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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**44 HIGH STREET, HODDESDON,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA Hannah Tweedie MPhil	
NGR: TL 3727 0835	Report No. 3421
District: Broxbourne	Site Code: AS 1229
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3177
Signed:	Date: Nov 2009

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## **CONTENTS**

### ***OASIS SUMMARY SHEET***

#### ***SUMMARY***

#### ***1 INTRODUCTION***

#### ***2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***

#### ***3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS***

#### ***4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***

#### ***5 METHODOLOGY***

#### ***6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***

#### ***7 CONFIDENCE RATING***

#### ***8 DEPOSIT MODEL***

#### ***9 DISCUSSION***

#### ***DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

#### ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

#### ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***

#### ***APPENDICES***

#### **APPENDIX 1 SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD**

#### **APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE**

#### **APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET**

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>		<i>44 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire</i>	
<p><i>In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 44 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3727 0835). The monitoring was commissioned by Broadwell Properties, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a rear extension with alteration and conversion works to the existing house.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. A series of made ground layers were present, c.1 m deep.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		<i>11<sup>th</sup> September 2009</i>	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3177</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1229</i>
Type of project		<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>	
Site status		<i>-</i>	
Current land use		<i>Rear yard of the house</i>	
Planned development		<i>Rear extension to existing building</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>-</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>-</i>	
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Hertfordshire Broxbourne</i>	<i>Hoddesdon</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>EN11 8DA</i>	
Area of site		<i>65 sq m</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 3727 0835</i>	
Height AOD (max/ min)		<i>c. 43m AOD</i>	
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by		<i>HCC HEU</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>	
Funded by		<i>Broadwell Properties</i>	
Full title		<i>44 High Street, Hoddesdon. Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>	
Authors		<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>	
Report no.		<i>3421</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>Nov 2009</i>	

## **44 HIGH STREET, HODDESDON, HERTFORDSHIRE**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 44 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3727 0835). The monitoring was commissioned by Broadwell Properties, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a rear extension with alteration and conversion works to the existing house.*

*The site had the potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains. Roman Ermine Street lies to the west. Hoddesdon (Odesdone, Dodesdone) is mentioned in the Domesday Book and comprised several holdings totalling c.10 hides. It appears to have grown from the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, when the construction of the bridge at Ware resulted in the partial abandonment of Ermine Street to the west and the development of the Ware road through Hoddesdon.*

*In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. A series of made ground layers were present, c.1 m deep.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 44 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3727 0835 Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Dipen Shah of Broadwell Properties, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Broxbourne District Council Planning Ref. 7/0697/08/F/HOD). It was carried out during the groundworks for the proposed two-storey rear extension to the existing house.

1.2 The archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken according to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU, dated 7<sup>th</sup> April 2008), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 19<sup>th</sup> May 2009) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

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

- to ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;



- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- to secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of project results, if required;
- to secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

### *Planning policy context*

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The town of Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire is situated on the western bank of the river Lea with the river forming the parish's eastern boundary. The site lies within the Hoddesdon Conservation Area, and is located to the immediate south of the medieval core of Hoddesdon.

2.2 The site lies on the eastern side of the High Street and comprises No.44, a residential building fronting the street with a backyard. It is surrounded by other residential properties. The wall bounding the site to the north has been demolished during current construction works but it will be reconstructed. Along the southern and eastern edges of the site are trees.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The town of Hoddesdon is situated on the western bank of the river Lea. The solid geology of the area is chalk, capped in places by Reading Beds and London Clay. More recent deposits of gravel, brickearth and alluvium are widely found in the Lea Valley.

3.2 The site is situated on the first gravel terrace west of the river Lea (at a height of c. 43m AOD). Geological maps show the site as lying on T ap low gravel, giving way to glacial gravel further to the west (BGS). Soils in the vicinity are shown as belonging to the Hamble 2 association (the exact area of the site is shown as urban), described as a brown earth with deep stoneless, well-drained silty soils and similar soils affected by ground water, often over gravel and usually on flat land. These soils, with the brickearth that is widely found locally, are ideally suited to the glasshouse and horticultural industries that have become widespread in this area, forming an excellent rooting medium (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### *Prehistoric*

4.1 Palaeolithic tools representing the earliest identifiable evidence have been recovered on the lower river gravels, most notably along the margins of the rivers Beane (to the north) and Lea (to the east) (HER 1216). The period is poorly understood, however, as most finds were likely deposited as secondary glacial out-wash at the end of the last Ice Age and need not imply local activity (Austin 2000). Mesolithic scatters representing the first permanent exploitation of the landscape have been recorded in the Hertford region, particularly at Ware to the NE (Partridge 1981). At Foxholes, ephemeral evidence is apparent through the recovery of a broken transept axe with a scatter of blades and core fragments. The Lea valley is recognised in the regional research frameworks (Brown & Glazebrook 2000) as being of special importance for the earlier prehistoric period, with a number of finds of this period being made from alluvial contexts closer to the river Lea. Mesolithic findspots indicative of activity such as butchery are known from this part of the Lea valley (HER 6567, 6568).

4.2 Archaeological material from the Neolithic period onwards is generally confined to the higher ground around Hertford. Scattered finds have been recorded across the edge of the plateau overlooking the river valley (Kiln and Partridge 1994), and are augmented by evidence from Foxholes Farm to the north of the site. Struck flint and Neolithic pottery from shaft pits and other features suggest habitation, and while small and ephemeral, represent the largest assemblage of the period yet recovered in East Hertfordshire (Partridge 1989). A stone or flint axe of contemporary date was, however, found within the vicinity of the site (HER 2101).

4.3 Regional studies show a marked increase in pressure on the Boulder Clay edges for increased arable and stock farming during the middle and later Bronze Age (Hunter 1999, 47). The emergence of a more sedentary existence is reflected in the first evidence for division of the landscape into fields and paddocks, and new technological developments, such as more efficient ploughs, probably allowed settlers to make inroads into the heavier soils for the first time. Excavation at Foxholes yielded fragments of a rusticated beaker

and a modest quantity of small, poorly preserved sherds in association with the first evidence for structures on the site. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age roundhouses have been revealed at Foxholes Farm and also Halfhide Lane and Canada Field further to the south along the Lea valley at Turnford. Other contemporary remains nearby, such as ring ditch pits noted on aerial photographs, and a single upstanding burial mound (the latter surviving until modern times) suggest use of the local landscape for ritual and burial.

4.4 Later prehistoric material is also known. Some pottery sherds suggest occupation in the middle Iron Age at Foxholes, which remains an under-represented and poorly understood period of British prehistory. By the later Iron Age, occupation sites are recorded at Hertford, Braughing and Ware. Sherds of Iron Age pottery have been found in the town, indicative of possible occupation at this time (HER 184). Paradoxically, although rectangular enclosures and gullies are present at Foxholes, the quality of domestic debris declines, which has led to speculation that in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, there was a drift of occupation from the plateau to the river valley itself (Partridge 1989).

### *Romano-British*

4.5 The course of Roman Ermine Street lies to the west. Isolated Roman finds in the area include Roman cinerary urns and coins (HER 1217), a plain bronze fibula was found near Roman Street (HER 1218), a possible cemetery of Roman date is recorded to the NW (HER 1225), burial urns appear to have been found in the Westhillfield area in sand and gravel pits in 1862 and 1873 to the north-west (HER 1220), and other traces of pottery have been identified around the town (HER 1432, 10956). A possible Roman stone-paved trackway and three horseshoes were found in vicinity of the site at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (HER 2953). Saint James' Church at Stanstead Abbots to the north incorporates Roman tile within its fabric (HER 1689), suggesting demolition of a building nearby, possibly close to Rye Meads where building materials have been found during fieldwalking (HAT Reports Nos.60 & 61).

4.6 Much of the Romano-British evidence for the region may be seen in the context of the major town at Ware, which has been partially excavated over a number of years, revealing a prosperous, extensive settlement (Godwin 1989, Walker 1995). At Foxholes, a number of corn-drying structures, with minor industrial activity and part of a rectilinear field system with droeways gives a nebulous form to the landscape of the period, and hints at exploitation from dispersed farmsteads or hamlets. To the south, a concentration of Roman finds at Cheshunt suggests a Roman settlement in the area. A square or oblong enclosure beneath Cheshunt reservoir may have been a camp, and as the site is by Ermine Street within a days march from Londinium, a military site is feasible.

### *Post-Roman / Anglo-Saxon*

4.7 Very little evidence has been revealed for sub-Roman and Saxon occupation of the area. Neighbouring Hertford emerges into the historical

record at an early date. The Northumbrian historian Bede recorded the convening of two important church synods in the region, at Herutford in AD 673 and Hæthfelth in 675AD. Whatever the case, the foundation of the town was secured when King Edward the Elder (899-925) established two defended burhs at the southern and northern approaches to the river crossing in AD 912 and AD 914. Ware is also known to have been a Saxon settlement and the two competed for trade from the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, when a bridge across the river Lea was built at Ware to rival the alternative crossing in Hertford. This competition affected the growth of Hoddesdon, which lay on the new, more important route.

### *Medieval*

4.8 Hoddesdon (HER 227) (Odesdone, Dodes done) is mentioned in the Domesday Book and comprised several holdings totalling c.10 hides. It appears to have grown from the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, when the construction of the bridge at Ware resulted in the partial abandonment of Ermine Street to the west and the growth of the Ware road through Hoddesdon (an alternative course of the Great North Road). No doubt seeing the potential of this new influx of people through the town, Richard Boxe applied, and was granted permission for a weekly market and annual fair in Hoddesdon in AD 1253, and the settlement appears to have grown along the roads around the market place throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. The development area lies just east of the High Street off Burford Street within the historic core of Hoddesdon. The market was held just south-west of the development area to the south of Lords Street where a market cross stood until the 17<sup>th</sup> century (VCH). The Clock House is situated at the junction of Amwell Street and Burford Street just west of the development area. The Chapel of St Catherine, built in 1336, was pulled down in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, leaving only the clock tower, in turn demolished in c.1836. It is likely that the bell in the present clock tower on this site probably belonged to the chapel (HER 2951).

### *Post-medieval / Modern*

4.9 A variety of post-medieval findspots and sites are known around Hoddesdon, including a 1557 silver coin of Elizabeth I found to the north-east of the current site (HER 155). The High Street still contains buildings dating to the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Lynch Mill, which is first mentioned in 1569, and was demolished in 1892 lay to the south-east (HER 2030). A malthouse (HER 5300) and Burford House, a Grade II listed Georgian fronted town house (HER 11462), are amongst the many post-medieval Sites and Monuments Record entries. Recent development in the town (and this part of the Lea valley in general) has been a result of the A10 developing as a major commuter route for London, with concurrent industrial growth along the A10 corridor, and a demand for new housing. As noted above, the nursery industry dominated locally in the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, using the fertile brickearth soils of the valley sides, though declined in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated foundation trenches for proposed new extension to the rear of the existing building.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Deposits located within area of investigation were recorded in sample sections tabulated below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4)</i> <i>S foundation trench, facing S</i> <i>0.00 = 43.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Concrete surface.
0.06 – 0.17m	L1001	Black, friable sandy silt.
0.17 – 0.23m	L1002	Yellowish brown, loose silty sand with gravel.
0.23 – 0.34m	L1003	Black gritty slit with charcoal.
0.34 – 1.11m	L1004	Mid brown, compact clayey silt with CBM.
1.11m+	L1005	Natural. Dark yellow, loose gravel with silt.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 8)</i> <i>E foundation trench, facing W</i> <i>0.00 = 43.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Concrete surface.
0.08 – 0.20m	L1001	As above.
0.20 – 0.25m	L1002	As above.
0.25 – 0.35m	L1003	As above.
0.35 – 1.05m	L1004	As above.
1.05m+	L1005	Natural gravel. As above.

6.2 Along the northern edge of the site, the remains of the boundary wall were present, M1006. It was constructed of yellow bricks (230mm x 105mm x 70mm) with a regular finish and bonded with light grey mortar. The wall foundations were 0.40 – 0.60m below ground level. This wall was demolished prior to the current development. The bricks used for its construction were the same as those used to erect the house, and are late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

6.3 A series of made ground layers of relatively recent date (post-medieval and modern) were present. They sealed the natural terrace gravels and were c.1 m deep. No archaeological features or finds were identified.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the program of archaeological monitoring and recording.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Deposits revealed at the site were sealed by a concrete surface L1000. Below the pavement numerous layers were present, L1001 – L1004. These layers related to levelling the ground and usage of the backyard. The basal deposit, L1004, was substantial (0.77m thick). It comprised a layer of mid brown, compact clayey silt with occasional CBM and gravel.

8.2 The natural geology was represented by terrace gravels, L1005, present at 1.05 – 1.15m below existing.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site, especially for the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, no archaeological features or finds were located within the area of the new house extension.

9.2 The site represents very limited potential for further archaeological remains. It likely contains only made ground, the remains of modern yard surfaces, as well as the deposits related to the erection of the existing house.

## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

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

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Dipen Shah of Broadwell Properties for commissioning and funding this project, and for his kind assistance.



AS also would like to thank staff at the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record, for their assistance, and the staff at the Hertford Record Office.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Andy Instone of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

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## APPENDIX 1

### SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (c. 1 km radius of the site). The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Palaeolithic</b>		
1216	37 08	Flint implements comprising an Acheulian handaxe, the butt end of a handaxe and two flakes found c. 1895
<b>Mesolithic (8500 – 4500 BC)</b>		
6567	380 081	Mesolithic occupation site, the excavation produced evidence of wild cattle and red deer, interpreted as food debris. Radio-carbon date of 9350 BP $\pm$ 120
6568	379 080	Small area of Mesolithic occupation, excavated in 1972 and interpreted as the butchery site of a small wild cow. Radio-carbon date of 6895 BP $\pm$ 75
<b>Neolithic (4500 – 2500 BC)</b>		
2101	37 08	Stone or flint axe
<b>Iron Age (800 BC – AD 50)</b>		
184	3735 0820	Fragments of rough Iron Age pottery found before 1908
<b>Roman (AD 50 – 410)</b>		
1217	3745 0921	Roman cinerary urns and nearby, two spearheads, one Roman and one Saxon, animal bones and two Roman coins
1218	3745 0921	Plain bronze fibula in some excavations near Roman Street
1220	368 095	Burial urns that appear to have been found in the general area of Westhillfield in sand and gravel pits in 1862 and 1873. Samian cup and jar rim found in 1908
1225	3737 0899	Pottery (coarse) and bones from Pauls Lane – possible site of cemetery
1432	371 089	Tregelles states that Roman material comprising coins, one of Vespasian, were found 'here and there'. Morris also records pottery 'vases' from Rose Vale at TL 370 087
2953	37 09	A stone-paved trackway and three horseshoes similar to known Roman examples, were discovered at a depth of 1.2m when building new houses in the Ware Road in July 1899
10956	3712 0891	Two sherds of pottery from stream bank. One, an abraded rim sherd may be Roman, the other, a decorated rim sherd, in a fine fabric, is of uncertain but possibly Roman date (and if so is from a small beaker)
<b>Medieval (AD 410 – 1500)</b>		
227	3733 0886	A settlement at 'Hodesdone' is recorded in Domesday. Granted a weekly market and annual fair in 1253
2951	3733 0886	Site of St Catherine's Chapel built by William de la Marche in 1336. The chapel was pulled down in the late 17 <sup>th</sup> century, except for the clock tower, which remained till c. 1836. The bell in the present clock tower on the site probably belonged to the chapel
2952	375 077	Leper hospital of SS Anthony and Eloi founded in 1390. In the 15 <sup>th</sup> century the dedication was changed to St Clement, and in 16 <sup>th</sup>



		century it became an almshouse for the poor. It ceased to exist in 1573 when it became a school. Probably situated 90m NE of the Gas Works
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1900)</b>		
155	38 09	Silver coin of Elizabeth I dated 1557 found in Essex Road
2030	3782 0850	Lynch mill first mentioned in 1569. This watermill was pulled down in 1892, but the millpond and a brick revetted run remain in front of the house. There is no trace of the mill
5300	3730 0904	Site of malthouse identified from 1836 tithe and award
5385	374 088	Former maltings, yellow brick, 3 floors, 9 bays of 10 ft with windows (middle floor windows bricked in) slate roof. Barley store at road end newly rebuilt, now a shop. Large double kiln, height 6'0/65ft, slate roof with date 1905 on hopper heads. Malt store, yellow brick, large round headed windows with stone sills and some tie plates
5446	3743 0888	Former Christies Brewery. Apart from the malting (5385) only a few small buildings appear to survive. Their uses have not been determined. A good deal of the site seems to have been cleared in recent years. Two buildings remain, both yellow brick, uses undetermined
5644	3797 0833	Railway bridge over the Lynch, brick piers, reinforced concrete girder, single span, c. 30ft, open iron rail parapet
5692	3785 0897	Pumping station, built 1865, 2 storey, red and yellow brick, arcaded with round and arched windows, slate roof
5696	3771 0851	Road bridge, brick piers, low arched iron girder with date 1842, iron latticed side rails with Hunter London below handrail. The bridge has been demolished and completely rebuilt in concrete
5697	374 080	Road bridge, concrete piers, flat iron girder, iron latticed railing, no date. The north lattice rail has been replaced by a wooden wall. A pedestrian bridge has been constructed in wood on the south side of the bridge
6843	3740 0950	Waterworks, identified from 1895 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition OS map. A one storied building, brick built, large rectangular windows, tiled roof with small bronze cupola on roof. Still in use by Thames Water
6844	3687 0936	Water Works Reservoir
6845	3735 0930	Former turnpike house, site now occupied by a garage
6846	3731 0917	Former malting, site now under the Dinant Link Road
6847	3735 0885	Former malting, site now occupied by part of the market place
6848	375 091	Former malthouse, site now occupied by wasteland and the link road
6849	3745 0903	Former brewery, site is now occupied by waste ground and a link road
11360	3771 0847	Former watercress beds
11462	3753 0930	Burford House, Grade II listed Georgian fronted town house. Originally constructed in the late 17 <sup>th</sup> / early 18 <sup>th</sup> century. Purchased in the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century by Mr W W hittingstall (owner of Hoddesdon Brewery)

## APPENDIX 2

### CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

<b>Records Number</b>	
Brief 1	
Specification 1	
Registers 3	
Context Sheets	7
Site drawings A1	-
Site drawings A3	-
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	6
Site photographs colour slides	6
Digital Photographs	15
Monitoring and Recording form	2

### APPENDIX 3

### HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	44 High Street, Hoddesdon
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> East Herts
<b>Village/Town:</b> Hoddesdon	<b>Parish:</b> Broxbourne
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	7//0697/08/F/HOD
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Broadwell Properties
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Rear extension to existing building
<b>Present land use:</b>	Rear yard of house
<b>Size of application area:</b>	65 sq m
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 3727 0835
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS1229
<b>Site director/Organisation</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological monitoring and recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	11 September 2009
<b>Curating museum:</b>	Hertford
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> None
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	None
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 44 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3727 0835). The monitoring was commissioned by Broadwell Properties, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a rear extension with alteration and conversion works to the existing house.</p> <p>The monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds. A series of made ground layers were present, c.1 m deep.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Z Pozorski	<b>Date of Summary:</b> Nov 2009

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. No 44 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. View NE.



DP 2. The site to the rear of No 44 building. View W,



DP 3. S foundation trench. View W.



DP 4. S foundation trench. Sample section 1. View N`.



DP 5. Central foundation trench. View NW.



DP 6. N foundation trench. View NW.



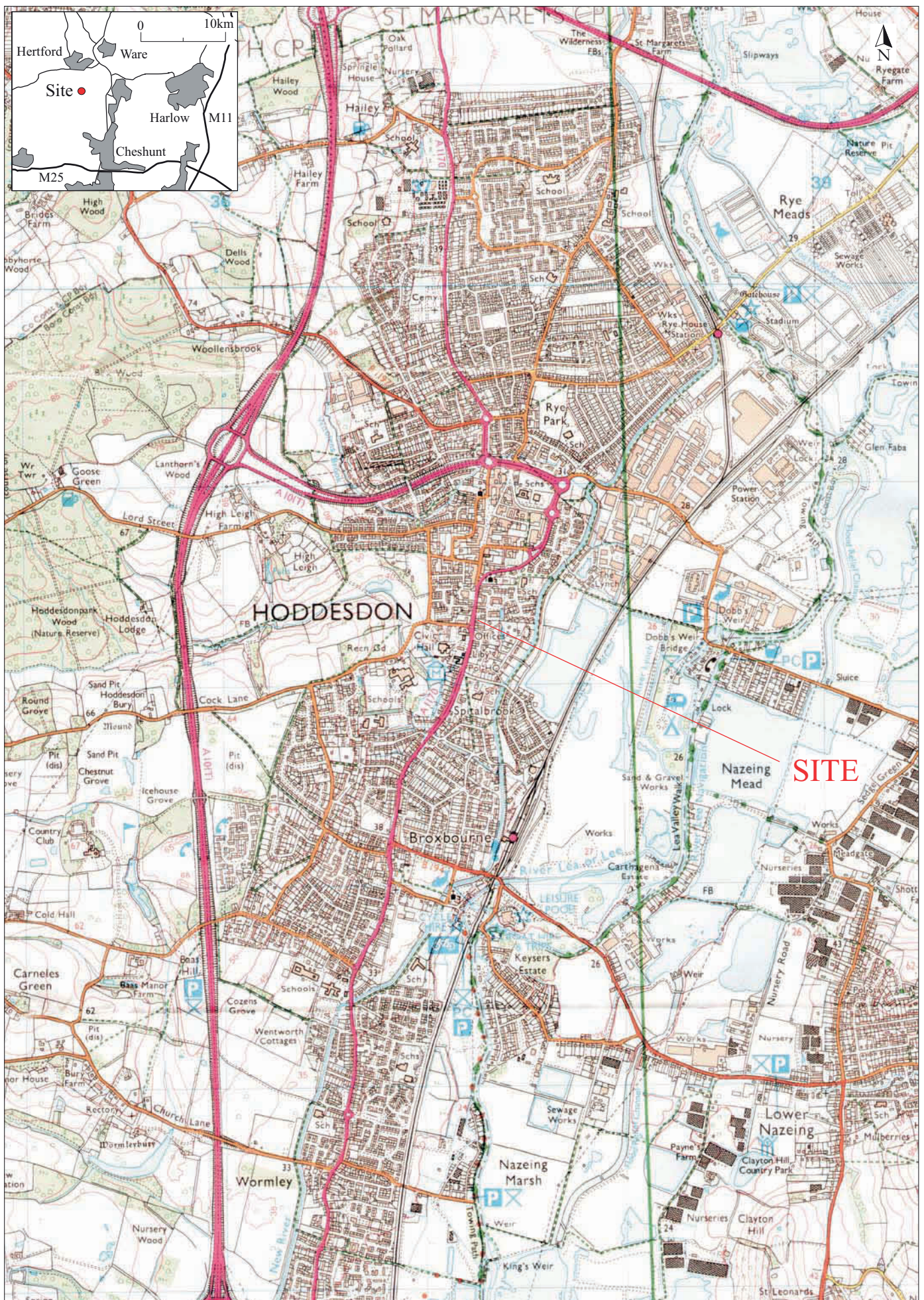


DP 7. N foundation trench. View W.



DP 8. E foundation trench. Sample section 2. View E.

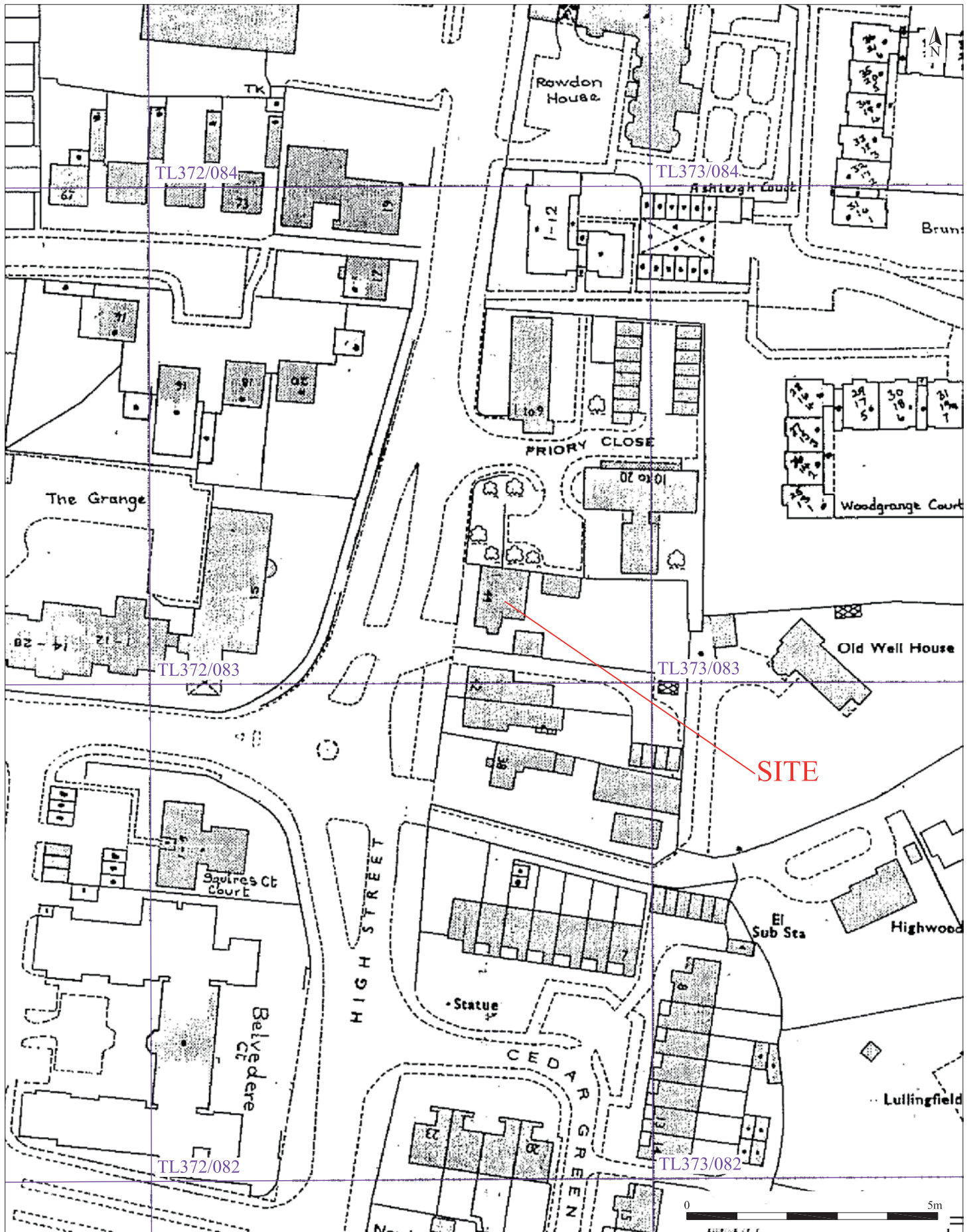




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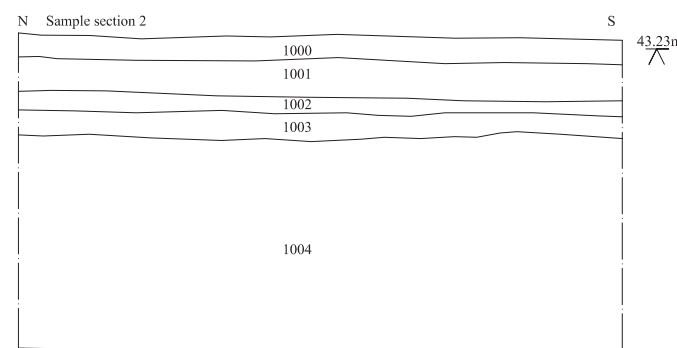
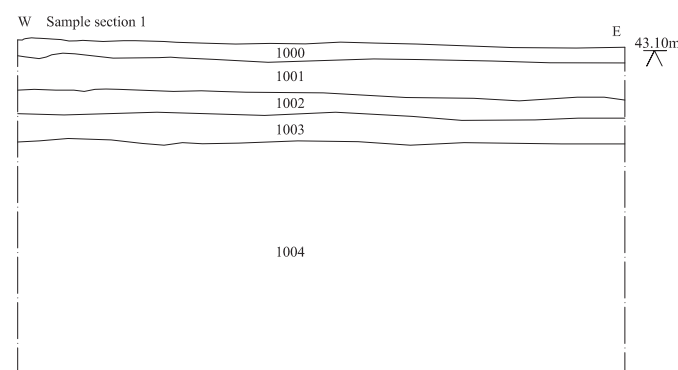
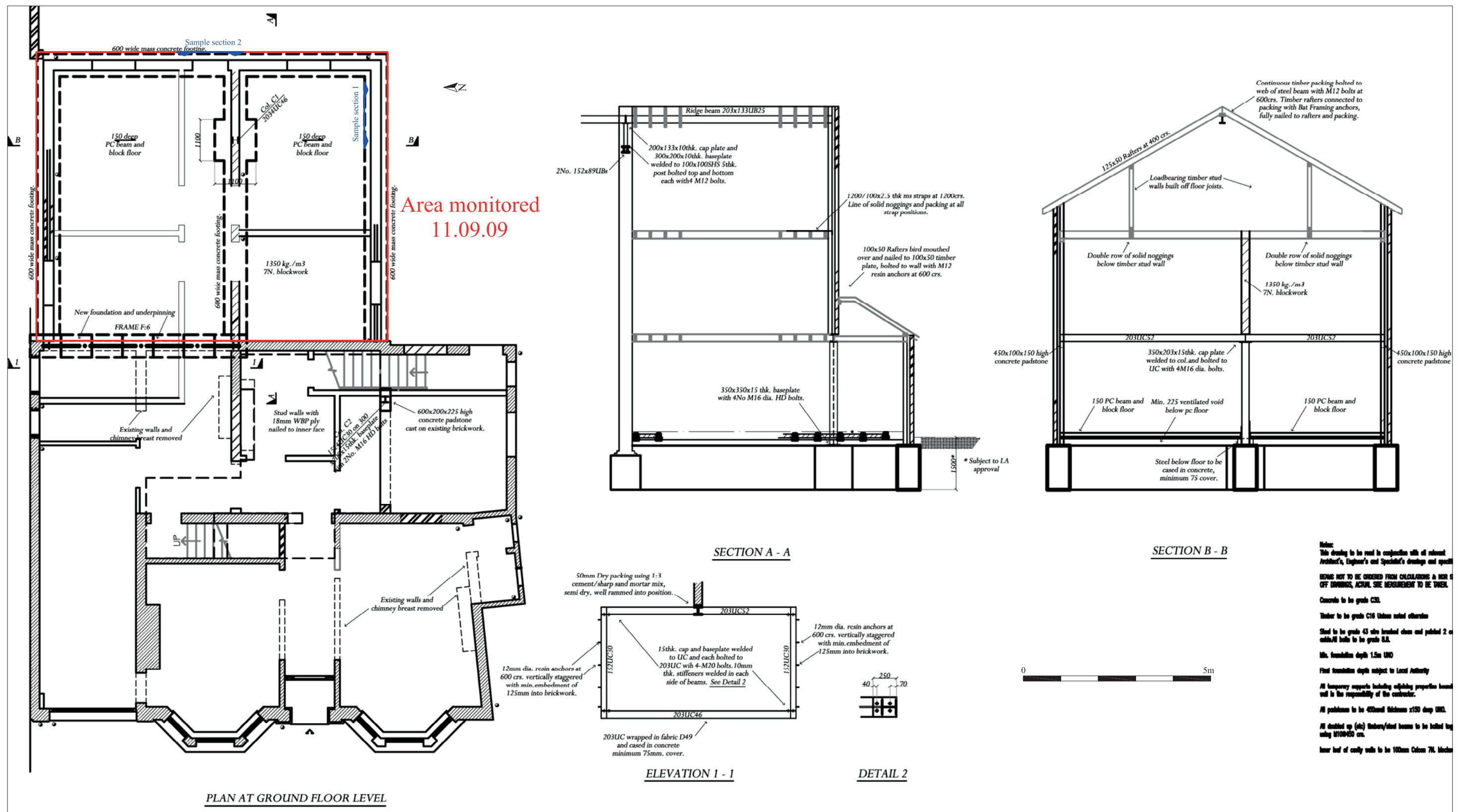
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4





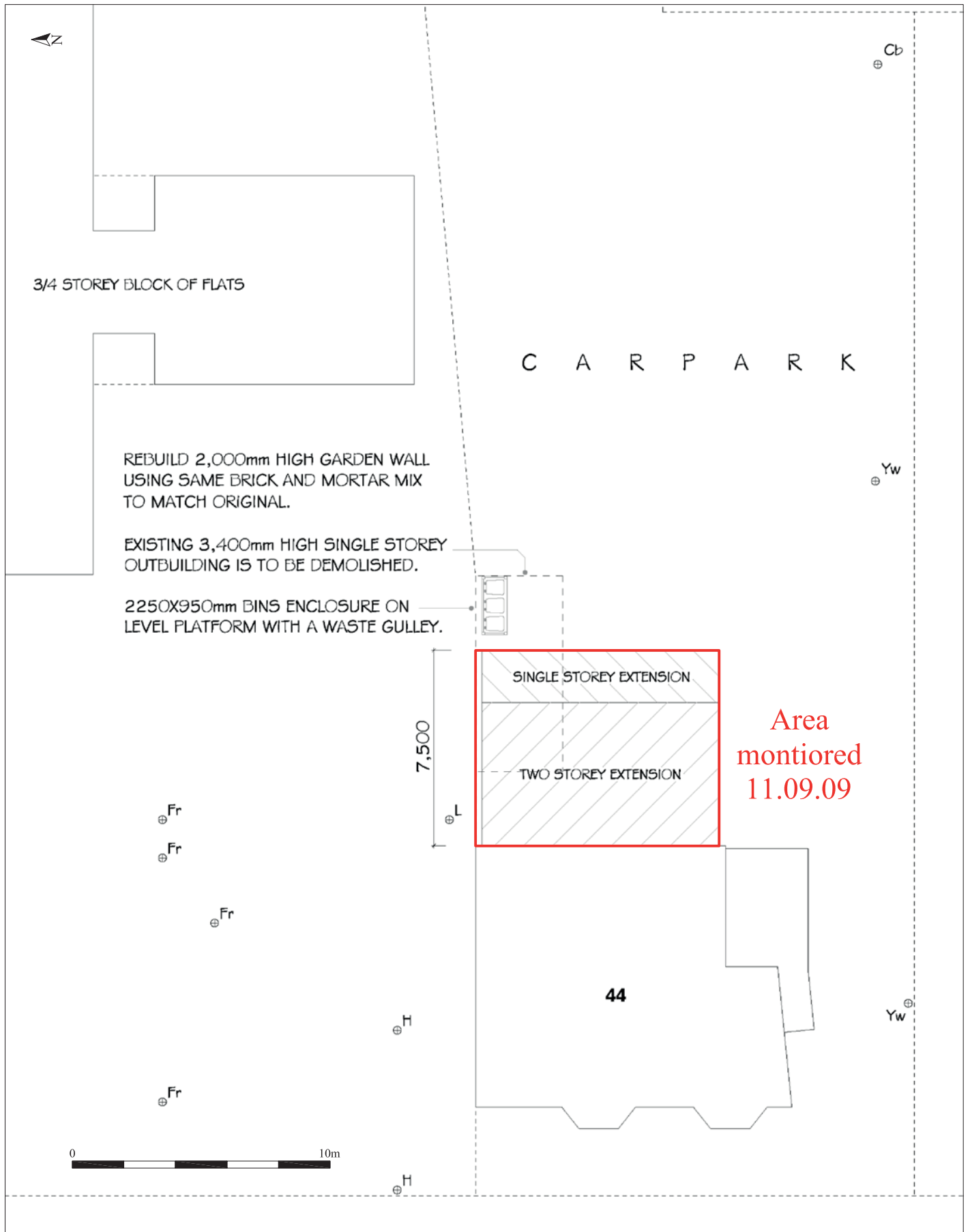
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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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**Fig. 3 Area of watching brief & sections**  
 Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A3





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<b>Fig. 4 Proposed site plan</b>
Scale 1:200 at A4