



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

44 Station Road
Long Marston
Hertfordshire

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July 2016



Quality Check

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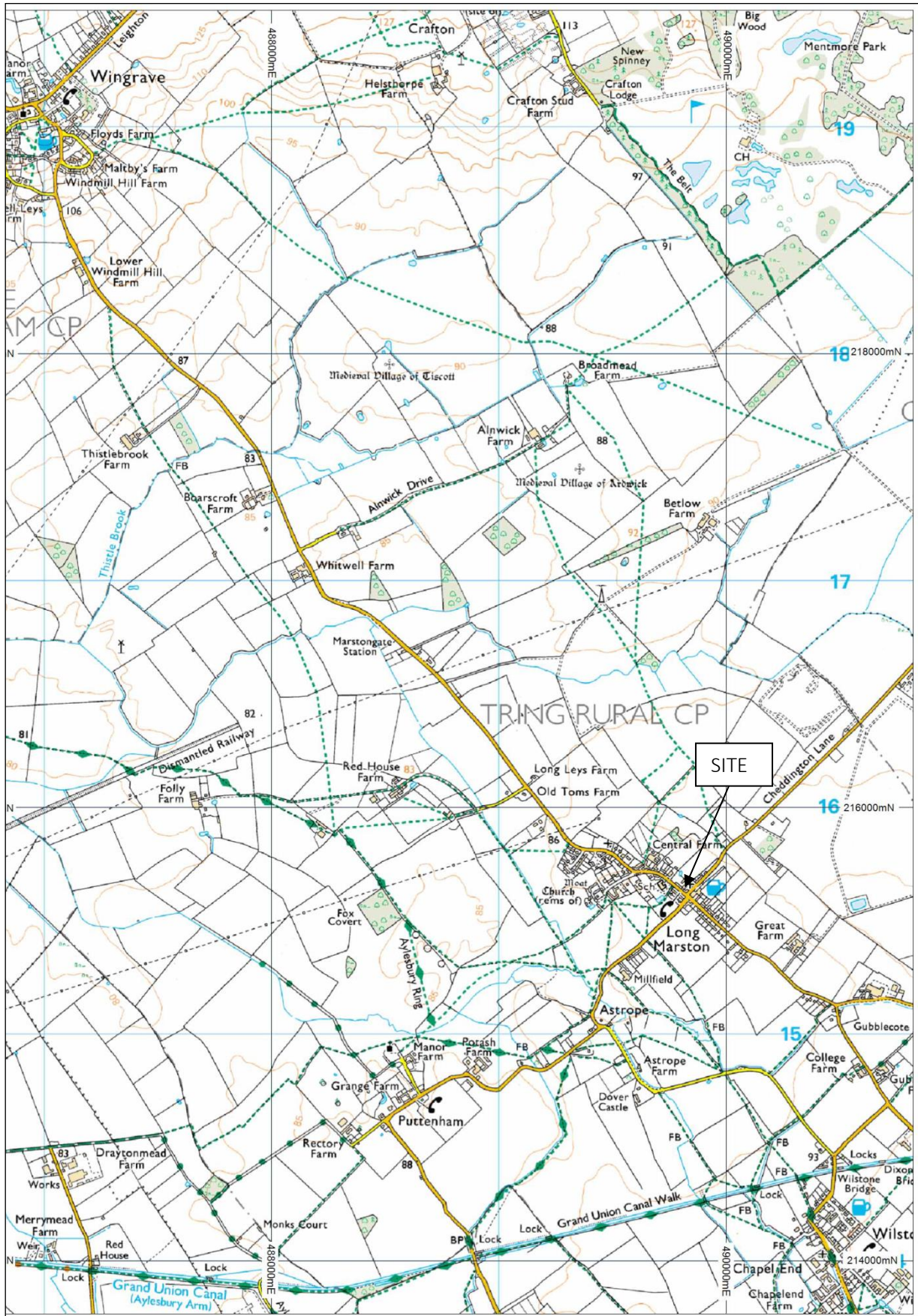


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

Between August and September 2015, a programme of Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Observation and Recording was undertaken in 44 Station Road, Long Marston, as a condition of Listed Building Consent for the restoration of the building. The works showed that the building had undergone considerable rebuilding and repair including extensive rebuilding of the east wall, the construction of a concrete floor throughout the ground floor and the rebuilding of the oven in Room G1. Earlier fabric that was revealed included the studwork and early 19th century timber window in the north wall of the main reception room, the former north wall of the rear section of the house, and most significantly a substantial timber post that may represent a crosswing to the west of the house.

A well and a culvert were revealed during the groundworks. The well was in what had once been an open passage between number 44 and its neighbouring property. Originally built in the 18th century, it was rebuilt in the 19th century before the passage was incorporated into the main body of the house. The culvert ran parallel to the rear of the building and appears to have been built in the 18th century.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between August and September 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Observation and Recording of 44 Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Patrick McHugh on behalf of Dr Patel, and was carried out following discussions with James Moir, Conservation Officer (CO) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dacorum Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 4/02215/14/LBC.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and as a condition of Listed Building Consent for the restoration of the building, which was required due to severe and persistent flooding.

1.3 *The Site*

Location & Description

The proposed development site is located within the Hertfordshire borough of Dacorum, within the parish and village of Long Marston, at NGR SP 8960 1573 (Fig. 1).

The site is located in the centre of the village, on the north side of Station Road, and access is provided from the same. It is bounded to the north, east and west by residential development (Fig. 2).

The building is Grade II listed and described as follows (English Heritage Building ID: 355777):

No. 44 (The Post Office) GV II House, now post office [*last amended 1986*]. C16, altered in later C17, late C18 brick casing and front eaves heightened. Timber frame, cased in red brick with steep old red tile roofs. A 3-cell, 1½ storeys house facing S with front wall heightened to 2-storeys and parallel 2-storeys NW wing projecting to W with lean-to porch in angle. NW wing said to have served as a chapel. 3-windows long front with flush casement window of 3-, 3-, and 4-lights on 1st floor, 3-lights to left of shopfront, and 2-light to right. Hipped tiled canopy links 2 rectangular projecting bays with central door. Interior has exposed beams with a framed partition dividing off W parlour end. This has a chamfered cross-beam and wide



fireplace with hollow stop to chamfered lintel. C17 cupboard with H-hinges. Chimney to NW wing backs onto parlour fireplace. Rear wall has older C17 red brick to half its height and there is a brick oven projecting into a gabled outhouse. Clapped purlin roof to main range with collar and queen-strut trusses. Stair beside parlour and small stair in E bay where a SE corner fireplace was recently removed. (RCHM Typescript).

Geology & Topography

Local sedimentary deposits are formed from Pleistocene superficial outwash gravels with permeable calcareous loamy soils (Soil Survey 1983, 342a). The solid geology of the area is Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation (undifferentiated) comprising mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site is situated at an approximate height of 87m AOD.

Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises the removal of internal features and fixtures and some building fabric, followed by excavation of underpinning pits throughout the ground floor of the building, to enable the installation of an internal drainage membrane system.

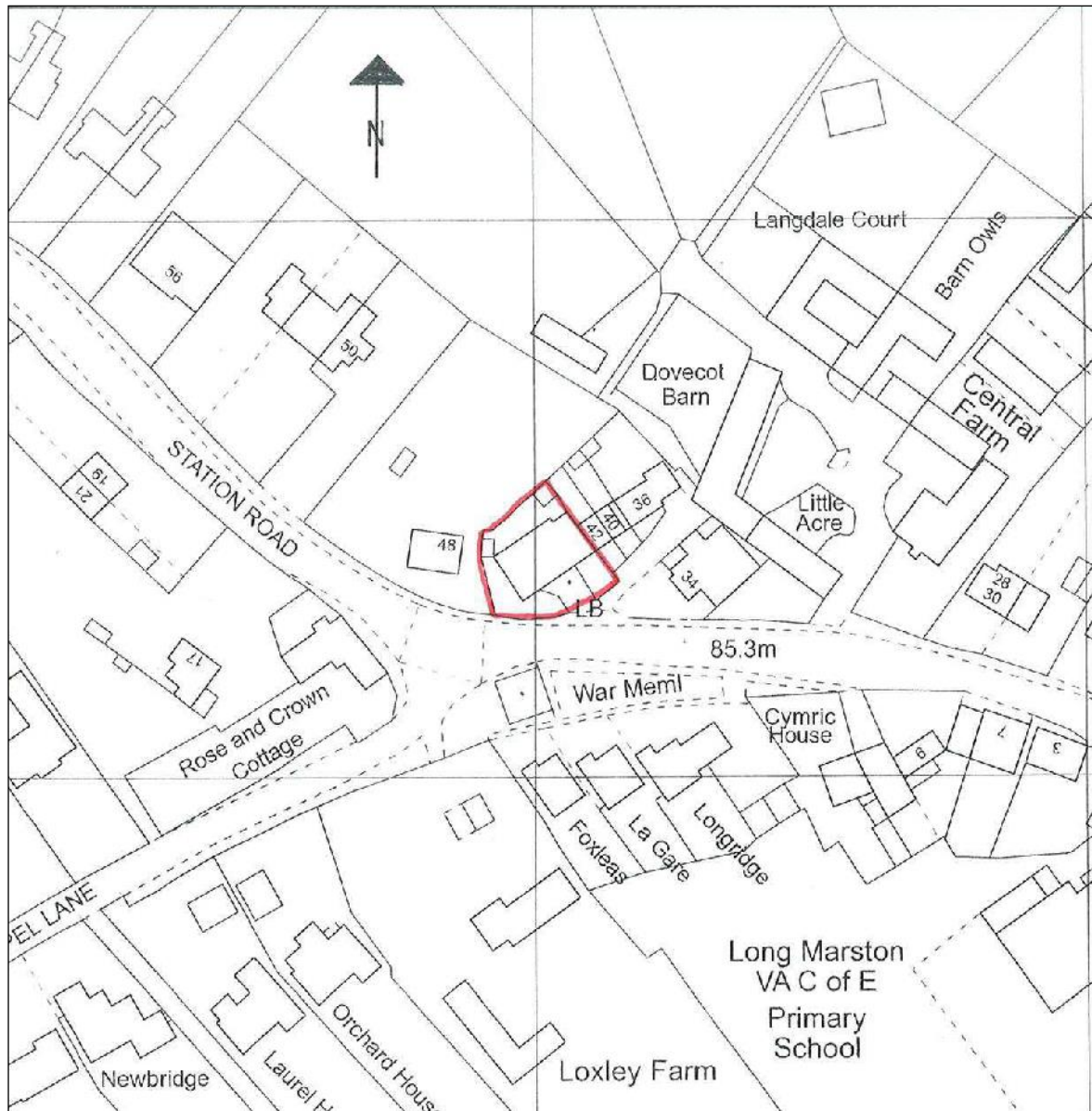


Figure 2: Site layout (scale 1:1250)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project were:

- To ensure the archaeological recording of previously unexposed historic building fabric.
- To ensure the archaeological recording of all aspects of the development programme likely to have an impact on the historic fabric of the building before and during the works.
- To provide an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the investigations in their local and regional context, with reference to the relevant regional research agendas.

2.2 *Methods*

All alterations to the building that impact on the historic fabric or expose previously hidden structural and/or architectural material will be monitored by an experienced archaeologist, who may undertake additional historic building recording, analysis and assessment if required.

- A written record will be made of each site visit using KDK's Historic Building Restoration Sheet.
- These records will be accompanied by sketches if appropriate.
- In addition, a photographic record will be maintained throughout the watching brief.
- The recording will be based on drawings made available by the client/client's agent.

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014).
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014).
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008).
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003).



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 Evidence of human settlement or activity close to the development site is scant prior to the end of the Saxon period. Long Marston formed part of the manor of Tring and was probably only a secondary settlement; it is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The earliest reference to Long Marston dates from the 13th century with its manor described as consisting of half a knight's fee, held of the honour of Berkhamsted. Subsequently, it was held by the honour of Leicester in the 15th century, in 17th century by the manor of Tring, in the 19th century by the Earls of Bridgewater and then by the Rothschild family. In the 1851 census, the settlement was classified as a hamlet with 56 households and it has remained a predominantly arable farming community.

The name Long Marston is thought to derive from 'mersc tun' (marsh farm) though its origins in this instance are difficult to pinpoint as it formed part of the manor of Tring and was probably only a hamlet. 'Marston' is a common name for a settlement (Mills 1991: 224), but the prefix 'Long' refers to its linear layout along the road to Tring. It is a village constituted by farmsteads, with several situated among private housing; an unusual characteristic in Hertfordshire.

The following section is an abridged version of the Archaeological and Historical Background prepared for the Heritage Impact Assessment of the building prior to works commencing (Rouse 2015).

3.2 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

Long Marston formed part of the manor of Tring, the earliest mention of which is in the Domesday Survey of 1086 where it is recorded as being of 39 hides and held by Engelric. It was one of five closely spaced settlements along with Miswell, Wiggington, Dunsley and Pendley (Hunns 2000: 3), though Long Marston is not differentiated in the Domesday Book (Williams & Martin 1992). It is possible that Tring was a major mid-late Saxon royal estate which gave its name to the hundred in which it lies, resulting in the prevention of its constituent villages/hamlets from developing in to separate parishes as they formed part of a large secular estate.

3.3 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

The earliest reference to Long Marston (Merschtone, Merston; Page 1908) dates from the 13th century with its manor described as consisting of half a knight's fee, held of the honour of Berkhamsted. Many of the local manors, such as Pendley, were held of the honour of Berkhamsted, a large estate in the Tring Hundred, which at the time of the Domesday Survey 1086 is recorded as under the lordship of the Count of Mortain (Williams & Martin 1992: 378). In the 15th century, Long Marston was held by the honour of Leicester, and in 17th century by the manor of Tring (Page 1908).

In the early 13th century, Alice daughter of Adam Bassett (Lord of Weldon) and relict of Thomas de Merston, granted land in Merston to Euphemia, widow of John Bassett: one of the witnesses of this conveyance was Ralph, lord of Merston (Page 1908). In the Lay Subsidy of 1307 three individuals were associated with Long Marston. In 1337 the manor was granted by John de Merschtone of Tring to John Bisschop of Luton, chaplain, and John Germayn, rector of Drayton (*ibid.*). Robert Stratford, a parson, granted the manor to Christian Bardolfe for life in 1370, with its remainder given to Sir Roger de Puttenham and Margery his wife (*ibid.*). From then on Long Marston followed the descent of Puttenham until 1628 when it was sold by Thomas Sauders to Sir Arthur Wilmot (Page 1908). The precise extent of the medieval settlement is not known, nor is the site of the manorial centre.



3.4 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

In 1636 a question arose as to whether the inhabitants of Long Marston were bound to contribute to the repair of Tring church and in the ensuing dispute it was determined that as Long Marston was a hamlet of Tring, its inhabitants were so bound (Page 1908). Lordship of the manor of Long Marston changed ownership during this period as in the 17th century it was held by the manor of Tring, in the 19th century by the Earls of Bridgewater and subsequently by the Rothschild family (Page 1908).

A most notable event in the history of the settlement occurred in 1751, when the village pond was the scene of England's last 'witch-lynching', where Ruth Osborn, the 'witch', was captured and drowned, and her husband died from injuries inflicted by a mob (Healey 1982; Longmarston.org). Despite opposition from his supporters, Thomas Colley, the ringleader, was gibbeted for it that year at Gubblecote Cross, c. 1km to the east (ibid.).

The Anglican Church of All Saints, Station Road (English Heritage No. 1077004) was built in 1882-3 by Carpenter & Ingelow, on land given by Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild. The hamlet was formed into an ecclesiastical parish in 1867 out of portions of the adjoining parishes of Marsworth, Drayton Beauchamp, and Tring, but in 1894 Long Marston and Wilstone, then a hamlet of Tring, were joined to form the civil parish of Tring Rural (Page 1908). Long Marston was a stronghold of the Nonconformists, though little is known about their history. The first recorded registration of a meeting-house took place in 1810, and licences were granted to the Baptists and Wesleyans in 1819 and 1829. A two-storey 19th century Baptist chapel was built in 1869 on Cheddington Lane and was in use until 2002.

3.5 **Modern** (1900-present)

Long Marston is mainly a farming community and changes during the 20th century caused by improved transportation infrastructure and increased car ownership, have led to a decline in the number of services available in the settlement, including the conversion of 44 Station Road from the local Post Office to a residential building, and the nearest stores are in now in Wilstone, Wingrave and Tring. Moreover, historically there were four public houses, now only the Queens Head remains. The village also hosts a primary school, Long Marston JMI. The school was built after the original school, built during the Victorian era, was bombed during World War II. The current school, built in 1951, has gradually grown and extended with the village and its population.

In the village centre, across the road from the development site stands a prominent War Memorial (English Heritage No. 1410497) which is a c.5.8m tall stone Celtic cross. The memorial was paid for by public subscription and unveiled by Lord Rothschild on 7th August 1921.

3.7 **Listed Building Description**

No. 44 (The Post Office) GV II House, now post office [*last amended 1986*]. C16, altered in later C17, late C18 brick casing and front eaves heightened. Timber frame, cased in red brick with steep old red tile roofs. A 3-cell, 1½ storeys house facing S with front wall heightened to 2-storeys and parallel 2-storeys NW wing projecting to W with lean-to porch in angle. NW wing said to have served as a chapel. 3-windows long front with flush casement window of 3-, 3-, and 4-lights on 1st floor, 3-lights to left of shopfront, and 2-light to right. Hipped tiled canopy links 2 rectangular projecting bays with central door. Interior has exposed beams with a framed partition dividing off W parlour end. This has a chamfered cross-beam and wide



fireplace with hollow stop to chamfered lintel. C17 cupboard with H-hinges. Chimney to NW wing backs onto parlour fireplace. Rear wall has older C17 red brick to half its height and there is a brick oven projecting into a gabled outhouse. Clapped purlin roof to main range with collar and queen-strut trusses. Stair beside parlour and small stair in E bay where a SE corner fireplace was recently removed. (RCHM Typescript).



4 Results

Introduction

During the remedial works to the building a programme of Observation and Recording was carried out during the excavation of a series of underpinning pits and drainage trenches, the purpose of which was to install an internal drainage membrane system to combat repeated flooding.

A total of 52 underpinning pits and 1 trench were monitored, which are shown schematically in Figure 3 and tabulated in Appendix 1.

Several pits were excavated without informing KDK and a few were not monitored towards the end of the project as the pits immediately adjacent had not yielded anything of significance, and it was considered highly unlikely that any additional archaeological or architectural features would be revealed having observed the adjacent pits. The unmonitored pits were predominantly on the eastern side of the house, which had been extensively rebuilt in recent years.

Stratigraphy

The natural clay was reached in the trench and all of the pits at a depth of 30-40cm below ground level. The overlying deposits tended to be fairly homogenous (Plates 1-2) with the exception of alternate gravel and clay layers in Trench 1 (Plate 3), the adjacent pit (No. 37), and the shingle and gravel deposits in the former open passage in the north of the house (Plate 4).

Sub-surface Structural features

A red brick well was discovered beneath a concrete slab in Room G2 at the eastern end of the house (Plates 5-6). It was 0.86m in diameter and had been constructed of both frogged bricks, measuring 210 x 100 x 60mm (8¼ x 4 x 2¾ inches), and unfrogged bricks that were poorly puddled with some spanish, measuring 230 x 100 x 60mm (9 x 4 x 2¾ inches). Although the lower courses were not mortared, the upper three courses were set in cement mortar. The well was thought to date to the 18th century with 19th century repairs and had been constructed when this room was still an open passage between number 44 and the adjoining property.

A brick culvert was found running parallel to the rear wall of the house at a distance of 0.45m (Plates 7). It was most fully explored alongside the southern end of the house where the walls of the culvert were made of two courses of hand-made red bricks with some spanish, similar to those in the footings. It was barrel roofed with purple/brown bricks measuring 215 x 100 x 60mm (8½ x 4 x 2¾ inches). The base of the culvert was waterfilled and covered by clay. The bricks used in the culvert and the house wall appear to be very similar and of possible 18th century date, which would suggest that they were part of the century building programme.

Although not fully exposed, a 40cm length of bricks, 2 courses high, was also observed alongside the northern end of the west wall of the house. The bricks were well puddled and without spanish and appeared to be 19th century. Whether this is a later extension of the culvert is unclear (Plate 8).



A small section of a brick walling, 3 courses high was exposed in Room G3 to the south of the door to G2. This would have been the north wall of the rear of the house before it was extended in the 20th century (Plate 9).

Although the east wall had been extensively rebuilt, the original footings were revealed below the modern wall and appeared to be up to 30cm below external ground level (Plate 10). In contrast the rear wall was up to 75cm deep (Plate 11) and the internal walls only 7-8cm below ground level (Plate 12). The bricks used in the west wall of G8 were hand made red bonded in lime mortar and of probable 18th century date.

A brick feature of uncertain function was revealed on the outside of the northern end of the east wall (Plate 13). The bricks were possibly 18th century in that they were poorly puddled with spanish but set in cement mortar. As such it could have been a garden feature or possibly the remains of the chimney stack for the fireplace that is recorded as having been in Room G2.

Historic Building Fabric

Several walls were stripped back to the brickwork revealing features that had previously been obscured.

The north wall of Room G1, formerly the northern extent of the house, was fully exposed, revealing studwork with brick infill except at the western end where there were timber inserts (Plate 14). The bases of the studs were rotten and no longer supported by a base plate. Remains of lath and plaster still survived. The bricks used to infill the framework were partially painted handmade reds that measured approximately 22 x 6 cm (8½ x 2¼in). Tiles had been used to pack the top of the central section of brickwork.

The doorframe which had previously been flush with the wall, had later been added to in order to accommodate modern wall finishes. An early 19th century timber was exposed window to the west of the door.

The wall between G6 and G8 in the southwest corner of the building was fully exposed, revealing a 12cm wide timber post with pegs on its eastern side and bonding timbers to west (Plate 16). Traces of wallpaper survived on the brick infill and behind a timber frame that had been added later (Plate 17). The post, which was located 35cm from the main east-west range, may well be part of an earlier crosswing, now subsumed by the rebuilding of Room G8 in the 18th century.

Despite its appearance, comparison of the brickwork in the south wall of Room G7 and that used in the fireplace would suggest that the fireplace is a later insertion and has been subject to repair work since then (Plates 18-19).

Considerable rebuilding or repair work is also evident in the footings of the oven in Room G3 which were seen to consist of cement encased flint fragments. The original brickwork was also revealed behind the modern reconstruction in Room G1 (Plate 20).

More unusual discoveries included packing in the north wall of Room G1 made from the side of a wooden box (Plate 21) and a bullet ridden metal shop sign found in one of the underpinning pits to the west of the house.

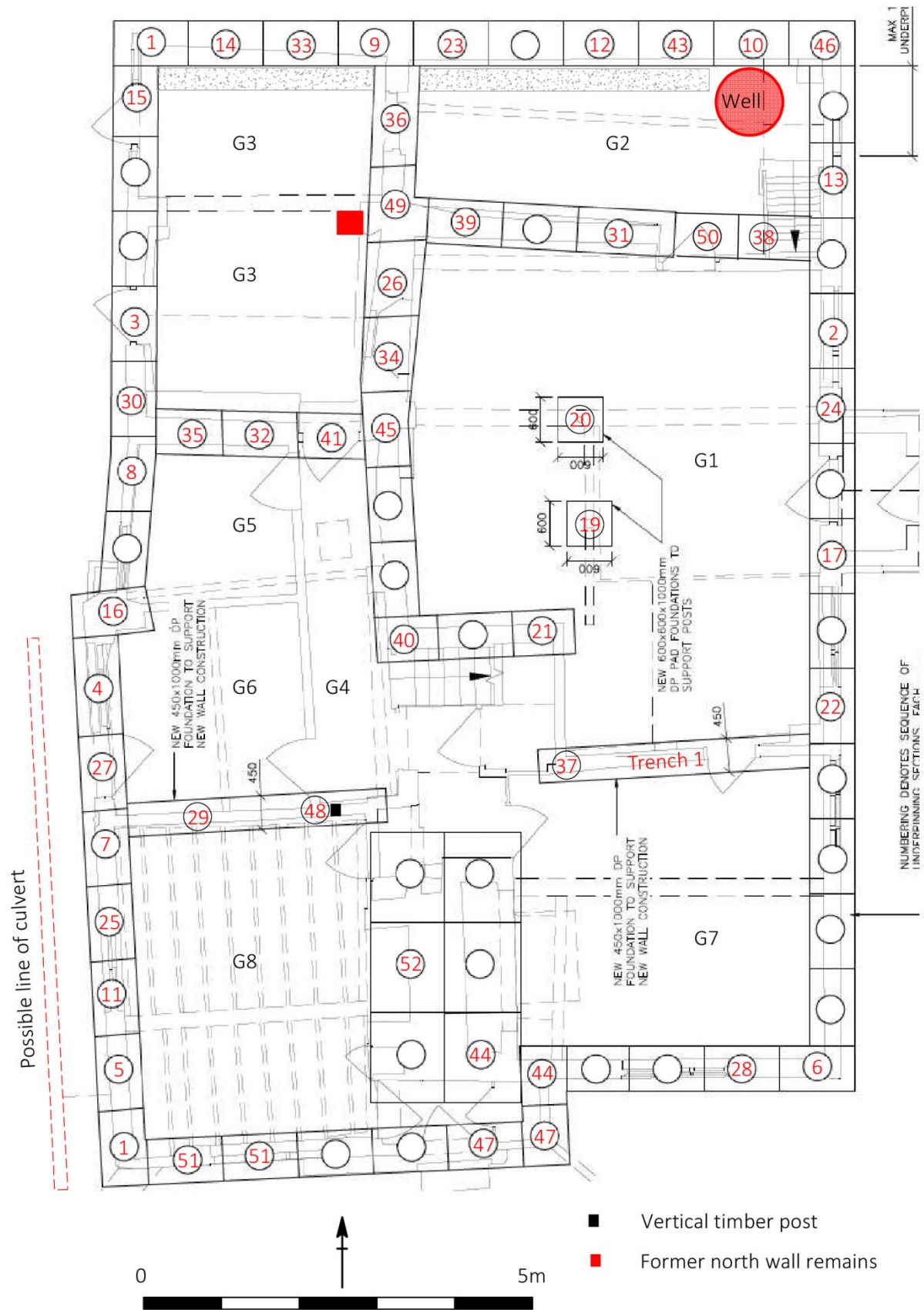


Figure 3: Plan of underpinning works and archaeological features revealed (scale 1:100)



Plate 1: Pit 32 stratigraphy



Plate 2: Pit 47 stratigraphy



Plate 3: Trench 1 stratigraphy



Plate 4: Gravel layer in Pit 33



Plate 5: Well looking north



Plate 6: Well, detail of the brickwork



Plate 7: Culvert, facing east



Plate 8: Culvert, facing north



Plate 9: Remains of earlier north wall in Room G3



Plate 10: Brickwork in the eastern external wall



Plate 11: Footings of the western external wall



Plate 12: Internal wall footings



Plate 13: Garden feature or chimney stack alongside eastern external wall



Plate 14: North wall of Room G1



Plate 15: Studwork and window in the north wall of G1



Plate 16: Partition wall between Rooms G6 & G8



Plate 17: Wallpaper fragments found in Room G6



Plate 18: Fireplace in Room G7



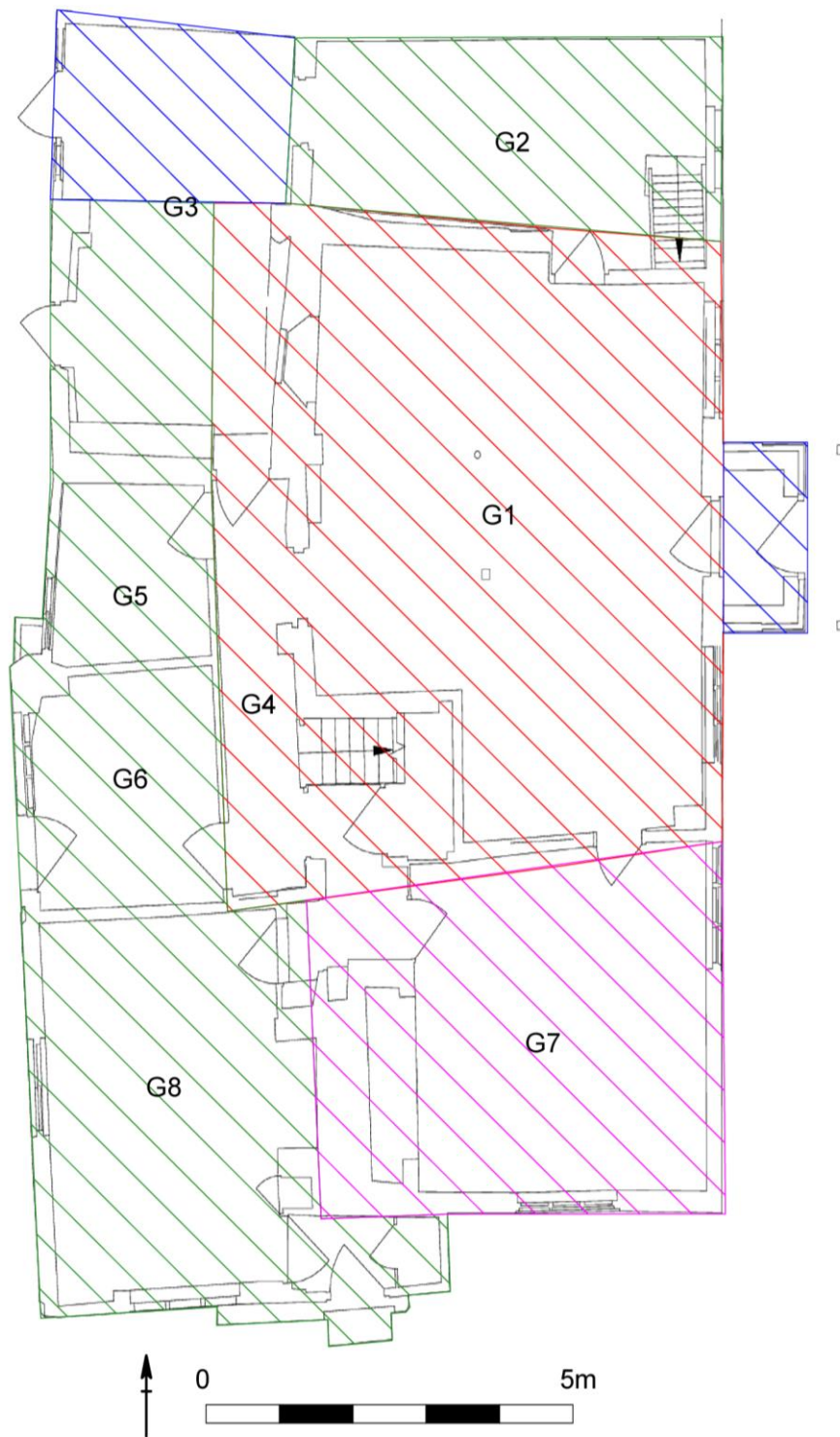
Plate 19: Room G7 fireplace detail of bricks



Plate 20: Rebuilt oven with earlier brickwork behind



Plate 21: Wooden packing in the north wall of Room G1



16th century 19th century
18th century 20th century

Figure 4: Phase plan (scale 1:100)



5 Conclusions

Once the concrete that covered all of the ground floor had been removed the groundworks revealed a fairly uniform stratigraphy consisting of overburden above made ground that overlay the natural clay. No archaeological finds other than a 19th century screwdriver and the remnants of a shop sign were recovered, but two post medieval features related to the house, a well and a culvert, were found during the groundworks.

The well was in what had once been an open passage between number 44 and its neighbouring property. Originally built in the 18th century, it was rebuilt in the 19th century before the passage was incorporated into the main body of the house. It is possible that the gravel found in the underpinning pits in the former passage had been deposited to form a path.

Although only a small section of the culvert running parallel to the rear of the building was exposed, this appeared to have been built of the same types of bricks used in the construction of the rear wall. If that is the case, the culvert could date from the 18th century. Whether the short length of brickwork observed running parallel to the northern end of the house was part of the culvert remains unclear. The brickwork appeared to be 19th century and it is possible that this was either an extension to the culvert or an unrelated feature.

Considerable rebuilding and repair including extensive rebuilding of the east wall, the construction of a concrete floor throughout the ground floor and the rebuilding of the oven in Room G1 was revealed during the building programme. Earlier fabric that was revealed included the studwork and early 19th century timber window in the north wall of the main reception room, the former north wall of the rear section of the house, and most significantly a substantial timber post that may represent a crosswing to the west of the house.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Patrick McHugh of Home Plans for commissioning this report on behalf of Carina Patel. Thanks are also due to James Moir for monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA. The report was written by Karin Kaye, Carina Summerfield-Hill MSC ACIfA and Eva Estela MA, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Outline Heritage Impact Assessment
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Site drawings
5. Client's site plans
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. Specialist reports
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS).



8 References

Standards & Specifications

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Appendix 1: Underpinning Pits & Trench Table

<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	0.4 x 1.20 x 0.82	Footings 0.50m from ground level. Brick well puddled with spanish, bonding unknown.
2	1.2 x 0.4 x 0.8	Modern wall extending 0.27m below ground level (BGL). Concrete slab measures 0.12m deep. Fragment of original footings found below concrete. A curved brick built feature was revealed in the SE corner of the pit. The bricks measured 220x110mm and were set in a cement based mortar. the corners were of red brick fragments (well puddled with spanish) set in concrete. The feature, which is probably a modern garden feature, was covered by a sand layer followed by pea shingle.
3	1.2 x 0.5 depth unknown	Backfilled prior to recording, although, the building foundations were still visible consisting of soft red brick, well puddled with spanish and lime mortar.
4	1.2 x 0.6 depth unknown	Backfilled prior to recording with modern brick exposed.
5	1.2 x 0.8 depth unknown	Backfilled prior to recording with modern brick exposed.
6	1.4 x 0.4 x 0.95	Partially overlain by a concrete slab. Brick fragments within the fill
7	1.2 x 0.75 x 0.85	Footings (18 th century red brick) were exposed to the south, two courses wide and 0.75m deep. Bricks both fragmented and whole found to the north and along the northern end of the western section where they were two courses deep and had extended as far as the footings to the south. The bricks had been removed prior to the site visit, but all were 18 th century red bricks set in lime mortar that appeared to have formed a brick surface 0.45m BGL.
8	1.2 x 0.48 x 0.8	Footings revealed below wall with no structural or archaeological points of interest observed
9	1.2 x 0.73 x 0.72	A 0.18m deep concrete slab overlying 0.35m deep of gravel thought to be an earlier external surface was observed.
10	0.99 x 0.76 x 0.81	Stratigraphy comprised 0.15m deep of concrete overlying 0.15m deep of gravelly material overlying clay. Red brick well exposed that measured 0.86m in diameter, constructed of red bricks with no mortar aside from the upper three courses which have cement mortar. The bricks were variably sized from 150-210mm long, 55-60mm deep, with a hint of horizontal skintlings of 18 th century date. The well had been covered by a slab when the concrete floor had been laid down.
11	1.0 x 0.75 x 0.8	A brick culvert was found parallel to the house at a distance of 0.45m. The culvert was constructed of two courses of hand-made red bricks with some spanish making up the walls and roofed with laid purple/brown brick measuring 215 x 100 x 60mm. The base of the culvert was waterfilled and covered by clay and was overlain by a modern service pipe in pea shingle topped by by two layers of paving slabs. House footings were of the sae red bricks as used in the culvert and 0.75m deep.
12	1.0 x 0.58 x 0.8	Stratigraphy revealed solid clay underlying the concrete floor slab with no archaeological or architectural features.
13	1.1 x 0.4 x 0.8	Part of the building footings exposed with no archaeology observed.
14	0.75 x 0.5 x 0.7	Party wall section had 0.43m deep of shingle overlying clay, the other section had 0.15m deep layer of rubble over clay that had a plastic membrane between it and concrete above. No archaeological or architectural features were present.
15	1.2 x 0.4 x 0.7	The lower clay was contaminated from domestic cleaning products, as there was a ceramic pipe exiting underneath the doorway and a plastic downpipe in the corner. A metal sign that read 'Watsons Matchless' was observed. A further heavily degraded metal sign was also seen that appeared to have been perforated by three bullet holes.
16	0.75 x 1 x 0.8	The area was heavily disturbed with modern plastic down pipe and bricks set in concrete. The footings to the building were observed to a depth of 0.6m, below which was concrete. No archaeology observed.



<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
17	1.2 x 0.4 x 0.8	Original brick footings observed with no further archaeological or architectural points of interest.
18	1.2 x 0.5 x 0.8	Brick footings observed resting on a block of Totternhoe chalk at northern end of pit that measured 0.5m in length and 0.2m in depth. A wooden stake was set into the ground.
19	0.6 x 0.75 x 0.8	Stratigraphy comprised olive green clay below a stony/gravelly flooring layer laid down when the floor was concreted.
20	0.6 x 0.75 x 0.8	Same stratigraphy as Pit 19
21	0.5 x 0.9 x 0.6	Wall footings exposed to a depth of 0.2m below the bottom of rendering on the wall (BGS), consisting of 18 th century red bricks. Otherwise stratigraphy the same as Pits 19 & 20.
22	1.3 x 0.6 x 0.8	External footing exposed to 0.23m BGS, with a return at the north end of similar depth extending northwards. No archaeological or architectural points of interest.
23	0.9 x 0.7 x 0.6	Footings observed with no archaeological or architectural points of interest.
24	1.07 x 0.64 x 0.7	One course of original brick walling observed at the base of an otherwise rebuilt wall. No archaeology observed.
25	0.9 x 0.75 x 0.6	The external rear footing exposed to a depth of 0.4m. Stratigraphy observed in the east facing section consisting of 0.3m deep of overburden overlying clay. No archaeological observed.
26	1.2 x 1 x 0.9	Pit excavated below oven, original brickwork exposed behind modern oven. No archaeology observed.
27	0.9 x 0.7 x 0.7	Brick footings exposed to a depth of 0.84m below door frame. Stratigraphy the same as underpinning pit 25. No archaeology observed.
28	1 x 0.75 x 0.8	The lowest section of the house wall was seen to be cement below the render. No archaeology observed.
29	1.16 x 0.5 x 1	Stratigraphy underlying brick wall consisted of 0.3m deep of disturbed ground, 0.1m deep of shingle in clay and 0.6m deep of clay. No archaeology observed.
30	1 x 0.84 x 0.84	Coated with slurry prior to pouring the concrete. House footings exposed 0.2m below render. A line of brickwork 40cm long was observed in the east facing section of the pit. It was two courses high, constructed of possible 19 th century bricks that had no spanish and were well puddled and bonded with lime mortar.
31	0.8 x 0.63 x 0.84	No archaeological finds, feature or deposits observed.
32	0.81 x 0.6 x 0.9	Three courses of brickwork were exposed below the render line, thought to be early 19 th century. No archaeological finds, features or deposits.
33	0.9 x 0.6 x 0.8	Party wall exposed with a layer of shingle 0.3m deep below. No archaeological finds or features other than a gravel layer noted in Pit 14.
34	1.04 x 1.2 x 0.83	No archaeological features were revealed, but an old screwdriver minus handle was found during the excavation.
35	1.05 x 0.59 x 0.75	A modern drainpipe was exposed next to the external wall. No archaeological finds, features or deposits observed, but the pit was waterlogged due to extensive rain.
36	0.95 x 0.6 x 0.8	West facing section of pit, below doorway comprised brickwork 0.1m deep, below which was 0.38m chalk/shingle in a clay matrix. This overlay the natural clay. No archaeology other than overburden associated with the footings.
37	1.1 x 0.6 x 0.8	Footings exposed in south facing section measured 0.1m in depth, underlying which was a 0.2m deep gravel layer. This overlay a deposit of chalk/shingle in a clay matrix which overlay the natural clay. No archaeological features or finds were observed.
38	0.6 x 1.2 x 0.75	Brickwork of the exterior wall (G1) exposed at the SE edge of the pit. A single course of brick foundations, 0.08m deep, was overlay a mixture of clay, lime & sand 0.19m deep.
39	0.6 x 1.3 x 0.7	Brick foundations exposed, 0.07m deep overlying the same stratigraphy as observed in Pit 38.
40	0.7 x 1 x 0.8	Brick foundations exposed, 0.07m deep overlying the same stratigraphy as



<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
		observed in underpinning pits 38 and 39.
41	0.4 x 1.2 x 0.8	Brick foundations, 0.08m deep, were exposed overlying grey clay with a modern service pipe in the SE corner.
42	1.2 x 0.8 x 0.6	Excavated beneath the fireplace, three courses of brickwork, 0.24m deep overlying grey clay.
43	0.92 x 0.49 x 0.6	Excavated to the rear of the well. Party wall revealed showing chalky clay over brown clay.
44	1.3 x 1.2 x 0.92	Excavated beneath the fireplace, the pit was waterlogged and no archaeological features observed. The brick differences between noggin and the fireplace indicate that the fireplace was a later installation. The cement mortar also testifies to a later repair or rebuild.
45	1.12 x 0.53 x 0.60	The footings of the oven were revealed consisting of cement encased flint fragments. No archaeological features or finds were observed.
46	0.74 x 0.4 x 0.48	One course of external wall exposed. No archaeological features or finds were observed.
47	1.65 x 0.68 x 0.98	Footings exposed, 0.3m deep, along with a modern pipe in the SW corner. No archaeological features or finds were observed.
48	1.4 x 0.58 x 0.57	No archaeological finds, features or deposits observed.
49	0.9 x 0.8 x 0.8	Brick footings exposed of the pillar and the former end wall of the building. The wall footing was three courses high constructed of red bricks c. 200 x 110 x 60mm, (same brick as the pillar footing). Bricks only observed in the south and west sections of the pit.
50	1.15 x 0.67 x 0.78	No archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed.
51	2 x 0.83 x 1.1	Two pits dug as one. Modern pipe found in the north facing section. No archaeological features or finds observed.
52	1.13 x 0.8 x 0.58	No archaeological finds, features or deposits observed.
Trench 1	3.64x.60x0.92m	Trench 1 was excavated in order to replace the dividing wall between Rooms G1 and G7. The stratigraphy comprised Overburden: 15cm Gravel: 17cm Clay: 30cm Gravel: 30cm Clay natural No archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed.



Appendix 2: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 139/TRS			Site Name: 44 Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		X	General view.
2		X	General view.
3	X	X	UP 1, NW external wall zone, facing NE (1m scale).
4	X	X	UP 2, SE external wall , facing SW (1m scale).
5	X	X	UP 2, SE external wall WSW section, facing NE (0.5m scale).
6	X	X	UP 2, SE external wall NW section, facing SE (0.5m and 1m scale).
7	X	X	UP 2, SE external wall exposed brick, facing SE (1m scale).
8	X	X	UP 3, NW external wall exposed brick, facing NE (1m scale).
9	X	X	G1 internal exposed brickwork N wall, facing NE (1m scale).
10	X	X	G1 internal exposed brickwork S wall, facing SW (1m scale).
11	X	X	G1 internal exposed brickwork S corner, facing NE (1m scale).
12	X	X	UP 6 SE corner (external wall), section SSE, facing NE (1m scale).
13	X	X	G1 internal window G1-G2, facing NE (0.5m scale).
14	X	X	Lath and plaster on N wall, facing NE (No scale).
15		X	Writing on wood (No scale).
16		X	G4 chimney stack recess, facing W (1m scale).
17	X	X	UP 7, facing N (0.5m scale).
18	X	X	UP 7, facing S (0.5m scale).
19	X	X	UP 8, facing E (0.5m scale).
20	X	X	UP 9, facing N (0.5m scale).
21	X	X	UP 10, facing N (0.5m scale).
22	X	X	Well, facing N (0.5m scale).
23	X	X	Well, facing N (0.5m scale).
24	X	X	Well, facing N (0.5m scale).
25	X	X	Well, facing NW (No scale).
26	X	X	UP 11 culvert, facing N (0.5m scale).
27	X	X	UP 11 culvert, facing N (No scale).
28	X	X	UP 11 culvert, facing E (No scale).
29	X	X	UP 11 culvert, facing E (0.5m scale).
30	X	X	UP 11 culvert, facing W (0.5m scale).
31	X	X	UP 13, facing W (0.5m scale).
32	X	X	UP 14, facing N (0.5m scale).
33	X	X	UP 15, facing E (0.5m scale).
34	X	X	UP 17, facing E (0.5m scale).
35	X	X	UP 16, facing E (0.5m scale).
36	X	X	UP 16, facing E (0.5m scale).
37	X	X	UP 18, facing E (0.5m scale).
38	X	X	UP 19, facing W (0.5m scale).
39	X	X	UP 20, facing W (0.5m scale).
40	X	X	UP 21, facing S (0.5m scale).
41	X	X	UP 22, facing W (0.5m scale).
42	X	X	UP 24, facing E (0.5m scale).
43	X	X	UP 23, facing N (0.5m scale).
44	X	X	UP 24, facing E (0.5m scale).
45	X	X	UP 25, facing W (0.5m scale).
46	X	X	UP 27, facing E (0.5m scale).
47	X	X	UP 28, facing N (0.5m scale).
48	X	X	UP 29, facing S (0.5m scale).



SITE NO/CODE: 139/TRS			Site Name: 44 Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire
49	X	X	UP 30, facing E (0.5m scale).
50	X	X	UP 30, facing E (0.5m scale).
51	X	X	UP 31, facing N (0.5m scale).
52	X	X	UP 31, facing N (0.5m scale).
53	X	X	UP 32, facing N (0.5m scale).
54	X	X	UP 33, facing N (0.5m scale).
55	X	X	Trench 1, facing N (1m scale).
56	X	X	Trench 1, facing NE (1m scale).
57	X	X	UP 34, facing W (0.5m scale).
58	X	X	G1 north wall (main view with front door), facing N (1m scale).
59	X	X	G1 north west corner, facing NW (1m scale).
60	X	X	South wall, rear room with staircase, facing S (1m scale).
61	X	X	South wall wallpaper detail, facing S (No scale).
62	X	X	UP 35, facing N (0.5m scale).
63	X	X	UP 36, facing E (0.5 m scale).
64	X	X	UP 37, facing N (0.5m scale).
65	X	X	UP 37 detail, facing N (No scale).
66	X	X	UP 38, facing NE (0.5m scale).
67	X	X	UP 39, facing NE (1m scale).
68	X	X	UP 40, facing SW (0.5m and 1m scale).
69	X	X	UP 41, facing NE (1m scale).
70	X	X	UP 42 (under fireplace), facing NW (1m scale).
71	X	X	UP 42 bricks detail, facing NW (1m scale).
72	X	X	UP 43, facing E (0.5m scale).
73	X	X	UP 43, facing NE (0.5m scale).
74	X	X	UP 44, facing W (0.5m scale).
75	X	X	Fireplace above UP 44, facing W (0.5m scale).
76	X	X	UP 45, facing N (0.5m scale).
77	X	X	UP 46, facing E (0.5m scale).
78	X	X	UP 47, facing N (0.5m scale).
79	X	X	UP 48, facing S (0.5m scale).
80	X	X	UP 49, facing W (0.5m scale).
81	X	X	UP 49, facing N (0.5m scale).
82	X	X	UP 50, facing N (0.5m scale).
83	X	X	UP 51, facing N (0.5m scale).
84	X	X	Well, facing N (0.5m scale).
85	X	X	Well, facing N (0.5m scale).
86	X	X	Well, facing N (0.5m scale).
87	X	X	UP 52, facing S (0.5m scale).
88	X	X	Drainage channel, facing N (No scale).
89	X	X	Drainage channel detail, facing N (No scale).



Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	: 44 Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	139/TRS
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-213887	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	SP 8960 1573	Study area size	143.82 sqm
Project Type	Historic Building Recording and Observation and Archaeological Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	87m AOD
Short Description	<p>Between August and September 2015, a programme of Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Observation and Recording was undertaken in 44 Station Road, Long Marston, as a condition of Listed Building Consent for the restoration of the building. The works showed that the building had undergone considerable rebuilding and repair including extensive rebuilding of the east wall, the construction of a concrete floor throughout the ground floor and the rebuilding of the oven in Room G1. Earlier fabric that was revealed included the studwork and early 19th century timber window in the north wall of the main reception room, the former north wall of the rear section of the house, and most significantly a substantial timber post that may represent a crosswing to the west of the house.</p> <p>A well and a culvert were revealed during the groundworks. The well was in what had once been an open passage between number 44 and its neighbouring property. Originally built in the 18th century, it was rebuilt in the 19th century before the passage was incorporated into the main body of the house. The culvert ran parallel to the rear of the building and appears to have been built in the 18th century.</p>		
Previous work	None	Site status	Listed building
Planning proposal	Removal of internal features and fixtures and building fabric, followed by excavation of underpinning pits	Current land use	House
Local Planning Authority	Dacorum Borough Council	Planning application ref.	4/02215/14/LBC
Monument type	Listed Building	Monument period	16 th to 20 th centuries
Significant finds	None	Future work	None
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator		Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCifA	Director/Supervisor	Karin Kaye MA MCifA
Sponsor/funding body	Karina Patel		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	01.06.2015	End date	21.09.2015
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS).	None	
Paper		Record sheets and drawings	
Digital		CD of digital photos	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Historic Building Recording and Observation and Archaeological Observation and Recording Report: 44 Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire.		
Serial title & volume	139/TRS		



Author(s)	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA, Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA and Eva Estela MA.		
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Appendix 4: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: 44 Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District:	
Village/Town: Long Marston	Parish: Long Marston	
Planning application reference: 4/02215/14/LBC		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Karina Patel, 44 Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire. HP23 4QS		
Nature of application:		
Present land use: House		
Size of application area: 143.82 sqm	Size of area investigated: 143.82 sqm	
NGR (to 8 figures): SP 8960 1573	Site code: 139/TRS	
Site director: Karin Kaye MCIfA	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Historic Building Recording and Observation and Archaeological Observation and Recording		
DATE OF WORK:	Start: 01.06.2015	Finish: 21.08.2015
Curating museum: Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS)		
Related HER no's:	Periods represented: 16 th , 18 th and 19 th centuries.	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: Rouse, C. 2015 <i>Heritage Asset Impact Assessment: 44 Station Road, Long Marston, Hertfordshire</i> KDK Report 139/TSR/1		
Summary of fieldwork results: Between August and September 2015, a programme of Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Observation and Recording was undertaken in 44 Station Road, Long Marston, as a condition of Listed Building Consent for the restoration of the building. The works showed that the building had undergone considerable rebuilding and repair including extensive rebuilding of the east wall, the construction of a concrete floor throughout the ground floor and the rebuilding of the oven in Room G1. Earlier fabric that was revealed included the studwork and early 19 th century timber window in the north wall of the main reception room, the former north wall of the rear section of the house, and most significantly a substantial timber post that may represent a crosswing to the west of the house. A well and a culvert were revealed during the groundworks. The well was in what had once been an open passage between number 44 and its neighbouring property. Originally built in the 18 th century, it was rebuilt in the 19 th century before the passage was incorporated into the main body of the house. The culvert ran parallel to the rear of the building and appears to have been built in the 18 th century.		
Authors: Karin Kaye, Carina Summerfield-Hill and Eva Estela.	Date: 7 th July 2016	