
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND EVALUATION AT 23
GLENCOE ROAD, BUSHEY, HERTFORDSHIRE**

Local Planning Authority: Hertsmere Borough Council

Planning Ref: TP/09/1492

Site Code: HGRB12

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 13086 95350

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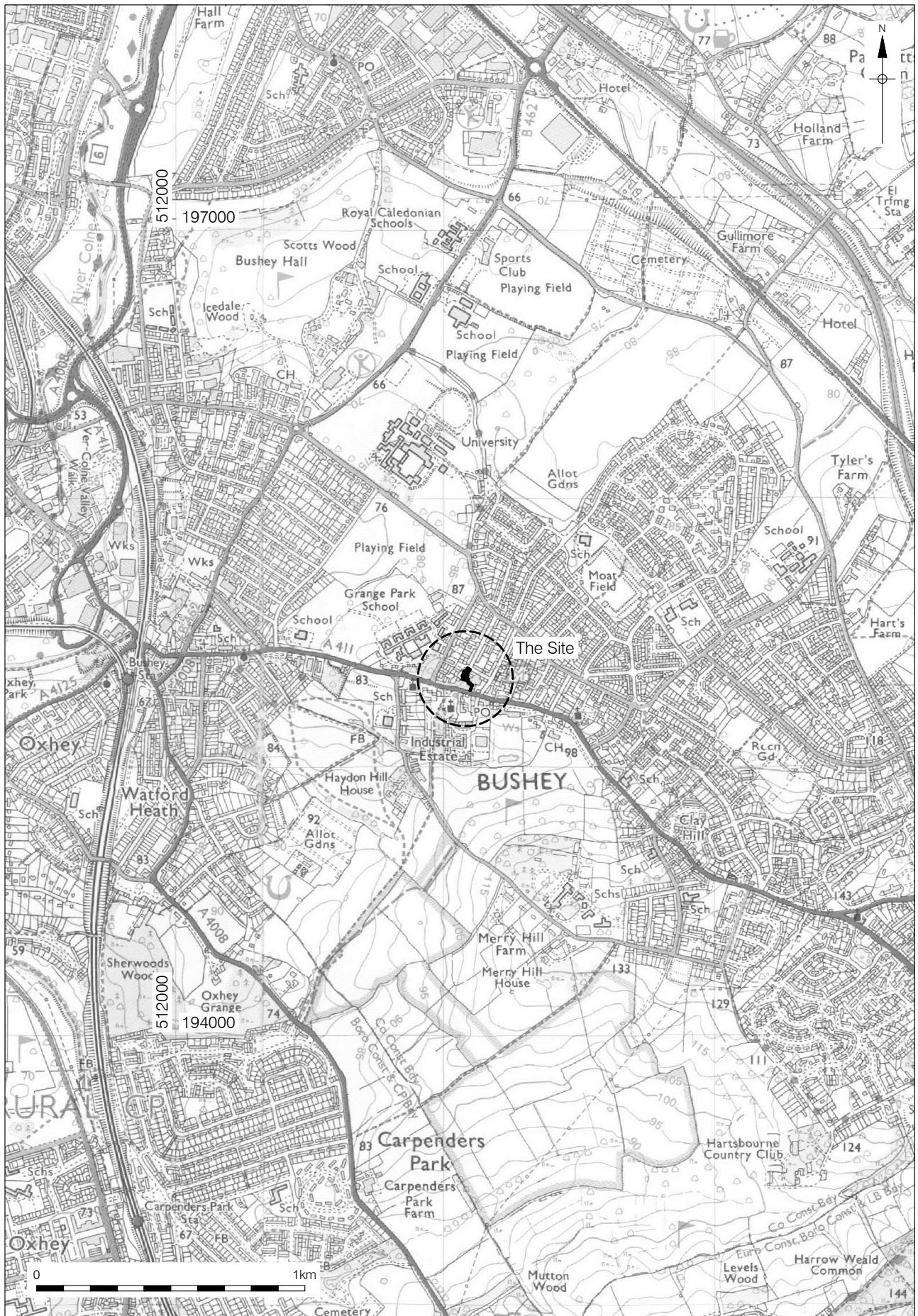
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1 Abstract

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. conducted an archaeological watching brief of site remediation works and undertook a targeted evaluation by trial trenching at 23 Glencoe Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire between 20th November and 10th December 2012. The watching brief monitored ground reduction during the removal from site of contaminated deposits. The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trial trenches measuring 3m x 3m and a single trench measuring 6m x 2m. Four of the trenches were sited on areas of possible archaeological features recorded during the watching brief, whilst the fifth was located over the extrapolated position of the southern continuation of a ditch recorded towards the north of the site. The work was carried out prior to redevelopment of the site for residential purposes.
- 1.2 The watching brief revealed that much of the southern half of the site had been heavily truncated by 20th-century building construction and the excavation of drainage runs. There was also up to 1.50m of modern made ground at the western edge of the site, though a potential archaeological feature was recorded towards the south-east corner. The northern half of the site had also suffered from truncation, although a ditch of Tudor date (which may have had medieval origins), two medieval pits and two medieval postholes were observed. Further features, such as pits, postholes and gullies, of medieval and post-medieval date were also observed towards the centre and south-east of the site.
- 1.3 The finding of residual Roman building material in later features, whilst not indicating a clear earlier phase of activity on the site, was of some significance as it suggested there was a presence in the vicinity during the Roman period and adds to what is currently a very small body of data for Roman occupation in the area.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 Between the 20th November and 10th December 2012 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) carried out an archaeological watching brief and evaluation by trial trenching at 23 Glencoe Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.2 It is proposed to redevelop the site for residential purposes, planning consent for which has already been approved, though Condition 5 of the consent required an archaeological investigation of the site. Consequently archaeological works were commissioned in response to this condition
- 2.3 The work was commissioned by Ramboll UK Ltd. on behalf of The Winston Group and comprised the archaeological monitoring of ground reduction as part of contamination remediation work (watching brief), followed by a targeted trial trench evaluation, which was largely informed by observations made during the watching brief (Figure 3).
- 2.4 The site was located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 13086 95350 and was allocated the site code **HGRB12**.

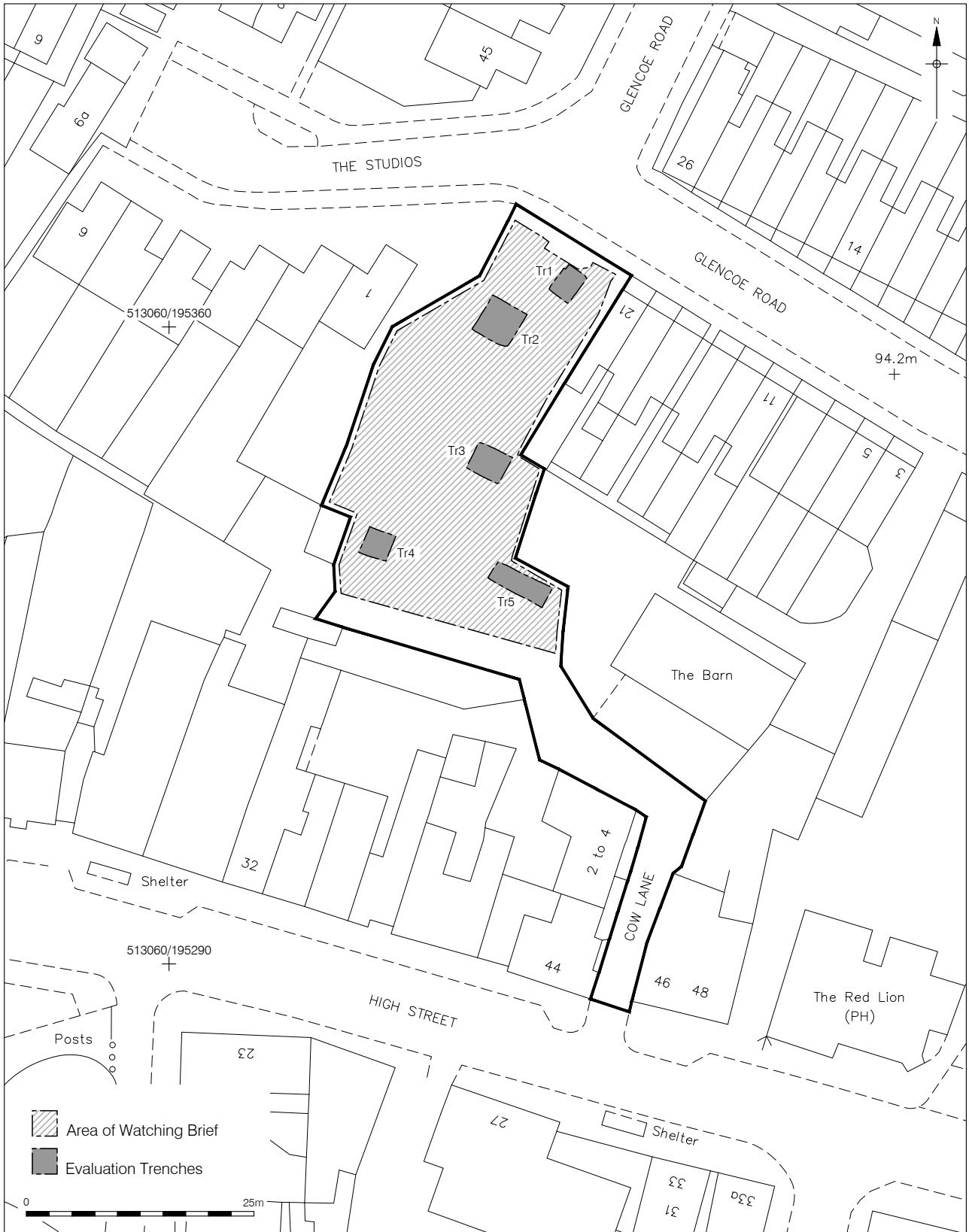


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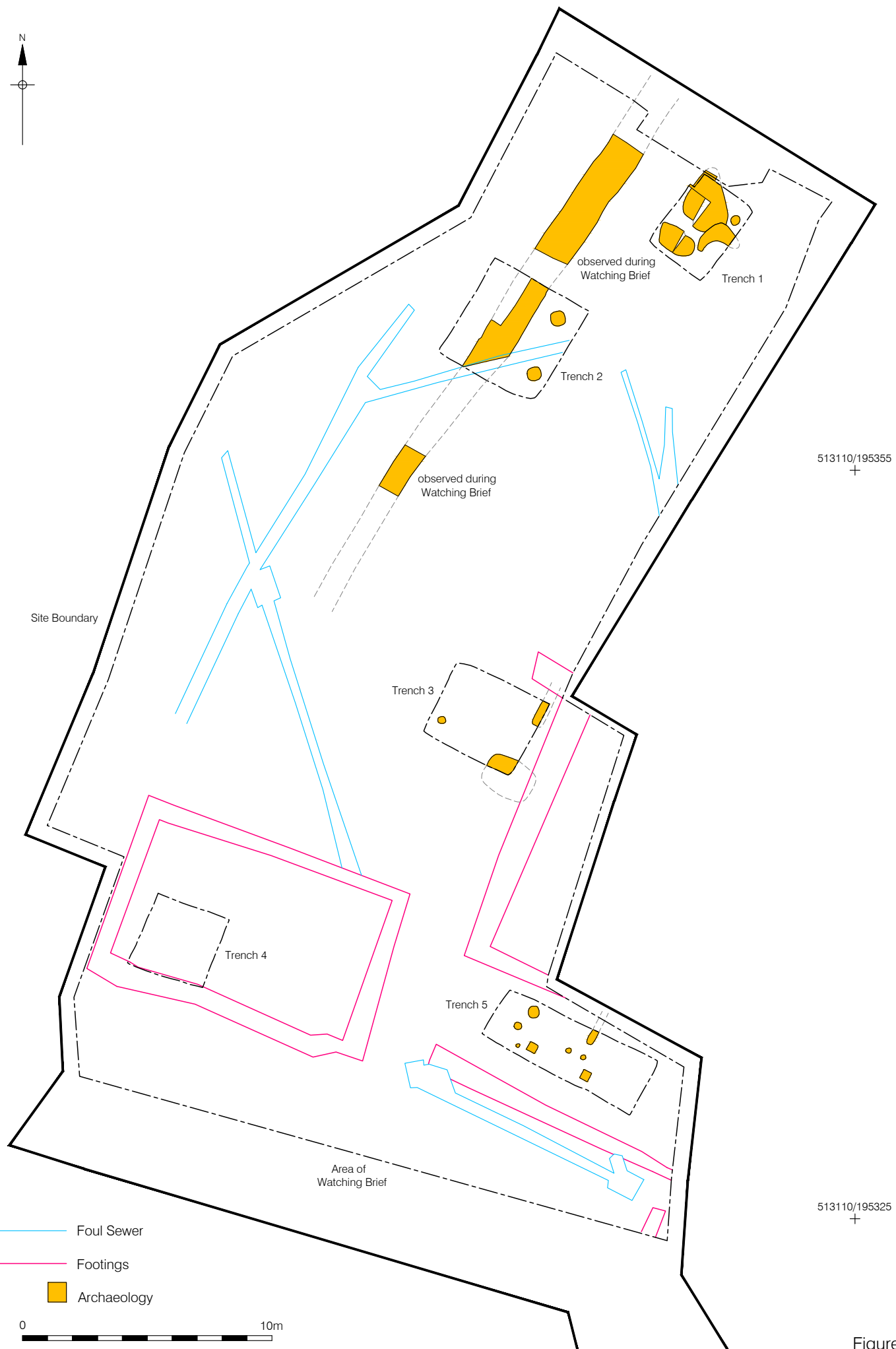
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Area of Watching Brief & Trench Locations
 1:625 at A4



-  Foul Sewer
-  Footings
-  Archaeology



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Figure 3
Plan of All Trenches
1:200 at A4

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 Bushey lies towards the south of Hertfordshire, with the River Colne to the west, and almost forming an urban continuum with Watford to the north. It is located at c. 100m AOD, and Glencoe Road is located on the north-western slope of Merry Hill which rises gently to the south-east.
- 3.2 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 256; North London) the underlying geology of the site comprises sedimentary chalk bedrock of the Cretaceous period overlain by Eocene Woolwich and Reading beds of sand, loam and pebbles, which are in turn overlain by chalk with gravel and clay, set on the London Clay also of the Eocene period. No superficial deposits are recorded in the immediate area.
- 3.3 The site lies north of Bushey High Street and is accessed from the north at Glencoe Road and the south via Cow Lane. The site is on a slight crest, rising slightly from the High Street access via Cow Lane before reaching a plateau, and then sloping gently to the north entrance at Glencoe Road.
- 3.4 The site is bounded to the west by residential properties, to the north by Glencoe Road and to the east and south by commercial properties. From the southern site edge, the modern land surface slopes gently downwards to the north, partly mirroring the slope of underlying natural deposits, though there has evidently been some modification of the topography in the recent history of the site.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site was carried out in 2007 prior to the submission of an earlier planning application for redevelopment (Gifford 2007). The findings of the DBA are summarised here, with further information that has come to light since the compilation of the original assessment also included. References below are to Gifford (2007) unless otherwise stated.

4.2 Prehistoric

4.2.1 Little is known about the earlier prehistoric (Palaeolithic to Neolithic) periods in the vicinity of the study area, though a number of Palaeolithic implements have been recovered from Terrace Gravels within the valley of the River Colne at Bushey Park and a findspot of Middle Palaeolithic date is recorded from 122 Aldenham Street, Bushey, some 1.1km north-west of the site. A late Palaeolithic flint implement is also recorded from Merry Hill Road, some 1.3km south-east of the site (Rawlins 1973, 15).

4.2.2 There is evidence of Neolithic activity within the Colne Valley and three cores of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date along with a scraper of Mesolithic type were found at Merry Hill School, some 300m WSW of the site (Innocent 1945).

4.2.3 The nearest significant evidence of Bronze Age activity in the area is the Watford Hoard – an assemblage of bronze objects found to the west of Watford. Closer to the site, an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead is recorded from the Little Martins housing estate, some 800m to the north-east but there is little evidence of Iron Age activity in the area.

4.3 Roman

4.3.1 Roman activity in south Hertfordshire was dominated by the settlement at *Verulamium* (St Albans), founded in the 1st century AD. This would have had a rural hinterland of farms and estates, and Watling Street, the Roman road between *Verulamium* and London passed to the east of Bushey. It has also been suggested that Bushey High Street, which runs to the south of the study site, may have followed the route of a minor Roman road (Viatores' Route 169C from Edgware to Watford), though there is no conclusive proof of this.

4.3.2 The only find of Roman date recorded within 500m of the site on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) is a single coin found in a garden at Bourne Road to the north of the site. However, further Roman finds have been recovered a little further afield, including material from two sites at Cross Road, 550m to 600m to the west of the site and a short distance south of the possible minor Roman road. A few sherds were found whilst digging a garden pond at 62 Cross Road and part of a 2nd-century vessel was found in a garden at 54 Cross Road in 1977 (Rawlins 1980, 16).

4.4 Medieval

- 4.4.1 Bushey is referred to in an 8th-century charter as *Bisseia* and in Domesday Book it is recorded as *Bissei*. King Offa granted the manor to the Monastery of St. Albans in the 8th century and during the reign of King Edward the Confessor it was held by Lewin, a thane of the King. It was subsequently granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville by King William I.
- 4.4.2 The parish of Bushey is located within the Dacorum hundred and appears to have separated from the parish of Watford c. AD 1166. The parish includes the hamlets of Great Bushey, Little Bushey, Bushey Heath, Bushey Hartsbourne, and New Bushey. Bushey Moatfields, the largest moated site in Hertfordshire and once the site of Bournhall Manor, lies to the east of the study area. Some archaeological interventions have taken place on the site including limited excavation in advance of construction of a new sports pitch (Walker 1991) and auger and profile surveys of the moat (Halsey 2005), though an earlier watching brief showed that the upper part of the moat was entirely infilled with modern materials (Humphrey 1998).
- 4.4.3 It appears that Bushey manor developed during the early 13th century as a result of population growth and the late clearance of woodland in the area. St. James' Church on the High Street was founded around this time and the earliest surviving element is the 13th-century chancel. The manor was held by the Jarpenville family but changed hands numerous times during the 14th and 15th centuries.
- 4.4.4 Some evidence of medieval exploitation of the area is still visible in the landscape today; at Bushey Manor Field, some 400m NNW of the study site, eroded medieval ploughing is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and at Attenborough Fields, Haydon Hill, a little less than 700m south-west of the site, earthworks of former ridge and furrow are visible, along with obsolete field boundaries.
- 4.5 **Post-Medieval**
- 4.5.1 The manor was granted to Sir Robert Boleyn in 1511 but two years later was restored by an Act of Parliament to Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who held it until her execution in 1541. The king granted the estate to William Milward in 1543, from which time it became known as Bushey Hall Estate. The name survives in Bushey Hall School, to the west of the study site. Bushey Manor was purchased by Robert Blackwell in 1578, and after his death in 1580 it was split between his two sons, one taking two thirds, the other, one third. The three divisions were known as Great Bushey, Little Bushey and Leavesden, which was in the parish of Watford. The manor became a single entity again when the lands were confiscated by James I in 1618 and eventually came into the hands of General Forestier-Walker in the 20th century.
- 4.5.2 Map evidence from the 17th century onwards shows that the settlement remained fairly static as a ribbon development along the High Street, centred on the parish church of St James, with Bushey Hall to the west of the study site. The site was open fields in the mid 18th century and remained fairly open until the late 19th century. Part of the Bushey livestock pond survives to the north of the site at Bournhall Road.

Industries in the area include the site of Crooklog Brickworks; London Road School is built on part of the brickfields.

- 4.5.3 St. Peter's Church on the High Street was constructed between 1830 and 1838 and extended between 1870 and 1878, the latter work including the addition of north and south aisles, a new organ chamber and vestry and restoration and new seating throughout. The Reverly Almshouses, now called Reverly Cottages, were built in 1883 at the corner of Herkomer Road and Park Road to the north-west of the site.
- 4.5.4 Towards the end of the 19th century Bushey became renowned as an artists' colony, particularly following the foundation of an art school by Sir Hubert Von Herkomer. The site of the school is now occupied by 'The Rose Garden', some 500m east of the study site. Glencoe Road was constructed between 1898 and 1914, following the infilling of a pond to the immediate north of the northern site boundary. From the early 20th century the site was used as a dairy, this usage being recorded from 1922. The site remained in use as a dairy, and then a milk and ice cream distribution centre until 1992 though it had been redeveloped in the 1950s with the erection of a new cold store and offices. The site has remained derelict since the closure of the distribution centre.
- 4.5.5 There have been few archaeological interventions in the immediate vicinity of the site, though an evaluation at the White Hart public house at 27 High Street, a short distance to the south revealed no archaeological evidence of any significance (Murray 2001).

5 Planning Background and Research Objectives

- 5.1 The development of the site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The East of England Plan and policies of Hertfordshire County Council (HCC) and Hertsmere Borough Council (HBC), which fully recognise the importance of the buried heritage for which they are the custodians.
- 5.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 5.3 Hertfordshire comes under the jurisdiction of the policies of the *East of England Plan* (or *Regional Spatial Strategy 14*), which was finalised by the Secretary of State in 2008 (subsequently revoked in July 2010 but reinstated in November 2010). The majority of saved policies within the Hertfordshire Structure Plan 1991-2011 have been superseded by those in the East of England Plan, including those that relate to the historic environment:

Policy ENV6: The Historic Environment

In their plans, policies, programmes and proposals local planning authorities and other agencies should identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, historic buildings, places and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens and those features and sites (and their settings) especially significant in the East of England:

- The historic cities of Cambridge and Norwich;
- An exceptional network of historic market towns;
- A cohesive hierarchy of smaller settlements ranging from nucleated villages, often marked by architecturally significant medieval parish churches, through to a pattern of dispersed hamlets and isolated farms;
- The highly distinctive historic environment of the coastal zone including extensive submerged prehistoric landscapes, ancient salt manufacturing and fishing facilities, relict sea walls, grazing marshes, coastal fortifications, ancient ports and traditional seaside resorts;
- Formal planned settlements of the early twentieth century, including the early garden cities, and factory villages;
- Conservation areas and listed buildings, including domestic, industrial and religious buildings, and their settings, and significant designed landscapes;
- The rural landscapes of the region, which are highly distinctive and of ancient origin; and

- The wide variety of archaeological monuments, sites and buried deposits which include many scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological assets.

5.4 The Government has indicated that this regional level of planning policy will be removed in future but until the necessary legislation has been passed, the East of England Plan still needs to be taken into account in all relevant planning decisions.

5.5 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is Hertsmere Borough Council (HBC) whose Local Plan (adopted May 2003) is currently being redrawn in preparation of the new Local Development Framework (LDF). Meanwhile, the majority of policies of the Local Plan have been saved, including most of those relating to the historic environment. The most pertinent to the current project are as follows:

POLICY E9: ARCHAEOLOGY – ASSESSMENT OF SITES

Where a proposal for development may affect remains of archaeological significance, or may be sited in an area of archaeological potential, developers will be required to undertake an archaeological field assessment and submit a report on the findings to the local planning authority before a planning application is determined.

POLICY E10: ARCHAEOLOGY – NATIONALLY IMPORTANT SITES

Planning permission will not be granted for development that will adversely affect Scheduled Ancient Monuments, or other nationally important archaeological sites and monuments, or their settings.

POLICY E11: ARCHAEOLOGY – SITES OF LESS THAN NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Planning permission will only be granted for development which affects archaeological remains of less than national importance or their settings, if the merit of the development outweighs the importance of the remains. If planning permission is given for development which would affect remains, conditions will be imposed to ensure that the remains are properly recorded, and where practicable, preserved and enhanced, and the results analysed and published.

5.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the development site, though the village of Bushey is identified as an Area of Archaeological Importance and Glencoe Road forms the northern border of the Bushey High Street Conservation Area.

5.7 It is now proposed to redevelop the site for the construction of residential accommodation, along with car-parking and associated services. The nature and scale of the proposed development, and the relatively sensitive location of the site suggest that surviving archaeological deposits may be impacted upon by the development process. A planning application (No. TP/09/1492) for the development was submitted to Hertsmere Borough Council on 1st September 2009. The application was given conditional approval on 7th December 2010. One of the conditions placed on the development is of relevance to archaeological works:

5) No development shall take place before the applicant, their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning

Authority. The works shall be implemented in full in accordance with the approved scheme.

- 5.8 This condition was discharged by Hertsmere Borough Council on 8 August 2011, following the submission by Ramboll of a Written Scheme of Investigation for the site (Bradley 2012) which detailed the archaeological mitigation works proposed.
- 5.9 Initially this mitigation work was to comprise an evaluation by trial trenching but as extensive remediation of the site was necessary because of ground contamination, Ramboll proposed that archaeological monitoring (watching brief) of this phase of work should also be undertaken.
- 5.10 The objectives of the archaeological investigations were:
- To establish the presence, location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quantity of any archaeological remains if present.
 - To inform the need or otherwise for further archaeological mitigation work such as an archaeological excavation in advance of construction or a watching brief during construction.

6 Archaeological Methodology

- 6.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Bradley 2012), and all aspects of the work followed national (IFA 2008) and local (Gurney 2003) guidelines, and according to PCA's own fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Reference was also made, where necessary, to regional resource assessment and research agenda and strategy documents (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011) as required by HCC.
- 6.2 As noted above, prior to any archaeological evaluation work taking place it was first necessary to remediate the site, which involved the removal of all contaminated ground. As the contamination appeared to be site-wide, modern made ground across the entire area, including some modern footings and service runs, was removed. This would clearly involve extensive ground reduction and the work was therefore subject to archaeological monitoring (a watching brief).
- 6.3 Ground reduction was carried out using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket and progressed from south to north across the site. All potentially contaminated materials, mostly recent made ground and modern structural remains, were removed in spits under strict environmental and archaeological supervision to the base of the contaminated layer, which mostly corresponded with the surface of natural or reworked natural deposits. Between 0.30m and 0.90m of contaminated made ground was removed across the site.
- 6.4 The archaeological watching brief was maintained throughout the ground reduction programme in order to record any archaeological deposits likely to be compromised by the groundworks and to prevent the destruction of any earlier structural remains. Written, drawn and digital photographic records were maintained as the remediation progressed, recording ground conditions and areas of archaeological potential. Unfortunately the remediation was carried out during inclement weather conditions, which resulted in significant water ingress onto the site, meaning that some exposed deposits had to be recorded very rapidly before they became submerged. The records from the watching brief were used to inform likely locations for evaluation trial trenches and this information, together with the positions of live services across the site, not previously notified, dictated a change in the number and location of archaeological trial trenches illustrated in the WSI.
- 6.5 The WSI proposed the excavation of three archaeological trial trenches, each measuring 4m x 4m and located in north-eastern, western and south-eastern areas of the site. However, the watching brief demonstrated that two of these locations were crossed by a live foul sewer, whilst other areas contained remains with archaeological potential. Additionally, areas where there were clearly no archaeological deposits were also identified.

- 6.6 On the basis of the observations and records made during the watching brief a revised trench plan was drawn up in order to avoid the live services and target areas of raised archaeological potential. The revised trench plan proposed the excavation of five trenches; four measuring 3m by 3m and a fifth measuring 6m by 2m, giving the same total evaluation area as the initial proposal.
- 6.7 Trench 1 was located towards the north-east corner of the site over two pits recorded during the watching brief, whilst Trench 2 was located a short distance to the south-west over a NNE-SSW ditch also recorded during the earlier monitoring. Trench 3 was located towards the centre of the site where the watching brief had indicated possible archaeological features cutting a 'dirty' natural gravel deposit, whilst Trench 4 was located towards the south-west corner of the site over the projected alignment of the ditch observed to the north. Finally, Trench 5 was located on a thin strip of untruncated ground towards the south-east corner of the site that also appeared to have been crossed by a north-south aligned ditch.
- 6.8 All trenches were machine excavated in spits to the surface of identifiable archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural deposits if identifiable archaeological remains were not present. All machining was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator using a toothless bucket, under archaeological supervision. Longitudinal sections and bases of the trenches were then cleaned, and sample sections and base plans recorded. Exposed sections and spoil heaps were also checked in order to collect any dateable evidence and assess the extent of residual finds preservation. A written, drawn, surveyed and photographic record of each trench was made, and the location of each trench was recorded and tied into local and national grids using geographical positioning system (GPS) equipment (Figure 2). Temporary bench marks (TBMs) were established from levels given on an earlier survey plan of the site.
- 6.9 The evaluation was also hit by inclement weather conditions and flooding of the site as a result of storm drains being removed during the mitigation works and not capped or replaced. Consequently some areas required draining prior to the machining of trenches, and Trench 4 in particular required rapid recording prior to re-inundation of flood water.

7 Watching Brief Observations, Trench Description and Interpretation of Features

7.1 In this section the observations made during the watching brief are initially described, followed by a description of the stratigraphic sequence in each of the evaluation trenches (Figure 3).

7.2 Watching Brief

7.2.1 Archaeological monitoring of the ground reduction remediation recorded that underlying deposits in the southern half of the site had been heavily truncated by building construction and the excavation of service runs associated with the previous development of the site or foul sewer and storm drains that crossed the site from other properties (Figure 3). In areas not truncated by modern intrusions a 'dirty', possibly reworked natural gravel was widely evident, though it was difficult to determine whether archaeological features were cut into this deposit. However, a possible north-south aligned ditch was observed cutting clean natural gravel [11] towards the south-east corner of the site (see Trench 5, below) and towards the centre of the site a number of dark patches appeared to be features cutting the 'dirty' gravel (see Trench 3, below).

7.2.2 Ground reduction on the western side of the site revealed that there was up to 0.90m of contaminated material and a sondage immediately north of the footings of a former building (Figure 3) revealed up to 1.5m of made ground [2] & [10] lying directly over natural gravel [3], with no archaeological features or deposits evident.

7.2.3 Towards the northern edge of the site a NNE-SSW aligned ditch [5] was recorded and despite being heavily truncated by a modern drain run, this feature was found to extend for at least 20m southwards across the site. Sherds of medieval and Tudor pottery were recovered from the surface of the ditch towards the northern edge of the site and the feature was targeted for further investigation during the evaluation (see Trench 2, below).

7.2.4 Approximately 2m east of the ditch, close to the northern site edge, two pits were recorded. The northernmost of these [9] appeared to be sub-circular in plan and contained a very chalky fill [8] though no dateable finds were recovered. The southern pit [7] appeared to be sub-rectangular in shape, though had been heavily truncated by a modern drain run, and contained an extensively burnt fill [6], from which a number of sherds of medieval pottery (11th-14th century date) were recovered. These features too were targeted for further investigation during the evaluation (see Trench 1, below). A moderately large area south of the pits, east of the ditch and south of the central 'dirty' gravel area was remediated down to clean natural clay and gravel and was found to contain no archaeological features or deposits.

7.2.5 The findings from the watching brief were used to determine the locations of the five trial trenches excavated during the subsequent evaluation. The trenches are described in numerical order.

7.3 Trench 1

7.3.1 This was the north-easternmost trench excavated during the evaluation and was located over pits [7] and [9] observed during the watching brief - small quantity of medieval pottery having been retrieved from the former during the earlier monitoring exercise.

7.3.2 The earliest layer encountered was a natural clay and gravel [3] & [11], observed in all trenches. It comprised a firm light-mid yellowish brown clayey gravel and was observed at 92.47m OD in Trench 1.

7.3.3 Pit [7], located to the south of the trench, measured 0.87m N-S by 0.65m E-W (where visible) by 0.30m deep. The sides of the pit exhibited a sharp break of slope and very steep gradient and were slightly concave in nature, as was the base. The western edge of the pit was truncated by machine excavation during the ground remediation work. It was filled by a slightly friable black clayey silt [6] which contained frequent angular to sub-rounded flint nodules (most of which were burnt), occasional roots, pottery sherds dated to 1000AD-1350AD and ceramic building material (CBM) which included fragments of Roman brick and tegula. The feature was recorded at 92.52m OD.

7.3.4 A small, shallow posthole [28] was observed in the north-eastern corner of the trench, measuring 0.41m N-S by 0.35m E-W by 0.12m deep. It was sub-circular in plan with straight sides with sharp breaks of slope and a moderately flat base. It was filled with a firm light yellowish brown clayey sandy silt [28] containing frequent flecks and fragments of chalk and occasional flecks and fragments of charcoal. It was observed at 92.47m OD and was devoid of any cultural material, although its fill was very similar in composition to that of the large sub-circular pit [9] located immediately to the west of it, suggesting that it was contemporaneous with it.

7.3.5 The aforementioned pit [9] measured approximately 1.98m N-S by 1.90m E-W and was excavated to a depth of 0.23m. Its sides displayed a sharp break of slope and were straight with a moderate break at the base which was generally flat. Its fill [8] was comprised of a firm light yellowish brown sandy clayey silt containing frequent chalk and occasional charcoal flecks and fragments. The lower portion of the fill appeared burnt. A sherd of pottery was recovered from the fill which was dated to 1170AD-1350AD. The pit was encountered at 92.57m OD.

7.3.6 Truncating the above pit was a large feature that has been interpreted as a tree bole [31] due to its slightly irregular/crescentic shape. Measuring 1.43m N-S by 1.03m E-W by 0.19m deep, its sides were variably sloping and it exhibited a relatively flat base. Its fill [30] consisted of friable very dark grey/black sandy silt containing frequent sub rounded to sub angular flint pebbles and two pieces of pottery, likely to be residual, dated to 1170AD-1350AD and metal fragments. The pit was recorded at 92.52m OD.

7.3.7 Overlying the trench was a layer of made ground [2] which measured up to 0.90m in thickness. It was variable in its composition ranging from clay, sand and gravel and containing frequent amounts of demolition material. Some fragments of pottery retrieved from the layer dated to the late 19th – early 20th century. It was recorded in Trench 1 at c.92.97m OD.

7.4 Trench 2

7.4.1 Trench 2 was located to the south-west of Trench 1 over a NNE-SSW aligned ditch [5] that had been observed during the watching brief and from which sherds of Tudor and medieval pottery had been recovered. The ditch had been noted to extend by at least 20m from the northern edge of the site and its projection was also used to inform the location of Trench 4 (see below).

7.4.2 Within the trench the ditch [5], cutting natural clay and gravel [3], measured 4.26m N-S by 1.30m E-W by 0.19m deep. It was linear in shape with relatively sharp sides and a flat base. It was NNE-SSW aligned, observed at 92.60m OD and had been heavily truncated by modern services to the west and the south. It was filled with a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt [4] which contained moderate amounts of sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles, rooting and CBM which comprised a selection of Roman brick and tegula fragments, early medieval and post-medieval peg tiles and Tudor brick. Pottery dated to between 1000AD-1650AD was also retrieved. With this range of datable evidence, the ditch has been given a likely date of the late 15th- early 16th century, placing it within the Tudor period.

7.4.3 To the east of the ditch, in the north-eastern corner of the trench, a posthole [38] was encountered. It was circular in shape with moderately sloping sides at the top with a lower, more steeply sided circular hole visible at the base. The base was concave and the feature measured 0.60m in diameter and 0.24m in total depth. A smaller hole located within it designated the point at which the post would have penetrated the ground, with the surrounding enlarged cut being filled with packing to stabilise it. Indeed the fill [39], which was comprised of a firm/stiff medium greyish brown silty clay, contained at least one large fragment of flint which was likely to have been utilised as packing around the post. In addition to this, the fill contained moderate amounts of CBM, a single sherd of pottery dated to 1170AD-1350AD, moderate

rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles and frequent small fragments and flecks of chalk. The feature was recorded at 92.68m OD.

7.4.4 To the south of a trench a small circular feature [40] of similar size to the post-hole was observed, although this has been interpreted as a small tree bole / root activity due to a differing profile and the high amounts of organic content observed in the fill. The tree bole was circular with gradual, shallow sloping sides and a relatively flat base. It measured 0.56m in diameter and was a mere 0.07m deep. It was observed at 92.75m OD and was filled with a firm mottled greenish/reddish brown silty clay [41] which contained occasional to moderate amounts of sub-angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles and nodules, moderate amounts of small roots and rootlets, some organic material and occasional small flecks of chalk. It was devoid of any cultural material.

7.4.5 A layer of made ground [2] overlaid the trench at c.92.99m OD.

7.5 Trench 3

7.5.1 Trench 3 was located towards the centre of the site and towards the eastern side of a central avenue extending from the north gate. It was located to confirm or deny the presence of further archaeological layers, features and deposits in this area of the site.

7.5.2 Three features were observed in this trench, cutting the natural gravel [11] which was encountered at 93.06m OD. These comprised a shallow gully [32], a pit [34] and a posthole [36]. The gully [32] was encountered in the north-eastern corner of the trench at 93.04m OD. It had relatively sharp sides becoming more gradual towards the base which was uneven. It measured 1.04m N-S by c. 0.30m E-W and was 0.07m in depth. Its fill was composed of a soft, mottled green/blue grey silty clay which was high in organic content with frequent sub-rounded to angular flint nodules, CBM dated to 1180AD – 1600AD and flecks of chalk.

7.5.3 Located to the south of the gully was a pit [34], the full extent of which could not be ascertained as it extended beyond the south-eastern edge of the trench. The pit appeared to be broadly ovoid in shape with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.00m N-S by 0.70m E-W by 0.30m deep and was encountered at 93.06m OD. It was filled with a soft dark greyish blue silty clay [35] which contained very frequent small-medium sized rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles, occasional flecks of CBM and one burnt fragment which is likely to have been a Tudor or possibly a residual Roman artefact, and occasional flecks of chalk.

7.5.4 The posthole [36] was located towards the western side of the trench, was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.32m in width by 0.14m in depth. It was recorded at 92.94m OD and was filled by a soft and spongy dark blueish

black peaty silt which contained moderate rounded to sub-angular pebbles, occasional fragments of CBM, glass and slate. The glass was dated to the late 19th-early 20th century.

7.5.5 Made ground [10] overlying the trench was recorded at 93.16m OD.

7.6 Trench 4

7.6.1 Trench 4 was positioned towards the south-west corner of the site over the projected alignment of ditch [5] observed to the north.

7.6.2 Natural gravel [11] was observed at 93.08m OD. There was no evidence of the ditch in this trench, indicating either that it terminated or changed its alignment at some point between the centre of the site and the location of Trench 4.

7.6.3 The only feature observed in the trench was a modern posthole [+] (with post still intact). The trench was overlain with made ground [10], recorded at 93.36m OD.

7.7 Trench 5

7.7.1 Trench 5 was located towards the south-east corner of the site, its location being based on the existence of potential archaeological features having been observed during the watching brief.

7.7.2 Natural gravel [11] was encountered in the trench at 93.42m OD. Cutting it were a number of small features. The earliest features, likely to date to the medieval period, consist of a series of postholes [12], [14], [20] & [24]. All were circular in plan with sharp to gradual sides and concave bases. Further details have been tabulated below:

Cut	Fill	Diameter	Depth	OD Height
[12]	[13]	0.44m	0.12m	93.37m
[14]	[15]	0.30m	0.10m	93.31m
[20]	[21]	0.20m	0.19m	93.40m
[24]	[25]	0.22m	0.08m	93.42m

Table 1: Data relating to postholes in Trench 5

7.7.3 The fills of the postholes comprised firm mid greyish brown fine sandy clay containing frequent angular to sub-angular flint nodules, occasional fragments of manganese and in the case of fill [13] one very small, highly abraded piece of pottery of probable medieval date.

7.7.4 A small gully like feature [22] was seen to extend from the northern edge of the trench. It was linear in shape with fairly sharp sides becoming more gradual towards

the base which was relatively flat. It measured 0.60m N-S by 0.28m E-W and was 0.09m deep. Its fill [23] was comprised of a firm medium greyish brown silty clay containing one fragment of CBM dated to 1180AD – 1600AD and occasional flecks of charcoal. The gully was recorded at 93.41m OD.

7.7.5 An isolated stakehole [16] was observed to the western end of the trench. It was circular with sharp sides and a concave base. It measured 0.14m in diameter and was 0.05m deep at 93.30m OD. It was filled [17] with a firm mottled reddish brown and bluish grey silty clay containing frequent angular – sub angular flint nodules, occasional manganese and organic material. Due to the differing composition of the backfill, along with its spatial position it has been not been considered as contemporary with the earlier postholes located adjacently. No datable cultural material was recovered from the fill and it has been attributed to the post-medieval period based on the nature of the fill material and its spatial relationship with the more securely dated features in the trench.

7.7.6 Two later postholes were also observed in the trench [18] & [26]. These were both square shaped with rounded edges with vertical sides and flat bases. They measured 0.36m² and 0.40m² respectively by 0.10m deep. They contained a plastic dark-mid brown silty clay [19] & [27] with frequent angular to sub-angular flint nodules, occasional CBM the latest of which dated to 1850AD – 1900AD+, pottery, and flecks of mortar and charcoal. The pottery was dated to 1805-1900. These later postholes were encountered at 93.33m OD and 93.37m OD respectively.



- Medieval
- Tudor
- Post-Medieval
- Excavated Slot

0 5m
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12/12/12 HB

Figure 4
Phased Plan of All Trenches
1:125 at A3

8 Phased Archaeological Sequence (Figure 4)

8.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

- 8.1.1 Natural deposits showed some variation across the site but for the most part were comprised of a layer of interleaving clay and gravel [3] & [11]. In some areas observed during the watching brief it was possible to discern a layer of 'dirty natural'.
- 8.1.2 The natural deposits were encountered at a highest level of 93.42m OD in the south of the site, within Trench 5, sloping down to a lowest level of 92.47m OD towards the north of the site, in Trench 1.
- 8.1.3 All features encountered during the archaeological interventions were seen to cut the natural (or 'dirty natural') layer although it is possible they were originally cut from a higher layer that has since been horizontally truncated.

8.2 Phase 2: Medieval

- 8.2.1 Features securely dated to the medieval period were observed in the very north of the site with others of probably medieval date located to the south (closer to the High Street) in Trench 5.
- 8.2.2 Trench 1 encountered two large pits [7] & [9] and one posthole [29] which were dated by pottery fabric analysis to between the 11th and mid 14th centuries. One of the pits [9] appears to have been truncated by a later tree throw [31] which contained residual pottery of the same date.
- 8.2.3 Trench 2 contained one posthole [38], located immediately adjacent to a later ditch, which contained pottery dated to the late 12th – mid 14th centuries.
- 8.2.4 In Trench 5 up to four postholes [12], [14], [20] & [24] were observed, one of which contained tiny abraded fragments of pottery of likely medieval date. These features have been interpreted as contemporary with one another based on their alignment and similarities within the composition of the backfill.

8.3 Phase 3: Tudor

- 8.3.1 A NNE-SSW aligned linear feature [4], interpreted as a ditch, was observed during the course of the watching brief and was encountered again in Trench 2.
- 8.3.2 The ditch contained sherds of pottery predominantly dated to between the late 15th – early 16th centuries, although some could be as early as the 11th century. It is possible given the close proximity of an earlier posthole [38] encountered immediately adjacent to and west of the ditch that this linear feature could represent an earlier

land boundary that has been re-cut during the Tudor period, thus accounting for the mixed assemblage of pottery.

8.3.3 It is apparent from the evaluation that at some point between where it was observed during the watching brief, and the location of Trench 4, the ditch either terminated or turned as it was not encountered in Trench 4.

8.3.4 In addition two gullies [22] & [32] were likely to have represented land irrigation during the Tudor/early post-medieval period. A pit [34] dated to the same period.

8.4 **Phase 4: Post-Medieval**

8.4.1 Evidence of post-medieval activity was observed in Trenches 3 & 5 towards the middle and south of the site.

8.4.2 One posthole [36] was encountered in Trench 3 which could represent part of a fence line or small ancillary structure utilised for agricultural purposes.

8.4.3 Further to the south, in Trench 5, two large square postholes [18] & [26] were observed which contained 19th-20th-century material and thus could relate to the dairy that previously existed on the site.

8.4.4 An isolated stakehole [16] attributed to this phase was also recorded in Trench 5.

8.5 **Phase 5: Modern**

8.5.1 A number of modern services [+] and made ground deposits [2] & [10] were observed during the course of the watching brief and subsequent evaluation. The location of storm drains and a main live sewer were surveyed and located on an overall site plan (Figure 3).

9 Discussion and Conclusions

- 9.1 The watching brief and trial trench evaluation revealed a number of phases of activity on the site which started with the accumulation of natural deposits and ended with modern construction activities.
- 9.2 There was no evidence of a prehistoric presence on the site and the only Roman artefactual evidence recovered was residual in later features, however, this may be of some importance. Previous finds of Roman material in the Bushey area have been very limited (section 4.3, above), the only evidence of any note being a coin found to the north of the site and pottery from two sites on Cross Road some distance to the west. It has been suggested that Bushey High Street may have followed the alignment of a minor Roman road and significantly the two sites on Cross Road, in common with the study site, lie a short distance from the High Street, though the Cross Road sites are on the south rather than north side. This raises the possibility that the High Street may indeed have been a former Roman road and that the evidence from the study site and Cross Road point to settlements alongside the route. The Roman evidence from Glencoe Road comprises brick and tile and suggests a masonry structure in the near vicinity, though the material may have been re-used (see Sudds, below). Nevertheless the evidence does point to a Roman presence in the local area, which has seldom been recorded previously in Bushey.
- 9.3 The earliest phase of clearly defined activity identified on the site dated to the medieval period and comprised a series of pits and postholes located to the north and south of the site. The nature of these features suggests they are more likely to have been associated with a property or properties fronting onto the High Street rather than being in open fields. There was almost certainly settlement along the High Street during the medieval period with long, narrow burgage plots extending away from properties fronting either side of the road. Early maps showing the area in some detail, such the Survey of the Parish of Bushey, c. 1800 and the tithe map of 1840 (Gifford 2007, Figs 5 & 6) indicate the possible survival of such plots east and west of the site and extending northwards from the High Street and it is likely that the study site was previously occupied by such plots.
- 9.4 Medieval burgage plots were laid out using the perch as a unit of measurement; one perch equalling a distance of 5½ yards or approximately 5.03m. In areas where burgage plots have been measured, their lengths and widths have typically been of multiples of perches, though the size of individual plots can vary. In the town of Thame in Oxfordshire, for example, where the layout of medieval burgage plots is still clear, a number of plots on the south side of the High Street were of similar dimensions, whilst those to the north were more variable (Spavold and Gilman 2002).

- 9.5 A linear feature, interpreted as a land boundary ditch, was recorded in the northern half of the Glencoe Road site and aligned perpendicular to the High Street, just as the edge of a burgage plot would have been laid out and although the backfill of this feature contained pottery dated to the Tudor period (as well as Roman and medieval material) it could originally have been laid out in the Middle Ages. The stripping of Trench 4 indicated that the ditch did not continue further south on the same alignment, however the level of truncation towards the southern edge of the site from more recent structural activity could have removed all traces of the ditch in this area.
- 9.6 Further to the east in Trench 5, where the level of truncation was perhaps less severe, a number of earlier features did survive, including medieval postholes and another linear feature. This latter feature was described as a gully but may originally have been a more substantial ditch prior to truncation and was aligned on an approximately parallel trajectory to the western ditch, if this were continued to the south. The linear feature in Trench 5 also contained Tudor material in its backfill but may originally have been cut in the medieval period. Projecting the alignment of the western ditch southwards to the edge of the site and measuring the distance to the eastern ditch produces a value of approximately 15m. Although based somewhat on conjecture, this equates with a measure of three perches and suggests that these two linear features may have delineated the eastern and western boundaries of a three perch wide burgage plot. This extended northwards for the full length of the site and possibly beyond, burgage plots of 100m in length having been previously recorded.
- 9.7 Given that both linear features were backfilled with Tudor material it is likely that they remained open and therefore the burgage plot remained extant until at least the 16th century, if not later. It is therefore possible that prior to later post-medieval development, the layout of the site could have remained relatively static for a period of perhaps 400 years or more.
- 9.8 Neither a 17th-century map of Bushey Manor nor Drury and Andrews' Map of Hertfordshire, dated 1766 (Gifford 2007, Figs. 3 & 4) show the actual layout of the site but both appear to indicate a boundary along the northern edge, beyond which were open fields. It is possible that this boundary marked the northern limit of the burgage plots and may have broadly equated with the current site northern edge. The map of c. 1800 does show the layout of the site in a little detail and it is clear that by this time the layout of burgage plots here was no longer evident though a pond appears to mark the boundary between the north of the site and the fields beyond. Together the archaeological and cartographic evidence indicate that significant changes to the site layout were probably made between the 16th century and end of the 18th century, though interestingly there was negligible artefactual evidence for activity on the site during this period.

- 9.9 The archaeological evidence from the site indicates that there was some activity here during the 19th century followed by major redevelopment in the 20th century, culminating in the construction of the buildings that were demolished prior to the site remediation. The construction of the 20th-century buildings involved extensive truncation across the site and probably removed any evidence of earlier post-medieval (17th to 18th century) activity, only the lower levels of Tudor and medieval features surviving.
- 9.10 The watching brief provided a valuable overview of the archaeological potential for the site and, whilst significant areas were seen to have been severely truncated by services and previous development, isolated areas of archaeological survival were identified and subsequently targeted in the evaluation phase of work. This latter phase of work has showed that the site, probably along with much of the area either side of Bushey High Street, was occupied from at least the 13th century into the post-medieval period, and has made an important addition to the understanding of the early development of the town.
- 9.11 Given the archaeological coverage provided by the watching brief and targeted trial trenching, and the nature of the development proposals, which required ground levels to be reinstated rather further reduced, Ramboll recommended to HBC once the evaluation was completed that no further investigation of the site was required.

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12 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench	Description	Date	Phase
HGRB12	1	Masonry	WB	E-W Wall	Modern	5
HGRB12	2	Layer	WB/Tr 1,2	Made Ground (North of site)	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	3	Layer	WB/Tr 1,2	Natural Clay & Gravel (North of site)	Natural	1
HGRB12	4	Fill	WB/Tr 2	Fill of [5]	Tudor	3
HGRB12	5	Cut	WB/Tr 2	N-S Ditch	Tudor	3
HGRB12	6	Fill	WB/Tr 1	Burnt fill within [7]	Medieval	2
HGRB12	7	Cut	WB/Tr 1	Pit	Medieval	2
HGRB12	8	Fill	WB/Tr 1	Chalky fill within [8]	Medieval	2
HGRB12	9	Cut	WB/Tr 1	Sub circular pit	Medieval	2
HGRB12	10	Layer	WB/Tr 3,4,5	Made Ground South of site)	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	11	Layer	WB/Tr 3,4,5	Natural Gravel & Clay (South of site)	Natural	1
HGRB12	12	Cut	Tr 5	Posthole	Medieval	2
HGRB12	13	Fill	Tr 5	Fill of [12]	Medieval	2
HGRB12	14	Cut	Tr 5	Posthole	Medieval	2
HGRB12	15	Fill	Tr 5	Fill of [14]	Medieval	2
HGRB12	16	Cut	Tr 5	Stakehole	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	17	Fill	Tr 5	Fill of [16]	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	18	Cut	Tr 5	Posthole	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	19	Fill	Tr 5	Fill of [18]	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	20	Cut	Tr 5	Posthole	Medieval	2
HGRB12	21	Fill	Tr 5	Fill of [20]	Medieval	2
HGRB12	22	Cut	Tr 5	Small linear/gully	Tudor	3
HGRB12	23	Fill	Tr 5	Fill of [22]	Tudor	3
HGRB12	24	Cut	Tr 5	Posthole	Medieval	2
HGRB12	25	Fill	Tr 5	Fill of [24]	Medieval	2
HGRB12	26	Cut	Tr 5	Posthole	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	27	Fill	Tr 5	Fill of [26]	Post Medieval	4

HGRB12	28	Fill	Tr 1	Fill of [29]	Medieval	2
HGRB12	29	Cut	Tr 1	Posthole	Medieval	2
HGRB12	30	Fill	Tr 1	Fill of [31]	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	31	Cut	Tr 1	Tree bole	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	32	Cut	Tr 3	Shallow linear/gully	Tudor	3
HGRB12	33	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [32]	Tudor	3
HGRB12	34	Cut	Tr 3	Pit	Tudor	3
HGRB12	35	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [34]	Tudor	3
HGRB12	36	Cut	Tr 3	Posthole	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	37	Fill	Tr 3	Fill of [36]	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	38	Cut	Tr 2	Posthole	Medieval	2
HGRB12	39	Fill	Tr 2	Fill of [38]	Medieval	2
HGRB12	40	Cut	Tr 2	Tree bole	Post Medieval	4
HGRB12	41	Fill	Tr 2	Fill of [40]	Post Medieval	4

13 APPENDIX 2: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ANALYSIS

Chris Jarrett

13.1 Introduction

13.1.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). The pottery dates from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and so were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to identifiable forms. Pottery was recovered from eight contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 sherds) groups of pottery.

13.1.2 All the pottery (42 sherds or 31 ENV and none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels (ENV). The fabrics have been designated mnemonic codes expanded below in Table 1. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

13.2 THE POTTERY TYPES

13.2.1 The assemblage can be quantified as the following chronological periods:

Medieval: 28 sherds, 17 ENV

Transitional: 1 sherd, 1 ENV

Post-medieval: 13 sherds, 13 ENV

13.2.2 There is also a single very small sherd of indeterminate ware from context [13] that is a reduced, coarse, sandy and flint-tempered fabric and probably dates to the medieval period. It is either a sherd of medieval unglazed sandy gritty ware or South Hertfordshire-type greyware.

13.2.3 The range of pottery types present in the assemblage and their quantification are shown in Table 1.

13.2.4 Medieval pottery

13.2.5 Of the two types of medieval pottery present, early medieval unglazed sandy gritty ware has no forms that can be confidently assigned to it. It occurs with South

Hertfordshire-type greyware and its variants and that pottery tradition are the main types found on site. Production sites for South Hertfordshire-type greyware are known in Hertfordshire and Middlesex (Turner-Rugg 1993; Blackmore and Pearce 2010). The greywares can be confidently assigned to vessel shapes found in fill [6] of pit [7]. These are two rounded jars with wheel-thrown, expanded rims in SHER FL. One has an everted squared rim with a short neck and an applied, thumbbed horizontal strip on the shoulder. A second jar is squared with a groove on its side edge and also has a short neck. A third probable jar has an applied vertical thumbbed strip. The rim types suggest a 13th-century date for the forms present in context [6]. The plain neck and shoulder of a probable jug is in the finer greyware SHER. A Base sherd in SHER FL from an uncertain form is convex. The medieval pottery found in other contexts (see Table 2) could not be confidently assigned to a form type.

Fabric	Common name	Date range	Sc	ENV	Form
Medieval					
EMS	Early medieval unglazed sandy gritty ware (Turner-Rugg 1995, 48)	1000-1200	4	4	-
SHER	South Hertfordshire-type greyware (Turner-Rugg 1995, 48) Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 96)	1170-1350	12	7	Jug; rounded
SHER FINE	Fine South Hertfordshire-type greyware (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 96)	1170-1350	1	1	-
SHER FL	South Hertfordshire-type flint-tempered greyware (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 96)	1170-1350	10	4	Jar; rounded
Transitional					
LMT	Late medieval transitional redware	1450-1550	1	1	-
Post-medieval					
BONE	Bone china	1794-1900	2	2	Saucer, tea cup
CREA DEV	Developed Creamware	1760-1830	1	1	Plate
PGR	Post-medieval glazed redware (Turner-Rugg 1998/99, 75-6)	1450-1700	1	1	Jug?
REFW	Refined whiteware	1805-1900	2	2	Jar: cylindrical
REFW SLIP	Refined whiteware with slip decoration	1805-1900	1	1	-
TPW	Transfer-printed whiteware	1780-1900	4	4	Plate, saucer, teacup
TPW LITH	Litho transfer-printed whiteware	1850+	1	1	saucer
YELL SLIP	Yellow ware with slip decoration	1820-1900	1	1	Mixing bowl

Table 1. HSB10: pottery types, their date ranges, sherd counts (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and the forms present in each pottery type.

13.2.6 Transitional

13.2.7 A single sherd of unglazed late medieval transitional redware (LMT) from an unidentified form dates to 1450-1550 and it was recovered from context [4] and dated that context.

13.2.8 Post-medieval

13.2.9 A post-medieval redware (PRG) sherd is from a probable closed form and has an internal and external green glaze. All the other post-medieval wares are mass-

produced types, i.e. industrial finewares and date from c. 1760, although a notable quantity are of a late 19th or early 20th century date according to their decorative styles (see Table 1). These wares are in a fragmentary state and were mostly recovered from a made ground layer, context [10], besides a single sherd of REFW from fill [19] of posthole [18].

13.3 DISTRIBUTION

13.3.1 Table 2 shows the contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds, the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date for the group. The pottery was recovered from Phases 2, 3 and 4.

Context	Phase	SC	ENV	Date Range of the pottery types	Date range of the latest pottery type	Pottery types	Spot date
4	3	5	5	1000-1650	1450-1650	EMFL, EMS, LMT, SHER FINE, SHER FL	Late 15th-early 16th c
6	2	19	8	1000-1350	1170-1350	EMFL, SHER, SHER FL	1170-1350
8	2	1	1	1170-1350	1170-1350	SHER	1170-1350
10	4	12	12	1760-1900	1850+	BONE, CREA DEV, PMG, REFW, REFW SLIP, TPW, TPW6, YELL SLIP	Late 19th-20th century
13	2	1	1			Indeterminate	?Medieval
19	4	1	1	1805-1900	1805-1900	REFW	1805-1900
30	4	2	2	1170-1350	1170-1350	SHER	1170-1350
39	2	1	1	1170-1350	1170-1350	SHER	1170-1350

Table 2. HGRB12: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds, the date range of pottery and the date range of the latest type, the fabrics present and a suggested deposition date.

13.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

13.4.1 The pottery has some significance at a local level. The assemblage reflects activity on the site from the 12th and 13th century, the late 15th/early 16th century and the late 19th and early 20th century. The assemblage indicates a focus of activity on the site during the medieval period and more so for the 13th century. The pottery is in keeping with the ceramic profile for the South Hertfordshire area. The medieval pottery certainly indicates medieval activity and if it is associated with a settlement, then it would greatly add to an understanding of medieval Bushey and its environs. The post-medieval pottery has little significance and appears rather mundane.

13.5 Potential

13.5.1 The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. A number of medieval vessels merit illustration. The medieval pottery has the main potential in determining the extent of activity on the site for this period and what types of pottery were being marketed to it. The post-medieval pottery has no further potential for study.

13.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

13.6.1 Should future fieldwork occur any pottery recovered would necessitate reviewing the assemblage as a whole. It is recommended that two SHER jars are illustrated from the assemblage as it currently stands.

References

Blackmore, L. And Pearce J. 2010. *A dated type series of London medieval pottery: part 5. Shelly-sandy ware and the greyware industries*. Museum of London Archaeology Monograph 6.

Turner-Rugg, A. 1995. Medieval pottery from St Albans, *Medieval Ceramics*, 19, 45-64.

Turner-Rugg, A. 1993. Medieval pottery in Hertfordshire: a gazetteer of the principal collections. *Hertfordshire Archaeology* 11, 30-53.

Turner-Rugg, A. 1998-1999. 'Sixteenth-century pottery from St Albans', *Medieval Ceramics*, 22-23, 72-87.

14 APPENDIX 3: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

- 14.1 A single fragment of a bottle neck in green soda glass was recovered from context [37] and is of a 19th- or 20th-century date. It has no significance: its only potential is to date the feature it was recovered from and there are no recommendations for further work.

15 APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIALS

Berni Sudds

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from site (1 box), including material of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. The building materials were examined using the London system of classification. A fabric number is allocated to each object, specifying its composition, form, method of manufacture and approximate date range. Examples of the fabrics can be found in the archives of PCA and/or the Museum of London. The material was examined under magnification (x20) and quantified by number and weight (see Table 1).

Context	Type		No	Wg	Date range	Spot date
4	Roman brick and tegula; medieval and early post-medieval peg tile; early post-medieval (Tudor) brick	2452; 2815; nr 3023; 2273; 2586; nr 2587; 2271; 3033	14	2048	50 – 1800	1450 – 1700
6	Roman brick and tile (including tegula)	2452; 3003; nr3023b and 3060b	5	930	50 – 230	170 – 230+
19	Post-medieval brick; transitional peg tile? (small fragment, reused). Small and abraded.	3046; 2276?	2	71	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700+
23	Medieval/ transitional peg tile	2586	1	111	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600
27	Modern frogged machine-made brick with part of makers impression	3038	1	108	1850 – 1900+	1850 – 1900+
33	Medieval/ transitional peg tile	2586; 3090	2	36	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600
35	Burnt brick fragment ? early post-medieval (Tudor) brick	3046	1	217	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700
37	Post-medieval brick; transitional peg tile. Small and abraded.	3046; 2586; 2587	3	84	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700+
39	Roman brick; early post-medieval (Tudor) brick; medieval and transitional peg tile	2459a; 3046; 2586v	6	815	50 – 1600	1400 – 1600

Table 1: Distribution of the ceramic building material.

The assemblage is in mixed condition but fresh fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date are suggestive of contemporaneous activity in the near vicinity.

The Roman material is represented by both brick and tile in fabrics typical to the greater London and south-Hertfordshire region. The absence of functionally specialised types, such as wall jacketing or hypocaust tiles, may indicate any

associated structure is unlikely to have been heated, although the small size of the assemblage renders such observations tentative at best.

The medieval and post-medieval assemblage can also be well-paralleled regionally in terms of fabric and, with the exception of the machined brick from posthole fill [27], is all relatively early with a significant proportion being of transitional late medieval/ early post-medieval date.

Potential

The assemblage recovered from Glencoe Road is not attributed to any specific structures and as such provides little more than a general characterisation of the built heritage of the local vicinity. The assemblage would suggest that Roman, medieval and early post-medieval structures are likely to have been present in the locality and that these probably had tiled roofs. The recovery of Roman brick may represent evidence for a Roman masonry building, but as bricks were used and reused in other structures or structural elements, such as ovens, hearths, and cellars, the evidence is once again inconclusive. Given that the assemblage is small, unattributed and well-paralleled no further analysis or reporting is recommended.

16 APPENDIX 5: HERTFORDSHIRE HER FORM

Site name and address: <i>23 Glencoe Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire.</i>		
County: <i>Hertfordshire</i>		District: <i>Hertsmere</i>
Village/Town: <i>Bushey</i>		Parish: <i>Bushey</i>
Planning application reference: <i>Direction from Local Planning Authority PPS 5</i>		
Client name, address and tel. No.: <i>Ramboll UK Ltd., 60 Newman Street, London W1T 3DA</i> <i>Tel. 020 7631 5291</i>		
Nature of application: <i>Private residential</i>		
Present land use: <i>Derelict</i>		
Size of application area: <i>c. 0.12 Ha</i>		Size of area investigated: <i>c. 0.12 Ha</i>
NGR (to 8 figures): <i>TQ 13086 95350</i>		
Site code: <i>HGRB12</i>		
Site director/Organisation: <i>Peter Boyer & Iain Bright/Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited</i>		
Type of work: <i>Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation</i>		
Date of work:	Start: <i>20-11-12</i>	Finish: <i>10-12-12</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum: <i>Bushey Museum</i>		
Related SMR Nos.:		Periods represented: <i>Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern</i>
Relevant previous summaries/reports:		
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out an archaeological watching brief on contamination remediation and an evaluation by trial trenching at 23 Glencoe Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire. The watching brief revealed that much of the southern half of the site had been heavily truncated by 20th-century building construction and the excavation of drainage runs. There was also up to 1.50m of modern made ground at the western edge of the site, though a potential archaeological feature was recorded towards the south-east corner. The northern half of the site had also suffered from truncation though a ditch of Tudor date, two medieval pits and two medieval postholes were observed. Further features, such as postholes and gullies, of medieval and post-medieval date were also observed towards the centre and south-east of the site. Residual finds of Roman date were of some significance as little evidence of Roman activity has previously been recorded in the vicinity.</i>		
Author of summary:		Date of summary:

17 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-139287	
Project details	
Project name	23 Glencoe Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out an archaeological watching brief on contamination remediation and an evaluation by trial trenching at 23 Glencoe Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire. The watching brief revealed that much of the southern half of the site had been heavily truncated by 20th-century building construction and the excavation of drainage runs. There was also up to 1.50m of modern made ground at the western edge of the site, though a potential archaeological feature was recorded towards the south-east corner. The northern half of the site had also suffered from truncation though a ditch of Tudor date, two medieval pits and two medieval postholes were observed. Further features, such as postholes and gullies, of medieval and post-medieval date were also observed towards the centre and south-east of the site. Residual finds of Roman date were of some significance as little evidence of Roman activity has previously been recorded in the vicinity.
Project dates	Start: 20-11-2012 End: 10-12-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HGRB12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling","Photographic Survey","Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches","Visual Inspection"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE HERTSMERE BUSHEY 23 Glencoe Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire
Postcode	WD23 3DP
Study area	0.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 13086 95350 51 0 51 38 42 N 000 21 55 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 92.47m Max: 93.42m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Ramboll
Project design originator	Andy Shelley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Peter Boyer
Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Type of sponsor/funding body	The Winston Group
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Bushey Museum
Physical Archive ID	HGRB12
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass"
Digital Archive recipient	Bushey Museum
Digital Archive ID	HGRB12
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bushey Museum
Paper Archive ID	HGRB12
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation at 23 Glencoe Road, Bushey, Hertfordshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer, P and Bright, I
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Entered by	Peter Boyer (pboyer@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	15 January 2013

OASIS:

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