



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS:
FURNEUX PELHAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
THE STREET
FURNEUX PELHAM
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 4232 2786

For Mace Ltd, on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council



Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons)

June 2009

ASC: 1164/FPS/2



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Site Data

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------|
| <i>ASC site code:</i> | FPS | <i>Project no:</i> | 1164 |
| <i>OASIS ref:</i> | archaeol2-59780 | <i>Event/Accession no:</i> | N/a |
| <i>County:</i> | Hertfordshire | | |
| <i>Village/Town:</i> | Furneux Pelham | | |
| <i>Civil Parish:</i> | Furneux Pelham | | |
| <i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i> | TL 4232 2786 | | |
| <i>Extent of site:</i> | 110 sq m | | |
| <i>Present land use:</i> | Primary School | | |
| <i>Planning proposal:</i> | New classroom block and covered link | | |
| <i>Planning application ref/date:</i> | 3/0811-08 | | |
| <i>Local Planning Authority:</i> | East Herts District Council | | |
| <i>Date of fieldwork:</i> | April and May 2009 | | |
| <i>Commissioned by:</i> | Mace Ltd Stag House Old London Road Hertford SG13 7YY | | |
| <i>Client:</i> | Hertfordshire County Council County Hall Pegs Lane Hertford SG13 8DN | | |
| <i>Contact name:</i> | Jim Ruskin | | |

Internal Quality Check

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| <i>Primary Author:</i> | Martin Cuthbert | <i>Date:</i> | 11 th June 2009 |
| <i>Revisions:</i> | | <i>Date:</i> | |
| <i>Edited/Checked By:</i> | Bob Zeepvat | <i>Date:</i> | 11 th June 2009 |

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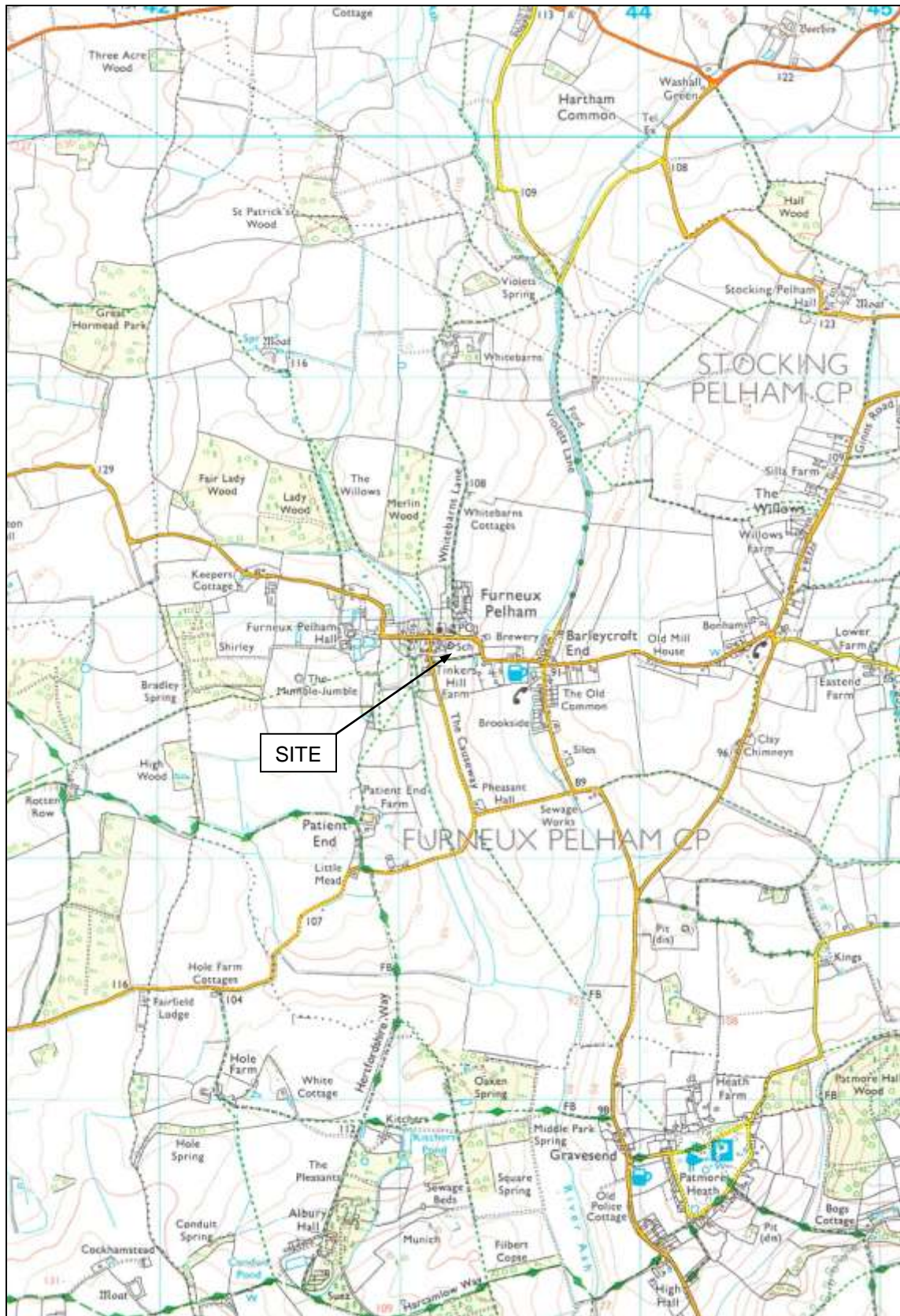


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In April and May 2009 archaeological works were carried out at Furneux Pelham Primary School, Hertfordshire during the excavation of footing trenches and associated services, in relation to the construction of a new school classroom. Four ditches and two pits were revealed during excavation.

1. Introduction

1.1 In April and May 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out archaeological works at Furneux Pelham Primary School, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Mace Ltd on behalf of their clients, Hertfordshire County Council, and was carried out according to a brief (Instone 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *East Hertfordshire District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), Hertfordshire County Council and a project design prepared by ASC (Semmelmann 2009). The relevant planning application reference is 3/0811-08.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This archaeological works were required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

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 Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

Furneux Pelham Primary School is located in East Hertfordshire in the parish and village of Furneux Pelham, centred on NGR TL 4232 2786 (Fig. 1). The irregularly shaped school site, covering c.9ha, is located on the south side of The Street, the main road through the village. It is immediately east of the Old School and the Old School House and diagonally opposite the village church and vicarage. Open fields belonging to Tinkers Hill Farm lie to the south of the school grounds (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the area are of the *Hanslope Association*, which comprise *slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils*. Some *slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils*. *Slight risk of water erosion* (Soil Survey 1983, 411d). The underlying geology is Till, or boulder clay (BGS, Sheet 222). The site has an elevation of c.103m OD.

1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

To replace an existing mobile classroom with a classroom block with associated cloakroom, toilets and storage (Fig. 3).

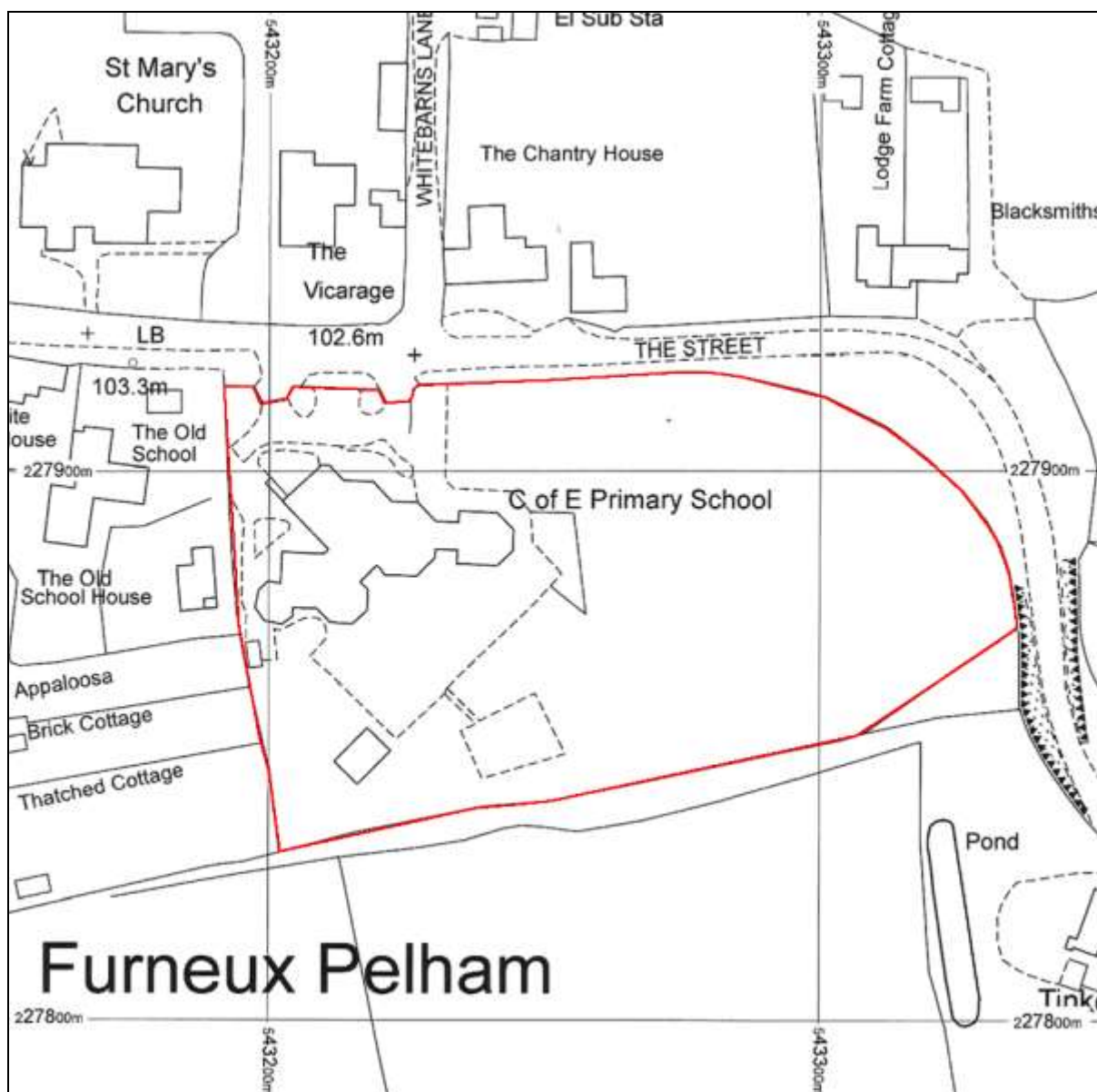


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

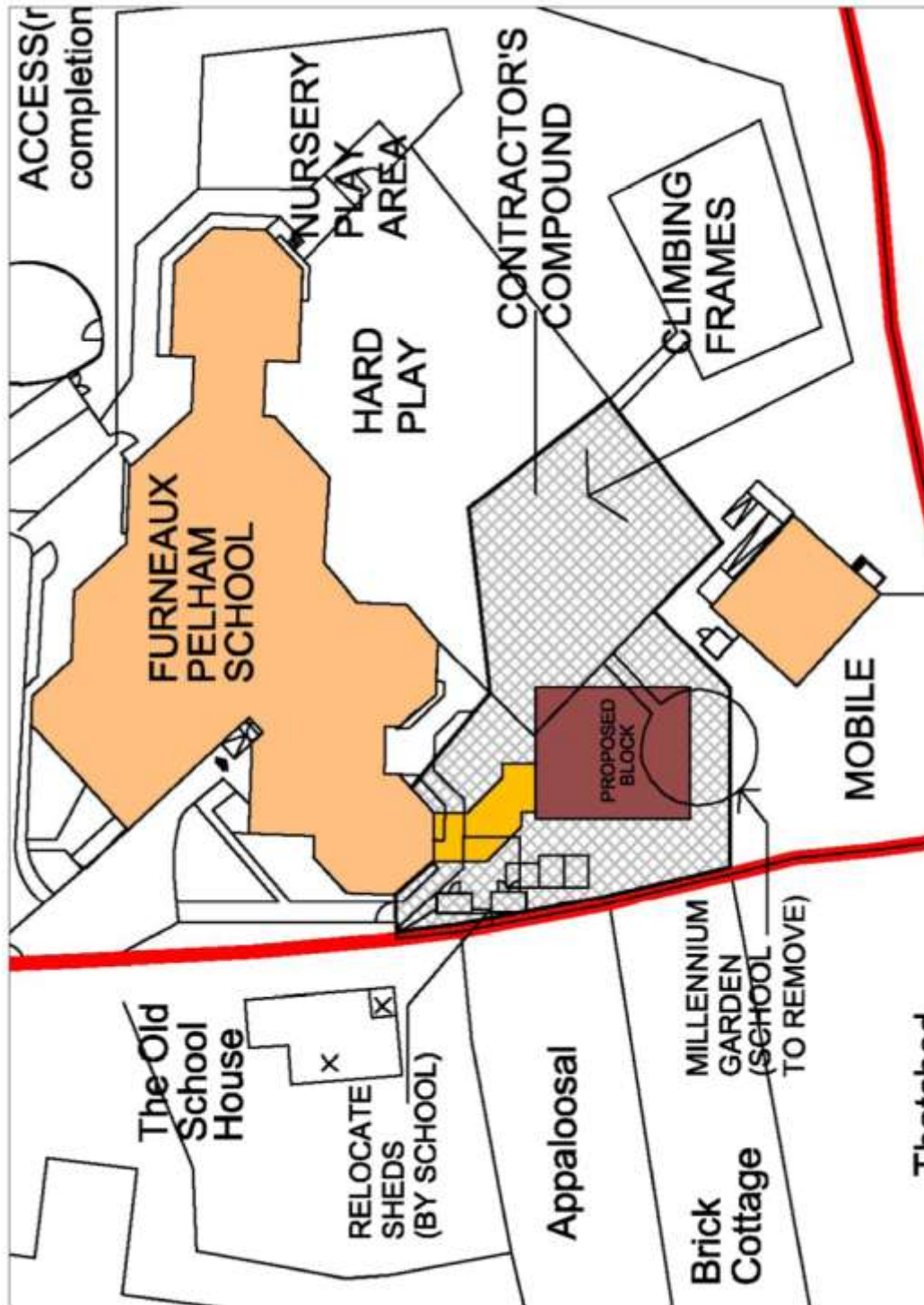


Figure 3: Proposed development (1:500)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 1), the aims of the project were:

- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains
- 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.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), 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

Section 3 of the brief required:

- A strip and record excavation prior to the development of undisturbed areas
- Soil and overburden stripping under archaeological supervision
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features
- The rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication

2.4 Constraints

Because the construction team's preferred methodology did not allow for an initial overall site strip of overburden and topsoil, it was not possible to carry out the strip, map and record excavation as specified above. For this reason, an intensive watching brief was undertaken on the development. No other constraints were identified prior to the fieldwork and none were encountered during the monitoring visits.

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.

3.2 The site is situated within the core of the village, in an area of considerable historical significance that has been designated *Area of Archaeological Significance* 65.

3.3 *Prehistoric* (before AD43)

The earliest evidence in the Furneux Pelham area for human activity, possibly even settlement, is a bronze hoard (Munby 1977, 46).

3.4 *Roman* (AD43 – c.450)

A number of Roman sites, including the nationally important site at Braughing, are known in the area. Evidence for a Romano-British settlement and an Anglo-Saxon inhumation (HER 1471) was discovered in the 1930s south east of the village, in Cross Field Gravel Pits. A Roman road (HER 6474) is thought to run through the village from Borley Green to the county boundary.

3.5 *Saxon - Medieval* (c.450-1500)

The three Pelham villages (Brent, Stocking and Furneux) are likely to have been part of a large Saxon estate. It has been suggested that the prefix of ‘Brent’ and ‘Furneux’ were added as a result of a great fire in “early times”, and that ‘Stocking’ refers to a stockade (Glover *et al* 1938, 184).

The Domesday Survey (1086) does not differentiate between the three villages, but records five entries under the same name (Williams & Martin 2002, 371 & 372). This suggests that settlement was well established in the area by this period. The Domesday Survey records that three holdings in the area were held by Asgar the Staller, who is likely to be the same Asgar who, as Sheriff of Middlesex, was prominent in the defence of London against William I (Page 1908, 300). By 1086 all the territory was held of the Bishop of London, a stark comparison to the six separate overlords the tenants of the Pelhams owed allegiance to before the Norman Conquest (*ibid*). The Victoria County History (Page 1908, 300) states that the division between the Pelhams was probably established during the 12th century, recording separate evidence of Brent and Furneux Pelham in 1181, and Stocking Pelham in 1278 (*ibid*).

The Church of St Mary the Virgin dates from the 13th century. The nave was re-roofed and north and south aisles added in the 15th century (VCH 1908).

3.6 *Post-Medieval - Modern* (1500-present)

Furneux Pelham School was built in 1974 in the grounds of the old school, which had been established 100 years beforehand. It was extended in 1997 on the eastern side to provide an additional classroom with a hexagonal floor plan, similar to the existing school building.

4. Results

4.1 The new development covers an area of c.1100sq m, and replaces temporary accommodation and part of the current playground and gardens (Fig. 3). In addition to the footing trenches, ground reduction was eventually carried out across the footprint of the new building, as well as the excavation of one soakaway to the south of the new building and two service trenches to the west and north of the new build (Fig. 4).

4.2 *Footing Trenches and Ground Reduction*

4.2.1 The footing trenches were 0.5m - 0.6m wide and 1.5m deep. The trenches were cut through c.0.25m of dark brown silty-clay topsoil, c.0.3m of mid brown silty clay subsoil and then into the natural strata which comprised c.0.10m of orange-brown silty clay overlying yellow-beige clay with frequent medium to large chalk inclusions (Plate 1).

4.2.2 The strata encountered in the footing trenches cut through the playground area were highly truncated. The trenches were cut to a depth of 1.5m: fills comprised 0.5m of modern made ground overlying 0.1m of subsoil which in turn overlay the natural strata.

4.2.3 After the excavation of the footings trenches, ground reduction across the footprint of the new building took place. Overburden to a depth of 0.6m was removed, revealing undisturbed natural strata (Plate 5).

4.2.4 Two ditches [003] & [005] and two pits [001] & [009] were revealed in section within the footing trenches. All were then revealed either partly or fully in plan when the overall ground reduction took place, and investigated.

Pit [001] (Fig 5, 6 & 7, Plate 3)

Pit [001] was visible in the east-facing section of the western footing trench. It was 0.54m wide and 0.4m deep. It was truncated by Ditch [003], and was filled with mixed mid brown silty clay, beige clay, chalk and occasional daub inclusions (002). The full dimensions of the pit were not revealed in plan.

Ditch [003] (Fig 5, 6 & 7, Plate 3)

Ditch [003] was revealed in the east-facing section of the western footing trench. It was c.1.6m wide and c.0.3m deep. Its fill (004) consisted of dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions, and included two sherds of pottery. The alignment of the ditch and its full dimensions could not be ascertained in plan.

Ditch [005] (Fig 5 & 8, Plate 4)

Ditch [005] was present in both sections of the western footing trench. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.42m deep. The ditch was also revealed in plan running east across the site when the overall ground reduction took place. It stopped abruptly at the point where the playground began and was not seen in section in the eastern footing trench. It had three distinct fills:

(006) consisted of soft-moderate mid brown silty clay with frequent lime mortar and chalk inclusions, overlying (007)

(007) comprised solid orange brown mortar or daub with occasional chalk fragments, overlying (008)

(008) was a malleable but firm mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk frags, forming the primary fill of the feature.

Pit [009] (Fig 5 & 10, Plate 6)

Pit [009] was revealed in the west facing section of the west footing trench, c.5.3m from its northern end. In section it was 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep and cut into the lower subsoil layer. Its fill (010) consisted of orange clay mortar, with occasional chalk fleck inclusions and rare chalk nodules. The full dimensions of the pit were revealed after the ground reduction took place. It was sub-circular in shape and 0.8m in length.

4.3 *Soakaway and Service Trench A*

4.3.1 The soakaway was located c.4.4m south of the most south-westerly corner of the new building. It measured 2.4m² across and c.2m deep, and was cut through the same deposits as the footing trenches (Plate 7). No archaeology was revealed within the soakaway.

4.3.2 The service trench associated with the soakaway was located on the west side of the new building, running north-south across the site. It was c.17m long, 0.5m wide and 0.9m deep and encountered the same deposits as the footing trenches (Plate 2).

4.3.3 Two ditches [005] & [011] were revealed in section within the service trench.

Ditch [005] (Figs 5 & 8, Plate 4)

Ditch [005] continued through from the footing trench and was seen in both sections of the service trench. It contained the same three distinct fills as when it was seen in the footing trench (para. 4.2.4, above).

Ditch [011] (Fig 5 & 9)

Ditch [011] was located c.12.5m from the northern end, and was visible in both sections. It was 1.05m wide and 0.34m deep, and was filled with dark brown silty clay containing occasional chalk fragment inclusions (012). It also cut through the lower subsoil layer.

4.4 *Service Trench B*

4.4.1 The second service trench ran north from the most northern part of the new building and round the west side of the current school building. It was c.27m long, 0.5 wide and 0.8m deep (Plate 8).

4.4.2 Most of the service trench was cut through part of the playground and path, and the strata revealed was therefore severely truncated. Topsoil and most of the subsoil layers had been removed, apart from c.0.10m depth of the lower subsoil. The natural strata here was covered by c.0.4m depth of

made ground and hardcore (Plate 10). One feature [015] was revealed in the trench:

Ditch/pit [015] (Figs 6 & 11, Plate 10)

Ditch [015] was encountered in both sections of the service trench, *c.*5m from the new building. It was *c.*4m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with almost stoneless dark grey silty clay soil (016). The ditch was severely truncated by the path and was only revealed in the lower part of the trench.

- 4.4.3 A small section at the south end of the service trench encountered undisturbed topsoil, subsoil and the underlying natural chalky clay deposit, previously noted in the footing trenches. One feature [013] was revealed in this part of the trench:

Ditch/pit [013] (Figs 6 & 12, Plate 9)

This possible ditch/pit was seen in both sections of the service trench, *c.*2m from the new building. It was *c.*1.5m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with dark-brown silty clay soil (014). Seven sherds of pottery were discovered within its fill.

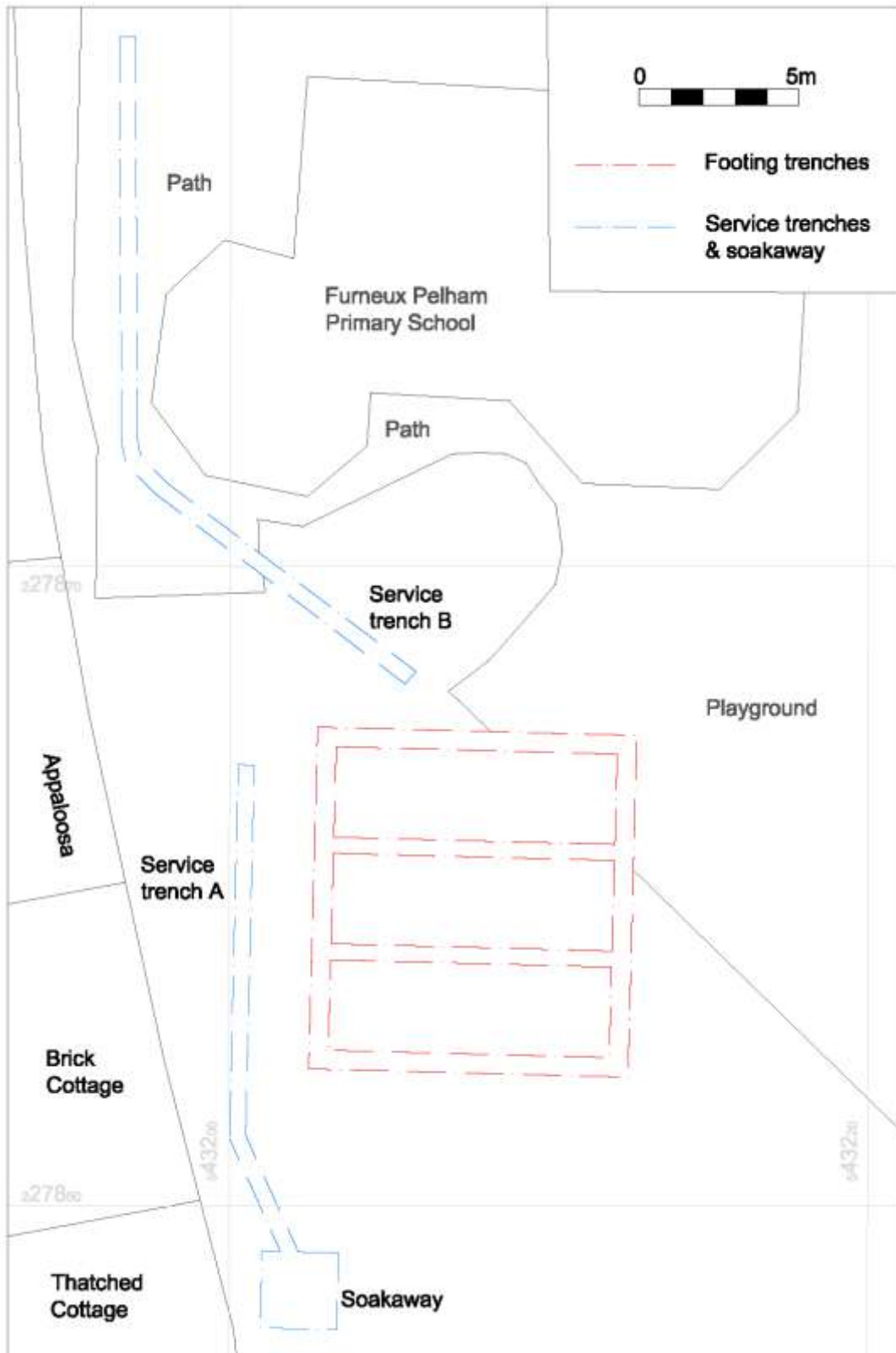


Figure 4: Development plan (scale 1:200)

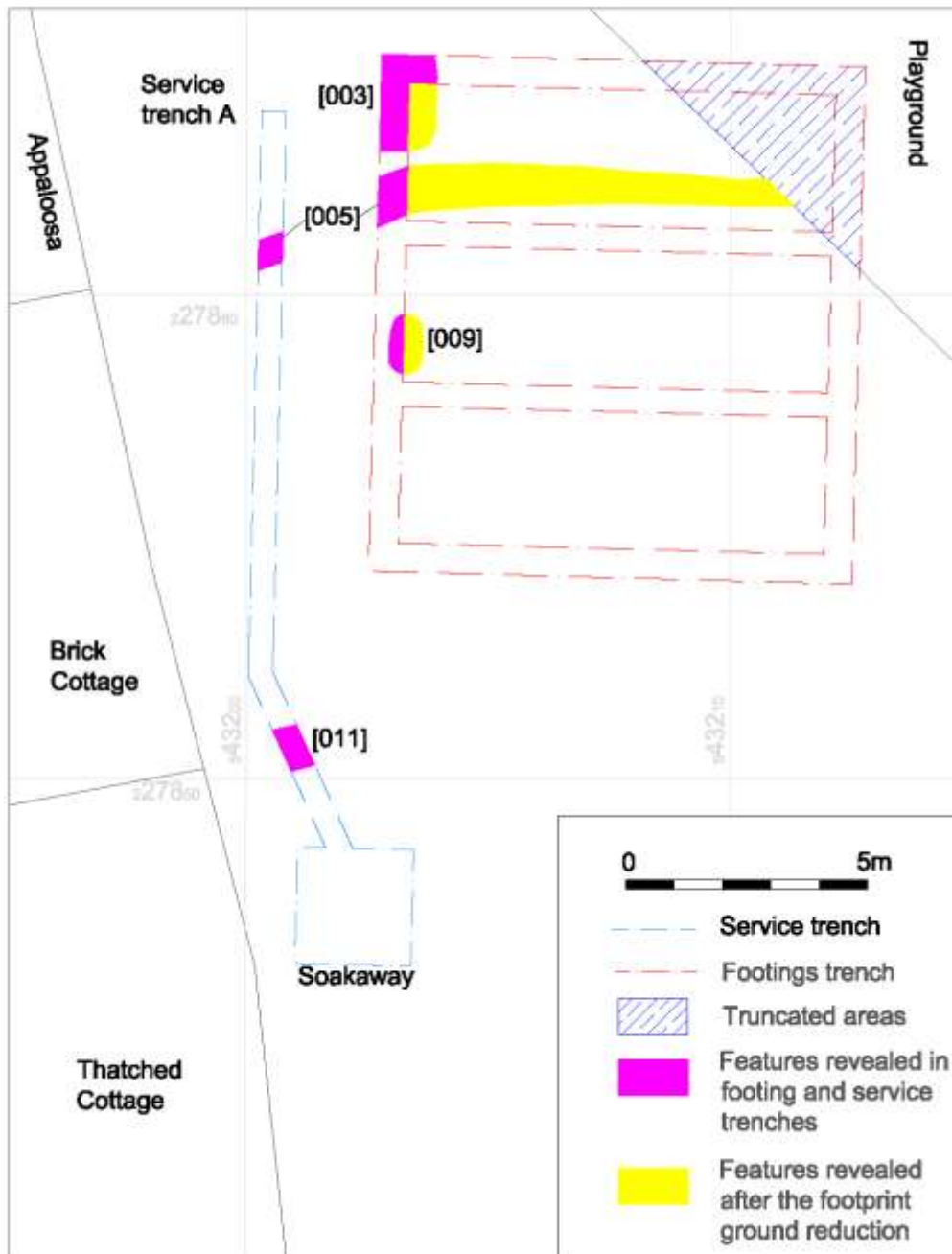


Figure 5: Archaeological remains within the area of the development, and in service trench A (scale 1:150)

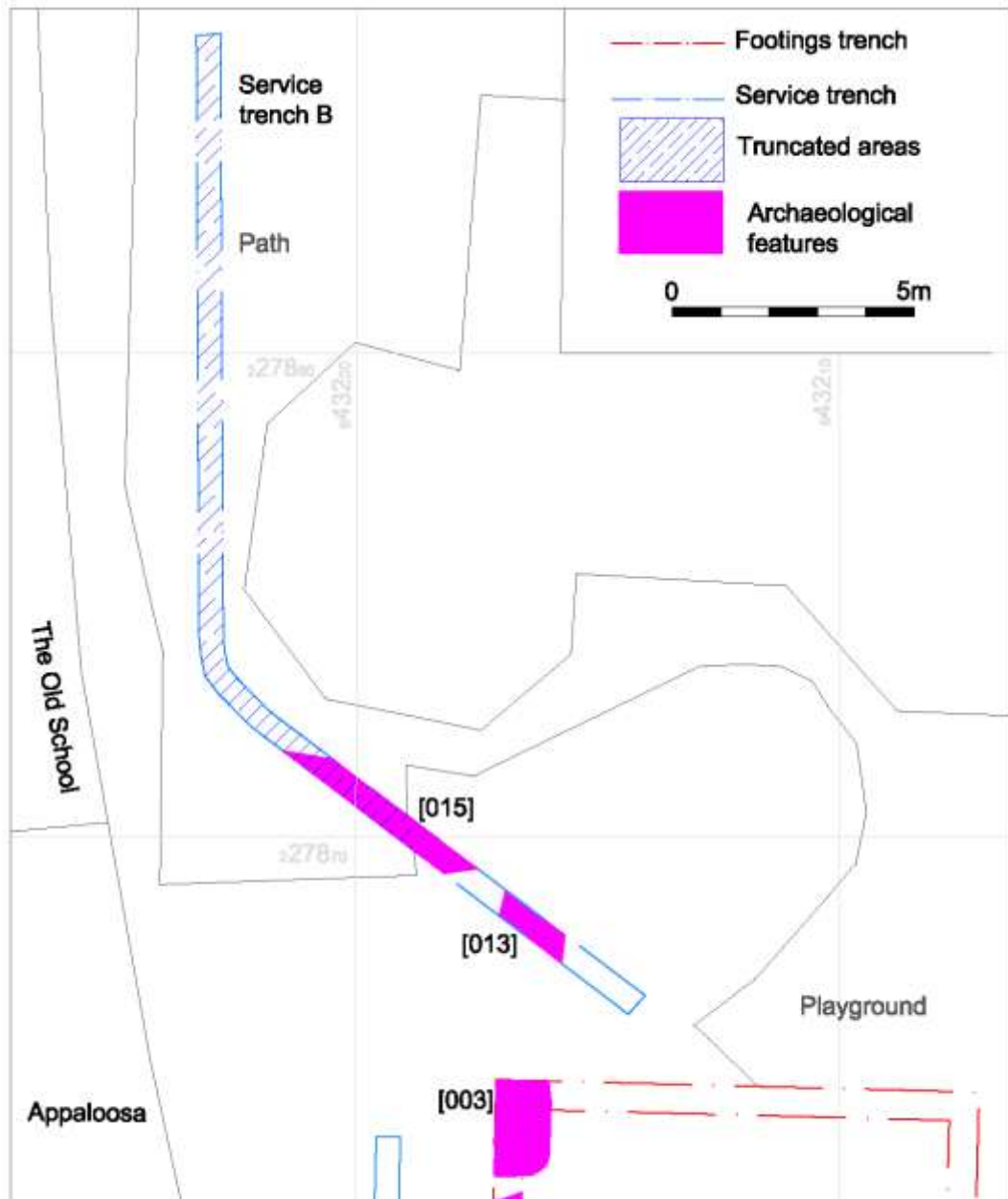


Figure 6: Archaeological remains within service trench B (scale 1:150)

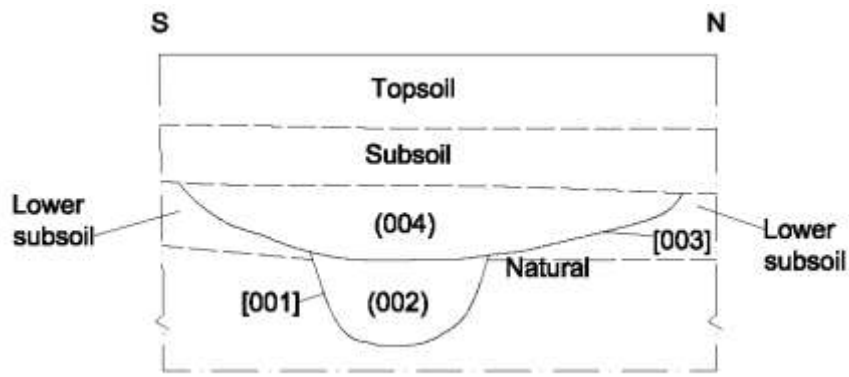


Figure 7: East facing section of pit [001] & ditch [003] (scale 1:25)

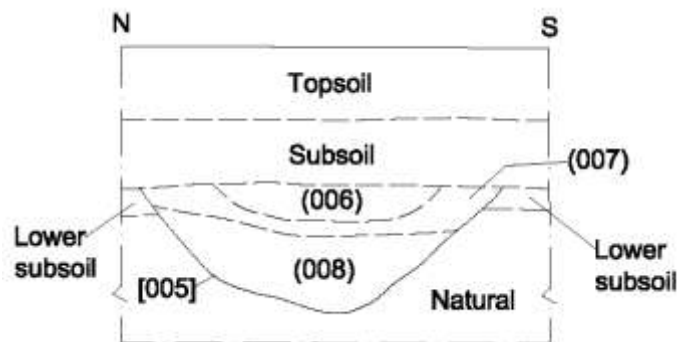


Figure 8: West facing section of ditch [005] (scale 1:25)

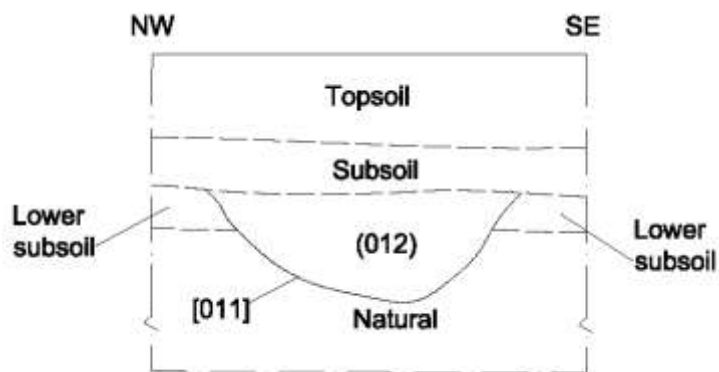


Figure 9: Southwest facing section of ditch [011] (scale 1:25)

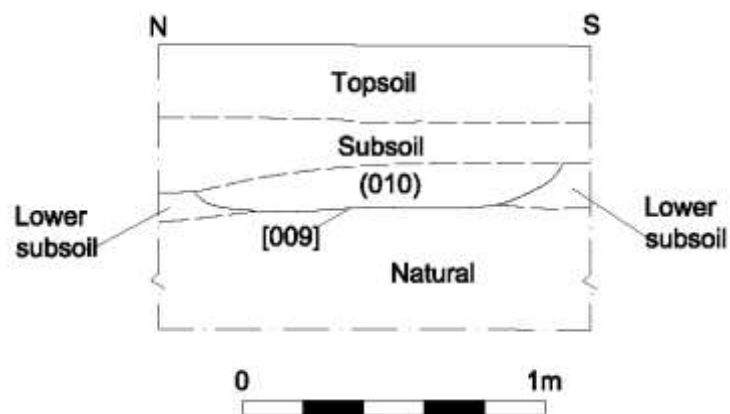


Figure 10: West facing section through pit [009] (scale 1: 25)

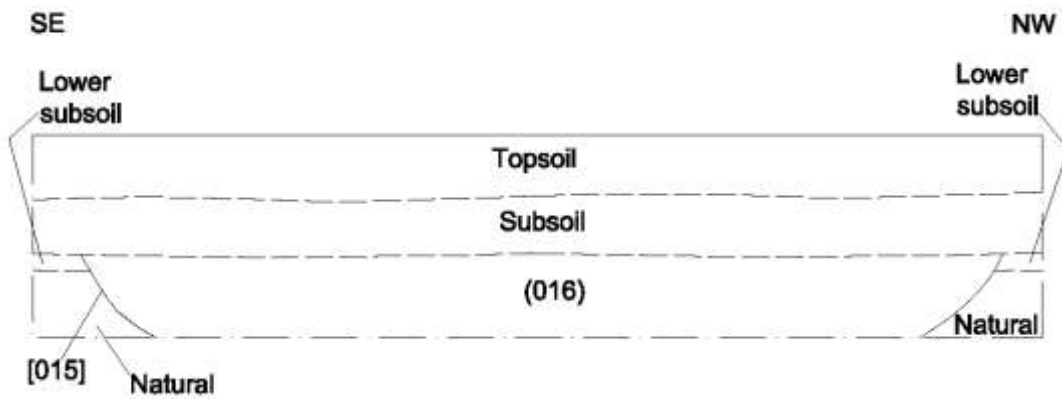


Figure 11: Northeast facing section of ditch/pit [015] (scale 1:30)

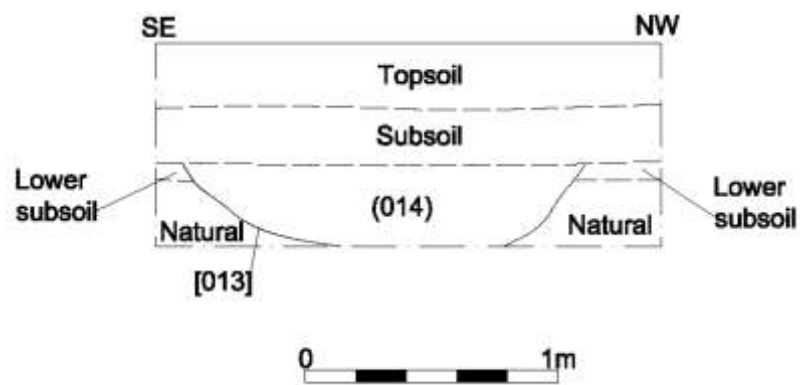


Figure 12: Northeast facing section of ditch [013] (scale 1:30)



Plate 1: Footing trench, looking south



Plate 2: Service trench A, looking south.



Plate 3: Pit [001] & Ditch [003] in footing trench, looking west.



Plate 4: Ditch [005] in footing trench, looking east.



Plate 5: Ditch [005] in plan.



Plate 6: Pit [009] in footing trench, looking east.



Plate 7: Soakaway, looking south.



Plate 8: Service trench B looking south-west.



Plate 9: Ditch [013] in service trench B, looking east.



Plate 10: Service trench B, modern disturbance from path covering feature [015], looking east.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 On-site conditions for the archaeological works were good and the work took place in predominantly dry weather. Reasonable co-operation was received from the contractors and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the archaeological works.
- 5.2 Pit/Ditch [001] was only seen in one section of the footing trench. It was not fully revealed in plan when the footprint ground reduction took place, so its dimensions and orientation could not be ascertained. No archaeological finds were recovered from its fill.
- 5.3 Ditch [003] was seen in three sections in the northwest corner of the footing trenches and was partly revealed in plan when the ground reduction took place. Its dimensions and its orientation could not be ascertained. The fill of this ditch is very similar to that of ditch [013], which was revealed to the north in service trench B, and both features align.
- Two sherds of pot were discovered in fill (004) of ditch [003] and were of a coarse reddish brown fabric, calcite gritted.
- Seven sherds were recovered from the fill (014) of ditch [013]. Two sherds were similar to those found in ditch [003] whilst one was of a dark grey material with reddish exterior, all undated. Four of the sherds were all of the same material, a buff – grey fabric, similar to SHER (Herts greyware), probably from one of the Sussex kilns. Form and typology belongs to the 13/14th century
- 5.4 Ditch [005] was revealed in the footing trench, in service trench A and during ground reduction, running east-west across the site. It lines up with the land boundary that separates ‘Appaloosa’ and ‘Brick Cottage’, and is probably a continuation of that boundary, truncated when the present school was built in the 1970s. No finds were discovered in the fill of this ditch, but the fills themselves suggest deliberate backfill. The ditch stopped abruptly at the edge of the school playground, beyond which it appeared to have been truncated by the construction of the playground.
- 5.5 Ditch [011] was revealed in service trench A, but its dimensions and orientation could not be established. However, it lines up with the land boundary that separates ‘Brick Cottage’ and ‘Thatched Cottage’, and could possibly be a continuation of this boundary. No finds were noted in this feature.
- 5.6 Pit [009] was present in the footing trench and was fully revealed in plan when ground reduction took place. No finds were discovered within this feature but its fill (010) appeared to represent deliberate backfilling, like ditch [005].
- 5.7 Feature [015] was highly truncated by the path surrounding the school. Its dimensions and orientation could not be established, and no finds were discovered within its fill.

6. Acknowledgements

The archaeological works were commissioned by *Mace Ltd* on behalf of *Hertfordshire County Council*. The writer is grateful to Jim Ruskin for his assistance. The project was monitored by Andy Instone of the Herts CC Historic Environment Unit on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the construction team from *Ratcliff and Burridge* for their assistance.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA. A note on the pottery was prepared by Lucy Whittingham (MoLA). The report was prepared by Martin Cuthbert and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site Monitoring Sheets
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. Original specialist reports and supporting information
12. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Hertford Museum.

8. References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Archaeological works, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Instone, A. 2007 *Design Brief for Archaeological Monitoring: Strip, Map and Record: Furneux Pelham Primary School, Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire*. Hertfordshire County Council
- Semmelmann, K 2009 *Project Design for Archaeological Strip Map and Record Excavation at Furneux Pelham Primary School, Furneux Pelham, Herts* ASC Ref: 1164/FPS/1

Secondary Sources

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Glover, J. E. B. Allen Mawer &. Stenton F. M r.1970 *The Place Names of Hertfordshire* EPNS vol. 15 Cambridge University Press (Cambridge)
- Munby, L. 1977 *The Hertfordshire Landscape* Hodder & Stoughton (London)
- Page, W. (ed) 1908 *The Victoria History of the County of Hertfordshire, vol. 3*. Dawsons (London)
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Williams, A. & Martin, G.H. 2002 *Domesday Book* Penguin (London)

Appendix 1: Monitoring Visit Record Table

| Date | Duration of Visit | | Completed by: | Observations |
|----------|-------------------|--------|---------------|--|
| | Start | Finish | | |
| 22/4/09 | 07:30 | 16:30 | M.C | Footings trenches begun. 0.6m wide and 1.5m deep Strata = 0.25m of topsoil, 0.3m of subsoil, 0.1 lower subsoil over natural. Archaeology revealed in N-S trench, western run. 1 ditch [005] and 3 pits [001], [003] and [009] |
| 23/04/09 | 07:30 | 16:30 | M.C | Footing trenches continued. Pit [003] seen in northerly E-W trench run. No other archaeology. |
| 24/04/09 | 07:30 | 15:00 | M.C | Footing trenches continued. No archaeology revealed. |
| 28/04/09 | 07:30 | 17:30 | M.C | Oversight reduction down to natural 0.5m below ground level. Pit [003] and ditch [005] seen in plan |
| 29/04/09 | 07:30 | 16:30 | M.C | Continued oversight reduction. Pit [009] seen in plan |
| 13/05/09 | 07:00 | 16:00 | M.C | Service trench and soakaway excavated. Trench = 0.5m wide and 0.9m deep. Soakway = 2.4m ² . Ditch [005] and new ditch [011] seen in service trench. |
| 27/05/09 | 13:15 | 17:35 | JRH | Observed service trench running north away from the new build. Trench was <i>c.</i> 27m long, 0.5m wide and 0.8m deep. Two features revealed continuation of ditch [003] and a new ditch [013]. |

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

| SITE NAME: Furneux Pelham School, Furneux Pelham | | | SITE NO/CODE: 1164/FPS |
|--|-----|---------|---|
| Shot | B&W | Digital | Subject |
| 1 | | √ | General shot, looking north-northwest |
| 2 | | √ | General shot, looking north-northwest |
| 3 | | √ | General shot, looking north-northwest |
| 4 | √ | √ | Pit [001] & [003] in footings trench, looking west, 2x2m scale |
| 5 | √ | √ | Service trench A, looking south, 2x1m scale |
| 6 | √ | √ | Soakaway, looking south, 1x1m |
| 7 | √ | √ | Ditch [005] in footings trench, looking east, 2x2m scale |
| 8 | | √ | Ditch [005] in footings trench, looking east, 2x2m scale |
| 9 | | √ | Ditch [005] in footings trench, looking east, 2x2m scale |
| 10 | √ | √ | Pit [009] in footings trench, looking east, 2x2m scale |
| 11 | | √ | Pit [009] in footings trench, looking east, 2x2m scale |
| 12 | √ | √ | Footings trench, looking south, 2x1m scale |
| 13 | √ | √ | Ditch [005] in plan, 2x2m scale |
| 14 | | √ | Ditch [005] in plan, 2x2m scale |
| 15 | √ | √ | Service trench B, looking south-east 1x2m scale |
| 16 | √ | √ | Service trench B, modern disturbance from path covering feature [015], looking east. 1x2m scale |
| 17 | | √ | Service trench B, looking south-east 1x2m scale |
| 18 | | √ | Service trench B, looking east 1x2m scale |
| 19 | | √ | Service trench B, looking south-west 1x2m scale |
| 20 | | √ | Service trench B, looking west 1x2m scale |
| 21 | | √ | General shot, looking north |
| 22 | √ | √ | Ditch [013] in service trench B, looking east, 1x1m & 1x2m |
| 23 | | √ | Service trench B, looking east 1x1m & 1x2m scale |
| 24 | | √ | Service trench B, modern disturbance from path covering feature [015], looking east. |

Appendix 3: The Pottery

Lucy Whittingham

Nine sherds (154g) were recovered from two contexts at Furneux Pelham School:

Context 004: 44g – 2 sherds (44g). Coarse reddish brown fabric, calcite gritted.

Context 014: 110g – 6 sherds (110g).

- 2 sherds of coarse reddish brown fabric.
- 1 sherd of dark grey with reddish exterior (9mm thick)
- 4 sherds of buff – grey fabric, similar to SHER (Herts greyware). Probably from one of the Sussex kilns. Form and typology belongs to the 13/14th century

Also one modern sherd: hard creamy fabric with reddish brown interior slip. Intrusive, from the base of the service trench.

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

| PROJECT DETAILS | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| Project Name: | Furneux Pelham Primary School | | |
| Short Description: | In April and May 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out some archaeological works at Furneux Pelham Primary School, Hertfordshire during the excavation of footing trenches and associated services, in relation to the construction of a new school classroom. Four ditches and two pits were revealed during excavation. | | |
| Project Type: (indicate all that apply) | Watching Brief | | |
| Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed) | Area of Archaeological Significance | Previous work: (eg. SMR refs) | No |
| Current land use: | School play ground | Future work: (yes / no / unknown) | No |
| Monument type: | N/A | Monument period: | N/A |
| Significant finds: (artefact type & period) | Medieval pottery | | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | | | |
| County: | Hertfordshire | OS reference: (8 figs min) | TL 4232 2786 |
| District: | East Hertfordshire | Parish: | Furneux Pelham |
| Site address: (with postcode if known) | Furneux Pelham Primary School, The Street, Furneux Pelham, Herts, SG9 0LH | | |
| Study area: (sq. m. or ha) | 1 ha | Height OD: (metres) | c. 103m |
| PROJECT CREATORS | | | |
| Organisation: | Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd | | |
| Project brief originator: | Andy Instone | Project design originator: | Karin Semmelmann ASC Ltd |
| Project Manager: | Karin Semmelmann | Director/Supervisor: | Martin Cuthbert |
| Sponsor / funding body: | Hertfordshire County Council | | |
| PROJECT DATE | | | |
| Start date: | 22-04-2009 | End date: | 27-05-09 |
| PROJECT ARCHIVES | | | |
| | Location (Accession no.) | Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets) | |
| Physical: | Hertford Museum | Pottery | |
| Paper: | Hertford Museum | Site records, report, photographs | |
| Digital: | Hertford Museum | CD-ROM with copies of all digital files | |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report) | | | |
| Title: | Archaeological Works: Furneux Pelham Primary School, Furneux Pelham, Herts | | |
| Serial title & volume: | ASC Ltd Report ref. 1164/WPS/2 | | |
| Author(s): | Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) | | |
| Page nos | 25 | Date: | 11th June 2009 |