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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND NORTH OF THE CLOCK HOUSE,  
HODDESDON ROAD, STANSTEAD ST MARGARETS,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA	
NGR: TL 3811 1139	Report No. 3366
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1221
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P3566
Signed:	Date: August 2009

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Land North of the Clock House, Hoddesdon Road, Stanstead St Margarets, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In August 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land north of the Clock House, Hoddesdon Road, Stanstead St Margarets, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3811 1139). The evaluation was commissioned by James Taylor Developments, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval of the construction of four dwellings.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated in the Lea valley, to the SW of the centre of Stanstead St Margarets. It is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 94, which encompasses the historic medieval settlement of the village.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed three ditches, two medieval (12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) and one undated. It also revealed a layer of peat. Peat samples have previously been taken at other nearby sites and may be of the same date.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> August 2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>?</i>
P. number	<i>P3566</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1221</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 94</i>		
Current land use	<i>Disused garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>New residential dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Two medieval ditches, one undated ditch</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval pottery (late 12<sup>th</sup> – mid 14<sup>th</sup> century), CBM</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Stanstead St Margarets</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 2900m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3811 1139</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 29.50m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>James Taylor Developments</i>		
Full title	<i>Land North of the Clock House, Hoddesdon Road, Stanstead St Margarets, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3366</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>August 2009</i>		

**LAND NORTH OF THE CLOCK HOUSE,  
HODDESDON ROAD, STANSTEAD ST MARGARETS,  
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**SUMMARY**

*In August 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land north of the Clock House, Hoddesdon Road, Stanstead St Margarets, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3811 1139). The evaluation was commissioned by James Taylor Developments, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval of the construction of four dwellings.*

*The site is situated in the Lea valley, to the SW of the centre of Stanstead St Margarets. It is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 94, which encompasses the historic medieval settlement of the village.*

*The evaluation revealed three ditches, medieval (12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) and one undated. It also revealed a layer of peat. Peat samples have previously been taken at other nearby sites and may be of the same date.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In August 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land north of the Clock House, Hoddesdon Road, Stanstead St Margarets, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3811 1139; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by James Taylor Developments, in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of four new residential dwellings (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/1679/05FP).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 02/07/2009) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 09/07/2009). The project conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

*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 site is situated in the Lea valley, SW of the centre of Stanstead St Margarets, Hertfordshire. The site is located within the former St Margarets Farm and lies c. 0.6km north of Hoddesdon, c. 5.5km south-east of Hertford and c. 4km south of Ware. The river Lea is located to the east.

2.2 The site is bounded to the north by the back plots of residential properties fronting Hoddesdon Road. The latter bounds the site to the west. The eastern site boundary is a wall which separates the site from the railway line. To the south is a residential development under construction. The eastern part of the site is occupied by a pond, trees and shrubbery.

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

3.1 The site is located within an area formerly part of the Green Belt. It was located immediately outside the village, but currently is situated within area of extensive, mostly residential, development. The plot is relatively flat at c. 29.50m AOD but slopes to the east where the pond is located.

3.2 The site lies within the valley of the river Lea, whose present navigable course is 200m to the east.

3.3 The solid geology of the environs is chalk, overlain by floodplain and terrace sands and gravels, with localised alluvium above the gravels closer to the valley floor. Soils on the site are those of the Fladbury 1 association,

described as stoneless calcareous clayey soils, variably affected by groundwater (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

3.4 Previous archaeological investigations undertaken at St Margarets Farm to the immediate south of the site (Trevarthen 1998, Hounsell *et al* 2002) revealed topsoil and modern made ground overlying alluvial deposits and peat. The alluvial deposits (marsh clays and gleyed clays) and peat of varying thickness were sealed beneath more recent deposits and overlay the natural terrace gravel to depths of between 1m to 2.1m. Geotechnical information for the southern part of that site (Card Geotechnics 1999) records alluvial deposits comprising gleyed clays and blue/grey clays. A pollen and diatom analysis of samples derived from the St Margarets Farm site (Scaife 2002) revealed a dark highly humidified detrital fen peat typical of lowland valleys and of the Lea valley in particular. The lower level of peat was thought to be Late Mesolithic in date.

3.5 To the north of the site excavations at Sanville Gardens, Hoddesdon Road revealed a 45cm thick humic silt layer intercalated between minerogenic alluvium. Pollen analysis revealed three pollen zones, the earliest of early Neolithic date showed the expansion of hazel and the decline of elm in the area. Following pollen zone 1 there was a hiatus and no sediment accumulation occurred, meaning that sediments became well humified/ oxidised. Pollen Zone 2 dated to the mid Neolithic period, and showed the locally dominant vegetation to be lime/ lindeus with oak and hazel woodland on the interfluvies; whether these species occurred in separate areas or as mixed woodland remained unclear. Following this pollen zone 3 shows an increasingly wet environment which led to the deposition of mineral alluvium across the floodplain and to an increase in alder, sedge and fern taxa within the pollen assemblage (Britchfield *et al.* 2005).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### Prehistoric

4.1 The earliest evidence for human activity in Hertfordshire has been gathered from dispersed sites. The evidence suggests that the Lea valley has been settled and exploited since the early prehistoric period. Recent research of sediments and pollen deposits allows a reconstruction of earlier environments, suggesting a regeneration of primary forest cover of birch and willow in the immediate aftermath of the last Ice Age. This was followed during the warming of the climate by grasses, sedges and herbs, through a pine and hazel sequence in which a permanent human presence appears, before the final development of a lime and deciduous woodland environment. The long Palaeolithic sequences of the previous interstadials are represented by occasional discoveries of worked flint in the Lea valley.

4.2 Mesolithic communities (dating from c.6500 BC) were itinerant and most finds of the period occur as scattered flint tools discarded during seasonal hunting. However, both the Lea and Stort valleys have produced

several important Mesolithic flint knapping sites associated with alluvial deposits. Sites include Rikof's Pit, Broxbourne, c. 5km south of the site (Warren *et al* 1934); Dobb's Weir (Jacobi in Wymer 1977), Rye Meads (SMR 6660) and Roydon Road (SMR 4022).

4.3 The more settled Neolithic communities date to c.4500BC. Remains are scarce with the flints recovered at Rye Meads (SMR 6660) being the only known local example. It is probable that a prehistoric pit containing struck flints recorded during the Phase I evaluation at St Margarets Farm (Trevarthen 1998) (SMR 9715) relates to this period.

4.4 Regional studies indicate a marked increase in the exploitation of the landscape during the Bronze Age (c.2000 BC – 700 BC) for pastoral and arable cultivation (Hunter 1999). Within the immediate area, there are few signs of occupation, though to the west, air reconnaissance has revealed the presence of a circular enclosure (SMR 1449). A bronze spearhead was recovered from the river Lea (SMR 607). Excavated Bronze and Iron Age occupation is known from Foxholes Farm at Hertford (Partridge 1989) to the north-west, and at Halfhide Lane (HER 6484) and Canada Field (HER 6816) to the south west where Late Bronze Age and Iron Age metalworking was found (Murray 2000).

4.5 There is no evidence for Iron Age occupation or activity in the immediate area. There is, however, a purported Iron Age settlement at Fishers Green, to the east of Cheshunt, where postholes found in 1954 are thought to indicate the presence of a lake village of this date.

## Roman

4.7 During the four centuries of Roman occupation, the landscape, social environment and infrastructure developed considerably, and material culture becomes more visible in the archaeological record with the use of coinage, pottery, buildings of masonry and other durable materials. Roman evidence is limited. *Ermine Street* which linked London, Lincoln and York ran north-south c. 4km to the west of the development site. The fragmentary remains of pottery sherds, a cremation burial (SMR 1755), several contemporary urns and amphorae (SMR 4116) have been found close to the site. Numerous reused Roman bricks are incorporated into the fabric of the nearby church at Stanstead Abbots, and the field adjacent to the church contains Roman building materials and pottery. In addition, cremation urns were also discovered to the south at Hoddesdon (SMR 4413).

4.8 A large undated cropmark site, showing an intensive area of enclosures and ditches lies to the south, between the suburban edge of Hoddesdon and the fields either side of the A414 (SMR 1411, 1449, 1500, 2756, 2757, 2762, 2763 & 7618-20) (Area of Archaeological Significance 183). Though undated, it may have provided the focus of settlement in the prehistoric or Roman periods. A separate cropmark of rectilinear ditches (SMR 7621) to the north west of the study area may also relate to these periods.

## Medieval

4.9 Stanstead St Margaret's (SMR 2644) is first referred to as *Thele*, but has also been recorded as *Theele* (13<sup>th</sup> century), *Le Ele* (14<sup>th</sup> century), *Theyle* and *The Yle* (15<sup>th</sup> century) However, at the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century it took the alternative name *Pons de Thele*, also written as *Punt de Tyull*, *Pons Tegule*, *Pons Tegeri* and *Pontherigg* (14<sup>th</sup> century) that derived from the bridge over the river Lea. By the 16<sup>th</sup> century it was known as *St Margaret's Theale* or *Margarthele* owing to St Margaret's Church in the village and the proximity of Stanstead Abbots.

4.10 Stanstead St Margarets was probably originally part of the manor of Hailey within Great Amwell parish and Hertford Hundred, as there is no mention of it in the Domesday Survey. It had acquired a separate parochial status by the 13<sup>th</sup> century with the manor and advowson becoming divided among the co-heirs of a tenant under the Earls of Oxford. By 1276 John de Lovetot and his wife Margaret seem to have acquired the interests of the others with the grant of free warren in their desmene land being granted in 1277. They used this to obtain in 1281 a grant for a weekly market and an annual fair at Thele. The manor passed in 1303 to William de Goldington in whose family it remained until 1423 when it was acquired by Sir Andrew Ogard whose descendant sold it to William Frankland, a clothmaker from London in 1576.

4.11 The growth of the settlement at Stanstead St Margarets relates to its location on the main Hertford road over the river Lea. A bridge had been constructed by the early 12<sup>th</sup> century. In 1247/1248 the 'men of London' constructed a granary at the settlement in order to store grain bound for London.

4.12 Within the Area of Archaeological Significance 184 are numerous early buildings. These include St Margarets Church (SMR 4368), the Red Lion Inn (SMR 10278) and late medieval buildings on Roydon Road (SMR 10283, SMR 10286) and High Street (SMR 10284). In addition, medieval tiles have been found in St Margaret's churchyard (SMR 4761).

## Post-medieval & modern

4.13 The post medieval period saw the growth of the malting industry in Hertfordshire centring on Ware, Hoddesdon and Stanstead Abbots (Munby 1977). The remnants of this industry survive at Stanstead Lock (SMR 5392, SMR 5393, SMR 5394), Roydon Road (SMR 5395, SMR 5396, SMR 5397, SMR 10280), High Street (SMR 5398, SMR 10271, SMR 10273, SMR 10274, SMR 10276) and on the west bank of the river Lea (SMR 5399). In addition, there are also structures associated with the malting process such as the Steam Corn Mill (SMR 5810) and a former Granary (SMR 10260).

4.14 This concentration of industry provided the wealth to fund other buildings and institutions including the Pumping Stations (SMR 5331, SMR



5332), Gasworks (SMR 10282), St Margarets Railway station (SMR 5534), The Clock House former school (SMR 10228), St Andrews Church (SMR 10231), Baesh Almshouses (SMR 10277), Methodist Chapel (SMR 10281) together with various pubs (SMR 10221, SMR 10222, SMR 10279) and bridges (SMR 5695, SMR 7255). In addition, there are post-medieval residences and occupation evidence at Stanstead Lock (SMR 5851), Amwell Marsh (SMR 10263) and the High Street (SMR 6047, SMR 10285). The New River, which runs close to the west of the site from its source at Great Amwell, dates from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, when it was constructed by Hugh Myddelton as an ambitious scheme to bring a water supply to the Capital.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by HCC HEU and were located within the footprints of newly planned dwellings. The alignments of Trenches 1 and 4 were modified due to the presence of trees.

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

### 6.1 Trench 1 Fig. 2, DPs 6-10

<i>Trench 1, sample section 2 (DP 8)</i>		
<i>N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 29.53m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey sandy silt.
0.20 – 1.00m	L1001	Light brown sandy silt with gravel.
1.00 – 1.20m	L1002	Yellow sandy gravel.
1.00 – 1.22m	L1010	Black / dark grey silt with gravel.
1.20/1.22m +	L1003	Natural light grey gravel.

<i>Trench 1, sample section 3 (DP 10)</i>		
<i>E end, N facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 29.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.60m	L1001	As above.
0.60 – 0.82m	L1010	As above.
0.82m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.

*Description of results:* Trench 1 contained three archaeological features.

F1004 was a linear ditch (1.60+ x 0.80 x 0.30m; Fig. 3, DP 8), orientated E/W and located in the northern part of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a dark grey, compact sandy silt with gravel. It contained medieval (late 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery, CBM and oyster shells. F1004 was cut by F1006.

F1006 was a linear ditch (1.60+ x 1.50 x 0.45m; Fig. 3, DP 8), orientated E/W and parallel to F1004. It cut F1004. F1006 had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a dark grey, compact sandy silt with gravel, very similar to F1004 L1005. Medieval (late 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery, CBM and oyster shells were recovered from L1007.

F1008 was also a linear ditch (1.60+ x 2.15 x 0.25m; Fig. 3, DP 9), orientated ESE / WNW. It had gently sloping sides and flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a dark grey, compact sandy silt with gravel. No finds were present.

## 6.2 Trench 2 Fig. 2, DPs 11-13

<i>Trench 2, sample section 5 (DP 12)</i>		
<i>E end, N facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 29.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.37m	L1001	As above.
0.37 – 0.46m	L1002	As above.
0.46 – 0.90m	L1010	As above.
0.90m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.

<i>Trench 2, sample section 6 (DP 13)</i>		
<i>W end, N facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 29.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.16 – 0.42m	L1001	As above.
0.42 – 0.48m	L1002	As above.
0.48 – 1.00m	L1010	As above.
1.00m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.

*Description of results:* No archaeological features or finds were present

## 6.3 Trench 3 Fig. 2, DPs 14-16

<i>Trench 3, sample section 8 (DP 15)</i>		
<i>S end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 29.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.50m	L1015	Layer of CBM rubble.

0.50 – 1.35m	L1001	As above.
1.35 – 1.55m	L1010	As above.
1.55m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.

<i>Trench 3, sample section 9 (DP 16)</i>		
<i>N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 29.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 1.00m	L1001	As above.
1.00 – 1.40m	L1010	As above.
1.40m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.

*Description of results:* Trench 3 contained the remains of a modern sewage trench, F1014, and a manhole was located at the northern end of the trench.

#### 6.4 Trench 4 Fig. 2, DPs 17-18

<i>Trench 4, sample section 12 (DP 18)</i>		
<i>E end, N facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 29.46m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.85m	L1010	As above.
0.85 – 1.00m	L1012	Layer of black soft peat.
1.00m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.

<i>Trench 4, sample section 11</i>		
<i>W end, N facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 29.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.60m	L1011	Layer of yellow sand.
0.60 – 1.26m	L1010	As above.
1.26 – 1.40m	L1012	As above.
1.40m +	L1003	Natural gravel. As above.

*Description of results* Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds. Peat deposit L1012 directly overlay the natural gravel, L1003.

## 7 CONFIDE NCE 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 a former garden and the uppermost deposit was Topsoil L1000 (0.15-0.25m thick). L1000 comprised a dark grey sandy silt. Below the topsoil made ground deposits, principally L1001 and L1010, were present (0.80 – 1.20m below the existing ground surface). The layers comprised mixed sandy silts with gravels.

8.2 In the south-eastern corner of the site, in Trench 4, a layer of peat (L1012) was present (0.10 - 0.15m thick). Similar deposits had been previously located and sampled within nearby sites (Trevarthen 1998, Hounsell *et al* 2002, Britchfield *et al.* 2005). It is a typical deposit for lowland valleys, in particular for the Lea valley (Scaife 2002). The peat was located directly above natural gravels, L1003.

8.3 The natural geology was represented by terrace gravels, L1003 (present at 0.82-1.40 below ground level). In the eastern part of the site, where Trenches 3 and 4 were located, the water table was high.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site had the potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains. Such remains have been recorded locally, and the site was part of the former St Margarets Farm complex. It is also located in the vicinity of the medieval settlement of Stanstead St Margarets.

9.2 In the event three archaeological features (ditches) were recorded in Trench 1. Two of the ditches were medieval (late 12<sup>th</sup> – mid 14<sup>th</sup> century) and one is undated. The features may represent boundary ditches as they were orientated E/W and perpendicular to the street. However they were not present in Trench 3.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

The archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Hertford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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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 Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

SMR Number	NGR	Description
<b>Prehistoric remains</b>		
607	TL 38 11	Bronze spearhead found in river Lea
1449	TL 3734 1131	Cropmark of a circular enclosure
4022	TL 3885 1156	Excavation of Mesolithic site, 69 & 71 Roydon Road
6660	TL 382 107	Mesolithic/Neolithic flints, Rye Meads, Hoddesdon
9619	TL 3790 1020	Late Bronze Age occupation consisting of a number of pits. The most interesting contained 399 mint pieces of flint-gritted coarseware pottery and burnt flint, together with 274 pieces of struck flint. Other pits form an arc which may represent the remains of a D-shaped structure.
9715	TL 3810 1128	Prehistoric pit containing struck flints, St Margarets Farm
<b>Roman remains (1<sup>st</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> centuries)</b>		
1755	TL 388 122	Roman cremation burial found behind Stanstead Abbots Church
4413	TL 3790 1085	Roman cremation urns, Hoddesdon
4116	TL 38 11	Roman urns and amphorae
<b>Medieval period (5<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> centuries)</b>		
2644	TL 3800 1163	Stanstead St Margarets village
2645	TL 3882 1199	Medieval settlement at Stanstead St Margarets
4368	TL 3805 1158	St Margaret's Church
4761	TL 379 116	Medieval tiles found in churchyard
10278	TL 3862 1192	Red Lion Inn, 1 High Street
10283	TL 3880 1172	Late Medieval Building, Abbots House, 37 Roydon Road
10284	TL 3860 1192	Late Medieval Building, 3 High Street
10286	TL 3884 1172	Late Medieval Building, 16-20 Roydon Road
<b>The post-medieval period (16<sup>th</sup> century to present)</b>		
5331	TL 3760 1233	Pumping Station, Amwell Marsh, Great Amwell
5332	TL 3795 1114	Pumping Station, Adj. To New River, Rye Common
5392	TL 3802 1203	Former Malting, Stanstead Lock, Great Amwell
5393	TL 3800 1208	Former Malting, Stanstead Lock, Great Amwell

5394	TL 3801 1211	Former Maltings, Stanstead Lock, Great Amwell
5395	TL 3864 1178	Former 'No. 3 Malting', Roydon Road
5396	TL 3863 1175	Former 'New House Malting', Roydon Road
5397	TL 3857 1172	Former 'Brown Malting', Roydon Road
5398	TL 3833 1177	Former Malting, R/O 84-90 High Street
5399	TL 3826 1178	Site of former Malting, west bank of river Lea
5534	TL 3810 1180	St Margarets Railway station, Great Amwell
5695	TL 3795 1175	Road Bridge, St Margarets Great Amwell/Stanstead
5810	TL 3862 1184	Former Steam Corn Mill, Roydon Road
5851	TL 3807 1216	Stanstead Lock and Cottage, River Lea Navigation
6047	TL 3852 1188	Occupation evidence, 14 High Street
7255	TL 3804 1215	Swing Bridge, Lea Navigation, Stanstead Lock
10221	TL 3844 1185	Lord Louis PH, 36 High Street
10222	TL 3861 1190	Former Black Bull, 2 High Street
10228	TL 3866 1192	The Clock House (Former School), 9 Cappell Lane
10231	TL 3868 1251	St Andrews Church, Cappell Lane
10263	TL 3762 1232	Amwell Marsh Cottage, East of Pumping Station, Amwell Marsh
10271	TL 3858 1183	Site of Maltings, R/O 6-14C, High Street
10273	TL 3856 1182	Site of Maltings, R/O 8-14C, High Street
10274	TL 3865 1182	Site of Maltings, Roydon Road
10276	TL 3828 1185	Site of Maltings, R/O 77 High Street
10277	TL 3901 1153	Baesh Almshouses, 79, 83 & 87 Roydon Road
10279	TL 3829 1182	Site of Rose and Crown Inn, 90 High Street
10280	TL 3875 1171	Site of Maltings, R/O Abbots House, Roydon Road
10281	TL 3869 1202	Site of Methodists Chapel, 19 Cappell Road
10282	TL 3793 1207	Site of Gasworks, Durham Close
10285	TL 3829 1184	Timber Framed building, 77 High Street
10459	TL 3807 1127	Farmhouse, St Margarets Farm
10460	TL 3810 1129	Former Granary, St Margarets Farm
10461	TL 3812 1129	17 <sup>th</sup> century Barn, St Margarets Farm
10462	TL 3811 1129	Dovecote, St Margarets Farm
<b>Undated</b>		
1411	TL 375 114	Cropmark of parallel ditches
1500	TL 378 111	Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure
2756	TL 3775 1115	Cropmark of rectilinear enclosure
2757	TL 3776 1120	Cropmark of two parallel linear ditches
2762	TL 3784 1111	Cropmark of a linear ditch
2783	TL 3770 1108	Cropmarks of two parallel linear ditches and a single linear ditch
7618	TL 37862	Cropmarks of a linear ditch



	11155	
7619	TL 37880 11248	Cropmarks of linear ditches and an enclosure
7620	TL 37864 11032	Cropmarks of a linear ditch
7621	TL 38278 12477	Cropmarks of rectilinear ditches

## APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery

*Peter Thompson*

The evaluation recovered 9 sherds of abraded medieval pottery weighing 186g. The pottery is all comprised of quartz sand tempered fabrics sometimes also containing small amounts of calcareous material or burnt organics. A sooted cooking pot base sherd from L1004 and a jug rim from a large vessel with approximate 30cm rim diameter are South Hertfordshire Greywares. One sherd with red brown surfaces and a pale yellow-green splash glaze from L1004 is probably locally made, but may be from Suffolk. The remaining medieval coarse wares are typical medieval coarse ware fabrics from east Hertfordshire and Essex. The combined pottery group would suit a date of Late 12<sup>th</sup>-mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

1005	1004	1x12 SHER 3x65g MCW 1x2g MGW	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> -mid 14 <sup>th</sup>	SHER: Base sherd, sooted MGW: Pale yellow-green splash glaze
1006	1007	2x23g MCW 2x84g SHER	Late 12 <sup>th</sup> -mid 14 <sup>th</sup>	SHER: wheel- finished jug rim

Key: MCW: Medieval Coarse Ware 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries  
 SHER: South Hertfordshire Greyware late 12<sup>th</sup>-mid 14<sup>th</sup>  
 MGW: Medieval Glazed Ware late 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>

### Ceramic Building Materials

*Andrew Peachey*

The evaluation recovered six fragments (389g) of medieval to post-medieval peg tile from Ditch F1006 (L1007). The peg tile is in a fabric with oxidised red-brown surfaces, orange margins and a mid grey core; with inclusions of common fine rounded quartz (<0.1mm) and sparse angular quartz and clay pellets (0.25-0.75mm). The tile is c.10mm thick with round peg holes and has slightly warped during firing. Peg tiles such as these had probably entered common use by the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century and would have continued in use until at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Shell Report**

*Martin Brook*

Six fragments of shell were hand recovered during excavation from two contexts, spot dated to the High Medieval period. The shells have been identified as oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). The fragments of oyster shell were recovered coming from a minimum of four oysters. This species is a common find on archaeological sites, having been utilised for food and are therefore likely to be encountered if further excavation takes place.

## APPENDIX 4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Land North of the Clock House, Hoddesdon Road, Stantead St Margarets, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> East Hertfordshire
<b>Village/Town:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Stanstead St Margarets
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	3/1679/05FP
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	James Taylor Developments
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Residential development
<b>Present land use:</b>	Disused garden
<b>Size of application area</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b> c.2900 sq m
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 3811 1139
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS1221
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Zbigniew Pozorski/ Archaeological Solutions Limited
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological Evaluation
<b>Date of work:</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> August 2009
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Hertford
<b>Related HER Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> medieval and possible prehistoric peat layer
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p><i>The site is situated in the Lea valley, to the SW of the centre of Stanstead St Margarets. It is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 94, which encompasses the historic medieval settlement of the village. It has a potential for prehistoric and medieval remains, as it is located within the former St Margaret's Farm complex and in the vicinity of the medieval settlement of Stanstead St Margarets.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed three ditches, two medieval (12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) and one undated. It also revealed a layer of peat which may be of prehistoric date.</i></p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Zbigniew Pozorski	<b>Date of Summary:</b> August 2009

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site to the N of the Clock House, Hoddesdon Road, Stanstead St Margarets, Hertfordshire. View SE.



DP 2. Trial trenching in progress. View W.



DP 3. NW part of the site. View NW.



DP 4. SW part of the site with Trench 2. View W.



DP 5. SE part of the site with Trench 4. View E.



DP 6. Trench 1. View S.



DP 7. Trench 1. View W.



DP 8. Trench 1, F1004 and F1006. View W.



DP 9. Trench 1, F1008. View W.



DP 10. Trench 1, E end. Sample section. View S.



DP 11. Trench 2. View W.



DP 12. Trench 2, E end. Sample section. View S.



DP 13. Trench 2, W end. Sample section.  
View S.



DP 14. Trench 3. View N.



DP 15. Trench 3, N end. Sample section.  
View W.



DP 16. Trench 3, S end. Sample section.  
View W.



DP 17. Trench 4. View W.



DP 18. Trench 4, E end. Sample section.  
View S.







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



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**Fig. 2 Trench location plan**  
 Scale 1:750 at A4