

**An Archaeological Evaluation
On Land at Hunton Bridge Wharf, Abbots Langley**

(NGR TL 08232 00646)

By

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Project No. 2834

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation in advance of redevelopment of land at Hunton Bridge Wharf, Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire was conducted in March 2007 (NGR 08232 00646). Seven stepped test pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 2.40m. No archaeological features earlier than the late Post Medieval – Modern period were present. However, successive deposits of alluvial silts and peat formations resulting from the movement of the River Gade across the valley floor were identified towards the base of the test pits. Core samples were taken and are currently undergoing specialist analysis. The report on these core samples will be issued subsequently as an appendix to this document.

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SMR Summary Sheet OASIS Form

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of redevelopment of land at Hunton Bridge Wharf (NGR 08232 00646).

1.2 The site is located at Hunton Bridge Wharf, Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire (Figure 1). The land is currently occupied by the Hunton Bridge Estate, a modern industrial complex. These industrial buildings are due for demolition, and a new housing development is planned.

1.3 Condition 43 of Three Rivers District Council Planning Permission Reference 06/1346/FUL requires that:

No demolition or development shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the District Planning Authority in writing. This condition will only be considered to have been discharged when the planning authority have received and approved archaeological reports of all the required archaeological works.

1.4 A *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* outlining the requirements and specifying the nature of the trenching was prepared by CgMs consultants in response to the planning condition (CgMs 2007). The trial trenching was designed to provide a representative sample of the redevelopment area and the archaeological and geoarchaeological sequence of the site.

1.5 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* was prepared by ASE in response to the specification and was submitted via CgMs to the Hertfordshire County Archaeologist for approval (Hart 2007).

1.6 The fieldwork was undertaken by Alice Thorne (Field Officer), Louise Munns and Michelle Statton during March 2007. The project was managed by Diccon Hart (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site is situated between an old river channel of the River Gade to the east and the Grand Union Canal to the west. Topographically, the development area is largely flat, although the eastern half (at

approximately 65mOD) is around 1m lower than the west. The eastern part of the site may have been reduced, possibly during construction of the industrial buildings which currently occupy the land.

- 2.2** The results of geotechnical bore holing has shown that the underlying geology consists of river gravels or sands, which are overlain by more recent alluvial deposits of peats and clays in the eastern and centre of the site (Hawkins 2004, 6). These peats and clays are known to be highly complex, and are likely to pre-date the late Medieval period, when the River Gade was stabilised by the construction of mills along its banks.
- 2.3** A Desk Based Assessment of the site undertaken by CgMs Consultants in 2004 identified the area as having a good potential for the Roman, late Medieval and Post-Medieval periods and a low potential for Anglo-Saxon and early Medieval periods. The potential for prehistoric periods was considered uncertain. The alluvial and peat sequences have been identified as having a high palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological potential (Hawkins 2004). Palaeo land surfaces could be present within the alluvial sequences, and the preservation of organic material is known to be good.
- 2.4** The Grand Union Canal was created in around 1800, and Hunton Bridge Wharf is thought to have been constructed contemporaneously. A map of 1820 shows several structures in the area of the site. By 1878 the malthouse and 'the Limes' (an extant building), are annotated in addition to the depiction of several other structures. These structures cluster close to the southern part of the site, with the remainder of the area undeveloped.
- 2.5** Hunton Bridge Wharf closed in 1945 and following demolition of the Wharf buildings a new factory complex was constructed. These factory structures were demolished in turn, and the area redeveloped with the industrial buildings which occupied the site at the time of the evaluation. These industrial buildings are currently due for demolition.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1** The Aims and Objectives of the evaluation were laid out in the *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation* (CgMS 2007) and are reproduced below with due acknowledgement.
- 3.2** ...[The evaluation should]...establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require preservation *in situ*.

- 3.3** *The evaluation should aim to determine, as far is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).*
- 3.4** *The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.*
- 3.5** *Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:*
- 1) To establish the presence or otherwise of any Roman and Medieval and/or any earlier or later activity, and to define the date and nature of such activity.*
 - 2) To establish the environmental context of any Roman and Medieval, and/or earlier or later activity.*
 - 3) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.*
 - 4) Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.*
- 3.6** *Where physical preservation is likely to be considered as a mitigation option, the primary factors affecting the present state of preservation and the direct and indirect affect of the proposed development should also be considered.*

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 4.1** The archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of seven stepped (due to Health and Safety considerations) trial test pits designed to provide a representative sample of the redevelopment area and the archaeological and geoarchaeological sequence. Three of the test pits measured 7.5m by 7.5m at ground level, reducing to 5m by 5m at the base (test pits 1, 2 and 6). Four test pits measured 5m by 5m at ground level, reducing to 2.6m by 2.6m at the base (Test pits 3, 4, 5 and 7) (Figure 2). The maximum excavated depth was 2.40m, allowing for a safe working environment within the test pits. The larger pits had a set of steps excavated against the baulk to

facilitate access.

- 4.2 The test pits were laid out and CAT scanned by the demolition team. Any alterations to the locations of the test pits necessitated by on site constraints were recorded by Archaeology South-East on the site plan.
- 4.3 The test pits were numbered on site in consultation with Richard Meager of CgMs, and shown in Figure 2. (Note: this numbering differs slightly from the numbering system proposed in the specification provided by CgMs).
- 4.4 The test pits were excavated by a 13 tonne tracked digger, with a 1.8m wide flat blade ditching bucket.
- 4.5 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the Specification using standard Archaeology South-East context record sheets.
- 4.6 A full photographic record of the work was kept (*black and white prints, colour slides and digital images*) and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Ditchling and will be offered to a suitable local museum.
- 4.7 An overall site plan was maintained at a scale of 1:1000. The test pits where required were planned at 1: 50 and sections drawn at a scale of 1:20.
- 4.8 The test pits were levelled with respect to OD.
- 4.9 Core samples of the peat and the alluvial silts were taken from test pits 1 and 2. These are currently undergoing specialist analysis. Upon completion of the testing the results will be issued as an appendix to this report.

5.0 RESULTS

- 5.1 Seven stepped trial test pits were excavated (Figure 2). The western part of the site (test pits 3, 4 and 5) is situated at a higher level than the eastern half (test pits 1, 2, 6 and 7), suggesting that there has been some landscaping and truncation to create a split level site.

Context numbers are shown in square brackets: [1/111]

5.2 Test Pit 1

- 5.2.1 Test Pit 1 was located to the north of the site at 65.33mOD. It measured 7.5m by 7.5m at ground level, reducing to 5m by 5m at the

base. This pit was excavated to a depth of 2.25m (Figure 3).

5.2.2 The stratigraphic sequence identified is detailed below (latest to earliest):

- [1/001] 150mm thick layer of modern reinforced concrete formed the surface deposit.
- [1/002] 300mm thick levelling deposit of modern hardcore containing brick, flint and chalk fragments was located.
- [1/003] 1100- 1200mm thick layer of mixed mid yellowish brown – mid greyish white sandy silt was encountered at approximately 64.96 mOD. This deposit contained frequent lenses and bands of greyish white degraded chalk. Seams of a dark grey-black peat and silty peat were also interspersed throughout the deposit. This layer is thought to result from successive phases of alluvial deposition across the site. A single context number was assigned to encompass these micro-layers. Some rooting was visible, particularly at the top of the deposit, and occasional fragments of modern brick and tar were present at the interface with [1/002] above. However no archaeological features or finds were identified at the surface, or stratified within this deposit.
- [1/004] Dark brown – black peat, at approximately 63.87mOD. Well preserved wood (not of man-made origin) was present. This deposit continued through to the base of excavation on the eastern side of the test pit.
- [1/005] 40- 200mm thick layer of light grey-blue alluvial clays below [1/004] at the very base of the trench at 63.08mOD, in the western side of the test pit. Low energy alluvial deposit.
- [1/006] Small to medium sized sub angular- rounded flint river gravels.

5.2.3 No archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of this test pit.

5.3 Test Pit 2

5.3.1 Test Pit 2 was located in the centre- north of the site at 65.54mOD. This test pit measured 7.5m by 7.5m at ground level, reducing to 5m by 5m at the base. This test pit was excavated to a depth of 2.30m (Figure 4).

5.3.2 The stratigraphic sequence identified is detailed below (latest to earliest):

- [2/001] 350mm thick modern concrete paving.

- [2/002] 300mm thick layer of type 1 hardcore lying upon a terram fabric sheeting formed a levelling deposit.
- [2/004] Parallel sided linear cut orientated approximately NNW-SSE located at 64.98 mOD. This had a maximum width of 2.20m and a depth of 550mm. The feature had a concave profile with a break of slope on the eastern edge. The base was flattish. It had a primary fill of firm dark greyish-brown clayey sandy silt [2/006]. This contained frequent chalk fragments, occasional small stones, and brick, glass and sandy, well fired roofing tile. The upper fill, [2/005], consisted of a mid greyish-brown clayey silt, which contained obvious modern material (brick, mortar fragments, tile, transfer printed china, modern glass screw top jars, wine bottles).
- [2/007] Parallel sided linear cut was located to the east of [2/004] at 65.02 mOD. This feature had a maximum width of 700mm and a maximum depth of 350mm. It had steep regular tapered edges with a rounded base. It was filled by a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent chalk fragments and modern, , brick [2/008].
- [2/003] 1000 - 1150mm thick layer of soft, mixed, mid yellowish brown – mid greyish white silty sand was encountered at approximately 65.00 mOD. This deposit was similar to [1/003] and contained frequent lenses and bands of greyish white degraded chalk interspersed with yellowish brown silty clayey sand. Seams of a dark grey-black peat were also interspersed throughout the deposit. A single context number was assigned to encompass these micro-layers.
- [2/009] Firm dark brown- black peat deposit. Encountered at approximately 63.74mOD. This was likely to have been the same deposit as [1/ 004], and likewise contained good preservation of wood. At the very base of the test pit a thin layer of alluvial clay overlying a patch of flint river gravels was partially exposed at 63.24m OD.

5.3.3 During excavation of this test pit two modern features were encountered, [2/004] and [2/007], detailed above. These were both located immediately below the modern overburden and had been cut into the surface of [2/003] (Figure 4.1).

5.4 Test Pit 3

5.4.1 Test Pit 3 was located on the raised half of the site to the west of trench 2 at 66.55 mOD. The test pit measured 5m by 5m at ground level, reducing to 2.6m by 2.6m at the base (Figure 5.1). This pit was excavated to a depth of 2.10m.

5.4.2 The stratigraphic sequence identified is detailed below (latest to

earliest):

- [3/001] 300mm thick layer of concrete formed the surface deposit.
- [3/002] 100mm thick brownish yellow sand levelling deposit, on a layer of terram fabric.
- [3/004] 400- 500mm thick dark brown clayey silt containing occasional brick fragments, and small stones.
- [3/005] 100mm of, a light greyish white degraded chalk located at approximately 65.20 mOD.
- [3/006] 300mm thick mid greyish white clay layer with chalk inclusions.
- [3/007] light yellowish white degraded chalk layer was encountered to the base of the pit at 64.45 mOD..

5.4.3 Contexts [3/005], [3/006] and [3/007] are all believed to be the same as deposit [1/003], with the variations in colour and composition of the matrix resulting from successive phases of alluvial deposition. The peat layer was not encountered in this trench, probably as it was not possible to excavate to a sufficient depth

5.4.4 No archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of this test pit.

5.5 Test Pit 4

5.5.1 Test Pit 4 was located to the west of the site close to the old wharf frontage at 66.38 mOD. It measured 5m by 5m at ground level and was excavated to a depth of 1.04m (Figure 5.2). It was then abandoned due to the presence of two parallel modern services running through the trench orientated approximately north-south.

5.5.2 The stratigraphic sequence identified is detailed below (latest to earliest):

- [4/001] 100mm layer of asphalt.
- [4/002] 200mm layer of type 1 hardcore.
- [4/003] Approximately 500mm thick layer of compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt containing brick and concrete rubble and flint gravels on a layer of terram fabric.
- [4/004] Mixed mid greyish white to mid brown silty clay with chalk inclusions, encountered at 65.54 mOD. This was present to the base of the trench, and is likely to be the surface of the alluvial chalky silts noted in the preceding test pits.

5.5.3 No archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of this test pit.

5.6 Test Pit 5

5.6.1 Test Pit 5 was located to the south of the site close to the road frontage at 66.66 mOD. The location of this test pit had to be shifted slightly to the north east to avoid manholes and drainage to the south of the site. The new location is shown on Figure 2. The test pit measured 5m by 5m at ground level and was excavated to a depth of 1.20m (Figure 5.3). An electricity cable was then revealed crossing the northern part of the excavated area and the trench had to be abandoned.

5.6.2 The stratigraphic sequence identified is detailed below (latest to earliest):

- [5/001] Dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small stone and occasional small to medium sized sub angular flint nodules and occasional fragments of cbm. This deposit had a maximum depth of 600mm.
- [5/002] 300mm thick compact light greyish brown sandy clay deposit containing moderate fragments of brick and rounded flint nodules.
- [5/003] On the south eastern side of the trench was a 260-300mm thick deposit of a firm dark brownish grey silty clay containing occasional fragments of brick and concrete.
- [5/004] 40mm lens of dark yellowish brown clayey sand.
- [5/005] 50-230mm thick deposit of black silty clay at approximately 65.74 mOD. This context contained moderate fragments of angular flint nodules and frequent pieces of corroded iron and modern nails.
- [5/006] Light reddish brown- yellowish brown silty sand/ clayey sand containing frequent fragments of angular and sub angular flint gravels. This natural deposit was revealed at the base of the trench. Below [5/004] and [5/002]

5.6.3 No archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of this test pit. A modern dump of material [5/007] was present in the south western corner. This consisted of a light blueish grey silty clay containing occasional fragments of brick, chalk and iron. A 700mm wide modern trench containing frequent pieces of corroded metal sheeting was observed crossing the trench approximately N-S.

5.7 Test Pit 6

5.7.1 Test Pit 6 was located to the south of the site at 65.76 mOD. It measured 7.5m by 7.5m at ground level, reducing to 5m by 5m at the base. This trench was excavated to a depth of 2.40m (Figure 6).

5.7.2 The stratigraphic sequence identified is detailed below (latest to earliest):

- [6/001] 300mm deep layer of tarmac overlay a 21mm thick layer of type 1 hardcore. A layer of terram fabric [6/002] underlay these surfacing deposits.
- [6/004] Possible brick wall footing (Figure 6.2). [6/004] was located on the surface of [6/008] and had been truncated and surrounded by the demolition dump [6/003]. A badly preserved stretch approximately 1m long was exposed orientated W-E during excavation. It was approximately 900mm wide and had a surviving height of approximately 580mm. It was formed of five courses of red unfrogged bricks measuring 230mm x 100mm x 70mm, and bonded with a yellowish brown sandy mortar with small flint gravel aggregate.
- [6/005] Possible fragmentary brick wall footing (Figure 6.2). Appeared to be contained within deposit [6/003]. It was formed of two courses of red frogged brick measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm, bonded with mortar. A small area was visible in section only. (see Figure 6.1).
- [6/003] Mid- dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent smears and patches of discolouration resulting from successive dumps of demolition material. A rusted iron bedstead was contained within one such dump. The deposit contained modern brick, tile, concrete, glass, iron and transfer printed china.
- [6/008] 500mm thick deposit of light greyish white sandy silt was encountered. This was soft and friable and contained occasional CBM fragments, rooting evidence and constitutes an interface layer between the modern disturbance above and the natural ground below.
- [6/009] Mixed light yellowish white to off white friable clay with chalk inclusions. This deposit had a variable depth, averaging at about 300mm. It is thought to constitute the surface of the alluvial silts and clays in this area of the site.
- [6/010] Discontinuous lens of dark brownish black clayey peat was encountered, with a maximum depth of 500mm. It contained frequent well preserved roots.
- [6/006] Two sandstone paving slabs were encountered in the south western corner of the trench at approximately 64.86mOD. These slabs underlay deposit 6/003. They measured 750mm x 800mm x 10mm and 600mm x 400mm x 100mm. Due to their size they were removed using the machine bucket, and were shown to partially seal pit [6/007].
- [6/007] Circular cut 1100 mm in diameter and lined with one course of loose unmortared red brick. This feature was removed by machine and was shown to cut through contexts [6/008] – [6/010]. It was still visible at the base of the trench. [6/007] had been backfilled with type 1

hardcore to a depth of approximately 1m. The feature was backfilled with modern material including concrete blocks and plastic.

- 5.7.3** Two wall footings. [6/004] and [6/005] and one modern cut were identified. Detailed above.

5.8 Test pit 7

- 5.8.1** Test pit 7 was located at the south of the site at 65.68 mOD. It measured 5m by 5m at ground level, reducing to 2.6m by 2.6m at the base. The trench had to be shifted to the east slightly to avoid blocking the entrance to the site. The new location is shown on Figure 2. This trench was excavated to a depth of 2.44m (Figure 5.4).

- 5.8.2** The stratigraphic sequence identified is detailed below (latest to earliest):

- [7/001] 200mm thick reinforced concrete.
- [7/002] 300mm thick layer of mottled silty sand containing frequent brick, mortar and CBM fragments. Levelling deposit.
- [7/003] 200mm deep mixed mid greyish brown silty clay with, occasional flecks of charcoal, small pieces of brick, moderate quantities of small stones and evidence of substantial rooting.
- [7/004] –
- [7/006] 1.10m deep deposit of successive layers of soft mixed mid greyish brown/mid yellowish brown – mid greyish white silty clay with chalk inclusions / lenses. These contexts are similar to the variations and banding present in context [1/003] and are thought to result from successive phases of alluvial deposition.
- [7/007] 200mm -240mm thick, firm dark brown- black peat deposit at 63.90 mOD. This contained moderate rooting with good preservation of wood fragments.
- [7/008] Dark yellowish white sandy degraded chalk was encountered for a depth of 200mm.
- [7/009] 180mm layer of peat was encountered overlying a thin
- [7/010] 80mm of light bluish green alluvial silty clay
- [7/011] River bed flint gravels were partially exposed at 23.24 mOD.

- 5.8.3** No archaeological finds or features were observed during the excavation of this test pit.

6.0 THE FINDS by Trista Clifford

- 6.1 The excavations at Hunton Bridge Wharf, Abbots Langley produced a small assemblage of finds, quantified below in Table 1.

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fe	Weight (g)
2/006	1	88	1	182	2	64		
5/005							15	124

Table 1 Quantification of finds

- 6.2 Context [5/005] contained the corroded remains of approximately 15 iron nails of modern date. Context [2/006] contained a large fragment of sandy, well fired roofing tile. A single piece of brown glazed earthenware from a large vessel, probably a plant pot was also recovered. Both are late post medieval in date.
- 6.3 The assemblage is considered to hold little potential for further analysis but should be retained for the archive.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The underlying geology on the site was found to consist of complex layers of alluvial gravels and sands and chalk interspersed with and overlying peat deposits. These layers are believed to have been formed during the movement of the River Gade across the valley floor. The thicker peat deposits may lie in hollows or paleochannels of the Gade, and thinner lenses may represent periods of establishment of river edge marsh (Hawkins, 2006, 4). The peat deposits encountered towards the base of test pits 1, 2, 6 and 7 contained good preservation of wood, and have a high potential for preservation of evidence for the environmental history of the valley floor. The alluvial and peat deposits are thought to predate the late medieval period when the course of the River Gade was stabilised by the construction of mills (*ibid*, 6).
- 7.2 No evidence of archaeological activity predating the very late Post Medieval to Modern periods was observed during the evaluation.
- 7.3 Two linear features identified in test pit 2 are of late post medieval to modern origin. The location and orientation of **2/004** and **2/007** appear to correspond closely with a property boundary shown on the earliest Ordnance Survey maps of the area (from 1878 to 1939). From 1958 to present, following the construction of the initial factory complex, the maps show a slight alteration in the course of the property boundary to the south, corresponding with the current line of the split level of the site. It seems possible that features [2/004] and possibly [2/007] may represent the last early modern phase of use and backfill of a possibly late post medieval boundary ditch crossing the site.

- 7.4** The disturbed wall footings noted in test pit 6, [6/004] and [6/005] may represent external structures or outbuildings relating to the brewery, possibly those shown within the vicinity of the test pit on the early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps of the area. Feature [6/007], backfilled with type 1 and modern rubble, may also represent a modern industrial feature. All features have been badly disturbed or truncated by the deposition of modern demolition material in the area.
- 7.5** The evaluation has provided significant evidence of disturbance resulting from past land use. The site is situated on a split level, suggesting that there may have been some truncation of the eastern part of the site. However the survival of features 2/004 and 2/007 in test pit 2 suggests that ground reduction may not have been substantial. There is also evidence of made ground deposits in trenches 3, 4 and 5, suggesting that the western part of the site may have been built up in the area of the canal and wharf. In the area of test pit 6 there is evidence of demolition related disturbance, with intrusion into underlying deposits noted. The site has undergone the demolition of the wharf buildings, the later construction and demolition of the factory buildings and the later construction of the buildings which currently comprise the Hunton Bridge Wharf estate (scheduled for demolition). These phases of demolition and rebuilding are likely to have impacted the potential survival archaeological features and deposits, particularly in the south and west of the site.
- 7.6** The north and eastern area of the site, therefore, appears to have seen least modern development and disturbance.

References

Hawkins, D., 2004. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Hunton Bridge Wharf, Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire* CgMs Consultants

CgMS, 2007. *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Hart, D., 2007. *Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeology South-East Project 2834*

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	HAL07					
Identification Name and Address	Hunton Bridge Wharf, Abbots Langley					
County, District &/or Borough	Hertfordshire					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR TL 08232 00646					
Geology	River gravels and sands					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2834					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 14- 20 March 2007	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs Consulting Ltd					
Project Manager	Diccon Hart					
Project Supervisor	Alice Thorne					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation in advance of redevelopment of land at Hunton Bridge Wharf, Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire was conducted in March 2007 (NGR TL 08232 00646). Seven stepped test pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 2.40m. No archaeological features earlier than the late Post Medieval – Modern were identified. However, successive deposits of alluvial silts and peat formations resulting from the movement of the River Gade across the valley floor were identified towards the base of the test pits. Core samples were taken and are currently undergoing specialist analysis.</i></p>						

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-26096

Project details

Project name Hunton Bridge Wharf

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation in advance of redevelopment of land at Hunton Bridge Wharf, Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire was conducted in March 2007 (NGR TL 08232 00646). Seven stepped test pits were excavated to a maximum depth of 2.40m. No archaeological features earlier than the late Post Medieval to Modern were identified. However, successive deposits of alluvial silts and peat formations resulting from the movement of the River Gade across the valley floor were identified towards the base of the test pits. Core samples were taken and are currently undergoing specialist analysis.

Project dates Start: 14-03-2007 End: 20-03-2007

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 2834 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes HAL07 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices

Monument type DITCH Modern

Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

Methods & techniques 'Test Pits'

Development type Rural residential

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location HERTFORDSHIRE THREE RIVERS ABBOTS LANGLEY
Hunton Bridge Wharf

Postcode XXXXX

Study area 0.50 Kilometres

Site coordinates TL 08232 00646 51.6936489576 -0.433906220889 51 41 37 N
000 26 02 W Point

Height OD Min: 65.00m Max: 66.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Diccon Hart

Project supervisor Alice Thorne

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

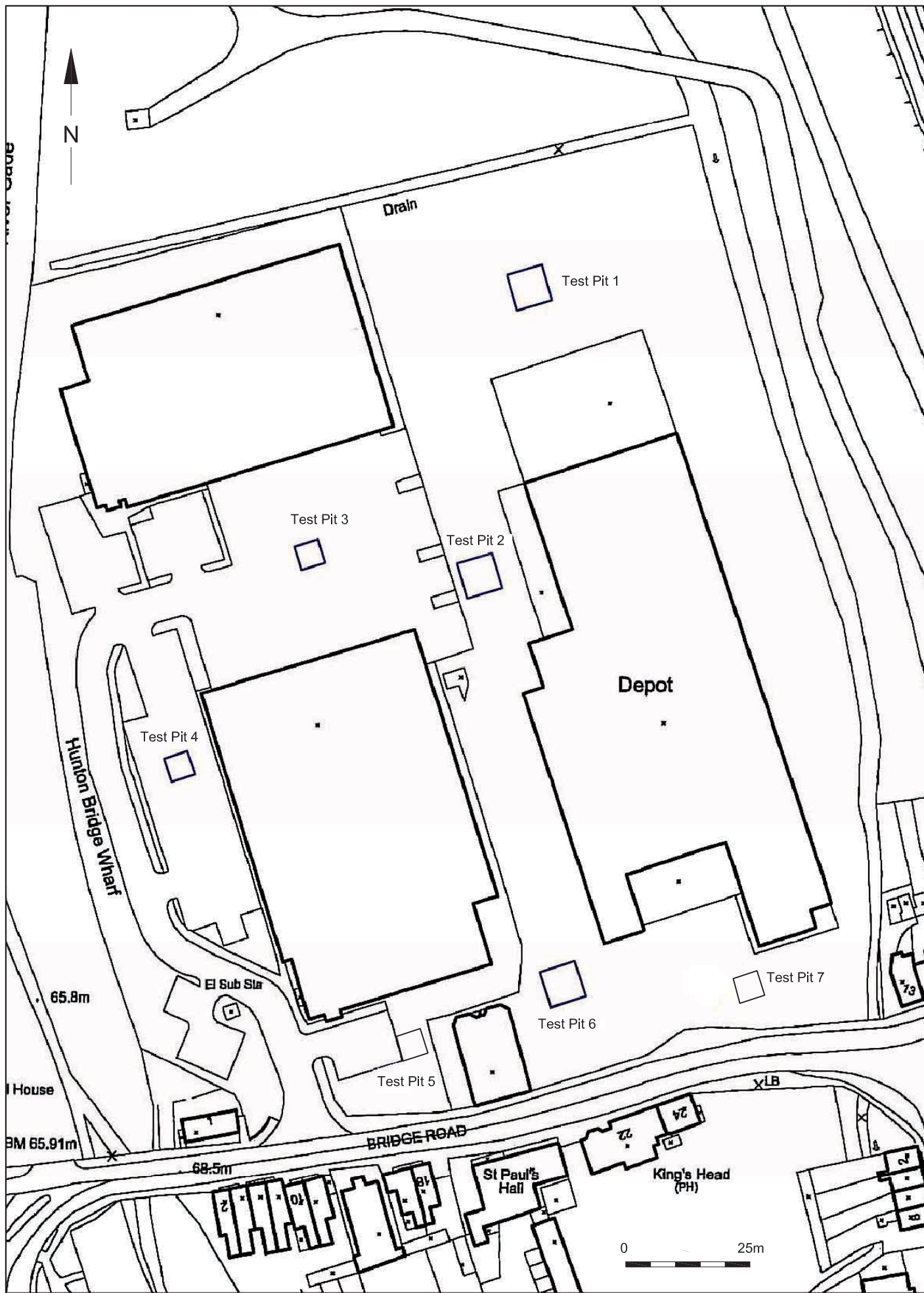
Physical Archive recipient n/a

Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	n/a
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic','Survey'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thorne, A
Other bibliographic details	2834
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South- East
Description	Grey literature report
Entered by	Alice Thorne (tcrnath@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	11 April 2007



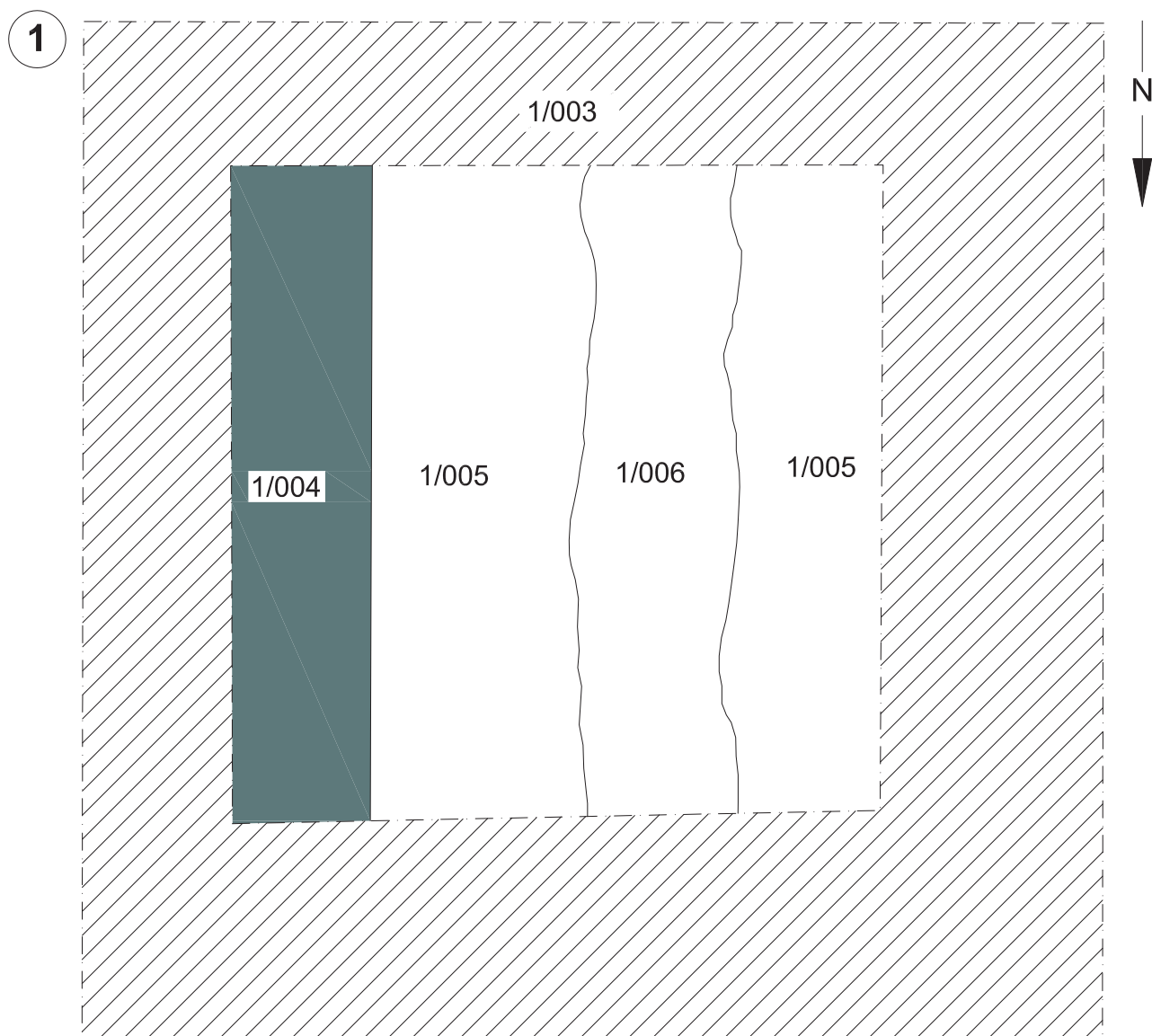
© Archaeology South-East			Land at Hunton Bridge Wharf	Fig. 1
Ref: 2834	Feb 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Site Location Plan	

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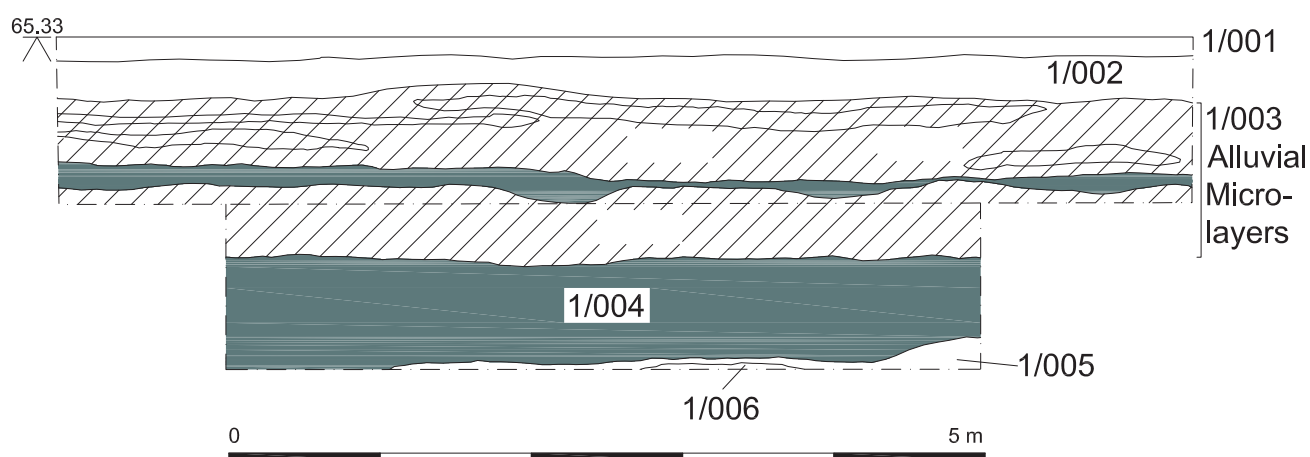
© Archaeology South-East			Land at Hunton Bridge Wharf	Fig. 2
Ref: 2834	Feb 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Test Pit Locations	

Plan of Test Pit 1

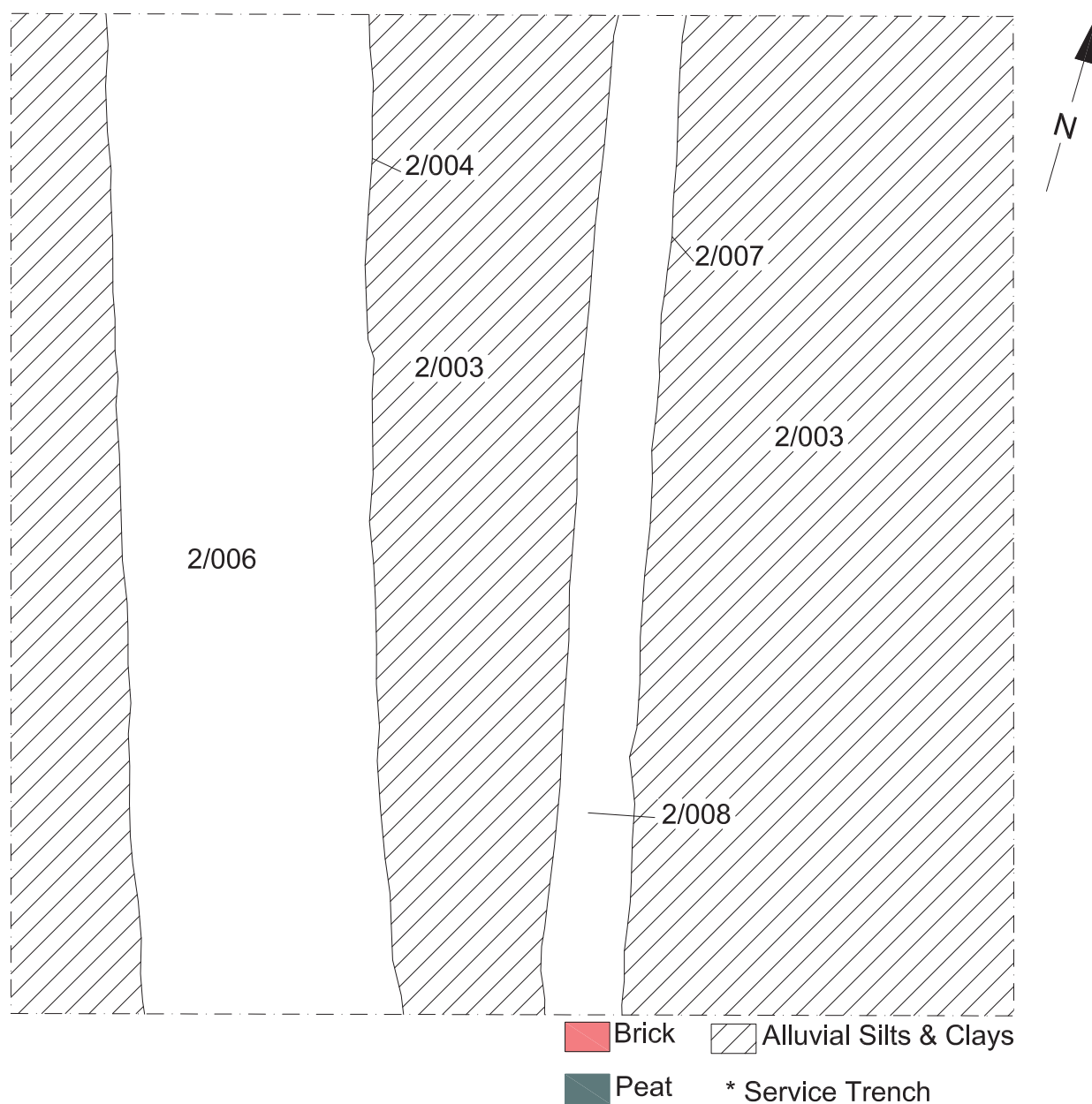


2 North Facing Section of Test Pit 1

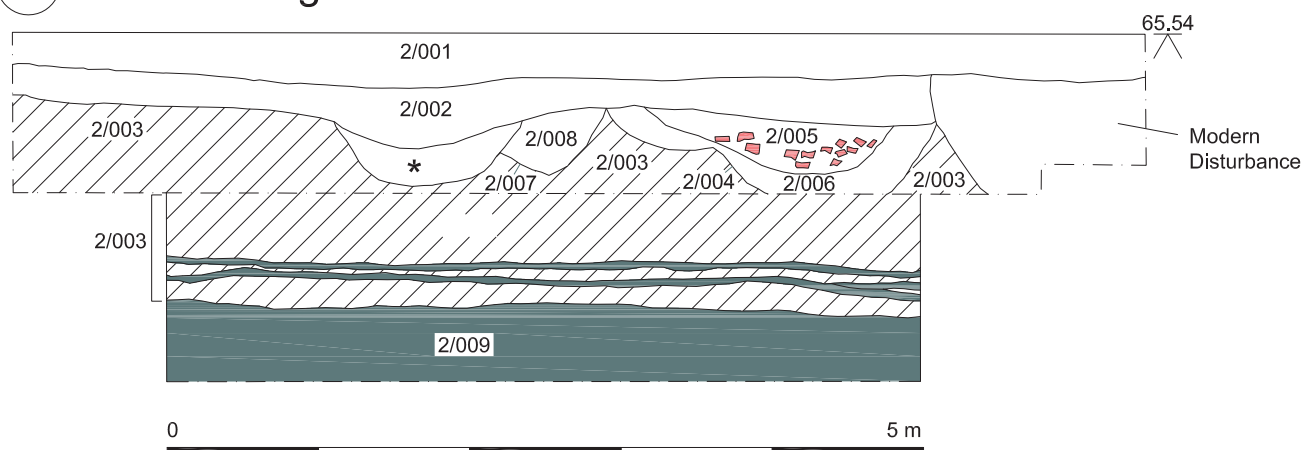
Alluvial Silts & Clays, contains lenses of Peat
 Peat



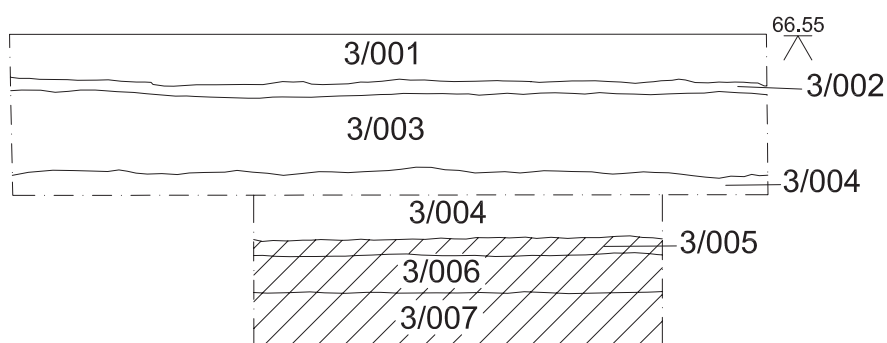
1 Plan of Test Pit 2



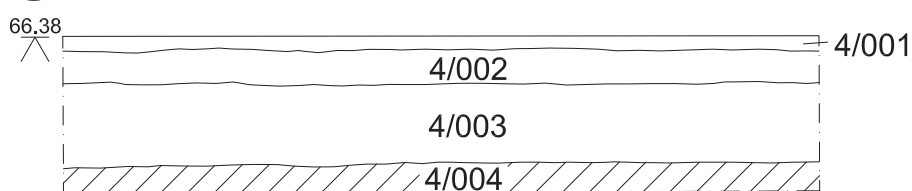
2 North Facing Section of Test Pit 2



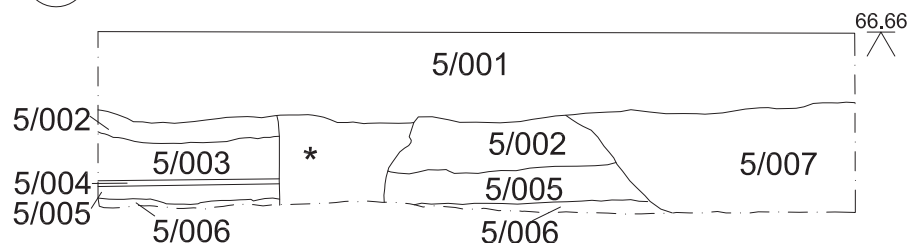
1 West Facing Section of Test Pit 3



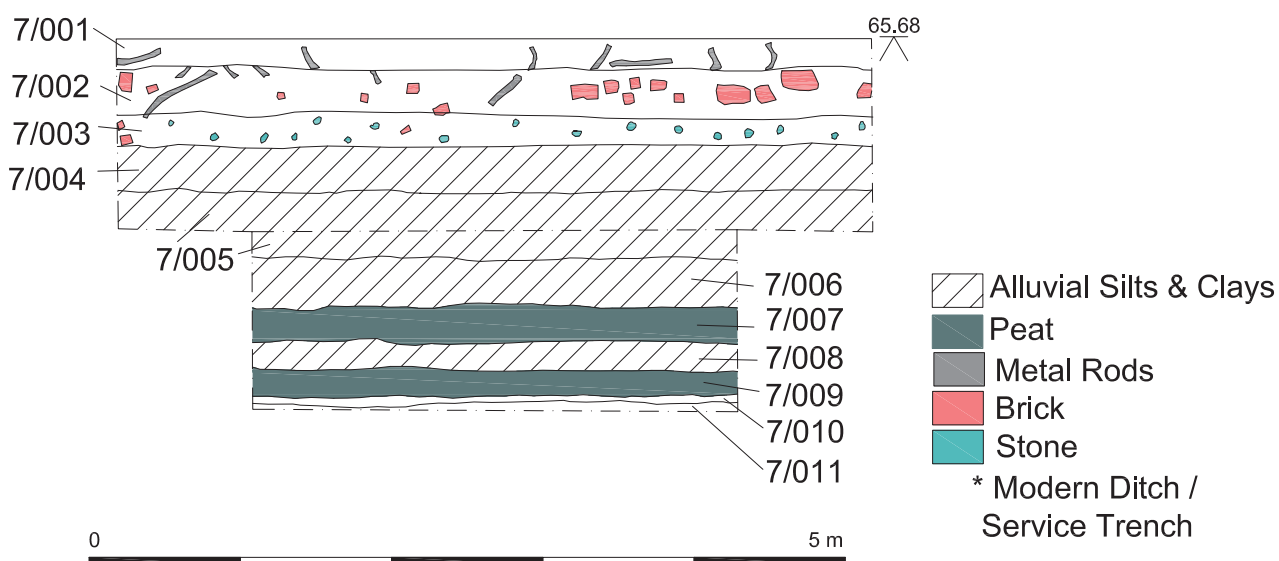
2 East Facing Section of Test Pit 4



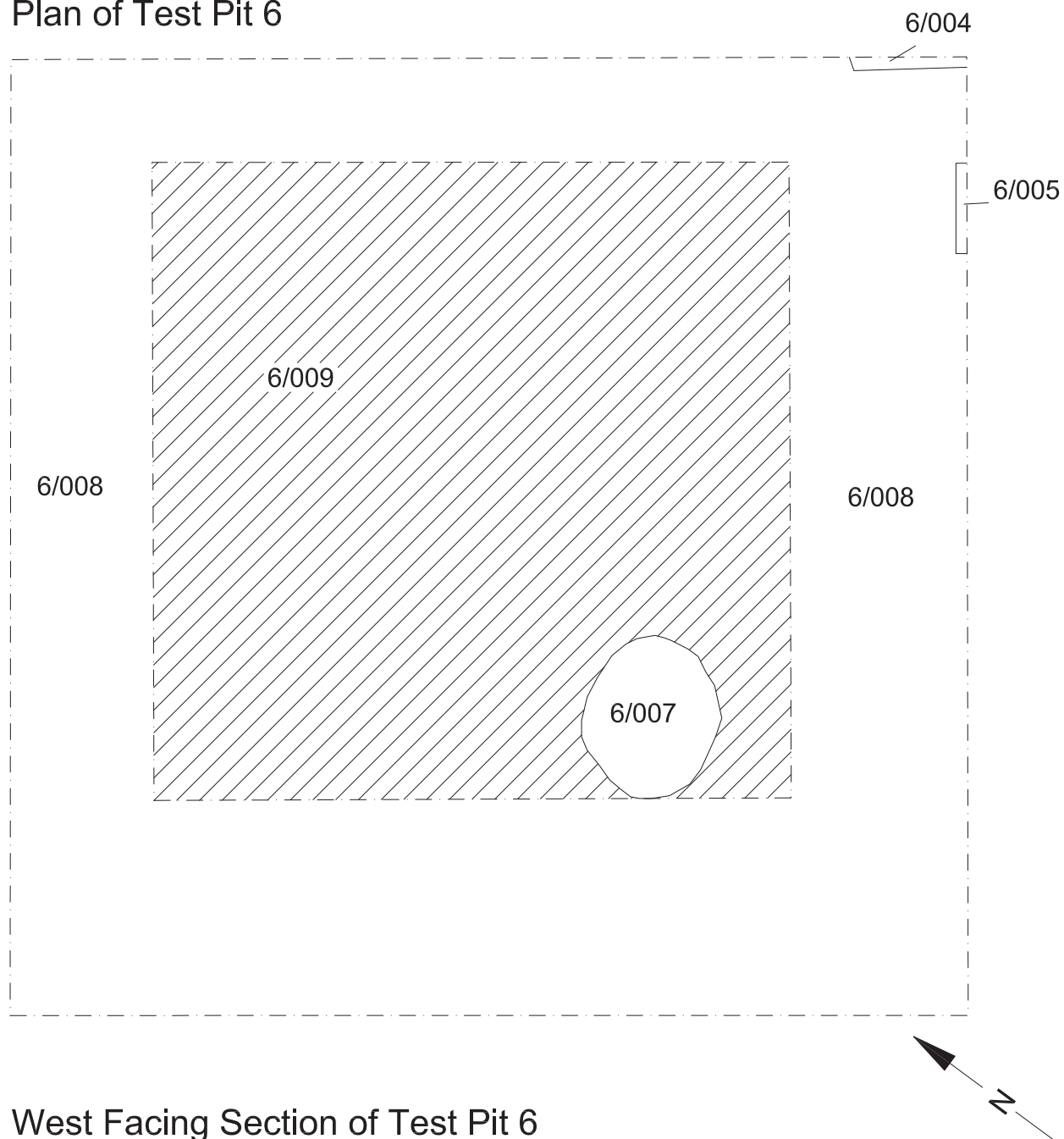
3 North Facing Section of Test Pit 5



4 North Facing Section of Test Pit 7



1 Plan of Test Pit 6



2 West Facing Section of Test Pit 6

