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**WHITBY FARM, SILVER STREET AND 35 HIGH STREET,
ASHWELL, HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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District: North Herts	Site Code: AS 1525
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 4663
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Whitby Farm, Silver Street and 35 High Street, Ashwell, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In September 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Whitby Farm, Silver Street and 35 High Street, Ashwell, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 2684 3967). The evaluation was commissioned by Logan Homes Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 5 new dwellings with access roads following demolition of existing farm buildings, two storey extension and alterations to the existing house and double car port and new storage building following demolition of existing rear extension and outbuildings.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed the walls of existing and partially demolished modern (19th century) outbuildings in the central part of the site.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	17 – 20/09/2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	4663	Site code	AS 1525
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Residential dwelling with outbuildings and farm buildings		
Planned development	Retention and extension of the existing house and replacement of farm buildings with five additional dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	19 th century walls		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	North Hertfordshire	Ashwell
HER/ SMR for area	Hertfordshire HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c. 3600 m ²		
NGR	TQ 2684 3967		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 50/60m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Logan Homes Ltd		
Full title	Whitby Farm, Silver Street and 35 High Street, Ashwell, Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Pozorski, Z. and Mustchin, A. (Editor)		
Report no.	4145		
Date (of report)	September 2012 (Revised December 2012)		

WHITBY FARM, SILVER STREET AND 35 HIGH STREET, ASHWELL, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Whitby Farm, Silver Street and 35 High Street, Ashwell, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 2684 3967). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of five new dwellings with access roads following demolition of existing farm buildings, a two-storey extension and alterations to the existing house, and a double car port and new storage building following demolition of existing rear extension and outbuildings.

The village of Ashwell lies roughly at the source of the river Rhee which emerges from the spring-line along the scarp of the Chiltern Hills which are located to the south. The site is located in a residential area within the historic core of Ashwell, a town with late Saxon origins that flourished until the 14th century. The site includes a house and outbuildings of 19th century date, which are depicted on cartographic sources from 1877 onwards. The plan of the site, a large residential property with six outbuildings, has remained largely unchanged since the late 19th century. However the site may have older historic origins and may have formed part of the original late Saxon and medieval settlement, therefore it had a potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

The evaluation revealed the walls of existing and partially demolished modern (19th century) outbuildings in the central part of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Whitby Farm, Silver Street and 35 High Street, Ashwell, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 2684 3967; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Logan Homes Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of five new dwellings with access roads following demolition of existing farm buildings, two-storey extension and alterations to the existing house and a double car port and new storage building following demolition of existing rear extension and outbuildings (North Hertfordshire District Council Planning Ref. P/2009/0860).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to an advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) and a

written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 26/07/2012) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of the village. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site. A complementary programme of historic building recording was also undertaken (see Collins and Stoakley 2012).

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Ashwell is the most northerly parish in the county of Hertfordshire. The village lies roughly at the source of the river Rhee which emerges from the spring-line along the scarp of the Chiltern Hills which are located to the south.

Astwick is located c. 9.4km to the west, Baldock c. 7.5km to the south, Royston c. 10km to the east and Hatley c. 15.9km to the north. The A1 road runs north/south c. 6.7km to the west and the A505 road runs NE/SW c.6.3km to the south-east. Several other small villages are located to the north of the village, including Hinxworth at c. 3.8km distant, Steeple Morden at c. 37km distant and Dunton at c. 8km distant.

2.2 The site is located on land between High Street and Silver Street and forms part of a linear development of residential dwellings. It comprises a large rectangular plot of c.3600m². There are currently seven buildings on the site, including the main residential dwelling 35 High Street located in the northern part of the site and a large corn-milling barn (Angel Farm) located in the eastern part. Outbuildings and sheds are located in the central and eastern sector of the site. A large rectangular plot is located in the western section of the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The village of Ashwell is situated at the base of the Chiltern Hills and lies more or less at the source of the river Rhee. The northern half of the parish is situated on low-lying clay and was originally marshy due to the mergence of several streams at the county boundary. The southern half of the parish forms part of the scarp of the Chilterns, rising to c. 90m AOD. The site lies on uneven ground at a gradual slope at c. 50-60m AOD.

4.2 The geology of the site comprises Triassic Lower and Middle Chalk (British Geological Survey 1978). The soils of the assessment site comprise soils of the Swaffham Prior association. These soils are well-drained, calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble with some similar shallow soils and non-calcareous soils in parts (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An archaeological desk-based impact assessment of the site has been prepared by AS (Stoakley 2011). In summary:

The site and the surrounding area contain few known prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains. The main phase of settlement in Ashwell commences in the late Saxon period with residential, commercial and agricultural development extending throughout the parish in the early to high medieval period. The medieval market town of Ashwell remained the most important and affluent settlement in the area up until the mid-late 14th century, after which the town of Ashwell suffered economic decline and a population decrease, compounded by the Black Death. Urban residential and commercial development in Ashwell flourished during the 16th to 18th centuries with the emergence of new coaching routes and the introduction of new agricultural practices. The 19th century was defined by a period of slow commercial and

residential development. A fire in 1850 destroyed many buildings. A period of industrial growth occurred in the latter half of the 19th century including the introduction of lime kilns, windmills and the opening of the railway.

The site is situated in an area with a large number of late medieval to post-medieval listed buildings and may potentially have older historic origins. The 19th century farmstead of Waller's Farm (later Whitby Farm), whose development is documented on cartographic sources may have originally been laid out as a toft in the late Saxon period forming part of the borough of Ashwell. Cartographic evidence indicates development on the site from 1766 to 1841. The existing buildings include a house and outbuildings of earlier 19th century origin, which are depicted on cartographic sources from 1877 onwards.

5 HISTORIC MAPPING

5.1 Dury and Andrews' map of 1766 (Fig. 3) depicts a relatively sparsely settled landscape, with the majority of buildings clustered around St Mary's Church, c. 150m to the north-west of the site. The area of the site appears occupied by formally laid-out plots, oriented NW/SE, with a line of adjoined buildings fronting the street to the north-west. None of the extant structures are represented (see Collins and Stoakley 2012) and the area to the east, south-east and south is depicted as open land.

5.2 By 1841, a great deal of development is obvious across the plots to the south-east of (modern) High Street (Fig. 4); the location of the site appears particularly built up and there are new developments within plots to the south-east and east. The Congregational (now United Reformed) Church (HER 17614; Appendix 1), opened in 1830, is clearly depicted to the east of the site. A NW/SE oriented structure running across the centre of the site (Range 1, as recorded by Collins and Stoakley 2012) appears to align with walling encountered in Trial Trenches 2 and 5 (see below). The north-western extent of this building remained at the time of the evaluation. It appears that many of the extant structures on the site, bar those elements destroyed by fire in 1850, are survivors of this late Georgian or early Regency complex (Collins and Stoakley 2012, 19).

5.3 The two-storey Farmhouse, fronting the street in the north of the site, is first depicted on the OS map of 1877 (Fig. 5). The site at this time is also clearly marked as *Waller's Farm*. The 1877 site layout is reminiscent of its current format; many of the depicted structures either survive or represent precursors of the extant ranges (Collins and Stoakley 2012, 9). Little large-scale change is obvious on the subsequent OS maps of 1898, 1924 and 1937 (Figs. 6-8). However, by the time of the evaluation (Fig 2) the majority of buildings had gone from the central and western areas of the site, and trees occupied the much of the area to the south of the Farmhouse.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Seven trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches locations were approved by HCC HEU. Trench 1 was relocated c. 7m to the south due to inaccessible undergrowth/trees in the north-western corner of the site. Trench 1 measured 18 x 1.6m, Trenches 2 and 3 measured 15 x 1.6m, Trench 4 measured 5 x 1.6m, Trenches 5 and 6 measured 10 x 1.6m and Trench 7 measured 8 x 1.6m.

6.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): north end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 51.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid grey, loose and soft, silty sand.
0.25 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments and chalk chunks.
0.54m +	L1002	Natural white, compact, chalk and light yellowish brown, compact, silty sand.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 5): south end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 52.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.53m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Additional description of deposits: The patches of natural silty sand (within L1002) were only present in the northern part of Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 6-7)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 8): west end, north-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 52.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.18m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 9): east end, north-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 52.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1003	Made ground. Light to mid grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments and rubbish.
0.13m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Remains of a modern (19th century) wall were present in the eastern part of the trench.

M1009 (1.70+ x 0.13m) was a wall consisting of a single row of red bricks (0.220 x 0.105m) bonded with white, chalky mortar. The wall was aligned north-west/south-east and it followed the western line of the walls of outbuildings present in the central part of the site. The exposed section of the wall was formerly buried whilst to the north and south it was upstanding being a part of outbuildings, partially demolished or collapsed.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 10-11)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 12): north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 51.86m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.07 – 0.27m	L1004	Made ground. Redeposited natural white, friable, chalk with occasional CBM fragments.
0.27 – 0.40m	L1005	Light yellow, compact, sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.40m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 12): south-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 52.02m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.13m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2, DP 14-15)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 16): central part, north-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 52.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1003	Made ground. As above, Tr. 2.
0.15m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2, DP 17-18)

<i>Sample section 5A (DP 19): central part, north-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 52.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1003	Made ground. As above, Tr. 2.
0.13m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Remains of a modern (19th century) wall were present in the western part of the trench.

M1010 (1.70+ x 0.23m) was a wall consisting of a two row of red bricks (220 x 105mm) bonded with light yellow, sandy and chalky mortar. The wall was parallel to M1009 (Tr.2), aligned north-west/south-east and it followed the eastern line of the walls of the outbuildings present in the central part of the site.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2, DP 17-20)

<i>Sample section 6A (DP 21): south end, west-south-west facing 0.00 = 52.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1003	Made ground. As above, Tr. 2.
0.07 – 0.27m	L1006	Made ground. Redeposited natural white, friable, chalk with occasional CBM fragments.
0.27 – 0.40m	L1007	Dark yellow, compacted, sand.
0.40m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 7 (Fig. 2, DP 22-23)

<i>Sample section 7A (DP 24): south end, west-south-west facing 0.00 = 53.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.07 – 0.29m	L1006	Made ground. As above.
0.29 – 0.31m	L1008	Black, compact, charcoal.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The site was commonly overlain by two deposits. Within the western part of the site and some small areas to the east, uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a mid grey, loose and soft, silty sand (0.07 – 0.32m thick). In the central area the uppermost deposit was L1003, Made Ground, consisting of light to mid grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments and rubbish (0.07 – 0.15m).

9.2 The basal deposits, if present, comprised mostly Subsoil L1001 (Trench 1), a light brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM

fragments and chalk (0.25 – 0.30m thick) and redeposited natural chalk with some CBM fragments (L1004 and L1006 (Trenches 3, 6 and 7); 0.22 – 0.27m thick).

9.3 The natural chalk, L1002, was present at 0.13 – 0.40m below existing ground level. A white, compact, chalk and light yellowish brown, compact, silty sand was recorded only in the northern part of Trench 1.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. Such remains would relate to the settlement of Ashwell.

10.2 In the event the evaluation revealed walls and foundations of partially demolished outbuildings. The walls were modern (19th century) and associated with the row of buildings aligned north-west/south-east, located in the central part of the site.

10.3 The eastern and central part of the site may have been a subject to modern ground works as the only deposit present in this area overlying the natural chalk was modern made ground. The ground works may have taken place after the fire in 1850s. The area around Trench 1 seemed the least disturbed.

10.4 The area of the site to the immediate south of the house contained the most substantial deposits of made ground, likely associated with the construction of the house in the 19th century.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at North Hertfordshire Museums Service. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Neolithic		
2469	TL 2730 3965	Cropmark Of Ring Ditch, South Of Ashwell Street, Ashwell. Cropmark of a small circular enclosure with continuous single ditch. Diameter c.24m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a barrow, probably of Late Neolithic - Bronze Age date.
6979	TL 270 399	Finds recovered from the garden of 'The Steppes', on the east side of the springs which form the source of the river Rhee. Finds ('collected over many years of gardening and earthmoving') comprised 258 flints, most of which are probably of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date; pottery, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval, including a good deal of Saxo-Norman; also two whetstones, two iron ingot fragments, and 2,845gms of clay tobacco pipe fragments. Pot identified as early 7th century dates to the late 6th century.
Roman		
2973	TL 2713 3975	2nd and 3rd century pottery sherds, a bronze coin of Galerius Maximian and two other coins found with a metal detector in 1977.
4848	TL 2706 3981	Bronze coin of Hadrian (very worn), bronze memorial coin of Faustina II and other worn coins found in 1977 in the lane east of the springs.
13707	TL 2683 3949	Roman Ditch, Moules Yard, Ashwell. Part of a large curving ditch, suggesting an enclosure, was excavated in 2000 on the south side of Ashwell; the primary fill and the top fill yielded a few Roman sherds. Adjacent were a pit, containing no finds, and a posthole which contained a small piece of tile, possibly late medieval. With the Roman sherds were fragments of animal bone, suggesting a deposit of domestic rubbish. A further length of what may be the same ditch and a few pits have been found in the adjacent plot to the west, but subsequent work found only natural.
17600	TL 2721 3973	Roman Ditch, Lucas Lane, Ashwell. Work before the construction of a house within the grounds of 22 Lucas Lane revealed a length of ditch, with a terminus at the north end. In the fill were an unworn base sherd of 2nd century Roman pottery, and fragments of animal bone including a jaw bone. The bone was from a single animal, possibly a horse. Nearby was a pit, without dating evidence.
Medieval		
21	TL 267 397	Medieval Settlement Of Ashwell. Domesday Book (1086) records the presence of fourteen 'burgesses' in Ashwell. This was one of only five boroughs in the county at the time, and the topography suggests a late Saxon manorial estate at Ashwell Bury with a series of tofts lining the High Street from the springs to the 'west manor', Westbury. As a trading centre it appears to have been overtaken by Baldock, founded in the 1140s, and gradually lost its status. It remained, however, a comparatively wealthy settlement until after the medieval period.
456	TL 271 395	Inhumation Burial (early medieval), ASHWELL. The informant was Albert Sheldrick of Ashwell Museum.
2549	TL 2713 3975	Several metal objects including bronze buckles, a pewter pilgrim's badge, a bronze purse bar loop of 15th century date, part of several horseshoes and other metal objects dating to the 13th-

		17th century were found with a metal detector in 1977. It has been suggested that the finds may be a bronze-worker's hoard.
4879	TL 266 396	'...a small, circular pilgrims badge has been found there in a garden, about 400 yards W of the church....the date is the first half of the 15th century. Description from B W Spencer'.
4296	TL 2671 3979	St Mary's Church, Ashwell. Listed Building I 162177. Parish church completed 1381 with 15th century N porch and aisle windows. The church is a large building with an exceptionally big W tower and is made of clunch, flint rubble and some red brick; low pitched slate roofs, 3-light restored 14th century window in chancel, original door arch and windows in N porch and projecting stepped angle buttresses on tower. On the N wall of W tower there are 14th century graffiti, an inscription recording survival of people of Ashwell during the plague, and a drawing of St Paul's. Until 1799 there was a chapel at the NE corner of the chancel, which was then demolished and the materials used to build the parish lock-up [6330]. The blocked doorway to the chapel is visible in the chancel, a piscina on what is now the outside wall, and a slight rise in the turf over the foundations. Observation of works in 1996 suggested that the west tower and buttresses and the chancel and chancel buttresses were constructed at the same time. There was no evidence for earlier activity below the floor of the south aisle. Extensive disturbance seems to have taken place within the western end of the north aisle. A large quantity of human bone was found, possibly indicating disturbance of burials when the vault was built. Part of the north wall of the nave was uncovered and it was considered to be unclear if this was contemporary with the wall standing upon it. Fragmentary wall paintings above the chancel arch; these appeared to be post-Reformation texts, and perhaps part of a medieval Doom. More fragments on the north wall of the Lady Chapel appear to be a later medieval brocade background (for figures or heraldic motifs), and it is likely that other areas of painting survive beneath old plaster. Work on new drainage trenches in the churchyard, on the south side of the building, uncovered five groups of disarticulated human bones. These represent either disturbed burials or charnel pits. Nothing was found to date them; they are likely to be medieval or early post-medieval, before coffins came into general use.
11355	TL 2640 3985	The tithe map for Ashwell, 1840, shows three sides of a moat south of Gardiners Lane, the road forming the fourth side of a square, immediately south of Ashwell Grange. The award describes this field as 'Orchard (including Moat)'. The south side of the earthwork appears to survive as a line of woodland; the west arm was slightly east of the present watercourse which sinks here.
12689	TL 2663 3982	Medieval Pits And Ditches, Merchant Taylors' School, Mill Lane, Ashwell. Four ditches and two pits were found in the north part of the school grounds during evaluation and another two ditches in the southern part. One more ditch was recorded later. Finds were not numerous but consisted of charcoal, animal bone and medieval potsherds, suggesting 'a general 11C-13C date, indicative of a period of village growth from the historic core around the church'.
12778	TL 2721 3977	Ridge And Furrow, Lucas Lane, Ashwell. Ridge and furrow running SW-NE. It shows particularly well on, filling the north-west part of the field north of the tennis court at 22 Lucas Lane (unless these are lawnmower marks).
55	TL 2668 3968	Town House, Ashwell Village Museum, Swan Street, Ashwell. Listed Building II* 162197. Late medieval timber-framed building, said to have been the abbots of Westminster's 'town house'. The

		house was built c1500, extended at the rear in the 19th century and restored in 1930. The front range has an exposed timber frame with plaster infill, the rear plastered over studding. Inside is a crown post roof and open fireplace. It is reputed to have been the 'office' of the abbots of Westminster, who owned the manor. It is not in fact known who built the house, supposedly the 'Town House' of the abbots; in 1623 it was included in a list of the property of St John's College, Cambridge, and it was still College property in 1841. It has been Ashwell Museum since the earlier 20th century.
15270	TL 2675 3950	Two ditches running more or less NW-SE sectioned at Ashwell Primary School contained no datable finds apart from some sherds of 19th century china, but they appear to be boundary ditches for plots between Silver Street and Ashwell Street. They had been superseded before the 1870s. Their date is presumably medieval or early post-medieval.
15738	TL 2655 3957	Dixie's, High Street, Ashwell. Late medieval timber-framed house. A timber-framed two-storey house, probably late medieval (late 15th or early 16th century according to). It has a hall range flanked by two jettied cross-wings; the front is rendered, the chimneys, windows, hall roof and rear additions are 19th century, and internally all old features have been concealed. Listed Building II 162165.
15741	TL 2674 3964	St John's Brotherhood House, 57-61 High Street, Ashwell. A house and shop in a long uniform range, built as the hall of the Brotherhood or Guild of St John the Baptist in the Church of Blessed Mary of Ashwell; the guild was founded in 1476. The building dates to c.1500, extended by an identical bay at the left end in the late 16th century. It is timber-framed, with jettied upper floor; the main stack towards the right end is 17th or possibly late 16th century. Before this, the hall was unheated. In the 17th century the building was converted into two houses. Listed Building II* 162161.
15742	TL 2663 3960	Bear House, 77 High Street, Ashwell. A farmhouse, now in private occupation; a late 15th century timber-framed hall house with cross wings. Altered in the late 17th and 18th century to form a continuous range, and restored in the 19th and 20th century. Plastered walls, plain tile roof. The two-storey west cross wing was added in the early 16th century, and was originally jettied. A chimney stack was added in the late 17th century. There are fragmentary remains of three schemes of wall painting, the earliest possibly late 16th century. Listed Building II* 162164.
15744	TL 2670 3989	Timber Framed House, 39-41 Mill Street, Ashwell. A late 15th or early 16th century timber-framed hall house with a cross wing (with the date 1762 on the cross wing). This part of the house is single storey and attics; a two-storey south extension was added in the early 17th century. Also in the 17th century a chimney stack was inserted into the cross passage of the hall. An enlargement of the east ground floor room of the wing, the creation of a new front door, the narrow entrance-hall, and possibly the block to the south (not examined by J T Smith), may have taken place in 1762, the date on the pargeting in the wing gable. The range was divided into cottages in the 19th century. Listing Building II 162184.
15473	TL 2637 3946	Chantry House, 31 West End, Ashwell. Chantry House, once the British Queen public house, is a 15th century timber-framed thatched house with partial clunch infill. It is one storey with attics and a steep pitched roof. The right end walls are of clunch; in one is a 15th century stone window with the remains of two cinquefoiled lights. This window was blocked in the 17th century

		when two red brick chimney stacks were inserted, one at the right end and one near the centre. At the right end is a lean-to with clunch walls and a thatched roof. Listed Building II 162205.
15470	TL 2668 3962	The Rose And Crown, 69 High Street, Ashwell. Originally a late 15th or 16th century timber-framed open hall house with jettied two storey cross wings, but now with an irregular plan that implies piecemeal rebuilding. Inside the building is a crown post roof and a well preserved inglenook fireplace. The service wing at the left end has no windows, but also has two crown posts in the roof. An upper floor and a brick chimney stack were added to the hall in the later 17th century. At the rear is a long single storey extension added in the 18th or 19th century, weatherboarded at the back. The earliest reference to the house was in 1746, by which time it was already an inn with maltings attached. It was the Crown in 1770 and the Rose and Crown a few years later. In 1792 the property was bought by James Ind, brewer of Baldock, who closed the malting. Listed Building II* 162162.
13485	TL 2688 3971	Foresters Cottages, 14-18 High Street, Ashwell. Late 15th century hall house alongside 16th century house on main street frontage. 'A picturesque group of houses dating from the late 15th and early 16th century', Foresters Cottages are a row of timber-framed two-storey cottages. At the west end (nos. 2 and 3) is a late 15th century hall house with jettied two-storey crosswings, and a chimney stack inserted by the right crosswing in the 17th century. The eastern portion (no.1) is an early 16th century two-storey house jettied at the front, with a restored 17th-18th century stack at the east end. The roofs are tiled, and the three front doors are in 16th century moulded frames. In the 19th century the cottages became the property of the local branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters, hence the name. When the Foresters sold them in 1959 the cottages were nearly demolished, but were rescued and restored in 1962-3. Listed Building II* 162145.
Post-medieval		
15743	TL 2648 3954	The Old Cottage, 105 High Street, Ashwell. Nos. 105 and 107, are in origin a two-storey timber-framed house built in two phases. The low front range is 16th century; the taller range at the rear left is probably 17th century. The brick plinth dates to the 19th century; the bay at the right end was probably a barn addition. The house comprises a N range parallel to the street and a wider and higher rear wing. The front range is possibly late medieval, with a hall open to the roof. The house has a late 16th century timber fireplace inserted in the hall against the partition between the bays. The rear wing is of two storeys with a fireplace at the S end. The original plan of the house may have comprised a hall behind a front cross-wing, but the presence of the timber fireplace argues to the contrary. Listed Building II 162167.
15737	TL 2674 3965	The Guild House, 55 High Street, Ashwell. According to the pargetting on the frontage, no.55 was built in 1681. It was put up between earlier houses on either side, one of which (now nos.57-61) is the genuine guild house. No.55 is timber-framed with plastered walls, the upper floor decorated with deep pargetted patterns in rectangular panels. The subjects include scrolled foliage and a dragon. The entire block was once pargetted, but most of it had fallen off before restoration in 1948. The brick stack at the rear is 17th century, so should be original. Listed Building II 162160.
15739	TL 2687 3969	Anton Cottage, 29 High Street, Ashwell. 19th century timber-framed house with brick front. Anton Cottage was built in the second quarter of the 19th century. It has a brick front but is

		otherwise of timber construction, rendered. The plan is approximately square with an entrance in the middle of the front, two rooms, both of which had a fireplace against the side wall, and a kitchen and pantry behind them.
15471	TL 2692 3991	Ducklake Farm, 27 Springhead, Ashwell. The house is now one long range, but developed in an unusual way that can only be explained tentatively. The north part was built as a late medieval hall house with an open hall. By c1600, possibly earlier, it was joined to another hall on the south. To judge by the unusual skewed transverse frame which held a partition which was later removed, the house was divided into two parts in separate occupation. On the ground floor in the south end of the building is a wall painting dating to c1600. The large Venetian window in the south gable end was added by Sir Albert Richardson in the 1930s, when the south end room was rebuilt. At the south-end corner of the house is an early 17th century granary, timber-framed and weatherboarded with a small original window at the side and 20th century garage doors at the front. Listed Building II* 162188.
15740	TL 2671 3965	56 High Street, Ashwell. A house and shop built in the 16th century or possibly in the 17th century. A timber-framed house with plastered walls, two storeys under a low slate roof, the upper floor jettied and originally with a gable end. The building was extended to the south in the late 17th century. In the mid 19th century the walls were heightened a little, the building was extended to the south, and it was re-roofed in slate. Listed Building II 162148.
16572	TL 2695 3971	Jessamine House, 15 High Street, Ashwell. The house appears to date to c.1700, but has earlier details with apparently re-used 16th-century timber framing inside; it has two storeys with attics under a plain tile roof. The front is of chequered red brick with a central door; at the back is a plastered gabled stair tower and a large external red brick chimney stack. An L-plan timber-framed east wing was demolished between 1924 and 1937, and the 20th century rear extension was demolished in 2010. In the 19th century this was Jessamine Farm; it was here that the great fire which damaged part of the village in February 1850 was put out, on the staircase. Listed Building II* 162157.
4457	TL 2706 3942	Cropmark of a small circular continuous univallate enclosure, diameter c.25m. Two internal ditches bisect each other forming a cross. This shape gives it away as the site of a postmill. A windmill within the vicinity was first mentioned in documents from 1335, but this is a post-medieval type which could be bodily moved, leaving behind only the tell-tale cross mark. By the 19C there were two other windmills nearby, on known sites
5335	TL 2673 4000	Malting At Ashwell Brewery, Fordham Close, Ashwell. Malting attached to Ashwell brewery (5440); built 1864. Brewery demolished in 1968; malting also largely destroyed, extant section converted for residential use. Constructed of yellow brick. Recorded in 1965 as having two floors with cast iron joists and supporting columns, seven bays of 12ft with slate roof and two large Suxe kilns. Operated until 1940 when it was taken over by the Ministry of Food. A small building north of the malting could be the boiler house. The malting was built in 1893.
5337	TL 266 396	Maltings behind Digswell Manor, dated c18th-19th century. Two blocks with steep pitched plain tile roofs. Front block has brick and clunch ground floor with plastered timber frame upper floor. The rear block has a white brick ground floor and plastered upper floor. Recorded as 'Lately erected' by William Heath, who died in 1812. Appears on the 1840 tithe map. In 1965 part used as store, part as Boy Scout HQ. Has now been demolished and replaced with

		housing.
5440	TL 267 400	Site of brewery. Main building of yellow brick with red brick quoins & window heads, 3 floors, 4 bays of 12ft with windows and central bay of 15ft, slate roof, roof ridge ventilation. Two adjacent buildings, one containing base of vats, the other the boiler house. Main building erected c.1839 and initially operated by water power. Brewery demolished 1968. Drayhouse remains converted into a private dwelling. See also [5335]. Fordham's Brewery was set up by Edward & Oswald Fordham in 1839, opposite the watermill. Business boomed while the coprolite digging flourished from the mid 1850s to the end of the 19C. Edward King Fordham built the brewery up into the largest in the area, with many tied public houses. It was sold to Greene King in 1953, and brewing ceased although it remained a bottling store until 1966. Most of the buildings were demolished by 1973. During the 1970s the tall yellow and red brick maltings and the drayhouse were converted into housing, and new houses over the rest of the site. The mill wheel from the days when it was water powered is at the Mill House across the street.
5772	TL 2675 3993	Post-medieval watermill on the probable site of a Domesday mill. Originally an L-shaped building but c1960 part of the N leg collapsed, bringing the equipment with it. What remains shows it to have been weatherboarded and plastered on a timber frame with two floors and a tiled roof. The S end has been converted to a private house with two floors and a tiled roof. A new timber structure has been erected at the N end of the mill. The N leg of the building has been rebuilt and a wheel has been added, undershot, but not functioning. Some of the mill machinery remains in front of the mill. This is presumably the site of one of Ashwell's Domesday mills; the name Mill Street has been in use since 1299. The water wheel is not original; it came from Fordham's Brewery when the brewery was demolished after 1966. The remains in front of the mill are the turbine which powered the mill when the original wheel was abandoned. All the buildings except the Mill House were rebuilt in the early 1970s. In 1861 six men were employed at the mill, but the large and more modern mill at Hitchin was more efficient and in 1895 the Ashwell miller went bankrupt. His successor put in the steam turbine in an attempt to revive business, but by 1898 the mill had ceased working.
5979	TL 2677 3916	Site Of Kitchener's Mill, Claybush Road, Ashwell. Site of Kitchener's post mill, demolished in 1870-80. It first appeared on Bryant's map of 1822, and is thought to have ceased grinding grain by wind power in 1841. Its position is shown on the 1840 tithe map, in the SW corner of field 285: 'Mill Close & Mill', owned by William Kitchener, occupied by Kitchener and others, and it appears on, but not on later editions. The outline of the field has survived. See also [4457], and [2072].
6318	TL 2642 3991	Post-medieval dovecote converted to a private house. In the 17th - 18th centuries most if not all of the Ashwell farms had a dovecote, from which potassium nitrate (saltpetre) was collected and sold for gunpowder production. The Grange dovecote has been converted into a private house.
6330	TL 2689 3977	Parish Lock-Up, 20 Hodwell, Ashwell. Village lock-up dated to the early-mid 19th century, a small square building with clunch walls and slate pyramid roof, an original studded plank door in an oak frame, barred iron grille and wooden eaves. The lock-up was built in 1800 out of Totternhoe chalk blocks from a chapel, taken down in 1799, at the NE corner of the parish church. It was used until the early 20th century, and is kept in repair, within the garden of a

		house. It is shown on the later 19th century OS maps at the western end of the house plot, facing a small green at the turn in the street.
11356	TL 2692 3945	Site Of Fordham's Windmill, Ashwell Street, Ashwell. On the 1840 tithe map the windmill is shown here at the corner of what was already a quarry pit, at the north end of field 219. The award describes this field as 'Windmill Piece including Mill' and adjacent strips as 'next to Fordham's Mill'. The land was owned by the Bishop of London, the occupier and lessee Edward Fordham of Ashwell Bury and the brewery. The mill is not far from [4457], possibly the site of an earlier windmill.
11357	TL 2689 3960	Quaker Burial Ground And Site Of Meeting House, Ashwell. The walled area now surrounded by housing is the burial ground attached to Ashwell's Friends' Meeting House, which stood on its north side. The meeting house burnt down in the fire which destroyed part of the village in 1851, and was not rebuilt. It was timber-framed and apparently dated to the 18th century, set back from what was then part of Back Street.
11358	TL 2667 3934	Site Of Lime Kiln, Ashwell Street, Ashwell. The Ashwell tithe map (1840) shows here in the triangle between roadways two small plots, one marked 'Cottages Garden & Kiln' and the other 'Lime Kiln Shot'. On the 1898 OS 25" plan the cottages remain but the lime kiln has been moved south of Ashwell Street to the corner with Claybush Road, at TL 26815 39395. The site became a factory.
11359	TL 2698 3953	Site Of Lime Kilns, Ashwell Street, Ashwell. The Ashwell tithe map (1840) shows 'Building and Lime Kiln' in field 260 at the given NGR; the chalk pit itself is south of Ashwell Street opposite. The 1898 OS 25" plan shows that the lime kiln has been moved across into the chalk pit, to TL 26950 39480. It closed c.1930. The pit survives as a nature reserve.
11773	TL 2663 3969	Parish Workhouse, Swan Street, Ashwell. The parish instituted a workhouse in 1727. No purpose-built structure was put up; the workhouse used rented property, notably the taller, western part of the block of cottages (12-24 Swan Street) on the corner of Gardiners Lane. Carters Pond is named after early custodians, John and Mary Carter. The workhouse closed in 1834, although the block continued to be called Workhouse Row until the 20C. The 1841 tithe map shows the block with its yard behind, still one property but in multiple occupation.
12491	TL 2667 3969	Carters Pond, Swan Street, Ashwell. Pond of uncertain date.
12651	TL 2666 3981	Merchant Taylors' School, 23 Mill Street, Ashwell. The school was founded by the Merchant Taylors Company under the terms of a bequest made by Henry Colbron, a London scrivener who died in 1655. The schoolhouse was built by the Company in 1681 on land bought for the purpose. It was one of the few brick buildings in Ashwell before the 19C, the original block being in local red and white brick, two storeys and attics, with large external chimney stacks at each end, dormer casements, and a door with bracketed hood. In the 18C a single storey outbuilding (later incorporated) was added at the front right [12863], and in 1875 a T-shaped rear extension was built with Gothic windows, ornamental ridge tiles and a belfry. The Free School had become a National School in 1826, a period from which various repairs and renovations survive. The 1875 block was built by the local school board under the terms of the 1870 Education Act, for village boys aged 7-12. The Free School became a senior mixed school in the 1930s and closed in 1947. The building was used for other educational purposes and the local library, but kept its original characteristics and 'serve as an interesting example of the evolution of a village

		school'. In 2001 the lease was relinquished to the owners, the Henry Colbron Trust, and the building is now a private property. Other housing has been built in the grounds.
12779	TL 2676 3994	Site Of Watermill, Ashwell. Site of a corn mill shown on Ordnance Survey 1st edition. Intricate mill race and associated earthworks survive to the east.
12863	TL 2667 3982	The Headmaster's House, Mill Street, Ashwell. An annexe to the 1681 Merchant Taylors' School [12651] was built in the early 18C on the street frontage. It is sub-rectangular in plan and may originally have been only two bays, possibly open-fronted or framed and weatherboarded. This original part, on the S side, is butt jointed to the main building and built of similar red and white bricks. The NW corner is of 18C bricks with two contemporary windows and a brick floor beneath the existing floor, suggesting an earlier courtyard. It appears that the annexe was built as a two-bay barn which was enclosed as living accommodation later in the 18C. The north side has been much remodelled in the 19C and 20C.
13149	TL 26368 39542	Barns at Farrows Farm, West End, Ashwell. Farrows Farm has an interesting L-shaped range of three barns. On the west side of the farmyard is a five-bay timber-framed barn on a brick plinth, dating from the late 16C but altered considers this end 15C-16C, but detailed inspection has revised this. To its north, on the same line, is a five bay barn of brick in Flemish bond, with 18C and 19C roof timbers. On one of the tie beams is a painted inscription: 'This Barn Wafs built... 1687/A(nd) I was Laid hear by Thos. Squ(ire)... 1773'. At right angles to this building, on the north side of the farmyard, is a third barn (which is not Listed), later 17C timber framing with a raised floor, possibly originally a granary, and with a later south facing of Cambridge White brick. Listed Building II 162199.
13725	TL 2645 3955	Woodlands, 110 High Street, Ashwell. Built as a farmhouse c1670, with a late 17C chimney stack at the rear east end, and with extensions to the rear built in the early 18th and 19th centuries. Timber-framed, two storeys and attics, now with painted brick ground floor and plastered upper floor, and plain tile steep pitched roof. 'Although little evidence of alteration exists, the plan does not conform to any recognised type and may result from the rebuilding of an older house in stages'; this is suggested by the position of the hall fireplace and staircase. A kitchen wing was added at the NW end in the 18C. The single-storey addition at the SW end is of 'uncertain date'. Adjoining on the rear right is a range of three 18C-19C timber-framed barns, with corrugated iron roof; the barn nearest the house has painted clunch walls and pantile roof. Listed Building II 162155.
17613	TL 2688 3981	Site Of Village Pound, North Of Hodwell, Ashwell. The village animal pound is shown on the 1877 OS map as a walled enclosure 7.1m square, at the eastern edge of the Rectory grounds, above a wide open area which approached the river Rhee from Hodwell. By 1898 the pound had gone. The site is now at the southern end of woodland; the approach to the river is now within a private garden.
17614	TL 2691 3967	Independent Chapel (Congregational/United Reformed Church), Silver Street, Ashwell. The Independent Chapel is shown on in a substantial plot but with the usual form of a rectangular building end-on to the street. The first Independent (Congregational) minister, from c.1793, was a Mr Barfield from Royston. The chapel in what was then Back Street opened in 1830. It was burnt down in the fire which swept along the south side of the High Street in 1850, and was immediately rebuilt 'in old site, much larger',

		opening in 1851. This is the present building, in classical style, and which became the Congregational and then United Reformed Church.
17615	TL 2677 3964	Site of Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, High Street, Ashwell. The 'Meth. Chapel (Wes.)' is shown on the 1898 OS map; it was built in 1880 on the south side of the High Street, set back from the road on a narrow empty plot. It was a large brick building, with its gable end facing the street, and succeeded a much smaller chapel built in Church Lane in 1833. The congregation was part of the Biggleswade circuit and never had its own minister. Following amalgamation in 1977 with the United Reformed Church [17614] the building was demolished in 1979 and housing built on its site.
17616	TL 2675 3965	45 High Street, Ashwell. 16th century timber-framed house, once part of the Bull's Head public house. Nos.45-49 High Street were in the 19th century the Bull's Head public house. The surviving portion is no.45, a two-storey timber-framed 16th century house with some exposed beams but also plaster and patterned brick infill done in the 20th century. The house was altered in the 18th century when a third bay was built to the east, the front built up, and the red brick chimney stack added at the west gable end. The Bull's Head was damaged in the fire which swept along the south side of the High Street in February 1850. The licence was given up by the 1920s and the building once more became a private house. It is not shown as 'PH' on the 1898 map. Listed Building II 162158.
17617	TL 2695 3974	The Three Tuns, 6 High Street, Ashwell. Early 19th century alehouse which replaced two earlier alehouses. The Three Tuns, a substantial pub on the High Street frontage, is a red brick building with an inscribed and dated brick, IPA P9 1803. It was built as an alehouse, the earliest reference being 1806, but it apparently replaced two small alehouses which had stood here, one being called the Three Tuns, the other the Bay Tree. The Bay Tree was recorded in 1715. The origin of the earlier Three Tuns is unknown, but a malting was attached to it in 1700 and 18th century title deeds mention a barn and dovecote which later burned down. The standing building is two storeys high under a slate hipped roof, with central door in a pilastered and pedimented doorcase, and large external chimney stacks at each gable end. Behind the house at the rear of the yard is a timber-framed barn which dates to the late 18th or early 19th century, weatherboarded on a red brick base and with a tiled roof. On the side facing the house is a pigeon loft with gabled attic dormer, and three double garage doors. The garden on the west side of the yard is shown on the 1877 map as a garden with trees and paths. Listing Building 162144 (barn), Listed Building 162143 (public house).
17618	TL 2685 3971	Vine Cottage, 20 High Street, Ashwell. Once the Dun Cow beer house, no.20 is a late 17th or early 18th century timber-framed two-storey house, which in the mid 19th century was faced in white brick to make it look fashionable. To centre left of the new front, and in a lean-to west extension, are doors within wooden Tuscan porches with cusped bargeboards, and these are also mid 19th century. The house is now Vine Cottage. It is set back from the road, and was apparently already in private occupation by 1877. Listed Building II 162146.
17701	TL 2688 3963	Site Of Whitby Farm, Silver Street, Ashwell. Post-medieval farmstead, the name transferred to a different farm in the 20th century. Whitby Farm is shown on the 1877 OS map as a small farmstead on the south side of what was then still called Back Street, which gave access to the rear of the properties lining the south side of the High Street. The farm had only a few buildings,

		one an open-fronted shed. On the north side of Back Street was Waller's Farm. On the later OS maps the name Whitby Farm still applied to the buildings on the south side of Back Street but 'Waller's' is no longer named. At some time in the later 20th century the name Whitby Farm transferred to the north side and housing was built across the land on the south side of Back Street, renamed Silver Street. See [17702]. This is the Assessment Site.
17702	TL 2686 3967	Whitby (Waller's) Farm, 35 High Street, Ashwell. Post-medieval farmstead, probably with much older origins; called Waller's Farm in the 19th century. The farmstead is shown on the 1877 map as Waller's Farm, with long ranges of barns running between the High Street and Back Street (now Silver Street). By 1898 some open-fronted sheds had been added on the west side. The name of the farm was not given in 1898 or on subsequent maps, and at some point it seems to have become part of Whitby Farm [17701]. The original Whitby Farm has been demolished, and the name transferred to what had been Waller's. At least some of the long ranges of buildings survive. The farm may have much earlier origins, as it is one of the farmsteads along the High Street which may have been laid out in the late Saxon period (probably in the 10th or early 11th century) as tofts in the 'borough' of Ashwell. Those on the south side of the High Street had closes of pasture running south to Ashwell Street. This is the Assessment Site.
Modern		
7363	TL 2654 3999	20th century gardens of 2 ha, within 4 ha of parkland. Gardens designed for the early 20th century house by Gertrude Jekyll. Planting schemes altered in later C20. Features include lime avenue, kitchen garden, yew hedges and a sunken garden. Trees enclose garden on the W side. Parkland with scattered mature trees spreads round from the SE to NW. Jekyll's plans exist. This was Fordham's farm and brewery land in 1841 (tithe award). The house is early 19C, but was done over by Lutyens, so this is an example of the 1922-26 Lutyens-Jekyll partnership.
Undated		
443	TL 267 394	Undated Cobbled Area, Ashwell. A cobbled area which may represent a road; the informant was Mr Sheldrick, of Ashwell Museum.
2319	TL 2710 3952	Cropmark Of Rectangular Enclosure, S Of Ashwell Street, Ashwell. Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure with angled corners. No internal features. No entrance visible. Also linear ditches which may be associated. Dimensions of enclosure c.25m x 16m.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	5 (Context, Digital Photo, Photo, Drawing Sheet, Drawing)
Context Sheets	11
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	18
Site photographs colour slides	18
Digital Photographs	26

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Whitby Farm, Silver Street and 35 High Street, Ashwell, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: North Hertfordshire
Village/Town:	Parish: Ashwell
Planning application reference:	North Hertfordshire District Council Planning Ref. P/2009/0860
Client name/address/tel:	Warrington Martin
Nature of application:	Retention and extension of the existing house and replacement of farm buildings with five additional dwellings
Present land use:	Single dwelling with outbuildings and farm buildings
Size of application area: c. 3600m ²	Size of area investigated 101m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TQ 2684 3967
Site Code:	AS 1525
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	17-20/09/2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	North Herts Museums Service
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: Early modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In September 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Whitby Farm, Silver Street and 35 High Street, Ashwell, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 2684 3967). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of five new dwellings with access roads following demolition of existing farm buildings, two storey extension and alterations to the existing house and double car port and new storage building following demolition of existing rear extension and outbuildings.</p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed the walls of existing and partially demolished modern (19th century) outbuildings in the central part of the site.</i></p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: September 2012 (Revised December 2012)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking north-west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking south.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking north-north-west.



DP 4. Trench 1, north end. Sample section 1A. Looking west-south-west.



DP 5. Trench 1, south end. Sample section 1B. Looking west-south-west.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking west.



DP 7. Trench 2. Looking east-north-east.



DP 8. Trench 2, west end. Sample section 2A. Looking south-south-east.



DP 9. Trench 2, east end. Sample section 2B. Looking south-south-east.



DP 10. Trench 3. Looking south-south-east.



DP 11. Trench 3. Looking north-west.



DP 12. Trench 3, north-west end. Sample section 3A. Looking north-east.



DP 13. Trench 3, south-east end. Sample section 3B. Looking north-east.



DP 14. Trench 4. Looking east.



DP 15. Trench 4. Looking east-north-east.



DP 16. Trench 4, central part. Sample section 4A. Looking south-south-east.



DP 17. Trenches 5 and 6. Looking west.



DP 18. Trench 5. Looking west-south-west.



DP 19. Trench 5, central part. Sample section 5A. Looking south-south-east.



DP 20. Trench 6. Looking south-south-east.



DP 21. Trench 6, south end. Sample section 6A. Looking east-north-east.



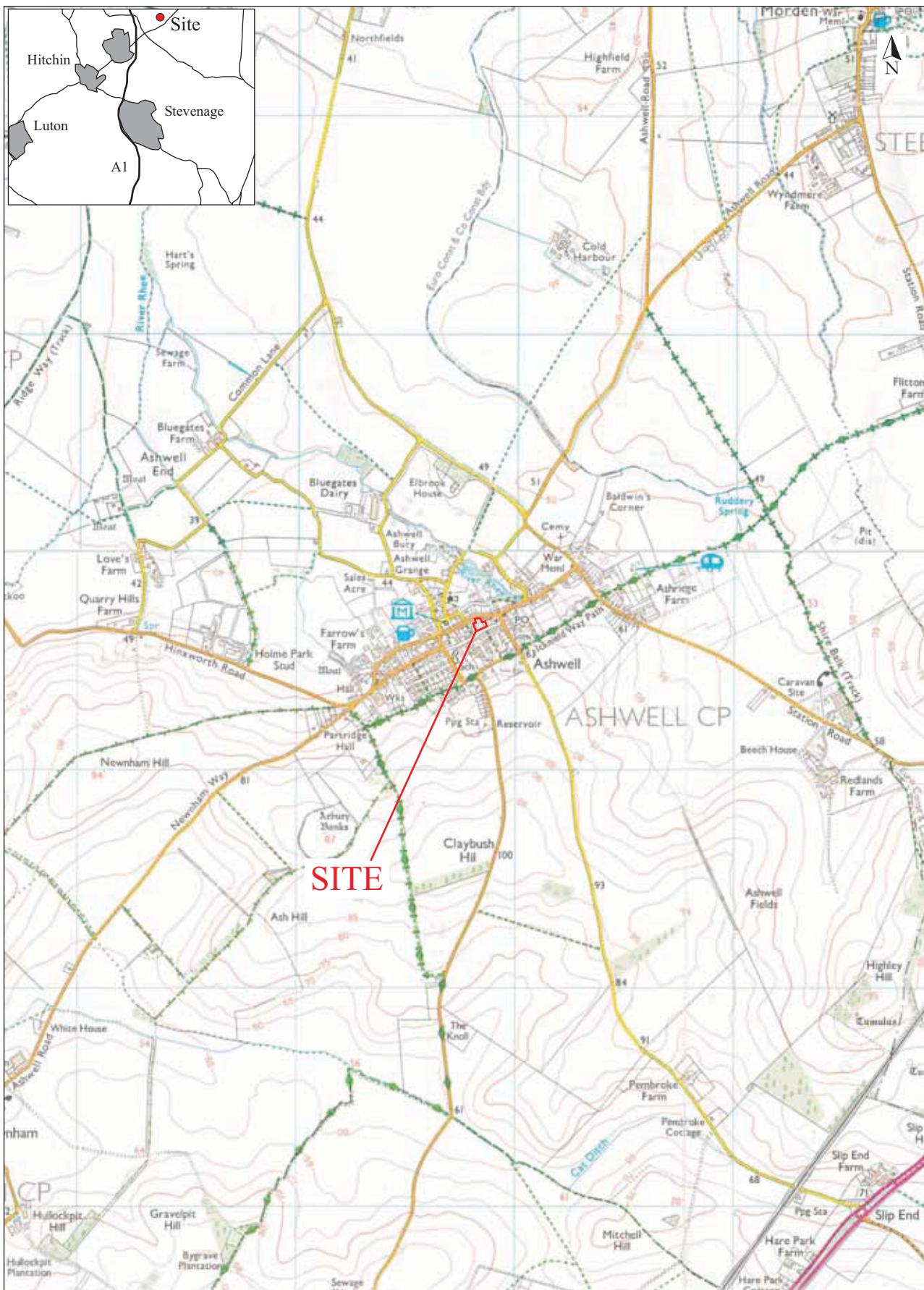
DP 22. Trench 7. Looking north.



DP 23. Trench 7. Looking south-south-east.

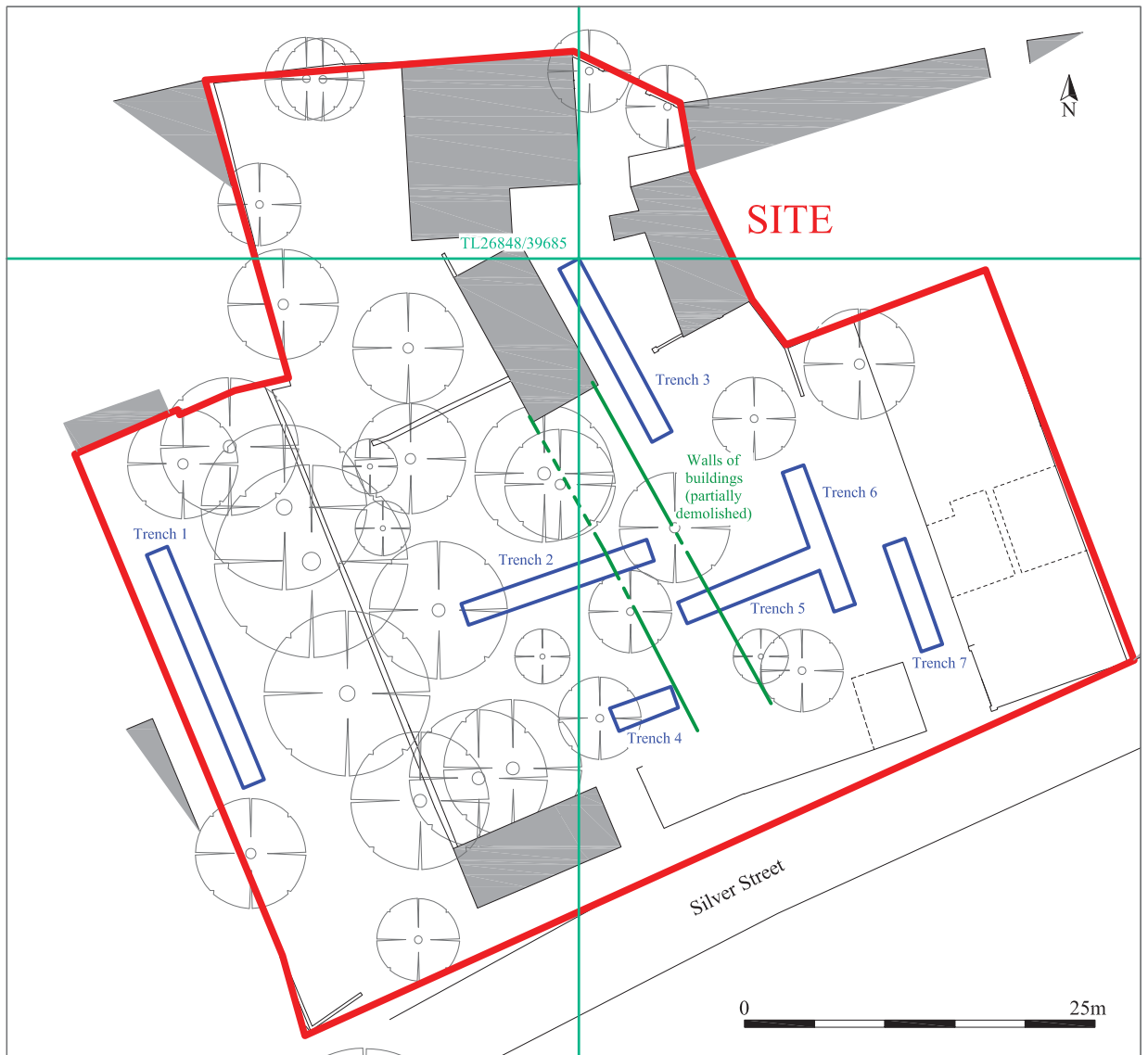


DP 24. Trench 7, south end. Sample section 7A. Looking east-north-east.



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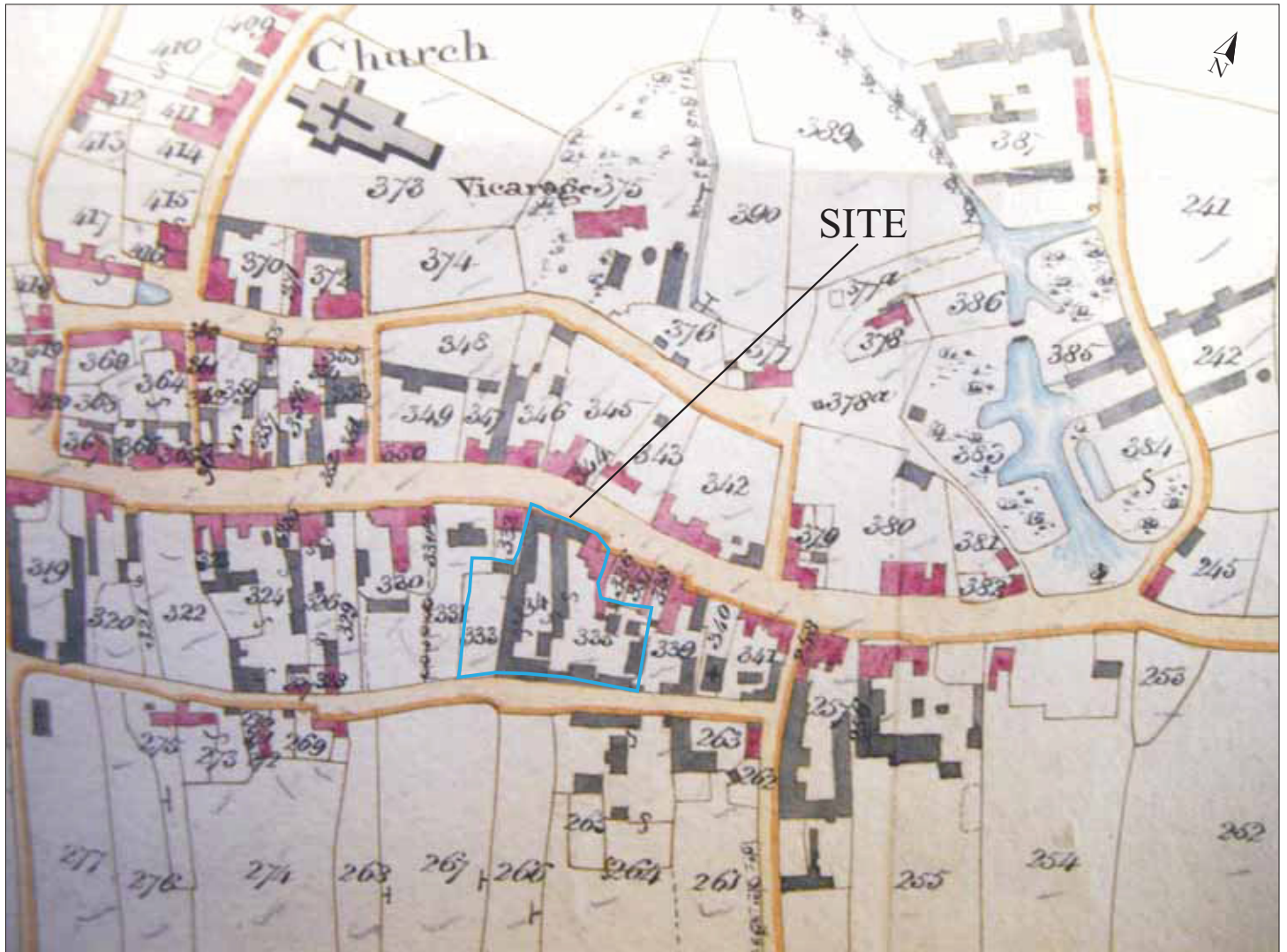
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 2 Trench location plan</p> <p>Scale 1:500 at A4</p>



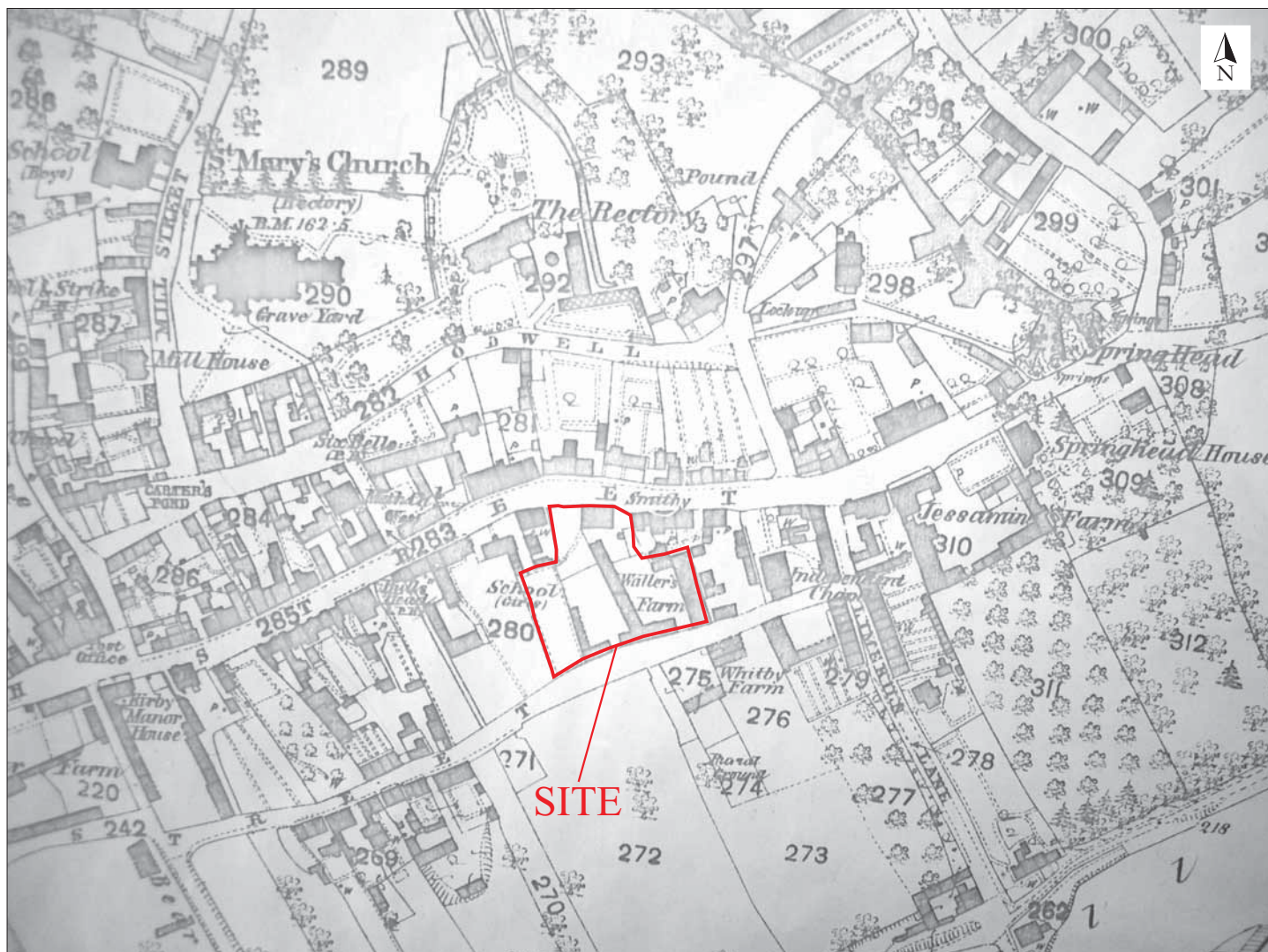
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Fig. 3 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766
Not to scale



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Fig. 4 Tithe map, 1841

Not to scale

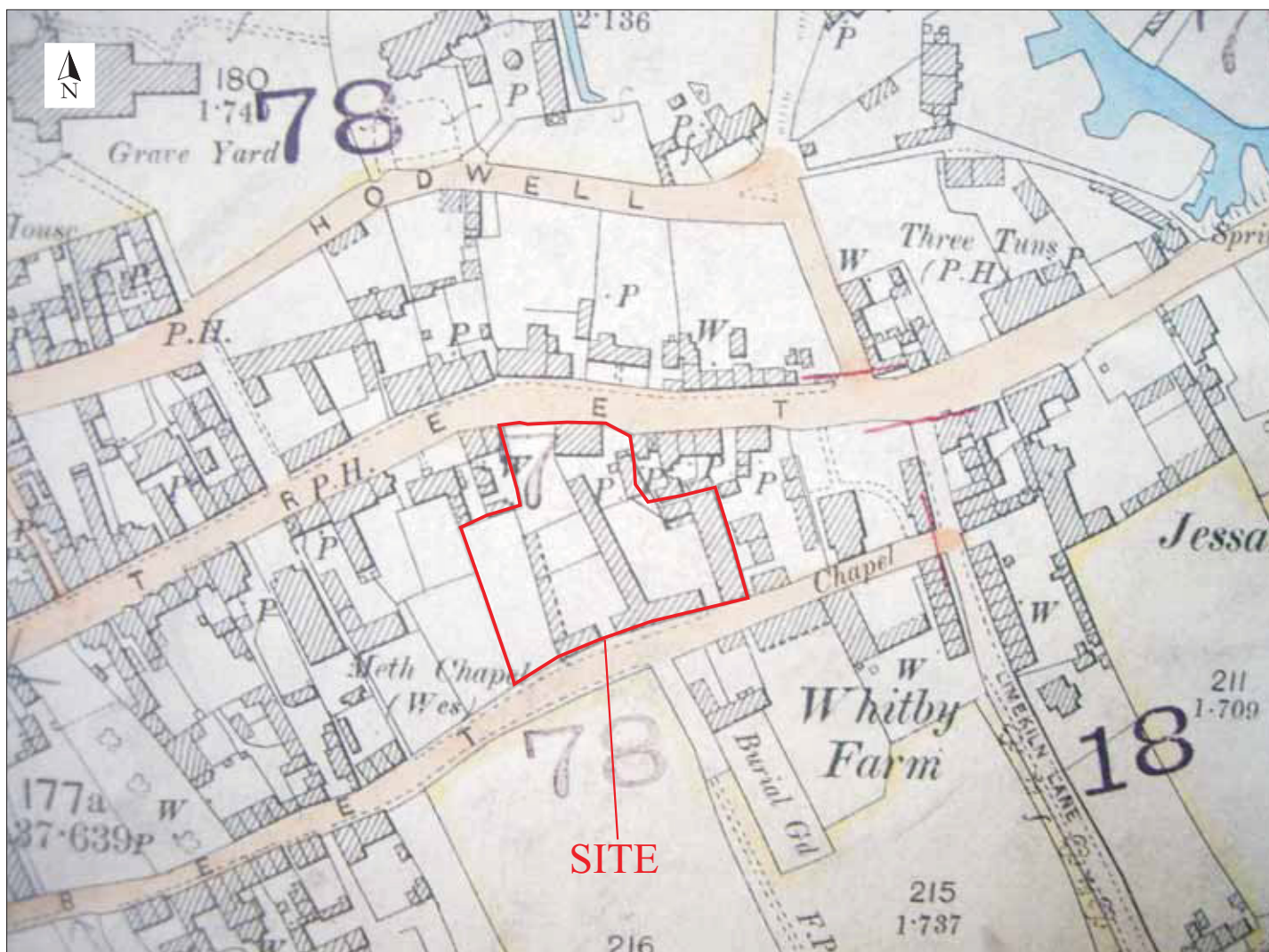


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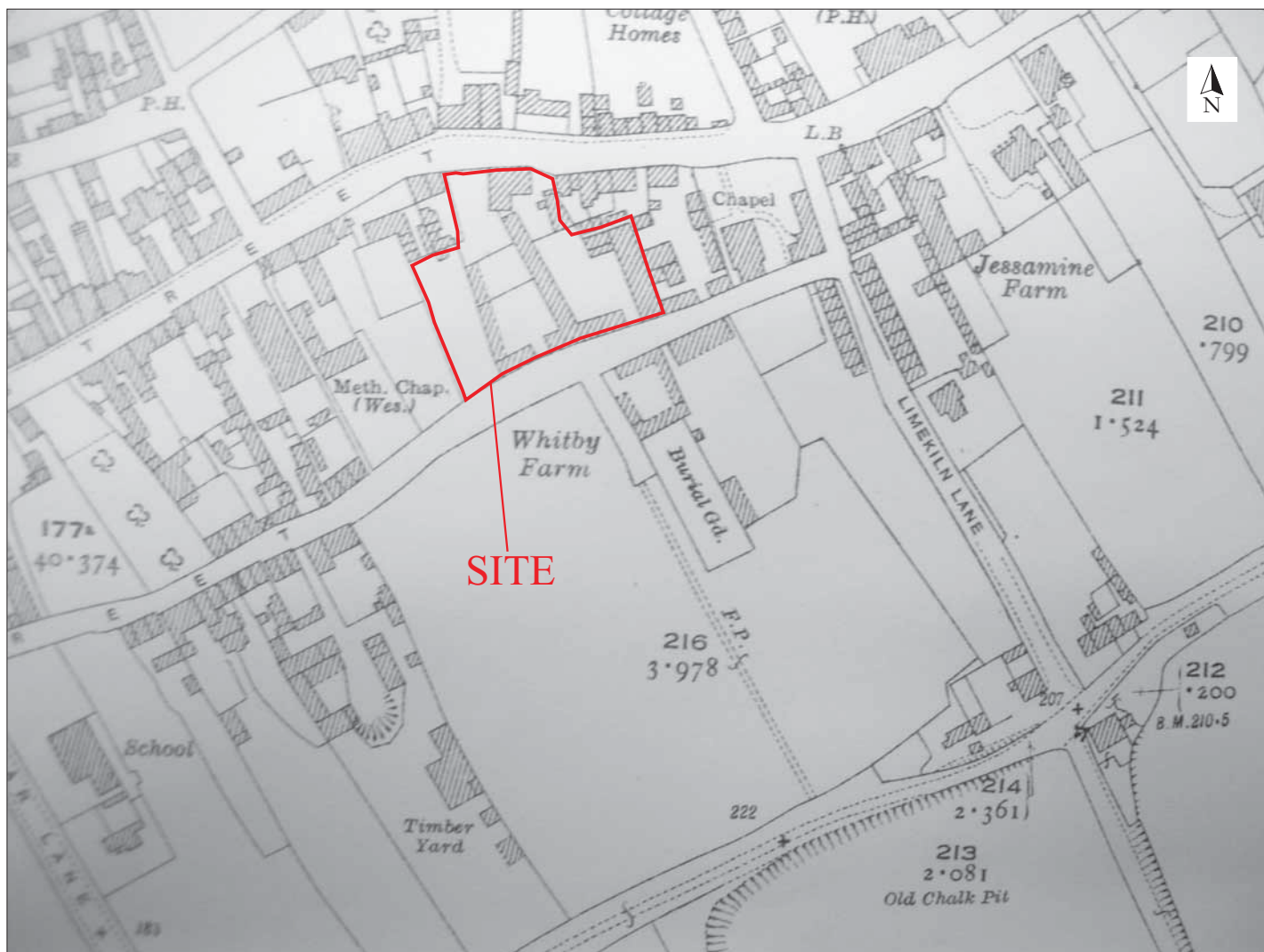
Fig. 5 OS map, 1877

Not to scale



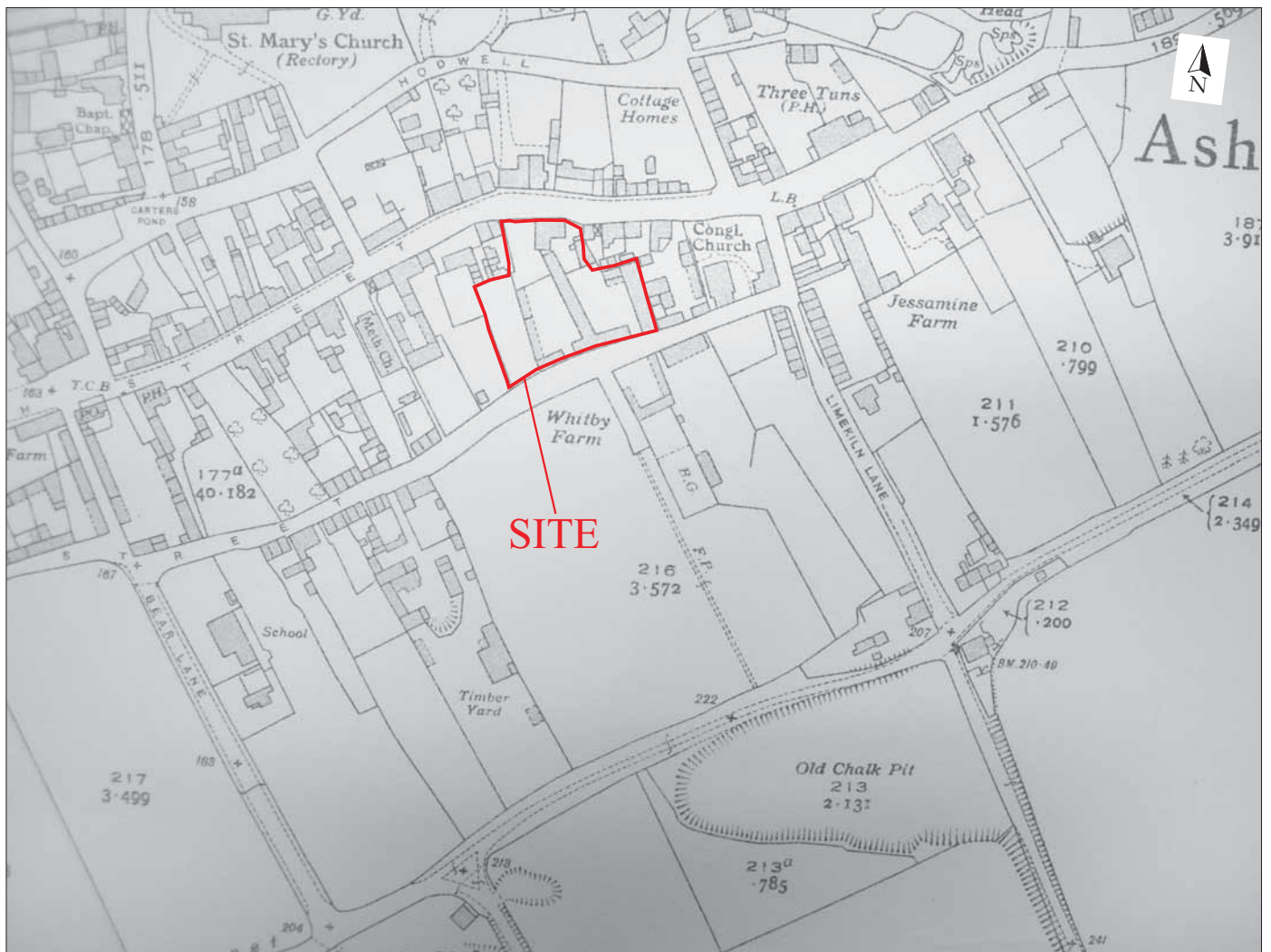
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1898
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1924
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1937
Not to scale