
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**RED LODGE, PIGS GREEN, WESTLAND GREEN,
LITTLE HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

HER Request Ref. 150/12

Authors: Antony Mustchin MSc Peter Thompson MA Adam Dyson Illustrations: Charlotte Davies	
NGR: TL 42010 21800	Report No: 4178
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1528
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5007
Signed:	Date: November 2012



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Red Lodge, Pigs Green, Westland Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In September and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at The Red Lodge, Pigs Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 42010 21800). The monitoring was commissioned in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of an extension to, and refurbishment of the above property, and the demolition of an annex and existing garage.</i></p> <p><i>Red Lodge is situated between two areas of archaeological significance where a number of Romano-British pottery and tile kilns and large quantities of pottery relating to the Hadham ware industry have been found. The closest kiln site is approximately 200m to the south, while Roman and medieval pottery has been found 100m south of Red Lodge. A substantial bank and ditch of probable late Iron Age date is situated some 380m south of the site. Therefore, the site had a potential for the Romano-British and medieval remains.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>19th - 20th September, 26th October 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5007</i>	Site code	<i>AS1528</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>House and gardens</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extension to current building and demolition of an annexe and garage</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Little Hadham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER (HHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG11 2AH</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 900m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 42010 21800</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>105-108 m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>A. Dyson, Z. Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr T. Godfrey</i>		
Full title	<i>Red Lodge, Pigs Green, Westland Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Mustchin, A, Thompson, P & Dyson, A</i>		
Report no.	<i>4178</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>November 2012</i>		

RED LODGE, PIGS GREEN, WESTLAND GREEN, LITTLE HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In September and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at The Red Lodge, Pigs Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 42010 21800). The monitoring was commissioned in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of an extension to, and refurbishment of the above property, and the demolition of an annex and existing garage.

Red Lodge is situated between two areas of archaeological significance where a number of Romano-British pottery and tile kilns and large quantities of pottery relating to the Hadham ware industry have been found. The closest kiln site is approximately 200m to the south, while Roman and medieval pottery has been found 100m south of Red Lodge. A substantial bank and ditch of probable late Iron Age date is situated some 380m south of the site. Therefore, the site had a potential for the Romano-British and medieval remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at The Red Lodge, Pigs Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 42010 21800; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Tom Godfrey in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of an extension to, and refurbishment of the above property, and the demolition of an annex and existing garage (East Hertfordshire District Planning Ref: 3/12/0270/FP).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 10/09/2012), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 11/09/2012), 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 principal objectives of the project were:

- the archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks associated with the scheme;
- the provision of an adequately detailed project report;
- the dissemination and publication of the project results, as appropriate.

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 Westland Green is a dispersed hamlet situated 6km west of Bishop Stortford, and 2km south-west of the village of Little Hadham in whose parish it is located in (Figs. 1-2). Red Lodge is a large detached bungalow set in extensive grounds located within woodland. It is accessed from a minor road running to the south and west which links the village of Standon to the west, to the B1004 to the

east. Beyond the minor road (south) are Sun's Wood, Pig's Green and Caley Wood. To the west and north-west is an area of woodland containing an electricity sub-station. To the east and north-east, beyond a screen of trees is open ground leading to other private residences.

3 METHODOLOGY (Background Research)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the development. Sites within 250m of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and those of relevance within a 1km radius are described below (4.2).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 Red Lodge is located at approximately 105-108m AOD in an area of fairly extensive woodland in undulating terrain. Pigs Green lies at the head (north) of a small valley running eastwards (Fig. 1). The local soils are of the Hanslope association classed as typical calcareous pelosols. These are described as slowly permeable clayey soils with no prominently mottled subsurface horizon at or above 40cm depth (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Calcareous pelosols have a calcareous subsurface horizon and no clay-enriched subsoil (soilsworldwide.net). The underlying geology of the area is Eocene Clay of the Lambeth Group surrounded by Palaeocene Clay of the same group (British Geological Survey 1978).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

Prehistoric <500,000 BC – AD 43

4.2.1 The earliest find in the area is a Neolithic jadeite axe head found near Bromley Hall Farm to the south-west of Red Lodge (HHER 2115), while cropmarks of a possible ring ditch in the same area may indicate the presence of a Bronze Age burial (HHER 7392). A substantial bank and ditch shown on the OS map, which is probably a late Iron Age linear dyke, is situated some 380m to the south of the site in Calies Wood (HHER 122; Fig. 1). Cropmarks of a double ditched enclosure located in the vicinity of Bromley Hall Farm may also be indicative of Iron Age settlement, but could equally be Romano-British or later (HHER 16716).

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

4.2.2 Red Lodge is located just to the north of an area of archaeological significance which contains an extensive area of Romano-British pottery and tile kilns focused around Pigs Green and Bromley Hall Farm, which form part of the Hadham industry. The closest site is approximately 200m to the south where field walking and limited excavation identified a small pottery kiln with a short clay lined flue which had undergone repairs over a long period of time. It was dated to the 4th century by Hadham ware and 'Romano-Saxon' wares. A tile kiln was found immediately adjacent to a ditch located 3m east of the pottery kiln, and surface evidence of more tile kilns was found 100m to the south (HHER 6829).

4.2.3 Further large-scale evidence was found at Bromley Hall Farm, approximately 550m south-south-west of the site when ploughing of pasture revealed further evidence of kilns and occupation (HHER 1398). 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 were mainly of 3rd-4th century AD date, with one dating from the late 1st century. Three more probable kilns have been identified by geophysical survey approximately 200m to the north-west (HHER 11444). The Roman road, sometimes referred to as the Braughing to Harlow road, is shown by aerial photography to come from the direction of Braughing to the north-west having crossed another major Roman Road, Stane Street, and it passes within 300m of the Red Lodge site. However, the road appears to end at the Roman kiln sites, or at least there is no evidence for it continuing southwards.

4.2.4 Several Roman pottery sherds were found approximately 100m south of Red Lodge during the digging of a cess pit (HHER 2760). A quantity of ?late Roman pottery was found in the ditches of the probable late Iron Age earthwork (HHER 1391), and more 2nd-3rd century AD pottery was recovered from Caley Wood (HHER 11920). Large amounts of Roman pottery have also been recorded across the three fields west and south-west of Caley Wood with more known from beyond, indicating that these kilns covered a wide area whose limits have not yet been identified.

4.2.5 Another area of archaeological alert is located 500m north of Red Lodge where five more probable Romano-British kilns have been identified (HHER 1906). Crop marks of possible pits, enclosures and ditches are visible in a field to the north and south-east of this site (NNHER 16730, 16731 and 16732). More Roman pottery sherds, including a 4th century jar, were found 300m north-west of Red Lodge near Wellpond Green (HHER 1392).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.6 Chancery records of 1575 refer to the Iron Age linear earthwork as 'Calies Castle', but there is no indication that the site was re-used in the medieval period,

despite the finding of the handle of a Hertfordshire Grey Ware jug nearby (HHER 122 and 797). A possible moat is located to the south-east at Westfield Farm (HHER 6404). Cropmarks have been identified in the area of Bromley Hall Farm including linear ditches and a multiple ditched trackway, some of which are thought to represent a medieval field system (HHER 7393, 10307, 16715). The 17th century farmhouse is thought to stand on the older site of Bromley Hall first documented in the 15th century (HHER 9454). Medieval pottery was also found 100m or so to the south of Red Lodge during digging of a cess pit (HHER 2760), and 13th-14th century pot was found at Broken Green (HHER 1753). Eroded ridge and furrow plough marks are also visible as cropmarks near Queer Wood 750m to the north-east (HHER 16732).

Post-medieval (1539-1900)

4.2.7 The Hatch, Westland Green on the Standon road to the south of Red Lodge, is an early 17th century timber-framed cottage with lobby-entry plan, possibly originally an open hall (HHER 13284). Sharpes Farm and Barn, in Chapel Lane to the north of Red Lodge, are also of 17th century date (NHHER 13758 and 13759).

5 METHODOLOGY (Monitoring and Recording) (Figs. 4-5)

5.1 The principal area monitored comprised the mechanically-excavated ground reduction across the 'footprint' of the new wing extension to the north of the existing dwelling. Original foundations were retained; two test pits were excavated by the client adjacent to the foundations (through Natural L1003; see below) to ascertain their depth. A second area, comprising the 'footprint' of a new patio, was excavated immediately to the west of the above.

5.2 The archaeological monitoring involved the observation of groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles (Section 6). 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 using a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

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

Sample Section 1
Northern section, facing south (DP 4)
0.00 = 107.10m AOD

0.00 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil/ made ground. Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with modern CBM fragments.
0.30 – 0.55m	L1002	Subsoil. Compact, light yellow brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones, occasional CBM and charcoal flecks.
0.55m+	L1003	Natural Geology. Friable, light orange yellow sand.

Sample Section 2
Central western section, facing north (DP 5)
0.00 = 107.05m AOD

0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Modern gravel hardstanding associated with the demolished garage and driveway
0.08 – 0.30m	L1001	Topsoil/ made ground. Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with modern CBM fragments.
0.30 – 0.64m	L1002	Subsoil. Compact, light yellow brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones, occasional CBM and charcoal flecks.
0.64m+	L1003	Natural Geology. Friable, light orange yellow sand.

Sample Section 3
Far western section (patio area), facing east (DP 8)
0.00 = 106.90m AOD

0.00 – 0.39m	L1001	Topsoil/ made ground. Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with modern CBM fragments.
0.39 – 0.59m	L1002	Subsoil. Compact, light yellow brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones, occasional CBM and charcoal flecks.
0.59m+	L1003	Natural Geology. Friable, light orange yellow sand.

Description: No archaeological features, layers or finds were present.

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 uppermost deposit encountered across the majority of the excavated area comprised modern hardstanding L1000 (0.08m thick). L1000 related to the recently demolished garage and associated driveway. Topsoil/ Made Ground

L1001 (0.22 – 0.30m thick) was present beneath L1000 and was ubiquitous across the excavated area. L1001 comprised a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional modern CBM; this layer exhibited modern disturbance likely associated with the landscaping of the site. L1001 sealed Subsoil L1002 (0.20 – 0.34m thick), a compact, light yellow brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones, occasional CBM and charcoal flecks.

8.2 The natural geology, L1003, was present at 0.55m+ below existing ground level and comprised a friable, light orange yellow sand.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for Romano-British remains. Red Lodge is situated between two areas of archaeological significance, designated on the EHDC Local Plan, where a number of Romano-British pottery and tile kilns and large quantities of pottery relating to the Hadham ware industry have been found.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features, layers or finds were revealed during monitoring of the groundworks for this development.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with Hertford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the client, Mr Tom Godfrey, for funding the work and for his assistance.

AS would like to acknowledge Dr Isobel Thompson of HCC HEU for the provision of HER data.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of HCC HEU.

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SSEW 1983, *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*, Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

WEB SITES

www.heritagegateway.org.uk

www.soilsworldwide.net

APPENDIX 1: HER Information (HER enquiry 150/12)**Sites within a 250m radius**

HHER No.	NGR (TL)	Details
<i>Romano-British AD 43-410</i>		
1391	421 216	Roman pot, Westland Green: A quantity of ?late Roman pottery found in the ditches of the probable late Iron Age earthwork
2760	4192 2173	Roman and medieval pottery, The Hatch, Westland Green: 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	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 relinings and refloorings. 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). See also [1906, 1398]. For other kilns of the Hadham industry see [6805, 1155, 1398]. The positions of other potential kiln sites have been recorded in systematic fieldwalking of the fields around Wickham Spring.

11920	4203 2161	<p>Romano-British pottery and tile kiln near Caley Wood: 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
13284	41954 21745	The Hatch, Pigs Lane, Westland Green: Early 17C timber-framed cottage with lobby-entry plan, possibly originally an open hall
<i>Undated</i>		
		Cropmarks of a possible ditched enclosure, Pig's Green: 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.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Drawing, Drawing Sheet, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	4
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	16

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	The Red Lodge, Pigs Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Little Hadham
Planning application reference:	East Herts District Planning Ref. 3/12/0270/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Mr T. Godfrey
Nature of application:	Extension to current building and demolition of an annexe and garage
Present land use:	House and gardens
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated c. 150m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 42010 21800
Site Code:	AS 1528
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	19 th - 20 th September, 26 th October 2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In September and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at The Red Lodge, Pigs Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 42010 21800). The monitoring was commissioned in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of an extension to, and refurbishment of the above property, and the demolition of an annex and existing garage.</p> <p>Red Lodge is situated between two areas of archaeological alert where a number of Romano-British pottery and tile kilns and large quantities of pottery relating to the Hadham ware industry have been found. The closest kiln site is approximately 200m to the south, while Roman and medieval pottery has been found 100m south of Red Lodge. A substantial bank and ditch of probable late Iron Age date is situated some 380m south of the site. Therefore, the site had a potential for the Romano-British and medieval remains.</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: November 2012

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. General site shot. View SE.



DP 2. Test pit within extension 'footprint'. View W.



DP 3. Post-excavation site shot. View NE.



DP 4. Sample Section 1. View N.



DP 5. Sample Section 2. View S.



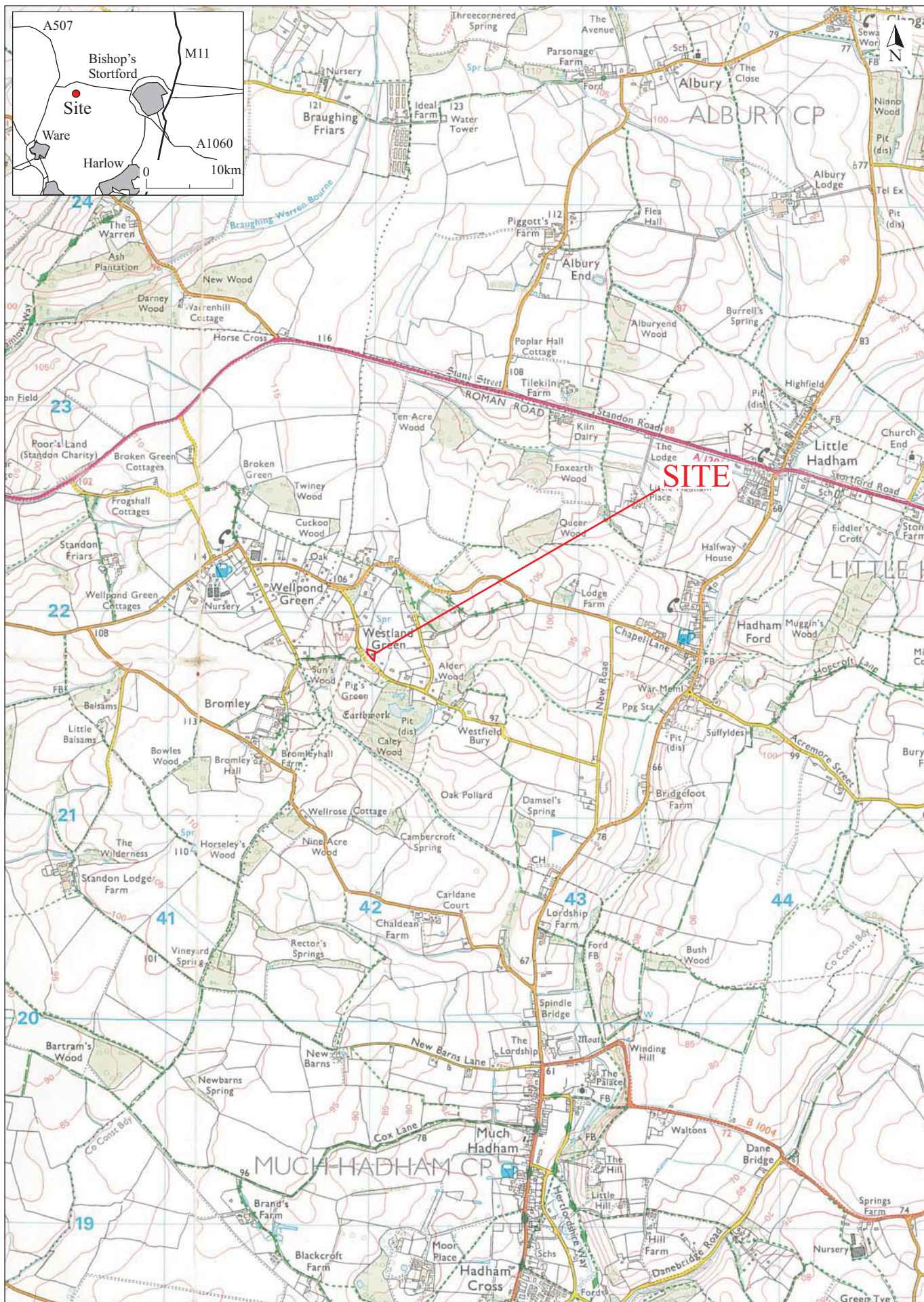
DP 6. Patio area. View NW.



DP 7. Patio area. View E.

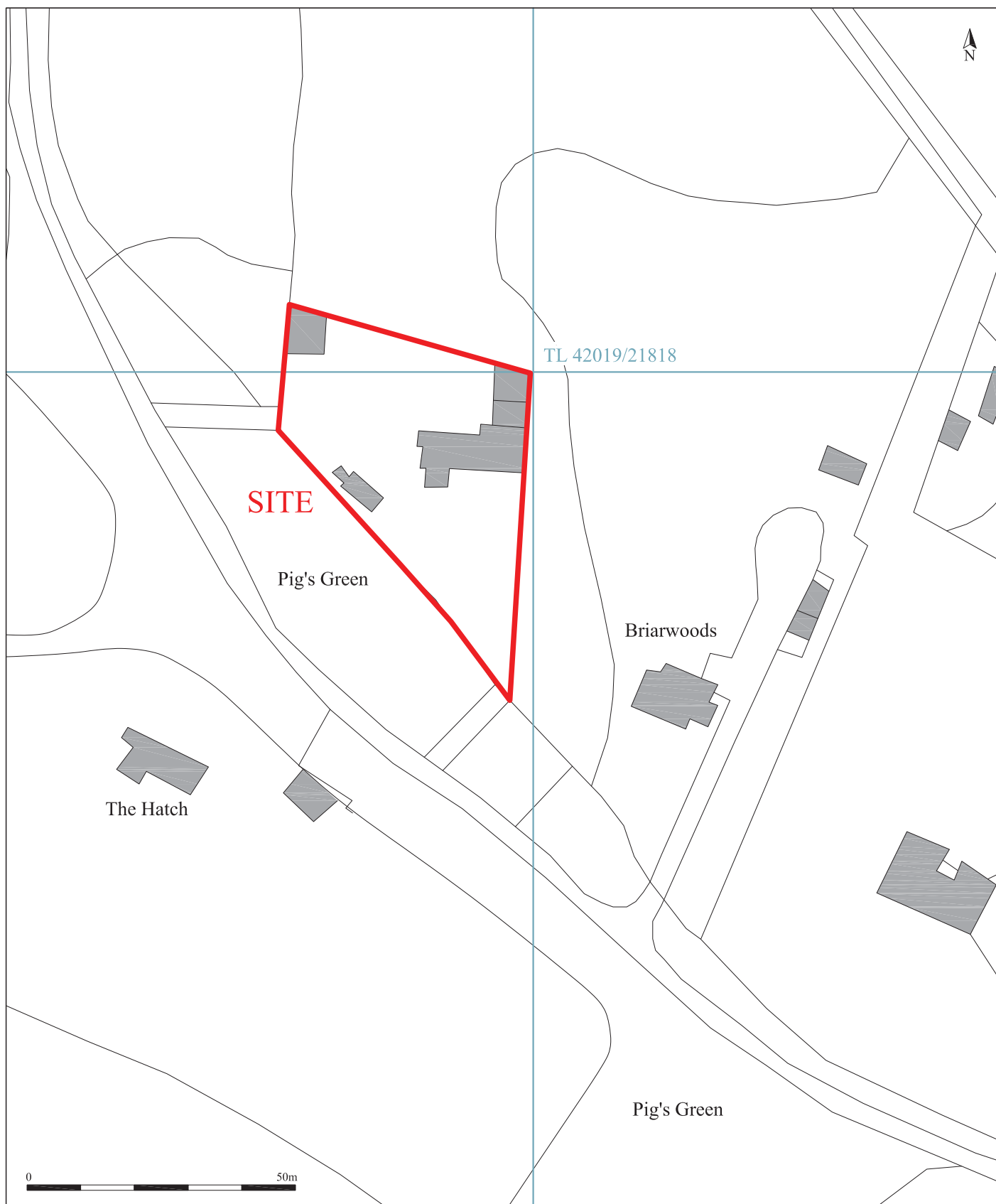


DP 8. Sample section 3. View W



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

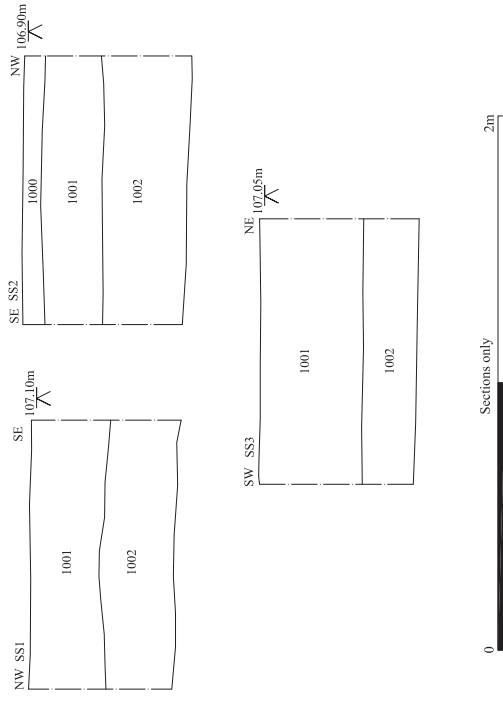


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4

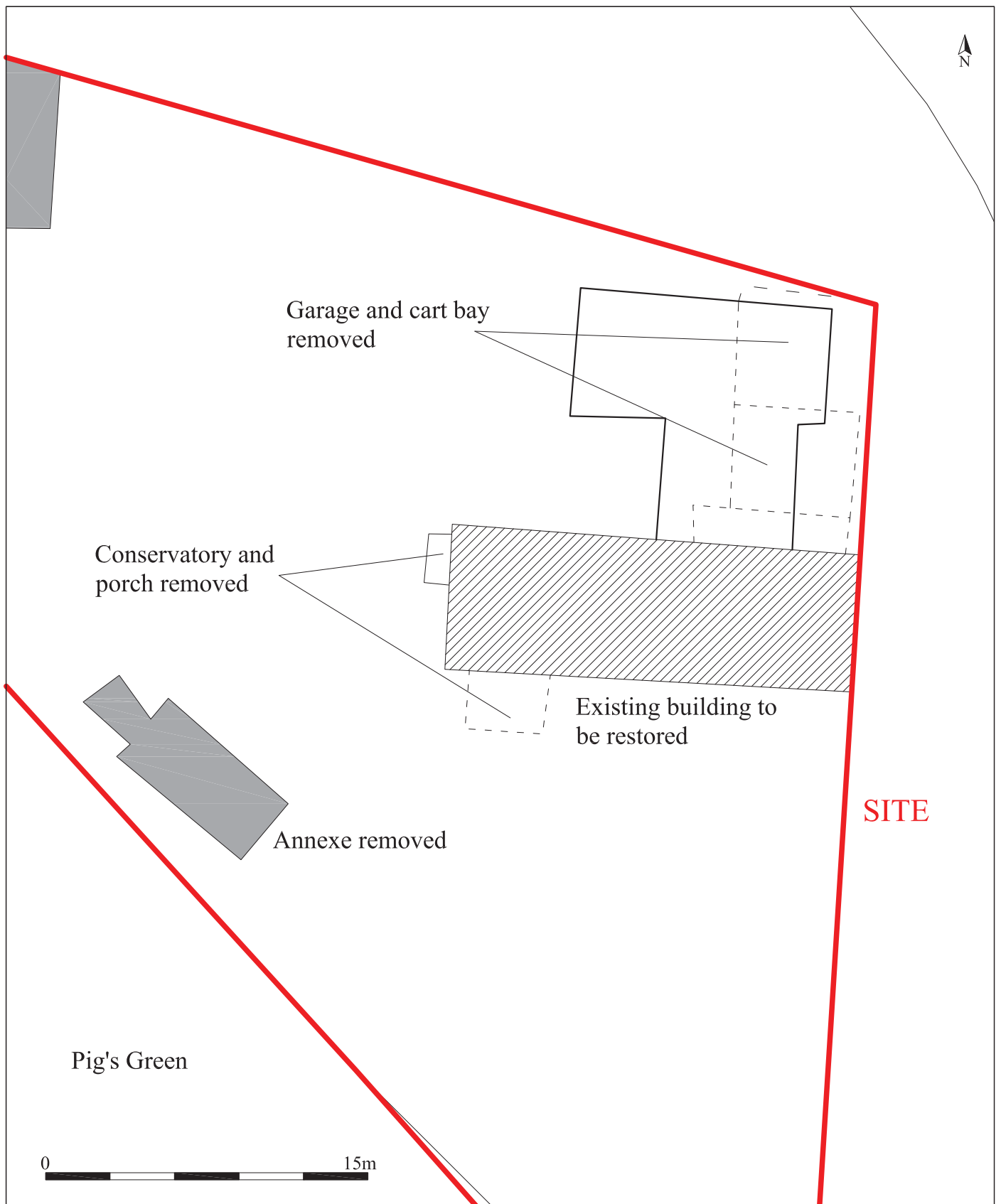


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Fig. 3 HER data
Scale 1:5000 at A4



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Fig. 4 Area of watching brief & sample sections
 Scale plan at 1:100 & section at 1:20 at A3



<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 5 Proposed development plan</p> <p>Scale 1:250 at A4</p>
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