
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**REPLACEMENT DOUBLE GARAGE, LILAC COTTAGE,
39 ASHENDENE ROAD, BAYFORD,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

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39 ASHENDENE ROAD, BAYFORD,
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

HER request No. 269/14

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork & report) Kate Higgs (Research)	
NGR: TL 3093 0829	Report No: 5018
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1734
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5966
Signed:	Date: 30 December 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>Replacement double garage, Lilac Cottage, 39 Ashendene Road, Bayford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In January 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Lilac Cottage, 39 Ashendene Road, Bayford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3093 0829). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr A Ranger of Lilac Cottage in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a replacement double garage.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated to the west of the Lea valley floodplain. It lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 209, as identified on the Local Plan. AAS No.209 encompasses the historic core of Bayford. The latter is recorded in documentary sources from the late medieval period and likely has much earlier origins. Lilac Cottage is a late 17th - early 18th century house, which consisted of a pair of cottages in the 19th century and is now a single property. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	29/01/2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	5966	Site code	AS 1734
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 209</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garage</i>		
Planned development	<i>New detached replacement garage</i>		
Main features (+dates)	-		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Bayford</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG13 8PX</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.400m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3093 0829</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</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr A Ranger</i>		
Full title	<i>Replacement Double Garage, Lilac Cottage, 39 Ashendene Road, Bayford, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z., Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5018</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2015</i>		

**REPLACEMENT DOUBLE GARAGE, LILAC COTTAGE,
39 ASHENDENE ROAD, BAYFORD,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In January 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Lilac Cottage, 39 Ashendene Road, Bayford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3093 0829). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr A Ranger of Lilac Cottage in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a replacement double garage.

The site is situated to the west of the Lea valley floodplain. It lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 209, as identified on the Local Plan. AAS No.209 encompasses the historic core of Bayford. The latter is recorded in documentary sources from the late medieval period and likely has much earlier origins. Lilac Cottage is a late 17th - early 18th century house, which consisted of a pair of cottages in the 19th century and is now a single property. 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 January 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Lilac Cottage, 39 Ashendene Road, Bayford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3093 0829; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr A Ranger of Lilac Cottage in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a replacement double garage (East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/14/1001/FP).

1.2 The monitoring 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 16/09/2014), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An 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 The site is located in the parish of Bayford, which lies within the district of East Hertfordshire. The county town of Hertford is located 6km to the north of the site, while Hoddesdon lies 6km to the east. Little Berkhamsted is situated 2km to the west-south-west and Newgate Street is located 3.2km to the south. The site lies towards the south-western extent of the village of Bayford and along the south-eastern frontage of Ashdene Road. The latter runs on a north-east to south-west alignment between Bayford and the hamlet of Epping Green.

2.2 The site occupies a roughly rectangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 400m². It is bound to the east by Bayford's Memorial Hall and to the west by No. 41 Ashendene Road, while to the south is agricultural land. The site is currently occupied by the residential dwelling of No. 39 Ashendene Road, and it is proposed to construct a replacement double garage to the north-east of the house.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1.1 Bayford is situated within the predominantly rural area of southern Hertfordshire, which is characterised by market garden nurseries and leisure facilities associated with the former sand and gravel works' lakes. The site lies at c.95m AOD, with land sloping down to the south-east towards a small watercourse that forms a tributary of the River Lea. The Bayford area also lies beyond the Lea Valley floodplain and 7km to the west of the River Lea. The solid geology of the area is chalk, capped in places by Reading Beds and London Clay. More recent deposits of gravel, brickearth and alluvium are widely found in the Lea Valley (British Geological Survey 1978).

3.1.2 The site is also situated on soils of the Hamble 2 association, which are described as a brown earth with deep stoneless, well-drained silty soils and similar soils affected by ground water (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The Bayford area has been subject to only limited previous archaeological investigation, with only a watching brief at St Mary's Church and 600m to the north recorded in the vicinity of the site (HER EHT5595). Two trenches at the church were excavated to a depth between 0.5 – 0.6m and encountered a mixture of thick clay with some brick and tile, changing to gravelly, made ground (Kaye 2006). Significant quantities of brick and peg tile, which probably represents debris from the nearby church which was demolished in 1870 or its medieval predecessor, which was demolished in 1803, were also encountered.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Lea Valley has produced substantial evidence for exploitation throughout prehistory, with the river valleys and floodplains particularly exploited by hunter-gatherers in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (Thompson 2002, 2). The bulk of this evidence has been recovered as casual finds during gravel digging or extraction rather than by archaeological investigation. Within the vicinity of the site, Palaeolithic flints comprising a handaxe and seven flakes were found at Bakers brickyard and 600m to the east (HER 1083), whilst a single Palaeolithic stone implement was found in antiquity in the general Bayford area (HER 2067).

4.2 The River Lea and Ermine Street to the east consisted of an important trade routes in the late Iron Age/Roman period (Thompson 2002, 4). The extent to which these routes were exploited remains unclear, yet the limited

Romano-British remains of Samian pottery found in antiquity in the general Bayford area (HER 1084) indicates only limited Roman occupation. Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the area is virtually absent, although the Northumbrian historian Bede (d. 735) recorded the convening of two important church synods in the region, at *Herutford* in AD 673 and *Hæthfelth* in 675AD and historians have linked these places with Hertford and nearby Hatfield.

4.3 Bayford has medieval and possibly earlier origins, and is identified by Area of Archaeological Significance No. 209, which incorporates the site (HER 2650). Extant medieval buildings are recorded in the vicinity of the site and include Bayford House and Bayford Place (HERs 12346 & 12347), while former medieval structures included a homestead moat on Stocking Lane, Bayford Hall Bayford Hall and a medieval parish church (HERs 2029, 12334 & 13447). Additional medieval remains consist of three, possibly four, cultivation terraces or lynchets in Bayford Wood (HER 1857) and a moat-shaped feature beside Bayford Green (HER 15526).

4.4 A large number of post-medieval and early modern standing buildings are also recorded in Bayford. The extant St Mary's Church, for example, was built in 1870 - 71, to a design by Henry Woodyer (HER 12333). It incorporates a medieval font, an early 17th century marble effigy to Sir George Knighton and four small brasses of which two apparently date to 1545, all of which originated in the medieval parish church. Lilac Cottage is a late 17th - early 18th century house, which consisted of a pair of cottages in the 19th century and is now a single property (HER 18613).

4.5 Relatively little is known about Lilac Cottage, No. 39 Ashendene Road, and no relevant documents concerning the site could be found in the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS). The HER database reveals that the property is depicted on the parish of Bayford tithe map, which dates to 1838, as a single house, with an attached ancillary structure to the rear (HER 18613). Later 19th century Ordnance Survey maps show it divided as into two cottages in two separate plots, which were undefined to the east until the construction of the Memorial Hall after 1918. Although the cottage is not currently listed, an examination after an application to list the building found that it is timber-framed and partly weatherboarded with slate roof. In the 20th century, it was extended to the rear, but part of the original rear wall survives. The house *'is understood to date from c. 1650 and until recently displayed a date plaque on its front elevation'* (*ibid.*).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated foundation trench and pit for the replacement garage (Fig. 2). Ground reduction of c.0.40m was undertaken within the footprint of the replacement garage.

5.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for

archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Deposits located within the area of excavation were recorded in sample section presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 5)</i> <i>South-east part of foundation trench, facing north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 95.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.36 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil/made ground. Light to mid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.61m+	L1002	Natural mid to dark yellow, compact, clay.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 7)</i> <i>North-east part of foundation trench, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 95.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil/made ground. As above.
0.69m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 9)</i> <i>Foundation pit, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 95.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1001	Subsoil/made ground. As above.
0.14m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

Description: The ground reduction did not reveal the natural geology but the latter was exposed in the foundation trenches. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

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, brownish grey, soft, sandy silt (0.32 – 0.38m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a light to mid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments (0.25 – 0.35m thick).

8.2 The natural clay, L1002, was present at 0.60 – 0.70m below existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark yellow, compact, clay.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It is located within historic core of Bayford, which is recorded in documentary sources from the late medieval period and likely has much earlier origins. Lilac Cottage is a later 17th - early 18th century house, which consisted of a pair of cottages in the 19th century and is now a single property.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified with the exception of modern services. Remains of the demolished modern garage were evident comprising a concrete floor and brick walls. Little evidence of other previous truncation appeared to have taken place, and no residual finds were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 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 would like to thank Mr A Ranger for funding the project.

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

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 750m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
1083	315 085	Palaeolithic flints comprising 1 handaxe, 7 flakes found at Bakers brickyard, near the railway station, overlying a terrace of Boulder Clay
2067	310 085	Palaeolithic stone implement, found in the 19 th century
Romano-British		
1084	31 08	Samian pottery of unknown quantity found by W P Westell, at 'Bayford'
Medieval		
1857	3033 0865	Three, possibly four terraces, facing west, on a steep slope in Bayford Wood. Their position and size suggest they are cultivation terraces or lynchets
2029	31202 08336	Medieval homestead moat, with rectangular form, on Stocking Lane
2650	3107 0847	Scattered settlement of Bayford on high ground, with medieval origins
12334	3073 0886	Bayford Hall was a medieval manor house, demolished in the mid 18th century
12346	3060 0799	Bayford House is a medieval hall house of some status, given a new front range in the 17th century
12347	3120 0854	Bayford Place, now Bayford Manor House, is a late medieval manor house, which became a farmhouse in the post-medieval period and was once more raised in status c.1900
13447	30970 08873	Medieval parish church, replaced by 1804 church which in turn was demolished in 1870
15526	31155 08675	A moat-shaped feature, two arms of which survive beside Bayford Green
Post-medieval & later		
12333	3097 0884	St Mary's Church was built in 1870-71, to a design by Henry Woodyer. It incorporates a medieval font, an early 17th century marble effigy to Sir George Knighton (d.1612) and four small brasses of which two apparently date to 1545
12348	3080 0819	Bayford Grange is a mid 18th century brick house
15413	31025 08963	'The Church Cottages' were in origin a timber-framed hall house built in the 16th century or earlier
17929	31189 08542	Post-medieval vicarage adjoining the Manor House at Bayford Green

17930	31245 08560	Bayfordplace Farm was a post-medieval farmstead, demolished by 1898
18160	31123 08473	Early 19th century school building
18161	31073 08444	No. 3 Ashdene Road is a timber-framed house on a brick sill, built in the 16th or early 17th century, with a matching forge which is probably 18th century
18162	31054 08432	The Baker Arms is a 19th century public house in village centre, part of an early to mid 19th century terrace
18163	31075 08472	Village water supply in the centre of the crossroads
18613	30933 08291	Lilac Cottage is a later 17th to early 18th century house, a pair of cottages in the 19th century; now a single property
30723	30532 07726	New Pond Farm is a post-medieval farmstead, possibly early 19th century, much altered

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	3
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	17

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Replacement double garage, Lilac Cottage, 39 Ashendene Road, Bayford, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Bayford
Planning application reference:	East Herts District Council Planning Ref. 3/14/1001/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Mr A Ranger
Nature of application:	Construction of replacement detached double garage
Present land use:	Garden
Size of application area: c.400m ²	Size of area investigated 16m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3093 0829
Site Code:	AS 1734
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	29/01/2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In January 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Lilac Cottage, 39 Ashendene Road, Bayford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3093 0829). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr A Ranger of Lilac Cottage in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a replacement double garage.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: December 2015

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking west-north-west.



DP 2. Ground reduction undergoing. Looking north-north-east.



DP 3. Reduced ground area. Looking north-west.



DP 4. South-east part of the trench. Looking east-north-east.



DP 5. South-east part of the trench. Sample section 1. Looking south-east.



DP 6. North-east part of the trench. Looking east-south-east.



DP 7. North-east part of the trench. Sample section 2. Looking north-east.



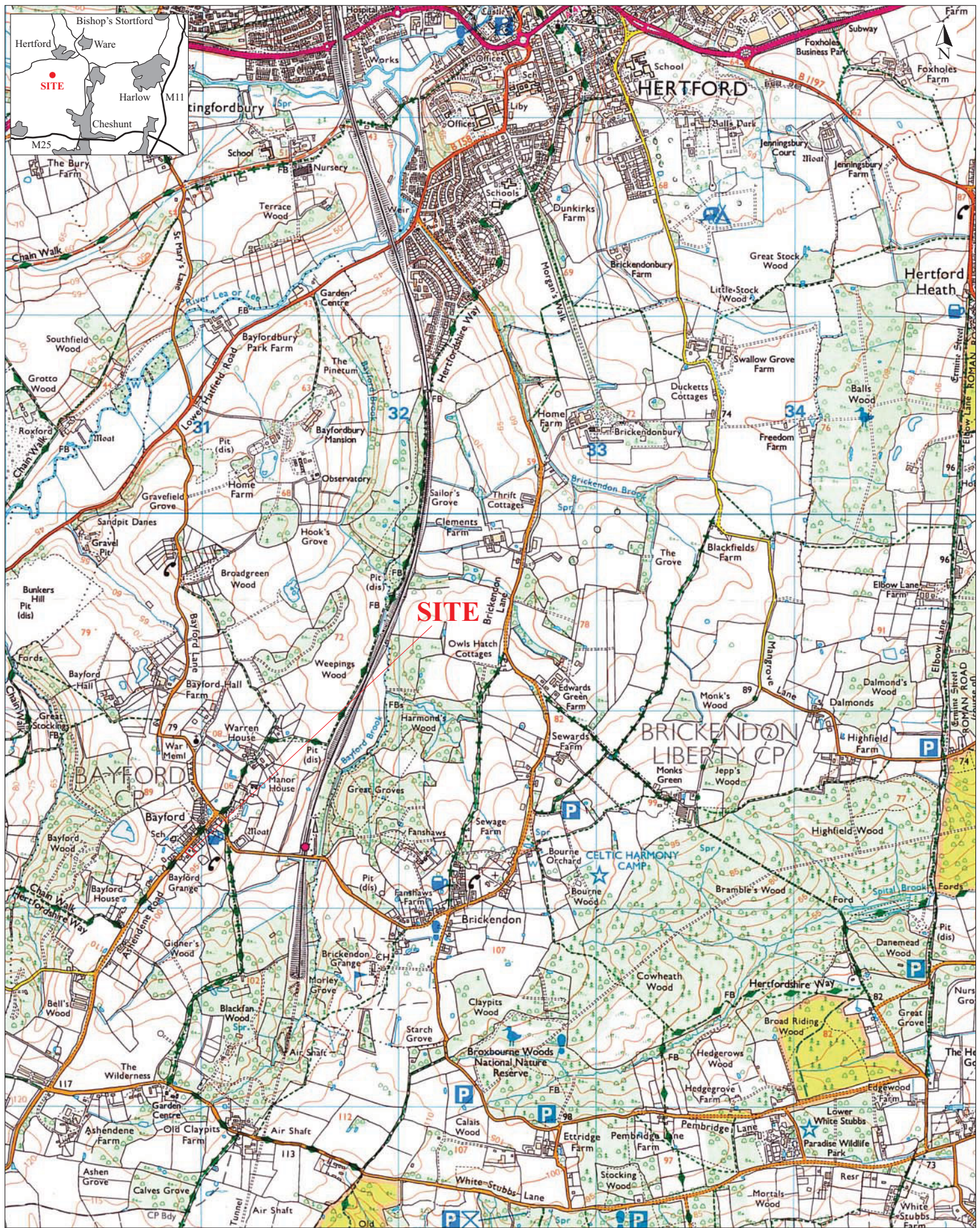
DP 8. Foundation trench. Looking north.



DP 9. Foundation pit. Sample section 3. Looking north-east.

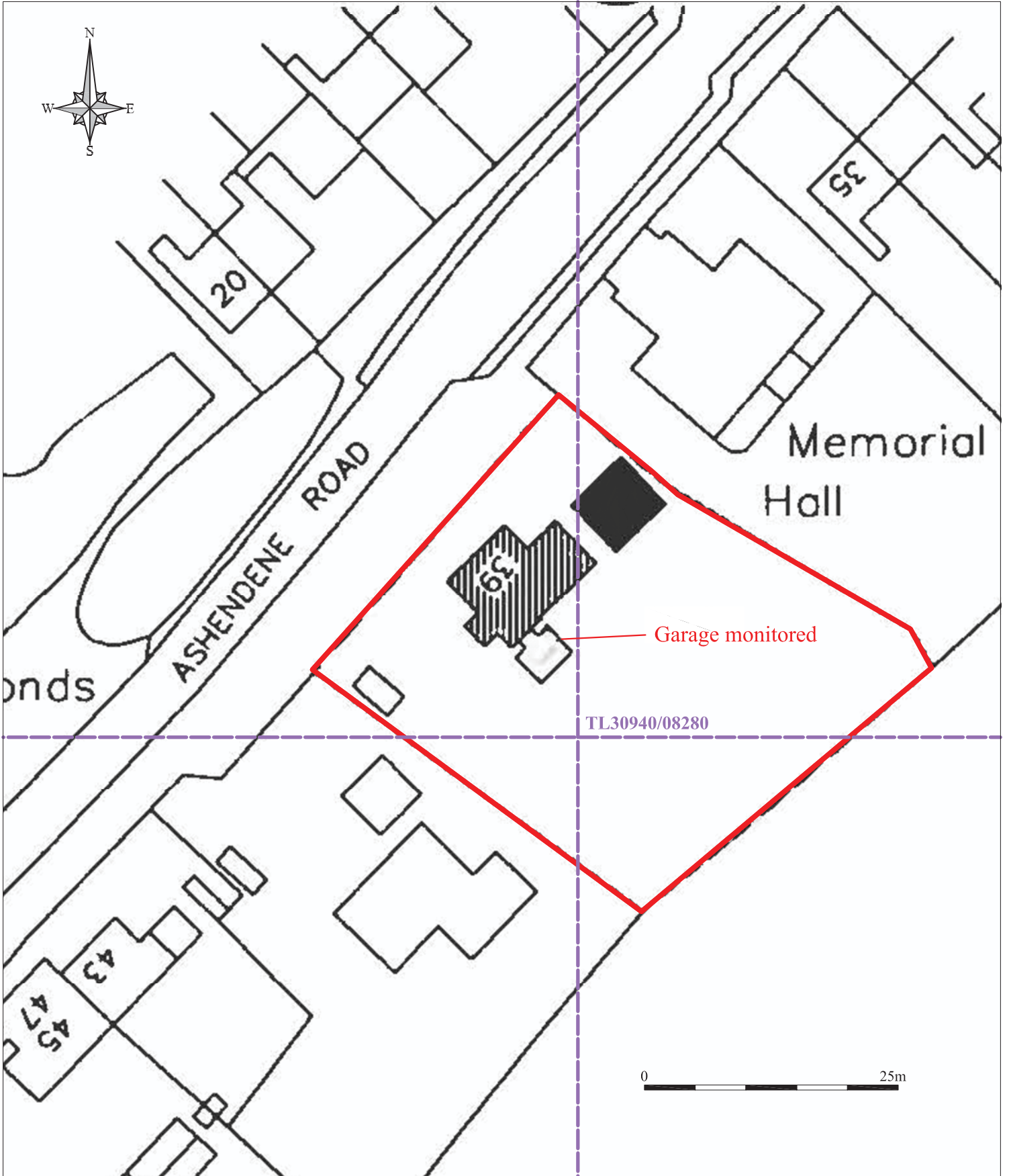


DP 10. South-west part of the trench. Looking west.

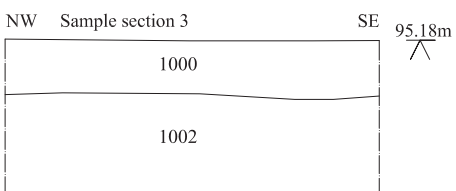
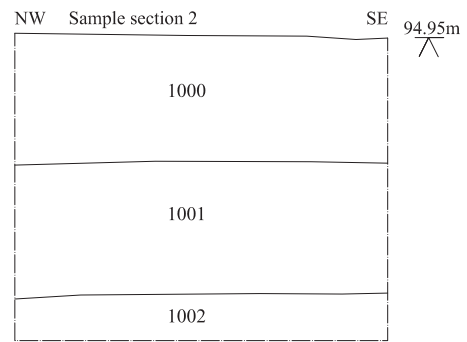
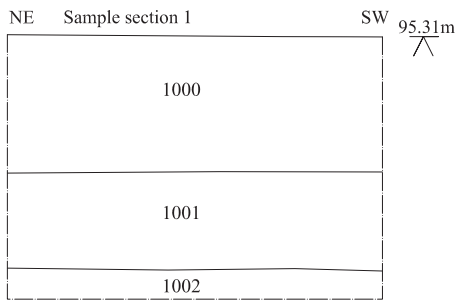
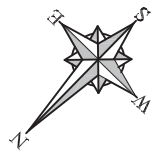
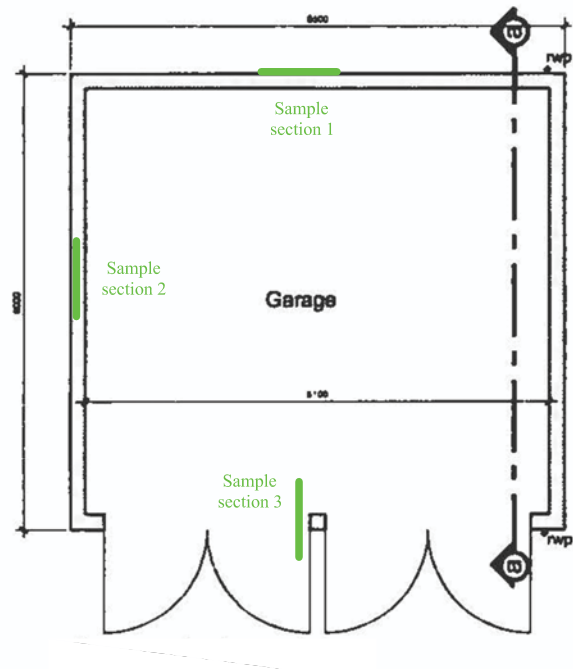


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:500 at A4



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Fig. 3 Sample sections

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4