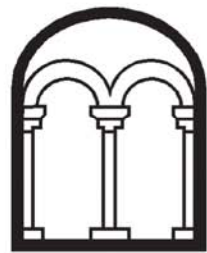


**69-71 HIGH STREET
CODICOTE
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



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CODICOTE
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: All features plan, sections and photographs



Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Townstone Ltd and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Andy Instone, Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) of Hertfordshire County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Ian Turner and Jackie Wells (Artefacts Officer) with illustrations by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion Archaeology projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Key Terms

Throughout this project design the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CI/A	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DA	Development area
EAA	East Anglian Archaeology
HEA	Historic Environment Advisor for Hertfordshire County Council
HER	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NHDC	North Hertfordshire District Council
NHLE	National Heritage List of England
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Townstone Ltd was granted planning permission (15/01049/1) and listed building consent (15/01050/1LB) for the change of use of 69 High Street, Codicote, from a restaurant to two 3-bedroom dwellings, with a single-storey rear extension. Permission was also granted for the conversion of an outbuilding, construction of five mews houses and associated parking.

An historic building assessment was submitted as part of the planning application. It highlighted that within the development area (DA) there was significant potential for archaeological remains and that the existing properties at 69-71 High Street were Grade II listed. For this reason a condition (no. 12) was attached to the planning consent requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.

Trial trenching between 13th and 14th October equated to a c. 15% sample of the 175sqm footprint of the new build mews houses. Trench 1 contained a ditch and two post holes that could only be broadly dated by fragments of late medieval to post-medieval (1400 – 1750) roof tile. The features also produced residual medieval pottery.

The shallow depth of the pre-modern features in Trench 1 suggests that they are heavily truncated, probably by the repeated redevelopment of the backyard plot. The features are likely to have been contemporary with at least one phase of the extant historic Inn, although their dating is too imprecise to make any definite association.

Trench 1 also contained a modern culverted drain and a soakaway. Trench 2 contained a modern ditch. Trench 3 was devoid of archaeological features.

Although there is moderate potential for the survival of further archaeological features at the north-east end of the DA, the truncated state and broad date range of the features in Trench 1 indicate that any such features are likely to be of low archaeological significance.

Within the footprint of the proposed building only a small additional area would be available for any further investigation. The archaeological features at the north-east end of the DA are also situated c. 1.15m below current ground level, which will afford them some degree of protection from further development work. In summary, the proposed redevelopment of the site is unlikely to have a significant archaeological impact.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background*

Townstone Ltd was granted planning permission (15/01049/1) and listed building consent (15/01050/1LB) by north Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC) for the change of use of 69 High Street, Codicote, from a restaurant to two 3-bedroom dwellings, with a single-storey rear extension. Permission was also granted for the conversion of an outbuilding, construction of five mews houses and associated parking.

An historic building assessment (Albion Archaeology 2014) was submitted as part of the planning application. It highlighted that within the development area (DA) there was significant potential for archaeological remains and that the existing properties at 69-71 High Street were Grade II listed (NHLE 1296199, 1347280). For this reason a condition (no. 12) was attached to the planning consent requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced detailing the methods and procedures to be employed to complete the archaeological field evaluation, monitoring, and building recording (Albion Archaeology 2015). The WSI was approved by the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HEA).

The results of the trial trenching will inform the preparation of any strategies necessary to mitigate the effects of the development on any archaeological remains present at the site. If the results of the evaluation indicate that further archaeological investigation is required, then the scope of the work and suitable methodologies will be agreed with the HEA and NHDC.

1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

Codicote is in North Hertfordshire, some 5km north-west of Welwyn Garden City. Nos 69 and 71 High Street are located at grid reference TL 21585 18265 on the eastern side of the High Street, close to its junction with Heath Lane (Figure 1).

Both buildings are Grade II listed. No. 69 is currently the “As You Like It” Chinese restaurant, formerly the George and Dragon Inn. It has a central range aligned parallel to the street frontage with gabled cross-wings at either end. No. 71 is in residential use. It is L-shaped, consisting of a front range with its gable end facing the street and a larger range to the rear.

Land to the rear of 69 High Street consists of a tarmac car parking area, bounded on all sides by residential properties. An outbuilding is positioned on the northern boundary of the car park.



1.3 **Archaeological Background**

A general background on the parish of Codicote is provided in the Victoria County History (Page 1908). In preparation of the WSI a HER enquiry (124/15) was made and the following section provides a summary of the relevant data obtained.

Settlement at Codicote was recorded in 1086 as part of the Domesday survey (HER 1807). Codicote was granted by Ethelred in 1002 to Aelfelm, who gave the manor to the abbot and convent of St Albans who held it until the dissolution. The medieval village developed around a 'green', the location of which is approximately c. 40m north-west of the DA, where the High Street, St Albans Road and Heath Lane converge. From the mid-13th century the green became the market place, and in 1272 the abbot and convent obtained a charter for a four-day fair.

In the 18th century the High Street in Codicote became part of the turnpike road linking Hatfield and Hitchin.

A number of Grade II listed buildings exist along the High Street, two of them being the 16th-century George and Dragon (NHLE 1296199/HER 30928) and The Gables (NHLE 1347280) currently occupying 69 and 71 High Street. Some local historical traditions identify the George and Dragon with an inn noted in records dating from 1279 (Branch Johnson 1962/3). Another building of roughly the same period is the late 16th-century to early 17th-century Goat Public House (NHLE 1102802), located c. 40m to the south-east of the DA.

Other listed buildings in the vicinity of the DA date from the 17th century and include 70-74 High Street (NHLE 1102804), The Pond House (NHLE 1102801) to the north of the DA and The Noggins (NHLE 1102774).

Recent archaeological work within the DA comprised an historic building assessment carried out by Albion Archaeology (2014). A summary of the findings is provided below, but a detailed description can be found in the report.

The northern cross-wing of No. 69 (NHLE 1296199/HER 30928) dates from the 16th century. It would have formed the cross-wing of a larger building, which has not survived and for which no evidence currently exists. On its first floor the earlier cross-wing contained a single room, with a ceiling open to a crown post roof. The existing central range and southern cross-wing of 69 were added during the 17th century to replace the earlier structure. Also at this time a second floor was inserted into the roof space of the northern cross-wing along with a chimney stack and stairs. There is no access at first floor level between the 16th-century cross-wing and its 17th-century addition. Subsequent alterations mean that it is difficult to tell whether the lack of through access on the first floor would have been reflected in the downstairs plan. It is possible that Nos 69-71 formed three separate units in the 17th century, although the form of the building suggests that, more likely, the cross-wing and its 17th-century addition formed a single unit.

Archaeological finds are displayed inside the former George and Dragon in a niche within an inglenook fireplace. A label records that they were found beneath the kitchen during construction work in 1964. The finds include a Bellarmine jug,



slip-decorated pottery and a clay tobacco pipe. Bellarmine jugs range in date from the early 16th to mid-18th century. The ovoid form of this example suggests a probable 17th-century date.

No. 71, The Gables (NHLE 1347280) is a house consisting of a front and rear range; it probably dates from the mid-16th century. It is, therefore, broadly contemporary with the north-west cross-wing of No. 69.

1.4 **Project Objectives**

The principal objective of the archaeological investigations is to determine whether archaeological remains are present within the DA and, if so, to establish their extent, condition, nature and significance.

The broader objective of the project is to add to the knowledge and understanding of the origins and nature of settlement in the area and to produce an archive report that fully describes the archaeological works.

1.5 **Methodology**

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in Appendix 1. A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2015).

1.6 **Standards**

Throughout the project the standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• ClfA	<i>Charter and by-law; Code of conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
• EAA	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (Gurney 2003)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition</i> (2011)

1.7 **Trial Trench Evaluation**

The evaluation, comprising the excavation of three trial trenches, was undertaken between 13th and 14th October 2015. The trial trenching focused on the area to



the rear of the DA where five mews houses will be constructed and, as a result, where the development is likely to have the greatest impact on any below ground archaeological remains (Figure 2).

Due to the site constraints, the trench sizes were as follows:-

- Trench 1 – 7.5m x 1.8m in an ‘L’-shape
- Trench 2 – 5m x 1.8m
- Trench 3 – 2m x 2m

This equates to a *c.* 15% sample of the 175sqm footprint of the new build mews houses.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket and operated by an experienced driver under the supervision of the archaeologist.



2. RESULTS

2.1 Introduction

Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or deposits. Trench 2 contained a single modern ditch. Trench 3 contained a ditch and two post holes of late medieval to post-medieval date.

All features and deposits found within the trial trenches are described chronologically below and shown on Figure 2. Detailed information on features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1. The artefacts recovered from the features are described within this section.

2.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geology

The layers of overburden present in the trenches differed and thus the trenches are described separately. Trench 1, in particular, had a thick layer of re-deposited natural clay that had been imported to reduce the natural slope of the ground and create a relatively level surface for the car park. Beneath the levelling layers, in all the trenches, a buried former topsoil was present. The layers are described from top to bottom;

Trench 1

- (100) 0.05m of tarmac – the extant car park surface.
- (101) 0.10m of loose light brown-yellow sand, containing frequent large modern brick fragments – the levelling layer beneath the tarmac.
- (102) 0.40m of light grey-yellow clay – a levelling layer of re-deposited natural.
- (103) 0.37m of dark grey-brown clay silt – a buried former topsoil. The deposit contained 19th-century transfer-printed earthenware (3 sherds: 18g) and a small quantity of modern brick and tile (the latter not retained).
- (104) 0.14m of mid brown-grey clay silt – a buried subsoil, containing two sand-tempered flat roof tile fragments (36g) of probable late medieval to post-medieval date.

Trench 2

- (200) 0.05m of tarmac – same as (100)
- (201) 0.35m of levelling beneath the tarmac – same as (101).
- (202) 0.25m of buried topsoil – same as (103)
- (203) 0.08m of buried subsoil – same as (104), no artefacts were present.

Trench 3

- (300) 0.05m of tarmac – same as (100)
- (301) 0.15m of levelling beneath the tarmac – same as (101).
- (302) 0.08m of dark brown-grey clay silt – a buried, modern, former yard surface.
- (303) 0.08m of light yellow-grey clay silt with moderate fragments of mortar – a modern levelling layer.
- (304) 0.08m of mid orange sandy silt – a modern levelling layer.
- (305) 0.45m of dark grey-brown clay silt – a disturbed, buried former topsoil. The deposit contained: a large rim sherd (228g) from a 17th-century glazed red earthenware bowl; three industrial fine earthenware sherds (79g), including blue



transfer-printed ware; and frequent modern bottle glass, metal objects and ceramic building material. The latter were examined on site but not retained.

The undisturbed geological deposit seen in all of the trenches was light orange clay with light grey clay mottling (105), (204), (306).

2.3 Late Medieval to Post-medieval (1400–1750) Features

A curving ditch and two post holes were present in Trench 1 (Figure 2).

Ditch [106]¹ had shallow concave sides with a flat base. It was at least 5.50m long, 1.60m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained a primary deposit of light orange grey clay and a secondary deposit of dark brown-grey silty clay. The latter produced:

- Five sherds of moderately abraded 12th–14th-century pottery (30g), comprising locally manufactured Hertfordshire-type grey ware and sandy coarse ware. No diagnostic vessel forms occur.
- Sand-tempered ceramic building material, comprising five flat roof tile fragments (243g) and a piece of unglazed floor tile (137g), all likely to be of late medieval or post-medieval date.
- Four abraded animal limb bone fragments (34g) and two poorly preserved pieces of oyster shell (5g).

Circular post holes [111] and [113] in Trench 1 had concave sides and flat bases. They were 0.40–0.50m in diameter and 0.06–0.12m deep. They contained deposits that varied from mid orange-grey to dark brown-grey silty clay. Post hole [111] contained two abraded ceramic roof tile fragments (39g) and two pieces of oyster shell (6g), the latter surviving in very poor condition. Post hole [113] yielded an unglazed sherd (2g) of probable Heddingham Ware, datable to the 12th–14th century, and a sliver of ceramic roof tile (7g).

The ditch and post holes are judged to be contemporary based on their close proximity, shared shallow depth and the similarity of the artefacts they produced.

The features contained undiagnostic roof tile fragments which are broadly datable to the late medieval to post-medieval period. The abraded medieval pottery is likely to be residual in these later features.

The shallow depth of the features suggests that they are truncated, probably by the characteristic repeated reworking of the ground of a backyard plot associated with buildings that fronted on to the High Street. The features could be contemporary with the earliest phase of the extant historic Inn, which contains a 16th-century cross-wing; equally, they could be related to later phases of the building.

The ditch does not match the alignment of extant boundaries or those shown on OS maps of the period 1881 to 1937. The purpose of the ditch is not known. It may have acted as a boundary sub-division within the backyard plot or it may have provided drainage for the plot which probably sloped considerably from the High Street down to the low ground to the north-east.

¹ Ditch [106] is also assigned number [109] to identify a separate excavated segment.



The two post holes may indicate the location of a fenced boundary or a structure, such as an outbuilding or barn.

2.4 Modern Ditch, Drain and Soakaway

Three modern features were present — a ditch in Trench 2; and a brick culvert drain and a soakaway in Trench 1.

NNE-SSW aligned drainage ditch [205] was present at the north-east end of Trench 2. It had steep straight sides with a flat base. It was at least 2.10m long, 0.45m wide and 0.48m deep. It contained mid orange-grey clay silt, which produced a sherd of 19th-century creamware (1g) and a modern white ceramic wall tile (9g). The latter has a partial stamp [H & R...], and may be a product of the H & R Johnson factory at Stoke-on-Trent.

NNE-SSW aligned culverted drain [117] was present towards the south-east end of Trench 1. The structural cut had near vertical sides with a flat base and measured at least 1.80m long, 0.30m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained a linear structure of unmortared, modern, frogged bricks, placed to create a void at the base of the cut. The feature had then been backfilled with light brown clay silt.

A large pit [115] was present at the north-west end of Trench 1. It had asymmetric sides and was at least 2m long, 1m wide and 1m deep. It contained a loose deposit of light grey sand and frequent large fragments of modern brick, concrete and distorted steel reinforcing bar. The base of the feature was not excavated.



3. CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Summary

The trial trenching revealed a ditch and two post holes within Trench 1, which are probably of late medieval to post-medieval date (1400–1750). The trench also contained a modern culverted drain and a soakaway. Trench 2 also contained a modern ditch. Trench 3 contained no archaeological features.

The shallow depth of the pre-modern features in Trench 1 suggests that they are heavily truncated, probably by the repeated redevelopment of the backyard plot. The features are likely to have been contemporary with at least one phase of the extant historic Inn, although their dating is too imprecise to make any definite association.

The ditch does not match the alignment of either extant or known historic plot boundaries. It may represent a sub-division of the backyard plot or may have provided drainage from the High Street down to the low ground to the north-east.

The two post holes may indicate the location of a fenced boundary or a structure, such as an outbuilding or barn.

The buried subsoil contained a small amount of undiagnostic late medieval to post-medieval roof tile. The buried topsoil contained modern artefacts.

The levelling layers above the buried topsoil are all modern in date.

3.2 Significance

The revealed features provide limited, heavily truncated evidence for backyard activity in this part of Codicote. It cannot be dated more precisely than the late medieval to post-medieval period but is likely to be associated with at least one phase of roadside building.

Although there is moderate potential for the survival of further archaeological features at the north-east end of the DA, the truncated state and broad date range of the features in Trench 1 indicate that any such features are likely to be of low archaeological significance.

Within the footprint of the proposed building only a small additional area would be available for any further investigation. The archaeological features at the north-east end of the DA are also situated *c.* 1.15m below current ground level, which will afford them some degree of protection from further development work. In summary, the proposed redevelopment of the site is unlikely to have a significant archaeological impact.



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5. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 7.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.95 m. Max: 1.05 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 21624; Northing: 18291)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 21629; Northing: 18292)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	External surface	Car park tarmac. c. 0.05m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Levelling layer	Loose light brown yellow sand. Containing frequent large modern brick fragments. c. 0.10m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Make up layer	Firm light grey yellow clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones Re-deposited natural clay. c. 0.40m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones c. 0.37m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
104	Buried subsoil	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional small CBM, occasional small-medium stones c. 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
105	Natural	Firm light orange clay With small patches of light grey clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Ditch	Curving linear sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.6m, min depth 0.2m, min length 5.5m This ditch is also recorded as excavated segment [109].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Primary fill	Firm light orange grey clay moderate medium-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Secondary fill	Plastic dark brown grey silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
109	Ditch	Curving linear sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, min depth 0.17m This ditch is also recorded as excavated segment [106].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Fill	Plastic dark brown grey silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
111	Posthole	Circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.44m, min depth 0.12m, min length 0.5m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Fill	Plastic dark brown grey silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
113	Posthole	Sub-circular sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.38m, min depth 0.06m, min length 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Fill	Plastic mid orange grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
115	Soak-away	sides: asymmetrical dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min depth 1.m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Backfill	Loose light grey yellow sand frequent large CBM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117	Culvert trench	Linear NNE-SSW sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, min depth 0.45m, min length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Culvert	Bricks - pinkish red - lightly frogged - bricks measuring 220mm x 100mm x 56mm. No mortar. Bricks assembled to create a drain void.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	Backfill	Friable light brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 2**

Max Dimensions: Length: 5.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.75 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 21615: Northing: 18287)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 21619: Northing: 18289)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	External surface	Car park tarmac. c. 0.05m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Levelling layer	Loose light brown yellow sand frequent large CBM Containing frequent large modern brick fragments. c. 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Buried topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones c. 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Buried subsoil	Plastic mid brown grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones c. 0.08m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Natural	Firm light orange clay with light grey clay mottling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, min depth 0.48m, min length 2.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Friable mid orange grey clay silt occasional small-medium stones With frequent brick, tile and occasional china fragments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.9 m. Max: 0.9 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 21609: Northing: 18284)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 21611: Northing: 18284)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	External surface	Car park tarmac. c. 0.05m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Levelling layer	Loose light brown yellow sand frequent large CBM Containing frequent large modern brick fragments. c. 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	External surface	Plastic dark brown grey clay silt frequent small stones Buried former external surface. C. 0.08m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Levelling layer	Friable light yellow grey clay silt moderate medium mortar c. 0.8m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Levelling layer	Hard mid orange sandy silt frequent small stones c. 0.08m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt with frequent brick, tile, glass, metal and china fragments of modern period date. c. 0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
306	Natural	Firm light orange clay with light grey clay mottling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



6. APPENDIX 2: HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: 69-71 High Street, Codicote, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire		District: North Herts
Village/Town: Codicote		Parish: Codicote
Planning application reference: 15/01049/1 and 15/01050/1LB		
HER Enquiry reference: 124/15		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Mr Graeme Eastham, Townstone Ltd, Brewmaster House, The Maltings, St Albans, Herts, AL1 3HT. (01727) 844433		
Nature of application: Listed building consent and planning permission for change of use from restaurant to dwelling and construction of five mews houses.		
Present land use: The historic pub has been used as a Chinese restaurant with car park		
Size of application area: c. 1,324sqm		Size of area investigated: 175m ²
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 2158 1826		
Site code (if applicable): HSC 2433		
Site director/Organization: Rob Wardill / Albion Archaeology		
Type of work: Archaeological trial trench evaluation		
Date of work:	Start: 13/10/2015	Finish: 14/10/2015
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Mill Green Museum, Hatfield		
Related HER Nos: 1807, 30928		Periods represented: Late medieval to post-medieval and modern.
Relevant previous summaries/reports: <i>69-71 High Street, Codicote, Herts, Historic Building Assessment</i> (Albion Archaeology Report 2014/130)		
Summary of fieldwork results: The trial trenching revealed a ditch and two post holes at the north-east end of the site in Trench 1. The features contained roof tile that could only be broadly dated to the late medieval to post-medieval period. Trench 2 contained a modern ditch. Trench 3 was devoid of archaeological features		
Author of summary: I. Turner		Date of summary: 29/10/2015



7. APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: albionar1-220214

Project details

Project name	69-71 High Street, Codicote, Herts
Short description of the project	<p>Townstone Ltd was granted planning permission and listed building consent for the change of use of 69 High Street, Codicote, from a restaurant to two 3-bedroom dwellings, with a single-storey rear extension. Permission was also granted for the conversion of an outbuilding, construction of five mews houses and associated parking. An historic building assessment submitted as part of the planning application highlighted that the site had significant archaeological potential and that the existing properties at 69-71 High Street were Grade II listed. A condition attached to the planning consent required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.</p> <p>Trial trenching between 13th and 14th October equated to a c. 15% sample of the 175sqm footprint of the new-build mews houses. Trench 1 contained a ditch and two post holes that could only be broadly dated by fragments of late medieval to post-medieval (1400 – 1750) roof tile. The features also produced residual medieval pottery. The shallow depth of the pre-modern features in Trench 1 suggests that they are heavily truncated, probably by the repeated redevelopment of the backyard plot. The features are likely to have been contemporary with at least one phase of the extant historic Inn, although their dating is too imprecise to make any definite association.</p> <p>Trench 1 also contained a modern culverted drain and a soakaway. Trench 2 contained a modern ditch. Trench 3 was devoid of archaeological features.</p>
Project dates	Start: 13-10-2015 End: 14-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HSC2433 - Contracting Unit No. 15/01049/1 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval POST HOLES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE CODICOTE 69-71 High Street, Codicote



Study area	175 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 21585 18265 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Hester Cooper-Reade
Project supervisor	Ian Turner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	North Herts Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Albion Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	North Hertfordshire Museum Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	69-71 High Street, Codicote, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Turner, I'
Other bibliographic details	2015/165
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford

Entered by	Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)
Entered on	29 October 2015



8. FIGURES

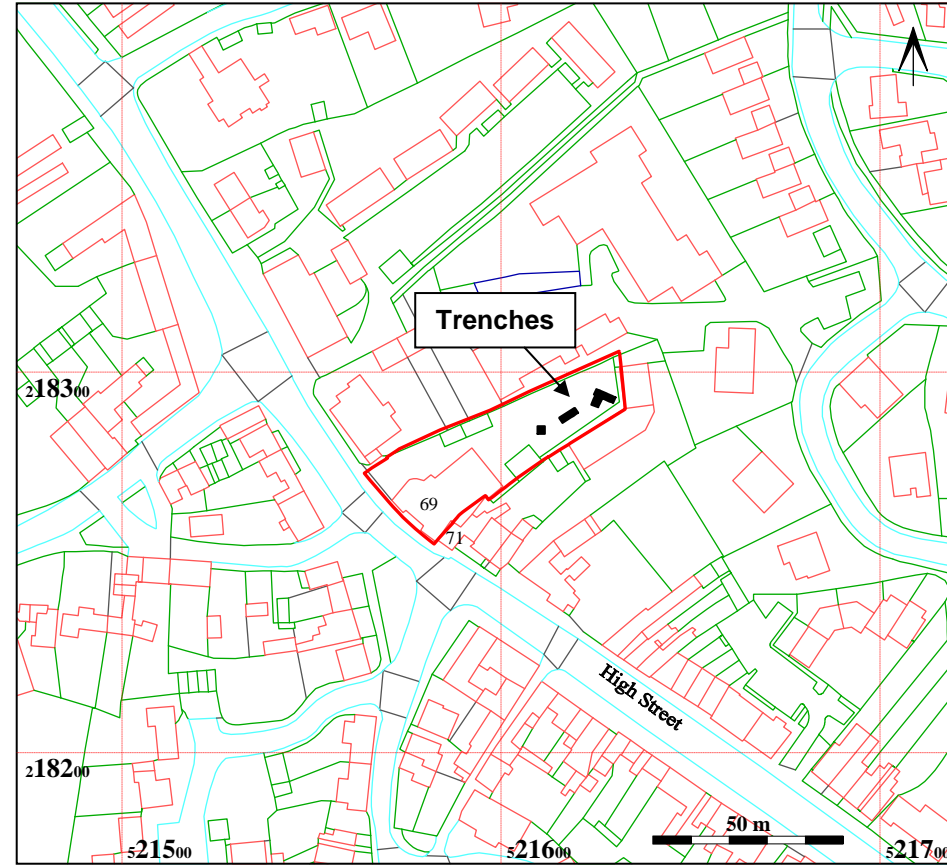
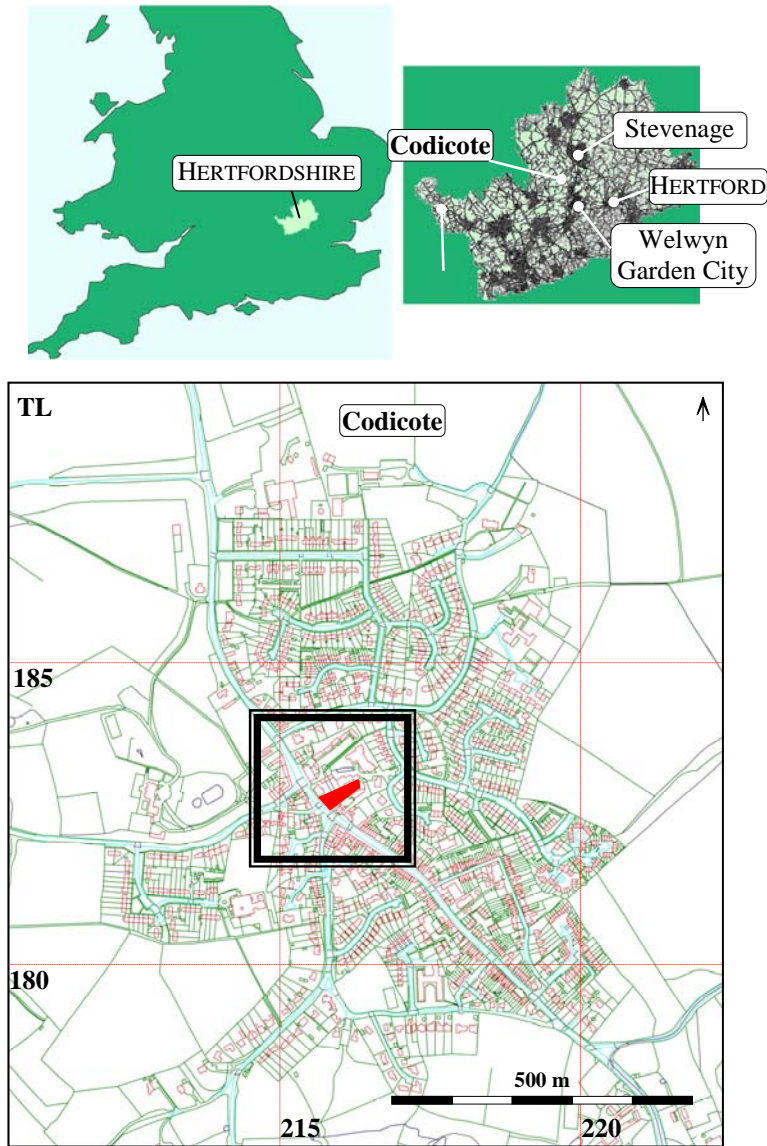


Figure 1: Site location plan

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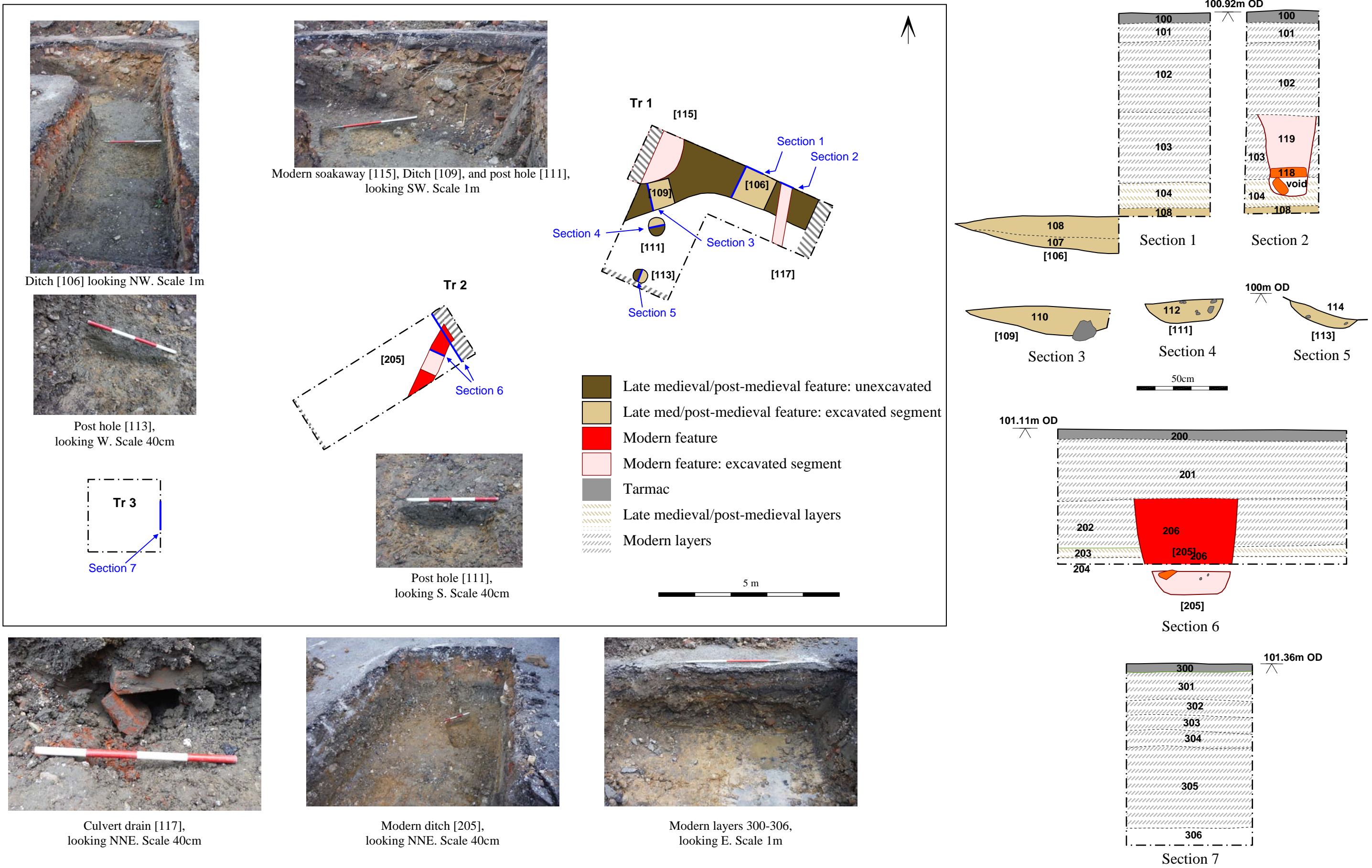


Figure 2: All features plan, sections and photographs

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