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**LAND REAR OF 87 HIGH STREET,
HODDESDON, HERTFORDSHIRE, EN11 8TL**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING &
RECORDING**

HER Enquiry No. 344/14

Authors:	Matthew Baker (Fieldwork & report) Lauren Wilson (Background Research) Christina McClean (Report)	
NGR: TL 3729 0876		Report No: 5003
District: Broxbourne		Site Code: AS1764
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA		Project No: P6162
Signed:		Date: 14 December 2015

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Project details			
Project name	<i>Land rear of 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire EN11 8TL</i>		
<p><i>In July 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3729 0876). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a two-storey block of one-bed dwellings (Broxbourne Council Planning Ref. 07/13/0161/F; Appeal Ref. APP/W1905/A/13/2205285), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU).</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring revealed layers of late post-medieval and modern made ground. A late post-medieval brick wall (M1007 (Sample Section 3)), a modern brick wall (M1007 (Sample Section 3)), and a modern Brick Floor (M1014 (Sample Section 4)) were recorded.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>15, 16, 24 July 2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>P6162</i>	Site code	<i>AS1764</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS) No.3</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garages and car park</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (dates)	<i>Late PM and modern brick walls, brick floor</i>		
Significant finds (dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Broxbourne</i>	<i>Hoddesdon</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>EN11 8TL</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.200m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3729 0876</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.43m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>-</i>		
Project supervisor/s	<i>Matthew Baker</i>		
Funded by	<i>AM Projects</i>		
Full title	<i>Land rear of 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire EN11 8TL. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>McLean, C. & Wilson, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>2005</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2015</i>		

LAND REAR OF 87 HIGH STREET, HODDESDON, HERTFORDSHIRE, EN11 8TL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In July 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3729 0876). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a two-storey block of one-bed dwellings (Broxbourne Council Planning Ref. 07/13/0161/F; Appeal Ref. APP/W1905/A/13/2205285), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU).

The site is located within Hoddesdon, along the west side of the High Street. No. 87 and 89 are joint Grade II listed (IoE No. 157483) and the list description attributes the origin of these buildings to the 16th or 17th centuries, comprising timber-framed buildings re-fronted in the late 19th century.

The monitoring revealed layers of late post-medieval and modern made ground. A late post-medieval brick wall (M1007 (Sample Section 3)), a modern brick wall (M1007 (Sample Section 3)), and a modern Brick Floor (M1014 (Sample Section 4)) were recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3729 0876; Figs.1 - 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a two-storey block of one-bed dwellings (Broxbourne Council Planning Ref. 07/13/0161/F; Appeal Ref. APP/W1905/A/13/2205285), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU).

1.2 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with advice from HCC HEU and a specification compiled by AS (dated 23rd February 2015) and approved by HCC HEU. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

Objectives

1.3 The principal objectives of the archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- Archaeological monitoring of all groundworks
- The provision of an adequately detailed project report; and
- The dissemination and publication of the project results, as appropriate.

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 town of Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, along the west side of the High Street. The southern boundary of the town merges with the town of Broxbourne on its

northern edge, whilst the towns of Hertford and Ware are situated approximately 5km to the north-west and north.

2.2 No. 87 and 89 are joint Grade II listed (IoE No. 157483) and the list description attributes the origin of these buildings to the 16th or 17th centuries, comprising timber-framed buildings re-fronted in the late 19th century.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is within Hoddesdon with the New River running on a north-south alignment to the east. Beyond this New River is the River Lea.

3.2 The underlying bedrock is of the London Clay Formation; consisting of clay, silt and sand. The overlying soil is of the Hamble 2 Association; a freely draining slightly acidic loamy soil.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

4.1 The site is close to the Lea Valley, an area known for its exploitation throughout prehistory. River valleys offered a variety of food sources for hunter-gatherers during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, and thus were well exploited (Thompson 2002). The evidence from Hoddesdon is mainly finds found during gravel digging or similar extraction and includes a Palaeolithic hand axe c.350m to the north-west (HHER 1216). Hoddesdon shares its topographic and stratigraphic position with other important Mesolithic sites in the Colne Valley and at Broxbourne thus likely it may appear significant in future (Thompson 2002). Higher up the rivers course Bronze Age occupation and field systems have been recorded.

Iron Age and Romano-British

4.2 The River Lea was an important trade route to the late Iron Age/Roman base at Braughing. The latter was later served by Ermine Street (Thompson 2002). In Hoddesdon some finds were made during the 19th century including pottery sherds and coins c.270m to the east (HHER 10956 & 1432), a Roman iron horseshoe c.300m to the north (HHER 1431), and cremation burials during the construction of Roman Street in 1874, thus giving the street its name (HHER 1217), c.450m to the north-east.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.3 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the area is virtually absent. It appears the Roman trade route of Ermine Street fell out of use, to be replaced by a track on the western bank of the River Lea (Thompson 2002). The Domesday listing for 'Hodesdone' is of a manorial estate and not a settlement (HHER 227).

4.4 Hoddesdon emerged as a distinct settlement on the Cambridge Road towards the end of the 12th century after the construction of a bridge over the River Lea at Ware, and was granted its market charter in 1253 AD with a weekly market and annual fair (HHER 227). The layout of the town was simple, with the market to the south of a fork in the road where the High Street widens into a triangle. The market was supplemented with a market cross in 1256, and a drainage ditch extending down the eastern side of the High Street is recorded in the court rolls of the time (Thompson 2002). During the medieval period the settlement grew through a steady influx of people and as a result of increased trade and prosperity; during the 15th century inns were constructed on the highway including the Star, later the Black Lion and now the Salisbury Arms c.100m north of the site (HHER 18183).

Post-medieval

4.5 During the 17th century the town acquired much of its present character, which has survived despite 20th century alterations. The increased importance of the Cambridge Road increased the town's significance but Hoddesdon still consisted of little more than one street (Thompson 2002). No. 87 is a timber-framed house of 16th or 17th century date with three bays and two-storeys with attic under a steeply pitched roof (HHER 30783). Records indicate No. 87 was formerly an inn called 'Chequers', although trade directories make no mention of a Chequers after 1839. The population began to rise in Hoddesdon during the 19th century but several public houses closed on the High Street from 1756 onwards (Joliffe & Jones 1995).

4.6 The arrival of the railway led to the decline of the coaching trade in the later 1830s. These developments reflected the greater mobility of the population, and may be linked to the arrival of Joseph Williams in Hoddesdon from Tottenham, Middlesex in 1831 (HALS Ref. D/P24/18/4). The 1841 Tithe Award (HALS Ref. DSA4/54/1) confirms that Joseph Williams was the resident of 87 High Street. A trade directory of 1838 (Kelly 1838) lists Joseph Williams as a baker, resident on the High Street. By 1851 the trade directory (Kelly 1851) lists Joseph Williams as both a baker on the High Street and the patron of the Bull Commercial House, indicating a link with the neighbouring property.

4.7 Later trade directories record two bakers on the High Street, James Roberts and William Blomfield Dellow, and they are present in

all directories including that dated to 1914. The census returns, however, allow the exact baker to be identified and indicate that James Roberts was resident at 87 High Street (www.thegrid.org.uk/learning/hals/) in 1891, indicating that the building was in constant use as a bakery from at least 1838 to 1914.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording encompassed the groundworks.

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of groundworks, the inspection of 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.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Deposits encountered were recorded in sample sections presented below:

<i>Sample Section 1</i> 0.00 = 43.26m AOD		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Concrete pad. Light yellow grey gravel/ concrete
0.19– 0.37m	L1001	Layer. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent CBM, glass and rubble
0.37 – 0.78m+	L1002	Made ground. Firm, dark yellow grey silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules and CBM
0.78 – 1.07m	L1010	Compact, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded flint nodules
1.07m+	L1013	Natural. Compact, mid reddish yellow sand and gravel with frequent large to medium flint nodules

<i>Sample Section 2</i> 0.00 = 43.29m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Concrete pad. Light yellow grey gravel/ concrete
0.20 – 0.43m	L1001	Layer. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent CBM, glass and rubble
0.43 – 0.59m	L1002	Made ground. Firm, dark yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules and CBM
0.59 – 0.72m	L1009	Red peg tiles. Friable, mid yellow red peg tiles
0.72 – 1.11m	L1010	Compact, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules
1.11m+	L1013	Natural. Compact, mid reddish yellow sand and gravel with frequent large to medium flint nodules

<i>Sample Section 3</i> <i>0.00 = 43.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1011	Made gravel. Firm, light reddish grey silty gravel/ sand
0.23 – 0.47m	L1012	Firm, mid yellowish brown silty, gravel/ sand with frequent small sub-rounded flints
0.47 – 0.72m	L1002	Made ground. Firm, dark yellow grey silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules and CBM
0.47 – 0.72m	L1007	Red and yellow bricks, held together with concrete mortar
0.72 – 0.73m	F1008	Cut of foundation trench for L1007
0.73 – 0.91m	L1010	Compact, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules
0.91m+	L1013	Natural. Compact, mid reddish yellow sand and gravel with frequent large to medium flint nodules

<i>Sample Section 4</i> <i>0.00 = 43.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Concrete pad. Light yellow grey gravel/ concrete
0.19 – 0.32m	M1014	Red bricks
0.32 – 0.35m	L1015	Friable, mid reddish yellow sand and grit
0.35 – 0.42m	L1001	Layer. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent CBM, glass and rubble
0.42 – 0.72m	F1002	Made ground. Firm, dark yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules and CBM
0.72 – 1.09m	L1010	Compact, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules
1.09m+	L1013	Natural. Compact, mid reddish yellow sand and gravel with frequent large to medium flint nodules

<i>Sample Section 5</i> <i>0.00 = 43.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Concrete pad. Light yellow grey gravel/ concrete
0.21 – 0.32m	L1001	Red bricks
0.32 – 0.87m	L1002	Made ground. Friable, mid reddish yellow sand and grit
0.87 – 1.12 m	L1016	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent CBM, glass and rubble
1.12 – 1.28m	F1017	Made ground. Firm, dark yellowish grey silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules and CBM
1.28 – 1.73m+	L1010	Compact, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules

Description: The monitoring revealed layers of post-medieval and modern made ground. Two brick walls were recorded: M1003 (Sample Section 1) and M1007 (Sample Section 3), and Brick Floor M1014 was recorded in Sample Section 4.

In Sample Section 1 Brick Wall Foundation Cut F1006 truncated L1010 and L1013. F1006 was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. It was aligned east/west. It contained three deposits. The basal fill, L1005, was friable light yellowish grey limestone mortar (0.03m thick), used to set the bricks (M1003) into the natural (L1013). Above L1005 was M1003, a single course of red bricks of 18th / early 19th century date (260mm x 120mm; CBM Report Appendix 2). Above

M1003, was L1004, a friable dark grey brown silty sand with frequent broken bricks and small sub-rounded flint. L1004 contained CBM (0.38m thick).

Within Sample Section 2 within L1002 was L1009, a layer peg tiles of 18th – 19th century date (0.12m thick; CBM Report Appendix 2).

In Sample Section 3, Foundation Cut F1008 truncated Made Ground L1002 and was cut by a modern service trench for waste water. F1008 was linear in plan with vertical sides and a flattish base. It was aligned north east/south west. It contained M1007, a yellow London stock brick wall bonded cement mortar, and a layer of red tiles formed the base. The yellow bricks were c. 200mm x 80mm of 19th – early 20th century date (CBM Report Appendix 2).

Brick Floor Surface M1014, which comprised a layer of London stock bricks of 19th – early 20th century date (CBM Report Appendix 2). The surface was below L1001 and above L1015, and was recorded in Sample Section 4.

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 predominantly overlain by a concrete pad, L1000, which served for car parking and was 0.21m thick. The northern part of the site (Sample Section 3) was overlain by Gravel L1011, a firm, light reddish grey silty gravel/ sand.

8.2 On the northern and western sides of the site (Sample Sections 1, 2 and 3) the concrete pad overlay a layer of red bricks, L1001 (0.23m thick). Below L1001 was Made Ground L1002, a friable, mid reddish yellow sand and grit (0.41m thick). Below L1002 was L1010, a compact, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small, sub-rounded flint nodules (0.38m thick). Below this was the natural, L1013, a compact, mid reddish yellow sand and gravel with frequent large to medium flint nodules.

8.3 On the eastern side of the site (Sample Section 4), the uppermost layer was L1000 and below this was Brick Floor M1014. Below was L1015, a friable, mid reddish yellow sand and grit (0.22m thick), and below L1015 only at the north side of the sample section was L1001 (0.07m thick). Below L1015 and L1001 were L1002, then L1010 and then the natural, L1013.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site has an archaeological potential. Finds of Palaeolithic date have been found in the Hoddesdon area, and the site is close by to the Lea Valley which had importance from the Palaeolithic to the Roman period. Hoddesdon was a distinct settlement towards the end of the 12th Century and the layout of the town was altered throughout this period. During the post-medieval period, the town acquired much of its present character.

9.2 The monitoring revealed layers of late post-medieval and modern made ground. A late post-medieval brick wall (M1007 (Sample Section 3)), a modern brick wall (M1007 (Sample Section 3)), and a modern Brick Floor (M1014 (Sample Section 4)) were recorded.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the client, Andy May of AM Projects for funding the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Alison Tinniswood at Hertfordshire County Council.

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WEB SITE

Hertfordshire Grid for Learning www.thegrid.org.uk/learning/hals/
(consulted 10/12/2015)

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS1764, P6162, Land rear of 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Herts

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date Only	(Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1001			Layer						Slate Glass	1 2	54 99
	1002			Layer - Made Ground	Late 18th - 19th C	3	203	4934				
1006	1003			Wall				2166				
1006	1004			Fill of Foundation Cut	Late 18th - 19th C	4	78	617	3	C.Pipe	5	33
1008	1007			Wall				2389				
	1009			Layer - Peg tiles				251				
	1010			Layer - Made Ground	18th - 19th C	2	347	275				
	1014			Layer of Bricks				2090				
	1016			Layer of CBM				341				

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Late Post-Medieval and Modern Pottery

by Peter Thompson

Introduction

The monitoring recovered 9 late post-medieval to modern sherds weighing 626g from one feature and two layers.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). Forms are as described in the guide to medieval ceramic forms (MPRG), and codes are those used by the Museum of London.

The Pottery

The pottery is overall lightly to moderately abraded, and comprises glazed post-medieval red earthenware, tin glazed earthenware, pearl ware, English porcelain, Transfer Printed Ware, and refined white earthenware. Potentially the earliest pottery is the tin glazed earthenware, but this may be residual or very late in its production period. All of the pottery fits within a late 18th-19th centuries date, and is described in more detail in the Table below.

Key:

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16th-19th

TGW: English Tin Glazed ware late 16th-18th

ENPO: English porcelain mid 18th+

PW: Pearl ware late 18th – late 19th

TPW: Transfer Printed Ware late 18th+

REFW: Refined factory made white earthenware 19th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Made ground	1002	2x142g REFW 1x61g TPW	Late 18 th -19 th	REFW: x1 wide flanged shallow dish profile c.60cm diam;x1 everted bowl rim TPW: bowl rim 36cm diameter with floral motifs
Foundation cut 1006	1004	1x22g REFW 1x9g ENPO 1x20g PW 1x30 TGW	Late 18 th -19 th	REFW: base of plate or dish ENPO: cup rim 6cm diam with Chinese style Transfer Printing PW: plate rim with blue scalloped decoration TGW: white glazed pedestal base 5cm diameter
Made	1010	2x342g PMRE	18 th – 19 th	PMRE: x1 large bowl

ground				with clubbed rim 44cm diameter and internal clear/brown glaze x1 small jar rim and shoulder with glossy clear/brown glaze
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Quantification of sherds by context

Bibliography

MPRG 1998 A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms
Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No. 1

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, 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*.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

Excavations recovered a total of 15 fragments (12908g) of late post-medieval CBM, predominantly bricks, with sparse fragments of peg tile and pantile (Table 2); recovered from made ground layers, walls and foundation cuts.

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and all extant dimensions and traits measured and characterized. All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

CBM type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Red brick	18 th -19 th C	1	2098
London stock brick	Late 18 th -mid 20 th C	3	5380
Soft red brick	19 th -20 th C	2	3874
Peg tile	Post-medieval	8	922
Pantile	19 th C+	1	634
<i>Total</i>		<i>15</i>	<i>12908</i>

Table 2: Quantification of CBM types

Potentially, the oldest brick in the assemblage comprises a single near-complete red brick sampled from Wall F1006 M1003, which has dimensions of 210x115x55mm, a smooth base and slightly rounded arises; suggesting it was produced in the 18th to early 19th century. More common are London stock bricks and soft red bricks, probably produced in the 19th century, although it is possible they continued to be pressed in the early/mid 20th century. Both types of brick have dimensions of 210x115x65mm with a shallow broad frog; with complete examples of London stock bricks sampled from Wall F1008 M1007 and Layer of Bricks L1014, and fragments of both types

recovered from Made Ground L1002. Small fragments of peg tile with diamond-cut peg holes were contained in Made Ground L1002, L1009, L1010 and L1016 and may be contemporary in the 18th-19th centuries; while a single large fragment of 19th century pantile was contained in Foundation Cut F1006 (L1004). The CBM is relatively well-preserved and clearly formed part of structures on the site, albeit a significant proportion appears to have been recycled as the structures, floors and land were re-built or re-developed.

APPENDIX 3 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing)
Context Sheets	17
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	8
Site photographs colour slides	8
Digital Photographs	21

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Land rear of 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire EN11 8TL</i>
County: Herts	<i>District:</i> Broxbourne
Village/Town:	<i>Parish:</i> Hoddesdon
Planning application reference:	(Broxbourne Council Planning Ref. 07/13/0161/F; Appeal Ref. APP/W1905/A/13/2205285)
Client name/address/tel:	<i>AM Projects</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Residential</i>
Present land use:	<i>Car parking</i>
Size of application area: c.200m ²	<i>Size of area investigated</i> c.20m ²
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 3729 0876</i>
Site Code:	<i>AS 1764</i>
Site director/Organisation:	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Type of work:	<i>Monitoring and recording</i>
Date of work:	<i>15, 16, 24 July 2015</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum:	<i>Lowewood Museum</i>
Related HER Nos:	<i>Periods represented:</i> <i>Late post-medieval and modern</i>
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In July 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording on land to the rear of 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3729 0876). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a two-storey block of one-bed dwellings (Broxbourne Council Planning Ref. 07/13/0161/F; Appeal Ref. APP/W1905/A/13/2205285), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU).</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring revealed layers of late post-medieval and modern made ground. A late post-medieval brick wall (M1007 (Sample Section 3)), a modern brick wall (M1007 (Sample Section 3)), and a modern Brick Floor (M1014 (Sample Section 4)) were recorded.</i></p>
Author of summary:	<i>Date of Summary:</i> <i>December 2015</i>

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Sample section 1 and 1003 looking east



2
Sample section 2 looking west



3
Sample section 3 and 1007 looking north



4
Sample section 4 and 1014 looking west



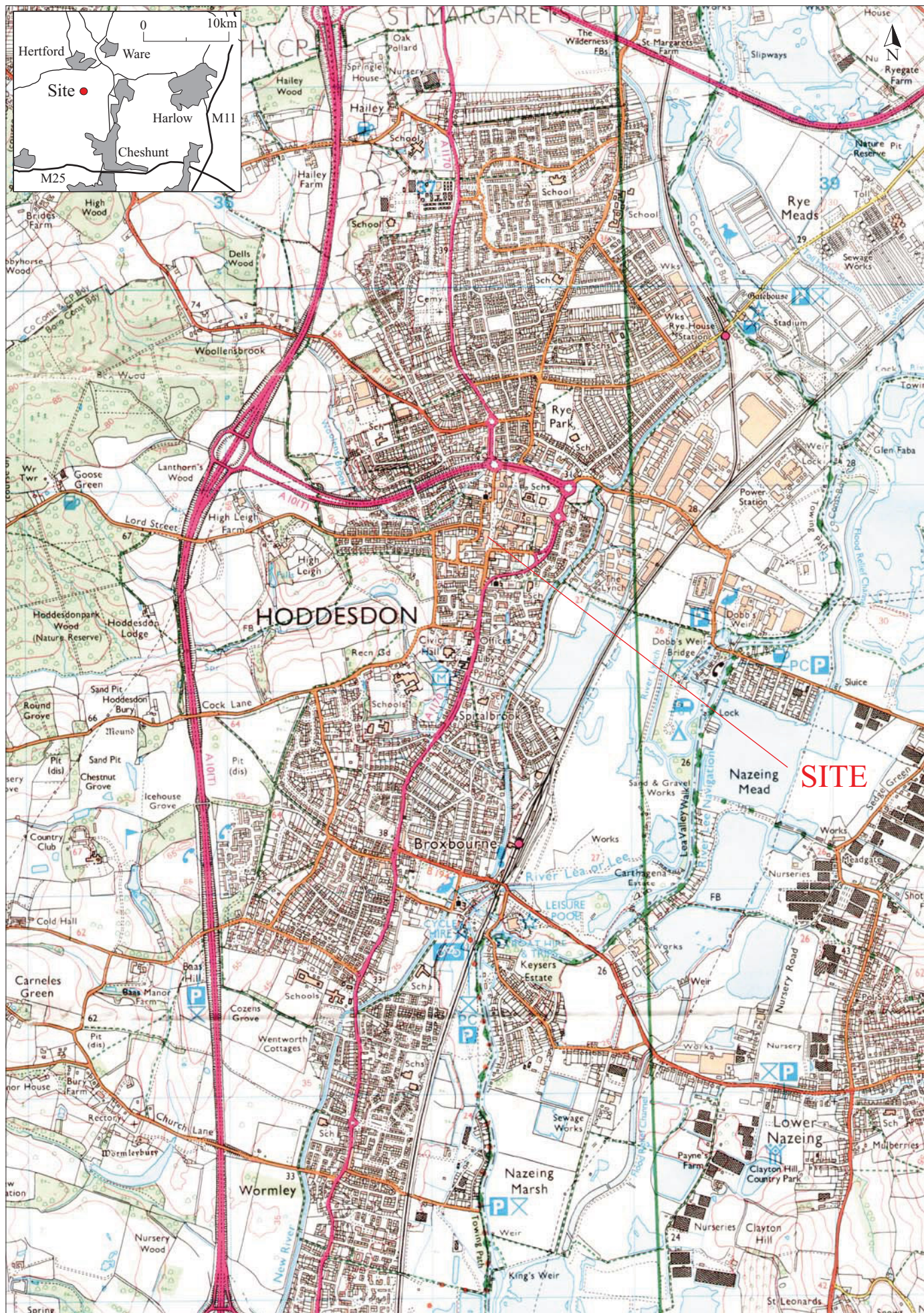
5
View of excavations looking north-west



6
View of excavations looking north-east



7
View of excavations looking north-east

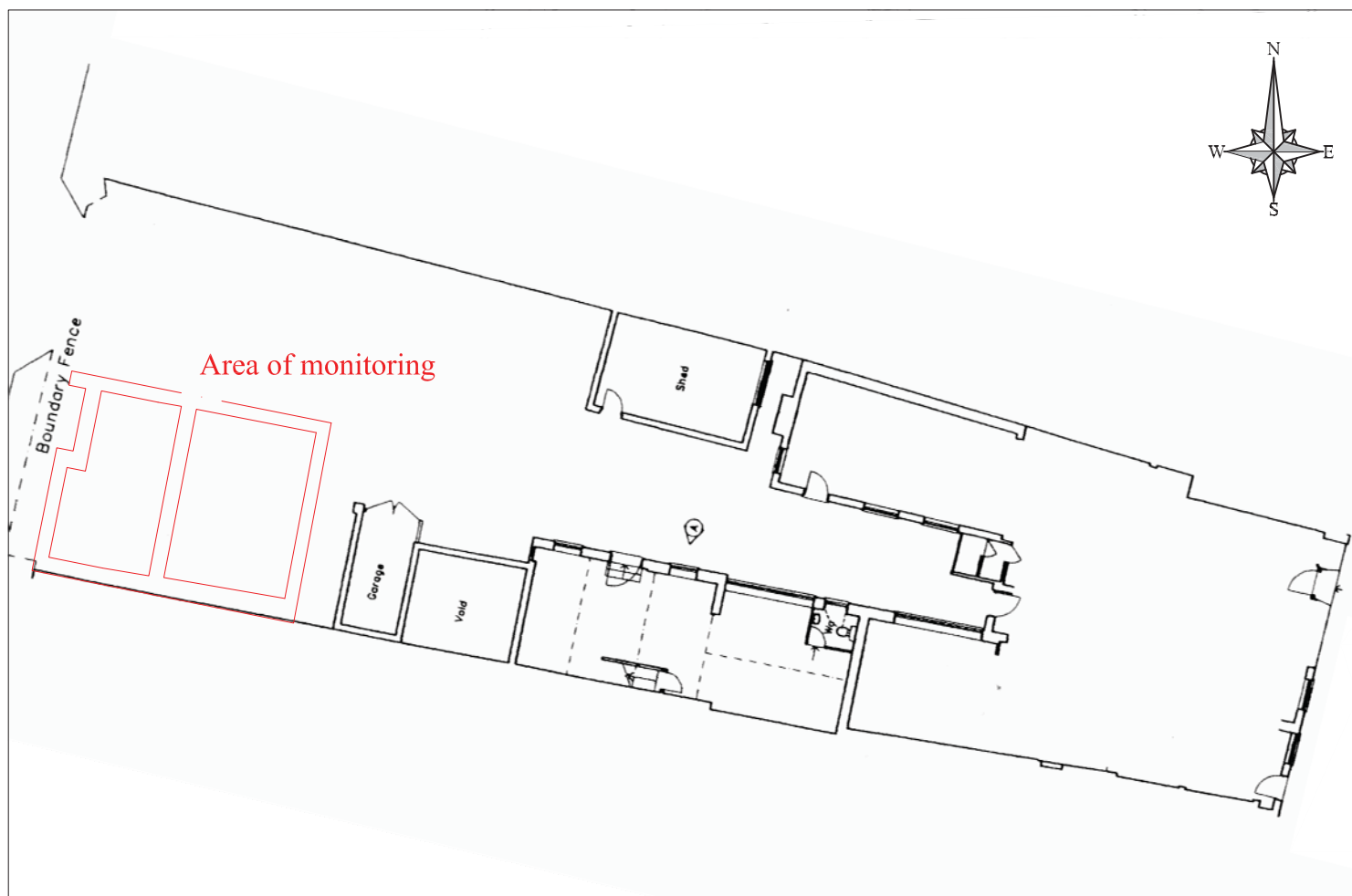


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (P6162)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (P6162)



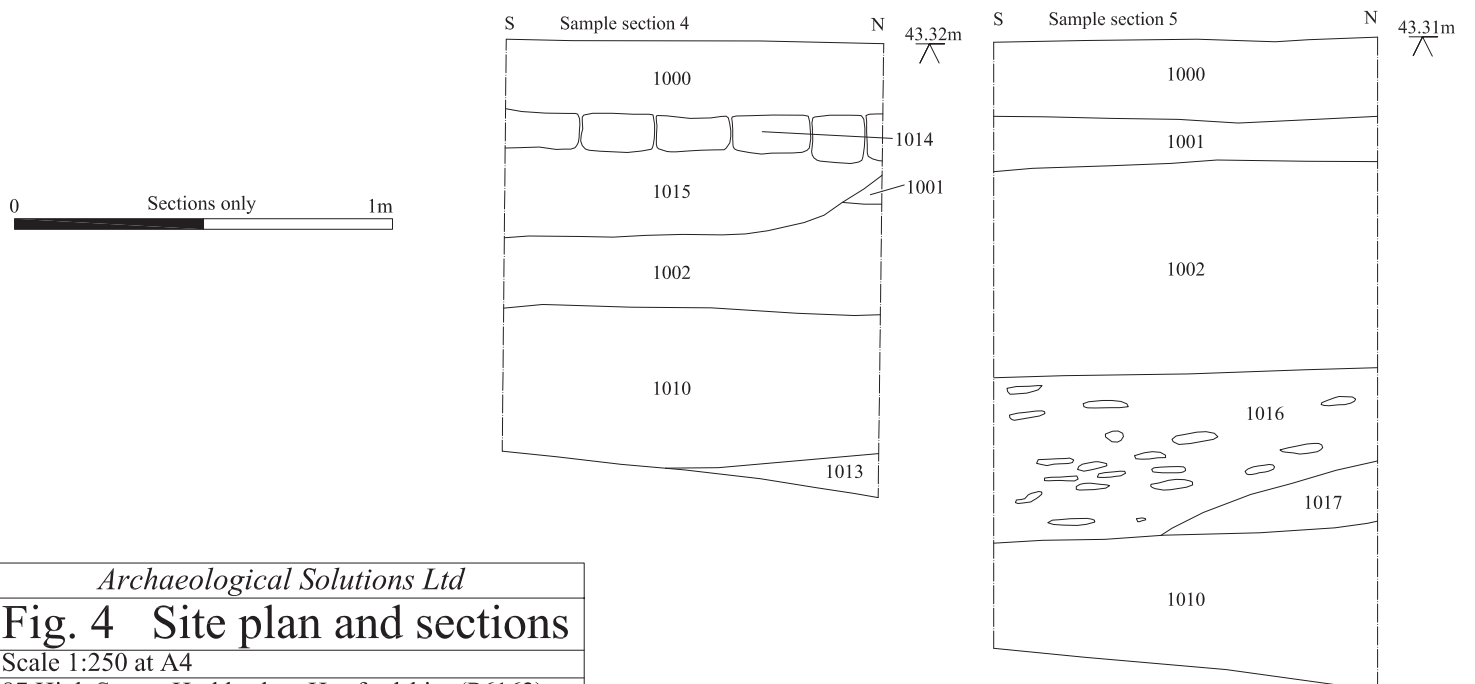
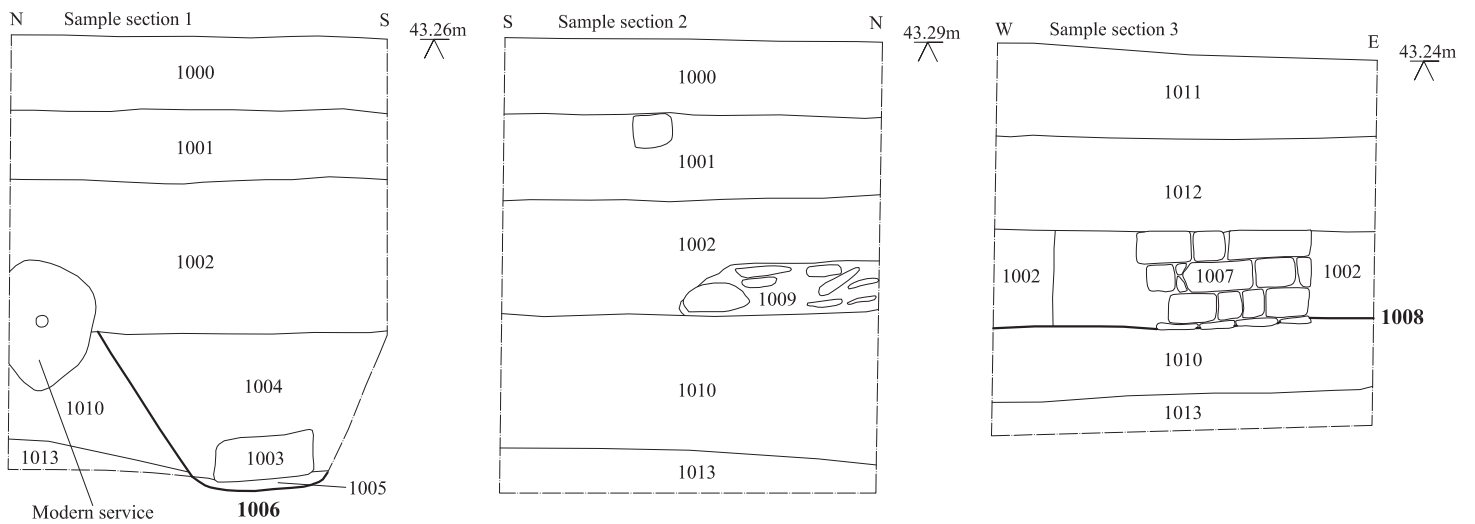
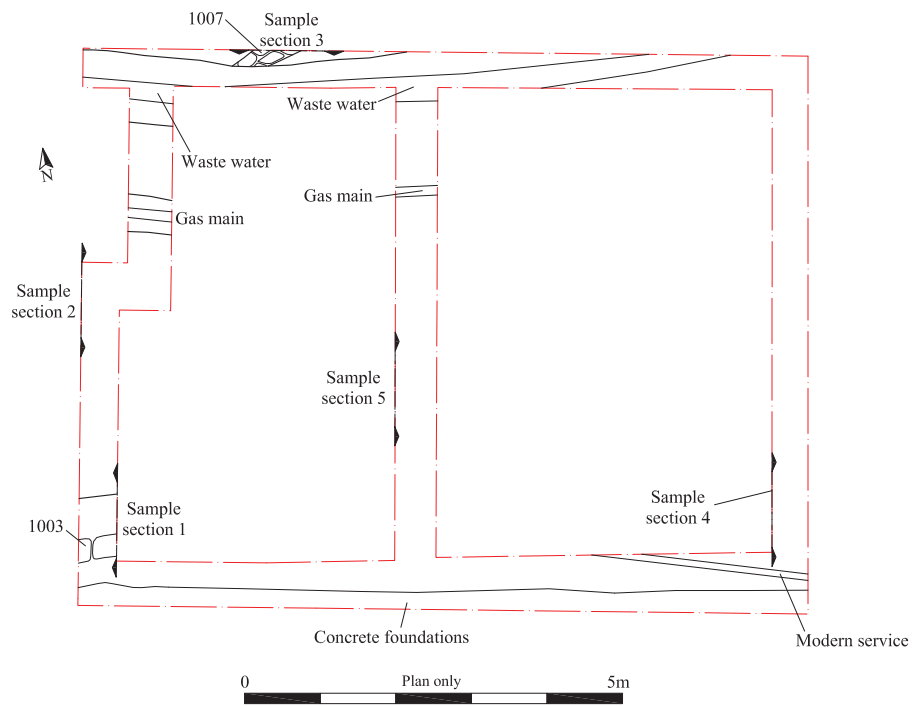
0 15m

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Fig. 3 Area of monitoring on existing plan

Scale 1:250 at A4

87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (P6162)



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Fig. 4 Site plan and sections
 Scale 1:250 at A4
 87 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (P6162)