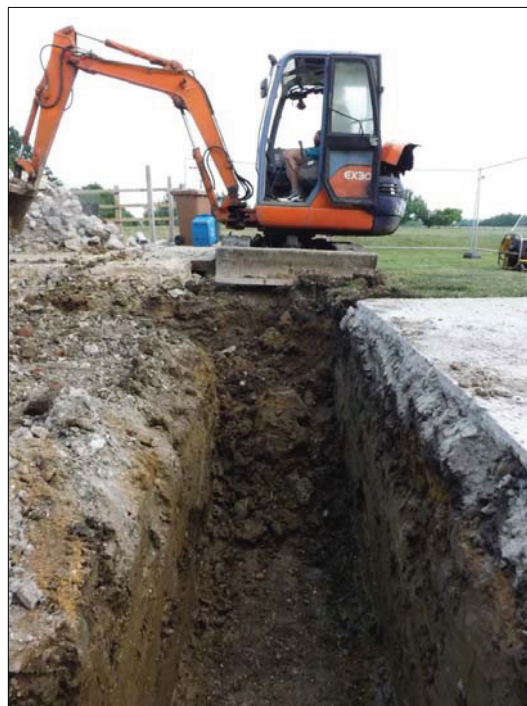


Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

**Wickham Hill Farm
Wickham Hill
Braughing
Hertfordshire
(Scheduled Monument 1005249)**

**ASE Project No: E8034
Site Code: BRWH 13
HCC HER Enquiry Ref: 204/13**

ASE Report No: 2013304



November 2013

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

**Wickham Hill Farm
Wickham Hill
Braughing
Hertfordshire**

NGR: TL 38930 23795

Planning Ref: 3/13/0061/FP & 3/13/0715/CL

**ASE Project No: E8034
Site Code: BRWH13**

**ASE Report No: 2013304
OASIS id: 164417
HCC HER enquiry ref: 204/13**

**Trevor Ennis
With contributions by
Anna Doherty, Susan Pringle, Karine Le Hégarat,
Gemma Ayton and Elke Raemen
Illustrations by Andrew Lewsey**

November 2013

**Archaeology South-East
The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex
CM7 3QD**

**Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Mrs Claire Hudson-Clements to undertake monitoring and recording during groundworks for a detached garage and single storey house extension at Wickham Hill Farm, Wickham Hill, Braughing, Herts. The property is located within a known area of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement remains, part of which is a scheduled monument (SM 1005249).

Remains of 1st century AD date were identified at the site during previous work in the period 1968-73. These included a flint cobble road sealed by late 1st-century AD domestic rubbish and a shallow ditch. Also identified was an undated clay and flint surface with a reddened area suggestive of a hearth position and to the west of the road the undated and tentative remains of a timber building. These remains are likely to represent 1st century AD roadside occupation. A second identified phase of Roman activity dated to the early 2nd century.

One pit of early Roman date was excavated within the foundation trench for the house extension along with an adjacent layer that may be part of a contemporary land surface. Finds from the pit included pottery (dating c.AD50-80), brick, animal bone and oyster shell. The sherds of broken pottery were relatively large implying that they had not travelled far from their place of use. A single sherd of residual early 2nd century samian ware pottery was recovered from a modern context.

No archaeological remains were observed within the footprint of the new garage. The previously identified shallow 1st century AD ditch was projected as heading into the position of the new garage but was not identified here. Although the ditch had been exposed in plan during construction of the original house, it is probable that it had been subsequently truncated or obscured by plant movement.

One small undated ditch or trench was also observed within the foundation trench for the house extension. It is possible that this may have been associated with recent use of the site as a nursery.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Acknowledgements

Bibliography

Appendices

Appendix 1: HER Summary Sheet

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

FIGURES

- 1. Location of archaeological monitoring areas
- 2. Excavated features and sections 1 and 2
- 3. Excavated features with previous archaeological work
- 4. Pit 13 (pre-ex), looking north
- 5. Pit 13, looking northwest
- 6. Garage topsoil strip looking northeast
- 7. Garage subsoil strip looking northeast

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

Table 3: Quantification of the finds assemblage

Table 4: Summary of building materials

Table 5: Dating table with context date (approximate) and contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Groundworks for a detached garage and single storey house extension at Wickham Hill Farm, Wickham Hill, Braughing, Hertfordshire were archaeologically monitored by Archaeology South-East on behalf of the property owner, Mrs Claire Hudson-Clements, in July 2013. The archaeological work was recommended and monitored by the Historic Environment Unit of Hertfordshire County Council and was carried out in accordance with an archaeological brief and a Written Scheme of Investigation (HCC HEU 2013; ASE 2013). Archaeology South-East are the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.

1.1.2 The archaeological work was initially proposed to consist of a strip, map and record exercise of the building footprints followed by monitoring and recording of associated groundworks. However, as no archaeological remains were identified within the garage footprint and insufficient overburden was removed from the house extension footprint, the project effectively became one of monitoring and recording the house extension foundation trenches.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Wickham Hill Farm lies between Puckeridge and Braughing, on the east side of the B1368 (Fig. 1). It is situated at 78m OD on the western slope of Wickham Hill, a low ridge to the west of the River Rib at its junction with a tributary, the river Quinn. The garden surrounding the house consisted mainly of lawn with concrete patios and gravelled areas of parking. The underlying superficial geology consists of Quaternary Period mixed glaciofluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel above Cretaceous Period bedrock chalk at depth (www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Two planning applications were submitted to East Hertfordshire District Council, one of which was for the construction of a detached three-bay garage to the immediate north-west of the house (3/13/0061/FP), and the other for a single storey side extension to the existing house, a detached single storey leisure centre, an open swimming pool and tennis court (03/13/0715/CL). Of the latter application, only the single storey extension was proposed to be built at the time of the archaeological watching brief.

1.3.2 The site is situated within a Scheduled Area (SM 1005249). The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the terms of Scheduled Monument Consent granted in May 2013 by the Secretary of State, under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The consent was given following advice from Sarah Poppy, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aim of the archaeological work was to record, excavate, analyse and report on any archaeological remains exposed by the groundworks for the garage and single storey extension, thereby achieving their preservation by record.

1.4.2 The specific objectives of the project were:

- To record and excavate any prehistoric or Iron Age remains predating the Romano-British 'small town' at Braughing.
- To record and excavate any remains relating to the Romano-British 'small town' at Braughing, especially buildings and other features alongside the Roman road that runs along the western edge of the site.
- To analyse the fieldwork results in relation to regional research objectives, prepare a project report and, if appropriate, a publication report, and curate the project archive and finds in a local museum.

1.4.3 If any significant discoveries were made the report would seek to relate these to current regional research objectives identified in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of monitoring and recording of groundworks for a new garage and single storey house extension. Monitoring was carried out by Mark Germany (Senior Archaeologist) on the 1st and 3rd of July 2013 and by Trevor Ennis (Senior Archaeologist) on 8th July 2013. The fieldwork was managed by Adrian Scruby.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 Wickham Hill is the site of a Late Iron Age settlement and a Roman 'small town', located at the junction of several major Roman roads (Area of Archaeological Significance No. 94 in the Local Plan, and Scheduled Monument No. SM 1005249 under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979).

2.1.2 The following information is based on the results of previous archaeological investigations at Wickham Hill Nursery and within Braughing in general (Partridge 1977 and 1981; Burnham and Wachter 1990; ECC FAU 2009a and 2009b). The Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) has been consulted (enquiry ref. 204/13) and pertinent information and references are cited.

2.2 Late Iron Age

2.2.1 Almost all investigations in the Wickham Hill area to the west of the Rib have found evidence of Late Iron Age settlement dating from the late 1st century BC to the mid-1st century AD, notably at Skeleton Green where rectangular timber buildings were recorded (HER 1903). To the northwest, further occupation remains north of Gatesbury Track (HER 962) show that settlement was widespread; perhaps extending along a trackway? Large quantities of imported pottery have been found as well, including Gallo-Belgic, amphora and samian wares, suggesting the Late Iron Age settlement was of some importance. Similarly, findspots of a number of late Iron Age coins (e.g. HER 22812, 22814-27, 23125-9) add to this picture of the settlement being a significant place of trade and/or consumption.

2.2.1 The cropmark of a polygonal enclosure at Wickham Hill, c.100m to the north of

the site, is conjectured to also be of Late Iron Age date (HHER 7544).

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 Ermine Street, the Roman road from London to the north, and Stane Street, the Roman road from Colchester to Braughing converge near Wickham Hill and are thought to have followed the line of earlier Iron Age trackways.
- 2.3.2 The centre of the Roman 'small town' appears to have been 200m to the north of the site, and was first developed from c.AD 75. The central area included several large stone buildings laid out within a street grid. At Gatesbury Track, to the northeast of the Nursery site, the presence of a Roman hearth/oven and occupation debris has been observed within a replacement watermain trench (HER 16485). Further building remains and another oven were found previous to this in an earlier service trench here.
- 2.3.3 Other Roman buildings lined Ermine Street to the southwest of the site, at Skeleton Green (HHER 1903). Here, the timber roadside buildings were modified and replaced and by the 3rd century superceded by more substantial strip buildings; some functioning as workshops. The Roman settlement at Braughing survived into the early 5th century, but appears thereafter to have reverted to agricultural land up until modern times.

2.4 Previous archaeological work at Wickham Hill Farm Nursery

- 2.4.1 Previous archaeological work at Wickham Hill Farm Nursery comprises trenching and monitoring during the construction of the house in the 1970s (Partridge 1977, 90-7), and more recent monitoring during the enlargement of the house in August and September 2009 (ECC FAU 2009a and 2009b).
- 2.4.2 The first of these recorded a possible Roman road running along the western edge of the site, which may have merged with the line of the modern B1368 at the site's north-western corner (Fig. 3). The road was c.6m wide and made of compacted flint cobbles. A thick layer of late 1st-century AD domestic rubbish sealed it and was sealed in turn by a second cobbled road surface, which was slightly offset to the east and was probably in use during the first half of the 2nd century. To the west of this road were the tentative and undated remains of a possible timber building and to the east a large well in-filled by the early to mid-2nd century.
- 2.4.3 Ground clearance to the north of the house during its original construction revealed a clay and flint surface, and a shallow 1st century AD ditch. Part of the clay and flint surface was baked red and was possibly the location of a hearth or a fire. The full extent of the ground clearance is not shown in the publication report (Partridge 1977).
- 2.4.4 The 2009 archaeological monitoring observed the groundworks for a south extension, a north lobby and the underpinning of the existing west and north walls (HHER 4221). No archaeological remains were identified.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHOD

3.1 Fieldwork Method

3.1.1 The archaeological work monitored all groundworks which penetrated deeper than the depth of the topsoil and subsoil; namely, the concrete slab foundation for the garage, and the wall footings for the house extension. All of the groundworks were undertaken by the client's building contractors using a small tracked excavator equipped with (where appropriate) narrow toothed and broad toothless buckets.

3.1.2 The rectangular trench for the concrete slab foundation for the garage measured 10m long, 5.5m wide and 0.4m deep. The final part of its excavation necessitated the use of a narrow toothed bucket because of the hardness of the ground. The footprint of the house extension measured approximately 8.5m by 6.5m. Other than the removal of the concrete patio (cover photo) no additional lowering of ground within the footprint was required. The foundation trench, cut around the edge of the footprint was c.0.85m wide by 1.15m deep.

3.1.3 Archaeological features and deposits were drawn, photographed and recorded on pro-forma watching brief and context record sheets. All finds were collected. Work was carried out in accordance with the IfA (Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct, by-laws and guidelines (IfA 2008, 2010) and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout.

3.2 Site Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Hertford Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are summarised below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	16
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	2 (1 large, 1 small)
Photographs	14
Bulk finds	1390g (pottery, CBM, bone, shell, flint, fired clay)

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The house extension monitoring revealed an early Roman pit with a potential contemporary land surface and a ditch of probable more recent date. No archaeological remains were observed within the area of the new garage. The list of recorded contexts is presented below (Table 2).

Context	Type	Description
1	Layer	Brownish grey sandy silty clay (topsoil), 0.2m thick
2	Layer	Brownish grey sandy silty clay (subsoil), 0.2m thick
3	Layer	Orange brown firm silty clay (natural)

4	Finds	Un-stratified abraded finds from [1] and [2]
5	Layer	Dark grey clay silt, 0.2m thick
6	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick
7	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.22m thick
8	Layer	Mid yellowish brown to greyish brown silty clay, 0.17m thick
9	Fill of 13	Mixed greyish brown silty clay
10	Fill of 13	Mid greyish brown silty clay
11	Fill of 13	Mixed dark grey & brown clay silt
12	Fill of 13	Mixed mid-dark grey clay silt
13	Pit	Semi-circular, 2.3m x 0.64m+ x 0.75m deep
14	Finds	From cleaning over pit 13
15	Fill of 16	Mid grey to brownish grey silty clay
16	Ditch	0.85m+ x 0.6m x 0.20m deep

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

4.1.2 The underlying natural ground consisted of firm orange brown silty clay [3] with infrequent flecks of chalk and occasional small to large stones including nodules of flint.

4.2 Garage

4.2.1 The footprint for the garage (Figs. 1, 4 and 5) revealed 0.2m of brownish grey friable sandy silt clay topsoil [1] above 0.2m of brownish grey firm / compacted brownish grey sandy silt clay subsoil [2]. No archaeological remains were observed cutting the underlying natural clay [3]. A few small fragments of abraded early Roman pottery and tile [4] were recovered un-stratified from contexts [1] and [2]. Occasional pieces of modern ceramic building materials were also noted, but not retained. The shallow ditch detected by the archaeological work in the 1970s was not evident. A cut for an underground electricity cable ran across the footprint of the garage at an oblique angle (Fig. 3).

4.3 Extension

4.3.1 Two archaeological features were observed within the foundation trenches of the house extension (Fig. 2). The earlier was a large pit [13] cut into the natural clay in the northern foundation trench (Figs. 6 and 7). The pit was 2.3m long, in excess of 0.75m deep and contained four greyish brown fills [9-12]. Forty-one sherds of early Roman pottery were securely recovered from the pit along with a variety of other material including Roman brick, animal bone and oyster shell. All of the finds were recovered from the lowest excavated fill [12] and an additional 7 sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from the vicinity of the pit during cleaning [14]. To the east of the pit (Fig. 2, Section 1) was a layer of mid yellowish brown to greyish brown silty clay [8] that may have been part of a contemporary ground surface into which the pit was cut. Fragments of Oyster shell were noted in this deposit and one sherd of probable post-conquest grog-tempered pottery was recovered.

4.3.2 On top of the in-filled pit were two layers [5 and 6] of undetermined date that

probably represent post-Roman levelling. The lower layer [6] appeared to consist of deliberately re-deposited silty clay that might suggest that it was of more recent origin. Layer [7] in section to the east contained one sherd of mid Roman samian pottery which was most likely residual as the deposit was located above the modern truncation horizon.

4.3.3 In the southern foundation trench was a poorly defined ditch or cultivation trench [16] aligned roughly north/south. The ditch was 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep (Fig. 2, Section 2) and contained a fill [15] of mid grey to brownish grey silty clay that was similar to the overlying subsoil. The fill was root disturbed to the south and most probably associated with the former use of the site as a nursery.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological monitoring (Table 3). They were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All finds have been packed and stored following IfA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Bone		Shell		Flint		F. Clay	
	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)
4	7	34	6	142								
7	1	2										
8	1	2										
12	41	748	4	46	20	134	1	2	1	4	2	26
14	7	152					1	6				
Total	57	938	10	188	20	134	2	8	1	4	2	26

Table 3: Quantification of the finds assemblage

5.2 Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small assemblage of earlier Roman pottery was recovered from the site, totalling 57 sherds weighing 938g. The pottery is in good condition with a large average sherd size, indicating that it may have been redeposited fairly directly from its original place of discard. One reasonably large stratified group of pottery was recorded in context [12], fill of pit [13].

5.2.2 The pottery was quantified on pro-forma sheets by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). In the absence of a regional type-series for Hertfordshire, fabric and form codes from the neighbouring Essex region have been employed (Biddulph *et al* in prep, incorporating form codes from Hawkes & Hull 1947 and Going 1987).

5.2.3 The assemblage falls into two main fabric groupings: about half consists of sandy fabrics containing sparse grog inclusions whilst most of the remainder are purely sandy Roman wares. The grog-tempered wares are associated with several shoulder sherds from hand-made jar forms, including some with rilled

or stabbed decoration.

- 5.2.4 The majority of the wheel-thrown Roman sandy wares have distinctive well-sorted fine micaceous matrixes containing black iron-rich inclusions. This fabric type is characteristic of the Hadham kilns which are located just a few kilometres to the south-east of Braughing. In the later Roman period this industry developed to become an intensive regional supplier throughout the south-east but it is likely that more modest local production began in the early Roman period. The probable Hadham wares include fine grey fabrics, well-burnished dark surfaced Terra Nigra imitation wares and two examples of fine oxidised wares. Forms include a good quality imitation of a Terra Nigra style Cam 14 platter and several shoulder sherds from cordoned jars similar to Cam 218 or 226. A single probable example of Verulamium region grey ware fabric was recorded. This was associated with a partial rim from a C16 style reeded-rim bowl.
- 5.2.5 Almost everything in the assemblage would be consistent with a pre-Flavian to early Flavian date (c.AD50-80). However, a single sherd of samian ware found in isolation in context [007] may be of slightly later date. It is a partial rim probably from a Dragendorff 33 cup. This form was produced by 1st century south Gaulish industries. However, although the fabric has a glossy slip like south Gaulish wares, it is also very micaceous with iron rich inclusions: fabric characteristics which tend to be associated with (post-AD120) central Gaulish samian ware.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Susan Pringle

- 5.3.1 Eight fragments of ceramic building materials weighing 0.168 kg were collected from two contexts, [4] and [12]. The identifiable material was Roman and 20th century. The total weight and number of fragments in each category is set out in Table 4.

Period	No. of items	Weight kg.
Roman brick and tile	5	0.136
19th/20thc tile	2	0.018
20th concrete/cement object	1	0.014
Total	8	0.168

Table 4: Summary of building materials

- 5.3.2 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count, using the Museum of London (MoL) fabric type series. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database. All the modern building materials have been discarded.
- 5.3.3 The broad date range of each context is summarised below in Table 5.

Context	Context date (approximate)	Material
4	1850-2000, residual 50-160 AD	Modern concrete and red tile, Roman brick and ?tegula
12	50-160 AD	Roman brick

Table 5: Dating table with context date (approximate) and contents

5.3.4 *Roman brick and tile*

Abraded Roman brick and tile was present in both contexts. Context [4] contains a tegula, 23 mm thick, in MoL fabric 3060 and a brick, 37 mm thick, in MoL fabric 3023. These tiles were perhaps made at the kilns at Radlett in the later 1st or early 2nd century. The brick in [12], 32 mm thick, though very reduced appeared to have a fine red-firing fabric similar to MoL fabric 3006. All of the Roman tile was abraded and both bricks were reduced to some extent.

5.3.5 *Post-medieval tile*

Two chips of fine-grained red machine-compressed tile in slightly different fabrics were present. They are both likely to date from the mid to late 19th or 20th century.

5.3.6 *Cement object*

An unidentified fragmentary object of what appeared to be a cement with coarse sand aggregate was present in [4]. Externally it was black with what appeared to be two grooves.

5.3.7 *Summary*

The ceramic building material from the site consists of abraded Roman brick and roof tile with a small quantity of later 19th or 20th century material. The Roman tile is unlikely to represent primary deposition.

5.4 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.4.1 A single piece of struck flint weighing 4g was recovered from context [12]. It consists of a blade-like flake made on a light brown flint. The artefact exhibits moderate post-depositional edge damage that almost certainly results from re-deposition. The piece of flint débitage indicates prehistoric activity, but it is not closely datable. It represents an isolated find in a later context, and it has no potential for further study.

5.5 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.5.1 A small assemblage of animal bone comprising 20 fragments was recovered. All of the bone derived from context [12] and is in a moderate state of preservation. The assemblage contains small fragments of skull, long bones, vertebrae and ribs and includes fragments of bones from cattle and sheep/goat though the majority of the specimens cannot be identified to taxa. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones nor does it provide any information regarding age-at-death. A cut mark has been noted on a fragment of large mammal thoracic vertebrae. There is no further evidence of butchery and no evidence of burning, gnawing or pathology.

5.5.2 Due to the size of the assemblage, it holds no potential for further analysis and no further work is required.

5.6 Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Two fragments of *Ostrea edulis* were recovered from contexts [12] and [14]. Included is a small undiagnostic fragment as well as an immature ?lower valve with possible signs of overcrowding.

5.7 Summary

- 5.7.1 The assemblage represents a fairly typical small assemblage of early to mid Roman date. The pottery is largely locally produced. The Roman CBM is likely to have been reused. The animal bone assemblage includes domestic mammals and has minimal evidence for butchery. A single prehistoric flint flake is residual within its context. Other than providing dating for the features from which they derive, these artefacts add little to the understanding and interpretation of this site.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

- 6.1.1 No archaeological remains of prehistoric or Iron Age date were identified during the fieldwork. The only archaeological feature of antiquity was a pit dating to the early Roman period (c.AD50-80) and an accompanying layer that may be part of a land surface of the same date. Archaeological trenching and monitoring at the site in the period 1968-73 (Partridge 1977) identified several 1st century AD features that are likely to be broadly contemporary (Fig. 3). Approximately 15m to the west was a flint cobble road sealed by late 1st-century AD domestic rubbish and c.10m to the north a shallow ditch. Also, 2.5m to the northeast, was an undated clay and flint surface with a reddened area suggestive of a possible hearth position and to the west of the road the undated and tentative remains of a timber building. Cumulatively these remains, along with the excavated pit, represent 1st century AD roadside occupation. The earlier fieldwork also identified a second phase of Roman road and a well both probably dating to early 2nd century. Although no features of this date were identified one sherd of residual early 2nd century samian ware pottery was recovered from a later context.

- 6.1.2 The only other identified feature was a small undated ditch or cultivation trench that is probably associated with use of the site as a nursery in the later 20th century.

- 6.1.3 The report on 1968-73 fieldwork identified a shallow 1st century ditch in the north of the site that was depicted extending just into the area of the new garage. However, there was no sign of this ditch in the garage footprint and it is possible that it did not extend quite this far. As the ditch was previously exposed in plan it is also possible that it was subsequently truncated away or obscured by the movement of plant machinery during construction of the original house. It was noted that the subsoil within the Garage footprint was very compacted and presumably had been, at least in part, re-deposited.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording has produced further, albeit limited, evidence of early 1st century occupation at Wickham Hill Farm. The remains are likely to be associated with occupation along the side of a Roman road which has been identified by aerial photography and branches off in a north-easterly direction from Ermine Street some 150m to the south of the site (Partridge 1977, 90).

- 6.2.2 Although the results of the fieldwork add to our understanding of the

development of the Roman town and its hinterland they are too limited to warrant detailed analysis or consideration in relation to current regional research objectives.

- 6.2.3 It is anticipated that further remains of Roman date are likely to be encountered when the detached leisure building, swimming pool and tennis court (part of the second planning application - 03/13/0715/CL) are constructed in the future. The current site results may have greater significance/value when combined with those from such future work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank Mrs Claire Hudson-Clements for commissioning the work and for her assistance throughout the project. Thanks are also due to Sarah Poppy of English Heritage and Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council for guidance and monitoring of the project.

The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by Mark Germany and Trevor Ennis. The author would like to thank Andrew Lewsey who produced the figures for this report; Adrian Scruby who project managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson who project managed the post-excavation process.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ASE 2013 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip, Map & Record at Wickham Hill Farm Nursery, Wickham Hill, Braughing, Hertfordshire.* ASE WSI 8034
- Biddulph, E., Compton, J. & Martin, T.S. In prep The late Iron Age and Roman pottery, in M. Atkinson & S. Preston in prep. *Elms Farm: excavations at the late Iron Age and Roman site at Heybridge, Essex, 1993-5*, E. Anglian Archaeol mon ser.
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy.* E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8
- Burnham, B.C. & Wachter, J.S. 1990 'Braughing'. *The small towns of Roman Britain.* Batsford, London, 103-111
- ECC FAU 2009a *Wickham Hill Nursery, Wickham Hill, Braughing: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording.* ECC FAU Report 2019 (Sept)
- ECC FAU 2009b *Wickham Hill Nursery, Wickham Hill, Braughing: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording Phase 2.* ECC FAU Rep 2019 (Nov)
- Going, C.J. 1987 *The Mansio and Other Sites in the South-Eastern Sector of Caesaromagus: The Roman Pottery.* CBA Res. Rep. 62: London
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 14
- Hawkes, C.F.C. and Hull, M.R. 1947 *Camulodunum: first report on the excavations at Colchester, 1930-1939.* Society of Antiquities Research Report XIV: Oxford.
- HCC HEU 2013 *Design brief for Archaeological Strip, Map & Record at Wickham Hill Farm Nursery, Wickham Hill, Braughing, Hertfordshire.*
- IfA 2008 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Bief (revised).* Institute for Archaeologists
- IfA 2010 *Code of Conduct (revised).* Institute for Archaeologists
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England,* E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24
- MOLAS 1994 *Site Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork*
- Partridge, C.R. 1977 'Excavations and Fieldwork at Braughing 1968-73'. *Herts Archaeol.* 5, 90-97
- Partridge, C.R. 1981 *Skeleton Green: a Late Iron Age and Romano-British site.* Britannia Mono

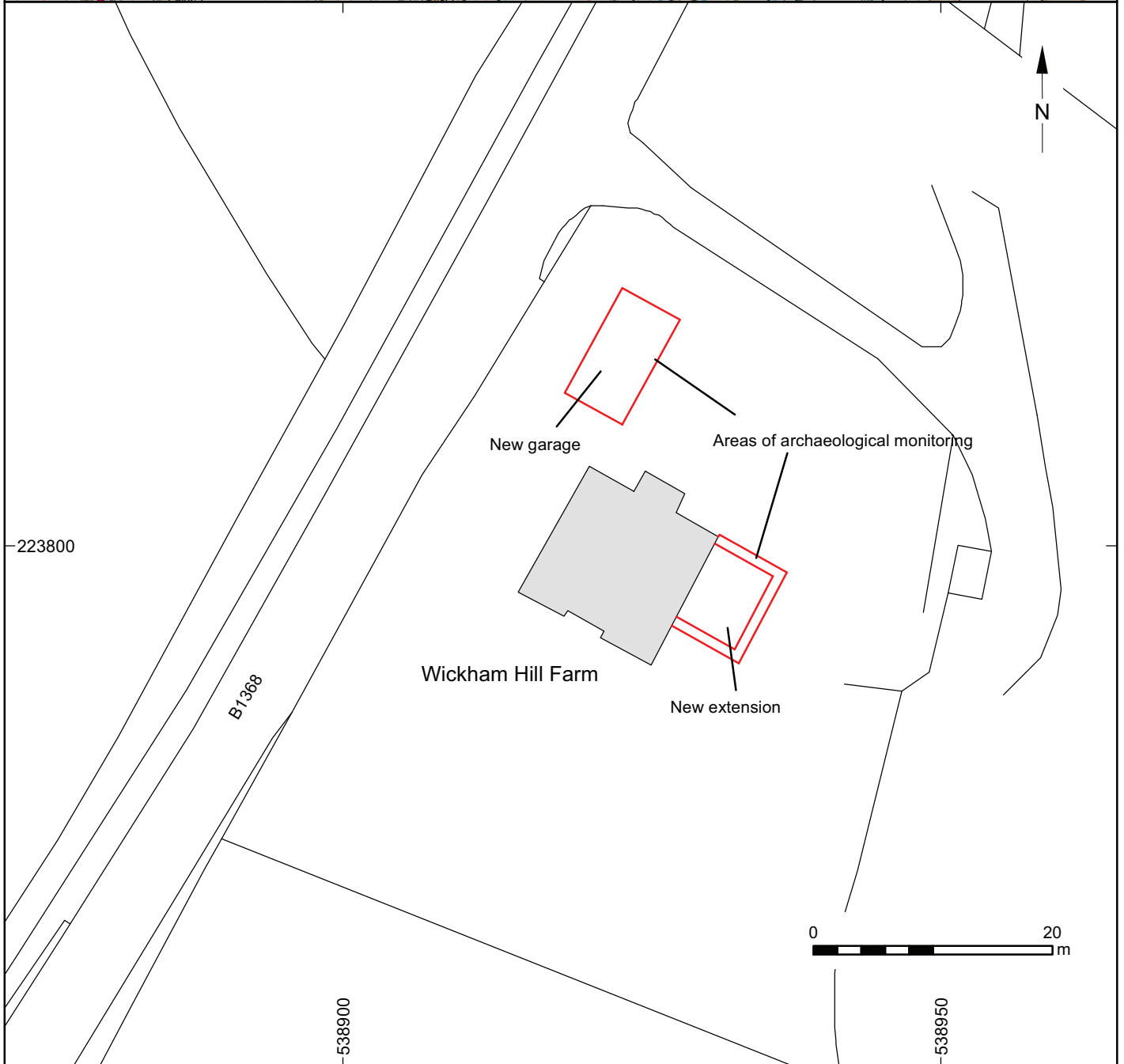
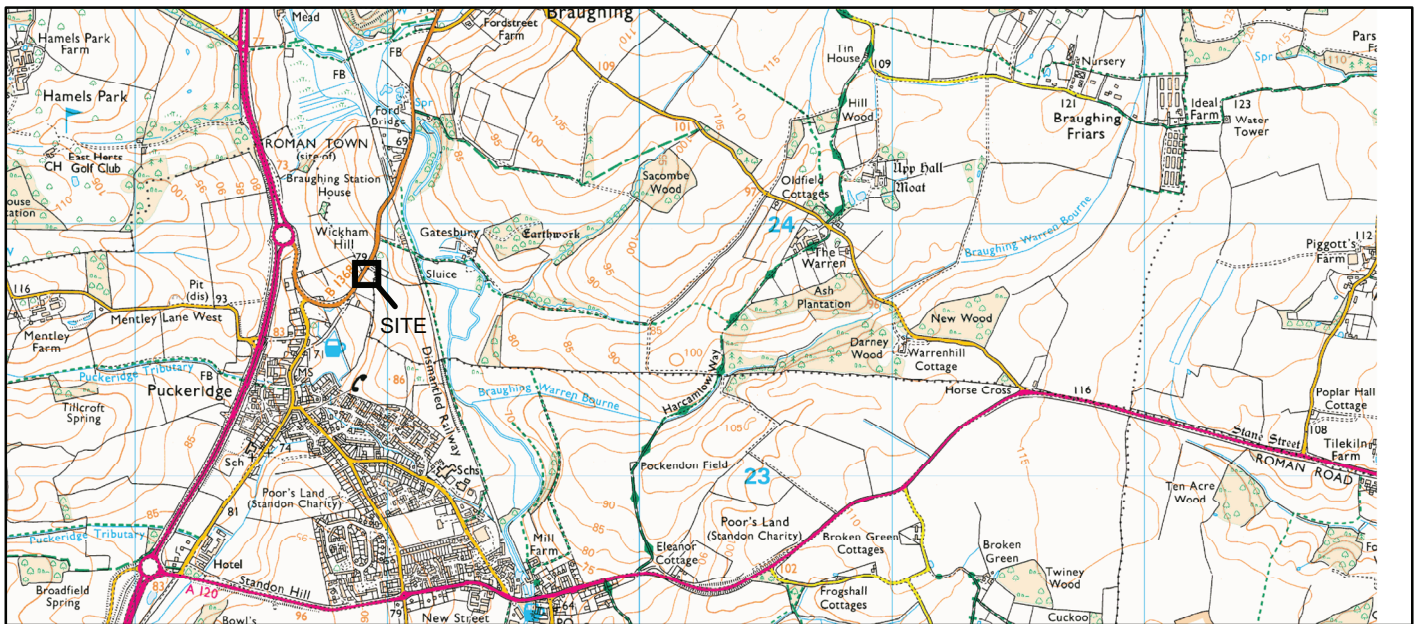
Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

Site name and address: Wickham Hill Farm, Wickham Hill, Braughing, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire	
Village/Town: Braughing	Parish: Braughing	
Planning application reference: 3/13/0061/FP & 3/13/0715/CL		
HER Enquiry reference: 204/13		
Funding source: Client		
Nature of application: House extension & new garage		
Present land use: Patio and garden		
Size of application area: c. 110 sq m	Size of area investigated: 72 sq m	
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 38930 23795		
Site code (if applicable): BRWH13		
Site director/Organization: M. Germany/T. Ennis, Archaeology South-East		
Type of work: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording		
Date of work:	Start: 1st July 2013	Finish: 8th July 2013
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Hertford Museum		
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: Roman, modern	
<p>Relevant previous summaries/reports: Partridge, C.R., 1977, 'Excavations & Fieldwork at Braughing 1968-73'. <i>Herts Archaeol.</i> 5, 90-97 ECC FAU, 2009a, <i>Wickham Hill Nursery, Wickham Hill, Braughing: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording Phase 1.</i> ECC FAU Rep. 2019 ECC FAU, 2009b, <i>Wickham Hill Nursery, Wickham Hill, Braughing: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording Phase 2.</i> ECC FAU Rep 2019</p>		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: Monitoring and recording undertaken was undertaken during groundworks for a detached garage and single storey house extension at Wickham Hill Farm, Braughing. The site lies within a Scheduled Area to the south of the Roman town. Remains of 1st century AD date had been identified within the site during previous work in the period 1968-73 (Partridge 1977).</p> <p>An early Roman pit was found within the foundation trench for the house extension along with an adjacent layer that may be part of a contemporary land surface. Finds from the pit included pottery (c.AD50-80), brick, animal bone and oyster shell. The only indication of later activity on the site was in the form of a residual sherd of early 2nd century samian ware pottery.</p> <p>No archaeological remains were observed within the footprint of the new garage. The report on the previous fieldwork (Partridge 1977) suggested that the shallow 1st century AD ditch continued into the area of the garage. However, this was not identified. The ditch had been exposed in plan during construction of the original house and it is probable that it was subsequently truncated or obscured by plant movement.</p> <p>One small undated ditch or trench was also observed within the foundation trench for the house extension. It is possible that this may have been associated with the former use of the site as a plant nursery.</p>		
Author of summary: T. Ennis	Date of summary: November 2013	

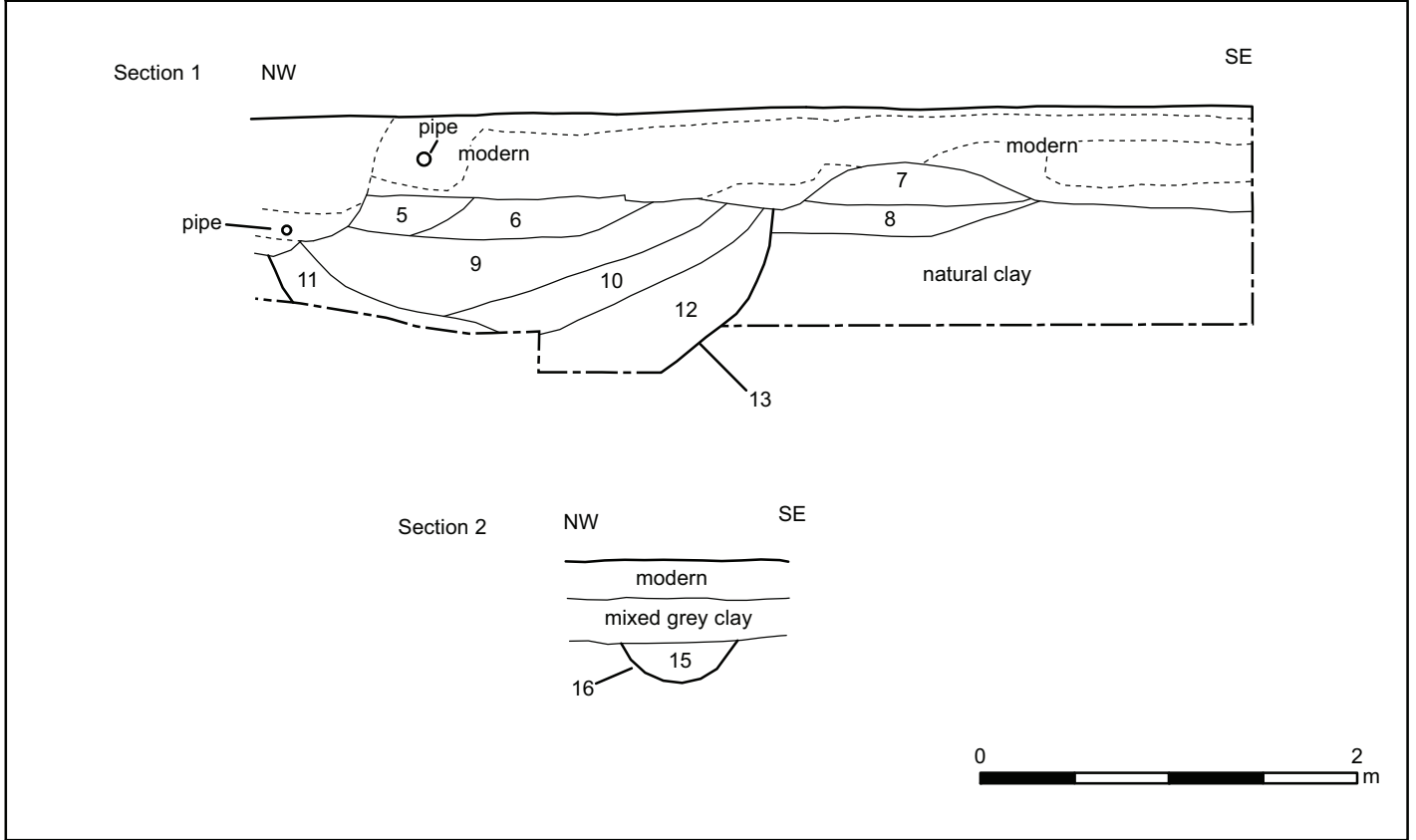
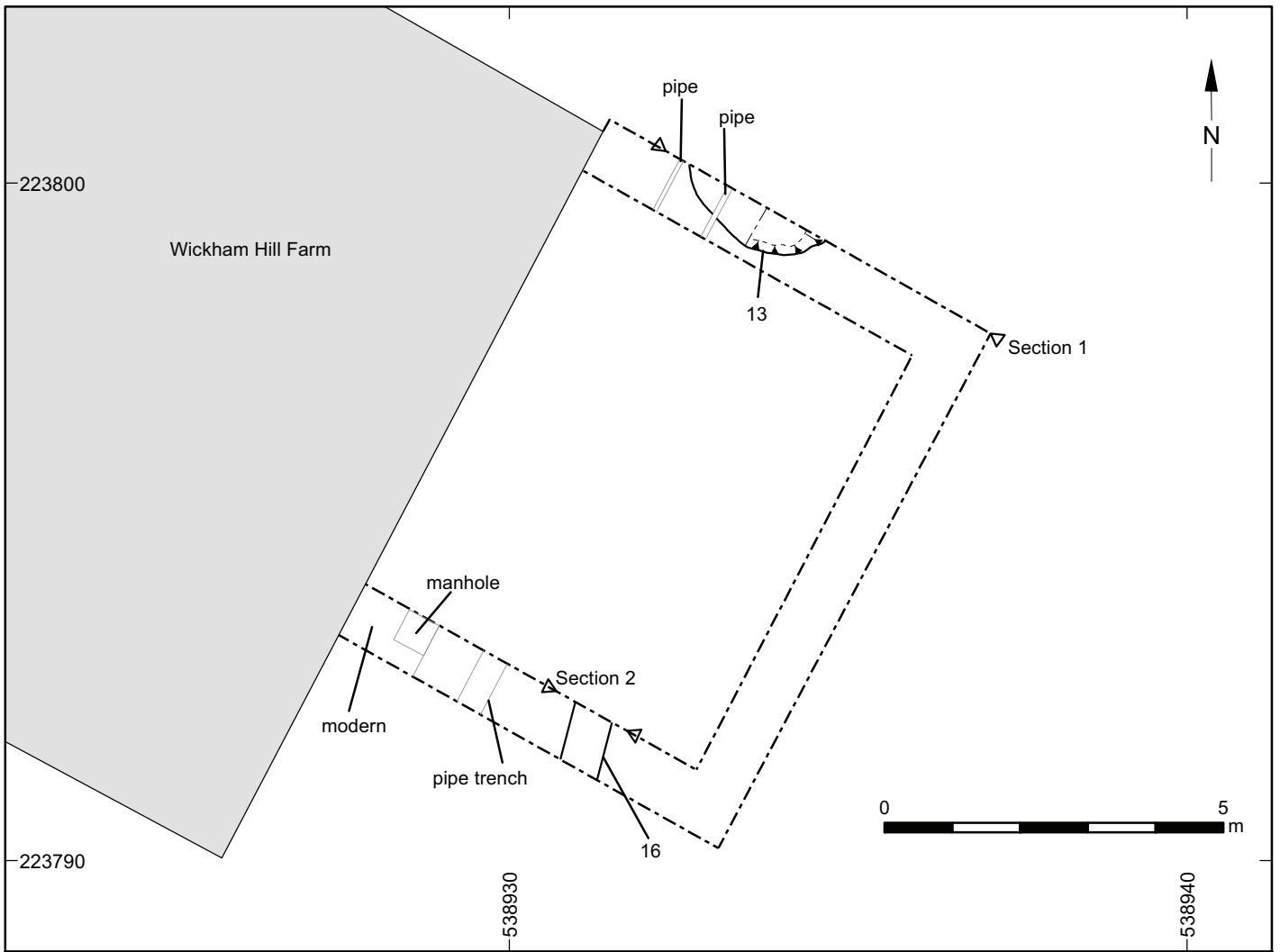
Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 164417	
Project details	
Project name	Wickham Hill Farm: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned to undertake monitoring and recording during groundworks for a detached garage and single storey house extension at Wickham Hill Farm, Wickham Hill, Braughing Herts (TL 38930 23795). One pit of early Roman date was excavated within the foundation trench for the house extension along with an adjacent layer that may be part of a contemporary land surface. Finds from the pit included pottery (dating c.AD50-80), brick, animal bone and oyster shell. Remains of 1st century AD date were identified at the site during previous work in the period 1968-73 (Partridge 1977). These included a flint cobble road sealed by late 1st-century AD domestic rubbish and a shallow ditch. Also identified was an undated clay and flint surface with a reddened hearth position and the tentative remains of a timber building. Cumulatively these remains, along with the excavated pit, are likely to represent 1st century AD roadside occupation. No archaeological remains were observed within the footprint of the garage. The previously identified shallow ditch was depicted (Partridge 1977) as heading into the position of the new garage but was no longer visible. The ditch had been exposed in plan during construction of the original house and may have been subsequently truncated or obscured by plant movement. One small undated ditch or trench was also observed within the foundation trench for the house extension. It is possible that this may have been associated with the former recent use of the site as a nursery.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2013 End: 08-07-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project refcodes	2019 - Contracting Unit No. BRWH13 – Site code
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE BRAUGHING Wickham Hill Farm, Wickham Hill
Study area	72.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 38930 23795 51 0 51 53 41 N 000 01 09 E Point

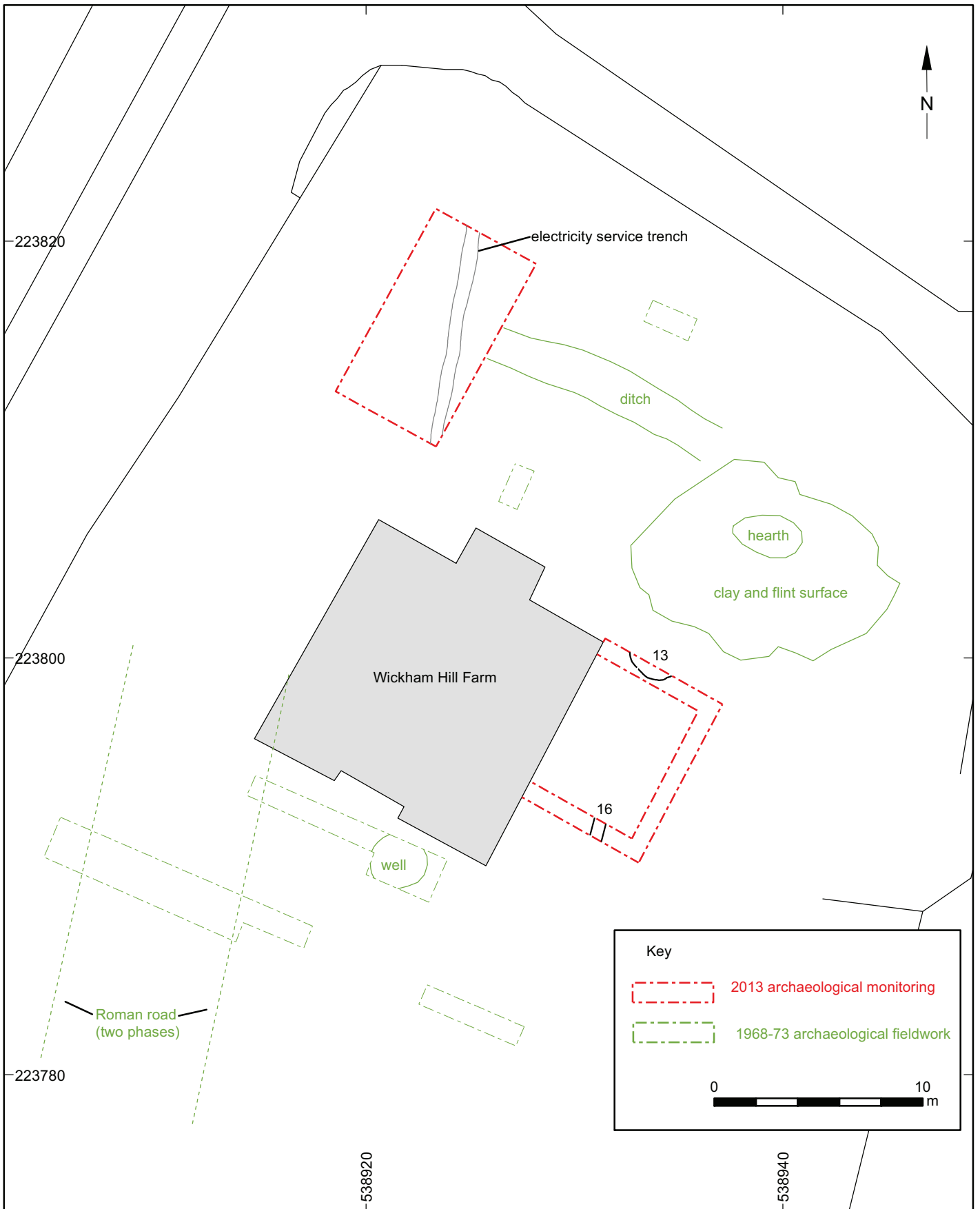
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Hertfordshire County Council
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Trevor Ennis
Type of sponsor / funding body	client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Physical Archive ID	BRWH 13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Bishops Stortford Museum
Digital Archive ID	BRWH 13
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bishops Stortford Museum
Paper Archive ID	BRWH 13
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliog.	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording: Wickham Hill Farm, Wickham Hill, Braughing, Herts
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ennis, T.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Rep No. 2013304
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Braintree
Description	A4 bound, 15 pages text, 7 figures



© Archaeology South-East		Wickham Hill Farm		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8034	Nov 2013	Location of archaeological monitoring areas		
Report Ref: 2013304	Drawn by: APL			



© Archaeology South-East		Wickham Hill Farm		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8034	Nov 2013	Excavated features and sections 1 & 2		
Report Ref: 2013304	Drawn by: APL			



© Archaeology South-East		Wickham Hill Farm		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8034	Nov 2013	Excavated features with previous archaeological work		
Report Ref: 2013304	Drawn by: APL			



Figure 4: Garage topsoil strip looking northeast



Figure 5: Garage subsoil strip looking northeast



Figure 6: Pit 13 (pre-ex), looking north (1m scale)



Figure 7: Pit 13, looking northwest (0.5m scale)