



KDK Archaeology Ltd

Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

6 The Street
Braughing
Hertfordshire

Quality Check

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Summary

In May 2022 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at 6 The Street, Braughing, Hertfordshire, in order to fulfil Condition 3 of planning permission for the development of the site. The archaeological watching brief comprised the monitoring of three footing trenches excavated for the construction of a part single storey and part two storey rear extension. The excavation of the footing trenches did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. The presence of topsoil and subsoil layers suggests that there has not been any significant disturbance to the site in the recent past, so it is possible that this excavation was located outside of the area of earlier occupation.

1 Introduction

1.1 In May 2022 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at 6 The Street, Braughing. The project was commissioned by Mrs Jayne Hirsch, and was carried out at the request of Hertfordshire Historic Environment Team (HHET) Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), East Herts District Council. The relevant planning application reference is 3/21/1023/HH.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as Condition 3 of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The development site is situated in the village and civil parish of Braughing, in the county of Hertfordshire, and the administrative district of East Herts District Council. The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 39698 25063 (Fig. 1).

Description

The development site is bounded to the north by The Street, to the west and east by residential properties and to the south by gardens (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The bedrock geology is the Lewes Nodular Chalk and Seaford Chalk Formations (undifferentiated), formed approximately 84 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period; the superficial geology is the Lowestoft Formation, which is diamicton (a sediment resulting from dry-land erosion) deposited up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Proposed Development

The proposed development entails a part single storey rear extension and part two storey rear extension (Fig. 3).



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

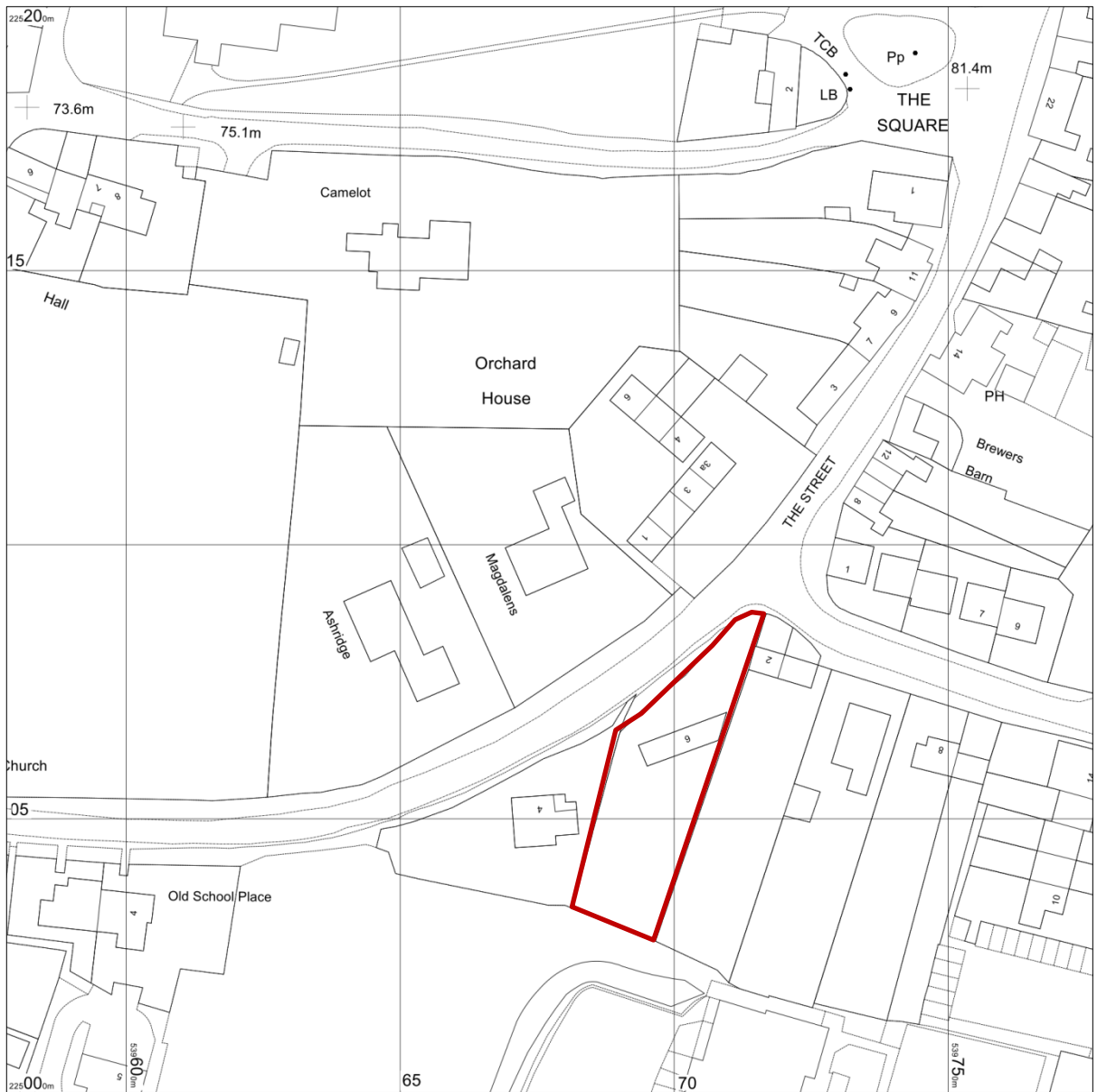


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1,250)



Figure 3: Proposed development plan (scale 1:400)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Weber 2021) 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 WSI, the methods used were as follows:

- The archaeological monitoring of all groundworks related to the development, consisting of three foundation trenches.

2.3 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2020a)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2021)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2008, HE 2015)
- 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 Braughing is a village and civil parish situated between the rivers Quin and Rib in the county of Hertfordshire; the settlement is situated in the narrow valley of the river Quin. Human activity in the general area dates from at least the Mesolithic, with the earliest evidence for occupation potentially dating from the Bronze Age, though important Iron Age and Romano-British settlements emerged prior to the precursor of the modern village that developed in the Saxon period (Thompson 2002). The toponym may be derived from the Old English compounding of a personal name (*Breahha*) + 'the people of...' (*-ingas*) to form *Breahingas*, meaning 'Breahha's people' (KEPN 2021).

The development site is located within the Area of Archaeological Significance 238 which covers the extent of the medieval settlement of Braughing (HER 2660). Evidence for Saxon domestic occupation has been found during excavations at Pentlow Farm, approximately 200m to the north of the proposed development area. The medieval parish church of St Mary (HER 4332) is located less than 150m to the north of the development site and is likely to stand at the location of the former minster with Saxon fabric reused in the medieval masonry.

This section is a modification of a similar study undertaken for a neighbouring property in March 2021 using information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER Search No. 176/21), the Braughing Extensive Urban Survey Project (Thompson 2002), the Braughing Conservation Area Character Appraisal (EHDC 2016), and reliable online sources. The HER data, which is shown in Fig. 4, will be updated if required for the report.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Archaeological finds show that human activity in the area dates from the Mesolithic period. Though prehistoric finds are generally scanty, aerial photographs revealed large numbers of cropmarks (e.g. ring ditches and enclosures) in the wider area indicating that local human settlement/activity is long standing. Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints were found redeposited in later levels at the bath house by the river Rib (Partridge 1977: 35, 40) to the south of the settlement, and more were discovered nearby on the natural subsoil at the Wickham Kennels site (Stewart 1988).

To the north of the development site at Pentlows Farm, a group of five or six small pits contained only struck flints and may have dated from the later Mesolithic (HER 30159). Four of them might have been small post holes, but all lay in a line about 7m long, aligned more or less ENE-WSW. One pit contained 19 flints, whereas the others only contained a few, though as the flints are unabraded they may have been manufacture in the immediate vicinity. The assemblage comprised a total of 29 flakes, 12 blades and bladelets, a flake core, a core trimming flake, an end scraper, two axe thinning flakes, and an adze (from the subsoil); 11 pieces have edge damage deriving from use. The site is c. 50m east of the present course of the river Quin.

An unstratified early Neolithic flint scraper was found in subsoil at 50 Green End (HER 30111) during an archaeological evaluation in 2012. It is an unpatinated end scraper made with abrupt retouch to the straight distal end of a flake with blade-like dorsal scars, a manufacturing process typical of the earlier Neolithic. During an excavation of medieval ditches (HER 15584) at Gravelly Lane, 20 Neolithic, and later, worked flints (HER 18179) were collected, and the assemblage included flakes, denticulated fragments, and a waste block. All were found residual in later features, but they were apparently knapped close to where they were found, above the river Quin.

A Bronze Age socketed axe-head was found in Warren Wood in 1937, and Bronze Age flint-work has been reported south of Hay Street (Thompson 2020: 2). Numerous cropmarks documented around the modern settlement are indicative of Bronze Age round barrows, and polygonal

enclosures, ditches and associated field systems some of which will be of prehistoric date (*ibid.*). Bronze Age worked flints, comprising blades and scrapers, were also found north of the development in the garden of the Old Vicarage (HER 16193).

An assemblage of prehistoric worked flint flakes, including blades and scrapers, were found in the garden of Camelot, 9 Church End (HER 18722), and as with most of the prehistoric artefacts detailed here, these were found north of the development site.

3.3 **Iron Age** (600BC - AD43)

By the late Iron Age the scattered farmsteads that had previously characterised the area were superseded by a settlement that extended across the valley floor and around Wickham Hill, covering c. 122 hectares, which may have functioned as a major regional 'trading depot' (Niblett 1995: 16; Thompson 2002: 3). By the last quarter of the 1st century BC, large quantities of imported goods, particularly Italian and Gaulish pottery were reaching Braughing (Niblett 1995: 16). The settlements status as an entrepôt is debateable as the imported goods are likely to be the most striking aspect of a settlement of a more complex nature, in which native chieftains rather than foreign merchants were dominant within networks of social and political power that are currently obscure (Bryant 2001; Thompson 2002: 3). However, it was gradually eclipsed after the foundation of Verulamium in the south-west of the county at the beginning of the 1st century AD.

Numerous artefactual (e.g. pottery and coins) and structural remains (e.g. the Gatesbury earthwork) from this period have been documented in the wider area (Thompson 2002: 3-5). Yet, the only remains listed in the HER search area are abraded sherds of late Iron Age and Roman pottery, and a late Neolithic-early Bronze Age flint scraper, found in the subsoil of the garden of 50 Green End (HER 31257).

The post-conquest settlement flourished between AD 43 and c. AD 65, but the late Iron Age settlement appears to have been deliberately closed down as the new planned Roman settlement was laid out (Thompson 2002: 5).

3.4 **Roman** (AD43 - c.450)

As the Roman road system developed, Braughing was well placed as several highways either ran nearby or met at the settlement. These roads are well attested in aerial photographs but little is known about how these routes connected with the town's street plan. Ermine Street, from London to York, is the best documented and runs on the west side of the town, beyond the HER search area. The Roman Road from Braughing to Great Chesterford (HER 4672, 16533) is Margary's route 21B, which runs to the west of the development site and a section was excavated at the Old Vicarage (HER 30120). The road between Braughing and Brent Pelham may have remained in use for at least part of the medieval period. Braughing, however, seems to have become no more than a sprawling, though small undefended roadside town (Thompson 2002: 5); its function as a trade depot may have, at least partly, been transferred c. 14km to the south to the Roman roadside settlement of Ware (Kiln & Partridge 1995). Yet scant detail is available about the nature and history of the town in the Roman period and its street plan is known only in part, and largely from cropmarks (Partridge 1975: 146). Still, it did have masonry, and timber, buildings and a bath house predominantly located near the confluence of the rivers Rib and Quin, a villa situated near Ermine Street, and it was near the Much Hadham kilns to the southeast that supplied much of the region with locally produced pottery.

Indications of Roman activity and structures within the HER search area are scant. Roman roof tile, pottery, and a quernstone were found south of Friars Road (HER 16187), southeast of the development, indicating the location of a potential structure. Moreover, Roman pottery, including Hadham pottery, was found at the Friars Road Allotments (HER 30141). Roman, and

medieval, pottery, and a fragment of Roman *tegula* (roof tile) were discovered at the Old Vicarage (HER 16192); and a sherd of Roman amphora was recovered from the garden of The Elms on Pelham Road (HER 17789). A series of cropmarks of ditches, enclosures indicating a field system, and two lengths of trackway have been documented to the north of Braughing (HER 7572), within an area about 180m x 120m. These are undated but may be Roman.

Roman cemeteries have also been documented in the area, such as at Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981) and Cemeteries A & B (Partridge 1977), and as Roman law prohibited these within towns they define their limits. The only example within the HER search area is the Romano-British cremation cemetery at Ford Street (HER 1703) to the northeast of the modern village. Considerable quantities of Roman pottery have been recovered from this area over the years, most resulting from river erosion, which clearly indicate the site of a substantial cremation cemetery dating to the 1st -3rd centuries AD.

At the north-eastern edge of the HER search area in the Little Bourne Woods, a marble head (HER 16482), possibly depicting the emperor Titus, was found in a rubbish deposit. Its provenance remains unknown but it was discovered near a stream adjacent to cropmarks (HER 7572) in the 1950s.

3.5 *Saxon* (c.450 - 1066)

Braughing is first recorded in documentary evidence from an Anglo-Saxon charter of c. 827AD where it is called *Breahingas*, meaning the people of Breahha, who was probably a local leader (EHDC 2016: 12). Braughing was of some importance in the post-Roman period, as it gave its name to the administrative unit known as the Hundred of Braughing (Page 1912a). It also became an ecclesiastical deanery, possibly because it had once formed part of an ancient demesne of the Crown (Page 1912b). The Anglo-Saxon charter and the will of *Aethelgifu* of c. 990 indicate that Braughing had a minster church dedicated to St Andrew (Thompson 2002: 8). It has been suggested that Braughing was a royal estate, a mid-Saxon grant to the son of a minor king (Hunn 2007: 4; Thompson 2002: 9). Before the conquest of 1066, the land which later became the manor of Braughing was a single estate, although it was held by two thegns of King Edward (Thompson 2002: 10).

Archaeological investigations in Pentlows Farm, approximately 200m north of the development area, revealed evidence of Saxon domestic occupation (HER 16237), a rarity in Hertfordshire (Clarke et. al 2012; Clarke & De Rosa 2013; Powell 2013). Excavations in 2012 encountered various intercutting cut features, at least one of which appeared to contain Roman greyware sherds, tile, fragments of a lava quernstone, and animal bone. Further work determined that these pits, together with many others, were not Roman but Saxon, and represented a sustained occupation. A total of 25 pits were identified, in clusters, and another five in an adjacent pipe trench. Not all the pits were fully excavated, but they were consistently deep and near-cylindrical in form; they might have been dug for storage but were eventually filled with multiple deposits of dumped domestic waste, pottery, loom-weight and quernstone fragments, animal bone, charred and mineralised plant remains, and charcoal. Ten of the pits contained Saxon pottery, with fabrics characteristic of the early-mid Saxon, mid Saxon and late Saxon periods, 'giving a potential date range spanning the 5th -12th centuries, but all possibly falling within the 8th-11th centuries'. Five pits and a ditch contained Ipswich ware (c. AD 720-850), which is not otherwise known in Hertfordshire; this has particular associations with high status, royal and ecclesiastical sites. Late Saxon St Neots and Thetford wares were also present. The largest proportion of identifiable animal bone was of pig, including wild boar, followed by sheep/goat and then cattle, with examples of horse, cat, and red and roe deer. These imply hunting as well as livestock farming. The predominant birds were domestic fowl, with some goose, duck, and possibly partridge or grouse. Some pits contained eggshells, and one had eel bones. The plant assemblages were largely of cleaned processed grain (free-threshing wheat and barley), with

some celtic bean, sloe, hazelnut, and possibly flax and pear or apple, as well as charred weed seeds. More of the pit cluster was revealed in further work just beyond the original area, and another area of similar pits has been found 75m to the east (HER 30158; Chaffey 2014). These features are situated c. 100m north of the medieval parish church (HER 4332), which was originally a Saxon minster. The density of these pit clusters in the excavated areas implies the presence of more in the vicinity, and may all relate to the minster church and its precinct. The proposed development lies immediately north of The Street, and is within the presumed extent of the Saxon precinct.

Prior to the discoveries at Pentlows Farm the only recorded Anglo-Saxon find in the area was a fragment of a 6th century brooch, discovered to the south of Braughing near Ford Street (HER 9243).

3.6 **Medieval** (1066 - 1500)

The settlement is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as *Brachinges*, which records that it was a 5 hide estate, held by Count Eustace (of Boulogne) and comprised 29 houses (140-224 people); 1 priest, 10 villagers, 9 smallholders, 3 cottagers and 6 slaves plus families. The village had enough land for 11 ploughs, woodland for 6 pigs, and a mill (EHDC 2016: 12-13). In 1147-48 Queen Matilda/Maud, the sole heiress to the manor, gifted it to the Augustinian Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, London. It included the right to hold a weekly market at Green End, a profitable source of extra income for the Priory.

The medieval, and later, settlement of Braughing (HER 2660) grew up around the Saxon minster, and the topography suggests that the main streets (The Street, Malting Lane and Green End) may run around the boundaries of the minster precinct. The medieval parish church of St Mary (HER 4332; Grade I, List Entry No. 1347516), dating from the early 13th century and restored in the 19th century, is less than 150m north of the development, and it probably stands on the location of the former Saxon minster. Indeed, Saxon fabric was re-used in its construction.

By 1300 the population began to decline, and it declined further with the arrival of the Black Death in 1348-9 (Thompson 2002: 13). A smaller population and shortage of farm labour led to greatly expanded sheep farming, particularly on the dry uplands around the village. English wool was to bring great wealth to the country, including villages such as Braughing. Place names such as Fleece Lane and Ships (Sheep) Bridge are reminders of the sheep-washing which would have taken place in the shallow parts of the river in these locations.

Archaeological investigations have revealed medieval field systems and land divisions in the general area. At Pentlows Farm (HER 18658) this comprised medieval and post-medieval ditches, which contained Samian ware and other Roman pottery, ceramic building materials, and animal bone. Excavation of the feature was prevented by ground contamination, but it is likely that this ditch was not Roman, but part of a network of medieval and/or later ditches amongst and south of the farm buildings (HER 16235). They represented more than one phase of land division, and one of the ditches appears on the 1820 enclosure map. At Pound Close, Gravelly Lane (HER 15584) archaeological evaluation of a field, which slopes down from the Barkway road at Green End towards the river Rib, uncovered three large ditches and other smaller cut features, which may have marked boundaries. They appear to consist of two substantial ditches running eastwards down the steep slope, possibly making a funnel-shaped driveway to channel livestock onto the pasture in the valley bottom. After these had gone out of use, the smaller ditches indicate later subdivision into paddocks or closes. All the features dated to the 12th -13th century based on the discovery of a substantial group of pottery dumped in one of the main ditches at the end of the 12th or early 13th century. This pottery appears to be domestic rubbish thrown out from somewhere nearby. The ditches also yielded grains and seeds of wheat, oats and barley, a probable pea or bean type, grasses, stinking mayweed, a

possible apple or pear seed, and part of what appeared to be a hazelnut shell. A few residual late Iron Age/Roman potsherds were also found.

Listed buildings and heritage assets dating this period are agricultural in origin, and include The Gables at 19 Green End (Grade II, List Entry No. 1296343; HER 12251), a late medieval house known as Lion Farm until the 20th century, and the site of Lion Farm (HER 15891) with its extant Grade II (List Entry No. 1347542) old barn and outhouse at West End.

3.7 *Post-medieval (1500 - 1900) to Modern (1900 - present)*

The manor of Braughing belonged to the Augustinian priory until the Dissolution. In 1534 it was granted to Sir Thomas Audley, the chancellor. The manor and possibly the house were probably divided into two during the early 17th century. Certainly by 1758 the manor was divided into two tenements. Braughing Bury (Grade II*, 1347540; HER 12248) at Church End is a post-medieval open hall house, with medieval manorial antecedents, and has a possible moat to east that may have enclosed an earlier building (HER 15394).

After the Reformation, the Manor of Braughing Bury was held by the 4th Duke of Norfolk but by the 17th century it had been sold to minor country gentry originally from Norfolk (Thompson 2002: 14). Most land, however, was tenanted to farmers. The farmers were moving away from their dependence on sheep towards mixed farming with more cows, and arable crops of wheat, barley, mangolds (beet), mustard, peas and clover. Barley could be malted in the village particularly at the malting in Green Hill which was close to the river, the remains of a malting is documented on Malting Lane (HER 5369), but later it was sent to the malting centres at Bishops Stortford or Ware.

When coaching routes developed in the 17th century the road through Braughing from Puckeridge towards Barkway became part of a much-used route to Cambridge (EHDC 2016: 17). The Post Office (formerly The Bell Public House), at 6 Green End (Grade II, 1296411; HER 18269) is a 17th century timber-framed house which became one of the coaching era inns at Green End, as Green End became the main through road at Braughing during the coaching era under the Wadesmill Turnpike Trust, and several inns and beer houses opened here. The Bell is named in deeds dated 1809; it became the village post office in 1923. A milestone (Grade II, List Entry No. 1296387; HER 5051) erected c. 1742 that stands to the north of the 18th century Griggs Bridge (HER 5170; which was rebuilt in 20th century) for the Wadesmill Turnpike Trust bears the inscription LONDON/28/WARE/7/BARKWAY/7. Other aspects of the contemporary economy are indicated by site of a 'Smithy', marked on the 1878 & 1921 OS map on the east side of Green End (HER 18270), which served the traffic along the highway. However, the collapse of the coaching trade c.1840, due to the beginnings of the railway, resulted in a steep population decline that was only reversed in the later 20th century.

The Street is the location of a number of listed buildings including the Robbers Cottage (Grade II, List Entry No. 1173324), Nos 8, 10 & 12 (Grade II, List Entry No. 1102277), and the outbuildings at No. 14 (Grade II, List Entry No. 1347527). Pentlows Farm is a Grade II (List Entry No. 1173381; HER 16235) post-medieval farmstead with possible medieval origins; only the house and an outbuilding survive, and the outbuilding incorporates timbers from a late medieval open hall house.

The HER search area also lists various undated earthworks/cut features on Green Lane and Uplands Road (HER 10721, 16725), and on The Street (HER 31061) c. 380m northeast of the development.

Numerous archaeological and historical investigations have been undertaken within the settlement, and many have been previously detailed, but the nearest to the development, and all on The Street, are the archaeological monitoring at Ashridge (EHT8811) and at the Grade II

4 Results

4.1 *Introduction*

The project necessitated the excavation of three foundation trenches, with a footprint abutting the south elevation of the extant house. All excavation was carried out by hand (Figure 5).

4.2 *Description*

The footprint of the new extension covered 38m², with Trenches 1 and 3 measuring 3.8m long and running NNW-SSE, and Trench 2 measuring 10m long and running ENE-WSW. All trenches were 0.5m wide. Trench 1 and a small section of Trench 2 were excavated to 1m deep under archaeological observation, this proved to be below the horizon of the natural soil. The rest of Trench 2 and Trench 3 were excavated to a depth of 0.5m under supervision in order to expose the natural soil throughout the footings (Plates 1-3). The excavation was subsequently finished unmonitored as the natural soil had been reached and no archaeological features were present.

The stratigraphy was consistent throughout the trenches and consisted of 0.25m of dark clayey loam topsoil (001), over 0.2m of mid grey silty clay subsoil (002). Below this was mid yellowish brown sandy clay natural soil (003), which was exposed to a depth of 0.55m in Trench 1 (Plate 4, Figure 6). The topsoil contained some sherds of post-medieval pottery and fragments of animal bone, but these were not retained.

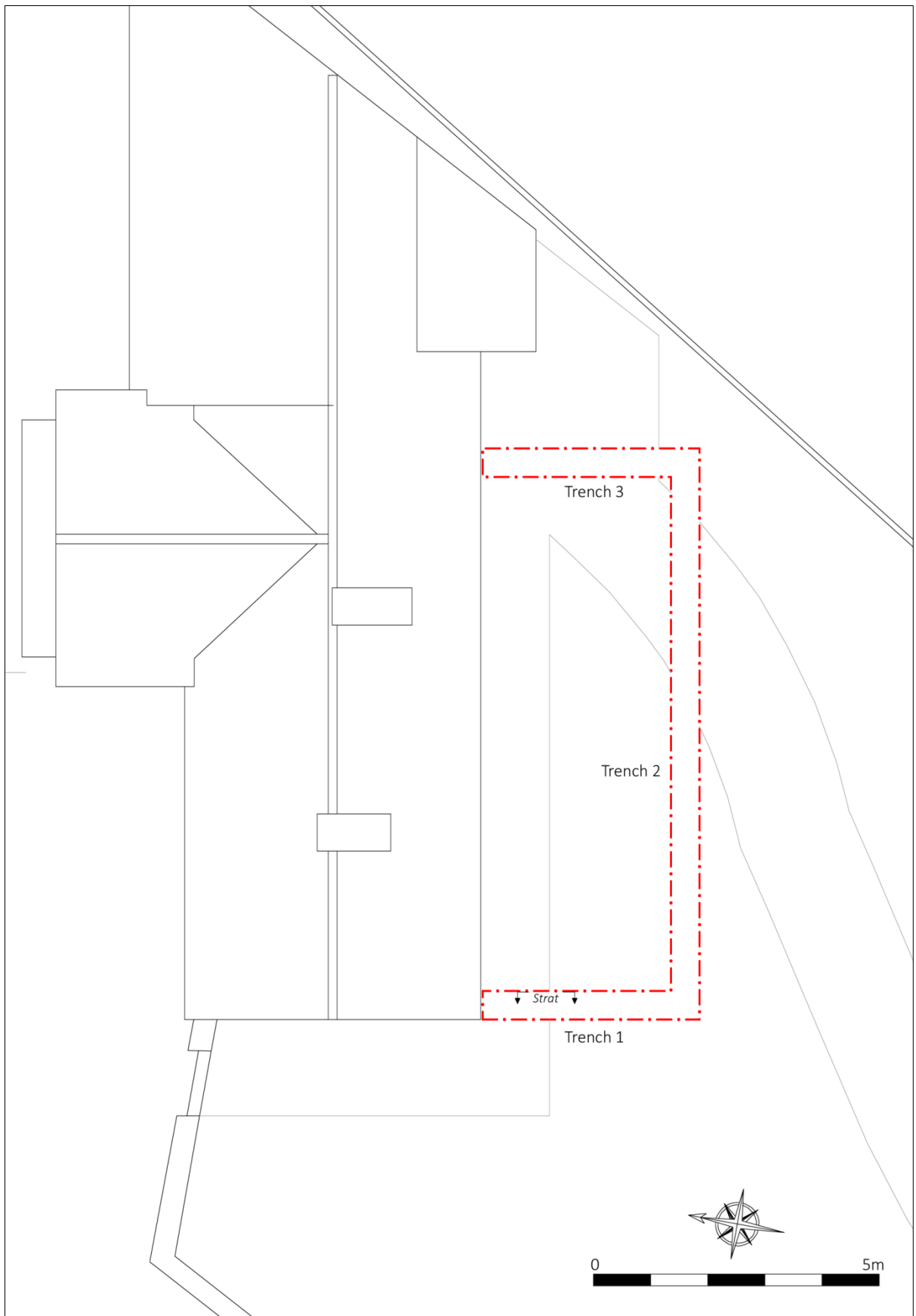


Figure 5: Excavation plan (scale 1:100)



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking NNW



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking ENE



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking NNW



Plate 4: Trench 1 stratigraphy, looking ENE

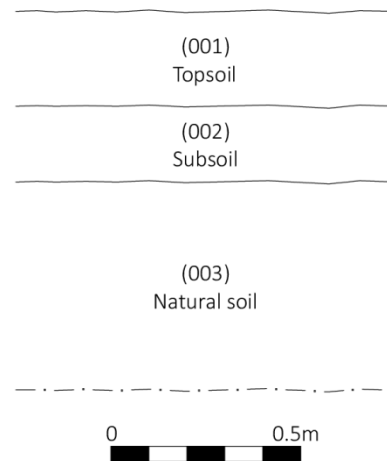


Figure 6: Trench 1 stratigraphy (scale 1:20)



5 Conclusions

Number 6 The Street is situated in an area of high archaeological potential. The site is located in the vicinity of a Roman Road that runs from Braughing to Great Chesterford, as well as to the church of St Mary the Virgin (likely on the site of a Saxon Minster), and to a site of significant Saxon activity at Pentlows Farm. As a result there was a relatively high likelihood that archaeological remains would be encountered during the project. However no features or finds were discovered, save for some post-medieval pottery and animal bone fragments in the topsoil. The presence of consistent topsoil and subsoil layers suggests that there has not been any significant disturbance to the site in the recent past, so it is possible that this excavation was located outside of the area of earlier occupation, or that it lay between widely dispersed archaeological features.

As no archaeological features were present, the original research aims of the project could not be advanced on this occasion.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Jayne Hirsch for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Rebekah Hart of Hertfordshire County Council for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Hertfordshire Historic Environment Team (HHET) for monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Chris Martin-Taylor BSc. The report was written by Chris Martin-Taylor, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

- 7.1 The project archive will comprise a digital version of the Evaluation Report which will contain the following:
1. List of photographs
- 7.2 The archive will be deposited with OASIS (kdkarcha1-502099)



8 References

Standards & Specifications

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Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 625/BTS			Site Name: 6 The Street, Braughing, Hertfordshire
Shot	JPEG	RAW	Subject
1	x	x	Trench 1, looking NNW
2	x	x	Trench 2, looking ENE
3	x	x	Trench 3, looking NNW
4	x	x	Trench 1 stratigraphy, looking ENE



Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	6 The Street, Braughing, Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	625/BTS
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-502099	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	TL 39698 25063	Study area size	8.3m ²
Project Type	Archaeological Observation & Recording	Height (mAOD)	83m
Short Description	In May 2022 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at 6 The Street, Braughing, Hertfordshire, in order to fulfil Condition 3 of planning permission for the development of the site. The archaeological watching brief comprised the monitoring of three footing trenches excavated for the construction of a part single storey and part two storey rear extension. The excavation of the footing trenches did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. The presence of topsoil and subsoil layers suggests that there has not been any significant disturbance to the site in the recent past, so it is possible that this excavation was located outside of the area of earlier occupation.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	A part single storey rear extension and part two storey rear extension.	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	East Herts District Council	Planning application ref.	3/21/1023/HH
Monument type	House	Monument period	Post-medieval - Modern
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Team	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Director/Supervisor	Chris Martin-Taylor BSc
Sponsor/funding body	Jayne Hirsch		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	03.05.2022	End date	04.05.2022
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical		N/A	
Paper	Hertford HER	N/A	
Digital	Oasis	Report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation and Recording Report: 6 The Street, Braughing, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	325/BTS/2		
Author(s)	Chris Martin-Taylor BSc		
Page no's	22	Date	09.11.2022



Appendix 3: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: 6 The Street, Braughing, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire	
Village/Town: Braughing	Parish: Braughing	
Planning application reference: A part single storey rear extension and part two storey rear extension.		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Jayne Hirsch		
Nature of application: A part single storey rear extension and part two storey rear extension.		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: 38m ²	Size of area investigated: 8.3m ²	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 3970 2506	Site code: 625/BTS	
Site director: Chris Martin-Taylor BSc	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Archaeological Observation & Recording		
Date of Work:	Start: 03.05.2022	Finish: 04.05.2022
Curating museum: Hertford Museum		
Related HER no's: N/A		Periods represented: Post-medieval - Modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports: N/A		
Summary of fieldwork results: In May 2022 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording at 6 The Street, Braughing, Hertfordshire, in order to fulfil Condition 3 of planning permission for the development of the site. The archaeological watching brief comprised the monitoring of three footing trenches excavated for the construction of a part single storey and part two storey rear extension. The excavation of the footing trenches did not reveal any archaeological features or finds. The presence of topsoil and subsoil layers suggests that there has not been any significant disturbance to the site in the recent past, so it is possible that this excavation was located outside of the area of earlier occupation.		
Author: Chris Martin-Taylor BSc	Date: 09.11.2022	