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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**THE LONG BARN, HOME FARM, YOUNGSBURY,  
WADESMILL, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 3710 1787	Report No: 4503
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1226
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5439
Signed:	Date: 31 January 2014

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>The Long Barn, Home Farm, Youngsbury, Wadesmill, Ware, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In September 2009 and December and January 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at The Long Barn, Home Farm, Youngsbury, Thundridge, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3710 1787). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr David Smith initially in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for change of use of Long Barn to 6 residential units and associated external works. The scheme was later amended to reduce the number of dwellings to 3 No. 3 bedroom.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within the park at Youngsbury, on the northern side of the valley of the River Rib. Home Farm is situated adjacent to Area of Archaeological Significance 139 which encompasses Youngsbury and its gardens/parkland together with Roman barrows. Further Roman remains are known from the area to the west and south of the site.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed possible former barn floors and 19<sup>th</sup> century barn partition walls, and a drain.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>03-04/09/2009, 11/12/2013 and 14/01/2014</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5439</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1226</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring &amp; Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Barn</i>		
Planned development	<i>Conversion to residential use</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Former floors, two 19<sup>th</sup> century barn partition walls, drain</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Wadesmill</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG12 0TZ</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 3710 1787</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 85m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr David Smith</i>		
Full title	<i>The Long Barn, Home Farm, Youngsbury, Wadesmill, Ware, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Monitoring &amp; Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4503</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2014</i>		

# **THE LONG BARN, HOME FARM, YOUNGSBURY, WADESMILL, WARE, HERTFORDSHIRE**

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

### **SUMMARY**

*In September 2009 and December and January 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at The Long Barn, Home Farm, Youngsbury, Thundridge, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3710 1787). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr David Smith initially in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for change of use of Long Barn to 6 residential units and associated external works. The scheme was later amended to reduce the number of dwellings to 3 No. 3 bedroom.*

*The site is located within the park at Youngsbury, on the northern side of the valley of the River Rib. Home Farm is situated adjacent to Area of Archaeological Significance 139 which encompasses Youngsbury and its gardens/parkland together with Roman barrows. Further Roman remains are known from the area to the west and south of the site.*

*In the event the monitoring revealed possible previous barn floors and 19<sup>th</sup> century barn partition walls, and a drain.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In September 2009 and December and January 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at The Long Barn, Home Farm, Youngsbury, Thundridge, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3710 1787; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr David Smith initially in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for change of use of Long Barn to 6 residential units and associated external works (East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/02/2048/FP). The scheme was later amended to reduce the number of dwellings to 3 No. 3 bedroom (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/13/0842/FP). The condition also required historic building recording of the barn, which the client commissioned from another practice. The condition also required the monitoring of alterations to the barn, which will be provided as a separate report.

1.2 Initially the monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council County Archaeology Office (HCC CAO, now HCC Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU); dated 11/05/05) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 09/05/2009) and approved by HCC HEU. The later work was carried out according to an advice from HCC HEU and new AS specification (dated 11/10/2013). The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct*

and *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), and 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 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 The site is located within the park at Youngsbury, c. 650m north-east of Wadesmill and 2.2km north of Ware, Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The A10 Wadesmill, High Cross and Colliers End Bypass runs c. 250m to the west of the site.

2.2 The Long Barn belongs to the Home Farm complex which comprises a farmhouse and numerous barns and outbuildings with some farm buildings converted to residential use. The Long Barn is located in the southern end of the site with dwellings to the north and by open farmland on remaining sides.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The local relief, however, is very gently undulating with land sloping slightly southwards into the roughly east to west aligned valley of the River Rib, which flows c. 300m south-west-west of the site. Home Farm is situated at a height of c. 85m AOD. The land to the south of the site is sloping more rapidly towards the river.

3.2 The local geological conditions of the site are characterised by a drift geology of chalky till, overlying a solid geology of Boulder clay (British Geological Survey 1978). The site and much of its surroundings are located on soils of the Hanslope Association, which are described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). Such soils also include some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils, all of which are at slight risk of water erosion. Hanslope Association soils are used in modern agriculture for winter cereals with some other arable crops, and some grassland.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### *Prehistoric*

4.1 The Lea Valley appears to have been a particularly favoured area for settlement from earliest times and evidence of prehistoric occupation is known from a number of sites to the north of Ware (Bryant *et al* 1998). The route of the A10 Wadesmill, High Cross and Colliers End Bypass 1km west of the site, for example, crosses a mixture of pasture, woodland and agricultural land in an area which has been settled since prehistoric times. Evidence for latter is well documented, and includes Neolithic/early Bronze Age burial mounds at Plashes Farm and to the west of High Cross and a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement at Moles Farm.

4.2 The Iron Age settlement at Ware may have served as a staging post for the transfer of goods from the River Lea to an overland route leading to the important late Iron Age settlement at Braughing 12km to the north of Ware,

and less than 8km from the site of Youngsbury (Bryant *et al* 1998). Towards the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, Braughing was receiving a large amount of luxury goods imported into southern England from the Roman Empire, the route along which such goods were transported is likely to have passed close to the site. An early Iron Age settlement site with pits was discovered on the rise of the hill c. 1.5km south-west of the site.

4.3 An evaluation (HER 11580) of a site between North Drive and Sutes Wood, c. 600m to the north of the site, revealed a system of curvilinear ditches and ditch groups forming a series of sub-rectangular enclosures running on an approximate east-west alignment. At the northern end of the site a possible trackway was identified (Turner 2002a, 15). These features were dated to the Late Bronze Age (1300BC-750BC) or Early Iron Age (750BC-400BC). They were interpreted as representing a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age enclosure or boundary which had been modified but continued to be in use up to the Late Iron Age and into the Roman period. Artefactual evidence recovered suggested a long-lived settlement on the site (Turner 2002b, 14). During excavation of the site (HER 11941) ditches of two phases of use were identified, those of the earlier phase, the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, were aligned approximately north west / south east. The later ditches dated to the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and were aligned east / west. Work in advance of the A10 Wadesmill bypass also revealed evidence of a Late Iron Age site with continuing use into the Roman period. This site (HER 11942) is located c. 650m to the south of the site, and appears only to have been occupied for a relatively short period of time as evidence suggests abandonment sometime during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Winter & Turner 2002, 15). Evidence of structures, including post holes and building material, was recovered and it seems that the settlement expanded northwards during the late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. It is possible that it is part of a larger settlement, extending beyond the area of investigation to the west (*ibid.*). A further site of Late Iron Age to Roman occupation (HER 11582 & 11940) was recorded during work in advance of the construction of the Wadesmill bypass to the east of High Cross. Two ditches (HER 11557), dated to the Late Iron Age by the pottery found in their fills, are known from a site c. 500m to the north east of the assessment site. A further ditch (HER 11581), dated to the same period from similar evidence is recorded c. 1km to the south west.

#### *Late Iron Age and Romano-British*

4.4 The route of the present-day A10 Bypass, which is situated 1km west of the Home Farm site, follows the original route of the Roman Ermine Street. In its day, Ermine Street was an important route from London onwards to the north of the country, even before the Romans formalised it as a paved road. The Roman town of Ware to the south-west of the site, however, extended over the damp areas next to the River Lea, with the settlement dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, and a possible short-lived Roman military presence as an imperial posting station during the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (Bryant *et al* 1998). There was also a Roman villa in Youngsbury.

4.5 The remains of Roman villa were found c. 150m north-west of the site. Tessellated pavement and other remains were discovered in 1736 (Page 1912).

4.6 Approximately 150m south-eastwards of Home Farm lies the site of two extant Roman barrows (tumuli), both of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM 29388). A slight depression on the summit of the eastern barrow is thought to mark the location of a minor excavation in 1788, which uncovered spearheads, coins and Roman pottery, whilst the second barrow was partly excavated in 1899. At the centre of the mound the remains of a wooden chest were discovered, evident from the survival of four iron clamps or hinges, containing a burial assemblage. The cremated remains were contained in a large coarse ware vessel, or grain jar, and with a square glass bottle with a strap handle.

4.7 Evidence of continued occupation into the Roman period of a site originally established in the Late Iron Age occurs c. 400m to the north of the site. Trial trenching at this site (HER 11582) revealed ditches containing animal bone and Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery, later excavation (HER 11940) recovered building materials suggesting occupation from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.8 Ware is also significant amongst the Roman settlements of the county as there are areas of the town that exhibit well-preserved evidence for the period after the end of the Roman Empire and into the Anglo-Saxon period. There is, however, only limited evidence to suggest that the area surrounding the site at Coward's Barn was occupied during the same period. At the time of the Norman Conquest, however, the manor of Thundridge (village c. 1.2km south-east of the site) was known as *Toorich* and became part of the possessions of Odo, bishop of Bayeux. It is also thought that Thundridge's 15<sup>th</sup> century church, 1.4km south-west of the site, was originally built on the site of an earlier church dating to the Norman period. Although the 15<sup>th</sup> century church of St Mary and All Saints was demolished in 1853, the ruined west tower remains, this contains a re-used Norman doorway and a 14<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Medieval*

4.9 The manor of Youngs is known to have been in existence in 1426, it takes its name from the family Juvene, or Young, who held land in the parish of Standon in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (Page (ed.) 1971, 359). The current house was built in 1745 but the walled garden is a relic of the original Elizabethan house.

4.10 Thundridge Bury moat, which also encircles the site of the church of St Mary and All Saints and Thundridge Bury House, comprises a large D-shaped homestead moat situated within the grounds of Youngsbury estate. Archaeological field investigations in 1971 found the moat to be 195m in width

by up to 200m in length. There were no traces of the south-east corner or of the eastern half of the south side of the moat. The three causewayed breaks at the northern end were thought to be modern as the original entrance was most likely across the southern arm of the moat.

#### *Post-medieval and modern*

4.11 The Thundridge Bury site was replanted with trees including lime and chestnut, presumably in c. 1770 as part of the landscape park of Youngsbury that was originally designed by Lancelot Brown. In 1811, the property of Thundridge Bury house was sold to Daniel Giles, the MP for St Albans, and he demolished the house except for a hearth and chimney stack. All that now remains of the early house are wall lines, slight earthworks and large quantities of brick and tile.

4.12 The site of Home Farm comprises farm buildings including two Grade II listed barns believed to date from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, with 18<sup>th</sup> century alterations. The Long Barn (South Barn; Listed Building 161151) is believed to date from 17<sup>th</sup> century as a stable block for Youngsbury, with 18<sup>th</sup> century alterations.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1. 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.

5.2 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically- and hand-excavated foundation trenches within The Long Barn (Fig. 2). The excavation was preceded by a removal of modern concrete floor.

## **6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**

The monitoring revealed remains of two barn partition walls (M1010 and M1019), a drain (M1025), and layers which likely represent former barn floors (L1016).

M1010 (0.50 + x 0.32 x 0.90m; DP 6) was located in the central trench (Sample Section 1) and was parallel to the barn walls (east-north-east/west-south-west). It was constructed of red bricks (0.25 x 0.11 x 0.06m) bonded with a pale grey mortar with occasional chalk. The wall was present directly below levelling layer L1000, 0.28m below existing ground level.

M1019 was recorded in western trench (DP 8; Sample Section 3). It was aligned east-north-east/west-south-west and measured 0.50+ x 0.48 x 0.67m and was present 0.27m below existing ground level. Similar to M1010, it was constructed of red bricks (0.25 x 0.11 x 0.06m) bonded with pale grey mortar with occasional chalk. At the top of the wall, a layer of mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with crushed mortar was present (L1018; 0.44m thick). The wall was overlain by a former barn floor L1016, a layer of chalk.

In the western end of the barn a brick wall (M1025; 0.10 x 0.90m+; DP 9) was present. It was located along and c. 0.60m from the western wall of the barn and was constructed of red bricks (0.25 x 0.11 x 0.06m) bonded with yellowish creamy mortar. The wall was plastered on its western side. M1025 created a drainage channel leading to a circular outlet present in the north-western wall of the barn (now sealed). The structure was modern.

M1026 was a modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) grain canal built on the eastern end of the site along the north-western wall of the barn, extending to c.1.30m long arm in the monitored foundation trench. It was 0.70m wide and constructed of red bricks (0.225 x 0.105 x 0.065m) bonded with light grey cement mortar. The canal was plastered on the inside.

Deposits present within the monitored area were recoded in sample sections presented below:

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 6)</i> <i>Central/west part of the barn, north-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 85.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Probable levelling layer beneath (removed) concrete floor. Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand.
0.28 – 0.33m	L1001	Pale orange / brown, firm, silty sand with chalk.
0.33 – 0.36m	L1002	Dark greyish brown, friable, clayey silt.
0.36 – 0.39m	L1003	?Former barn floor. White, compact, chalk.
0.39 – 0.70m	L1004	Mid orange / brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk chunks.
0.70m+	L1005	Natural mid orange / brown, firm, silty clay.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 7)</i> <i>Central/west part of the barn, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 85.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above.
0.18 – 0.30m	L1011	Orange / brown, friable, silty clay with crushed chalk.
0.30 – 0.33m	L1012	Dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.33 – 0.38m	L1013	?Former barn floor. White, compact, chalk.
0.38 – 0.67m	L1014	Pale orange / brown, firm, silty clay with crushed chalk.
0.67 – 0.80m	L1015	?Former barn floor. White, compact, chalk.
0.80m+	L1005	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 8)</i> <i>Central/west part of the barn, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 85.17m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above.
0.23 – 0.27m	L1016	?Former barn floor. White, compact, chalk.
0.27 – 0.76m	L1004	As above.
0.76m+	L1005	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 10)</i> <i>West part of the barn, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 85.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Levelling layer. As above.
0.10 – 0.43m	L1020	White compact chalk. Former barn floor.
0.43 – 1.02m	L1004	As above.
1.02m+	L1005	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 12)</i> <i>Central/east part of the barn, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 85.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1021	?Former barn floor. White, compact, chalk.
0.32 – 0.40m	L1022	Dark brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.40 – 0.65m	L1023	?Former barn floor. White, compact, chalk.
0.65 – 0.98m	L1024	Mid grey, compact, sandy chalk with occasional CBM fragments.
0.98m+	L1005	Natural clay. As above.

Some of the deposits were likely earlier floors of the barn (L1003, L1013, L1016 and L1021). They comprised levelled and compact layers of chalk present throughout the barn.

## 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 deposits revealed on the site were sealed by modern levelling L1000 (0.18 – 0.30m thick) which, until recently, was located beneath a concrete floor. L1000 overlay numerous layers of made ground and former barn floors. The natural geology, L1005, was a mid orange brown, firm, silty clay present at 0.70 – 1m below existing ground level.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains. Home Farm is situated adjacent to Area of Archaeological Significance No.139 which encompasses Youngsbury and its gardens/parkland together with Roman barrows. Additional Roman remains are known from the area to the west and south of the site.

9.2 In the event the monitoring revealed former barn floors each comprising layers of white, compact, chalk. No finds were present.

9.3 The monitoring also revealed modern (19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century) partition walls in the centre of the barn and a drain in the western end of the building. The grain canal present in the eastern end of the barn was also modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) and remained in use until recently.

9.2 The recorded archaeological evidence represents post-medieval and modern deposits and features related to the use of the barn from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr David Smith for funding the project and for his assistance.

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).

HER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Prehistoric (until AD 43)</b>		
2179	3830 1731	Cropmark of a small circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age single-ditched enclosure. Measured c. 20m in diameter with no entrance or internal features. Interpreted as a ring ditch of a plough razed barrow
7517	38592 17698	Cropmark of a small circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age single-ditched enclosure. Measured c. 15m in diameter & interpreted as the ploughed down remains of a round barrow
7518	38605 17781	Cropmark of a semi-circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age single-ditched enclosure. Interpreted as the ploughed down remains of a round barrow
7519	38499 17612	Cropmark of a small circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age single-ditched enclosure. Measured c. 20m in diameter & interpreted as the ploughed down remains of a round barrow
7520	38604 17511	Cropmark of a small circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age single-ditched enclosure. Measured c. 15m in diameter & interpreted as the ploughed down remains of a round barrow
7521	38533 17577	Cropmark of a semi-circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age single-ditched enclosure. Interpreted as the partial ploughed down remains of a round barrow
7522	38389 17518	Cropmark of a small circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age single-ditched enclosure. Measured c. 15m in diameter & interpreted as the ploughed down remains of a round barrow
7523	38351 17435	Cropmark of a small circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age single-ditched enclosure. Measured c. 20m in diameter & interpreted as the ploughed down remains of a round barrow
7524	38542 17494	Cropmark of a semi-circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age double-ditched enclosure. Measured c. 25m in diameter & interpreted as the ploughed down remains of a round barrow
7525	38408 17605	Cropmark of a small Neolithic & early Bronze Age macula. Interpreted as the ploughed down remains of a round barrow
7527	38277 17620	Cropmark of a semi-circular Neolithic & early Bronze Age single-ditched enclosure. Measured c. 50m in diameter & interpreted as the partial ploughed down remains of a circular enclosure
10121	3899 1768	Soilmark of a partial Bronze Age ring ditch of c. 20m in diameter & interpreted as probably being related to the nearby ring ditch complex
1778	390 165	Pit of late Iron Age Belgic pottery discovered when laying a gas pipeline
<b>Late Iron Age (100BC to 43AD) and Roman (AD 43 to 410)</b>		
397	377 166	250 sherds of coarse Roman pottery, dating from 1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> century AD, recovered from a surface area of c. 24m x 40m,

		and a block of marble 100mm x 50mm x 40mm
457	376 165	Roman pit of mid – late 1 <sup>st</sup> century date, discovered when laying a gas pipeline
1101	369 178	Site of Roman building. According to Clutterbuck, a tessellated pavement was discovered in the year 1736, and 'although no part of this pavement is now visible, yet many of the tesserae of which it was composed may still be picked up in the shrubbery at Youngsbury, where it was situated; and within the last fifty years, there were in existence parts of it which had not been disturbed, and were apparently perfect.' His footnote records that the information is contained in a marginal note inserted by the Rev George North, Vicar of Codicote, 'in a copy of Chauncey's Historic Antiquities of Hertfordshire, formerly belonging to him, and now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford'. The pavement was 12 ft 9 in square, with a plain square design in black, white and red. Part of the site was excavated in about 1890 by C G Puller, and foundations of walls and a circular pit were found, together with a bone pin and many tesserae, and in 1905 a rubbish pit containing charcoal, animal bones and potsherds was found about 70 yards south-west of the villa site
1528	372 177	One of two barrows. This eastern barrow was 'opened' in 1788 by the owner of Youngsbury, David Barclay, and was said to contain spearheads, coins and pottery thought to be Roman; the finds have been lost. There is a small depression on the summit. Height 1.5m, and diameter 18m. A discontinuous bank runs between the two barrows. They are presumably to be associated with the nearby Roman building suggests that the 'spearheads' might have been iron hinges from a chest like that found in the other barrow.
4233	372 177	One of two barrows (see 1528 for the other). 'Opened' in 1889 to reveal a wood lined cist containing a large Roman cremation urn, and a glass vessel containing a cremation along with a few flints and scrapers. Height 2-3m, diameter 18m N-S, and 20m E-W. An irregular excavation trench runs to the SW, approximately 2m wide and nearly 5m long. A discontinuous bank, about 1m high, runs between the two barrows. May be associated with nearby Roman building. The western barrow was excavated in 1884 by Sir John Evans, and the finds were (in 1954) in Stevenage Museum.
11557	3691 1880	Late Iron Age occupation site, south east of Sutes Farm. Two ditches dated by pottery to Late Iron Age, also containing animal bone and ceramic building material. Further excavation revealed ditches, pits and pottery
11581	3630 1760	Late Iron Age occupation, west of Upper Millfield Wood. A ditch by dated by pottery to the Late Iron Age. Butchered animal bone, daub, iron fragment and flints were also recovered. This is suggestive of domestic occupation nearby
11582	3688 1866	Late Iron Age/Early Roman Occupation, East of High Cross. A ditch containing animal bone and Late Iron Age. The lower fill of a nearby ditch contained residual pottery of a similar date. Pot, ditches and pits were found during a later excavation.
<b>Medieval (AD 1150 to 1500)</b>		

1764	388 165	Medieval pit containing one sherd of lead glazed post-medieval pottery, found when laying a gas pipeline
2983	368 173	Moated site or earthwork enclosure. Remains of a large D-shaped moated site, retaining a well preserved dry moat on west and north sides. The 'moat' is very large and irregular, and although the northern arm might have served as a flood defence against the river, suggests that the site is early (late 11th or early 12th century) and defensive.
10132	3831 1777	Cropmarks of a medieval or post-medieval rectilinear ditch system north of Burleigh Common and south of the River Rib. Interpreted as possible field boundaries or water meadow
<b>Post-Medieval and Modern (1500 to present)</b>		
382	367 177	Youngsbury Park. Youngsbury is a fine example of one of the few 'Capability' Brown landscapes in the county. His plan, which may date to the 1760s, involved dividing the River Rib to form an island with boathouse and bath house 15349, and landscape planting with various species of trees. This had been carried out by 1793 when the estate was sold <1>. The present house was built c.1745. The park includes two Roman barrows 1528, 4233, and an icehouse 6106.
1764	388 165	Medieval pit containing one sherd of lead glazed post-medieval pottery, found when laying a gas pipeline
6106	365 177	Icehouse, Youngsbury. Icehouse in the park at Youngsbury 382, close to the south drive. In 1986 it was in generally sound condition, built of brick with a metal gate. Some damage to the brickwork had been caused by the gate being wrenched open. The date 1793 is on a brick at the entrance. The structure has a narrow entrance tunnel about 3m long, entering the circular chamber high up at the springing of the domed top. The chamber is about 5m across and has a steep conical well
10132	3831 1777	Cropmarks of a medieval or post-medieval rectilinear ditch system north of Burleigh Common and south of the River Rib. Interpreted as possible field boundaries or water meadow
12670	3794 1754	Volunteer Rifle Range, aligned approximately north to south & marked out at 50 yard intervals, with the butt at the north end, whilst the maximum range of 800 yards is marked, The Volunteer Armoury stood adjacent to the 700 yard mark, although current mapping shows no trace of the range or its structures. Presumably used by the local militia, its location suggests it was associated with the owners of Youngsbury, situated c. 500m west. It presumably gave Gunpowder Wood, to the east, alongside Cold Christmas Lane, its name
13799	370 179	Home Farm. A number of farmbuildings: 18C barn, timberframed and weatherboarded on a brick sill. Gable ended and corrugated iron. Projecting wagon porch to east side - also gabled. Grain bins inside. Lean-to on east side - either side of wagon porch - one with doors and one is open with exposed posts. 17C barn and cartshed. Barn is timberframed and weatherboarded with some brick walling. Gable ended, corrugated iron roof. Lean-to cartshed along the south face with posts, open to the south - sloping

		corrugated iron roof. Granary, brick to first floor, weatherboarding to second storey. Hipped tiled roof. Shed - concrete block, brick and some weatherboarding. Projecting porch to east face with large doors - is weatherboarded. Gable ended with a corrugated iron roof. 17C farmhouse, timberframed - brick infill? Large shed, timberboarded with large doors to north face. Gable ended roof. Probably on a brick sill, no windows seen. Stores - appear timber studded (? exposed) on a brick sill, openings to east face
15349	369 175	18 <sup>th</sup> century bath house, Youngsbury. The house and the boathouses were elements within Capability Brown's landscaping of the park 382, when the river was divided to form an island. The bath house is off the island itself. Current mapping shows no building, but there is still a rectangular clearing in the trees on the site.
<b>Undated</b>		
1889	378 166	Undated cropmarks of linear ditches mostly aligned north-east to south-westwards
1890	3810 1644	Undated cropmarks of random linear ditches on several different alignments, possibly recently removed field boundaries
2555	3818 1659	Undated cropmark of a linear ditch, which partly doubles back on itself
7395	38822 17174	Undated cropmarks of parallel linear ditches representing a former road or track-way, observable for approximately 500m
7396	39002 17260	Undated cropmarks of an incomplete polygonal enclosure, and a linear feature superimposed on the northern arm of the enclosure
7397	39161 17249	Undated cropmark of two linear ditches, each c. 100m in length. Also c. 100m north-east are cropmarks, which may indicate a rectilinear enclosure. However, they also align closely with existing field boundaries, although they are not shown on the OS 6" 1 <sup>st</sup> edition 1883 - 4
7398	38987 17495	Undated cropmark of two linear ditches c. 40m apart & observable for a length of c. 150m. They probably represent the remains of former field boundaries dating to the medieval or post-medieval period. Also several other less distinct linear ditches in the vicinity, including ditches (HER 7397), which may belong to a contemporary field system
7526	38298 17530	Undated cropmarks of three sides of a rectangular enclosure c. 25m by 15m in size
7528	38348 17491	Undated cropmark of a single linear ditch. Measured c. 12m long & interpreted as a track-way
7529	38340 17504	Undated cropmark of a macula adjacent to track-way (HER 7528)
12112	3905 1709	Undated cropmarks of three sides of what appears to be an enclosure, may be square, but certainly rectilinear

## APPENDIX 2      CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

<b>Records</b>	<b>Number</b>
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	26
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	24

### APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	The Long Barn, Home Farm, Youngsbury, Thundridge, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> East Herts
<b>Village/Town:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Wadesmill
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/02/2048/FP, 3/13/0842/FP
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Mr David Smith
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Residential conversion
<b>Present land use:</b>	Barn
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b> c. 50m <sup>2</sup>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 3710 1787
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1226
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	03-04/09/2009, 11/12/2013 and 14/01/2014
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Ware
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> None
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</b> -	-
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>In September 2009 and December and January 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at The Long Barn, Home Farm, Youngsbury, Thundridge, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3710 1787). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr David Smith initially in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for change of use of Long Barn to 6 residential units and associated external works. The scheme was later amended to reduce the number of dwellings to 3 No. 3 bedroom.</p> <p>The site is located within the park at Youngsbury, on the northern side of the valley of the River Rib. Home Farm is situated adjacent to Area of Archaeological Significance 139 which encompasses Youngsbury and its gardens/parkland together with Roman barrows. Further Roman remains are known from the area to the west and south of the site.</p> <p>In the event the monitoring revealed possible former barn floors and 19<sup>th</sup> century barn partition walls, and a drain.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Z Pozorski	<b>Date of Summary:</b> January 2014

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Home Farm, Youngsbury. Looking north.



DP 2. The Long Barn. Looking south-south-west.



DP 3. The Long Barn. Looking north-north-east.



DP 4. The Long Barn. Looking west-south-west.



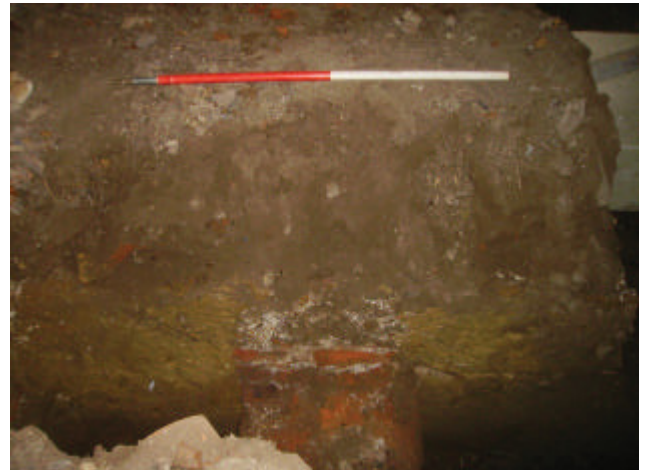
DP 5. Central/west foundation trenches. Looking east.



DP 6. Sample section 1. Looking south-south-east.



DP 7. Sample section 2. Looking east-north-east.



DP 8. Sample section 3. Looking east-north-east.



DP 9. West end of the barn. Looking west-north-west.



DP 10. Sample section 4. Looking west-south-west.



DP 11. Central/east foundation trenches. Looking south-east.



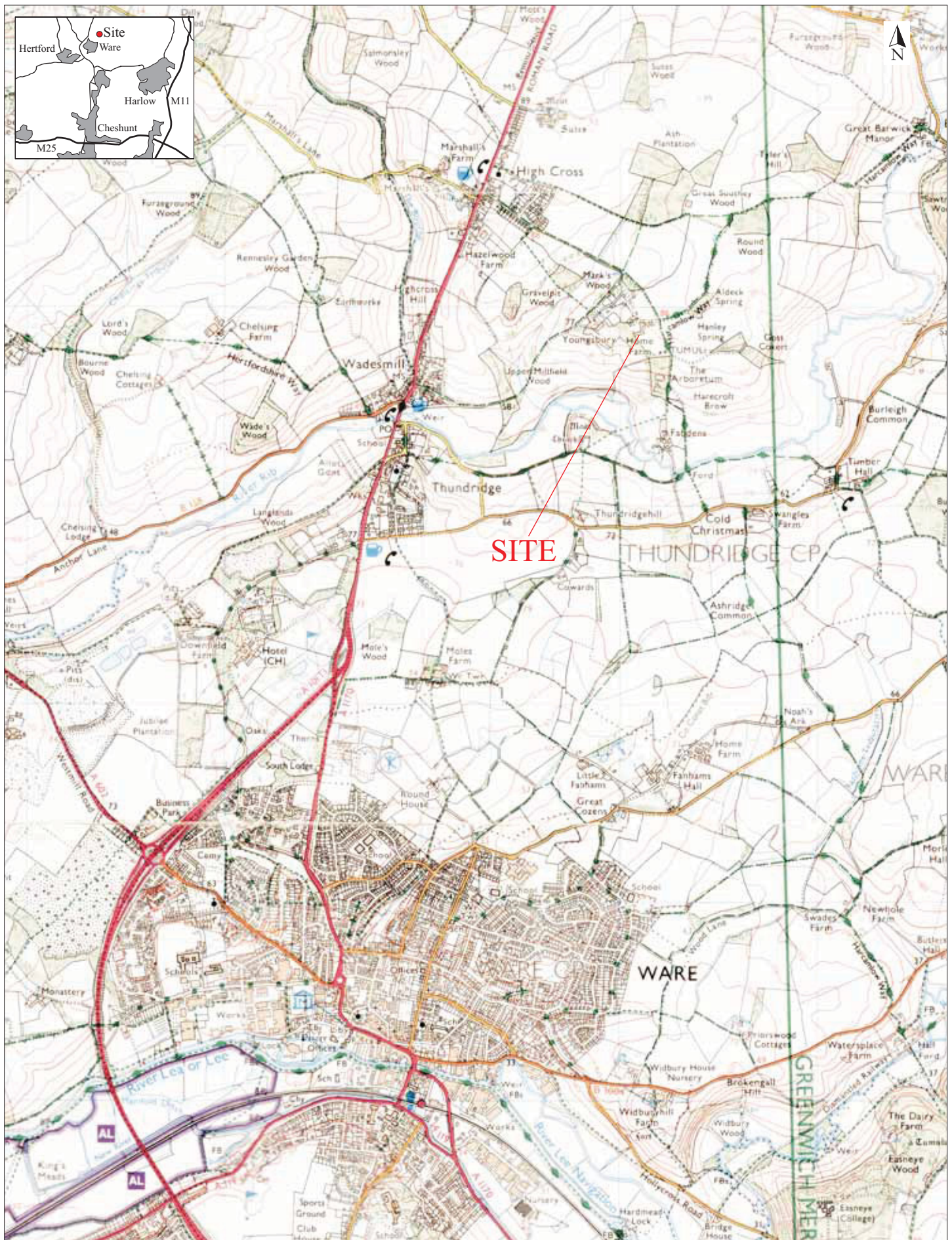
DP 12. Sample section 5. Looking west-south-west.



DP 13. Central/east foundation trenches.  
Looking east-south-east.



DP 14. East end of the barn. Looking east.



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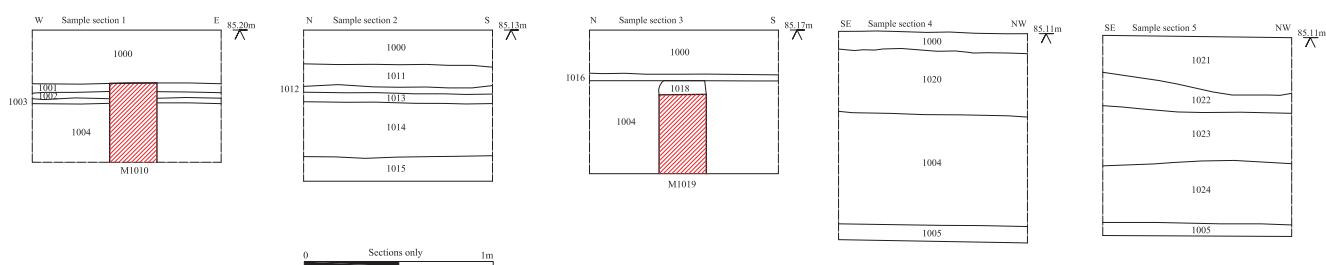
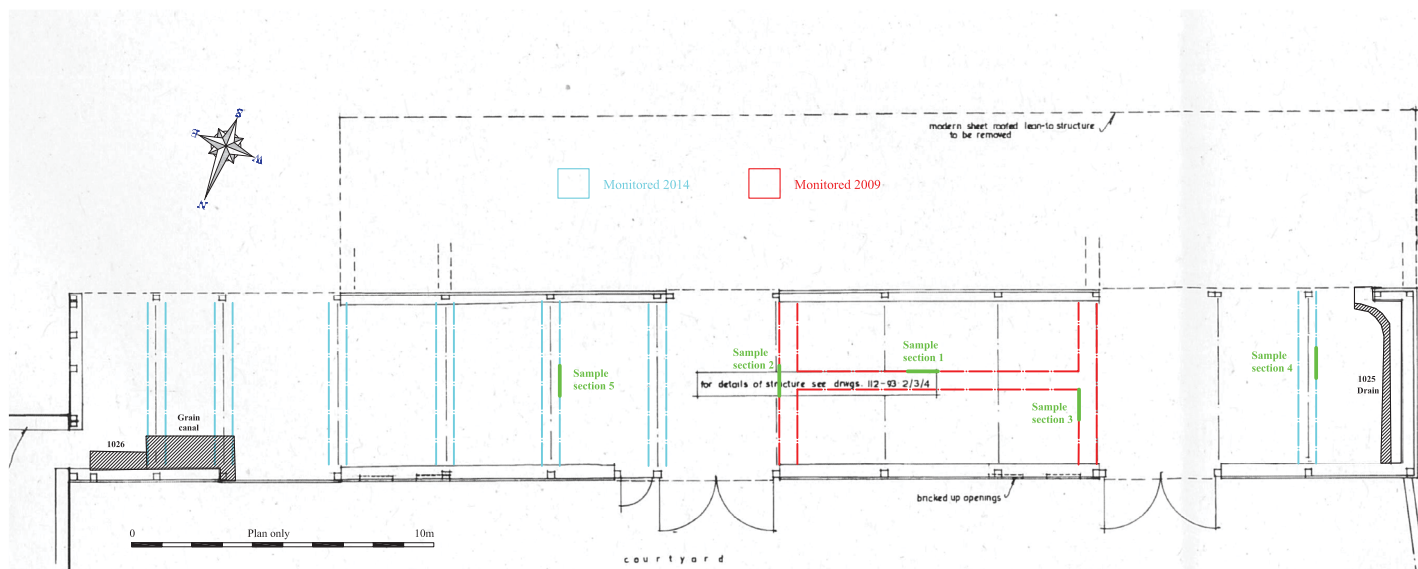
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**

Scale 1:750 at A4



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**Fig. 3 The Long Barn/Building S**  
 Scale: Plan 1:125, sections 1:20 at A3