

GFCW12/003



GAMMONS FARM CLOSE, WATFORD

Archaeological Monitoring

for Keepmoat Homes

11/00272/FULM

February 2013

GAMMONS FARM CLOSE, WATFORD

Archaeological Monitoring

for Keepmoat Homes

11/00272/FULM

February 2013

HA Job no.:	GFCW12/003
NGR:	TQ 09724 99230
Parish:	Watford
Council:	Watford BC
OASIS ref.:	headland3-119922
HER enquiry number.:	208//12
Archive will be deposited with:	Watford Museum

Project Manager:	James Newbould
Author:	Jen Richards
Fieldwork:	Michelle Collings, Matt Ginnever, James McNicoll-Norbury,
Graphics:	Julia Bastek
Approved by:	James Newbould – Project Manager

CONTENTS

1	..... INTRODUCTION	1
2	..... SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
3	..... AIMS & OBJECTIVES	3
4	..... METHODOLOGY	3
	4.1 Site works	3
	4.2 Recording	3
	4.3 Reporting and Archives.....	3
5	..... RESULTS.....	3
	5.1 Discussion.....	3
	5.2 Conclusion	4
6	..... REFERENCES.....	4
	6.1 Bibliographic sources.....	4
	6.2 Cartographic sources.....	4
	6.3 Internet sources.....	4
7	..... APPENDICES	5
	7.1 Appendix 1 – Site registers	5
	7.2 Appendix 2 – WSI	12
	7.3 Appendix 3: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Summary Sheet	18

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illus 1 – Site location (showing previous trial trenching locations)

Illus 2 – Features identified and plot locations

Illus 3 – Plot 1

Illus 4 – Plot 6

Illus 5 – Plot 4 Wall facing west [0040]

Illus 6 – Plot 5 Wall facing north-west [0180]

GAMMONS FARM CLOSE, WATFORD

Archaeological Monitoring

Headland Archaeology carried out archaeological monitoring of test pits and foundation trenches for a development of 14 dwellings at Gammons Farm Close, Watford. The work was undertaken in December 2012 and January 2013. Trial trenching of the site in 2012 identified remains of the late 18th century or early 19th century Gammons Farm buildings, corresponding with buildings shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The monitoring work identified three further sections of wall relating to these buildings, but did not reveal any other archaeological remains. No evidence of earlier phases to the farm was uncovered, nor were any floor surfaces or deposits relating to the period of the farm's use. There appears to have been an isolated area of partial survival of farm building foundations/walls in the centre of the site. All other wall foundations have been completely removed by modern landscaping of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Affinity Sutton to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with the construction of fourteen dwellings at Gammon's Farm Close, Watford.

Planning permission for the development was granted by Hertfordshire Council (11/00272/FULM) subject to a number of conditions, including one relating to archaeological works (Condition 4).

In order to fulfil this condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Headland Archaeology (2012a); setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation. This included for trial trenching as the initial phase of work.

The WSI was submitted to and agreed with the County Historic Environment Unit (CHEU) who advises the Local Planning Authority on archaeological matters. Following the results of the trial trenching (Headland Archaeology 2012b), CHEU recommended to the LPA that archaeological monitoring be carried out before condition 4 of the planning permission could be discharged. An updated WSI was produced (Headland Archaeology 2012c). This report details the results of the archaeological monitoring, commissioned by Keepmoat Homes.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located on Gammons Farm Close, off Gammons Lane in the north of Watford, Hertfordshire (NGR: TQ 09724 99230; Illus 1). The site was previously occupied by a group of static mobile homes which have been removed leaving concrete and tarmac hard-standing as well as an access road. The site is bounded by hedgerows with fields to the north, east and south and housing to the west. It lies around 102m OD and is underlain by deposits of the Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formation overlain by chalky silt, clay, sand and gravel (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

The majority of the records held within the HER relate to post medieval buildings of houses, bridges and associated canal features, WW2 buildings, and Farm sites such as Gammons Farm (HER 15379) located in and around what is now Gammons Farm Close and the DA. An HER enquiry was submitted to the CHEU prior to commencement of fieldwork (208//12).

The earliest date given to Gammons Farm is at least 1798 when it was owned by Lady Capell. It is known that over the years, crops of barley, wheat, seeds, oats and peas were grown, as well as sheep being kept on the land. Many owners and tenants have been recorded for Gammons Farm throughout the 1800s and early 1900s. In 1919, some of the associated farmland was sold to the Watford Rural City Society Ltd which was subsequently turned into housing, allotments and land within Orchard

School, which still exists today to the east of the DA. The last recorded resident of the farm was in 1962; Bernard Heavey and BJC Westcott, a sand merchant. By 1963 the sand merchant had gone bankrupt and in 1975, planning permission was granted for a mobile home site on Gammons Farm land; ending the life of the site as a working farm.

Trial trenching within the development area in March 2012 revealed walls which, after comparison with historic maps, suggested they relate to farm buildings present from at least 1871 when they appear on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (map searches revealed no maps that predate 1871). Handmade bricks used in the construction of the walls were consistent with an 18th century date; a date which is contemporary with the first documentary evidence for farm buildings in 1798. This therefore confirmed that the remains revealed were of Gammons Farm (Illus 2).

Finds in the area include Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads (HER 6253 /4818), an Iron Age finds scatter (HER 973), Roman Coins (HER 974/960), and Medieval Pottery (HER 4538 / 975). The postulated route of a Roman Road is situated c. 1km north-west of the site although no archaeological evidence has been found to support this. Indeed, trial trenching evaluation revealed no remains associated with these periods.

3 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

In line with the WSI the main objectives of archaeological works were:

To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains (particularly any remains associated with Gammons Farm) within the area of development and to ascertain their quality, nature, extent, depth, date and character.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Site works

The work was undertaken as specified in the WSI. Namely: continuous archaeological observation, investigation and recording on ground disturbance works undertaken during the development.

Groundworks took place in two phases. Test-pits were excavated in September 2012, with the main

groundworks for foundation trenches taking place in December 2012 and January 2013.

The WSI originally included for monitoring of services runs as well as the foundation trenches. Due to the limited number and poor survival of archaeological features in the foundation trenches it was agreed with CHEU that monitoring of the services was not required.

4.2 Recording

All aspects of the work were undertaken in accordance with the current relevant Standards and Guidance for Watching Briefs of the Institute for Archaeologists (2008), and the Regional Standard for Field Archaeology (Gurney 2003).

Full details of the method are provided in Appendix 2. All contexts were assigned unique numbers, these were assigned in two groups (one for the test pit phase of monitoring, the other for the monitoring of the main groundworks)

4.3 Reporting and Archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to the OASIS database (headland3-119922).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the Watford Museum within 12 months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Discussion

Monitoring of test pits

A total of six test pits were monitored (Illus 1) and confirmed the presence of modern overburden to a thickness of up to 1.34m. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Monitoring of foundation trenches

Plots 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 were monitored and found to contain no archaeological features (Illus 3-4)

Plots 4 and 5 revealed short lengths of brick walls [0180, 0190 and 0040] – (Illus 2, 5 and 6). These corresponded with buildings shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey (Illus 2). The handmade bricks used in the construction of the walls were

the same as those identified by trial trenching and were consistent with an 18th century date. Indeed, both [0180 and 0190] were the continuation of walls identified by trenching (Illus 2).

No remains of earlier phases of the farm were identified, nor were any remains of floor surfaces or deposits relating to the farm's period of use. It was clear that the majority of the farm had been removed.

5.2 Conclusion

The only archaeological features identified during the monitoring works were three lengths of brick wall, corresponding with buildings shown on the first edition OS map. These appear to form a small pocket of partial survival of archaeological remains mainly in the area of Plot 5 (which lay between the previously excavated trenches that contained remains of walls). Across the remainder of the site the demolition of the farm in the 1960s and its replacement with hard-standing for static caravans appears to have removed any traces of the farm buildings.

The archaeological work has not added to the existing knowledge of the development of Gammons Farm. No evidence of any pre-18th century use has been recovered and insufficient remains of the farm buildings survive to provide evidence of any phases of development on the site.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 Bibliographic sources

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties – 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper 8.

Glazebrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties - 1 Resource Assessment East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3*.

Goodwin and Hockman (1754) *A Map of Three Fields called Church-Lands in the parish of Watford surveyed 1754* HALSref: D/P117/25/7

HALS (no date) *Surveys and Plans of the Estates of Robert Hucks Esq of Aldenham in the county of Hertford* HALSref: DEAmP1

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. 2012a. *Archaeological Evaluation, Gammons Farm Close, Watford, Hertfordshire. Written Scheme of Investigation*.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd 2012b *Gammons Farm Close, Watford, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report*.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. 2012c. *Archaeological Monitoring, Gammons Farm Close, Watford, Hertfordshire. Written Scheme of Investigation*.

Medlycott, M 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24.

Waterson, J. 2008. 'Gammons Farm' [online] Available from <http://north-watford-history.org.uk/pages/businesses/gammons-farm.html> [Accessed February 24th 2012]

6.2 Cartographic sources

1898 Ordnance Survey map of Hertfordshire (1:2500) [online] Available from <http://www.old-maps.co.uk> [Accessed February 23rd 2012]

6.3 Internet Sources

British Geological Survey (no date) 'UK geology' [online] Available from <http://bgs.ac.uk/> [Accessed January 2012]

Heritage Gateway (no date) '1km search centred on WD24 5LG' [online] Available from http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_TopLevel_AJAX.aspx [Accessed January 2012]

Museum of London (no date) 'Collections online – Paste Pot' [online] Available from <http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/Collections-Research/Collections-online/object.aspx?objectID=object-66861&start=3&rows=1> [Accessed February 24th 2012]

7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix 1 – Site registers

Photographic register

Photo No.	Digital Frame	Colour Slide frame/film	B&W frame/film	Direction facing	Description
001	2453	19/1	19/2	SW	Test pit 1
002	2454			SE	Test pit 1
003	2455	18/1	18/2	SE	Test pit 2
004	2456			W	Test pit 4
005	2457	17/1	17/2	S	Test pit 5
006	2458	16/1	16/2	W	Test pit 5
007	2459	15/1	15/2	S	Test pit 6
008	2460	14/1	14/2	W	Test pit 6
10	3358			SE	plot 1 - pre-ex
20	3359			SW	plot 1 - pre-ex
30	3360			-	General working shot
40	3361			-	General working shot
50	3362		36/1	S	N-S foundation trench W end of Plot 1
60	3363		35/1	E	E-W foundation trench W end of Plot 1
70	3364		34/1	S	N facing section showing made ground over natural
80	3365		33/1	S	N facing section showing modern rubbish pit in NE
90	3366		32/1	NW	General progress shot plot 1
100	3367		31/1	W	interior foundation trenches plot 1 showing made ground
110	3368		30/1	N	interior foundation trenches plot 1 to depth of 1.7m
120	3369		29/1	E	West facing section NE corner plot 1 showing modern pit

Photo No.	Digital Frame	Colour Slide frame/film	B&W frame/film	Direction facing	Description
130	3370		28/1	S	Working shot E external wall plot 1
140	3371		27/1	SW	W section eastern external wall plot 1
150	3372		26/1	NW	general shot plot 1 after concrete pouring
160	3375		25/1	S	north facing section SW corner plot 2
170	3376		24/1	NW	SE facing section plot 2
180	3377		23/1	N	General shot plot 2
190	3378		22/1	S	NW corner plot 2 showing concrete pile
200	3379		21/1	E	N wall foundation plot 2
210	3380		20/1	E	General working shot plot 2
220	3381		19/1	W	general shot plot 4 nearing completion
230	3382		18/1	S	N facing section in southern wall plot 4 showing modern cut
240	3383		17/1	S	N facing section internal wall foundation plot 4 showing deep overburden
250	3384		16/1	W	E facing section plot 4
260	3385		15/1	W	Wall foundation plot 4 showing make up over natural
270	3386		14/1	N	S facing section showing wall [0040] and make up layers plot 4
280	3387		13/1	W	N end of plot 6 general shot
290	3388			W	E facing section plot6
300	3389			SW	plot 6 corner section
310	3390			W	plot 6 working shot
320	3392			NW	plot 6 working shot
330	3393			SW	plot 6 working shot
340	3394			SE	plot 4 with concrete poured

Photo No.	Digital Frame	Colour Slide frame/film	B&W frame/film	Direction facing	Description
350	3395			NW	plot 6 post ex shot
360	3396			N	plot 6 post ex shot
370	3397			N	plot 6 post ex shot
380	3398			W	E facing section plot 6 showing made ground over natural
390	3399			SE	working shots plot 6
400	3400			SE	working shots plot 6
410	3401			SE	working shots plot 6
420	3402			NE	plot 3 after pouring of concrete
430	3403			NW	plot 3 after pouring of concrete
440	3404			W	plot 3 after pouring of concrete
450	3405			SW	plot 3 after pouring of concrete
460	3406			SW	plot 7 general shot post ex
470	3407			SW	plot 7 general shot post ex
480	3408			NW	plot 7 general shot post ex
490	3409			NW	plot 7 general shot post ex
500	3410			E	plot 7 general shot post ex
510	3411			E	plot 7 general shot post ex
520	3412			E	plot 7 general shot post ex
530	3413			E	plot 7 general shot post ex
540	3414			S/SE	plot 7 general shot post ex
550	3415			S/SE	plot 7 general shot post ex
560	3416			S/SE	plot 7 general shot post ex
570	3417			S/SE	plot 7 general shot post ex
580	3418		12/1	NE	plot 5 showing wall 0180 in plan

Photo No.	Digital Frame	Colour Slide frame/film	B&W frame/film	Direction facing	Description
590	3419			NE	plot 5 showing wall 0180 in plan
600	3420			NE	plot 5 SE facing section of wall 0180
610	3421			NE	plot 5 SE facing section of wall 0180
620	3422			NE	plot 5 SE facing section of wall 0180
630	3423			SSW	plot 5 wall 0180 looking SSW
640	3424			SSW	plot 5 wall 0180 looking SSW
650	3425			SSW	plot 5 wall 0180 looking SSW
660	3426			SSW	plot 5 wall 0180 looking SSW
670	3427			NNE	plot 5 wall 0180 showing cable disturbance and area to SSW
680	3428			NNE	plot 5 wall 0180 showing cable disturbance and area to SSW
690	3429			NNE	plot 5 wall 0180 showing cable disturbance and area to SSW
700	3430			NNE	plot 5 wall 0180 showing cable disturbance and area to SSW
710	3431			NNE	plot 5 wall 0180 showing cable disturbance and area to SSW
720	3432			NNE	SSW facing section of wall 0180
730	3433			NNE	SSW facing section of wall 0180
740	3434			NNE	SSW facing section of wall 0180
750	3435			SSW	NNE facing section of wall 0180
760	3436			SSW	NNE facing section of wall 0180
770	3437			SSW	NNE facing section of wall 0180
780	3438			SSW	NNE facing section of wall 0180 and part of wall in plan
790	3439			SSW	plot 5 wall in plan looking SSW
800	3440			SE	NW facing section of wall 0190

Photo No.	Digital Frame	Colour Slide frame/film	B&W frame/film	Direction facing	Description
810	3441			SE	NW facing section of wall 0190
820	3442			SSW	wall 0190 looking SSW
830	3443			SSW	wall 0190 looking SSW
840	3444			NW	plot 5 general post-ex shot
850	3445			NW	plot 5 general post-ex shot
860	3446			NW	plot 5 general post-ex shot
870	3447			NW	plot 5 general post-ex shot
880	3448			SW	plot 5 general post-ex shot
890	3449			SW	plot 5 general post-ex shot
900	3450			SW	plot 5 general post-ex shot
910	3451			SW	plot 5 general post-ex shot
920	3452			SW	plot 5 general post-ex shot
930	3453			W	Plot 5

Context register

Context no.	Area	Description
001	Test pit 1	Topsoil
002	Test pit 1	Loose gravels (made ground)
003	Test pit 1	Concrete pipe
004	Test pit 2	Topsoil
005	Test pit 2	Made ground - gravels and silt inc bricks and concrete
006	Test pit 2	Made ground - gravels and silt
007	Test pit 3	Topsoil
008	Test pit 3	Concrete slab
009	Test pit 4	Trench backfill
010	Test pit 5	Topsoil
011	Test pit 5	Made ground - gravels and silt

Context no.	Area	Description
012	Test pit 5	Redeposited chalk deposit
013	Test pit 6	Loose gravels (made ground)
014	Test pit 6	Buried topsoil
015	Test pit 6	Redeposited chalk deposit
0010	Plot 4	Ashphalt/Tarmac layer
0020	Plot 4	concrete crush layer
0030	Plot 4	modern made ground
0040	Plot 4	red brick (frogged) wall, aligned N-S
0050	Plot 4	Chalk/lime backfill layer
0060	All	natural gravel
0070	Plot 3	Red unfrogged brick wall
0080	Plot 7	made ground at north of plt 7 - make up for (0010)
0090	Plot 7	made ground under (0080) and (0120)
0100	Plot 7	made ground under (0090)
0110	Plot 7	made ground at south of plot
0120	Plot 7	made ground at south of plot under (0110)
0130	Plot 5	topsoil
0140	Plot 5	layer under (0130)
0150	Plot 5	layer under (0140) & (0170)
0160	Plot 5	made ground
0170	Plot 5	layer under (0160)
0180	Plot 5	wall structure
0190	Plot 5	wall structure
0200	Plot 5	cut for wall structure 0180
0210	Plot 5	fill of 0200
0220	Plot 5	cut for wall structure 0190
0230	Plot 5	fill of 0220

Drawing register

Drawing no.	Plan	Section	Description
001		1:20	TP1 E facing section

Drawing no.	Plan	Section	Description
002		1:20	TP2 E facing section
003		1:20	TP3 SW facing section
004		1:20	TP4 S facing section
005		1:20	TP5 S facing section
006		1:20	TP6 S facing section
0010		1:20	Plot 4 S facing section of NE corner
0020		1:20	Plot 3 E facing section NE corner

Sample register

Sample no.	Context no.	Description
001	0040	brick sample from wall 0040
002	0070	brick sample from wall 0070
003	0180	brick sample from wall 0180

7.2 Appendix 2 – WSI

GFCW12 - 002

Archaeological Monitoring at Gammons Farm Close, Watford

Written Scheme of Investigation

Client: Affinity Sutton

June 2012

**Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Technology Centre
Stanbridge Road
Leighton Buzzard
Bedfordshire
LU7 4QH**

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document is submitted by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd as the method statement for a program of archaeological observation at Gammons Farm Close, Watford, Hertfordshire (Illus 1). It is based on a requirement for archaeological monitoring by Hertfordshire's County Historic Environment Unit (CHEU). This forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological investigations required by LPA as a condition of planning consent for the development.
- 1.2 The Client has been granted planning consent for the erection of 14 new dwellings with associated roads and landscaping (Planning ref: 11/00272/FULM). The Local Planning Authority (LPA) placed a condition on consent requiring that a program of archaeological work, comprising trial trenching, should be undertaken prior to development.
- 1.3 Trial trenching evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology in March 2012. The evaluation recorded remains associated with the 18th/19th century farm buildings of Gammons Farm (Illus. 2). Following these results, the CHEU has made a recommendation to the LPA that archaeological monitoring be carried out on the development before condition 4 of the planning permission can be discharged.
- 1.4 This WSI is designed to conform with the outline contained in Appendix 2 of the *Management of Archaeological Projects* and will be submitted for approval to Hertfordshire County Council and the LPA before the project commences.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

- 2.1 The Development Area (DA) is 0.35 hectares in size and is located on Gammons Farm Close, off Gammons Lane in the north of Watford, Hertfordshire (site centre TQ 09724 99230). The site previously housed a group of static, mobile home, which have been removed. However, concrete and tarmac hard-standing as well as an access road remain on the site.
- 2.2 The geology of the area is Seaford and Newhaven Chalk Formation overlain by chalky silt, clay, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey Website). The DA is bounded by hedgerows, fields to the north, east and south and housing on the west. The site lies at a height of c. 102m AOD although trial trenching results show a succession of deposits have been placed on the site to raise the ground to this level (sometime after 1920). Natural geological deposits of gravel were present at a depth of between 0.80m and 1.64m below the current ground level.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The majority of the records held within the HER relate to post medieval buildings of houses, bridges and associated canal features, WW2 buildings, and Farm sites such as Gammons Farm (HER 15379) located in and around what is now Gammons Farm Close and the DA.
- 3.2 The earliest date given to Gammons Farm is at least 1798 when it was owned by Lady Capell. It is known that over the years, crops of barley, wheat, seeds, oats and peas were grown, as well as sheep being kept on the land. Many owners and tenants have been recorded for Gammons Farm throughout the 1800s and early 1900s. In 1919, some of the associated farmland was sold to the Watford Rural City Society Ltd which was subsequently turned into housing, allotments and land within Orchard School, which still exists today to the east of the DA. The last recorded resident of the farm was in 1962; Bernard Heavey and BJC Westcott, a sand merchant. By 1963 the sand merchant had gone bankrupt and in 1975, planning permission was granted for a mobile home site on Gammons Farm land; ending the life of the site as a working farm.
- 3.3 Trial trenching within the development area revealed walls which, after comparison with historic maps, suggested they relate to farm buildings present from at least 1871 when they appear on the 1st edition

Ordnance Survey map (map searches revealed no maps that predate 1871). Handmade bricks used in the construction of the walls were consistent with an 18th century date; a date which is contemporary with the first documentary evidence for farm buildings in 1798. This therefore confirmed that the remains revealed were that of Gammons Farm (Illus 2).

- 3.4 Finds in the area include Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads (HER 6253 / 4818), an Iron Age finds scatter (HER 973), Roman Coins (HER 974/960), and Medieval Pottery (HER 4538 / 975). The postulated route of a Roman Road is situated c. 1km north-west of the site although no archaeological evidence has been found to support this. Indeed, trial trenching evaluation revealed no remains associated with these periods.

4 OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 In general, the purpose of the investigation is to identify and record any element of the historic environment that may be affected by the relevant proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset – specifically, in this case the remains of Gammons Farm) (PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* Policy HE7.1). This will be achieved by determining, recording and understanding the nature, function and character of any remains on the site, in their cultural and environmental setting.
- 4.2 The local and regional research contexts are provided by Glazebrook (1997), Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott & Brown (2008). Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.
- 4.3 Of particular relevance are the objectives set out in Medlycott & Brown (2008, 108-109) in relation to the built environment of the post-medieval and modern period. Obtaining more information on building types of farm labourers', worker's cottages and transitional houses as well as recording fixtures, fittings and finishes within built structures can identify and establish the state, survival and condition of surviving post-medieval structures.
- 4.4 Specifically the aim of the work is to record any remains of archaeological significance encountered in the course of the works.
- 4.5 The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited in a registered museum (Watford Museum). This is in order to facilitate future research and interpretation for public benefit.

5 SCHEDULE

Subject to receipt of the necessary approval from the CHEU, archaeological monitoring of groundworks will commence simultaneously with development works. A draft report will be delivered to the client and copied to the CHEU within one month of the completion of fieldwork.

6 PROJECT TEAM

These works have been commissioned by Affinity Sutton. The project will be managed for Headland Archaeology by James Newbould (Project Manager); the field team will consist of a Project Officer from Headland Archaeology. *Curricula vitae* of key personnel are contained within Appendix 1. The project team will familiarise themselves with the background to the site and will be aware of the project's aims and methodologies.

Specialist artefact analyses will be managed by Julie Franklin who is Headland's Finds Manager. Julie will undertake finds assessment within her areas of competence (medieval and post-medieval metalwork, glassware, clay pipes, ceramic building material and other small finds) and assisted by Julie Lochrie (lithics). Further consultation (particularly ceramics) will be sub-contracted to recognised period specialists (familiar with finds from this geographical area) as appropriate.

Environmental analysis will be managed by Dr Scott Timpany. Headland has in-house specialists who can undertake analysis of pollen, plant macrofossils, insect remains and thin sections. Faunal remains will be assessed by Headland Archaeology's faunal remains specialist (Tim Holden). Headland Archaeology also has in-house specialists in human remains (Tegan Daley), although it is not anticipated that such remains will be removed during an evaluation project.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is a Registered Archaeological Organisation and abides by the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The company has all the necessary technical and personnel resources for the satisfactory completion of the evaluation.

7 INSURANCE

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd is fully indemnified and all necessary insurances can be presented on request.

8 HEALTH & SAFETY

All of Headland's work is undertaken in accordance with current H&S legislation. A risk assessment and method statement will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All staff will wear appropriate PPE and this will include high-visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear.

9 ACCESS & SERVICES

This Written Scheme of Investigation is submitted on the understanding that there will be unhindered access (including machine-access) to all areas of the site. A plan of any services within the proposed development area will also be provided by the client or their agents.

10 PROJECT DESIGN

10.1 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

The objective of the archaeological monitoring is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains (particularly any remains associated with Gammons Farm) within the area and to ascertain their quality, nature, extent, depth, date and character.

10.2 FIELD METHOD

A programme of continuous archaeological observation, investigation and recording will be undertaken on ground disturbance works undertaken during the development at Gammons Farm Close. Excavation will be undertaken by mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket where possible, any ground disturbance works related to the development likely to have an impact on archaeological deposits or remains will be done under continuous and constant archaeological supervision.

Where complex remains are encountered (such as human remains or stratified medieval deposits) excavation will cease and the CHEU and the client will be informed in order to agree an appropriate strategy for their excavation and recording. Additional site staff will be provided if required, on instruction from the client.

Due to Health and Safety considerations, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd staff will not enter unsupported excavations deeper than 1.2m below existing ground level (or excavations shallower than this should they be deemed unsafe). Should archaeological deposits extend to a depth in excess of 1.2m below the existing ground surface and access be required to investigate and record archaeological remains; shoring or battering the trench edges will be considered.

Recording

All recording will follow IfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations and the Regional Standard for Field Archaeology (Gurney 2003). All contexts, small finds and environmental samples will be given unique numbers. All recording will be undertaken on *pro forma* record cards. In the event that stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled. 35mm colour transparencies, black-and-white prints and digital photographs will be taken; a graduated metric scale will be clearly visible.

An overall site plan will be recorded digitally (if necessary) using a Total Station linked to a field PC running TheoLT/AutoCAD software using standard Headland Archaeology methodology (available on request). The site plan will be accurately linked to the National Grid. If additional detailed recording of features and sections is required then plans and sections will be hand-drawn on permatrace at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections).

Samples and Artefacts

Finds will be routinely recorded by context and recorded 3-dimensionally where appropriate (i.e. where their position within a context can provide further significant information or the find is of particular significance). Any artefacts retrieved during the evaluation will be cleaned using appropriate techniques and packaged and stored in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). All artefacts recovered during the evaluation will be cleaned, marked and catalogued. Headland's in-house finds specialists will be available to provide advice remotely or on site if necessary. Conservation will be undertaken by Scottish Conservation Studio (for metalwork) and AOC Ltd (for organics).

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regards to any finds which might fall within its scope. Any finds will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

Deposits identified as archaeologically significant will be sampled for environmental material and other finds (e.g. bone, pottery etc.). Bulk samples will be taken from selected deposits for wet sieving and floatation in order to recover any environmental material. A bulk sample will typically be 40 litres. However, where large deposits are encountered more than one bulk sample may be taken. Similarly, small deposits such as the fill of postholes may contain less than 10 litres of sediment and will be fully sampled. A representative proportion of samples taken on site will be processed and assessed with the results and recommendations for any further work included in the evaluation report.

Where waterlogged deposits are encountered (such as peat) appropriate sampling techniques will be employed so as to maximise the environmental information gained from such deposits. This may include the taking of monolith or core samples for pollen and non-pollen palynomorphs (e.g. testates and fungal spores) and large specialist samples for plant macrofossil, wood (including waterlogged wood) and insect analyses.

Headland's Environmental Specialist, Dr Scott Timpany, will liaise with English Heritage's Regional Advisor on Archaeological Sciences (EHRSA) to agree the strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains when appropriate

Monitoring

Access to the site will be afforded to the CHEU for monitoring purposes.

Reporting and Archive

All aspects of reporting and archive will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the IfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (July 2007). On completion of the watching brief Headland will produce a site archive, including all specialist assessments of excavated material. An online OASIS report will be completed.

Final report contents and format will be in line with the CHEU's requirements. An HER enquiry number will be obtained prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Copies of the report will be sent to the client for onward transmission to the local planning authority; copies (paper & electronic) will also be submitted to the HER Officer, to be deposited in the Hertfordshire HER. An electronic copy will be sent to the CHEU. All reports will be submitted within one month of the completion of fieldwork.

The finds and archive will be deposited with Watford Museum, as per standard conditions. Arrangements have been put in place for storage costs. Deposition will be undertaken within one year of the completion of fieldwork.

Human Remains

All finds of human remains will be reported to the client, the coroner and the SMR Officer. None will be excavated during the course of the present program of work. If human remains are to be excavated during subsequent work, a license will be gained from the Home Office in accordance with Section 25 of the 1857 Burial Act. All excavation and treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains will be undertaken in cognisance of IFA Technical Paper Number 13 (Brickley & McKinley & 2004) and relevant English Heritage guidelines (2005).

11 COPYRIGHT

Copyright will be retained by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. Headland will licence the client, CHEU and other bodies as necessary for use in matters relating to the project and for use of the project archive by the relevant museum. This licence will also extend to non-commercial use by the CHEU.

12 PUBLICITY

Beattie Communications Ltd (01324 602 550) deal with PR and media relations on behalf of Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. No press releases or publicity material will be issued without prior approval. The CHEU will be offered the opportunity to be acknowledged in any press release etc.

13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Archives Forum *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (published by the IfA 2007).

Brickley M & McKinley J 2004 *Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains* (IfA Paper No 7).

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J., 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, EAA Occasional Paper 8

English Heritage 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

English Heritage *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains from Christian burial grounds in England* (Church Archaeology Human Remains Working Group Report 2005).

Gurney, D (2003) *Standards for the Field Archaeology in the East of England East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.*

Headland Archaeology (2012) *Gammons Farm Close, Watford: Archaeological Evaluation*. Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd. (Unpublished Client Report).

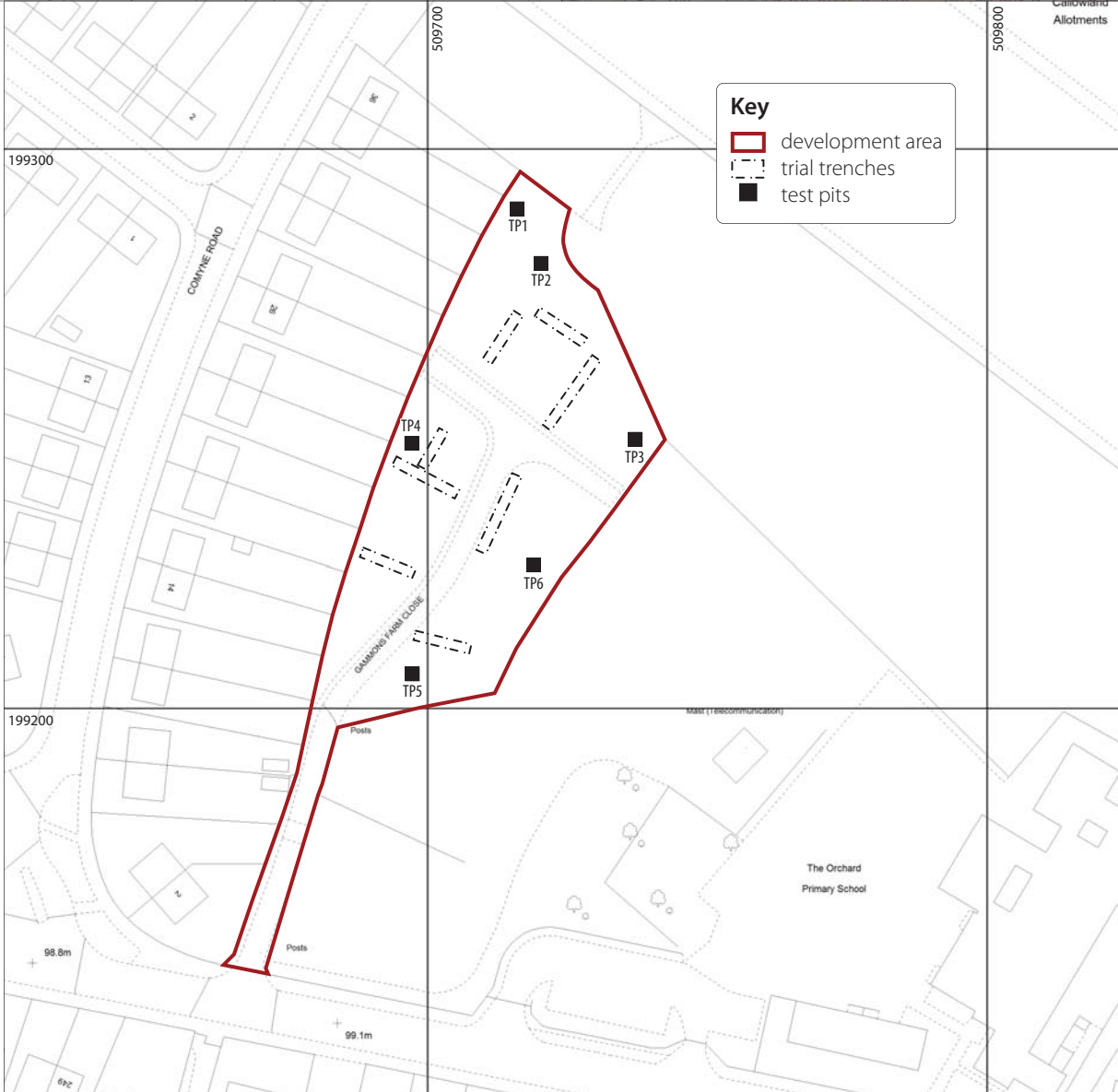
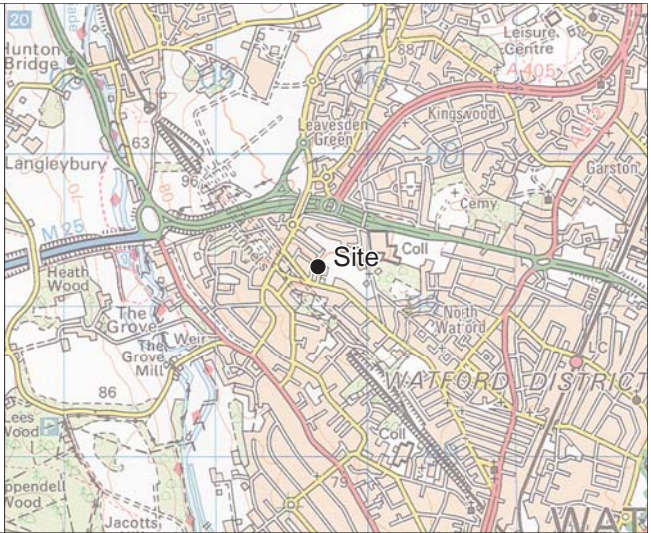
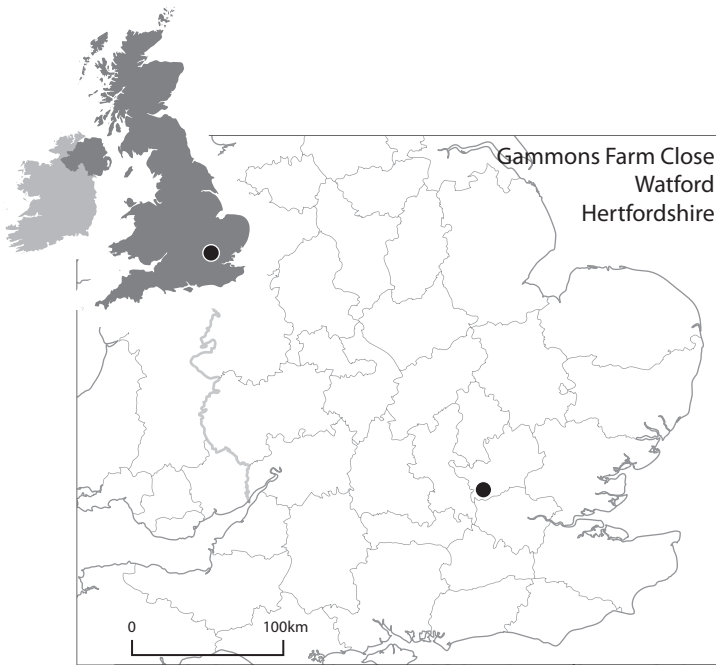
IfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised October 2008).

Medlycott M & Brown N 2008 *Revision of the regional research framework for the Eastern Region(Draft)*

Watkinson D & Neal V *First aid for finds*, (Third Edition 1998)

7.3 Appendix 3: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Gammons Farm Close Off Gammons Lane Watford, WD24 5LG		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Watford	
Village/Town: Watford	Parish: Watford	
Planning application reference: 11/00272/FULM		
HER Enquiry reference: 208//12		
Funding source: Private		
Nature of application: Housing		
Present land use: Brownfield		
Size of application area: 3500sqm	Size of area investigated: 3500sqm	
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TQ 09711 99235		
Site code (if applicable): GFCW12		
Site director/Organization: James Newbould (MfA) – Headland Archaeology		
Type of work: Mitigation – Archaeological Monitoring		
Date of work:	Start: 09/2012	Finish: 01/2013
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Watford museum		
Related HER Nos: HER 15379	Periods represented: late 18 th /early 19 th century	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: Waterson, J. 2008. 'Gammons Farm' [online] Available from http://north-watford-history.org.uk/pages/businesses/gammons-farm.html Headland Archaeology. 2012. 'Archaeological Evaluation at Gammons farm, Watford.'		
Summary of fieldwork results: Headland Archaeology carried out archaeological monitoring of test pits and foundation trenches for a development of 14 dwellings at Gammons Farm Close, Watford. The work was undertaken in December 2012 and January 2013. Trial trenching of the site in 2012 identified remains of the late 18th century or early 19th century Gammons Farm buildings, corresponding with buildings shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. The monitoring work identified three further sections of wall relating to these buildings, but did not reveal any other archaeological remains. No evidence of earlier phases to the farm was uncovered, nor were any floor surfaces or deposits relating to the period of the farm's use. There appears to have been an isolated area of partial survival of farm building foundations/walls in the centre of the site. All other wall foundations have been completely removed by modern landscaping of the site.		
Author of summary: James Newbould	Date of summary: 05/03/2013	



Reproduced using 2006 OS 1:50,000 Landranger Series no. 166 and digital 1:1,250 data. Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013. All rights reserved. Licence no. AL 100013329

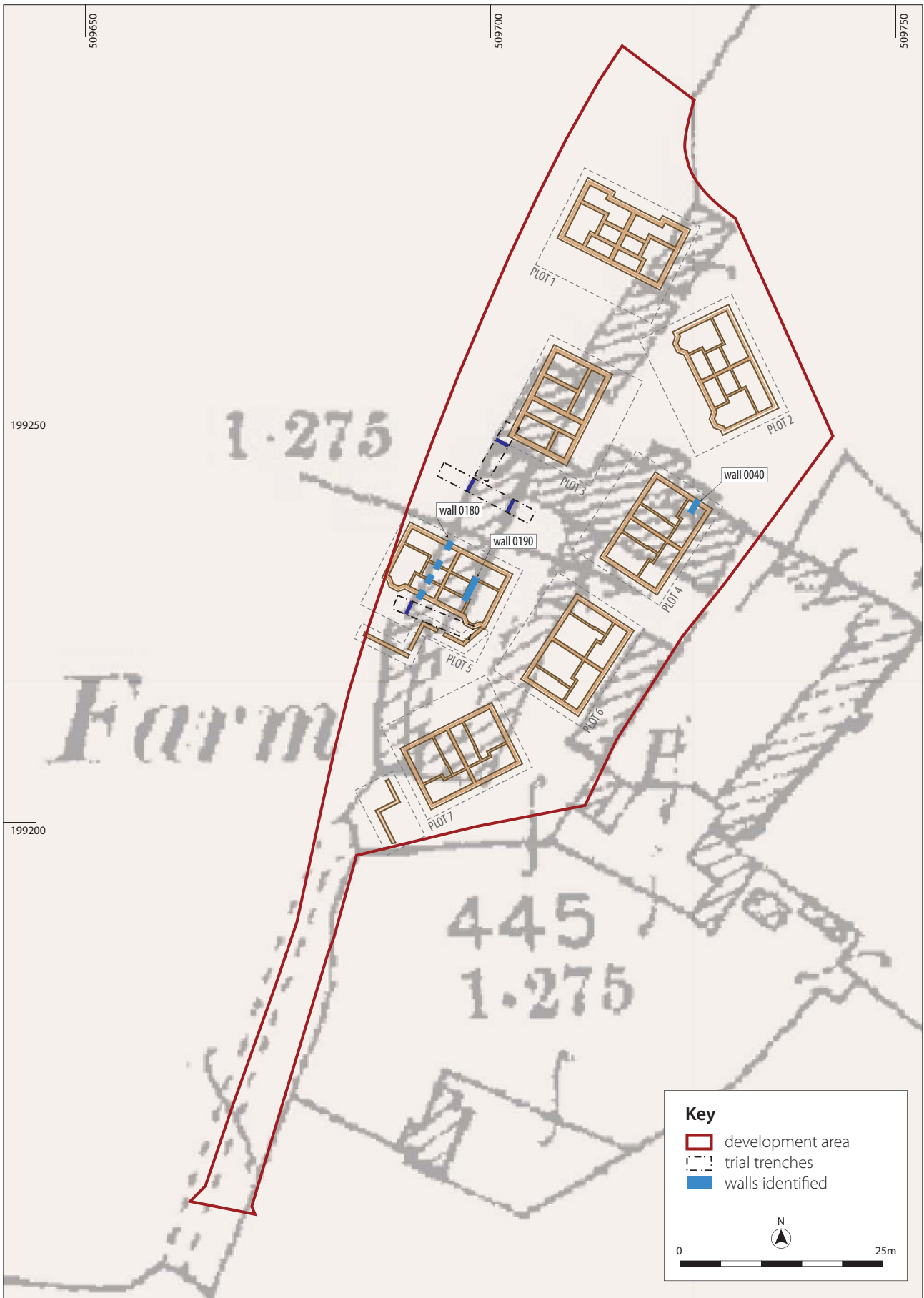
Scale 1:1,250 @ A4



0 50m

Illus 1

Site location (showing previous trial trenching locations)



Illus 2
Features identified and plot location



Illus 3
Plote 1



Illus 4
Plote 6



Illus 5

Plot 4 Wall facing west [0040]



Illus 6

Plot 5 Wall facing north-west [0180]



© 2013 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

**Headland Archaeology
North East**

13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

0131 467 7705
northeast@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
North West**

10 Payne Street
Glasgow G4 0LF

0141 354 8100
northwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
Midlands & West**

Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

01432 364 901
midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

**Headland Archaeology
South & East**

Building 68A, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

01525 850878
southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com