

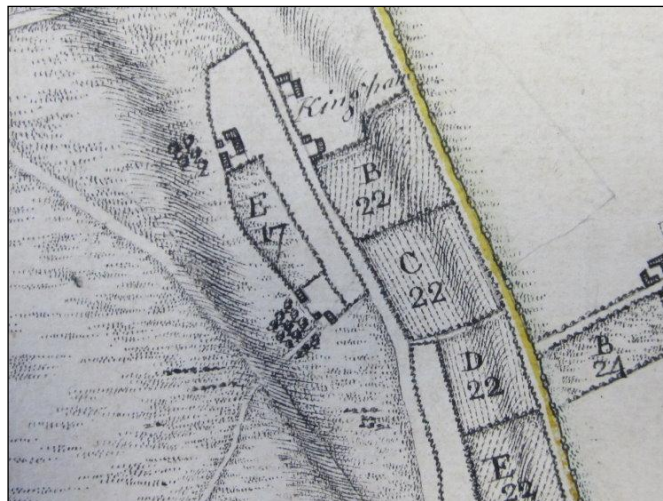


Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE EXCAVATION: FAERIE HOLLOW, RINGSHALL DRIVE LITTLE GADDESSEN HERTFORDSHIRE

NGR: SP 9901 1349

on behalf of Neil Hooper Esq



Jonathan R Hunn BA PhD FSA MIfA

April 2013

ASC: 1586/AFH/2



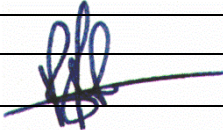
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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	AFH	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1586
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-139654	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Little Gaddesden		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Little Gaddesden		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 9901 1349		
<i>Extent of excavation:</i>	8 x 12m		
<i>Former use:</i>	Garage and rear 'forecourt'		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of existing: construction of two garages		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Dacorum Borough Council		
<i>Planning application ref:</i>	4/01609/11/FHA		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	28.3.13 to 3.4.13		
<i>Client:</i>	Neil Hooper Faerie Hollow Ringshall Drive Little Gaddesden Hertfordshire HP4 1NT		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Neil Hooper		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Jonathan R Hunn	<i>Date:</i>	17 th April 2013
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	19 th April 2013

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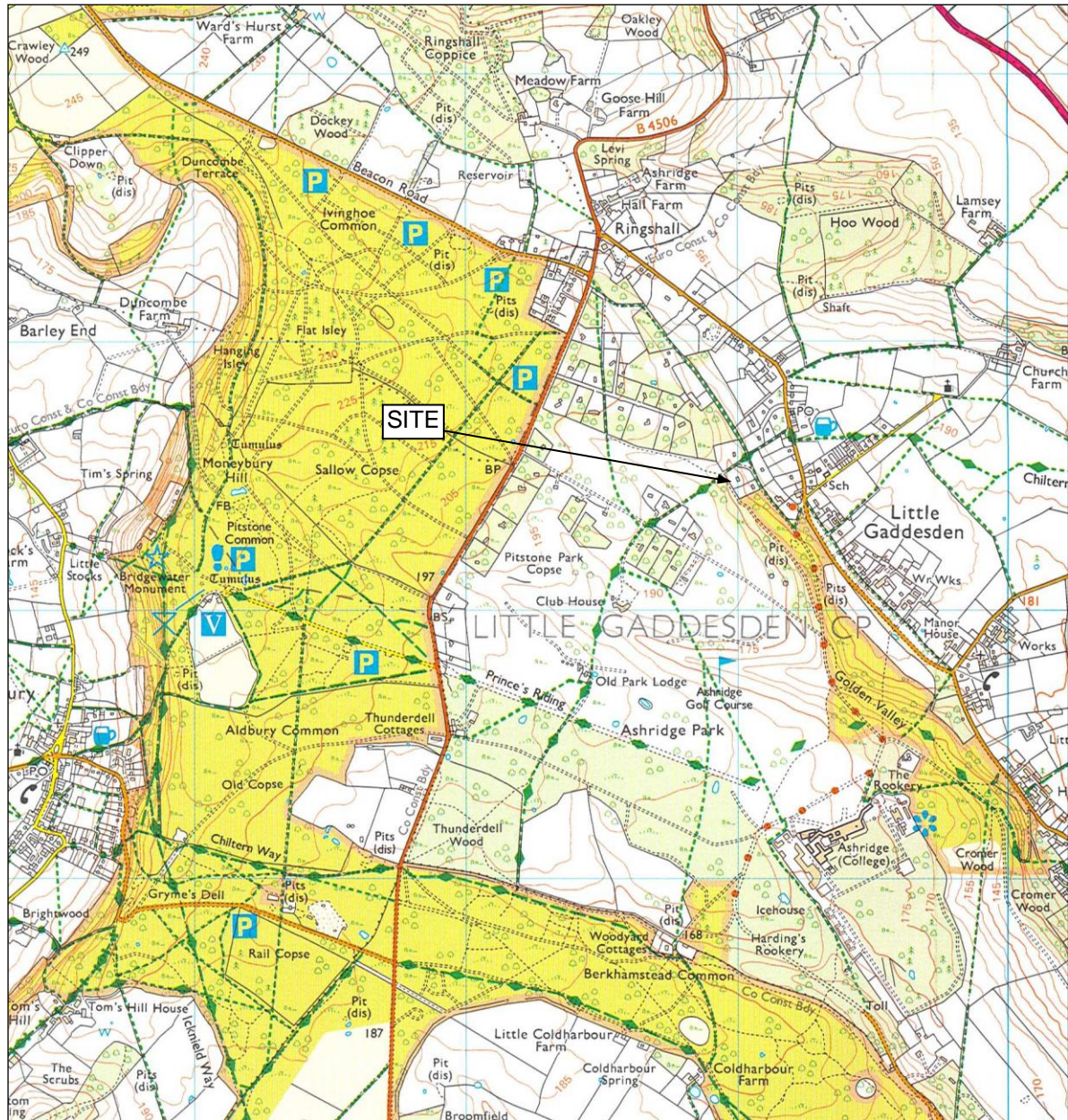


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

During late March and early April 2013 a strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken on land to the east of 'Faerie Hollow', Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire. The development overlay the site of a former post-medieval chalk quarry within which later structures were built. Parts of the drainage system relating to a Victorian wash-house and soakaway were uncovered. This had been demolished in the 1930s when a new garage and lean-to were constructed. Part of this development utilised the footings of the former wash house and privy. A sunken area within the old quarry survived until it was levelled in about 1986 and the present forecourt created.

1. Introduction

1.1 In March and April 2013 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a strip, map and sample excavation at *Faerie Hollow*, Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Neil Hooper, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2012), and approved by the *Herts CC Historic Environment Unit*, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *Dacorum Borough Council*. The relevant planning application reference is 4/01609/11/FHA.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This excavation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The development site is located within the county of Hertfordshire, in the administrative borough of Dacorum, within the parish and village of Little Gaddesden at NGR SP 9901 1349 (Fig. 1). The site comprises a roughly square plot of land, with the house positioned in the southern part of the site, and the development area located to the north-east of it. The north-eastern boundary of the site is formed by Ringshall Drive, which also provides access to the site. The site is bounded to the north-west and south-east by residential development, and to the south west by woodland (Fig. 2).

The site falls within *Area of Archaeological Significance 28*, designated by the LPA, relating to a number of medieval and Roman ditches and enclosures, and to Ashridge Park.

1.4.2 *Topography & Geology*

Soils of the area belong to the Batcombe 2 association, which are described as *fine silty over clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal water logging. Some well drained clayey soils over chalk. Variably flinty* (Soil Survey 1983, 582a). The underlying geology comprises Recent and Pleistocene clay-with-flints (BGS, Sheet 238).

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing outbuilding, and the construction of a detached garage and store with a first floor office/study and a two-bay garage/log store (Fig. 3).

1.5 Previous Archaeological Work

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ASC in February 2000 during the construction of a single-storey front extension and conservatory (Hunn 2000). No finds or features were identified.

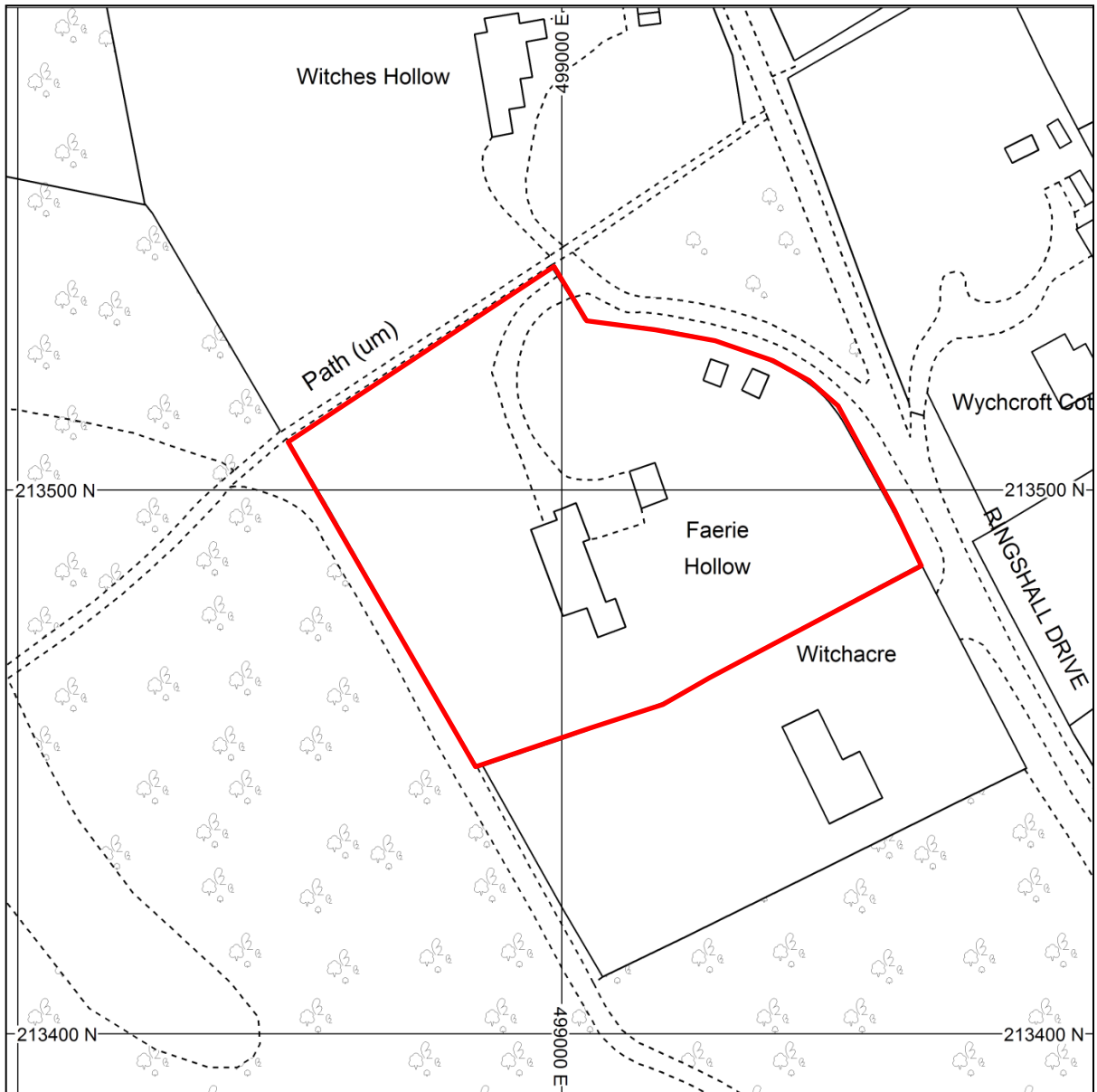


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)



Figure 3: Proposed development (scale as shown)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design, the aims of the excavation were:

- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to have an impact upon archaeological deposits.
- To secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme.
- To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.
- To provide an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas, and through cartographic, documentary and other research.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2010) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out broadly in line with the project design, which described a strip, map and sample excavation.

2.4 Constraints

No constraints were encountered in the execution of this project.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER: search ref. 245/12) and other readily available sources, including ASC's reference collection.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

There is little evidence for early prehistoric activity in the area but a number of round barrows and ring ditches (prehistoric burial mounds) have been recorded at the head of the Bulbourne valley at Ivinghoe. The hillfort known as *Ivinghoe Beacon*, c.3km north of the site, was constructed during the Bronze Age and an important prehistoric track, referred to as the *Ickniel Way* passes along the line of the scarp of the Chiltern hills, c.2km west of the site. A number of settlements dating to the Iron Age have been recorded to the west of the site at Pitstone and Ivinghoe (Bryant 1995), and further afield at Pea Lane, Crawleys Lane and Bottom House Lane, on the southwest side of the Bulbourne valley (McDonald 1995). In the vicinity of Little Gaddesden, one or possibly two Neolithic hand axes have been found (HER 264, 4241).

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

There are earthworks in the area of Berkhamsted golf course which may belong to this period, including a c.0.5km long dyke (HER 0318); and, c.0.5km to the south of the development site, a late prehistoric boundary known as 'Grims Ditch' (HER 049). This suggests that the Chiltern plateau probably had an open aspect in this period and possibly was characterised by a dispersed settlement pattern. Iron Age pottery has been found in the Little Gaddesden area, c.600m north-east of the site (HER 506).

3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period, the site area fell within the territory of the *Catuvellauni*, with its capital at *Verulamium* (St Albans). The Roman road now known as *Akeman Street*, linking *Verulamium* with the Roman small town at Alchester (Oxon) passed through the Bulbourne Gap, 4km south-west of the site, where there was a settlement and industrial centre at Cow Roast. A possible Roman road from *Verulamium* towards *Ivinghoe Beacon* (Viatores 1664, road 169b) passes to the east of the site, though its existence remains suspect. In the vicinity of the site, extensive areas of earthworks have been identified in Ashridge Park, possibly representing native field systems and settlements (Morris & Wainwright 1995). At Moneybury Hill, 1.5km west of the site on the edge of the Chiltern scarp, excavations have identified a Roman masonry building, possibly a temple (*ibid.*). In the vicinity of Little Gaddesden, Roman and late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery sherds were found in conjunction with the aforementioned Iron Age pottery, c.0.6km north east of the development site (HER506, 507).

3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

Little is known of the area in the centuries following the Roman period. Gaddesden (originally with no distinction between 'Great' and 'Little') evidently existed by the early 9th century, as it appears in a Saxon charter of AD812. The name 'Gaddesden' derives from the Anglo-Saxon *gaete* (kid) and *den* (valley). The site lies within Little Gaddesden parish, which was formerly a part of the parish of Ivinghoe in Buckinghamshire.

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

Little Gaddesden (HER1808) is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086, when it was held by Humprey of the Count of Mortain (Williams & Martin 2003, 379), and included 27 households. There is no mention of what type of settlement it was at this time, and it has been suggested that Little Gaddesden is an example of a dispersed settlement which has transformed into a more nucleated one (Green 2009).

The site originally formed part of the Ashridge estate. The manor of Ashridge was one of the principal landholdings in Little Gaddesden. It is first mentioned in 1285, when the Earl of Cornwall granted the manor to the college of Ashridge (Page 1914, 219). In 1283 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall and a nephew of Henry III founded a monastery at Ashridge. The manor remained in the possession of the college until the Dissolution in 1538/39, after which it became annexed to the manor of Little Gaddesden.

Located c.0.8km to the south west of the development site is an extensive system of linear field banks preserved in woodland and within the golf course, which appear to represent a medieval farm created before the 13th century (HER17522). Earthworks and medieval pottery finds are also recorded in fields west of the church, 650m north-east of the development site (HER 12816). South-west of the site, in Ashridge Park, earthworks for a moated site (HER 17515) and ridge-and-furrow ploughing (HER 17522) have been recorded

3.7 **Post-Medieval & Modern** (1500-present)

The house immediately to the north, Witches Hollow, is a 17th century building which may have started life as an inn on a former route to Berkhamsted (HER13703). This was closed to public traffic in the early 19th century and the road moved to its present course to the east (Senar 1983, 73). The village of Little Gaddesden, east and south-east of the development site, contains a number of listed buildings, mostly of 16th-century or later date.

Located c.1km to the south of the development site is a set of earthworks and parallel ditches, interpreted as the remnants of a post-medieval ride (HER17752).

Faerie Hollow is a Grade II listed building (HER 17561), and is described as follows:

House. 16th century hall house, converted to 3 estate houses in 17th or early 18th century, altered in 19th century, sold in 1920's, SE extension c.1970. Timber frame. Red brick casing and extensions. Steep old red tile roofs. A 1½ storey house facing west with 2 cells, end-chimney old part in middle. 3 front gabled dormers at eaves with cusped bargeboards and 3-light lattice leaded casements. 2 canted tile bay windows to ground floor with a door between. 2 tall chimneys with pairs of diagonal square shafts. 3 gabled rear stair towers with winding stairs (north part rebuilt after a fire) and entrance lobby between southern 2. Frame has jowled posts, cambered tie-

beams, clasped purlin roof with collar and queen-strut trusses. Leaded lancet window to each stair turret. Axial chamfered beams to floor and large open fireplace. Formerly known as Appletrees and Witchcraft Bottom. A main road formerly ran along valley to the west of the house (DOE 1986).

3.8 **Cartographic Evidence**

Examination of early maps (Figs 4-8) has revealed that the ground to the east of the present house was formerly a quarry. The Ashridge estate map of 1828 (HALS 56484: Fig. 4) shows a roughly circular depression containing a single structure. A similar picture is presented by the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25" sheet of 1879, (Fig. 5) which labels the feature as 'clay pit', though it was more probably dug for the extraction of chalk. The proximity of the pit to the present house, which is believed to have 16th century origins, is of interest in that the pit probably post-dates the present dwelling. However, this is by no means certain and it is conceivable that extraction may have taken place for the purpose of supplying lime mortar to one the many rebuilds of the house in the 18th or early 19th centuries. It would be unwise to infer its absence from the 1762 estate map, illustrated on the front cover of this report, as being significant due to its comparatively small scale (HALS AH 2770).

After chalk extraction ceased in the late 18th or early 19th century the site would have been used as a convenient hollow in which to jettison household waste. The later Ordnance Survey sheets for 1901 and 1925 (Figs 6 & 7) show a smaller building in the former quarry area, possibly an outhouse or wash house, facing the house across a rectangular enclosure. This was presumably demolished before the present garage building was constructed in the 1930s, though part was retained as a 'lean-to'.



Figure 4: Extract from the Ashridge Estate map, 1828 (HALS 56484)
(not to scale)

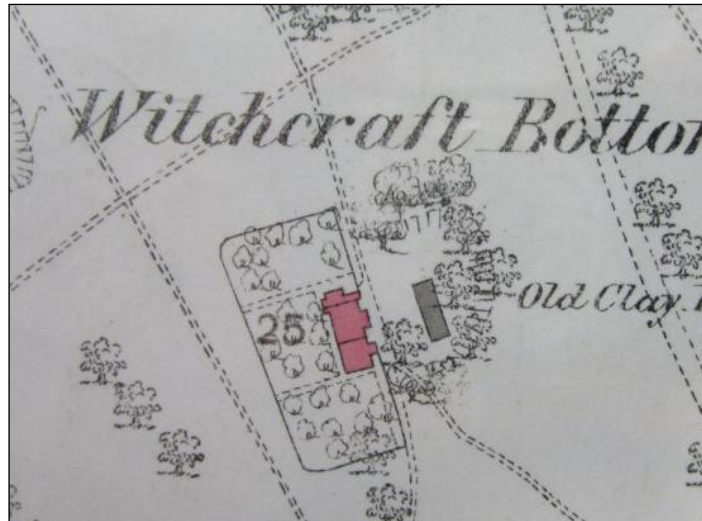


Figure 5: Extract from OS First Edition 25" sheet, 1879 (*not to scale*)



Figure 6: Extract from OS Second Edition 25" sheet, 1901 (*not to scale*)

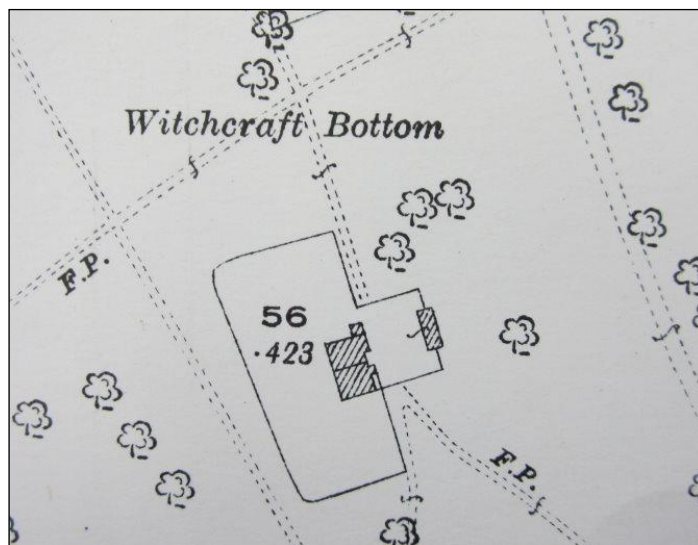


Figure 7: Extract from OS Third Edition 25" sheet, 1925 (*not to scale*)

4. Stratigraphic Report

4.1 *Site Stripping*

Following the demolition of the garage and adjoining outhouse (Plate 1), an area of c.100 sq. m (Fig. 8) was mechanically stripped of the structures and hard-standing under archaeological supervision, as described in the project design. The ground was reduced overall by about 0.35m (Plate 2). On the eastern (uphill) side the terrain was cut down by between 1.0-1.7m in depth. This also occurred on its northern side exposing clearly defined horizons of redeposited subsoils.

The reduced level revealed that the ground was composed of a series of loose deposits comprising a mixture of dark soil, brown clay, chalk, coal and tile fragments. Amongst this material were observed late 19th-century ceramics, bone, glass bottles and tile fragments. A worn penny of Edward VII dated 1908, was also found within the footprint of the old garage. The exact depth of these deposits was never established.

4.2 *Groundworks*

Excavations for the foundations of the retaining walls on the eastern and northern sides were observed. The northern foundation was 9.5m long and the eastern was 11.5m in length. The footing trenches were excavated to a depth of 0.4m below the reduced ground level, thereby creating a vertical section 1.2-1.9m in height. The strata revealed were suggestive of a former quarry, with its loose chalk 'scree' and 'tip lines' (Plate 3). Towards its south end the section was composed of a higher content of soil with fragments of tile, brick and slate.

After the initial clearance of the site was completed, a machine-cut 'sondage' was made to the south of the former outhouse and about 12m to the north of the house (Fig. 8), to ascertain the nature of the deposits within what was referred to as the 'sunken garden'. The upper deposit [1] comprised loose rubble some 0.6m deep. This overlay [2], mixed dark grey soil and chalk about 0.22m thick, which in turn overlay [3] a mix of very sticky clay, brick, tile and slate to depth of 0.35m (Plate 4). Within this third deposit a stepped, brick-built channel was revealed at a depth of about 0.8m, orientated approximately north-south. It had an overall length of c.5.6m and its lower channel was 0.47m wide (Plate 5). A curious feature of this channel was the way the bricks stepped down (Plate 6). At its southern end only 4 courses of brick survived whereas at its northern end the brick courses rose to ground level (Plate 7). In the middle of the channel there was a short east-west brick wall 0.22m wide. This subdivided the channel into two equal 2.7m lengths. The prevailing type of brick used in the construction of this subterranean structure was reddish brown, slightly frogged and measured 220 x 110 x 65mm.

4.5 Immediately north of the brick-built channel was a sunken floor within what was once the south-west corner of former outhouse. This part of the structure was just under 1m wide and about 3m in length. The floor was at a depth of 0.7m and comprised red and white(?) quarry tiles each 150mm square, laid in a chequerboard pattern (Plate 8). This extended across an area 2.25m in length, at which point the tiles terminated where a WC had been inserted at a later date. The area around the WC had been

finished off with cement. The waste pipe ran in a north westerly direction towards the present septic tank which lies in the garden beyond the modern pergola.

Less than 2m west of the now demolished outhouse / lean-to a brick built soakaway was located, at a depth of 1.45m below the present land surface (Fig. 8; Plate 9). A rectangular former had been placed over a narrow circular aperture which had a diameter of 0.35m. This led to a domed, circular brick lined chamber approximately 1m in diameter and 3.75m deep (measured from its entrance). The brickwork extended downwards until it met the solid rock chalk (Plate 10). The cut of the shaft for this feature was estimated to be about 1.5m in diameter. As far as could be ascertained a single ceramic pipe c.150mm dia. fed into this chamber. There was little debris present at its base and it appeared to be relatively dry.

The remains of an east-west brick wall were observed from the corner of the former outhouse. It was 0.22m wide and at least 8m in length and may have extended up to the present house. Its date is not known for certain but its similarity to the garage walls suggests that it might have been contemporary.



Plate 1: Garage and adjoining outhouse looking north east



Plate 2: Soil deposits within garage



Plate 3: Tip lines on the eastern section



Plate 4: West facing section of trial trench across area of former 'sunken garden'



Plate 5: Service drain of 'wash house' looking north



Plate 6: Stepped brick 'drain' on west side of demolished 'wash house'



Plate 7: Northern end of brick built feature of 'wash house'



Plate 8: Sunken floor of lavatory looking east



Plate 9: Section of overlying fills sealing the soakaway, looking south west



Plate 10: Interior of soakaway showing character of brickwork

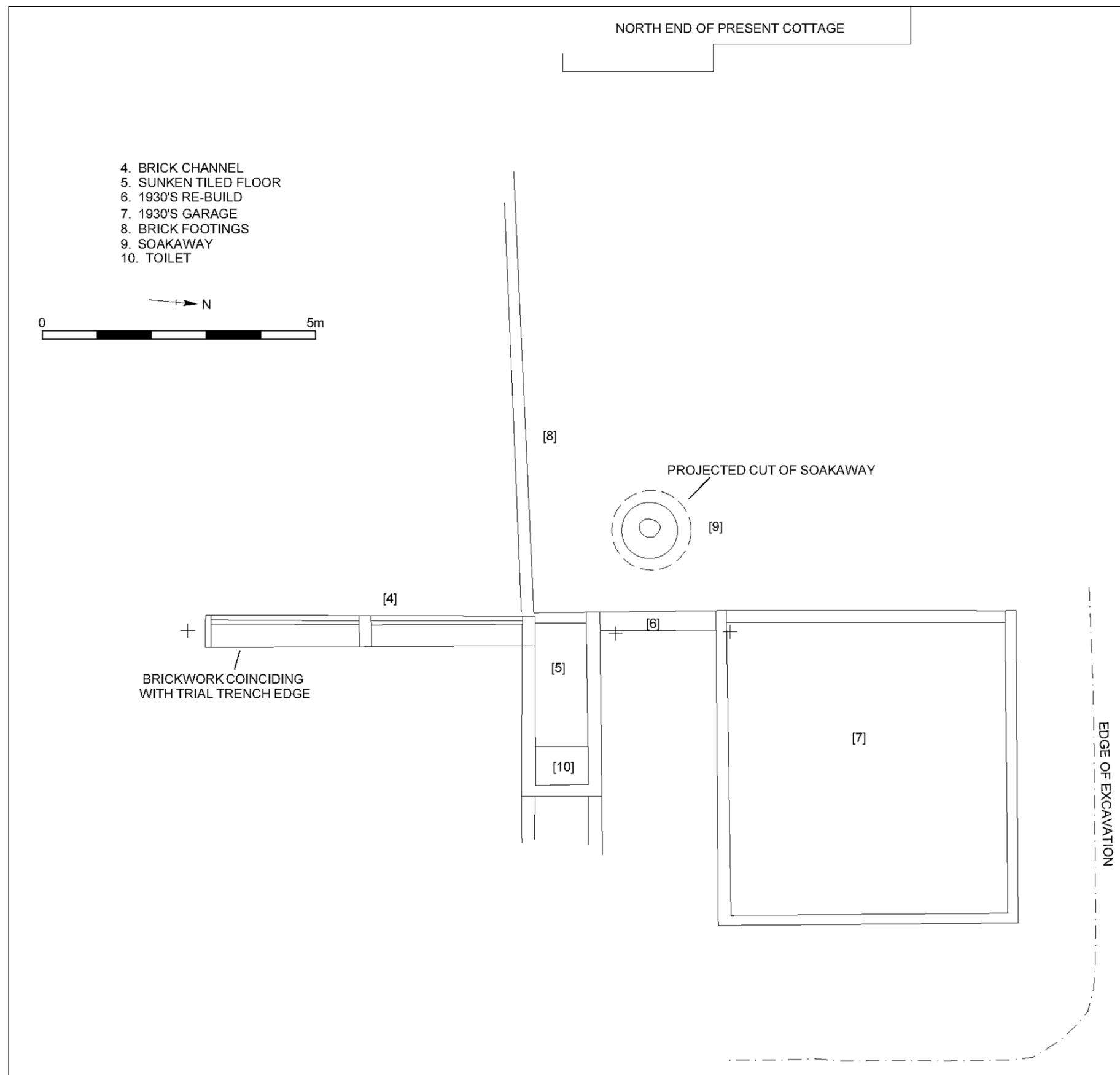


Figure 8: Plan of the excavated area (scale as shown).

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 Results from the excavation, together with cartographic information, have shown that the ground to the east of the present house was formerly a chalk pit. Its proximity to the present house, which is believed to have 16th century origins, is of interest in that the pit probably post-dates the present dwelling. However, this is by no means certain and it is conceivable that extraction may have taken place for the purpose of supplying lime mortar to one the many re-builds of the house in the 18th or early 19th centuries. The pit first appears on the 1828 estate map, and later (erroneously) as 'clay pit' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey sheet of 1879. It would be unwise to infer its absence from the 1762 estate map as being significant, due to its comparatively small scale.
- 7.2 The chalk pit probably had a diameter of between 25-30m at its maximum extent. It was located in order to exploit the natural slope of the terrain by quarrying into the adjoining hillside. While it is probable that the pit was exploited as an 'open quarry' the possibility that horizontal galleries were cut into the hillside cannot entirely be ruled out. From the evidence of the brick lined soak-away, which lies some 8m from the present house, rock chalk can be obtained at a depth of about 3m below the present surface. It is possible that good chalk may have been extracted at an even shallower depth (c.2m) as the soak-away may lie just within the lip of the former quarry and hence within disturbed ground. How long the chalk pit remained in use is impossible to say, as extraction often took place as and when required. Chalk extraction remained a part time occupation well into the 19th century. The chalk scree on its eastern side could have formed relatively rapidly after extraction ceased, so it cannot be used as an indicator of dating.
- 7.3 After chalk extraction ceased in the late 18th or early 19th century the site would have been used as a convenient hollow in which to jettison household waste. A detached structure is shown within the footprint of the quarry in 1828. While it is probable that this structure was associated with the cottages (as an outhouse or wash house) it is also conceivable that it could have been associated with the chalk pit, possibly as a lime kiln. However, no evidence for this was found on site.
- 7.4 The brick structure found during the excavation seems to correspond with the smaller building shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1879. It stood about 12m east of the cottages and measured c.13.5 x 4.0m. The brick feature [4] was about 6m in length and divided into two equal sections. It appears to have been a drainage channel probably relating to a wash house or laundry of mid-Victorian date. The circular brick soakaway [9] was probably associated the wash house. It is possible that the wash house may also have contained privies, presumably of the 'earth closet' type, for the two nearby cottages. The relation to the tiled privy to the north [5] is unclear but it remains possible that it may have been associated in some way, both in terms of its juxtaposition and depth. The location of the early 19th century water supply to the cottages is not known. In 1858 the Ashridge Waterworks was constructed and the estate provided piped water for all the estate cottages (Senar 1983, 97). It is highly probable that the wash house and privies at Faerie Hollow were constructed at or shortly after that time.
- 7.5 From the Ordnance Survey plan of 1925 it appears that the wash house survived in some form to that date. The construction of the garage in the 1930s retained part of

the former building in that its northern end became a lean-to to the garage while the remainder was demolished. However most of its above-ground brickwork was rebuilt and only the footings [5] were re-utilised. The ground level to the south of the brick wall [8] was *c.*0.75m lower than the land to the north and became known as the 'sunken garden' within what had been a former chalk quarry. It remained in this state until *c.*1986 when the area was levelled using imported brick rubble (Mrs Hooper, *pers. comm*).

8. Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Neil Hooper. The writer is grateful for the Hoopers' hospitality during the course of the project. The project was monitored by Kate Batt (HCC Historic Environment Unit on behalf of the local planning authority).

The project was managed for ASC by David Fell BA MA MIfA. Fieldwork was carried out by Jonathan Raymondo Hunn . The report was prepared by Jonathan Hunn and extensively re-written by Bob Zeepvat BA MIfA.

9. Archive

9.1 The project archive will comprise

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

9.2 The archive will be deposited with the Dacorum Heritage Trust

10 References

Standards & Specifications

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Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Faerie Hollow, Little Gaddesden			SITE NO/CODE: 1586/AFH
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		1718	Detail of garage roof December 4 th 2012
2		1719	Garage window from inside
3		1720	Roof above garage entrance
4		1721	West facing elevation of former garage
5		1722	View of garage and adjoining outhouse looking NE *
6		1723	Detail of external window
7		1724	Eastern side of garage
8		1725	Location of garage in relation to main dwelling
9		1726	Detail of external roof looking north
10		1727	Garage in relation to forecourt and main house looking north
11		2193	Foundations of demolished garage looking north 28.3.13
12		2194	Closer view of ditto
13		2195	Ditto
14		2196	Detail of soil dumps within garage footprint*
15		2197	Closer view of ditto
16		2198	Close up of ditto
17		2199	Ditto
18		2200	Rear south facing section of new oil tank location
19		2201	Eastern side of site
20		2202	Closer view of ditto
21		2203	Ditto
22		2204	Ditto
23		2205	General view of site looking north
24		2206	Location of service hatch to drains
25		2207	Detail of old drain and water pipe
26		2208	ditto
27		2225	Detail of south facing section on north side of site 3.4.13
28		2226	Detail of NE corner of site
29		2227	Section in the north east corner of site showing tip lines in old quarry
30		2228	Oblique view of tip lines on eastern side of site*
31		2229	Detail of south facing section on north side of site
32		2230	Ditto
33		2231	Aerial photo of house and garage in 1972
34		2232	Machine cutting 'trial trench' to the south of old garage
35		2233	Initial discovery of buried brick built structure
36		2234	View north of ditto
37		2235	Ditto
38		2236	Ditto
39		2237	North end of wall of structure
40		2238	Clearance of sunken lavatory
41		2239	Ditto view east
42		2240	Ditto view south
43		2241	North wall of brick built structure for wash-house*
44		2242	Detail of ditto
45		2243	Detail of sub-dividing wall
46		2244	General view of service drain of laundry looking north*

47		2245	General view of service drain of laundry looking south
48		2246	Detail of sunken floor of 'lavatory' view north
49		2247	View of sunken floor of 'lavatory' view east*
50		2248	Detail of wall of floor of lavatory view south
51		2249	Ditto
52		2250	Sunken lavatory view west
53		2251	West facing section of trial trench across made ground
54		2252	Composition of the made ground in former 'sunken garden' *
55		2253	E-W brick foundation of former boundary wall
56		2254	Detail of stepped brick 'drain' on western side of former 'wash room'
57		2255	Detail of unexcavated drain
58		2256	Detail of stepped brick 'drain' on eastern side of former 'wash room'
60		2257	Exposed aperture into circular brick built soakaway
61		2258	Internal view of soakaway
62		2260	Section across fills sealing the soakaway *
63		2261	Detail of brickwork in soakaway *
64		2262	Interior view of soakaway
65		2263	Ditto
60		2264	ditto
			* reproduced as plates in the report

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Faerie Hollow	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-139654
Short Description:	During late March and early April 2013 a strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken on land to the east of 'Faerie Hollow', Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire. The development overlay the site of a former post-medieval chalk quarry within which later structures were built. Parts of the drainage system relating to a Victorian wash-house and soakaway were uncovered. This had been demolished in the 1930s when a new garage and lean-to were constructed. Part of this development utilised the footings of the former wash house and privy. A sunken area within the old quarry survived until it was levelled in about 1986 and the present forecourt created.		
Project Type:	Excavation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	Hunn 2000	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	AAI 28
Current land use:	backyard	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	No
Monument type:	Quarry and domestic	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	none		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 9901 1349
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Faerie Hollow, Little Gaddesden, Herts, HP4 1Nt		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.100 sq m.	Height OD: (metres)	175
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	K. Batt	Project design originator:	C. Rouse
Project Manager:	D. Fell	Director/Supervisor:	J. Hunn
Sponsor / funding body:	Neil Hooper		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	28.3.13	End date:	3.4.13
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Dacorum Heritage Trust	none	
Paper:		Brief, WSI, site records, photos, report	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological strip, map & sample excavation: Faerie Hollow, Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1586/AFH/2		
Author(s):	Jonathan R Hunn		
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