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**REED HOUSE, JACKSONS LANE, REED,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 3638 3650	Report No: 4010
District: North Herts	Site Code: AS 1468
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 4658
Signed:	Date: January 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Reed House, Jacksons Lane, Reed, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In January and February 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation of land at Reed House, Jacksons Lane, Reed, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3638 3650). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr David Tait of Reed House, and was undertaken in advance of the determination of a planning appeal for a residential development on land rear of the house.</i> <i>The site lies to the immediate north of Reed's Conservation Area (CA). The site also lies between two Areas of Archaeological Significance (Nos. 60 & 71), as designated on the North Herts Local Plan. The historic core of Reed is located to the south and the second alert area is centred on cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure to the north. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains.</i> <i>In the event the evaluation revealed five ditches and two pits. The features were mainly located within the northern part of the site. Only one ditch yielded dating evidence; Ditch F1015 contained an abraded medieval (12th -14th century) sherds. A small number of finds comprising animal bone, antlers and daub suggest the presence of settlement in the area.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	31/01 – 02/02/2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	4658	Site code	AS 1468
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>13 new residential dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Undated five linear features and two pits</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>North Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Reed</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG8 8AB</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 1.8ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3638 3650</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>152.50/154.00</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr David Tait</i>		
Full title	<i>Reed House, Jacksons Lane, Reed, Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4010</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2012</i>		

REED HOUSE, JACKSONS LANE, REED, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January and February 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation of land at Reed House, Jacksons Lane, Reed, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3638 3650). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr David Tait of Reed House, and was undertaken in advance of the determination of a planning appeal for a residential development on land rear of the house.

The site lies to the immediate north of Reed's Conservation Area (CA). The site also lies between two Areas of Archaeological Significance (Nos. 60 & 71), as designated on the North Herts Local Plan. The historic core of Reed is located to the south and the second alert area is centred on cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure to the north. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed five ditches and two pits. The features were mainly located within the northern part of the site. Only one ditch yielded dating evidence; Ditch F1015 contained an abraded medieval (12th -14th century) sherds. A small number of finds comprising animal bone, antlers and daub suggest the presence of settlement in the area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January and February 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation of land at Reed House, Jacksons Lane, Reed, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3638 3650; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr David Tait of Reed House, and was undertaken in advance of the determination of a planning appeal for a residential development on land rear of the house (North Herts District Council Planning Ref. 11/02254/1).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice letter issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 17/10/2011) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 14/12/2011) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The archaeological evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the late prehistoric, Roman, medieval or post-medieval use of the site. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site of land at Reed House is located within the village of Reed, which lies within the district of North Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The large town of Royston lies 3.5km to the north, whilst the larger village of Therfield is situated 2.8km to the west-north-west. The north/south aligned course of the A10, which follows the course of Roman Ermine Street, is located 700m to the west of the site. The site lies to the immediate north of Reed's Conservation Area (CA). The site also lies between two Areas of Archaeological Significance (Nos. 60 & 71), as designated on the North Herts Local Plan. The historic core of Reed is located to the south and the second alert area is centred on cropmarks of a rectilinear enclosure to the north.

2.2 The site is located to the rear and immediate north of Reed House, which lies along the northern frontage of the west to east aligned Jacksons Lane (Fig. 2). The northern boundary of the site is demarcated by The Joint, which runs from Reed to the village of Barkway 2.2km to the east. Both the western and eastern boundaries of the site are formed by field boundaries, whilst a bridge way also lies along the site's eastern boundary. The site comprises a roughly L-shaped plot of undeveloped agricultural land, which covers an area of approximately 1.8 hectares. It is proposed to construct 13 new residential dwellings within the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at approximately 155m AOD with the surrounding relief sloping down to the south. Artificial medieval moats lay to the south-west of

Reed in the vicinity of Church Farm, though no significant watercourses flow through the area.

3.2 The settlement at Reed is located on a high point on the edge of the Boulder Clay plateau with commanding views down to the north. Chalkland lies to the north of the clay plateau (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils of the area are predominantly of the Upton 1 Association, which are described as shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk, found mainly on moderately steep, sometimes very steep land (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

3.3 Archaeological work at Gannock Green and 1.1km to the south-east of the site encountered a natural drift of buff orange/yellow clay with a large quantity of chalk nodules/flecks at 0.45m below ground level (b.g.l.; Hounsell 2001). In contrast, a recent evaluation at Hatch Pen Farm and 1.4km to the north revealed a white Middle Chalk (Winter 2009).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Whilst there is little evidence for early occupation from Reed itself, and little archaeological work has been undertaken in the area, the nearby chalk ridge has been exploited since early prehistoric times, with the established trackways of the Icknield Way providing important communications links. A large-scale prehistoric funerary landscape has been identified at Therfield to the west-north-west and Royston to the north dating from the late Neolithic/early Bronze. Many clusters of barrows can be seen as ring ditch crop marks in both areas, along with numerous stray finds of the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The cropmark remains of a round macula probably representing the ploughed-down remains of a late Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age round barrow lies 300m to the north of the site (HER 7784), whilst a second cropmark of a subcircular macula is recorded 350m to the north-east (HER 7785). No Iron Age activity is known close to the site, although stray finds are known from the Royston area.

Romano-British

4.2 The present course of the A10 trunk-road follows the route of Roman Ermine Street, a major highway that linked the provincial capital of *Londinium* to the north (HERs 4193, 4675, The Viatores 1964). A second road, which replicated the course of the older Icknield Way, was present to the north and joined Ermine Street at Royston. There is no evidence to suggest that any significant Roman occupation was present at Reed and no findspots are recorded in the area of the site. However, a small bronze statuette of Mars and seven inscribed silver plaques were found at Rokey Wood and 1.2km to the south-east in the 18th century.

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 There is little evidence for Saxon occupation nearby, although the village of Reed is recorded at Domesday as *Retth* – possibly derived from a description of rough ground, and thus suggesting a much older settlement pattern (Morris 1978). The Church of St. Mary in Reed is believed to have a pre-Conquest date, exhibiting elements of Saxon long-and-short work.

Medieval & later

4.4 Royston was the dominant medieval centre of the area, rising to prominence during the 11th and 12th centuries. While the nearby village of Barkway held a Tuesday market, no market was ever established at Reed (HER 1814). Medieval and later remains are well attested to throughout the village of Reed. The predominant manor in Reed was that of Challers, formed from several holdings which existed in Reed at the time of the Edward the Confessor (Page 1912). The most distinctive feature of Reed from this period is the number of medieval homestead moats within and around the village, including Goodfellows (HER 1918). Four linear features dating to the medieval or later periods are also recorded at Mill Korner to the west (HER 11427).

4.5 The area surrounding the site incorporates a large number of post-medieval and early modern farmsteads and associated standing buildings, including Goodfellows, Wisbridge Farm, Driftway, North Farm, Drages Farm and Mill Corner Farm, although none bear any relation to the site itself (see Appendix 1, below). The Cabinet public house, which stands 400m to the south, comprises a timber-framed house built c. 1700 and boasts a probably 20th century well head gear located outside (HERs 17718 & 5685), whilst a later 19th century Congregational Chapel stands 500m to the south-west (HER 17719).

The site

4.6 Earliest cartographic sources also do not reveal any significant information about the site, as both Dury and Andrews' and Bryant's maps of Hertfordshire, which date to 1766 and 1822 respectively, were drawn to too small a scale. Similarly, there was no tithe or enclosure map available for the parish of Reed. The earliest cartographic source to depict the site was thus the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1877 (Fig.4). At the time, the site lay beyond the northern extent of the village of Reed and there was no depiction of Reed House. In 1877, the site consisted of the majority of two plots of undeveloped agricultural land (#123 & #125) bound to the north by The Joint and field boundaries to the east and west.

4.7 Subsequent cartographic sources indicate only very limited development to the site in the later 19th and 20th centuries. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1898 (Fig.5), depicts no change to the site and its two plots of undeveloped agricultural land (#123 & #125), yet it confirmed that a public footpath, rather than a bridleway as present, ran along the site's eastern boundary. By 1921, the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map

(Fig.6) reveals that the two former plots of undeveloped agricultural land forming the site had been merged into a single field (#123). The final historic cartographic sources dates to 1975 (Fig.7) and records the site as an open plot.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Eight trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Figs. 2, 8 & 9). The trenches measured 40 x 1.85m, with the exceptions of Trench 3 (10 x 1.85m) and Trench 4 (30 x 1.85m).

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 8 & 9, DP 3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): north end, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.90 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, soft, loam.
0.27 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, compact, clayey silt with occasional chalk chunks and pebbles.
0.46m +	L1002	Natural light to mid greenish yellow, compact, clay with frequent chalk chunks and moderated sub-angular flint and pebbles.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 5): south end, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.37m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2, 8 - 10, DP 6)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 7): west end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.75 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.26 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.58m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 8): east end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.27 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Three shallow ditches (F1003, F1005 and F1007) were present within the trench.

F1003 (DP 9) was located in the western part of the trench. It was orientated north to south and measured 1.85+ x 2.31 x 0.17m. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid brown, compact, silty clay with occasional chalk chunks and sub-angular flint. It contained animal bone (165g) and deer antlers (2213g).

F1005 (DP 10) was located in the centre of the trench and was orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 1.85+ x 2.43 x 0.17m and had gentle sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent gravel and chalk chunks. The fill contained one fragment of a daub (1g).

F1007 (DP 11) was located in the eastern part of Trench 2 and was orientated north to west. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It measured 1.85+ x 2.22 x 0.16m. Its fill, L1008, was a mid yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional chalk chunks and sub-angular flint. Animal bone (325g) was recovered from this deposit.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2, 8 - 10, DP 12)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 13): west end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 154.00 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.36 – 0.77m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.77m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 14): east end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.96m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.63m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: A linear ditch (F1009) run along the trench and cut a tree hollow (F1017).

F1009 was a linear ditch (10+ 0.78 x 0.27m; DP 15), orientated west to east and running along the entire trench. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a dark brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with occasional chalk chunks and pebbles. It contained animal bone (13g). It cut F1017.

Tree Hollow F1017 (1.91 x 1.28 x 0.30m) was an irregular, roughly oval feature with steep sides and flattish base. It contained a mid brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with occasional chalk chunks and sub-angular flint. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2, 8 & 9, DP 16)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 17): west end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.60 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.35m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B (DP 18): east end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.53m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.40m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2, 8 & 9, DP 19)

<i>Sample section 5A (DP 20): north end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.45 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.18 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 5B (DP 21): south end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.20 – 0.27m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.27m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2, 8 - 10, DP 22)

<i>Sample section 6A (DP 23): north end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.60 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.24 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 6B (DP 24): south end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.27 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Pit F1011 was present within the trench.

F1011 (0.94 x 0.74 x 0.14m; DP 25) was an oval pit located in the central part of the trench. It had moderately steep sides and uneven base. It contained a single fill (L1012) of a dark yellowish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk chunks and small stones. No finds were present.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2, 8 – 9 & 11, DP 26)

<i>Sample section 7A (DP 27): west end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.30 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 7B (DP 28): east end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.19 – 0.27m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.27m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Pit F1013 was present within the trench.

F1013 (DP 29) was an oval pit located in the western end of Trench 7. It measured 0.52 x 0.31 x 0.07m and it had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1014, was a light brownish yellow mottled with brownish grey, compact, silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2, 8-9 & 10, DP 30)

<i>Sample section 8A (DP 31): north end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 153.20 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.24 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.37m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 8B (DP 32): south end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 152.92m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: Ditch F1015 was present within the trench.

Ditch F1015 was linear (1.85+ 1.55 x 0.22m; DP 33) located in the northern part of the trench and orientated west to east. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a mid greyish brown, compact, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. An abraded sherd of medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery (54g) and animal bone (1228g) were recovered from the fill.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark grey, soft, loam (0.15 – 0.30m thick). It overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid greyish brown, compact, clayey silt with occasional chalk chunks and pebbles (0.08 – 0.45m thick). The subsoil, in general, was thicker within the northern part of the site.

8.2 The natural clay, L1002, was present at 0.25 – 0.80m below existing ground level and comprised a light to mid greenish yellow, compact, clay with frequent chalk chunks and moderated sub-angular flint and pebbles.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The excavated features are tabulated:

Trench	context	Description	date
2	1003	Ditch	-
	1005	Ditch	-
	1007	Ditch	-
3	1009	Ditch	?Modern
	1017	Tree Hollow	-
6	1011	Pit	-
7	1013	Pit	-
8	1015	Ditch	Abraded medieval sherd

9.2 Seven archaeological features were revealed and a tree hollow. Only Ditch F1015, located in the southern part of the site (Tr.8) contained dating evidence; an abraded medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery sherd. The ditch, aligned west/east, may have been a part of a field system; however, it is uncertain and none of the ditches directly correlate with the cartographic evidence.

9.3 The ditches located in Trench 2, in the north-western part of the site, though shallow may also represent remnants of field boundaries (F1003, F1005 and F1007). They did not extend into other trenches. The animal bone, antlers and daub suggest the presence of settlement in the area. The main points of interest in the small animal bone assemblage are the possibility of antler working (F1003 Tr.2) and the burial of a young pig (F1007 Tr.2).

9.4 Ditch F1009 located in the north-eastern part of the site (Tr.3) may have been of relatively modern date as it ran along the present hedgerow and also cut a tree hollow. It contained no dating evidence.

9.5 Pits F1011 (Tr.6) and F1013 (Tr.7) contained no finds.

9.6 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeology. Such remains are known from the area surrounding the site which is located to the immediate north of Reed's Conservation Area (CA). The site also lies between two Areas of Archaeological Significance (Nos. 60 & 71). In the event five undated ditches and two undated pits were recorded. The sparse finds are suggestive of settlement in the area.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at North Herts Museum Service. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
7784	36412 36779	Cropmark of a round macula probably representing the ploughed-down remains of a late Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age round barrow
7785	36707 36575	Cropmark of subcircular macula probably representing the ploughed-down remains of a late Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age round barrow
Medieval		
1918	3605 3605	Fragments of the presumed moat survive in the form of two ponds on the N and an elongated depression on the W side at Goodfellows
1814	3627 3602	Possible shrunken settlement of the village of Reed, which lies around a network of scattered lanes with empty spaces between
11427	3615 3646	Four similar linear features dated to the medieval or later periods at Mill Korner
Post-medieval & later		
15080	36071 36041	Goodfellows is a timber-framed dwelling with weatherboarded stables and sheds, some on brick sills
5685	36384 36042	Probably 20th century well head gear located at The Cabinet public house
11039	3645 3626	Wisbridge Farm is a post-medieval farmstead with surviving farmhouse and barn
15072	36161 36006	Timber barn and cartshed at Driftway opposite Queenbury
15075	36510 36250	Timber farm buildings at Wisbridge Farm
15076	36578 36368	Timber farm buildings at North Farm
15077	36560 36346	North Farm comprises a rendered farmhouse
15078	36420 36011	Brick and timber farm buildings at Drages Farm
15079	36418 36026	Drages Farm includes a timber-framed house, studding partly exposed and rendering between the studs
15082	36135 36488	Timber farm buildings at Mill Corner Farm
15351	35900 36400	A mill is shown on 'an old estate map' near Mill Corner Farm
15352	36102 36504	The brickfield lay along the west side of Brickyard Lane at Mill Corner; the 1878 OS map shows at least one clay pit and a structure labelled Kiln, with the label Brick Field
17718	36393 36051	The Cabinet public house is a timber-framed house built c.1700, used as a public house since at least the mid 19th century
17719	36111 36027	The 'Congregational Chapel' is shown on the later 19th century OS maps
Undated		
EHT4688	36285 36350	Watching brief at Reed First School noted no archaeological finds, features or deposits
EHT4980	3615 3646	Observation at Mill Korner recorded a few cut features,

		despite disturbance of the site by the previous building
2340	365 367	Cropmarks of a group of multi-phased rectilinear enclosures to the north of Reed
16997	36163 36776	Cropmarks of the ditches of a possible rectilinear enclosure along The Joint

AS1468, P4658, Reed House

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Tr.	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004	2	Ditch				165	Antler (worked?) - 2213g
1005	1006	2	Ditch					Daub - 1g
1007	1008	2	Ditch				325	
1009	1010	3	Ditch				13	
1015	1016	8	Ditch	12 th – 14 th C	(1) 54g		1228	

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

THE POTTERY

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered one abraded sherd of medieval pottery weighing 51g from L1016. The sherd includes part of a rod handle, and is in a fine sandy fabric with grey core and orange-brown surfaces bearing similarities to Hedingham ware, although rare burnt organics are also present. A date of 12th-14th centuries is probable.

DAUB

Andrew Peachey

The fragment of daub (1g) is too small for comment

ANIMAL BONE

Julia E. Cussans

Approximately 210 animal bone and antler fragments were recovered from four ditch fills (L1004, L1008, L1010 & L1016) from four separate ditches (F1003, F1007, F1009 & F1015). The bone was in a good state of preservation with a small number of fresh breaks and few gnawed bones. A small number of breakages had taken place in antiquity but generally the bones were relatively complete. Animals represented included cattle, pig, horse and red deer. Red deer were represented only by antler fragments.

L1004 contained two cattle foot bones neither of which showed signs of butchery and where present epiphyses were fused, in addition to this there were 10 pieces of red deer antler. The largest of these was shed and had a couple of small chop marks into the beam; where the tines had broken off the inside of the antler was hollow, it is thought that this is not a natural phenomenon and is indicative of working. One of the separate antler tines appeared to have had its tip chopped off and one or two other pieces were hollowed out inside. Other antler tines appeared to be worn on the tips but this can occur naturally through the actions of the deer themselves.

L1008 appeared to contain the partial remains of a single very young pig, no butchery or pathology was present. All of the bones were unfused including the vertebral centra and all of the present skull parts. Parts present included the head, forelimbs, some hind limb element and a small number of foot bones. This was the largest bone group in the assemblage; no other species were identified within L1008.

L1010 contained a single medium mammal tibia fragment that most likely belonged to a sheep/goat, but may also have belonged to roe deer. Finally L1016 contained a horse femur and tibia which were pretty much complete although broken into several pieces; a small number of cut marks were noted on the shafts and femur head. A single cattle phalange and 6 unidentifiable large mammal bones were also present.

The main points of interest in this small assemblage are the possibility of antler working and the burial of a young pig.

APPENDIX 4 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	5 (Context, Drawing, Drawing sheet, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	19
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	4
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	31
Site photographs colour slides	31
Digital Photographs	36

APPENDIX 5 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Reed House, Jacksons Lane, Reed, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: North Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Reed
Planning application reference:	North Herts District Council Planning Ref. 11/02254/1
Client name/address/tel:	Mr David Tait
Nature of application:	Construction of 13 dwellings
Present land use:	Garden
Size of application area: c. 1.8ha	Size of area investigated 520m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3638 3650
Site Code:	AS 1468
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	31/01 – 02/02/2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	North Herts Museum Service
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	In January and February 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation of land at Reed House, Jacksons Lane, Reed, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3638 3650). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr David Tait of Reed House, and was undertaken in advance of the determination of a planning appeal for a residential development on land rear of the house. The site lies to the immediate north of Reed's Conservation Area (CA). The site also lies between two Areas of Archaeological Significance (Nos. 60 & 71), as designated on the North Herts Local Plan. The historic core of Reed is located to the south and the second alert area is centred upon cropmarks of rectilinear enclosure to the north. The site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeological remains. In the event the evaluation revealed five ditches and two pits. The features were mainly located within the northern part of the site. Only one ditch yielded dating evidence; Ditch F1015 contained an abraded medieval (12th -14th century) sherds. A small number of finds comprising animal bone, antlers and daub suggest the presence of settlement in the area.
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: January 2012

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site. Looking south-south-east.



DP 2. The site. Looking south-west.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking north-north-west.



DP 4. Trench 1, north end. Sample section 1A. Looking east-north-east.



DP 5. Trench 1, south end. Sample section 1B. Looking east-north-east.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking east.



DP 7. Trench 2, west end. Sample section 2A. Looking north.



DP 8. Trench 2, east end. Sample section 2B. Looking north.



DP 9. Trench 2. ?Ditch F1003. Looking north.



DP 10. Trench 2. ?Ditch F1005. Looking north-west.



DP 11. Trench 2. ?Ditch F1007. Looking north.



DP 12. Trench 3. Looking east.



DP 13. Trench 3, west end. Sample section 3A. Looking north.



DP 14. Trench 3, east end. Sample section 3B. Looking north.



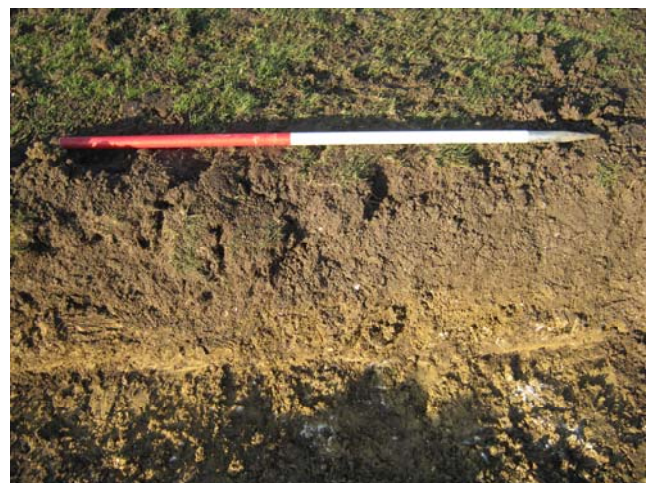
DP 15. Trench 3. Ditch F1009. Looking east.



DP 16. Trench 4. Looking east.



DP 17. Trench 4, west end. Sample section 4A. Looking north.



DP 18. Trench 4, east end. Sample section 4B. Looking north.



DP 19. Trench 5. Looking north.



DP 20. Trench 5, north end. Sample section 5A. Looking west.



DP 21. Trench 5, south end. Sample section 5B. Looking west.



DP 22. Trench 6. Looking north.



DP 23. Trench 6, north end. Sample section 6A. Looking east.



DP 24. Trench 6, south end. Sample section 6B. Looking east.



DP 25. Trench 6. Pit F1011. Looking west.



DP 26. Trench 7. Looking east.



DP 27. Trench 7, west end. Sample section 7A. Looking north.



DP 28. Trench 7, east end. Sample section 7B. Looking north.



DP 29. Trench 7. Pit F1013. Looking north-east.



DP 30. Trench 8. Looking north.



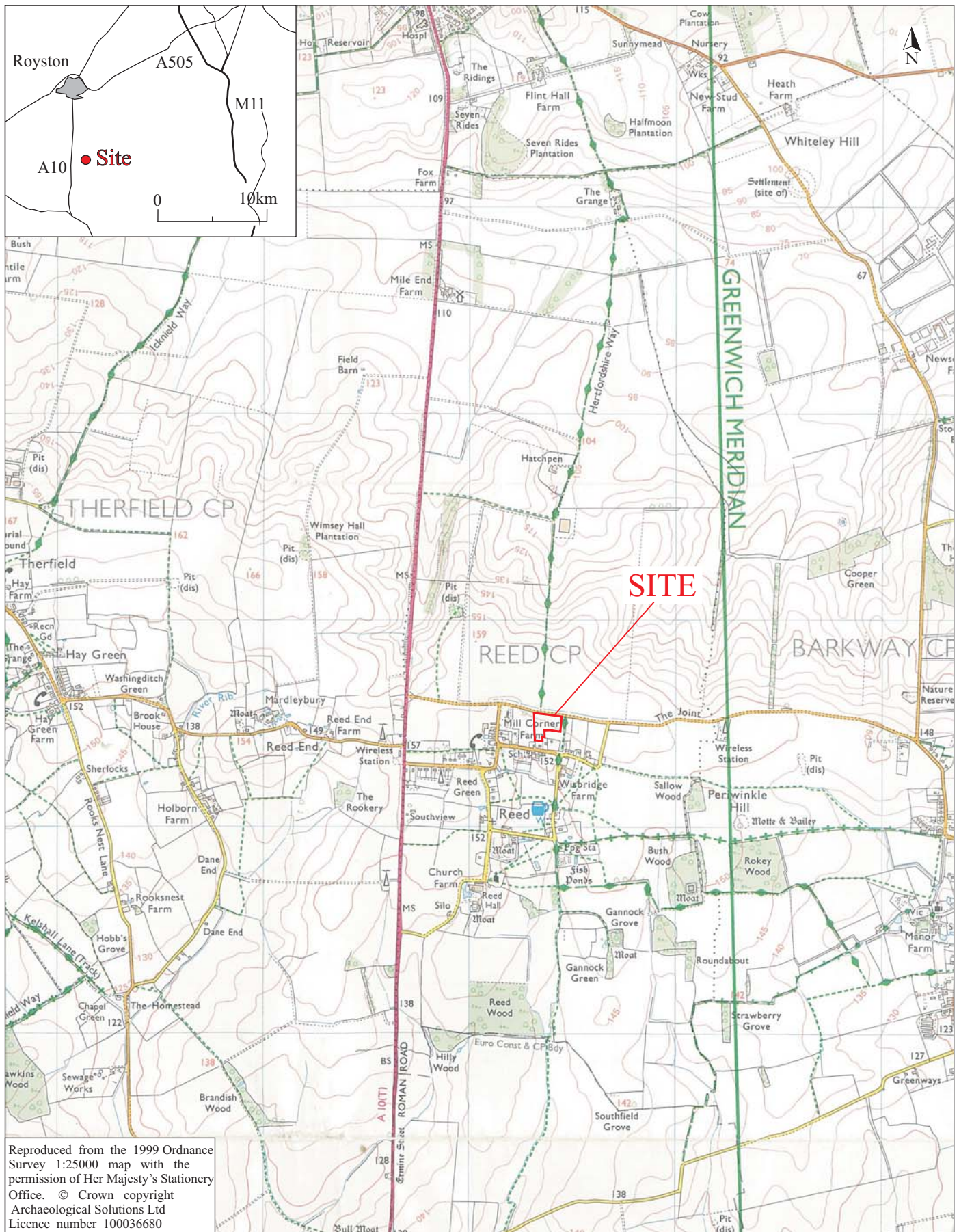
DP 31. Trench 8, north end. Sample section 8A. Looking east.



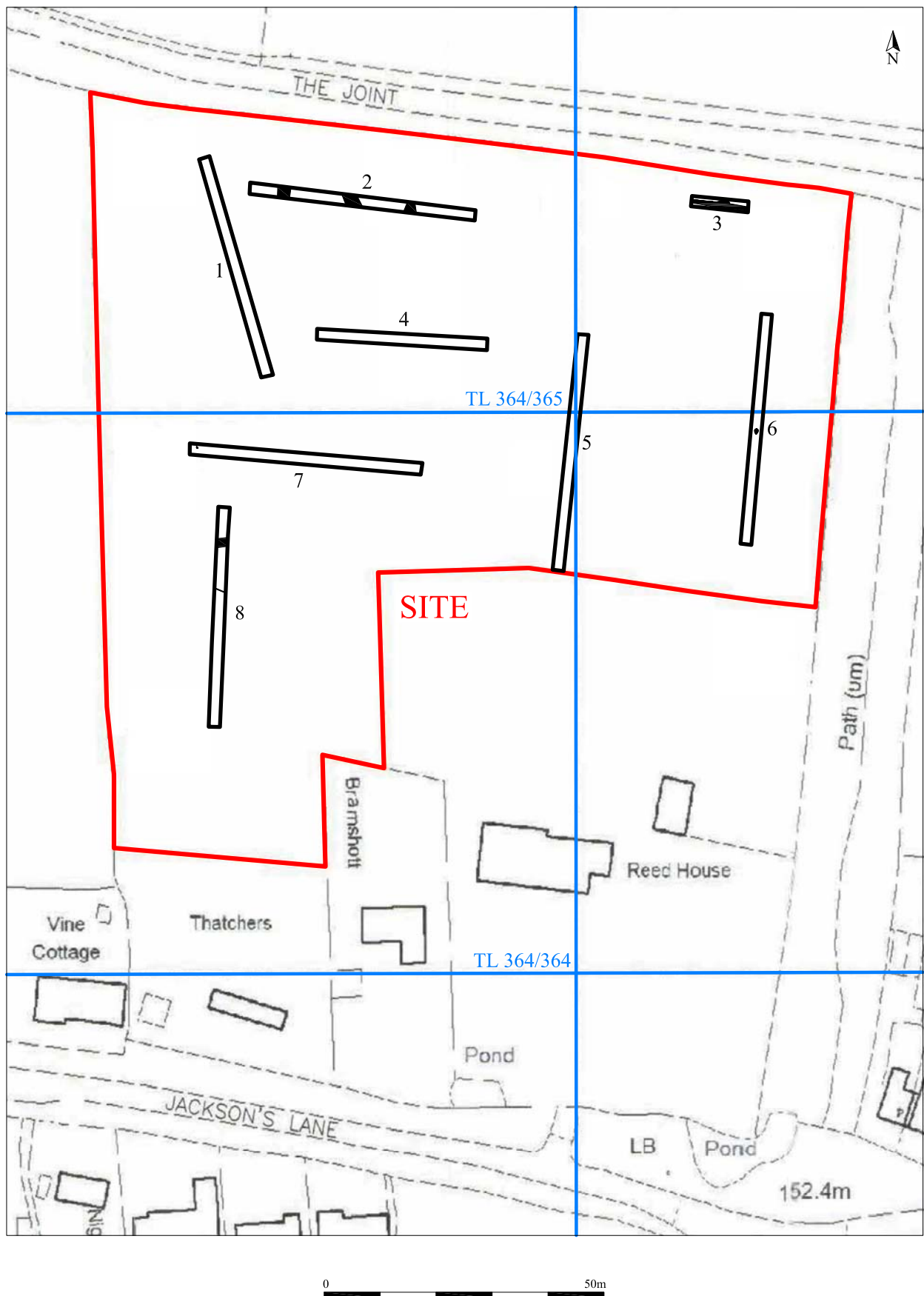
DP 32. Trench 8, south end. Sample section 8B. Looking east.



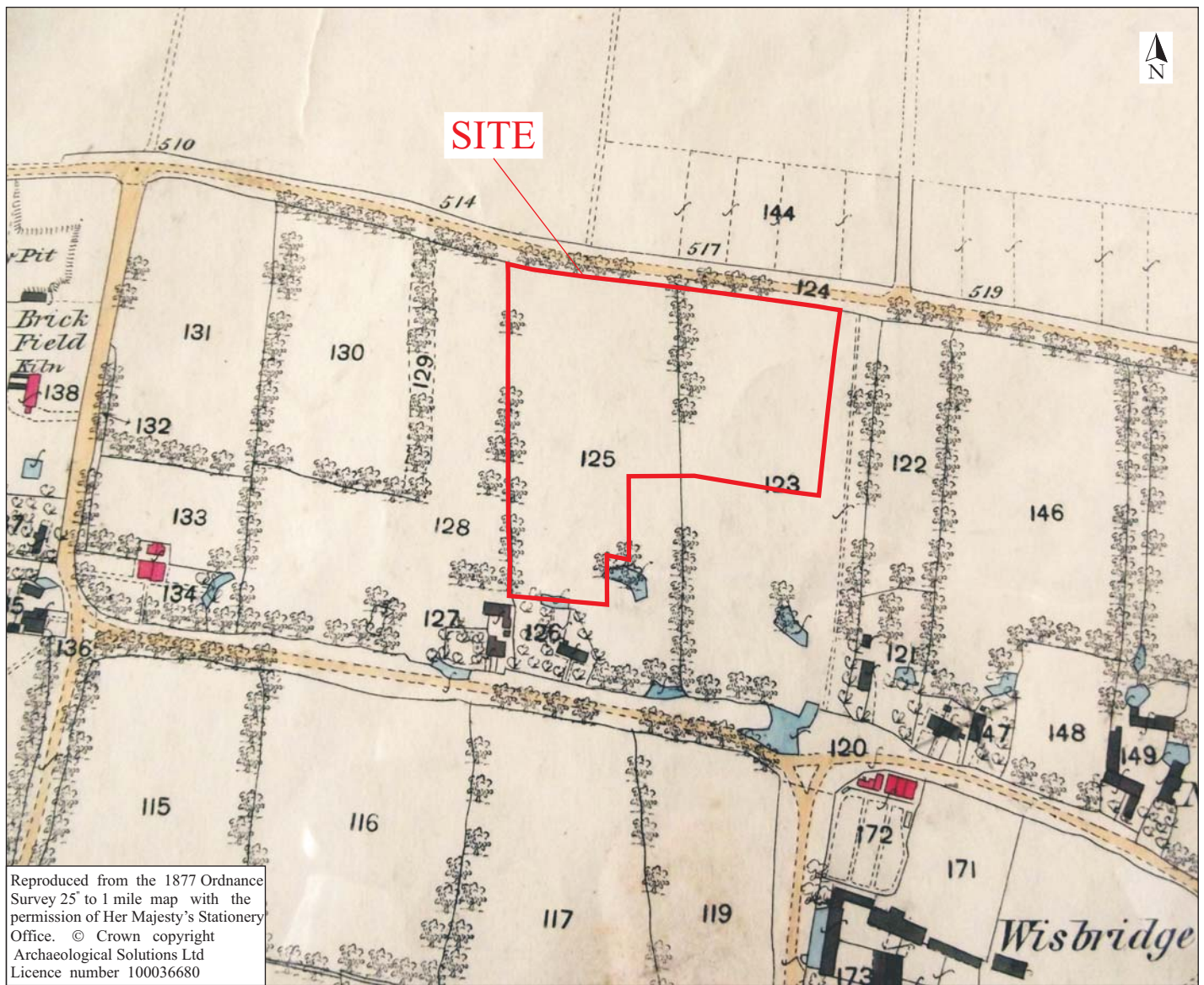
DP 33. Trench 8. Ditch F1015. Looking west.



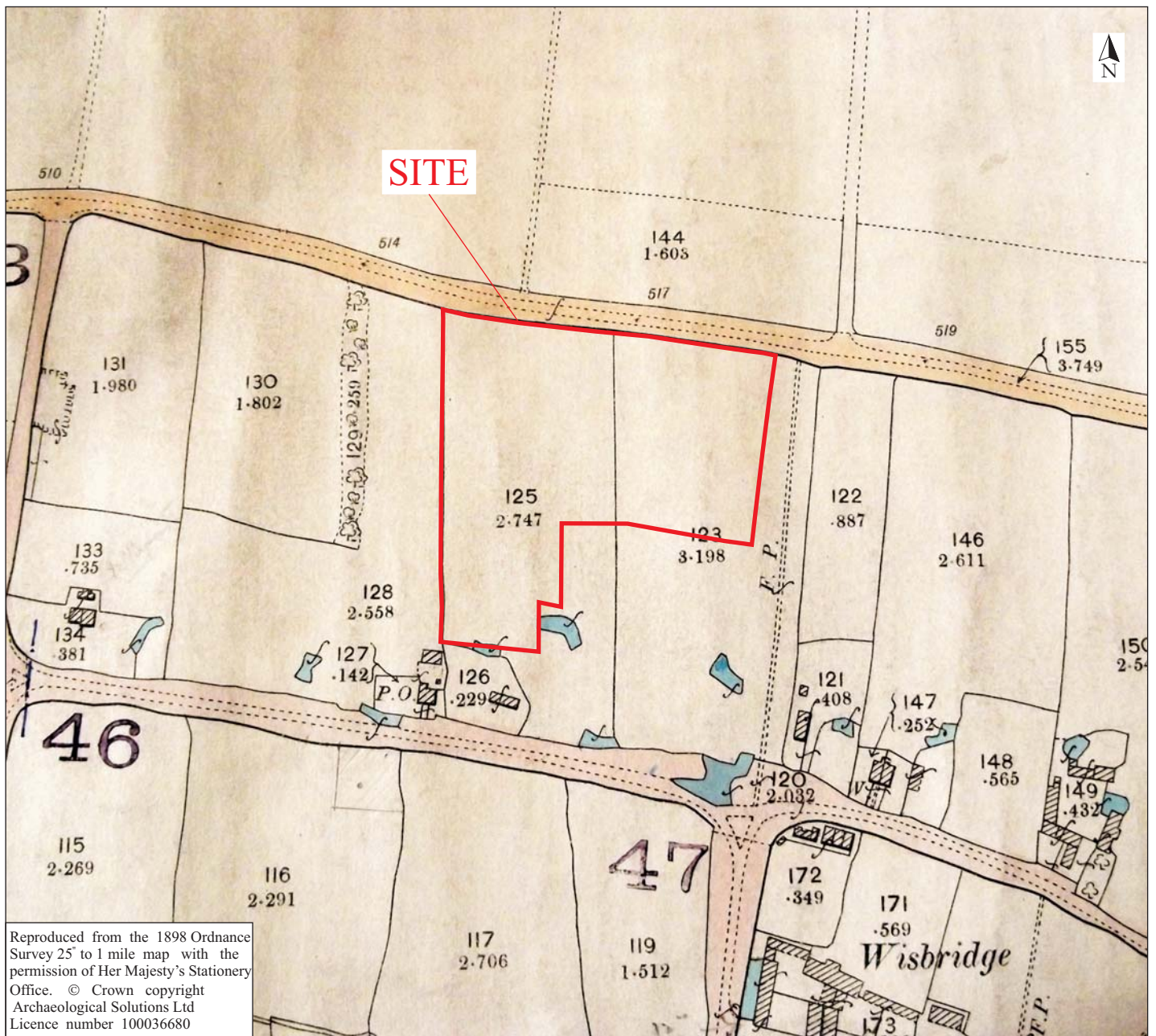
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



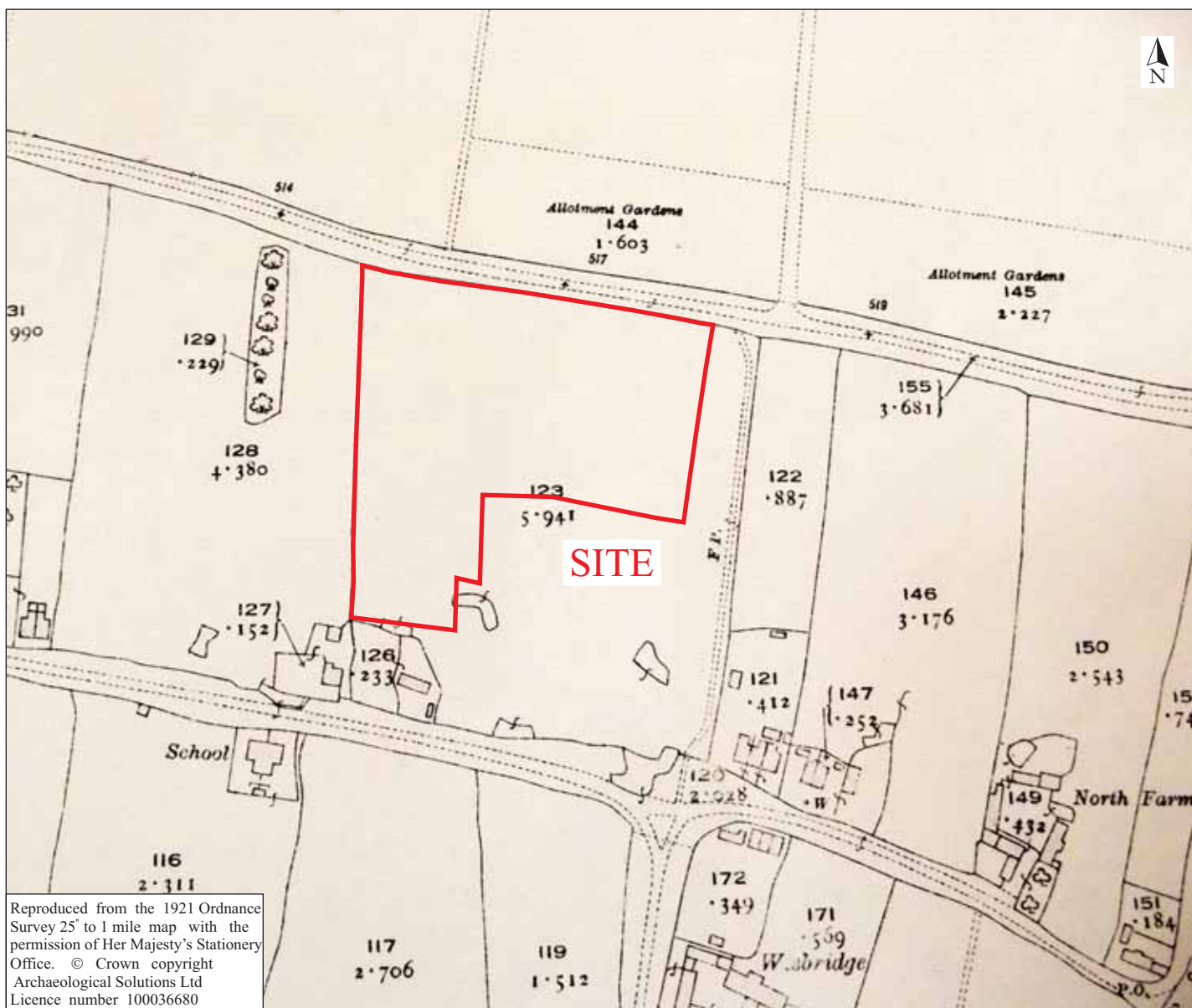
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



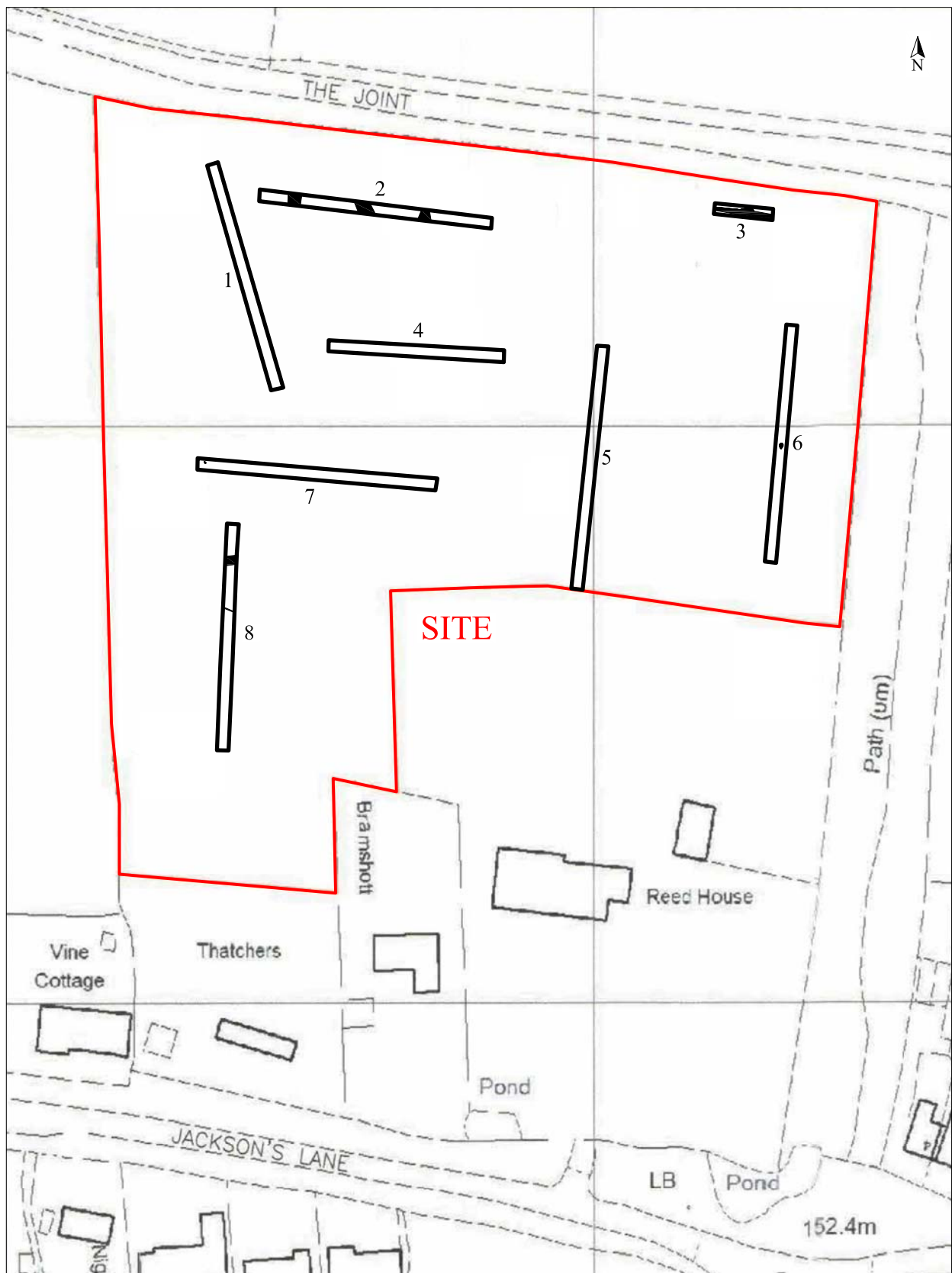
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 OS map, 1877
Not to scale



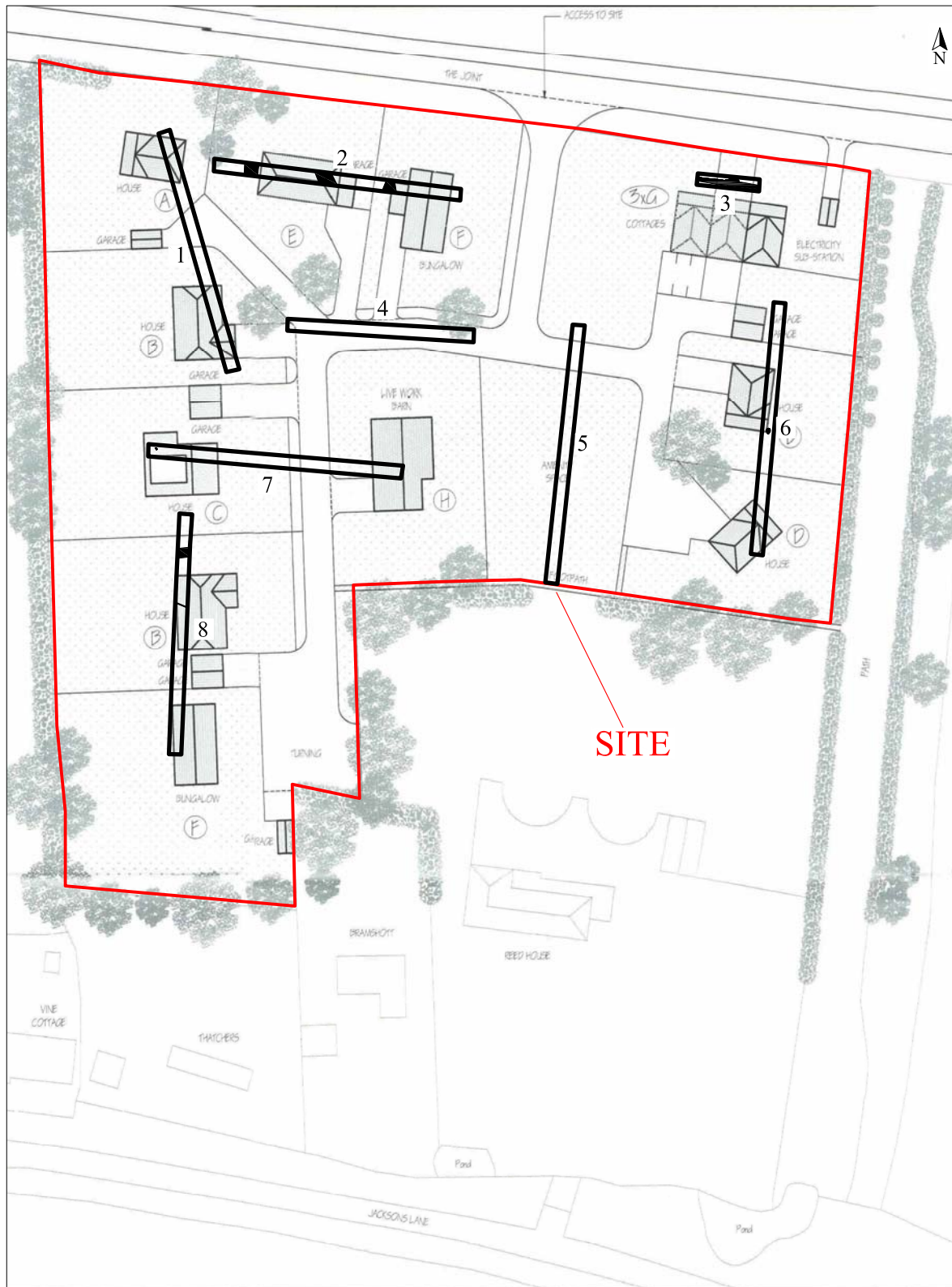
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 5 OS map, 1898
 Not to scale



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1921
Not to scale



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Fig. 8 Trench location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4

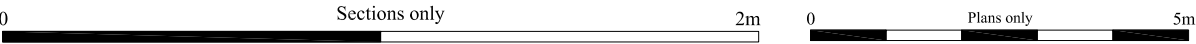
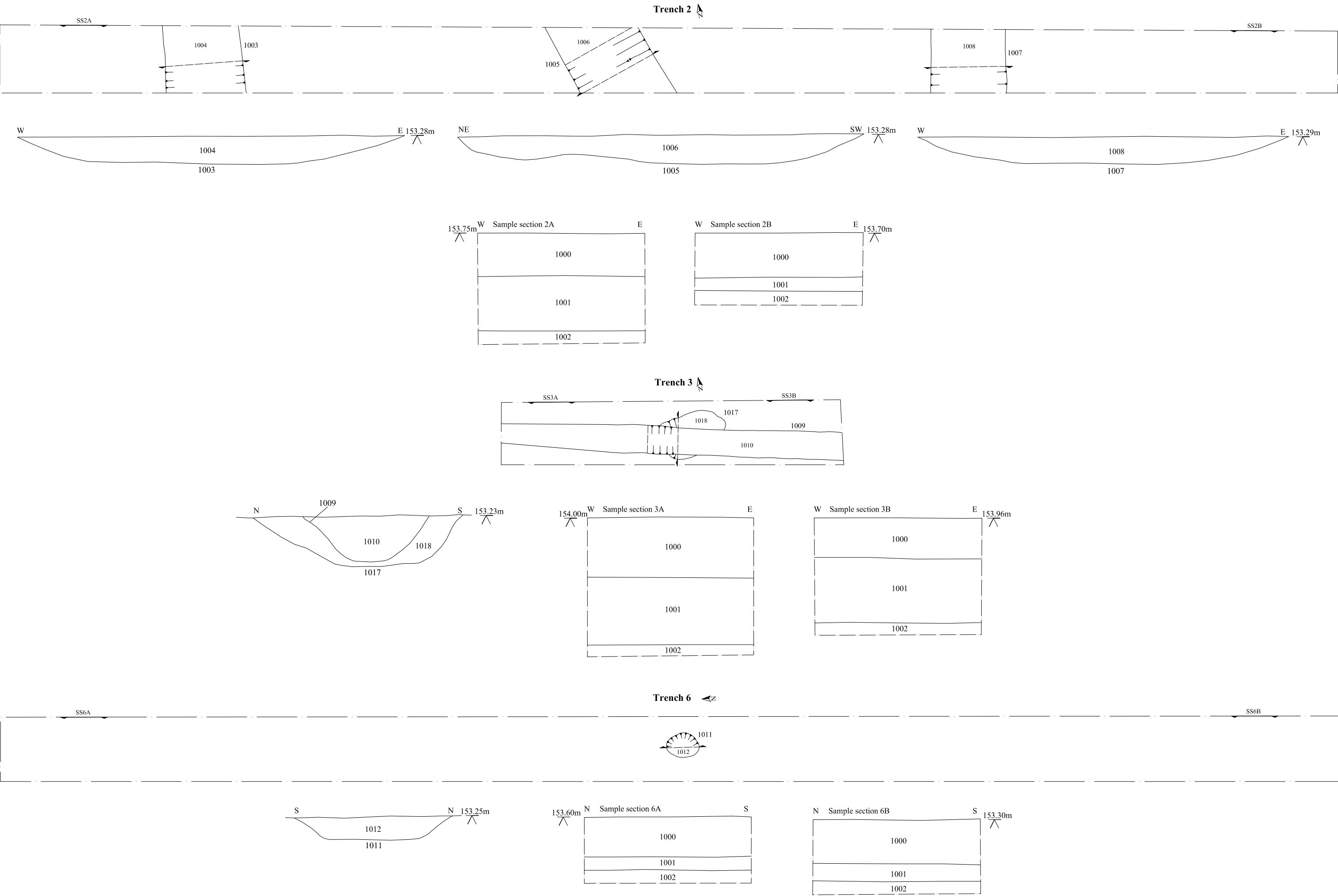


0 75m

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Fig. 9 Trench locations on proposed development plan

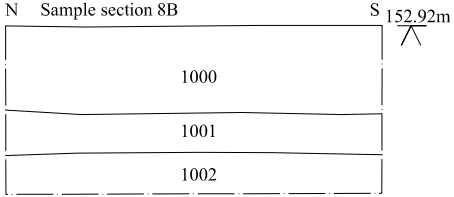
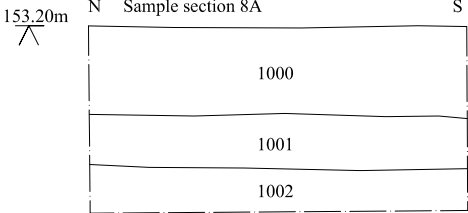
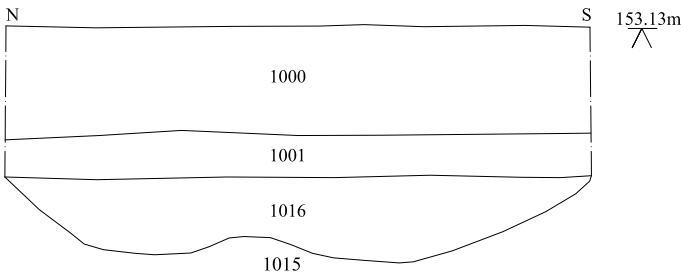
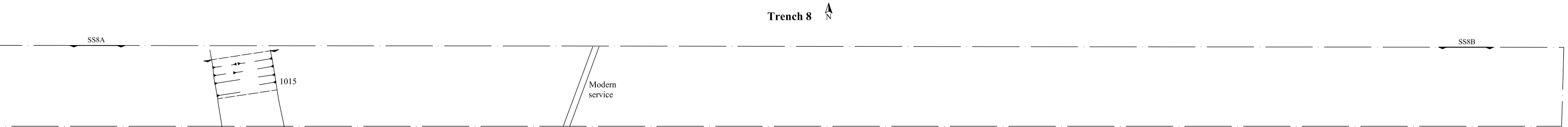
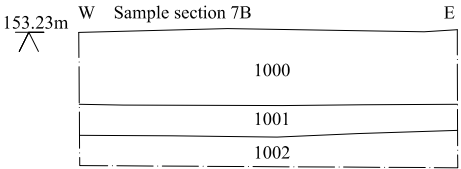
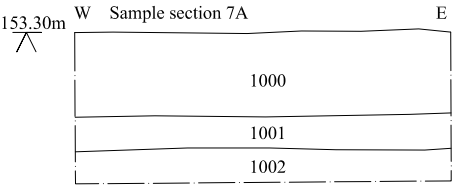
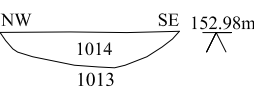
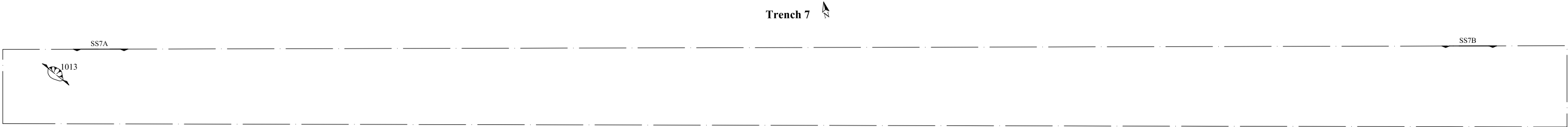
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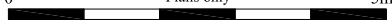
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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



0 Plans only 5m



0 Sections only 2m



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Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3