

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT: DAGGER LANE, ELSTREE HERTFORDSHIRE

*on behalf of
Bio Products Laboratory*



By

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October 2003

ASC: 506/EBP/1

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	EBP	<i>Project No:</i>	506
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Elstree		
<i>Parish:</i>	Elstree and Borehamwood CP		
<i>NGR:</i>	TQ 169 957 – TQ 174 963		
<i>Present use:</i>	Farm and park/agricultural land		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Pipeline		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Hertsmere		
<i>Client:</i>	Bio Products Laboratory Dagger Lane Elstree Hertfordshire WD6 3BX		
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In September 2003 an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken of the route of a new water pipeline between Aldenham Reservoir and Elstree Hill North, Hertfordshire. The assessment has revealed that the route will pass through or close to areas where archaeological remains of the Roman period have been recorded and also a 19th century model farm. Much of the route is through the grounds of Aldenham Park, which is included in the English Heritage list of Registered Parks and Gardens. It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is maintained during the construction of the pipeline.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 *Bio Products Laboratory* intend constructing a new drain installation through land in Elstree, Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). In line with the guidance contained in the document PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning* the Archaeological Officer of *Hertfordshire County Council* (CAO) advised that the area may be archaeologically sensitive and required the developer to commission an archaeological desk-based assessment of the route.
- 1.2 *Bio Products* commissioned *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) to undertake the desk-based assessment and this document presents the results of the assessment.
- 1.3 The assessment is necessary because the area may be archaeologically sensitive and the cutting of the pipe trench and any associated works have the potential to disturb or destroy archaeological remains.

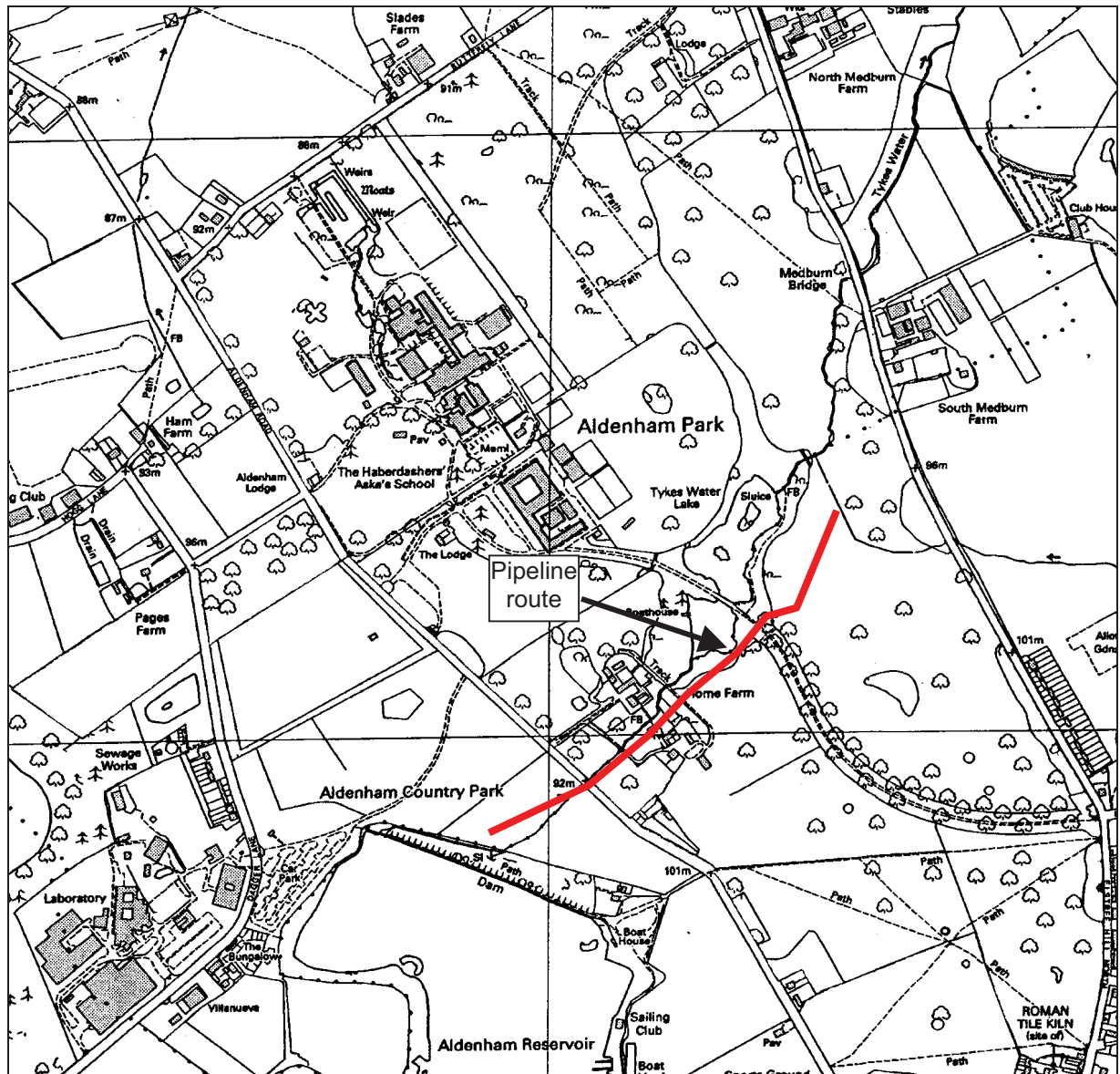


Figure 2: Route of the proposed pipeline (scale 1:10,000)

2 Setting

2.1 Location and Extent

The pipe is to be laid in Hertfordshire, in the administrative district of Hertsmere (Fig. 1). It will extend for *c.* 800m through the civil parish of Elstree and Borehamwood (Fig. 2) from a point north east of Aldenham Reservoir (NGR TQ 169 957) to a stream on the southwest side of South Medburn Farm (NGR TQ 174 963).

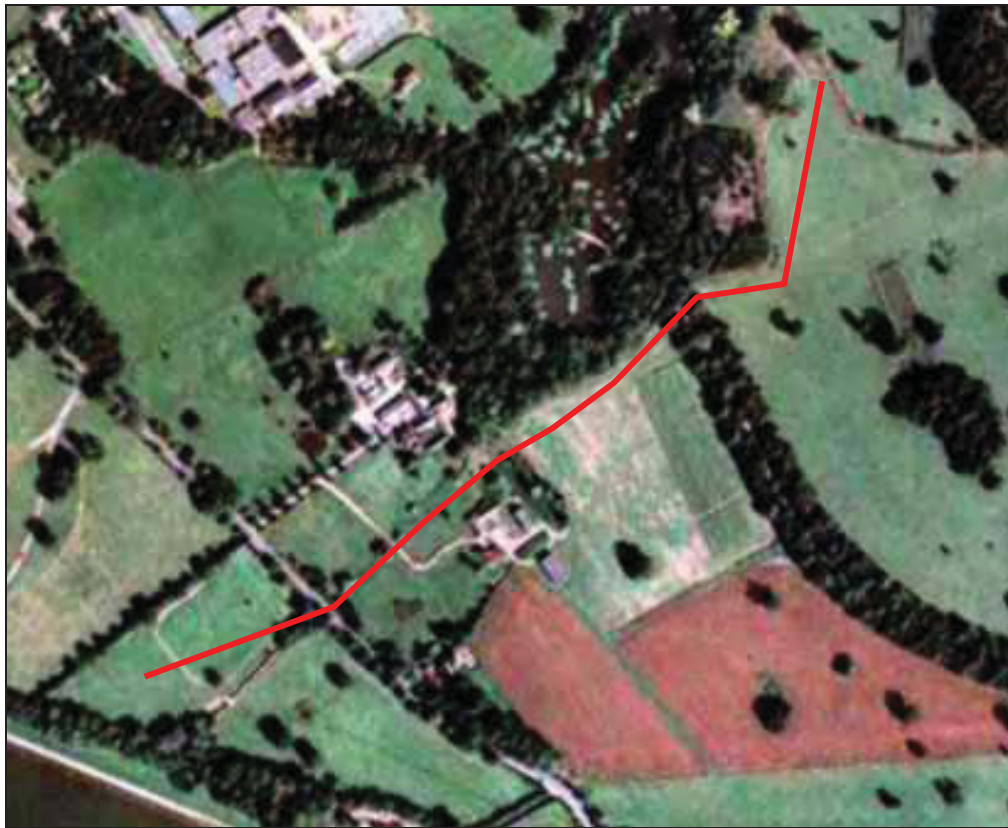


Plate 1: Aerial photograph of the area showing the approximate line of the route (*not to scale*)

2.2 Geology and Topography

The soils of the area comprise the *Windsor* Association, namely slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils over tertiary clay (Soil Survey 1983, 712c). The area is essentially flat, but slopes slightly to the Tykes Water Brook. It lies at an average elevation of *c.* 101m.

2.3 Description of the Route (Figure 2)

The route of the pipe crosses essentially agricultural land. It commences on the northeast side of Aldenham Reservoir and traverses an open field in a north easterly direction before crossing Aldenham Road, immediately to the west of Home Farm. The route then follows a stream, known as *Tykes Water* through the farm, avoiding the farm buildings. On the northwest side of the farm it crosses an avenue leading to Aldenham Park House before continuing to the northeast, close to *Tykes Water Lake*. It terminates at an intersection with a small stream close to the A5183 road.

3 Aims and Methods

3.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area, consisting of a collation of existing archaeological, historical and topographical information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resource, in order that appropriate measures might be considered.

3.2 The desk-based assessment was carried out according to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001) and ASC's own *procedures manual*.

3.3 The following readily available sources of information were consulted:

3.3.1 *Archaeological Databases*

Archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area. The principal source consulted was the *Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record* (SMR), County Hall, Hertford. The study area employed in the SMR search includes the route itself, and a surrounding area of approximately 1km radius.

3.3.2 *Historic Documents*

Documentary research provides an overview of the history of a site and its environs, suggesting the effects of settlement and land-use patterns. The principal source consulted was the *Hertfordshire County Records Office* (CRO), County Hall, Hertford.

3.3.3 *Cartographic & Pictorial Documents*

Old maps and illustrations are normally a very productive area of research. The principal sources consulted were *Hertfordshire County Records Office* and *Hertford Local Studies Library*.

3.3.4 *Air Photographs*

Given favourable light and crop conditions, air photographs can reveal buried features in the form of crop and soil marks. They can also provide an overview of and more specific information about land use at a given time. The principal source consulted was *Hertfordshire County Records Office*.

3.3.5 *Geotechnical Information*

A description of the topography and solid and surface geology of the site and its environs was compiled, so as to appreciate the potential condition of any archaeological remains, to assess the hydrological conditions, and to appraise the potential for the survival of buried waterlogged archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits.

3.3.6 *Secondary & Statutory Sources*

The principal source consulted were the Hertfordshire SMR and CRO.

4 Archaeological and Historical Evidence

The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors that are taken into account when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a review of the archaeological and historical background of the route of the pipeline. In order to provide as full a survey as possible and to set the route in its local and regional context, the study area includes the route and a surrounding area of c.500m.

The study area lies within an area of considerable archaeological and historical importance and the area has the potential to reveal evidence of a variety of periods. The definitive list of archaeological and historical sites is the county *Sites and Monuments Record* (SMR) and relevant sites included in the SMR are shown on Figure 3 and listed in section 9. The study area has the potential to reveal evidence of a variety of periods, but the focus of interest lies in the Roman and later periods.

Section 4.1 provides a discussion of the archaeological and historical background to the landscape through which the pipeline will pass, while section 4.2 considers the line of the route itself.

4.1 *Archaeological & Historical Background to the Study Area*

4.1.1 *Prehistoric (before 600BC-AD43)*

South Hertfordshire was an area of considerable importance during the prehistoric periods but little archaeological work into this period has taken place in the Elstree area. There is only limited evidence for the prehistoric periods within the study area, which this comprises the chance find of a single sherd of early Iron Age pottery (SMR 950) c.300m east of the route of the pipe.

4.1.2 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

Roman period activity in the area is dominated by a major Roman road, known as *Watling Street* (SMR 4578 & 9524), which passed 200m east of the west end of the route (OS 1979). This linked the Roman city of *Verulamium* (St Albans) with *Londinium* (London) and acted as a focus for settlement and industry in the area.

Scatters of Roman pottery and tiles have been found at a number of locations close to the route of the pipeline, perhaps indicating the presence of a building or settlement in the area. A variety of Roman pottery sherds, including kiln ‘wasters’ has been recorded on a number of occasions at Home Farm, adjacent to the route (SMRs 790 and 931) while two further concentrations have been located c.300m east of the farm (SMR 794 and 2286). Similar evidence has been recorded further to the south, close to the present village of Elstree (SMR 157 and 610), illustrating that the Elstree area was of considerable importance during the Roman period.

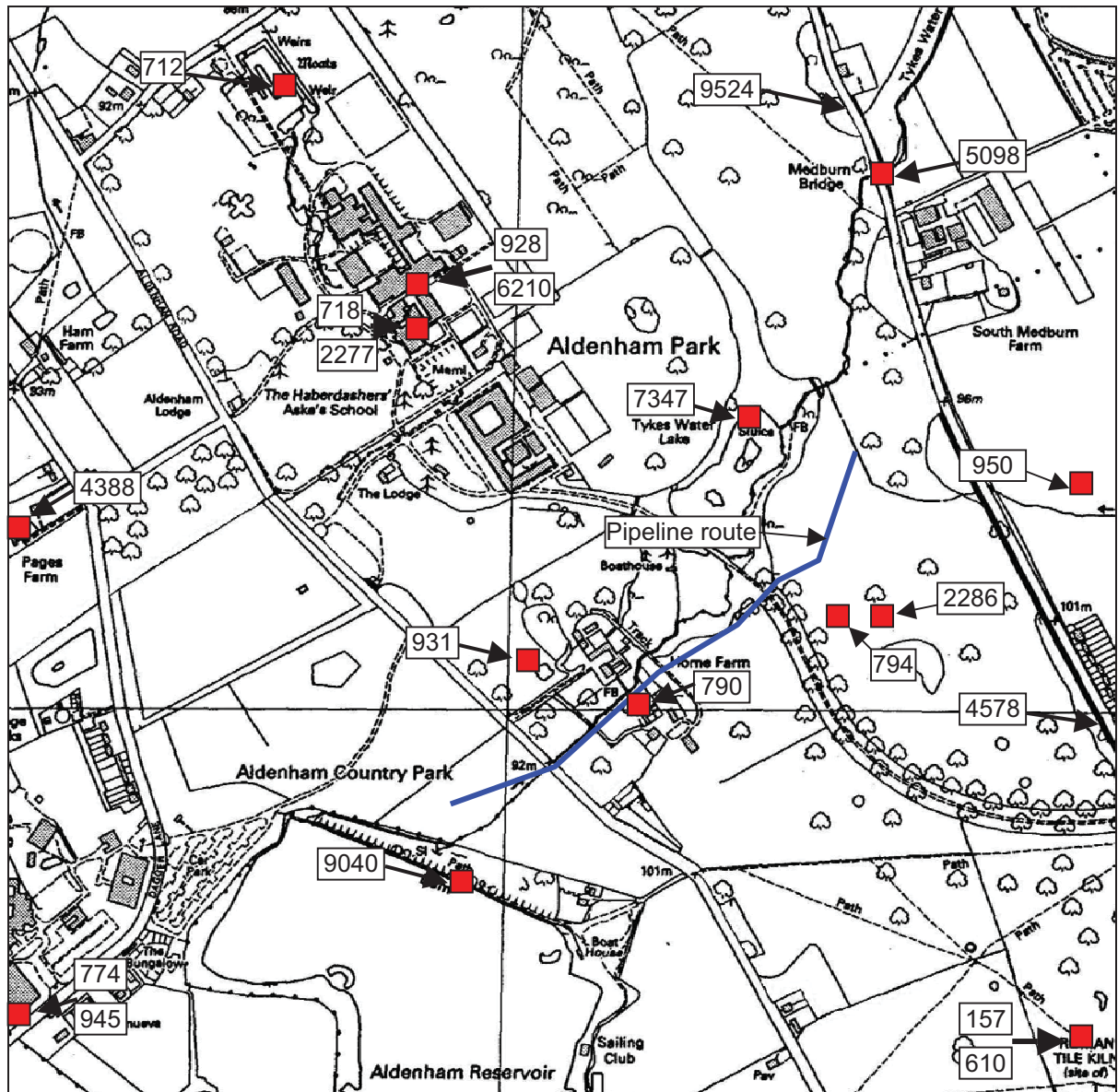


Figure 3: Archaeological Sites in the Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record
(scale=1:10,000. All spot locations are approximate).

4.1.3 Saxon (c.450-1066)

There is only extremely limited evidence for the Saxon period in this area. The village of Elstree was probably in existence by the Saxon period and comprised agricultural land. Archaeological and historical data of the Saxon period is insufficient to allow a detailed assessment of the nature of the area during the this period.

4.1.4 Medieval (1066-1500)

The study area probably continued to develop during the medieval period. Settlement of this period was dominated by the manorial estate of Wigmores (SMR 718). The early history of the estate is not known, but may have been centred close to a group of moats and fishponds (SMR 712, situated on the north side of what is now Aldenham Park, c.700m north of the pipeline route.

Medieval activity has also been recorded c.500m west of the route, during the construction of the Blood Products Laboratory (SMR 774). A spread of pottery sherds was recorded during field observations, indicating occupation between the 13th and 16th centuries (Castle and Higgins 1983, 15).

4.1.5 Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

Much of the route of the pipeline is through the grounds of Aldenham Park (SMR 7347). This is an important feature of the landscape and is included in the *Register of Parks and Gardens* (no. 1899) maintained by English Heritage.

Aldenham Park developed from the manorial estate of Wigmores. The site of the medieval house is not known, but the estate was acquired by the Coghill family in the early 17th century, when the house was rebuilt by Henry Coghill (Pevsner 1977, 69). Extensive geometrical avenues planted to the west of the house (SMR 7347) and estate subsequently became known as Aldenham Park. It passed to the Hucks family in 1735.

The earliest readily available map to show the area is Sellars Map of Hertfordshire, dated 1676 (Fig. 4). This shows that the area was dominated by woodland, known as *Aldham Wood*. The former Roman road and village of Elstree are illustrated to the east and south respectively.

The grounds of the park in their present form were probably laid out during the 18th century. The house was set within formal gardens and a landscaped park laid out to the east and south (SMR 718). The moats and fishponds (SMR 712) were probably also modified during this period.

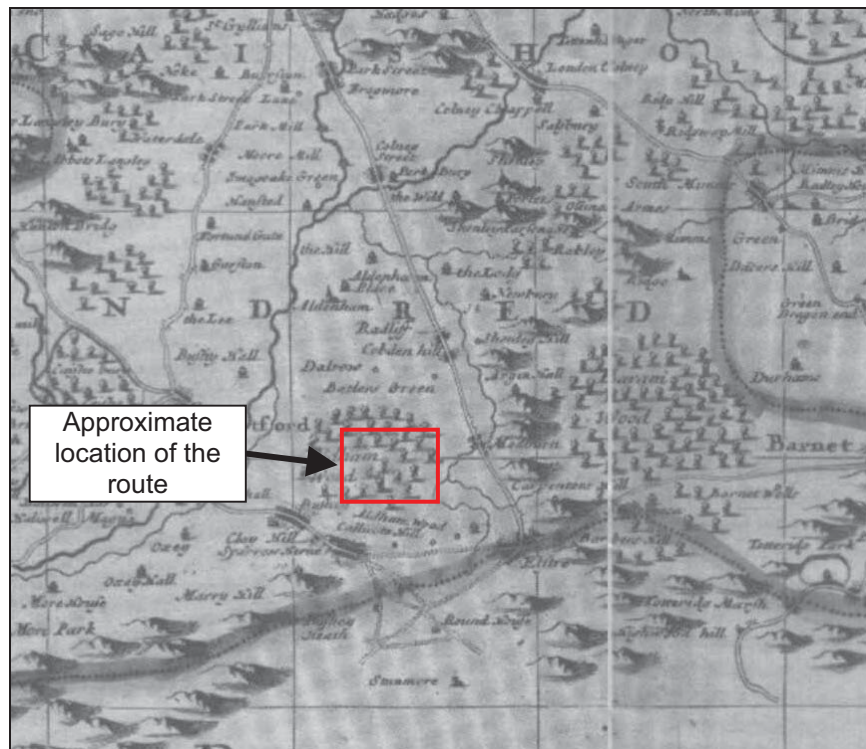


Figure 4: Extract from Sellars Map of Hertfordshire (1676)

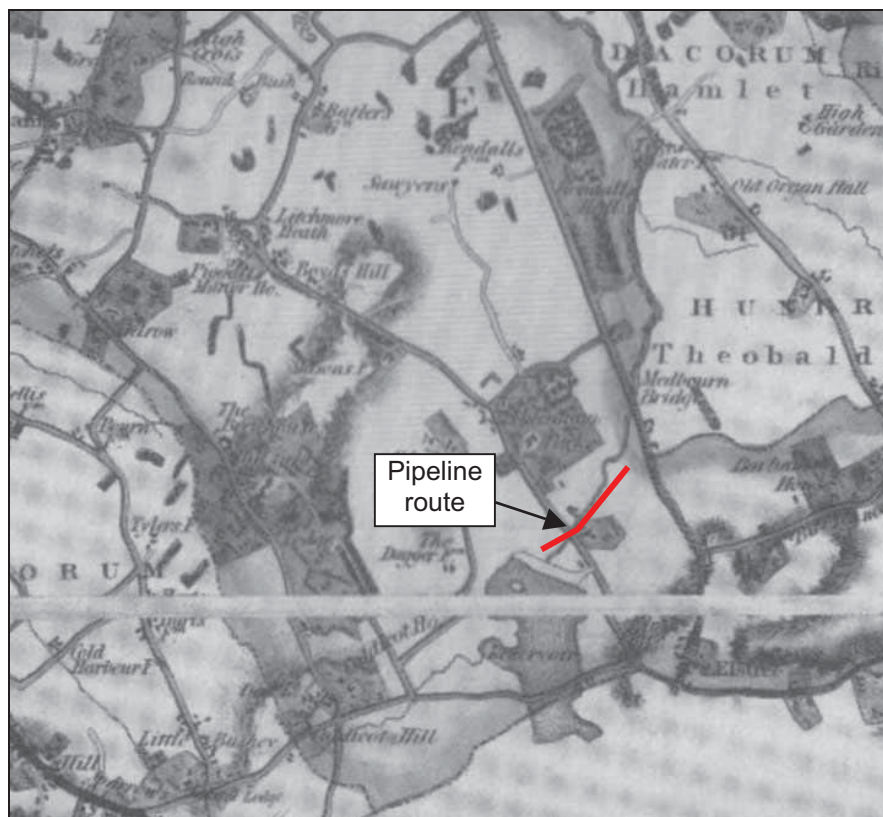


Figure 5: Extract from Bryants Map of Hertfordshire (1822)

Aldenham Reservoir (SMR 9040), which is situated immediately west of the route of the pipeline was excavated during the 1790s by Napoleonic prisoners of war in order to supply water to the *Grand Junction Canal*. It was intended to maintain the water levels on the rivers Gade and Colne, to compensate for the water diverted into the new canal.

Detail of the layout of the area is provided by Bryants Map of Hertfordshire, dated 1822 (Fig. 5). This shows the area in detail and illustrates the early 19th century layout of the park and reservoir. The area adjacent to the route of the pipeline is shown as open ground, with the main house and gardens to the north.

The earliest large scale Ordnance Survey map was published in 1864 (Fig. 6). This shows that the estate was then centred to the north of the pipeline route and that the area was divided into subrectangular fields, probably as a result of the enclosure of the area in 1781 (Page (ed) 1908, 349).

Considerable improvements were made to Aldenham Park during the later 19th century, which considerably modified the landscape around the pipeline route. One of the most notable developments was the development of *Tykes Water* stream, which was modified during the 1880s to create Tykes Water Lake. Formal gardens were created, the avenues extended and the arboretum developed. Aldenham Road, shown running east of the present course on the 1864 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6) was probably diverted westward to its present course during this period.

The study area includes part of *Home Farm*. This is situated within Aldenham Park and was developed by Henry Hucks Gibbs as a model farm during the late 19th century. The farmhouse (visible on Plate 5) lies close to the pipeline route and was designed by W Butterfield. It was built between 1879 and 1881 and is a listed building (section 6.3).

While the park was the dominant feature of the area during the 18th and 19th centuries, the wider economy of the study area continued to develop. Production of ceramic tiles was undertaken in the area and an 18th century tile kiln was recorded in the grounds of the Lister Institute (SMR 945) c. 500m west of the pipeline route.

The late 19th century changes to the landscape are shown on the 1898 edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7). The layout of Home Farm is shown, as is the modified course of Tykes Water, flowing into the new lake. The roads and boundaries shown essentially follow their modern courses and the map shows that the contemporary layout of the study area had been established by the late 19th century.

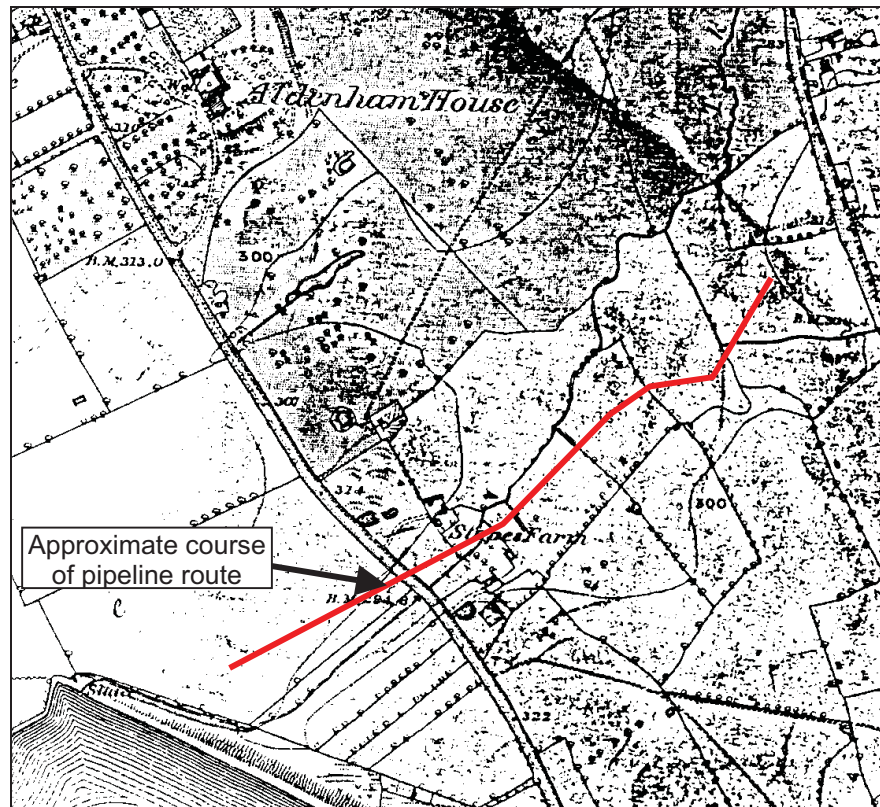


Figure 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey
6 inch map 1864 (*not to scale*)

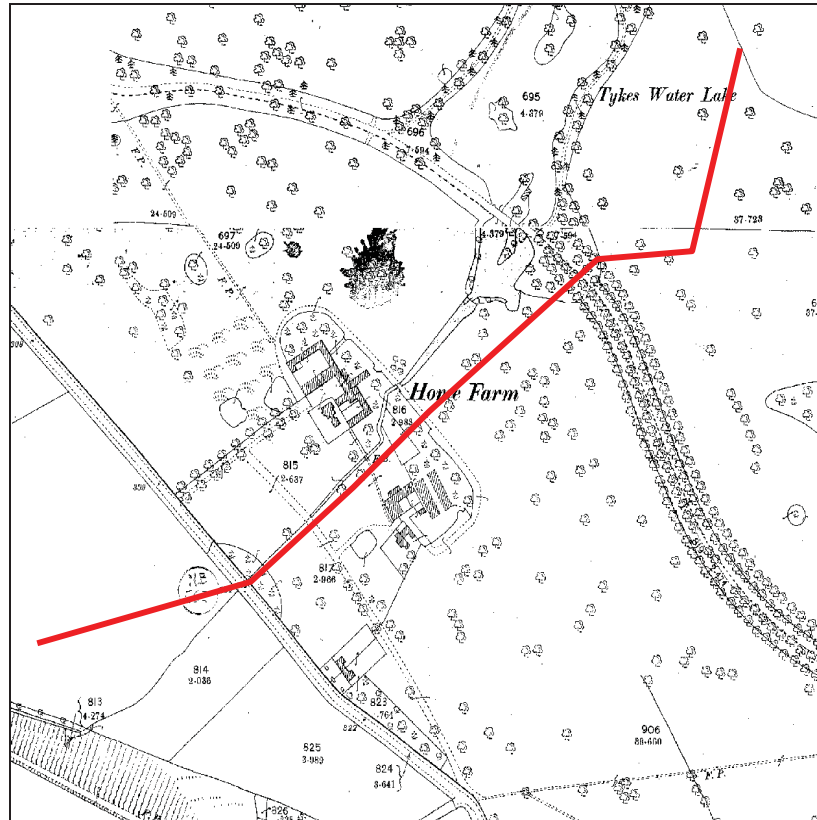


Figure 7: Extract from the Ordnance Survey
25 inch map 1898 (*not to scale*)

4.1.6 *Modern* (1900-present)

Minor changes took place within the study area during the early 20th century and these are illustrated on the 1914 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 8). A number of minor changes were made to Home Farm, notably the construction of additional farm buildings on the south side of the study area. Modifications were also made to the lake and the surrounding land. The 1934 and 1938 edition maps (Figs. 9 and 10) give essentially the same impression.

Aldenham House became the centre of the *Haberdashers' Aske's School* in the mid 20th century and additional buildings were constructed within the grounds of the house during this period.

A number of changes took place within the study away from the park and farm. The Lister Institute c.500m west of the pipeline route developed during from the late 1960s and the present Blood Products laboratory was built in 1983. Improvements were also made to Tykes Water, and a new bridge was constructed over Watling Street in 1939 (SMR 5098).

4.2 *The Known Archaeology & History of the Site*

4.2.1 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC-AD43)

No remains of the prehistoric period are known along the route of the pipeline.

4.2.2 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

The pipeline passes through an area of known Roman activity and a number of finds of this period are known *along* (SMR 790) or *close to* the pipeline route. It is likely that remains of this period may be disturbed during the construction of the route.

4.2.3 *Saxon and medieval* (c.450-1500)

Saxon and medieval remains are not known along the course of the route, but Home Farm may have had a late medieval predecessor. Finds of this period have been made in the surrounding area (4.1.4) and occasional remains of the medieval period *may* be present along the line of the route.

4.2.4 *Post-Medieval to present day* (from 1500)

The pipeline route passes through an area that developed considerably during the post-medieval period. Home Farm, including the farmyard and buildings developed during the late 19th century as a model farm and is part of Aldenham Park. The park is included in the English Heritage *Register of Parks and Gardens* and the pipeline thus has the potential to effect land or structures within the registered park.

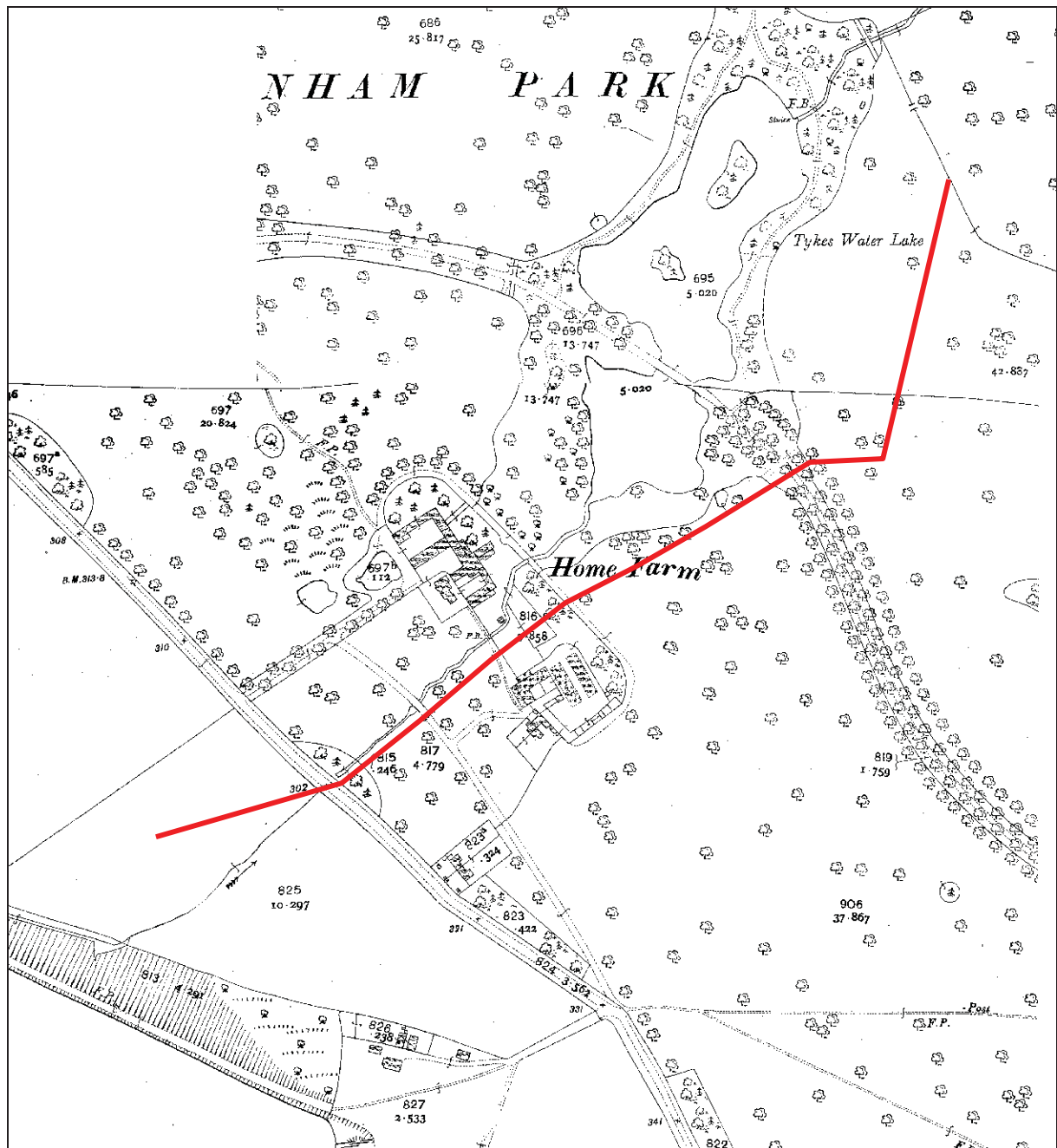


Figure 8: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map 1914 (*not to scale*)

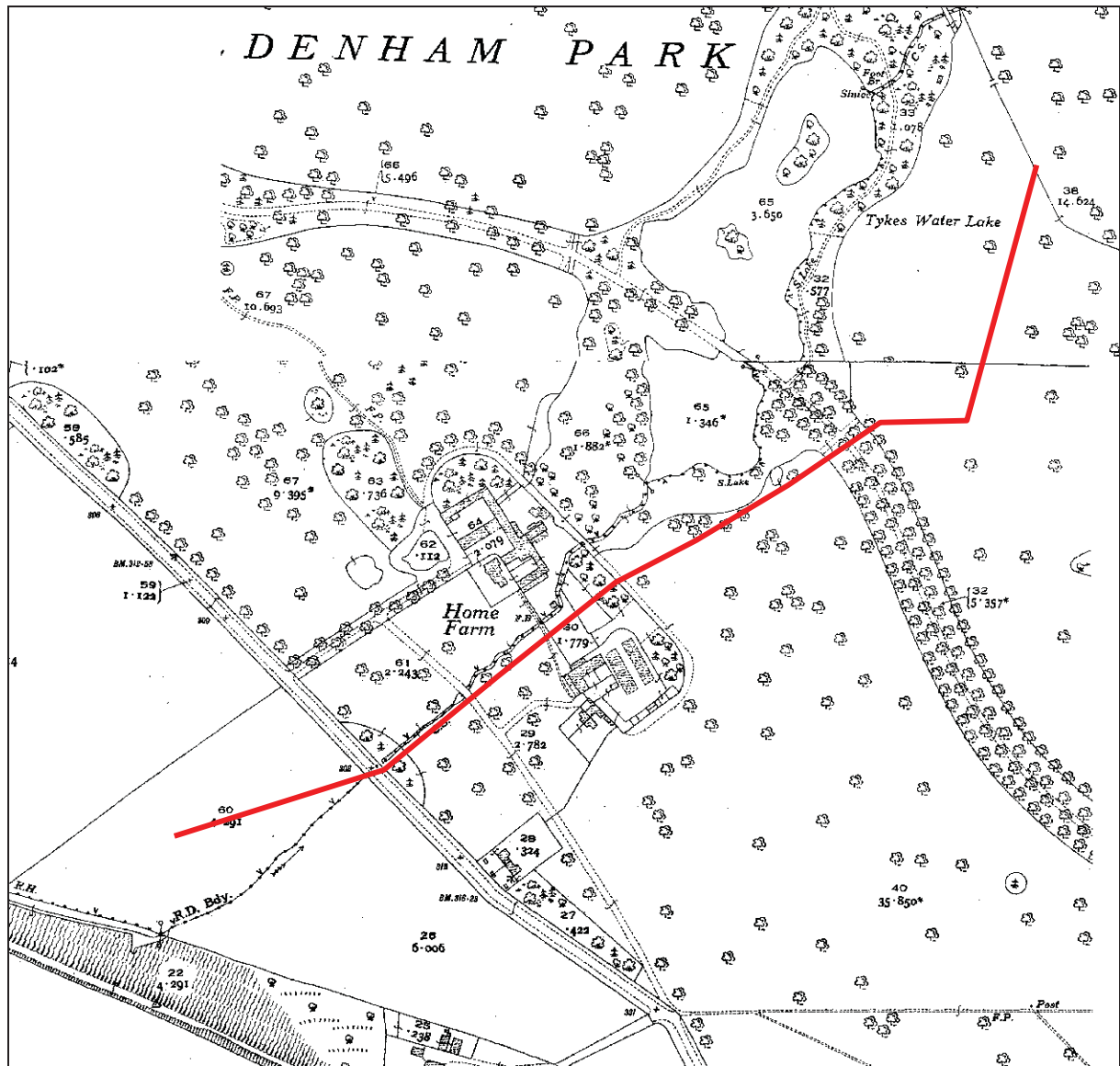


Figure 9: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map 1934 (*not to scale*)

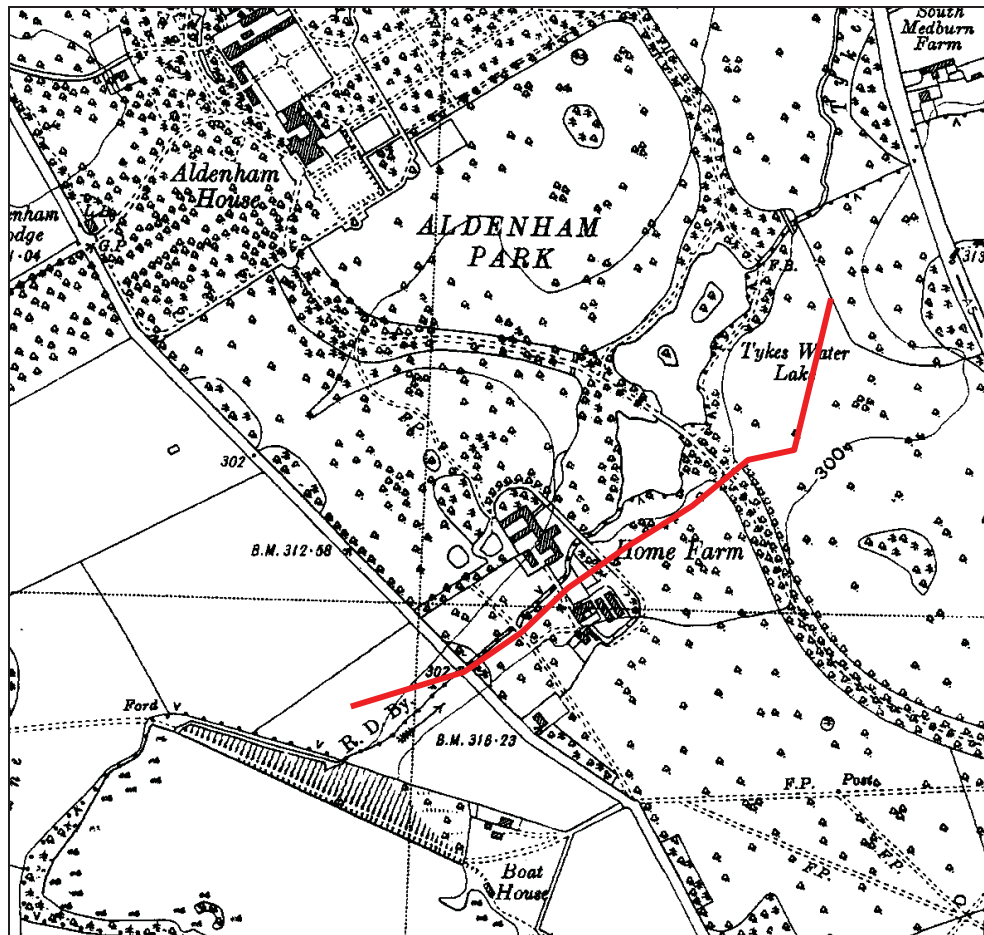


Figure 10: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map 1938
(not to scale)

5 The Walk-Over Survey

As part of the desk-based assessment a preliminary walk-over survey of the site was undertaken on 25th September 2003, with the following aims:

5.1 *Aims of the walk-over survey*

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any remains present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.
- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by the CAO.

5.2 *Results of the walk-over survey*

- 5.1.1 Access to the route is from Aldenham Road and there are two main entrances. The area on the west side of Aldenham Road is accessed through a gate off Aldenham Road, while access to the central area is through Home Farm. Pedestrian access to the east of the route may be possible through gates on either side of the avenue leading to Haberdashers' Aske's School.
- 5.1.2 The pipeline will pass through largely open ground. The west end of the route comprises a field open to grass (Plate 4) and the central section traverses the grounds of Home Farm (Plate 5). The route passes through the centre of the farm, but avoids the farm buildings. The section immediately west of the track to Haberdashers' Aske's School follows the edge of an area of woodland, also through an open field (Plate 3). To the east of the track the route passes through the grounds of the park (Plate 2).
- 5.2.3 The route will pass through the centre of Home Farm (Plate 5). It will follow close to the south side of the Tyke Water Brook though the area, avoiding the main farm buildings. The lower lying land adjacent to the brook is damp and may be subject to waterlogging. The route will pass close to a telegraph pole in the centre of the farm complex and buried services may be present, which may have had an impact on any archaeological remains. At the time of the walk-over survey, farm animals were grazing on the land on the south side of the brook.



Plate 2: View of the east end of the route



Plate 3: View of the central section of the route



Plate 4: View of the west section of the route



Plate 5: View of Home Farm from Aldenham Road
(Aldenham Farm House visible in left background)

6 Statutory Constraints on Development

- 6.1 A variety of planning constraints are in place in the Elstree area. These constraints relate both to the area as a whole and to individual buildings and sites. These constraints are taken into consideration when assessing the implications of planning and other proposals made to the local authority and other local and national bodies.

6.2 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

No scheduled ancient monuments are present along the course of the route.

6.3 *Listed Buildings*

The register of *listed buildings of special architectural or historical interest* does not include any entries along the route of the proposed pipeline. It does however include an entry for *Home Farm House* (visible in plate 5). This building is situated close to the route of the pipeline and is a Grade II Listed Building (TQ 19 NE 7/7) and is described below:

House. 1879-81 by W. Butterfield for H.H.Gibbs. Polychrome brick with sham timber framing. Tilehanging. Part old tiled, part machine tiled roof. Domestic Revival Style. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical front with full height entrance porch to right of centre. Chamfered surround to entrance in 4-centred relieving arch. Diagonally set brick course to upper stage, stone course below sham timber framed first floor with 2 small mullioned sashes. Decorative timbers in gable jettied out on corbels. Cusped bargeboard. To left: ground floor 2-light sash with stone sill, flat arched head. Black brick patterning, right bay similar with narrow light sash. First floor: left: sham timber frame over stone course, right: decorative tilehanging with hipped roof to right with gablet. Left return: ground floor double sash with black brick patterning. First floor sash in sham timber frame, corbels to gable with cusped bargeboard. 2 stacks to rear of main ridge, that to right with stone offsets and caps. Simpler shaft to left. Right return: first floor offsets and caps. Simpler shaft to left. Right return: first floor tilehanging. Gabled wing to rear. 1 storey link, extended forward in c20 to square dairy: black brick patterning, clasping brick buttresses at angles and intermediate straight buttresses. 2 slit windows with stained glass to each bay, stone course at sill level, stone cornice. Pyramidal roof interrupted by louvred sham timber framed lantern. Wrought iron finial. Interior not inspected.

6.4 *Registered Parks and Gardens*

Much of the route of the pipeline will pass through the grounds of a *Registered Park and Garden* (no.PG1899). The route will pass through the southern part of the park, away from the main gardens and house. The description entered in the English heritage register reads:

Aldenham House stands 3.5km south-east of Aldenham village and 2km west of Borehamwood, at the southern end of Hertfordshire. The c.140ha suite is bounded to the east by the A5183 Watling Street, to the north by Butterfly (formerly New Grubb's) Lane, to the west by the road connecting Elstree with Aldenham, and to the south by agricultural land and the village of Elstree. The land slopes generally down from south-west to north-east, with a slight valley stretching in this direction across the centre of the estate, and with a stream feeding a lake, Tykes Water. The immediate setting is largely rural, with beyond this C20 settlements including Radlett, Bushey and Borehamwood, and the M1 lying only 1-2 km distant.

6.5 Archaeological Sites and Monuments

The pipeline will pass through a site that is included in the county *Sites and Monuments Record* (Fig. 3). It comprises a scatter of Roman and medieval tile (SMR 970) and a Roman or later site may be present on or close to this part of the route. Sites such as this are not subject to statutory protection and the document PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning* provides the planning framework for management of sites of this type.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 The desk-based assessment has revealed that the pipeline route has the potential to reveal significant archaeological remains. Such remains may be disturbed or destroyed during the works.
- 7.2 The pipeline will pass through or close to, a significant scatter of Roman and later pottery. This may indicate the presence of a building close to, or within, the line of the pipeline which may be affected by the works. A number of similar Roman period sites are known in adjacent areas, notably within the eastern part of the area and sites or artefacts of the Roman period may be present within this part of the pipeline trench. Such remains are likely to be considered of *local or regional significance*.
- 7.3 Home Farm was a Model Farm, developed by the Hucks family in the late 19th century. Industrial Age structures, including Model Farms have been identified in regional research agendas as being of particular interest (Brown and Glazebrook (ed) 2000, 42).
- 7.4 Much of the route will pass through agricultural land which is likely to be relatively undisturbed. Any archaeological remains which may be present in such areas may survive in good condition. Localised areas have been subject to larger degrees of disturbance. Any archaeological remains at the west end of the route may have been destroyed and disturbed during the construction of the dam of Aldenham Reservoir, while the development of the park may have had a detrimental effect on archaeological survival in the central part of the route.
- 7.5 Due to the presence of Roman period remains within or close to the central and eastern part of the route, these areas should be considered to be archaeologically sensitive. It is recommended that an archaeological watching brief should be maintained during the construction of the pipeline and the CAO should be contracted for advice concerning the archaeological management of the project.

8 Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Mr John Murray of *Bio Products Laboratory* for commissioning the desk-based assessment. Thanks are also due to Alison Tinniswood of the *Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record* for providing access to the SMR data and general advice. The assistance of the staff of the *Hertfordshire County Record Office* and *Hertford County Library* is also gratefully acknowledged.

Historical research for the assessment was carried out for *ASC Ltd* by David Fell BA MA MIFA and the walk-over survey by Jonathan Hunn BA PhD MIFA, who also took the photographs. The report was prepared by David Fell and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

9 Sites and Monuments Data

Sites listed below are those within the study area, *i.e.* the pipeline route and a radius of *c.*500m

SMR No	NGR	Period	Type	Description
157	TQ 178 955	Roman	Site of kiln?	Three trial trenches excavated behind a former marble in October 1991 identified extensive deposits of waste Roman brick and tile fragments, overlain by post-Roman soil accumulation., and only thinly sealed by modern overburden. Over 25kg of pottery was recovered, the majority of it being typical of the Verulamium region industry and all dating to C1 or early C2. The majority id probably of Flavian date. The presence of kiln furniture (a ?tuyere) and sub-standard pottery (wasters) indicates probable pottery production, in addition to tile production.
610	TQ 178 955	Roman and medieval	Finds	Tile fragments found when up-rooting a tree. C1 & C2 AD. Roman sherd found in 1979. Other Roman sherds of C1 & C2 AD and two medieval sherds found in 1981.
712	TQ 166 968 Moated Site, Pennes Place, Aldenham	Medieval & post-medieval	Moats and fish ponds	A complex of moats and a possible fishpond show clearly on the Aldenham Enclosure Map of 1803. Two rectangular moated enclosures. The eastern moat in good condition, wet, 2-7m wide with a leat on the west side. The south arm has been enlarged to form a bathing pool, and three dams, or weirs, are also later ornamental features. An external bank 0.7m high is apparent on the east side. Only the north arm of the western moat survives, and this is crossed by a modern drive giving access to the school. A brick house is known to have occupied the site in the 1600s.
718	TQ 168 965 Manorial Estate of Wigbournes, later Aldenham House	Medieval & post medieval	Historical references. Buildings	The manorial estate of Wigbournes. It became Aldenham House in the C17. The site of the medieval house is uncertain. Wigbournes was acquired by the Coghill family in the early C17 and the house was rebuilt in <i>c.</i> 1672 by Henry Coghill. The family also owned Pennes Place (712, 717) to the north. The house became known as Aldenham House and passed by marriage to the Hucks family in 1735. By the late C18 the house was surrounded by formal gardens and groves, with a small landscape park laid out to the east and south
774	TQ 162 956 Medieval pottery, Lister Institute, Dagger Lane	Medieval	Finds	Medieval pottery was found on the west side of the Lister Institute in 1969. In 1983 the field centred on TQ 163 956 became the site of the new Blood Products Laboratory and topsoil removal revealed a wide spread of medieval pottery, disturbed but dating to C13 to C16. Also found were fragments of two 14C Penn floor tiles, one with a mermaid design. Documentary records indicate that the site was a copyhold tenement called Wingfields (Castle & Higgins 1986).
790	TQ 172 960	Roman, med	Finds	Medieval, Roman and post medieval pottery found

	Roman & medieval, Abbotsbury, Aldenham	& post-med		in 1948
794	TQ 175 961 Roman tile, Aldenham Home Farm	Roman	Finds	Roman tile
928	TQ 1680 9660 Roman tiles, Aldenham House	Roman	Finds	Roman tiles were seen during drain repairs close to Aldenham House, possibly indicating the site of a building
931	TQ 1705 9607 Romano-British pottery, Home Farm	Roman	Finds	Field survey produced Roman kiln wasters, burnt clay and coarse sherds. Excavation trenches produced no real evidence of kilns; evidence of tile making, but of comparatively modern date. Probably Roman pottery and tile manufacture in this area. Material comprises redeposited rubbish of mixed date including pottery probably derived from one of the Romano-British kiln sites operating in the 1 st or 2 nd centuries in the Brockley Hill/Verulamium area. A Roman pottery dump found at Home Farm in 1940, a dump of 1 st century AD Brockley Hill type pottery, kiln wasters, brick and tile found in 1949 and in spring 1959 quantities of mid C2 sherds found in a wood to the north of the farmhouse
945	TQ 162 956 Post-medieval tile kilns, Lister Institute, Dagger Lane	Post medieval	Site of tile kiln	In 1969 an C18 tile kiln, with flint footings of other buildings was found on the west side of the Lister Institute grounds. In 1983 topsoil removal in the field centreing on TQ 163 956 revealed another C18 tile kiln amid a spread of disturbed medieval pottery
950	TQ 1786 9629 Roman sherd, field N of Allum Lane	Early Iron Age	Finds	Belgic pottery sherd
1560	TQ 181 965 Medieval pottery, SE corner of Kinch's Wood	Medieval	Finds	Sherds of medieval cooking pots in Herts/Middlesex greyware of C13-C14
2277	TQ 168 965 Ice House, Haberdashers Askes School	Post medieval	Site of an icehouse	Site of an icehouse
2286	TQ 175 961 Roman pottery, Home Farm	Roman	Find	Roman pottery
4388	TQ 1633 9630 Manorial Site, Pages Farm	Medieval	Historical references	Manorial site
4578	TQ 17907 95726 Line of Roman road	Roman	Roman road	The stretch of <i>Watling Street</i> through Elstree from TQ 1754 9657 to TQ 1743 9443. The line curves to cross the top of Elstree Hill, past the site of Roman tile kilns and approaching the Brockley Hill Roman pottery.
5098	TQ 175 967	Post	Find	Road bridge, rebuilt 1939. Span c.4.3m, width

	Medburn Bridge over Tykes Water	medieval		c.18.3m. Concrete piers and girder with red brick parapet
6210	TQ 168 966 Bellarmine jug, Haberdashers Askes School	Post medieval	Find	A Bellarmine jug said to have been found in a well in the grounds is on display at Aldenham House
7347 (Park & Garden PG1899)	TQ 1730 9636 Aldenham House, Ornamental Gardens and Parkland	Post medieval	House, gardens and parkland	Remains of a late C19 arboretum, ornamental gardens and parkland at most extensive c.150ha with c.80ha of woodland and open ground around mansion. Extensive geometrical avenues planted westwards from house in C17. From 1880s Tykes Water enlarged and developed into water garden. Also formal gardens created, avenues extended and the arboretum was developed. Most formal planting reduced although stretches of avenue still remain. Aldenham House, formerly known as Wigbournes was acquired by the Coghill family in the early C17 and the house rebuilt c.1672 by Henry Coghill. The estate passed by marriage to the Hucks family in 1735 and by the late C18 the house was surrounded by formal gardens and groves, with a small landscape park laid out to the east and south. Henry Hucks Gibbs moved to the house in 1869 and developed the gardens with his son Vicary Gibbs in the later 1800s. The result was celebrated in the early-mid 20 th century for its excellence, becoming 'the period's most discussed virtuoso garden'. The arboretum was particularly renowned. The house became the centre of Haberdasher's Askes' School in the mid C20.
9040	TQ 16890 95795 Aldenham Dam, Aldenham Reservoir	Post medieval	Structure	Aldenham Reservoir Dam. A clay dam, built in the 1790s by Napoleonic prisoners of war, for the <i>Grand Junction Canal Company</i> . In 1793 an Act of Parliament gave the canal company the rights to an area of Aldenham Common for the purpose of constructing a reservoir. This was intended to maintain the water levels for the mills on the rivers Gade and Colne, to compensate for the water diverted into the new canal
9524	TQ 17180 97602 Watling Street	Roman	Road	Roman Watling Street
10979	TQ179953 Village of Elstree	Roman & med	settlement	Village of Elstree. A centre for the ceramic industry in the early Roman period and also during middle ages. Medieval and later settlement
11589	TQ1637 9508 Proposed Northern Line terminus, Aldenham	20 th century	Historical refs.	Proposed terminus for the Northern Line from Edgware.

10 Bibliography

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11 Cartographic Sources

The following maps and plans were consulted in the course of this assessment:

Date	Reference	Description
1676	Herts Publications 1985	Sellars Map of Hertfordshire
1822	Herts Publications 1985	Bryants Map of Hertfordshire
1864	Herts XLIV	Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map
1898	Herts XLIV.4	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map
1898	Herts XLIV.84	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map
1914	Herts XLIV.4	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map
1914	Herts XLIV.8	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map
1934	Herts XLIV.4	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map
1934	Herts XLIV.8	Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map
1938	Herts XLIV NE	Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map
1987	TQ 19 NE	Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map
1999	173 London North	Ordnance Survey Explorer Series 1:25,000