



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample Excavation, and Watching Brief Report

Red House Farm
Potash Lane
Long Marston
Hertfordshire



Quality Check

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<i>Revision</i>		<i>Version</i>		<i>Date</i>	

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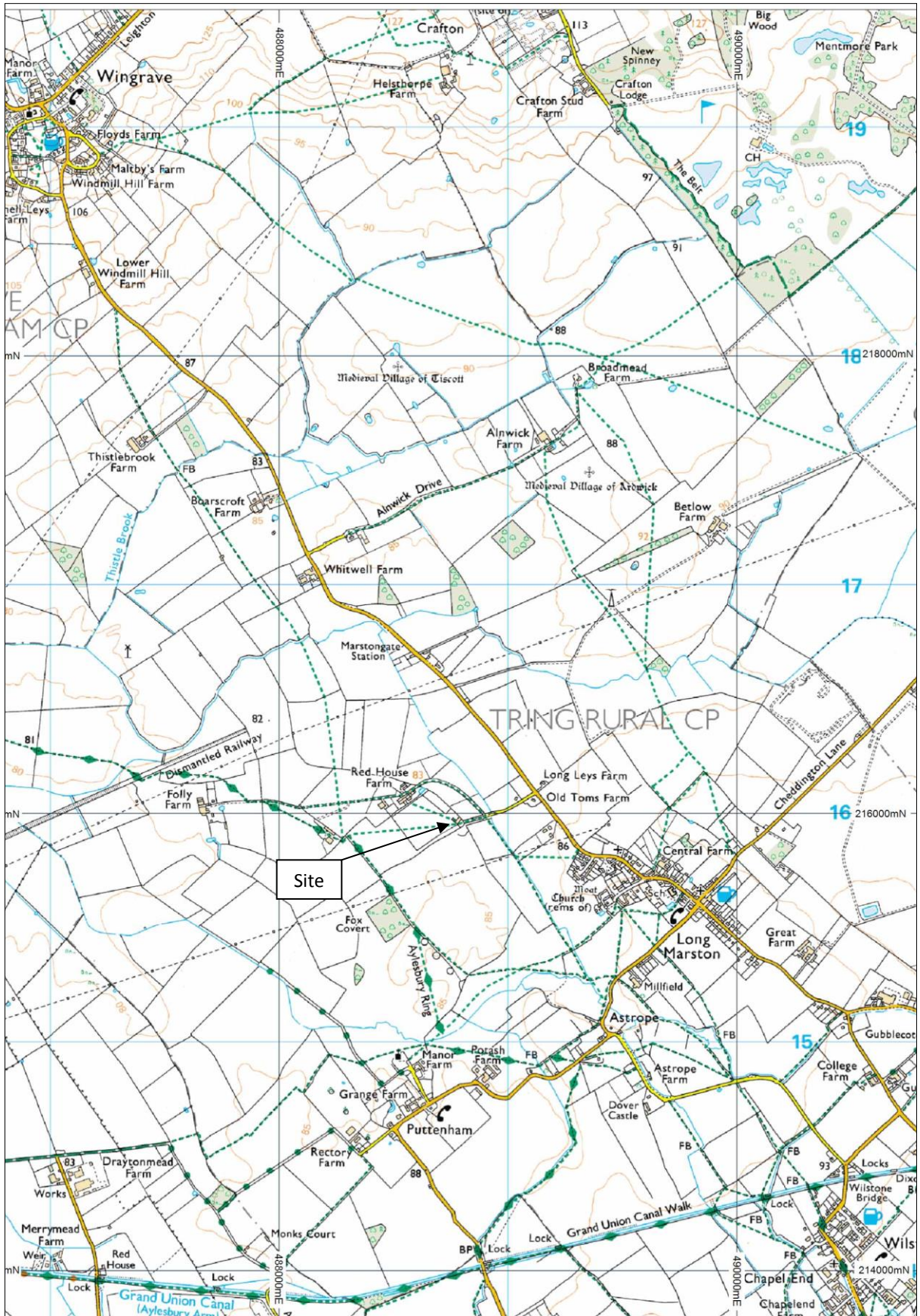


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25000)



Summary

In July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a Strip, Map and Sample investigation at Red House Farm, Potash Lane, Long Marston, Hertfordshire in order to fulfil Condition 6 of the Planning Consent for the development of the site. A total area of 482m² was mechanically stripped under close archaeological supervision in three areas. On the completion of the strip, archaeological features comprising 13 postholes, a demolition layer and a well were revealed within Area 1, six postholes were exposed in Area 2, and no archaeology was observed in Area 3.

The postholes revealed in Area 1 and Area 2 contained fills that were all consistent with modern activity, and due to their linear formations, are most likely various phases of fencing or animal enclosures for the farm. The demolition layer seen in Area 1 can be dated as modern by the London Brick Company bricks used to construct the demolished wall. The brick well also revealed in Area 1 is likely to be earlier, but modern intervention is clear in the use of modern bricks in the upper courses bricks and the presence of the metal sleepers. It is clear from the metal rectangular manhole and surrounding concrete that it was covered in recent history.

1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of observation and recording of Red House Farm, Potash Lane, Long Marston, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned on behalf of Mr & Mrs Warner, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Thompson 2015), and approved by Kate Batt, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), Dacorum Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 4/00144/15/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as Condition 6 of the Planning Consent for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location & Description

Red House Farm lies just within the most northwesterly spur of the county of Hertfordshire, and the village location is otherwise surrounded by land in Buckinghamshire. The site is in Long Marston, which is part of Tring Rural Civil Parish, approximately 5km north of the town of Tring, at National Grid Reference SP 488565 216064 (Fig. 1). It lies to the west side of the Tring Road, which links Wingrave with Long Marston. It is one of several farms which extend northwards of Long Marston.

The site is situated within the southeastern part of the farmland plot associated with Red House Farm. It is formed by a self-contained cluster of stable buildings mostly surrounded by Red House Farm fields and a spinney to the south (Fig. 2). The field boundary to the east of the site is dominated by mature trees, which also flank both sides of the access track to the site. This leads off a larger access road which continues northwards towards Red House Farm buildings and neighbouring residences. Three footpaths use parts of or all of these two accesses, with the third diverting across fields towards the main Farm focus.

Red House Farm occupies land at approximately 83mAOD, on a very gentle north-facing slope. The geology of the site comprises Cretaceous era Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation (undifferentiated) deposits of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, with no overlying superficial deposits (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).



Development

The development comprised the demolition of the existing stable buildings and construction of a new dwelling and an associated garage partially within its former stables footprint (Fig. 3).

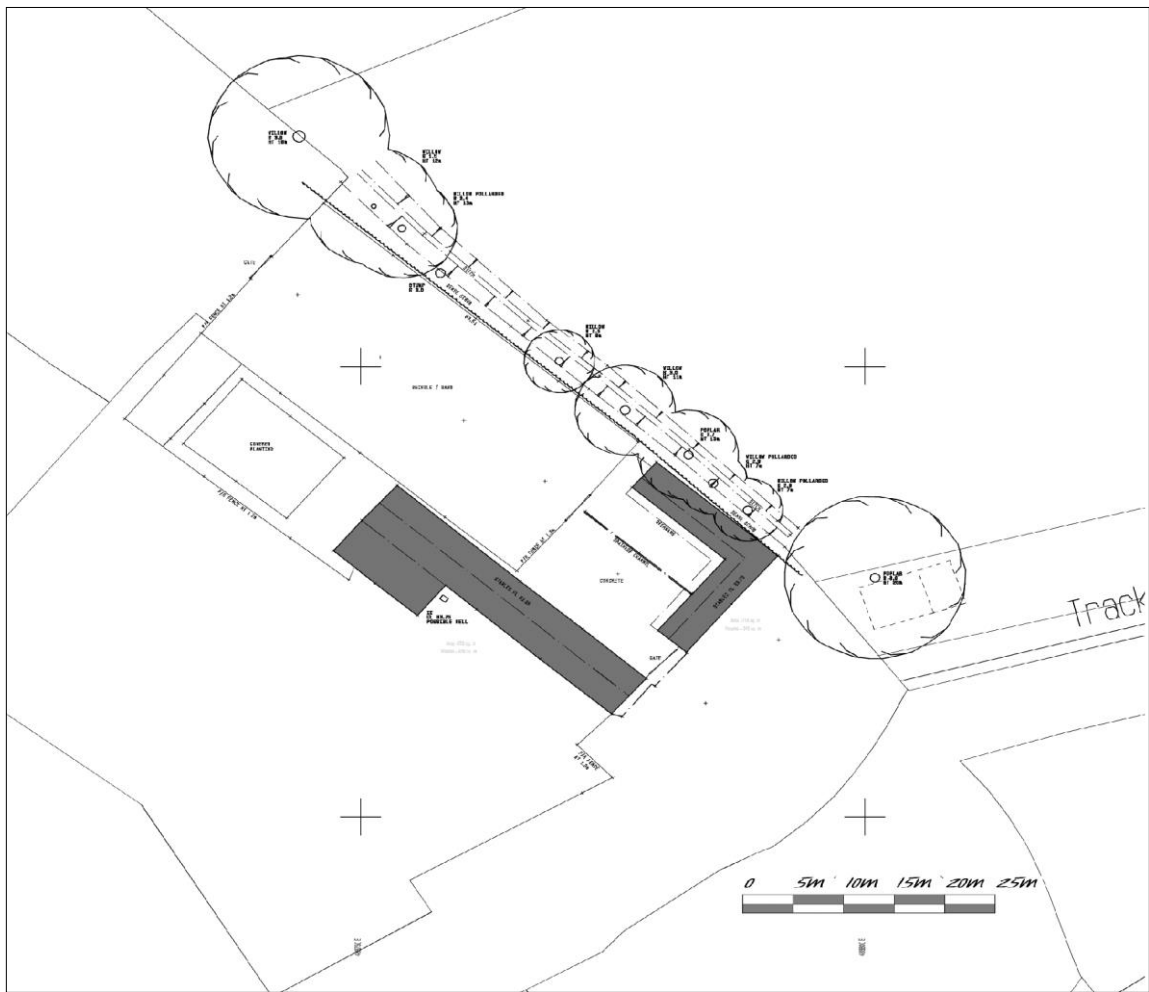


Figure 2: Site layout (scale 1:750)

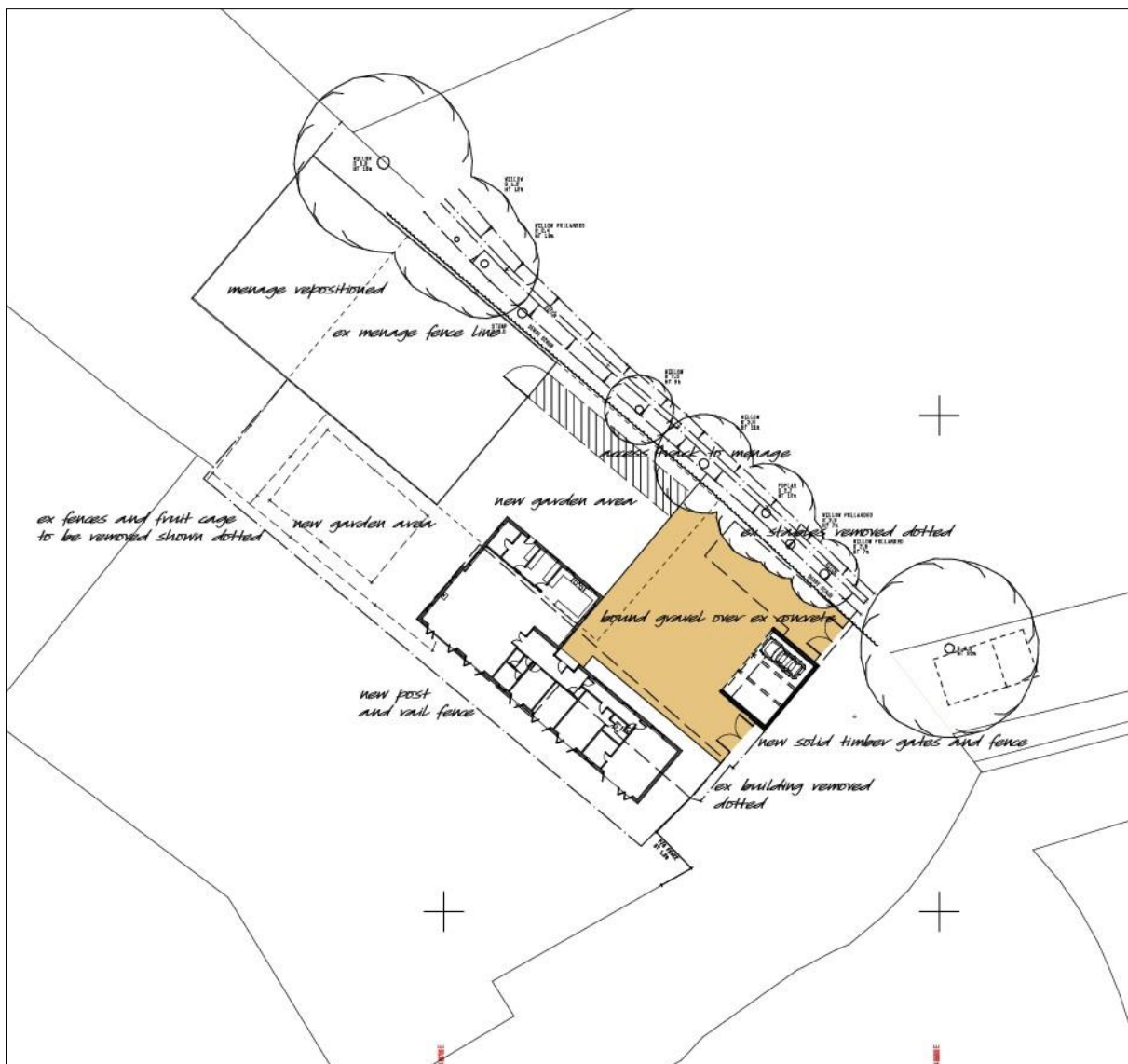


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:500)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Thompson 2015) were:

- to establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- to establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes
- to recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.
- to ensure that the project findings were placed in their historical and geographical context through appropriate levels of cartographic, documentary and other research, and were then properly disseminated and published.

2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

Phase 1:

- An archaeologically controlled strip of material (top soil, made ground, etc.) within the area of the proposed building/extension footprints, down to the archaeological horizon
- The inspection of the sub-soil, or the archaeological horizon, for archaeological features, deposits, and artefacts and manual cleaning thereof, as appropriate

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current Historic England guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2011)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Red House Farm dates from the earlier part of the 16th century and is situated amidst several large tracts of extant medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, over which the current stable block has been built.

This section has been compiled with monument and event information obtained from Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Record, (HHER), the Victoria County History entry for Tring (VCH) and the Extensive Urban Survey for Tring (Hunns 2000).

Prehistoric to Iron Age (before 600BC – AD43)

Approximately 1km north of the site at Whitwell Farm is series of cropmarks showing possible ditches and other features surviving below medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (HHER 17270). A similar set of undated cropmarks are known to the west of Betlow Farm (HHER 999) 1.5km further east, but these certainly include medieval features. The nearest prehistoric finds (Palaeolithic to Iron Age) have come from the northern part of Tring (Hunns 2000: 2 & Fig. 1).

Roman (AD43 – c. 450)

There is no archaeological evidence in the immediate area of this site from this time period, however in the general area of Long Marston, three 2nd-3rd century Roman potsherds were found in a pit, though these were residual as all of the other material and context were medieval (HER 11805). The nearest certain evidence of Roman activity in the general area is provided by the road Akeman Street, though this is situated approximately 6km southeast. Roman pottery was found near where the London and North-Western Railway meets the Icknield Way, and coins have been unearthed at Cowroast Inn (Page 1908) approximately 6.5km to the southeast.

Saxon (c.450-1066)

The only Saxon remains within Long Marston come from a site 600m north of Betlow Farmhouse, and are a possible Saxon Burial mound (HHER 1633); the place name Betlow may have derived from "Betta's Grave". Several nearby settlements were certainly already established by the late Saxon period, including Tiscott (VCH, earliest reference before 1012).

Medieval (1066-1500)

At the time of the Domesday Survey, there were quite a number of small settlements around Tring, which was then a large settlement of 62 households (<http://domesdaymap.co.uk>, Hunns 2000: 3). Long Marston itself, however, was not listed in the Domesday survey. The nearest two settlements to Red House Farm were recorded as Gubblecote, to the southeast of Long Marston, and Puttenham, just over 1km to the south of Red House Farm. Another hamlet, Betlow, is depicted to the northeast of the farm. All these three hamlets were in the Hundred of Tring. Gubblecote had just 5 households, and associated land comprised enough for 1.5 plough teams and an additional 2 of meadow (<http://domesdaymap.co.uk>). There was also a mill. Puttenham was somewhat larger with 12 households, land and meadow each large enough for 4 ploughs and two mills (*ibid*). Both were under different lordships in 1066 and again in 1086.

By the 12th century, the manor of Long Marston, or "Merschtone" was held as half a knight's fee, originally held in the honour of Berkhamsted. The manor was held by a succession of families until 1745 (VCH), and its core was located near the church.

Records for the ownership of the manor of Gubblecote also chart a succession of families from 1262 until 1618; the manor house had apparently also disappeared (VCH).



The manor of Puttenham was held by Earl Lewin, brother of King Harold and given to Odo, bishop of Bayeux. Once forfeited in 1088, it also followed an extensive career in different hands, including in 1908 as Lord Rothschild. The Manorial seat was said to have been in a field east of the church.

Medieval settlement remains from the core of Long Marston comprise remains of a moated site (HHER 2611 & 10795) and the parish church (HHER 17215).

Well-preserved ridge and furrow earthworks are still extant across the entire field south of Red House Farm, with the present stables having encroached upon them (HHER 17162 & 6081). These are just part of an extensive open field system, with further remains of cultivation in fields to the north and west of the farm. Further swathes of ridge and furrow earthworks are still extant south of Marstongate (HER MHT 6064) further to the northeast of the site.

Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

West of Red House Farm, a post-medieval pond (HHER 18307) may relate to the earlier medieval settlement and agricultural remains (HHER16170). A similar pond (HHER 18308) also lies outside Folly Farm 500m to the west, which is also of post-medieval origins (HHER 17875).

Long Marston Betlow comprised three hamlets - with Gubblecote to the southeast, and Betlow and Tiscot in the north – and Betlow was included in the ecclesiastical parish of Long Marston which was created in 1867 from parts of the neighbouring parishes of Tring, Marsworth (in Buckinghamshire) and Drayton Beauchamp; in 1894 it combined with Wilstone to form Tring Rural civil parish, whereas before that Tring included the hamlets of Wilstone and Long Marston (VCH).

Long Marston parish fields were enclosed in 1805 (VCH).

Further to the north of the farm, the Victorian railway line between Aylesbury and Cheddington (HER MHT 12983) was constructed and bisected many fields in an east-west direction. The station was nearby at Marstongate (HHER 5549), of which only the pillar box remains (HHER 5295).

Modern (1900-present)

Folly Farm was completely rebuilt in the late 20th century, although on the same footprint (HHER 17875).

Remains of a sector of the now-disused railway line (HER MHT 12983) occur about half a kilometre to the north of Red House Farm. It was decommissioned in 1963.

3.2 ***The Known Archaeology & History of the Site***

Prehistoric - Medieval (before 600BC - AD1500)

There is no site specific information available from these periods.

Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

Red House Farm is a post-medieval farmstead (HHER 17162). Dating from c. 1500 - 1520, it is of timber frame construction with brick infill. Its plan was remodelled in the 17th century with the installation of a new chimney for back to back fireplaces and an upper floor added into the hall. It is thought that the 19th century crosswing on the east side has replaced the original service wing. The first reference to “Redhouse Farm” was made in 1782 and it was first mapped on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1873 - 1886.



It is difficult to be certain from aerial photographs whether the farmstead respects the ridge and furrow remains, but the access road past the site and the farmstead clearly bisects them and is therefore a post-medieval addition.

The first edition Ordnance Survey mapping (1873 - 1885, Hertfordshire Sheet 25 and 1881-6 Hertfordshire Sheet 29) show that the wider field boundaries around the site were already well established, with mature trees lining the majority of them. Red House Farm was also extant. Three footpaths emanated outwards from the south-east corner of the site and the curving access road to Red House Farm - as they all do today. Several partial rows of trees in the field below Red House Farm hint at former boundaries now lapsed or less formally maintained.

Modern (1900-present)

A lean-to at the west end of Red House Farm was added to the house in the latter part of the 20th century.

Both the frontage and the central area of the field directly south of Red House Farm were subdivided. Into the southern corner of the frontage plot, the most current stable buildings have been added in recent years.



4 Results

Introduction

Three areas totalling 482m² were mechanically stripped of topsoil and overburden down to the subsoil under close archaeological supervision (Fig. 4).

Area 1 (Fig. 4, 5 & 7, Plates 1 - 19)

Area 1 was located along the south-western edge of the site and was orientated northwest to southeast. It was 33.3m long, 10.4m wide at the southeast end, 14.9m wide at the northwest end and was 0.4m deep (Plate 1 & 2).

The stratigraphy, which was exposed in a sondage excavated to the southwest (Fig. 5 & 7, Plate 3), comprised:

- 0.5m topsoil; dark grey brown, coarse silty clay containing occasional small subangular and rounded stone inclusions, and ceramic building material (CBM) and metal finds
- 0.76m subsoil; mid orange brown, malleable moderately firm silty clay containing occasional small rounded and subangular stone inclusions; archaeology cut into this layer
- 0.69m natural; mid orange grey clay

On the completion of the strip, archaeological features comprising 13 postholes, a demolition layer and a well were revealed. Six ceramic water drainage pipes were also found in this area.

PH1 (Plate 4) was found in the southern corner and contained a very degraded wooden post. It was 0.16 x 0.14m in size and had a very slight elliptical shape. Three postholes to the northwest of PH1 were very similar in size and shape, namely **PH3** (Plate 6), **PH4** (Plate 7) and **PH6** (Plate 9), and formed a line orientated north northwest to south southeast (Fig. 5). PH3 was 0.23 x 0.17m, and also contained a very degraded wooden post. PH4 was 0.12 x 0.27m and was filled by a well preserved wooden post that had been damaged by the machine during stripping. PH6 contained a mid grey brown silty clay fill, with sawdust and a modern iron nail. It was circular with a diameter of 0.2m.

PH2 (Plate 5) was located immediately to the northwest of PH1 and southeast of PH3. It was 0.25 x 0.27m, slightly elliptical in shape, and contained a medium brown grey silty clay fill. Postholes **PH5** (Plate 8), **PH12** (Plate 15), and **PH13** (Plate 16) were similar in size and shape and contained similar fills. PH5 was located to the north northwest of PH2 and was slightly elliptical. It contained a very degraded wooden post surrounded by a comparable fill to that of PH2. PH12 and PH13 were located to the north northwest of PH5 and were also elliptical. PH12 was 0.23 x 0.20m in size, and PH13 was 0.21 x 0.23m in size, and north postholes contained a moderately preserved wooden post surrounded by fill comparable to that found in PH2 and PH5. These four postholes formed a line orientated north northwest to south southeast, slightly closer to north and south than the line formed by the postholes between PH1 and PH6 (Fig. 5).

PH8 (Plate 11) was located in the north corner of the stripped area and was elliptical in shape. It was 0.27 x 0.24m in size and contained a light yellow gravel fill with multi-coloured plastic pieces. Postholes **PH9** (Plate 12), **PH10** (Plate 13), and **PH11** (Plate 14) were similar in shape and size, and all contained a fill that was the same in composition as that found in PH8. PH9 was 0.20 x 0.22m in size, PH10 was 0.17 x 0.16m, and PH11 was circular and 0.20m in diameter. These postholes formed a line orientated north northwest to south southeast, slightly closer to west and east than the lines formed by the postholes between both PH1 and PH6, and PH2 and PH13 (Fig. 5).



PH7 (Plate 10) was located between PH6 and PH8, and was circular with a diameter of 0.35m and a depth of 0.06m. It contained a medium grey brown silty clay with occasional small subangular stone inclusions. This was the largest posthole uncovered in Area 1, and was excavated by hand, although there were no finds.

The **Demolition Layer** (Plate 17) was located in the southeast corner of Area 1, and covered an area of 3 x 1.7m (Fig. 5). The layer was a series of bonded red brick sections within a firm dark black grey silty clay matrix. The bricks, which were 230 x 110 x 65mm (9 x 4½ x 2½in), were set in a stretcher bond and each brick had 'LBC' stamped within the frogging.

The **Well** (Plate 18) was found immediately to the north northwest of PH5 (Fig. 5). It was 1.25m in diameter in total with an internal diameter of 0.6m. The water was at a depth of 2.5m. A rectangular cover which incorporated four courses of brick in a circular shape with an inside diameter of 0.5m, had been removed by the machine (Plate 19). The bricks making up the upper 5 courses of the surviving well were set in a header bond with cement mortar and were a mixture of red, light red and yellow bricks, all 230 x 105 x 65mm (9 x 4½ x 2½in) in size. Each course was offset by 35mm. The remaining depth of the well was constructed from light brown bricks, each 220mm (8⅔in) in length, set in a stretcher bond with cement mortar. Metal sleepers were arranged every metre to allow access into the well.

Area 2 (Fig. 4, 6 & 8, Plates 20 - 27)

Area 2 was located to the northeast of Area 1 (Fig. 4). It was 9.5m long, 5.5m wide and 0.5m deep, and orientated northeast to southwest (Plate 20).

The stratigraphy of Area 2 comprised (Fig. 8, Plate 21):

- 0.3m made ground; purple, black and grey gravels with frequent medium CBM inclusions
- 0.2m subsoil; mid orange brown, malleable moderately firm silty clay containing occasional small rounded and subangular stone inclusions; archaeology cut into this layer

Six postholes were revealed in this area on completion of the strip, as well as one ceramic drainage pipe, and one plastic water drainage pipe.

PH14 (Plate 22) and **PH15** (Plate 23), which was immediately to the north northeast of PH14, were both circular in shape with a diameter of 0.30m and 0.13m, respectively. PH14 contained a very degraded wooden post, whereas PH15 contained a moderately preserved one. Further to the north northeast, **PH16** (Plate 24), **PH17** (Plate 25) and **PH19** (Plate 27) were all roughly circular postholes, 0.23 x 0.24m, 0.13 x 0.14m, and 0.14 x 0.20m in size, respectively. While PH17 and PH19 both contained a very degraded wooden post, PH18 had contained a well preserved wooden post that was subsequently removed by the machine during stripping. **PH18** (Plate 26) was located in between PH17 and PH19 and was circular in shape with a diameter of 0.16m. It was the only posthole in Area 2 not to contain a wooden post; instead it was filled by a mid grey brown firm silty clay. The postholes between PH14 and PH19 formed a line orientated south southwest to north northeast.

Area 3 (Fig. 4 & 9, Plate 28)

Area 3 was located to the north of Area 1 and the northwest of Area 2 (Fig. 4). It was rectangular in shape and was 7.1m long, 3.6m wide and 0.45m deep (Plate 28). The stratigraphy of this area comprised (Fig. 9):

- 0.10m chalk



-
- 0.30m made ground; mid brown clay
 - 0.05m subsoil; mid orange brown, malleable moderately firm silty clay containing occasional small rounded and subangular stone inclusions

On completion of the site strip, no archaeological features were revealed within the stripped area, and no finds of archaeological significance were noted in the spoil removed during stripping.

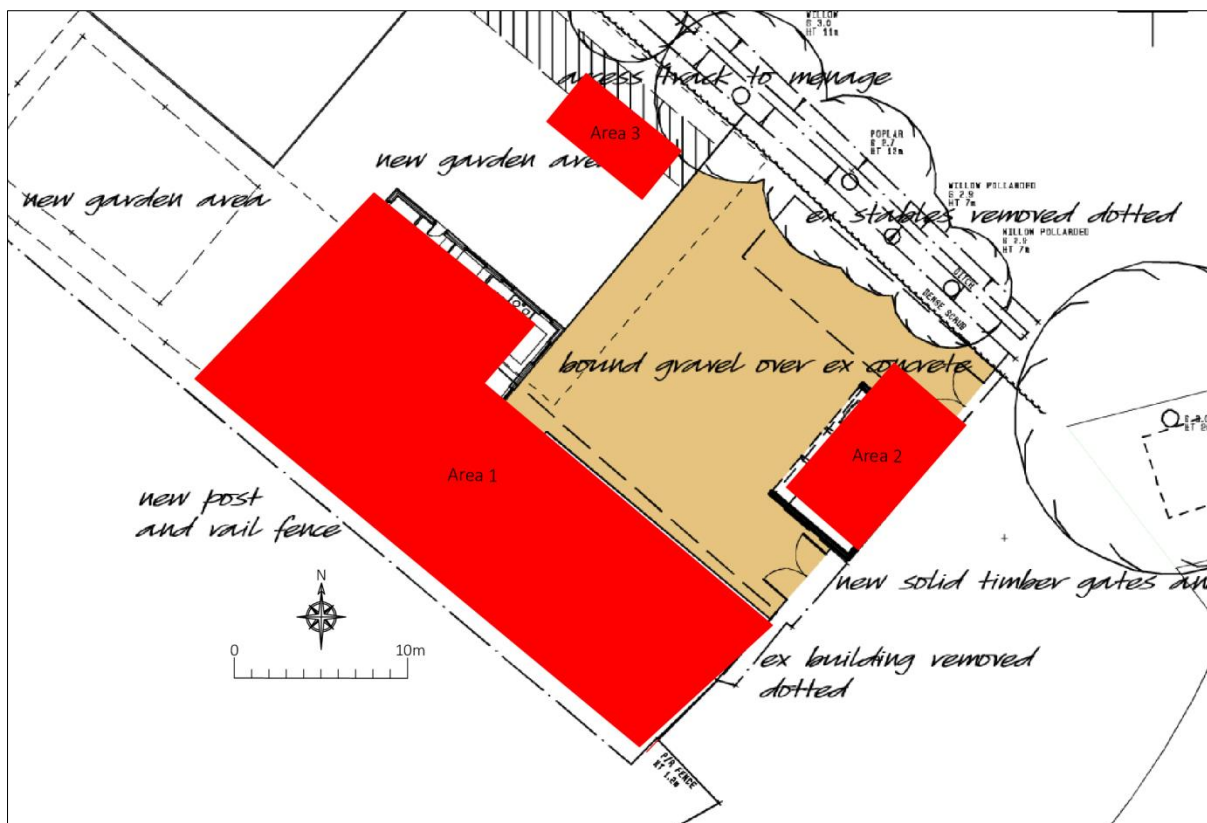


Figure 4: Plan of monitored areas (scale 1:400)

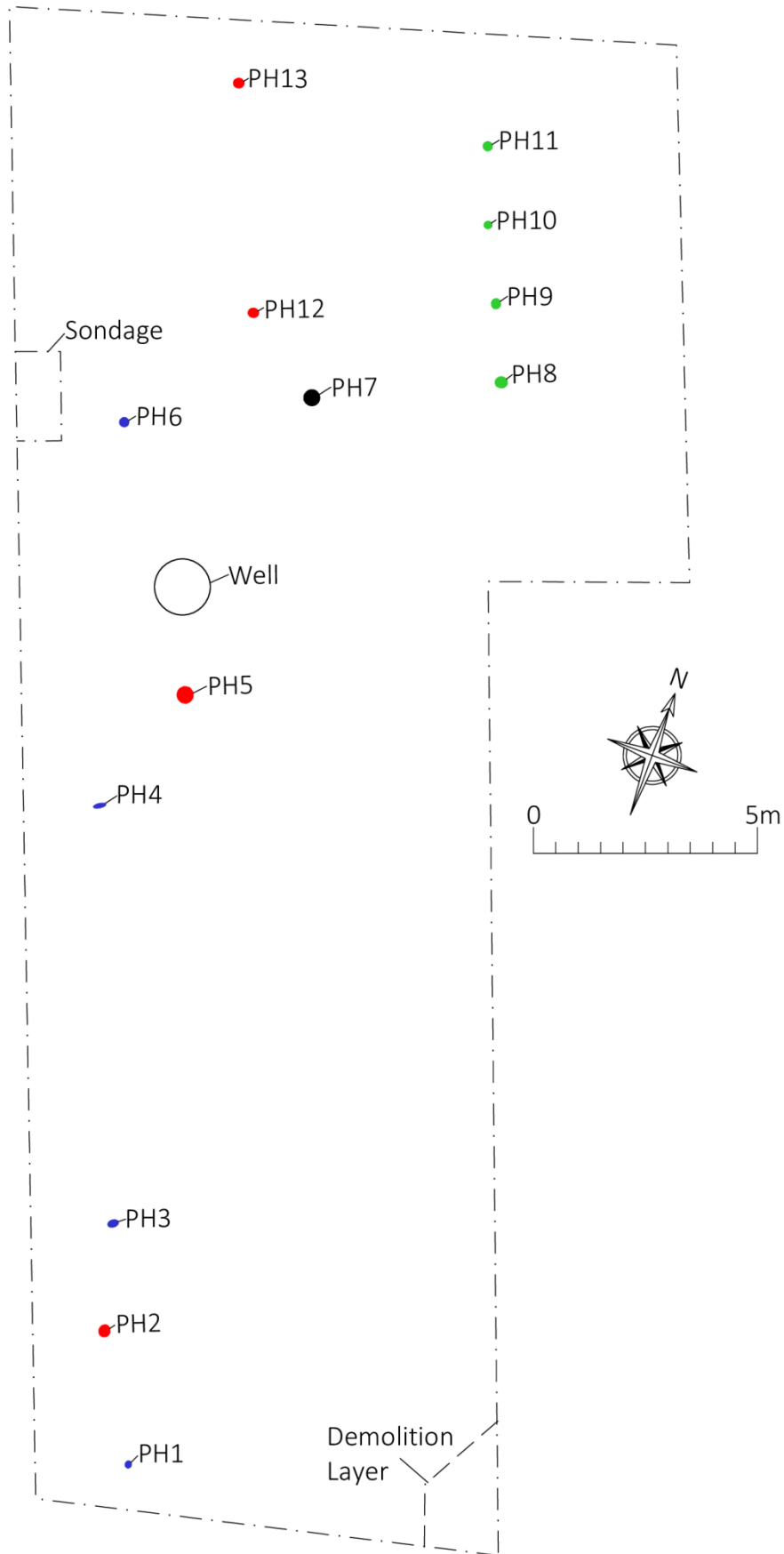


Figure 5: Plan of Area 1 with colours indicating possible feature relationships (scale 1:150)

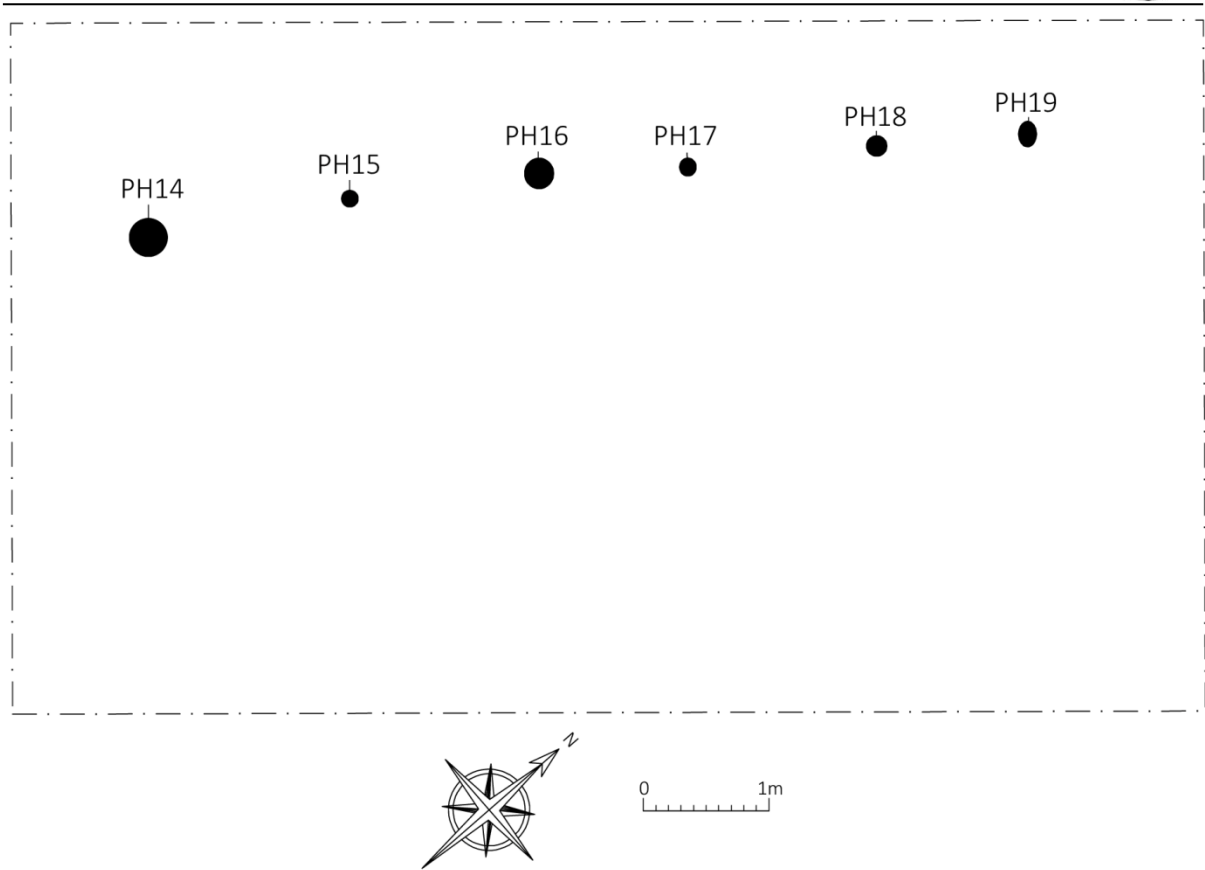


Figure 6: Plan of Area 2 (scale 1:70)

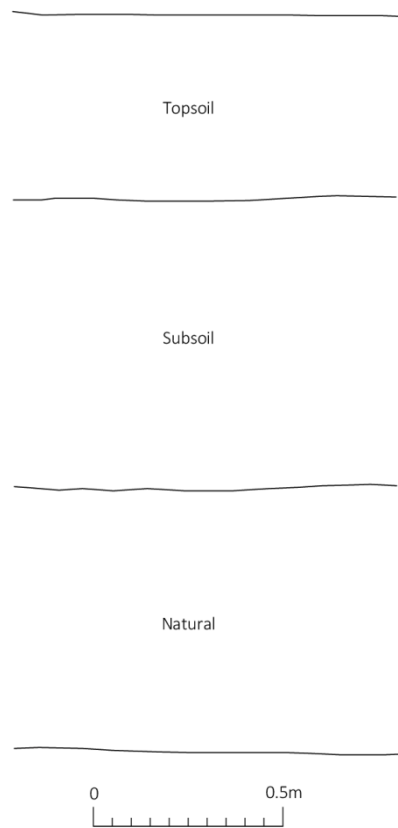


Figure 7: Representative stratigraphy of Area 1 (scale 1:20)

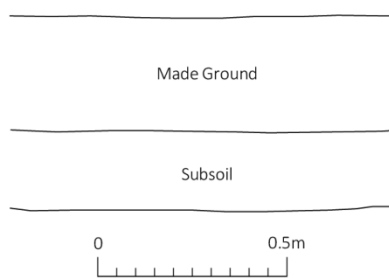


Figure 8: Representative stratigraphy of Area 2 (scale 1:20)

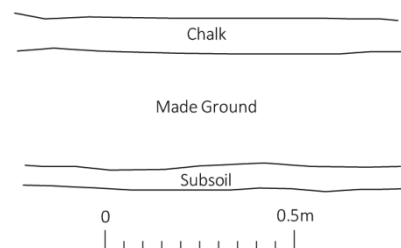


Figure 9: Representative stratigraphy of Area 3 (scale 1:20)



Plate 1: Area 1, facing northwest (1.2m scale)



Plate 2: Area 1, facing southeast (1.2m scale)



Plate 3: Area 1 stratigraphy, northeast facing section (1m scale)



Plate 4: PH1, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 5: PH2, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 6: PH3, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 7: PH4, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 8: PH5, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 9: PH6, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 10: PH7, facing northwest (0.05m scale)



Plate 11: PH8, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 12: PH9, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 13: PH10, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 14: PH11, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 15: PH12, facing northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 16: PH13, facing north northeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 17: Demolition layer, facing southwest (1m scale)



Plate 18: Well, facing south southeast (1.2m scale)



Plate 19: Cover for well, not *in situ* (1.2m scale)



Plate 20: Area 2, facing northeast (1.2m scale)



Plate 21: Area 2 stratigraphy, northwest facing section (1.2m scale)



Plate 22: PH14, facing southeast (0.05m scale)

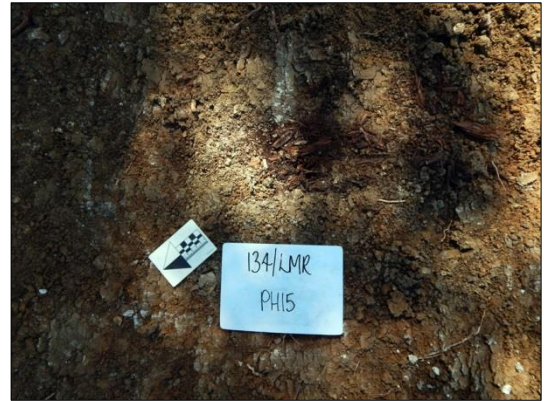


Plate 23: PH15, facing southeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 24: PH16, facing southeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 25: PH17, facing southeast (0.05m scale)



Plate 26: PH18, facing northwest, (0.05m scale)



Plate 27: PH19, facing northwest (0.05m scale)



Plate 28: Area 3, facing southeast (1m scale)



5 Conclusions

The three areas that were mechanically stripped at Red House Farm were within the footprints of the proposed dwelling (Area 1), the proposed garage (Area 2), and a Klargester tank (Area 3). Both the new dwelling and the garage were to be constructed on the site of earlier structures.

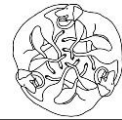
The stratigraphy of the site is consistent with its previous use and the areas investigated had been disturbed by the recent demolition of the earlier stables and machinery use.

On the completion of the strip, archaeological features comprising 13 postholes, a demolition layer and a well were revealed within Area 1, 6 postholes were exposed in Area 2, and no archaeology was observed in Area 3.

The postholes revealed in Areas 1 and 2 contained fills that were all consistent with modern activity, with many still containing wooden posts in various states of decomposition. There is no evidence from previous maps of structures in these areas to explain the pattern of postholes, and due to their linear formations, they are most likely various phases of fencing or animal enclosures for the farm.

The demolition layer seen in Area 1 can be dated as modern by the London Brick Company bricks used to construct the former wall.

The brick well also revealed in Area 1 is likely to be earlier, but modern intervention is clear in the use of modern bricks in the upper courses bricks and the presence of the metal sleepers. It is clear from the metal rectangular manhole and surrounding concrete that it was covered in recent history.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Emma Adams and Partners for commissioning this report on behalf of Mr and Mrs Warner. Thanks are also due to Dr Isobel Thompson of Hertfordshire County Council for providing the Historic Environment Records, and Kate Batt and Alison Tinniswood of the Hertfordshire County Council Natural, Historic & Built Environment Advisory Team for monitoring the project. Our gratitude also to Ian Gibbs and his contractors for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA, Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA, and Laura Dodd MSc. The report was written by Jessica Bertrand, and edited by Karin Kaye.



7 Archive

- 7.1 The project archive will comprise:
1. Written Scheme of Investigation
 2. Initial report
 3. Monitoring sheets
 4. Site drawings
 5. Client's site plans
 6. List of photographs
 7. B/W prints & negatives
 8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.
- 7.2 The archive will be deposited with Dacorum Heritage Trust.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- Allen J. L. & Holt A. St J. 1986 (with later updates) *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. London: Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers
- Brickley M. & McKinley J. I. 2004 *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper.
- ClfA 2014 *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
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Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 134/LMR			Site Name: Red House Farm, Potash Lane, Long Marston, Hertfordshire
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	SE end Area 1, facing SE, with 2 x 1m scales
2	✓	✓	Demolition layer Area 1, facing SW, with 1 x 1m scale
3		✓	Area 1 stratigraphy, NE facing section, with 1 x 1m scale
4	✓	✓	Area 1, facing NW, with 1 x 1.2m scale
5		✓	Area 1, facing NW, with 1 x 1.2m scale
6	✓	✓	Area 1, facing SE, with 1 x 1.2m scale
7	✓	✓	PH1, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
8	✓	✓	PH2, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
9	✓	✓	PH3, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
10	✓	✓	PH4, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
11	✓	✓	PH5, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
12	✓	✓	PH6, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
13	✓	✓	PH7, facing NW, with 1 x 0.05m scale
14	✓	✓	PH8, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
15	✓	✓	PH9, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
16	✓	✓	PH10, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
17	✓	✓	PH11, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
18	✓	✓	PH12, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
19	✓	✓	PH13, facing NE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
20	✓	✓	Well in Area 1, facing SSE, with 1 x 1.2m scale
21		✓	Well cover, with 1x 1.2m scale
22	✓	✓	Area 2, facing NE, with 1 x 1.2m scale
23	✓	✓	PH14, facing SE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
24	✓	✓	PH15, facing SE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
25	✓	✓	PH16, facing SE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
26	✓	✓	PH17, facing SE, with 1 x 0.05m scale
27	✓	✓	PH18, facing NW, with 1 x 0.05m scale
28	✓	✓	PH19, facing NW, with 1 x 0.05m scale
29	✓	✓	Area 2 stratigraphy, NW facing section, with 1 x 1.2m scale
30	✓	✓	Area 3, facing southeast, with 1 x 1m scale
31	✓	✓	Area 3, facing southeast, with 1 x 1m scale
32	✓		NE end of Area 1, facing SW, with 2 x 1m scales



Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Red House Farm, Potash Lane, Long Marston, Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	134/LMR
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-210713	Event/Accession no	TBA
OS reference	SP 88565 16064	Study area size	482 sq. m.
Project Type	Strip, Map and Sample	Height (mAOD)	83
Short Description	<p>In July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a Strip, Map and Sample investigation at Red House Farm, Potash Lane, Long Marston, Hertfordshire in order to fulfil Condition 6 of the Planning Consent for the development of the site. A total area of 482m² was mechanically stripped under close archaeological supervision in three areas. On the completion of the strip, archaeological features comprising 13 postholes, a demolition layer and a well were revealed within Area 1, six postholes were exposed in Area 2, and no archaeology was observed in Area 3.</p> <p>The postholes revealed in Area 1 and Area 2 contained fills that were all consistent with modern activity, and due to their linear formations, are most likely various phases of fencing or animal enclosures for the farm. The demolition layer seen in Area 1 can be dated as modern by the London Brick Company bricks used to construct the demolished wall. The brick well also revealed in Area 1 is likely to be earlier, but modern intervention is clear in the use of modern bricks in the upper courses bricks and the presence of the metal sleepers. It is clear from the metal rectangular manhole and surrounding concrete that it was covered in recent history.</p>		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Construction of a new dwelling and an associated garage	Current land use	Stable block
Local Planning Authority	Dacorum Borough Council	Planning application ref.	4/00144/15/FUL
Monument type	Postholes and well	Monument period	Modern
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	D. Kaye BA ACIfA	Director/Supervisor	J. Bertrand MA PCIfA
Sponsor/funding body	Mr & Mrs Warner		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	1/7/2015	End date	20/7/2015
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Dacorum Heritage Trust	None.	
Paper		WSI, report, B&W photographs, and site records	
Digital		CDROM containing report, WSI, and digital photographs.	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Strip, Map, and Sample Excavation, and Watching Brief Report: Red House Farm, Potash Lane, Long Marston, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	134/LMR/2		
Author(s)	Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA		
Page no's	36	Date	3/8/2015



Appendix 3: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: Red House Farm, Potash Lane, Long Marston, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Dacorum Borough Council	
Village/Town: Long Marston	Parish: Tring Rural	
Planning application reference: 4/00144/15/FUL		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Mr and Mrs Warner, Red House Farm, Potash Lane, Long Marston, Hertfordshire, HP23 3LF		
Nature of application: Construct a new dwelling and an associated garage		
Present land use: Stable block		
Size of application area: 2469 sq. m.	Size of area investigated: 482 sq. m.	
NGR (to 8 figures): SP 88565 16064	Site code: 134/LMR	
Site director: David Kaye BA AICfA	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Strip, map, and sample, and watching brief		
Date of Work:	Start: 1/7/2015	Finish: 20/7/2015
Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust		
Related HER no's: N/A		Periods represented: Modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports:		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: In July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a Strip, Map and Sample investigation at Red House Farm, Potash Lane, Long Marston, Hertfordshire in order to fulfil Condition 6 of the Planning Consent for the development of the site. A total area of 482m² was mechanically stripped under close archaeological supervision in three areas. On the completion of the strip, archaeological features comprising 13 postholes, a demolition layer and a well were revealed within Area 1, six postholes were exposed in Area 2, and no archaeology was observed in Area 3.</p> <p>The postholes revealed in Area 1 and Area 2 contained fills that were all consistent with modern activity, and due to their linear formations, are most likely various phases of fencing or animal enclosures for the farm. The demolition layer seen in Area 1 can be dated as modern by the London Brick Company bricks used to construct the demolished wall. The brick well also revealed in Area 1 is likely to be earlier, but modern intervention is clear in the use of modern bricks in the upper courses bricks and the presence of the metal sleepers. It is clear from the metal rectangular manhole and surrounding concrete that it was covered in recent history.</p>		
Author: Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA	Date: 3/8/2015	