork bank recorded during the survey was clearly defined in the north-eastern end of trench 22. The bank comprised a layer of mixed loose brown sands, clinker (2212), 3.30m wide and 0.30m thick, with ceramic building material fragments.

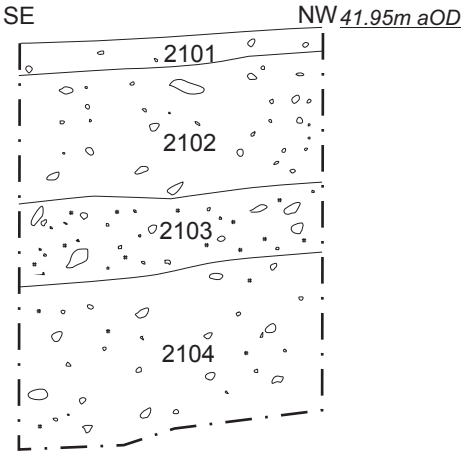


Trenches 22 and 23, plan and section Fig 13

Section 50- Trench 20



Section 51- Trench 21



Trench 20, looking south-east

Trench 21, looking north-east

In trenches 20 and 21, situated to the west (Figs 10, 14 & 15, the deposition and sequence was similar to that in trenches 22 and 23. The lower level of deposition, comprising a series of coarse gravels and shingles, with ash and clinker, was at least 0.65m thick. The final stage of deposition was a loose brown-grey sandy silt (2002= 2102), 0.36m – 0.42m thick.

General view of trenches 20 and 21, looking south-west Fig 15

Overlying all deposits in the Bog Garden area was a thin layer of humic topsoil and leaf mold.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 The post-medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 77 sherds with a total weight of 4,818g. It was quantified using the chronology and coding system of the Museum of London Type-Series (eg Vince 1985), as follows:

ENGS: English Stoneware (1700-1900), 3 sherds, 1860g
HORT: Horticultural Earthenwares (19th – 20th century), 30 sherds, 411g
MOCH: Mocha Ware (1790-1895), 1 sherd, 9g
PMR: Post-medieval Redware (1580 – 1900), 4 sherds, 91g
REFW: Refined Whiteware (1800-1900), 31 sherds, 2051g
TPW: Transfer-printed Whiteware (underglaze) (1830-1900), 8 sherds, 396g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The Assemblage

The assemblage is, on the whole, unremarkable, and comprises a mixture of mundane and cheap white earthenware table-wares, marmalade jars and ointment pots, utilitarian stonewares in the form of blacking bottles, and earthenware flower-pots, all typical of the later 19th and early 20th centuries. A few vessels were reasonably closely dateable, and suggest that most of the assemblage was deposited around AD1900.

In the area of the Bog Garden and in Trench 22, layer 2202 also produced a large fragment of a Keiller & Sons Dundee Marmalade jar, with a 'x' below the crest, suggesting a date in the mid-late 1890s (Mathew 2000, 7). A similar date was suggested by the base of a fairly large plain white vessel from layer 2204 has the mark of S Bridgwood and Son of Longton. The mark comprises an anchor with the word 'Bridgwood' above and 'England' below, which dates it reasonably firmly to the 1890s. The company only introduced the word 'England' to their crest during that decade, and also stopped manufacturing white earthenwares at the end of it.

The Keiller and Sons marmalade jar and a stoneware jar (100mm scale) Fig 16

Layer 2022 also produced a white cylindrical mug or coffee can with a printed two-colour transfer of Enfield Church and Cross. The base is stamped 'Made in Germany', which means that it dates to before the First World War; pottery imported from Germany after the war was invariably stamped 'Foreign' due to the antipathy of British consumers to German goods after that conflict, so a date of the late 19th/ early 20th century seems likely.

German made coffee mug showing Enfield Church and stamp (100mm scale) Fig 17

It is also worthy of note that only a single sherd of Mocha Ware occurred, and Yellow Ware (fabric YELL) is entirely absent. Both these pottery types are very common in 19th-century assemblages, but had fallen from use by 1900. This therefore further supports the date suggested by the other pottery, and so it would seem most likely that the pottery was dumped around 1900.

The sherd of PMR from trench 31 (the Mound), context 3105 is from the base of a vessel which appears to be of late 16th – 17th century date, but it is very abraded, and may well be residual.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	PMR		ENGS		MOCHS		REFW		HORT		TPW		
Context type	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date
1901 topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	19th century
2002 layer	3	71	-	-	-	-	2	17	23	261	1	-	Late 19th century
2004 layer	-	-	-	-	1	9	2	62	2	15	1	-	Late 19th century
2102 layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	30	2	16	-	-	19th century
2103 layer	-	-	1	144	-	-	16	565	1	25	5	137	Late 19th century
2104 layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	94	1	37	Late 19th century
2202 layer	-	-	2	1716	-	-	3	925	-	-	1	221	Late 19th century
2204 layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	432	-	-	-	-	Late 19th century
2602 layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	Late 19th century
3105 layer	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Late 16th century
Total	**4**	**91**	**3**	**1860**	**1**	**9**	**31**	**2051**	**30**	**411**	**8**	**396**	

5.2 Building materials by Pat Chapman

Ceramic roof tile

The 20 roof tile sherds, weighing 1200g, are plain flat roof tiles and one pantile sherd (Table 2). They are a mixture of machine-made and hand/mould-made tiles.

The 16 hand/mould-made tiles are 10-15mm thick. The fabrics are fine and coarse sandy clay fired to red-brown or orange to orange-brown, with one made from dark pink silty clay. Four sherds have vestigial pegholes, three are round with diameters of 15mm and one is 14mm square.

This assemblage of small sherds from hand/mould-made and machine-made roof tiles are datable from the 15th to 20th centuries, as roof tiles changed little over the centuries until the advent of factory tiles in the 19th century.

The three machine-made flat tiles from layers (1901) and (2002) are 9-11mm thick, and made from red or orange-brown clay. Two sherds have a nib for suspension, one nib is by a corner, so there would be another two or three nibs along the top of the tile, common in machine-made tiles. The other tile, from (1901), has been cut into a narrow triangle 90mm long and 67mm wide at the base. The only pantile is also machine-made, from trench 26, layer (2602).

Table 2: Roof tile quantification

Fill/cut	No	Wt (g)	Description
1901/ topsoil the mound	4	223	1-machine-made, nib 1-machine-made, cut as narrow triangle 2-hand/mould-made
2002/ layer Bog Garden	4	128	1-machine-made, nib 3-hand/mould-made, vestigial peg 15mm diameter
2102/ layer, bog garden	2	133	Hand/mould-made
2602/ layer, the mound	2	70	1- hand/mould-made, 15mm diameter peghole 1-machine-made pantile
2705/ layer, the mound	1	221	Hand/mould-made
3105/ layer, the mound	7	425	Hand/mould-made;1 14mm square peghole 1 round peghole 14mm diameter
Totals	**20**	**1200**	

Brick

There are six brick fragments, weighing 542g, from the Bog Garden layer (2002). One is a fine dense hard dark mauve-red with small flint and quartz. Another dark mauve fragment is made from coarser sand with voids. There is a dark red-brown sandy fragment. Two are made with sandy orange clay with a fine cement residue on the surviving surfaces. The one brick fragment from mound layer (2602), only weighing 54g, is made from fine silty sandy orange clay.

This range of bricks could date from 16th century onwards, although the cement residue indicates the mid 19th century at the earliest for htose particular bricks.

5.3 Other material by Pat Chapman

From the fill (2202) of pit/pond [2209] there is a rectangular piece of graphite plate, 150mm long by 43mm wide and 5mm thick. A white deposit encrusted on one end is probably from an electric battery of some kind (Fig 18).

A cylindrical ceramic container, 142mm long, 63mm in diameter and 3mm thick and weighing 188g, made in fine white clay is also from fill (2202). The interior is blackened, there is a 15mm wide black strip on and below the rim both inside and outside, with a faded yellow-brown area extending for 45mm below the black strip on the exterior. This is possibly connected to the same apparatus as the graphite plkate.

Remnants of the early battery from (2202) (100mm scale) Fig 18

There is a small lump of coal, weighing 28g, from Bog Garden layer (2102).

Two cylindrical metal objects, 53mm long and 4mm in diameter, with three strands of wire with three twisted strands come from Bog Garden layer (2004).

5.4 Clay tobacco-pipe

A fragment of a stem from a late 19th-century clay tobacco pipe was recovered from trench 21 (layer 2103).

5.5 Glass bottles and containers

In the Bog Garden, trenches 22 and 23, there was a large assemblage of glass bottles and medicinal jars; a small sample (16 objects) of which was recovered for identification (Table 3). The majority of the glass was recovered from contexts 2202 and 2204, although there was a clear fragment of bottle glass from layer (2102) and a small, green undiagnostic fragment from the Mound (2602).

Table 3: Quantification of the sample of glass bottles

Context	Colour	Type	Description	Height (mm)
2102	Clear	Unknown	-	-
2202	Green	Alcohol champagne?	No marks or stamps. Degraded paper label on neck	255
2202	Clear	Vehicle oil	Large, ribbed body with 'ESSOLUBE' trade mark, 'Content 1 Quart' around neck 'property of Anglo-American Oil Co Ltd' around base On base- 'Reg. No. 781642, D, 18, D.G.B' Fig 19	380
2202	Clear	Alcohol- liqueur	'Cusenier' Creme de Menthe bottle Fig 19	280
2202	Brown	Foodstuff	Large '16 oz' 'Bovril' jar Base- 'Bottle made In England by Forster's Glass Co' Fig 19	110
2202	Clear	Unknown	Small, narrow glass jar. Narrow spaced fluted/ribbed moulding on body. No marks	75
2202	White opaque	Cosmetic?	Small, squat cylindrical container, fluted/ribbed moulding base and body	30
2202	Cobalt blue	Medicinal	Small, bottle 'Milk of Magnesia' Registered T M' on body On base '4 A, A' No other markings	125
2202	Cobalt blue	Medicinal	Screw cap bottle 'Milk of Magnesia' Registered T M' on body On base-'12 A, 17' Fig 19	170
2202	Brown	Alcohol?	Beer bottle? No markings or label	220
2204	Clear	Medicine/ poison?	Upper portion of body remnants of paper label Screw cap lid still attached Base- '8 A, 46'	190
2204	Clear	Household	'Scrubbs Fluid' ammonia bottle Ribbed body front Base- '592389'	200
2204	Green	Alcohol champagne?	No marks or stamps. Degraded paper label on neck Fig 19	255
2204	Clear	Medicinal	On body 'Table Spoons' and measurement marks	152
2204	White opaque	Unknown	Squat, cylindrical jar with remains of alloy screw cap lid, degraded	60
2602	Green	Unknown	Fragment	-

The assemblage represents a mixture of household items including poisons, cleaning fluid, medicines and a quantity of high status alcoholic beverage bottles. Many of the bottles and jars are of a early to mid 20th century date.

Collection of glass bottles from contexts 2202 and 2204 (100mm scale) Fig 19

6 DISCUSSION

This current phase of works augmented the information gathered from the 2010 archaeological survey and evaluation, which concluded that elements of the 18th-century designed landscape survived below the ground surface (Prentice 2010a).

The 2013 survey and trial excavation ascertained, subject to health and safety depth restrictions, the character and form of the Mound. The Mound was constructed using sands and clays which are likely have been from the 18th-century enlargement of the adjacent lake. It is conjectured that the lake was originally circular (Peats and Drury 2007). A sherd of heavily abraded late 16th-century red ware was recovered from one of the layers of the Mound makeup material. This pottery is thought to be residual but together with the sherds of late 19th-century pottery recovered from trenches 19 and 26 it provides a time frame for construction, use and disuse of the Mound as part of the maintained grounds (18th-20th centuries). The serpentine gravel paths, recorded on the historic maps and identified during both stages of fieldwork (2010 and 2013), overlay the upper mound makeup material. Although the paths are now buried under leaf mold, a number of visitors to the site remarked to the excavation team that the paths were still visible in recent times.

Although the development of the Mound is straightforward and the earthwork itself is well preserved, the Pond or Bog Garden has been heavily disturbed by a number of interventions from the 18th century onwards. The historic maps of the late 18th century (Prentice 2010a, figs 3 and 4) suggest that there was a large, clearly defined rectangular ornamental pond in the Pleasure Grounds. By the time of the production of the 1881 Ordnance Survey map, it was shown as a smaller ovoid-shaped pond. It is not present on the available Ordnance Survey maps after 1913 (www.old-maps.co.uk).

The trenching identified the northern edge of a cut feature, presumably the ornamental pond and ascertained that it was at least 1.55m deep. It is unlikely to have held water for sustained periods as it was unlined and unsealed and probably defined a balancing pond with its water level maintained by natural springs and by water draining from the hall.

The pond may have ceased to have functioned in the early 20th century, when it no longer appears on Ordnance Survey mapping. It was backfilled with a series of coarse brown gravels, clinker and ash deposits and used as a dump of domestic rubbish including higher status consumables such as champagne bottles and bottles for French liqueurs. At present, the ground surface does not suggest the presence of a large backfilled rectangular depression perhaps indicating that later landscaping has been thorough in eradicating in which would have been an unsightly waste disposal area near to the high status properties on Forty Hill.

The south-eastern area of the pleasure grounds may have continued to be a wet area into the 20th century. A small depression (the ‘Bog Garden’) edged with large limestone blocks was located in the eastern part of the site of the ornamental lake. A ‘rill’ or open surface-water gully drained water away from the Hall and the main entrance into this area. Later intervention included a electricity cable likely to have been installed in the 1940s/1950s.

More recent intervention comprised the creation of an earthwork bank for a ‘Turkish encampment’ (G Williams pers comm). It is likely that the material forming this bank was brought in from elsewhere as there are no visible signs of recent excavation in the area. The soil forming the bank has not had time to settle and weather out to form a smooth earthwork.

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APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

The Mound (trenches 19, 24-31)

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
19	**4.70m long, 1m wide & E-W**	**533675 198625**	**47.50m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
1901	Topsoil	Loose, very dark brown sandy loam, leaf mold	0.09m thick	Pottery, roof tile
1902	Path surface	Coarse gravel in a compacted light orange-yellow sands. Fair condition.	1.50m wide	
1903	Layer	Friable/loose clearly defined mid yellow-orange sands with coarse poorly sorted gravel	At least 0.04m thick	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
24	**1.10m, 0.80m & NE-SW**	**533658 198611**	**48.50m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2401	Topsoil	Loose, very dark brown sandy loam, leaf mold	0.11m thick	
2402	Layer	Mid brown silty sand with coarse gravel inclusions	0.06m thick	
2403	Path surface	Coarse gravel in a compacted light orange-yellow sands. Poor condition.	0.70m wide	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
25	**2m, 1m & NE-SW**	**533651 198614**	**50.00m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2501	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.06m thick	
2502	Layer	Same as 2402	0.05m thick	
2503	Path surface	Coarse gravel in a compacted light orange-yellow sands. Poor condition.	1.30m wide	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
26	**1m, 1m & NE-SW**	**533661 198607**	**48.00m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2601	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.05m thick	
2602	Layer	Loose, mixed dark brown and dark grey sandy loam	0.13m thick	Pottery, tile and glass fragment
2603	Path surface	Friable but compacted surface comprising light beige –grey sands and coarse gravels. Root disturbance.	At least 0.06m thick	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
27	**1.90m, 0.80m & SE-NW**	**533670 198602**	**46.50m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2701	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.10m thick	
2702	Layer	Dark brown-grey humic sand, occasional small stones	0.36m thick	
2703	Path surface	Pink-grey concrete surface with red brick edging.	0.86m wide	
2704	Path surface	Coarse gravel in a compacted light orange-yellow sands.	At least 0.60m wide	
2705	Layer	Mid orange-brown silty sand and coarse gravel	At least 0.03m thick	Tile

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
28	**0.90m, 0.80m & SE-NW**	**533660 198603**	**47.00m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2801	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.10m thick	
2802	Layer	Same as 2702	0.34m thick	
2803	Layer	Same as 2705	0.20m thick	
2804	Layer	Friable- firm mid brown sand	At least 0.02m thick	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
29	**0.90m, 0.80m & SE-NW**	**533666 198604**	**47.50m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2901	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.16m thick	
2902	Layer	Same as 2705 Single large dressed piece of York Stone on top of the layer	At least 0.02m thick	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
30	**1.40m, 0.80m & SE-NW**	**533664 198604**	**47.50m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3001	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.14m thick	
3302	Layer	Same as 2702 Root disturbance	0.34m thick	
3303	Layer	Same as 2705	At least 0.06m thick	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
31	**1.15m, 0.80m & SE-NW**	**533662 198605**	**48.00m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
3101	Topsoil	Same as 1901	0.12m-0.40m thick	
3102	Layer	Same as 2702	0.32m thick	
3103	Layer	Same as 2705	0.24m thick	
3104	Layer	Same as 2804	0.10m thick	
3105	Layer	Friable/form mid brown-grey silty clay, occasional small stones	0.24m thick	Late 16th century pottery, tile
3106	Path surface	Coarse gravel in a compacted light orange-yellow sands.	0.80m wide 0.04m thick	

The Bog Garden (trenches 20-23)

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
20	**1.20m, 1m & SE-NW**	**533707 198401**	**41.95m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2001	Topsoil	Loose, sticky, dark black-orange peaty loam and leaf mold	0.07m thick	
2002	Layer	Loose mid brown-grey sandy silt	0.42m thick	Pottery, brick and tile
2003	Layer	Firm, light brown-orange sandy clay with frequent brick fragments and clinker	0.03m thick	
2004	Layer	Friable/loose mid/dark brown-grey sandy silt	0.30m thick	
2005	Layer	Loose dark grey-black ash and frequent charcoal	0.08m thick	
2006	Layer	Loose shingle/ gravel	0.04m thick	
2007	Layer	Friable, mid/dark brown-grey sandy silt	0.17m thick	
2008	Layer	Coarse gravel	0.04m thick	
2009	Layer	Loose-friable mid brown sandy silt	At least 0.06m thick	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
21	**1m, 1m & SE-NW**	**533704 198399**	**41.95m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2101	Topsoil	Same as 2001	0.08m thick	
2102	Layer	Same as 2002	0.36m thick	Tile, coal
2103	Layer	Same as 2005	0.20m thick	Clay tobacco-pipe stem
2104	Layer	Same as 2007	0.45m thick	Metal objects

Trench No	**Length, width & alignment**	**NGR**	**Surface height**	**Depth & height of natural**
22	**6m SE-NW** **10m NE-SW**	**533716 198401**	**42.00m**	**0.60m & 41.40m**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2201	Topsoil	Same as 2001	0.10m thick	
2202	Fill of pit/ pond 2209	Mix of dark brown coarse gravel and clinker	0.35m thick	Bottle glass, pottery, ceramic battery Metal objects including part of a car exhaust- not retained
2203	Fill of pit/ pond 2209	Ash	0.20m thick	
2204	Fill of pit/ pond 2209	Loose mid yellow-brown gravelly silts	0.50m thick	Bottle glass, pottery
2205	Fill of pit/ pond 2209	Ash	0.20m thick	
2206	Fill of pit/ pond 2209	Clinker	0.30m thick	
2207	Natural	Clean, firm, light yellow sandy clay	-	-
2208	Stone lining, infill of 2214	Large roughly cut limestone blocks	Stones vary in size 0.40m- 1m long, 0.20m-0.40m wide and 1m high	-
2209	Cut for pit/ pond?	Northern edge of cut only comprising gradual sloping side Not fully excavated	At least 1.45m deep	
2210	Fill of pit/ pond 2209	Coarse dark orange-brown sands and gravel	1.80m wide 0.10m thick	
2211	Fill of pit/ pond 2209	Loose dark humic loam	2.30m wide 0.42m thick	
2212	Layer	Coarse orange gravel	3.30m wide 0.30m thick	
2213	Fill of 2214	Mixed loose brown sands with clinker, cbm fragments	0.40m wide 0.50m thick	
2214	Cut for stone lining 2208 Cuts 2202	Curvilinear cut with vertical western edge and sharp base	0.40m wide 0.50m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
23	**6m, 1.20m & SE-NW**	**533724 198395**	**41.85m**	**Not identified**
Context	***Context type***	***Description***	***Dimensions***	***Artefacts/Samples***
2301	Topsoil	Same as 2001	0.10m thick	
2302	Layer/fill of pond	Same as 2202	0.50m thick	
2303	Layer/fill of pond	Same as 2203	0.90m wide 0.04m thick	
2304	layer/fill of pond	Same as 2204	At least 0.30m thick	

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