



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation, Investigation & Recording Report

Six Tunnels Farm
Gaddesden Row
Hertfordshire



Quality Check

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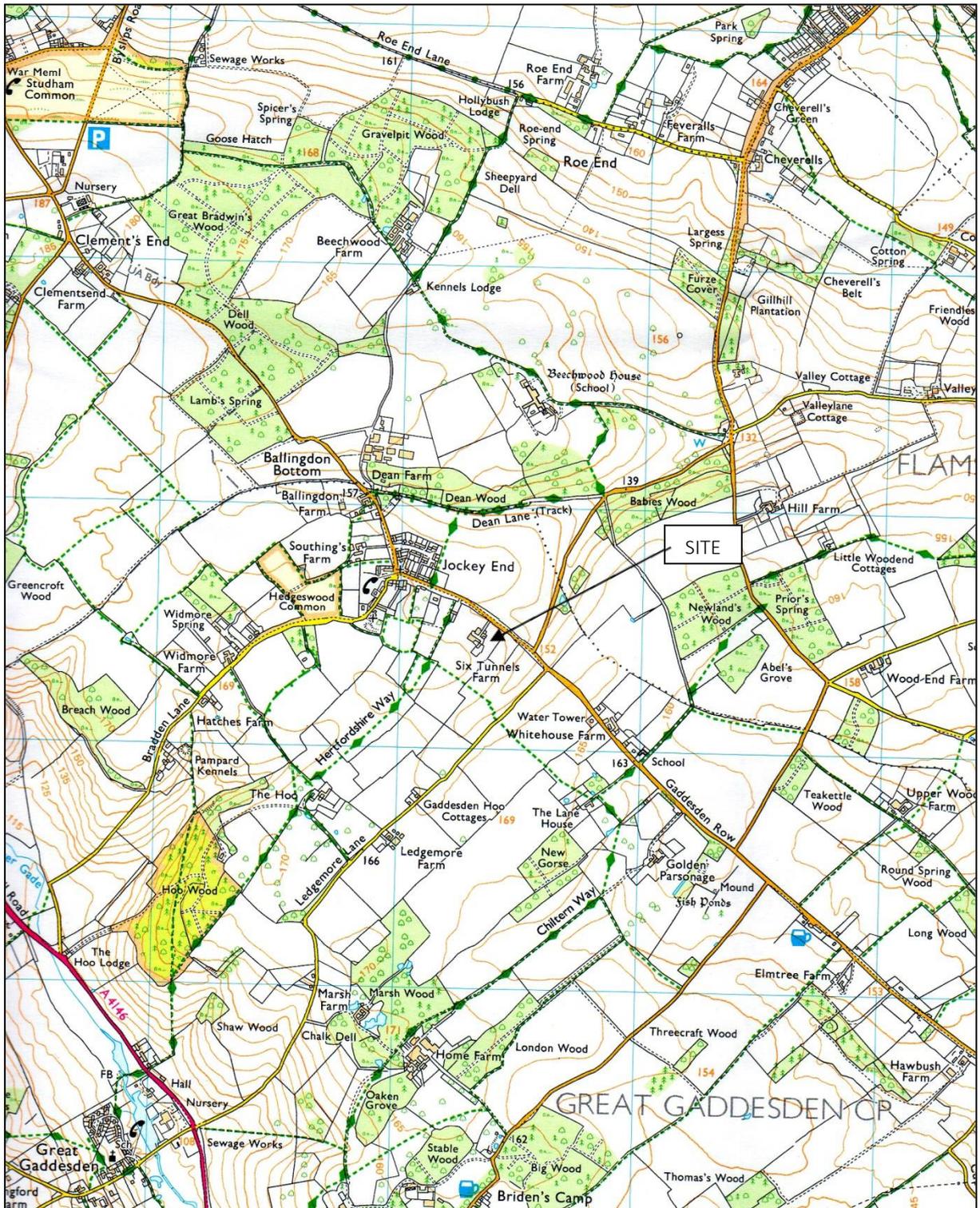
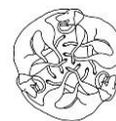


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25000)



Summary

In June and July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording of Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire. Six site visits were made during the construction of a new access road to the southeast of existing house. The general stratigraphy of the site lacks subsoil, suggesting that there has been disturbance in this area, probably as a result of either deep ploughing or general landscaping of the area during the construction of Six Tunnels Farm.

On completion of the strip, one area of rooting, [102], and one tree bole, [104], were uncovered; both contained pottery. The pottery found in rooting [102] is possibly early to mid-Iron Age (*pers com.* Andy Fawcett), and as such would represent the first indication of activity from that period in the vicinity. Pottery from tree bole [104] dates from the medieval period, most likely the 14th – 15th century. Medieval pottery from the 13th century had previously been discovered c.200m to the west of Six Tunnels Farm, with the 15th - 16th century Ballingdon Cottage (HER 15801) located to the northwest. There is a possibility that the pottery may be related to this medieval dwelling, although more likely were deposited as a result of being within the manure spread over the fields.

1 Introduction

1.1 In June and July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording of Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Atelier Architecture and Design Ltd on behalf of Fabrizio Guigliaro, and was carried out according to a Method Statement prepared by KDK (Kaye 2015), and approved by Alison Tinniswood, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), Dacorum Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 4/03722/14/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

Although no planning condition had been imposed, this project was agreed upon following discussion with the client's agent and Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team, acting as archaeological advisor to Dacorum Borough Council.

1.3 *The Site*

Location & Description

Gaddesden Row is located to the northeast of Great Gaddesden, north of Hemel Hempstead. Six Tunnels Farm lies at the western end of the road near Jockey End, within the parish of Great Gaddesden and the administrative district of Dacorum. The farm lies at National Grid Reference TL 0432 1345, and is surrounded by fields on all sides and bounded by Gaddesden Row road to the north (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The geology of the site comprises superficial deposits of Clay-with-flints Formation with clay, silt, sand and gravel, with a bedrock geology of Lambeth Group, including clay, silt and sand (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site is on a slight slope to the east with an elevation of c. 160 – 165mAOD (Crank 2005).

Development

A new entrance was made to the property from the southeast, with a long curved driveway leading through current paddocks to the existing dwelling (Fig. 3).

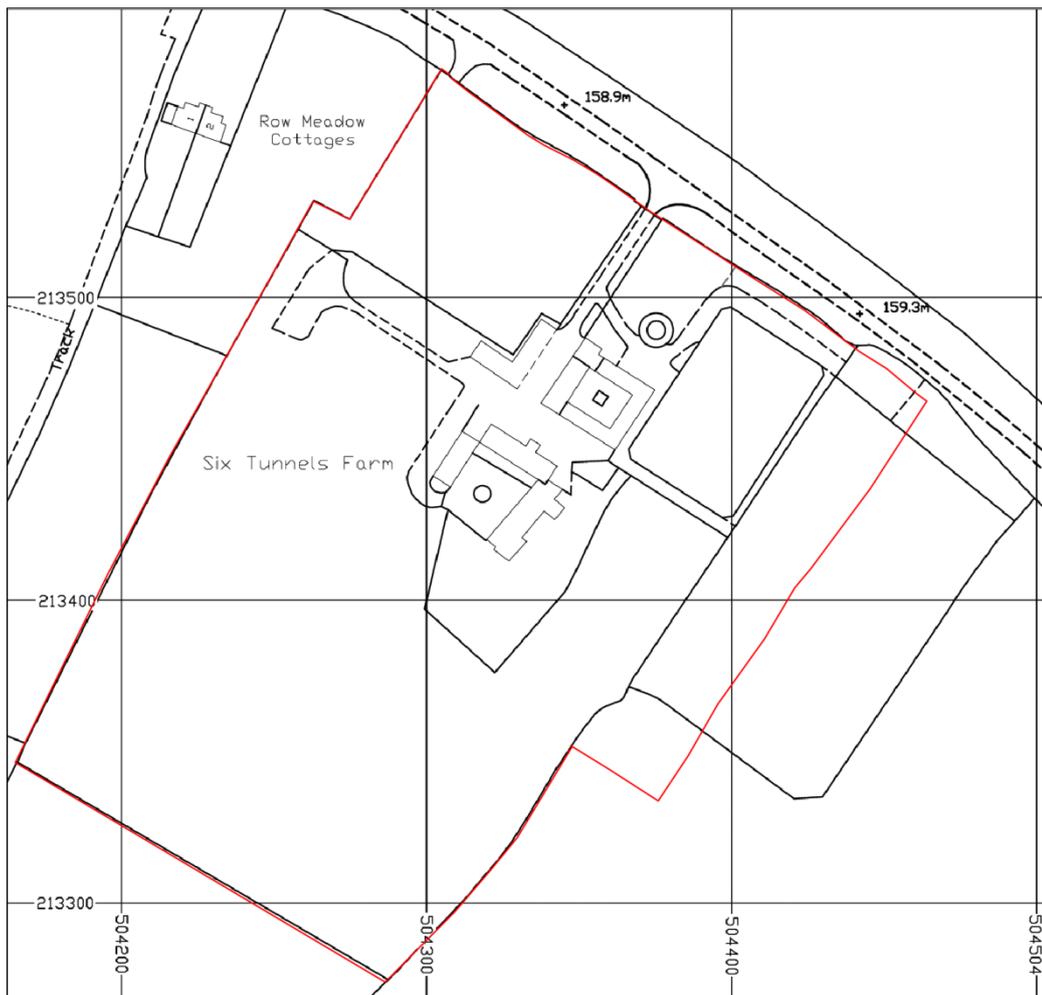


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1: 2500)

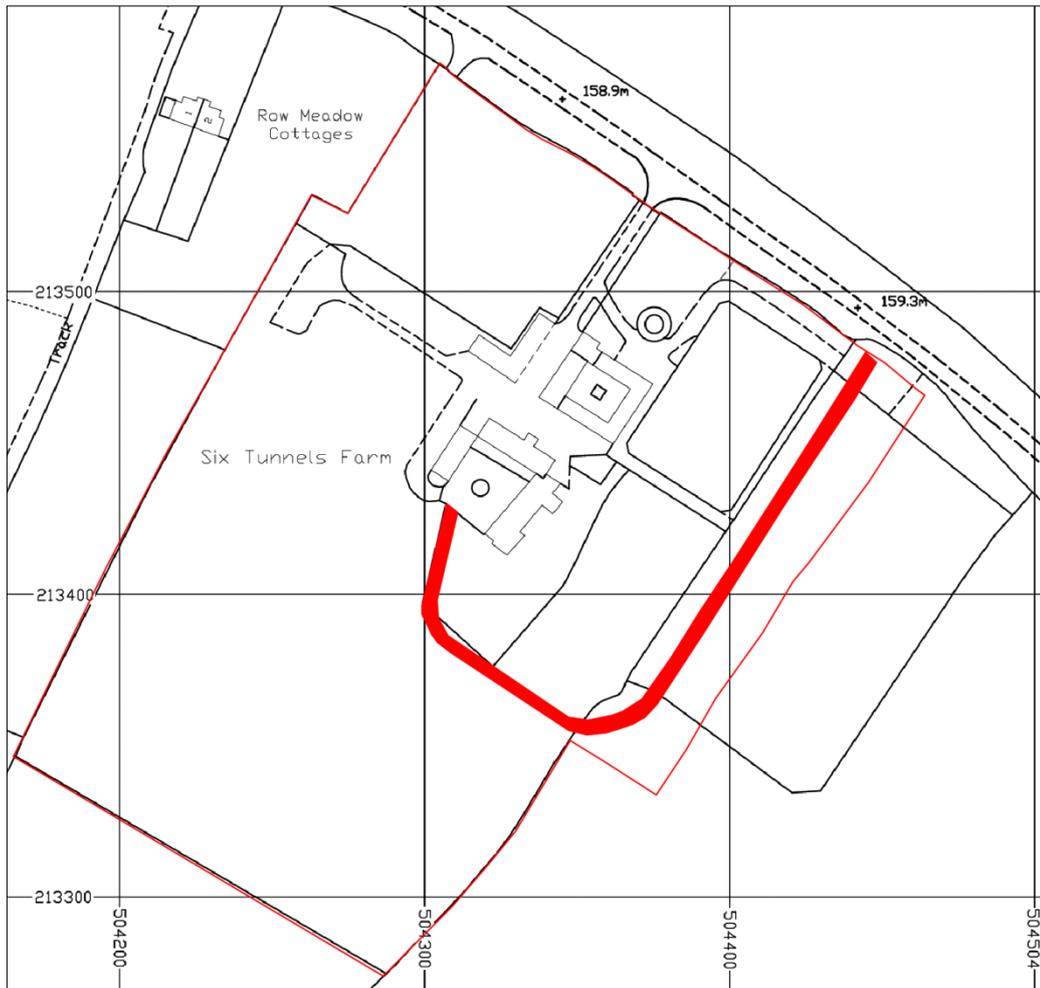
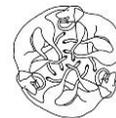


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:2500)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project 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*

The methods used were as follows:

- all ground or other works likely to have an impact on archaeological deposits or remains were done under archaeological supervision

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (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)

2.4 *Constraints*

Due to a miscommunication, the southwestern part of the driveway was observed after the area was exposed.



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Six Tunnels Farm is situated within a landscape of dispersed settlement, which is typical of the area, with evidence of activity from the early prehistoric period. The land surrounding the site includes ancient woodland, historic parks and ancient co-axial fields.

This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS), KDK's own library and reputable internet sources.

Prehistoric to Iron Age (to 600BC – AD43)

There is evidence of Palaeolithic activity within the proximity of Six Tunnels Farm. Approximately 400m to the west of the site is Butterfields Pit (HER 1149) where 50 hand axes, 11 cores, 43 flakes were found, as well as retouched flakes and other miscellaneous worked flints which were found in the early 20th century. All finds are thought to be of Acheulian manufacture, dateable to the Lower Palaeolithic era. Other flint tools, which include Palaeolithic hand axes (HER 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, and 258), are associated with the same site, which has been made an archaeological alert area. Evidence of continued prehistoric activity comes from a Mesolithic 'Thames pick' (HER 258), and finds dating to the Neolithic; two scrapers (HER 259), Neolithic flakes and cores (HER 260), two flint axes (HER 262) and a Neolithic knife (HER 263). There is no archaeological information in this area from the Iron Age period.

Roman (AD43 - c. 450)

It has recently been discovered that Gaddesden Row, which is the northern boundary of the site actually lies on a Roman road. Sherds of Roman pottery along with a Roman denarius (HER 2853) have been found c. 500m to the east of Six Tunnels Farm. Two beehive puddingstone querns were found in Gaddesden Row (SMR 1148 and 1374), and another site with finds such as pottery sherds and part of an amphora and denarius were discovered near Butterfields brickyard (HER 2853, Hunn 2004), c. 400m to the east of the farm.

Saxon to Medieval (c. 450 - 1500)

The Domesday Survey of 1086 assessed Great Gaddesden, which had been held by Wulfwynn of the Abbot of St Albans, at 6 hides and worth £25. After the conquest it went to Edward of Salisbury and was valued at 3 hides and was worth £22. There was land for 12 ploughs, 2 bordars, 1 cottar, 8 slaves, and 1 mill rendering 5 shillings, meadow for 1½ ploughs, pasture for livestock and woodland for 500 pigs (Williams & Martin 1992: 385).

There is registered common land within the vicinity of Six Tunnels Farm; to the west, in Jockey End, is Hedges Wood Common (HER 12360), and Dean Lane Common (HER 12522) lies to the northeast, and to the east in Gaddesden Row is Manorial Waste (HER 12523). All of these lands are of uncertain historic period, but likely identified as common land during the Saxon or Medieval periods.

Fragments of 13th century cooking pots were discovered c. 200m to the west of the farm in a ditch in Brown's Orchard (HER 1151). Ballingdon Cottage (HER 15801) is to the north west of the farm and is of late 15th or early 16th century in date. It appears to have been built as an open hall with upper floors added later in the 17th century along with some re-building work to the north passage.

Post-medieval to Modern (1500 - present)

There are several post-medieval buildings within the area of Six Tunnels Farm. The Hoo (HER 11422), which is located to the south of Six Tunnels Farm, was established in the early 16th century and partially rebuilt in 1904, although it is now mostly of 20th century construction.



The brick farmhouse at the neighbouring Ledgemore Farm (HER 15313) is post-medieval in origin but was re-built in the 19th century. Southings Farm (HER 15315), in Ballingdon Bottom, was a post-medieval farmstead with 16th century origins or earlier, and was built as a timber-framed open hall house, with an upper floor added in the 17th century. North of this is Old Ballingdon Farm (HER 15314), which was mainly built of brick with some exposed timber framing in the late 16th/early 17th century.

Approximately 300m northwest of Six Tunnels Farm is a 16th/early 17th century timber framed house at Brown's Orchard (HER 15317). Some 600m west of Six Tunnels is Bunkers Farm (HER 30331) with a timber-framed, 3-bay 17th century farmhouse with some 20th century renovations. Whitehouse Farm (HER 15140), which is on Gaddesden Row to the east of Six Tunnels, is of uncertain date. The house is certainly post-medieval with Victorian rendering and the larger farm buildings are datable to c.1700.

The other post-medieval building of note is Ebenezer Baptist Chapel (HER 11404), c.400m west of the site in Jockey End, which was built in 1845. It ceased to be used for worship in around 1970 and then became converted for commercial use as a joinery workshop and later a store for antique furniture.

3.2 *The Known Archaeology & History of the Site*

Prehistoric to Medieval (before 600BC - 1500)

There is no site specific archaeological evidence from these time periods.

Post-medieval (1500-1900)

The farm is 18th century in origin, possibly earlier, and was originally referred to as 'The Corner Smales' (HALS: DE/FL/15840), until at least 1822 when it appears as 'Tunnels Farm' on Bryant's map. The farm is named after its six tall Tudor chimneys, possibly a corruption of 'funnels' (Gover 1938: 36). Six Tunnels Farm (HER 13293) is listed as a 17th century farmhouse and first appears on a Drury and Andrews map in 1766. At the time of listing it was thought to have timber framing hidden behind brickwork, but more recent investigations have found little trace of this, with only one internal wall constructed of timber. The house is believed to be entirely 19th century and later in date (Crank 2005).

From the early 19th century the farm was held by Great Gaddesden Manor and it was initially in owned by Joseph Potten and occupied by George Tarbox. The farm was put up for auction in 1835 as a copyhold estate, when Tarbox was still tenant and Cornelious Clarke later took over occupation (HALS: DE/FL/15854). The particulars stated that the estate included a farm house, barns, stabling and outbuilding with 110 acres, 2 roods, and 32 perches of land. This document established that a small part of the estate was owned by the Manor of Flamstead, but the main part was held by the Manor of Great Gaddesden at this time (HALS: DE/FL/15761). On the 1878 and the 1898 Ordnance Survey maps, the proposed development area was depicted as fields relating to the farm. Between 1858 and 1898 the tenant changed from Cornelious Clarke to Jabez Hughes (Kelly's Directories).

Modern (1900 - present)

The land in the curtilage of the farm itself comprises either later enclosures with 19th and 20th century alterations or post-1950 boundary losses. At some time before 1912 the farm had become a part of the Beechwood estate and was then put up for auction. Hughes continued to hold occupation through this sale until Harry Elding took occupancy in 1929. He stayed until at least 1937 (Kelly's Directories). The area of development continues to be depicted as fields relating to Six Tunnels Farm on the Ordnance Survey maps from 1924 through to 1976.

The southwest of the house received some bomb damage during the Second World War, despite this some 19th century features survive (Crank 2005).



4 Results

A total of six site visits were made to monitor the ground reduction prior to the construction of a driveway for Six Tunnels Farm. A total area of 1258m² was monitored over this period, with the ground being reduced by a 25 tonne machine fitted with a 1.95m toothless bucket. The area reduced was curvilinear and orientated mainly northeast to southwest, with the curve to the northwest (Fig. 4 - 6, Plates 1 - 7). The total length of the ground reduction was 260m, with a width of 4.9m and a maximum depth of 0.65m at the northwest end.

The stratigraphy of the site comprised (Fig. 5, Plate 4):

- Topsoil **(100)**; 0.22m of a light grey brown fine clayey silt with frequent small to medium rounded and subangular stone and flint inclusions. Finds include medium-sized ceramic building material (CBM) and modern glass
- Natural **(101)**; a mid orange brown very firm and fine silty clay with patches of gravel and very frequent small to medium rounded and subangular stone and flint inclusions

The stratigraphy in the area closest to the existing dwelling comprised (Fig. 6, Plate 5):

- Topsoil (100); 0.15m
- Made ground **(106)**; 0.5m of mid grey brown firm silty clay with patches of mid orange brown silty slay. Both had frequent medium-sized flint and CBM inclusions with modern metal finds

On completion of the strip, one area of rooting and one tree throw were identified; **[102]** and **[104]**, respectively, as well as areas of rooting coinciding with the recently removed hedge rows, and a plastic irrigation pipe.

Rooting **[102]** (Plate 6) was found in the southeast side of the stripped area, and was filled by **(103)**; a mid grey brown, friable and very compact silty clay with frequent small to medium flint and burnt orange fleck inclusions. Finds included what was probably early to mid-Iron Age pottery, comprising heat affected base, body and rim sherds; at least two of which are from the same vessel (Plate 7).

Tree bole **[104]** (Plate 8) was found in the southwest area of the ground reduction, and was filled by **(105)**; a mid to dark orange brown, firm silty clay with frequent small to medium flint and very frequent charcoal inclusions. Finds included medieval pottery, most likely from the 14th – 15th century, comprising body and base sherds (Plate 9).



Figure 4: Plan of reduced area (scale 1:700)

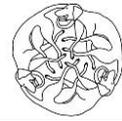


Plate 1: Southern curve of driveway, facing southwest, with 1m scales



Plate 2: Southwestern stretch of driveway, facing southeast, with 1m scale

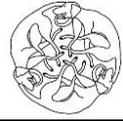


Plate 3: Stripped area closest to existing dwelling, facing south southeast, with 1m scales



Plate 4: Site stratigraphy, southeast facing section, with 1m scale

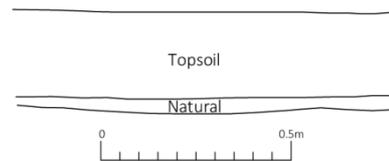


Figure 5: Representative site stratigraphy (scale 1:20)



Plate 5: Stratigraphy in area closest to existing dwelling, west northwest facing section, with 1m scale

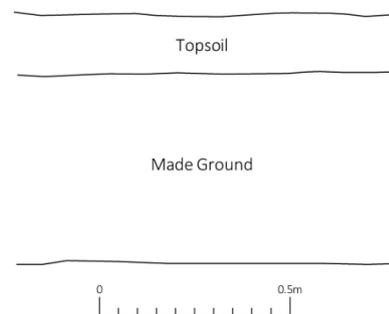


Figure 6: Representative stratigraphy of site closest to existing dwelling (scale 1:20)

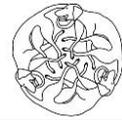


Plate 6: Rooting [102], facing south southeast, 5cm scale



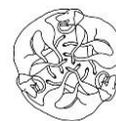
Plate 7: Pottery found in (103), 5cm scale



Plate 8: Tree bole [104], facing north northwest, 1m scale



Plate 9: Pottery found in (105), with 5cm scale



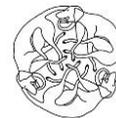
5 Conclusions

The general stratigraphy of the site comprises a layer of topsoil directly above the natural geology. Cartographic evidence shows that the area monitored was designated as fields relating to the farm itself from at least the late 19th century through to the late 20th century, and the lack of subsoil may be a result of ploughing. Alternatively, the area may have been landscaped during the construction or alteration of Six Tunnels Farm house. The layer of made ground close to the house may also be related to this process.

On completion of the strip one area of rooting, [102], and one tree bole, [104], containing pottery were uncovered.

The probable Iron Age pottery was of particular interest, as no previous artefacts or features from this period had been recorded in the vicinity. Whilst no firm evidence of settlement was noted during the ground works, the heat affected sherds recovered from the tree bole suggest some domestic activity was taking place not too far away.

Pottery from tree bole [104] dates from the medieval period, most likely the 14th – 15th century. Medieval pottery from the 13th century had previously been discovered c.200m to the west of Six Tunnels Farm, with the 15th - 16th century Ballingdon Cottage (HER 15801) located to the northwest. There is a possibility that the pottery may be related to this medieval dwelling, as the heat affected sherds are probably derived from domestic cooking vessels although more likely were deposited as a result of being within the manure spread over the fields.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Atelier Architecture and Design for commissioning this report on behalf of Fabrizio Guigliaro. Thanks are also due to Isobel Thompson of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents, Alison Tinniswood for monitoring the site; the staff of Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies Library (HALS) for their assistance in the historic research and the staff at the Dacorum Borough Council planning section for their help in accessing past planning application.

Thanks also to Rob Barnes and Andy Darvell from Kane Haulage for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by David Kaye BA ACIfA, Carina Summerfield-Hill MA MCIfA, Calli Rouse BA ACIfA, and Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA. The report was written by Jessica Bertrand, and edited by David Kaye MA MCIfA.

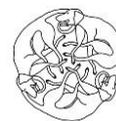


7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Report
2. Monitoring sheets
3. Site drawings
4. Client's site plans
5. List of photographs
6. B/W prints & negatives
7. Specialist reports
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.
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- Williams A. & Martin G. H. 1992 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. Penguin Group: London



Online Sources

British Geological Society: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (Accessed: 3rd August 2015)

Old-Maps: <http://www.old-maps.co.uk> (Accessed: 7th August 2015)



Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 143/GST			Site Name: Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Site stratigraphy, SE facing section, with tile and 1 x 1m scale
2		✓	Stripped area closest to road, facing SSW, with 1 x 1m scale
3	✓	✓	Stripped area closest to road, facing SSW, with 1 x 2m scale
4	✓	✓	Rooting [102], facing SW, with tile and 1 x 0.05m scale
5		✓	Rooting [102], facing SW, with 1 x 0.05m scale
6	✓	✓	Rooting [102], facing SW, with tile and 1 x 1m scale
7		✓	Rooting [102], facing SW, with 1 x 1m scale
8		✓	Rooting [102], facing SW, with 1 x 1m scale
9		✓	Site stratigraphy, SE facing section, with tile and 1 x 1m scale
10	✓	✓	Site stratigraphy, SE facing section, with 1 x 1m scale
11	✓	✓	Southern curve of driveway, facing SW, with 2 x 1m scales
12	✓	✓	Southern curve of driveway, facing E, with 2 x 1m scales
13	✓	✓	Tree throw [104], facing NNW, with 1 x 1m scale
14	✓	✓	Southwestern stretch of driveway, facing NW, with tile and 2 x 1m scales
15	✓	✓	Southwestern stretch of driveway, facing SE, with tile and 2 x 1m scales
16	✓	✓	Stripped area closest to existing dwelling, facing SW, with tile and 2 x 1m scales
17		✓	Stripped area closest to existing dwelling, facing SW, with 2 x 1m scales
18	✓	✓	Stratigraphy closest to existing dwelling, W facing section, with tile and 1 x 1m scale
19		✓	Stratigraphy closest to existing dwelling, W facing section, with 1 x 1m scale
20	✓	✓	Stripped area closest to existing dwelling, facing NNE, with tile and 2 x 1m scales
21		✓	Stripped area closest to existing dwelling, facing NNE, with 2 x 1m scales
22		✓	Pottery found in (103), with 0.05m scale
23		✓	Pottery found in (105), with 0.05m scale

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context Numbers		Pottery		Animal Bone		CBM		Fe objects		Shell		Other	
Fill	Cut	No.	g	No.	g	No.	g	No.	g	No.	g	No.	g
(103)	[102]	62	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(104)	[103]	4	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

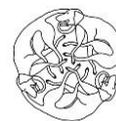


Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	143/GST
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-214660	Event/Accession no	TBA
OS reference	TL 0432 1345	Study area size	1258 sq. m.
Project Type	Observation, Investigation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	160 - 165
Short Description	<p>In June and July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording of Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire. Six site visits were made during the construction of a new access road to the southeast of existing house. The general stratigraphy of the site lacks subsoil, suggesting that there has been disturbance in this area, probably as a result of either deep ploughing or general landscaping of the area during the construction of Six Tunnels Farm. On completion of the strip, one area of rooting, [102], and one tree bole, [104], were uncovered; both contained pottery. The pottery found in rooting [102] is possibly early to mid-Iron Age (<i>pers com.</i> Andy Fawcett), and as such would represent the first indication of activity from that period in the vicinity. Pottery from tree bole [104] dates from the medieval period, most likely the 14th – 15th century. Medieval pottery from the 13th century had previously been discovered c.200m to the west of Six Tunnels Farm, with the 15th - 16th century Ballingdon Cottage (HER 15801) located to the northwest. There is a possibility that the pottery may be related to this medieval dwelling, although more likely were deposited as a result of being within the manure spread over the fields.</p>		
Previous work	Building recording	Site status	Grade II Listed
Planning proposal	A new curved driveway leading through current paddocks to the existing dwelling	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	Dacorum Borough Council	Planning application ref.	4/03722/14/FUL
Monument type	Tree bole, rooting	Monument period	Iron Age, medieval
Significant finds	Pottery	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	K. Kaye MA MCIfA	Director/Supervisor	D. Kaye BA ACIfA
Sponsor/funding body	Atelier Architecture and Design Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	22/6/2015	End date	30/7/2015
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Dacorum Heritage Trust	Pottery	
Paper		Method statement, report, site records, B&W photos	
Digital		CDROM containing method statement, report, digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording Report: Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire		



Serial title & volume	143/GST/2		
Author(s)	Jessica Bertrand MA PCIFA		
Page no's	23	Date	2/10/15



Appendix 4: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Dacorum Borough Council	
Village/Town: Gaddesden Row	Parish: Great Gaddesden	
Planning application reference: 4/03722/14/FUL		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Fabrizio Guigliaro, Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire, HP2 6HW		
Nature of application: A new curved driveway leading through current paddocks to the existing dwelling		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: 46790 sq. m.	Size of area investigated: 1258 sq. m.	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 0432 1345	Site code: 143/GST	
Site director: D. Kaye	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Observation, Investigation and Recording		
DATE OF WORK:	Start: 22/6/2015	Finish: 30/7/2015
Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust		
Related HER no's: HER 13293	Periods represented: Iron Age, medieval	
<p>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</p> <p>Breeze-Chilcott L. & Kaye K. 2014 <i>Heritage Asset Impact Assessment: Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire</i>. KDK Archaeology Ltd: KDK: 054/GST/1</p> <p>Kaye K. 2015 <i>Method Statement for Archaeological Observation, Investigation & Recording: Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire</i>. KDK Archaeology Ltd: KDK: 143/GST/1</p>		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>In June and July 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological Observation, Investigation and Recording of Six Tunnels Farm, Gaddesden Row, Hertfordshire. Six site visits were made during the construction of a new access road to the southeast of existing house. The general stratigraphy of the site lacks subsoil, suggesting that there has been disturbance in this area, probably as a result of either deep ploughing or general landscaping of the area during the construction of Six Tunnels Farm. On completion of the strip, one area of rooting, [102], and one tree bole, [104], were uncovered; both contained pottery. The pottery found in rooting [102] is possibly early to mid-Iron Age (<i>pers com.</i> Andy Fawcett), and as such would represent the first indication of activity from that period in the vicinity. Pottery from tree bole [104] dates from the medieval period, most likely the 14th – 15th century. Medieval pottery from the 13th century had previously been discovered c.200m to the west of Six Tunnels Farm, with the 15th - 16th century Ballingdon Cottage (HER 15801) located to the northwest. There is a possibility that the pottery may be related to this medieval dwelling, although more likely were deposited as a result of being within the manure spread over the fields.</p>		
Author: Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA	Date: 2/10/15	