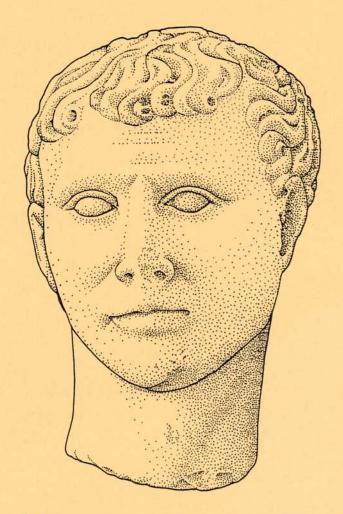


NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL



A Decade of Archaeological Fieldwork in North Hertfordshire

by

GR Burleigh and MD Stevenson

Cover illustration: Roman marble head from Radwell (1995), scale 1:2
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A Decade of Archaeological Fieldwork in North Hertfordshire, 1989-1999

by

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Report 34

North Hertfordshire District Council
Community Leisure Services
Museums Field Archaeology Section
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Glossary and abbreviations

Assessment [a]:

A desk-based study of a site involving research into published sources, archaeological records and aerial photographs, and a site visit.

Geophysical survey [geo.]:

This term embraces a number of techniques which use electronic equipment to locate buried archaeological features without involving excavation.

Field survey [fs]:

This is a form of extensive landscape research using, primarily, fieldwalking to find new archaeological sites.

Aerial survey [aer]:

The location of archaeological sites from the air, usually with photographic record.

Evaluation [ev]:

Fieldwork carried out to establish the location, quality, date and condition of archaeological remains. This is normally a rapid excercise involving one or more of the following: limited excavation, fieldwalking and geophysical survey.

Excavation [ex]:

A comprehensive programme of research involving fieldwork, analysis and publication to record archaeological remains. This may involve either an attempt to totally investigate a site or the sampling of a predetermined percentage or area.

Observation and Recording [0+r]:

Archaeological monitoring and rapid recording carried out during development of a site.

Periods [P;R;MEM;M;PM]

Prehistoric, Romano-British, migration and early medieval, Medieval and Post-Medieval.

§Listed sites

Sites that yielded inconclusive, slight or no archaeological evidence; though this does not necessarily indicate the absence of ancient settlement. A full report on these projects is lodged the the Hertfordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

External Report Series:

Α	-	Aerial Photographic Survey Report
Ass	-	Assesment Report
BR	-	Building Recording
D	-	Desktop based Report
Ev	-	Evaluation Report
Ex	-	Excavation Report
F	-	Fieldwalking Report
G	-	Geophysical Survey Report
MD	-	Metal Detector Survey
O+R	-	Observation and Recording Report
P	-	Photographic Survey
Pub	-	Report for full publication
RecM	-	Recording Manual

A full list of the organistaions that have contributed to the above list can be found on page xx

Introduction

There have been people living in Britain for at least 250,000 years, leaving artefacts and traces of their activities to be found and studied by modern generations. For the vast majority of this long timespan, people were hunter-gatherers and did not live in permanent settlements. Often the only evidence which we find of their existence is stone tools, such as the flint hand-axes from Hitchin and Ickleford. It was not until about 6,000 years ago onwards that people began to leave more evidence of their way of life and death in the form of burial and other monuments, for example, the long and round barrows on Therfield Heath. Later, people became agriculturalists, while continuing to be hunter-gatherers, and began to live in permanent settlements, such as farms and, later, villages. Towards the end of Prehistory, no doubt due to improved health and lifeexpectancy stemming from the better diet associated with agriculture, the population had grown in numbers considerably, farms and other settlements were more frequent on the ground, and the landscape became more organised with extensive boundary divisions and defensive sites, like the hillforts at Ravensburgh Castle and Wilbury.

Britain first enters written history with the advent of the Romans about 2,000 years ago. It is often considered that this is when civilisation reaches these shores, but it overlooks the fact that later Prehistoric societies were highly sophisticated, organised, and skilled communities, although they lacked writing. Of course, the Romans brought a more advanced civilization with greater technological skills, for instance, in building and road making. They lived an urban way of life and pre-existing Iron Age settlements, such as Baldock, sometimes grew to become small towns, while elsewhere new cities arose, e.g. at Colchester, St. Albans and London. However, for the majority of the

native population life under the Roman administration did not change very dramatically. Most people still lived in rural farmsteads and villages, surviving by an agricultural subsistence or market economy. The population did continue to grow in numbers, however, so that by the mid-Roman period the population of Britain numbered several millions. In North Hertfordshire, as in much of south-east England, the evidence suggests that there may have been a farmstead or other settlement as dense in the landscape as one every square kilometre approximately. Local examples of farmsteads existed at Ashwell, Letchworth, Little Wymondley and many other sites. The wealthy native elite were able to emulate their Roman masters by becoming part of the governing system, and by living in sophisticated town houses and rural villa estates, with all the trappings of civilization, such as running water, drainage, central heating and mosaic floors in masonry buildings. Local examples of substantial villas are at Ninesprings, Radwell and Wallington.

After the Romans, from the fifth century AD, came the so-called 'Dark Ages', because the Roman civilization and economy had gone and there are few contemporary written sources of information. Anglo-Saxon settlement in Hertfordshire seems to have been later than in surrounding counties but by the eighth century the beginnings of a Medieval society and settlement pattern had begun to take root. Recorded sites exist at Ashwell, Norton, Pirton, among others. By the Norman Conquest in the eleventh century, many of the villages and towns that we inhabit still were in existence, although many new villages/hamlets and towns were created in the following centuries, for example, many of the placenames involving the title 'Green' and 'End', as well as the new towns (not only a twentieth century concept - nothing's new!) of Baldock and Royston. Unfortunately too, changing economic fortunes, landowner decisions and disease sometimes led to settlements becoming depopulated and deserted, although often a village might be reduced to a farm, such as Broadfield, Caldecote, Chesfield, Minsden, Stagenhoe and Wandon.

It might be thought that from the Medieval period it is all history, but it is not, because much of the information about people's lifestyles and livelihoods, buildings, diet, health, economy, and more besides, may come only from archaeological data, since it was never recorded in contemporary documents or the written record has not survived the ravages of time. Today's archaeologists are interested in obtaining unwritten information from all periods of history, right down to very recent times, to aid everyone's understanding and enjoyment of their past.

People have been always interested in their past, their origins. People like to have roots. So earlier societies often invented myths to explain their origins, and there is plentiful evidence that early peoples were as fascinated by artefacts left by their predecessors as modern generations are, for example, Roman coins deposited in Anglo-Saxon graves. Modern people take a scientific and academic approach to the archaeological study of past societies. Often the results are popularised in books and television programmes. Witness the popularity of programmes like 'Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?' in the 1950s, 'Chronicle' in the '70s, and today, 'The Time Team' and 'Meet the Ancestors'. Only the other day, Ken Bruce on Radio 2 said, to paraphrase, it seems that some of the most popular programmes these days involve gardening, cooking and archaeology.

The modern scientific study of archaeology began in the Renaissance and after, with gentlemen antiquarians recording sites such as Avebury and Stonehenge, and going on the Grand Tour in the lands of the classical Greek and Roman empires, and collectors digging into burial mounds for artefacts for their cabinets of curios. Some of these collections in the eighteenth century helped to establish major museums, like the Ashmolean in Oxford and the British Museum in London. Throughout the nineteenth century, antiquarian collectors in this country gradually transformed themselves into archaeologists by bringing scientific methods of recording to bear on the sites they dug and the artefacts they studied. By the end of the century the scientific discipline of archaeology was well established, although it has advanced enormously during the twentieth century.

In North Hertfordshire, the earliest recorded antiquarian discovery was of a Roman site on the Great North Road in Hinxworth in 1724. In 1795 and 1835 a 'Danish', probably Anglo-Saxon, cemetery was recorded in Pirton. Also, in 1835 a Saxon burial mound was recorded as it was destroyed at Royston. In the 1850s and 60s, the Royston antiquarians, Beldam and Nunn, excavated and recorded many Prehistoric burial mounds on Therfield Heath, among other types of sites, including the hillfort at Arbury Banks, Ashwell. In the 1870s and 80s, the Hitchin antiquarian, Ransom, excavated and recorded Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon sites around the town, including Knocking Knoll barrow, Ninesprings Roman villa and a Roman settlement in Great Wymondley.

In 1914 the Letchworth and District Natural History and Antiquarian Society founded Letchworth Museum in the new garden city. From the beginning the museum has had extensive archaeological collections. It became the responsibility of the Local Authority from 1926. The first curator, W Percival Westell, and colleagues, carried out significant excavations in the 1920s and 30s at Ninesprings Roman villa, Wilbury hillfort, Great Wymondley castle, and of course did the first excavations at Baldock, on a Roman cemetery, and was the first to identify it as the site of a Roman town.

From the late 1950s to the early 1970s, the former curator of Letchworth Museum, John Moss-Eccardt, directed important excavations in advance of developments at Blackhorse Road, Letchworth and at Brewery Field, Baldock, as well as at Wilbury hillfort. In 1960 he founded the North Hertfordshire Archaeological Society. From its foundation, the Society has been actively involved in the work of the Museums Service, particularly in communicating and popularising archaeology for Its members have provided the public. voluntary help on many excavations and other projects in the District. The Society has contributed financially to a number of projects too, especially relating to sites in Baldock and Letchworth. From 1968 to 1972, Dr. Ian Stead for the Ministry of Public Building and Works directed major and extensive excavations in the Roman town at Baldock, and first identified its Late Iron Age origins. In the mid-1970s, Guy Beresford for the Department of the Environment directed very extensive area excavations on the deserted Medieval village at Caldecote.

Whên North Hertfordshire District Council came into being in 1974 there was then already a long tradition of archaeological fieldwork in the district. The post of Keeper of Field Archaeology was immediately established in the Museums Service, and fieldwork and excavation continued in advance of construction developments. Major excavations at Baldock continued from 1978 to 1994. The Museums managed a full-time field investigation team between 1984 and 1994 which, apart from at Baldock, completed many excavations and other fieldwork at sites throughout the District, including in Ashwell, Barkway, Clothall, Codicote, Hitchin, Knebworth, Letchworth, Offley, Pirton, Royston, Rushden, Wymondley, etc.

One of the functions of the Council's Archaeologist always has been to give advice to the Planning Authority on developments with archaeological implications. Since 1990 this advisory role has been formally incorporated into the Local Authority planning policy and development control framework, following Government Policy Advice and Local Plan policies. This national initiative has led to most archaeological fieldwork being funded by developers employing their own independent archaeologists. It was this change to the national structure and processes of archaeology which encouraged the NHDC to disband its own field investigation team in 1994. Their Field Archaeology Section since then has been concerned with its planning advisory role, setting briefs and monitoring the work of external units doing the required fieldwork; preparing reports on unpublished fieldwork, mostly completed before 1994, including the vast amount of data from the long running series of Baldock excavations; maintaining the archives and fieldwork collections; and dealing with a range of enquiries from the public, not least the hundreds of objects found each year, particularly by metal detectorists, which add so much to our knowledge and understanding of local sites and archaeology.

The results of fieldwork over the last eleven years are summarised in the following report. The chapters are arranged in chronological order. Brief details are given only for projects carried out by the Museums own archaeologists. Work by external organisations, which are listed at the end, is simply catalogued using the standard abbreviations explained in the Glossary. References to existing NHDC reports, whether published or unpublished, are given at the appropriate places in the text. The reports produced by external units are listed at the end of the chapter on each year's work. All these reports are available for consultation by appointment only, either at the NHDC Museums Resource Centre, Hitchin, or at the HCC Archaeology Office (Sites and Monuments Record), or at the HCC Local Studies Library, both in Hertford, or at the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

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Fieldwork in North Hertfordshire 1989



Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation
BAL-15	Excav.	Royston Road, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
-	O+R	69 High Street, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
JH	Excav.	Jack's Hill golf course, Graveley	N.H.D:C. Museums
(=)	O+R	2-4 Bancroft, Hitchin	N.H.D.C. Museums
KIMP	O+R	SS Peter & Paul church, Kimpton	N.H.D.C. Museums
ROY-2	O+R	Conservative Club, Royston	N.H.D.C. Museums
WP	Trial T	Wymondley Priory	N.H.D.C. Museums
THER	O+R	Tuthill Farm, Therfield	N.H.D.C. Museums

Baldock, Royston Road cemeteries [ex/P,R] (TL25203420)

On the northern edge of a large housing estate, against the southern side of the A505 Royston Road, was a series of Late Iron Age and Romano-British cemeteries, divided by a road from the ancient settlement to the southwest, which joined with the Icknield Way approximately under the modern road. The cemeteries occupy a position at the northern limit of the Romano-British settlement of Baldock. Beginning in 1986, the cemetery area was excavated further each year, with 1989 being the last excavation prior to a larger area being investigated in 1994 by The Heritage Network. The latter excavation was on the west side of the earlier excavations, where again several distinct burial areas were recorded, involving about another two hundred burials, both inhumations and cremations, dating from the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age to the end of the Roman settlement. One of the most interesting individual burials, was that of a man and a horse, possibly dating from the early Roman period (see below).

The area excavated in 1989 included the continuation of a mixed rite cemetery, dating from the first century BC to the sub-Roman period. Of the c.250 inhumations recovered, 80% were complete or almost complete. There was a strong late pre-Roman Iron Age inhumation tradition within the cemetery, the area to

the east of the settlement road being predominantly inhumations of that period. The cemetery also contained c.500 cremations, many unurned, from the first century BC to the fourth century AD. The western and southeastern extremities of the cemetery were delimited by a series of silted boundary ditches. An extensive area on the north side of the main cemetery contained pre-Roman quarry pits which were utilised later to deposit pyre material and disturbed burial remains, with the occasional in situ burial. A number of sites of pyre bases was also revealed. Prehistoric activity was evidenced by a large peri-glacial solution feature in the natural chalk, filled with homogeneous waterborne silts containing numerous worked flints and some potsherds. The base of this feature contained a number of postholes, possibly forming a small structure, from which some Neolithic Peterborough-type ware was recovered. In addition, a Bronze Age posthole alignment was excavated, adjacent to and aligned on the Ickenield Way, plus a scatter of waste worked flint and occasional blades and other tools from across the whole site.

G R Burleigh in Britannia, vol. XVIII, 1987, 327 & vol. XX, 1989, 298-99.

§Baldock, 69 High Street [0+r/-]

(TL24743354)



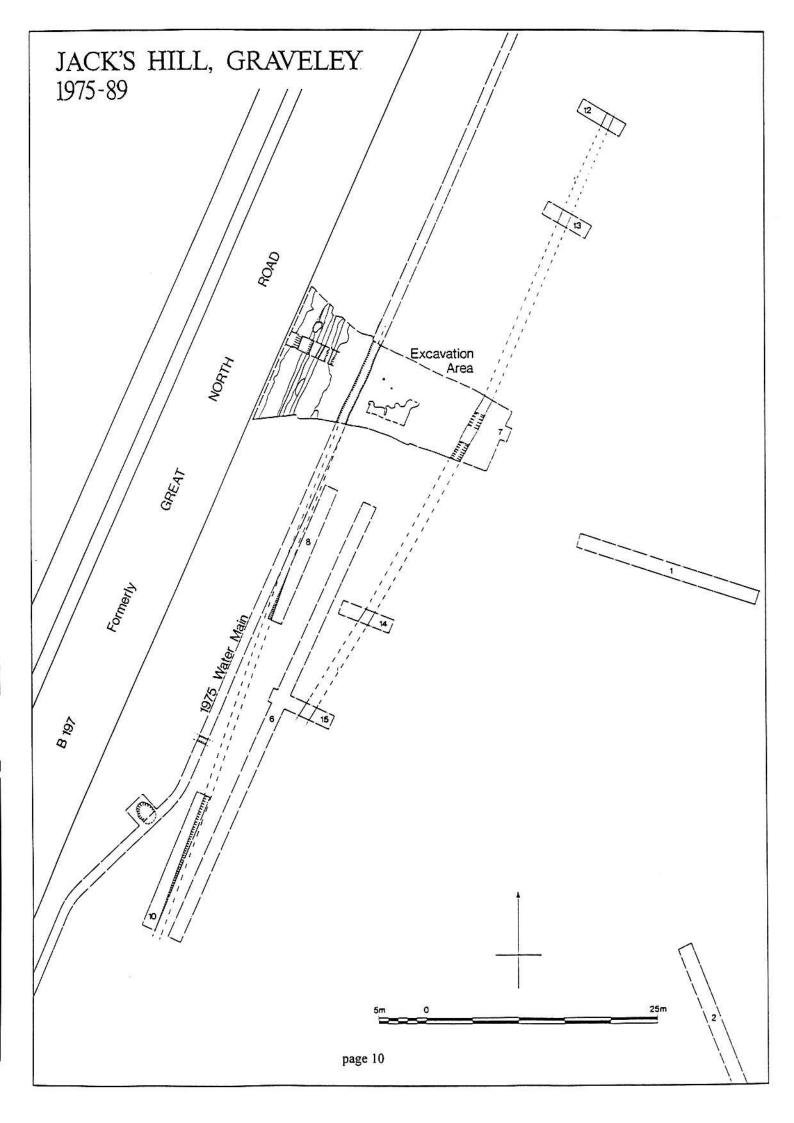
Baldock, Royston Road cemeteries

Graveley, Jack's Hill Golf Centre [ex/P,R] (TL233291)

Subsequent to a trial trench evaluation in 1988, a small area was excavated at the proposed entrance to a new golf course on the east side of the former Great North Road, now the B197. The latter has been assumed to be at this point on the line of a Roman road from Welwyn and *Verulamium* to Baldock. A flint gravelled surface and agger with an associated silted ditch were revealed to one side of the modern road, both producing dating evidence of the Roman period. An earlier ditch on the same alignment, produced pottery dating to the

early Iron Age, indicating that the route existed at least from that period. This, and earlier excavations in 1930 (Tebbutt, C F, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, vol.VI, 1931, 371-74), and 1975 (Burleigh, G R, Hertfordshire's Past, no.1, 1976, 17) on the site, suggest that an unenclosed early Iron Age settlement, dating to the fifth century BC, stretches alongside this contemporary ditched trackway for a distance of at least 450 metres north-south.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1988, G Burleigh & K Matthews; final report in prep.



Hitchin, 2 Bancroft [o+r/MEM]

(TL1842529220)

During renovation works, evidence for a short length of undated wall orientated 90 degrees to the road was identified. Against the northeast side of the wall, at its northwestern end, a number of human bone fragments were disturbed from a context indicating that they had been redeposited. It was known from records dating back to the early 1900s that the adjoining site, now occupied by Lloyds Bank, had been the location for a possible Saxon cemetery, disturbed elements of which may have been reburied when the corner plot was developed. Other records from the 1890s indicate that the cemetery extended the full width of Bancroft.

Kimpton, St. Peter and St. Paul Parish Church [0+r/M]

(TL17715571)

An investigation of three external contractor box trenches against the foundation of the north aisle and vestry walls was undertaken, with one of the trenches being extended down to natural. The first two trenches produced evidence for the construction of the existing walls, while the extended trench revealed the cut for the north aisle wall foundations and an undateable earlier cut on a different alignment, suggesting an earlier structure on the site under the pre-Victorian portion of the church.

§Royston, Conservative Club [o+r/PM]

(TL35554077)

Little Wymondley, Wymondley Priory [ev/M]

(TL2186927951)

The site of Wymondley Priory is Scheduled as an ancient monument and the Priory House is a Grade 1 Listed building of considerable historical importance. The house, which is the major building on the property, incorporates the remains of the thirteenth century Augustinian church. In close proximity to this structure is a magnificent Grade II* Listed tithe barn dating from the fifteenth century.

Proposed development of such a sensitive site for a private company training centre clearly required a first stage of non-destructive evaluation by historical research and geophysical survey in order to position a limited number of trial trenches. However, by the time the Field Archaeology Section was brought in, English Heritage had already agreed with the owner that trial trenching was to be the first method of investigation. As a result, four trial trenches were located within the proposed areas of the new buildings. Excavation and recording only occurred to the depth of the uppermost archaeological deposits, prior to the shallow trenches being backfilled.

All trenches produced some evidence from the Dissolution period. A trench positioned south of the former nave uncovered a masonry wall foundation with associated floor. This was perhaps either from the early thirteenth century hospital which apparently preceded the Priory foundation, or part of a cloister wall which would indicate an unconventional ground plan.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.1, 1989, G Burleigh, K Matthews and D Went.

§Therfield, Tuthill Farm [ev/-]

(TL33303732)

External Reports

TT/HAT Green Lane, Letchworth: Site Evaluation, Nicola Godwin, May 1988

1 (GL 1988)

D/HAT A preliminary Archaeological Appraisal of the Wellfield Park Development at

Stevenage, Hertfordshire, Anon, 1989

2 (WPS-1/12 1989)

Fieldwork in North Hertfordshire 1990



Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation
ASH-3	Finds	The Steppes, Ashwell	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-11	O+R	15 Westell Close, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-31	Excav.	5A The Tene, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-50	Topog.	Baker's Close, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
: * :	O+R	16-18 High Street, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
₹ 2 2	O+R	37 High Street, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
COD-2	Trial T	Mimram Valley Golf, Codicote	N.H.D.C. Museums
HIT-4	DT	67-104 Bancroft, Hitchin	Temp. Rep.
;: -	O+R	Brent Court, Hitchin	N.H.D.C. Museums
WHF-1	Trial T	Winch Hill Farm, King's Walden	N.H.D.C. Museums
WHF-2	Excav.	Winch Hill Farm, King's Walden	N.H.D.C. Museums
SML	Excav.	St Mary's Church, Letchworth	N.H.D.C. Museums
8 -	O+R	Co-op site, High Street, Royston	N.H.D.C. Museums
WBP-1	Trial T	Wymondley Bypass	N.H.D.C. Museums
TG-1	Excav.	Tea Green, Offley pipeline	N.H.D.C. Museums
PDF-1	FieldW/TrialPits	Dane Field, Pirton	N.H.D.C. Museums
PDF-2 ^	Excav.	Dane Field, Pirton	N.H.D.C. Museums
12	O+R	Roe Green, Sandon	N.H.D.C. Museums
LF	FieldW	Lammas Field, Weston	N.H.D.C. Museums

Ashwell, The Steppes [a/P,R,MEM,M,PM] (TL2696039791)

A large quantity of archaeological material which had been collected over many years of gardening and earthmoving by the owner from the grounds of a house adjacent to the springs of the river Rhee, was made available to the Museum Service for identification and recording.

The collection consisted of the following: 258 flint items, mostly Prehistoric - 21 cores, 13 core rejuvenated flakes, 46 blades, 8 irregular flakes, 4 scrapers, 165 waste flakes and a single gun flint; pottery - 44 Romano-British sherds, 4 Anglo-Saxon sherds from a single

vessel, 34 sherds of Saxo-Norman St. Neots-type ware, 135 sherds of Saxo-Norman Thet-ford-type/Ipswich-type wares, 125 sherds of Stamford ware, with 44 glazed and 131 sherds of later Medieval pottery, including 20 of Hertfordshire Grey Ware. Post-Medieval pottery was represented by a variety of wares amongst 1,627 sherds. Also included were 2 whetstones, 2 iron ingot fragments and 2,845 gms of clay tobacco pipe fragments, including 92 fragments of bowls. The finds indicate occupation around the springs from late Prehistoric times onwards, almost continuously.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.10, 1990 G Burleigh, D Went and C Colley.

Baldock, The Tene [ex/R]

(TL2477033566)

Adjacent to the site, which was a single plot for a new house, on the south-eastern side, part of a late Roman/sub-Roman inhumation cemetery had been disturbed in 1978, and to the east, on the other side of The Tene, further burials were recorded in 1948 and 1968. In 1988 a site on the flanking northwest side was investigated and yielded, close to the site under discussion, two further inhumations to suggest that the cemetery extended across the intervening area. However, upon excavation no burials were encountered, only a well and two parallel beam-slots of the second-third century AD. It is possible that the timber structure represented was a mortuary building or shrine associated with the earliest use of the cemetery.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1990, G Burleigh and D Went; G Burleigh in Herts. Past, no.9, 1980, 35-7; I M Stead & V Rigby in Britannia monograph no.7, 1986, 78-9; G Burleigh et al., Excavations at Baldock, vol.3, 1978-1994, forthcoming.

Baldock, Baker's Close [fs/R]

(TL24743379)

The grass on this recreation field, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, produced particularly clear parchmarks of buried Roman structures during the dry summer, the second in two years, permitting low level photography and a hand measuring tape survey. Many of the features were actually visible on the ground owing to the exceptional drought, and were directly surveyed wherever possible, adding to the information gained from earlier aerial and geophysical surveys in 1976 and 1985. In 1982 G R Burleigh had identified a Romano-Celtic temple, a winged house and a Roman road on a photograph taken of Walls Field on the east side of the Clothall Road by the University of Cambridge Aerial Photographic Unit during the drought of 1976. By chance, Baker's Close was included on the same view but the structures on it were not identified at the time.

A number of wall lines and building plans was identified and a road running diagonally through the site was also recorded. The results were to be the basis for a series of such surveys of the site over several following seasons, conducted to build up as much detail as possible (see below).

§Baldock, 16-8 High Street [o+r/-]

(TL24543388)

Baldock, 37 High Street [o+r/PM]

(TL24623370)

During minor building work at the rear of the property, several human bones were recovered and the Police informed. By the time the Museums Field Team was notified, all the bones had been removed from the ground and taken to the local hospital for identification and dating. What remained of the context was observed and the bones eventually collected from the Police Station. In the nineteenth century, a dentist-cum- surgeon practised from the address, and it seems likely that the bones, several of which exhibited clear saw-marks, were related to his activities.

Baldock, 15 Westell Close [o+r/P]

(TL25403386)

During the construction of a house extension, the remains of two inhumations were disturbed. From what remained in situ, it was possible to determine that one had been prone and the other supine. The single sherd of late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery from one grave fill is consistent with the known dating evidence for a series of recorded inhumation graves which preceded a contemporary and

Romano-British cremation cemetery, previously excavated in 1982 in advance of the houses being constructed.

G Burleigh in Britannia XV, 1984, 304; Current Archaeology, no.86, 1983, 70-74; G Burleigh in Romerzeitliche Graber als Quellen zu Religion, Bevolkerungsstrukter und Sozialgeschichte, 1993, 41-9; G Burleigh et al., Excavations at Baldock, 1978-1994, vol.1, forthcoming.

Codicote, Hollard's Farm (proposed Mimram Valley Golf Course) [ev/P,R]

(TL21551715)

A series of ten trial trenches was excavated in order to evaluate a 60m sub-square ditched enclosure and related ditches, known from aerial photographs, and interpreted as a possible farmstead of the later prehistoric or Roman periods. The main enclosure ditch produced some imported Gallo-Belgic and amphorae sherds, as well as local grog-tempered wares, indicating the possible high status of the farmstead, which was occupied during the first half of the first century AD. Following a short period of silting within the ditches, the whole site was levelled around AD 70, suggesting possible re-settlement in the aftermath of the Boudiccan revolt.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.5, 1990, G Burleigh, D Went and K Matthews.

§Hitchin, Brent Court [o+r/-]

(TL193277)

King's Walden, Winch Hill Farm [fs,geo,ev,ex/P,R]

(TL14172200)

The route of an oil pipeline from Humberside to Buncefield, Hemel Hempstead, was evaluated and investigated, both before and during construction, by a number of archaeological units; the Museums Service covering the works within the district of North Hertfordshire. Construction was preceded by a programme of fieldwalking and geophysical surveys. Near Darley Hall, two pits were excavated in the area of a possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery, indicated by the discovery of a sixth century female inhumation in 1912-13. Further pits were cut along the pipeline, and six in the area of the most significant group of geophysical anomalies on Winch Hill Common. This area produced evidence of a fairly extensive Romano-British farmstead or other type of settlement.

Later in the year, this area within the pipeline easement was excavated, revealing a number of features, including pits and a related flint surface. It is doubtful that the pipeline crossed the nucleus of the site, and it did appear that the settlement migrated away from its earlier focus. The settlement did not appear to have been enclosed, although ditch sections in the eventual cutting of the pipe trench may hint at a possible settlement limit.

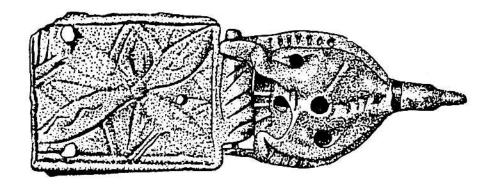
NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.4, 1990 G Burleigh and D Went.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.7, 1990 G Burleigh and D Went.

Old Letchworth, St. Mary's Church [str,ex/MEM,M]

(TL21763092)

Following a proposal for a large-scale extension to Letchworth Hall, now a hotel but originally the Medieval manor house adjacent to the church, there was concern regarding the structural integrity of the Medieval church and the effect which the major building works might have upon it. The Museums Service was commissioned to undertake a photographic survey and the excavation of three test pits at key locations around the exterior walls of the church to investigate the condition and depth



Anglo-Saxon book clasp found in the churchyard of St. Mary's, Letchworth in 1930

of the foundations. Excavating the pits also presented an opportunity to recover information regarding the major phases of development of the church structure, as well as to investigate the possibility of any earlier church building, or other activity. Unfortunately it was revealed that, at some time in the midtwentieth century, the foundations had been underpinned with concrete, and a drain had been dug around the base of the walls which had effectively placed the church on an island, divorcing it from the stratigraphy of the graveyard and destroying, or at least obscuring, evidence for the various stages of construction. This was doubly unfortunate since the church is a largely intact, relatively undeveloped Medieval structure, with only minimal eighteenth and nineteenth century reconstruction. The survey produced the first phase plan of the church, and provided greater details of the evolution of the building than documentary research could reveal. Unstratified finds from the test pits of late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery hinted at a pre-Conquest foundation. When this new evidence is coupled with the Domesday mention of a priest in 1086 and the 1935 find of a ninth-tenth century copper alloy book-clasp from the graveyard, it suggests the possibility of a church on the site by the tenth century A.D., perhaps of timber construction. However, the earliest surviving stone structure, the nave walls, is now assessed as dating to the early twelfth century. Before our survey, previous authorities had dated the standing

structure to the thirteenth century. Surveys of the memorials in the graveyard, of which very few predate the twentieth century, had been undertaken already by the North Hertfordshire Archaeological Society in 1976 and by local family historians in 1987.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.2, 1990 G Burleigh, K Matthews and D Went.

Little Wymondley, Bypass [fs,ev/P,R]

(TL2150026815)

On the line of the proposed bypass was a Romano-British site, to the south of Wymondlev Bury, previously identified by G R Burleigh during trenching for a water pipeline in 1975 (G Burleigh in Britannia, vol. VII, 1976, 340 and Herts. Past, no.1, 1976, 17). The extent and character of this settlement was unknown, and so English Heritage funded a field evaluation. Eight trenches were positioned across the width of the bypass easement. The shallow ploughsoil was removed by machine to reveal the most recent archaeological levels which consisted of the rubble foundations and collapsed walls of several substantial buildings, and cobbled yard surfaces. Some dressed stone was recovered during fieldwalking, but the majority of the portable evidence from the trenches and field survey was in the form of tile and chalk tesserae, which accounted for over half the total quantity of finds from the site. The evidence recorded suggested a farmstead covering an area of perhaps 3 hectares, with cobbled yard surfaces and radiating ditches, possibly enclosures, aligned with a metalled roadway, associated with substantial buildings incorporating masonry walls and extensive flooring. The remains were relatively well-preserved despite superficial plough damage. Dating with precision was difficult, however, a core date range of late first to early third centuries AD seemed most likely for the main period of settlement. There was some slight evidence for earlier activity on the site too. Further extensive excavation was recommended ahead of the bypass construction.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.9, 1990 G Burleigh, D Went and C Colley.

Offley, Tea Green [fs,geo,ev/P]

(TL14102340)

Near the hamlet, to the east of Luton, an oil pipeline trench truncated the ditches of a hitherto unknown late Iron Age settlement. On inspection, six ditches and two pits were identified, extending over a distance of some ninety-five metres. Archaeological work was confined to the pipeline corridor, recording features in section and recovering dating evidence. Five of the ditches yielded pottery sherds, and one contained a grog-tempered coarse ware jar together with quantities of calcined human bone and carbonised wood, suggesting a redeposited cremation burial.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.8, 1990 G Burleigh, D Went and C Colley.

Pirton, Dane Field [fs,geo,ev,ex/P,R,MEM]

(TL13853147)

A survey of the route of a proposed oil pipeline across Dane Field was carried out in order to attempt to locate a probable Anglo-Saxon cemetery, disturbed by quarrying in the vicinity in about 1795 and again in about 1835. This cemetery was not found but its location

about 200m uphill to the south-west is now known in an area of the field called 'Cat's Brains'. However, a focus of intense magnetometer anomalies on the northern slope of the field resulted in five test pits being excavated, revealing evidence for a previously unidentified Romano-British settlement. Later area excavation, confined initially by the pipeline corridor, was then undertaken. During the period of excavation, a nearby field boundary ditch was recut, revealing numerous features relating to the settlement.

The settlement was remarkable both for its unexpected size and the duration of occupation. A small amount of Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery provided traces of the earliest presence in the area. Within the main settlement, the earliest activity was represented by two ditches and a shallow gulley containing late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery. The settlement continued to expand through the first, second and third centuries, evidenced by ditches and pits, together with iron working waste and kiln debris. Occupation continued into the fifth- to seventh centuries, represented by fragments of pottery, the latest presumed to be contemporary with the nearby, but poorly recorded Anglo-Saxon cemetery. In all its phases, the settlement was primarily agricultural covering at least 1.32 hectares. Imported pottery of high quality attests to the wealth of the site, and fragments of dressed stone imply the presence of masonry buildings in the vicinity; however, the limitations of pipeline archaeology did not allow for a wider search.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.3, 1990 G Burleigh and D Went.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.6, 1990 G Burleigh and D Went.

\$Royston, former Co-op retail development, High Street [0+r/-]

§Sandon, Roe Green [o+r/-] (TL311338)

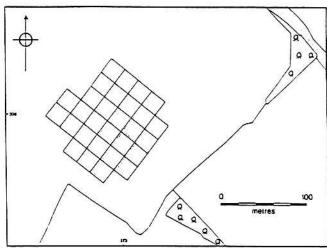
Weston, Lammas Field [fs/P,R]

(TL27303085)

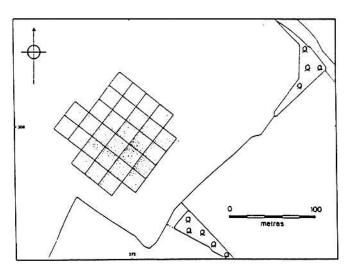
Research led work was undertaken to expand the understanding of a known Romano-British site from which a considerable number of metal detector finds had been made over many years, such as Roman coins and other metalwork, including a fourth century gold fingerring, and some Iron Age material, including a gold stater. The material provided a date range from first century B.C. to fourth century A.D. A field survey was completed which resulted in a considerable collection of artefacts, including large quantities of Romano-British pottery, tesserae, roof and floor tiles. The distributions

of materials was plotted and plans produced indicating the location of a major building range. The presence of votive finds suggests the existence of a temple rather than a villa site. It is located alongside a Roman road between Baldock and Braughing, close by a spring-line. Another interesting and unexpected aspect of the site was the quantity of struck flint in the form of cores, working flakes and occasional fragments of blades, resulting from the activities of flint knappers over 4000 years ago.

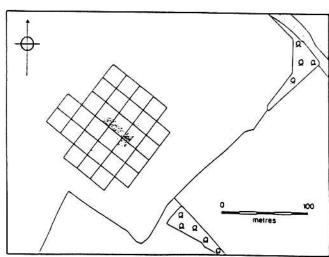
NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1993, G Burleigh and D Went.



metres 100



Roof tile (tegula)



Tessarae

metres

Combined tile types, including floor tile

All finds

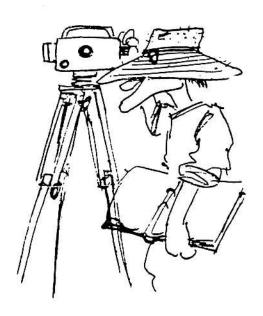
External Report

Town Centre redevlopment scheme, land fronting Whinbush Road and to the rear D/TP

of Hermitage Road and Bancroft, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Environmental Statement, Topic Paper 5 - Archaeology, Gerald Waite, December 1990

(HIT-4 1990) 3

Fieldwork in North Hertfordshire 1991



Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation
ARB-1	O+R	Norton - Morden Grange	N.H.D.C. Museums
LVP-1	Excav.	Slip End, Ashwell	N.H.D.C. Museums
LVP-1	O+R	Whiteley Hill, Barkway	N.H.D.C. Museums
ASH-2	O+R	Hodwell, Ashwell	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-12	Excav.	Hartsfield School, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-15	Excav.	Royston Road, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-22	Geo.	southeastern half of Walls Field	AM Lab for N.H.D.C.
BAL-46	Trial T	Station Master's House, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-52	O+R	Walnut Tree Avenue, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
	O+R	37a High Street, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-53	Excav.	rear of 39b High Street, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
HARK	O+R	cycle track between Keysheath House and	
		Rosehill hospital, Hitchin	N.H.D.C. Museums
WBP-1	Excav.	Wymondley Bypass	N.H.D.C. Museums
WBP-2	Geo.	Wymondley Bypass	Geophysical Surveys of Bradford
WBP-3	?O+R	Wymondley Bypass	N.H.D.C. Museums
NEWN-1	Excav.	Norton to Morden Grange pipeline	N.H.D.C. Museums
WEL-1	FieldW	Wellbury golf course, Offley	N.H.D.C. Museums
LVW/BG	O+R	Preston - Bull's Green pipeline	RPS Clouston
RAD-1	O+R	Radwell Farm pipeline	N.H.D.C. Museums
8 .5 %	O+R	Royston Tesco site	N.H.D.C. Museums
LVP-2	O+R	Lee Valley pipeline, Ashwell-Therfield	N.H.D.C. Museums
THER'91	TrialT	building site, Kelshall Road, Therfield	N.H.D.C. Museums
GM	O+R	Norton-Guilden Morden pipeline	N.H.D.C. Museums

Ashwell, Arbury Banks

Norton to Morden Grange gas pipeline [0+r/P,R]

(TL26253855)

The route of the pipeline passed to the immediate southeast of Arbury Banks Iron Age hillfort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Within 50 m of the entrance to the defended enclosure several plough-truncated ditches were recorded and excavated after the stripping of topsoil from the easement. One ditch possibly represented the remains of an entrance causeway to the hillfort, while the others were later and produced potsherds of the Romano-British period. These later ditches appear to link with a ditched field system surrounding the heavily plough-damaged remains of a Romano-British farm or villa to the south, known from aerial photographs. Of two pits recorded about 300 metres to the south-west of the ditches, one produced Early Iron Age pottery.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1992, G Burleigh and A Richmond.

Ashwell/Guilden Morden (Cambs.), Shire Balk - county boundary, Norton to Morden Grange gas pipeline [fs,ex/P,MEM]

(TL28403960)

Where the pipeline crossed the county boundary, it cut through an ancient baulk, now used as a green lane. Although this major landscape feature survived to a height of 1.6 m and the section was carefully recorded, no direct dating evidence was recovered. However, it is conceivable, when viewing the way this monument relates to others of known date on aerial photographs, to postulate that it originates in the Iron Age. Certainly it must have been in existence by the early Middle Ages when the parish and county boundaries were established. As if to confirm this, only about 6 m from the eastern side of the baulk, two substantial Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured buildings were

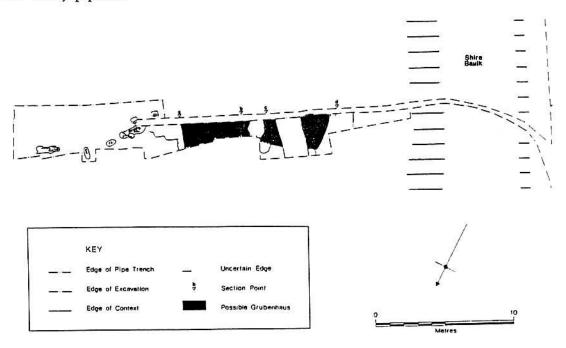
sectioned and recorded in the pipe trench and easement. Pottery recovered from their fills dates to the late Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods (10th - 12th centuries). Both the form of these structures and their relatively late date invites comparison with the similar structures excavated in 1988 at Green Lane, Letchworth (see G Burleigh in Medieval Archaeology, vol.XXXIII, 1989, 196-7; K Matthews and G Burleigh in Herts. Past no. 26, Spring 1989, 27-31). This settlement in Guilden Morden parish may equate to the hamlet of Redreth, mentioned in manuscripts from about 1100 and last recorded in the 1340s A.D. (information kindly supplied by M Salisbury, North Hertfordshire Archaeological Society).

The late Saxon structures were within two metres of inhumation and cremation burials, but apparently respected this earlier cemetery. The dating of these burials is of interest: the five inhumations had little for dating purposes, but one of them at least was stratigraphically earlier than a mid-late first century A.D. cremation group. It is possible that the inhumations, which were in a row, date from the late pre-Roman Iron Age and into the immediate post-Roman conquest period. This would place them together with recently discovered contemporary late Iron Age inhumation cemeteries at Slip End, Ashwell, and at Wallington Road and Royston Road, Baldock. It may be significant also that both the cemetery and the later Saxon structures were confined to the eastern side of the Shire Balk; none of these features was either under the baulk or lay on the west side of it, as far as was observed. Either the construction of this major boundary respected the pre-existing burials and structures, which seems unlikely as they would have been invisible by then, or, more likely, the structures and cemetery were respecting a pre-existing boundary. If so, the construction of the boundary baulk predates the use of the late Iron Age/early Roman cemetery.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1992, G Burleigh and A Richmond.



Distribution of mixed rite burials in a Roman cemetery, Slip End, Ashwell, Area J: Lee Valley pipeline



Distribution of archaeological features, Guilden Morden: gas pipeline

Newnham, Norton to Morden Grange pipeline [fs,ex/P]

(TL24613676)

Two large ditches of possible Prehistoric date were recorded c.100 metres apart, both 'V' shaped in section, one being 0.7m in depth and the other about 1.0m. Both ditches had been re-cut to approximately half of their original depths. No dateable finds were recovered. These ditches may relate to others amongst a complex of cropmarks visible on aerial photographs immediately to the south-west of Newnham village, about 200 - 400 metres to the north, the direction in which they were oriented.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1992, G Burleigh and A Richmond.

Radwell, Norton to Morden Grange pipeline [fs,o+r/R]

(TL23273565)

Fieldwalking produced a concentration of Romano-British pottery sherds on the slight ridge overlooking the site of a villa, situated about 300 metres to the south, and designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument. A 50 m stretch of the easement was hand cleaned, producing a number of mainly aceramic pits. Upon excavation, all contained quantities of animal bone showing signs of butchery, except one that contained a few Romano-British sherds of pottery. A number of fairly shallow ditches were recorded, again producing Romano-British pottery. One of the ditches yielded a decorated bone knife handle.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1992, G Burleigh and A Richmond.

§Royston, Tesco site [o+r/-] (TL352418)

Ashwell & Royston, Slip End to Wicker Hall pipeline [ex,0+r/P,R]

(TL28303700 and TL3314440190)

Construction of a new water pipeline from a pumping station at Slip End, Ashwell, to another at Wicker Hall, Royston, necessitated an excavation at the Slip End station, since it was known to overlie a Romano-British cemetery; it having been disturbed by the construction of the pumping station in 1968. The site is at the bottom of a slope, and the downhill movement of soil through the action of the plough had resulted in unusually deep stratification for the area. This had preserved, relatively intact, a wide variety of cremation burials, the earliest dating to the late first century A.D., the others being predominantly from the second century AD. In all 53 cremation assemblages were recorded, although an estimated further 26 had been destroyed within the approximately 100 sq. m excavation area by the 1968 construction works. Unexpectedly, stratified beneath the cremation burials, eleven inhumation graves were recorded, including the burials of eight adults and one adolescent. The dispositions of the bodies included five extended supine, two extended prone, two flexed prone, and one contracted. Whilst pottery vessels in two graves indicate a date for them which is early in the Roman period, the pottery vessel from another suggests a pre-Roman date, as does the relative stratigraphy of others, and the contracted burial (see Shire Balk above). Other Late Iron Age/Early Roman inhumation cemeteries in North Hertfordshire are known now at Baldock, Royston and Wallington Road cemeteries, (see G Burleigh, 'A Late Iron Age Oppidum at Baldock', in R Holgate (ed.), Chiltern Archaeology, 1995, 105-6). This cemetery is related to a settlement area to the north-east, which is Scheduled as an Ancient Monument, and which possesses another inhumation cemetery of the late Roman period, contained within a ditched enclosure on the settlement's north-east outskirt. This second cemetery was the subject of a trial excavation in 1975 (G Burleigh in Britannia, vol.VII, 1976, 340; Medieval Archaeology, vol.XX, 1976, 163; Herts. Past, no.1, 1976, 18). The cutting of the pipe trench from the pumping station sectioned nine ditches, two of which appear to define the south-western side of the associated Romano-British settlement.

Significant features recorded elsewhere on the route of the pipeline included a major Prehistoric ditch, 2.0m wide by 0.8m deep, at c.TL 293373, aligned with one of the triple Iron Age ditches on Deadman's Hill, about 300 metres to the south-east, and which are a protected Scheduled Ancient Monument. Where the pipeline crossed Therfield Heath, along the south side of the A505 road, the trench sectioned the triple Iron Age features known as the Mile Ditches, another Scheduled Ancient Monument. The sections were drawn but no dating evidence was recovered.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1991, M Atkinson, G Burleigh and A Richmond.

$\$ Royston & Barkway, Wicker Hall to Eagle Tavern pipeline [0+r/P]

(TL53526239723 to TL538476239152)

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.12, 1991 M Atkinson and G Burleigh.

Ashwell, Hodwell [o+r/P]

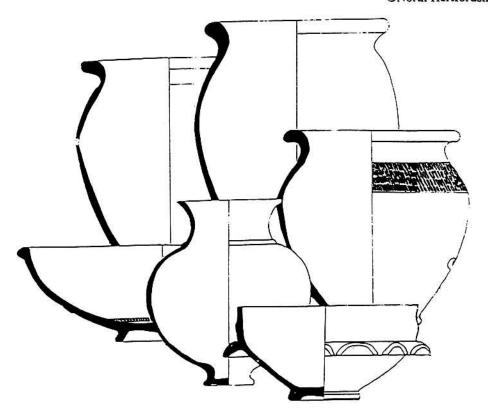
(TL26423936)

During the cutting of foundation trenches for a new building, archaeological features were identified and recorded in addition to two modern brick wall lines. Apart from fragments of charcoal and animal bone, a single sherd of undated sand-tempered brown coarse ware pottery was recorded.

Baldock, Hartsfield School [ex/P,R]

(TL2491234050)

The school is built on Walls Field, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, which covers part of the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement of Baldock. The NHDC Museums Service Field Archaeology Section investigated an area due to be developed for another school building extension which, amongst various other features, included two of particular significance, the existence of which was already known from its previous excavations in 1982 and 1987, carried out in advance of earlier phases of the school development. A length of a pit alignment comprising sub-square pit cuts was excavated. It formed part of an alignment which runs for a distance of more than one kilometre across Walls Field, Upper Walls Common and Clothall Common, in a general north-west/south-east direction. The alignment, which may originate in the mid-first millennium B.C., was clearly a major element in the later prehistoric landscape, and may have formed the boundary to an important estate or ranch. By the first century B.C., it acted as a boundary between the late Iron Age settlement on Walls Field and the contemporary cemetery zone running along a low ridge across Upper Walls Common. This boundary was breached by the expanding settlement during the early first century A.D. On the school site, at least some of the pits appear to have contained large posts, possibly the size of modern telegraph poles, thus ensuring that the alignment undoubtedly constituted an impressive visual boundary within the landscape. The pit alignment was crossed by the later line of a road which linked with the main route of the Icknield Way, 100 metres to the north, passed through the ancient settlement, and headed south towards Welwyn, and then on to Verulamium. Although this road will have been busy during the Roman occupation, there is evidence from recent excavations that it origi-



Assemblage of Roman pottery from the excavation at Hartsfield School, Baldock

nated during the later Iron Age. On the slope of Walls Field, where Hartsfield School is sited, during the Roman period the road was worn by the passing traffic into a deep holloway. Later in the Roman period and after. it was made-up by the deposition of numerous superimposed chalk rubble and gravel layers, gradually infilling the holloway over time with successive road surfaces. Much of this activity apparently post-dates the Roman occupation, and there is some evidence that the road was in use well into the Medieval period. Bounding the road were many cut and re-cut drainage ditches and gullies, dating throughout the Roman period. To the south-east of these features were other remains, including an arrangement of two concentric gullies marking the site of a round house. This feature was truncated by a 9 m deep well which was fully excavated utilising climbing apparatus. To the south of the well was a further sub-square pit, cut into the chalk, this time only about 1.0 m in depth, but about 3.0 m across at the top. At the centre of the base of this pit, clear evidence for the former presence of substantial timber beams in chalk-cut slots was recovered. These formed a structure over a further circular shaft, 4.5 m in depth. The two pits together represented the remains of a cellar, presumably for cool storage, located beneath a timber building, evidence for which was found in the form of shallow beam slots on the surface of the natural chalk. When the soil filling the deep shaft was excavated, the inhumed remains of two adults and two children were recovered near the base, together with a number of complete pottery vessels. These burials were formal not casual and the individuals, perhaps members of a family, were interred probably at the very end of the Romano-British period, or possibly in the decades immediately following, perhaps as late as the mid-fifth century A.D.

Following on from the pioneering involvement of the school with our 1987 excavation, this excavation too provided another chance for the school children, their teachers and parents to become actively involved with the project. The educational element proved to be most valu-

able and was much appreciated by everyone who participated.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished reports 1992, revised 1995 & 1998, G Burleigh, C Colley and M Stevenson.

Baldock, Royston Road [geo/P,R]

(TL24903420)

A magnetometer survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford for the landowner of an area of Upper Walls Common, located on the west side of the Royston Road Iron Age and Romano-British cemetery, and north of Hartsfield school site on Walls Field. Parts of several ditched enclosures were detected, as was the line of the Romanised Icknield Way, indicated by flanking ditches which were already recorded from aerial photographs. The potential results were limited by the quantity of ferrous material scattered across what had become a waste land on the edge of the developing Clothall Common housing estate.

Baldock, southeastern half of Walls Field [geo/P,R]

(TL25203375)

A magnetometer survey was undertaken by Archaeometery Branch of the English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. The results produced a detailed first glimpse of the heart of the ancient settlement that had not previously been seen. Aerial photography had not assisted in years past due to the growing of everlasting flowers on the field that rendered such surveys invalid. In addition to mapping enclosures and pits between a system of tracks or roads, a completely new road was discovered to be the line of the main road through the settlement from Braughing to Sandy and Lincoln beyond.

Baldock, Station Master's House [ev/R]

(TL24583420)

Preliminary excavations in the garden revealed unusually deep stratification, in excess of two metres in places. Six trenches were opened up across the site and revealed a large quarry of the Romano-British period. Examination of the overall quarry cut suggested that it was actually a series of smaller cuts and angular faces from which the chalk was extracted. This activity appears to have taken place during the 3rd century AD and continued until some time during the 4th century AD, after which the site appears to have been abandoned and the quarry infilled, probably over a period of many centuries. With a maximum depth of 2.5 m, the hand excavation of the quarry must have been a substantial operation, perhaps coinciding with a phase of construction within the Romano-British town when chalk would have been needed for making floors, road and yard surfacing, mortar, and perhaps as building blocks for the foundations of timber and cob structures. Beyond the limits of this feature, further Romano-British activity was recognised in the form of shallow linear ditches together with a number of undiagnostic pits. A later watching brief (1992) revealed the existence of a small Romano-British rectangular building in the base of the quarry, with foundations constructed of chalk blocks.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.14, 1992, G Burleigh, M Atkinson and D Went.

§Baldock, Walnut Tree Avenue [o+r/PM]

(TL2506233337)

§Baldock, 37a High Street [o+r/PM]

(TL24643370)

Baldock, rear of 39b High Street [ex/P,R]

(TL24663372)

The site lies at the rear of a property on the east side of the Medieval and later High Street frontage, with Baker's Close, an area of the Roman town under a recreation field which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, situated to the east again. The site was to be redeveloped and the opportunity was taken to examine it for comparison with the adjacent Scheduled area. The small-scale excavation carried out by the Museums Service identified a number of small Romano-British pits and a more substantial feature, possibly representing a deep storage facility or a well. The pits were generally neatly cut and were probably designed to fulfil a specific function. Following their disuse, however, the features had been utilised as refuse pits, as evi-

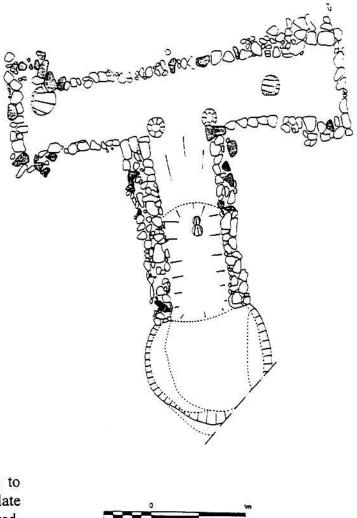
denced by the finds. This activity appears to have taken place some time around the late first- and second centuries AD. As anticipated, it was clear that Medieval and later activities on the site had reduced the ground surface by as much as one metre since the end of the Roman period, when levels were compared with the undeveloped next door site of Baker's Close.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.13, 1992, G Burleigh and A Richmond.

Hitchin, Keysheath House to Rosehill Hospital cycle track [0+r/]

(TL207308)

An area of $c.2.5 \times 120$ m was observed during topsoil stripping. A single, small, undated pit was identified which was found to contain fragments of cremated bone.



A late 3rd or 4th century AD 'T'-shaped kiln constructed of chalk blocks, Wymondley bypass

Little Wymondley, Bypass [geo,ex,o+r/P,R]

(ex:TL217268, geo:TL223269 and o+r:TL20952715)

A fieldwalking survey and a series of trial trenches excavated in 1990 (see above), confirmed the presence of a sizeable settlement dating from the first to the third centuries AD. English Heritage agreed to fund a project to record the site and establish key evidence for the development of the settlement.

The excavations located the remains of a range of buildings at least 50 m in length running diagonally across the carriageway width. These comprised a domestic dwelling built in a Romanised fashion, with flint and mortar wall foundations describing a rectangular structure with internal subdivisions and extensions, and a flint walled building probably best interpreted as a barn or a byre. There was evidence for composite floors made up of small tile and chalk cubes (tesserae), laid over a chalk base, tiled roofs and wooden superstructures. To the east of the main buildings was a cobbled yard, with a silted pond to one side. A cobbled roadway led to the farmstead from the east, curiously enough, along the route of the proposed bypass, and in the vicinity of this road there existed a beautifully preserved T-shaped malting kiln, together with another similar kiln, but not so well preserved, and, near to the Romano-British main building range, a deep, flint lined well. This contained, within its backfill, the redeposited remains of a single human with an iron blade lodged between its-vertebrae. Furthermore, the excavations discovered traces of an earlier settlement underlying the Romano-British farmstead, indicated by circular hut bases probably dating to the Late Iron Age period. The Museums Service microlight aerial survey revealed that much of the surrounding area to the north and south of the farmstead was similarly occupied by buildings and enclosures. Fortunately, the land to either side of the carriageway was due to be covered with earth banks which will preserve the underlying archaeology.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.15, 1992, D Went and G Burleigh.

Offley, proposed Wellbury Golf Course [fs/R,M,PM]

(TL14212961)

A field walking survey collected surface artefacts on a grid location basis. The majority of finds from the site was Medieval and post-Medieval tile. The fragments appeared to reflect patterns of redundant field boundaries related to the Medieval open field system and later cultivation. The concentration of Medieval tile within two specific areas may indicate the locations of demolished fifteenth or sixteenth century structures, or the accumulation of waste at the headland of a ridge and furrow furlong. The relatively few sherds of Romano-British pottery did produce a concentration to suggest the possibility of a small settlement being situated close by.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.11, 1991, G Burleigh and D Went.

Preston to Bulls Green, pipeline [o+r/-,-] (TL188245-276173)

Therfield, former Bell Inn, Kelshall Road [ev/R,M]

(TL33263739)

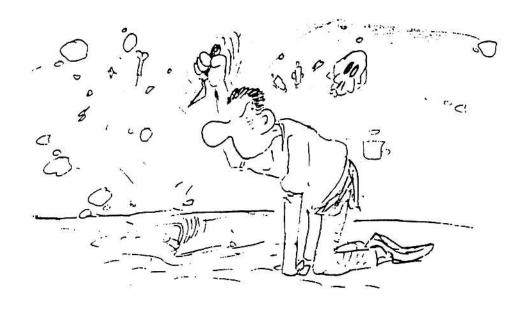
External Report

O+R/RPS**

Preston to Bull's Green near Welwyn, Water pipeline, Anon, 1991

(LVW/BG'91)

Fieldwork in North Hertfordshire 1992



Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation
ASH-1	O+R	St. Mary's Church, Ashwell	N.H.D.C. Museums
ASH-4	O+R	Westend Cottage, Ashwell	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-22	Geo.	northwestern half of Walls Field	ÁM Lab for NHDC
BAL-54	Excav.	rear of The Engine, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-55	O+R	Pepper Alley, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-56	O+R	4 Clothall Road, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-?	O+R	5 The Orchard, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BARK-1	FW	Barkway Park Golf Course	N.H.D.C. Museums
1 <u>8</u> 5	O+R	15 Highbury Road, Hitchin	N.H.D.C. Museums
KNEB-1	O+R	Old Knebworth Church	N.H.D.C. Museums
WBP-4	O+R	near Wymondley Bypass	N.H.D.C. Museums
WP	Excav.	Wymondley Priory	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-46	O+R	Station Master's House, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums

Ashwell, St. Mary's Church [o+r/M]

(TL26713978)

A water pipe trench was cut by work experience students between the rectory and the boiler house, along the north side of the church. The line of the path was used in the expectation that it would result in fewer graves being encountered. When burials were disturbed, the Museums Service was contacted.

A minimum of three pre-nineteenth century inhumations was identified. Of greater significance was the discovery of masonry remains belonging to a fourteenth-century chantry chapel that had stood at the east end on the north side of the chancel. It is possible that it was the chapel dedicated to the Holy Trinity which predated 1458 and was demolished in 1799, but this is as yet unconfirmed.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1992, G Burleigh, P McCarroll, C & D Went.

Ashwell, West End Cottage [o+r/PM]

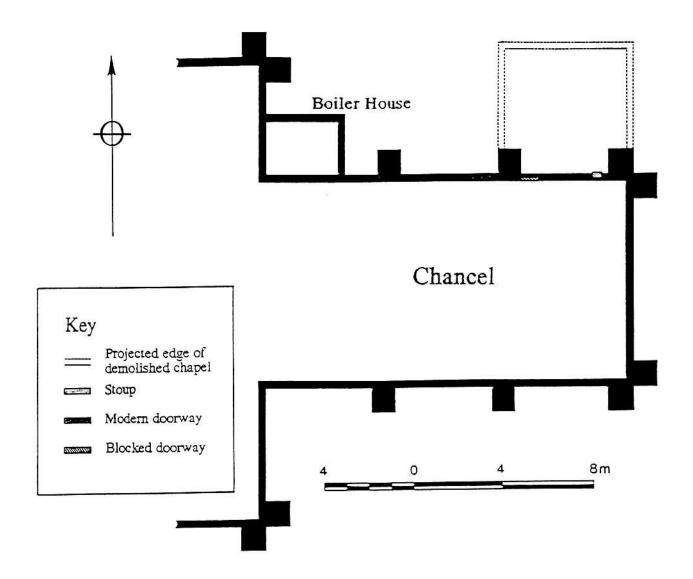
(TL263393)

A chalk cut well, 0.95 m in diameter and 6.60 m deep, with 1.07 m of standing water, had been revealed to the rear of the property. Rotting timbers from the original superstructure were also present at the head of this nineteenth-century well.

Baldock, northwestern half of Walls Field [geo/P,R]

(TL25003387)

The second half of a magnetometer survey was undertaken by Archaeometery Branch of the English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory to complete the survey of the field that is boxed in on three sides by development. The results produced a detailed layout of the heart of the ancient settlement that had not previously been seen. Aerial photography had not assisted in years past due to the growing of



Survey of chancel, St. Mary's church, Ashwell

everlasting flowers on the field that rendered such surveys invalid. The results enabled a detailed picture of the plan of the settlement as a significant proportion of the whole to be produced. Irregular edged pits as defined on the survey suggested the possibility of iron slag being present to indicate the areas of the settlement that may have been the industrial heart.

Baldock, The Engine public house [ev,ex/R] (TL24533408)

A trial trench evaluation identified the existence of extensive and moderately well-preserved Romano-British remains below the modern garden soil. The identification of a buried Romano-British land surface was of considerable importance, as it is rare to find such deposits stratified above the level of the chalk natural in Baldock. The identification of structural remains in the form of a probable wall foundation, at least 14 metres in length, is also of considerable interest. This represented the remains of a substantial robbed-out wall line belonging to an important building at the junction of major Roman roads, including the route to Sandy and the Icknield Way. Further excavation located several Romano-British pits and gullies together with a very substantial ditch complex traversing the site north to south. Such large ditch arrangements are unusual and represent major boundaries. Limited hand excavation suggested the feature was first dug in the Late pre-Roman Iron Age and thereafter re-cut and cleaned out on several occasions. It was backfilled with a sizeable quantity of domestic refuse in the early second century AD.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.17, 1992 A Richmond, G Burleigh and D Went.

Baldock, Walker's Court, Pepper Alley [0+r/R,M;PM]

(TL24553700)

The groundworks for a development on garden land situated behind the seventeenth century Wynne's Almshouses on the High Street revealed a single small pit of the Roman period. A ditch and pit from the fourteenth to fifteenth-century were identified, along with a seventeenth or eighteenth-century ditch which also contained redeposited pottery of the eleventh to thirteenth-centuries. The post-Medieval period was represented in addition by four pits and two ditches.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1992, C Colley

Baldock, 4 Clothall Road [o+r/P,R]

(TL24693401)

Observation of the footings for a pair of houses in the large garden of an earlier 20th century

house recorded a series of Roman rubbish pits and a probable well, in addition to a nineteenth-century well, while a single pit represented the later pre-Roman Iron Age. Only limited work was possible due to the nature of the development and the type of planning condition.

NHDC Field Archaeology unpublished Archive Report, 1992, A Offord

Baldock, 5 The Orchard [o+r/R]

(TL2482233593)

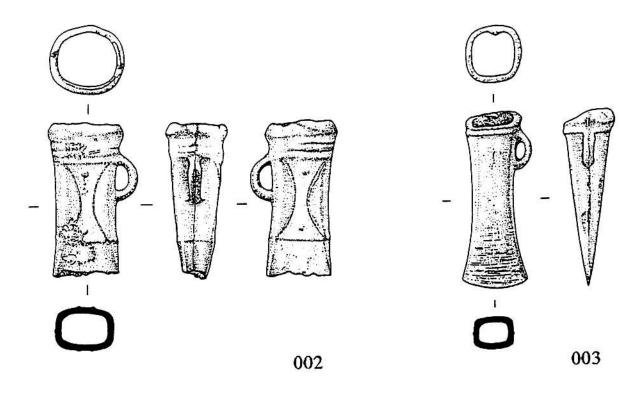
Information recorded from the householder referred to 1969-70 when the property was built. During the cutting of a foundation trench along the south side of the house plan, an east-west adult human inhumation was exposed but left in situ, while across the northern corner of the new house, an ancient wall foundation was also revealed. The wall consisted of 'stone' blocks and was observed for a distance of 3 m at a depth of c.0.75 m. The evidence is another part of the jigsaw of The Tene development where Dr. I M Stead, in 1968, conducted an observation and recording exercise on properties being built at that time. This revealed about 21 late Roman inhumations from a cemetery a few metres west of the present site. Further investigation in 1978 on the west side of The Tene, opposite Dr. Stead's observed burials, recorded many more inhumations from the same cemetery (G Burleigh in Hertfordshire's Past no.9, 1980, 35-37). Additional work in 1987, 1990 and 1994 (see above and below), expanded knowledge of this cemetery. Considerable evidence for wellpreserved Roman structures in the vicinity had been found also by Dr. Stead in 1968 during observation and recording of new construction trenching. Larger-scale archaeological excavation in 1970 was highly restricted by the imposition of a condition, insisted on by the former Baldock Urban District Council, limiting the depth of investigation to the superficial. This was particularly unfortunate because what little could be done showed that late Roman and earlier levels had not been disturbed by post-Roman ploughing (I M Stead & V Rigby, Baldock, *Britannia* Monograph no. 7, 1986, 32). Subsequently, this well-preserved area was thoroughly disturbed by modern building foundations with no further archaeological record. This event makes the preservation of the Scheduled remains on Baker's Close even more vitally important (see above and below).

Barkway Park Golf Course [fs/P,R,M] (TL378345)

The Barkway survey was set up between the Barkway and Nuthampstead Parish Map Society and the North Hertfordshire District Council's Museums Field Archaeology Section. Their collaboration coincided with the development of a new golf course which unfortunately did not carry any provision for pre-construction archaeological investigation. The survey partners, with assistance from members of the North Hertfordshire Archaeological Society

too, therefore took the opportunity to fieldwalk a number of the threatened areas to assess the nature of any archaeological evidence. Whilst this project was being organised, it came to light that a group of metal detectorists had uncovered an extremely important cache of Bronze Age artefacts within the boundary of the golf course. Fortunately, the landowner very generously gave the hoard to North Hertfordshire Museum's Field Archaeology Section for recording and study (report in preparation). The limited rescue survey recovered a range of evidence dating from the early Prehistoric period up until Medieval times. Of considerable importance was the discovery of concentrations of worked flint of a probable Bronze Age date which occurred in small but significant patches. The location of the flint finds coincided with an area known to contain at least two vestigial round barrows, and this was also the area where the Late Bronze Age founder's hoard was located.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.18, 1992, D Went.



Examples from the Barkway Bronze Age Hoard; scale 1:2

§Hitchin, Highbury Road [o+r/PM]

(TL19112930)

Old Knebworth, St. Mary and St. Thomas Parish Church [str,fs,ex,o+r/M]

(TL231210)

The laying of water mains led to the recording and analysis of a number of burials which would otherwise have been badly disrupted. The present church building, standing in parkland to the east of Knebworth House, is thought to date back to the twelfth-century, being part of a village complex on the estate, long since deserted and remaining only as a series of slight earthworks. The trench disturbed a number of inhumations, some only 0.20 m below the present ground surface. These burials were very close to the fifteenth century tower, and it is suggested that they predated this structure.

Summary of earlier work in 1988

Four small trenches were cut archaeologically, the first at the northeast junction of the tower with the nave that produced evidence pertaining to the construction of the tower, predating the buttress. The second, at the junction of the southwest corner of the vestry with the nave, revealed only detail of the Victorian nave, while the third trench against the north wall of the north chapel indicated that the chapel was continued uninterrupted up to, and presumably under, the buttress. The fourth trench, at the junction between the south wall of the chancel and the nave, produced evidence that contradicted the assumptions about the sequence of building based on visible architectural history. Two graves were identified, one of which, that of a child, had been cut into the backfill of the foundation trench for the chancel. The footings were pre-Victorian and no doubt related to a Medieval precursor: however, these were clearly later than the foundation trench for the nave, since they cut into the earlier trench. Architectural historians have previously assumed that the chancel, demolished in the nineteenth-century, was contemporary with the nave. The structure may have replaced a twelfth-century chancel and, although no dating evidence was recovered from the footings trench, is almost certainly early fifteenth-century.

A gravestone survey was also conducted in addition to a structural survey of the surviving church.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.16, 1992, G Burleigh, K Matthews and D Went; G Burleigh in Medieval Archaeology, vol.XXXIII, 1989, 196.

Little Wymondley, pipeline [o+r/R,PM]

(TL216269)

The cutting of a trench for a water pipeline was observed taking a route along the northern side of the bypass, south of Wymondley Bury towards an existing water tower. Of the four archaeological features discovered, only one was of significance, resembling similar occupation surfaces within structures discovered in the Romano-British settlement to the south, excavated in part on the line of the bypass (see above). Brick, tile and stone used in a 120 m length of drainage channel was probably rubble from a demolished farm building associated with the manor house, dating from the eighteenth to nineteenth-century.

Little Wymondley, Priory [ex/M,PM]

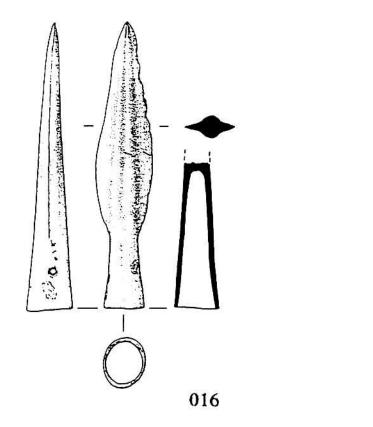
(TL2186927951)

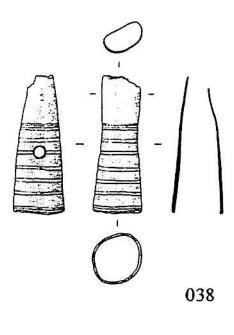
Following on from a series of trial trenches in 1989 relating to a development project which did not materialise (see above), excavations became necessary due to a proposed extension to the Grade 1 Listed house which incorporates the nave of the thirteenth century priory church within the moated enclosure. The original scheduled monument consent application was substantially revised, preventing the construc-

tion of a large cellar beneath the single storey rear extension. This action undoubtedly preserved the deeper stratified remains on this part of the site relating to the origins, development and eventual demise of the Monastic complex.

The excavations uncovered several important phases of post-Dissolution activity, the earliest possibly relating to the final years of occupation. At this level fragments of compact internal floor surfaces were recognised, as were several wall foundation lines orientated along the same axis as the Priory church. Such features may relate to a part of the conventual building arrangement of the complex and they thus represented a significant find in the context of this Medieval excavation.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.27, 1994, G Burleigh and A Richmond.





Further examples from the Barkway bronze Age Hoard; scale 1:2

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Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation
BAL-31	Excav.	Former clinic site, The Tene, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-57	Trial T	Providence Way, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BYG-1	Excav./ BuildSurvey/		NUDCM
	O+R	St. Margaret of Antioch Church, Bygrave	N.H.D.C. Museums
CL-2	Trial T	Kingswoodbury Golf Centre, Clothall	N.H.D.C. Museums
HINX-2	TrialT	Middle Farm, Hinxworth	RPS Clouston
HMP	O+R	old market place, Hitchin	N.H.D.C. Museums
BR-93	Trial T	I.P.S. HQ site, Blackhorse Rd., Ltch	N.H.D.C. Museums
PIR-93	TrialT	The Fox, Pirton	N.H.D.C. Museums
SWV	FW/Trial T	Wallington villa	Dan Pinnock
	FW	Wallington villa	N.H.D.C. Museums

Baldock, Providence Way [ev/P,R,M,PM] (TL24553315)

Ten trenches were targeted on the proposed house sites and the access road of a new development. A single sherd of Early Bronze Age grooved ware represented the earliest presence. The distribution of the relatively few sherds of Late pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman pottery indicated the presence of the settlement to the northwest. From the weathered state of the sherds it is likely that they entered the site with possible manuring, indicating that the area was probably ploughed. The interface between topsoil and subsoil in Trench 2 produced the only early Medieval sherd of coarse greyware from the site. The central area of the site was dominated by anineteenth century chalk quarry that had been dug to a depth of 3.10 m. An element of a second quarry was encountered towards the southeastern end of the site.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.26, 1994, G Burleigh and D Went.

Bygrave, St. Margaret of Antioch Parish Church [str,ex,o+r/R,MEM,M,PM]

(TL26593613)

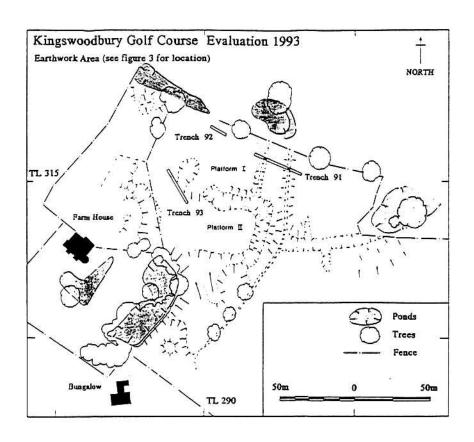
Work to resolve the problems of dry rot within the church had already resulted in the building contractor excavating two substantial areas of the nave floor, and the removal of a significant amount of wall plaster, before the Museums Service was notified and invited by the Parochial Church Council to record the archaeology. Apart from the damage to parts of the surviving Medieval wall paintings, the ground had been reduced by 0.25-0.30 m across an area 6x2 m to the south of the aisle and 6x4.2 m to its north. A number of burials were identified cut into an earth flooring in addition to three shallow bell foundry pits. Over part of the area, a partial chalk tamped floor was also recorded. Fortunately, sufficient soil remained against the nave walls and edges of the central aisle to permit the recording of sections of the removed deposits to be made, and thus an understanding of parts of the previous stratigraphy. Subsequently, permission was granted for two small sections to be cut across the central

aisle to gain information that elsewhere had been lost during the contractor excavations. Architectural studies had stated that the nave was built in the twelfth century but archaeological evidence now demonstrates that it was, in fact, rebuilt at that date, since the standing walls cut through at least two earlier floor levels, the later of which produced Late Saxon pottery. This agrees with the Domesday reference to a priest being at Bygrave, indicating the existence of a church by the mid-eleventh century. The investigation also recorded two other floor surfaces, post-dating the rebuild, one perhaps of the fifteenth century, of similar date to the wall paintings, and the other Victorian. It is possible that the earliest observed floor dated to the eighth or ninthcentury. Against the north wall, some Romano-British sherds were unearthed, possibly indicating that the Medieval church is constructed on or near a site of that earlier period. Drawn and photographic surveys of the church superstructure were also undertaken for the first time, and a specialist examination of the wall paintings was reported on by Curteis Paine Associates in the same year.

Paine, C, 1993, Examination and condition survey of the wall paintings at St. Margaret of Antioch's Church, Bygrave, Curteis Paine Associates

Burleigh, G R, 1994, Archaeological Recording at St. Margaret's Church, Bygrave, 1993, unpublished typescript, NHDC Field Archaeology Section

Gardner, J, 1995, Excavations at Bygrave, Hertfordshire Countryside, vol. 50, Issue 431, 24.



Plan of Trial Trench evaluation at Kingswoodbury, Clothall

Clothall, Kingswoodbury Golf Course [ev/P,R,M,PM]

(TL210315)

This 120 hectares site was evaluated by means of 170 trenches targeted on areas of proposed plantations, lakes, bunkers and greens. Given the diffuse form of the plan, a fairly comprehensive assessment was possible. A total of 43 trenches required closer examination or detailed work, of which 22 contained late post-Medieval or modern remains, with the rest providing evidence from the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. Features identified included boundary ditches, pits, hearths and possibly a furnace, plus structural evidence relating to a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement and a possible Roman cremation cemetery area. In addition to scatters of flint debris, a number of Bronze Age pits was excavated as were two late Neolithic or early Bronze Age cremations with associated flint working, a hearth and structure. In one pasture field, earthworks were recorded comprising a series of low banks and platforms, associated with silted drainage ditches. These are sited north of the Medieval moated farmhouse and were thought to be of similar date. However, sections excavated across two of the platforms and some of the ditches revealed the earthworks to be of the Romano-British period, and thus a rare and wellpreserved site for that date in the County and region.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.20, 1994, G Burleigh and D Went.

Hitchin, old market place [o+r/M,PM]

(TL18472905)

In tandem with a programme of street refurbishment, a programme of archaeological recording was undertaken. A variety of postholes and remnants of cobbled surfaces were recorded, although the nature of the operation prevented any sizeable areas being opened at any one moment. Five key-hole pits were excavated as a control, three within the centre of the market place, one on the northeast side and the other to the southeast. The earliest surfaces recorded probably date to the later Medieval period.

Letchworth, I.P.S. HQ site, Blackhorse Road [ev/R]

(TL232337)

Five trenches within the development area produced evidence for the Icknield Way, which was anticipated since it survived as a holloway marked on Ordnance Survey maps until it was infilled in the 1960s. The excavations by John Moss-Eccardt between 1958 and 1972, in connection with the development of the Blackhorse Road industrial estate, had previously sectioned the holloway some 350m to the east, revealing evidence for its usage in the Iron Age and Roman periods (Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. LXXVII, 1988, 35-103). On the IPS site, a 3 m wide shallow holloway associated with a gulley on its south side was identified in two of the trenches. Redeposited chalk had been compacted over part of the holloway, beneath which a Roman pit produced shards of glass from a small two-handled fourth century flagon. A fine copper alloy pin found close by suggested the presence of a disturbed burial.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.19, 1993, G Burleigh, A Richmond and D Went.

Pirton, The Fox public house [ev/MEM,M,PM]

(TL1461031535)

Thirteen trenches were cut on a green field site to the north of the motte and bailey castle and High Street. The evaluation revealed extensive and moderately well-preserved Medieval remains, with occupation evidence from the Saxo-Norman period in particular. Numerous

post-holes suggested the likely presence of timber structures, while ditches and pits suggested enclosures and domestic settlement. Dating evidence indicated habitation on most of the site had ceased by the fifteenth century, although buildings continued to be erected on the High Street frontage into modern times. The south end of the trench on the street frontage indicated that a holloway had been eroded through the Medieval period, and then infilled in recent centuries. Major area excavations of the site in 1995 (see below), revealed several ditched enclosures containing rectangular timber-post buildings of the Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods, most aligned northsouth. Of considerable interest was an eastwest building with an inhumation cemetery on its south side. This contained about forty burials including males and females, children and adults. All the burials were arranged east-west with the heads at the west end of the graves, facing east. A number of graves contained more than one burial, suggesting family plots. The majority of burials were not in coffins and there were no apparent gravegoods. The cemetery was defined by the east-west building to its north and by a north-south building to its east. The west and south sides were defined by ditches with an entrance on the west side. A few metres further to the east was a large north-south timber hall which had been re-built at least once. It is probable that the east-west building is a Late Saxon timber church with its associated graveyard. A priest is mentioned in Domesday Book (AD 1086) while the present masonry church is dated to the mid-twelfth century. The large north-south building further to the east might have been a thegnly/manorial hall, while the north-south building defining the eastern side of the graveyard could have been a priest's house. This kind of evidence and arrangement of structures and cemetery is known from other excavations of similar sites of the period, for

example, the recently excavated site at Ketton Quarry, Rutland (Medieval Settlement Research Group, Annual Report 13, 1998, 46-7). A likely interpretation is that the evidence represents one of the original manorial sites for Pirton, the other being High Down on the ridge to the south of the village, which was abandoned in the mid-twelfth century, during the Anarchy wars between King Stephen and Queen Matilda, when the motte and bailey castle was erected and the church re-built in stone within the eastern bailey defences.

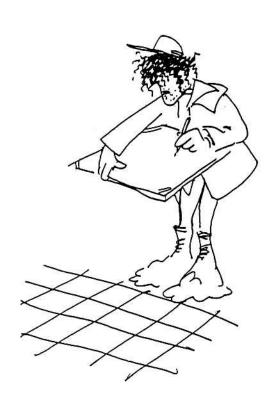
NHDC Museums Field Archaeology Section Annual Report, January 1996, GR Burleigh NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.21, 1993, GBurleigh and P Fenton.

Wallington, north of Bury Wood [fs/R]

(TL28453333)

Following a period of 'set-aside', a field to the west of Wallington Bury was deep ploughed before being brought back into agricultural use. It had previously only been ploughed for a relatively few years in the post-Enclosure period, possibly first as recently as the 1950s. Dan Pinnock, a local villager, discovered the site in 1958. Identified on the O.S. map as a 'Roman Building', the site had never been archaeologically investigated. As a result of the deep ploughing, significant quantities of masonry were visible on at least part of the site, in addition to a wider scatter of pottery. Mr. Pinnock collected much of the surface material and dug two test pits before reporting the situation. A fieldwalking survey was then undertaken by North Herts. Museums. Study of the results confirmed that the site was of a very substantial Roman villa.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.32, 1999, M Stevenson, J Read and G Burleigh.



Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation
BAL-57	EV	Providence Way, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BBP	A	Bypass, northern/eastern routes, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
HIT-PP	A	r/o Paynes Park/Mkt.Place, Hitchin	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-59	O+R	7 Sun Street, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-15	EX	Royston Road cemetery, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-61	O+R	25 Clothall Road, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-31	EX	former Health Clinic, The Tene, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-46	O+R	The Stationmaster's House, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-57	EV	Providence Way, Baldock	Heritage Network
BBP-212	EV	Field 212, Weston Hills, Bypass, Baldock	Heritage Network
BBP-4	EV	Warren Lane, Bypass, Baldock	Heritage Network
BBP	FS	fieldwalking, bypass routes, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-53	EX	rear of 35/7 High Street, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
WYM	O+R	Wymondley House, Little Wymondley	Heritage Network
PIR-94	EX	Walnut Tree Farm, Pirton	Heritage Network
ROY-3	O+R	Town Centre enhancement, Royston	Heritage Network
THER-94	O+R	Tuthill Farm, Therfield	Heritage Network
BBP	GEO	various geophysical surveys	GeoQuest Associates

For work by non-NHDC organisations, see Hertfordshire Archaeology, vol.12, 1994-6, 135-142

Land to rear of Paynes Park, Market Place and High Street, Hitchin [a/R/M,MM,PM]

(TL183291)

Investigation of existing information relevant to the area of proposed development. Evidence of possible Roman occupation is discussed and the topographic information in relation to a possible Late Saxon planned town and subsequent Early Medieval town planning. Analysis also included a review of later Medieval and Post-Medieval developmental changes within the area of the site. A town map in Hitchin Museum, previously thought to be mid-eighteenth century, was re-dated as mid-seventeenth century on internal evidence, making it the

earliest known map of Hitchin.

NHDC Report 22, January 1994, by GR Burleigh and MD Stevenson

Area of proposed northern Baldock bypass in the parishes of Baldock, Bygrave, Letchworth, Norton [a/P,R,MM,M,PM]

(TL235340-275360)

An assessment of the proposed route, in advance of the Baldock bypass Public Inquiry, producing evidence for settlement, enclosures, tracks, boundaries, burials.

NHDC Report 24, April 1994, by MD Stevenson ed. GR Burleigh

Area of proposed eastern Baldock bypass in the parishes of Baldock, Bygrave, Clothall, Letchworth, Norton, Wallington, Weston [a/P,R,MM,M,PM]

(TL235340-240350 and TL240310-275360)

An assessment of the proposed route, in advance of the Baldock bypass Public Inquiry, producing evidence for occupation, enclosures, tracks, boundaries, burials

NHDC Report 25, April 1994, by MD Stevenson ed. GR Burleigh

Area of proposed Baldock eastern bypass in the parishes of Baldock and Clothall [a/P,R,MM,M,PM]

(TL255335-265345)

A response to a report by Air Photo Services, Cambridge, Baldock Bypass: A505 to A507, Aerial Photographic Assessment, in respect of the proposed Baldock bypass - Eastern route discussing evidence of occupation, enclosures, tracks, boundaries, burials

NHDC Report 30, November 1994, by GR Burleigh & MD Stevenson

Blackhorse Farm, Baldock [ev/P,R,MM,M,PM]

(TL241534500)

Evaluation of Scheduled Ancient monument, AM104, as part of a programme of work in advance of the Baldock bypass Public Inquiry producing evidence of occupation andtlement

NHDC Report 23, March 1994, by P Fenton ed. GR Burleigh

Providence Way, Baldock [ev/P,R,MM,M,PM]

(TL24553315)

A range of mainly pottery sherds recovered but a marked lack of related features. A buried Roman period ploughsoil was recorded, but the site was dominated by nineteenth century chalk quarry activity. Field work undertaken Feb.-March 1993 in advance of residential development.

NHDC Report 26, July 1994, by DA Went ed. GR Burleigh

Excavation Reports

Wymondley Priory, Wymondley

(TL219279)

Evidence of occupation, church and Augustinian Priory and Farm were identified. Present house largely constructed from nave of thirteenth century Priory church. The house is a Grade 1 Listed building and the site a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Excavation of an area on the south side of the house in advance of new building, revealed a series of floors, walls and drains. Excavation was not possible below the level of the new building raft foundation, therefore limited interpretation was possible from the small area. Field work undertaken Feb. 1992.

NHDC Report 27, August 1994, by ADW Richmond ed. GR Burleigh

External Reports

D/HCC	Archaeological Assessment Appendix only, Russell/Ransom site, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Russ Craig, 1994
5	(HIT-4 1994)(recv.30.07.97)
EV/RPS	Land at Hinxworth: An Archaeological Evaluation, Anon, March 1994
6	(HINX-2 1994)
G/GQ	Baldock Bypass Eastern Route, Stage 1: Areas 1 and 3, MJ Noel, April 1994
7	(BBP-1 1994, BBP-3 1994)
G/GQ	Baldock Bypass Eastern Route, Stage 2: Areas 2, 4 and 5, MJ Noel, July 1994
8	(BBP-2 1994, BBP-4 1994, BBP-5 1994)
Ev/HN	Baldock Bypass, Field 212 - Weston Hills, P Hutchings and ADW Richmond, Rpt.1, Oct 1994
9	(BBP-212 1994)
A/APS	Aerial Photographic Assessment: Baldock Bypass, A505 to A507, R Palmer, Nov 1994
10	(BBP-1994)
G/GQ	Baldock Bypass Eastern Route, Stage 3: Area 2: Scheduled Barrow Group, MJ Noel, Dec 1994
11	(BBP-2 1994)
Ev/HN	Archaeological and Palaeo-environmental Evaluation Report: Baldock Bypass, Fields 231, 232, 233 - Warren Lane, P Hutchings and ADW Richmond, Rpt.024, January 1995
12	(BBP-231 1994, BBP-231 1994, BBP-233 1994)
F/HN	Fieldwalking Survey Phase 2: Eastern Option, Baldock Bypass, David Hillelson, Rpt.010-1 New Series no.3, February 1995
13	(BBP-207,218,220,232 and 233 1994)
F/HN	Fieldwalking Survey Phase 2: Northern Option, Baldock Bypass, David Hillelson, Rpt.010-1 New Series no.4, February 1995
14	(BBP-249,258 and 259 1994)



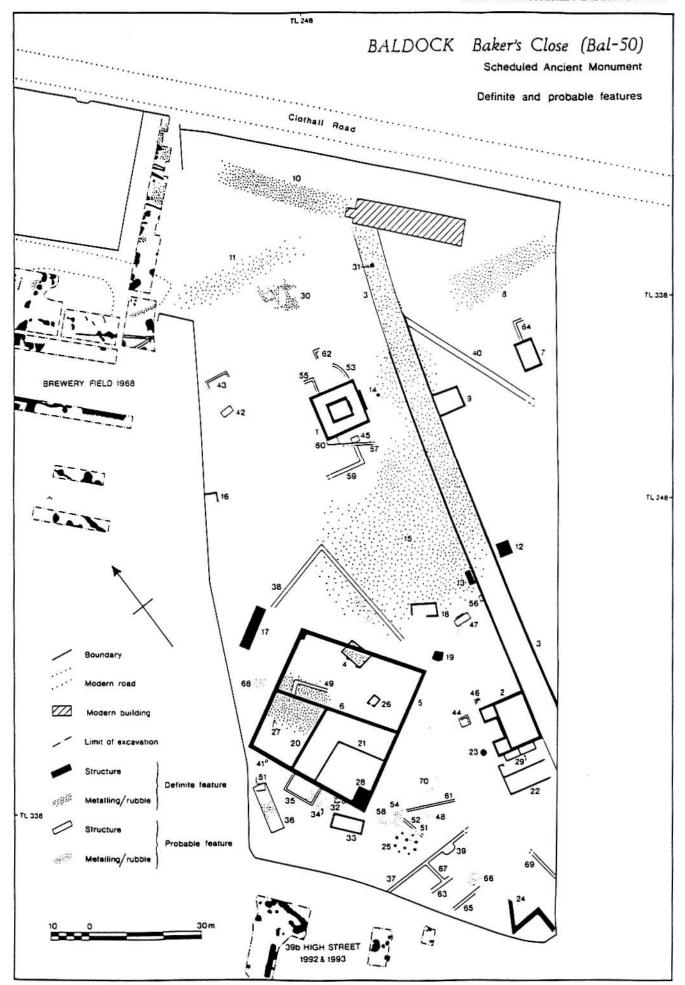
Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation
BAL-12	Trial T	Hartsfield School, Baldock	Heritage Network
?BAL-31	O+R	2 The Tene, Baldock	Heritage Network?
BAL-50	Topog	Baker's Close, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-53	O+R	rear of 39 High Street, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-60	Trial T	rear of 18 Pinnocks Lane, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-62	Trial T	former Astoria cinema, Baldock	H.A.T.
BAL-63	O+R	26-28 Orchard Road, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAR-1	BuildSur.	Manor Farm, Church End, Barley	Heritage Network
	Trial T	Manor Farm, Church End, Barley	Heritage Network
CL-3	O+R	Grain Store, Rydals Wood, Clothal	IN.H.D.C. Museums
NOR-1	Trial T	St. Nicholas JMI School, Norton	Heritage Network
	Excav.	St. Nicholas JMI School, Norton	Heritage Network
NOR-4	O+R	Norton Church	H.A.T.
PIR-2	Excav.	rear of The Fox PH, Pirton	Heritage Network
PIR-4	O+R	Rectory Farm, Pirton	Heritage Network
RAD-3	FW	Meadows	Heritage Network
RAD-4 ^	Desktop	Pebbles Cottage, Radwell	N.H.D.C. Museums
THER'94	O+R	Tuthill Farm, Therfield	Heritage Network

Baldock, Baker's Close [fs,aer/R]

(TL24743379)

Due to the very dry conditions in the summer months, the grass parchmarks of the part of the Roman settlement within the recreation field were clearer than ever had been previously recorded; even better than in 1990 (see above). A detailed measured ground survey was undertaken of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, with additional buildings and other structures being recorded for the first time, including a suggestion of a possible earlier structure on a different alignment to and underlying the ground plan of the Romano-Celtic temple. Probing with a surveyor's arrow, both on and off a number of the masonry structures,

indicated that most were surviving on average c.130 mm beneath the ground surface, with a minimum recorded depth of 30 mm. It is likely that the remains survived as low earthworks until the site, which had been used since the Middle Ages as grazing land for horses from properties on the High Street, became a recreation field in the late 1920s, when some ground levelling seems to have occurred. So clear was the detail that the wall thicknesses were measurable. A complimentary photographic study was made using a vehicle mounted hydraulic observation platform from a variety of positions around the site, providing additional subtle detail not otherwise discernible from the ground (see interpretation plan). As well as the previously recorded Romano-



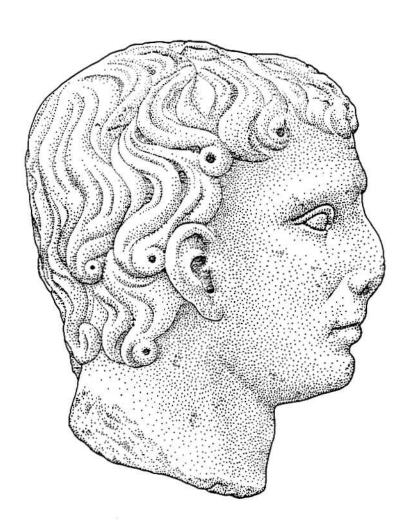
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Celtic temple, winged house and metalled roads, structures identified include walled enclosures, courtyards, a variety of buildings of different dimensions, and a curious trapezoidal walled enclosure, with internal sub-divisions, containing several structures of a number of phases. A possible interpretation is that this represents another major temple. Indeed, much of the field possibly contains religious structures. The site is so well-preserved that it clearly has vertical as well as horizontal stratigraphy, having never been subject to ploughing, and may well include evidence for the demise of sub-Roman Baldock, data from which has been recorded on other sites in the

town, e.g. Upper Walls Common, Grosvenor Road and Ivel Springs, Blackhorse Farm. It is highly probable too that, underlying the Romano-British structures, there will be substantial remains of the pre-Roman Late Iron Age settlement, possibly including earlier religious structures, for instance, a precursor to the Romano-Celtic temple. Certainly, archaeological excavations have recorded remains of the period on the adjacent Brewery Field, High Street and The Tene sites.

NHDC report in preparation, G Burleigh, J Read and M Stevenson.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.31, 1998, G Burleigh, J Read and M Stevenson.



Roman marble head from Radwell, scale 1:2

§Baldock, Knights Templar school [aer/-] (TL2432633562)

§Clothall, Rydals Wood [o+r/-] (TL2845230498)

Radwell, Pebble Cottage [a/R]

(TL2339835869)

It came to the attention of museum staff the day before it was to be auctioned at Bedford as Lot 358: 'a 9 inch marble head, believed to be 1st century AD Roman'. Contact with the auction house established that the item had been discovered during a house clearance in the village of Radwell, near Baldock, in the out-house under a wood pile. North Hertfordshire Museums made an unsuccessful bid but, subsequently, the Local Authority purchased the head from its new owner. The head had clearly been in the out-house for some time, as in addition to dirt and coal dust, it had patches of coloured paint, as if it had been used to rid paint brushes of excess paint prior to them being cleaned. Analysis showed the paints to be consistent with pre-1940 lead-based types. Research and contact with people in the village established that the cottage had been occupied for much of the century by the groom on the farm estate, who also undertook the ploughing of the cultivated land. The estate includes a ploughed field which is the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Radwell Roman villa. It was therefore likely that the object had been discovered through ploughing of the villa field or while ditch cleaning, or clearing of the River Ivel which forms one side to the protected site. Although the former groom/ ploughman's son, who still lives locally, had been unaware of the head, he reported that it was consistent with his father's character not to have told anyone.

The head is 236 mm in height, 156 mm wide with a breadth of 187 mm. It is made of Carrara marble from Italy, sculpted by use of a drill technique, and experts agree on its date of around AD 60-80. Originally it would have been part of a bust but at some time it has been sawn off at the neck. The left hand side of the face is weathered and slightly damaged, but the original workmanship is first-class. Although some authorities who have seen the sculpture are resistant to the idea of such a high quality work of art coming from first century Roman Britain, preferring instead to think of it as a Grand Tour collector's curio, for which there is no evidence at all, and although it does not have a proven archaeological context, nevertheless the circumstantial evidence of the finder's occupation, and therefore probable findspot, puts the burden to prove otherwise upon the sceptics. High quality marble sculptures were in use at prestigious establishments in Roman Britain, for example, at the Temple of Mithras in London and the Roman villa at Lullingstone, Kent. The Roman palace at Fishbourne in Sussex produced the first century marble head of a boy in a very similar style. Aerial photographic evidence for the size and layout of the Radwell Roman villa shows it to have been an establishment probably in the 'first division' of Roman villas. An even larger Roman villa site has recently been confirmed to the east of Baldock at Wallington (see above). The existence of such prestigious villas around the town of Baldock in the Roman period, together with accumulating evidence from within the town itself, suggests that Baldock was inhabited by one or more families, probably descendants of pre-Roman landowners, who belonged to a Celtic elite. It is quite possible that such aristocrats could have commissioned fine works of art from Roman sculptors by the later first century A.D.

NHDC unpublished Archive Report, J Read, M Stevenson and G Burleigh.

External Reports

F/HN Radwell Meadow, Radwell, Catherine Holgate and Chris Turner, Rpt.029 New

Series no.5, April 1995

15 (RAD-3 1994)

Ev/HN St Nicholas JMI School, Norton, Letchworth, Penny Fenton, Rpt.027 New Series

no.6, April 1995

16 (NOR-1 1995)

Ev/HN Land to the rear of 18 Pinnocks Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire, C Holgate,

HN021-1, Rpt.8, September 1995

17 (BAL-60 1995)

Ev/HAT The Old Cinema Site, Whithorse Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire, Anon, Rpt.139,

October 1995

18 (BAL-62 1995)

Ev/HN Land off Providence Way, Baldock, Hertfordshire, C Holgate and D Hillelson,

HN019, Rpt.9, December 1995

19 (BAL-57 1994)

Ev/HN Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock, Penny Fenton, Rpt.031 New Series no.7,

September 1995

20 (BAL-12 1995)



S	ite Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation
A	SH-5	O+R	Ashwell End Farm, Loves Lane	St. Albans Museums
A	SH-1	O+R	Ashwell Church	N.H.D.C. Museums
		O+R	Ashwell Church (Phases 1 & 2)	H.A.T.
В	SAL-64	Trial T	Knights Templar School, Baldock	Heritage Network
В	BAL-65	O+R	37-9 The Twitchell, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
В	3AL-66	Trial T	'Turnpike', Icknield Way East, Baldock	Heritage Network
F	-HT-1	Desktop	35 Tilehouse Street, Hitchin	Heritage Network
		Trial T	35 Tilehouse Street, Hitchin	St. Albans Museums
F	HIT-2	Trial T	Hitchin Priory	Heritage Network
		O+R	building 5	Heritage Network
F	HIT-FOX	Desktop	Foxholes Nursing Home, Hitchin	Oxford Arch. Ass.
		Trial T		Oxford Unit
		O+R		H.A.T.
Ι	CK-1	Desktop	34 Arlesey Road, Ickleford	Heritage Network
		Trial T		
F	KNEB-2	O+R	Manor Fm Stables, Park Lane, Knebworth	n HAT.
F	∠ W-1	Desktop	Golf Centre, Wandon End, King's Walder	n St. Albans Museums
		Trial T		
		O+R		
I	LTCH-2	O+R	40 Hawthorn Hill, Letchworth	N.H.D.C. Museums
1	LTCH-?	O+R	Wilbury Hill, Letchworth	N.H.D.C. Museums
1	NOR-3	Geophys.	Proposed cemetery site, Norton 1+2	GeoQuest
(OB-OH-1	O+R	Offley Bottom - Oughton Head pipeline	Heritage Network
]	PIR-3	O+R	Bailey's End, Great Green, Pirton	N.H.D.C. Museums
]	PIR-4	BuildSur.	Rectory Farm, Shillington Road, Pirton	Heritage Network
		O+R	Rectory Farm, Shillington Road, Pirton	Heritage Network
1	PIR-5	O+R	Pirton Grange, moat and house	H.A.T.
1	ROY-4	AirPhoto	Hoyland, northeast side of Royston	Air Photo Services
		FieldW.	Hoyland, northeast side of Royston	Cambridge Univ. Unit
		Geophys.	Hoyland, northeast side of Royston 1+2	Bradford
	ROY-5	Desktop	Former Convent site, Royston	Heritage Network
,	THER-1	O+R	Police Row - Hay Farmhouse, Therfield	N.H.D.C. Museums
39	THER-2	Trial T	Reservoir east of West Wood, Therfield	Heritage Network
13	WPS-1	FieldW.	Wellfield Park, Weston	H.A.T.

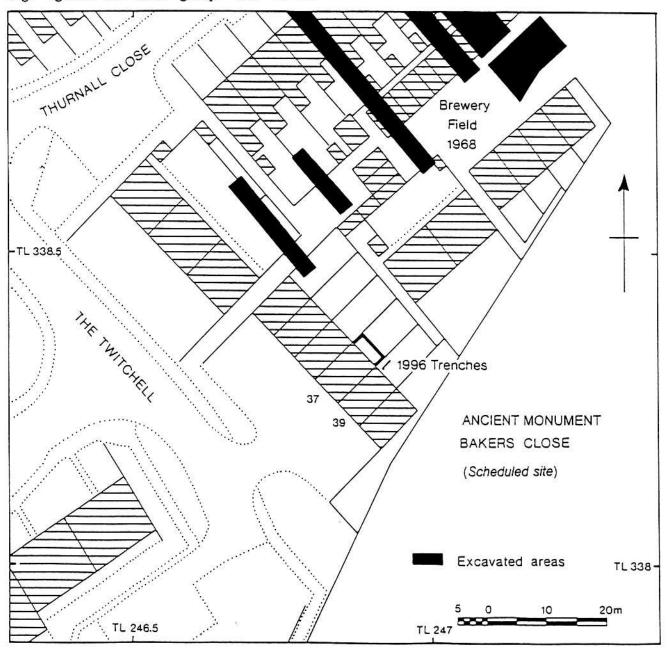
Baldock, 37-9 The Twitchell [o+r/P]

(TL46853815)

The householders disturbed some bone during the digging of a foundation trench for a conservatory which they thought might have been human. A visit quickly established the bone to be animal, but of greater interest was the collection of pottery that had also been revealed. A possible pit or ditch terminus was sectioned by the foundation, producing pottery primarily from the horizon between two fills. The exposed pit fills were hand excavated. Seven near complete vessels were excavated with one inverted over another, and another on edge against the main group. The vessels

represented the period AD 0-50, and their deposition in the pit was likely to date to c.AD 20-40, given the dearth of post-Roman Conquest forms. The feature was orientated to the Roman road excavated in 1968, when the general site was known as Brewery Field, but was also within a few metres of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, Baker's Close, with its Romano-Celtic temple. The pots seem to have been deliberately deposited at one time, perhaps after use in a communal or family ceremony, feast or ritual.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.33, 1999, M Stevenson & J Read, ed. G Burleigh.



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§Letchworth, 40 Hawthorn Hill [o+r/-]

§Pirton, Baileys End, Great Green

[0+r/PM]

(TL2156233389)

(TL14571571)

§Letchworth, Wilbury Hill [0+r/-]

(TL2014431869)

§Therfield, Police Row, Hay Farmhouse

[o+r/-]

(TL3334437018)

External reports

Ev/HN Knights Templar School, Baldock, Hertfordshire, P Fenton, HN041, Rpt.10,

January 1996

21 (BAL-64 1996)

Ev,O+R/HATChurch of St.Nicholas, Norton, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, J Murray, Rpt.137,

February 1996

22 (NOR-4 1995)(recv.15.03.96)

O+R/HAT St Mary's Church, Ashwell, Erika Guttmann, Rpt.167, March 1996

23 (ASH-1 1996)

D/HAT Manor Farm Stables, Park Lane, Knebworth, Bob Zeepvat, Rpt.166, April 1996

24 (KNEB-2 1996)

F/HAT An Archaeological Evaluation, Wellfield Park, Stevenage, Erika Guttmann,

Rpt.177, April 1996

25 (WPS-1/12 1996)

G/GQ A geophysical Survey at Norton, Letchworth, Stage 1, D N Hale, April 1996

26 (NOR-3 1996)

O+R/HN Walnut Tree Farm, Pirton, Penny Fenton, Rpt.022 New Series no.12, May 1996

27 (PIR-2 1994)

O+R/HAT Archaeological Recording Phase 2, Church of St Mary the Virgin, Ashwell, Cathy

Walker, Rpt.187, July 1996

28 (ASH-1)

O+R/HN Watching Brief at Tuthill Farm, Therfield, Hertfordshire, Catherine Holgate,

Rpt.015 New Series no.14, July 1996

29 (THER 1994)

O+R/VER A Watching Brief for a Barn Conversion at Ashwell End Farm, Ashwell, Simon

West, Ver. Museum AEF96, August 1996

30 (ASH-5 1996)

Ev/OAU Archaeological Evaluation Report, Foxhole, Pirton Road, Hitchin, Gregory Pugh

and George Lambrick, September 1996

31 (HIT-FOX 1996)

EV/HN Interim Report: Five House Farm, Sandon Road, Therfield - Reservoir, Paul

Palmer, September 1996

32 (THER-2 1996)

FW/HAT Wellfield Park, Stevenage: An Archaeological Evaluation, Phase II, Bob Zeepvat,

Rpt.197, September 1996

33 (WPS-1/12)

G/GQ A geophysical Survey at Norton, Letchworth, Stage 2, D N Hale, December 1996

34 (NOR-3 1996)

D/HN St Mary's Park, Royston, Hertfordshire, Helen Ashworth and David Hillelson,

Rpt.065, New Series no.19, December 1996

35 (ROY-5 1996) (recv.04.08.97)

RecM/HAT Recording Manual: A User Guide, version 3.0, 1996

36 (recv.29.09.97)



Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation
ASH-6	DT,TT	5	
	EX,O+R	Westbury Farm, Ashwell	H.A.T.
BAL-12	DT,EX	Hartsfield School, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-35	O+R	31 Clothall Road, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BAL-67	DT,EX	Yeomanry Drive, Baldock	Heritage Network
BAL-68	DT,TT EX,O+R	2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock	Heritage Network
	EX,O+R		H.A.T.
BAL-69	Desktop	Old White Horse PH, Baldock	Heritage Network
	EX		
BAL-71	DT	former Maltings site, Baldock	H.A.T.
	O+R	37-39 Whitehorse Street, Baldock	N.H.D.C. Museums
BARK-1	DT,TT	71 High Street, Barkway	Heritage Network
BARK-2	Desktop	School, High Street, Barkway	Heritage Network
	EX		
BAR-2	O+R	Manor House, Church End, Barley	Cambridge Univ. Unit
COD-3	DT,EX	St. Giles Parish Church, Codicote	Heritage Network
CHS-1	O+R	Chesfield Manor Farm, Graveley	Heritage Network
GW-1	TT	Wymondley Wood, Great Wymondley	H.A.T.
HIT-1	DT,TT EX,O+R	rear of 35 Tilehouse St., Hitchin	St. Albans Museums
HIT-2/3	O+R	The Priory, Hitchin - building 2	Heritage Network
HIT-4	DT,Photo TT	rear of 67-104 Bancroft, Hitchin	Heritage Network
HIT-5	DT	land off 69 Queens Road, Hitchin	H.A.T.
KNEB-3	O+R	Park Springs, Park Lane, Knebworth	Heritage Network
LTCH-1	DT	Works Road extension, Letchworth	Heritage Network
	GEO		GeoQuest Associates
	TT,EX,O+F	H.A.T.	
PIR-2	EX,O+R	The Fox, Pirton	Heritage Network
PIR-4	O+R	Rectory Farm, Shillington Road	N.H.D.C. Museums
PIR-6	O+R	Walnut Tree Farm, Pirton	Heritage Network
	O+R	barn 2	Heritage Network

PIR-7	O+R	2 Davis Crescent, Pirton	N.H.D.C. Museums/ Herts.C.C.
PIR-9	Desktop	Holwell Quarry	
A#	GEO		M.o.L.A.S.
	Trial T		Bedfordshire Unit
ROY-6	DT,O+R	Bannisters, Maple Way, Royston	H.A.T.
ROY-7	DT,O+R	Kneesworth Street, Royston - enhance	Heritage Network
ROY-8	O+R	White Bear PH, Kneesworth St. Royston	Heritage Network
ROY-9	Sur	western cemetery, Melbourn Rd, Royston	N.H.D.C. Museums
SPAW-1	Desktop	former Eagle and Child, Whitwell	H.A.T.
SPW	Finds	Spital Wood, Wallington villa	N.H.D.C. Museums
WAL-1	DT,EX	Radio Station, Baldock	Heritage Network
WAL-2	O+R	The Chase, Kitts Lane, Wallington	N.H.D.C. Museums
WPS-13/14	Desktop	Wellfield Park, Weston	R.P.S.Clouston
WPS-13	Trial T	balance pond	R.P.S.Clouston
RUSH-1	EX	Thistledown Cottage, Rushden	

§Baldock, 31 Clothall Road [o+r/-]

(TL248410337969)

§Baldock, 37-9 Whitehorse Street [o+r/-] (TL24572592)

§Hitchin, Treetops, Gosmore [o+r/-] (TL1825427661)

Pirton, 2 Davis Crescent [o+r/M]

(TL14763204)

Reduction of the ground level by the householder at the front of the property on the northern edge of the village, produced a quantity of Medieval pottery, including Saxo-Norman and later Hertfordshire grey wares. The owner brought his finds to the attention of the NHDC Field Archaeology Section and the Hertfordshire County Council Archaeologist, who lived in the village. A joint operation was mounted to investigate the area. A section was cut across a north-south orientated ditch that produced further pottery from the upper silts. The village of Pirton has now yielded Saxo-Norman pottery from an area covering Hill Farm in the west, Great Green and Great Bury in the centre, Walnut Tree Farm in the east, and Cromwell Way and Davis Crescent in the north. This is an area not much smaller than the modern village. It is likely that in the Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods, the village comprised a number of nucleii of farmsteads and houses spread over this comparatively large area, e.g. at Hill Farm, Great Green, Great Bury, Barber's Homestead (Walnut Tree Farm), Little Green, Whittingstall (Crabtree Farm)/The Fox, and Graveley (Little) Lane/West Lane. Later Medieval settlement spread north-west to Burge End, Hammond's Farm, Haxham's (Wright's Farm), and Parsonage Manor (Rectory Farm). In recent centuries these dispersed nucleii have been conjoined by ribbon development, much of it twentieth century, although of course the Medieval settlement on Great Bury has been deserted, even though the last derelict house was not demolished until 1931. Interestingly, Domesday Book (AD 1086) records an unusually prosperous manor at Pirton, with a remarkably large population, larger than the contemporary towns of Hatfield, Rickmansworth, Standon, Tring and Stortford; equal to Ashwell and Cheshunt; but smaller than Berkhamsted, Hertford, Hitchin, and Ware. Although Pirton was not considered a town at this time or later. there is no mention of burgesses, nor were there at Hitchin, Stortford, Tring or Ware, nevertheless the manor's prosperity, not least based on no less than four water-mills, its sizeable population, its strategic importance (hence the siting of its twelfth century castle), and the fact that it had a market, although no charter apparently, indicate that it was a putative town in the 11th/12th centuries and earlier. No doubt it lost out to its neighbour Hitchin, a royal manor, but that did not prevent the construction of what is clearly a planned street and property layout, aligned with the castle, in the twelfth century.

G R Burleigh in Medieval Archaeology, vol. XXXIII, 1989, 197.

§Pirton, Rectory Farm [o+r/-]

(TL14126831924)

Royston, Cemetery (west side), Melbourn Road [str/PM]

(TL357427411268)

Five nineteenth century memorials to members of the Nunn family, who were local landowners, merchants, and antiquarians, were photographed, surveyed, and had their inscriptions recorded, in advance of their removal and relocation to the extended burial area west of the present cemetery.

All memorial inscriptions from the cemetery have been recorded by the Royston and District Family History Society.

§Wallington, The Chase [o+r/-]

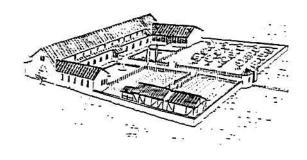
(TL2918133054)

Wallington, north of Bury Farm [a/R]

(TL28453340)

An extensive collection of artifacts and fragments of structural material collected by a member of the public was examined, recorded and plotted to assess the nature and likely extent of the occupation site. The information was then amalgamated with the data from the 1993 fieldwalking (see above), to show the extent of plough disturbance to the fabric of the remains and the range of different categories of material scattered over and about the field. The adjoining fields to the south and west are still under pasture, with woodland beyond, to offer scope to expand the survey.

NHDC Field Archaeology Report No.32, 1999, M Stevenson, J Read & ed. G Burleigh.



Reconstruction of Latimer Roman villa, Buckinghamshire, after Johnson 1979 Possible similar layout to Wallington villa

External Reports

D/HN Building 5, The Priory, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Helen Ashworth, Rpt.068, New

Series no.20, January 1997

37 (HIT-2 1996)

F/CAU A fieldwalking Survey at land off Melbourn Road, Royston, Hertfordshire,

Natasha Dodwell and Mark White, Rpt.205, February 1997

38 (ROY-4 1996)

EV/VER Luton Golf Centre, Wandon End, Kings Walden: An Interim Archaeological

Evaluation Report, Simon West, 1996

39 (KW-1 1996)

D/HN Land at the east end of Works Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, Helen

Ashworth, Rpt.069, New Series no.22, February 1997

40 (LTCH-1 1997)

O+R/HN Archaeological Observation Report, Outdoor Riding Arena, Manor Farm,

Chesfield, Graveley, Chris Turner, Rpt.070 New Series no.23, March 1997

41 (CHS-1 1997)

Ev/HN Land at Turnpike, Icknield Way East, Baldock, Chris Turner and David Hillelson,

Rpt.067 New Series no.24, March 1997

42 (BAL-66 1997)

O+R/HN Summary Report, Park Springs, Knebworth, Nigel Wilson, HN074, April 1997

43 (KNEB-3 1997)

Ev/HAT Land to the East of Works Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, Anon, Rpt.250,

April 1997

44 (LTCH-1 1997) (recv.?May 1997)

Ex/HAT Land to the East of Works Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, Anon, Rpt.236, May

1997

45 (LTCH-1 1997) (recv.May 1997)

Ev/HN Brewery House, 71 High Street, Barkway, Hertfordshire, Tom Doig, David

Hillelson and Chris Turner, HN075 New Series no.38, June 1997

46 (BARK-1 1997) (recv.16.02.98)

O+R/HN Archaeological Watching Brief(supplimented by Evaluation Report), Land to the

rear of 18 Pinnocks Lane, Baldock, David Hillelson, Rpt.021-1 New Series no.8a,

July 1997

47 (BAL-60 1995) (recv.04.08.97)

Ev/HN Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land at 34 Arlesey Road, Ickleford, Helen

Ashworth and David Hillelson, Rpt.060 New Series no.29, July 1997

48 (ICK-1 1997)

Ev/HN Archaeological Evaluation Report, Building 5, Hitchin Priory, David Hillelson,

Rpt.068 New Series no.30, July 1997

49 (HIT-2 1997)

Ev/HN St Giles' Parish Rooms, Bury Lane, Codicote, David Hillelson and Helen

Ashworth, Rpt.080 New Series no.31, August 1997

50 (COD-3 1997)

Ev/HN Draft Report, 2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire, Helen Ashworth and

Nigel Wilson, Rpt.082, August 1997

51 (BAL-68 1997) (recv.??)

D/HAT Westbury Farm, West End, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, Bob Zeepvat, Rpt.253,

August 1997

52 (ASH-6 1997) (recv.11.09.97)

Ev/HAT Westbury Farm, Ashwell, Erika Guttmann, Rpt.262, August 1997

53 (ASH-6 1997) (recv.20.08.97)

O+R/HAT Land to the East of Works Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, Ron Humphrey,

Rpt.270, September 1997

54 (LTCH-1 1997) (recv.29.10.97)

O+R/HAT Manor Farm Stables, Park Lane, Old Knebworth, Bob Zeepvat, Rpt.185, October

1997

55 (KNEB-2 1996) (recv.19.11.97)

Ex/HN Archaeological Excavation at Baldock Radio Station, Royston Road, Wallington,

Hertfordshire, Nigel Wilson, Summary Rpt., October 1997

56 (WAL-1 1997) (recv.07.11.97)

D/HAT Former Eagle and Child PH, 81 High Street, Whitwell, Ron Humphrey, Rpt.290,

November 1997

57 (SPAW-1 1997) (recv.-.12.97)

G/ML Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey, Holwell landfill site, Hitchin,

Hertfordshire, A Bartlett, The Clark Laboratory, Rpt 401197, November 1997.

58 (PIR-9 1997) (recv.11.11.97)

D/RPS An Archaeological Desk Based Study, land at Great Ashby, nr Stevenage,

Hertfordshire, David Freke, Rpt.3341B, November 1997

59 (WPS-1-12&13-14) (recv.10.12.97)

O+R/HN The White Bear PH, Kneesworth Street, Royston, David Hillelson, Rpt.HN096

New Series no.33, December 1997

60 (ROY-8 1997) (recv.06.01.98)

D/HAT Land to the rear of and including 69 Queen Street, Hitchin, Hertfordshire,

Rpt.306, Jon Murray, December 1997

61 (HIT-5 1997)

D/HAT Former Maltings site, Royston Road, Baldock, Ron Humphrey and Jon Murray,

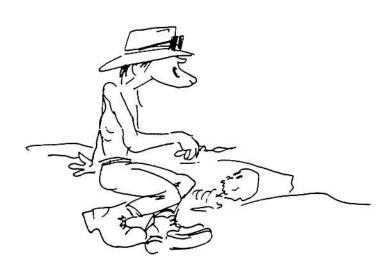
Rpt.309, December 1997

62 (BAL-71 1997) (recv.17.03.98)

Ev/HAT Former Eagle and Child Public House, Whitwell, Hertfordshire, Jon Murray,

Rpt.314, December 1997

63 (SPAW-1 1997) (recv.05.01.98)



Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation					
ASH-6	O+R	Westbury Farm, Ashwell	H.A.T.					
ASH-8	DT,O+R	off Newnham Way, Ashwell	Heritage Network					
BAL-12	EX,O+R	Hartsfield School, Baldock	Heritage Network					
BAL-26	O+R	Walls Field, Garden Centre, Baldock Wallington Road, Bladock (SAM)	English Heritage					
BAL-68	EX,O+R	2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock	H.A.T.					
BAL-71	TT	former Maltings site, Royston Rd, Baldock	H.A.T.					
BAL-72	O+R	Butterfield House, Baldock	NHDC					
BAL-77	O+R	3a California, Baldock	NHDC by HN					
BAR-5	O+R	water pipeline, Barley	H.A.T.					
	(see Royston:	ROY-13)						
BARK-1	EX,O+R	71 High Street, Barkway	Heritage Network					
GRA-1	O+R	Graveley Hall Farm, Graveley	Heritage Network					
GW-2	O+R	19 Graveley Road, Gt. Wymondley (scheduled ancient monument)	English Heritage					
HIT-4	TT	rear of 67-104 Bancroft, Hitchin Heritage N	Vetwork					
HIT-5	TT	land off 69 Queen Street, Hitchin	H.A.T.					
HIT-6	DT,O+R	Boys Grammar School, Hitchin	H.A.T.					
HIT-7	DT,TT,O+R	rear of 36-40 Bancroft, Hitchin	Heritage Network					
HIT-9	O+R	rear of 1 Sandover Close, Hitchin	NHDC					
	Holwell Quar	Holwell Quarry (see Pirton)						
LTCH-1	EX,O+R	Works Road extension, Letchworth	H.A.T.					
LVP-2	TT	additional material from trenchdug	farmer					
OFF-3	O+R	Mangrove Hall Farm, Offley	Heritage Network					
PIR-2	O+R	rear of The Fox PH, Pirton	Heritage Network					
PIR-8	O+R	77 High Street, Pirton	Heritage Network					
PIR-9	EX	Holwell Quarry	Beds.Arch.U.					
REED-1	O+R	Mill Korner, Jacksons Lane, Reed	H.A.T.					
REED-2	DT,TopS	Newsells Barn Farm, London Road	H.A.T.					
	Geo.		Stratascan					
ROY-5	TT	St.Mary's Park Convent site, Royston	Heritage Network					
	Geo.		GeoQuest					
ROY-6	O+R	land off Maple Way, Royston	H.A.T.					
		STATE STATE OF THE						

ROY-10	O+R	8 Melbourn Street, Royston	N.H.D.C. Museums
ROY-12	O+R	south of Dog Kennel Lane, Royston	Heritage Network
ROY-13	O+R	water pipeline to Saffron Walden	H.A.T.
ROY-14	O+R	corner of Baldock Street/Briary Lane	Heritage Network
RUSH-1	O+R	Thistledown Cottage, Rushden	Heritage Network
SPAW-1	TT	former Eagle and Child ph, Whitwell	H.A.T.
THER-3	O+R	Greenside, Pedlers Lane Therfield	Heritage Network
WPS-13/14	DT,TT,O+R	Balance Pond and pipeline Wellfield Park, Weston	R.P.S. Clouston

§Baldock, Butterfield House, Hitchin Street [0+r]

(TL24363387)

Baldock, 3a California [o+r/R]

(TL24833417)

The foundation for a garage was observed by Heritage Network on behalf of North Hertfordshirê District Council arising from an instant notification of works commencing.

The site produced evidence of a fragmentary metaled surface that coincided with the projected line of a track identified through the rear gardens of the modern day properties that had been an internal division of the Roman town. As part of the long-term post-excavation work on the settlement, the track had been observed deviating in the direction of the garage site.

§Hitchin, rear of 1 Sandover Close [0+r] (TL19802880)

Royston, 8 Melbourn Street [o+r/M,PM]

(TL35674072)

During renovation works the existing ground floor was removed to expose a second floor, a thin layer of concrete unsupported over a shallow void. The concrete was then also removed to reveal evidence of a complete cellar in the rear half of the main property, filled with chalk rubble, subsequently removed.

The cellar was 4.40 x 2.95 m in area with stone tread stairs leading into the southwestern corner, immediately beneath the stairs leading to the first floor. Occupying the northeast quadrant of the floor area of the main cellar was a second lower level, a sub-cellar measuring 2.75 x 2.10 m and 1.20 m below the floor of the main cellar, accessed by five chalk cut steps down the east side.

An area of redeposited chalk to the south of the main cellar indicated the presence of an earlier irregular form cellar that had probably been backfilled when the new and more extensive cellar was cut to its north. An area likely to have only been included within the current building when the structure had been extended towards the rear. This earlier cellar was 1.60 m deep and was also defined close to the front shop window of the premises to indicate the original cellar to have probably been 4.40 x 2.85 m.

The western side the building included the entrance for the passage leading the the famous Royston Cave. A 70 mm diameter hole was exposed in the extreme southwest corner of the shop floor that penetrated the roof of the passage that may have been an original ventilation point. An impression was evident against the lower front wall to suggest a former piping had vented through the external wall.

External Reports

Summary Report, The Fox PH, High Street, Pirton, David Hillelson, Rpt.064, Ex/HN January 1998 (PIR-2 1997) (recv.08.01.98) 64 Barn 2, Walnut Tree Farm, Pirton, Helen Ashworth, Rpt.HN091 New Series O+R/HNno.34, January 1998 (PIR-6 1997) (recv.03.02.98) 65 Barkway First School, High Street, Barkway, Hertforshire, Nick Armour and Ex/HN Tom Doig, Rpt.HN090 New Series no.37, January 1998 (BARK-2 1997) (recv.10.02.98) 66 Wymondley Wood, Wymondley Road, Great Wymondley, North Hertfordshire, Ev/HAT Tom Vaughan, Rpt.311, January 1998 (GW-1 1998) (recv.05.01.98) 67 Initial Summary of Evaluation Results, Land at Great Ashby, Stevenage, Anon, Ev/RPS Project 3341b, January 1998 (WPS-13 1997) (recv.19.01.98) 68 Building 2, The Priory, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Helen Ashworth, Rpt.HN083 O+R/HN New Series no.39, February 1998 (HIT-3 1997) (recv.24.03.98) 69 An Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land to the rear of 67-104 Bancroft, Ev/HN Hitchin, Helen Ashworth, Paul Hutchings and David Hillelson, Rpt.HN088 New Series no.41, February 1998 70 (HIT-4 1997) (recv.16.04.98) Hitchin Boy's School, Sports and Arts Centre, Grammar School Walk, Hitchin, O+R/HAT Hertfordshire, Tom Vaughan and Jon Murray, Rpt.322, February 1998 (HIT-6 1998) (recv.17.03.98) 71 O+R/HAT Geotechnical Test Pits, Proposed 12 bed care for life unit, Foxholes Hitchin, Jon Murray, Rpt.330, February 1998 72 (HIT-FOX 1998) (recv.19.03.98) Holwell Quarry, Holwell, Hertfordshire, Anon, Rpt. 1998/07, Project no. HQ501/ Ev/BED KA339, February 1998 73 (PIR-9 1997) (recv.12.05.98) An Archaeological Evaluation Report, The Maltings, Royston Road, Baldock, Ev/HAT Hertfordshire, Tom Vaughan, Rpt.319, February 1998

(BAL-71 1998) (recv.02.04.98)

O+R/HAT Anti-Lizard Measures, Land at the end of Works Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, Jon Murray, Rpt.323, February 1998

75 (LTCH-1 1998) (recv.11.01.00)

Ex,O+R/HATFormer Eagle and Child Public House, Whitwell, Hertfordshire, Jon Murray, Rpt.326, February 1998

76 (SPAW-1 1998) (recv.06.10.98)

O+R/HN Interim Report, 2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire, David Hillelson, Rpt.??, March 1998

77 (BAL-68 1997) (recv.02.04.98)

Ex/HN The Old White Horse PH, Station Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire, Nick Armour and David Hillelson, Rpt.HN086 New Series no.43, March 1998

78 (BAL-69 1997) (recv.24.03.98)

Ex/HAT Interim Report: Westbury Farm, Ashwell, North Hertfordshire, Mike Trevarthen and Tom Vaughan, Rpt.315, March 1998

79 (ASH-6 1997) (recv.26.03.98)

Ex/HN Baldock Radio Station, Wallington, Hertfordshire, Nigel Wilson and David Hillelson, Rpt.HN089 New Series no.45, April 1998

80 (WAL-1 1997) (recv.30.04.98)

Ev/HAT An Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land to the rear of and including no.69 Queen Street, Hitchin, Anon, Rpt.339, April 1998

81 (HIT-5 1998) (recv.02.04.98)

Ev/HAT Stage 2: The Maltings, Royston Road, Baldock, North Hertfordshire, Tom Vaughan, Rpt.341, April 1998

82 (BAL-71 1998) (recv.21.04.98)

D,Ev/HN Land to the rear of 36-40 Bancroft, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Nick Armour and David Hillelson, Rpt.HN106 New Series no.46, May 1998

83 (HIT-7 1998) (recv.14.05.98) - draft; (recv.30.06.98) - final

G/ML Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey, Knights Templars School, Baldock, Hertfordshire, A Bartlett, June 1998

84 (BAL-64 1998) (recv.25.06.98)

G/GQ A geophysical Survey at St Mary's Park Convent School, Royston, Hertfordshire, DN Hale, 8th June 1998 for The Heritage Network

85 (ROY-5 1998) (recv.11.08.98)

O+R/HN Royston Town Centre Enhancement Scheme, Royston, Hertfordshire, H Ashworth, August 1998

86 (ROY-3 94-7) (recv.25.08.98)

97

Bannister's Nursery, Maple Way, Royston, Hertfordshire, T Vaughan and J O+R/HAT Murray, August 1998 (ROY-6 1998) (recv.25.08.98) 87 Manor Farm, Barley, Hertfordshire, Helen Ashworth, HN040, New Series 47, O+R/HN June 1998 (BAR-1 1995) (recv.17.09.98) 88 Land to the rear of 36-40 Bancroft, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Nigel Wilson and O+R/HN Helen Ashworth, HN208, New Series 52, September 1998 (HIT-7 1998) (recv.22.09.98) 89 Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock, Hertfordshire, JR Hunn with contributions by H Ass/HN Ashworth, J Cowgil, M Curteis, J Rackham, C Turner and RJ Zeepvat, HN043, New Series 50, September 1998 (BAL-12 1997) (recv.22.09.98) 90 Ev, O+R/RPSLand at Great Ashby, Stevenage, D Frere, Project 3341, September 1998 (WPS-1/12+13,14) (recv.01.10.98) 91 Barn Conversions at Graveley Hall Farm, Graveley, Hertfordshire, Helen O+R/HN Ashworth, HN105, New Series 55, October 1998 (GRA-1 1998) (recv.21.10.98) 92 Ev,/HN St Mary's Park, Royston, Hertfordshire, Nigel Wilson, HN207, New Series 56, October 1998 (ROY-5 1998) (recv.30.10.98) 93 The Maltings, Park Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire, Lee Prosser, Rpt.415, October P/HAT 1998 (BAL-73 1998) (recv.18.11.98) 94 O+R/HN 77 High Street, Pirton, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN202, Rpt.58, November (PIR-8 1998) (recv.09.03.99) 95 Proposed 12-bed care for life unit, Foxholes Nursing Home, Pirton Road, O+R/HAT Hitchin, Hertfordshire, David Bescoby and Tom Vaughan, Rpt, 429, December 96 (HIT-FOX 1998) (recv.11.01.00) D/HAT Land rear of Farriers, Church End, Barley, Hertfordshire, Tom Vaughan, Rpt.437, December 1998

(BAR-6 1998) (recv.10.12.98)

Fieldwork in North Hertfordshire 1999



Site Code	Work type	Site Address	Organisation					
ASH-5	O+R	Ashwell End Farm, Loves Lane (scheduled ancient monument)	English Heritage					
BAL-73	ТТ	rear of 24 High Street, Baldock	Heritage Network					
BAL-74	Pho.,T, DT,TT	Roe's Maltings, Park Street, Baldock	H.A.T.					
BAL-76	DT,TT	rear of 33 Hitchin Street, Baldock	Heritage Network					
BAL-78	O+R	adjacent 26 Orchard Road, Baldock (Butlers Yard)	H.A.T.					
BAL-80	O+R	14 Westell Close, Baldock	Heritage Network					
BAL-82	DT,TT	rear of 33 Whitehorse Street, Baldock	H.A.T.					
BAR-6	DT,TT	rear of Farriers, Church End, Barley	H.A.T.					
BAR-7	O+R	7 Crossways, Barley	H.A.T.					
CL-4	DT,TT	Clothallbury Wood, Clothall	A.S.A.C. Ltd					
GW-3	O+R	12 Graveley Road, Great Wymondley (scheduled ancient monument)	English Heritage					
LTCH-1	O+R	former Recreation Field. plot 3, LetchworthH.A.T.						
LTCH-3	DT,Topo,	land off High Avenue, Letchworth						
	TT,EX		H.A.T.					
	Geo		Stratascan					
	MD		N.H.C.M.D.G.					
LW-1	O+R	land rear of Waterlow Mews, Stevenage Road, Little Wymondley	Heritage Network					
OFF-2	DT,TT,EX	Westbury Farm, Great Offley	Cam.U.U.					
	Build.S	Westbury House, Great Offley	Cam.U.U.					
PIR-9	EX	Holwell Quarry, Pirton	Beds.Arch.U.					
RAD-2	AP Survey	A1(M)/A507 Service Area	APS					
	Geo.		ArchaeoPhysica					
	DT,FW		CAM.U.U.					
	MD Survey		N.H.C.M.D.G.					
	EX		CAM.U.U.					
REED-3	DT,TT	Reed Hall (scheduled site) J	Moore Her.Serv.					
ROY-17	DT,TT	Royston Hospital	H.A.T.					
	Geo.		Stratascan					
RUSH-1	O+R	Thistledown Cottage (extension)	Heritage Network					

RUSH-4	O+R	Youngloves Farm, Rushden	Heritage Network
SPAW-3	O+R	land off Bradway, Whitwell	Heritage Network
THER-5	O+R	St. Mary's Church, Therfield	Heritage Network

External Reports

O+R/HN	'Greenside' Pedlars Lane, Therfield, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN209, Rpt.62,
	January 1999

98 (THER-3 1998) (recv.14.01.99)

O+R/HAT Mill Korner, Jacksons Lane, Reed, Peter Doel, Rpt.447, January 1999

99 (REED-1 1999) (recv.11.01.00)

Ev/HAT Land rear of Farriers, Church End, Barley, Hertfordshire, Anon, Rpt.459, January

1999

100 (BAR-6 1998) (recv.26.01.99)

O+R/HN New Grain Store, Newnham Way, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner,

HN104, Rpt.63, January 1999

101 (ASH-8 1998) (recv.04.02.99)

O+R/HN Mangrove Hall Farm, Cockernhoe, Hertfordshire, David Hillelson, Summary

Rpt.Stage 2, January 1999

102 (OFF-3 1998) (recv.14.02.99)

Ass/HN Land at Yeomanry Drive, Baldock, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN077, Rpt.64,

January 1999

103 (BAL-67 1997) (recv.23.03.99)

Ev/CAU Archaeological Evaluation at land off Melbourn Road, Royston, Hertfordshire,

Mark Knight, Rpt.302, February 1999

104 (ROY-4 1999) (recv.11.01.00)

O+R/HN Land at Dog Kennel Lane, Royston, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN219, Rpt.66,

February 1999

105 (ROY-12 1998) (recv.23.02.99)

Ev/HN Land to the rear of 24 High Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire, Helen Ashworth and

Nigel Wilson, HN226, Rpt.68, February 1999

106 (BAL-73 1999) (recv.25.02.99)

Ev/HAT Land rear of Farriers, Church End, Barley, Hertfordshire, Anon, Rpt. 459,

February 1999

107 (BAR-6 1999) (recv.11.01.00)

St. Nicholas JMI School, Norton, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN027-1, HN211, Ev/HN Rpt.69, March 1999 (NOR-1 1995 & 1998) (recv.23.03.99) 108 Roes Malting, 7 Park Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire, Lee Prosser, Rpt.415, April BR/HAT 1999 109 (BAL-74 1998) (recv.10.06.99) Land to the rear of Waterlow Mews, Little Wymondley, Hertfordshie, Chris O+R/HN Turner, HN230, Rpt.70, April 1999 110 (LW-1 1999) (recv.14.04.99) Land rear of Farriers, Church End, Barley, Hertfordshire, Ron Humphrey, O+R/HAT Rpt.505, May 1999 (BAR-6 1999) (recv.11.01.00) 111 O+R/HN Thistledown Cottage, Rushden, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN231, Rpt.71, June 1999 112 (RUSH-2 1999) (recv.22.06.99) O+R/HN St Mary's Church, Therfield, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN246, Rpt.72, June 1999 (THER-5 1999) (recv.06.07.99) 113 O+R/HN 14 Westell Close, Baldock, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN243, Rpt.74, June 1999 114 (BAL-80 1999) (recv.06.07.99) Land at Bradway, Whitwell, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN242, Rpt.75, June O+R/HN 1999 115 (SPAW-3 1999) (recv.06.07.99) D/HAT Land rear of High Avenue, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, David Fell, Rpt.527, June 1999 116 (LTCH-3 1999) (recv.06.07.99) Land rear of High Avenue, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, P Barker and E Mercer, G/STSC J1380, June 1999 117 (LTCH-3 1999) (recv.06.07.99) O+R/HN Youngloves Farm, Southern Green, Rushden, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN249, Rpt.77, July 1999 (RUSH-4 1999) (recv.13.07.99) 118 O+R/HN 12 Graveley Road, Great Wymondley, Hertfordshire, Chris Turner, HN251, Rpt.78, July 1999

(GW-3 1999) (recv.15.07.99)

D/CPM An Archaeological Assessment: Land at West Stevenage, Hertfordshire, Anon,

CPM1376H.2, July 1999

120 (site codes to be by field per parish) (recv.20.07.99)

O+R/HN Mangrove Hall Farm, Cockenhoe, Hertfordshire, Summary Report: Stage 3,

David Hillelson, HN097, July 1999

121 (OFF-3 1999) (recv.20.07.99)

O+R/HN Brewery House, 71 High Street, Barkway, Hertfordshire, David Hillelson,

HN101, Rpt.79, March 1999 but issued August 1999

122 (BARK-1 1998) (recv.19.08.99)

A/CAU Field centred TL235366, Radwell, Hertfordshire, Roger Palmer, Rpt.1999/06, June

1999

123 (RAD-2 1999) (recv.27.08.99)

G/APhy Geophysical Survey, Caesium-Vapour Magnetic Gradiometry, Radwell MSA

A1/A507, July 1999

124 (RAD-2 1999) (recv.25.08.99)

G/STSC Geophysical Survey carried out at Royston Hospital, London Road, Royston,

Hertfordshire, P Barker and E Mercer, Rpt.1389, July 1999

125 (ROY-17 1999) (recv.11.01.00)

D/CAU The MSA A1/A507 Radwell: An Archaeological Desktop Study, David Gibson,

Rpt.330, August 1999

126 (RAD-2 1999) (recv.24.08.99)

F+MD/CAU+

NHMDCG The MSA A1/A507 Radwell: An Archaeological Fieldwalking and Metal Detector

Study, Nicholas Armour, Rpt.332, August 1999

127 (RAD-2 1999) (recv.25.08.99)

D/HAT Royston Hospital and Land to south, west of Royston Road, Royston,

Hertfordshire, Ron Humphrey, Rpt.542, August 1999

128 (ROY-17 1999) (recv.11.01.00)

P/HAT A Photographic Survey: Royston Hospital, London Road, Royston,

Hertfordshire, Lee Prosser, Rpt.544, August 1999

129 (ROY-17 1999) (recv.11.01.00)

Ev/HAT Land rear of High Avenue, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, Dave Bescoby and Jon

Murray, Rpt.560, August 1999

130 (LTCH-3 1999) (recv.30.09.99)

Ev/HN Land to the rear of Bury House, Hitchin Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire, Nigel

Wilson, HN252, Rpt.81, August 1999

131 (BAL-76 1999) (recv.11.01.00)

Land rear of High Avenue, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, John Murray, Rpt. 583, MD/HAT September 1999 (LTCH-3 1999) (recv.30.09.99) 132 Land at 7 Crossways, Barley, Hertfordshire, Jon Murray, Rpt.505, October 1999 O+R/HAT (BAR-7 1999) (rec.11.01.00) 133 Investigation of the Archaeological Landscape at MSA A1/A507 Radwell, Ev/CAU Hertfordshire, Phase 2: Trial Trenching, Lesley McFadyen with contributions by C Conneller and C Stevens, Rpt.335, October 1999 (RAD-2 1999) (recv.28.10.99) 134 Hillside, Rushden, Hertfordshire, David Hillelson, HN259, Rpt.85, October 1999 Ev/HN (RUSH-3 1999) (recv.11.01.00) 135 Royston Hospital and land west of Royston Road, Royston, Hertfordshire -MD/HAT undertaken with members of the North Hertfordshire Charity Metal Detector Club, Ron Humphrey, Rpt.?, November 1999 (ROY-17 1999) (recv.11.01.00) 136 Ev/HAT 33 Whitehorse Street, Baldock, North Hertfordshire, Tom McDonald, Rpt.609, November 1999 (BAL-82 1999) (recv.11.01.00) 137 An Archaeological Evaluation at Clothall Bury Wood, Clothall, Hertfordshire, Ev/ASC Jonathan Hunn, Rpt.ASC/CWC99/2/R1, December 1999 (CL-4 1999) (recv.11.01.00) 138 High Avenue, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, Jonathan Smith, Rpt.620, December O+R/HAT 1999 (LTCH-3 1999) (recv.11.01.00) 139 Royston Hospital, London Road, Royston, Hertfordshire, Guy Seddon, Rpt. 627, Ev/HAT December 1999 140 (ROY-17 1999) (recv.11.01.00) Area 1: Initial Summary Report, High Avenue, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, Anon, Ex/HAT Rpt.?, December 1999

Pub/HAT Not Just Beer and Skittles: Archaeological Invesigation at the former Eagle and

(LTCH-3 1999) (recv.11.01.00)

Child Public House, Whitwell, Hertfordshire, Jon Murray with contributions by Tora Hylton, Roger Jones, Quita Mould and Iain Soden, 1999

142 (SPAW-1 1998) (recv.11.01.00)

Statistical Summary

1989

- 8 N.H.D.C. Museums
 - 2 Excav.
 - 1 Trial T
 - 5 O+R

1990

- 19 N.H.D.C. Museums
 - 5 Excav.
 - 4 Trial T
 - 6 O+R
 - 2 Field Walking
 - 1 Topog.
 - 1 Finds

1991

20 N.H.D.C. Museums

6

Excav.

- 2 Trial T
- 1 Field Walking
- 1 Geo.
- 11 O+R
- 1 Bradford
 - 1 Geo.
- 1 RPS Clouston
 - 1 O+R

1992

- 11 N.H.D.C. Museums
 - 2 Excav.
 - 1 Field Walking
 - 1 Geo.
 - 8 O+R

1993

- 11 N.H.D.C. Museums
 - 2 Excav.
 - 5 Trial T
 - 2 O+R
 - 1 Field Walking
 - 1 Building Survey
- 1 RPS Clouston
 - 1 Trial T
- 2 Dan Pinnock
 - 1 Trial T
 - 1 Field Walking

- 5 N.H.D.C. Museums
 - 3 Desktop
 - 2 Trial T
- 13 Heritage Network
 - 2 Excav.
 - 3 Trial T
 - 7 O+R
 - 1 Field Walking
- 5 GeoQuest
 - 5 Geo.

1995	5			1	Desktop	
3 N.H.	D.C. M	(useums	1	Bradford		
1 Desk	1 Geo.				Geo.	
1 2000	1	O+R	1	Oxford Unit		
	1	Topog.		1	Trial T	
13		ige Network	1	GeoQ	uest	
15	2	Excav.		1	Geo.	
	5	Trial T	1	Oxfor	d Arch. Ass.	
	4	O+R		1	Desktop	
	1	Building Survey				
	1	Field Walking	199	7		
2	H.A.T	AGES.	7	N.H.D.C. Museums		
	1	Trial T		5	O+R	
	1	O+R		1	str. survey	
				1	Finds	
199	6		31	Heritage Network		
6		O.C. Museums		10	Desktops	
U	6	O+R		3	Trial T	
14	. 50	age Network		8	Excav	
	3	Desktop		9	O+R	
	5	Trial T		1	photo survey	
	3	O+R	14	H.A.T.		
	1	Building Survey		5	Desktops	
1		ridge Unit		3	Trial T	
€0 4 K	1	Field Walking		3	Excav	
5	H.A.7	10.		3	O+R	
	1	Field Walking	4	St. Albans Museums		
	4	O+R		1	Desktop	
1		oto Services		1	Trail T	
8	1	Desktop		1	Excav	
5		pans Museums		1	O+R	
	2	Trial T	1	Cambridge Unit		
	2	O+R	랖	1	O+R	

1999 R.P.S. Clouston 2 Trial T 1 9 Heritage Network Desktop 1 Desktop 1 Herts.C.C. 1 Trail Trenching 2 O+R (= 1 NHDC O+R)6 O+R1 GeoQuest H.A.T. 17 Geo. 1 5 Desktop 2 Topographic Survey 1998 Photographic Survey 1 Trial Trenching 5 N.H.D.C. Excavation O+R1 Heritage Network O+R19 3 Bedfordshire Archaeological Unit 2 Desktop 1 Trail Trenching Excavation 1 Cambridge University Unit Excavation 7 2 2 Desktop 12 O+RH.A.T. 1 **Building Survey** 16 2 1 Fieldwalking Desktop 1 Topographic Survey 1 Trial Trenching Excavation Trial Trenching 3 2 Excavation English Heritage 2 2 O+RO+R2 A.P.S. Bedfordshire Archaeological Unit 1 1 Excavation 1 Aerial Photographic Study A.S.A.C. Ltd **RPS** Clouston 3 2 1 Desktop 1 Desktop 1 Trial Trenching Trial Trenching 1 ArchaeoPhysica O+R1 English Heritage 1 Geophysical Survey 2 O+RSratascan 2 GeoQuest Associates Geophysical Survey 1 Geophysical Survey J Moore Heritage Services 2 1 Desktop 1 Sratascan 1 Trial Trenching Geophysical Survey 1 N.H.C.M.D.G. 2 page 83 2 Metal Detector Survey

Overall Totals

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total	%
Desktop						3	1	6	17	5	11	43	14
Excav.	2	5	6	2	2	2	2		12	5	4	42	14
Trial T.	1	4	2		7	5	6	8	8	7	10	58	19
O+R	5	6	12	8	2	7	6	15	19	27	11	118	39
Building/Sur	vey				1		1	1	2		1	6	2
Field Walkin	ıg	2	1	1	2	1	1	2			1	11	3.6
Geophys.			2	1		5		2	1	2	3	16	5.2
Topog.		1					1			1	2	5	1.6
Photo. Surve	y										1	1	0.3
Finds Col.		1							1		2	4	1.3
Total	8	20	23	11	14	23	18	34	60	47	46	304	100
% over		+250	%	-48%		+64%)	+89%	Ž	-22%			
previous year			+15%)	+ 27%)	-22%		+76%	•	-2%		

External Organisations which have worked in North Hertfordshire

APS = Air Photo Services

APhy = ArchaeoPhysica

BED = Bedfordshire County Council Archaeology Service

CAU = Cambridge Archaeological Unit (University)

CAM = Cambridgeshire Archaeological Unit (County Council)

CPM = Countryside Planning and Management Ltd

G = Giffords

GQ = GeoQuest Associates: Archaeological Survey Division

GSB = Geophysical Surveys of Bradford

HAT = Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

HCC = Hertfordshire County Council

HN = Heritage Network

ML = Museum of London

NHCMDG = North Herts. Charity Metal Detector Group

OAU = Oxford Archaeological Unit

RPS = RPS Clouston

STSC = Stratascan, Geophysical and Specialist Survey Services

TP = Tempus Reparatum

VER = St Albans Museum Service, Field Archaeology Section



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NHDC Field Archaeology Report Series

Report 1

Wymondley Priory Hertfordshire: An Archaeological Evaluation. by G Burleigh, K Matthews and D Went Commissioned by Ove Arup Partnership December 1989

Report 2

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Letchworth: An Archaeological Investigation by G Burleigh, K Matthews and D Went Commissioned by F Copson Plc February 1990

Report 3

A Pre-construction Archaeological Survey on the route of the Humber to Buncefield Pipeline, Pirton, Hertfordshire by D Went and G Burleigh Commissioned by Petrofina(UK) Ltd February 1990

Report 4

A Pre-construction Archaeological Survey on the route of the Humberside to Buncefield Pipeline, King's Walden, Hertfordshire by G Burleigh and D Went Commissioned by Petrofina(UK) Ltd. February 1990

Report 5

An Archaeological Evaluation at Hollard's Farm (Mimram Valley Golf Course), Codicote, Hertfordshire by G Burleigh, D Went and K Matthews Commissioned by Richard Daniels Developments Ltd. April 1990

Report 6

An Archaeological Assessment on the route of the Humberside to Buncefield Pipeline, Pirton, Hertfordshire by D Went and G Burleigh Commissioned by Petrofina(UK) Ltd. September 1990

Report 7

An Archaeological Assessment on the route of the Humberside to Buncefield Pipeline, King's Walden, Hertfordshire by G Burleigh and D Went Commissioned by Petrofina(UK) Ltd October 1990

Report 8

An Archaeological Assessment on the route of the Humberside to Buncefield pipeline, Tea Green, Offley, Hertfordshire by G Burleigh, D Went and C Colley Commissioned by Petrofina(UK) Ltd October 1990

Report 9

An Archaeological Evaluation of a Romano-British Site on the route of the Little Wymondley Bypass, Hertfordshire by G Burleigh, D Went and C Colley Commissioned by English Heritage November 1990

Report 10

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