
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED NEW DWELLING, LAND ADJACENT TO
LILYMEAD, MILL END, STANDON,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 3960 2262	Report No: 4914
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1768
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6149
Signed:	Date: 4 August 2015

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land adjacent to Lilymead, Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In August 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lilymead, Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3960 2262). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Stephens and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to appeal approval for the construction of a dwelling following the demolition of a garage.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 96 identified on the Local Plan. AAS No.96 encompasses the historic core of the village of Standon which has Saxon origins and was a thriving medieval settlement with Borough status and a market. The site lies some 100m from the medieval and later crossing point of the Rib. The site also lies in the area which produced evidence of the Romano British activity. Therefore the site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains as well as those of the Roman period.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeology excepting a modern pit which contained building demolition debris including plastic.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>03/08/2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>6149</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1768</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance 96</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garage and drive</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of a dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Standon</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG11 1LR</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.200m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3960 2262</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.69m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs Stephens</i>		
Full title	<i>Land adjacent to Lilymead, Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4914</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>August 2015</i>		

PROPOSED NEW DWELLING, LAND ADJACENT TO LILYMEAD, MILL END, STANDON, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In August 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lilymead, Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3960 2262). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Stephens and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to appeal approval for the construction of a dwelling following the demolition of a garage.

The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 96 identified on the Local Plan. AAS No.96 encompasses the historic core of the village of Standon which has Saxon origins and was a thriving medieval settlement with Borough status and a market. The site lies some 100m from the medieval and later crossing point of the Rib. The site also lies in the area which produced evidence of the Romano British activity. Therefore the site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains as well as those of the Roman period.

In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeology excepting a modern pit which contained modern building demolition debris including plastic.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Lilymead, Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3960 2262; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Stephens and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to appeal approval for the construction of a dwelling following the demolition of a garage (East Herts DC Planning Ref. 3/14/0211/FP, 3/14/1384/FP, Appeal Ref. APP/J1915/A/14/2219923).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to an advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 11/02/2015) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, 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 activity associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Standon and any evidence of preceding Roman activity. It was also important to understand the level of any previous truncation on the site and also to ascertain whether it would be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed redevelopment.

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 small site lies on the eastern side of Mill End in the northern part of Standon, in the valley of the River Rib (Fig. 1). It comprises a plot adjacent to the existing residential dwelling of Lilymead, currently occupied by a garage. It is proposed to demolish the garage and build a detached 4-bedroom dwelling on the land directly adjacent to the north of Lilymead.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated on land inclining towards the east at c.69m AOD that forms the eastern slope of the Rib. Soils on the site are clayey soils of the Upton 1 association, described as shallow well drained calcareous soils over chalk, found mainly on moderately steep, sometimes very steep land (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The solid geology of the environs is chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) with alluvium, clay, silt and gravel present in the area and related to the course of the river (British Geological Survey 1978).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Little evidence of prehistoric activity has been found within the immediate vicinity of the site. Isolated finds dating from the Mesolithic to the late Iron Age have been recorded, but the main activity appears to be to the north and south of the site. An earthwork of a Bronze Age/Neolithic enclosure (HER 7543) and Iron Age occupation evidence (HER 6465) have been identified to the north of the site, whilst the earliest occupation of Standon is thought to lay to the south (HER 2675). Further to the north is the defended Iron Age enclosure of Gatesbury and the Iron Age and Roman settlement at Braughing (Partridge 1980, 1982; Potter & Trow 1988).

4.2 Roman activity in the area is mostly represented by finds of coins, including two recorded next to the farm to the north found c.1878 (HER 1509), although occupation evidence has been recorded c.800m north west of the site (HER 519). The other remains in the area relate to Roman Stane Street, which has been recorded c.800m north of the site (HER 2151, 4679). Roman Ermine Street also runs c.1.5km to the west of the site along the line of the present A10.

4.3 The village of Standon is first recorded in the middle of the 10th century and in Domesday as *Standone*. It was owned by *Stigand*, Bishop of Winchester (1047) and archbishop of Canterbury (1052). It was assessed at 11 hides, with land for 24 ploughs, 29 villeins, a priest, 15 bordars, two sokemen, a Frenchman, nine cottars and eight serfs. Its total value was estimated at 34 pounds (VCH 1971a: 343). According to the Domesday book (AD1086), the parish had woodland supporting 600 pigs (Morris 1976).

4.4 In the 11th century, Standon was recorded as *Standone*, and in the 13th century onwards as *Staundon*, *Stondon* or as *Staunden*. The parish consisted of common fields until its inclosure in 1835 (VCH 1971b: 347). It had its own court by 1262, at which time two bailiffs and an ale-taster were chosen. There is evidence suggesting that by the end of the 14th century malt-making was a regular practice. Standon market and a regular fair were maintained as part of the local economy for many years, but had expired by 1668 (VCH 1971b: 348-9).

4.5 The Standon economy was based on agriculture, but primarily relied on trade. Mills across the region were a regular source of local income. The probable site of a Domesday watermill (HER 5809) has been identified on Papermill Lane c.400m south west of the site. Other medieval sites in the village include the Knights Court (HER 10031), which later became the endowed school, the church of St. Mary's (HER 4366) and the site of 'Our Lady Bridge Chapel' (HER 2766), all to the south of the site.

4.6 The post-medieval period is mostly represented by buildings including public inns, mills and almshouses. The earliest buildings are two former open hall houses dating to the 16th century (HER 10043, 10044). Four public inns are recorded dating back to the 17th century, known as The Star, the Windmill Inn, the Falcon Inn and The Bell (HER 10035, 10036, 10037, 10038). The Windmill Inn may be on the site of an earlier windmill or one may have been situated close-by, as suggested by the place name evidence. Other mills include the site of an early 19th century smock mill (HER 4755), the former paper and saw mill (HER 5766), the old water-powered corn mill to the immediate south of the site (HER 5809) and the 'new' soya mill, constructed in 1901. Further mills are also known from the surrounding area.

4.7 The farm complex of the Mill End Farm, located to the immediate north of the site, dates from the late 17th – early 18th century with the barns reworked and rebuilt in the late 18th – 19th century (Wotherspoon *et al* 2004).

4.8 The introduction of the railway line in 1863 had the effect of reducing local trade as consumers and traders were able to travel greater distances to larger markets (VCH 1971b: 349). Historic cartographic sources show a dwelling on the application site on the 1839 Tithe Map (Fig. 4), demolished by 1878-9, when two small cottages are shown on the 1878 OS map close to the present house (Fig.5).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 One trench was excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Figs. 2 - 3). The trench was located within footprint of the proposed new dwelling and measured 10 x 2m.

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

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 5-6)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 6): north-east end, south-south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 69.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Modern made ground. Mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments, concrete rubble and crushed pavement brick stones.
0.26 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid to dark orangey brown, friable, clayey silt with frequent small stones and flints and occasional CBM fragments.
0.44m +	L1002	Natural mid orangey brown, loose, sandy and silty gravel.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 6): south-west end, west-north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 69.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	M1003	Contemporary concrete slab of driveway.
0.08 – 0.29m	L1004	Levelling/basal layer for M1003. Mid yellow, loose, sand with frequent CBM and concrete fragments.
0.29 – 0.41m	L1005	Dark grey, compact, clayey silt.
0.41 – 0.67m	L1006	Mid brownish grey, friable, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.67m +	L1007	Natural greyish white, friable, chalk with small stones and flints.

Description: Modern Pit F1008 was present in the trench.

Pit F1008 was a large and irregular in plan (2 x 1.50m; DP 3), roughly rectangular and located in the north-eastern end of Trench 1. Its fill, L1009, was a mid to dark grey, loose, silty sand mainly comprising concrete rubble and debris including plastics. The materials were likely derived from a modern (20th century) structure.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by a modern yard surface (L1000; 0.25 – 0.30m thick) and garage driveway (M1003; 0.08m thick). In the north-east end of the trench only Subsoil L1001 (0.15 – 0.20m thick) was present below the made ground and it consisted of a mid to dark orange brown, friable, clayey silt with frequent small stones and flints and occasional CBM fragments. In the central and western parts of the trench a sequence of modern and earlier (19th – 20th century) deposits was present (0.50 – 0.60m thick in total).

8.2 The natural gravel, L1002, was present at 0.40 – 0.65m below the existing ground level and comprised a mid orange brown, loose, sandy and silty gravel. In the south-western end of the trench a natural chalk (L1007) was exposed at 0.62 – 0.68m below existing. L1007 consisted of greyish white, friable, chalk with small stones and flints.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No.96 which is the historic core of Standon. Roman, medieval and post-medieval archaeology are well documented in vicinity of the site.

9.2 In the event no archaeology was revealed excepting a modern pit which contained building demolition debris including plastic. Little evidence of previous truncation of the site was apparent. No residual finds were recovered. Deposits revealed in the central/south-west part of the trench may have been linked to use of the site in the 19th – 20th centuries although no structural evidence was identified. Cartographic sources show a dwelling on the site on the 1839 Tithe Map (Fig. 4), demolished by 1878-9, when two small cottages are shown on the 1878 OS map close to the present house (Fig.5).

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 & Mrs Stephens for funding the project and for their assistance.

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

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER Number	NGR	Description
Prehistoric remains (to 1st century AD)		
151	TL 39-- 22--	Late Iron Age gold stater.
606	TL 3925 2310	Mesolithic worked flint flakes.
2152	TL 3911 2330	Late Iron Age enclosure.
2563	TL 3963 2334	Bronze Age cropmark of circular enclosure.
2675	TL 396- 224-	Earliest occupation of Standon.
2768	TL 39-- 23--	Two late Iron Age coins.
6465	TL 3915 2310	Late Iron Age occupation evidence, including large ditch.
7543	TL 39799 23119	Early Bronze Age/Neolithic cropmarks of circular enclosure.
Roman remains (1st - 5th century AD)		
519	TL 390- 232-	Occupation evidence. Pottery, pits and a flint building.
1098	TL 39-- 23--	Pot containing coin hoard.
1509	TL 3961 2263	Two Roman coins.
1511	TL 39-- 22--	Coin.
2151	TL 392- 232-	Cropmark of Roman road on alignment of Stane Street.
4679	TL 400- 234-	Supposed line of Roman road.
9245	TL 38600 22800	Roman coins.
The medieval period (5th – 16th centuries)		
2766	TL 3956 2251	Site of chapel 'Our Lady Bridge'.
4238	TL 3917 2158	Strip lynchets.
4366	TL 3964 2222	Church of St. Mary's.
5809	TL 3935 2215	Probable site of Domesday water mill, later turned into a paper mill.
9244	TL 38600 22900	Fragment of Saxon brooch.
9246	TL 38650 22950	Scatter of various small finds.
9247	TL 39000 22000	Scatter of various small finds.
9250	TL 39000 21700	Mediaeval coins.
10031	TL 3964 2217	Knights court, later endowed school.
The post-medieval period (16th century to present)		
4755	TL 3966 2211	Site of early 19 th century smock mill.
5148	TL 3956 2251	Site of road bridge, rebuilt in 1858.
5540	TL 395- 225-	Two wooden railway station buildings, now demolished.
5766	TL 3935 2215	Former paper and saw mill, now demolished. Thought to have been previous site of Domesday mill.
9486	TL 3963 2238	Late 18 th century bakehouse.
9487	TL 3936 2213	Site of paper drying house associated with paper mill.
9488	TL 3928 2255	Site of 19 th century meeting house.
10029	TL 3969 2216	18 th century almshouses.
10030	TL 3958 2216	17 th century almshouses.
10035	TL 3959 2226	17 th -18 th century public house, The Star (and Garter).
10036	TL 3966 2234	17 th century former Windmill inn, converted to a house in the 20 th century.

10037	TL 3966 2251	17 th century former Falcon inn.
10038	TL 3963 2250	17 th century building, known as The Bell public house from the 18 th century.
10040	TL 3967 2219	Approximate site of former parish workhouse.
10043	TL 3964 2253	Former 16 th century open hall house.
10044	TL 3966 2247	Former open hall house.
10049	TL 3972 2248	Evidence of post-mediaeval activity to the rear of Grafton House.
11147	TL 3960 2267	Possible planned farm layout, Mill Farm.
11148	TL 3931 2252	Possible planned farm layout, New Street Farm.
5808	TL 3952 2254	Standon New Mill, Kents Lane. Former steam corn mill built in 1901. Connected to Old Mill (water & steam) on other side of river.
5809	TL 3955 2258	Former waterpowered corn mill, thought to be on the site of the old manorial mill. By 1901 the mill had been supplemented by steam power and assisted in powering new flour mill (5808). Only 1 wing survived a fire in 1961, constructed of yellow brick with an asbestos roof.
Undated		
2564	TL 393- 229-	Cropmark of linear and rectilinear ditches.
4054	TL 3904 2346	Cropmark of linear ditches.
10214	TL 3849 2263	Cropmark of curvilinear features.
10306	TL 392- 217-	Cropmark of four linear features.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	10
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	3
Site photographs colour slides	3
Digital Photographs	6

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Land adjacent to Lilymead, Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Standon
Planning application reference:	East Herts DC Planning Ref. 3/14/0211/FP, 3/14/1384/FP, Appeal Ref. APP/J1915/A/14/2219923
Client name/address/tel:	Mr & Mrs Stephens
Nature of application:	Construction of a dwelling
Present land use:	Garage and drive
Size of application area: c.200m ²	Size of area investigated 20m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3960 2262
Site Code:	AS 1768
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	03/08/2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In August 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Lilymead, Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3960 2262). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Stephens and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to appeal approval for the construction of a dwelling following the demolition of a garage.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeology excepting a modern pit which contained building demolition debris including plastic.</i></p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: August 2015

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking south.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking west.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking south-west.



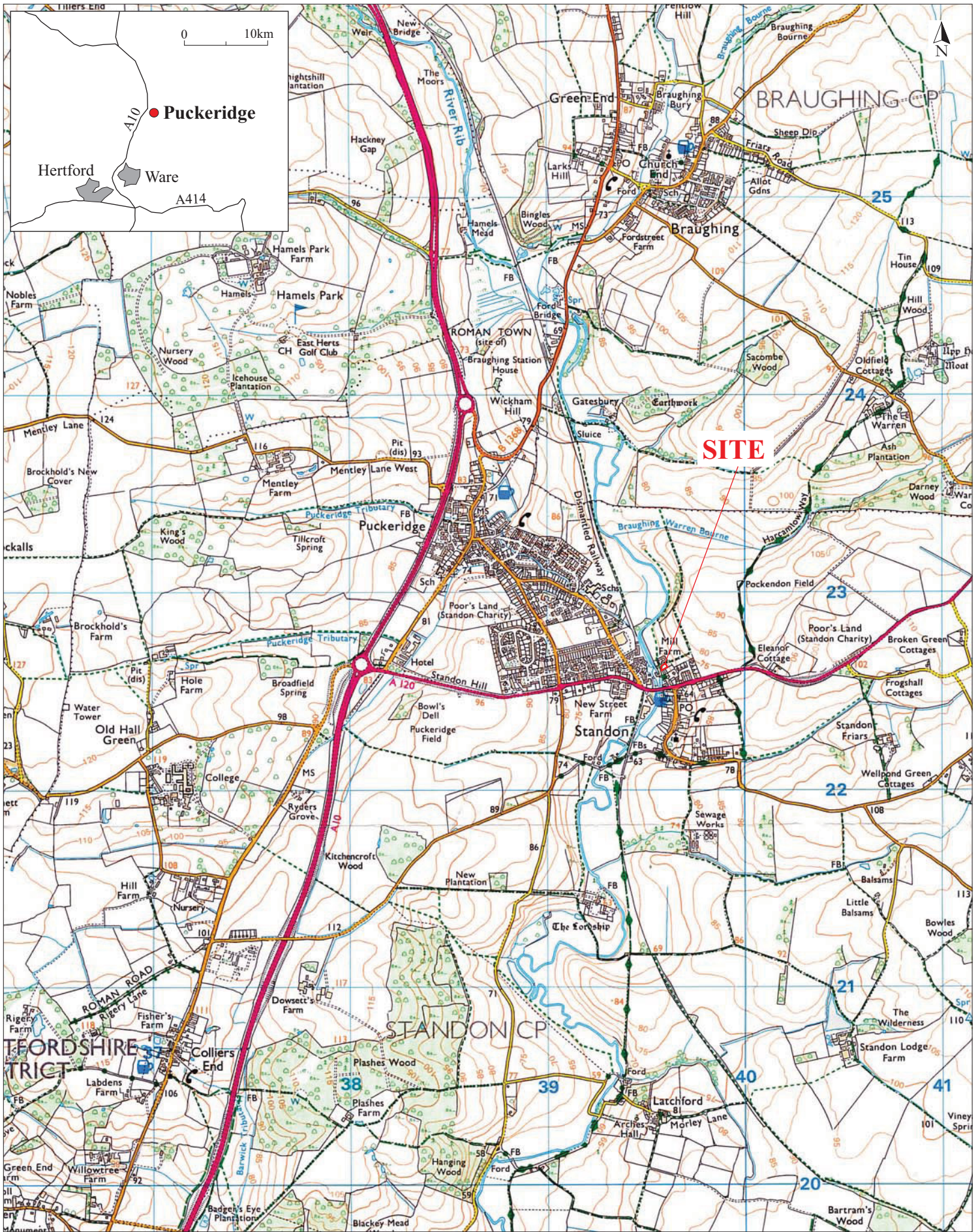
DP 4. Trench 1. Looking east-north-east.



DP 5. Trench 1, north-east end. Sample section 1A. Looking north-north-west.



DP 6. Trench 1, south-west end. Sample section 1B. Looking south-south-east.



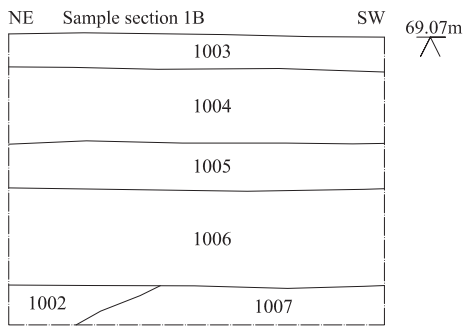
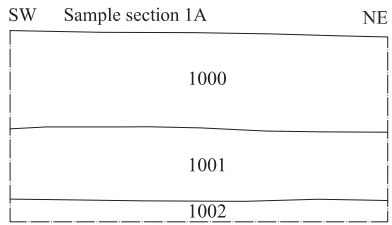
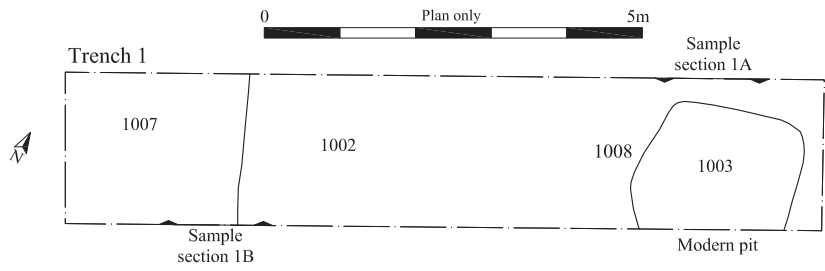
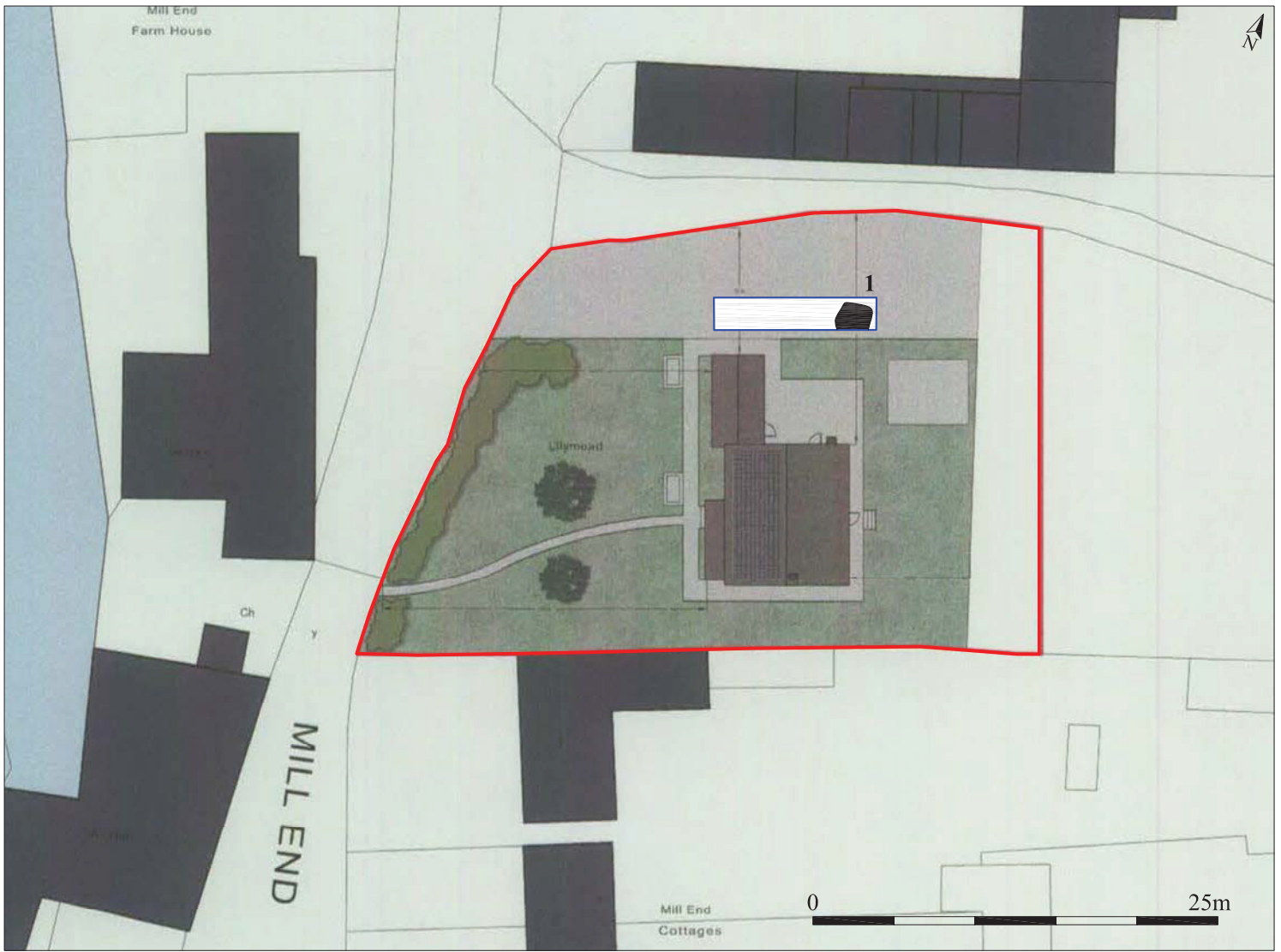
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire (P6149)



0 50m

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location
Scale 1:1000 at A4
Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire (P6149)

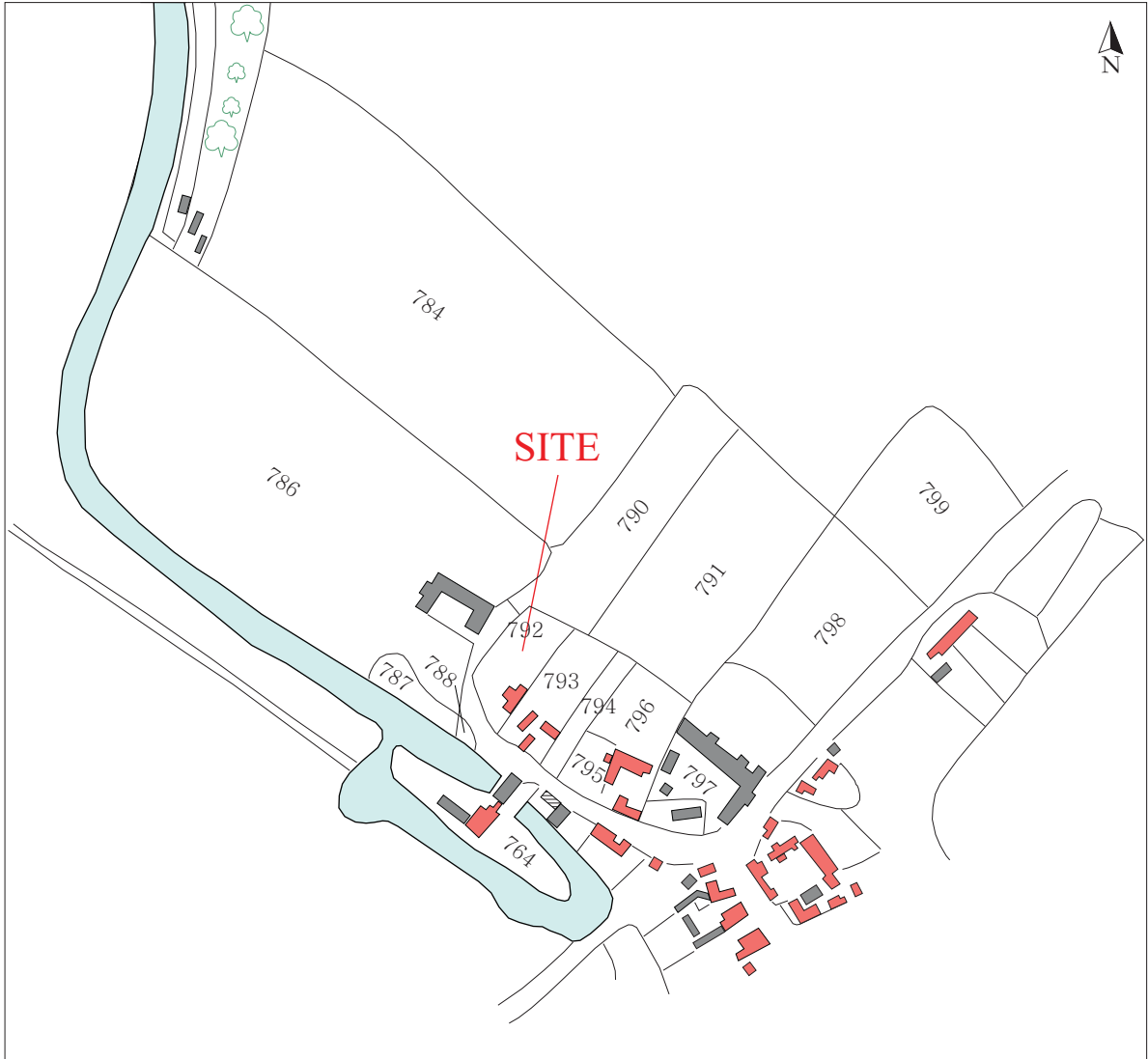


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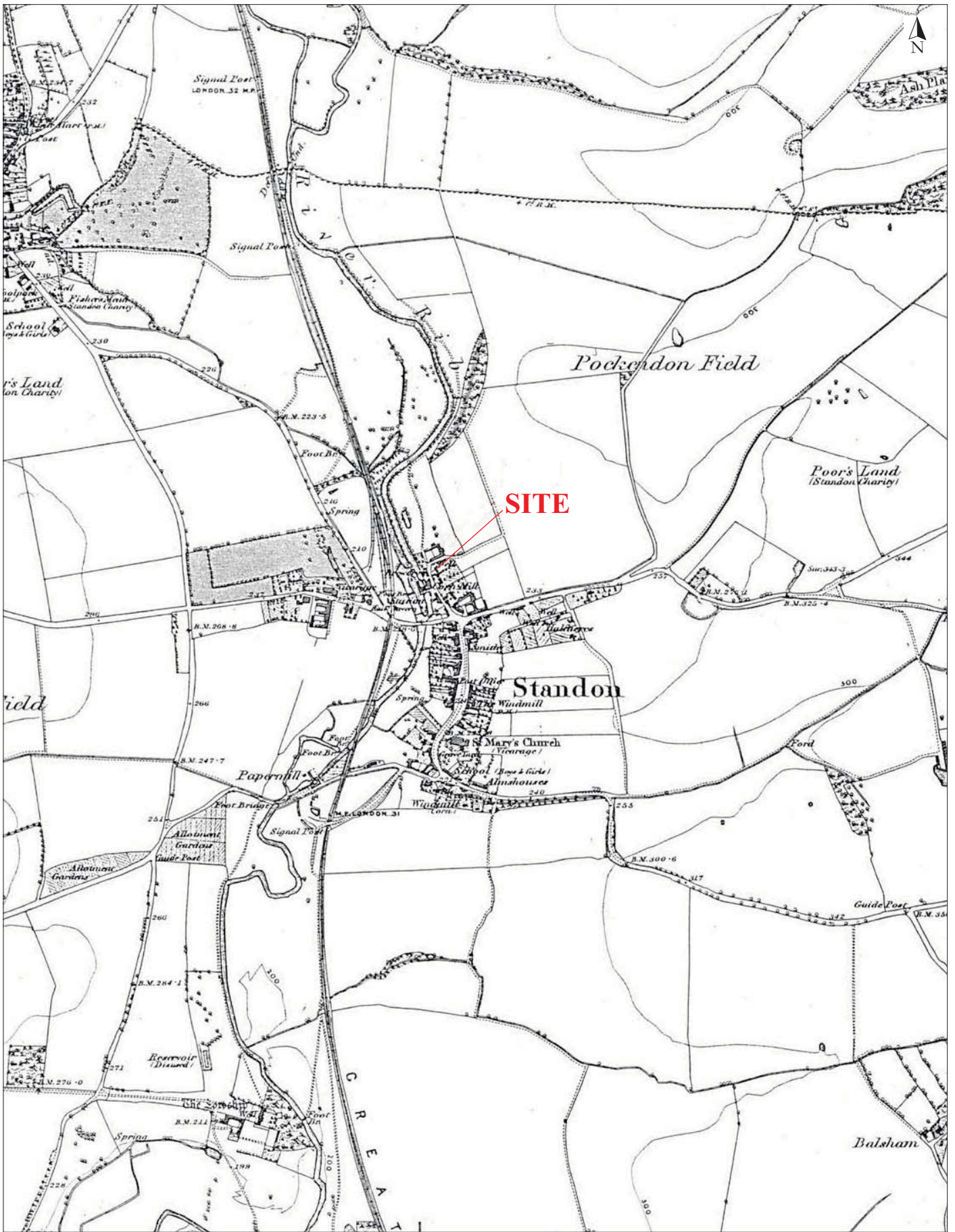
Fig. 3 Trench location, plan and sections

Scale 1:400, 1:100 and 1:20 at A4

Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire (P6149)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Tithe Map, 1839
Not to scale
Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire (P6149)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 OS map, 1878
Not to scale
Mill End, Standon, Hertfordshire (P6149)