



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

Garden House
Cottered
Hertfordshire



Quality Check

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Summary

In February 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook the excavation of a series of slots at Garden House, Cottered, Hertfordshire. These slots were excavated in response to a mitigation strategy which addressed the unmonitored works undertaken on the site. The ground reduction for the main dwelling was to a uniform level of 1.3m below ground floor level of the existing dwelling and 0.3m below foundations. This resulted in the truncation of the natural geology by up to 0.87m. All but the deepest cut archaeological remains present within the levels excavated below the house structure would have been destroyed in the initial excavation. Within the slots, two archaeological features which possibly predate the modern period were exposed, a posthole to the north of the site and a shallow gully to the west. In addition, a single sherd of possible mediaeval black sandy coarse ware pottery was recovered from a stratigraphic layer.

Further work was carried out in February 2020 comprising of the excavation of a series of slots and test pits for piling and services related to the Staff House. This work also formed part of the mitigation strategy. No archaeological features or finds were present in any of the areas investigated.

1 Introduction

1.1 In February 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook the excavation of a series of slots at Garden House, Cottered, Hertfordshire. This was undertaken in response to unmonitored works taking place on the site and this report has been prepared to address the Mitigation Strategy outlined in an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Watson 2018), and approved by Alison Tinniswood, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), East Hertfordshire District Council. The relevant planning application reference is 3/17/1926.

Later, in February 2020, further work was carried out in the form of a Watching Brief on test pits and a Strip, Map and Sample excavation on the footprint of the Staff House.

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 site is situated in the village and civil parish of Cottered in the administrative district of East Herts District Council. The development site lies within the Cottered Conservation Area and a Grade II* Registered Park and Garden. It is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 3154 2902 (Fig. 1).

Description

The current Garden House property is famous for the part of the historic Japanese Gardens that remains from the more extensive landscaping created from 1905 to 1928 by the wealthy British china and glassware merchant, Herbert Goode. It is a private domestic dwelling that is bounded to the north by residential buildings and associated land, and to the west and southwest by the Cottered Registered Park and Garden. To the south and east it is bounded by the B1037 and Warren Lane, respectively (Fig. 2).



Geology & Topography

The local geology comprises sedimentary bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated). No surficial deposits have been recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site is relatively level at 140m AOD (above ordnance datum).

Proposed Development

The proposed development involves the demolition and replacement of the existing house with a bespoke house with two outhouses (Fig. 3).

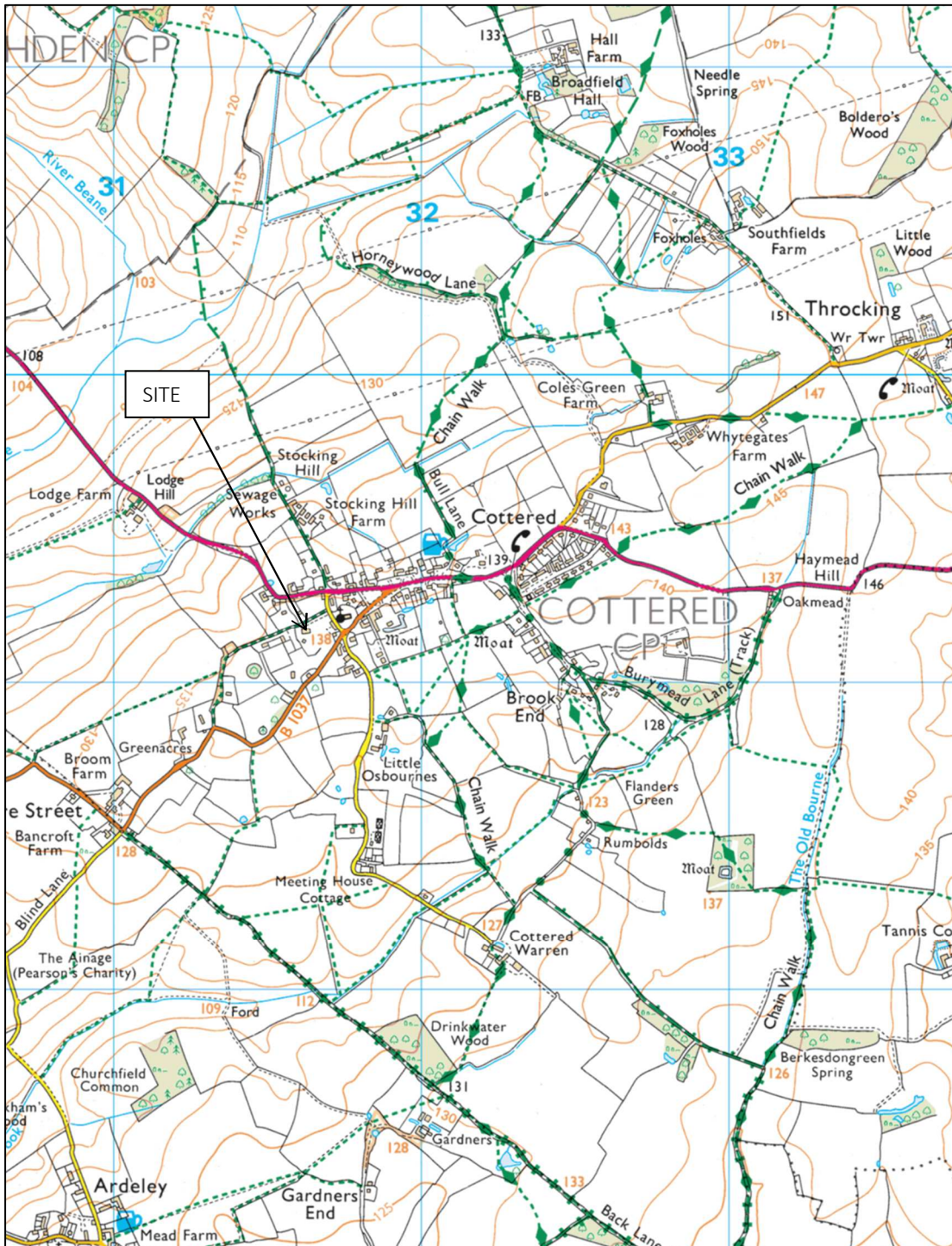


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

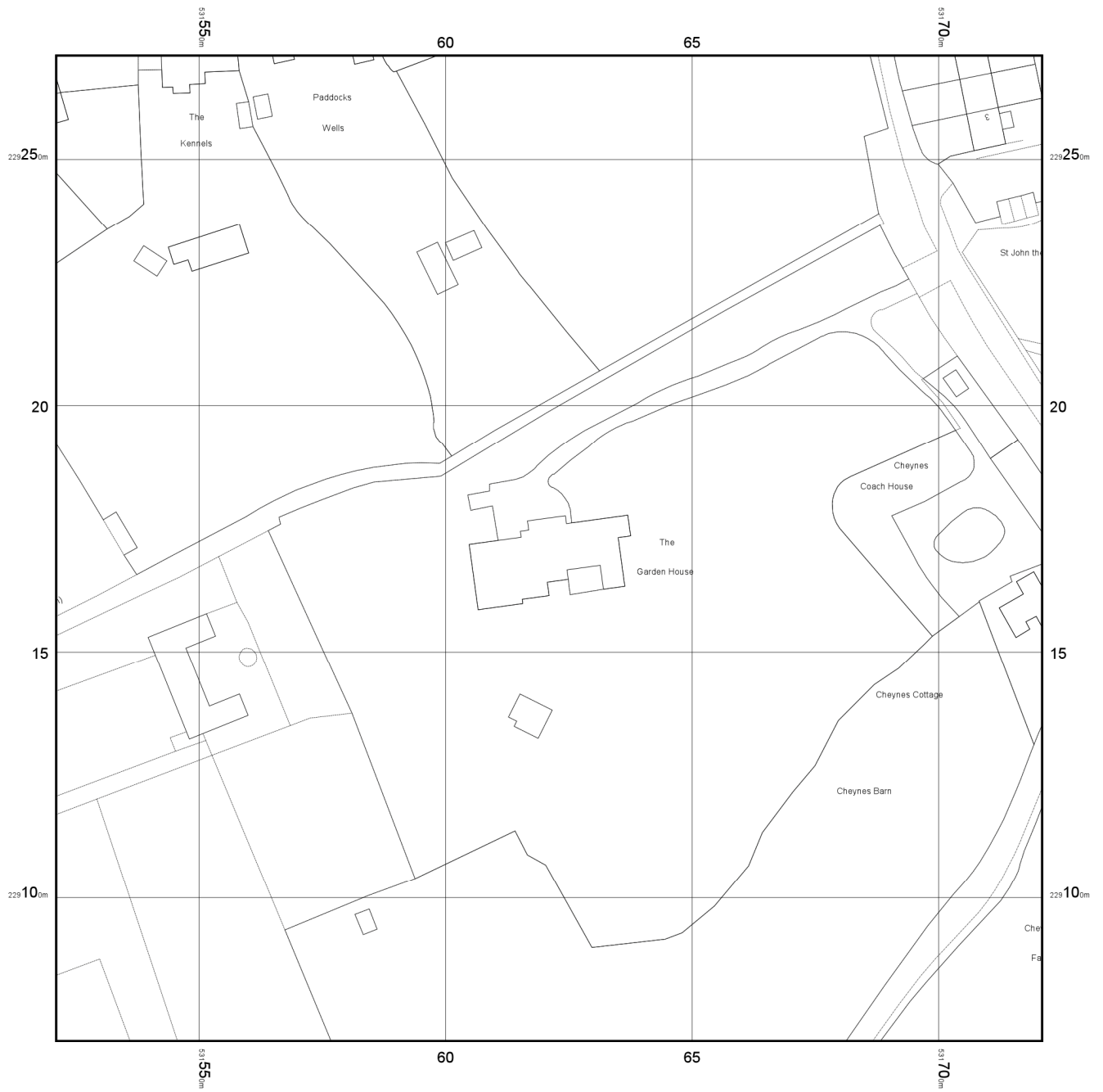


Figure 2: Site layout (scale 1:1250)

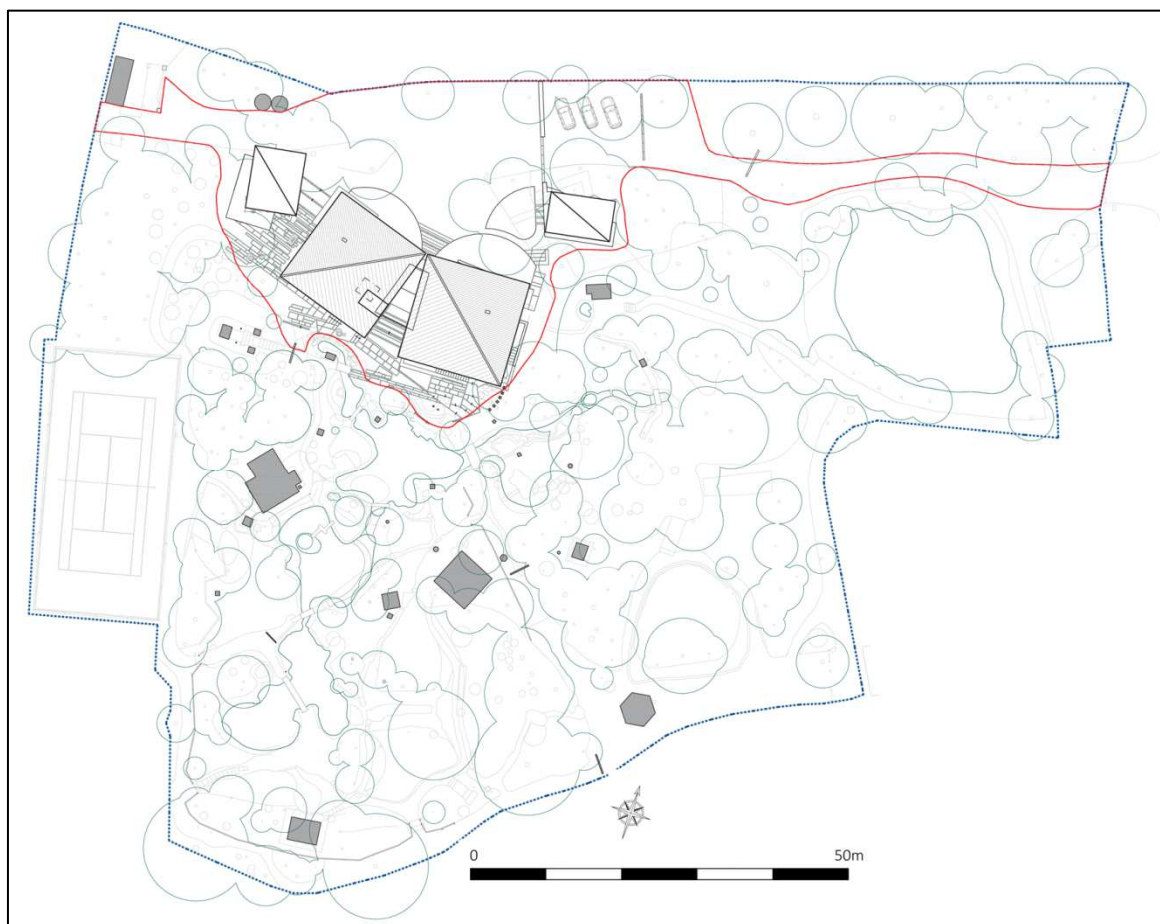


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale as shown), with external, new landscaping pending further planning submissions



2 Results

2.1 The Garden House

Introduction

The Mitigation Strategy, devised by Alison Tinniswood, of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Team (HET) required a total of 10 slots to be excavated around the periphery of the footprint of the new building. These were cut into the baulk using an 8 tonne 360 excavator and then hand cleaned to examine the potential for archaeological features within the site. Scaled drawings were produced and all archaeological features and stratigraphic layers were fully recorded.

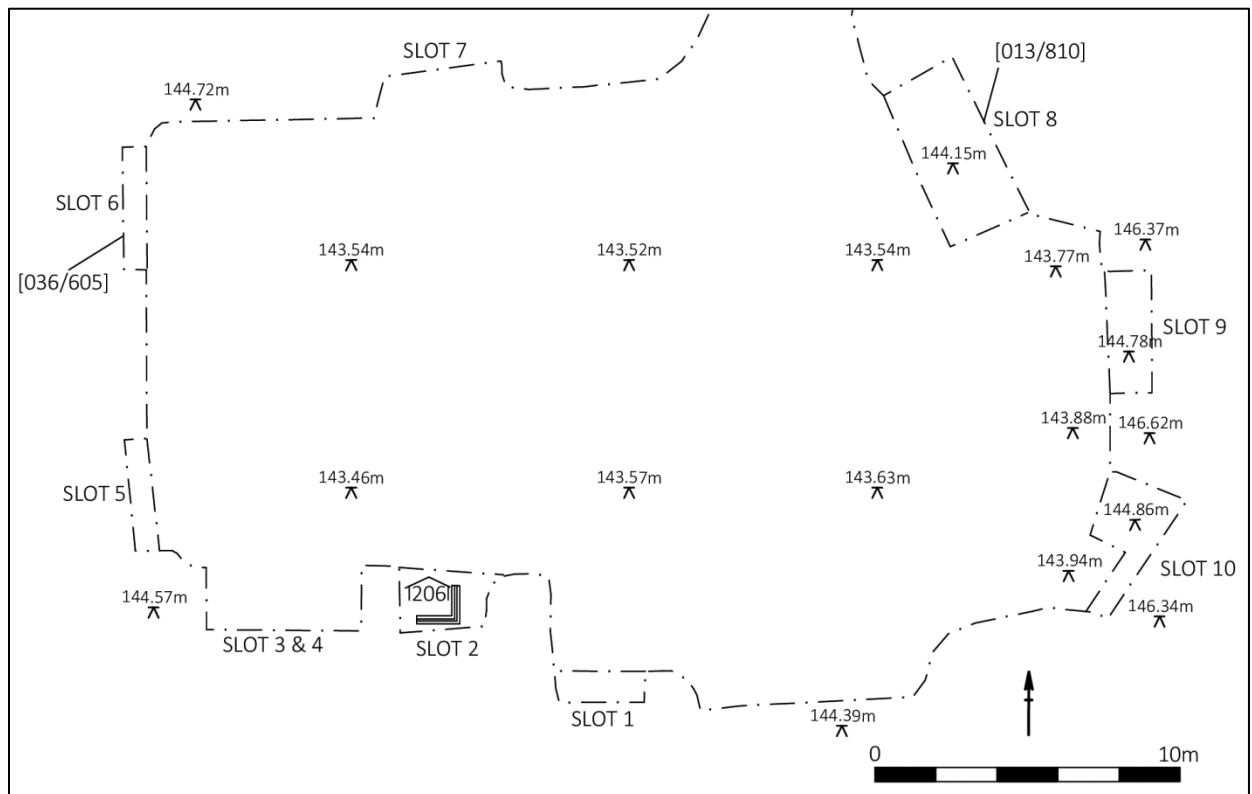


Figure 4: Plan of reduced area and location of slots (scale 1:250)

Description

Slot 1: Slot 1 was located in the southern end of the main house in an area which appears to be undisturbed. The slot was excavated to a depth of 1.16m, breaching the natural geology. Nothing was observed in this slot beyond the general site stratigraphy which comprised:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
100	Topsoil	0.29	Dark grey brown very silty clay. Occasional flecks of Ceramic Building Material (CBM), charcoal and chalk. Heavy rooting present
101	Subsoil	0.40	Mid brownish grey soft fairly silty clay. Frequent rooting and occasional pieces of chalk and charcoal flecks. CBM was recovered from this layer



<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
102	Natural	>0.66	Light yellow brown with frequent chalk inclusions. Rooting also present in this layer

Slot 2: Foundations for the original building, the Garden House, were exposed within this slot approximately 0.20m from the edge of the limit of excavation. This area had also been heavily disturbed by compact rooting which was located above a pit containing a dump of London Bricks and other modern material. The slot was excavated to a depth of 1.08m, down to the archaeological horizon, with a stratigraphy consisting of:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
200	Topsoil	0.20	Dark grey brown very silty clay. Occasional flecks of CBM, charcoal and chalk. Heavy rooting present
201	Bioturbation	0.97	Dark area of rooting. Dark grey brown very silty clay. The tree stump was still visible at modern ground level
202	Layer	0.53	Layer of heavily disturbed firm dark grey brown silty clay. To the east of heavy rooting
203	Deposit	0.27	Layer of heavily disturbed firm dark grey brown silty clay. To the west of heavy rooting. Identical to (202)
204	Layer	0.43	Mixed yellow and brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions
205	Layer	0.72	Friable mid brownish grey very silty clay. Contained occasional CBM, glass and iron nails
206	Masonry	-	Brick foundations from former Garden House. Built using London Brick Company bricks which were frogged and flettoned. Set in a hard sandy concrete mortar. The bricks measured 22x10x6.5cm

Slot 3 and 4: Slot 3 and 4 were amalgamated due to the unstable nature of the stratigraphic layers. This slot was close where the swimming pool had been, which has recently been backfilled with modern material. After several major collapses it was decided that hand cleaning for this slot would be impractical and unsafe. The modern detritus continued beyond the excavated depth of 2.72m and could also be seen in the east and west sections of the slot. The northern section contained noticeably less debris and it is likely that the extent of the layer of made ground had abruptly come to an end within the slot. The stratigraphy for Slot 3 and 4 comprised:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
300	Topsoil	0.32	Dark grey brown very silty clay. Occasional flecks of CBM, charcoal and chalk. Heavy rooting present
301	Disturbed Subsoil	0.62	Mid brownish grey soft fairly silty clay. Frequent rooting and occasional pieces of chalk and charcoal flecks. CBM was observed in this layer
302	Disturbed Natural	>1.19	Light yellow brown with frequent chalk inclusions. Rooting also present



<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
303	Made ground	>1.67	Modern detritus. A result of backfilling the pool area. Contained plastic, polystyrene, concrete, brick etc

Slot 5: This slot was located along the western baulk, immediately west of the backfilled swimming pool. The natural geology was reached at 0.55m and the slot reached a depth of 0.96m. The stratigraphy for Slot 5 comprised:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
500	Topsoil	0.25	Dark grey brown very silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk. Heavy rooting present
501	Subsoil	0.48	Mid brownish grey soft fairly silty clay. Contained a large patch of chalk was located to the south of the slot pieces of chalk and charcoal flecks. CBM was recovered from this layer
502	Natural	>0.50	Light yellow brown with frequent chalk inclusions. A small amount of rooting was present within this layer

Slot 6: Slot 6 was located to the north of Slot 5. The section was excavated to a depth of 0.79m to expose the natural geology. Within the section a shallow gully measuring 0.69m wide and 0.12m deep could be seen (Fig.5; Plate 1-3). No datable material was recovered from the fill. A single sherd of possible medieval pottery was recovered from possible subsoil layer (607), and was therefore not associated with any dateable cut feature. The stratigraphy for Slot 6 comprised:



<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
600	Topsoil	0.16	Topsoil to the north of the slot. Dark grey brown very silty clay. Heavy rooting present. It contained occasional flecks of CBM, charcoal and chalk.
601	Disturbed topsoil	0.27	Dark grey brown very silty clay. Heavy rooting present. The topsoil to the south of the slot had been disturbed and contained frequent stone and concrete. It also contained occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk.
602	Layer	0.09	Mid yellow band of slightly silty clay. Contained frequent rooting and occasional sub-angular and rounded stones
603	Deposit	0.20	Area of compacted stones and concrete within a matrix identical to (601)
604	Layer	0.10	Layer of bright brownish yellow silty clay, firm with moderate chalk inclusions throughout. Small rootlets were present. This band of redeposited natural covered gully [036/605]
036/605	Cut	0.12 (0.69 wide)	Cut of possible gully with gentle sloping sided and a U-shaped base. Filled by (037) and topped by (604).
037/606	Fill	0.12 (0.69 wide)	Fill of [036/605], Mid greyish brown friable silty clay. Occasional small sub-angular flints and rooting were visible from within the fill
607	Possible buried Subsoil	0.28	Mid brownish grey soft fairly silty clay. Contained occasional rooting and a single piece of black sand tempered coarse ware pottery. Appears to be identical to subsoil examined elsewhere on site
608	Layer	0.46	Redeposited mottled yellow and brown firm silty clay with chalk and charcoal inclusions. Present to the south of modern service [610]. Identical to (609).
609	Layer	0.59	Redeposited mottled yellow and brown firm silty clay with chalk and charcoal inclusions. Present to the north of modern service [610]. Identical to (608)
610	Cut	0.66 (0.43 wide)	Cut of modern service trench. Sheer sides, base not reached
611	Fill	0.66 (0.43 wide)	Mottled brown and yellow very silty clay. Contains electric and water cables. Fill of [610]
612	Cut	0.40 (0.25 wide)	Cut of modern service trench
613	Fill	0.40 (0.25 wide)	Composition identical to (611). Contained a copper water pipe. Fill of [612]
614	Natural	>0.24	Light yellow brown with frequent chalk inclusions. A small amount of rooting was present within this layer



Plate 1: Slot 6, looking west



Plate 2: Possible gully [036], looking west

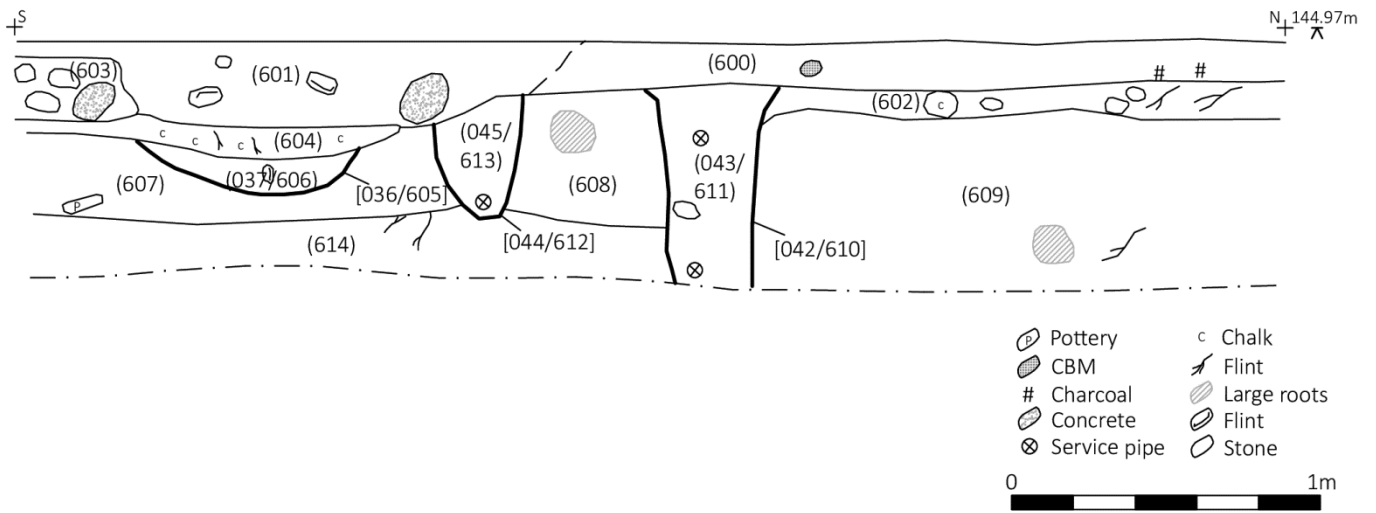


Figure 5: East facing section of Slot 6 (scale 1:25)



Slot 7: A large amount of spoil had to be moved to expose this slot. Slot 7 was located along to the northwest of the site close to the access ramp. The slot was created abutting a modern path. A drainage pipe and brick surface was visible in the section. The stratigraphy for Slot 7 comprised:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
700	Tarmac	0.15	Tarmac
701	Made ground	0.06	Stone set in builders sand
702	Brick layer	0.15	London Brick Company bricks. The bricks were laid flat to form a brick surface. Frogged, flettoned and unmortared. The bricks measured 22x10x6.5cm
703	Made ground	0.35	Made ground filled with LBC bricks. These have been mixed in with builder's sand. There was a large ceramic drain ran through this layer
704	Made ground	0.36	Firm but very silty dark bluish grey clay. Contained occasional charcoal and brick. A lump of concrete was visible to the southwest of the slot
705	Natural	-	The natural comprised light yellow clay with frequent chalk inclusions. This was much firmer and stickier than the natural to the east

Slot 8: Slot 8 was located in the northeast portion of the site at the base of a mound known as Mt Fuji. Several trees were situated close to the slot and the topsoil had been heavily disturbed by rooting. A possible posthole measuring 0.57m wide and 0.31m deep was observed in the section (Fig. 6; Plate 3-4). The stratigraphy for Slot 8 comprised:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
800	Layer	0.32	Disturbed deposit of clay. Mid orange brown fairly silty clay occasional rooting
801	Disturbed subsoil	0.24	Disturbed subsoil deposit. Dark brownish grey fairly silty clay. Occasional root, charcoal and chalk
802	Topsoil	0.41	Topsoil very disturbed from tree removal same as before. Does not cover entire slot
803	Buried Topsoil	0.41	Topsoil very disturbed from tree removal same as before. Does not cover entire slot
804	Bioturbation		Heavy rooting. Recently removed tree
805	Layer	0.55	Chalk layer. The chalk was mostly degraded and friable. Large pieces were still visible. Rooting and flint present
806	Layer	0.28	Dark orange brown very soft silty clay. Contained occasional chalk flecks and rooting



<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
807	Layer	0.09	Thin layer of dark orange brown very soft silty clay. Contained occasional chalk flecks and rooting. Identical to (806) to the northwest
808	Possible buried Subsoil	0.31	Appears to be original buried subsoil. Mid orange brown very soft silty clay. Inclusions of occasional flint, rounded stones and chalk pushed down by rooting
809	Natural	>0.26	Mid brownish orange very soft silty clay
013/810	Cut	0.31 (0.57 wide)	Cut of possible posthole filled with dark material similar to the topsoil. Northwest side has a gradual slope and the southeast side is steeper. The feature has a rounded base
014/811	Fill	0.31 (0.57 wide)	Fill of [013/810]. Dark brown grey very silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions and minor rooting



Plate 3: Slot 8, looking northeast



Plate 4: Possible posthole [013/810], looking northeast

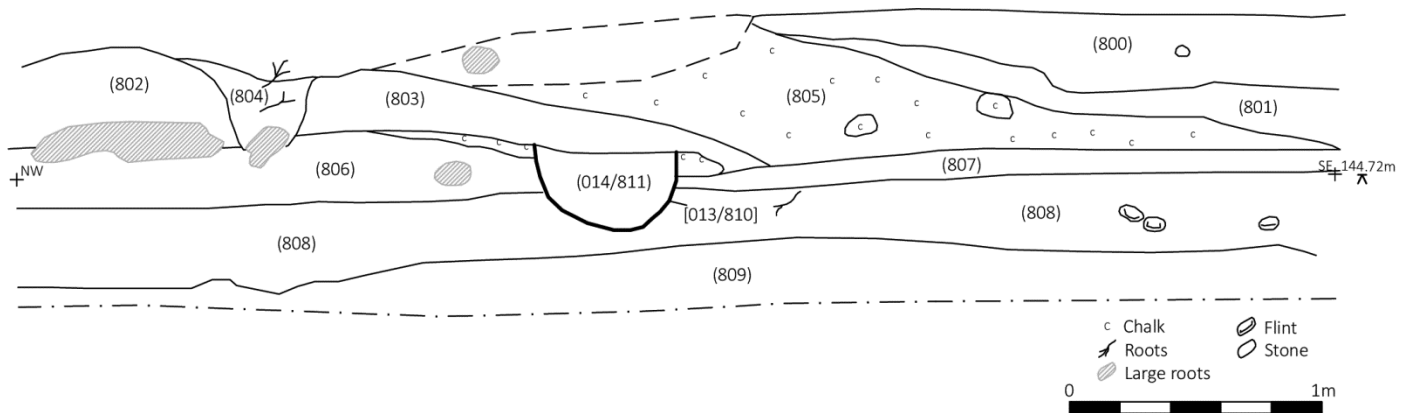


Figure 6: Southwest facing section of Slot 8 (scale 1:30)



Slot 9: This slot was created through the centre of the artificial mound known as 'Mount Fuji'. It comprised several layers of redeposited soil. The stratigraphy for Slot 9 comprised:

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
900	Disturbed Subsoil	1.01	Dark brownish grey fairly silty clay. Occasional root, charcoal and chalk. Appears to be the same as disturbed subsoil in 8
901	Layer	1.29	Layer of redeposited natural. Mid yellow brown soft silty clay. Large flint nodules, frequent flecks of chalk and minor rooting
902	Layer	0.59	Dark grey soft silty clay. Occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, small flint pieces and rooting
903	Layer	0.25	Lens of soil identical to (900). Dark brownish grey fairly silty clay. Occasional root, charcoal and chalk contained CBM
904	Layer	0.14	Dark brown grey firm slightly silty clay. With occasional chalk pieces and a thin layer of concrete above. Small rootlets

Slot 10: Slot 10 was located to the north of Slot 9 and was also cut through 'Mount Fuji'. Like Slot 9 it comprised several redeposited layers of soil. The stratigraphy for Slot 10 comprised.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>
1000	Topsoil	0.42	Dark grey brown very silty clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk. Heavy rooting present
1001	Layer	0.29	Dark brownish grey fairly silty clay. Occasional root, charcoal and chalk. Appears to be the same as disturbed subsoil in 8
1002	Layer	1.22	Layer of redeposited natural. Mid yellow brown soft silty clay. Large flint nodules, frequent flecks of chalk and minor rooting
1003	Bioturbation	0.25	Dark brown grey patch of very soft silty clay. Occasional rooting and CBM. Appears to be the result of bioturbation
1004	Layer	0.24	Band of mid brown orange, firm, moderately silty clay. Contained occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Large roots present
1005	Layer	0.42	Mid brownish yellow soft but firm moderately silty. Occasional chalk and one sherd of pottery. Rooting present
1006	Possible buried subsoil	0.38	Possible original buried subsoil. Mid orange brown very soft silty clay. Inclusions of occasional flint and rounded stones
1007	Natural	>0.87	Mid brownish orange very soft silty clay



2.2 The Staff House, Artist's Studio and Drainage Test Pits

Introduction

Both the Staff House and the Artist's Studio are located within a potentially archaeologically sensitive area of the site, with the Staff House also being located within a tree protection zone. Consequently, the foundations for the buildings were designed to minimise the impact on both arboreal assets and potential archaeological remains.

The Staff House was to be built on a concrete raft with minimal ground reduction necessary to provide a level base, while a system of piles and beams removed the necessity for any significant ground reduction within the footprint of the Artist's Studio.

A series of test pits were also excavated and monitored along the route of the proposed drainage runs. These ultimately became the inspection chambers. The pipe run itself was either monitored or inspected as it was cut entirely through a layer of made ground.

All the groundworks associated with this planning application that potentially impacted on the archaeological horizon, was carried out under appropriate archaeological supervision, with the cooperation of the building contractor, and seen through to its conclusion.

Description

The ground reduction for the Staff House did not breach the topsoil layer and effectively consisted of grading, rather than reducing over the footprint. The deepest impact was a 1m wide strip on the southern edge, where the reduction reached a depth of 0.30m, but even this did not breach the topsoil. A small sondage was excavated in this area to assess the stratigraphy (Plate 5). The suspected gully, which was observed within slot 6 of the house footprint, was beneath the impact level and was not observed within the Staff House area.

As the location of the Artist's Studio was within a tree protection zone, the methodology for the piling had to cover the needs of the arboriculturalists and the archaeologists. Consequently, 750mm wide test pits were hand excavated by arboreal specialists under constant archaeological supervision, over the location of each pile. This allowed for the identification of any roots, and as each pit was excavated to the depth of the natural geology, any archaeological features could be dealt with as part of the same process. A total of 8 test pits were excavated, ranging in depth from 0.75m to 0.85m, though Pits 3 and 4 were amalgamated, as were Pits 5 and 6. No archaeological cut features, deposits or artefacts were noted in any of the pits.

As part of the current programme of groundworks, the makeup of the ground along the line of the proposed drainage run was also tested. Initially seven pits were excavated using a 1.5 tonne excavator fitted with a 0.75m toothless ditching bucket, carried out in conjunction with arboreal and archaeological investigations. The test pits housed the inspection chambers and once they were complete the pipe run was pulled between them. Nothing of archaeological origin was identified within any of the pits (Plates 6-10).

The stratigraphy comprised:

- Topsoil (046): Dark greyish brown, slightly silty clay. This was heavily disturbed by rooting
- Subsoil (047): Mid blackish brown fairly silty clay
- Made Ground (049): Broken tile and modern detritus dump
- Made Ground (050): Builders sand and Type 1 used to level tarmac
- Made Ground (051): Loose brick which had been used to level the ground. The bricks were modern London Brick Company and Marston bricks. Frogged
- Natural (048): Mid yellowish brown, lighter in places. Slightly sandy, silty clay containing sub-angular stone inclusions



Pit No.	Dimensions (m)			Depth of layers (m)	Description
	W	L	D		
1	0.75	0.75	0.81	Topsoil (046): 0.10 Subsoil (047): 0.17 Natural (048): >0.54	Piling pit No archaeology
2	0.75	0.75	0.80	Topsoil (046): 0.07 Subsoil (047): 0.14 Natural (048): >0.59	Piling pit No archaeology
3	0.75	1.80	0.81	Topsoil (046): 0.15 Subsoil (047): 0.18 Natural (048): >0.48	Piling pit No archaeology
4					
5	0.75	1.80	0.75	Topsoil (046): 0.14 Subsoil (047): 0.16 Natural (048): >0.45	Piling pit No archaeology
6					
7	0.75	0.75	0.85	Topsoil (046): 0.12 Subsoil (047): 0.16 Natural (048): >0.57	Piling pit No archaeology
8	0.75	0.80	0.85	Topsoil (046): 0.09 Subsoil (047): 0.15 Natural (048): >0.61	Piling pit No archaeology
9	0.75	0.75	0.92	Tarmac: 0.14 Made Ground (050): 0.14 Natural (048): >0.64	Inspection chamber No archaeology
10	0.75	0.75	0.80	Tarmac: 0.08 Made Ground (050): 0.18 Natural (048): >0.54	Inspection chamber No archaeology
11	0.75	0.75	0.86	Tarmac: 0.12 Made Ground (050): 0.26 Natural (048): >0.48	Inspection chamber No archaeology
12	0.75	0.75	0.86	Tarmac: 0.08 Made Ground (050): 0.12 Made Ground (051): 0.41 Natural (048): >0.25	Inspection chamber No archaeology
13	0.75	0.75	0.91	Tarmac: 0.10 Made Ground (050): 0.15 Made Ground (051): 0.41 Natural (048): >0.25	Inspection chamber No archaeology
14	0.75	0.75	0.75	Tarmac: 0.10 Made Ground (051): 0.32 Natural (048): >0.33	Inspection chamber No archaeology
15	0.75	0.75	0.75	Tarmac: 0.10 Made Ground (051): 0.35 Natural (048): >0.30	Inspection chamber No archaeology



Plate 5: Stripped portion of Staff House footprint, looking northeast



Plate 6: Test Pits 3 and 4, looking south southwest



Plate 7: Test Pit 9, looking southwest



Plate 8: Test Pit 11, looking west



Plate 9: Test Pit 13, looking northwest



Plate 10: Test Pit 15, looking northeast



Figure 7: Overview of stripped area and test pits (scale as shown)



3 Conclusions

The footprint of the main building had been stripped, unmonitored, up to 0.68m below the archaeological horizon (Slot 8), up to 0.87m into the natural geology (Slot 10). In some places the ground reduction reached a depth of over 3 metres, though a significant proportion of this was through the made ground of what is now known as “Mount Fuji” (Slot 9).

The slots that were excavated as part of the Mitigation Strategy showed that a large amount of landscaping had occurred on the site when the garden and house were originally developed in the period between 1905 and 1966 and during more recent, approved extensions to the house. The large mound to the east known as ‘Mount Fuji’ is artificial, and was constructed using large layers of redeposited soils. Although this drastically changed the contours of the immediate landscape, the original undisturbed subsoil was clearly visible within the stratigraphy meaning that any potential archaeological features will have most likely been preserved under the artificial mound.

The site is located close to the 14th century church, sharing a boundary of Warren Lane, and is therefore at the core of the medieval village, and even though the construction of the Garden House and the Japanese garden would have impacted the archaeological horizon, there is evidence for earlier human activity on the site.

Two features were identified within the excavated sections. The first, possible posthole [013/810], was exposed within Slot 8 to the northeast of the site. The second feature was a suspected gully, [036/605] which was observed to the west of the site in Slot 6. The latter feature may be visible in the artist studio which was beneath the impact level of the grading for the raft, and yet to be excavated, and could therefore be fully investigated at a later date.

Finds recovered from the slots were mostly modern and all were recovered from the stratigraphic layers and not from features. In addition to the modern artefacts, a single sherd of Roman sand tempered coarse ware pottery was recovered from within the buried subsoil layer of Slot 6.

The unmonitored ground reduction carried out at the site to 0.3m below foundation level truncated the natural geology by up to 0.87m and was of such severity that the prospect of any archaeological features surviving within the footprint of the main development was virtually none. The two possible features identified in the recorded sections were not substantial, but they demonstrate that there was archaeology present, though the density, character and significance has been lost.

The archaeological work associated with the Staff House, Artist’s Studio and drainage run did not encounter any features, deposits or artefacts. The impact on the archaeological horizon was small, consisting of the sum of the areas of the test pits, and therefore represented a very small sample of the site as a whole, and as the work associated with the vast majority of the Staff House did not breach the topsoil, little can be gleaned from this in terms of the archaeological survival in vicinity of the Garden House.



Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Details
1	1	1:20	East baulk before slots
2	1	1:20	NE facing Slot 8
3	1	1:20	SE facing section Slot 7
4	1	1:20	E facing section Slot 6
5	2	1:20	W facing section Slot 9
6	2	1:20	W facing section Slot 10
7	2	1:20	N facing section Slot 2
8	2	1:20	N facing section Slot 1
9	2	1:20	N facing section of Slot 3 &4
10	2	1:20	E facing section Slot 5

Appendix 2: Finds Concordances

Context Number	Pottery		CBM		Fe		Glass		Other		
	No	Gms	No	Gms	No	Gms	No	Gms	Description	No	Gms
2	2	33	1	11							
11			2	117							
18			3	35							
22											
32			2	228	2	21	2	15			
38	1	9									
Total	6	42	8	391	2	21	2	15			



Appendix 3: Photograph List

Shot	B&W	DSLR	View	Subject
1		X	E	Stratigraphy eastern baulk
2		X	W	Stratigraphy western baulk
3	X	X	E	Area 1
4		X	W	Stratigraphy of southern baulk (n-s outcrop)
5		X	S	Stratigraphy southern baulk
6		X	N	Stratigraphy northern baulk
7	X	X	NE	Slot 8
8		X	NW	Slot 8 southeast facing section
9	X	X	NW	Slot 7
10	X	X	S	Slot 1
11		X	W	Slot 1 east facing section
12	X	X	S	Slot 2
13		X	E	Slot 2 west facing section
14	X	X	W	Building foundation
15	X	X	S	Slot 3/4
16	X	X	W	Slot 5
17	X	X	W	Slot 6
18	X	X	E	Slot 10
19		X	SE	Slot 10
20	X	X	E	Slot 9
21	X	X	W	Gully [036/605]
22	X	X	NE	Posthole [013/810]
23		X	NE	Posthole [013/810]
24		X	ENE	Stripped area
25		X	W	Stripped area
26		X	ENE	Test hole 1
27		X	N	Test hole 2
28		X	NW	Test hole 3
29		X	SW	Test hole 4
30		X	SW	Test hole 5
31		X	NNW	Test hole 6
32		X	NE	Test hole 7
33		X	NW	Test hole 8
34		X	W	Test hole 9
35		X	SW	Test hole 10
36		X	SE	Test hole 11
37		X	SW	Test hole 12-13
38		X	NW	Test hole 14-15
39		X	NNW	Test hole 16
40		X	N	Test hole 17
41		X	SW	Test hole 18
42		X	SW	Test hole 19
43		X	W	Test hole 20
44		X	SW	Test hole 21
45		X	NW	Test hole 22



Shot	B&W	DSLR	View	Subject
46		X	NE	Test hole 23
47		X	NE	Test hole 23
48		X	SSE	Staff House: stratigraphy in SSE baulk
49		X	NNW	Staff House: stratigraphy in NNW baulk
50		X	NW	Staff House: overall
51		X	WSW	Staff House: overall



Appendix 4: Specialist Report

Pottery and CBM from Cottered, Herts (Site 352/CGM)

Paul Blinkhorn

Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 3 sherds with a total weight of 48g. The following fabric types were noted:

GREY: Romano-British Greyware, 1st – 4th century 1 sherd, 10g.

HORT: Horticultural Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. 2 sherds, 33g.

The sherd of Romano-British pottery occurred in Context 38, while the two sherds of HORT, from modern flower-pots, were in Context 2. The former had a fairly dense, clean sandy fabric with few other visible inclusions.

CBM

A small assemblage of CBM was present, all of post-medieval or modern date. Context 11 produced two fragments of brick weighing 117g. None of the original dimensions survived, but it is in a fairly coarse fabric, and post-medieval. Three unidentifiable pieces of brick or tile (weight = 35g) occurred in context 18, and a piece of modern brick (11g) in context 2.

A piece of modern salt-glazed drain-pipe was noted from context 32 (35g) along with a fragment of modern tile (184g). A fragment of modern asbestos sheeting occurred in context 22 (8g)



Appendix 5: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Garden House, Cottered Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	352/CGH
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-305301	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	TL 3154 2902	Study area size	683.72 sq m
Project Type	Strip Map and Sample Excavation & Archaeological Watching Brief	Height (mAOD)	140
Short Description	<p>In February 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook the excavation of a series of slots at Garden House, Cottered, Hertfordshire. These slots were excavated in response to a mitigation strategy which addressed the unmonitored works undertaken on the site. The ground reduction for the main dwelling was to a uniform level of 1.3m below ground floor level of the existing dwelling and 0.3m below foundations. This resulted in the truncation of the natural geology by up to 0.87m. All but the deepest cut archaeological remains present within the levels excavated below the house structure would have been destroyed in the initial excavation. Within the slots, two archaeological features which possibly predate the modern period were exposed, a posthole to the north of the site and a shallow gully to the west. In addition, a single sherd of possible mediaeval black sandy coarse ware pottery was recovered from a stratigraphic layer.</p> <p>Further work was carried out in February 2020 comprising of the excavation of a series of slots and test pits for piling and services related to the Staff House. This work also formed part of the mitigation strategy. No archaeological features or finds were present in any of the areas investigated.</p>		
Previous work	None	Site status	within the Cottered Conservation Area, the curtilage of a Grade II* listed building and a Registered Park and Garden
Planning proposal	Replacement dwelling with two outhouses	Current land use	Dwelling with ornamental garden
Local Planning Authority	East Herts District Council	Planning application ref.	3/17/1926
Monument type	Posthole, gully	Monument period	Unknown
Significant finds	-	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	-	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Celador Consulting Ltd. Bermondsey Island, 2 Long Walk London, SE1 3NQ		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	14.01.2019	End date	24.07.2020
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Hertford Museum	Pottery	
Paper		WSI, Report, Client plans, permatrace drawings, fieldwork forms	



Digital		Digital photographs, all digital report and paperwork	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Dodd, L. & King, B. 2021. Archaeological Observation and Recording Report: Garden House, Cottered, Hertfordshire. KDK Archaeology Ltd Library Ref.		
Serial title & volume	352/CGH/3.5		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc MCifA and Barney King PCifA		
Page no's	24	Date	10.09.22



Appendix 6: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: Garden House, Cottered, Hertfordshire	
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town: Cottered	Parish: Cottered
Planning application reference: 3/17/1926	
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Fraser Duncan Garden House Cottered Herts, SG9 9PZ	
Nature of application: Replacement dwelling with two outhouses	
Present land use: Dwelling with ornamental garden	
Size of application area: 683.72sq m	Size of area investigated: 683.72sq m
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 3154 2902	Site code:
Site director: Laura Dodd	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd
Type of work: Strip, Map and Sample excavation and Archaeological Watching Brief	
Date of Work: Start: 14.01.2019	Finish: 24.07.2020
Curating museum: Hertford	
Related HER no's:	Periods represented: Unknown
Relevant previous summaries/reports: None	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>In February 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook the excavation of a series of slots at Garden House, Cottered, Hertfordshire. These slots were excavated in response to a mitigation strategy which addressed the unmonitored works undertaken on the site. The ground reduction for the main dwelling was to a uniform level of 1.3m below ground floor level of the existing dwelling and 0.3m below foundations. This resulted in the truncation of the natural geology by up to 0.87m. All but the deepest cut archaeological remains present within the levels excavated below the house structure would have been destroyed in the initial excavation. Within the slots, two archaeological features which possibly predate the modern period were exposed, a posthole to the north of the site and a shallow gully to the west. In addition, a single sherd of possible mediaeval black sandy coarse ware pottery was recovered from a stratigraphic layer.</p> <p>Further work was carried out in February 2020 comprising of the excavation of a series of slots and test pits for piling and services related to the Staff House. This work also formed part of the mitigation strategy. No archaeological features or finds were present in any of the areas investigated.</p>	
Author: Laura Dodd MSc MCIfA and Barney King PCIfA	Date: 10.09.22