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MUNDENBURY **Great Munden, Herts.**

HN1067

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

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Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

MUNDENBURY, Great Munden, Hertfordshire

Project Ref.: HN1067
Planning ref: 3/12/0914/FP
HER enquiry no.: 59/13

Archaeological Monitoring Report

Prepared on behalf of David Salisbury Conservatories

By

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Report no. 817

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The cover photograph shows the western elevation of Mundenbury in the course of the groundworks

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Robin Densem. The report text and illustrations were prepared by Chris Turner, and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Gareth Elvidge, David Salisbury Joinery Ltd, and to Alison Tinniswood and Isobel Thompson, Historic Environment Unit, HCC, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Mundenbury, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	East Herts
Village/town:	Great Munden	Parish:	Great Munden
Planning reference:	3/12/0914/FP	NGR:	TL 35541 24240
Client name and address:	David Salisbury Conservatories		
Nature of work:	Conservatory	Former land use:	Domestic garden
Site status:	Area of Archaeological Significance No. 87; Grade II* listed Building	Reason for investigation:	Planning Condition
Position in planning process:	Permission Granted	Project brief originator:	Historic Environment Unit of Herts County Council
Size of affected area:	45m ²	Size of area investigated:	45m ²
Site Code:	HN1067	HER reference	143/12
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc.:	Monitoring	Archive recipient:	Hertford Museum
Start of work	08/07/2013	Finish of work	12/07/2013
Related HER Nos:	HER 1014	Periods represented:	post-medieval
Oasis UID	heritage1- 151253	Significant finds:	None
Monument types:	Wall/ Foundation		
Physical archive:	None		
Previous summaries/reports:	Na		

Synopsis:

In response to a planning condition on the construction of a new conservatory and associated soakaway, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring of the groundworks.

The monitoring of the footings revealed two flint and mortar wall foundations for a probable post-medieval out building. The stratigraphic sequence demonstrates multiple demolition/dump layers, containing post-medieval brick and tile fragments, overlying the foundation walls.

Garden paths, shown on 19th century mapping of the area, were also observed, in addition to three modern services cutting across the site.

No artefacts, features or deposits dating from earlier than the post-medieval period were encountered in the course of the project.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf of David Salisbury Conservatories, as part of a programme of archaeological monitoring undertaken during the groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey timber conservatory at Mundenbury, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire.

1.2 Mundenbury lies in the centre of Great Munden parish, adjacent to the parish church, and is centred on NGR TL 35541 24240 (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the south by St Nicholas' Church, and to the east, west and north by open fields.

1.3 The development lies with Area of Archaeological Significance No. 87, which includes the medieval manorial site of Mundenbury (HER 1014), situated immediately to the north, and the 12th century church of St Nicholas (HER 4363) to the south.

1.4 The site is surrounded by potential archaeological features including, a possible moated site (HER 6396) located in the adjacent field to the north, possible former field boundaries to the west (HER 10325), and a possible post mill mound to the north-west (HER 16520).

1.5 Munden Bury Farm, located to the east of the proposed development, contains a number of post-medieval timber farm buildings that have been listed (HER 11140).

1.6 Mundenbury itself is a Grade II* listed red brick building dating to c.1700, but incorporating portions of an earlier timber framed building at the east end. It is considered to be a fine house of considerable interest for the transitional nature of its planning and construction (List Entry Number: 1347555).

1.7 The aim of the present project has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains which were liable to be threatened by the development, and the establishment of a local and regional archaeological and historical context for them, if they were discovered, in accordance with the current published local and regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).

1.8 It was considered that this investigation had the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the origins and development of the medieval and later settlement of Great Munden.

1.9 The development included the excavation of the footings for a single storey timber framed conservatory against the western elevation of the house, and a soakaway with associated service trench.

2. Fieldwork

SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Mundenbury lies in an undulating agricultural landscape at 112mAOD. The footprint of the present development is located in the garden immediately to the west of the existing building. The footprint of the new conservatory slopes gently upwards from the north to the south, ranging in level from 111.94mAOD to 112.46mAOD.

2.2 The site was previously laid to lawn, over slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils of the Hanslope Association (411d), over chalky till (SSEW). The underlying bedrock consists of chalk with layered deposits of flint nodules formed in the Cretaceous Period (*Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation/ Seaford Chalk Formation*).

METHODOLOGY

2.3 The fieldwork involved a series of site visits to supervise the excavation of the footprint of the conservatory and a soakaway with associated service run.

2.4 The reduction of the footprint was undertaken using a tracked 360° excavator, fitted with a 0.60m wide toothless bucket. The footings and the soakaway were machined with a 0.45m wide toothless bucket, and for the service run a smaller 0.20m wide toothless bucket was employed.

2.5 Spoil from the various stages of the groundworks was inspected for archaeological artefacts.

2.6 All potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

2.7 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate pro-forma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on pro-forma record sheets, at scales of 1: 50, 1:20 and 1:10, as appropriate.

2.8 All work was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and both IfA and ALGAO standards.

MONITORING AND RECORDING

2.9 Ground reduction for the footprint of the proposed conservatory was undertaken under archaeological control and the excavation of the footings and soakaway were subsequently monitored. The soakaway was connected to the conservatory by a service trench, which was also monitored.

Stratigraphy

2.10 The stratigraphy of the site consisted of modern laid turf [38] and topsoil [3] & [31] approximately 0.20m thick. Beneath this were disturbed layers of made ground containing post-medieval brick and tile fragments. These layers accounted for approximately 0.60-0.80m of the observed stratigraphic profile. Within the made ground were clear dump deposits such as the chalk [26] observed on the western side of the footprint. The natural [15] & [35] consisted of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4) clay with frequent chalk fragments and was encountered at a depth of c.0.80m from the surface.

Collected data

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
01	Structure	Wall foundation. Reigate stone and flint cobbles laid in soft sandy 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow lime mortar, orientated north-south.	0.68	0.30	0.38
02	Cut	Linear with steep vertical sides and a flattish base, orientated north-south. Foundation cut for [01]	> 0.55	0.45	0.38
03	Layer	Topsoil. 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silty clay with moderate sub-angular gravel, chalk fragments, occasional CBM and concrete fragments. Same as [31].	7.00	6.50	0.30
04	Cut	Service cut. Linear, steep, near vertical sides and a flattish base, oriented east-west.	> 6.50	0.60	0.62
05	Fill	Plastic drainpipe for [04].	> 6.50	0.12	0.12
06	Fill	10YR 5/3 brown sandy silty clay, with moderate CBM and chalk fragments. Fill for [4]	> 6.50	0.60	0.62
07	Cut	Foundation cut for [09]. Linear with steep stepped sides and a flattish base, oriented north-south.	> 0.50	0.94	0.80
08	Fill	10YR 5/3 brown sandy silty clay with occasional CBM, mortar flecks, chalk and moderate gravel. Fill of [07].	> 0.50	0.94	0.80
09	Structure	Foundation wall. Red brick mortared with 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy lime mortar, orientated north-south.	> 0.50	> 0.70	1.20
10	Layer	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, with moderate gravel, occasional chalk fragments and very occasional CBM fragments. Same as [18]	4.00	3.50	0.20
11	Layer	10YR 5/2 Greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional CBM fragments and moderate chalk fragments. Same as [16]	> 6.00	3.90	0.16
12	Layer	10YR 8/1 White mortar, with frequent red brick and tile fragments and moderate chalk fragments. Same as [30].	4.30	1.10	0.28
13	Layer	10YR 6/6 Brownish Yellow sand and gravel. Same as [17]	2.40	> 1.90	0.22
14	Layer	10YR 5/3 Brown clay with moderate tile fragments, moderate chalk fragments and occasional mortar flecks. Same as [25] & [29]	> 3.20	> 1.90	0.30
15	Layer	Natural. 2.5Y 5/4 Light olive brown clay with frequent chalk fragments. Same as [35]	> 6.75	> 6.50	>0.40
16	Layer	10YR 4/3 Brown sandy silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and sub-angular gravel. Same as [11]	> 2.60	1.30	0.22
17	Layer	10YR 6/6 Brownish yellow sand and gravel with occasional chalk flecks and fragments. Recorded in section. Same as [13].	2.40	-	0.10
18	Layer	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with moderate sub-angular gravel, occasional chalk fragments and very occasional CBM fragments. Same as [10]	> 2.20	-	0.20
19	Cut	Service cut for [21]. Linear, with steep sides and a flat base, oriented northwest-southeast.	> 0.75	> 0.25	0.80
20	Fill	10YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown clay with frequent chalk and tile fragments. Fill of [19]	> 0.75	> 0.25	0.80

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)		
			Length	Width	Depth
21	Fill	Plastic pipe from [19]	> 0.50	0.12	0.12
22	Cut	Service cut for [24]. Linear with steep sides and a flat base, oriented east-west.	> 2.90	> 0.50	1.0
23	Fill	10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown clay, with frequent chalk fragments, occasional tile fragments and frequent sub-angular gravel. Fill of [22]	> 2.90	> 0.50	1.0
24	Fill	Plastic pipe from [22]	> 2.40	0.12	0.12
25	Layer	10YR 5/3 Brown clay with very occasional tile fragments, moderate chalk fragments and occasional mortar flecks. Same as [14] & [29]	> 2.20	1.20	0.30
26	Layer	7.5YR white crushed chalk. Dumped deposit,	1.40	> 0.25	0.12
27	Cut	Foundation cut for [28]. Linear with steep sides and flattish base, oriented east-west.	1.45	> 0.15	0.22
28	Structure	Foundation. Irregular flint rubble wall, clay bonded oriented east-west. In cut [27].	1.45	> 0.15	0.22
29	Layer	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown clay with occasional CBM and frequent chalk fragments. Same as [14] & [25]	> 2.58	> 0.55	0.20
30	Layer	10YR 5/4 Yellowish brown clay with frequent mortar fragments, occasional CBM and moderate chalk fragments. Same as [12]	1.40	> 0.50	0.20
31	Layer	Topsoil. 10YR 4/3 Brown silty sandy clay, with occasional CBM and moderate gravel. Same as [3]	> 1.65	> 1.85	0.10
32	Layer	10YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown sandy silty clay with moderate chalk fragments, coal flecks and gravel, and occasional CBM.	1.85	1.65	0.30
33	Layer	10YR 5/3 Brown sandy silty clay with moderate chalk fragments.	1.85	1.65	0.16
34	Layer	10YR 4/2 Brown clay with moderate chalk fragments, occasional gravel and CBM.	1.85	1.65	0.18
35	Layer	Natural .2.5YR light olive brown clay with frequent chalk fragments. Same as [15]	1.85	1.65	> 0.80
36	Cut	Sub-rectangular with steep sides and a flat base, oriented north-south.	0.75	0.40	0.28
37	Fill	10YR 4/3 Brown sandy silty clay, with moderate gravel, frequent chalk fragments and occasional CBM.	0.75	0.40	0.28
38	Layer	10YR 4/3 Brown sandy silty clay and turf.	> 6.00	> 6.00	0.05

Conservatory Footprint

2.11 Due to the slope of the site, rising gently from north to south, the footprint was reduced to a depth of 0.35m from the surface at the northern end and to 0.65m at the southern end (Plate 1). The footings, following the perimeter of the footprint, were excavated to a depth of 0.90-1m from the surface, cutting into the natural (Figure 2, Plate 2).

2.12 The reduction of the footprint exposed the disturbed nature of the made ground. No natural deposits or archaeological features were observed during this stage of the work (Figure 3, Plate 1).

2.13 Three modern service trenches, [4], [19] and [22], all incorporating plastic pipes, crossed the footprint. The cuts for all of these features were observed immediately below the turf. Service [4] ran across the center of the footprint, orientated broadly east - west. Service [19] was exposed in the south western corner, orientated north-west – south-east, and [22] was situated in the north-west corner running north-east – south-west.

2.14 Beneath the turf [38] and topsoil [3], the made ground was formed of four layers consisting of multiple dumps, all of which contained mixed material characteristic of demolition (Figures 4 & 5, Plates 3 & 4, 7 & 8):

- The highest layer consisted of a dump of gravel, [13] and [17], observed immediately beneath the topsoil. This layer varied in thickness from 0.22 to 0.10m and was cut by pipe trench [22] to the west. Butting up to the gravel were dumps [10] and [18], measuring 0.20m in thickness and consisting of a dark brown mix of sandy silty clay, sub-angular gravel with chalk. CBM fragments were scattered throughout these contexts.
- The next layer was formed of dumps [11] and [16], which varied between 0.16 and 0.22m in thickness, and consisted of a mix of greyish brown sandy silty clay, sub-angular gravel, chalk and fragments of CBM including tile.
- The next layer was formed of dumps [12] and [30], which varied between 0.20 and 0.28m in thickness, and consisted of a mix of a lighter yellowish brown sandy silty clay with fragmented mortar. A higher density of brick and tile was observed within these contexts.
- Above the natural clay [15] lies the primary layer, formed of contexts [29], [14], [25] and a dump deposit of chalk [26]. These contexts ranged between 0.12m in thickness for the chalk deposit and up to 0.30m thick for the others. Contexts [29], [14] and [25] were characterised by yellowish brown clay with occasional CBM and frequent chalk fragments.

2.15 The excavation of the footings revealed two archaeological features beneath the made ground (see Figure 3). Both were foundation walls, [1] and [28], and were cut into the natural. These features were constructed primarily from flint set in a lime mortar. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these features.

- Foundation wall [1] was observed in the southern footings, orientated broadly north – south (Plates 5 & 6). The foundation cut [2] measured 0.45m wide and 0.38m deep. The wall itself measured c. 0.30m wide. Some fragments of Reigate stone were also observed within the wall matrix.
- Foundation wall [28] was located in the northern footings and orientated east – west along the axis of the excavation (Plate 9). The foundation cut [27] survived to a depth of 0.15m and was observed running for 1.40m within the northern section. The wall measured at least 0.25m wide.

Soakaway

2.16 The stratigraphy in the soakaway was broadly consistent with the rest of the site, except that there were only three layers of disturbed ground over the natural [35] (Figure 5, Plate 10).

2.17 Below the turf was topsoil [31] measuring 0.10m deep, which overlay a 0.30m thick dark greyish brown sandy silty clay layer [32] containing coal and post-medieval brick fragments. Below [32] was a 0.16m thick brown sandy silty clay layer [33] with moderate chalk inclusions.

The primary layer [34] consisted of a 0.18m thick brown clay with moderate chalk and brick fragments.

2.18 Modern pit [36] cut into the north-eastern corner of the soakaway. This measured 0.40m wide, 0.75m long, and 0.28m deep. It had steep sides with a flattish base and contained a single brown sandy silty clay fill (37), which had frequent fragments of chalk and tile inclusions. This pit cut into four made layers [31]-[34].

2.19 No other features were observed within the soakaway.

2.20 The service run connecting the soakaway to the conservatory footprint was 5m in length, 0.40m wide and a maximum of 0.37m deep. No features were exposed during the excavation of this service, only the upper topsoil [31] and underlying subsoil [32] were observed in this narrow trench.

FINDS CONCORDANCE

2.21 The finds recorded below were all collected from the made ground layers, with the exception of artefacts associated with the foundation wall [1]. All the finds are structural in origin, no pottery or other domestic artefacts were recovered from the site.

Context	Tile		CBM		Brick		Stone		Comments
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1							2	780	1x flint 1x chalk
11	2	45	3	15					
12	2	175			4	825			
14	3	210							
16			1	10					
25	1	60							
28	1	45							
30	4	185	1	150					
32			1	10					
34			1	10					
37	1	25							
Totals	14	745	7	195	4	825	2	780	

Artefacts

2.22 The dateable finds recovered from the present site are all in the form of fragments of ceramic building material, common finds on sites of this period. They are of post-medieval date and appear to reflect the demolition of a structure from this period. None are of archaeological significance and it is proposed to discard the entire assemblage.

3. Discussion

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING

3.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Hertfordshire County Council has been consulted for an area covering a 500m radius from the present site.

3.2 The development lies with Area of Archaeological Significance No. 87, which includes the medieval manorial site of Mundenbury (HER 1014), situated immediately to the north, and the 12th century church of St Nicholas (HER 4363) to the south.

3.3 A possible moated site (HER 6396) of medieval date is located in the adjacent field, north of the proposed development.

3.4 Grassmarks of possible former field boundaries have been recorded to the west of the site (HER 10325) and to the northwest is a 34m wide circular cropmark (HER 16520), interpreted as the ploughed out mound from a post mill.

3.5 The farm of Munden Bury, located to the east of the proposed development, contains a number of post-medieval timber farm buildings that have been listed (HER 11140).

3.6 Mundenbury itself is a Grade II* listed red brick building dating to c.1700, but incorporating portions of an earlier timber framed building at the east end. It is considered a fine house of c1700, of considerable interest for the transitional nature of its planning and construction (List Entry Number: 1347555).

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.7 The aims of the present investigation have been:

- to identify any remains that are liable to be threatened by the development and establish their location, depth, extent, date, character and condition;
- to consider the local and regional archaeological and historical context of such remains, and their significance and quality, in relation to the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011);
- to ensure that an appropriate strategy for the mitigation of damage or destruction of such remains by the development was adopted.

3.8 It was considered that the investigation had the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of the origins and development of the medieval and later settlement of Great Munden.

COLLECTED DATA

3.9 The stratigraphic sequence recorded during the groundworks indicates four phases of activity on the site.

Phase 1

3.10 The two wall foundations [1] and [28] form the earliest identified phase. They are both of similar flint and mortar construction cut into the natural geology, and lie beneath extensive demolition/dump layers. These foundations lie at right angles to each other and may represent an outbuilding associated with the earlier part of the existing house. These foundations appear to be too robust for garden walls and the amount of brick and tile in the layers above suggest

the presence of a structure as opposed to a walled enclosure. No direct dating evidence was recovered from these features, but the demolition layers above point to a post-medieval date. No structure is shown in this location on early OS mapping.

Phase 2

3.11 Above the foundations are numerous demolition/dump layers containing post-medieval brick and tile fragments. The nature of these layers suggests demolition and levelling of the site of a building.

Phase 3

3.12 Cut into the top of the demolition layers were two gravel layers [13] and [17]. These appear to represent former garden paths.

3.13 The 1st edition OS map of 1878 shows paths extending from the western end of the house running to the east and south at 90° to each other (Figure 6). The position of these paths coincides with the gravel layers observed in the south-eastern corner of the footings [13] and in the northern footings [17]. These pathways are not shown on any subsequent maps of the area.

Phase 4

3.14 After the paths have fallen out of use, three modern plastic service pipes [5], [21] and [24], have been laid across the site and a turf lawn has been established.

CONCLUSIONS

3.15 It was considered that the present project could provide the opportunity to investigate the origins and development of the settlement of Great Munden. The monitoring of the groundworks for the conservatory have revealed two wall foundations for a probable post-medieval outbuilding. The stratigraphic sequence demonstrates multiple demolition/dump layers overlying the walls.

3.16 Garden paths, shown on 19th century mapping of the area, were also observed as were a series of modern services cutting across the site.

3.17 No artefacts, features or deposits that predate the post medieval period were encountered during the project.

Confidence Rating

3.18 Conditions on site were generally acceptable for the identification and recording of any potential archaeological remains, and as such there are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than *High*.

4. Schedule of site visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
08/07/2013	RGD	8	Supervise stripping of conservatory footprint
09/07/2013	RGD	10	Supervise stripping of conservatory footprint
10/07/2013	RGD	11	Supervise stripping of conservatory footprint and monitor excavation of footings
11/07/2013	RGD	11	Monitor excavation of footings, soakaway and service trench
12/07/2013	RGD	7	Monitor excavation of soakaway and service trench

5. Bibliography

Archaeology Data Service: <http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue>

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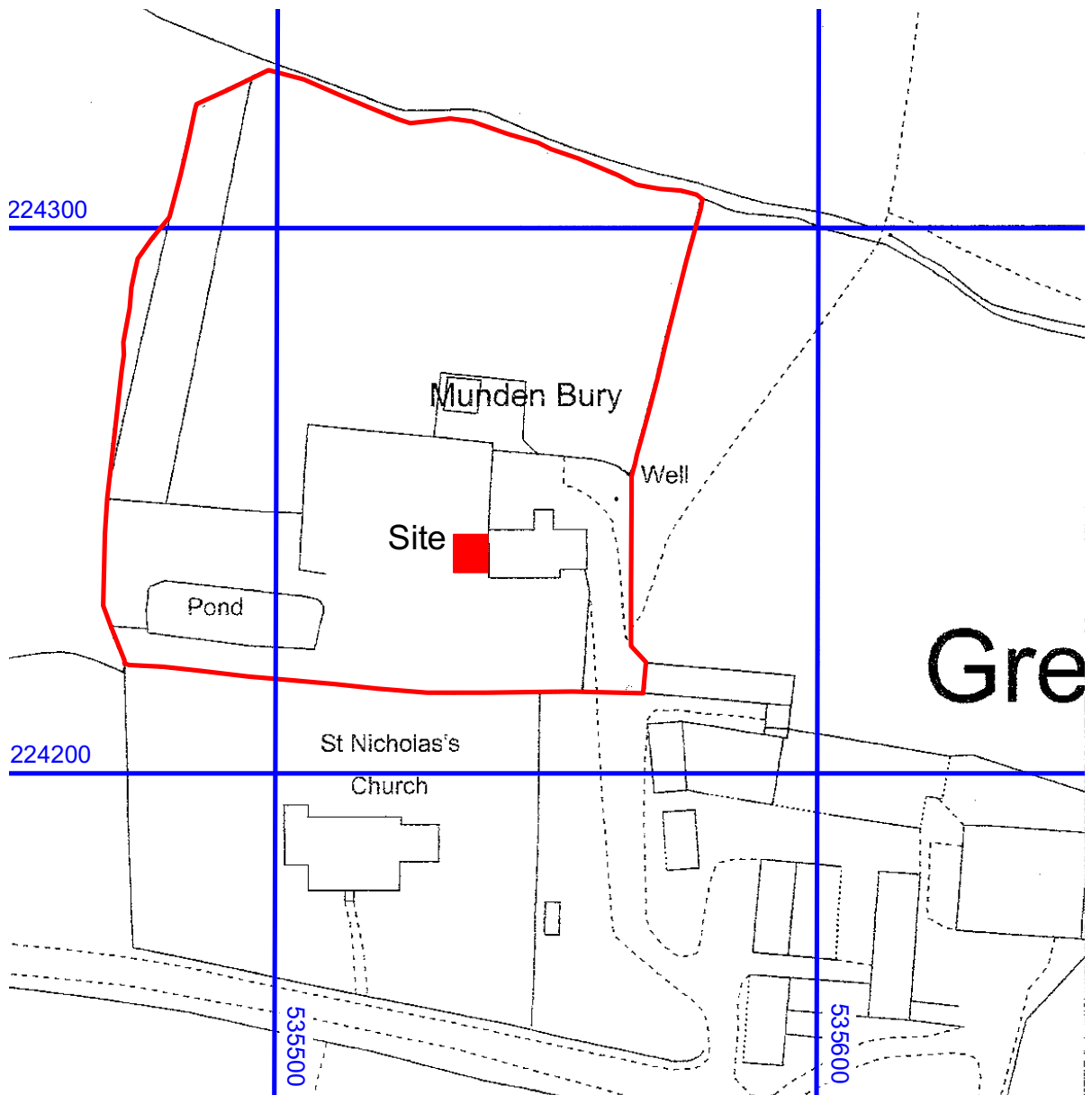
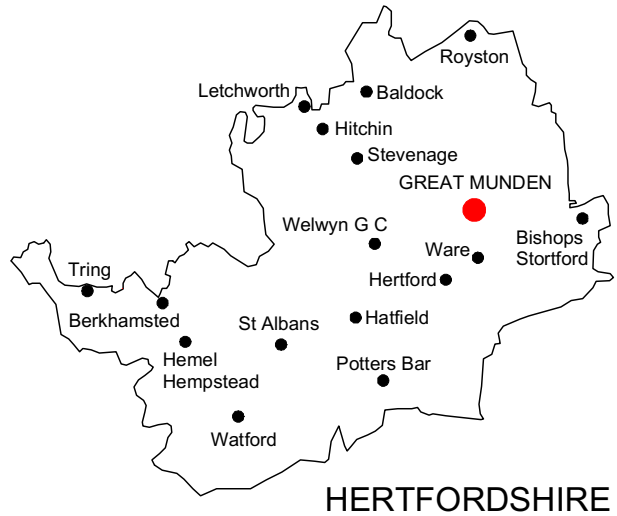
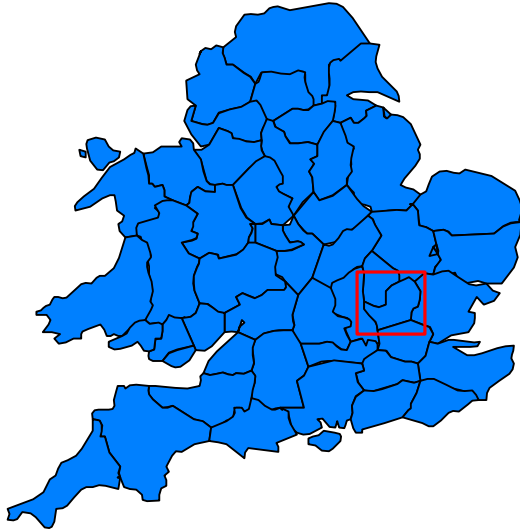
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6. Illustrations

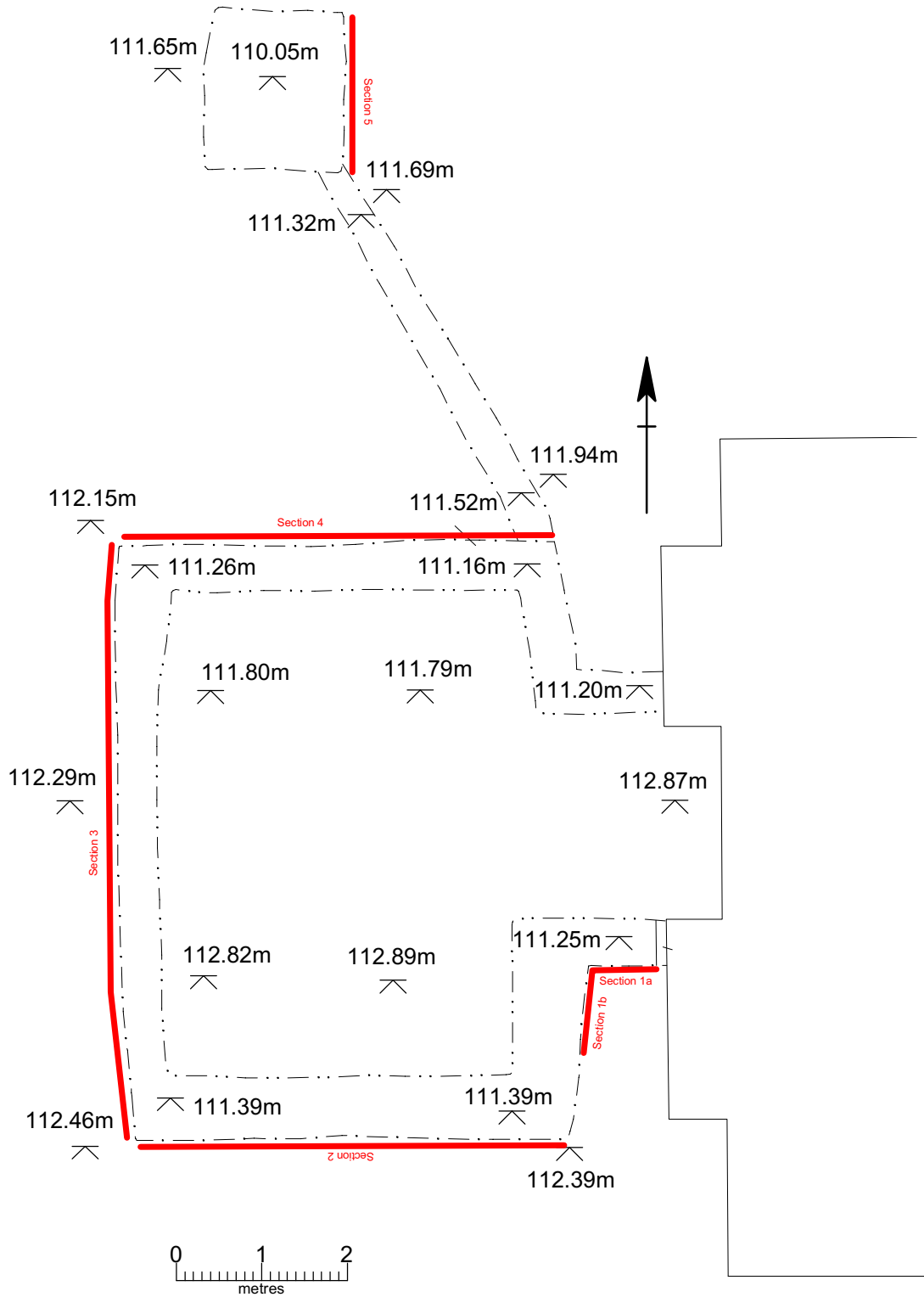
Figure 1 Site location
Figure 2 Site layout
Figure 3 Plan of features
Figure 4 Recorded sections: South and western footings
Figure 5 Recorded sections: Northern footings and soakaway
Figure 6 Ordnance Survey, 1878

Plate 1 Reduced footprint, looking north
Plate 2 Mundenbury footings, looking east
Plate 3 Stratigraphy in south east footings, looking east
Plate 4 Southern footings, looking south west
Plate 5 Wall foundation 1, looking west
Plate 6 Wall foundation 1, looking south
Plate 7 Western footings, looking north west
Plate 8 Northern footings, looking north east
Plate 9 Wall foundation 28, looking north
Plate 10 Soakaway and service run, looking south east



Site Location

Scale 1:1250



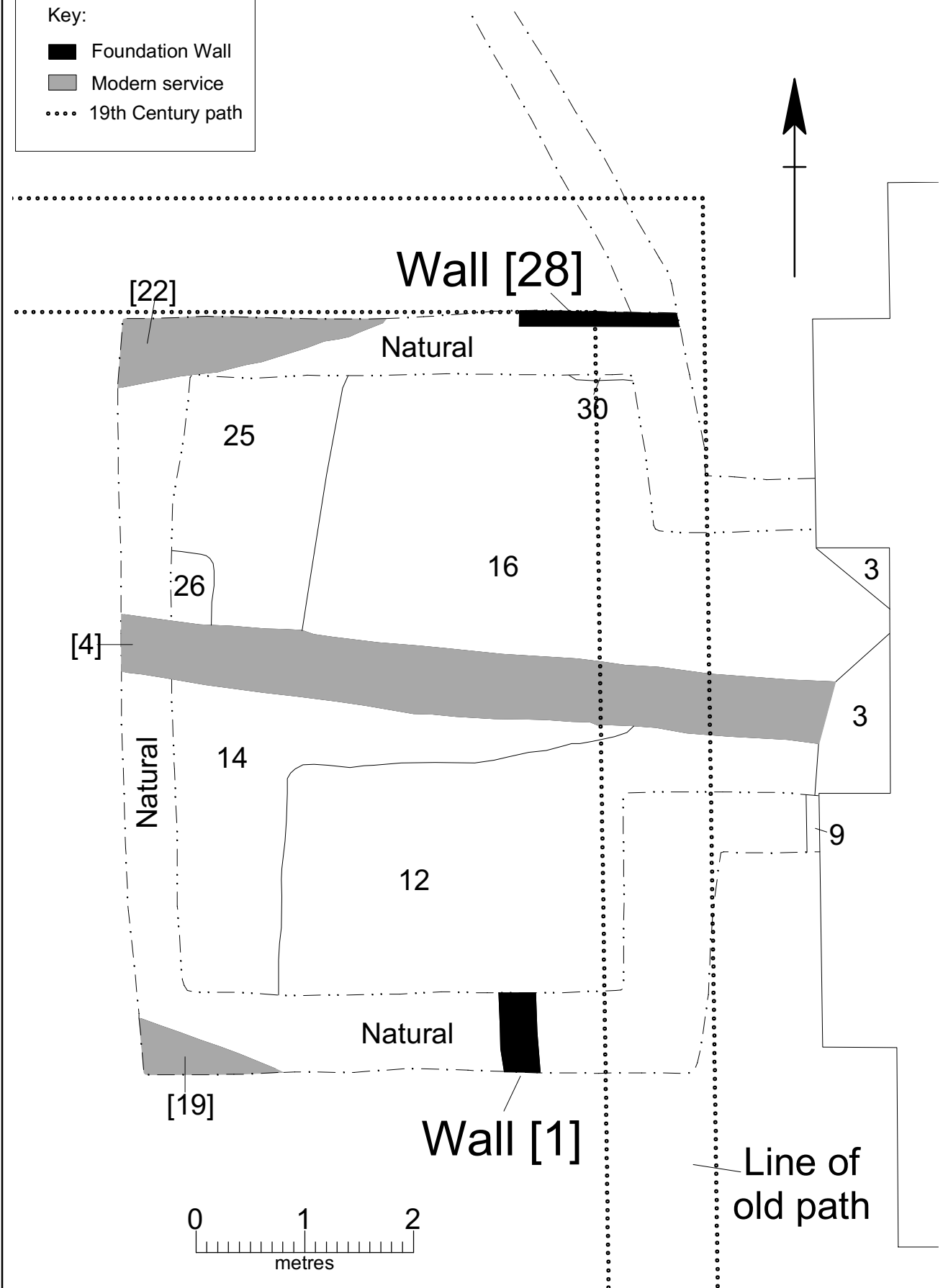
Site Layout

Scale 1:75

Figure 2

Key:

- Foundation Wall
- Modern service
- ⋯⋯ 19th Century path

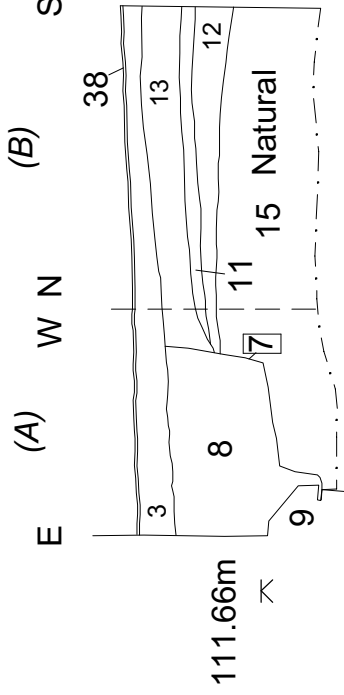


Features

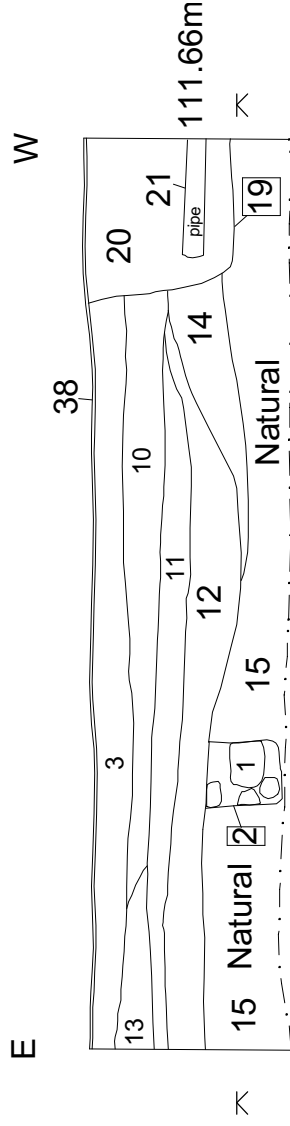
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Figure 3

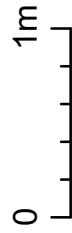
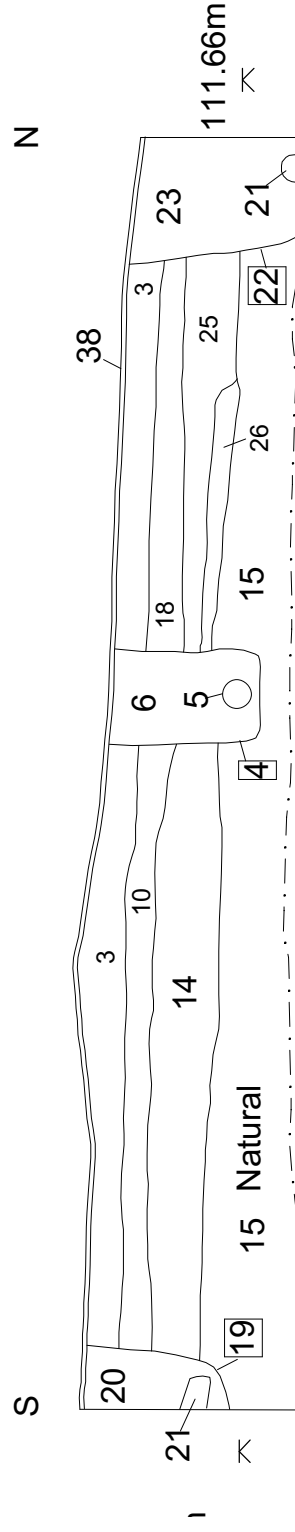
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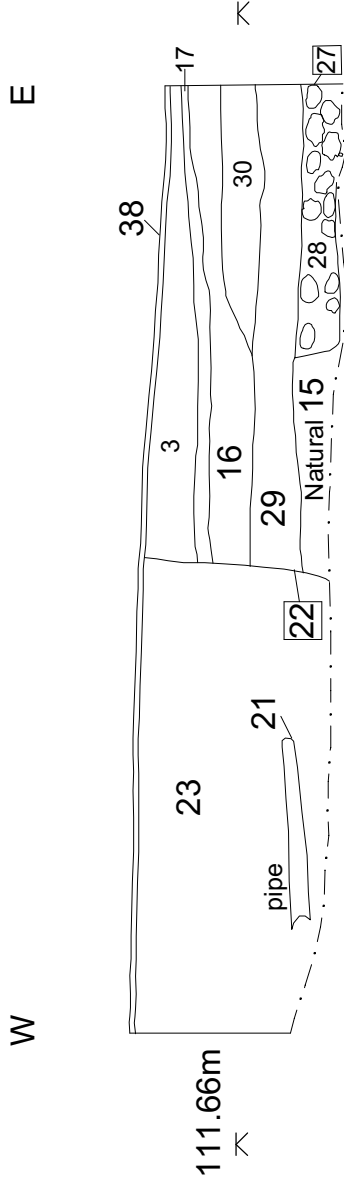
Section 2



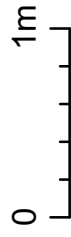
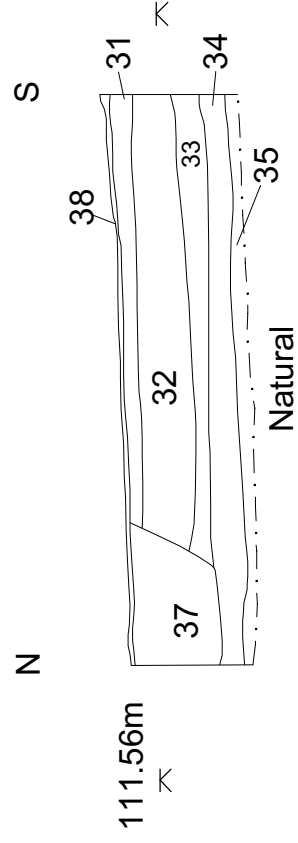
Section 3



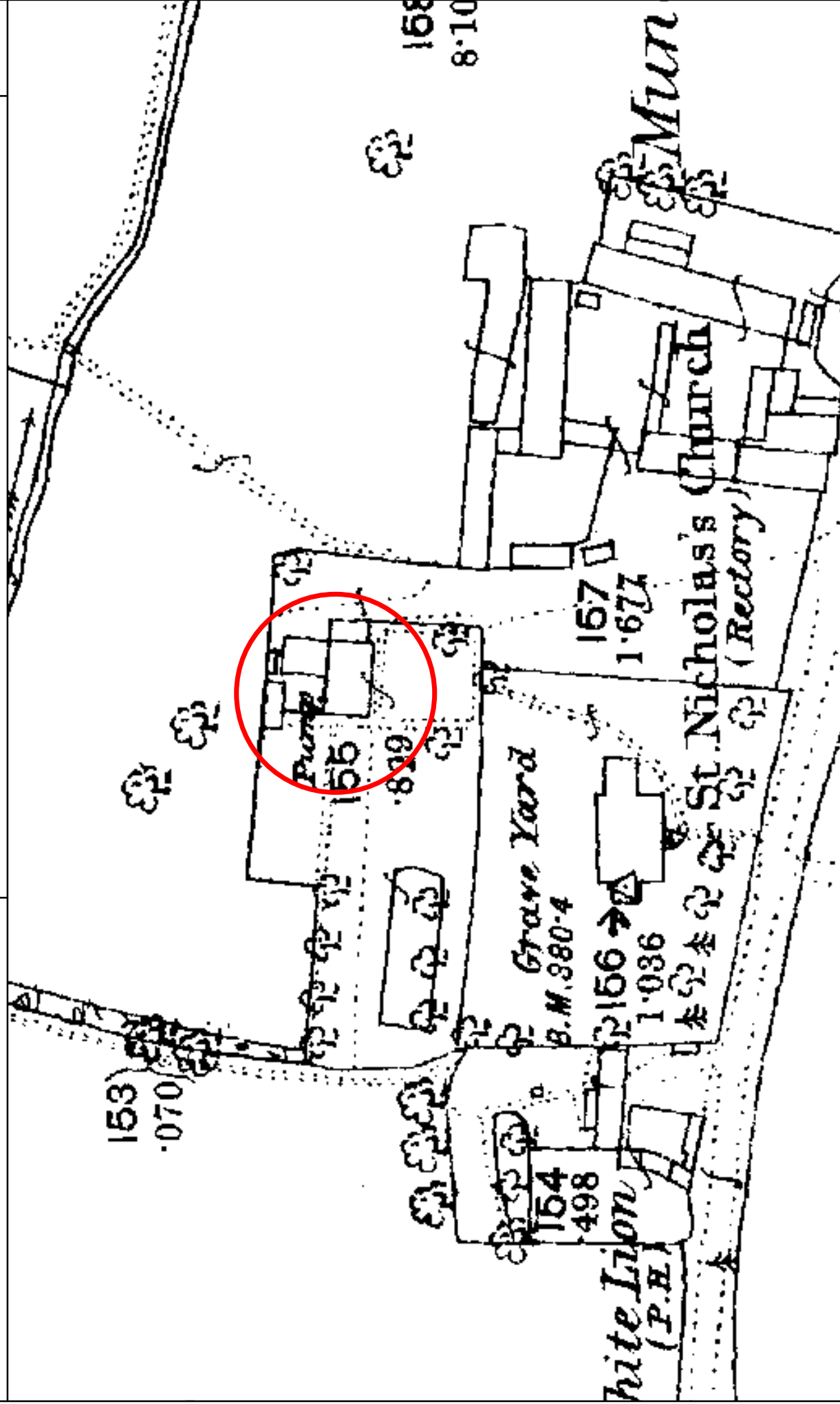
Section 4



Section 5



Recorded sections: north footings and soakaway



HN1067: Mundenbury, Great Munden, Herts.



Plate 01 - Reduced footprint, looking north



Plate 02 - Mundenbury footings, looking east

HN1067: Mundenbury, Great Munden, Herts.



Plate 03 - Stratigraphy in south-east corner, looking east



Plate 04 - Southern footings, looking south-west

HN1067: Mundenbury, Great Munden, Herts.



Plate 05 - Wall foundation 1, looking west



Plate 06 - Wall foundation 1, looking south

HN1067: Mundenbury, Great Munden, Herts.

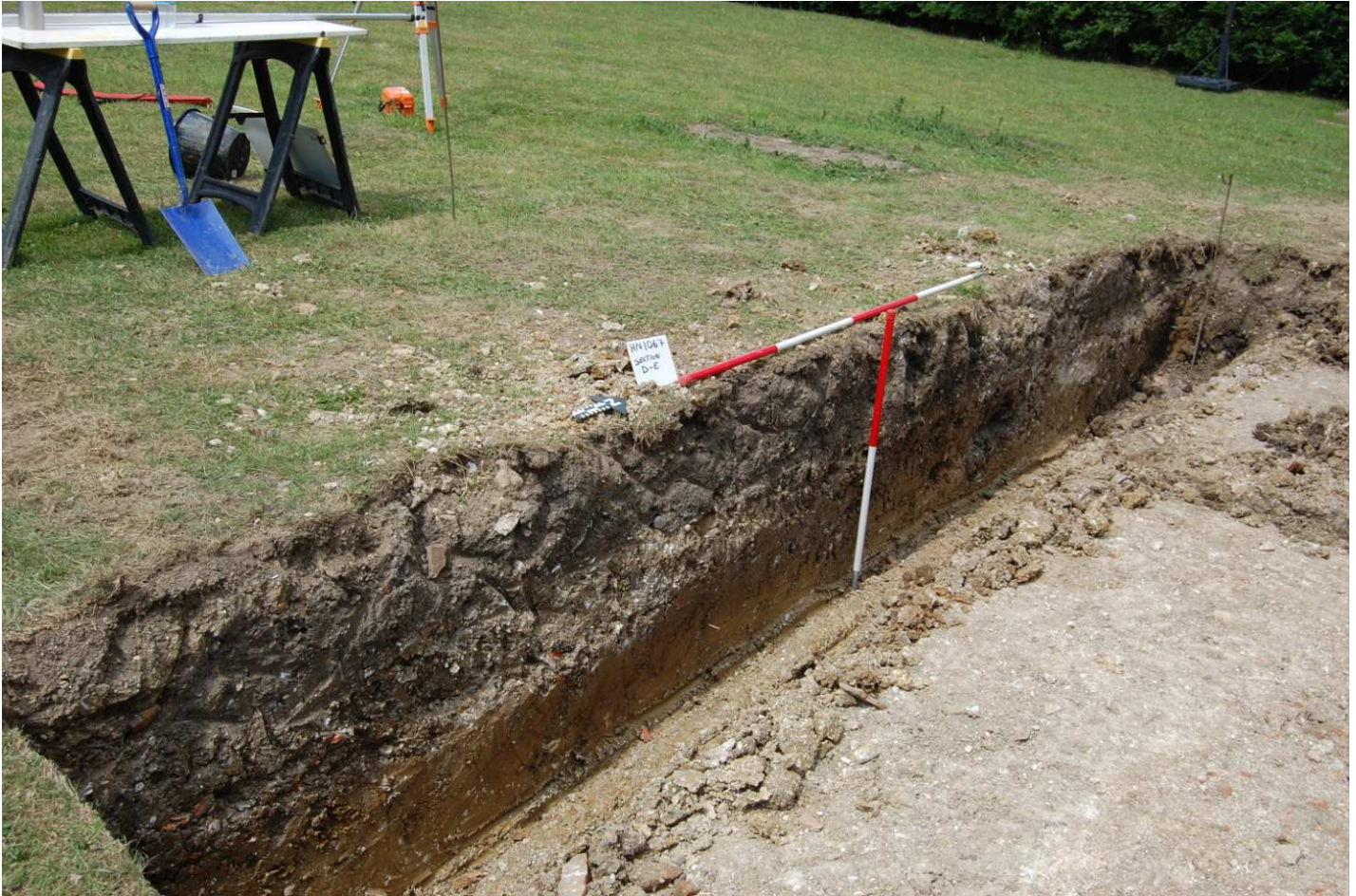


Plate 07 - Western footings, looking north-west



Plate 08 - Northern footings, looking north-east



Plate 09 - Wall foundation 28, looking north



Plate 10 - Soakaway and service run, looking south-east

Appendix

OASIS Data form

<i>OASIS ID: heritage1-151253</i>	
Project details	
Project name	Mundenbury, Great Munden, Hertfordshire
Short description of the project	<p>In response to a planning condition on the construction of a new conservatory and associated soakaway, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring of the groundworks.</p> <p>The monitoring of the footings revealed two flint and mortar wall foundations for a probable post-medieval out building. The stratigraphic sequence demonstrates multiple demolition/dump layers, containing post-medieval brick and tile fragments, overlying the foundation walls.</p> <p>Garden paths, shown on 19th century mapping of the area, were also observed, in addition to three modern services cutting across the site.</p> <p>No artefacts, features or deposits dating from earlier than the post-medieval period were encountered in the course of the project.</p>
Project dates	Start: 08-07-2013 End: 12-07-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Associated project reference codes	HN1067 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	FOUNDATION WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE GREAT MUNDEN Mundenbury, Mentley Lane
Postcode	SG11 1HG
Study area	45 Square metres
Site coordinates	NGR - TL 35541 24240
Height OD / Depth	Min: 110.05m Max: 112.46m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Heritage Network

Project director	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Robin Densem
Type of funding body	Landowner
Project archives	
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Mundenbury, Great Munden, Herts. Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Turner, C.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.817
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Herts.
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 12 pages, 6 figures, 10 plates