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**BROMLEY HOUSE, BROMLEY LANE,
WELLPOND GREEN, STANDON,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

HER Request 269/11

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork & report) Megan Stoakley (Research)	
NGR: TL 41615 21875	Report No: 4001
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1461
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4546
Signed:	Date: January 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Bromley House, Bromley Lane, Wellpond Green, Standon, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Bromley House, Bromley Lane, Wellpond Green, Standon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 41615 21875). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Thompson in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a single rear extension to the house.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located in a rural location at Wellpond Green, c. 2km west of Standon, Hertfordshire. It lies close to Area of Archaeological Significance No. 104 and to a Roman road which leads to an area of pottery manufacturing. The site had a potential for Romano-British archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	12-13/01/2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	4546	Site code	AS 1461
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Rear garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>New rear extension to the house</i>		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Standon</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG 11 1NW</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 80m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 41615 21875</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 101m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr A & Mrs S Thompson</i>		
Full title	<i>Bromley House, Bromley Lane, Wellpond Green, Standon, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4001</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2012</i>		

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SUMMARY

In January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Bromley House, Bromley Lane, Wellpond Green, Standon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 41615 21875). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Thompson in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a single rear extension to the house.

The site is located in a rural location at Wellpond Green, c. 2km west of Standon, Hertfordshire. It lies close to Area of Archaeological Significance No. 104 and to a Roman road which leads to an area of pottery manufacturing. The site had a potential for Romano-British archaeological remains.

In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Bromley House, Bromley Lane, Wellpond Green, Standon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 41615 21875; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr A & Mrs S Thompson in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a single storey rear extension to the house (East Hertfordshire District Council Planning Ref. 3/11/0665/FP).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 23/09/2011), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;

- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement 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. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located at Wellpond Green, c. 2km west of Standon, Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The A120 road leading to Bishop's Stortford is c.800m to the north. The site is located on the eastern side of Bromley Lane and comprises triangular plot of land occupied by a detached dwelling and two outbuildings.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c. 101m AOD on relatively flat land which rises gently further to the south-south-west of the site and slopes to the west towards the River Rib, a tributary of the Lea. River Rib is located 2km west of the site.

3.2 The solid geology of the area is Eocene clay of the Thames Group (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils on the site are those of the Hanslope association, described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils with some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Prehistoric archaeological remains are scarce within the environs of the site. A Neolithic Jadeite handaxe (HHER 2115) was discovered at Bromley Hall Farm c. 900m to the south of the site.

4.2 Extensive earthworks of possibly late Iron Age date (HHER 122) are present in the northern section of Caleys Woods in Little Hadham c. 300m to the south-east of the site. Most of the earthworks have been created as a result of gravel quarrying, but a large bank with a small outer ditch at the south-east corner of the earthworks is likely to be of prehistoric date. Roman pottery has been discovered in the ditch and the form of the earthwork suggests an Iron Age date, although it is not reminiscent of a typical defensive enclosure, as its position at the top of a scarp slope leaves the easier approach from the rear undefended. Other Iron Age archaeological remains include find-spots of late Iron Age Belgic pottery sherds and a thistle brooch (HHER 150) discovered at Balsams, Standon c. 800m west of the site.

Romano-British

4.3 Numerous Roman remains have been recorded within the vicinity of the site. A large quantity of Roman pottery (HHER 1391) was discovered in the ditch surrounding the Iron Age earthwork c. 300m to the south-east of the site (HHER 122). Roman pottery (HHER 1392 & 2760) was also discovered c. 200-375m to the east and north-east of the site respectively. Evidence of Roman occupation was discovered c. 350m to the south-east of the site during excavations which revealed a flint floor, a road, a large quantity of 4th century AD pottery and flue tiles. The ploughing of pastures surrounding Bromley Hall Farm in the 1960s c. 300m to the south revealed evidence of five 1st and 3rd/4th century AD pottery and tile kilns, a timber building and a road associated with a substantial quantity of pottery (HHER 1398). A large quantity of 2nd to 3rd century AD pottery was discovered at Caley's Wood (HHER 11920) situated c. 150m to the south-east of the site.

4.4 Traces of five tile kilns (HHER 1906) were discovered during deep ploughing in the 1970s, c.1km to the north-east of the site. The tiles retrieved included tegulae, imbrices, combed flue tiles, and square flat tiles for masonry walls or hypocaust floor supports. Field walking and a geophysical survey conducted at Bromley Hall Farm c.300m to the south of the site revealed further 4th century AD pottery and tile kilns (HHER 6829 & 11444).

Medieval

4.5 The site of 'Calies Castle' is located near Westfield Farm c. 320m to the south-east of the site (HHER 797). The site is mentioned in later medieval and post-medieval documents, although it has been suggested that this is a medieval name for the Iron Age earthwork (HHER 122). A possible moated

earthwork was identified near Westfield Farm c. 320m to the south-east (HHER 6404).

4.6 The possible site of the Preceptory of Knights Hospitaller (HHER 1979) is situated at Standon Friars c. 1km to the north-west of the site. Evidence for the location of this building is derived from disturbed ground and field names. Cropmarks of linear ditches, possibly former medieval field systems are evident at Bromley Hall Farm c. 350m to the south-west of the site. 13th to 14th century pottery (HHER 1753) was discovered near Broken Green c.800m to the north-west of the site

Post-medieval

4.7 The majority of post-medieval archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site comprises farm dwellings and listed buildings. 16th century listed buildings include the open hall house at Westfield near Pig's Green (HHER 12199) located c. 250m to the south-east of the site. 17th century buildings include a timber-framed cottage called the Hatch (HHER 13284) located c.250m to the south-east of the site, the Grade II farmhouse at Bromley Hall and associated farm buildings (HHERs 12970 & 9454) located c. 250m to the south of the site and the timber barn at Ebury Lodge (HHER 13759) c.600m to the north-east of the site. 18th century buildings include a barn at Pigs Green (HHER 12201) and 19th century buildings include a granary (HHER 12200), both of which are located on Westfield Farm located c. 250m to the south-east of the site.

Undated

4.8 There are undated linear and circular cropmarks (HHERs 2547, 2581, 4224, 10307, 16717 & 7392) within the vicinity of the site, all located c. 500-950m to the south-west. It has been suggested that one of the cropmarks at Bromley Hall Farm (HHER 7392) is a possible late Neolithic to early Bronze Age round barrow, although its form, nature and date remain unclear.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated trenches for foundations for the new rear extension to the house (Fig. 2).

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Deposits located within the area of excavation were recorded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Northern foundation trench. Sample Section 1 (DP 3)</i> <i>0.00 = 101.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	M1000	Concrete floor.
0.19 – 0.41m	L1001	Crushed concrete and gravel.
0.41 – 0.54m	L1002	Made ground. Mid brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments.
0.54m+	L1003	Natural mid yellow, compact, silty clay with occasional gravel.

<i>Eastern foundation trench. Sample Section 2 (DP 5)</i> <i>0.00 = 101.57m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.47m	L1002	Made ground. As above.
0.47m+	L1003	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Southern foundation trench. Sample Section 3 (DP 6)</i> <i>0.00 = 101.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1001	As above.
0.19 – 0.34m	L1004	Made ground. Dark bluish grey, compact, clayey silt.
0.34m+	L1003	Natural clay. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were identified.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The area of the proposed extension was overlain by a concrete floor M1000 (0.15 – 0.20m thick) which was removed before the excavation of the trenches commenced. The floor overlay L1001, a layer of loose crushed concrete with gravel (0.20 – 0.25m thick).

8.2 The majority of the area contained Made Ground L1002, a light to mid brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments (0.13 – 0.45m thick). Within the southern part of the site L1004 was recorded; a dark bluish grey, compact, clayey silt (0.15 – 0.20m thick).

8.3 The natural clay, L1003, was present at 0.35 – 0.55m below existing ground level and comprised a mid yellow, compact, silty clay with occasional gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Romano-British archaeology. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site, in particular those related to the pottery manufacturing site to the south.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified except modern drainage. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place. No residual finds were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr A & Mrs S Thompson for their co-operation and funding the project, and their agents, Hertford Planning Service, for their assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the building contractor.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HHER Number	NGR SP	Details
Neolithic		
2115	TL 4135 2120	Neolithic Jadeite Axe, Bromley Hall Farm, Bromley, Standon. Stone axe. Length 7.6cm; width 4.5cm and thickness 2cm. This is 'light greenish-grey with dark green patches' and appears to be made of a form of jadeite. It was found by Bernard Barr in the area of the Roman pottery kilns [1398].
Iron Age		
122	TL 4220 2146	Earthworks, Caley Wood, Westfield Farm, Little Hadham. There are extensive earthworks in the N half of Caley Wood. Most of this is the result of gravel quarrying, but a large bank with slight outer ditch at the SE limit of the earthworks is probably of some antiquity. Its date is uncertain; finds of Roman pottery reputedly from the ditch [1391] and the form of the earthwork suggest an Iron Age date, but this is also likely to be the site of 'Calies Castle' mentioned in Chancery proceedings of 1575. The site is known as 'Castle Field' in a plan of 1767. See [797] for the documentary evidence relating to the castle. Close inspection in 2009 confirmed a likely late Iron Age date. There is no indication that the site was re-used in the medieval period, despite the finding of the handle of a Herts Grey Ware jug nearby. It also bears more resemblance to a linear dyke, dominating the approach to Wickham Spring from the south-east, than to a hillfort enclosure. In addition, defence could not be its primary function, as its position at the top of a scarp slope leaves the easier approach from the rear undefended. Area of Archaeological Significance 92.
150	TL 4073 2148	In 1952 some 'Belgic' sherds were found on a possible hearth. Further apparently late Iron Age sherds, a bronze 'thistle' brooch and an area of blackened and fused gravel suggestive of ironworking were found.
Roman		
1391	TL 421 216	A quantity of late (?) Roman pottery found in the ditches of the probable late Iron Age [122].
1392	TL 4189 2210	Roman sherds including a 4 th century jar.
1398	TL 418 214	Romano-British pottery was found by Hazzledine Warren in 1951. The discovery was followed by excavations revealing a flint floor, a road, and 4th century pottery and flue tiles. In 1964 ploughing of the pasture revealed evidence of kilns and occupation, and subsequent excavations over a large area uncovered five pottery kilns of both horizontal and updraught types, tile kilns, a timber building and a road. The kilns are mainly of 3rd-4th century date, with one kiln of late 1st century date. Large amounts of Roman pottery have been recorded across the three fields west and south-west of Caley Wood and more are known beyond. The Hadham kiln industry evidently covered a much larger area than hitherto appreciated, and its limits have not yet been discovered.
1906	TL 424 224	Traces of five tile kilns disturbed by the plough. Extensive traces brought up in this field by deep ploughing in 1970 led to investigation and identification of five probable kilns, each 'marked by a distinctive

		scatter of waste tiles and sometimes by a patch of black or very dark soil'. These were clustered around an electricity pylon at about TL 425 224. The tiles included tegulae, imbrices, combed flue tiles, and square flat tiles for masonry walls or hypocaust floor supports. At TL 423 224, 'one outlying area produced only small rectangular "bricks"...sometimes used for flooring and such a floor was found in a Roman building close by Braughing railway station in 1948'. Around the pylon itself were overfired tiles embedded in burnt clay, apparently disturbed remains of the kiln structure itself. The surface finds also included pottery identical to that made at the Bromley Hall Farm kilns, as well as 'first century storage jars and cooking pots'. None of the potsherds were wasters.
2760	TL 4192 2173	Roman and medieval pottery found in digging a cesspit. Probably associated with pottery/tile manufacturing to the south [1398]. The given NGR is in the grounds of The Hatch [13284]. In 2009, during demolition and rebuilding of extensions, large quantities of Roman pottery were observed in the spoil from the foundation trenches. Nothing was seen in foundation trenches at the rear of the house.
6829	TL 4190 2165	Romano-British Pottery And Tile Kilns, Barley Hill, Bromley Hall Farm. Field walking and limited excavation in 1969 revealed a small, oval, clay lined pottery kiln with a short clay lined flue, and signs of rebuilding and multiple re-linings and re-floorings. It was dated to the 4th century by Hadham ware and 'Romano-Saxon' wares. A tile kiln was found immediately adjacent to a ditch 3m E of the pottery kiln, and surface evidence of more tile kilns was found 100m to the S (area centred at TL 4192 2154) and also 950m to the N at Westland Green (area centred at TL 425 224). The positions of other potential kiln sites have been recorded in systematic field walking of the fields around Wickham Spring.
11444	TL 4170 2170	Three possible Roman Kilns, Joan's Field, Bromley Hall Farm, Much Hadham. A geophysical survey carried out in 1998 noted four anomalies. Two were interpreted as possible tile kilns, a third is either a dump of pottery wasters or a pottery kiln, and the fourth anomaly (small ditches) is either part of a trackway or foundations of a small building. The site is next to a Roman road, and there are several sites associated with pottery and tile production in the vicinity [1398, 6829, 6805, 1155].
11920	TL 4203 2161	Substantial dump of Roman material. Pottery and tile was noted at the given NGR close to the boundary of Caley Wood. Sherds representing a wide range of vessel types, of 2nd and 3rd century AD date including globular jars, black burnished and burnished wares, and a mortarium base, were recovered from a concentrated spread of material which may represent a dump of products from the Roman pottery and tile kilns nearby [1398, 6829]. There were no pre-Conquest types, but one late 1st century burnished rim sherd was noted. Other chance finds in the NE corner of this field west of Caley Wood possibly suggest burials: a 'substantially intact Samian bowl associated with large fragments of both glass vessels and grog-tempered jars', and 'conjoining fragments of a fine Hadham Ware jug'. But they may have come from this dumped material.
Medieval		
797	TL 421 214	'Calies Castle', a medieval name for a much older earthwork. The site of 'Calies Castle', near Westfield Farm, is mentioned in Chancery Proceedings (1575; series II, bundle 19, No. 20). The Roll refers to Westfield Farm, and relates to a suit over 100 acres of land called Cayles; 'the messuage and farm called the Castell alias Cales' is also mentioned. A documentary historical report identified references to Castell Farm alias Cales Farm (1277), Calescroft (1398), and the castle and manor of Cailles (1478, will), as well as several other 15th century references. The castle of Cailles together with a grange called

		Caldwyns (from which it took its alternative name) descended with the manor of Gatesbury until 1599. The field to the west of Westfield Farm is called 'Castle Field' on a plan of 1767, at NGR TL 4225 2150. The related earthwork [122], however, is apparently late Iron Age and not primarily defensive. There is no physical evidence of a medieval date for it, and the name may represent no more than medieval recognition of an ancient earthwork.
1753	TL 414 226	Medieval potsherds of 13th-14th century cooking pots found when digging a silage pit. The pit cut through a thin black layer strewn with potsherds and charred wood.
1979	TL 4071 2225	Approximate site of Preceptory of Knights Hospitaller, Standon Friars, Standon. The Knights Hospitaller received grants of properties at Standon, temp. Stephen (1135-54) and established a preceptory. The property, leased out in 1330, had only a chaplain, clerk & bailiff in 1338. By 1360 it again had a preceptor, but no further office-holders are known, and in the 15th century it was again leased out. Standon Friars is the probable site of the preceptory; there is evidence of disturbed ground, in particular at TL 406 221, and field names ('Knights Spring', 'Knights Leys').
6404	TL 424 215	A possible moat, identified by at Westfield Farm [12199, 12200, 12201].
7393	TL 41553 21099	Cropmarks of linear ditches, Bromley Hall Farm. Cropmarks of linear ditches approx. centred at the given NGR and extending over an area of about 8ha. A group of at least three sinuous linear ditches, running in parallel and approx 80m apart, appear to represent the remains of a medieval or later field system. Other ditches may also represent parts of former field systems
Post-medieval		
9454	TL 4143 2126	Bromley Hall, Bromley Road, Standon. 17th century farmhouse on older manorial site. The manor of Bromley Hall is not documented before the 15th century, when it was held of the lord of Standon. There is a record of a 'capital message' in 1690. The existing farmhouse called Bromley Hall was built in the 17th century, and is a large square two-storey building, timber-framed, with tall red brick central chimneys and pargetted panels on the two-storey front porch and on the stair turret at the east side. There is a single storey projecting wing, built in the 19th century, at the SW end, on a high red brick plinth. LB Grade II 161011.
12199	TL 42364 21512	Westfield, Pig's Green, Little Hadham. 16th century open hall house, given major renovation in the 17th century including a brick brewhouse. Westfield is a long irregular house facing north. It was originally a late medieval timber-framed open hall house; it is Listed as 16th century. The oldest part, east of the central chimney, is the two bay hall; in its east wall is a doorway and window jamb which once led into a two-storey east crosswing. In the mid 17th century this wing was remodelled and much enlarged as a rectangular three-storey block (of red brick with timber above), consisting of a parlour and a staircase-hall above a basement. The hall was given an upper floor and a large central chimney with back-to-back fireplaces at its lower (west) end. At the west end is a single-storey kitchen, entered from a cross passage; beyond this is 'a fine, 17th century, tall, red brick brewhouse' also entered from the cross passage. Outside against its north wall is a tall cast iron pump, serving a well dated 1832. Other 19th century additions and alterations include a brick porch added to the entrance lobby on the north side of the hall in 1846, and probably the timber porch which replaced an original three-storey porch on the east front of the 17th century range. Inside is a very good oak dogleg staircase running through all the floors, and 17th century oak panelling and cupboards in the hall. A small room on the top floor has painted

		simulated panelling; and the cupboard doors in the ahll have a painted central motif of a red oval framed in arabesques, c1635. Timber-framed farmhouse, with studs. Some plastering, some exposed. Tiled roof. This may be the grange called Caldwyns, documented in the 16th century, which was an alternative name for the manor of the Castle of Cailes. Grade II* LB 395453.
12200	TL 4235 2152	Granary, Westfield, Pig's Green, Little Hadham. 19th century timber-framed granary on brick piers. A timber-framed and weatherboarded single-storey granary standing on three rows of four red brick piers. 'IC 1830', carved on the north east corner pier, presumably gives the date. Timber-framed 19th century granary, framing mostly exposed. For the farmhouse, see [12199]; for the barn, see [12201]. Area of Archaeological Significance 104.
12201	TL 4241 2156	Barn, Westfield Farm, Pig's Green, Little Hadham. 18/19th century barn. 5 bay, timber-framed and weatherboarded. Steep pitched gabled roof now covered with corrugated iron. Opposed double doors in central bay. 18th century timber-framed barn, weatherboarded on brick sill. Gabled corrugated iron roof. Opposing doorways in N and S face. For the farmhouse, see [12199]; for the granary, see [12200].
12968	TL 40710 22250	Farm buildings at Standon Friars, Hadham Road, Wellpond Green, Standon. Four timber farm buildings: Timber-framed and weatherboarded granary on a brick sill. Hipped roof, clay tiled. Ground and first floor doors in west face. Situated northeast along track off Hadham road, in the centre of the east range of buildings and barns, and north of the Georgian farmhouse. Another range of buildings to the west forming a large yard. Potential for level 2 recording. Timber-framed, weatherboarded barn and buildings in east range on brick sill. Granary protruding in centre. Barn has large opening in centre. North and south range are also timber boarded. Gabled roofs. Situated on the east side of the yard. Further farm buildings to the west, and a weatherboarded building to the southeast. Georgian farmhouse o the south. Potential for level 2 recording. Timber-framed, posts and weatherboarded cart shed on a brick sill. Openings to the east face. Hipped and slated roof. Outshut built onto west side. Situated on the west of the track way at the far west of the site, beyond the east range and timber farm buildings. Potential for level 2 recording. Modern barns - corrugated iron, concrete block and iron gurders form a range of buildings in an E shape. Two large doorways to west face, at least one opposite on the east side. Situated to the west of the east range of barns forming a courtyard. Cart shed opposite to the west over the trackway.
12969	TL 41380 22590	Barn At Broken Green, Stortford Road, Standon. Barn. Timber-framed and weatherboarded on a brick sill. Lean-to creating a semi aisle to south face. Two doors to the west and a window in first floor gable. Gable ended roof with corrugated iron covering. At rear of site to the northeast, situated southeast off main road. Northeast of farmhouse (farmhouse looks modern - framing could not be seen - though it could be listed building 2/1/ with rendering and new windows). Converted (photo 146 and 147). LB Grade II: 355204 Farmhouse at Broken Green & LB Grade II 355205 Barn at Broken Green (c.30m to NNE of farmhouse).
12970	TL 41470 21260	Bromley Hall Farm, Bromley Lane, Bromley, Standon. Four timber farm buildings: Timber-framed and weatherboarded semi aisled barn on a brick sill. Gable ended roof with tiles. Several windows inserted. Aisled to the east. Adjacent barn, similarly styled, skylights to tiled gable ended roof. Situated along roadside (southside), north of Bromley Hall Lodge. Converted (photo 222). Granary. Timber boarded on a brick sill. Gabled roof - pantiled. Two openings to the northwest side and window in gable. Along the roadside, southeast of barn and northwest of lodge. Either converted

		or new build (photo 221 and 223). Timber boarded L-plan house. Hipped roof - tiled. Dormer window also hipped. Garage, weatherboarded on a brick sill. Door faces northeast, and window above at first floor level. Gable roof, tiled. Situated along roadside to the south. Garage southwest of lodge. Lodge is southeast of barn (photo 219 and 220).
13284	TL 41954 21745	The Hatch, Pig Lane, Westland Green, Little Hadham. Early 17C timber-framed cottage with lobby-entry plan, possibly originally an open hall. A timber-framed early 17C house, one and a half storeys, with eyebrow dormer in half-hipped thatched roof. The exterior is weatherboarded apart from the upper part of the front, which has exposed close studding and 20C pargetting in panels. The plan is a three-unit lobby-entry type with a very large central chimney at the lower (west) end of the hall, although there are suggestions of a possible open hall. The gable ends have chimneys, the eastern one incorporating a brick carved with '18TC32'. This may date the insertion of an early 19C window (and the rustic gabled canopy) on the front. The west end and rear extension is finished to match but is 20C. For Roman pottery seen in foundation trenches, see [2760]. Monitoring of groundworks for a further extension at the rear found nothing.
13758	TL 42090 22260	Sharpes Farm, Chapel Lane, Westland Green, Little Hadham. Timber-framed and weatherboarded barn on a brick sill. Cowshed shaped with additional barn to rear abutting north face. All roofs are gabled with slates. Wagon porch to south face and double doors. Grade II LB 394777.
13759	TL 42090 22220	Timber Barn at Ebury Lodge, Chapel Lane, Westland Green, Little Hadham. Timber-framed, weatherboarded 17C barn on a brick sill. Mainly thatched roof, some parts are clay tiled. Gable ended. Projecting wagon porch to north face and large doors. Grade II LB 161110.
Modern		
13136	TL 41587 21603	Hazelwood, Bromley Lane, Wellpond Green, Standon. Early 20th century house on the site of an earlier one. A two-storey gabled brick house, rendered, with a roof of red pantiles. Hazelwood was built after the 1897 OS map, replacing an earlier building which may be the same as one shown on the 1839 Standon tithe map. The early 20th century house was built on a rectangular plan, in a style which is now disappearing. Before 1928 it acquired a large two-storey extension to the north with a painted tile panel on the gable showing a shepherd and sheep. The house was much altered during the 20th century, and was recorded prior to demolition. Outside is a small single-storey building of red brick with slate roof and chimney, with a plank door in one gable end. This appears to be 19th century, and is reputed to have been built as a detached bakehouse or kitchen 'for the nearby half-timbered house'. It was later used as a laundry, and then for storage.
Undated		
2547	TL 4091 2140	Cropmark of a circular enclosure; maximum diameter approx. 30m. Nearby is another circular enclosure [4224] and a linear [2581].
2581	TL 4102 2130	Cropmarks of linear features. The two main features run NE-SW curving slightly and may be a prehistoric trackway or driveway. Nearby are two circular enclosures [2547, 4224].
4224	TL 4085 2135	Cropmark of an oval enclosure; maximum length approx. 45m x width approx. 22m. Nearby is another circular enclosure [2547] and linear ditches [2581].
7392	TL 41515 21030	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosure, Bromleyhall Farm. Cropmarks of two sides of an incomplete (masked) rectilinear enclosure adjacent to Nine Acre Wood. These two cropmarks are interpreted as an L-shaped ditch, possibly a field boundary. A circular enclosure, probably

		a ring ditch (max 20m diam), is enclosed by the ditch. A single short linear appears to terminate at the enclosure. A <u>possible</u> late Neo to EBA round barrow is present here also.
7495	TL 41339 22676	Cropmarks & soilmarks of linear ditches and cut features, N of Twiney Wood, Broken Green, Standon. Cropmarks of three linear ditches centred on the given NGR, covering c.200m by 190m. May be associated with enclosure and ditches to the north [7494].
10307	TL 4159 2133	Ditches, Bromley Hall Farm, Standon. Cropmarks of large ditches, mainly in the near vicinity of the farm. They do not appear on either early or modern editions of the OS map so they may be temporary features, perhaps related to wartime activities. They may represent former field boundaries. However, the northernmost of the ditches, at NGR c.4178 2155, may be related to or have linked the watercourses to the north on the edge of Sun Wood with the watercourse that issues near the southern end of the ditch itself, and runs south along the edge of Caleys Wood. A further short stretch, at TL c.4177 2146, is very close to the course of the parish boundary at this point, and could perhaps represent an infilled boundary ditch.
12486	TL 41645 21750	Blind Lane Green, S of Wellpond Green. Registered common land. NGR = approximate centre. The Roman road leading from Stane Street to the Hadham kilns complex runs along its eastern edge.
12489	TL 4225 2229	Westland and Pig's Green, Little Hadham. Registered common land.
16715	TL 41298 21650	Multi-ditched trackway and other ditches. A system of multiple ditches which lies NE of [2581] and is apparently an extension of it.
16716	TL 41850 21570	Cropmarks of possible ditched enclosure, Pig's Green, Little Hadham. Possible double-ditched enclosure and linear ditches. Very early crop growth in an otherwise bare field shows anomalies which may be a buried double-ditched enclosure. This lies immediately south of [6829], one of the Roman kilns known in this area.
16717	TL 4100 2152	Cropmarks Of Enclosures And Ditches, Bromley, Standon. A group of single-ditched subcircular enclosures and other buried features which add to a known complex of enclosures and tracks [2547].
16730	TL 42146 22713	Cropmarks Of Possible Ditches, North Of Westland Green, Little Hadham. Possible pits, enclosures and ditches are visible in this field as marks in crops.
16874	TL 40799 21894	Cropmarks of possible ditches and enclosure, Wellpond Green, Standon. Possible buried ditches and enclosures, visible as cropmarks.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Digital Photo, Drawing)
Context Sheets	5
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	11

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Bromley House, Bromley Lane, Wellpond Green, Standon, Hertfordshire
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town:	Parish: Standon
Planning application reference:	East Hertfordshire District Council Planning Ref. 3/11/0665/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Mr A & Mrs S Thompson
Nature of application:	Construction of a rear extension to dwelling
Present land use:	Rear garden
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated c. 40m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 41615 21875
Site Code:	AS 1461
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	12-13/01/2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Bishop's Stortford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In January 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Bromley House, Bromley Lane, Wellpond Green, Standon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 41615 21875). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr A & Mrs S Thompson in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a single rear extension to the house.</p> <p>The site is located in a rural location at Wellpond Green, c. 2km west of Standon, Hertfordshire. It lies close to Area of Archaeological Significance No. 104 and to a Roman road which leads to an area of pottery manufacturing. The site had a potential for Romano-British archaeological remains.</p> <p>The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: January 2012

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Bromley House, Bromley Lane, Wellpond Green. Looking north-west.



DP 2. Groundworks for new rear extension to the house. Looking south-south-west.



DP 3. Northern part of the foundation trench with Sample section 1. Looking north-west.



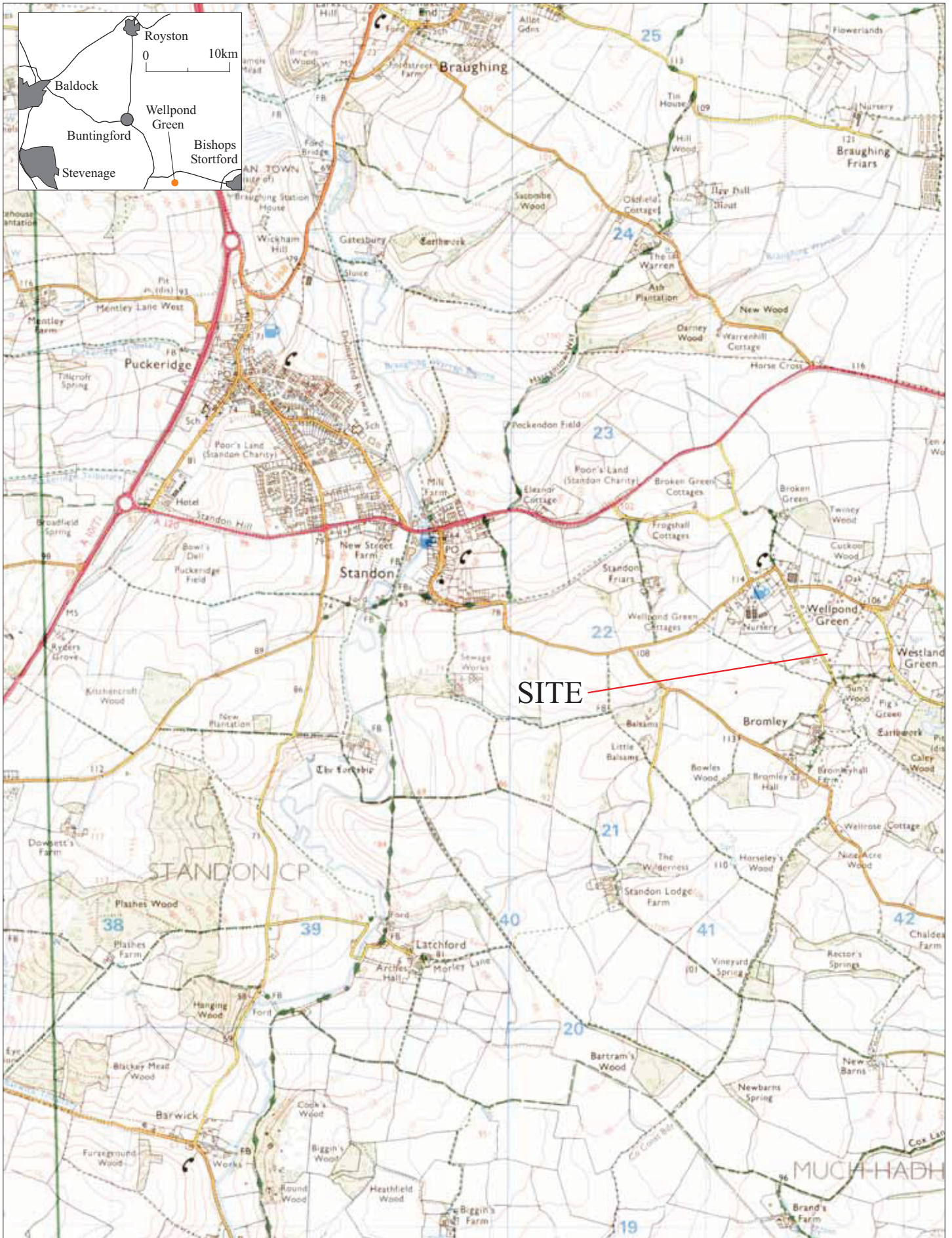
DP 4. Eastern part of the foundation trench. Looking north-east.



DP 5. Eastern part of the foundation trench. Sample section 2. Looking south-east.

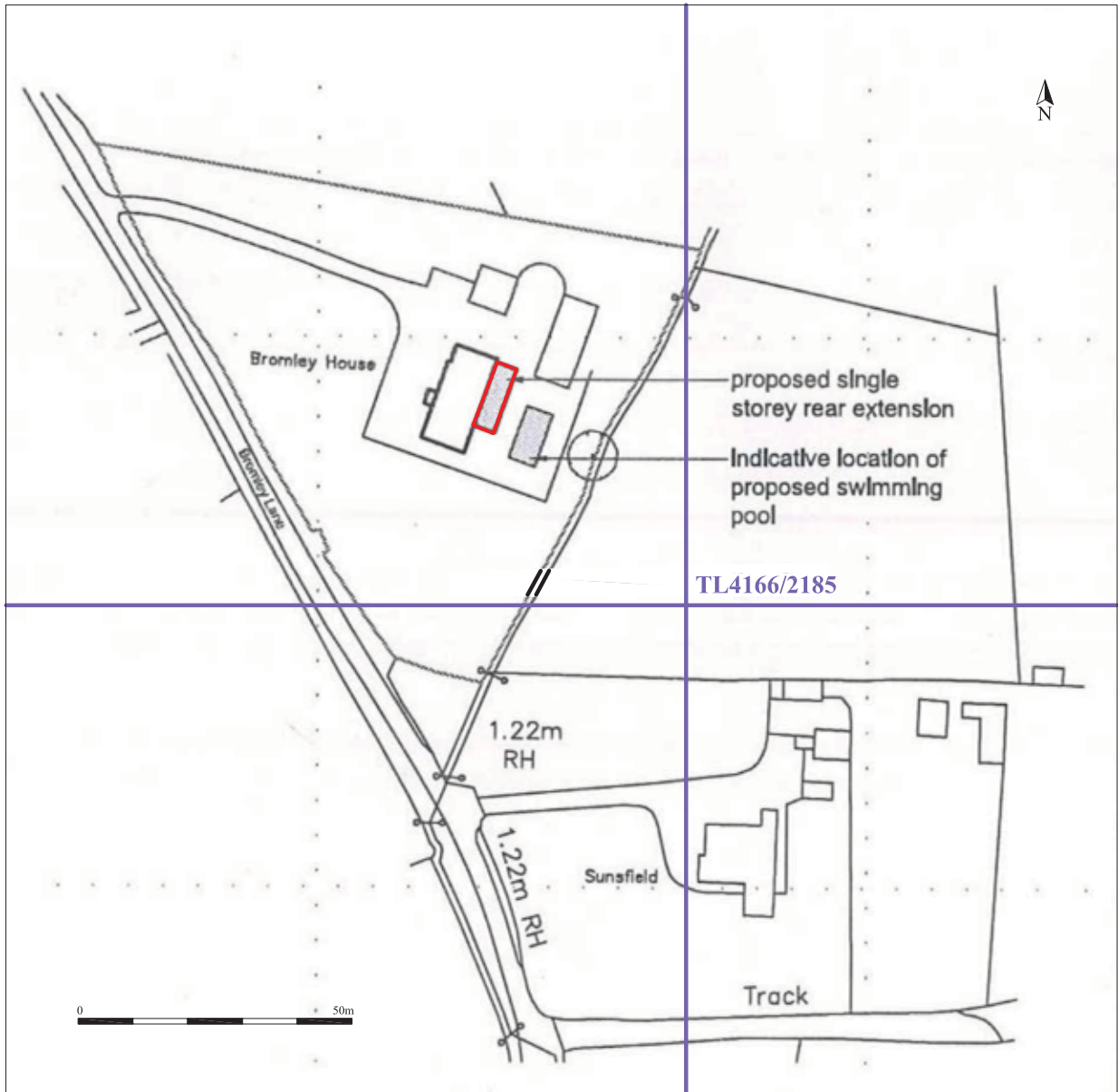


DP 6. Southern part of the foundation trench. Sample section 3. Looking south-west.



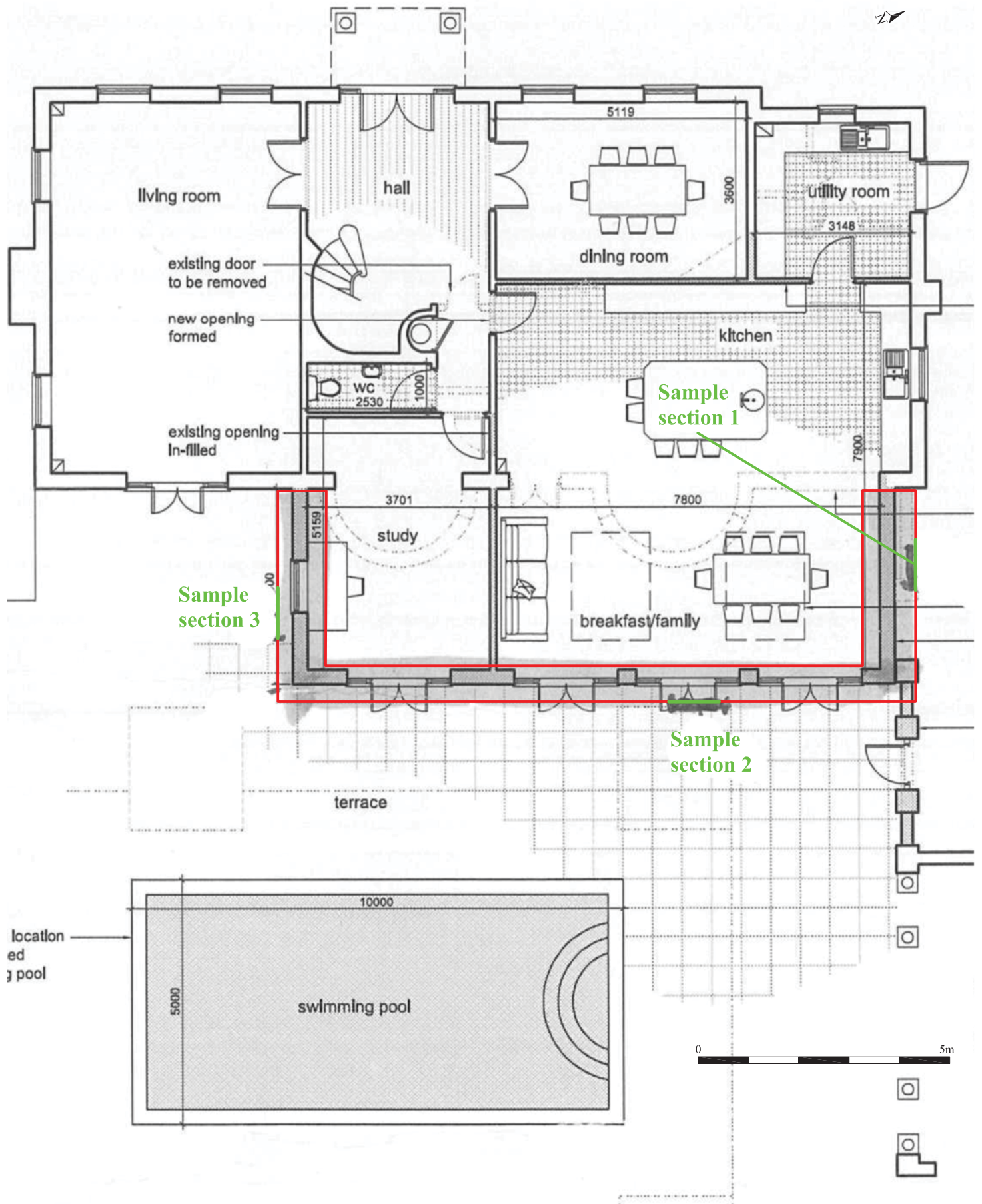
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

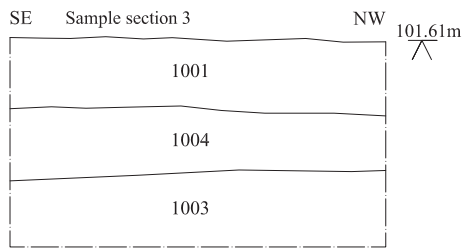
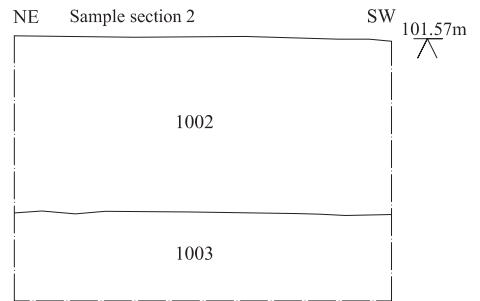
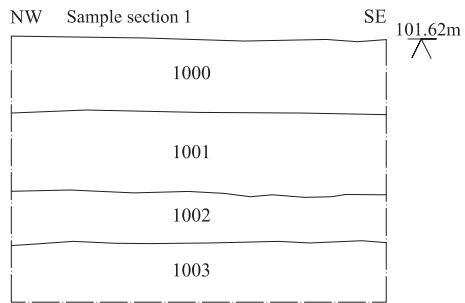


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 3 Area of monitoring
 Scale 1:100 at A4



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Fig. 4 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4