

**LAND OFF TYLERS CLOSE
WEST OF GREENWAY
BUNTINGFORD
HERTS**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



**Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit**

JULY 2011

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BUNTINGFORD
HERTS**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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CONTENTS

	Page No.
SUMMARY	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
2.0 BACKGROUND	2
3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
4.0 METHOD	4
5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS	4
6.0 FINDS	7
7.0 DISCUSSION	9
8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS	9
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	11
BIBLIOGRAPHY	12
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX 1 Trench Data	
APPENDIX 2 Context Data	
APPENDIX 3 Finds Data	
APPENDIX 4 Contents of Archive	
APPENDIX 5 HER Summary	
FIGURES	
Fig. 1 Site location	
Fig. 2 Trenches 1, 3 & 5	
Fig. 3 Trenches 4, 6, 7, 8 & 10	
Fig. 4 Trenches 9 - 15	
Fig. 5 Sections 1 - 6	
PLATES	
Plate 1 Ditch 4 – Trench 5	
Plate 2 Ditch 6 – Trench 5	
Plate 3 Pit 12 – Trench 5	
Plate 4 Ditch 20 – Trench 14	
Plate 5 Trench 1 – general view	
Plate 6 Trench 2 – general view	
Plate 7 Trench 3 – general view	
Plate 8 Trench 4 – general view	
Plate 9 Trench 5 – general view	
Plate 10 Trench 5 – detailed view	
Plate 11 Trench 6 – general view	
Plate 12 Trench 7 – general view	
Plate 13 Trench 8 – general view	
Plate 14 Trench 9 – general view	
Plate 15 Trench 10 – general view	
Plate 16 Trench 11 – general view	
Plate 17 Trench 12 – general view	
Plate 18 Trench 13 – general view	
Plate 19 Trench 14 – general view	
Plate 20 Trench 15 – general view	

LAND OFF TYLERS CLOSE
BUNTINGFORD
HERTFORDSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Client: CgMs Consulting

NGR: TL3557 2964

Site Code: BUTC 11

Oasis No: essexcou1- 104747

Dates of Fieldwork: 27th June to 5th July 2011

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land off Tylers Close, Buntingford in advance of housing development. Fifteen evaluation trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.6m wide, were excavated across the 1.76ha site.

No archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date were identified, although two probably residual sherds of Roman pottery and a certainly residual Roman roof tile were recovered from later features.

Medieval features included a ditch in Trench 14, at the south-east end of the site, and a gully in Trench 4, in the central area, both of which were dated to the 13th to 14th centuries, while a series of parallel gullies to the south-west, in Trench 9, were most likely of agricultural or horticultural origin and produced post-medieval artefacts. Large numbers of features were discovered in trench 5; however, the majority of them were either poorly or completely undated.

Overall, while there is undoubtedly a scattering of archaeological features across the site, with the exception of the medieval remains in the central and south-east part of the site, their low numbers and late date suggest the development will have a limited impact upon the archaeological record.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out on land at Tylers Close, Buntingford in advance of the construction of 50 residential units and associated infrastructure. The archaeological work was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of CgMs Consulting for Leach Homes.

As the site is located in an area of some archaeological potential, following discussions between CgMs Consulting and the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC CHEU), a programme of archaeological evaluation works was agreed in order to determine the presence or absence of any remains within the site. A planning application has subsequently been submitted for the development (3/08/0840/OP).

The investigation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs Consulting (2011).

Copies of this report will be supplied to CgMs Consulting, HCC CHEU and the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record. A digital version of this report will be submitted, along with a project summary, to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). The site archive and copies of the report will be deposited at Hertford Museum.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Topography and Geology (Fig. 1)

Tylers Close is located on the western outskirts of Buntingford, Herts. The proposed development site (NGR: TL3557 2964) is bounded to the east and south by the Greenways residential estate, while the A10 Buntingford bypass is located to the west, with a plot of roadside trees and sports pitches associated with Freman College to the north.

The development area is situated on an east facing slope that drops from around 115m AOD in the north-west down to around 110 in the south-east. The underlying geology consists of Till (chalky, sandy, stoney clay) overlying Chalk with courses of flint.

2.2 Archaeology and History (Fig. 1)

This archaeological and historical background is based on information contained in the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and a previous Desk-Based Assessment for the site (CgMs, 2009).

Most archaeological remains around Buntingford have been found along Ermine Street (the old London Road) and there is little known evidence for early settlement in the vicinity of the development area. A basalt Neolithic Axe, a Bronze Age barbed arrowhead and an Iron Age coin were found within 1 km radius of the site (HER) and Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was discovered in two features during work on the Buntingford Bypass. The above mentioned site and an evaluation on Baldock Road, 100m to the west of the site, also revealed undated pits and ditches which are most likely prehistoric in origin (CgMs, 2009). There is no evidence of Roman activity in the town itself although the wider area was populated at this period. Two possible Deserted Medieval Villages are thought to be located to the east and north of Buntingford, at Layston and Corneybury respectively.

The town, which lies on the River Rib, developed in the post-medieval period around the Old London Road (Roman Ermine Street), now the High Street, which runs through the centre of Buntingford and used to be main route between London and Cambridge. Historic cartographic evidence indicates that the site has been used for agricultural purposes since at least the mid 19th century and little changed on or around it up till the second half of 20th century when the Greenways residential estate was built.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

The specific aim of the evaluation was to determine the presence or absence, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological deposits that may be present and the likely impact of development upon them. Information provided by the evaluation will be used to determine the necessity for any further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of development, based on recommendations from the HCC CHEU monitoring officer.

3.2 Objectives

In the event that significant archaeological remains were encountered this report would have aimed to place the results in context with the research objectives laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). As so few features of significance were identified the project has little potential to contribute to any of the research agendas.

4.0 METHOD

Fifteen 30m long by 1.6m wide evaluation trenches, laid out by GPS, were excavated under archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches 1 and 15 were aligned east-west; trenches 2, 8, 11 and 14 were aligned north-south; trenches 3, 4, 9 and 10 were aligned north-west/south-east and trenches 5, 6, 7, 12 and 13 were aligned north-east/south-west (Fig. 1).

Potential archaeological features were cleaned and hand excavated. Standard ECC FAU excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout. ECC FAU is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and all work was carried out in accordance with IfA by-laws and guidelines (IfA 2010; 2008) and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS (Figs 2 – 5, Plates 1- 20)

Archaeological features were identified in trenches 4, 5, 7, 14 and 15. Modern features containing post-medieval or later artefacts were present in trenches 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15. No features, neither archaeological nor modern, were identified in trenches 2, 3, 8 and 12 (Plates 6, 7, 13 & 17). Trench location data is recorded in Appendix 1 and detailed context information is presented in Appendix 2.

Trench depths ranged from 0.2m to 0.75m in the south end of trenches 14 and 15, which were located at the base of the slope. The exception to this was trench 13, where a modern cut exceeding a depth of 1.4m was identified. The topsoil was consistent across the site and consisted of 0.18m to 0.3m deep dark grey clay silt overlaying, in the majority of the trenches, 0.1m to 0.28m deep mid greyish to yellowish brown silty clay subsoil.

The underlying natural strata generally comprised mid brown to mid greyish brown silty clay interspersed with occasional patches of gravel in the trenches located in the west part of the site (trenches 2 and 11) and yellowish brown chalky clay with patches of mid brown silty clay in the trenches located in the east part.

5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2, Plate 5)

In the centre of trench 1 was a modern ditch, containing post-medieval tiles, aligned north/south. In the eastern part a possible feature was excavated but it did not produce any finds and was interpreted as being of natural origin.

5.2 Trench 4 (Fig. 3, Plate 8)

At the north-west end of trench 4 was a shallow, linear feature (34) aligned north/south. A small sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from its dark greyish brown silty clay fill (33). In the centre was well defined ditch (30), running north-east/south-west and measuring 0.7 wide by 0.22m deep. Its mid greyish brown sandy clay fill (31) contained no finds.

5.3 Trench 5 (Fig. 2, Plates 1 - 3, 9 & 10)

Four ditches, two pits and one posthole were identified in trench 5. All the linear features were aligned north-west/south-east, running parallel to each other and were located in the south-west part of the trench. The pits were located further north-east, while the post-hole was situated adjacent to the south-west edge of one of the ditches.

Close to the south-west end of the trench was ditch 2, which measured 0.9m wide by 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat bottom. No dating evidence was recovered from its mid greyish brown silty clay fill (1). Just over 3m to the north-east was a 0.85m wide and 0.15m deep ditch (4) (Fig. 5, Section 1), with c. 35° sloping sides and a flattish base. Its mid brown to greyish brown silty clay fill (3) contained one, probably residual, Roman potsherd. The next ditch (6) (Fig. 5, Section 2) was the deepest feature in the trench and measured 0.84m wide by 0.35m deep. It had very steep sides and a flat bottom. A very small piece of pottery, dated to the Roman period, was found in its dark brown silty clay fill (5). The last of the linear features, ditch 8, was located in the centre of trench 5 and had a flat base, steep sides and contained one mid brown to mid greyish brown fill (7), which produced no finds. Immediately south-west of the above was oval post-hole (10), measuring 0.38m by 0.32m by 0.12m deep. It contained a dark brown silty clay fill (9) with animal bone fragments in it. Pit 12 was aligned north-west/south-east, had a U-shaped profile and also contained one mid brown to mid greyish brown fill (11), which produced no finds. It continued beyond the north-west edge of the trench and it is possible to interpret this feature as a terminus of a ditch. Further to the north-east was another irregular, shallow pit (14) which extended beyond the south-east edge of the trench. No finds were recovered from the mid greyish brown silty clay fill (13).

5.4 Trench 6 (Fig. 3, Plate 11)

One north-south aligned feature, possibly a wheel rut, was located in the south-west corner of the trench.

5.5 Trench 7 (Fig. 3, Plate 12)

In the south-west part of the trench was a 5.2m wide feature (19), possibly a pond or quarry pit. Its mid brown clay silt backfill (18) contained modern artefacts. Further north-east was a 1.4m wide by 0.24m deep ditch (17), running north/south across the trench. No finds were recovered from its dark brown silty clay fill (16).

5.6 Trench 9 (Fig. 4, Plate 14)

In the north-west part of the trench eight similar, parallel linear features were identified and three of them were excavated (22, 24, 26) (Fig. 5, Sections 4, 5, 6). All of the features had poorly defined edges, were up to only 0.14m deep and all produced post-medieval finds, collectively suggesting they are relatively recent and most likely agricultural or horticultural in origin.

5.7 Trench 10 (Fig. 3, Plate 15)

A modern field drain and a modern curvilinear feature were noted in the north-west part of trench 10.

5.8 Trench 11 (Fig. 4, Plate 16)

Two narrow, roughly parallel linear features, aligned north-east/south-west, were identified in the north part of the trench. One of them was investigated and contained artefacts which confirmed the feature was modern.

5.9 Trench 13 (Fig. 4, Plate 18)

Over two thirds of the length of the trench was truncated by a modern cut. One of its edges was found in the north-east part. At the south-west end its depth exceeded the safety limit and the bottom was not reached. No archaeological features were present in the remainder of the trench.

5.10 Trench 14 (Fig. 4, Plate 19)

Two features were identified at the south end of trench 14. Ditch 20 (Fig. 5, Section 3), aligned east/west, was 2.98m wide by 0.7m deep, with 45° sloping sides and a flat base. Several sherds of 12th to 15th century pottery and roof tiles, as well as a piece of residual, Roman roof tile, were found in its mid greyish brown sandy clay fill (21). Poorly defined gully (35) was 0.45m wide by 0.08m deep and ran north-west/south-east across the south end of trench 14 and east end of trench 15. No finds were recovered from its dark greyish brown silty clay fill (36). Both features were sealed by a probably colluvial layer (32), which was observed at the south end of trench 14 and along the whole length of trench 15. The layer

was initially hand-dug and then when the features were discovered underneath removed with a mechanical excavator.

5.11 Trench 15 (Fig. 4, Plate 20)

At the east end of the trench was feature 35, described above. In the centre was a modern ditch, approximately 1m wide and aligned north/south. At the west end of the trench was a modern cut.

6.0 FINDS by Alan J Jacobs

A total of 96 fragments of tile, pipe clay, iron, animal bone, copper alloy, sandstone and pottery weighing a total of 1531 grams, were recovered from ten stratified contexts. All of the material has been sorted into type and recorded by count and weight. The finds are described and tabulated below (appendix 3).

6.1 Roman Pottery

All fabrics are defined by the Essex County Council Type Series (Going 1987) unless otherwise stated.

The assemblage consisted of just two sherds weighing ten grams; these were recovered from just two stratified contexts (3 & 5). The only form recovered (context 3) was that of a small neckless high shouldered jar with an out turned pointed rim (G3). This was in the Early Shell tempered fabric (ESH, fabric 50), and as such dates from the late Iron Age to the end of the first century AD, when it fell out of use and was supplanted by shelly wares produce in Bedfordshire, most likely at Harrold. The only other fabric represented was a single abraded sherd of fine Sandy Ware (GRF, fabric 39) recovered from a ditch fill (context 5), of general Roman date.

There is too little material for any conclusions to be drawn concerning the nature of the Roman activity in this area beyond its focus in the northern area of the assessment.

6.2 The medieval and later pottery by Helen Walker

A total of thirteen sherds, weighing 77g were excavated from four contexts. Ditch 20 and gully 34 produced pottery most likely dating to the 13th to 14th centuries, although most is abraded and undiagnostic. Finds in ditch 20 include examples of Sandy Orange Ware, two of which show lenses of white clay in the fabric, similar to fabrics found at Thaxted, not far away in north-west Essex. A sherd of South Hertfordshire Greyware showing rilled external

surfaces was also found in this context. Gully 34 produced a sherd of creamy orange fineware; it is too small and abraded to identify its origin, but its general appearance and traces of cream slip on the external surface indicate a medieval date. Finds context 15 produced two sherds of Early Medieval Ware, which in addition to its coarse sand-tempering, also shows sparse chalk inclusions reflecting the underlying geology in this area. This is the earliest find spanning the 11th to early 13th centuries. The latest pottery occurred in gully 22, comprising sherds of an internally glazed Post-Medieval Red Earthenware vessel dating between the 17th and 19th centuries. The levels of abrasion, small quantities and small sherd size, all indicate that the medieval pottery may be residual, but its presence does show that there was medieval activity in this area.

6.3 Other Finds

The tile assemblage consisted of 41 fragments weighing 1040 grams and was recovered from seven contexts (15, 21, 23, 25, 27, 33 and 37). A single fragment of extremely abraded Roman tile (context 21) was present in later context, but could not be identified more closely to type. Most of the remaining material consisted of small fragments of medieval or post medieval tile. Single fragment of modern tile (context 25) and sandstone (context 33) were also recovered.

A total of 26 fragments of animal bone weighing 268 grams were recovered from just five contexts (9, 21, 23, 27 and 33). This material was very mixed with material recovered from modern context displaying good survival. A substantial part of a pig humerus (context 21) and phalange (context 23) were identifiable along with a worn sheep/goat molar (context 27). The only material of potentially earlier date was recovered from undated context (9), this feature contained very worn abraded fragments of goat/sheep bone which included juvenile teeth. The remainder of the assemblage consisted of less readily identifiable fragments of bone, most probably of modern date. A single fragment of oyster shell was recovered from context 21.

Pipe clay tobacco pipe stems were presenting three contexts (23, 25 and 27), only five fragments weighing 18 grams were recovered. None of these were diagnostic beyond giving a general post medieval to modern date for their deposition. Only a single fragment of clear modern bottle glass weighing 10 grams was recovered (context 23), this dated to the 19th to 20th century. A total of five iron nails weighing 20 grams were recovered from three contexts (23, 25 and 33), as well as a modern iron and copper alloy belt buckle (context 25) that weighed 48 grams.

6.4 Conclusion

The features produced a very limited finds assemblage, and one that does little beyond indicating a broad modern date range for much of the material in this area. However a small number of medieval and two tenuously dated (on the basis of single sherds of possibly residual material) Roman features were identified.

No further work is required on any of the finds, the Roman and medieval pottery should be retained, and all other materials should be discarded.

7.0 DISCUSSION

Archaeological features were present in the central and south-eastern part of the site with many of them clustered in trench 5. Half of the investigated features were undated and some were deemed to be of natural origin. There was no evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity, although a few, presumably residual, Roman finds were recovered; two small potsherds from two parallel ditches and a roof tile fragment from a medieval ditch. This is not surprising given that the site is located just over 500m to the west of the Roman road. No Saxon or Early Medieval remains were identified.

Medieval artefacts were found in two features. A very shallow gully at the north-west end of trench 4 produced a small, abraded sherd, while ditch 20 in trench 14 contained 5 sherds and pieces of roof tile.

The majority of the site finds were post-medieval and came from three shallow, poorly defined gullies excavated in trench 9. The ditches identified in trenches 1 and 15 are presumably one and the same feature, which runs along the line of the trees that divide the site and is presumably the field boundary depicted on the mid 19th century Aspenden Tithe.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

The quantity and date of the archaeological remains identified within the site during the evaluation seemingly reflects a low intensity of human activity across the centuries. No artefacts of prehistoric date were present, whilst the Roman period was represented by only two potentially residual sherds of pottery and a roof tile fragment. The majority of the finds come from the medieval and post-medieval period, as Buntingford was developing as a market town, and broadly support the conclusion of the Desk Based Assessment that the site has been arable or pasture for a considerable period of time and was not previously settled,

with those features that are present seemingly related primarily to land management and agricultural/ horticultural activities. The trenching also suggested that those features that were present had been truncated to some degree, possibly when the site was partially stripped of topsoil by a previous owner.

Overall, while there are undoubtedly a scattering of archaeological remains present, with the exception of the medieval remains in the central and south-east part of the site they appear to be of relatively low significance and as a consequence the development will have a limited impact upon the archaeological record.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ECC FAU would like to thank CgMs Consulting and Leach Homes for commissioning the work. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Trevor Ennis, Andy Letch, Andrew Lewsey and Lukasz Miciak of the ECC Field Archaeology Unit. Finds were analysed by Alan Jacobs and Helen Walker. The report was prepared by Trevor Ennis and Lukasz Miciak with illustrations by Andrew Lewsey. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Alison Tinniswood of HCC CHEU.

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DATA

All dimensions given in metres

Trench	Measurements	Co-ordinates (end, centre)		
1	30m x 1.6m x 0.35m , orientated E/W	W E	X = 535527.2 X = 535557.2	Y = 229767.5 Y = 229767.5
2	30m x 1.6m x 0.3m, orientated N/S	N S	X = 535533.4 X = 535533.3	Y = 229745.2 Y = 229715.2
3	30m x 1.6m x 0.5m, orientated NW/SE	NW SE	X = 535549.3 X = 535565.6	Y = 229752.7 Y = 229727.5
4	30m x 1.6m x 0.3m, orientated NW/SE	NW SE	X = 535536.6 X = 535547.3	Y = 229686.4 Y = 229658.4
5	30m x 1.6m x 0.38m, orientated NE/SW	NE SW	X = 535566.7 X = 535557.8	Y = 229717.0 Y = 229688.4
6	30m x 1.6m x 0.3m, orientated NE/SW	NE SW	X = 535550.1 X = 535537.2	Y = 229644.7 Y = 229617.7
7	30m x 1.6m x 0.42m, orientated NE/SW	NE SW	X = 535577.2 X = 535564.4	Y = 229671.1 Y = 229643.9
8	30m x 1.6m x 0.25m, orientated N/S	N S	X = 535575.2 X = 535573.3	Y = 229644.2 Y = 229614.2
9	30m x 1.6m x 0.35m, orientated NW/SE	NW	X = 535539.4 X = 535558.6	Y = 229597.5 SE Y = 229574.5
10	30m x 1.6m x 0.2m, orientated NW/SE	NW SE	X = 535570.5 X = 535589.0	Y = 229611.1 Y = 229587.5
11	30m x 1.6m x 0.5m, orientated N/S	N S	X = 535545.5 X = 535547.5	Y = 229570.3 Y = 229540.4
12	30m x 1.6m x 0.3m, orientated NE/SW	NE SW	X = 535588.5 X = 535579.0	Y = 229585.5 Y = 229557.1
13	30m x 1.6m x 1.4m+, orientated NE/SW	NE SW	X = 535561.7 X = 535545.4	Y = 229536.7 Y = 229511.5
14	30m x 1.6m x 0.7m, orientated N/S	N S	X = 535588.1 X = 535588.2	Y = 229552.6 Y = 229522.6
15	30m x 1.6m x 0.75mv , orientated E/W	W E	X = 535559.0 X = 535588.9	Y = 229524.2 Y = 229523.4

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

All dimensions given in metres

Context	Type	Description	Period
1	Fill of 2	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Undated
2	Ditch	Linear, 1.6m+ x 0.9m x 0.28m deep	Undated
3	Fill of 4	Mid brown to greyish brown silty clay	Roman?
4	Ditch	Linear, 1.6m+ x 0.85m x 0.15m deep	Roman?
5	Fill of 6	Dark brown silty clay	Roman?
6	Ditch	Linear, 1.6m+ x 0.84m x 0.35m deep	Roman?
7	Fill of 8	Mid brown to mid greyish brown silty clay	Undated
8	Ditch	Linear, 1.6m+ x 0.83m x 0.19m deep	Undated
9	Fill of 10	Dark brown silty clay	Undated
10	Post-hole	Oval, 0.38m x 0.32m x 0.12m deep	Undated
11	Fill of 12	Mid brown to greyish brown silty clay	Undated
12	Pit	Elongated, 0.7m+ x 0.7m x 0.24m deep	Undated
13	Fill of 14	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Undated
14	Pit	Irregular, 1.2m x 0.9m x 0.18m deep	Undated
15	Find	Unstratified tile and a potsherd	Medieval
16	Fill of 17	Dark brown silty clay	Undated
17	Ditch	Linear, 1.6m+ x 1.4m x 0.24m deep	Undated
18	Fill of 19	Mid brown clay silt	Modern
19	Pond	Oval, 1.6m+ x 5.2m x 0.3m deep	Modern
20	Ditch	1.6m+ x 2.98m x 0.7m deep	Medieval
21	Fill of 20	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	Medieval
22	Gully	2m+ x 0.7m x 0.1m deep	Post-medieval
23	Fill of 22	Mid brownish grey sandy clay	Post-medieval
24	Gully	2.25m+ x 0.55m x 0.15m deep	Post-medieval
25	Fill of 24	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	Post-medieval
26	Gully	2.5m+ x 0.44m x 0.09m deep	Post-medieval
27	Fill of 26	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	Post-medieval
28	Gully	5m+ x 0.5m x 0.1m deep	Modern
29	Fill of 28	Dark greyish brown sandy clay	Modern
30	Gully	1.6m+ x 0.7m x 0.22m deep	Undated
31	Fill of 30	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	Undated
32	Layer	26.4m+ x 7.12m+ x 0.34m	Post-med
33	Fill of 34	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	Medieval?
34	Gully	2.3m+ x 0.45m x 0.1 m deep	Medieval?

Context	Type	Description	Period
35	Gully	1m+ x 0.45m x 0.08m deep	Undated
36	Fill of 35	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Undated

APPENDIX 3: FINDS DATA

All weights in grams

Context	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
3	4	1	4	Roman pottery, rim of small globular jar form G3, in Early Shell Tempered ware (ESH, fabric 50). This was an unabraded rim fragment 120mm in diameter 3%.	LIA to 1st century
5	6	1	6	Roman pottery, body sherd of Fine Grey Ware (GRF Fabric 39) abraded.	1st to 4th century
9	10	10	4	Animal Bone, crumbly fragments of sheep/goat teeth, juvenile.	
15	U/S T5	1	34	Tile, medieval orange oxidised fabric, corner with nail hole showing evidence of bulging, 14mm thick.	13th to 16th century
		2	12	Medieval pottery, Early medieval ware with chalk; two joining sherds	11th to early 13th century
21	20	1	96	Animal bone, pig humerus, missing upper end.	
		11	136	Animal bone, fragments of long bone	
		1	5	Medieval pottery, South Hertfordshire Greyware, body sherd ?from shoulder of vessel, rilled grey external surface, otherwise buff-brown	12th to 14th century
		2	6	Medieval pottery, Sandy orange ware, borderline early medieval ware, unglazed joining body sherds, abraded	12th to 13th century
		2	4	Medieval pottery, Sandy orange ware with lenses of white clay, unglazed joining body sherds, abraded, similar fabrics occur at Thaxted	13th to 15th century
		1	12	Mollusc shell, oyster	
		1	140	Roman tile, very abraded fragment, 24mm thick	1st to 4th century
		20	376	Tile, medieval orange/red oxidised fabric, many fragments some burnt, 14mm to 18mm thick.	1275 to 1500
23	22	1	178	Tile, post medieval fragment with diamond shaped nail hole, 12mm thick.	1500 to 1900
		5	70	Tile, post medieval fragment with diamond shaped nail hole, 12mm to 14mm thick.	1500 to 1900
		1	10	Glass, modern clear glass bottle fragment.	19th to 20th century
		2	4	Iron nails, square hand cut	17th to 19th century
		2	14	Animal bone, pig phalange, and long bone fragment burnt.	
		2	10	Pipe Clay, tobacco pipe, stems.	16th to 19th century
		5	47	Post-medieval red earthenware; joining sherds from lower part of vessel, reduced fabric showing internal glaze	17th to 19th century
25	24	1	48	Copper alloy and Iron, modern belt buckle.	20th century
		2	12	Iron nails, square hand cut nails	17th to 19th century
		4	144	Tile, medieval/post medieval fragments with diamond shaped nail hole, 12mm to 14mm thick.	1300 to 1900
		1	4	Pipe Clay, tobacco pipe, stems.	16th to 19th century
		1	26	Tile, modern highly fired fragment 10mm thick.	19th to 20th century
27	26	1	10	Animal bone, sheeps molar.	
		2	4	Pipe Clay, tobacco pipe, stems.	16th to 19th century
		4	20	Tile, fragments.	13th to 16th century
33	Topsoil	1	3	Medieval pottery, Unidentified fine ware fabric, abraded, creamy orange with thin grey core, fine sand inclusions, unglazed, slip-coating or slip-	13th to 14th century

Context	Feature	Count	Wt (g)	Description	Date
				painting on external surface	
		1	18	Sandstone, fragment	
		1	4	Iron, nail, square hand cut.	
		1	8	Animal bone, fragment of long bone.	
		2	2	Tile, fragments.	13th to 16th century
37	U/S T8	2	60	Tile, medieval orange oxidised fabric, corner with nail hole showing evidence of bulging, 14mm thick.	13th to 16th century
<i>Total</i>		96	1531		

APPENDIX 4: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

Site Name: Land off Tylers Close, Buntingford, Herts

Site Code: BUTC 11

Index to Archive:

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Desk Based Assessment
- 1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation

2. Research Archive

- 2.1 Client Report
- 2.2 Finds Reports

3. Site Archive

- 3.1 Context Record Register
- 3.2 Context Records (1 to 37)
- 3.3 Plan Register
- 3.4 Section Register
- 3.5 Trench location plan
- 3.6 Photographic Register
- 3.7 Site Photographic Record (1 set of B/W and colour prints + 1 set of digital images on disk)
- 3.8 Miscellaneous notes/plans

Not in File

4 large plan/section sheets

Finds

The retained finds occupy less than 1 box.

APPENDIX 5

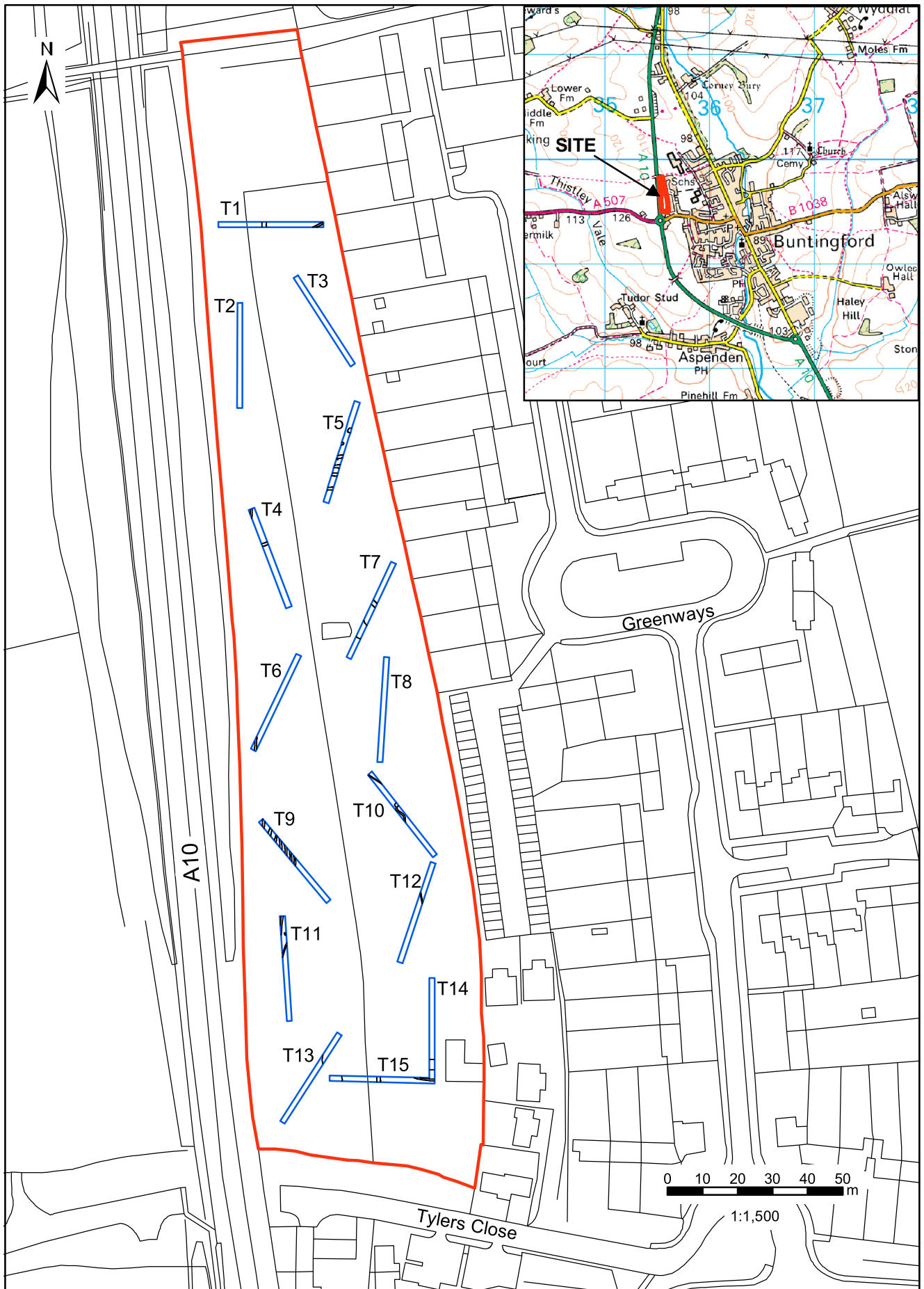
HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Land off Tylers Close, West of Greenways, Buntingford, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Herts	
Village/Town: Buntingford	Parish: Buntingford	
Planning application reference: 3/08/0840/OP, 3/11/1033/RP		
HER Enquiry reference: N/A		
Funding source: Developer		
Nature of application: Residential development		
Present land use: Agricultural		
Size of application area: 1.76ha	Size of area investigated: 720 sqm	
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 35570 29640		
Site code (if applicable): BUTC 11		
Site director/Organization: T. Ennis/ L Miciak, ECC Field Archaeology Unit		
Type of work: Archaeological Evaluation		
Date of work:	Start: 27 th June 2011	Finish: 05 th July 2011
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Hertford		
Related HER Nos: N/A	Periods represented: Roman, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: CgMs. 2009. Archaeological Desk Based Assesment for Land at Tylers Close, Buntingford, Hertfordshire		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land off Tylers Close, Buntingford in advance of housing development. Fifteen evaluation trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.6m wide, were excavated across the 1.76ha site.</p> <p>No archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon date were identified, although two probably residual sherds of Roman pottery and a certainly residual Roman roof tile were recovered from later features.</p> <p>Medieval features included a ditch in Trench 14, at the south-east end of the site, and a gully in Trench 4, in the central area, both of which were dated to the 13th to 14th centuries, while a series of parallel gullies to the south-west, in Trench 9, were most likely of agricultural or horticultural origin and produced post-medieval artefacts. Large numbers of features were discovered in trench 5; however, the majority of them were either poorly or completely undated.</p> <p>Overall, while there is undoubtedly a scattering of archaeological features across the site, with the exception of the medieval remains in the central and south-east part of the site,</p>		

their low numbers and late date suggest the development will have a limited impact upon the archaeological record.

Author of summary: L Miciak

Date of summary: July 2011



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Fig.1. Site location

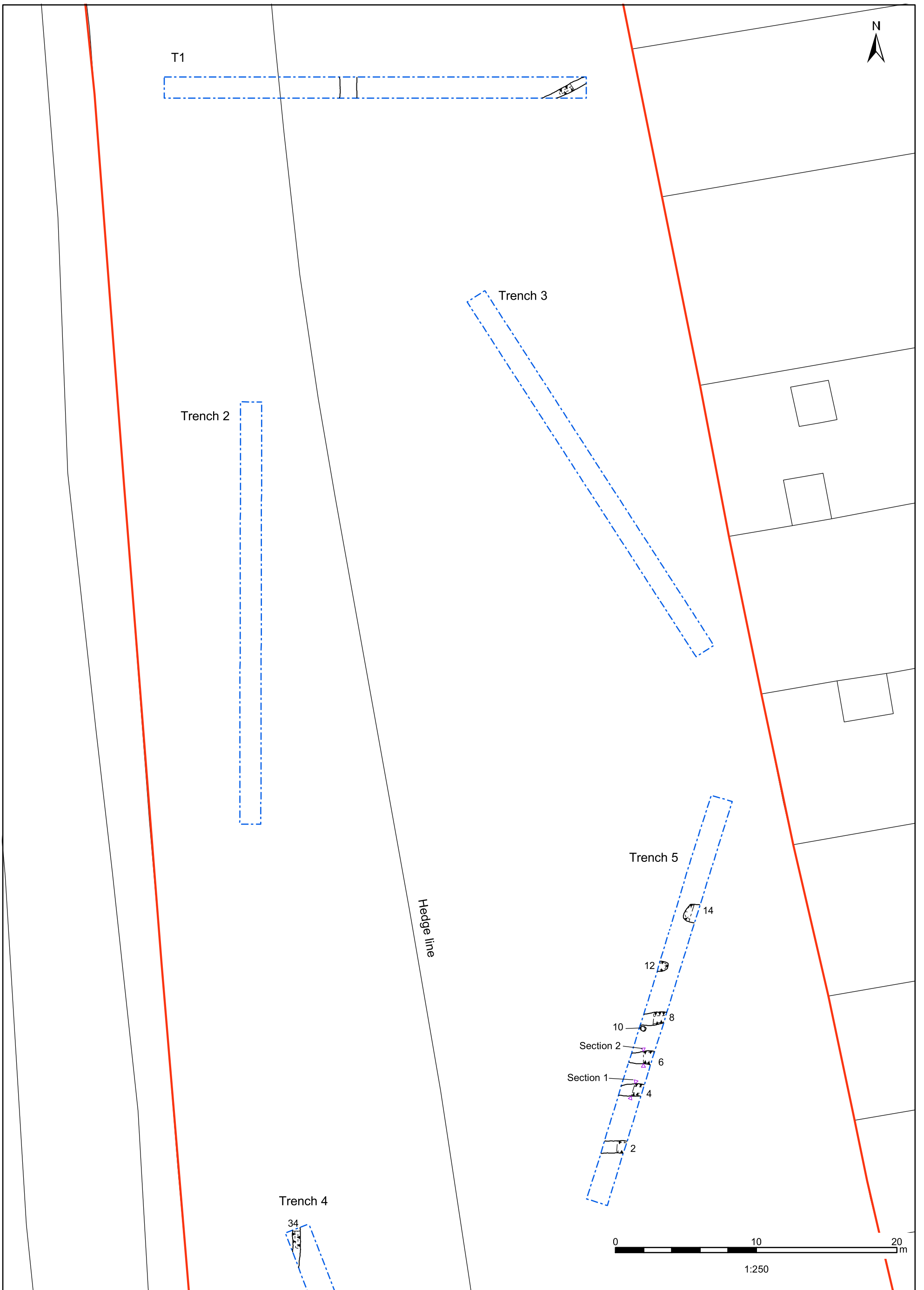


Fig.2. Trenches 1 - 3 & 5

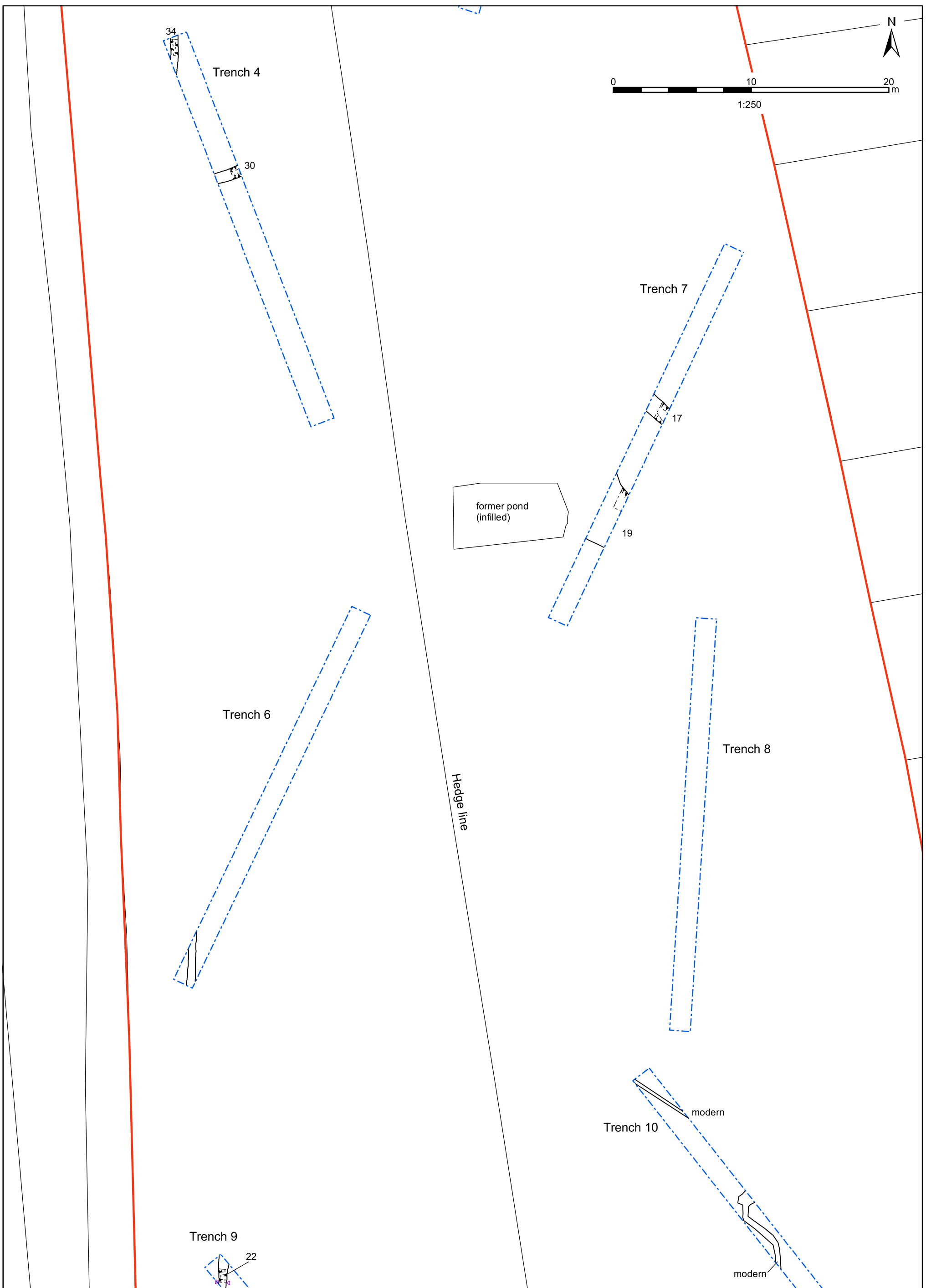
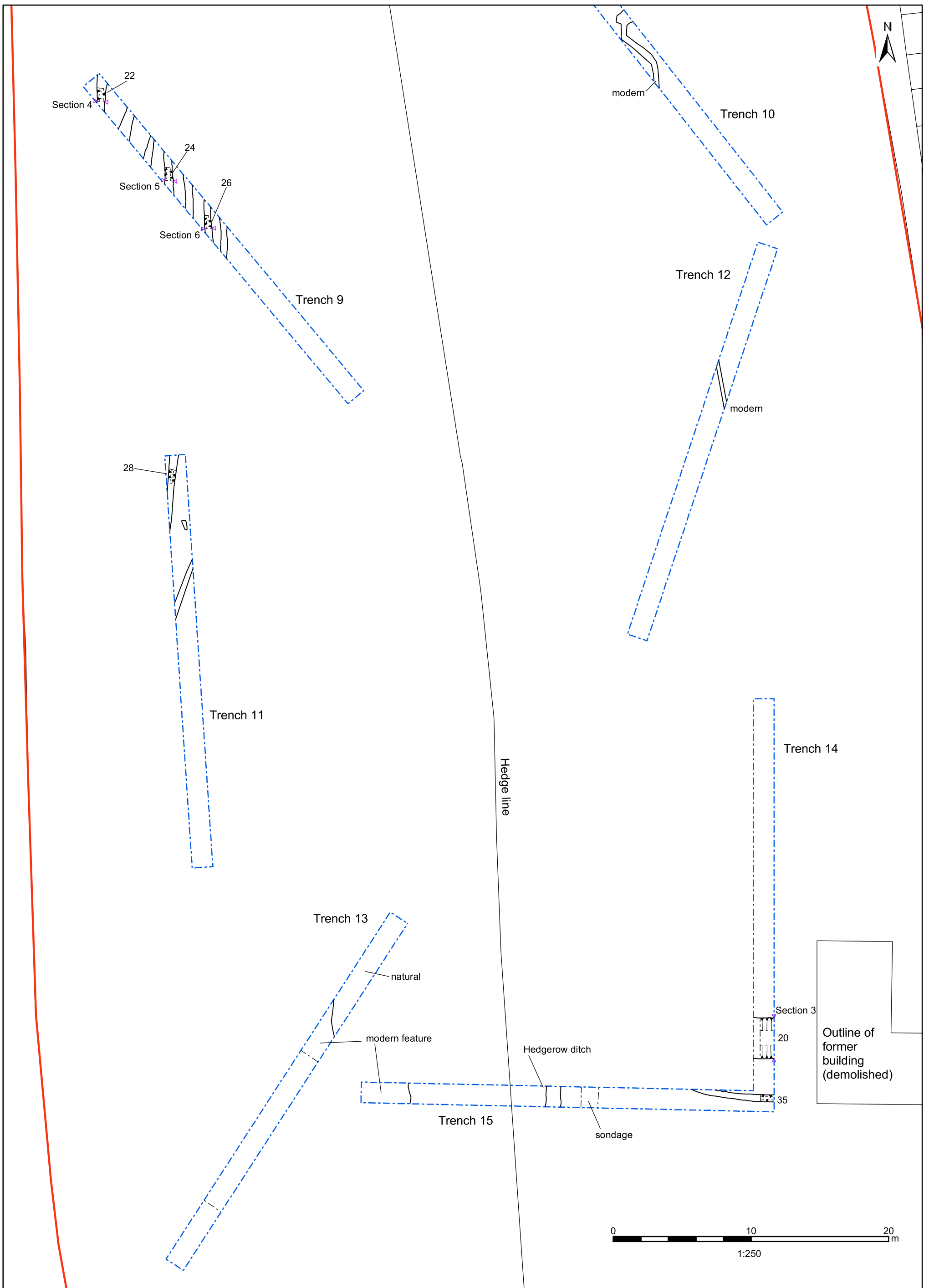


Fig.3. Trenches 4, 6, 7, 8 & 10

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Fig.4. Trenches 9 - 15

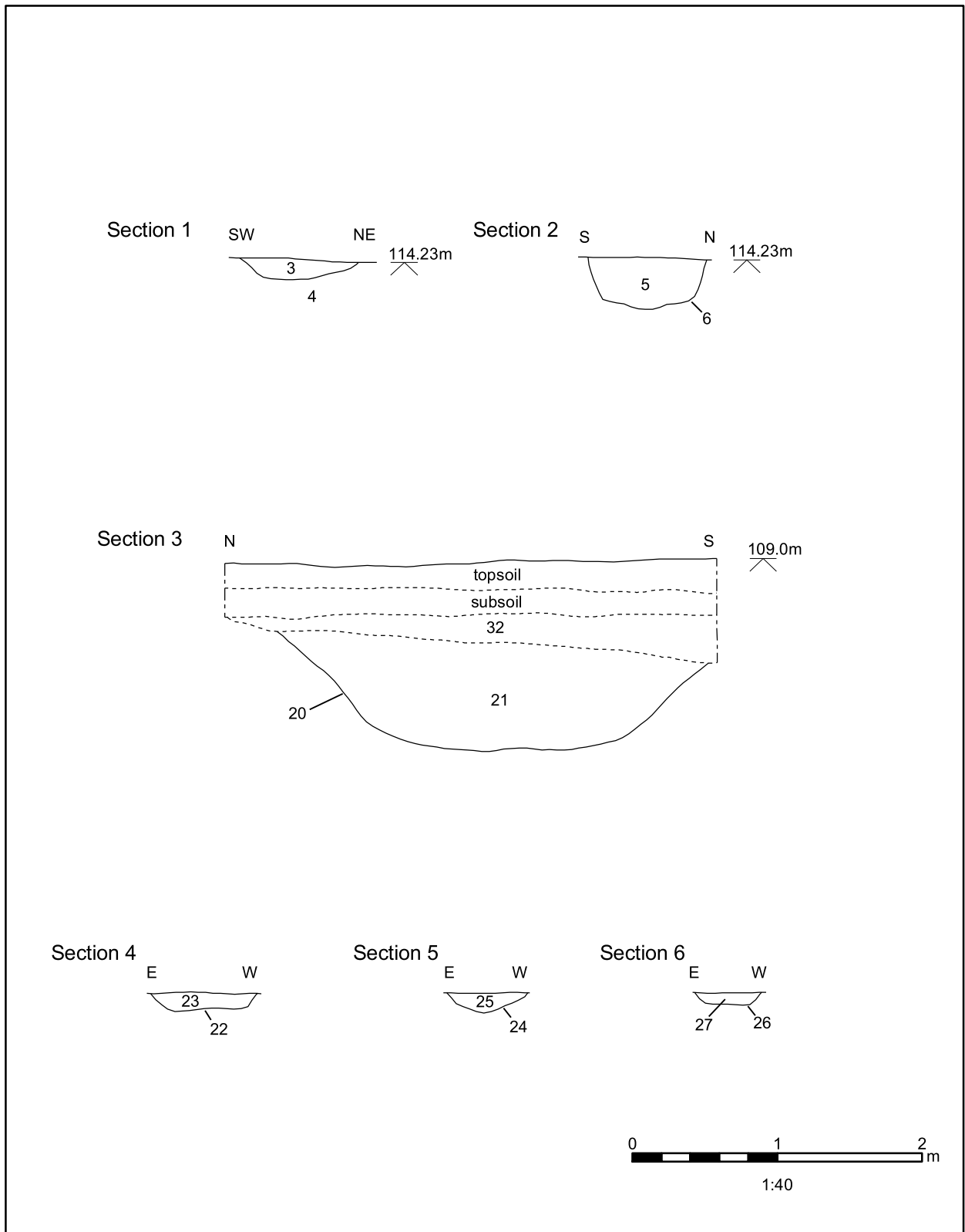


Fig.5. Section 1 - 6



Plate 1: Ditch 4 – Trench 5 (1m scale)



Plate 2: Ditch 6 – Trench 5 (1m scale)



Plate 3: Pit 12 – Trench 5 (0.5m scale)



Plate 4: Ditch 20 – Trench 14 (2m scale)



Plate 5: Trench 1 – general view



Plate 6: Trench 2 – general view



Plate 7: Trench 3 – general view



Plate 8: Trench 4 – general view



Plate 9: Trench 5 – general view



Plate 10: Trench 5 – detailed view



Plate 11: Trench 6 – general view



Plate 12: Trench 7 – general view



Plate 13: Trench 8 – general view



Plate 14: Trench 9 – general view



Plate 15: Trench 10 – general view



Plate 16: Trench 11 – general view



Plate 17: Trench 12 – general view



Plate 18: Trench 13 – general view



Plate 19: Trench 14 – general view



Plate 20: Trench 15 – general view