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WESTBURY HOUSE, MUCH HADHAM,
HERTFORDSHIRE SG10 6BY

HISTORIC BUILDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING & RECORDING

HER enquiry no. 60/17

Authors: Tansy Collins MSt Kathren Henry	
NGR: TL 42820 19630	Report No: 5444
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1895
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 7212
MCIfA	Date: 6 September 2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BY. Historic Building and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
<i>Summary:</i>			
<i>In July 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording at Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire. The monitoring was commissioned by Elite Construction Ltd and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the proposed construction of a single storey rear extension and internal alterations within the rear ranges at ground floor level. No works were proposed in the historic core of the property which is described as 16th or 17th century in date.</i>			
<i>The project saw the recording of evidence relating to the addition of three rear ranges, which despite slight differences in brickwork and form are all consistent with dates in the early to mid 19th century. Of note is the use of imported Baltic softwood in the central range, demonstrated by the presence of scribed marks on the ceiling joists. The southern range may present further complexity where the eastern half may form an earlier stair turret, and investigations in the future particularly within the roof structure and earlier historic core may allow the sequence to be elucidated.</i>			
<i>The archaeological monitoring found remains of a made ground layer 1000 containing small fragments of red brick and the occasional animal bone, as well as ceramic Victorian drainage pipes.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>18th July 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>7212</i>	Site code	<i>AS1895</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building and archaeological building monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II Listed building, Area of Archaeological Significance 147</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential dwelling</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extension and alterations to existing dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Mid-19th century range to rear of earlier core</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Much Hadham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER (HHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG10 6BY</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.750m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 42820 19630</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.61m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Michael Nunn (Elite Construction Ltd)</i>		
Full title	<i>Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire. Historic Building and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5444</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2017</i>		

WESTBURY HOUSE, MUCH HADHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE SG10 6BY

HISTORIC BUILDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In July 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording at Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire. The monitoring was commissioned by Elite Construction Ltd and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the proposed construction of a single storey rear extension and internal alterations within the rear ranges at ground floor level. No works were proposed in the historic core of the property which is described as 16th or 17th century in date.

The project saw the recording of evidence relating to the addition of three rear ranges, which despite slight differences in brickwork and form are all consistent with dates in the early to mid 19th century. Of note is the use of imported Baltic softwood in the central range, demonstrated by the presence of scribed marks on the ceiling joists. The southern range may present further complexity where the eastern half may form an earlier stair turret, and investigations in the future particularly within the roof structure and earlier historic core may allow the sequence to be elucidated.

The archaeological monitoring found remains of a made ground layer, L1000, which contained small fragments of red brick and ceramic Victorian drainage pipes.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an a programme of historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording at Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire SG10 6BY (NGR TL 4280 19630; Figs.1 - 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Elite Construction Ltd and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the proposed construction of a single storey rear extension, alterations to fenestration on north and west elevations and erection of gates at the property (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/1245/HH). The condition was required based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT).

1.2 The monitoring was carried out in accordance with advice issued by HCC HEAT (Alison Tinniswood, 10th August 2015) and a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (8th June 2017) and approved by HCC HEAT and the local planning authority (LPA). It conformed to the Historic England document *Understanding Historic Buildings a guide to good recording practice* (2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014) as well as following the requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology* in the

East of England (Gurney 2003) and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- Archaeological monitoring of all fabric alterations associated with the scheme likely to have an impact on any historic fabric with the investigation and recording of any new historic building fabric thereby revealed and analysis of the results with provision for report and/or publication of the results, and the production of an archive
- The project report should provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project. It will be adequately detailed to place the findings of the archaeological recording in context,
- The project should produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form prior to alteration.
- Archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks associated with the new development
- The investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the new development in accordance with the requirements of HCC HEA & the LPA.
- The analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions
- The provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other 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 Much Hadham is an elongated ribbon village situated 5km to the west of Bishops Stortford and 10km north-east of Hertford, within the parish of the same name. Little Hadham, its companion village, lies to the north along the A120 road, while other nearby villages include Perry green and Green Tye to the south-east.

2.2 The historic character of Much Hadham is evident along the length of High Street where medieval and post-medieval buildings considered of significance are visible reflected in that almost every one is listed on the NHLE. The site lies towards the northern end of the village within the historic core of the village which is designated as Area of Archaeological Significance 147 on the Local Plan on the west side of High Street opposite the junction with Church Lane.

2.3 Westbury House is Grade II listed on the National Heritage List for England (Appendix 3, HER 130931) and is described as a former inn with origins in the 16th or 17th century, re-fronted in the 18th century and re-fenestrated in approximately 1830. It follows an L-plan and the northern extension is noted as being of early 19th century date.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

Archaeological databases and historic/cartographic sources

3.1 All known archaeological sites and spot-finds are collated in the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Significant entries within an approximate 500m radius of the site are discussed in Section 4.2 (HER enquiry no. 60/17). Further evidence such as historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps provide good evidence regarding the plan form of buildings, while other evidence was gathered from AS's own reference library. Relevant documents are reproduced as Figs. 3-5.

Secondary sources

3.2 Secondary sources were gathered from a number of sources such as AS's own library and unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

Geological/geotechnical information

3.3 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

Fieldwork - historic building monitoring and recording

3.4 The site was visited by Tansy Collins on the 18th July 2017 in order to undertake the monitoring and recording of the alterations to the fabric of the building.

3.5 The photographic recording was conducted using a Canon 80-D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels) and included general shots depicting those areas of the building subject to alteration and any detail of historic evidence exposed during fabric removal. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used where possible. A pictorial index of the digital photography is included below together with location plots (Figs. 9 and 10).

Fieldwork – archaeological monitoring and recording

3.6 The archaeological investigation comprised the observation of the excavation of footings for the new extension. The footings were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were examined for archaeological features, though the footing trenches were not entered as they were more than 1.2m in depth (varying between 1.3m and 1.6m). Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate (Fig. 12 and photo index below). Excavated spoil was searched for finds.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Topography, geology and soils

4.1 The site is situated at c.61m AOD on the western slope of the valley of the River Ash, whose gently meandering north-south course passes c.350m to the east. The slope of the valley rises at a moderate gradient from the river, through the village and to the west, with the bulk of the ribbon-settlement situated between the 60-65m AOD contours.

4.2 The solid geology of the river valley is comprised of the Lewis Nodular Chalk Formation, with the site lying on the cusp of two superficial drift deposits. The Lowestoft Formation diamicton probably underlies the site and extends upslope to the west, but gives way to Head Deposits of clay silt, sand and gravel to the east, approximately along the line of the High Street, leading towards alluvial deposits immediately adjacent to the river. The soils of the site are free draining, slightly acid, base-rich and loamy; becoming slightly more clayey as the valley slope rises.

Archaeological and historical background

4.3 The River Ash is a tributary of the River Lee and this landscape in east Hertfordshire has proved highly conducive for prehistoric and Roman activity; however there is a paucity of evidence for these periods in the vicinity of the site. Neolithic flint flakes are recorded c.350m to the south-west, but their location is arbitrary (HER 10055). The major Roman road of Ermine Street and Stone Street pass 6km to the west and 3km to the north respectively, while the postulated route of a minor route between Braughing and Harlow appears to run through the area of Roman kilns to the north-west of the village, but is unclear closer to the site, possibly as it diverts towards a crossing of the River Ash (HER 4682).

4.4 The medieval village of Much Hadham appears to have been founded around the manor and church, which continue to define the historic nucleus in the present day. The church of St. Andrew, with an existing building of probably 12th century date is located c.200m to the east of the site (HER 4347); adjacent to the Palace, a manor that was a residence of the Bishops of London between the 10th and 18th centuries, with the existing building built in the 16th century (HER 2771). A moated enclosure c.250m to the north-east probably also has origins in the medieval period (HER 1995). Several late medieval buildings remain extant in the village, notably the Red Lion Inn, an open hall building with a crown post roof, close to the north (HER 12265); while several further late medieval properties are situated further south on the High Street (HER 12262, 12264, 13484 & 16372)

4.5 The construction of significant timber-framed buildings in the historic core of Much Hadham continued through the transition into the post-medieval period, into the 16th and 17th centuries, including the Gaytons c.100m to the south (HER 12263), houses further south on the High Street (HER 17700, 16373 & 31040), as well as the Lordship manor house to the north (HER 12267), the Old Rectory, a barn and outbuildings on Church Lane to the east (HER 13454, 15343, 13772, 13773 & 6298). To the west of the village and High Street was the extensive Moor Place park and gardens, possibly of Elizabethan or 17th century date (HER 9590). Westbury House is thought to have been built during this period, see below, while the 18th century saw the construction of a large red brick house named North Leys built c.100m to the north (HER 15376) and Much Hadham Hall was rebuilt in 1726 with extensive gardens that extend to within 100m to the south-west of the site (HER 15344 & 9591).

4.6 In the 19th century North Leys Cottage with an adjacent barn was built close to north of the site, set back from the High Street (HER 16469), while there is clearly various campaigns of 19th century work with the addition of rear extensions to a number of buildings throughout the village as can be seen on late 19th century Ordnance Survey (OS) maps. At the northern end of High Street, the road is lined on both sides by substantial buildings with gardens to the rear, though other village development is restricted to the area around the church and former palace, with agricultural fields beyond.

The Site

4.7 The Listing description of Westbury House provides some detail of the history of the building, though in general there is little readily accessible information relating to the building. The Historic England Archive (Swindon) holds a file on the property which may be worthy of inspection and includes a report, measured drawing and photograph (Historic England Archive ref: BF079616), while an early photograph depicts the street front much as it is today with eight-over eight sash windows, off-centre entrance and parapet. The list description notes that the building is 16th or 17th century in date and was formerly an inn, though the evidence for this is not cited, and the RCHME volume does not mention the building (RCHME 1911).

4.8 Tracing the late 19th century plan form of the site is possible through inspection of historic maps. In 1883, Westbury House is visible fronting east onto High Street and in plan consists of the street front range with ranges visible to the rear (Fig. 3). The rear of the property is reached along the south side of the building though what areas of the site to the rear belong to Westbury House or Woodham House adjacent to the south is not clear and a generally rectangular plot is divided into a number of small discrete areas. Beyond this to the west is a tree-lined avenue which may have extended to the street and perhaps once formed an approach to Moor Place to the south-west, or alternatively represented a narrow plot to one of the street front buildings.

4.9 The 1897 OS map shows the site in more detail, and the divisions to the rear of the property are of interest (Fig. 4). The building is depicted as clearly divided into two, with the northern half distinct from the L-shaped section to the south. The large L-shaped half is associated with the majority of the rear plot of land, while the northern half has a very small rectangular area, and also contains a pump. In 1923, the building is depicted with the same footprint with no internal divisions, though the rear plot enclosing the northern half to the rear remains extant (Fig. 5). The outline of the building does not appear to have altered since that time, though the two rear plots were subsequently unified and the rear plots divided between Westbury House and Woodham House to the south.

5 HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING

5.1 Observations during the planned works

5.1.1 The historic building monitoring and recording focused on those areas of the building subject to alteration, specifically the rear ranges at ground floor level and a small area at second floor level. Existing plans (ground floor and second floor) and elevations provided by the client are included as Figs. 6-8, with the plans demonstrating the alterations shown on Figs. 9-11.

Exterior

5.1.2 The building is described in the listing as being of L-shaped plan with a northern extension, though the plan form is slightly more complex. The historic core forms the timber-framed street front range and there are two parallel ranges that rise

over two storeys to pitched roofs and extend to the rear, while a further two-storey range with a pent-roof is attached at the north end of the main building following the line of the road so creating a canted corner. This pent-roofed range appears to have been added into two phases and extends to the rear along the length of the central rear range.

5.1.3 The street front east elevation of the main range is all plain rendered and spans four window bays with an offset entrance in the third bay. All windows are of eight-over-eight form apart from a six-over-six sash window above the door, and all have exposed sash boxes with reeding and paterae. Two six-over-six sash windows light the northern range and have reeded surrounds with paterae as elsewhere.

5.1.4 The entrance has a reeded surround with lions head paterae to console brackets which support a dentilated cornice above a fine rectangular overlight. The door itself has six moulded recessed panels. The roof is tiled by partially hidden by a raised parapet divided from the rest of the elevation by a robust band at eaves level, indeed it is likely this banding hides evidence of the eaves itself.

5.1.5 The south side of the southern rear range is exposed and though no alterations are proposed here it was viewed for context. Close to the historic core, this range accommodates a doorway and a good, fairly narrow sash window at upper level that lights the stair case. To the west a large eight-over-eight sash window lights the interior and above is a six-over-six sash, both of these set back into the masonry.

5.1.6 The southern range projects approximately 1m beyond the extent of the central range and it is the west side of this range and the two further rear ranges which were subject to alteration and extension and so the monitoring and recording was focused here. The elevations are all plain rendered and at first floor level windows of varying form are visible. These include a small recessed six-pane light high-set in the gable end of the southern range where a restraining bar suggests it forms a pivoting casement.

5.1.7 At upper level, the west elevation of the central range includes a large eight-over-twelve sash with no horns and a sloping tile sill. A small six-pane casement adjoins to the south, also with a sloping tile sill. To the north, the pent-roofed range contains a ten-over-ten sash window with no horns and a straight sill.

5.1.8 External walls were removed from all three ranges at ground floor level in order to push out the building with a short extension, and the walls reinforced with steel joists. Areas of external render were removed in a number of places revealing brickwork for the most part, though one area of the north range appears to include a lintel at mid-height above which laths are visible. The majority of plasterwork here is applied over steel mesh demonstrating a previous campaign of re-rendering.

5.1.9 The windows removed from the external walls are to be reused in the new extension, and are described below.

Interior

Ground floor

5.1.10 Internally, a number of walls were removed and a series of photographs illustrating the works have been included as a photo index and marked on Figs. 9 and 10.

5.1.11 The southern rear range contained a rear entrance lobby and staircase, with an office and WC subdivided by modern partitions in the western half. During the planned works, the modern partition was removed and the formerly external wall between the southern and central ranges was partially removed to create a snug area contiguous with the kitchen in the central range.

5.1.12 The snug area mostly has plain plastered walls with a moulded skirting board framing a floor of 6¾" (171mm) boards. A small section of good brickwork is exposed on the west side of the room. The bricks are regular, measuring 8¾" x 4¼" x 2 5/8" (222mm x 108mm x 67mm), and of a homogenous orange fabric though some are fairly creased and there are occasional straight skintles. A timber bearer is visible.

5.1.13 The north wall is removed as noted and the east pier has been made good in red brick, beyond which the wall remains plastered but possibly over studwork here. This may suggest a change in construction and perhaps indicates this range was constructed in two stages, first with a stair turret which was then extended in the 19th century to provide additional space.

5.1.14 The ceiling is underdrawn in lath and plaster, though some plasterwork on the north side has been removed revealing fairly regular, seemingly mechanically sawn laths with square lath nails. The lime plaster is pale with a high chalk content and much animal hair. Close to the junction between the two ranges above the under-drawing there seems to be an upper layer of rough staves over battens attached to the sides of the joists with a rough plaster over, perhaps for added insulation.

5.1.15 The central range contains the kitchen, where the floor is all of concrete. The space is usually given access from the rest of the house through doorways in the north-east and south-east corners though a temporary screen has been erected for the duration of the works. The walls are all plastered where they survive, and where removed sections of brickwork are exposed, here being of large orange brick with straight skintles and measuring 8½" x 4¼" x 2½" (216mm x 108mm x 64mm).

5.1.16 This room is dominated by a large kitchen fireplace on the north with flanking fitted cupboards with simple panelled doors, while the fire surround has an impressed keystone in plaster and a simple shelf over. Above, there is a brick arch and timber trimmer for the hearth above.

5.1.17 The evidence of most note is seen with the removal of lath and plasterwork exposing the ceiling joisting. This is all of slender thin-section, evenly-spaced softwood joists and one or two display good scribed timber marks suggesting a Baltic

origin (Appendix 7). The marks appear to include a tally denoting some measurement, and a second string including letters which are not legible due to loss from the timber conversion process.

5.1.18 The northern range spans the full depth of the street front as well as the rear range, though only the rear element is subject to alteration. This space formerly included a utility room with modern partitions enclosing a WC and larder. The planned works saw the removal of these partitions, and the removal of some areas of plasterwork. There is little of interest visible here apart from where the rear side of the chimney stack of the central range is visible and the brickwork is exposed, being laid in English bond to approximately 1m with Dutch bond above. An inserted flue is also outlined in the brick to the east, and to the west formerly fitted cupboards have lost their shelves.

5.1.19 The windows were retrieved from the external walls proposed for removal and will be reused in the outer walls of the extension. The kitchen window is a long five-light casement, each light of six panes with slender moulded glazing bars and scrolled catches and stays. A second, similar window of four lights was taken from the utility room. Finally a large six-over-six sash window has glazing bars typical of a mid-19th century date.

Second floor

5.1.20 It was originally proposed to insert a roof light into the south roof pitch of the southern range with the creation of an en-suite. The insertion of a roof light has now been omitted from the plans and there is little visible at this level, though the door itself is of note.

5.1.21 The outer face appears to be a typical 19th century four-panel door. However, inspection reveals it to be an altered 18th century door. It was originally of fairly simple two-panel form with ovolo-moulded recessed panels on the outer face and plain panels to the rear with H-L hinges typical of an 18th century date. It has been altered to create a 19th century form with the application of a central stile to the upper and lower panels on one side, and a small section added at the top of the door to increase the door height.

5.2 Discussion (Historic building monitoring)

5.2.1 The historic building monitoring and recording at Westbury House focused on the rear ranges at ground floor level and a small area at second floor level to the rear where alterations were being carried out. No alterations were planned in the main historic core, which is described as being of 16th or 17th century date.

5.2.2 The monitoring allowed the recording of evidence relating to the addition of three rear ranges, which are all consistent with campaigns of building conducted in the early to mid 19th century. Small variations in fabric and form, however, suggest they are not all contemporary.

5.2.3 It is possible that the eastern half of the southern rear range is part of an earlier, pre-existing stair turret attached to the historic core, and while no evidence at

the junctions of ranges was found to determine the sequence of subsequent additions the central range was added in the early to mid 19th century. This date is supported particularly by the presence of scribed marks on the ceiling joists; such marks are commonly seen at this date and demonstrate that the softwood timber used was imported from the Baltic regions of northern Europe. The southern range was perhaps extended a short time later.

5.2.4 The pent-roofed northern range is described in the list description as early 19th century, but it is probable that this range was added in two stages, so that the street frontage unit with good Regency sash windows was later augmented with the rear element but continuing the pent-roofed form.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

6.1 Description of results

6.1.1 Two sample sections were recorded, one in the northern part of the footing trench and one to the south (Fig. 12). The stratigraphy of the excavated footings is described below:

<i>Sample section 1</i> 0.00 = 63.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.61m	L1000	Victorian made ground / accumulation later. Firm mid-dark brown clayey silt with moderate sub angular small flints.
0.61 – 1.62m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Firm, light orange brown clayey silt with frequent small to large sub angular flints.

<i>Sample section 2</i> 0.00 = 63.51m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Victorian made ground / accumulation later. Firm mid-dark brown clayey silt with moderate sub angular small flints.
0.32 – 1.25m	L1001	Natural deposits. Firm, light orange brown clayey silt with frequent small to large sub angular flints.

Description: The upper level contained occasional Victorian ceramic drain pipes and fragments of soft red brick (no complete dimensions). Otherwise no archaeological evidence was encountered.

6.2 Confidence rating

6.2.1 Within the confines of the footing trenches it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

6.3 Deposit model

6.3.1 Uppermost within the foundation trenches was an accumulation or made ground layer L1000 (0.25m - 0.63m) over the natural geology comprising a light orange brown clayey silt with frequent sub angular flints.

6.4 Discussion (Archaeological monitoring)

6.4.1 The evidence recorded during the monitoring and recording during the excavation of footings for the extension included a cumulative or made ground layer (L1000). This contained small fragments of red brick and along with Victorian ceramic drains suggest this activity was associated with the additions of the rear ranges to the pre-existing street front range.

ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) for the historic building recording element and The Forge Museum, Much Hadham, for the archaeological monitoring.

The full project archive will be prepared according to Historic England (MoRPHE) standards, which will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and the *Guidelines for the Deposition of Finds in Hertfordshire* (2000), as well as the document *Archaeological Archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, IFA/Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007.

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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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SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

Web resources

<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/542764/219674/12/100954>

<http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk/data/places/places-m/much-hadham/much-hadham.htm>

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY

WESTBURY HOUSE

List entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: WESTBURY HOUSE

List entry Number: 1213133

Location: WESTBURY HOUSE, HIGH STREET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	East Hertfordshire	District Authority	Much Hadham

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 22-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 397660

List entry Description

Details:

TL 4219 MUCH HADHAM HIGH STREET (west side) Much Hadham village

13/52 Westbury House

22.2.67

GV II

Inn, now a house. C16 or C17 origin. Early C18 parapeted front, stuccoed and rewindowed c.1830. Old tile roofs on L plan. 2 storeys. 4 window main block has 8/8 sashes except for 6/6 sash over door. Reeding and paterae surrounds to windows and door towards S, which has leaf carved consoles and dentil cornice. Band beneath parapet. Canted, 1 window, early C19 extension on N with plain 6/6 sashes. (RCHM Typescript).

National Grid Reference: TL 42820 19630

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing
Context Sheets	2
Site drawings A1	-
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	-
Site photographs b/w	2
Site photographs colour slides	-
Digital Photographs	9

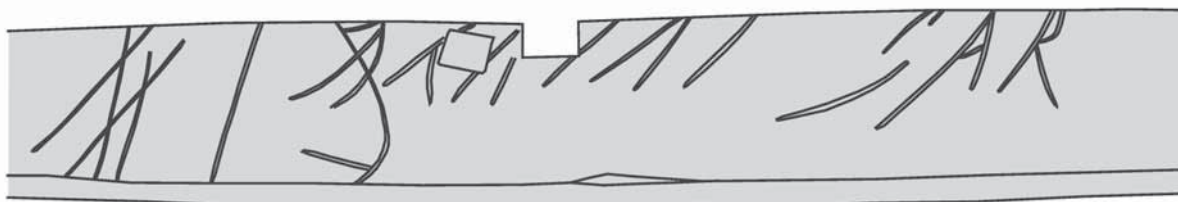
APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BY</i>					NGR: TL 42820 19630		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: Hertford			
Site Code: AS1895				Project Number: 7212			
Date of Work: July 2017				Related Work: Arch M&R			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
Advice letter 10 th August 2015	Yes			8 th June 2017	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
3 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
Architect's Drawings:							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
5444		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BY</i>
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: <i>Much Hadham</i>
Planning application reference:	EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/1245/HH
Client name/address/tel:	Elite Construction Ltd
Nature of application:	Alteration and extension
Present land use:	Domestic dwelling
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated <i>c.750m²</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 42820 19630</i>
Site Code:	AS 1895
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording
Date of work:	18 th July 2017
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford and Much Hadham
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 19 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In July 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording at Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire. The monitoring was commissioned by Elite Construction Ltd and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the proposed construction of a single storey rear extension and internal alterations within the rear ranges at ground floor level. No works were proposed in the historic core of the property which is described as 16th or 17th century in date.</i></p> <p><i>The project saw the recording of evidence relating to the addition of three rear ranges, which despite slight differences in brickwork and form are all consistent with dates in the early to mid 19th century. Of note is the use of imported Baltic softwood in the central range, demonstrated by the presence of scribed marks on the ceiling joists. The southern range may present further complexity where the eastern half may form an earlier stair turret, and investigations in the future particularly within the roof structure and earlier historic core may allow the sequence to be elucidated.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological monitoring found remains of a made ground layer, L1000, which contained small fragments of red brick and ceramic Victorian drainage pipes.</i></p>
Author of summary: T Collins	Date of Summary: September 2017

APPENDIX 5 BALTIC TIMBER MARK



5.1 Mark scribed into a ceiling joist in the kitchen. Clearly added prior to conversion and probably suggesting a Baltic origin. It includes a possible tally (left) and letters (the central section illegible but with what appears to be 'GAR' to the right).

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-333847

Project details

Project name	Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (HBR)
Short description of the project	In July 2017 AS carried out an a programme of historic building and archaeological monitoring and recording at Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire. The monitoring was commissioned by Elite Construction Ltd and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the proposed construction of a single storey rear extension and internal alterations within the rear ranges at ground floor level. No works were proposed in the historic core of the property which is described as 16th or 17th century in date. The project saw the recording of evidence relating to the addition of three rear ranges, which despite slight differences in brickwork and form are all consistent with dates in the early to mid 19th century. Of note is the use of imported Baltic softwood in the central range, demonstrated by the presence of scribed marks on the ceiling joists. The southern range may present further complexity where the eastern half may form an earlier stair turret, and investigations in the future particularly within the roof structure and earlier historic core may allow the sequence to be elucidated. The archaeological monitoring found remains of a made ground layer 1000 containing small fragments of red brick and the occasional animal bone, as well as ceramic Victorian drainage pipes.
Project dates	Start: 18-07-2017 End: 19-07-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7212 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS1895 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	MID-19TH CENTURY RANGE TO REAR OF EARLIER CORE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE MUCH HADHAM Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire
Postcode	SG10 6BY

Study area 750 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 42820 19630 51.856493556721 0.074074752766 51 51 23 N 000 04 26 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 61m Max: 61m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator Hertfordshire County Council County Archaeology Office
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions
 Type of sponsor/funding body Michael Nunn (Elite Construction Ltd)
 Name of sponsor/funding body Michael Nunn (Elite Construction Ltd)

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient HALS
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient HALS
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Westbury House, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire. Historic Building and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Collins, T
 Other bibliographic details 5444
 Date 2017
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds
 Entered by Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontract.co.uk)

Entered on 15 November 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX
HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING



DP 1
West side of the building following removal of external walls at ground floor level, taken from the south-west



DP 2
West gable end of the southern rear range, taken from the north-west



DP 3
Enlarged opening to take the reused eight-over-eight sash window, taken from the south-west



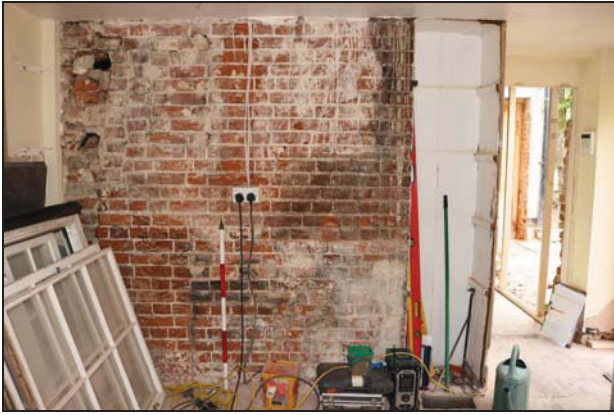
DP 4
West side of the central rear range following the removal of the external wall leaving a brick pier on the north, taken from the south-west



DP 5
North-west corner of the northern rear range showing exposed brickwork, taken from the north-west



DP 6
Utility room during the planned works, taken from the north



DP 7

South side of the utility room showing the brickwork of the chimney stack (central range), taken from the north



DP 8

Detail of the chimney stack showing secondary inserted flue, taken from the north



DP 9

West side of the kitchen after removal of the external wall, taken from the south-east



DP 10

South side of the kitchen after removal of the wall to the southern range, taken from the north



DP 11

North side of the kitchen showing large fireplace, taken from the south



DP 12

Detail of the ceiling joisting in the kitchen (central range), taken from the south



DP 13

North side of the kitchen showing large fireplace with flanking cupboard, taken from the south



DP 14

Detail of the cupboard flanking the fireplace in the kitchen, taken from the south-west



DP 15

Detail of the ceiling joisting in the kitchen (central range), taken from the north



DP 16

Detail of a ceiling joist in the kitchen showing scribed mark, taken from the east



DP 17

Detail of a ceiling joist in the kitchen showing scribed mark, taken from the east



DP 18

Detail of a ceiling joist in the kitchen showing scribed mark, taken from the east



DP 19

Detail of a ceiling joist in the kitchen showing scribed mark, taken from the east



DP 20

Detail of the east wall of the southern rear range showing possibly earlier studwork to the east, taken from the north-west



DP 21

View of the snug room in the southern range after the removal of internal partitions, taken from the north



DP 22

Modern sash window on the south side of the southern range, taken from the north



DP 23

North side of the snug showing area of removed wall, taken from the south



DP 24

West side of the southern range showing exposed brickwork, taken from the east



DP 25

West side of the southern range showing exposed brickwork with a timber bearer, taken from the east



DP 26

Ceiling in the southern range showing lath and plaster ceiling over slender joists, taken from the west



DP 27

Detail of the ceiling in the southern range showing staves and lime plaster above the lath and plaster under drawing, taken from the west



DP 28

View of the east street front elevation of Westbury House with brick walls to either side of the entrance to the rear, taken from the south-east



DP 29

East elevation of Westbury House showing canted wall of the northern range, taken from the north-east



DP 30

Detail showing the west side of the northern rear range with upper lath and plaster over studwork, taken from the west



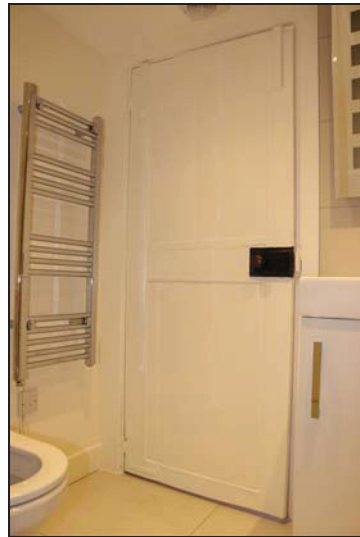
DP 31
Detail showing the west side of the northern rear range with timber lintel visible behind the temporary RSJ, taken from the west



DP 32
Historic door at second floor level (southern range), taken from the north



DP 33
Detail of the historic door at second floor level (south range) showing ovolo-moulded panels, taken from the north



DP 34
Rear face of the historic door showing two plain panels, taken from the south-east



DP 35
Detail of the rear face of the historic door showing H-L hinges, taken from the south-east

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING



DP 36

Working shot showing the area of proposed new footings, looking east



DP 37

Working shot showing the proposed new footing (north end), looking north



DP 38

Working shot showing the proposed new footing (north end), looking east



DP 39

Sample section 1 (scale = 2m), looking east



DP 40

Working shot showing the proposed new footing (south end), looking south



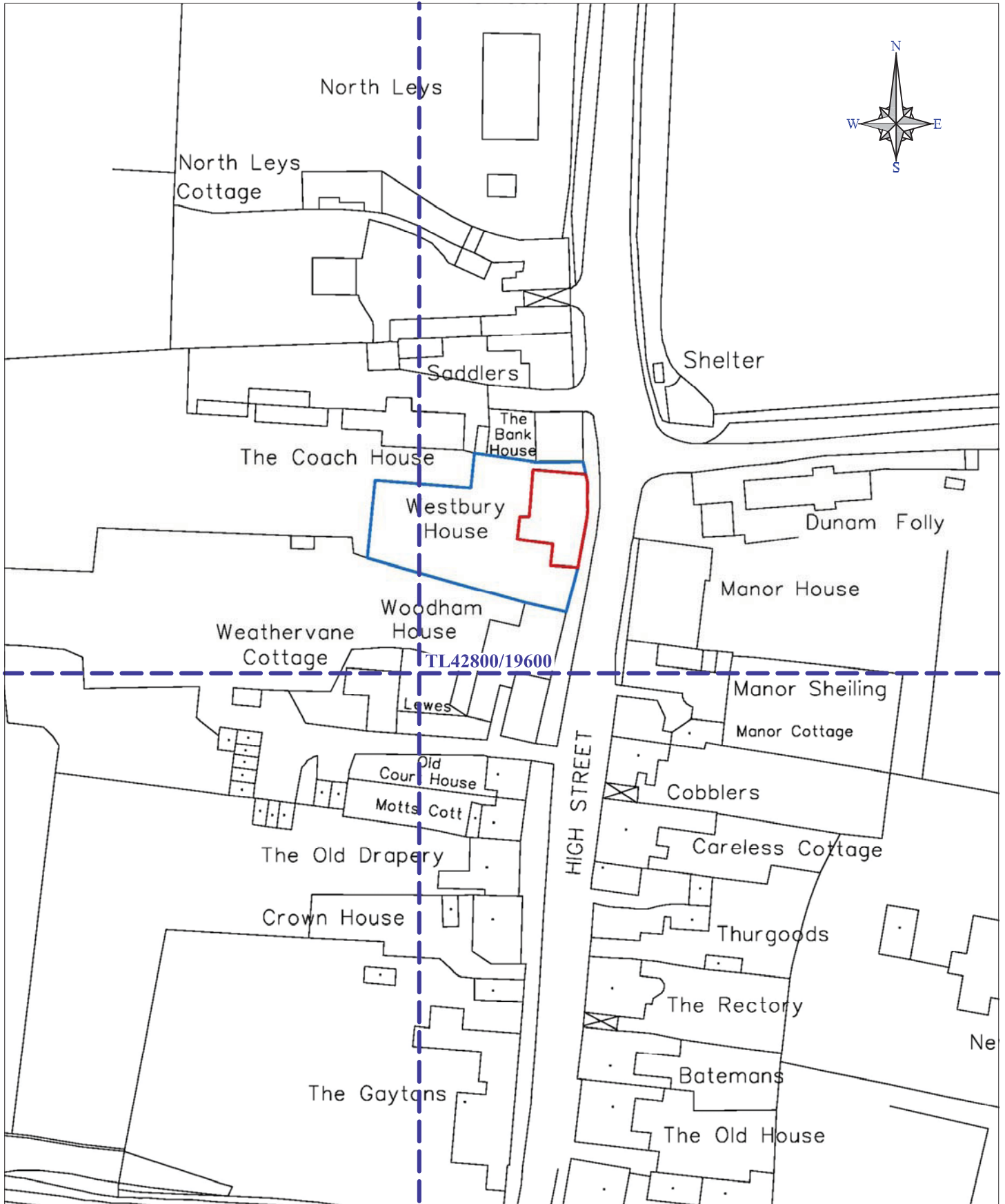
DP 41

Sample section 2 (scale = 2m), looking west

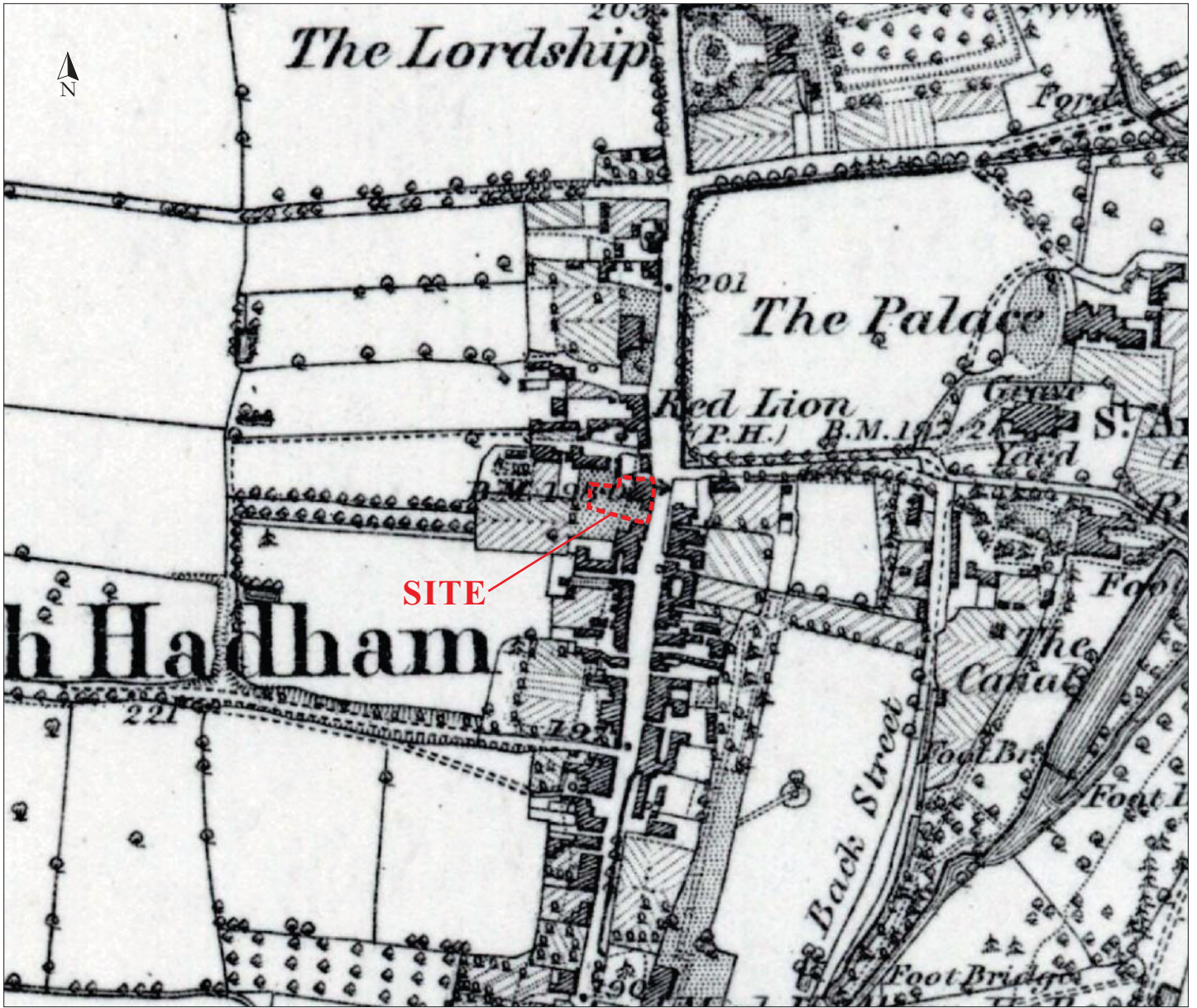


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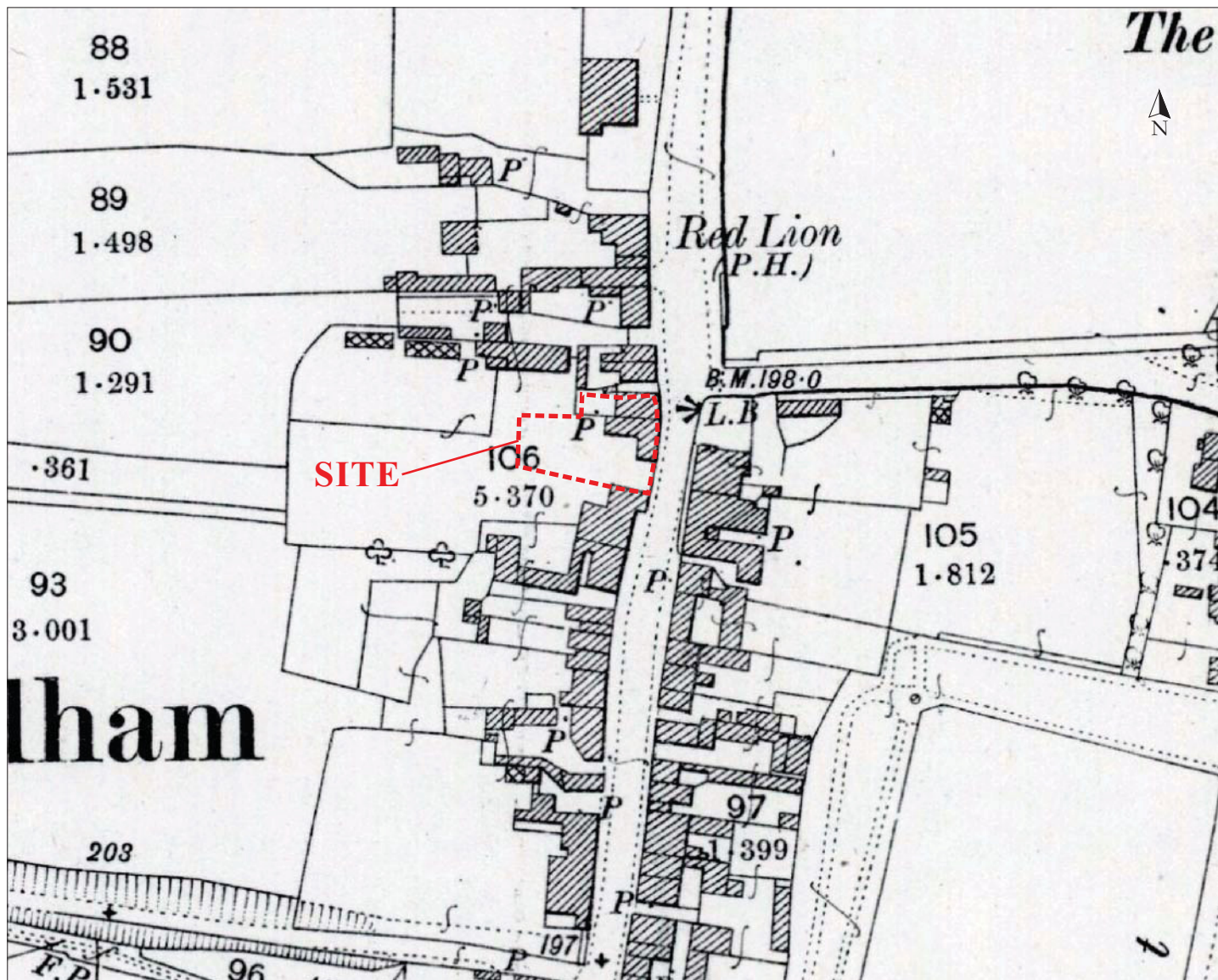
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



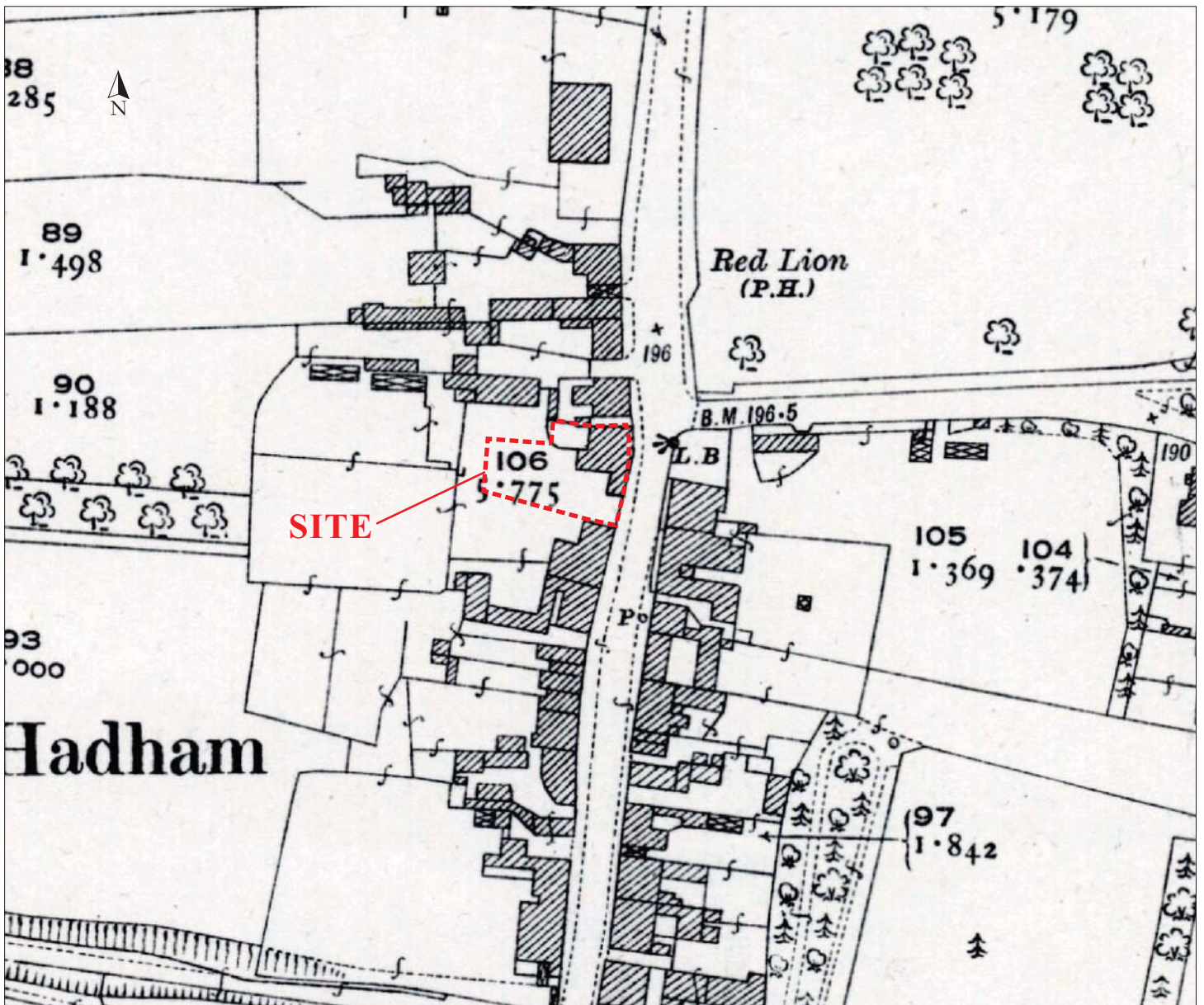
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



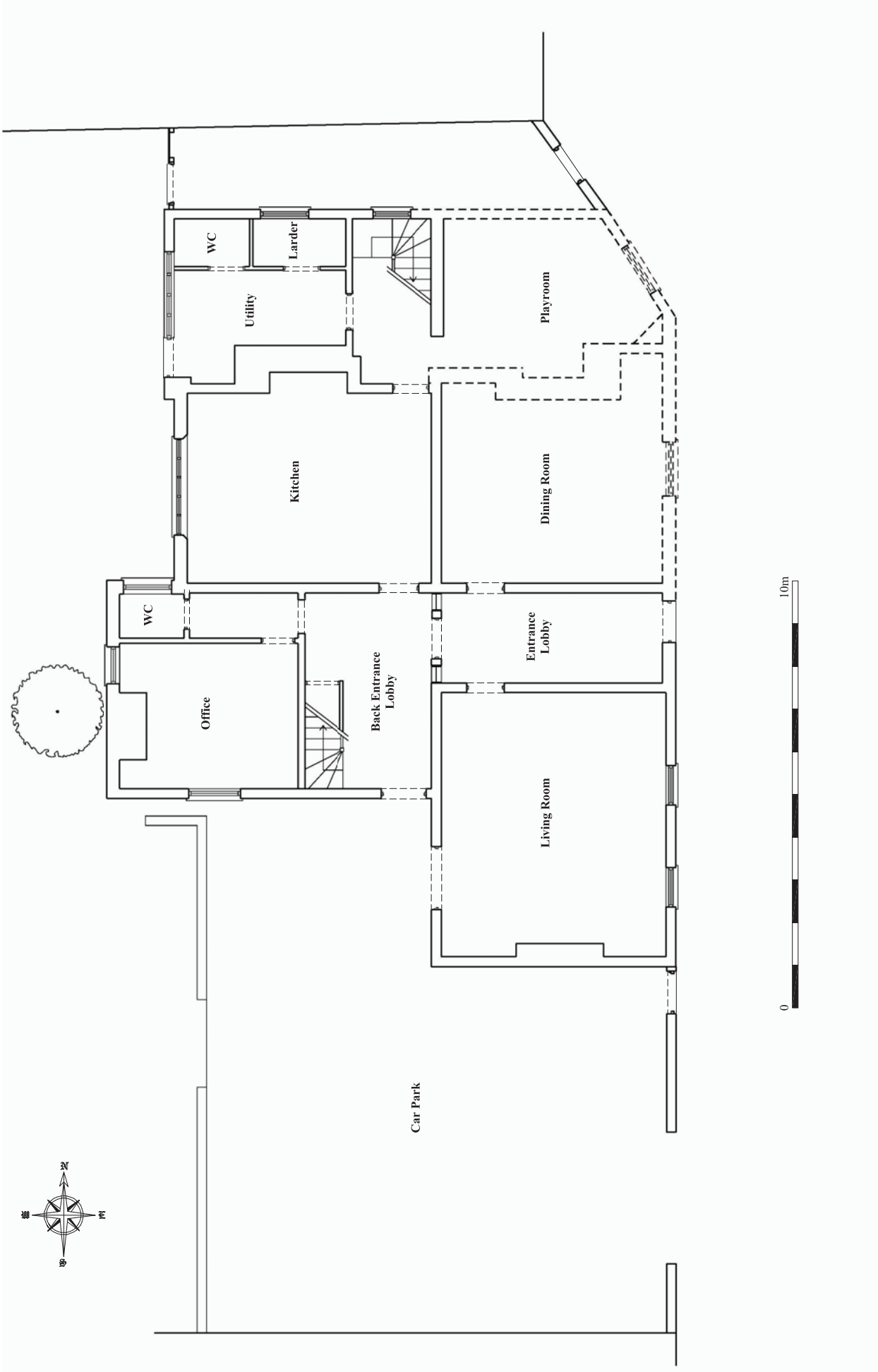
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 OS map, 1883
Not to scale
Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 OS map, 1897
Not to scale
Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 OS map, 1923
Not to scale
Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)

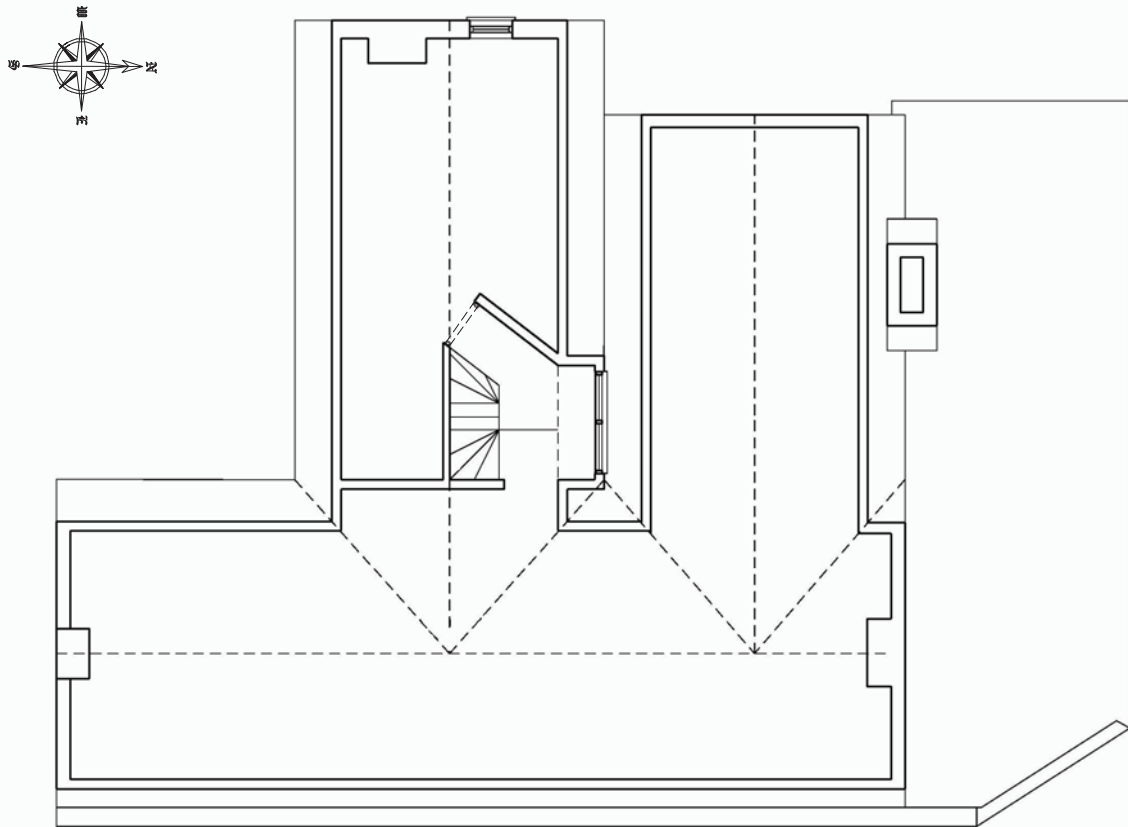


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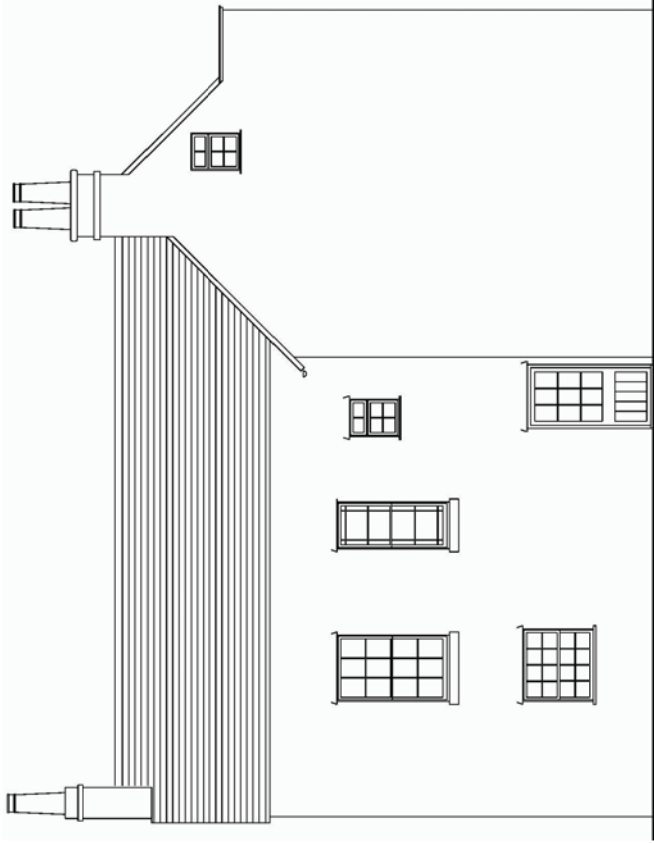
Fig. 6 Existing ground floor plan

Scale 1:125 at A4

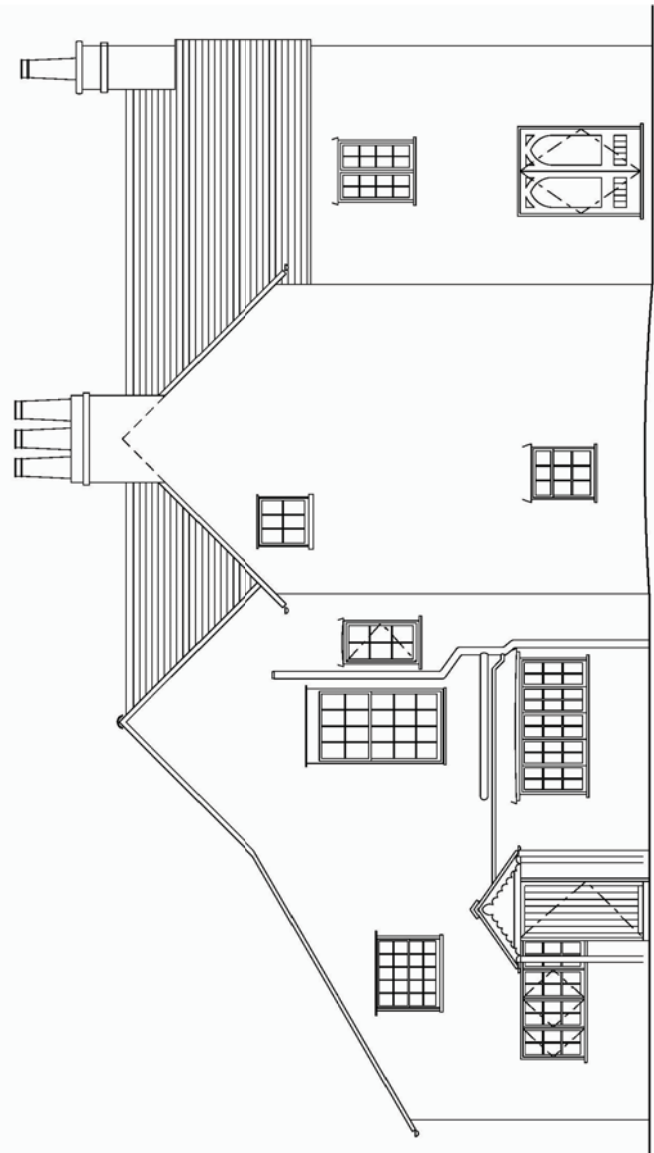
Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



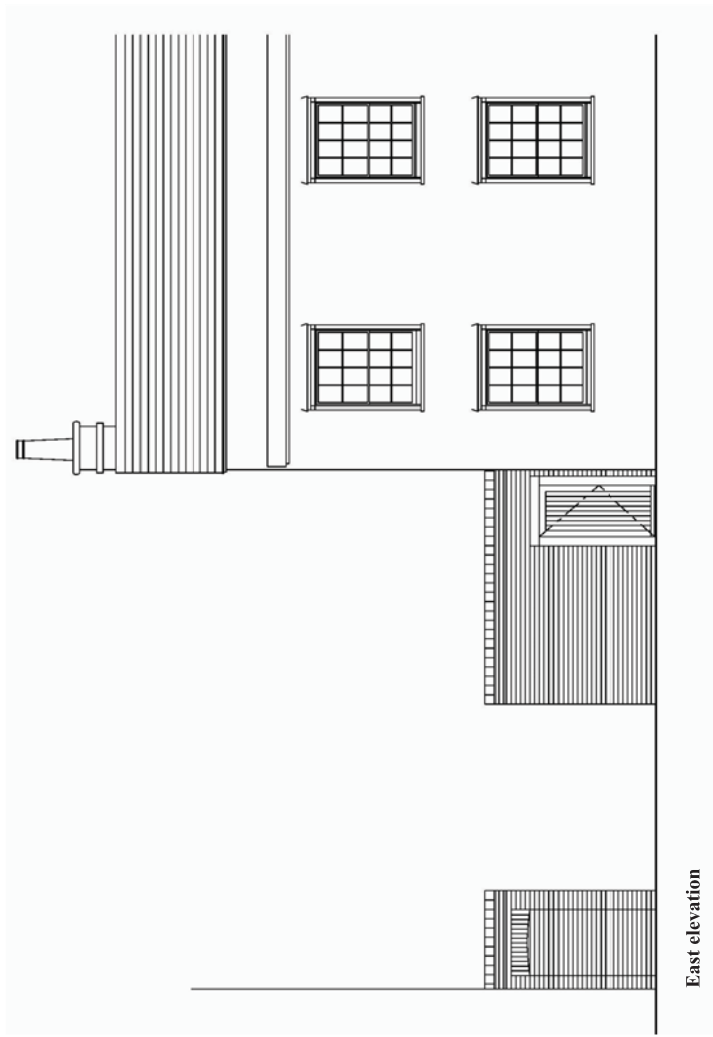
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 Existing second floor plan
Scale 1:125 at A4
Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



South elevation



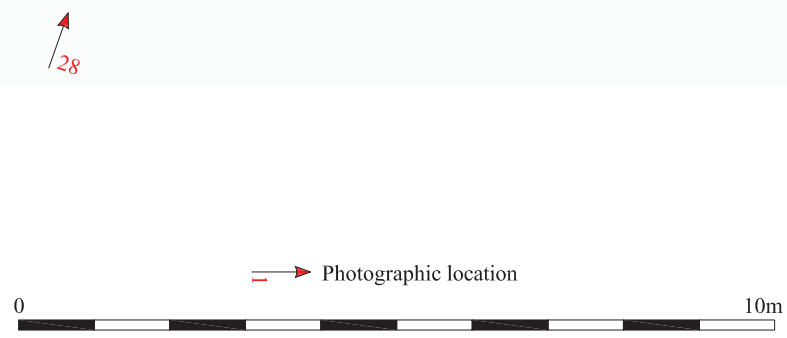
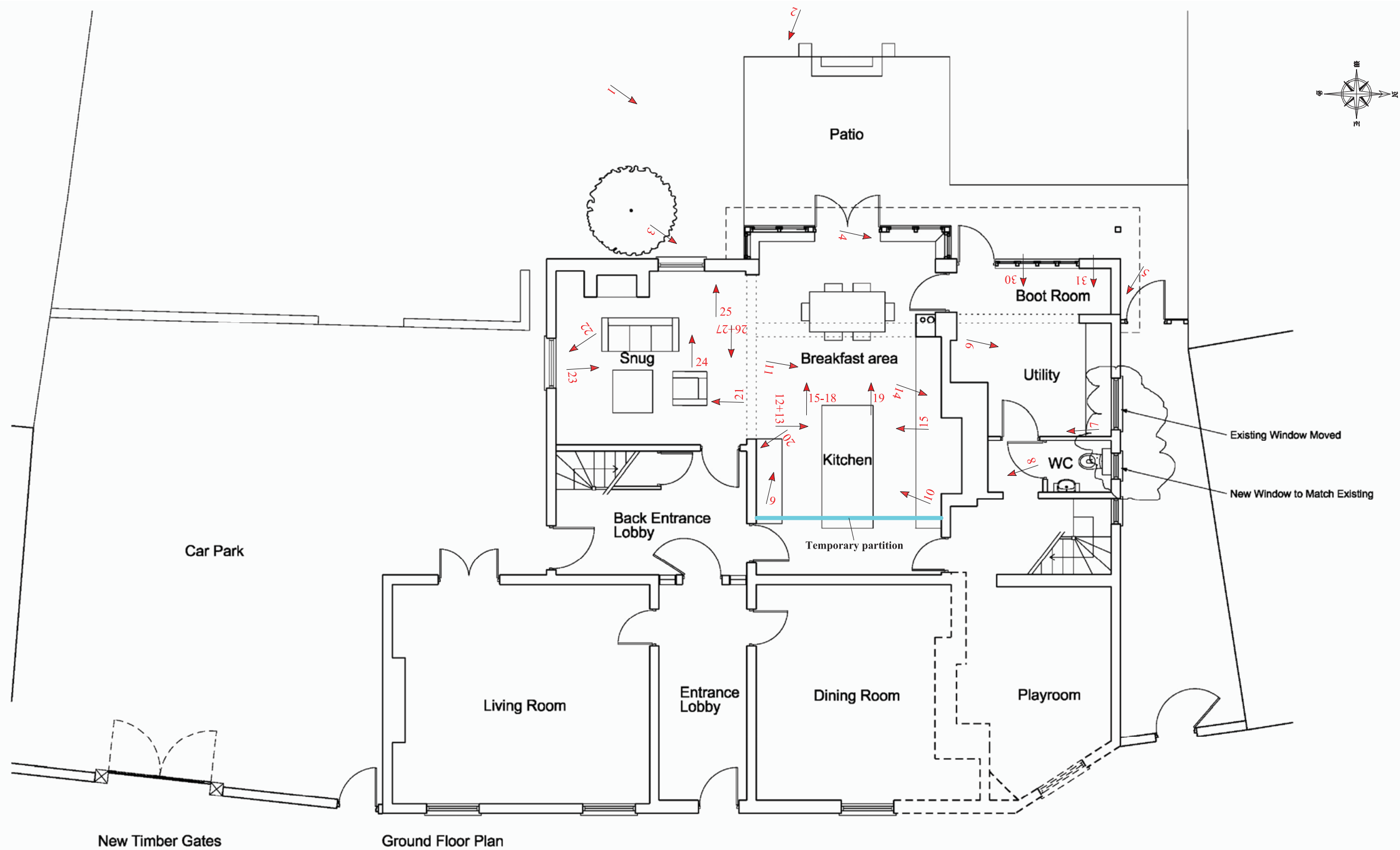
West elevation



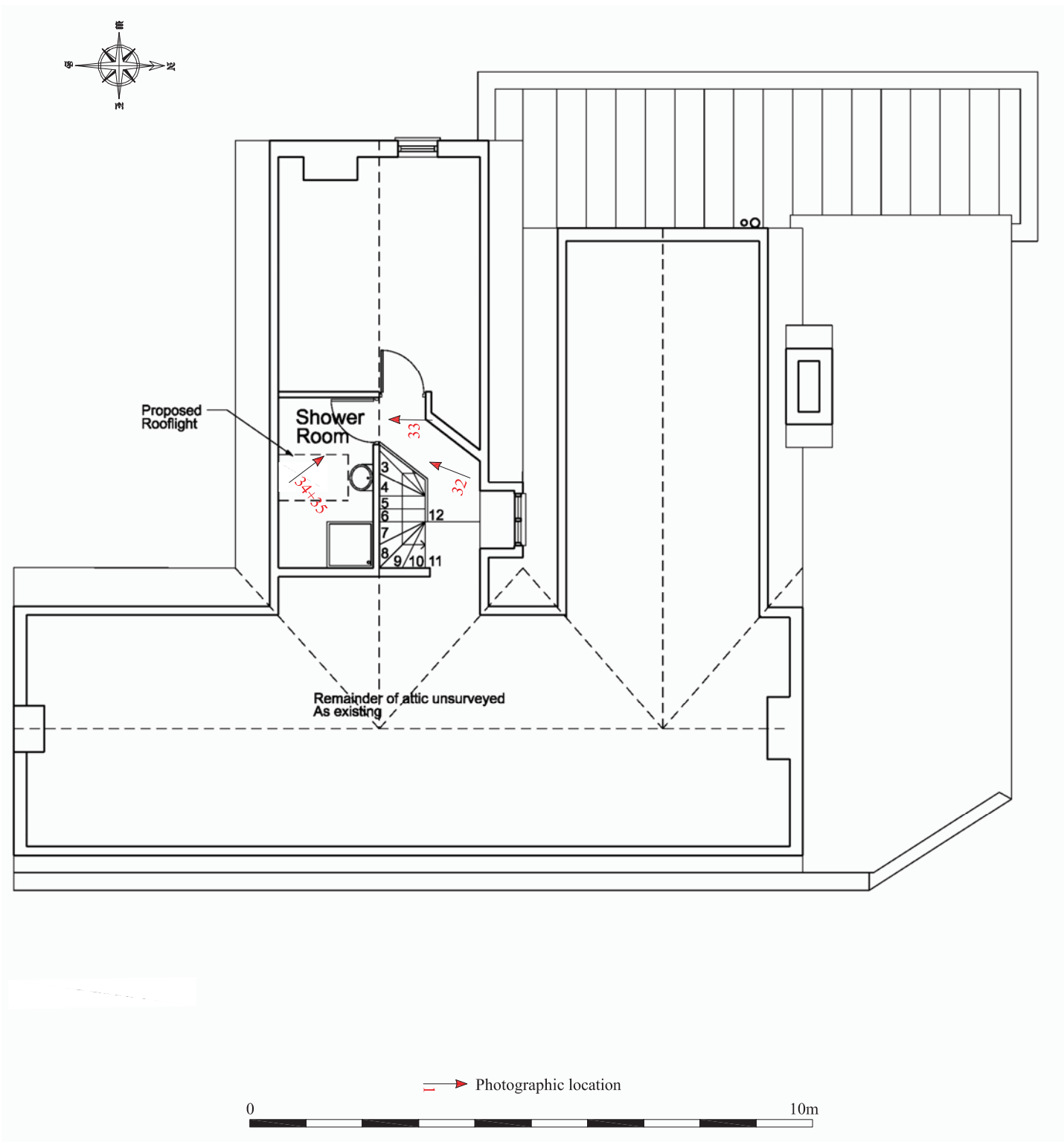
East elevation



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Fig. 8 Existing elevations
 Scale 1:125 at A4
 Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



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Fig. 9 Proposed ground floor
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



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Fig. 10 Proposed second floor
Scale 1:100 at A3
Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



West Elevation



South Elevation



East Elevation

300 x 300 Solid Oak Posts
2m High solid Planked gates
to match existing garden solid door.
All to be painted



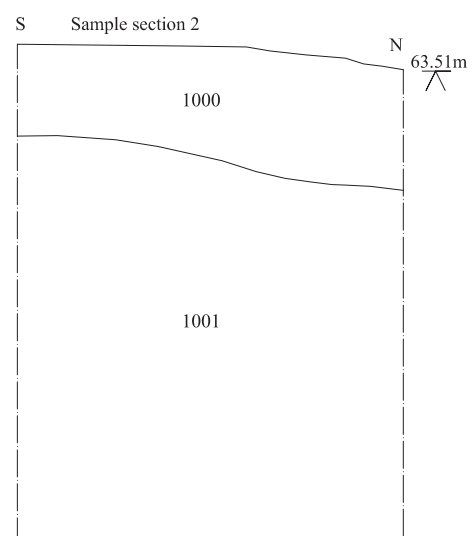
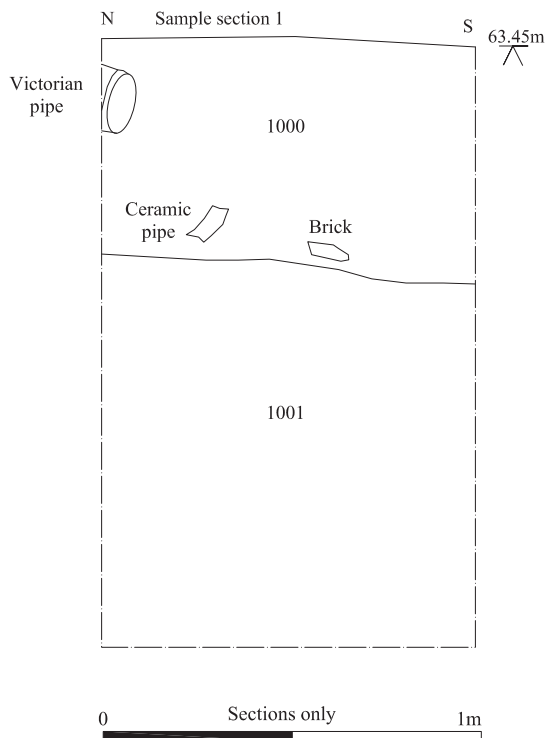
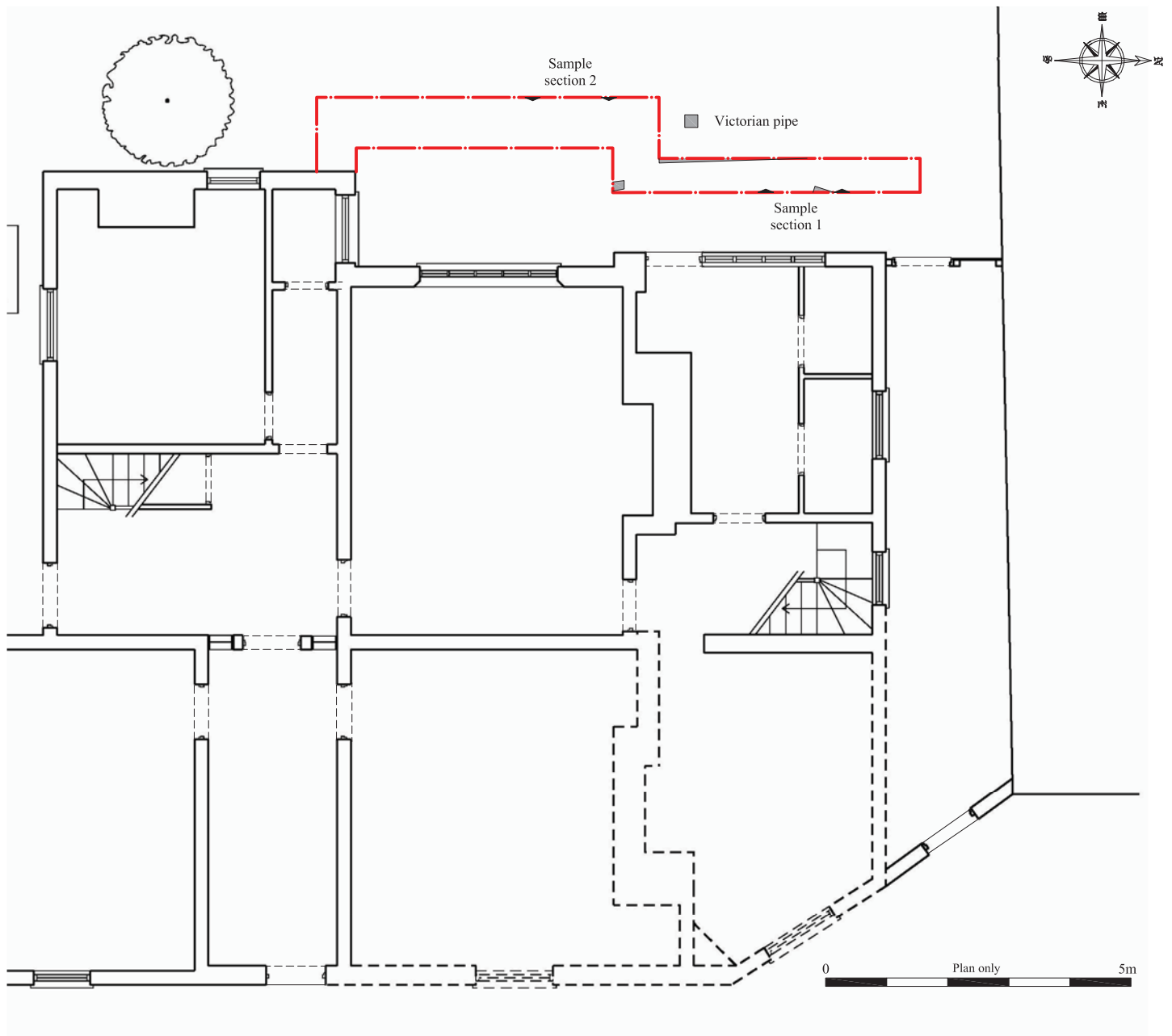
North Elevation

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Fig. 11 Proposed elevations

Scale 1:100 at A3

Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)



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Fig. 12 Area of monitoring

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

Westbury House, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire (P7212)