



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

Tomways

Bury Green

Little Hadham

Hertfordshire



Quality Check

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



Summary

In December 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological observation and recording at Tomways, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, as a condition of planning consent. The site's stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying a levelling layer with modern rubble above the natural clay geology. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were noted during the works.

1 Introduction

1.1 In December 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of observation and recording of Tomways, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Nichola Chambers, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Bertrand, 2015), and approved by Hertfordshire County Council Natural, Historic Environment A Team (HHET), archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), East Hertfordshire District Council. The relevant planning application reference is 13/15/1283/HH.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The village of Bury Green, Little Hadham is located to the south-east of the Village of Little Hadham itself, within the civil parish of Little Hadham, and administrative district of East Hertfordshire. It is located at National Grid Reference TL 45172 21122 (Fig. 1).

Description

The site fronts onto Lower Road and is bounded by residences to the north and the south-east. There are fields to the east, and across the road to the west of the proposed development site is Bury Green Common (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

There are no recorded superficial deposits for this site. However the bedrock geology for the area is London Clay Formation - clay, silt and sand (British Geological Survey 2015). The topography of the site is relatively level, at 83mAOD.

Proposed Development

The planning application is for the addition of two-storey front and rear extensions, and a single-storey link to the garage, the replacement of front dormers, and the demolition of the conservatory (Fig. 3).



Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:750)

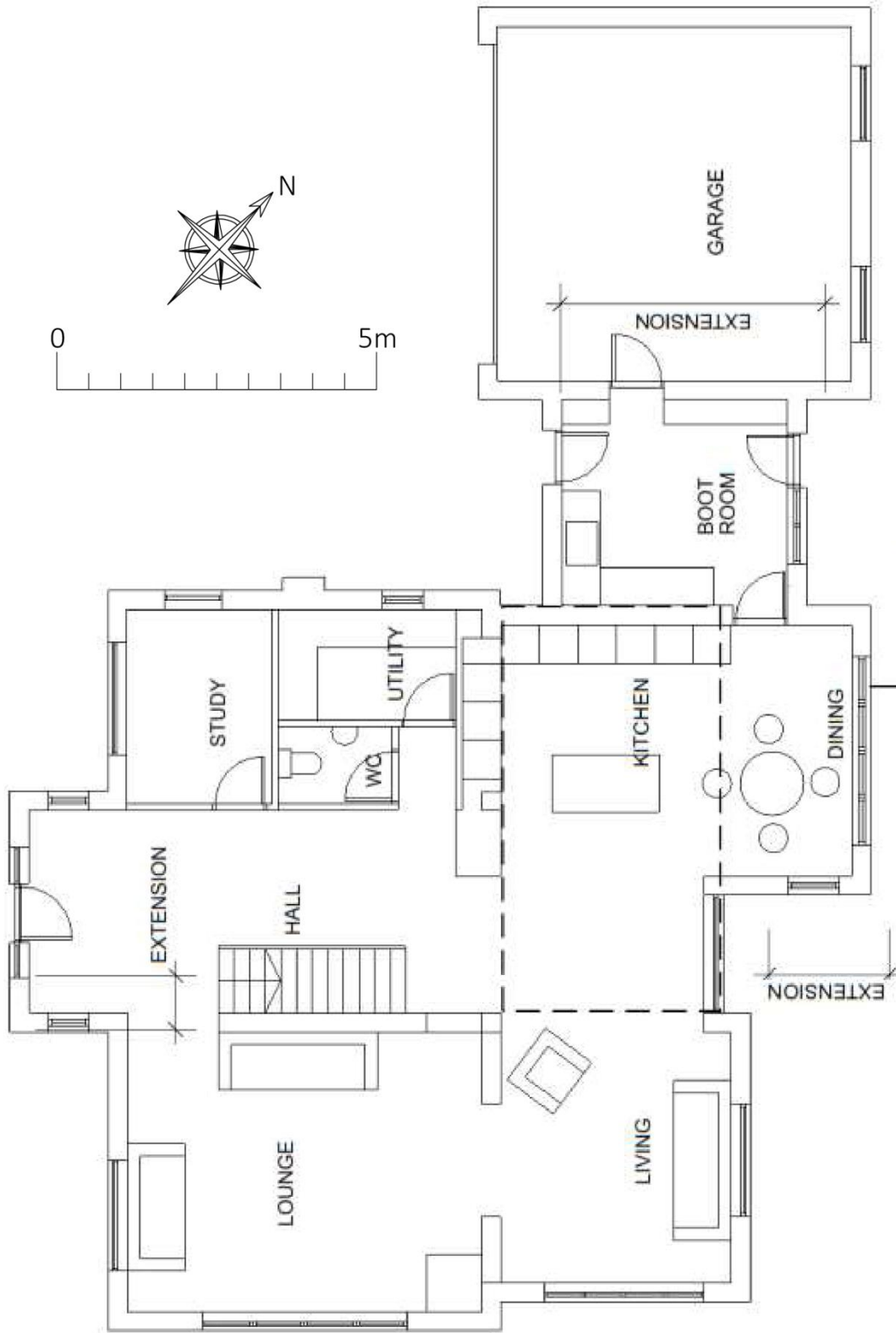


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:100)



2 Aims & Methods

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

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

2.2 *Methods*

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

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

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- 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 Although Bury Green has prehistoric cropmarks surrounding it, the hamlet most likely has Saxon origins. There are two main medieval manorial sites; the Clintons (HHER 2823) and The Bury (HHER 11623), with a possible third in the form of Bury Green Farm (HHER 12188). In the post-medieval period, the 16th century Bury Green Farm Cottages (HHER 12189) and Lower Farm (HHER 11429) were added to the settlement, with Acreman's Farm following in the 1600s to the west (HHER 12182).

This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER), KDK's own library, and reputable online sources.

3.2 *Undated*

The HHER data reveals that Bury Green is surrounded by 'ancient irregular fields' to the south, the east, and further to the west.

The registered common lands of Bury Green Common (HHER 12517) and Millfield Common (HHER 12515) are both undated, but are likely to have been established as part of the Saxon or early medieval landscape. Bury Green Common is directly across Lower Road to the west of the proposed development site, and appears as it is today on the 1879 Ordnance Survey (OS) map. Millfield Common, within 500m to the north of the proposed development site, is documented as 'le Mellefeld' in 1347, although it may have been further to the northwest of its current location (Gover *et al.* 1938: 179).

3.3 *Prehistoric to Iron Age* (before 600BC – AD43)

Although there is no direct indication of prehistoric to Iron Age settlement in the area, there is cropmark evidence to suggest that there were at least three late Neolithic/early Bronze Age burial mounds close to Bury Green,

One of these is 27m in diameter and lies approximately 500m to the north-east of the proposed development site (HHER 7548). This round barrow is intersected by an undated linear ditch (HHER 9075) c.90m long, most likely representing a field boundary.

Another, to the south of the site, is significantly larger at c.36m in diameter (HHER 2177). There are no visible internal features, nor an obvious entrance.

Further to the south of the Bury Green, circular cropmarks of c.25m in diameter are thought to be the ploughed-out remains of a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age round barrow (HHER 7545). Immediately to the north of this feature is an undated linear feature.

There is no evidence of occupation near Bury Green during the Iron Age.

3.4 *Roman to Saxon* (AD43 - 1066)

There is no significant evidence of Roman occupation in Bury Green, and despite evidence in the Domesday Book of there being settlement nearby, there has been no confirmation in the form of archaeological finds of Saxon occupation in the area either.

During an archaeological evaluation at Bury Green Farm, to the north-west of the proposed development site, the truncated base of a Roman pit was recorded (HHER 12848). The pit contained potsherds dated from the late 1st – early 2nd century (Turner 2005).

Little Hadham is mentioned three times in the Domesday Book, and although Bury Green itself is not mentioned, it can be surmised that one of the estates mentioned may have been part of what was to become Bury Green.



The Domesday Survey records two manors in the late Saxon period. One of these was assessed at 2 hides and was held by William of the Bishop of Ely. The second was held by the Abbot of Ely and was assessed at 4 hides (Williams & Martin 2002: 371-2, 375).

3.5 **Medieval** (1066 - 1500)

Bury Green is a typical small East Hertfordshire hamlet centred on the aforementioned Millfield Common (HHER 11624; Rowe & Williamson 2013: Fig. 3). The name Bury Green is of medieval origin, with 'Bury' in this case originating from the verb '*burh*' meaning 'manorial' (Gover *et al.* 1938: 179 & 243). Bury Green was recorded as 'le Beregrene' in 1369, and 'Berygrene' in 1413 (*ibid.*).

Bury Green had two main manorial sites; Clintons (HHER 2823) to the south-west of the development site, and The Bury (HHER 11623) to the west. The Clintons, now a Grade II* listed building (HHER 12190), dates from the 15th century. These lands came to Henry Clynton by 1401 – 2 (Page 1914: 54 - 55). The Bury, also known as 'the berey', was presumably the landholding at Bury Green, which was detached from the manor of Little Hadham in the early medieval period, and most likely given to the abbey of Ely (Gibson *et al.* 2000). It was the administrative centre of the Bishop of Ely's manor of Little Hadham.

To the north-west of the proposed development site, the Grade II listed Bury Green Farm incorporates a late medieval house, of which the rafters over the open hall are the only evidence (HHER 12188; Smith 1993: 119). On the 1588 tithe map, this house is labelled as 'The Manor of Joysses', and as there is a family called Joyce recorded in the parish in the 14th century, this may be a late medieval manorial holding (Gibson *et al.* 2000).

3.6 **Post-medieval** (1500 - 1900)

On the 1844 Tithe map, Bury Green is shown, with its triangular Millfield Common entered by lanes at the corners and buildings along the edges. The 1879 Ordnance Survey (OS) map also shows orchards, a pub, and several small cottages.

In the 16th century, the Clintons manor house had a two-storey east wing added, however by the 17th century, it had declined to yeoman farmstead status, with the last mention of a manor house being in the late 16th century (Gibson *et al.* 2000: 5). The Clintons was now held by the Jeny and Drax families (*ibid.*). A brewhouse was built to the north-east of the house in the 17th – 18th century (now Grade II listed), and a new north wing was constructed in the 18th century (Smith 1993: 119). The farmstead at Clintons (HHER 12192), was depicted on the 1844 Tithe map as being substantial. During the 17th – 18th century, two barns (the 'Top Barn' and the 'Corn Barn', both Grade II listed) and an additional dovecote and granary were constructed, with an implement shed being attached to the Corn Barn in the 18th/19th century.

The 16th century manor house at The Bury was depicted on a 1588 estate map (Gibson *et al.* 2000), and there is evidence that the manor court rolls were moved from here to the church tower for safe keeping in 1585, possibly dating the construction of the manor. The south wing was rebuilt in the 17th century. In the early 18th century, a barn and stable range were added to the manor (HHER 13771), and the 1844 Tithe map and 1879 OS map depict a large complex north of the manor house.

In the 17th century, the house at Bury Green Farm was largely rebuilt, with a west wing and a new front entrance added in the early 1800s (Smith 1992: Fig. 56; Smith 1993: 119). Farm buildings surrounding the house are characteristic of the modernisation of farmsteads in the mid-19th century, with the buildings dating between 1844 and 1879 (Hillelson & Winter 2008).

To the north-east of Bury Green Farm a 16th century timber-framed house was depicted on the 1588 Clintons estate map, although by 1879 this house was divided into two dwellings



which are now Grade II listed, and collectively known as the Bury Green Farm Cottages (HHER 12189).

Another Grade II listed property is Lower Farm (HHER 11429), a 16th century farmhouse and barns that were altered in the 1660s. The farm appears to have once been two separate farmsteads, with the southern group closer to the river (Grade II* listed; Gibson *et al.* 2000). Although unnamed on the Clintons estate map in 1588, by c.1844 the farm was known as Bayfords, and owned by the Lewer family (*ibid.*). A building survey completed in 2000 indicated that the south barn was constructed in the late 16th/early 17th century and extended to the east, most likely in the early 19th century (*ibid.*). The east barn has 16th century origins as a domestic building, which was rebuilt and reoriented in the 17th century, and was converted to a barn by the early 18th century.

Approximately 500m to the west of the proposed development site, soilmarks of a post-medieval field boundary have been documented. These marks are depicted on the 1844 Tithe map as well as the 1879 OS map, and are thought to represent ditches on either side of a hedge (HHER 10311). Further from the development site, to the south-east (HHER 10312) and south-west (HHER 10309), more soilmarks of post-medieval field boundaries have been found. These field boundaries correspond with those depicted in the area on the 1844 tithe map and the 1879 OS map.

Another Grade II listed farmstead, Acreman's Farm (HHER 12182) datable to the 17th century, is located further to the west of the site. This farm was known as 'Akermannestrate' in 1382, Acreman Street in 1676 and on the 1844 tithe map, and Acremorestreet Farm on the 1879 OS map, with 'acreman' meaning husbandman or ploughman (Gover *et al.* 1938: 179).

3.7 **Modern** (1900 - present)

In the modern era, the HER data shows that Bury Green is surrounded to the east by 20th century boundary losses to the older fields, and post-1950s field boundaries to the north-west. The Royal Commission on the Historical Monument of England inventory of Little Hadham in the early 20th century (RCHME 1910: 144 - 6) mentions the Clintons, Bury Green Farm and Lower Farm, with no reference to the now listed manor at The Bury, Bury Green Farm Cottages or Acreman's Farm.

The brewhouse at Clintons is now used as stores and an office, and in the 20th century alterations were made to the house at The Bury. A room linking the north wing to the granary was also added, and the barn and stable range is now a private house.

In 1956, Bury Green Farm was bought by the pharmaceutical company now known as GlaxoSmithKline (GSK), and the 19th century buildings were partly demolished and converted c.2008. An electricity substation was added to the site in 2011.

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

Prehistoric to Medieval (before 600BC - 1500)

There is no site specific archaeological data available from these time periods.

Post-medieval - Modern (1500 - present)

The current dwelling on the proposed development site is depicted on the 1879 OS map as being a part of the neighbours land to the north-west. The land to the south-east has been separated from the house. It is not until 1897 – 8 that the development site is separated from both the north-western neighbour and the land to the south-east. By 1923, the site is once again amalgamated with the land to the north-west, and the wall to the south-east allows



access in the east. On the 1976 OS map, the boundaries of the proposed development site are as they are today, and the property is labelled as a brick cottage.



4 Results

Introduction

The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks comprised the excavation of footings trenches and the ground reduction of two areas (Figure 4), using a 2.5 tonne machine, fitted with a 600mm wide ditching bucket.

Description

The trenches were located at the northwest corner of the house and measured a total of 20.20m in length. They were 0.6m wide and 1.5m deep, cutting the natural geology by 0.9m (Figure 4, Plates 1 and 2). A modern plastic pipe went through the trench following a north to south direction, located between made ground (101) and the natural clay (102).

An area of 6.89m² was reduced by 0.30m (Figure 4, Plate 2) in front of the northeast side of the house, bounded by the footings trenches. A second area measuring 16.74m², which was reduced by the same amount, was located between the house and the garage (Figure 4, Plate 3). To the east of this area was a disused modern brick culvert, probably related to the plastic pipe.

The stratigraphy revealed during the works was similar in both areas and comprised:

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Layer	0.20m	Topsoil: black sandy soft clay.
101	Layer	0.40m	Made ground: brown sandy clay with ceramic building material (CBM), the cover of a culvert and modern pottery.
102	Layer		Natural strata: brown grey clay.

No archaeological deposits, features or finds were noted during the works.



Plate 1: Stratigraphy facing northeast (scale 1m)



Plate 2: General view facing northwest (scale 1m)



Plate 3: General view with modern culvert, facing east (scale 1m)

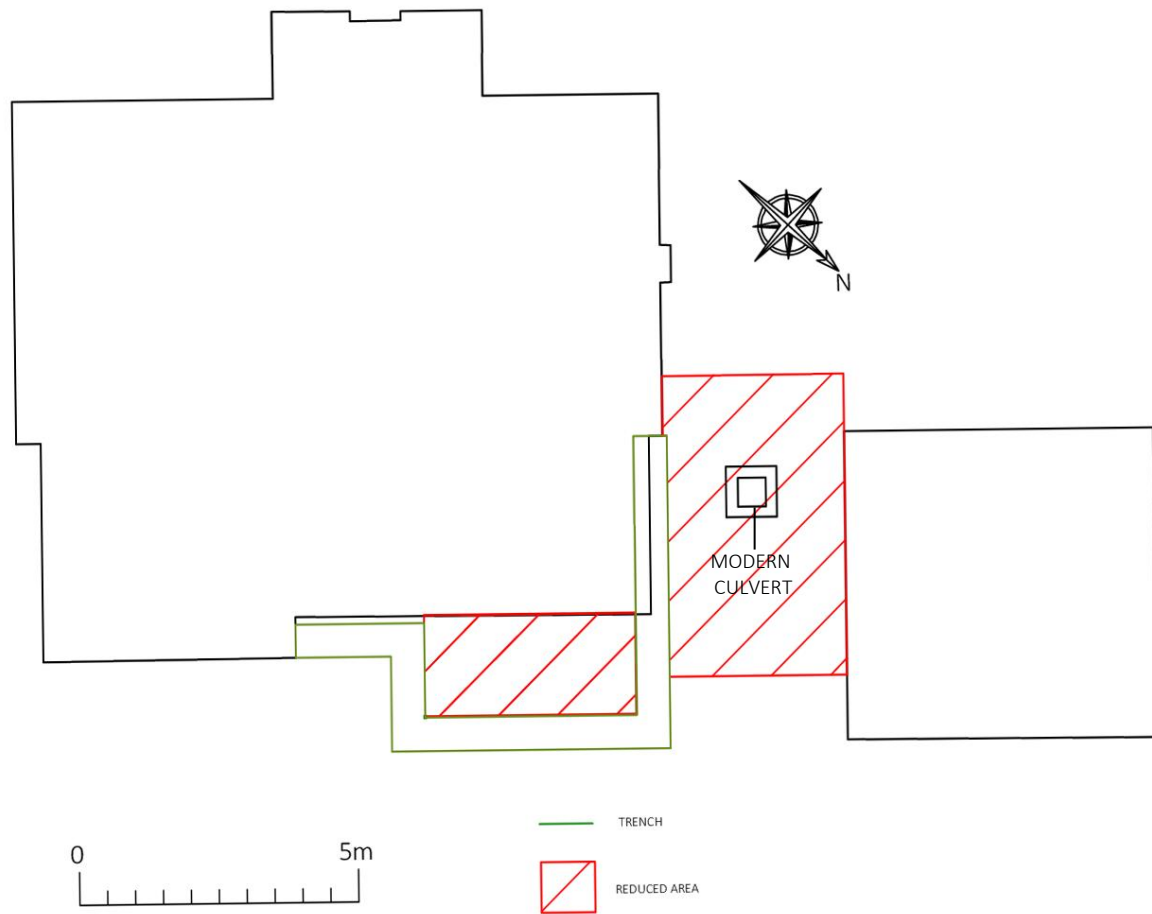


Figure 4: Trench and reduced area map location (Scale 1:200).

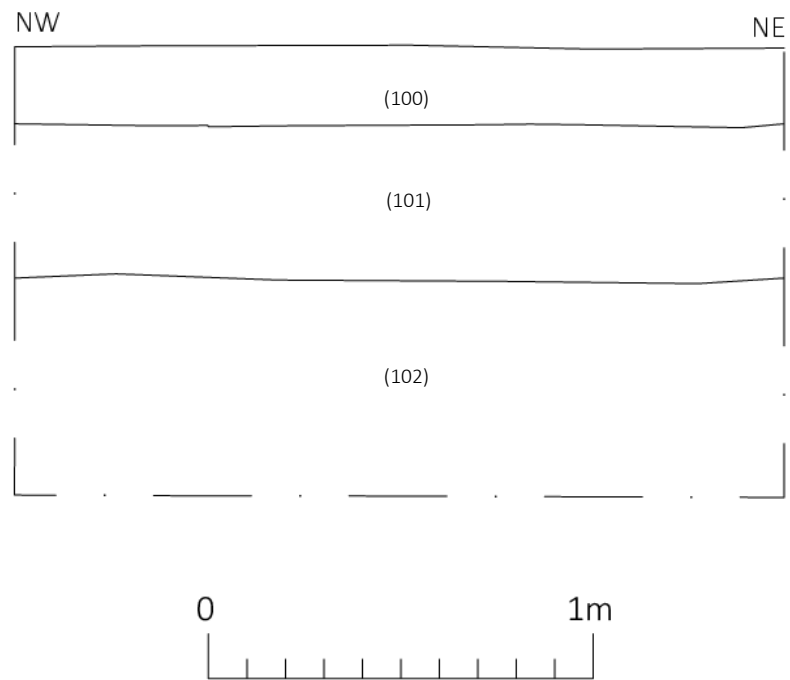


Figure 5: Stratigraphy (Scale 1:20)



5 Conclusions

The site had the potential of revealing archaeological features as Bury Green has Saxon origins and is surrounded by prehistoric cropmarks. However, the ground works revealed a simple stratigraphy of topsoil overlying modern made ground, which extended throughout the monitored area, below which was the natural clay geology. The absence of a natural subsoil suggests the site has been truncated, probably to provide a level platform for the current building. The appearance of a modern culvert and a plastic pipe suggested that the area probably was disturbed recently. No finds were recovered.

The absence of archaeological features may have been because the site fell between what may be widely dispersed features, or that the development area is located beyond that which has been historically occupied.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Nicola Chambers for commissioning this report on behalf of Gareth and Liz Lloyd-Williams. Thanks are also due to Isobel Thompson of Hertfordshire HER for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Eva Estela MA. The report was written by Eva Estela, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Monitoring sheets
4. Site drawings
5. Client's site plans
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The local depository for this particular project is Bishop's Stortford Museum.



8 References

Standards & Specifications

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Online Sources

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- Old-Maps: <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#> (Accessed: 6th October 2015)
- Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RHCME) 1910 '*Little Hadham*', in an *Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Hertfordshire*. Online version: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/herts/pp144-146> (Accessed: 1st October 2015)



Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE:169 /BGT			Site Name: Tomways, Bury Green , Little Hadham
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	1	1	Culvert cover on 101 facing NE (Scale 1m)
2	2	2	Culvert cover on 101 facing NE (Scale 1m)
3		3	Culvert Cover on 101 detail facing NE (1 m scale)
4		4	Culvert Cover detail (Scale 0.5m)
5		5	Plastic pipe within Trench 1 detail facing NW
6		6	Plastic pipe within Trench 1 facing NW
7	3	7	Stratigraphy facing NE (Scale 1m)
8	4	8	General view facing NW (Scale 1m)
9	5	9	General view facing E (Scale 1m)
10	6	10	General view facing SW (Scale 1m)



Appendix 4: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Tomways, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	169/BGT
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-224790	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	TL 45172 21122	Study area size	35.75 sqm
Project Type	Archaeological Recording and Observation.	Height (mAOD)	83mAOD
Short Description	In December 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological observation and recording at Tomways, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, as a condition of planning consent. The site's stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying a levelling layer with modern rubble above the natural clay geology. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were noted during the works.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	The addition of two-storey front and rear extensions, and a single-storey link to the garage, the replacement of front dormers, and the demolition of the conservatory	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	East Hertfordshire District Council.	Planning application ref.	13/15/1283/HH
Monument type	None	Monument period	None
Significant finds	None	Future work	None
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye MA	Director/Supervisor	Eva Estela MA
Sponsor/funding body	Gareth and Liz Lloyd-Williams		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	03.12.15	End date	04.12.15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Bishop's Stortford Museum	None	
Paper		Record sheets plans and drawings.	
Digital		CD of digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation and Recording Report: Tomways Bury Green Little Hadham, Hertfordshire.		
Serial title & volume	169/BGT		
Author(s)	Eva Estela MA		
Page no's	23	Date	11/12/15



Appendix 5: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: Tomways, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire	
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Herts
Village/Town: Little Hadham	Parish: East Herts
Planning application reference: 13/15/1283/HH.	
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Gareth and Liz Lloyd-Williams	
Nature of application: The addition of two-storey front and rear extensions, and a single-storey link to the garage, the replacement of front dormers, and the demolition of the conservatory	
Present land use: Residential	
Size of application area: 35.45 sqm	Size of area investigated: 35.45 sqm
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 45172 21122	Site code: 169/BGT
Site director: Eva Estela	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd
Type of work: Observation and Recording	
DATE OF WORK: Start: 03.12.15	Finish: 04.12.15
Curating museum: Bishop's Stortford Museum	
Related HER no's: N/A	Periods represented: N/A
Relevant previous summaries/reports: N/A	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>In December 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological observation and recording at Tomways, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, as a condition of planning consent. The site's stratigraphy consisted of topsoil overlying a levelling layer with modern rubble above the natural clay geology. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were noted during the works.</p>	
Author: Eva Estela	Date: 11/12/15