
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LIBURY HALL, GREAT MUNDEN, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE
SG11 1JD**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER Enquiry No: 10/13

Authors:	Laszlo Lichtenstein (Fieldwork & report) Antony R.R. Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 3439 2348	Report No. 4469	
District: East Herts.	Site Code: AS1648	
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P5276	
Signed:	Date: 27 November 2013 Revised: 12/11/2014	

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project name	<i>Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire SG11 1JD</i>		
<i>In November 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire SG11 1JD (TL 3439 2348). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of existing outbuildings and lean-to structures and the erection of new 2 storey 29 bedroom wing with internal and external alterations to the existing building (EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP).</i>			
<i>Three trial trenches were excavated. The remains of a modern (19th century) brick wall foundation were present in the western end of Trench 1. Trenches 2 and 3 did not contain archaeological features or finds. The area around Trench 1 had been subject to ground disturbance associated with the demolition of the former farm building. The 1878 1st edition OS map shows Libury Farm, and Trench 1 traverses the northern range of farm buildings depicted on this map. The remains of the brick wall foundation in Trench 1 were likely part of a former farm building.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>20 – 21 November 2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5276</i>	Site code	<i>AS1648</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 83 Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt</i>		
Current land use	<i>Care home</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition of outbuildings and extension of main building</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Remains of a modern (19th century) brick wall</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Great Munden</i>
HER for area	<i>Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER Req, No. 10/13)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG11 1JD</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 1.4 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3439 2348</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c. 112m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Laszlo Lichtenstein</i>		
Funded by	<i>Libury Hall</i>		
Full title	<i>Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire SG11 1JD. Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Laszlo Lichtenstein</i>		
Report no.	<i>4469</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>November 2013 (Revised 12/11/2014)</i>		

LIBURY HALL, GREAT MUNDEN, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE SG11 1JD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire SG11 1JD (TL 3439 2348). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of existing outbuildings and lean-to structures and the erection of new 2 storey 29 bedroom wing with internal and external alterations to the existing building (EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP).

Libury Hall partially lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 83, identified on the EHDC Local Plan. Fishponds and a possible moat are recorded on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER 4215), likely associated with the medieval manorial site of Libury, recorded at Domesday as Stutereshela but documented as Libury by the 14th century (HER 1012). The 1878 1st edition OS map shows Libury Farm, and the proposed new wing lies across the northern range of farm buildings shown on this map; the buildings may therefore be much earlier. The contemporary farmhouse may form the core of the Hall today. The site is also recorded as being an industrial/farm colony established by Baron Schroder for unemployed German-speaking men in 1905 (HER 10591).

Three trial trenches were excavated. The remains of a modern (19th century) brick wall foundation were present in the western end of Trench 1. Trenches 2 and 3 did not contain archaeological features or finds. The area around Trench 1 had been subject to ground disturbance associated with the demolition of the former farm building. The 1878 1st edition OS map shows Libury Farm, and Trench 1 traverses the northern range of farm buildings depicted on this map. The remains of the brick wall foundation in Trench 1 were likely part of a former farm building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire SG11 1JD (TL 3439 2348; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of existing outbuildings and lean-to structures and the erection of new 2 storey 29 bedroom wing with internal and external alterations to the existing building (EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with an advice letter prepared by Alison Tinniswood of the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; advice letter to EHDC dated 28/02/2103), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 08/04/2013) and approved by HCC HEU. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for

Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 Fulfilment of the condition required an archaeological desk-based impact assessment (including historic building appraisal), and subsequent archaeological trial trench evaluation. The former has been undertaken (Collins *et al* 2013). This report describes the evaluation. In addition further targeted building recording and monitoring during alterations is also required to augment the historic building appraisal, and this will be the subject of a subsequent report.

1.4 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it will be important to establish the presence or absence of any medieval or post-medieval activity associated with the manor of Libury. It will also be important to understand the level of any previous truncation on the site and also to ascertain whether it will be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed redevelopment.
- To provide an adequately detailed project report to place the findings of the project in their local and regional context, with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Frameworks and through relevant background research.

Planning Context

1.5 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.

1.6 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 Libury Hall is located within the parish of Great Munden in the district of East Hertfordshire (Fig. 1) and comprises a residential care home for men and women aged 40 years and over who, due to learning difficulties or mental health problems, are in need of practical, emotional or social support. The village of Great Munden lies 1.5km to the north-east with the larger village of Puckeridge 4km to the east and the small hamlet of Haultwick situated 650m to the south-west. Libury Hall lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 83, as identified in the Local Plan, and includes fishponds and a probably moat which are thought to be associated with the medieval manor of Libury. In addition the property lies within the designated Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt (Hertford Planning Service 2013).

2.2 The site is irregular in plan and includes Libury Hall itself as well as the surrounding associated grounds and buildings which cover approximately 1.4 hectares (Fig. 2; DPs 1-2). The site is approached along estate roads from Munden Road to the east and Gifford's Lane to the south-west. Standing buildings include the main building in the centre of the site on the south side which has accommodation arranged over two floors with 23 bedrooms and associated services rooms and offices, the Schorr centre, which provides facilities for a wide variety of craft and social activities; and eight cottages to the west that provide some residents with access to a degree of independent living. In addition working farm buildings lie to the north-west forming Great Munden Farm. Finally a number of small units lie to the immediate north and west of the main building. These comprise a mix of workshops, storage units with derelict ranges to the west arrayed around a courtyard of hard standing. To the north of the main building lies the site of the proposed development which includes an area of grass with established trees and close by to the east and north-west a series of irregular-shaped ponds which are suggested as being medieval in date.

2.3 It is proposed to demolish the north range of the main building (including the majority of lean-to and single-storey structures on the north and west sides) and an existing outbuilding in order to erect a new two-storey 29 bedroom range. Internal and external alterations to the existing building are also planned (EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP). The proposed structure would be linked to the main building via a new predominantly glazed unit that would provide access between the existing house and the proposed new range.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The Great Munden area is characterised by a relatively rural, rolling landscape of valleys and undulating chalk hills typical of the East Hertfordshire district (Fig. 1). The River Rib runs on a roughly north to south alignment through the town of Braughing 4.5km to the east-north-east of the site. A smaller watercourse known as The Old Bourne also flows on a north to south alignment 1.5km to the

site's west, whilst the Dane End Tributary flows south-westwards 720m to the south-east. The site lies on a gently sloping relief, which slopes noticeably down to the relatively sleep valley of the Dane End Tributary and the south-east. The site lies at 112m AOD, with a spot height of 113m AOD located 520m to the south-west.

3.2 The solid geology of the site comprises Upper Cretaceous chalk (BGS 1978), overlain by a drift geology of chalky till. Soils of the Great Munden area comprise those of the Hanslope Association, which are described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils and with a slight risk of water erosion (SSEW 1983). Previous archaeological investigation in the area surrounding the site is very limited, and thus it has not been possible to describe a comparable stratigraphy.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The prehistory of the area is relatively unknown and no prehistoric findspots are recorded in the immediate vicinity. However, archaeological investigations along the route of the A10 (T) High Cross bypass approximately 4km to the south-east of the site revealed late Bronze Age - early Iron Age sites, including evidence for settlement, industrial metal-working and a plough-raised round barrow (Winter & Turner 2002). In addition the modern route of the A10 trunk road is known to lie along the course of an important pre-Roman route. Archaeological evidence indicates that this area was well-settled by the late pre-Roman Iron Age (LPRIA). The route of the Wadesmill Bypass also revealed small rural sites which apparently started in late Iron Age and continued into the Roman period (*ibid.*).

Romano-British

4.2 No Romano-British remains have been found in the vicinity of the site although the A10 trunk-road to the east follows the course of Ermine Street, whilst a further possible Roman road extending north-east to south-west is recorded to the south. Small farmsteads, occupied between the late Iron Age and the early 2nd century AD, were identified on higher ground to the east of the main road during archaeological fieldwork on the route of the A10(T) High Cross bypass. It is also possible that such sites may extend west and so lie in proximity to the site itself.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.3 Place-name evidence indicates a Saxon origin for Libury Hall, although no Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded in the surrounding area. Prior to the Norman Conquest, *Stuterehela* or *Sutreshela*, both of which derive from 'Stuter's hill', consisted of a manor of 8½ hides held by five different people (Bennett 1980). By the 13th century, the manor had passed to the de Greys, Earls of Wilton and it was not until the 14th century that the site became known as *Leighbury* or *Lyebery* (Page 1912). The manor of Libury is now regarded as one of Hertfordshire's 38 deserted villages and remains unlocated in an area of extensive modern agricultural development, yet its approximate location was to the immediate north of the site

(HER 1012). However, the HER database maintains that there no reason to assume a nucleated settlement, or that any such settlement has disappeared, as the evidence comprises only the manorial name.

4.4 Whatever its early medieval extent, by 1416, the manor of Libury had been superseded by the settlement of Haultwick, formerly *Aldewyk*, which lies 650m to the site's south-west (Bennett 1980). As noted previously, the site is located partly in Area of Archaeological Significance No. 83, which is centred on the three fishponds located within the area of the site (HER 4215). Two of the fishponds are connected by a sluice; which is regarded as a probable moat and likely to be associated with the medieval manor of Libury, whilst a third fishpond lies to the east. The manor of Libury remained in the hands of the de Grey family until 1496 when it was sold to Richard Hill (Page 1912). Further medieval archaeology comprises a water-filled moat 700m to the north-west (HER 1974), a possible moat at Frogs Hall and 650m to the west (HER 6395) and a 14th century, small silver-gilt figure found south of the church at Great Munden (HER 10412).

Post-Medieval and Early Modern

4.5 The manor of Libury was conveyed to Robert Spence in 1608 and subsequently passed to his descendants, the last of which was Henry Lowry Jearrad in 1899 (Page 1912). Produced in 1840, the parish of Little Munden tithe apportionment confirms that 'Library Farm' was held by Grace Spence and tenanted to John Cock (HALS Ref. DSA4/71/1) and so indicates an agricultural focus in the mid-19th century. Post-medieval evidence is limited to farm buildings at Bugby's Farm, Woolston Farm and Haultwick Hall (HERs 12942, 15809, 12949 & 16012), a wellhead gear in Great Munden (HER 16012) and a village well at Haultwick (HER 18677).

4.6 A sales particular for Libury Hall Estate shows that the site was sold on 15th May 1897 (HALS Ref. DP/71/29/1). It describes Libury Hall as a 'residential and sporting freehold estate', comprising 'excellent residence, two cottages, convenient and extensive farm buildings and 303 acres 30 perches of fertile arable and pasture land'. The residence in 1897 was described as 'brick-built and slated' with 'three bedrooms and a box room'. Also within the site stood offices consisted of 'coal house, swill house, hen house, workshop, W.C., drying yard, wood house, well house and tool house adjoining'. There were also stables and numerous farm buildings. In 1897 the majority of the site comprised the 'house, yards and buildings' located in pasture covering an area of 1 acre 1 rood and 16 perches (#104). The northern section included part of 'Round Meadow', which also consisted of pasture over 7 acres 1 rood 26 perches (#117).

Modern

4.7 The Libury Hall Estate was purchased in 1899 by Baron Sir Henry Schroder, merchant banker, who had the majority of the existing buildings constructed. The property was opened on the 29th September 1900 as a German Industrial and Farm Colony to provide work and shelter for German-speaking unemployed and destitute people (Bennett 1980; HER 10591). By virtue of the declaration of trust, which dates to 25th February 1902, the land and buildings belonging to the charity were held by

the trustees for aged and mentally infirm persons (Pilkington, Schorr & Schroder 2000). At around the same time three small workers cottages were rented (and later bought) for some of the colonists, whilst a further six cottages were built between 1906 – 10 using donations (Hertford Planning Service 2013).

4.8 Extensions to the main building were planned for August 1914, but were halted by the onset of World War I. During the war Libury Hall was a privileged internment camp, taking in frail, elderly men who could not stand the conditions in the large internment camp of the Isle of Man. An armed police guard was even placed at Libury Hall on 9th September 1914, consisting of one sergeant and six constables. There are extensive records covering the use of Libury Hall as an internment camp held by the Home Office, and many hours in Parliament were devoted to the subject of Libury Hall. After the war Libury Hall was handed over to the Society for Foreigners in Distress (Hertford Planning Service 2013), although Great Munden Farm which occupies a number of buildings on the site including a modern barn (HER 12938) was leased out separately. Libury Hall is now run as a care home for aged and infirm people of various nationalities. In 1999, the Schorr Day Centre was built to house therapies and crafts (Pilkington, Schorr & Schroder 2000).

5 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

5.1 An archaeological desk-based impact assessment and historic building appraisal have been undertaken (Collin *et al.* 2013). In summary:

The desk-based research suggests a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods, but a moderate potential for medieval archaeology. Post-medieval structures survive or are known to have previously stood in the area of the site. From 1900 onwards the site consisted of Libury Hall Farm Colony, which was established to provide work and shelter for German-speaking unemployed and destitute people. During World War I Libury Hall was a privileged internment camp, and has since become a care home for aged and infirm people of various nationalities.

Historic building recording found the earliest surviving structure to date from the early 18th century or earlier. This comprised a former farm house which has seen modification through institutional use but nevertheless preserves a number of original features. A large three-storey block was added in the late 18th or early 19th century and is well-preserved, while the 1900 range is of good solid construction typical of the period.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The HCC advice required the excavation of trial trenches to evaluate the presence of any archaeological remains, to focus on the area proposed for development (proposed new wing), and comprise a c. 5% sample of the site. Three trenches each 10m x1.6m were therefore excavated (Fig.3).

6.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

7 RESULTS

7.1 Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3-4; DPs 3-4)

<i>Sample section</i> 0.00 = 112.67m AOD		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grayish black, friable, clayey silt with occasional tile and brick fragments.
0.14 – 0.23m	L1001	Made ground. Light yellowish brown, firm, silty clay with frequent chalk flecks
0.23 – 0.54m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid grayish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional medium angular flint nodules and small chalk flecks
0.54m +	L1003	Natural. Light orange brown, compact, clay with moderate chalk flecks and flint nodules.

Description: The remains of a modern (19th century) brick wall foundation traversed Trench 1.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3; DPs 5-6)

<i>Sample section</i> 0.00 = 112.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29– 0.35m	L1001	Made ground. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.62m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.62m +	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3; DPs 7-8)

<i>Sample section</i> 0.00 = 112.65m AOD		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.39 – 0.60m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.60m +	L1003	Natural. 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 present.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a dark greyish black, friable, clayey silt with occasional small CBM fragments (0.14 – 0.39m thick). L1000 overlay L1001, a light yellowish brown, friable, silty clay with frequent chalk rubble (0.06-0.11m). L1001 overlay Subsoil L1002, a mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional medium angular flint nodules and occasional small chalk flecks (0.21 – 0.31m thick). Below L1002 was the natural, L1003, a light brownish orange, compact, clay (0.54 - 0.62m below the present day ground surface).

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 Libury Hall partially lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 83, identified on the EHDC Local Plan. Fishponds and a possible moat are recorded on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER 4215), likely associated with the medieval manorial site of Libury, recorded at Domesday as Stutereshela but documented as Libury by the 14th century (HER 1012). The 1878 1st edition OS map shows Libury Farm, and the proposed new wing lies across the northern range of farm buildings shown on this map; the buildings may therefore be much earlier. The contemporary farmhouse may form the core of the Hall today. The site is also recorded as being an industrial/farm colony established by Baron Schroder for unemployed German-speaking men in 1905 (HER 10591).

10.2 The remains of a modern (19th century) brick wall foundation were present in the western end of Trench 1. L1001 which overlay the wall contained modern glass, slates and CBA fragments. Trenches 2 and 3 did not contain archaeological features or finds.

10.3 The area around Trench 1 had been subject to ground disturbance associated with the demolition of the former farm building. The 1878 1st edition OS map shows Libury Farm, and Trench 1 traverses the northern range of farm buildings depicted on this map (Fig.5). The remains of the brick wall foundation in Trench 1 were likely part of a former farm building.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank the client (Libury Hall) for funding the evaluation, and would like to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs Angela Smith.

Thanks also go to Ms Isobel Thompson (Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record) and Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies for providing background information.

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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Soil Survey of England & Wales (SSEW) 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden.

Websites

www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

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

HER	NGR TL	Description
Medieval		
1012	345 235	Manor of Libury listed as DMV of Libury
1974	3400 2405	Water-filled moat a mile west of St Nicholas' Church, Great Munden
4215	3450 2355	Three ponds to the north of Libury Hall, two connected by a sluice
6395	3373 2344	Supposed moat, suggested at Frogs Hall, Haultwick
10412	3500 2400	Small silver-gilt figure found south of the church at Great Munden, and judged to date to the early-mid 14 th century
Post-medieval		
5680	3538 2358	Wellhead gear opposite the Plough Inn, Great Munden
10591	3450 2344	Site of industrial and farm colony at Libury Hall
12938	34550 23380	Modern barn at Great Munden Farm, probably an addition to the farm colony at Libury Hal
12942	34783 23932	Post-medieval timber farm buildings at Bugby's Farm, all but the cart shed demolished c. 2009
12949	33740 23090	Weather-boarded barn on a sill at Woolston Farm, Haultwick
15809	34754 23922	The farmhouse at Bugby's Farm, called the Pond House, comprises 16 th century farmhouse at farm with medieval origins
16012	33619 23299	Haultwick Hall is a post-medieval farmhouse with an 18 th century walled garden
18677	33791 23141	Village well on common land at Haultwick
Undated		
12503	3381 2312	Registered common land along The Street, Haultwick
17712	34540 24002	Grassmarks of a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, possibly surviving as degraded earthworks, to the west of Bugby's Farm

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	Y
Context Sheets	14
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	12
Site photographs colour slides	12
Digital Photographs	16

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware</i>
County: <i>Hertfordshire</i>	District: <i>East Herts</i>
Village/Town: -	Parish: <i>Great Munden</i>
Planning application reference:	EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Libury Hall</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Demolition and redevelopment</i>
Present land use:	<i>Care home</i>
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: <i>c. 1.4 ha</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 3439 2348</i>
Site Code:	-
Site director / organisation:	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Type of work:	<i>Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>
Date of work:	<i>20 – 21 November 2013</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos: -	Periods represented: 19 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In November 2013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Libury Hall, Great Munden, Ware, Hertfordshire SG11 1JD (TL 3439 2348). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the demolition of existing outbuildings and lean-to structures and the erection of new 2 storey 29 bedroom wing with internal and external alterations to the existing building (EHDC Ref. 3/13/0137/FP).</p> <p>Three trial trenches were excavated. The remains of a modern (19th century) brick wall foundation were present in the western end of Trench 1. Trenches 2 and 3 did not contain archaeological features or finds. The area around Trench 1 had been subject to ground disturbance associated with the demolition of the former farm building. The 1878 1st edition OS map shows Libury Farm, and Trench 1 traverses the northern range of farm buildings depicted on this map. The remains of the brick wall foundation in Trench 1 were likely part of a former farm building.</p>
Author of summary: Laszlo Lichtenstein	Date of Summary: November 2013

PHOTO INDEX



DP 1: Site shot (pre-excavation)



DP 2: Site shot (pre-excavation)



DP 3: Trial Trench 1 (post-excavation)



DP 4: Sample Section 1 (looking S)



DP 5: Trial Trench 2 (post-excitation)



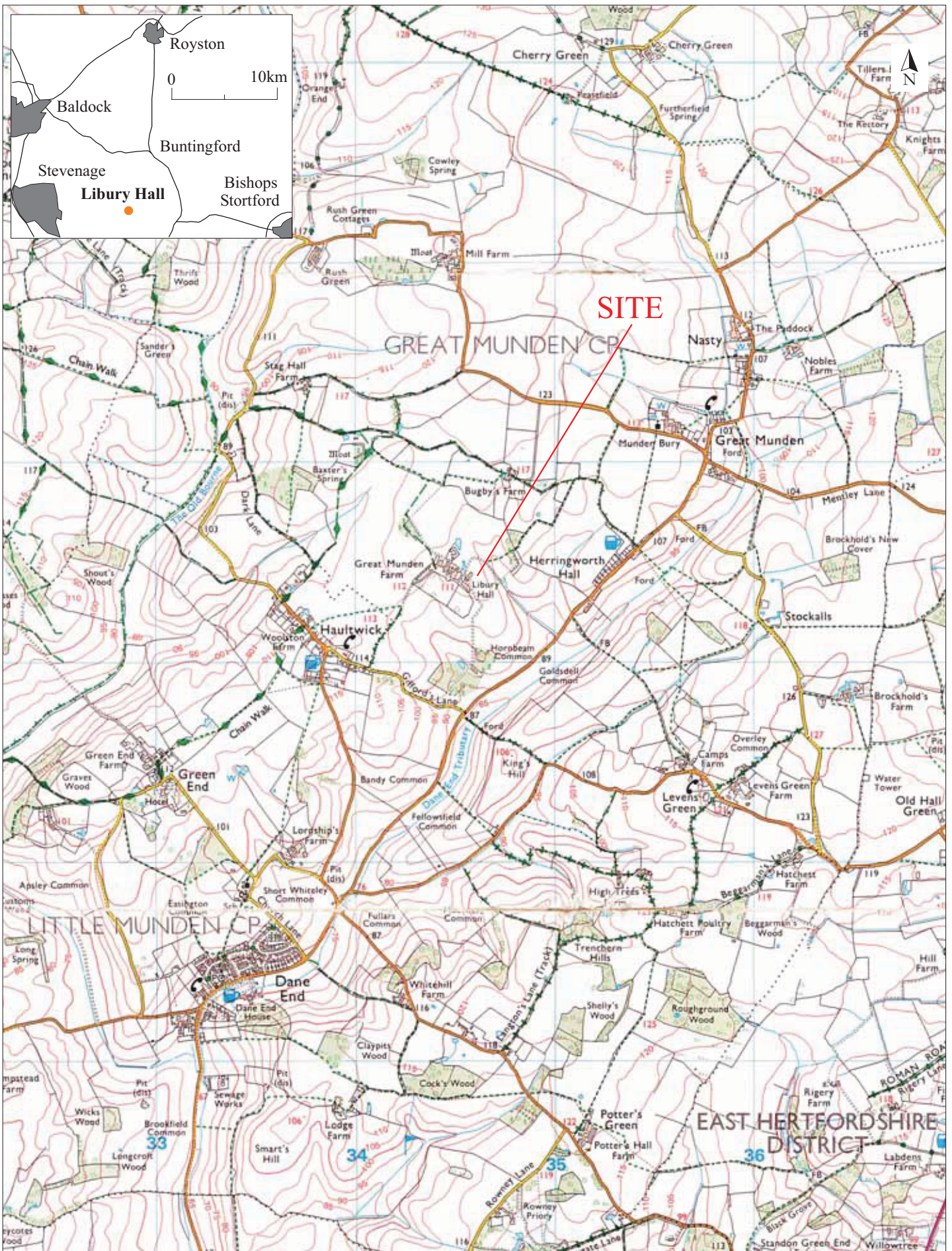
DP 6: Sample Section 2 (looking SE)



DP 7: Trial Trench 3 (post excavation)

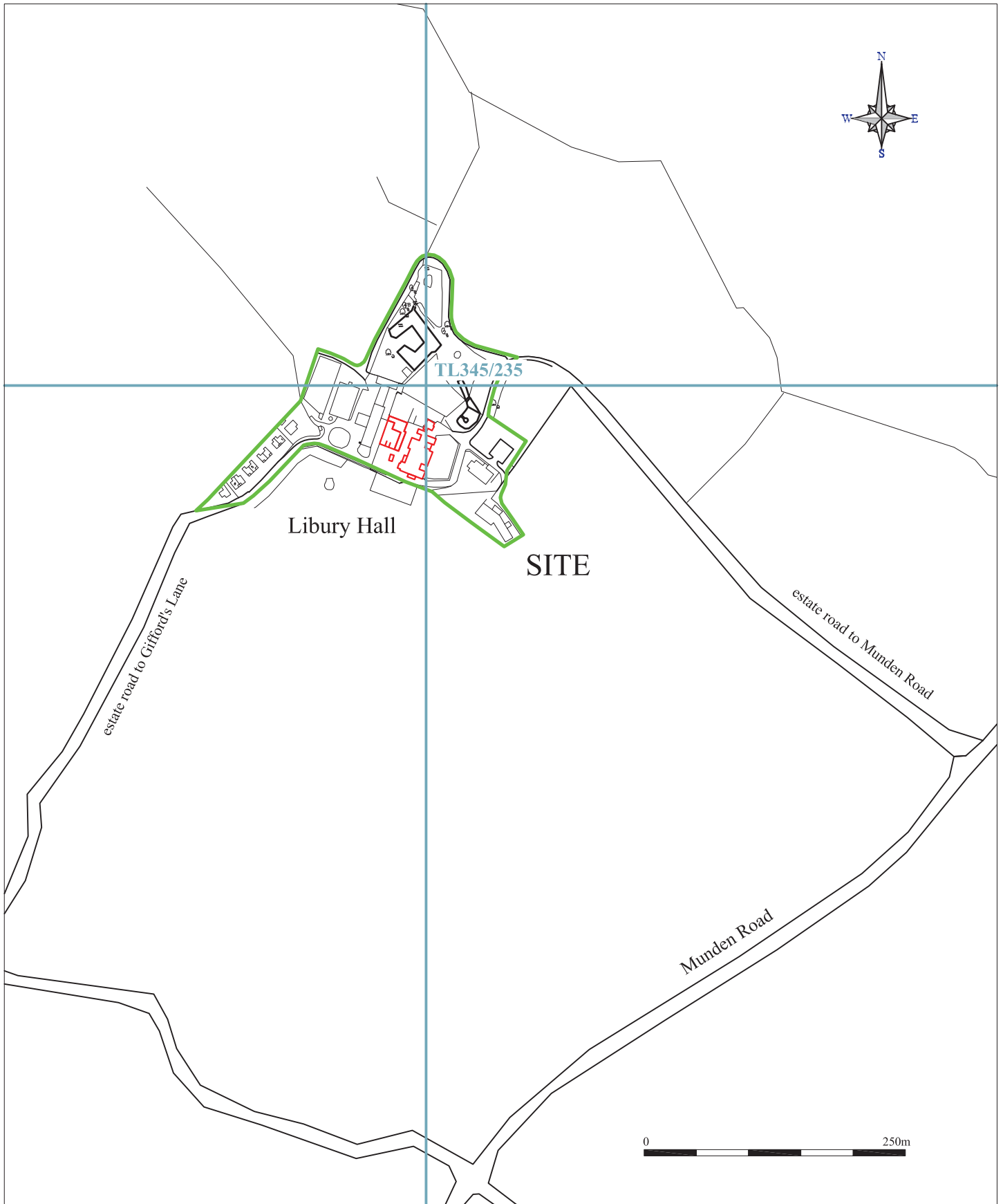


DP 8: Sample Section 3 (looking SW)



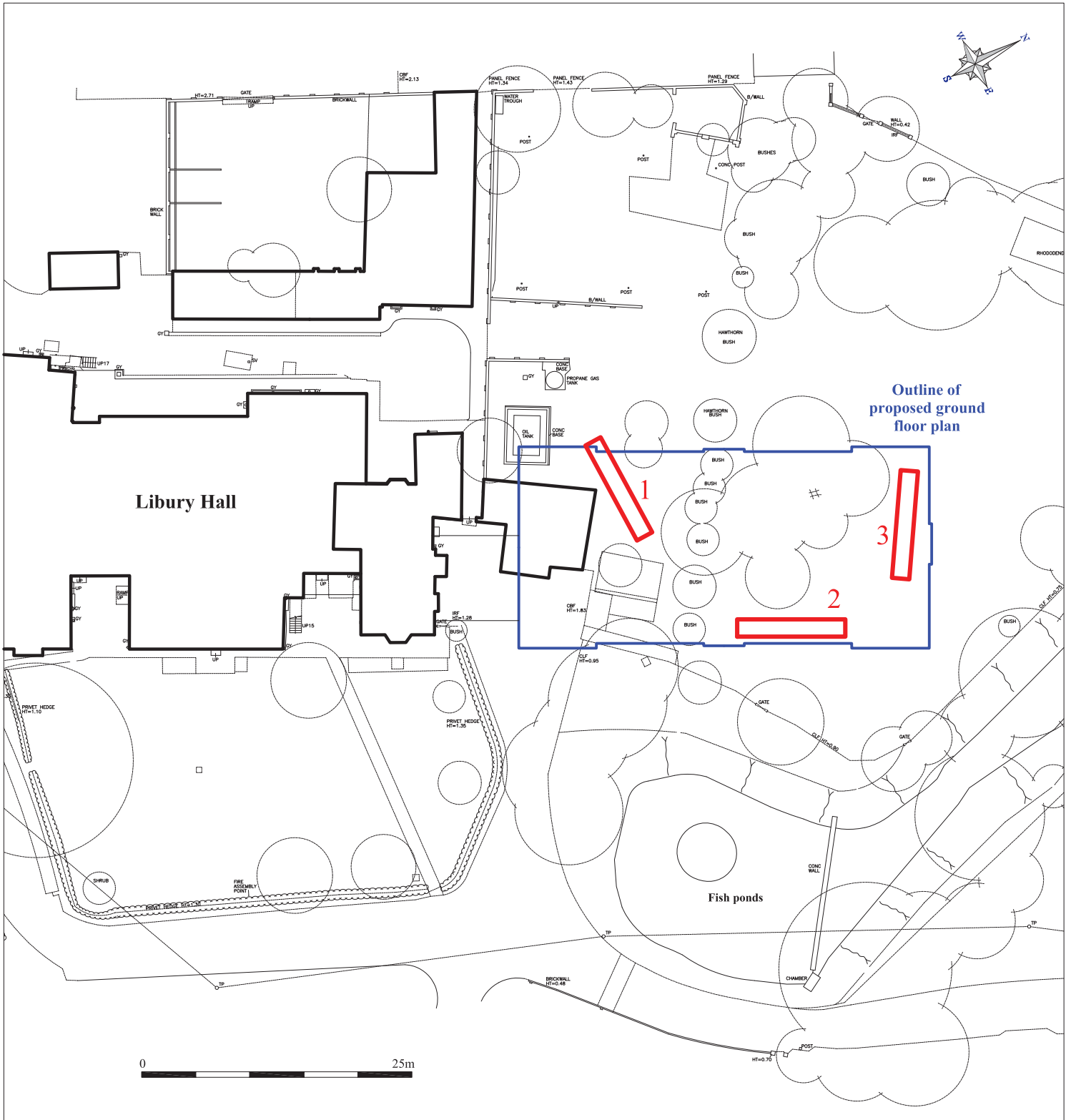
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

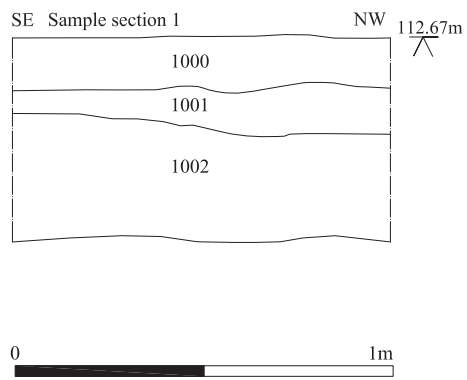
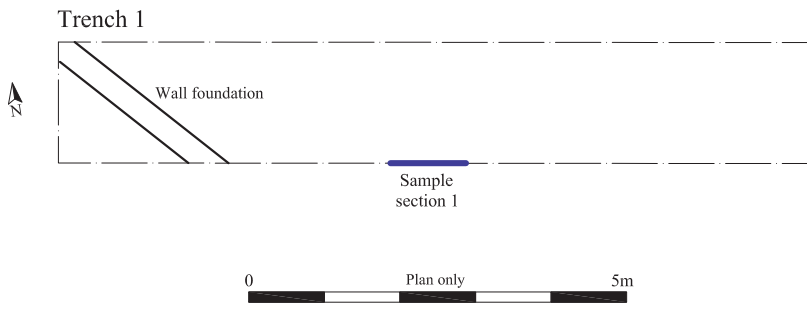


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A4



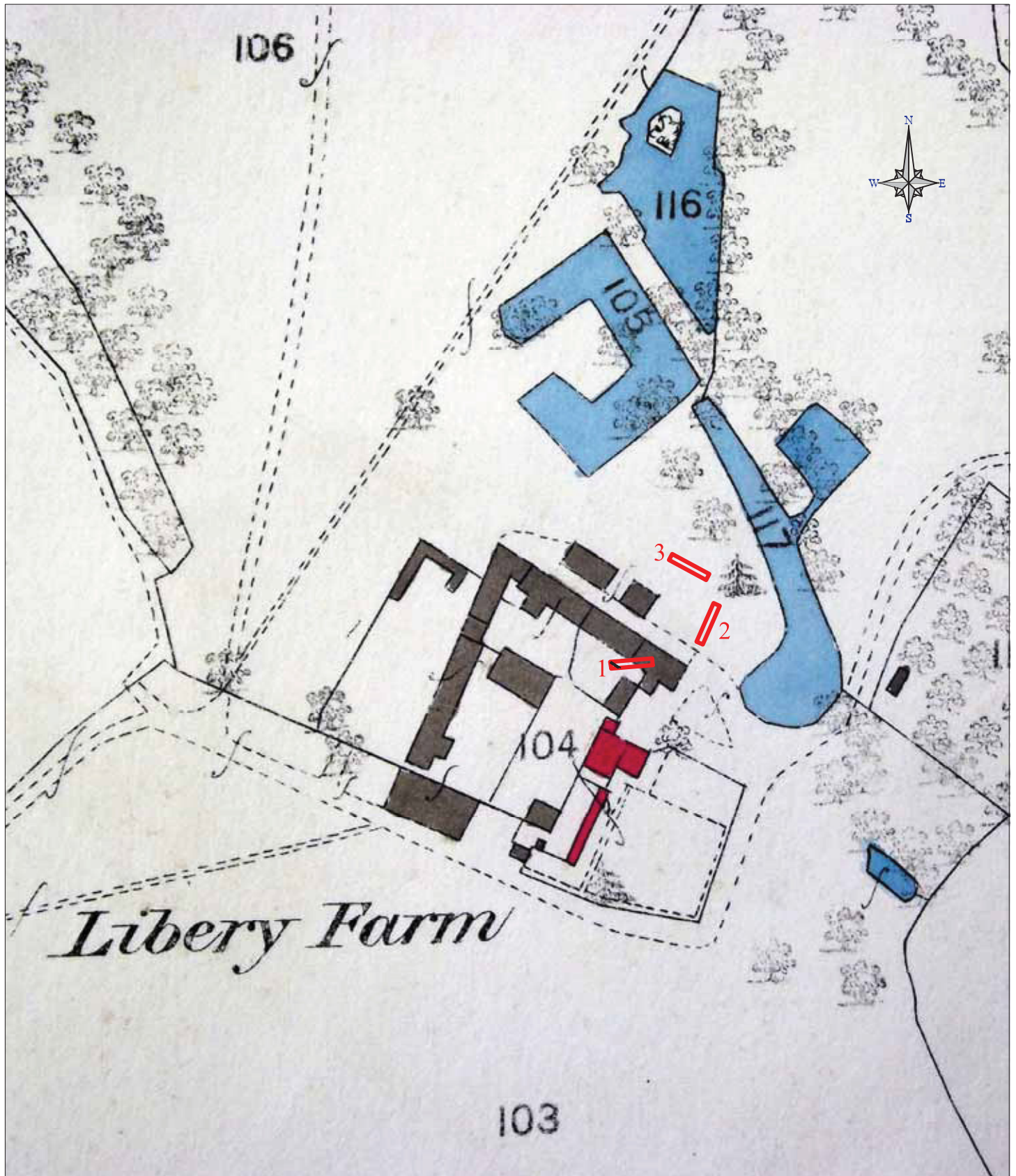
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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:250 at A4



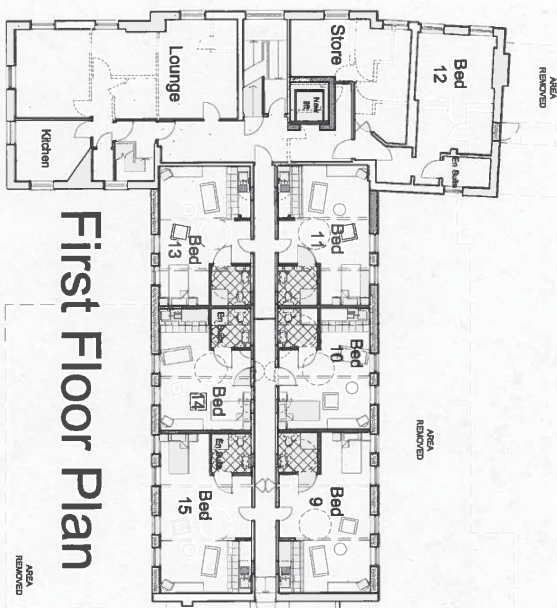
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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

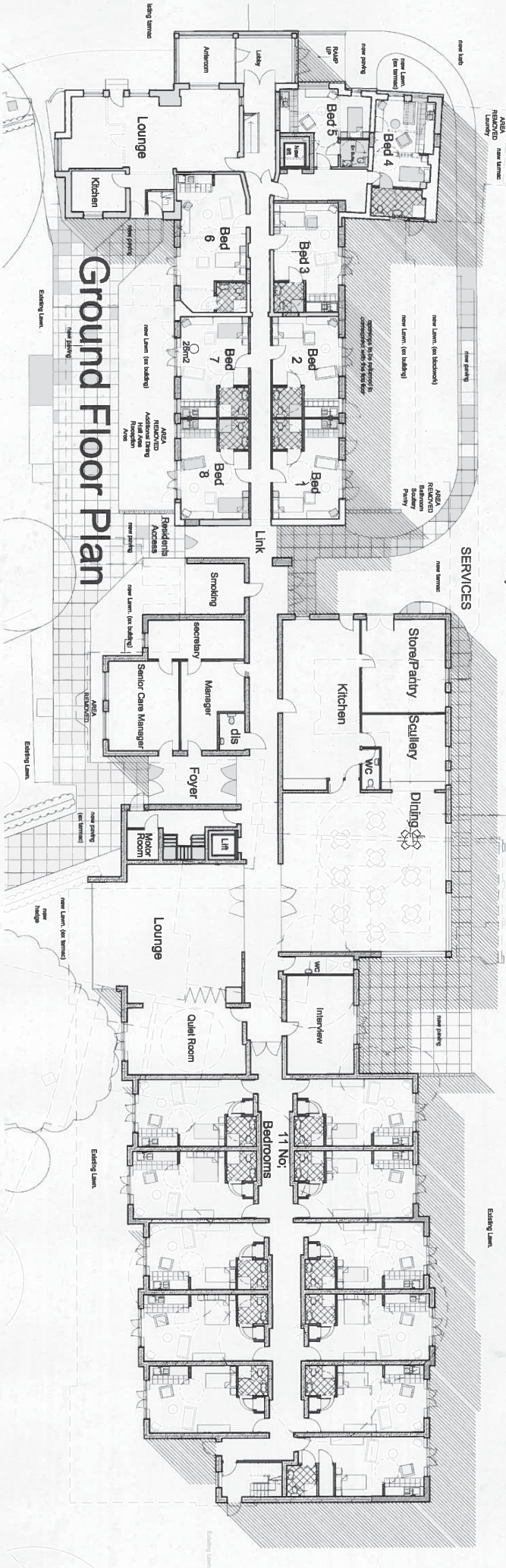
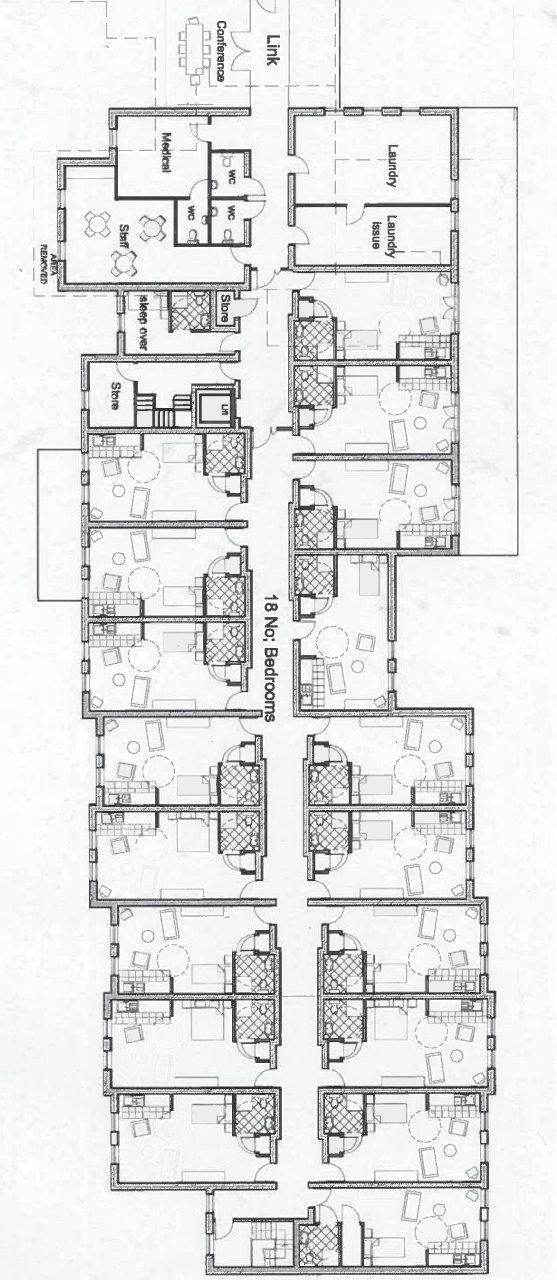
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 5 Trenches on 1878 OS map
Scale 1:1250 at A4



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan

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Fig. 6 Proposed development plans
 Scale 1:250 at A3