
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED NEW DWELLING, LAND REAR OF WHITE LION
HOUSE, FURNEUX PELHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

HER REF. 200/15

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NGR: SU 8800 2495		Report No: 4979
District: East Herts		Site Code: 1793
Approved: Claire Halpin		Project No: 5668
Signed:		Date: 2 November 2015 Revised: 22/03/2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Proposed new dwelling, Land to the rear of White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire</i>	
<p><i>In September and October 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4330 2790). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Ian Stumpf in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a 2-bedroom bungalow, detached garage and crossover.</i></p> <p><i>The site is within Area of Archaeological Significance 65 as identified on the EHDC Local Plan. The Area includes the historic medieval core of Furneux Pelham village with its medieval parish church of St Mary, and listed buildings of 17th and 18th century date including White Lion House. Investigations on the latter, adjacent site, in 2009 revealed archaeology of Roman, medieval and later date including significant quantities of medieval Hertfordshire greyware pottery sherds of 11th -14th century date. The quantity of the pottery is suggestive of the presence of a kiln in the vicinity. Therefore the site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring revealed a single pit of probable medieval date.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		03/09 and 23, 26/10/2015	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?)
P. number		5668	Site code
			AS 1793
Type of project		Archaeological Monitoring & Recording	
Site status		Within Area of Archaeological Significance 65	
Current land use		Garden	
Planned development		Residential dwelling	
Main features (+dates)		Medieval (possibly 13 th – 14 th century): Pit	
Significant finds (+dates)		Medieval (possibly 13 th – 14 th century): Pottery (lost)	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire
HER/ SMR for area		Hertfordshire HER	
Post code (if known)		SG9 0LH	
Area of site		c.300m ²	
NGR		TL 4330 2790	
Height AOD (min/max)		c.100m AOD	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		HCC HEU	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Zbigniew Pozorski	
Funded by		Mr Ian Stumpf	
Full title		Proposed new dwelling, land to the rear of White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording	
Authors		Pozorski, Z.	
Report no.		4979	
Date (of report)		2 November 2015 (Revised 22/03/2016)	

PROPOSED NEW DWELLING, LAND REAR OF WHITE LION HOUSE, FURNEUX PELHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In September and October 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4330 2790). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Ian Stumpf in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a 2-bedroom bungalow, detached garage and crossover.

The site is within Area of Archaeological Significance 65 as identified on the EHDC Local Plan. The Area includes the historic medieval core of Furneux Pelham village with its medieval parish church of St Mary, and listed buildings of 17th and 18th century date including White Lion House. Investigations on the latter, adjacent site, in 2009 revealed archaeology of Roman, medieval and later date including significant quantities of medieval Hertfordshire greyware pottery sherds of 11th - 14th century date. The quantity of the pottery is suggestive of the presence of a kiln in the vicinity. Therefore the site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology.

The monitoring revealed a single pit of probable medieval date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September and October 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4330 2790; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Ian Stumpf in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a 2-bedroom bungalow, detached garage and crossover (East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/14/1385/FP).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to the requirements of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 09/02/2015), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), 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 Furneux Pelham is located c.6km east of Buntingford, Hertfordshire. The site comprises a garden to the rear of White Lion House, adjacent to The Causeway to the west, and within the core of the village (Fig. 1).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c.100m AOD on land rising to the west. The River Ash flows c.250m to the east of the village whilst the River Rib meanders c.5km south-west of the village, heading south towards Much Hadham and Stanton respectively.

3.2 The solid geology of the area is of Upper Cretaceous Chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk formation (British Geological Survey

1978). The site lies on the transition between soils of the Melford association, described as deep, well-drained, fine loamy over clayey soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils, and soils of the Hanslope association, described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils with slight risk of water erosion (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric and Romano-British (c. 700,000 BC – AD 410)

4.1 There is a dearth of prehistoric finds from the village. Two antiquarian finds, a stone axe and a late Bronze Age bronze hoard, have been discovered in the parish although their exact locations are unknown (HHER 549, 550). No finds of Roman date have been discovered in Furneux Pelham. Braughing which was a substantial Roman town is close by. The St Mary's Church guide suggests that antiquarians did find Roman pottery and bones in Furneux Pelham but the finds have since been lost (Cameron & Cunliffe 1969, 15).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 411 – 1539)

4.2 Furneux Pelham was within the Hundred of Edwinstree, an administrative division which was probably first established in the 10th century. The name Pelham probably reflects the granting of an estate to an individual named *Peolla*. It is thought that an Anglo-Saxon church may have been located on Violet Lane, Furneux Pelham, though the archaeological evidence for this is insubstantial (Cameron & Cunliffe 1969, 15).

4.3 At the time of the Domesday Survey three villages, Furneux (pronounced Furnix) Pelham, Stocking Pelham and Brent Pelham comprised one large parish named Pelham (*Peleham*; HHER 2663). By 1162 Pelham was divided into three and a church was constructed within each parish (Cameron & Cunliffe 1969, 16). In the late 1100's it is documented that the medieval churches of Furneux and Brent Pelham were given to the treasurer of St Paul's Cathedral by the Bishop of London and both of the churches stayed in the treasurer's jurisdiction until 1836 (Cameron & Cunliffe 1969, 15). The Furneux family owned all three Pelhams in the 13th century with the manor of Pelham Hall (c.350m to the west of the site; HHER 4522/13229) owned by Simon de Furneux. Furneux Pelham was a village of considerable size with St Mary's Church constructed in the 15th century and including 13th century fabric (HHER 4338). It is likely that the medieval village was focused close to the church of St Mary's and the adjacent Rectory, only c. 100m west of the site. There are several known moated sites in the village (HHER 6396) suggesting that other medieval manors were present (Page 1971, 104). A medieval deer park is known to have been in existence from 1274, and was owned by Simon de Furneux (c.300m south-west of the site; HHER 9964). The village is also known to have been along the pilgrimage route from Hertfordshire to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham in Norfolk. Pilgrims likely visited St Mary's Church (and the image of the patron saint of travellers, St Christopher) on route to the shrine.

4.4 The site lies to the rear of the White Lion House. Investigations on the latter, adjacent site, in 2009 revealed archaeology of Roman, medieval and later date including significant quantities of medieval Hertfordshire greyware pottery sherds of 11th -14th century date. The quantity is suggestive of a kiln producing site in the vicinity.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.5 In the post-medieval period Furneux Pelham expanded to the east with the probable development of Barleycroft End. The name is first attested in documents of the mid 17th century as *Barleycote End*, suggesting the existence of a small cottage or farmstead at the crossroads associated with the cultivation of barley. The village expansion is also evident by the quantity of surviving 16th and 17th century buildings. Furneux Pelham Hall is a late 16th century manor house which was likely had a medieval predecessor (HHER 4522). Other post-medieval buildings in the village include numerous buildings along Duck Street (HHER 12886/12887). In the 19th century Rayments Brewery was founded in Furneux Pelham (HHER 5370/5543). Many of the existing buildings were taken over by the company including the 17th century Star Inn (HHER 13655) and new housing was constructed for the workers (HHER 13093). In the 1820s, the Smock mill (HHER 5905), known as the 'Old Mill House' was built near Barleycroft End bringing further industry to the village.

Undated

4.6 Numerous linear features have been identified by aerial photography to the west of Furneux Pelham although a majority of the cropmarks have not been investigated and thus remain undated (HHER 1871, 10153, 10152). Although a tentative suggestion, it is possible that some of these cropmarks date from the prehistoric or Roman period. However they are located over 500m west of the site.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Monitoring was not carried out during the excavation of the foundations for new dwelling. In mitigation of these circumstances three trial pits were excavated as agreed with HCC HEA. The remaining groundworks including the reduction for the front driveway and patio to the rear of the house were monitored.

5.2 The trial pits were excavated in the locations shown on Fig. 2. Trial Pit 1 measured 2.00 x 1.80m, Trial Pit 2 measured 2.00 x 2.00m and Trial Pit 3 measured 2.00 x 1.85m. The monitoring observed the ground reduction for the driveway at the front of the house (west) and the patio to the rear of the house (east) (Fig. 2).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trial Pit 1 (DP 2-3)

<i>Section 1 (DP 6)</i> <i>West side, facing east</i> <i>0.00 = c.100m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.48m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid to dark brown grey, friable, sandy silt.
0.48 – 0.85m	L1001	Made Ground. Mid brown grey, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.
0.85m+	L1004	Natural white, compact, chalk and light to mid yellow, friable, sand and light to mid yellow, compact, clay.

Description: Trial Pit 1 contained a modern drain and a Pit (F1002) of probable medieval date.

Pit F1002 was circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base (0.70+ x 0.70+ x 0.25m; DP 4-5). Its fill, L1003, comprised mid brownish grey, friable, sandy silt. Possible medieval pottery of an unknown quantity and weight was recovered from L1003, but was lost during the post-excavation phase of the project. The pottery may have been of 13th to 14th century date; contemporary with other, significant finds of pottery from the immediate vicinity (see Section 4.4).

Trial Pit 2 (DP 7-8)

<i>Section 2 (DP 9)</i> <i>East side, facing west</i> <i>0.00 = c.100m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1005	Made ground. Dark grey, friable, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments and moderate small stones.
0.34 – 0.85m	L1006	Made ground. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.85m+	L1004	Natural clay. As above, Trial Pit 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trial Pit 3 (DP 10-11)

<i>Section 3 (DP 12)</i> <i>South-west side, facing north-east</i> <i>0.00 = c.100m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1005	Made ground/Topsoil. Mid to dark grey, friable, clayey silt with frequent roots.
0.27 – 0.70m	L1006	Made ground. As above, Trial Pit 2.
0.70m+	L1004	Natural chalk. As above, Trial Pit 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Driveway and Patio (DP 13-15)

Section 4 (DP 16) North side, facing south 0.00 = c.100m AOD		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Pit 1.
0.50m+	L1004	Natural sand and clay. As above, Pit 1.

Description: Monitoring of ground reduction to the front and rear of the house did not reveal archaeological features or finds. The majority of this excavation did not reach the natural deposits.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the project boundaries it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording. The interpretation of Pit F1002 was hindered, however, due to the post-excavation loss of pottery from this feature.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The western part of the site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a mid to dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt (0.30 – 0.50m thick). L1000 overlay Made Ground L1001, a mid brownish grey, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments (0.35 – 0.40m thick). The northern and eastern sectors of the site contained similar deposits of made ground and they were 0.70 – 0.85m thick in total.

8.2 The natural geology (L1004) was present at 0.70 – 0.85m below the existing ground level and comprised a white, compact, chalk with localised lenses of light to mid yellow, friable, sand and light to mid yellow, compact, clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for material of medieval and post-medieval date. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site, in particular, on the adjacent site to the north-east occupied by White Lion House, which revealed archaeology of Roman, medieval and later date. Large quantities of medieval (11th to 14th century) Hertfordshire greyware recovered from this site may point to the existence of a kiln site.

9.2 The monitoring revealed a single pit (F1002) of possible medieval (13th to 14th century) date. An unknown quantity and weight of ?medieval pottery was recovered from Fill L1003 but was lost post-excavation. However, if the on-site identification and dating of this material was accurate, it suggests some temporal overlap with medieval activity on the adjacent White Lion House site. Little evidence of earlier truncation or disturbance was apparent.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited 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 Mr Ian Stumpf for funding the project and for his assistance, and Mr Mike Hibbs of Hibbs and Walsh 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 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA

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 No.	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (700,000 BC – AD 43)		
549	43 27	Stone axe found although exact location unknown.
550	43 27	Later Bronze Age bronze hoard discovered in the 19 th century. Exact location unknown.
Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (AD 410 – 1550)		
2663	4295 2800	Furneux Pelham village settlement, the manor appears in Domesday Book as 'Pelehem'.
4338	4316 2795	Church of St Mary's, Pelham. Largely 15 th century building except for mid 13 th century chancel and early 16 th century south chapel. North and south aisles of chapel with arcades of three bays. Good 15 th century tie beam roofs to nave and aisles.
6393	4244 2821	Supposed moat on Duck Street, thought to be medieval in date.
9964	42750 27729	There was a deer park at Furneux Pelham from 1274 onwards; then owned by Simon de Furneux.
13229	42810 28015	One arm of a moat, the 1878 map shows a substantial straight-sided pond turning a right-angle at the north end, looking very much like an arm of a moat. Its profile has changed slightly since 1878 but it is still extant. For the house, see [4522].
13231	43100 27923	Ford and bridge where a branch of the river Ash crosses the main street. Bridge is likely to have been built in the post-medieval period. Both had gone in 1898.
4522	4284 2801	Furneux Pelham Hall. It was an important manor house owned by the Dean & Chapter of St Paul's; c. 1240 Simon de Furnell was allowed by St Paul's to build a chapel at his house there. There may be a moat surrounding (See HHER 13229).
Post-medieval (AD 1550 – 1900)		
4522	4284 2801	Furneux Pelham Hall. Late 16th century manor house. Brick, two storeys with tiled roof and attics. L-shaped with main block in the south. The house was altered in the 17 th century and 19 th century. The staircase is 17th century and there is interior 16 th century & 17 th century panelling. There may be a moat surrounding (See HHER 13229).
5370	4360 2791	Former malting built in 1869, part of Rayments Brewery.
5543	4358 2786	Rayments Brewery built c. 1860 by W. Rayments.
5905	441 278	Smock mill built c1820. The 'Old Mill House' and other brick buildings remain by the road. Those buildings which survive are in good condition.
11118	4276 2791	1898 map indicates possible planned layout of a farm.
11939	4287 2717	An earlier farm stood on the site but was destroyed by fire in 1865. The present farm, shown on <2>, was built for Mr Calvert of Furneux Pelham Hall by a local builder. The buildings were designed for mixed farming with an emphasis on stock rearing.

12886	42410 28200	Duck Street barns, two 17 th century timber-framed weatherboarded barns on rendered plinths with half-hipped thatched roofs, defining the north and west sides of a yard. A timber-framed cartshed forms the south side of the yard, along the road frontage.
12887	42434 28205	Duck Street cottages, a timber-framed and plastered L-shaped building, one storey and attics, with thatched hipped roof, described as 'probably 16C cottages'.
13026	43355 27815	Tinker's Hill Farmhouse formerly known as Pelham Lodge. It dates to the 18 th century or earlier, a timber framed house, two storeys and attics, the frontage covered in decorative plasterwork, under a tiled mansard roof.
13027	43388 27770	A timber-framed barn built in the 17 th century or earlier, on a brick plinth, part weather boarded and part rendered and with a roof of corrugated iron. After 1945 a floor was inserted at one end of the building to produce an upper room, used as a Roman Catholic chapel.
13093	43668 27940	North view and south view on Violet's Lane, pair of staff houses built by Rayments Brewery c. 1900.
13143	43139 27831	Thatch end, 18 th century timber-framed cottage, built as four cottages on a terraced plot.
13212	43095 27970	Post-medieval farmstead, Bowyers is associated with Thomas Bowyer, recorded in 1545. It is shown on a map as a large complex around five sides of a yard on the riverbank behind Bowyers Cottage.
13213	43092 27930	Bowyer's cottage, a 17 th century timber-framed house, two storeys and four bays, with central chimney stack and central doorway.
13230	43112 27927	A small rectangular enclosure containing a well is shown on the edge of the main street, just east of the river.
13655	43107 27865	The former Star public house, a 17 th century house, bought by Rayments in the 1830s and turned into an alehouse.
Undated		
1871	4265 2803	Soilmark of a linear feature.
10152	4236 2754	Cropmarks west of Furneux Pelham showing seven linear features running roughly parallel and approximately equidistant (12-18m).
10153	4270 2776	Possible earthwork mound east of Furneux Pelham.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	7
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	36

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Proposed new dwelling, Land to the rear of White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: Welwyn Hatfield
Village/Town:	Parish: Furneux Pelham
Planning application reference:	East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/14/1385/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Mr Ian Stumpf
Nature of application:	Construction of a dwelling
Present land use:	Garden
Size of application area: c.300m ²	Size of area investigated 100m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 4330 2790
Site Code:	AS 1793
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	09 – 10/2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In September and October 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4330 2790). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Ian Stumpf in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a 2-bedroom bungalow, detached garage and crossover.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring revealed a single pit of probable medieval (?13th to 14th century AD) date.</i></p>
Author of summary: Z. Pozorski	Date of Summary: November 2015 (Revised 22/03/2016)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. View from The Causeway.
Looking south-east.



DP 2. Test Pit 1. Looking north-west.



DP 3. Test Pit 1. Looking north.



DP 4. Test Pit 1, Pit F1002. Looking north-west.



DP 5. Test Pit 1, Pit F1002. Looking north.



DP 6. Test Pit 1, Section 1. Looking west.



DP 7. Test Pit 2. Looking south-west.



DP 8. Test Pit 2. Looking north.



DP 9. Test Pit 2, Section 2. Looking east.



DP 10. Test Pit 3. Looking north.



DP 11. Test Pit 3. Looking south-east.



DP 12. Test Pit 3, Section 3. Looking south-east.



DP 13. Ground reduction for new patio. Looking south.



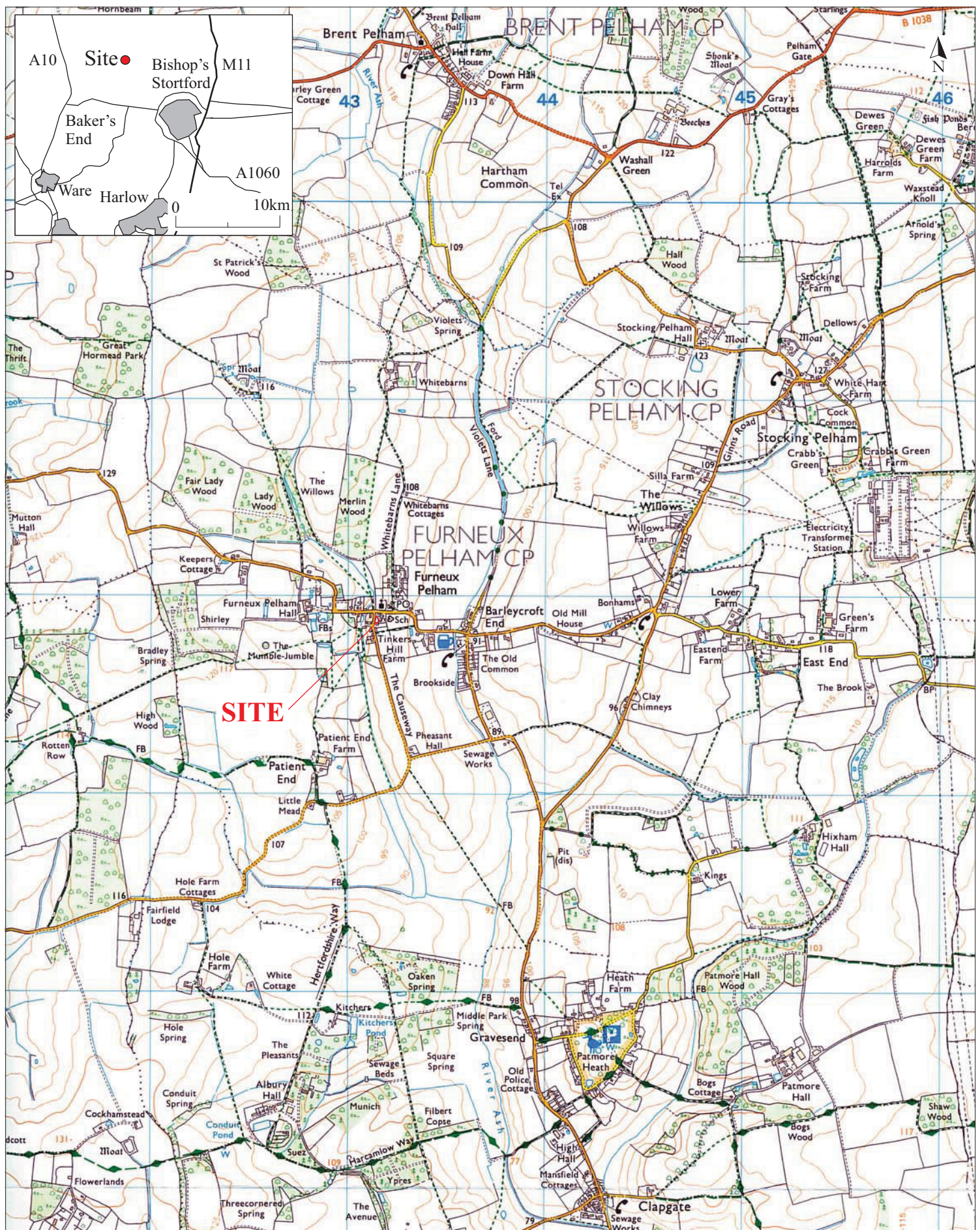
DP 14. Ground reduction at front of the house. Looking south.



DP 15. New driveway entrance. Looking east.

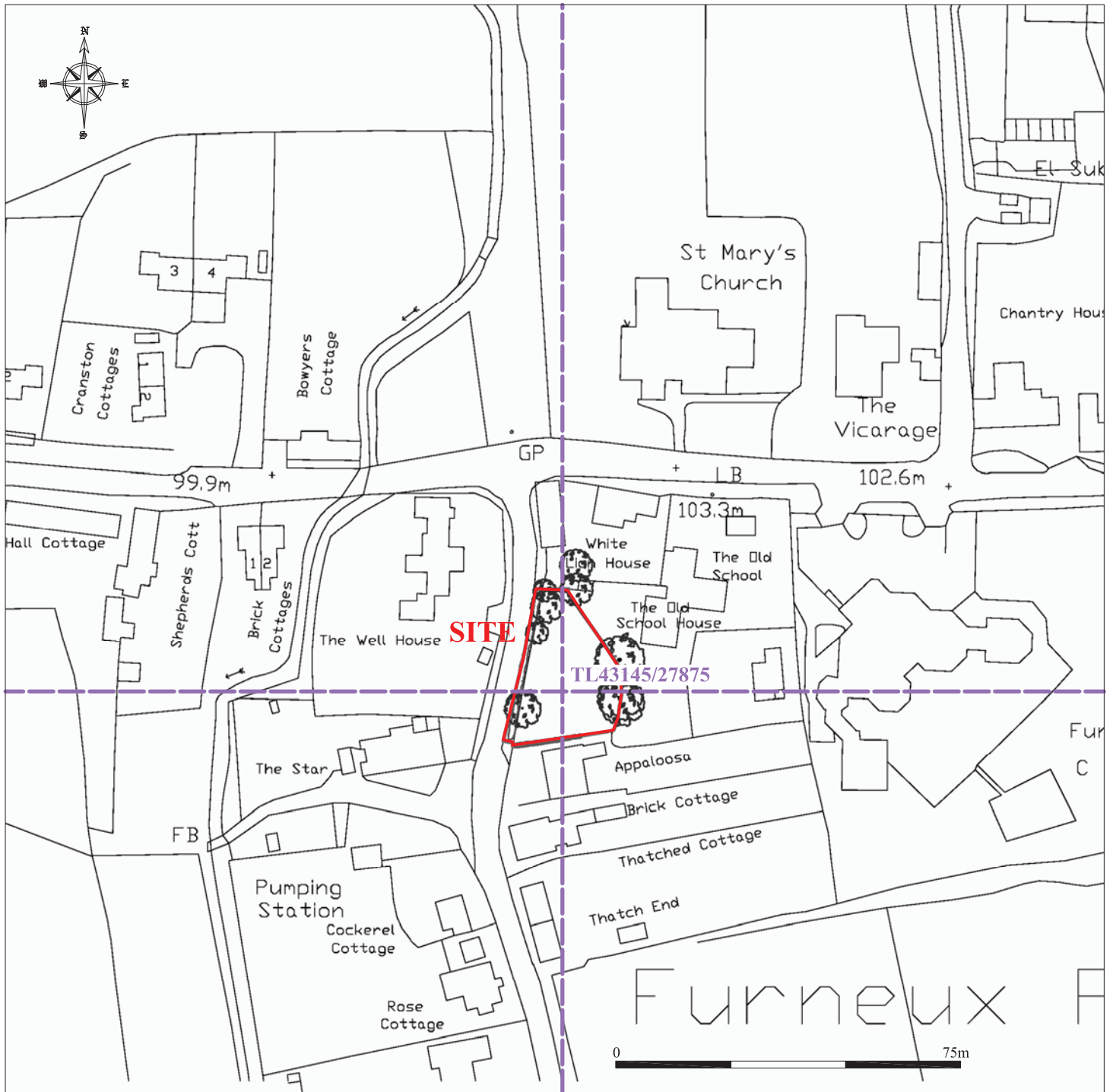


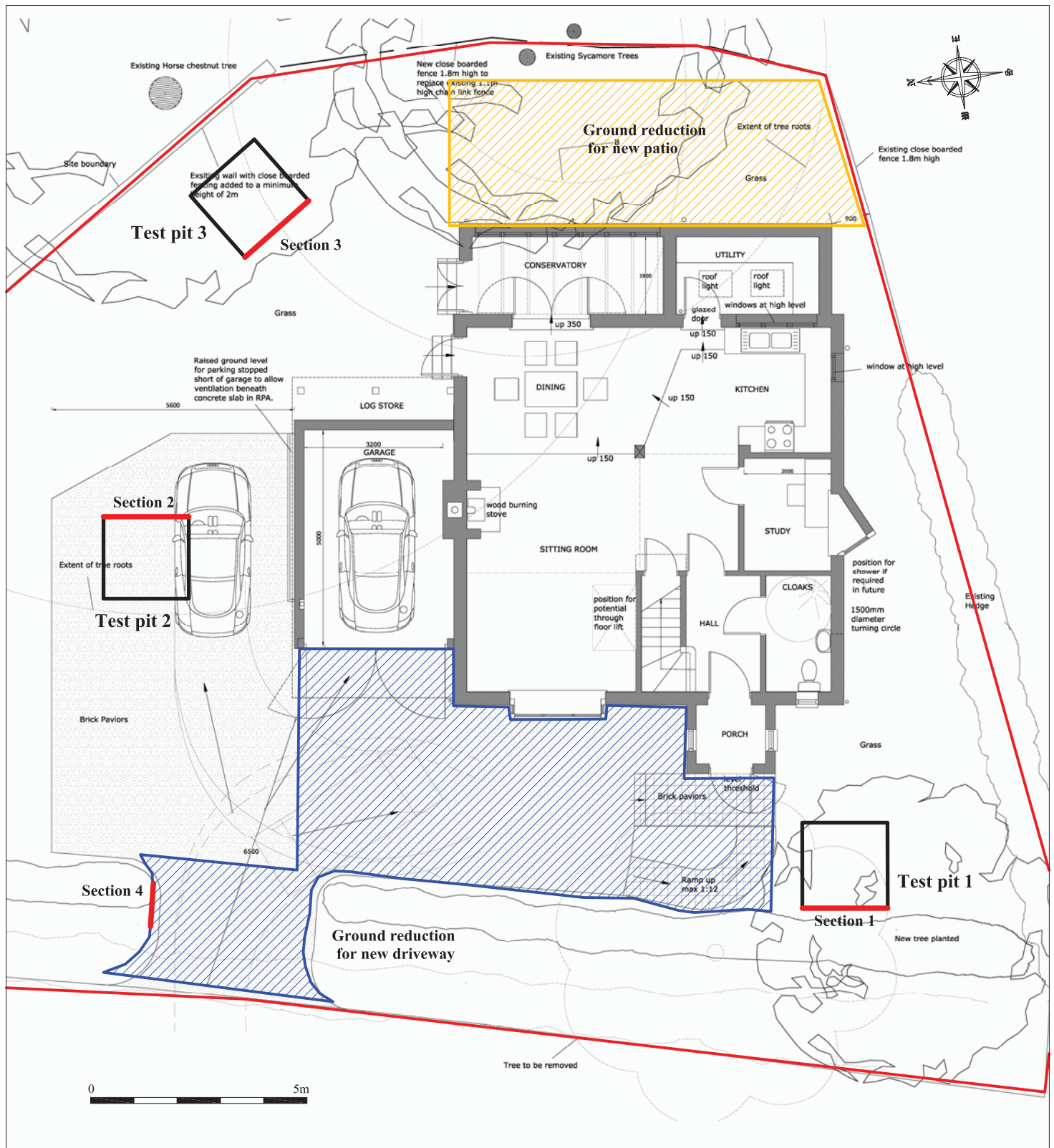
DP 16. New driveway entrance. Sample section 4. Looking north.



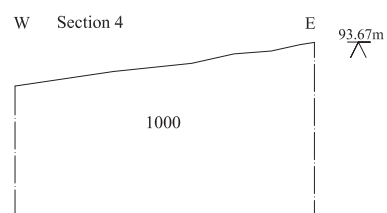
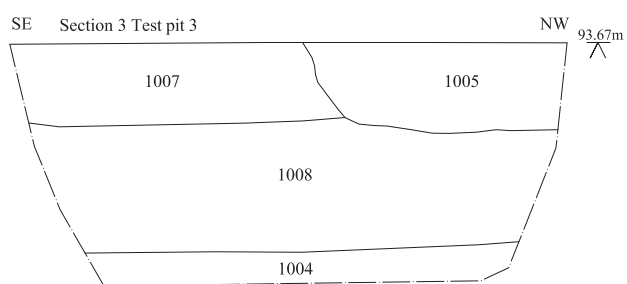
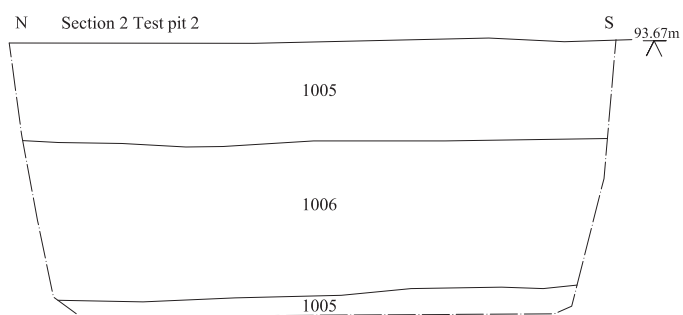
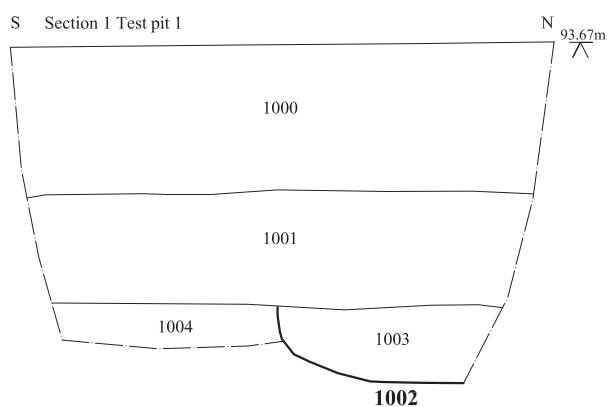
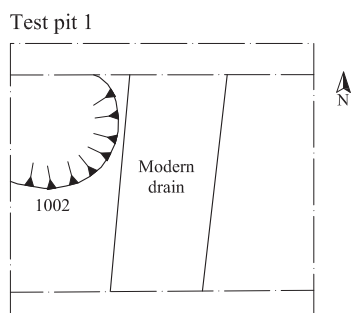
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Herts (P5668)





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Fig. 3 Areas of monitoring
 Scale 1:125 at A4
 White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Herts (P5668)



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Fig. 4 Test pit and sections
Scale Plan 1:50, sections 1:25 at A4
White Lion House, Furneux Pelham, Herts (P5668)