
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**STABLEGATE & LAND REAR OF MALTING
COTTAGE, MALTING LANE, MUCH HADHAM,
HERTFORDSHIRE, SG10 6AN**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER Enquiry No. 249/15

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NGR: TL 4270 1850	Report No: 5029	
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1807	
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 6392	
Signed:	Date: 25 January 2016 Revised: 12/04/2016	

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Stablegate, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN & Land Rear of Malting Cottage, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN</i>		
<p><i>In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at at Stablegate, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN and land rear of Malting Cottage, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN (NGR TL 4270 1850). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with planning conditions attached to planning permission for the construction of 2no detached dwellings with garages and the erection of a garage for the existing dwelling, and also planning conditions attached to permission for the erection of 2no dwellings (EHDC Planning Refs. 3/15/0881/FUL & 3/15/0910/FUL), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed only modern (19th/20th century) remains. The central area of the site had been heavily disturbed by very large and deep modern (19th/20th century) pits. Pit F1004 in Trench 1 was in excess of 1.45m deep. The southern end of the site had been reduced and then made up, in modern times to create the village bowling green which later became a tennis court. A north-south ditch (F1010) was modern.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	19/01/2016		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>6392</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1807</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within an Area of Archaeological Significance</i>		
Current land use	<i>Private garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of four new dwellings with garages</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern (19th/20th century) pits and ditch</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Much Hadham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG10 6AN</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.900m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4270 1850</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>54.92 – 58.16m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Mark Blagg-Newsome and Gareth Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Ralph Camp / Agnes Allen Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Stablegate, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN & land Rear of Malting Cottage, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Blagg-Newsome, M. & Wilson, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5029</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2016 (Revised 12/04/2016)</i>		

STABLEGATE, MALTING LANE, MUCH HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE, SG10 6AN

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Stablegate, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN and land rear of Malting Cottage, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN (NGR TL 4270 1850). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with planning conditions attached to planning permission for the construction of 2no detached dwellings with garages and the erection of a garage for the existing dwelling, and also the erection of 2no dwellings (EHDC Planning Refs. 3/15/0881/FUL & 3/15/0910/FUL), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT).

The site is located within an Area of Archaeological Significance (147) identified on the EHDC Local Plan. AAS No.147 identifies the historic medieval settlement of Much Hadham and Hadham Cross. Nearby Hadham Cross takes its name from a medieval cross which stood on the historic crossroads, and a number of surviving 17th century buildings line the roads nearby.

Neolithic/early Bronze Age flintwork has been found to the south west of the site, a flint axe of Neolithic date was found some 100m to the north east (HER 265), and later Bronze Age flintwork was found at Windmill Way (HER 17456). A possible polygonal enclosure of prehistoric date is also visible on aerial photographs of a field to the south of Station Road.

The evaluation revealed modern (19th/20th century) remains. The central area of the site had been heavily disturbed by very large and deep modern (19th/20th century) pits. Pit F1004 in Trench 1 was in excess of 1.45m deep. The southern end of the site had been reduced and then made up, in modern times to create the village bowling green which later became a tennis court. A north-south ditch (F1010) was modern.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Stablegate, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN and land rear of Malting Cottage, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN (NGR TL 4270 1850; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with planning conditions attached to planning permission for the construction of two detached dwellings with garages and the erection of a garage for the existing dwelling, and also conditions attached to a separate permission the erection of 2no dwellings (EHDC Planning

Refs. 3/15/0881/FUL & 3/15/0910/FUL), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to requirements of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 05/10/2015) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the area of prehistoric and Roman occupation. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

1.4 The principal research aims were to identify any evidence of the medieval or post-medieval development of this part of Much Hadham, and the presence of any earlier evidence of human activity in this part of the valley of the river Ash.

Planning Policy 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 The site lies to the rear (north of Malting Lane) close to the crossroads of Hadham Cross in the southern part of Much Hadham. It comprises two plots, one directly to the rear of Stablegate with an existing outbuilding, and an adjacent former tennis court to the immediate east to the rear of Malting Cottage.

2.2 It is proposed to demolish an existing outbuilding to the rear of Stablegate, and build two new houses with garages, along with a new garage to serve Stablegate, and to separately build two new dwellings on the adjacent former tennis court to the east behind Malting Cottage. The western part of the former tennis court had likely been levelled in the past with material placed on the eastern side.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The underlying geological formation is the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, formed in the Cretaceous Period. The overlying soil type is a freely draining, slightly acidic but base-rich soil.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is located within an Area of Archaeological Significance (147) designated on the EHDC Local Plan, which designates the historic medieval settlement core of Much Hadham and Hadham Cross. Nearby Hadham Cross takes its name from a medieval cross which stood on the historic crossroads, and a number of surviving 17th century buildings line the roads nearby

Prehistory

4.2 Prehistoric finds in the area are sparse and include a Neolithic handaxe found c.140m to the north-east (HHER 265) and Bronze Age flints including tools and core fragments, found c.350m to the south-west (HHER 17456). A postulated prehistoric enclosure is visible on aerial photographs in the field to the south of Station Road.

Romano-British

4.3 Roman finds are also sparse in the surrounding area; a probable Roman coin found c. 270m to the south-west (HHER 10965).

Medieval

4.4 The medieval core of Much Hadham lies to the north, from which Hadham cross takes part of its name. The manorial estate is recorded in Domesday and comprises a ribbon development with houses lining both sides of the street and confined by the River Ash to the east (HHER 2678). The other part of the name is taken from the medieval cross which lies c.140m to the south-west (HHER 2773).

Post-Medieval

4.5 The settlement of Hadham Cross expanded in the post-medieval period with some houses along Maltings Lane dating to the 16th century (HHER 15975). The remains of the maltings that gives the street its name has now been incorporated into a house c.50m to the east (HHER 30548). The villages were contained to the west by the boundary of the Moor Place Park and gardens, dating back to the 18th century (HHER 9590).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 HCC advice required the excavation of trial trenches to evaluate the presence of any archaeological remains within the area of the two separate proposed developments (house plots and new parking/access). Five trenches each 15m x 1.6m were excavated, comprising a c.5% sample of both of the c.900m² sites (Fig.2).

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The individual trenches are described below

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 3)

<i>Sample section 1A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small, medium, and large rounded flints and other stones.
0.35 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt, with moderate small, medium, and large rounded and sub-rounded flints and other stones.
0.54 – 0.86m	L1002	Subsoil. Firm, dark orange brown silty sand, with moderate small, medium, and large rounded and sub-rounded flints and other stones.
0.86m+	L1003	Natural deposits. Firm mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints.

<i>Sample section 1B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 56.56m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.58m	L1007	Fill of Pit F1004. Firm, dark red brown silty clay with occasional small rounded flints.
0.58 – 0.72m	L1006	Fill of Pit F1004. Firm, dark orange brown silty clay, with moderate medium sub-rounded flints.
0.72 – 0.95m+	L1005	Fill of Pit F1004. Firm, very dark reddish grey silty clay with frequent small angular flints and chalk.

Description: Trench 1 contained a single, large modern pit, F1004.

Pit F1004 was large (9.50+ x 1.50+ x 1.45m+). It was of unknown shape in plan and had moderately sloping sides. A mechanically-excavated slot was excavated to a depth of 1.75m below the ground surface, and the pit was still not bottomed. The lowest fill revealed (L1005) was a firm, very dark reddish grey silty clay with frequent small angular flints and chalk. It contained modern (19th/20th century) pottery, CBM and glass bottles. Above L1005 was L1006, a firm, dark orange brown silty clay, with moderate medium sub-rounded flints, that contained CBM and iron nails. The uppermost fill, L1007, was a firm, dark red brown silty clay with occasional small rounded flints. It contained CBM.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> <i>North end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.32 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.48 – 0.65m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.65m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 2B</i> <i>South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 58.16m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.40 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.56 – 0.76m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.76m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 3)

<i>Sample section 3A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 55.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.20 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.47 – 0.77m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.77m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 3B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 55.09m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.33 – 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.63 – 0.85m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.85m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained modern Ditch F1010.

Ditch F1010 was linear (1.50+ x 0.90 x 0.37m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1011, was a firm, pale grey brown clay silt with moderate small and medium sub-angular flints and other stones. It contained CBM.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 4A</i> <i>North end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 54.92m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.32 – 1.64m	L1018	Fill of Pit F1017. Firm, dark grey brown silty sand, with moderate medium, rounded and sub-rounded flints and other stones.
1.64m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 4B</i> <i>South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 54.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.31 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.49 – 0.75m	L1019	Made ground. Firm, mixed patches of mid orange brown clay silt and dark grey brown silty sand, with occasional – moderate medium, rounded and sub-rounded flints and other stones.
0.75m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 4 contained two large modern pits (F1017 and F1020) and a modern made ground layer (L1019)

Large Pit F1017 was sub-rectangular in plan (8.50+ x 3.50+ x 1.32m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1018, was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate medium rounded and sub-rounded flint and other stones. It contained CBM and Fe objects (buckets, oil/paint trays, wire, etc).

Large Pit F1020 was sub-circular in plan (6.25+ x 0.30+ x 0.54+m). It had moderately sloping sides and the base was not revealed. Its fill, L1021, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate medium sub-angular flint and other stone. It contained iron objects.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 5A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 57.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.24 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.43 – 0.63m	L1002	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.63 – 0.87m	L1013	Layer. Compact, pale yellow grey silty clay.
0.87 – 1.10m	L1012	Layer. Friable, pale yellow brown sandy silt, with frequent small and medium sub-angular flints.
1.10m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 5B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 56.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.53 – 0.77m	L1014	Layer. Firm, very dark grey brown clay silt, with moderate small sub-angular flints.
0.77 – 0.92m	L1012	Layer. As above, Trench 1.
0.92 – 1.21m	L1015	Layer. Friable, very dark grey brown sandy silt, with moderate small sub-angular flints.
1.21 – 1.35m+	L1016	Layer. Friable, mid greyish red brown sandy silt, with moderate medium sub-angular flints.

Description: Trench 5 contained modern Pit F1008.

Pit F1008 was oval (0.70+ x 0.90 x 0.10m). Its sides were irregular, and its base flat. Its fill, L1009, was a firm, mid grey brown, with orange flecks, silty clay. It contained animal bone and iron nails.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The whole site was overlain by topsoil L1000 (0.20 – 0.40m), and it comprised a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small, medium, and large rounded flints and other stones.

8.2 The western side of the site (Trenches 1 and 2), and the far north-eastern end (Trench 3), of the site appeared to be relatively undisturbed. Topsoil L1000 overlay a 0.16 – 0.33m thick subsoil layer (L1001) of firm, mid grey brown clay silt, with moderate small, medium, and large rounded and sub-rounded flints and other stones. Below L1001 was a 0.17 – 0.32m thick layer (L1002) of firm, dark orange brown silty sand, with moderate small, medium, and large rounded and sub-rounded flints and other stones. The natural deposits (L1003) of firm mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints were encountered between 0.65m and 0.86m below the current ground surface.

8.3 The southern end of the site (Trench 4), to the east of the existing outbuilding, the ground had been reduced and then made up in modern times. Here Topsoil L1000 and Subsoil L1001 overlay, at a depth of 0.49m, a made ground layer, L1019, comprising firm, mixed patches of mid orange brown clay silt and dark grey brown silty sand, with occasional – moderate medium, rounded and sub-rounded flints and other stones. The natural deposits (L1003) were encountered at a depth of 0.75m below the current ground surface.

8.4 The centre of the site (Trench 5) had been heavily disturbed with large and deep modern (19th/20th) century pits.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had potential for medieval and post-medieval remains being located close to the crossroads of the medieval settlement of Hadham Cross and along Malting Lane which has houses dating to the 16th century along its length. The lane gains its name from a maltings located c.50m to the east, the remains of which are incorporated into a current house.

9.2 The evaluation revealed only modern remains of (19th/20th century) date. The central area of the site had been heavily disturbed by very large and deep modern (19th/20th century) pits. Pit F1004 in Trench 1 was in excess of 1.45m deep. The southern end of the site had been reduced and then made up, in modern times, to create the village bowling green which later became a tennis court. The northern and western sides of the site were not disturbed, however, no features were revealed in these areas excepting a north/south ditch (F1010), which was also modern. The only finds present within the topsoil and subsoil were also modern.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Ralph Camp and of Stablegate and Mr John Philpott of Agnes Allen Ltd for commissioning and funding the works. AS would also like to thank Mrs Christine Camp for 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 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Trench	Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
-	-	1002	Subsoil	Early 19th- 20th C	1	26	128				
1	1004	1005	Fill of Pit	Late 19th-early 20th C	9	1976			Scallop Shell Fe.Object Glass Bottles Leather Shoe frags Clay Pipe	1 1 5 1	70 105 985 12 14
5	1008	1009	Fill of Pit					4	Fe.Frags	2	53
3	1010	1011	Fill of Ditch				56				
5	-	1015	Layer	Early 19th-Mid 20th C	2	48			Glass	1	11
5	-	1016	Layer	Early 19th-Mid 20th C	5	44			Glass	2	53

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The archaeological evaluation recovered 17 sherds of pottery, including two complete vessels and two complete profiles, weighing 2.070kg. The pottery is all of Victorian or slightly later date, and derives from one pit, two layers and the subsoil. The assemblage is quantified below in Table 1.

Methodology

The sherds were examined visually and partially under x35 binocular microscope, and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). Fabric codes and dating are those used by the Museum of London

The Pottery

The pottery of most interest came from Pit F1004 (L005) which contained two complete stoneware bottles. One is dark brown and marked R. WHITE, LONDON. The company began in 1840, producing ginger beer and later lemonade, and continued throughout the 20th century. This example is of late 19th or possibly early 20th century date. A second complete white stoneware bottle contained no markings. Also present was the complete profile of a cylindrical white glazed stoneware jar with black print on the front 'Grand Medal of Merit Vienna 1873/James Keiller & Sons/Dundee/Marmalade/Only prize medal for marmalade/London 1862. This particular issue dates between 1873 and 1890. A porcelain door knob was also present.

The remaining pottery from the evaluation comprises factory made white earthenware, Transfer Printed Ware, English porcelain, and post-medieval red earthenware

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Subsoil	1002	1x27g TPW	Early 19 th -20 th	TPW: plate or shallow dish rim with floral patterns in flow blue printing
Pit 1004	1005	3x1,276g ENGS 2x267g ENPO 2x200g RWE 2x207g PMRE	Late 19 th -early 20 th	ENGS: 2 complete stoneware bottles including an R WHITE ginger beer bottle. Also a complete profile of Keiller & Sons, Dundee with the days 1962 and 1973 present. ENPO: tea cup with gold painted rim, and a ceramic door knob RWE: includes a complete bowl profile PMRE: includes a large bowl rim with brown glaze and white slip decoration
Layer	1015	2x49g RWE	Early 19 th -mid 20 th	RWE: x1 plate rim, x1 lid to small bowl or dish, with painted decoration, possibly a figure in a harbour scene
Layer	1016	3x28g TPW 2x16g ENPO	Early 19 th -mid 20 th	TPW: includes two plate rims with floral printed scenes ENPO: includes ornament base possibly for a figurine

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Reference

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2*.

APPENDIX 3 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing)
Context Sheets	15
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	8
Site photographs colour slides	8
Digital Photographs	17

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Stablegate and Malting Cottage, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Much Hadham
Planning application reference:	East Herts DC Planning Refs. 3/15/0881/FUL & 3/15/0910/FUL
Client name/address/tel:	
Nature of application:	Residential
Present land use:	Garden
Size of application area: c.1800m ²	Size of area investigated 90m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 4270 1850
Site Code:	AS 1807
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	19/08/2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Forge Museum, Much Hadham
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: 19 th – 20 th C.
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at at Stablegate, Malting Lane, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6AN (NGR TL 4270 1850). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with planning conditions attached to planning permission for the construction of 2no detached dwellings with garages and the erection of a garage for the existing dwelling, and also the erection of 2no dwellings (EHDC Planning Refs. 3/15/0881/FUL & 3/15/0910/FUL), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed only modern (19th/20th century) remains. The central area of the site had been heavily disturbed by very large and deep modern (19th/20th century) pits. Pit F1004 in Trench 1 was in excess of 1.45m deep. The southern end of the site had been reduced and then made up, in modern times to create the village bowling green which later became a tennis court. A north-south ditch (F1010) was modern.</i></p>
Author of summary: Mark Blagg-Newsome	Date of Summary: January 2016

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1 looking south-east



2
Trench 2 looking south-west



3
Trench 3 looking south-east



4
F1010 in Trench 3 looking north-east



5
Trench 4 looking south-west



6
Sample section 4A in Trench 4 looking north-west



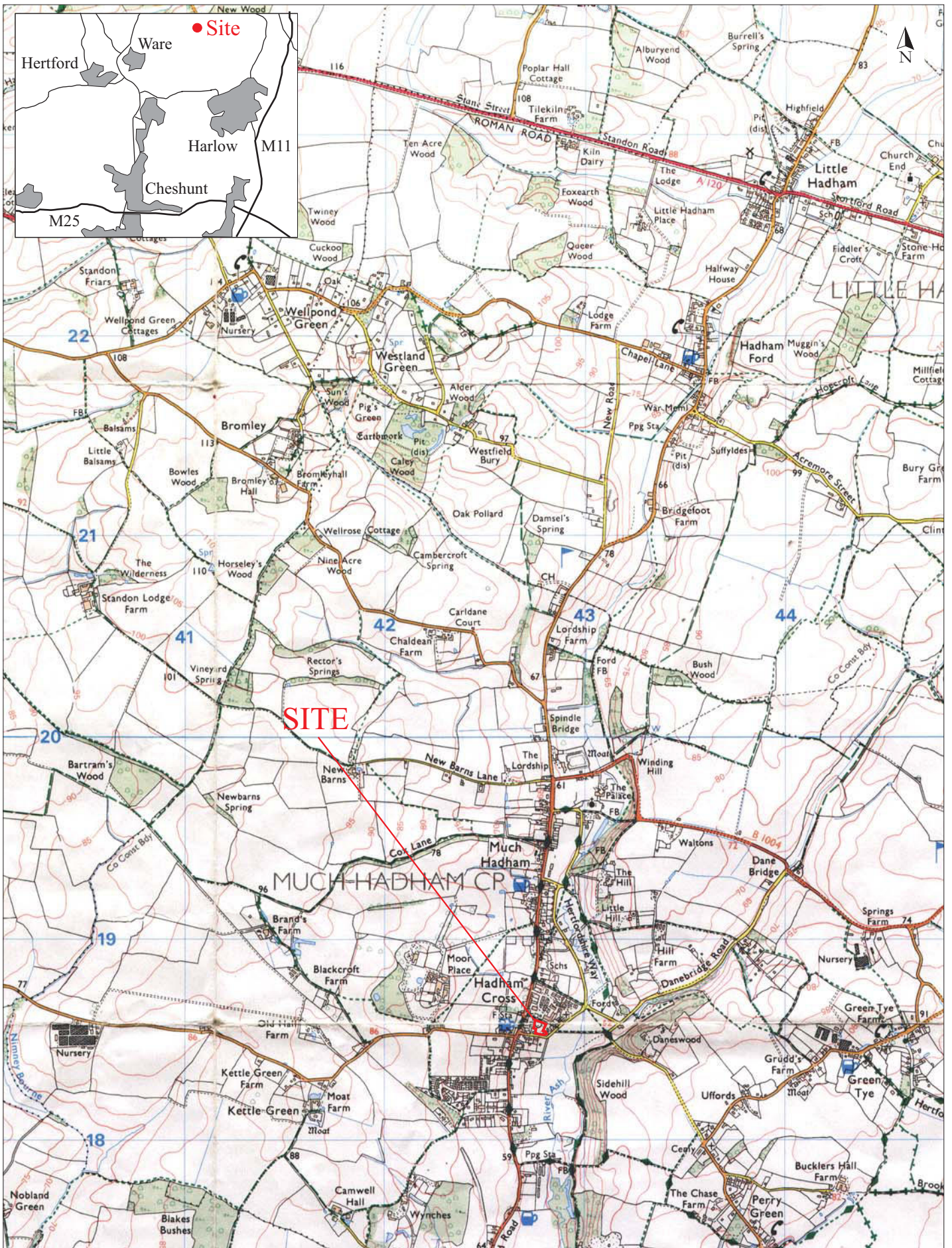
7
Trench 5 looking south-east



8
F1008 in Trench 5 looking south-west

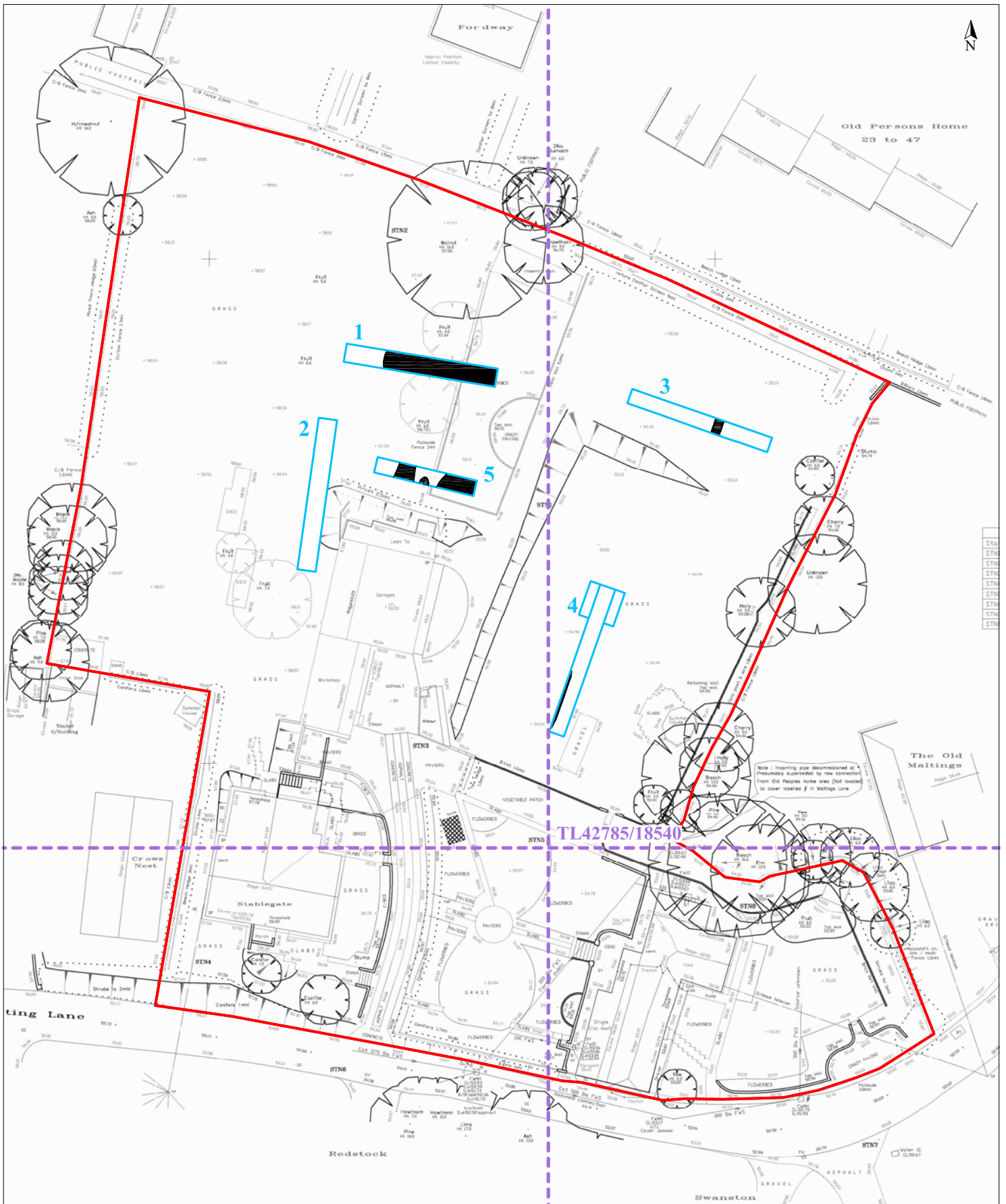


9
Sample section 5A in Trench 5 looking north-east



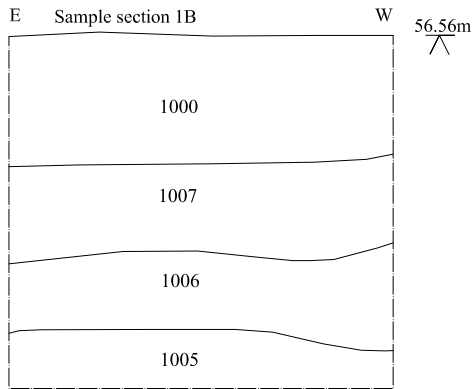
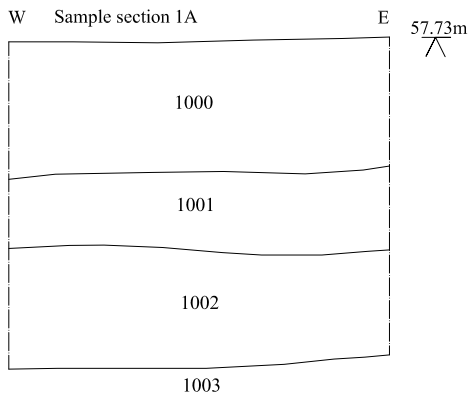
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P6392)

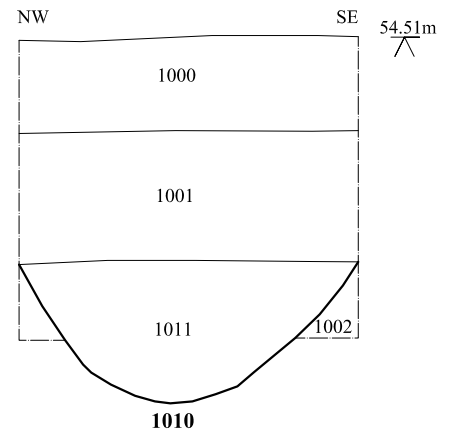
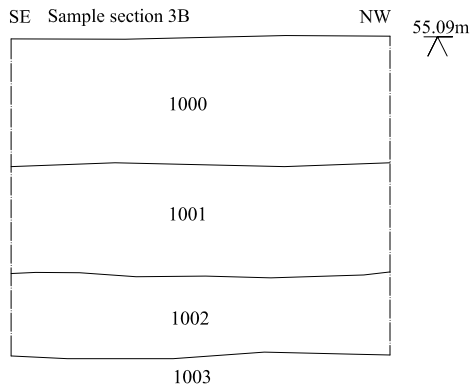
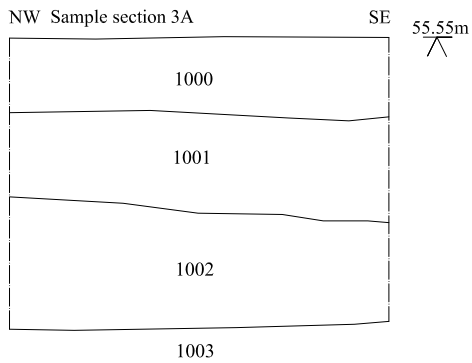
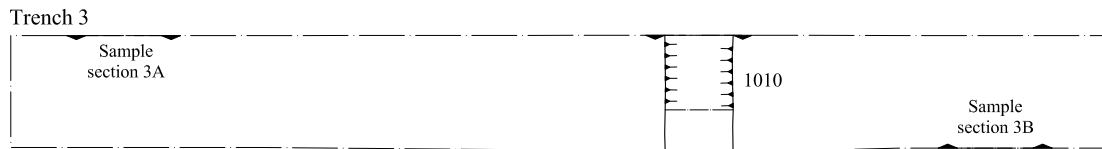


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4
 Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P6392)

0 Plan only 5m



0 Sections only 1m

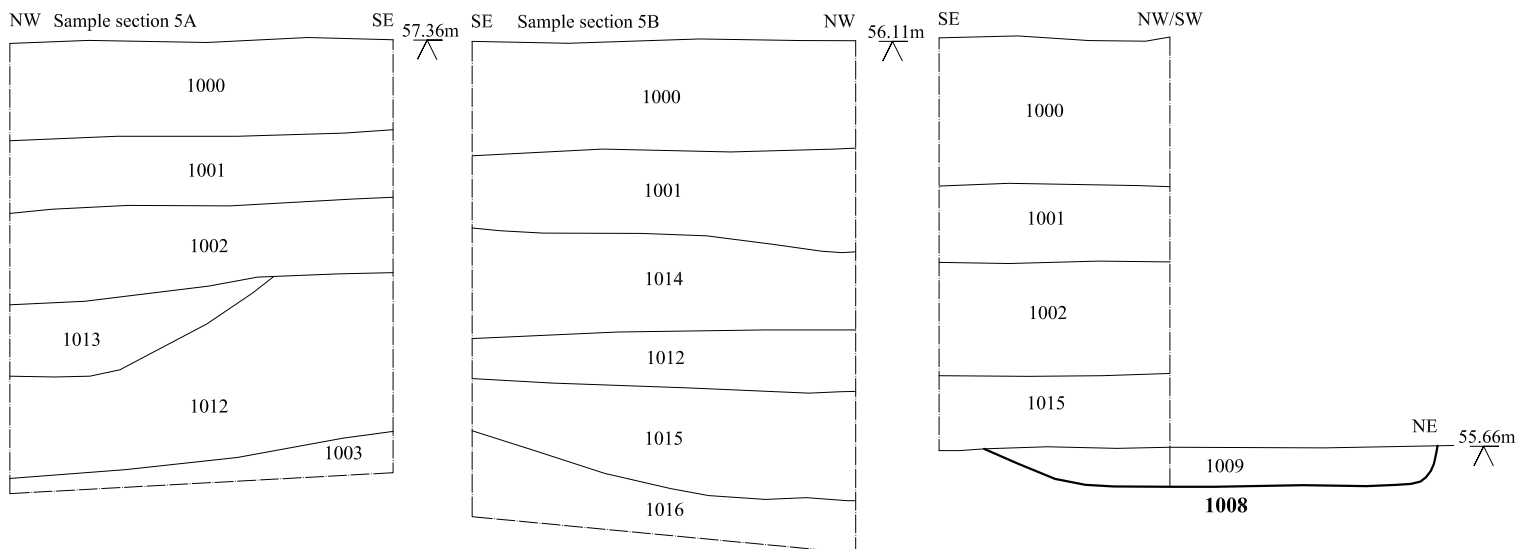
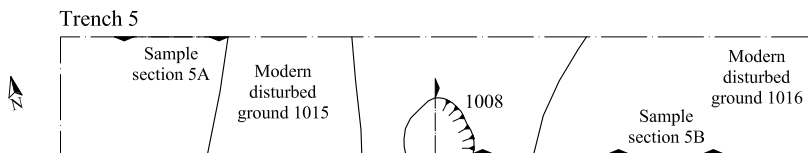
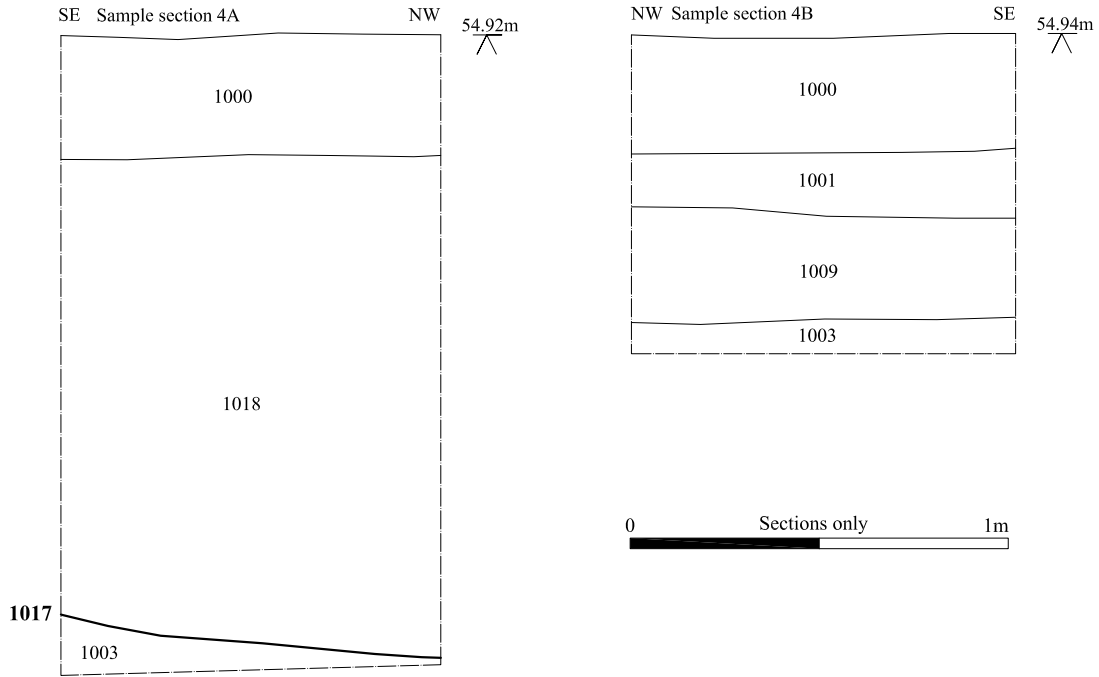
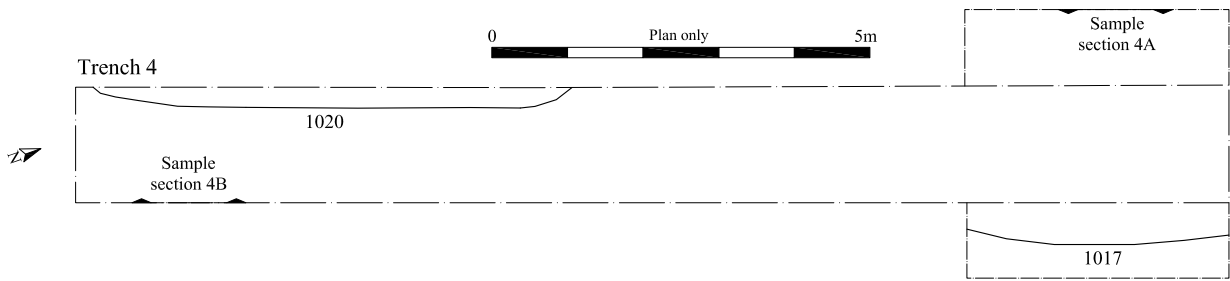


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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P6392)



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P6392)