
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LORDSHIP'S FARM, GREEN END ROAD, DANE END,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

Authors:	Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork & report) Andrew A.S. Newton (Fieldwork & report) Antony R.R. Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 3368 2205	Report No: 4689	
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1519	
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4930	
Signed:	Date: 8 th October 2014 Revised: 13/01/2015	

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Lordship's Farm, Green End Road, Dane End, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In November/ December 2013 and September 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Lordship's Farm, Green End Road, Dane End, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3368 2205). The monitoring was commissioned by Lord Carter of Coles in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the to change the use of existing agricultural buildings to 3No holiday let units, 1No 4-bed dwelling and 1No live/work unit with associated B1 office.</i>			
<i>The site is situated to the north of the small village of Dane End, in rural East Hertfordshire. It is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 84, which encompasses the post-medieval farmstead of Lordship Farm, with its 16th-17th century farmstead and Victorian model farm buildings The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i>			
<i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>25/11/2013, 06/12/2013, 19/09/2014</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4930</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1519</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within of Area of Archaeological Significance 84</i>		
Current land use	<i>Complex of agricultural buildings</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential conversion</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Little Munden</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG12 0NS</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 3500m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3368 2205</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 95m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski, Sam Egan</i>		
Funded by	<i>Lord Carter of Coles</i>		
Full title	<i>Lordship's Farm, Green End Road, Dane End, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z., Newton A.A.S.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4689</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2014 (Revised 13/01/2015)</i>		

LORDSHIP FARM, GREEN END ROAD, DANE END, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In November/ December 2013 and September 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Lordship's Farm, Green End Road, Dane End, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3368 2205). The monitoring was commissioned by Lord Carter of Coles in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the to change the use of existing agricultural buildings to 3No holiday let units, 1No 4-bed dwelling and 1No live/work unit with associated B1 office.

The site is situated to the north of the small village of Dane End, in rural East Hertfordshire. It is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 84, which encompasses the post-medieval farmstead of Lordship Farm, with its 16th-17th century farmstead and Victorian model farm buildings. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November/ December 2013 and September 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Lordship's Farm, Green End Road, Dane End, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3368 2205; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Lord Carter of Coles in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the to change the use of existing agricultural buildings to 3No holiday let units, 1No 4-bed dwelling and 1No live/ work unit with associated B1 office (East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/12/1496/FP).

1.2 The project was undertaken in accordance to a advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 25/10/2013), 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), and Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

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 Lordship's Farm and its associated farm buildings are located to the north of the small village of Dane End, in rural East Herts (Fig. 1). The farm lies on a natural rise in the landscape and is surrounded to the north, east and west by open fields, all contained within Area of Archaeological Significance 84, as designated by East Herts District Council. The main house, which is Grade II Listed, is timber-framed, of 16th century and later date, and was the subject of an earlier historic building appraisal by AS (Goldsmith & Prosser 2007). The associated farm buildings, also subject to earlier recording (Prosser *et al.* 2012), lie at a short distance to the east and surround three sides of a yard.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Lordship's Farm is situated within an undulating river valley landscape. The Dane End Tributary and the Old Bourne run north-south c. 250m to the east and c. 1.5km to the west, respectively. To the east, the land slopes away (from c. 100m to

c. 80m AOD). To the west, the land rises from c. 95m to c. 110m AOD. The site lies on a gradual slope at c. 95m AOD. The solid geology of the site comprises (Cretaceous) Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey 1978). The local soils comprised those of the Hornbeam 3 Association (582d) and are described as deep fine loams and clayey soils over chalky till (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Local geology and soil conditions make it reasonable to anticipate early human occupation in the East Hertfordshire area. Significant prehistoric sites have been recorded at the GlaxoSmithKline site in Ware and to the south of Hertford at Foxholes Farm, where activity is recorded from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, the Romano-British period and the Saxon period (Partridge 1989). By the 1st century BC, the area around Braughing, c. 5km to the west, formed an extensive, possibly tribal, focus of some form with the nearby fort of Gatesbury forming a major defensive earthwork. Despite extensive evidence of prehistoric activity in the East Hertfordshire area, there is no definite evidence of any activity of this date within 1km of the assessment site.

Romano-British

4.2 The only archaeological find pre-dating the Saxon and medieval periods and recorded in the vicinity of the site is an isolated Roman coin of Claudius found in 1939 (HER 1332) c. 500m to the south-east in Hebing End. The Roman Ermine Street lies c. 2.5km to the east.

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 Dane End is part of the larger, historic parish of Little Munden. The name Munden is thought to derive from the Anglo-Saxon terms '*mund*', signifying 'protection' and '*denu*', meaning a main valley (Gover *et al.* 1938) and the name of Dane End probably similarly denotes expansion from the centre into marginal territory which was originally wooded (Herts Federation of Women's Institutes (HFWI), 1986). During the late Saxon period, the estate of Munden was divided into several territories. Little Munden, or *Mundane*, held by Walter the Fleming, was assessed at just over five hides (Morris 1976).

4.4 Two or three possible round barrows (HHER 545) were located c. 250m to the south-west of the Farm and had been levelled in 1775 although some indication on the surface was still visible in the early 20th century. Popular tradition is that the barrows were those of Danes who fell here during their advance to the north.

4.5 The 11th century parish church of All Saints (HHER 4365) is situated 150m to the south-west of the site and would have served as a focal point for local inhabitants. Archaeological monitoring (EHT 5667) at the church revealed modern disturbance and disarticulated human remains (Ashworth 2007). A windmill mound

(HHER 6180), situated at Echo Wood c. 450m to the south-east, is thought to originate from the late Saxon period.

Medieval

4.6 The de Scalariis, or de Scales family were lords of the manor of Little Munden during the 12th to 13th centuries (Page 1912). Richard de Scales died in 1231 and his daughter Lucy married Baldwin de Frevill (*Ibid*). After the death of Baldwin de Frevill's son Richard, an inquisition was held in 1299, which recorded two parks, of 60 and 20 acres (*Ibid*). Whether these parks formed part or all of Munden deer park (HHER 9988), located 400m to the north-west, is unclear. Dane End first appears in the documentary record from the 13th century, suggesting that, like many similar Hertfordshire places which contain the elements 'end' or 'green', it represents a late expansion into marginal, or uncultivated land.

4.7 Sir John Thornbury became lord of the manor of Little Munden in 1379-1380 (Rowe 1999). The site of the late 14th century manor house is unknown, although it has been suggested that the farm lies on the site (HHER 11139) or in close proximity to the north. The manor house may have been enclosed with a moat (HHER 6401) and it would have been associated with the deer park (HHER 9988) located 400m to the north-west. Part of Munden deer park (HHER 9988) is recorded as East Park in the mid-15th century (Rowe 2009).

4.8 Other medieval archaeological remains within the vicinity of the site comprise the possible site of a late-medieval homestead at Green End (HHER 16011) situated 350m north-west and the site of a supposed moat (HHER 6403) located 250m to the north. Another possible moated site (HHER 10301) lies 1km to the south.

Post-medieval

4.9 Several farmhouses and cottages were constructed in Little Munden during the late 16th to 17th centuries, including Lordship Farm (HHER 11139), Walnut Tree Cottage, Thatched Cottage and Home Farm Cottage in Dane End to the south, as well as Haultwick Hall to the north (Rowe 1999).

18th century

4.10 John Larkin was in residence at Lordship Farm in the late 17th century and his will dated 1705-1706 records 55 acres of land ploughed for barley, 56 acres for wheat and rye and 75 acres for oats and peas (Rowe 1999). It is possible that the windmill in Fellowsfield Common (HHER 5530) was associated with wheat production at the Farm, although this is uncertain. An orchard was also recorded in 1706 which supplied apples to the cider press and brewhouse (*Ibid*). An inventory compiled by Michael Colt in 1705 records 118 sheep and a wool loft as well as poultry with a value of £1. It is likely that there was a dovecote. It is unclear whether a number of enclosures and pits (HHER 16926), situated 300m north of the site, are associated with the site.

4.11 The site of a pond and pump house (HHER 16010) lies 250m to the north-

west. It has been suggested that the pond would have served a practical function due to its irregular shape. An 18th century forge or smithy (HHER 16604) is situated 400m to the south-west.

19th century

4.12 The arrival of two wealthy brothers, Charles and Nathaniel Snell Chauncy, was to have a major impact on the economy and infrastructure of Little Munden. Both had prospered from lucrative West Indian investments, which were highly profitable in the early 19th century. In 1814, Nathaniel owned Dane End House (HHER 15889) situated c. 400m to the south and Charles was in residence by 1815. In 1816, Nathaniel purchased the manor of Little Munden, which included all of the land at Lordship Farm (Rowe 1999). This is reflected in the 1840 tithe map and apportionment, in which numerous plots of arable and woodland were owned by the brothers. The 1841 census of Little Munden records 20 inhabitants at the farm and its cottages (*Ibid*, 43).

4.13 Into the 1840s, Charles remained in residence at Dane End House (HHER 15889) with his wife, his two daughters and six servants (*Ibid*, 44). The small settlement comprised three households in 1841. John Cole was in residence at the farm, along with his wife, children, a female servant plus four male servants, presumably farm labourers (*Ibid*, 48). As a consequence of a crash in West Indian trade investments in 1844, Nathaniel had to sell his property in Little Munden, including the estate of Lordship Farm and move to a smaller property in London (*Ibid*, 71).

4.14 The farm and the estate were purchased by his brother Charles in c. 1845. Later the family was plagued by tragedy. Nathaniel committed suicide, and on the day of his funeral, his son Augustus died in an accident in India (*Ibid*, 71). Both father and son are commemorated on a plaque at the local church. John Cole remained the farmer at Lordship's Farm until 1859 (Kelly's 1855, 222; Kelly's 1859, 354).

4.15 From 1862 to 1867, Robert Walker was the farmer in residence (Kelly's 1862, 410; Kelly's 1867). Upon the death of Charles Snell Chauncy in 1866, the manor of Little Munden, including Dane End House (HHER 15889) and farm (HHER 11139) was passed onto his daughter Elizabeth and her husband. In 1874, the farm passed to Thomas Johnson (Kelly's 1874, 470). The 1886 and 1895 Kelly's directories records Alfred Smith as the farmer (Kelly's 1886, 692; Kelly's 1895). Alfred Smith was fairly prominent in the local community, being one of five parish councillors elected in 1894.

Modern

4.16 The 1906 Kelly's directory records Elizabeth Smith as the farmer (Kelly's 1906), though the estate remained in the ownership of descendants of the Chauncys. In 1937 Ernest Smith was the tenant, when the farm comprised over 150 acres (*Ibid*). During the 1960s, the Dane End estate was broken up and cottages and farms were sold to individuals and plots of land were allocated for housing developments (Rowe 1999). Housing development continued in Dane End and Little Munden until the mid-1970s. Other modern building development within the hamlet

included agricultural outbuildings (HHER 12946) located at Whitehall Farm c.500m to the south-east. In 1991, the total number of dwellings in Dane End was 265.

The buildings

4.17 In 2007 AS carried out an historic building appraisal of a timber-framed farmhouse at Lordship's Farm, a Grade II listed structure (Goldsmith & Prosser 2007). In summary:

The building bears construction details and characteristics of a 16th century, three-celled house with through-passage, though probably unheated, which was later extended by a substantial axial range and chimney, possibly by the mid 17th century. A stair-tower was also added at this time. The building retains notable features, including evidence and surviving traces of a 'plain scheme' 17th century interior painted decoration. Other features include two four-centred arched fireplaces and two modest and idiosyncratic staircases of later 17th century date. The frame of the building also preserves moulded and chamfered ceiling joists at ground floor level, evidence of the original fenestration pattern, door mouldings and traces of an oriel window.

4.18 The agricultural buildings have been subject to historic building recording by AS in 2012 (Prosser et al 2012). In summary:

The complex is laid out in the manner of a typical 19th century model farm, consisting of a series of linked timber-framed buildings enclosing three sides of an open yard. They include a granary (Unit 1), livestock pens or stables (Unit 2), an open-fronted four-bay cart shed (Unit 3), a five-bay barn (Unit 4) and a milking parlour (Unit 5) occupying the south-eastern arm. A small separate brick structure (Unit 6) stands apart to the south-west; it may have functioned as a wood shed or had a similar utilitarian purpose. Technical analysis found the buildings in good condition, with little sign of alteration despite remodeling to accommodate 20th century dairy farming and hygiene regulations. The barn may have been erected a little before the rest of the complex, which superseded an earlier group in the same, general footprint. Several of the timbers retain distinctive shipping or bracking marks indicating its origin in the Baltic. A fire had affected Unit Two, with the partial loss of an external wall. Throughout, few early fixtures and fittings survive.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of 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 removal of floors and ground reduction within Unit 5 and the adjacent yard area, excavations within the south-western interior of Unit 5 and ground reduction within the confines of the 'studio' (Fig.

3), to the immediate south of Unit 5. Monitoring of two soakaways to the south and east of the building complex was also undertaken. No significant groundworks were highlighted in association with the development of Units 1-4 and no works in these areas were monitored.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 No archaeological features or finds were identified. Deposits located within area of excavations were recorded in sample sections presented below:

<i>Sample Section 1 (Figs. 3 & 4; DP 6)</i> <i>Studio extension to east barn (Unit 5), south-west part of the extension, facing north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 95.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Modern made ground. Mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional CBM fragments.
0.10m+	L1001	Natural greyish white, compact, clayey chalk.

<i>Sample Section 2 (Figs. 3 & 4; DP 7)</i> <i>Studio extension to east barn (Unit 5), north-east part of the extension, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 95.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above.
0.09m+	L1001	Natural chalk. As above.

<i>Sample Section 3 (Figs. 3 & 4; DP 9)</i> <i>East Barn (Unit 5), south-west end of the building, foundation/support trench, facing north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 95.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1002	Redeposited light greyish white, friable, chalk.
0.20 – 0.30m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above.
0.30m+	L1001	Natural chalk. As above.

<i>Sample Section 4 (Figs. 3 & 4; DP 10)</i> <i>Soakaway 1, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 95.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1003	Modern working surface. Mid brown silty clay with frequent small stones
0.10 – 0.26m	L1004	Natural clay. Mid orange brown firm clay
0.26–1.00m+	L1005	Natural clay. Light orange brown clay with frequent large flint nodules and moderate seams/pockets of smaller flints
0.75–1.00m+	L1006	Natural chalk. White/grey firm/compact natural chalk.

During the excavation of Soakaway 1, a large (1.10 x 0.52 x 1.00m) concrete pillar footing was identified which clearly formed part of the barn that formerly stood at this location.

<i>Sample Section 5 (Figs. 3 & 4; DP 11)</i> <i>Soakaway 2, facing south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 92.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.44m	L1003	Modern working surface. Dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small stones
0.44–0.67m	L1005	Natural clay. Dark to mid orange brown clay with frequent flint nodules
0.67m+	L1006	Natural chalk. As above.

<i>Sample Section 6 (Figs. 3 & 4; DP 12)</i> <i>Soakaway 2, facing north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 92.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1003	Modern working surface. As above
0.20–0.67m	L1005	Natural clay. As above
0.67m+	L1006	Natural chalk. As above.

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 site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark, blackish grey, soft, sandy silt (0.30 – 0.50m thick). Within Trench 2 L1000 overlay Subsoil L1002, a light to mid grey, clayey silt with gravel (0.10 – 0.25m thick).

8.2 The natural clay, L1001, was present at 0.37 – 0.55m below existing ground level and comprised a light yellow, compact, clay with lenses of dark yellow and mid grey clayey silt and gravel.

8.3 To the south and east of the range of buildings subject to conversion and development, in the area where Soakaways 1 and 2 were excavated the upper most deposit comprised a modern working or yard surface composed of silty clay and small sub-rounded stones or gravel. This varied in depth between 0.1 and 0.44m. Beneath this were deposits of natural clay. In Soakaway 1 (Sample Section 4) two distinct layers of clay were observed, L1004 and L1005. These reached to over 1m in depth. An outcropping of the natural chalk (L1006), which appeared firmer and cleaner than that recorded to the north and west, was also present in this part of the site. Further to the south, in Soakaway 2, a much shallower (0.23 – 0.47m) depth of clay (L1005) was observed overlying the natural chalk (L1006)

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 84, which encompasses the post-medieval farmstead of Lordship Farm, with its 16th-17th century farmstead and Victorian model farm buildings.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified except the modern drainage and the modern concrete footing recorded in Soakaway 2 which was associated with the barn that formerly occupied this part of the site. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place. No residual finds were recovered.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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 Lord Carter of Coles for funding the project and for his assistance.

AS would also like to thank Mr Gordon Newbound of K&G Newbound for his assistance.

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

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APPENDIX 1 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
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APPENDIX 2 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Lordship Farm, Green End Road, Dane End, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Little Munden
Planning application reference:	East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/12/1496/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Lord Carter of Coles
Nature of application:	Change of use of existing agricultural buildings to 3No holiday let units, 1No 4-bed dwelling and 1No live/work unit with associated B1 office
Present land use:	Agricultural buildings
Size of application area: c. 3500m ²	Size of area investigated: c. 350m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3368 2205
Site Code:	AS 1519
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	25/11/2013, 06/12/2013, 19/09/2014
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford Museum
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports:	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In November/ December 2013 and September 2014 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Lordship Farm, Green End Road, Dane End, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3368 2205). The monitoring was commissioned by Lord Carter of Coles in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the to change the use of existing agricultural buildings to 3No holiday let units, 1No 4-bed dwelling and 1No live/work unit with associated B1 office.</p> <p>The site is situated to the north of the small village of Dane End, in rural East Hertfordshire. It is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 84, which encompasses the post-medieval farmstead of Lordship Farm, with its 16th-17th century farmstead and Victorian model farm buildings The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</p> <p>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</p>
Author of summary: Andy Newton	Date of Summary: October 2014 (Revised 13/01/2015)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Lordship Farm, Dane End. Looking east.



DP 2. West barn (Units 1 & 2). Looking north.



DP 3. Yard to the north-east of north barn (Units 3 & 4). Looking north-west.



DP 4. Yard to the north-east of north barn (Units 3 & 4). Looking south-east.



DP 5. Groundworks for extension to east barn (Unit 5). Looking west.



DP 6. Studio extension to east barn (Unit 5). Sample Section 1. Looking south-west.



DP 7. Studio extension to east barn (Unit 5). Sample Section 2. Looking north-east.



DP 8. East barn (Unit 5), interior. Looking south-west.



DP 9. East barn (Unit 5), foundation/support trench. Sample Section 3. Looking south-west.



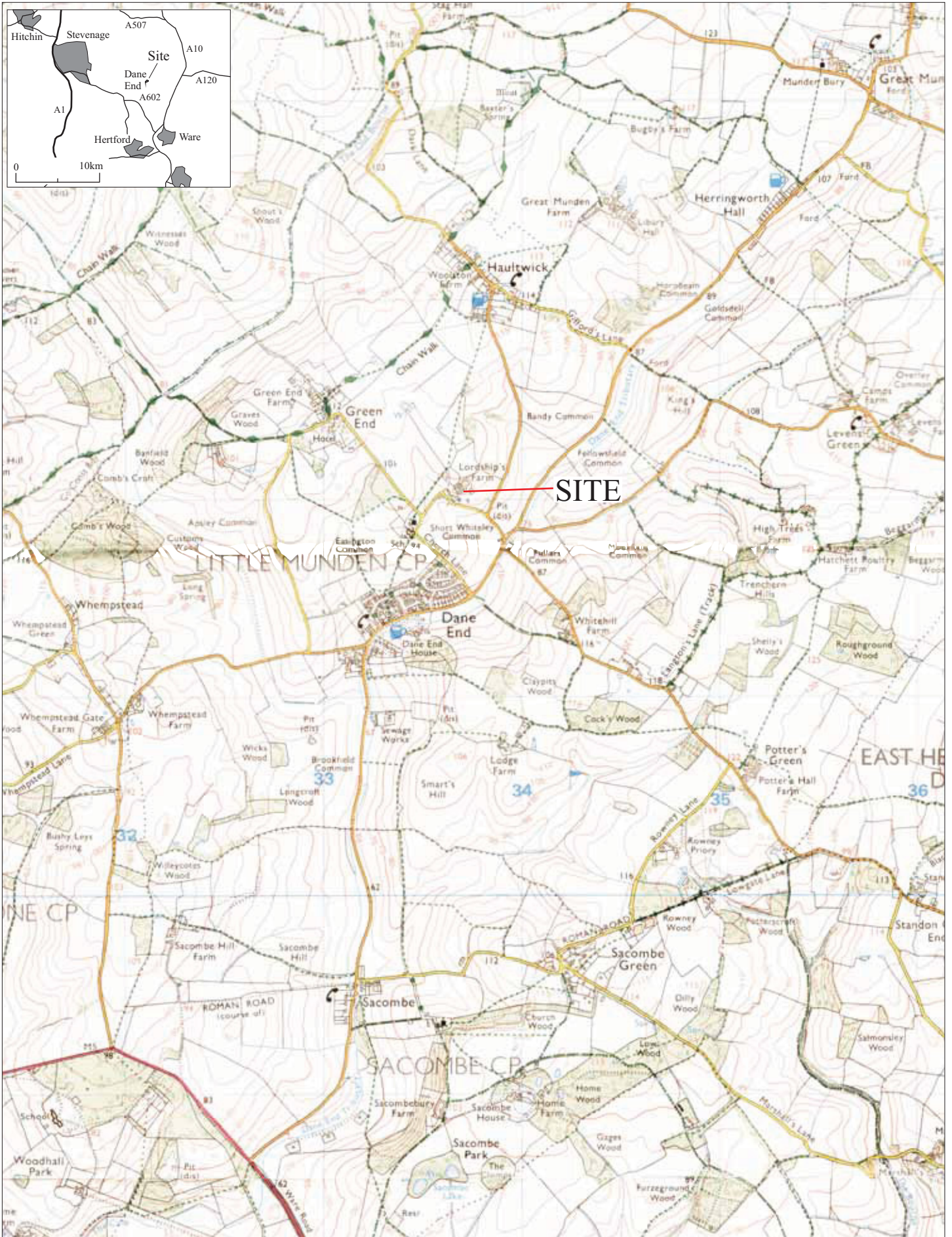
DP 10. Soakaway 1. Sample Section 4. Looking north-east.



DP 11. Soakaway 2. Sample Section 5. Looking north-west



DP 12. Soakaway 2. Sample Section 6. Looking south-east



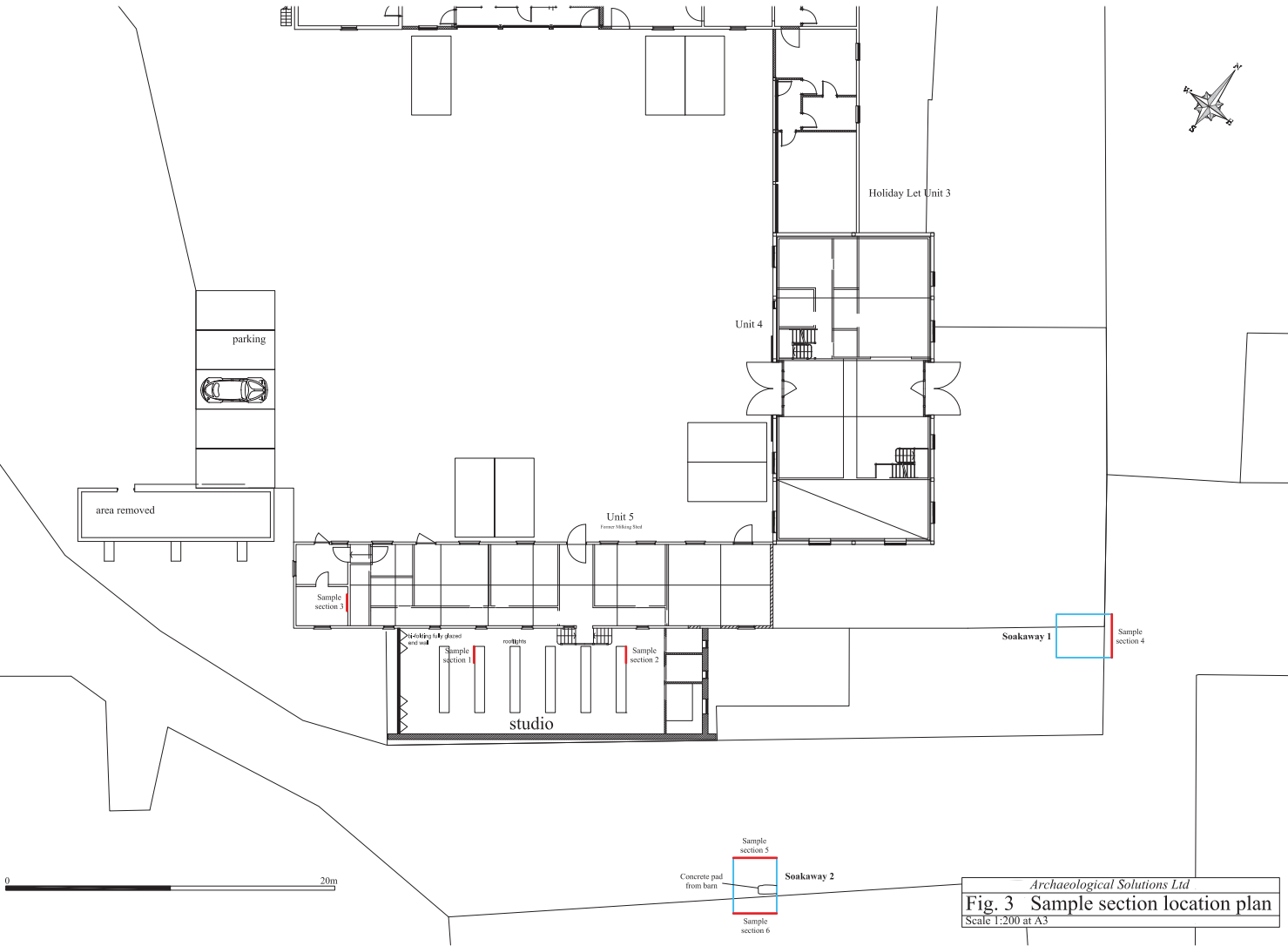
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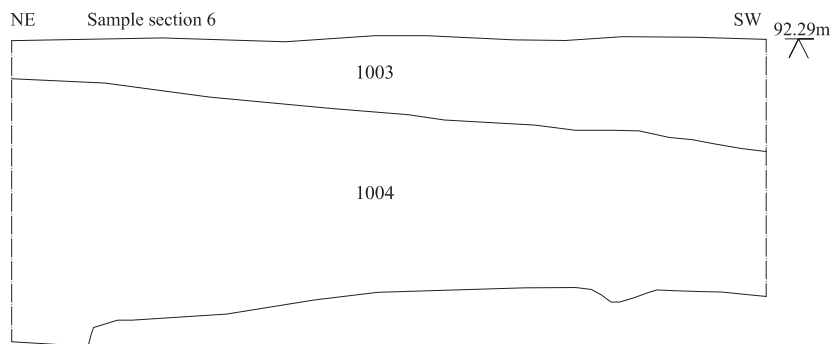
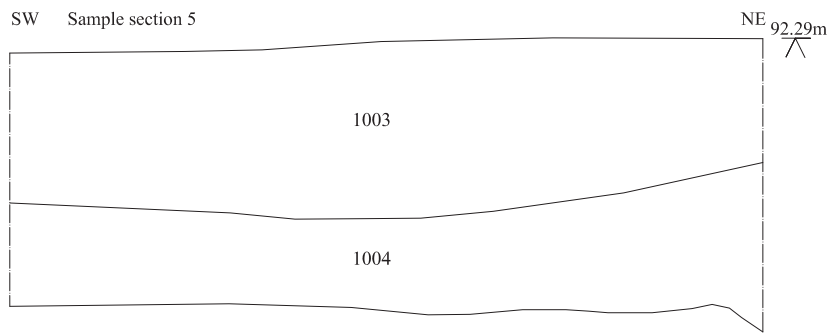
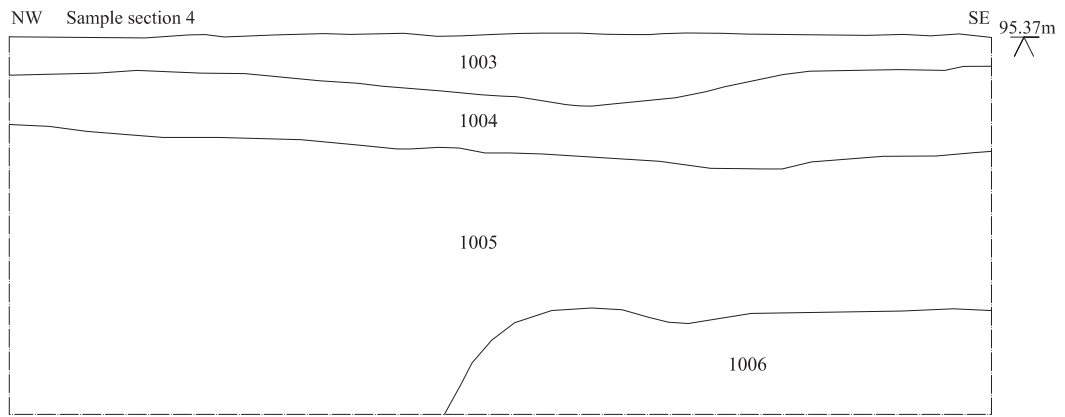
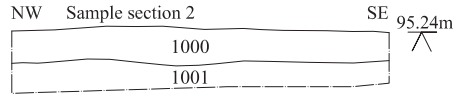
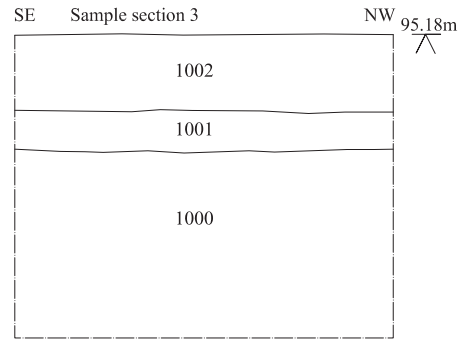
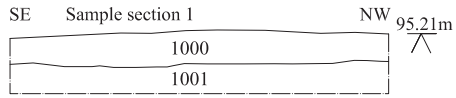
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



— Elements subject to development

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





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Fig. 4 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4