

Archaeological monitoring and recording at Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BS

November 2015 – October 2016



by Laura Pooley

with contributions by Stephen Benfield
figures by Mark Baister and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Mark Baister

on behalf of Foxley Builders

NGR: TL 42739 19095 (centre)
Planning ref.: 3/15/1267/HH & 3/16/0911/HH
CAT project ref.: 15/10k
OASIS ref.: colchest3-276294



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CAT Report 1065
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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire during groundworks for the demolition of an external shed/bothy and the construction of a new extension and cartlodge. Front Lodge is located within the historically important area of Moor Place, an estate originating in the 15th century. Front Lodge itself was built between 1838 and 1879 replacing an earlier building. Three grubbed-out hedges, a linear feature and postholes from an old fence are all old boundary features associated with the property. The garden contained at least one, possibly two, ponds with drainage ditches, and two small pits were probably the remains of grubbed-out shrubs. All of the features appear to be of a modern 19th-20th century date, but some residual post-medieval finds might suggest activity originating in this earlier period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for archaeological monitoring and recording at Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire which was carried out between November 2015 and October 2016. The work was commissioned by Foxley Builders, during the demolition of an outside shed/bothy, the construction of a new extension (3/15/1267/HH) and two-bay cartlodge (3/16/0911/HH). Works were undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Hertfordshire County Council Environmental Resource Planning (HCCERP), Historic Environment Advisor Alison Tinniswood advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). This was to take the form of archaeological monitoring of all groundworks.

In response to this condition a written scheme of investigation (wsi) was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2015) and agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor. All work was carried out in accordance with this wsi.

In addition to the brief and wsi, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

A comprehensive Heritage Statement for Front Lodge was carried out by Architectural History Practice Limited (Derrick 2014) on behalf of Foxley Builders in response to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 128, which states that 'local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting'. The following historical background is taken from their findings.

Moor Place originated as an estate of the Bishops of London, held in the 15th century by a family named More. A substantial house was built in the mid-17th century, probably by Sir Richard Atkins, who is said to have created a small park on the estate. The present house, located to the west of the site of the 17th-century house, was built in the late 18th century by James Brebner Gordon, from designs by Robert Mitchell. Moor Place is the only surviving house in England which can be attributed with certainty to Mitchell. In the late 19th century the estate was acquired by the Norman family.

Front Lodge lies at the entrance to the Moor Park estate from Tower Hill in Much Hadham. The lodge is not a listed building, but forms part of the setting of the adjoining grade II listed gate piers, and may be considered to form part of the wider setting of Moor Place, a grade I listed building. It is also located within the Much Hadham Conservation Area.

The Front Lodge was built sometime between 1838 and 1879. It replaced a previous lodge on the same site, but built on a north-south orientation, which is shown on the parish tithe map of 1838. It is suggested that the present lodge may have been built by Money Wigram, who acquired Moor Place in 1860. He built a south wing onto the house and carried out other alterations to the gardens and parkland. The date of the earlier lodge is uncertain.

4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological monitoring is to identify and record any buried archaeological deposits that are likely to be disturbed or destroyed by groundworks associated with the development.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

All groundworks were carried out under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

An area measuring 288m² was stripped by a mechanical excavator. It was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 300mm thick) and subsoil (L2, c 200mm thick) which sealed natural clay (L3).

Sixteen archaeological features were identified, most of which contained finds of a modern date.

Linear feature F8 which ran E/W to the northwest of the property represents the remains of a grubbed-out hedge which was removed prior to building works starting. Modern aerial photographs of the area (see Map 1 below, blue arrow) taken prior to current building works show this E/W hedge along with a N/S hedge running at right-angles to it. This indicates that linear feature F13, and therefore by association probably linear feature F14, are also grubbed-out hedges forming old field/property boundaries.

Seven small square postholes (F3-F7, F15-F16) filled with modern debris probably represent the remains of an old wooden fence. Some of the postholes were packed with fragments of pottery and ceramic building material in the base of the feature.

Gully F1 is likely to be a drainage feature associated with the backfilled pond. Pit F9 and gully F10 may similarly be a pond with associated drainage.

Shallow linear feature F2 is probably the backfilled remains of a recent old garden boundary, as seen on modern aerial photographs (see Map 1, red arrow). Modern pit F11 was recorded in the far SW corner and along with irregular feature F12 is probably the remains of a grubbed-out garden shrub.



Photograph 1 Strip 1 showing linear F2 and features F3-F7, looking N



Photograph 2 Cartlodge strip, looking ENE

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A small quantity of finds of post-medieval and modern date were recovered from eight features (F1, F2, F5, F8, F10, F12, F13 and F15) and from a soil layer (L2). The finds consist of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), bottle glass and animal bone. A few flints from the soil layer are shatter pieces and not considered to be of any archaeological significance. All of the finds are listed and described by context in Table 2. The pottery fabrics refer to the Essex post-Roman fabric series (Cunningham 1985 & CAR 7) and are listed in Table 1.

Fabric	Fabric description	Common date range
40	Post-medieval red earthenware	16/17-19C
40B	Black glazed red earthenware	17C
45M	Modern stoneware	L18-20C
45G	Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware	L17/18-19C
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	L18-20C
48E	Yellow ware	L18-20C

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Feature & (finds) nos.	Type/ description	Spot date
F1 (1) surface finds	Modern pottery: sherd of yellow ware (Fabric 48E), weight 15g; sherds from a bowl with flat, flanged rim (Fabric 48D) weight 66g Post-medieval/modern glass: neck from a wine? bottle in dark green glass, one other glass sherd also dark green, weight 146g	L18-E/M20C
F2 (3)	Post-medieval pottery: sherd from a drinking mug in dark glazed earthenware (Fabric 40B), weight 8 g (17C) CBM: floor tile (broken piece), pale red, relatively fine sandy fabric with buff surface, sharp edges, width 116mm (presumed square), thickness 20-23mm, weight 389g (18-19 C) Animal bone: fragments including rib pieces from medium or large and large mammal, 7 pieces, weight 27g	L17/18-19C
F5 (4)	Post-medieval pottery: sherd from a Staffordshire slipware dish (Fabric 50) weight 5g (L17-19C); small handle (Fabric 48D) weight 2g CBM: peg-tile pieces, fine sand fabric, one with mortar over break (reused), appear probably to be post-medieval or early modern	19-E20C
F8 (5)	Modern pottery: (1) English (London) stoneware (Fabric 45M) ink bottle (complete) marked with smudged impressed oval stamp DOULTON & co / (LAMBETH / LONDON?) number 7 at center (late 19th-E20th century)	19-E20C
F10 (7)	Modern pottery: two joining sherds from a factory produced willow-pattern plate/large dish (Fabric 48D), weight 95g	19-20C
F12 (6)	CBM: small piece from a brick with patchy blue-grey glaze on rough surface, dark-red fine sand fabric, weight 21g, possibly a Tudor brick (15/16-17C)	15-17C?
F13 (9)	Pottery modern: (3) Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware (Fabric 45G) (1) base sherd from a medium bowl (c 19C), Staffordshire-type earthenware (Fabric 48D) (2) bowl (transfer print) & plate/dish (painted?) (C L18-19C)	L19C or slightly later
F15 (8)	Pottery Modern: (2) English (London) stoneware (Fabric 45M) ink bottle (complete) marked DOULTON / LAMBETH (mark dated circa 1858+), Nottingham/Derbyshire stoneware (Fabric 45G) large base sherd from a large bowl (c 19C)	L19-E20C
L2 (2)	Post-medieval pottery: 3 sherds from a large stoneware jar (Fabric 45M), weight 251g; 2 sherds from a large storage jar or cistern, all-over glaze (Fabric 40) , weight 812g Flints: three pieces of flint, almost certainly all shatter pieces (not worked)	L18-19/E20C

Table 2 All finds by context

The earliest closely dated find is a sherd of dark (black) glazed red earthenware that is almost certainly from a drinking vessel (cup/mug) and of probable 17th century date (F2). This is residual as it is associated with later dated finds. There is also a piece of brick with blue-grey glaze that might be a Tudor brick dating to the period of the 15th-17th century (F12) and is the only find from that context. These finds suggest some activity here in the 16th/17th-17th century. Apart from a sherd from a Staffordshire slipware dish, broadly dating to the late 17th/18th-19th century (F5), the remainder of the finds can be dated to the late post-medieval and modern period and most of the contexts produced pottery of modern date (late 18th/19th-20th century).

7 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation at Front Lodge, Much Hadham revealed sixteen archaeological garden features. Most contained material of a modern date which, along with modern aerial photographs and mapping, shows that many of the features were grubbed-out/backfilled relatively recently. A few sherds of post-medieval pottery and brick do suggest earlier activity on the site, but it can not be determined if any of the features originated in this period.

At least three of the linear features were grubbed-out hedges and a fourth probably represents another garden boundary (Map 1). Similarly, the postholes are probably from the uprights of a wooden fence which appears to have surrounded the property in the early 20th century (see Photograph 3). The garden had at least one pond, possibly two, with drainage ditches leading away from the property.



Map 1 25-inch 1896 OS map (Hertfordshire XXII.15) overlaid on a modern aerial photograph taken before the current development. Old hedge-lines are shown by the blue arrow, the old garden boundary is shown by the red arrow.



Photograph 3 Early 20th-century photograph showing the old eastern entrance to Front Lodge with a wooden fence appearing to surround the property (Ruff, 2002).

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Foxley Builders Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by M Baister. Figures are by MB and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Hertfordshire County Council by Alison Tinniswood.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for building recording and monitoring at Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BS</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching briefs</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cunningham, C	1985	'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex' in Cunningham, C., & Drury, P., <i>Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford</i> , CBA Research Report 54
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
Derrick, A	2014	<i>Heritage Statement: Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire</i> , Architectural History Practice Ltd
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
Ruff, S	2002	<i>Another Walk through Much Hadham</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsj	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1065)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Much Hadham Forge Museum, Hertfordshire.

Distribution list:

Foxley Builders Ltd
Alison Tinniswood, Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor
Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
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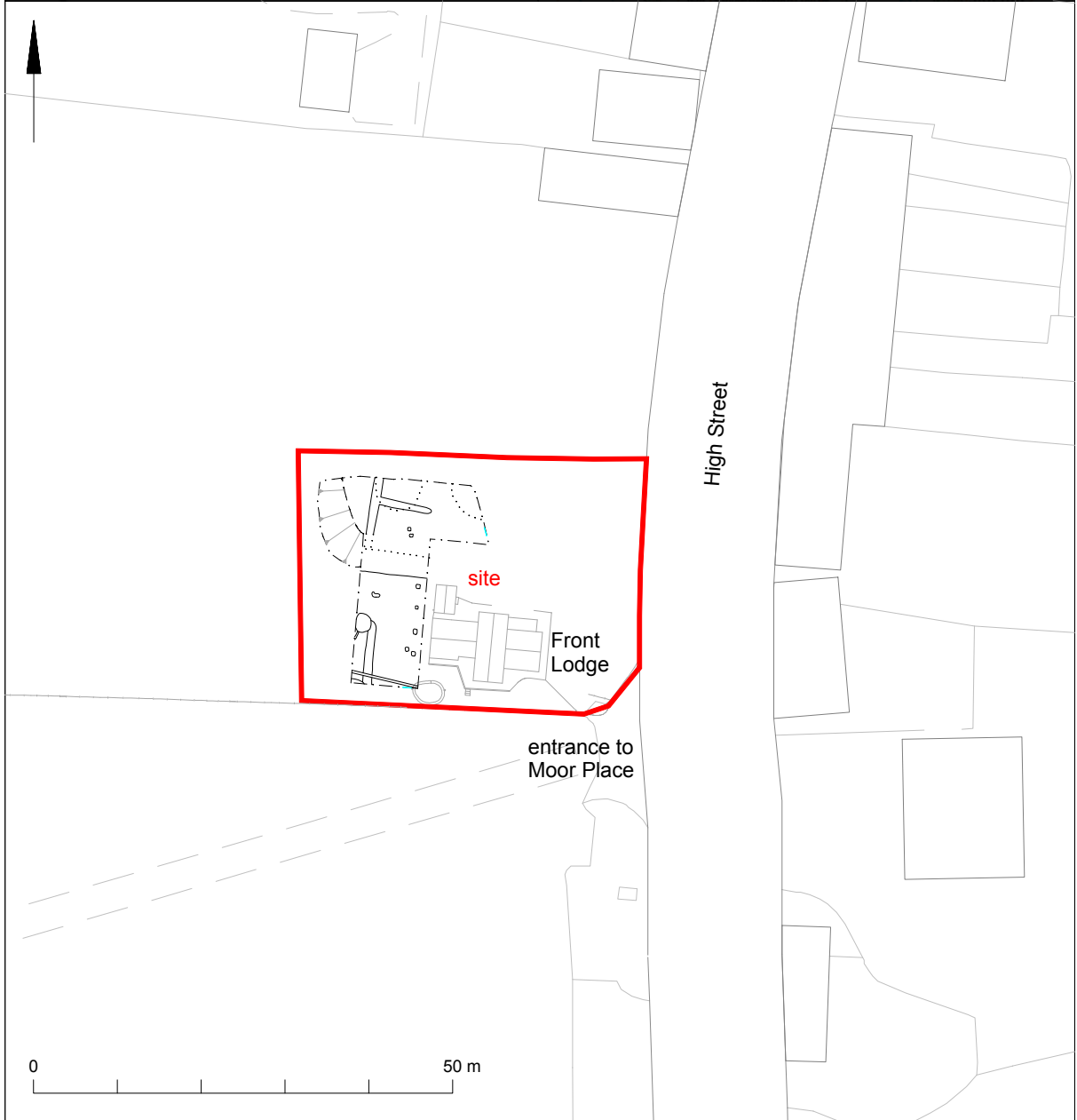
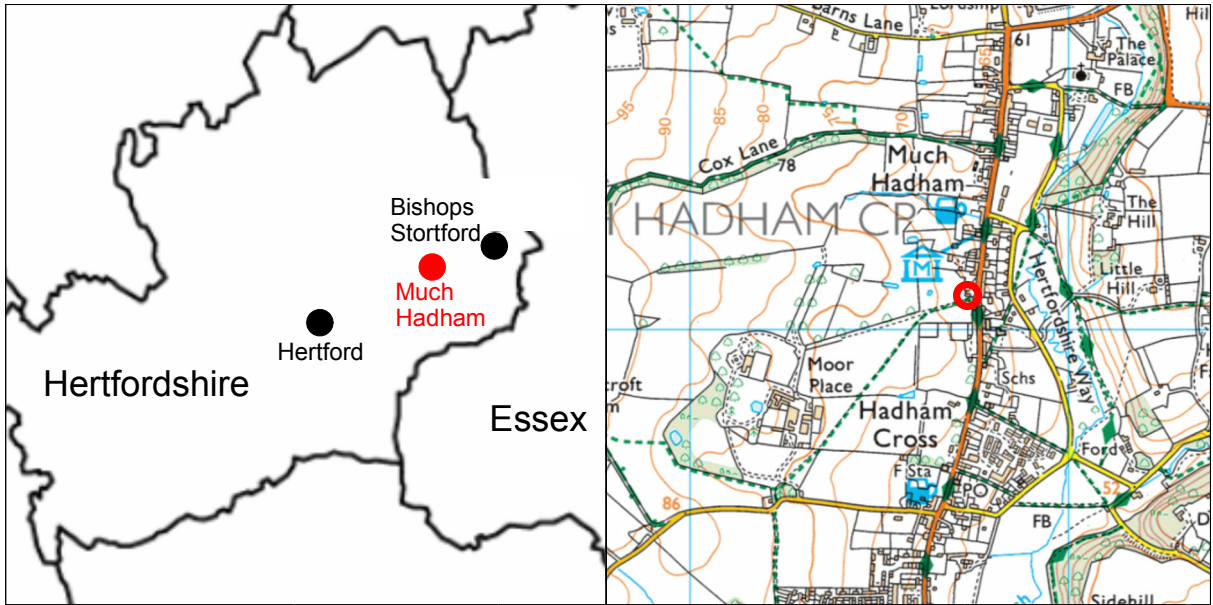
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 22.2.2017

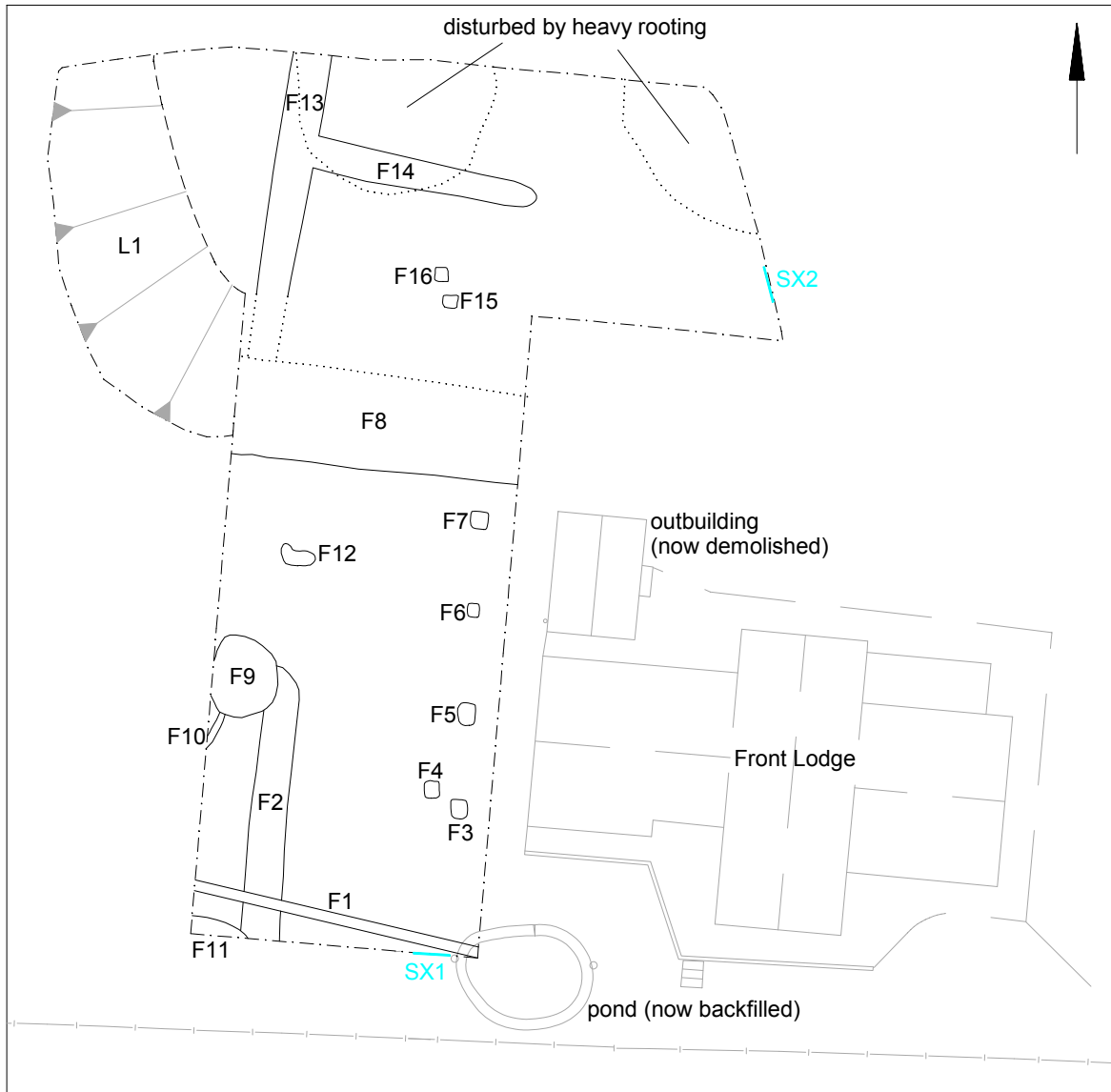
Appendix 1 Context list

Feature Number	Finds No.	Feature Type	Description	Date
F1	1	Gully	Soft, moist, medium-dark brown/black clay-silt	L18-E/M20C
F2	3	Linear	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown clay-silt	L17/18-19C
F3-F4		Postholes	Friable, moist, dark black clay-silt	Contemporary with F5 – 19-E20C
F5	4	Posthole	Friable, moist, dark black clay-silt	19-E20C
F6-F7		Postholes	Friable, moist, dark black clay-silt	Contemporary with F5 – 19-E20C
F8	5	Ditch	Friable, moist, dark black clay-silt	19-E20C
F9		Pit/Pond	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown clay-silt, common brick/tile inclusions	Contemporary with F10 – 19-20C
F10	7	Gully	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown clay-silt, common brick/tile inclusions	19-20C
F11		Pit/grubbed-out shrub	Friable, moist, dark brown/black clay-silt, modern slate and peg-tile not retained	Modern
F12	6	Grubbed-out shrub	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown clay-silt	15-17C?
F13	9	Linear	Friable, dry, light-medium brown sandy-silt	L19C or slightly later
F14		Linear	Friable, dry, light-medium brown sandy-silt, modern brick not retained	Contemporary with F13 – L19C or slightly later
F15	8	Posthole	Soft, dry, dark black sandy-silt	L19-E20C
F16		Posthole	Soft, dry, dark black sandy-silt	Contemporary with F15 – L19-E20C
L1		Topsoil	Soft, moist, dark brown/black clay-silt	Modern
L2	2	Subsoil	Soft, moist, medium brown clay-silt	L18-19/E20C
L3		Natural	Natural clay	



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Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Monitoring results.
Location of representative sections shown in light blue.



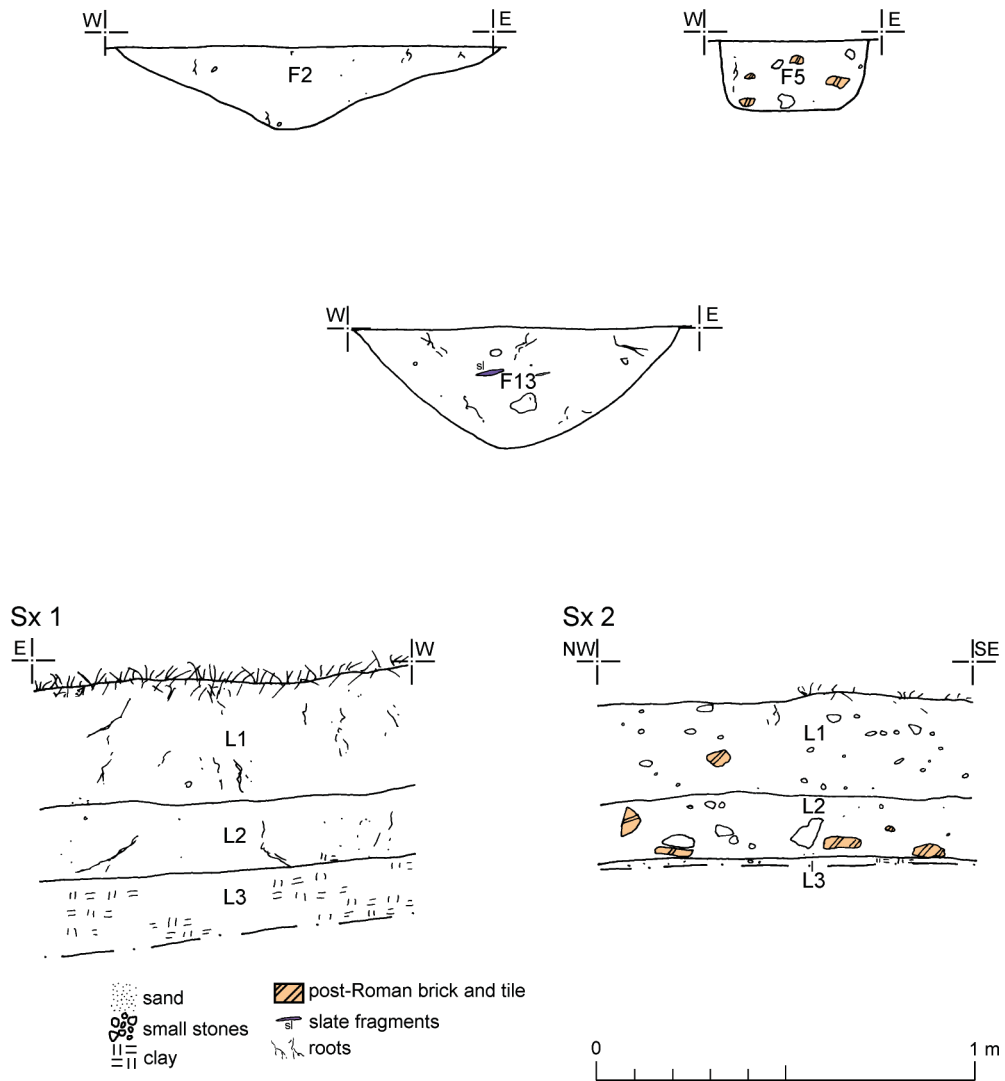


Fig 3 Feature and representative trench sections.

APPENDIX

HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BS		
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire	
Village/Town: Much Hadham	Parish: Much Hadham	
Planning application reference: 3/15/1267/HH & 3/16/0911/HH		
HER Enquiry reference:		
Funding source: Developer		
Nature of application: Demolition of an outside shed/bothy, the construction of a new extension and two-bay cartlodge		
Present land use: Garden		
Size of application area: 0.12ha	Size of area investigated: 288m ²	
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 42739 19095 (centre)		
Site code (if applicable): CAT project code 15/10k		
Site director/organisation: Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT)		
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring and recording		
Date of work: November 2015 – October 2016	Start: 24th November 2015	Finish: 17th October 2016
Location of finds & site archive/curating museum: Much Hadham Forge Museum		
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: post-medieval, modern	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: n/a		
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire during groundworks for the demolition of an external shed/bothy and the construction of a new extension and cartlodge. Front Lodge is located within the historically important area of Moor Place, an estate originating in the 15th century. Front Lodge itself was built between 1838 and 1879 replacing an earlier building. Three grubbed-out hedges, a linear feature and postholes from an old fence are all old boundary features associated with the property. The garden contained at least one, possibly two, ponds with drainage ditches, and two small pits were probably the remains of grubbed-out shrubs. All of the features appear to be of a modern 19th-20th century date, but some residual post-medieval finds might suggest activity originating in this earlier period.		
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: 14.2.2017	

Written Scheme of Investigation for Building Recording and Monitoring at Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BS

Planning Application refs. 3/15/1267/HH
3/16/0911/HH

November 2015
Updated **September 2016**



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1 Introduction

This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the historic building recording and monitoring of groundworks at Front Lodge (the Gate House), Moor Place, High Street, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BS. The work is to be carried out on behalf of Foxley Builders by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT). The NGR for the site is TL 42739 19095.

A planning application (3/15/1267/HH) for the development scheme was submitted to East Hertfordshire District Council (EHDC). The scheme involves the demolition of an outside shed/bothy and the extension of an existing 20th century extension over its footprint. An additional planning application (3/16/0911/HH) for the construction of a two-bay cart lodge has been submitted to EHDC and it was agreed that this existing WSI could be updated to incorporate this additional work.

Front Lodge is part of the much larger Moor Place estate, which lies to the west of Much Hadham, a civil parish and one of the oldest villages in the district of East Hertfordshire. The village is situated on the B1004 road, midway between Ware and Bishop's Stortford.

The proposed development is located in Area of Archaeological Significance no. 147 as identified in the Local Plan. This includes the historic core of Much Hadham and Hadham Cross. Front Lodge is also adjacent to Area of Archaeological Significance no. 379 which includes Moor Place, its parkland and gardens, and the site of its predecessor, 'Mores Place'.

Given the impact of the proposed works upon the historic integrity of the buildings and the historical significance of the site, the Planning Authority placed a condition on consent requiring that building recording and monitoring (a watching brief) should be carried out.

Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the County Historic Environment Unit (CHEU).

2 Historical background

A comprehensive Heritage Statement for Front Lodge was carried out by Architectural History Practice Limited on behalf of Foxley Builders in response to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 128, which states that 'local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected including any contribution made by their setting'. The following historical background is taken from their findings.

Moor Place originated as an estate of the Bishops of London, held in the 15th century by a family named More. A substantial house was built in the mid-17th century, probably by Sir Richard Atkins, who is said to have created a small park on the estate. The present house, located to the west of the site of the 17th-century house, was built in the late 18th century by James Brebner Gordon, from designs by Robert Mitchell. Moor Place is the only surviving house in England which can be attributed with certainty to Mitchell. In the late 19th century the estate was acquired by the Norman family.

Front Lodge lies at the entrance to the Moor Park estate from Tower Hill in Much Hadham. The lodge is not a listed building, but forms part of the setting of the adjoining grade II listed gate piers, and may be considered to form part of the wider setting of Moor Place, a grade I listed building. It is also located within the Much Hadham Conservation Area.

The Front Lodge was built sometime between 1838 and 1879. It replaced a previous lodge on the same site, but built on a north-south orientation, which is shown on the parish tithe map of 1838. It is suggested that the present lodge may have been built by Money Wigram, who acquired Moor Place in 1860. He built a south wing onto the house and carried out other alternations to the gardens and parkland. The date of the earlier lodge is uncertain.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording will be to compile a detailed record of the building prior to the works. Specifically this will consider:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structure.
- Function and internal layout.
- Fixtures and fittings.
- Original and later phasing, additions and their effect on the internal/external fabric and the level of survival of original fabric.
- Context of the building within its immediate contemporary landscape.

The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify and record any buried archaeological deposits that are likely to be disturbed or destroyed by groundwork associated with the development.

4 Building Recording Methodology

An English Heritage Level 2 survey of the lodge will be undertaken prior to the commencement of the development.

A documentary and cartographic survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the building will be made prior to the commencement of field survey works. Sources consulted will include:

- Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record.
- Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS).
- Ordnance Survey first edition mapping
- The site owner/developer.

A large-scale block plan will be made of the site using existing architects' drawings or the current OS 1:2500 map extract. The position of each building, structure, feature area and significant boundary will be shown and given a unique number noting date of construction and function.

The building will be photographed and described in detail. The description will seek to explore the form and function, including structural details, identification of surviving fixtures and fittings and apparatus. The photographs will be captioned and cross-referenced to the plan of the building.

A full photographic record will be made comprising colour digital photographs (12.2 megapixels) and black and white 35mm prints together with negatives. This record will include both general shots and details of external and internal features (ie structural detail, joinery, fixtures and fittings joinery/carpenters'/Baltic-timber marks etc). A photographic scale will be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of shot.

The completed plans will be clearly annotated to show the location and orientation of photographs taken as part of the survey.

Fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text will be reproduced as colour laser copies.

The guidelines contained in *English Heritage: Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice (2006)* will be adhered to. In addition, RCHME: *Descriptive Specification 3rd Edition*, ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014a) and the appropriate sections of the *ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 14, 2003)* and *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (MoRPHE) will be used for additional

guidance in the design of the project specification, the contents of the report, and for the general execution of the project.

5 Monitoring and excavation methodology

Machine stripping will be carried out using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist.

Any archaeological deposits that will be disturbed or destroyed by construction works will be archaeologically excavated by hand and recorded on a plan of the site at an appropriate scale.

Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.

The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

If significant archaeological deposits are uncovered, a meeting will be called on site to discuss the need for further excavation.

6 General methodology

The relevant document of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014a)*, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b)*, and *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (2014c)*. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA **8**, EAA **14** and EAA **24**, and MoRPHE.

A site code will be requested from CHEU before fieldwork commences.

At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

All the latest Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 1999 updated 2012).

7 Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples.

8 Human remains policy

If human remains are encountered the client and CHEU will be informed. It is policy to leave burials in situ unless damage or desecration is anticipated or their removal is considered necessary to accurately characterize the site. If it is decided to excavate burials then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed.

9 Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Nina Crummy.

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CHEU.

10 Results

A post excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the CHEU.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the CHEU to proceed straight to grey literature/publication.

A single report detailing both the building recording phase of the work and the archaeological monitoring will be submitted to the CHEU within four weeks from the completion of the fieldwork. A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to the CHEU as a single .pdf.

The building recording report will include:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the fieldwork.
- A brief overview of the history of the building, its form, function and role within the historic settlement.
- Annotated drawings including a location map and an overall plan showing all buildings. Where appropriate, the plan drawings will be tied into the OS Grid.
- Labelled re-productions of a representative sample of the photographs with the remainder of the digital photographs supplied on a CD-rom.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

The archaeological monitoring report will include:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the monitoring and excavation.
- A location plan of excavated areas in relation to the proposed development with grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and result section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

A report (of a level appropriate to the project's findings) will be submitted, accompanied by appropriate resources, for publication in Hertfordshire Archaeology & History or another agreed publication within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.

11 Monitoring

The County Historic Environment Unit of Hertfordshire County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, reporting, and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to the CHEU a minimum of three working days in advance of its commencement.

Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with the CHEU before they are carried out.

12 Archive deposition

A full project archive will be compiled in accordance with English Heritage (MORPHE), RCHME, and ClfA standards (*Archaeological Archives, a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* IfA/Archaeological Archives Forum (2007)).

All photographs (prints and transparencies) will be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken, name of photographer, and cross referenced (where applicable) to their film and negative numbers.

The project will use archive-quality recording, photographic and storage material - all negatives, transparencies and prints should be stored in archival sleeves.

All record drawings will be placed in the archive on a dimensionally secure medium (e.g. draughting film).

A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited at the agreed place of deposition.

13 References

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Architectural History Practice | 2014 | <i>Heritage Statement: Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire</i> |
| Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J. | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EA8) |
| CifA/AAF | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives, a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.</i> |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i> |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| CifA | 2014c | Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief |
| Colchester Archaeological Trust | 1999 (updated 2012) | <i>Policies and procedures.</i> 1999 (updated 2008) |
| English Heritage | 2006 (revised 2009) | <i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i> |
| Gurney, D. | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (EA14) |
| Medlycott, M. | 2011 | <i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Papers 24 (EA 24) |

Laura Pooley 2/11/15

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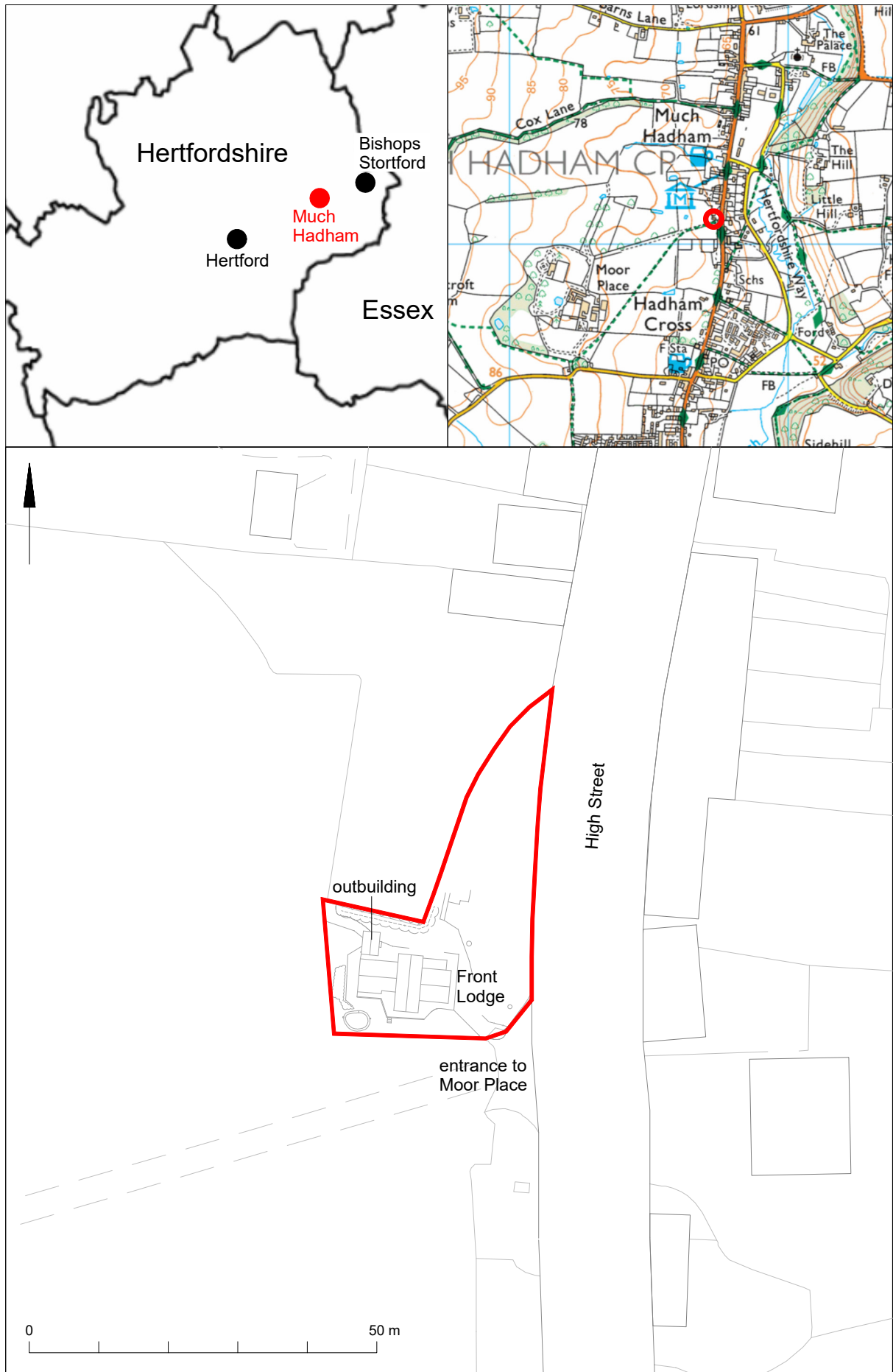


Fig 1 Site location.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-276294

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BS
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire during groundworks for the demolition of an external shed/bothy and the construction of a new extension and cartlodge. Front Lodge is located within the historically important area of Moor Place, an estate originating in the 15th century. Front Lodge itself was built between 1838 and 1879 replacing an earlier building. Three grubbed-out hedges, a linear feature and postholes from an old fence are all old boundary features associated with the property. The garden contained at least one, possibly two, ponds with drainage ditches, and two small pits were probably the remains of grubbed-out shrubs. All of the features appear to be of a modern 19th-20th century date, but some residual post-medieval finds might suggest activity originating in this earlier period.
Project dates	Start: 24-11-2015 End: 17-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	15/10k - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	3/15/1267/HH - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	3/16/0911/HH - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	LINEAR BOUNDARY Modern
Monument type	POSTHOLES Modern
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE MUCH HADHAM Front Lodge, Moor Place
Postcode	SG10 6BS
Study area	0.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 42739 19095 51.851706794161 0.07267829968 51 51 06 N 000 04 21 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, HCC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	The Forge Museum, Much Hadham
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	The Forge Museum, Much Hadham
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological monitoring and recording at Front Lodge, Moor Place, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, SG10 6BS: November 2015-October 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1065
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
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URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

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Entered on 27 February 2017

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