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**LAND NORTH OF ST MARY'S CHURCH, ERMINE STREET,
COLLIERS END, HERTFORDSHIRE SG11 1ED**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER Enquiry No. 314/16

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NGR: TL 537098 220666	Report No: 5344	
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS1876	
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA	Project No: 7067	
	Date: 20 March 2017 Revised 31/05/2017	

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Land North of St Mary's Church, Ermine Street, Colliers End, Hertfordshire SG11 1ED</i>	
<p><i>In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land north of St Mary's Church, Ermine Street, Colliers End, Hertfordshire SG11 1ED (NGR TL 537098 220666). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of six new houses (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/2647/FUL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT), and represents the initial requirement of the condition.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies in the base of an east/ west aligned valley. The valley is more apparent in a field immediately to the east of the site, indicating that some levelling had taken place within the proposed development area.</i></p> <p><i>A 19th – 20th century re-cut drainage ditch (F1008 and F1011) was found to traverse the site.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		14 – 16 March 2017	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?)
P. number		7055	Site code
			AS 1876
Type of project		<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Site status		<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance 266</i>	
Current land use		<i>Agricultural</i>	
Planned development		<i>Dwelling</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>19th–20th century re-cut drainage ditch</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>19th–20th century pottery 19th century CBM</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>
			<i>Colliers End</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>SG11 1ED</i>	
Area of site		<i>c. 5100m²</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 537098 220666</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>c. 102m</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>HCC HEAT</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Gareth Barlow</i>	
Funded by		<i>Pelham Structures Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Land North of St Mary's Church, Ermine Street, Colliers End, Hertfordshire SG11 1ED. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Authors		<i>Barlow, G. and Wilson, L.</i>	
Report no.		<i>5344</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>20 March 2017 (Revised 31/05/2017)</i>	

**LAND NORTH OF ST MARY'S CHURCH, ERMINE STREET, COLLIERS END,
HERTFORDSHIRE SG11 1ED**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land north of St Mary's Church, Ermine Street, Colliers End, Hertfordshire SG11 1ED (NGR TL 537098 220666). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of six new houses (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/2647/FUL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT), and represents the initial requirement of the condition.

The site lies within an area identified on the EHDC Local Plan as Area of Archaeological Significance 266. The latter encompasses the medieval and later settlement of Colliers End which grew as a small settlement alongside the route of Roman Ermine Street. Investigations in advance of the A10 bypass road in 2002 revealed several new sites indicative of later prehistoric activity in the vicinity (HER 11573-4, 11586).

The site lies in the base of an east/ west aligned valley. The valley is more apparent in a field immediately to the east of the site, indicating that some levelling had taken place within the proposed development area. The levelling was confirmed by the presence of Made Ground Layers L1001 (Trenches 7 and 8) and L1007 (Trenches 1-4) over the lower area of the site. A basal silt layer (L1013) in the north-eastern part of the site (Trenches 1 and 2) may represent the natural silting of the valley.

A 19th - 20th century re-cut drainage ditch (F1008 and F1011), orientated east/ west, traversed the site and was probably a continuation of a ditch still visible in the field immediately to the east.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land north of St Mary's Church, Ermine Street, Colliers End, Hertfordshire SG11 1ED (NGR TL 537098 220666; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of six new houses (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/2647/FUL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT), and represents the initial requirement of the condition.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with advice issued by HCC HEAT, and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 07/03/2017) and approved by HET. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute

for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation were:

- to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it was important to establish the presence or absence of any further evidence of late prehistoric and Roman activity. It was also important to understand the level of any previous truncation on the site and also to ascertain whether it will be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed redevelopment; and
- to provide an adequately detailed project report to place the findings of the project in their local and regional context, with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Frameworks and through relevant background research.

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 Colliers End is a small hamlet in the parish of Standon (East Herts.), some 6km to the north-east of Ware (Fig. 1). The county town of Hertford is located c. 9.3km to the south-west. The proposed development site comprises an agricultural field (c. 0.47ha overall) immediately east of Ermine Street (the former A10) and just to the north of the parish church of St Mary (Fig. 2). The site is bounded by existing development to the north and additional agricultural land to the east.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Colliers End lies on the western side of the Rib Valley, approximately 1.6km from the river (Fig. 1). The site is located at c. 105m AOD, within an eastward sloping topography.

3.2 The site sits above a pocket of London Clay, comprising clay, silt and sand formed in the Palaeogene period (British Geological Survey, 1978). The overlying soils are of the HANSPOLE Association, described as 'Slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils. Slight risk of water erosion' (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 7). These soils are suitable for cereal/ arable cultivation and some grassland (*ibid.*).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The nearest prehistoric recorded find is c.100m to the north and comprises late Neolithic or Bronze Age struck flints (HHER 11432). To the south of Colliers End prehistoric pottery, flints and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ring ditches and pits are recorded (HHER 11574 and 11586). A Bronze Age barrow is noted c.750m to the north-east at Dowsett's Farm (HHER 11573), while to the east at Plashes Farm Neolithic pits and a late Iron Age settlement are recorded (HHER 10571 and 10953).

Romano-British

4.2 The principal activity recorded at Plashes Farm dates to the Roman period. The evidence suggests there was a small rural settlement including kilns (HHER 10953). Ermine Street runs along the site's western boundary. It was the main highway between York and London, locally it passes through Ware, and Braughing to the north (HHER 9271). To the north of the site, by c.600m, it is joined by another Roman road which started at Verulamium (HHER 4615).

Medieval

4.3 Colliers End is identified on the EHDC Local Plan as an Area of Archaeological Significance 266, which encompasses the medieval settlement which developed along the course of Ermine Street. Two dwellings to the north of the

village date from the early 16th century; 59-61 Colliers Lane and Fisher's Farm are both timber-framed open hall houses (HHER 12269 and 12177). Plashes Farm is a manorial site, earthworks suggest there was a moat near the 17th century house, now only indicated by ponds, and evidence of ridge and furrow is recorded (HHER 2587).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The advice from HCC HEAT required the excavation of trial trenches to evaluate the presence of any archaeological remains within the area of proposed development. Two trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m and six measuring 15m x 1.8m were excavated (Figs. 2–3). This comprised a c. 5% sample of the site. The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 The topsoil and any 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 using a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2–3 and 5)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 103.65m AOD		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.
0.15 - 0.24m	L1007	Made ground. Mixed patches of firm mid brown orange and dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent large rounded flint nodules.
0.24 - 0.45m	L1002	Buried soil. Dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded flints.
0.45 - 0.95m	L1003	Subsoil. Mid orange brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded flints.
0.95 - 1.20m+	L1013	Silt layer. Firm, pale-mid greyish orange brown clay silt.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 103.06m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 - 0.45m	L1007	Made ground. As above
0.45 - 0.72m	L1002	Buried soil. As above.
0.72 - 1.08m	L1003	Subsoil. As above.
1.08 - 1.20m+	L1013	Silting layer. As above.

Description: Within Trench 1 was silt layer L1013 and it contained animal bone.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2–3 and 5)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 103.11m AOD		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.15 - 0.28m	L1007	Made ground. As above
0.28 - 0.51m	L1002	Buried soil. As above.
0.51 - 0.76m	L1003	Subsoil. As above.
0.76 - 1.20m+	L1013	Silting layer. As above.

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 101.90m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33 - 0.58m	L1003	Subsoil. As above.
0.58 - 1.17m+	L1013	Silt layer. As above.

Description: Within Trench 2 was silt layer L1013. It contained 19th century CBM and animal bone.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2–4)

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 102.62m AOD		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.13 - 0.32m	L1007	Made ground. As above, Trench 1.
0.32 - 0.61m	L1002	Buried soil. As above, Trench 1.
0.61m+	L1004	Natural deposits. Areas of firm, pale brown orange silty clay and pale brown orange clay silt with occasional medium and large sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flints.

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 102.01m AOD		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.15 - 0.25m	L1007	Made ground. As above, Trench 1.
0.25 - 0.42m	L1002	Buried soil. As above, Trench 1.
0.42 - 0.53m	L1006	Subsoil. Mid orange brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded flints.
0.53 - 0.85m	L1005	Colluvium. Firm, mid orange grey sandy silt with moderate - frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flints.
0.85m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 3 contained a re-cut drainage ditch (F1008 and F1011).

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (1.60m+ x 2.00 x 0.52m), orientated east/ west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (L1009) was a firm, pale yellow brown clay silt with occasional large flints. It contained no finds. Its upper fill (L1010) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. It contained 19th–20th century pottery (3; 29g), 19th century CBM (385g), animal bone (14g) and Fe Fragments (3; 12g). L1010 was cut by Ditch F1011.

Ditch F1011 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.00 x 0.35m), orientated east/ west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1012) was a firm, mid orange

grey brown clay silt. It contained 19th century CBM (207g). F1011 cut the upper fill of Ditch F1008 (L1010).

Trench 4 (Figs. 2–3 and 5)

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 104.28m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.33 - 0.56m	L1006	Subsoil. As above, Trench 3.
0.56 - 0.88m	L1005	Colluvium. As above, Trench 3.
0.88m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 3.

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 103.13m AOD		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.17 - 0.23m	L1007	Made ground. As above, Trench 1
0.23 - 0.52m	L1002	Buried soil. As above, Trench 1.
0.52 - 0.64m	L1006	Subsoil. As above, Trench 3.
0.64 - 0.75m	L1005	Colluvium. As above, Trench 3.
0.75m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 3.

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds. Layer L1006 contained 19th–20th century pottery and 19th century CBM.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2–3 and 5)

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 102.33m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.26 - 0.45m	L1006	Subsoil. As above, Trench 3.
0.45 - 0.78m	L1005	Colluvium. As above, Trench 3.
0.78m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 3.

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 103.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 3.
0.32 - 0.47m	L1006	Subsoil. As above, Trench 3.
0.47 - 0.72m	L1005	Colluvium. As above, Trench 3.
0.72m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 3.

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2–3 and 5–6)

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 105.21m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 3.
0.20 - 0.32m	L1006	Subsoil. As above, Trench 3.
0.32 - 0.52m	L1005	Colluvium. As above, Trench 3.
0.52m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 3.

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 103.16m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 3.
0.23 - 0.35m	L1006	Subsoil. As above, Trench 3.
0.35 - 0.52m	L1005	Colluvium. As above, Trench 3.
0.52m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 3.

Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2–3 and 6)

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 105.79m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.10 - 0.30m	L1001	Made ground. Mixed patches of firm, pale blue grey silty clay and mid brown orange sandy silt with frequent large rounded flint nodules.
0.30 - 0.54m	L1002	Buried soil. As above, Trench 1.
0.54 - 0.72m	L1003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.72 - 0.90m	L1005	Colluvium. As above, Trench 3.
0.90m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 3.

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 104.55m AOD		
0.00 - 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.10 - 0.27m	L1001	Made ground. As above.
0.27 - 0.46m	L1002	Buried soil. As above, Trench 1.
0.46 - 0.57m	L1003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.57 - 0.88m	L1005	Colluvium. As above, Trench 3.
0.88m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 3.

Description: Trench 7 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2–3 and 6)

Sample section 8A 0.00 = 105.65m AOD		
0.00 - 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.10 - 0.30m	L1001	Made ground. As above, Trench 7.
0.30 - 0.55m	L1002	Buried soil. As above, Trench 1.
0.55 - 0.75m	L1003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.75m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above, Trench 3.

Sample section 8B 0.00 = 104.53m AOD		
0.00 - 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.13 - 0.20m	L1001	Made ground. As above, Trench 7.
0.20 - 0.38m	L1002	Buried soil. As above, Trench 1.
0.38 - 0.56m	L1003	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.56 - 0.84m	L1005	Colluvium. As above, Trench 3.
0.84m+	L1004	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds. Layers 1001 and L1002 contained 19th-20th century pottery and 19th century CBM.

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 A 0.10m - 0.33m thick topsoil layer (L1000), comprising firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, was present across the whole site.

8.2 On the western side of the site (Trench 8) Topsoil L1000 overlay a 0.20m - 0.27m thick made ground layer (L1001) of mixed patches of firm, pale blue grey silty clay and mid brown orange sandy silt with frequent large rounded flint nodules. L1001 overlay a buried soil layer (L1002) of dark grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded flints (0.19m - 0.24m). L1002, in turn, overlay Subsoil L1003 (= L1006) of mid orange brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded flints (0.11m - 0.20m thick). Below this was a 0.18m - 0.31m thick colluvial layer (L1005) of firm, mid orange grey sandy silt with moderate- frequent small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flints. The natural deposits (L1004), comprising areas of firm, pale brown orange silty clay and pale brown orange clay silt with occasional medium and large sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flints, were encountered between 0.75m and 0.90m below the current ground surface.

8.3 In the southern sector of the site (Trench 6), Topsoil L1000 overlay a 0.12m thick layer of subsoil (L1006 (= L1003)). This, in turn, overlay a 0.20m thick layer of colluvium (L1005). The natural deposits (L1004) were encountered between 0.52m below the current ground surface.

8.4 In the far north-eastern sector of the site (Trenches 1 and 2), below Subsoil L1003 (= L1006) was a 0.60m+ thick layer (L1013) of firm, pale-mid greyish orange brown clay silt. The natural deposits (L1004) were not revealed at a trench depth of 1.20m, and a mechanically-excavated test pit in this area, which was a further 0.50m deep, still did not reveal the deposits.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site lies within an area identified on the EHDC Local Plan as Area of Archaeological Significance 266. The latter encompasses the medieval and later settlement of Colliers End which grew as a small settlement alongside the route of Roman Ermine Street. Investigations in advance of the A10 bypass road in 2002 revealed several new sites indicative of later prehistoric activity in the vicinity (HER 11573-4, 11586).

9.2 The site lies in the base of an east/ west aligned valley. The valley is more apparent in a field immediately to the east of the site, indicating that some levelling had taken place within the proposed development area. The levelling was confirmed by the presence of Made Ground Layers L1001 (Trenches 7 and 8) and L1007 (Trenches 1–4) over the lower area of the site. A basal silt layer (L1013) in the north-eastern part of the site (Trenches 1 and 2) may represent the natural silting of the valley.

9.3 A 19th–20th century re-cut drainage ditch (F1008 and F1011), orientated east/ west, traversed the site and was probably a continuation of a ditch still visible in the field immediately to the east.

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 Ltd (AS) would like to thank Pelham Structures Ltd for funding the project and for their assistance (in particular Mr Chris Hennem, Ms Kate Singleton and Mr Neil Watson).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood and Dr Simon Wood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team, and the staff of the HCC Historic Environment Record.

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Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pottery Only)	Pottery (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
-	1001		8	Made ground				237				
-	1002		8	Buried Soil	19-20th C	2	8	179				
-	1006		4	Subsoil	19-20th C	1	6	13				
1008	1009		3	Fill of ditch				842				
1008	1010		3	Fill of ditch	19-20th C	3	29	385	14	Fe fragments	3	12
1011	1012		3	Fill of ditch				207				
	1013		1	Silt Layer					245			
			2					65	10			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered six lightly to moderately abraded sherds weighing 38g from three contexts. The pottery is all 19th–20th century in date.

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).

Key:

ENPO: English porcelain mid 18th+

RWE: Refined factory made white earthenware

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
-	1002	1x2g RWE 1x4g ENPO	19 th -mid 20 th	
-	1006	1x5g RWE	19 th -mid 20 th	
1008	1010	2x5g ENPO 1x22g RWE	19 th -mid 20 th	RWE: bowl/dish rim

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context

References

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

The evaluation recovered a total of 17 fragments (1928g) of 19th century CBM in a highly fragmented, rubble-like condition (Table 2). The CBM was of homogenous character with salt-glazed water/sewer pipe, peg tile red brick associated with one another in several features, exhibiting technological traits that suggest they were manufactured in the 19th century, most likely the late 19th century, but reduced to rubble by subsequent depositional processes.

CBM Type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Salt-glazed water/ sewer pipe	4	1256
Peg tile	12	475
Red Brick (indeterminate)	1	197
Total	17	1928

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

The CBM is dominated by large fragments of salt-glazed water or sewer pipe (white earthen ware) contained in L1001, L1009 and L1010; with the former deposit including the socketed and ribbed end of a pipe. These three contexts, as well as

L1006, L1012 and L1013 contained small fragments of peg tile, manufactured in a relatively smooth orange-red fabric with very regular edges and surfaces. A single highly abraded fragment of red brick also in L1012 does not preserve any extant technological traits but is likely of contemporary date. This small group of poorly-preserved 19th century CBM may have been deposited during previous renovations of the church, installation of services or raising of land surfaces; but does not appear to be directly associated with an extant structure.

APPENDIX 3 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing
Context Sheets	14
ite drawings A1	-
Site drawings A3	4
Site drawings A4	-
Site photographs b/w	26
Site photographs colour slides	26
Digital Photographs	26

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Land North of St Mary's Church, Ermine Street, Colliers End, Hertfordshire SG11 1ED</i>
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town: Hertford	Parish: Standon
Planning application reference:	<i>3/16/2647/FUL</i>
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Pelham Structures Ltd</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Residential</i>
Present land use:	<i>Agricultural</i>
Size of application area: c.5100m ²	Size of area investigated <i>270m²</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 537098 220666</i>
Site Code:	<i>AS 1876</i>
Site director/Organization	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Type of work:	<i>Trial trench evaluation</i>
Date of work:	<i>14 -16 March 2017</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum:	<i>Hertford</i>
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: <i>19th-20th century</i>
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<i>In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land north of St Mary's Church, Ermine Street, Colliers End (NGR TL 3712 2058). The evaluation encountered a 19th-20th century re-cut drainage ditch (F1008 and F1011) traversing the site on an east/ west orientation.</i>
Author of summary: Gareth Barlow	Date of Summary: <i>20 March 2017 (Revised 31/05/2017)</i>

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1 looking south-east



2
Trench 2 looking south-east



3
Trench 3 looking south-west



4
Ditches 1008 and 1011 in Trench 3 looking south-east



5
Trench 4 looking south



6
Trench 5 looking south-east



7
Trench 6 looking north-west



8
Trench 7 looking west



9
Trench 8 looking south-east



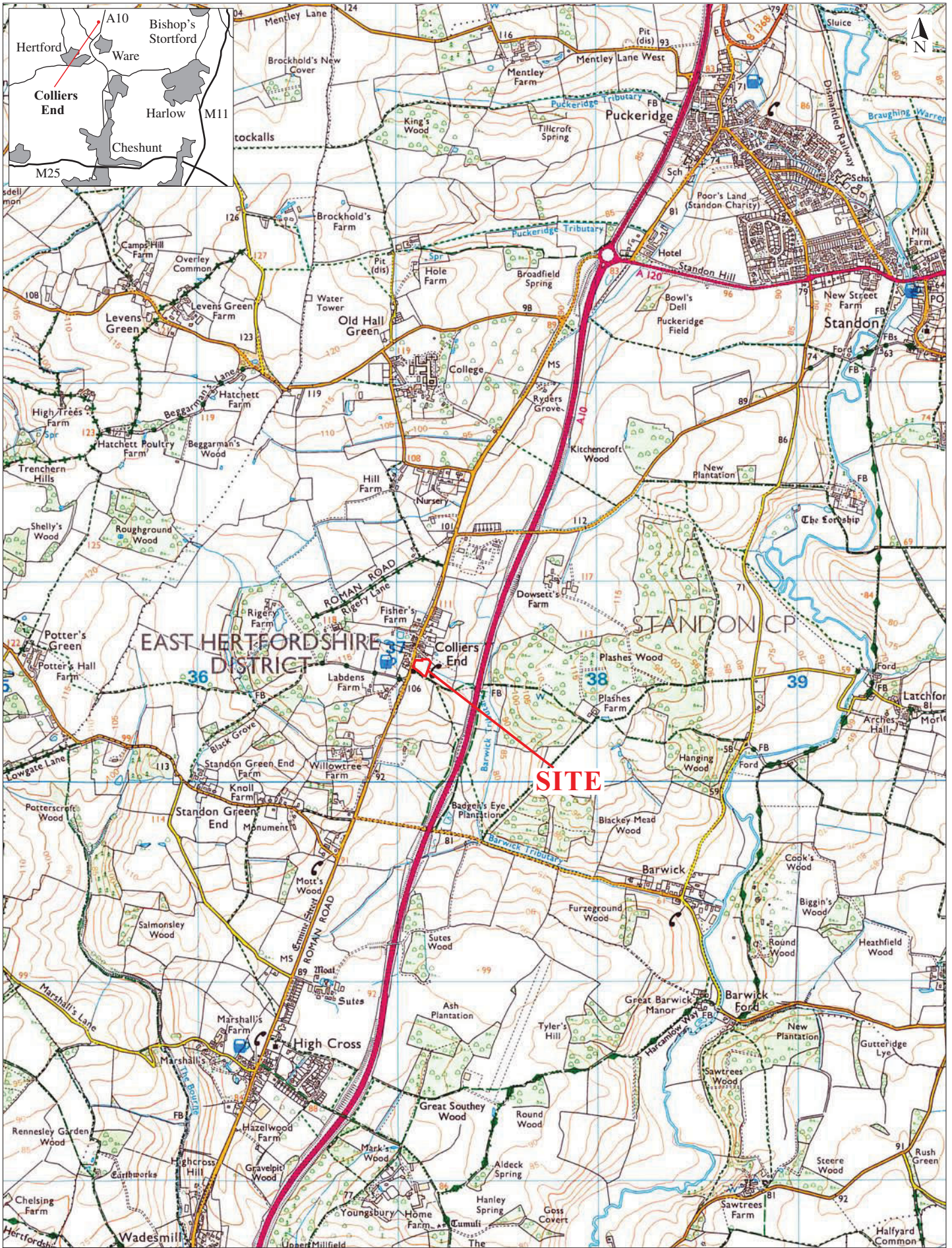
10
General view of site looking north



10
General view of site looking east

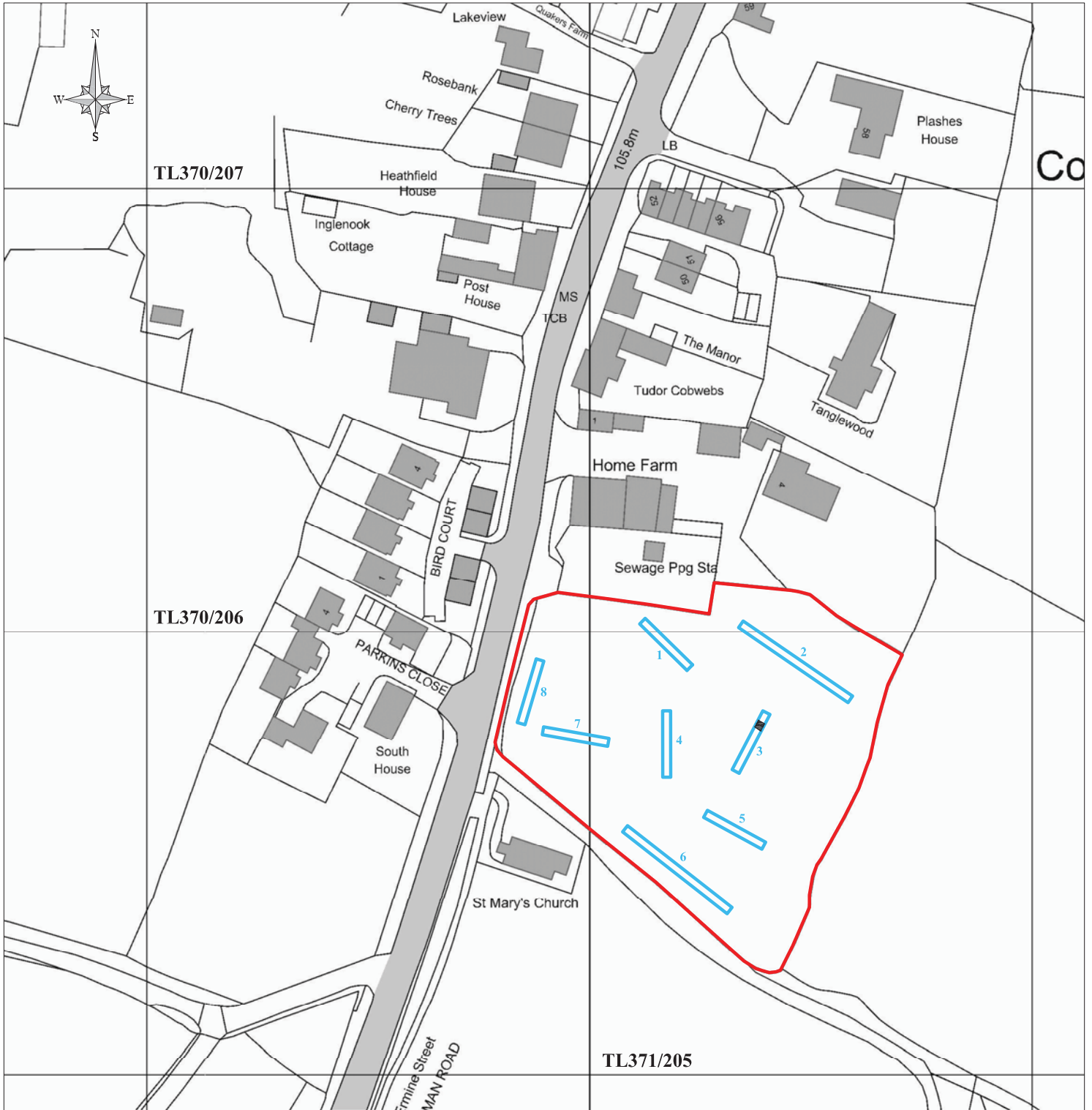


10
General view of site looking south



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land north of St Mary's Church, Colliers End, Herts (P7067)



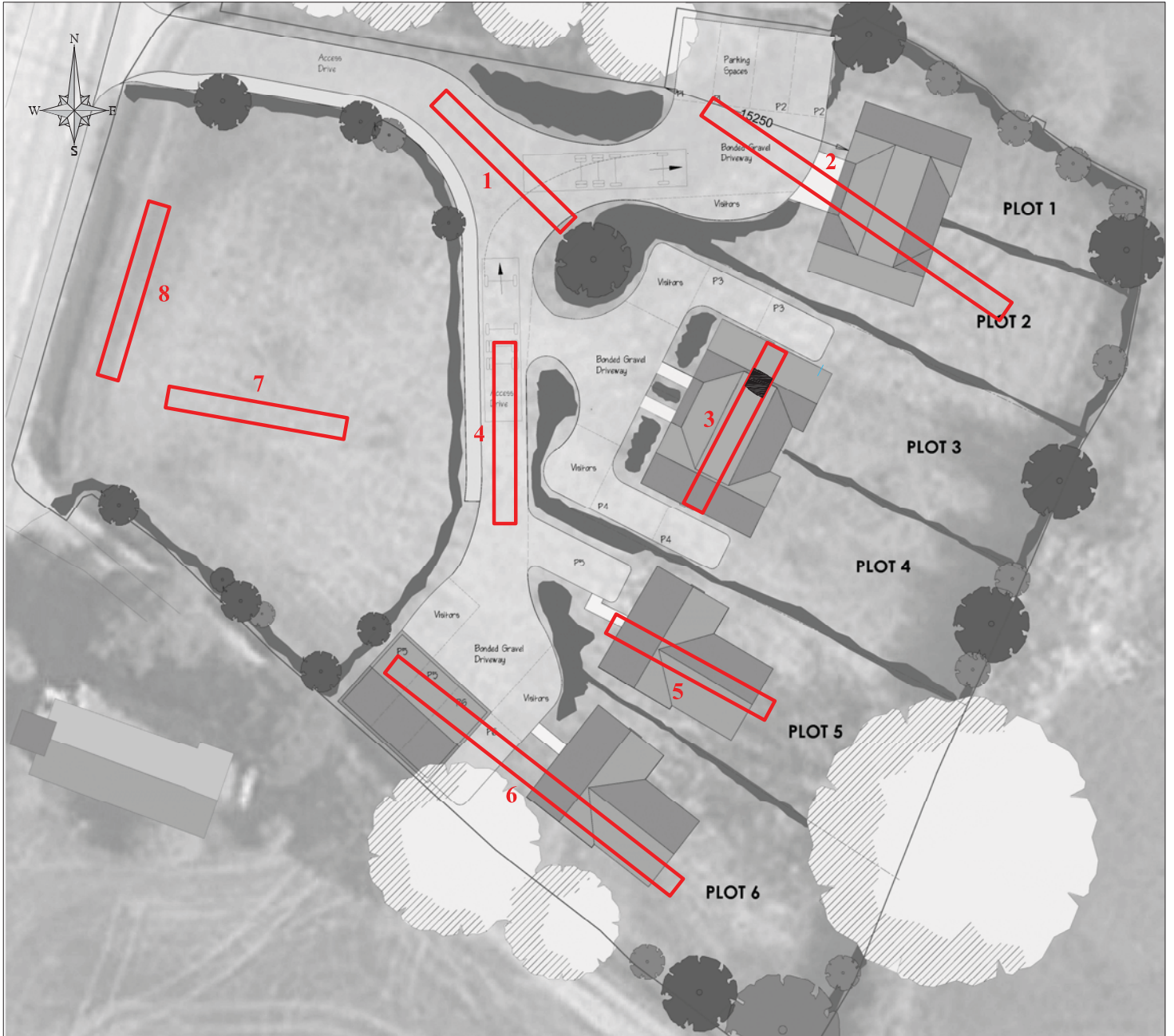
0 75m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

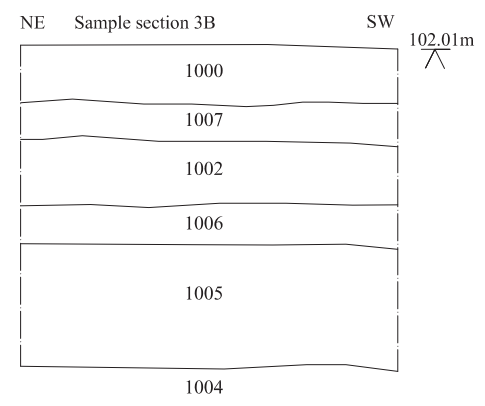
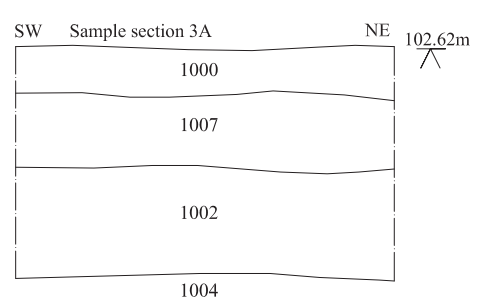
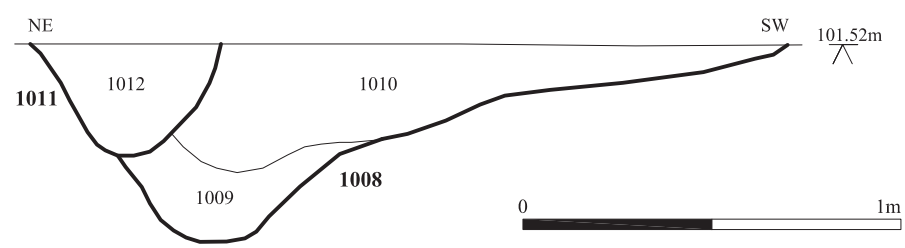
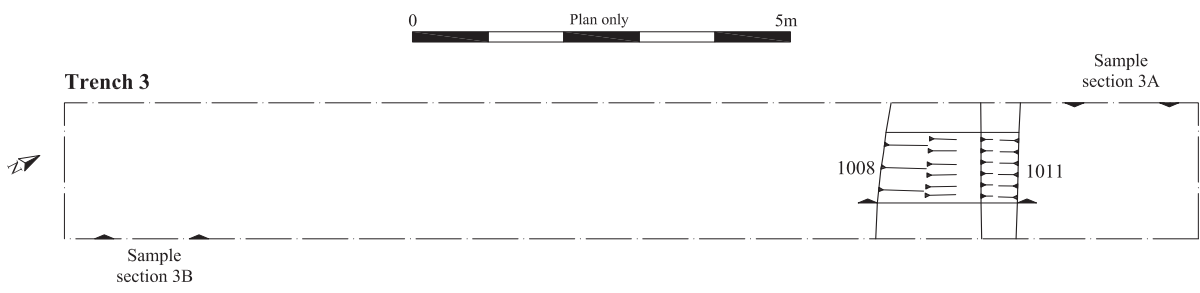
Scale 1:1250 at A4

Land north of St Mary's Church, Colliers End, Herts (P7067)



0 25m

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Fig. 3 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:500 at A4
Land north of St Mary's Church, Colliers End, Herts (P7067)

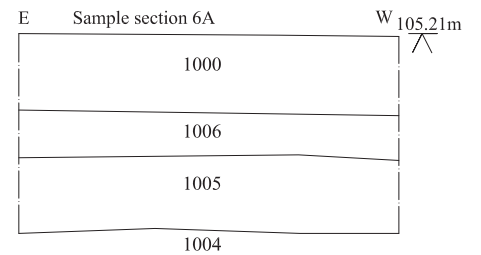
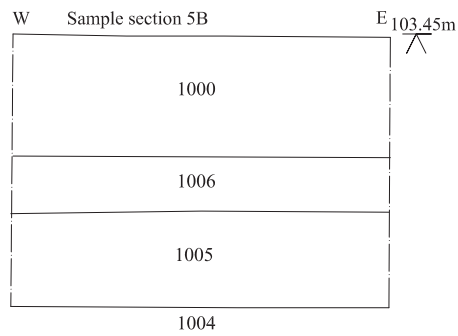
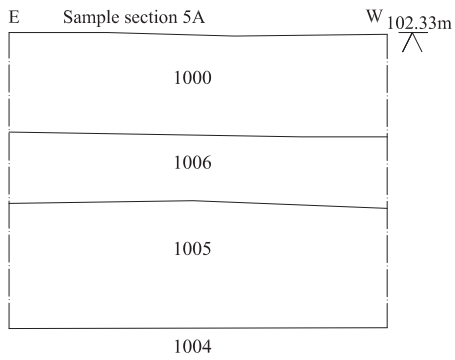
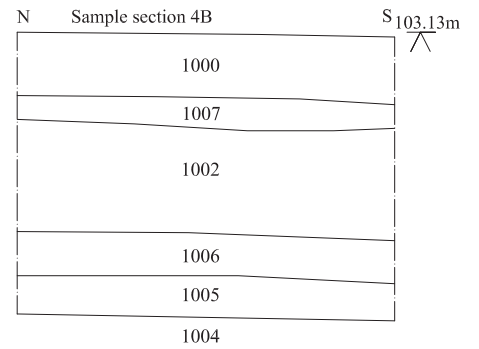
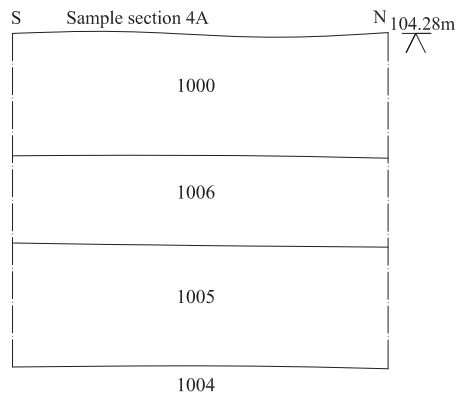
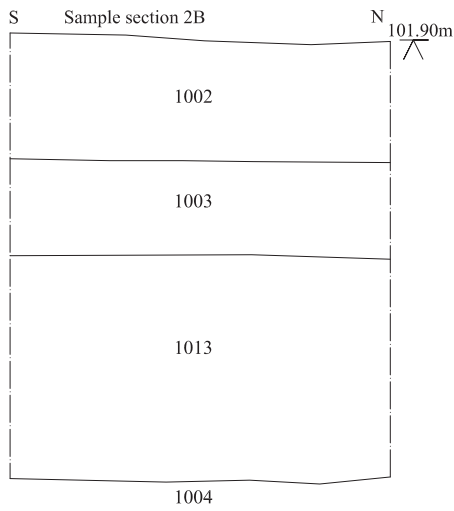
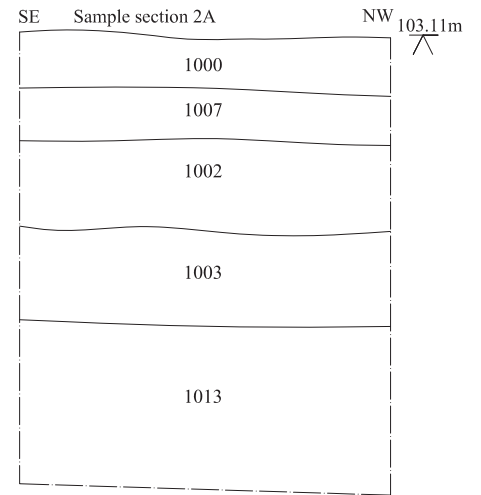
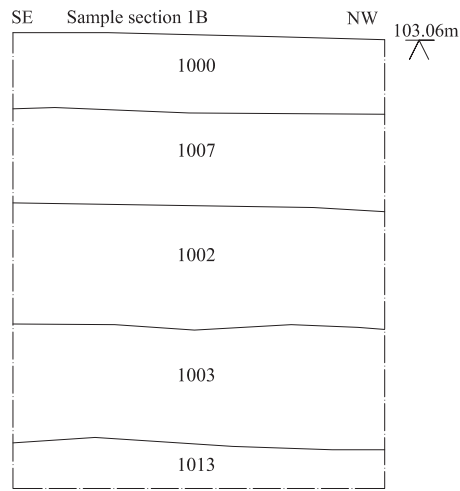
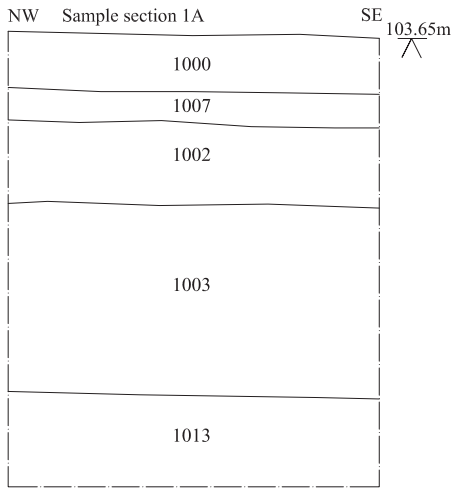


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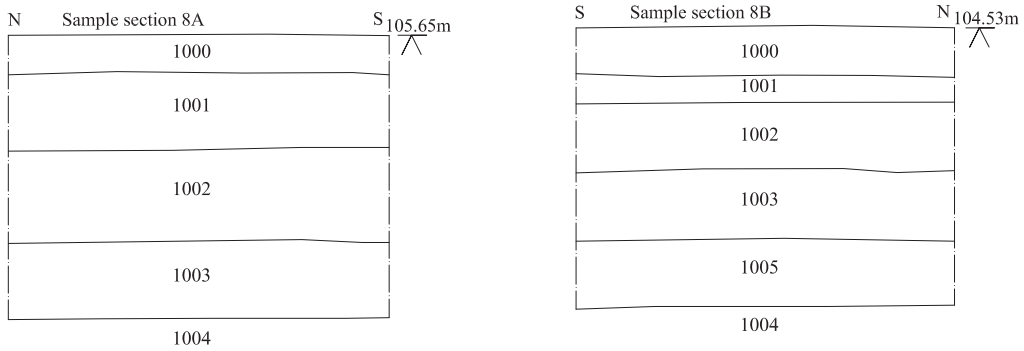
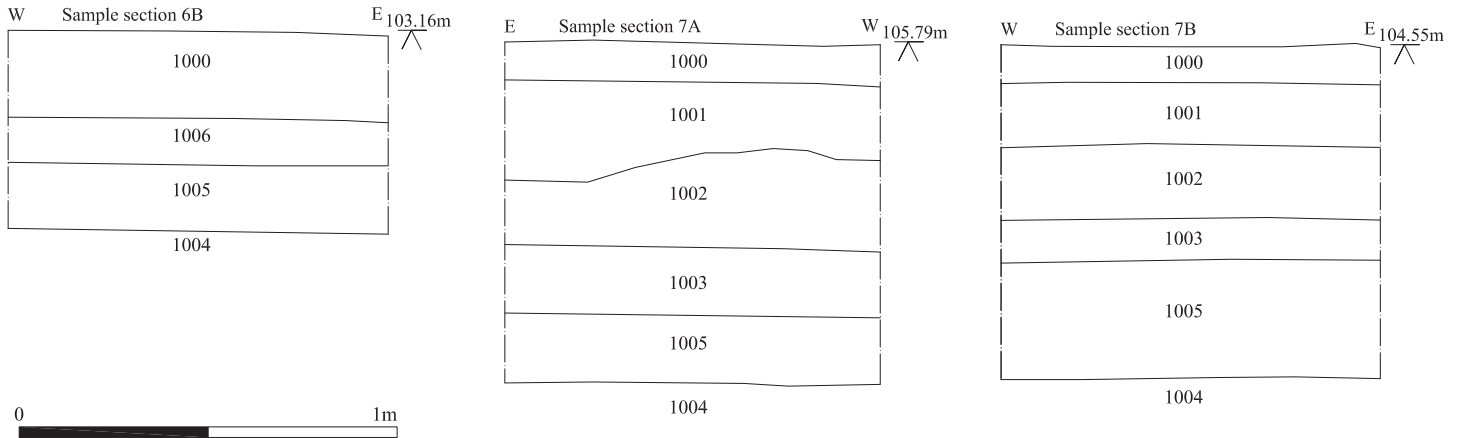
Fig. 4 Trench 3 plan and sections

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

Land north of St Mary's Church, Colliers End, Herts (P7067)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Sample sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
Land north of St Mary's Church, Colliers End, Herts (P7067)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 Sample sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
Land north of St Mary's Church, Colliers End, Herts (P7067)