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Road Number A1	Date December 1993
Contractor Mertfordshire Archaeological Trust	
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Planning, Transport
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A1(M) Motorway Widening Junctions 6-8

An Archaeological Evaluation



THE HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

A1(M) MOTORWAY WIDENING, JUNCTIONS 6-8
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

BY JON MURRAY
DECEMBER 1993

LOCALITY
SPEC. NO.
DATE 22/12/93
SITE 09/0000

DATE	22/12/93
TIME	12/1/94
BY	J. Murray
CONFIRMATION	Confirmation of Program to 16/2
REVISIONS	20/1/94/44/1/01

The Seed Warehouse
Maidenhead Yard, The Wash, Hertford, SG14 1PX
Tel. Hertford (0992) 558170

A1(M) MOTORWAY WIDENING, JUNCTIONS 6-8

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CONTENTS		PAGE
1	Introduction	1
2	Aims and Objectives	1
3	Description of Route	1
4	Background and Previous Work	2
5	Method of Work	2
5.1	Desk Top Update	2
5.2	Cartographic and Documentary Research	3
5.3	Aerial Survey	3
5.4	Field Walking	3
6	The Archaeological Evidence	5
6.1	General Archaeological/Historical Background	5
6.2	List of the Known Sites and the Findings of the Evaluation	8
7	Preliminary Assessment of the Effect of the Highway Improvement proposals on the archaeological features	17
8	Recommendations for the Geophysical Survey	18
9	The Location and size of the Archive	28
APPENDICES:		
1	Schedule B Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation	29
2	Desk Study, A List of the Sources Consulted	36
3	Cartographic Research A List of the Material Consulted	38
4	Aerial Study A List of the Photographs Examined	40
5	Field Walking, A List of the Plots Walked	41
6	Significant SMR Nos. Adjacent to the Study Corridor	42

1 INTRODUCTION

In Autumn, 1993, the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the road corridor of the A1(M), between Junctions 6-8, in Hertfordshire. The investigation was in response to proposals by the Department of Transport to widen the A1(M) between Welwyn and Stevenage (North).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The A1(M), between Junctions 6-8, has areas of known archaeology adjacent to, and below, it. The proposed widening scheme will necessitate the use of substantial tracts of land, much of it 'green fields'. Locally, and elsewhere, 'green field sites' have produced evidence of previously unknown archaeology and, therefore, the likelihood of archaeological remains being affected by the scheme is high.

The evaluation was undertaken as set out in the Brief (Appendix 1, Schedule B), and was designed to locate substantial archaeological remains within the proposed area of development by means of non-invasive techniques (desk study, cartographic and documentary research, aerial photography, and field walking).

The Brief requires the production of a Stage 1 Report which includes the following:

- a) the findings of the Desk Study update noting the archaeological contents of the area, their significance, and constraints;
- b) a report on the field walking undertaken including plans showing the plotted finds;
- c) a preliminary assessment of the effect of the highway improvement proposals on archaeological features;
- d) recommendations for the geophysical survey, including details of the particular survey techniques to be used, the areas to be covered and the number of man hours of survey work required; and
- e) the location and size of the archive.

3 DESCRIPTION OF ROUTE

The route, subject to an archaeological evaluation, starts just south of Junction 6 at Welwyn, and immediately north of the Digswell Hill overbridge. From this point, it skirts Old Welwyn (west of the A1(M)), passes through tracts of woodland and grassland, and emerges into open agricultural fields around about Knebworth. South of Junction 7, the road by passes Knebworth Park, and north of Junction 7 the Stevenage industrial estate butts the east side of the road. On the opposite side to the

estate, the road again traverses open agricultural land, mainly a mixture of arable and grassland. It passes the villages of Symonds Green, Fishers Green and Todds Green, and Junction 8 is close by Corey's Mill. The road continues through open agricultural land and the study ends at Graveley Lane.

From south-north, the study corridor passes through the parishes of Welwyn, Codicote, Knebworth, Stevenage, Graveley and Wymondley.

In general terms, the most obvious and known areas of archaeological interest are centred on the Iron Age and Romano-British remains discovered at Welwyn (where a Romano-British bath suite is preserved beneath the present A1(M))(SMR No.1913), and the Roman and mediaeval remains at Little and Great Wymondley (SMR Nos.0101/0221 & 4533).

The field walking revealed a significant number of flint scatters (for example, SMR Nos.6642-43, 6644 & 6648) which likely date to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

4 BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS WORK

To date, the Widening Scheme has been the subject of an environmental impact report (dated April 1991), and a land use survey (updated to June 1993) by Travers Morgan (hereafter referred to as TML).

These reports provide information about areas of environmental importance and sensitivity, heritage (including the archaeological areas mentioned above), nature conservation areas, topography, geology, soils, land use, land classification, land ownership and proposed land use changes.

The Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust has also carried out a watching brief on the test pit survey by Norwest Holst (HAT report March 1992).

5 METHOD OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation was conducted as described in Schedule B, the Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation (Appendix 1, in particular, Methods Sections 2.01-2.5.2).

5.1 Desk Top Update

The desk top appraisal undertaken by TML was updated as detailed in the Brief (Schedule B, 2.01-2.03).

The aim was to locate, record and assess the nature, significance and extent of archaeological features within the study area.

All available sources were examined, most notably the Hertfordshire County Council Site and Monument Record, and those sources listed in the Brief (Schedule B, 2.02).

The sources consulted are listed (Appendix 2).

5.2 Cartographic and Documentary Research

Cartographic and documentary research was undertaken as detailed in the Brief (Schedule B, 2.2.1). It studied an area of 100 metres either side of the present road.

The majority of information was obtained from the Hertfordshire County Council Records Office which is based in Hertford. All readily available and appropriate sources were examined.

The sources consulted are listed (Appendix 3).

5.3 Aerial Survey

Aerial photography can be a useful medium in the identification of archaeological sites. Positive and negative cropmarks, and soilmarks, given appropriate light and crop conditions, can reveal buried archaeological remains.

However there are certain drawbacks which must be appreciated:

- a) a lack of aerial photographic evidence cannot be taken as indicating a lack of archaeology;
- b) air photographic evidence is open to misinterpretation and frequently a site visit is useful; and
- c) the majority of cropmarks cannot be dated.

Aerial photographs relating to the study area were examined as detailed in the Brief (Schedule B, 2.3.1-2.3.3).

The aerial photographs which were examined are listed (Appendix 4).

5.4 Field Walking

Field walking is one of the primary techniques used to locate and identify archaeological sites. Artefacts within buried features (pits, ditches etc.) are brought to the surface by ploughing, and scatters of artefacts indicate the presence of an archaeological sites.

The success of field walking is inhibited by various factors:

- a) ground condition, the area must be ploughed;
- b) certain categories of artefacts deteriorate when they are brought to the surface e.g. prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon pottery. The lack of pottery may be compensated for by the survival of contemporary finds e.g. prehistoric flints; and
- c) colluvium (hill wash) and alluvium (river wash) accumulate above archaeological sites and inhibit their detection.

A programme of field walking was undertaken as detailed in the Brief (Schedule B, 2.4.1-2.4.10). The team endeavoured to field walk all areas of the proposed highway development as shown on drawings 1C/34457/EV/18-25 (proposed land take).

The Trust was responsible for obtaining access for the purposes of field walking. When contacted, landowners, tenants and/or agents were supportive and gave their permission. Permission was not obtained for one plot.

Field walking can only be undertaken in ploughed fields. Areas of grassland, woodland, sports fields, fields with advanced crop growth, or built up areas are not susceptible to field walking and this meant that the greater percentage of the land take was not available.

Figs.1-5 show the land plots which were field walked (coloured yellow).

Less than 4 km length of the land on the western side of the motorway was field walked, out of a total length of approximately 16.5 km. A large percentage of the western side is proposed landtake. Less than 2 km of the land on the eastern side of the corridor was field walked, out of a total of c.5.5 km of proposed landtake.

The areas actually field walked are listed (Appendix 5) and the finds plots are depicted (Figs.6-11). Only the results from the detailed surveys (described below) are shown.

The field walking was undertaken in two stages, executed in rapid succession:

- a) An initial survey. The plot under examination was walked without a formal grid being in place, and such finds as were located were plotted by eye and pacing.
- b) A detailed survey. If appropriate, based on the date and frequency of finds, the plot was walked a second time. This time a formal grid was in place (20-metre grid, as defined in Schedule B, 2.4.1-2.4.10).

The purpose of this two-stage approach was to save time on setting out a grid if no finds were present.

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

6.1 General Archaeological/Historical Background

The region which is now the county of Hertfordshire has a long history of settlement and occupation. At Sandy Lodge, Northwood, in the south of the county, a rare late Upper Palaeolithic site (c.8-10,000 BC) has been discovered. It was recognisable by the scatters of flint artefacts.

Mesolithic activity (c.5-8000 BC) is represented in the east and the west of the county in the valleys of the Lea and Colne rivers.

The changeover from hunter-gatherer to farming communities is the principal distinguishing feature of the Neolithic period (c.2500-5000 BC). Large-scale tree clearance is evident, crops were grown for the first time and animals were domesticated. In addition the firing of the first coarse pottery characterises this period. Flint remained the principal material for the manufacture of tools. Ritual and settlement sites are well-represented, most notably the sites of Apsley, Rucklers Lane and Bottom House Lane which were revealed in advance of the construction of the A41 Kings Langley/Berkhamsted by-passes.

The Bronze Age period (c.500-2500 BC) is characterised by the first use of metalwork (copper, then bronze). The best known Bronze Age sites in Hertfordshire are close by Hertford (Foxholes Farm, and discoveries in advance of the A414 Cole Green by-pass). Most recently at Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead, a large open settlement site was excavated in advance of the construction of housing.

The Iron Age is noted for the introduction of iron work and the construction of hillforts. It is also characterised by wheel-turned pottery which is frequently recovered in large volume. The Belgic tribes overran south-eastern Britain c.200 BC, heralding the period known as the late Pre-Roman Iron Age. The Catuvellauni tribe held Hertfordshire as far as the River Lea. Ptolemy names their chief towns as Verulamium (St Albans) and Salinae (whereabouts unknown). Contemporary settlements have been identified, for example, at Welwyn, Hitchin, Wheathampstead and Braughing.

The Roman invasion in AD 43 brought battles and thereafter integration of the invaders with the native British. Roman remains are frequently found, and the rich legacy of roads, villas, farmsteads and industrial sites is well known. The villas of Welwyn, Great and Little Wymondley, and the network of Roman roads are all indicative of Romanisation.

Multi-period activity is well-documented. At Welwyn, for example, late Bronze Age occupation was superseded by Iron Age occupation (as evidenced by the discovery of 'chieftain' burials), followed by Romano-British activity. Within this same area, the medieval settlement of Welwyn was superimposed.

Anglo-Saxon remains have been found mostly in the north of the county, for example, at Blackhorse Road, Letchworth. During this period, the area of modern Hertfordshire was in the kingdom of Essex. Lands as far east as Haemele (Hemel Hempstead) were granted to the Bishops of London by the King of Essex in 704. References to 'Hertfordshire' were being made as early as 1011 (Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).

The Norman conquest and the commissioning of the Domesday Book provides us with a wealth of information about settlement patterns and administrative boundaries. All the Domesday manors within the study corridor lie within the Hundred of Broadwater, which is now part of Stevenage. Except that is Shephall and Codicote which were attached to Cashio Hundred because they were in the possession of the Abbey of St. Albans. The names of manors long demolished survive as wood and field names (for example, Cannix, now recognisable only through Cannocks Wood, Knebworth; and Woolenwick, mentioned below, now perhaps only recognisable in Great and Little Woolwicks fields).

Economically from an early period Hertfordshire has been reliant upon agriculture. Favourable soils and its proximity to London, played a key role in the development of the corn and malt trades. Roads, and rivers such as the River Lea, were utilised. The Icknield Way, which dates from the prehistoric period, traversed the north of the county, and the Great North Road was a route to fortune for some. Stevenage, for example, became a prosperous market town (granted a charter in 1281) and proved a great pull for both settlers and investors from London.

It is estimated that the population of England numbered c.2 million at the time of the Domesday survey (late 11th century), rising to c.6 million in the late 13th century/early 14th century on account of a good climate and improving farming practices. Numbers dropped dramatically in the following years, to recover to a level of, perhaps, only 2.5 - 3 million by 1450. The Black Death of the 1340's and 1350's was an obvious contributory factor here.

The soils of the ancient arable strips were becoming exhausted. New clearances, usually of less attractive land previously avoided, gave a poor return. The proportion of landless, unemployed labourers began to form a large, vulnerable group. In addition, the country underwent a significant climatic change in the late 13th and early 14th centuries. The climate became much cooler and wetter. This led to crop failures or less ample returns, a rise in the water table (likely to be a factor in the creation of moated sites at this time, both as a result of drainage and the use of the upcast spoil mounds for a firm foundation base), and a shift of population to more favourable locations. Some villages, recorded as early as the 11th century, for example, Woolenwick, near Stevenage, became deserted.

In the late 15th century, large scale enclosures of arable and common land were undertaken so as to create pastureland to serve the wool and cloth trade. The enclosures probably did not

affect Hertfordshire as much as neighbouring Essex. Some im-
parking did occur, notably at Knebworth (which is within the
study corridor) and the 'Great Park' was mentioned in 1472. The
Victoria County History records ten times as many parks in exis-
tence by the early post-mediaeval period compared to the three
mentioned in Domesday (Benington, St. Albans and Ware).

In the post-medieval period Hertfordshire was affected by the
opening-up of communication routes, but the economy was still
based on arable. Walker's 'General View of the Agriculture of
the County of Hertford', dated 1795, notes that 'Hertfordshire is
justly deemed the first and best corn county in the Kingdom,
though the soil therein is much inferior in point of natural
fertility to many other counties'. He cites Hertfordshire's
success as being down to its 'vicinity to the metropolis, and
industry of the inhabitants'.

The greater amount of traffic, generated by the increased mobil-
ity of people, generated prosperity by the service industries it
created. Towns such as Welwyn, Stevenage and Baldock, located on
the Great North Road, all experienced growth. The arrival of the
Great Northern Railway in the 19th century, exacerbated economic
growth and gave Londoners access to the countryside. These pro-
cesses culminated in the development of the Garden Cities and New
Towns of Welwyn Garden City, Letchworth and Hatfield during this
century, along with the associated manufacturing industry and
which has grown up around both them, and the more well-estab-
lished towns such as Hitchin and Baldock.

6.2 A List of the Known Sites and the Findings of the Evaluation

This section includes:

- i) the known archaeological sites;
- ii) the findings of the Desk Study update;
- iii) the findings of the Cartographic Research;
- iv) the findings of the Aerial Survey; and
- iii) the evidence found during the field walking.

The archaeological evidence is described site-by-site, commencing at the south end (Jn 6) and progressing to the north end (Jn 8). The majority of the entries are listed using Hertfordshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record numbers (including the findings of this evaluation). Field name evidence does not merit a SMR number and is therefore assigned a catalogue number.

6.2.1 4162 Fig.1

Palaeolithic flints

Slightly abraded tongue-shaped implement found in Workhouse Pit, Welwyn, by HGO Kendall. Also flakes and cores of the Acheulian period. The A1(M) now crosses this location.

P.P.S., ii (1914-18), 135-36.

6.2.2 4164 Fig.1

Bronze Age flints

Worked flints with a tanged arrowhead, found by AG Rook whilst excavating Romano-British occupation site at Dicket Mead, Welwyn.

H.M.S.O. Excavation Reports (1969), 56.

6.2.3 1913 Fig.1

Romano-British villa

Partially excavated by AG Rook

Dicket Mead Roman Villa, Welwyn. Part of a large villa complex partially excavated in advance of the construction of A1(M). Building remains exist adjacent to the east side of the A1(M).

The villa post-dates 200 A.D., was altered c.280 A.D., and abandoned after 345 A.D.

The areas excavated revealed two rectangular buildings, c.15 m x 30 m, situated at the corners of a large walled enclosure. One building had a well-preserved bath suite which is now preserved in a vault below the A1(M). Additionally, a smaller square building, and part of the bath suite of a much larger building (probably the villa itself) were excavated.

The excavation also revealed a length of the River Mimram which had been canalised in the Roman period.

Herts. Archaeology, ix (1987).

- 6.2.4 **1786 Fig.1**
Romano-British industrial site
 A series of shallow Romano-British industrial features, filled with burnt daub, ash and carbonised grain were excavated in advance of construction of the A1(M) by AG Rook. Small amounts of Roman tile and pottery were found within, and in the vicinity of, the features. The site lies c.70 m west of a Roman corn drier (1581, below) and together may represent a grain processing site.
Herts. Archaeology, ix (1987), 105-7.
- 6.2.5 **1581 Fig.1**
Romano-British ?occupation site
 A large pit, containing burnt daub and Roman tile, was located in a gas pipe trench which was being laid beside the Welwyn By pass in 1960. Further spreads of daub, which is indicative of building remains, were seen in a field c.50 m to the north-east. Excavation (by AG Rook in 1972) in advance of the A1(M) partially revealed a Y-shaped Roman corn drier.
Herts. Archaeology, ix (1987), 105.
- 6.2.6 **1781 Fig.1**
Palaeolithic flints
 Twelve flints found 'directly opposite the Clock Restaurant on the east side of the by-pass under new road', by AG Rook. The finds are in Letchworth Museum.
- 6.2.7 **4618 Fig.1**
Roman road
 Roman Road (No.21A)(Wheathampstead-Braughing) running NE-SW behind the Clock Motel and along the course of the present B197.
Viatores (1964).
- 6.2.8 **Cat. No.1 Fig.1**
Undated ?settlement site
 A field called 'longbuildings' is listed on the 1837 Tithe Map and bisected by the Roman Road (SMR 4618, above). It is located approximately where B197 crosses the eastern edge of the study corridor.
 HCRO Maps: DSA4/113/2; D/P 119 27/2.
- 6.2.9 **Cat. No.2 Fig.1**
Undated ?cemetery
 A field called 'Graves' on the 1837 Tithe Map (No.293). Situated to east of Danesbury, though exact grid reference is unclear. Possibly located below present A1(M).
 HCRO Maps: DSA4/113/2; D/P 119 27/2.
- 6.2.10 **6641 Fig.2**
Undate ?enclosure
 A dip or hollow visible on both air photographs and maps. Situated in a field to the north of Gypsy Lane, on the eastern side of the motorway, outside the landtake. It is shown on the 1879 O.S. map and is also apparent on air photographs where it appears as a chalky soilmark

comprising a large ovoid feature with an entrance to the east. It appears to have been originally enclosed by a bank. AP evidence dating from the 1940's shows a kidney-shaped bank occupying the SE quadrant.

AP: No.TM8/17; RCHM AP Film 3329 Shot No.5207-9.

Map: First edition O.S. (1879).

6.2.11 **6642 Figs.2 & 6**

Prehistoric flints

Field walking of Plot No. 06/014, within the landtake, produced seven flint flakes during the initial walkover, followed by a further 15 flakes (including a notched flake) during the detailed walk (Fig.6).

6.2.12 **6643 Figs.2 & 6**

Prehistoric flints

Fieldwalking of Plot No.06/014, within the landtake, located between Wych Elm Lane and Park Lane, on the west side of the present A1(M), revealed 14 flint flakes (two retouched). The central area of the field was walked intensively and produced eight flint flakes (including a notched tool) (Fig.6).

6.2.13 **0409 Fig.2**

Romano-British pottery

Sherds of coarse Roman pottery were found 'near a hedge'. Located to the south of Park Lane on the eastern side of the study corridor. The finds are in Stevenage Museum.

6.2.14 **Cat. No.3 Fig.2**

Unknown date

A map (1731) of Knebworth and Stevenage shows 'Great Black Pitt Field' and 'Little Black Pitt Field' located close to the eastern edge of the motorway, though their exact location is imprecise. The field names are not shown on the Tithe Map of Knebworth, dated 1845. The names are close by Deards End, Knebworth, north of 'Martlets' and are suggestive of an industrial site.

The Deards were a peasant family who systematically acquired land during the later Medieval period to such an extent that they gave rise to a placename. Deards End was first referred to in 1605.

HCRO Map 47259.

6.2.15 **0370 Fig.2**

Medieval moated site

This site is located on the west side of the study corridor, between Park Lane and Old Knebworth Lane. The SMR grid reference is c.100 m from the motorway, and the entry notes that a field called 'Moat Warren', depicted on the 1845 Tithe Map, could refer to the existence of a moated site.

An examination of the cartographic evidence revealed a large D-shaped enclosure in the field. The enclosure likely delineates the boundaries of the Knebworth Park rabbit warren. 'Knebworth Rabbett Warren' is shown on a map of Stevenage/Knebworth map, dated 1731.

The map of 1731 shows (in a field numbered 215) a square, moated enclosure and, immediately east, a pond of comparable form. The pond is visible today, and pinpoints the location of a possible buried and infilled moated site between the pond and Wychdell Plantation (itself called 'The Wick Dell' in 1845) to the west, though likely within the 100 m study corridor.

The 1884 OS map shows only the pond, and a site visit demonstrated that pond remains today. Examination of aerial photographs of the 1940's and 1950's revealed that the moated site was located c 40 m SSW of the pond, and was approximately 30 m by 20 m in size. The moated site was visible as a cropmark as late as 1969. Furthermore, a kidney-shaped embankment can be seen on the same air photograph, located between the pond and the Wychdell Plantation.

HCRO Maps 47259 and Acc.2643,
AP Nos.7637-9, 8071/2,
RCHM AP Films 11689, 2353, 2719, 3329 and 730;
Shot Nos. 100/1, 0229, 3069/70, 5188/9 and 115, respectively.

6.2.16 **6644 Figs.3 & 7**
Prehistoric flints

An initial walk across Plot No. 07/014 produced 18 flint flakes and a multi-platform flint core from the northern third of the field. The include 2 hollow flakes, a ?spurred implement and a retouched flake. The middle sector of the plot produced 7 flint flakes, including a retouched blade and an ?awl. The southern third of the plot is pasture and consequently could not be field-walked.

The northern third was walked in detail. This produced an additional 16 flint flakes of which 3 are retouched (Fig.7).

6.2.17 **6645 Fig.3**
Undate ?ring ditch

Within Land Plot 11/122 (Norton Green) north of a pond is a possible ring-ditch or circular enclosure, recognised on an air photograph. Ring-ditches may from the Bronze Age period and represent the remains of ploughed-out round barrows.

The same aerial photographs show anomalies in a large field, west of Norton Green Common. The anomalies are indistinct, but may be archaeological. They lie within the landtake for the re-routed access road.

AP No.s TM14/2, 7627, 7628, 8058.

6.2.18 **Cat. No.4 Fig.3**
Medieval field strips

Located within the area of the study corridor from Norton Green, northwards to Fishers Green, along Chadwell Lane. The 1834 Tithe Map of Stevenage shows that this area was formerly 'Chadwell Common': a mass of narrow, winding, unenclosed medieval field strips. A field visit found no evidence of their survival.

HCRO Maps DSA4 99/2, D/EX 234/P10.

6.2.19 6646 Figs.3 & 8

Prehistoric flints and Post-Medieval finds

Fieldwalking of Plot 12/059, between the Gas Valve Compound and Shepherds Lane, produced a substantial quantity of post-medieval material, especially brick, tile and pottery.

The central, northern, area of the field produced 8 flints during the initial walkover (including a heavily worked, multi-platform core, a hollow flake and a scraper). Surprisingly detailed walking of the area yielded only a further 3 flints (Fig.8).

The area is likely that referred to as 'Potters Field' on the 1834 Tithe Map of Stevenage, south-west of Symonds Green.

HCRO Maps DSA4 99/2, D/EX 234/P10.

6.2.20 6647 Fig.4

Medieval field system

Oakfield Meadow, a triangular, wedge-shaped parcel of land on the western side of the motorway at Symonds Green, has been recognised as an area of environmental importance (TML Environmental Report, 4.18). The ancient grassland was divided by early field boundaries which are still just visible. Air photographic evidence indicates that the field boundaries retained their hedges in 1969. The archaeological remains comprise medieval ridge and furrow and the vestiges of ancient watermeadows.

The remains may relate to the deserted medieval village of Woolenwick (SMR No.1026, below).

The long, western boundary of the plot, aligned NNE-SSW, follows the line of the supposed Roman road (SMR No.4635, below).

This area is close to, or is, the 'Well Grove' shown on the Tithe Map of Stevenage, dated 1834.

AP Nos. TM14/15-19, RCHM AP Film 11689 Shot No. 17

HCRO Maps DSA4 99/2, D/EX234/P10.

6.2.21 4635 Fig.4

Roman road

Roman road (Viatores, No.221) connecting Verulamium and Wheathampstead to Baldock. The road crosses the study corridor between Land Plots 13/055 and 14/125 and follows the course of the present A1(M) (parallel, c.60 m from the eastern boundary). It veers towards the A1(M) at Junction 8, crossing the eastern side of the Coreys Mill roundabout, and heading off along the lanes of Ashwell Common and Turf Lane, to the west of Graveley village. It then passes along the course of the present B197 towards Baldock.

The road may be visible AP No.8046 passing vertically across the photograph. The light linear band probably represents a pipeline, but it appears to be shadowed by a feature and this may represent part of the road.

Viatores, 1964

AP No.8046.

6.2.22 1026 Fig.4

Deserted medieval village

Probable site of the deserted mediaeval village of Woolenwick. The settlement of 'Wiwenewiche' is mentioned in the Domesday Book, and again, as 'Woolenwich', in a return of 1303, but is likely to have been deserted by 1350. The inhabitants probably migrated to the burgeoning town of Stevenage, as did the inhabitants of local manors such as Chells and Box(Bury).

The Tithe Award Map of 1834 refers to Field Nos. 1207 and 1208 as 'Little Woolwicks' and 'Great Woolwicks, respectively. The fields are located in the vicinity of the recent housing developments of Brighton Way, Hastings Close, Shorehouse Close and Clovelly Way, consequently, no earthworks survive. The SMR locates the names adjacent to the Symonds Green Road cycleway, though the named fields extend to beneath the motorway carriageway.

HCRO Maps DSA4 99/2, D/EX234/P10.

Rutherford-Davis, 1973.

6.2.23 6648 Figs.4 & 9

Prehistoric flints

This designation encompasses two adjacent fields (Plot Nos.14/059 & 14/125), west of the motorway, which were under different ownership when walked and so were treated as separate entities. The results of walking each field were similar (Fig.9).

The southern field (Land Plot 14/125) produced 13 flint flakes during the initial walkover, followed by a further 21 flakes in the course of a detailed walk - a relatively large quantity.

Northwards, the adjacent field (Land Plot 14/059) produced 7 flint flakes, including one retouched flake, during the initial walk, and 19 flakes during the detailed walk. The latter includes a core fragment, a notched flake, a piercer and a possible hollow flake. 7 burnt or fire-cracked flints were also found. Burnt flint debris indicate the remains of hearths or mounds of burnt flint mounds. The latter are most often of Bronze Age date and associated with watercourses. Hearths can be indicative of occupation sites, the flint have served as pot-boilers or as tempering for pottery manufacture. Plot 14/059 occupies land which was formerly part of Lucas's Wood, but was recently cleared for arable use (an air photograph of 1969 shows the wood still standing). If the archaeological site was overlain by woodland the features will have been disturbed.

RCHM AP Film 11689 Shot 16; 1st/2nd Ed OS maps, 1879, 84.

6.2.24 1806 Fig.4

Romano-British cemetery

Located at Corey's Mill, immediately west of the motorway, north of Spoil Bank. It is apparently a mixed inhumation/cremation cemetery and was found in c.1841.

The Victoria County History notes that vases of rough clay, fragments of bone, nails and a 'jug-shaped' bottle were found 5' below the surface.

V.C.H., iv (1914), 171.

- 6.2.25 **0429 Fig.4**
Romano-British coin
 Coin of Septimus Severus (193-211 AD), found in 1969, in the vicinity of Sainsbury's superstore, adjacent to the A1(M) at Corey's Mill.
- 6.2.26 **4184 Fig.4**
Roman road
 Supposed line of Roman Road (Viatores, No.220), leading from London (Cripplegate) to Corey's Mill. The road follows the course of the Old North Road through Knebworth; is parallel to the railway line; passes the Six Hills tumuli in Stevenage (which are aligned on the route and attest its antiquity); passes up Old Stevenage High Street and straight to Corey's Mill. It terminates south of Junction 8 (or ?soon after).
Viatores 1964.
- 6.2.27 **6649 Figs.4 & 10**
Prehistoric flints, and an undated cropmark
 A small area of the field (Plot No.15/110), west of the motorway, between Spoil Bank and the Wymondley Bypass, was field walked. Six flint flakes were found during the initial walkover, followed by an additional 6 flakes during the detailed survey (Fig.10).
 A rather vague, large circular, cropmark occupies a large part of the field and is visible on an air photograph which was taken in 1969.
 RCHM AP Film 11689 Shot No.76/7
- 6.2.28 **6650 Fig.5**
Undated ?enclosure
 Aerial photographs of the field immediately north of Junction 8 (on the western side of the corridor) show a large pennanular or possibly pentagonal enclosure, situated close to the edge of the highway and within the landtake.
 AP No. TM15/14, 7765/6
 RCHM Film 11689 Shot No.15.
- 6.2.29 **6651 Figs.5 & 10**
Prehistoric flints
 The above field (SMR No.6650) (Plot No. 16/064) was subdivided into three sectors (western, southern, northern) for the purpose of field walking, and was subject to an initial walkover.
 The western sector revealed no significant finds i.e. a single flint was picked up. The southern sector produced seven flints, and the northern sector produced 13 flints. On this basis, an area 400 m in length and extending south from the northern field boundary, was fieldwalked in detail. Seventeen flint flakes were retrieved (Fig.10).
 RCHM Shot No.15

- 6.2.30 **6652 Figs.5 & 10**
Prehistoric flints and Roman/Medieval pottery
 The plot (No.16/147) encompassing part of the landtake for the proposed slip road, NW of Junction 8, was field-walked. It straddles the conjectured line of a Roman road (SMR No.4635, above). The results of the initial fieldwalk were inconclusive and therefore the entire area of this very large plot was walked in detail. A very large quantity of post-medieval brick and tile building debris, a few sherds of abraded Roman or medieval pottery and 12 prehistoric flints (including a scraper) were found. The flint was mostly picked up on the western side of the field, suggesting a continuation of a ?site from the western side of the motorway (SMR No.6651).
- 6.2.31 **1774 Fig.5**
Medieval pottery
 A few medieval sherds were found in 1975 by J. Moss-Eccardt, when topsoil was stripped in advance of a water pipeline. The finds are in Letchworth Museum.
- 6.2.32 **6653 Figs.5 & 11**
Prehistoric flints
 Plot No.17/066, which is located from the rear of houses at Ashwell Common, Graveley, to Graveley Lane, was divided into northern and southern sectors, for the purpose of the initial fieldwalking. Six and ten flints, respectively, were found. The flints include a retouched hollow flake and possible spurred implement from the northern area, and a retouched flake, a scraper and a possible hollow flake from the southern area. Most of the finds were found in the central area of the plot and, therefore, an area 100 m either side of the overhead gantry sign on the A1(M) was walked in detail, resulting in the retrieval of 17 flint flakes, one possibly retouched and notched, and 3 burnt/firecracked flints (Fig.11).
- 6.2.33 **4533 Fig.5**
Medieval occupation site
 Located adjacent to the west side of the motorway, south of the overhead gantry sign (mentioned above), a scatter of pottery was observed when topsoil had been stripped preparatory to laying a pipeline. Subsequently, large quantities of medieval pottery, tiles, building stone, animal bone and slate were found over an area c.100 m by 50 m. The pipe trench revealed several features, including rubbish pits which produced stratified 12th- and 13th-century pottery. The SMR suggests that this may be associated with Graveley village, Wymondley Priory or may be the remains of a farmstead (Discussion, below). The SMR also notes that the site was largely destroyed, but this probably only relates to the area of the easement for pipeline. Observed by G Burleigh of N. Herts. Museum in 1975.

6.2.34 0101/0121 Fig.5

Iron Age/Romano-British ?farmstead

SMR No.0101 refers to the possible site of a Romano-British farmstead which was located during pipeline construction in 1975. Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds were found when topsoil was stripped in advance of the pipelaying. Fieldwalking, at the time, of the field to the west of the pipeline, revealed quantities of Roman pottery, tile, slate, bone, stone, flint and chalk rubble and one piece of decorated stone. The SMR notes that the site may have been partially destroyed by the construction of the A1(M).

SMR 0121 refers to Iron Age pottery.

Observed by G Burleigh of N. Herts. Museum in 1975.

6.2.35 6654 Figs.5 & 11

Prehistoric/Iron Age/Romano-British/Medieval finds

The area incorporates four SMR Nos. (0101, 0121, 1774 and 4533).

Field walking of Plot No.16/066, adjacent to Graveley Lane, produced the largest quantity of Iron Age and later pottery which was found during the evaluation.

For the purpose of the initial walkover, the field was divided into southern and northern sectors.

The southern sector produced 3 flint flakes and large quantities of brick and tile. It was not walked in detail.

The initial survey of the northern sector produced large quantities of brick and tile, and also yielded 8 Roman or Mediaeval pottery sherds. A detailed survey of an area stretching for some 400 m southwards from Graveley Lane was undertaken. Fourteen flints (including a blade) dating from the prehistoric period, and fourteen sherds of coarse pottery dating from the late pre-Roman Iron Age, Roman and mediaeval periods, were found.

Air photographs of this plot show anomalies which may represent archaeological features, however, they are ill-defined.

AP Nos. 7761-4, 7790-1, 8040-2

**7 A PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECT OF THE HIGHWAY
IMPROVEMENT PROPOSALS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES**

Only the archaeology within the proposed landtake has been earmarked for further work.

At this stage it is not possible to comment on the effects of the road construction on the archaeology. More information is required about the individual archaeological sites and the method of road construction.

One can make the general comment that archaeological features are frequently located immediately below the topsoil or ploughsoil, and therefore have little natural protection against the effects of road construction.

In recommending areas for geophysical survey (below) the archaeological remains have been prioritised.

Until the extent and condition of the archaeology is known it is inappropriate to suggest mitigation strategies.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The evaluation has revealed substantial archaeological remains. This is not unexpected given the extent of the road construction. An examination of old maps and aerial photographs, and field walking, has provided new information. As required, areas have been selected for geophysical survey work.

Some important points to note in respect of geophysical surveys:

a) The problems associated with geophysical surveys largely lie in the interpretation of results. Clay and chalk subsoils, for example, can provide very different results - as can features masked by alluvial or colluvial soils.

b) 'Background noise' is a common problem, often amplified by activities such as recent ploughing, especially if survey areas are small and the background noise cannot be identified and filtered out.

c) Magnetometer and resistivity surveys sometimes do not highlight features because there is little or no contrast, or the features are too small to register. Often, one can define general areas of interest, but not individual features.

d) Anomalies or archaeological features cannot be dated by this process.

e) Narrow survey corridors often mean that only very major features can be detected. Preferably, the minimum survey corridor to obtain usable information is c.40 m.

f) Soil types and the time of year are important. Some sands, for instance, provide both positive and negative readings for features such as ditches. Waterlogged soils often fail to detect ditches, and very dry summers often limit the recognition of stone structures (walls). Like field walking, geophysical surveys are best undertaken between crops.

A large percentage of the proposed landtake could not be field walked because of the ground conditions (substantial sections of the road corridor are woodland or grass). A lack of air photographic evidence cannot be taken as an absolute indicator of the absence of archaeological remains because crop cover and lighting conditions have to be at an optimum to reveal buried remains. For these reasons areas have been selected for surveying to try and gain a balanced evaluation of the route.

The Land Plots selected for geophysical survey work encompass areas of differing soil cover and underlying geology.

The areas recognised as requiring a geophysical survey have been prioritised (1 and 2). On conclusion of the survey of the high priority sites, the merits of surveying the lesser priority sites should be reviewed.

N.B. It has not been possible to include details of the particular survey techniques to be used, and the number of man hours required. This is best obtained by contacting an organisation which specialises in such survey work.

Dr Andrew David can provide names such organisations and he can be contacted at

Ancient Monuments Laboratory
English Heritage
(Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (England))
23 Savile Row
London

Tel. 071 973 3000 (Switchboard)

The following general points should be noted:

- a) It will be useful to discuss with Andrew David the range of techniques which may be used. Magnetic susceptibility should be investigated but the success of such surveys are a matter of debate.
- b) One may anticipate paying the following survey costs
PER HECTARE

Magnetometer	£600 + VAT
Resistivity	£800 + VAT

Plus travel costs
- c) The area requiring surveying average 0.5 hectares each

Priority 1	10 areas (c.£4250)
Priority 2	9 areas (c.£3825)
- d) It is estimated that the surveying should progress at the rate of at least one area a day.

The soil and geology descriptions are derived from the Report on Land Use (Travers Morgan, 1993):

GEOLOGY:

1 Junction 6 to south of Stevenage

Upper Chalk (soft white chalk with many flints). Surface deposits occur over much of the area and consist primarily of Glacial Gravel, with smaller areas of Boulder Clay and Clay-with-flints.

2 West of Stevenage

Upper Chalk with Glacial Sands and Boulder Clay surface deposits occurring in the area to the west of Stevenage.

3 North of Stevenage

Upper chalk

SOILS:

1 Junction 6 to south of Stevenage

Marlow, Hornbeam 2 and Hornbeam 3. The Marlow association consists of well-drained fine loam over clay and clayey soils; the Hornbeam 2 and 3 associations consist of deep fine loam over clayey soils and slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, and are likely to be subject to a slight to moderate wetness limitation.

2 West of Stevenage

Ludford and Hornbeam 2 and 3 associations. The Ludford association consists of deep well-drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils.

3 North of Stevenage

The Hanslope, Swaffham Prior, Upton 1 and Wantage 2 and Kelmscott associations are mapped here. The Hanslope association consists of slowly permeable clayey soils; the Swaffham Prior soils consist of well-drained silty soils over chalk, the Upton soils being shallow and mainly occurring on moderately steep land. The Kelmscott soils occur in association with the River Ivel and consist of fine loamy soils over gravel which are variably affected by groundwater.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, AREAS TO BE COVERED

WELWYN/POTTERSHEATH Fig.1

PLOT 01/133

SMR 4162 refers to the discovery of Palaeolithic flints at a Workhouse Pit, Welwyn (SMR 4162). It is likely that these flints are not in situ but are derived from glacial deposits.

Action Geophysical survey not appropriate

PLOTS 02/001, 02/134, 03/006

AS THEY OCCUR WITHIN THE LANDTAKE, EXCLUDING WOODED AREAS

SOILS: 1

GEOLOGY: 1

LAND USE: Grass

The unexcavated parts of Dicket Mead villa (SMR 1913) lie within the proposed landtake. Numerous Roman remains have been found either side of the proposed landtake: to the east, Lockleys villa (SMR 1566). Westwards, Iron Age/Roman cremations and Roman industrial features (SMR Nos. 1786, 1581, 1790 and 0158) have been recorded. There is, therefore, a good probability that Roman remains are present. In addition worked flints (Bronze Age), including an arrowhead, were found during the excavation of a Romano-British site (SMR No.4164), on the eastern edge of the corridor. It is possible that prehistoric remains are present.

Action Geophysical survey required, Priority 1

PLOT 03/006

ADJACENT TO THE PLOT

The findspot of palaeolithic flints (SMR 1781) is not within landtake.

Action Geophysical survey not appropriate

PLOTS 03/005, 03/119, 03/144

INTERSECTION OF PLOTS

A Roman road (SMR No.4618) is believed to pass behind the Clock Motel and continue in a north-easterly direction along the B197. The physical evidence is likely to comprise the road itself (metalling) and boundary ditches, in addition there may be roadside structures. The field name 'Longbuildings' (Cat. No.1) may refer to such structures, but, if present, they are likely to be outside the landtake. The field name 'Graves' (Cat. No. 2) may refer to a cemetery, possibly within the proposed landtake, east of Danesbury. The archaeology is not well-defined and the landtake is not substantial.

Action Plot No.03/144, as it occurs within the landtake, if ground conditions (woodland) allow, Priority 2 (i.e. would want to know the results of surveying Plot Nos.02/001, 02/134 & 03/006).

SMR information and field walking evidence is scanty between Danesbury and the Wych Elm Lane overbridge. Much of the area is wooded and therefore not suitable for field walking. An earth-work survey may be productive. Extensive tree root systems damage archaeological features, therefore, any site which is located is likely to be partially disturbed.

LAND PLOT 06/108-109

AS THEY OCCUR WITH THE LANDTAKE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE A1(M)

SOILS: 1

GEOLOGY: 1

LAND USE: Woodland, agriculture

Crested location, close to findspot SMR 6643

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 2

PLOT 06/014

AS IT OCCURS WITHIN THE LANDTAKE AND CENTRED ON THE TWO AREAS OF STRUCK FLINT

SOILS: 1

GEOLOGY: 1

LAND USE: Arable

The large feature recognised as a cropmark between Gypsy Lane and the southbound motorway carriageway (SMR No.6641) may represent an undated ditched enclosure. It is outside the landtake. Its significance is that it may be contemporary with the struck flints found during the field walking (SMR No.6642). In addition on the opposite side of the motorway, more struck flints was found (SMR 6643) and it likely a continuation of the same site.

Action Geophysical survey required:

East side of road corridor, Priority 1

West side of road corridor, Priority 2

PLOT 06/014

WITHIN LANDTAKE CLOSE BY PARK LANE

Roman-British pottery (SMR No.0409) has been found towards the eastern edge of the study corridor. The importance of this find is difficult to gauge. The findspot is not within the landtake.

Action Geophysical survey not appropriate

PLOT 07/115

The references to the field name evidence of 'Great' and 'Little Black Pitt' fields on the northern side of Park Lane (Cat. No.3) may relate to the presence of buried archaeological features, possibly in the small area of landtake to the west of 'Martlets'.

The archaeology is not well defined and the area of landtake is small.

Action Geophysical survey not appropriate

PLOT 06/014

AS IT OCCURS WITHIN THE LANDTAKE

SOILS: 1
GEOLOGY: 1
LAND USE: Grass

SMR No.0370 refers to a moated site of ?medieval date, It was still visible as a cropmark as recently as 1969. The periphery of this site, and any associated features, may be affected by the easement for construction of the third carriageway and embankment.

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 1, providing the archaeology is within the landtake

Will we affect this site

KNEBETH/STEVENAGE Fig.3

PLOT 07/014

AS IT OCCURS WITHIN THE LANDTAKE, CENTRED ON THE FINDS OF STRUCK FLINT, CLOSE BY OLD KNEBETH LANE

SOILS: 1
GEOLOGY: 1
LAND USE: Arable

Field walking close by Old Knebworth Lane (SMR No.6644) produced struck flints, including tools, in sufficient quantity to suggest the presence of a site. It is located within the proposed landtake.

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 1

PLOT 07/014

AS IT OCCURS WITHIN THE LANDTAKE, ADJACENT TO PARK LANE

SOILS: 1
GEOLOGY: 1
LAND USE: Grass

Prominent, crested location.

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 2

PLOTS 11/027, 11/122

WITHIN LANDTAKE

SOILS: 2

GEOLOGY: 2

LAND USE: Grass

At Norton Green, a ?ring-ditch (SMR No.6645) is visible on aerial photographs. Circles such as these can be caused by horse training and other activities. It will be clipped by the landtake and warrants further investigation on the basis that it needs to be defined. To the rear of the houses at Norton Green, the re-routing of the access road will cross an area of indistinct anomalies detected on the aerial photographs. These may represent copse clearance, but warrant definition.

Action Physical walkover to see if there is any evidence on the ground which would account for the formation of the cropmarks. If no reason is found a **geophysical** survey should be undertaken, Priority 1.

PLOT 12/028

CAT No.4 refers to an approximate location for the medieval field strips of Chadwell Common, depicted on an early 19th-century map. The strips were not identifiable on the ground.

Action Geophysical survey not appropriate

PLOT 12/059

AS IT OCCURS WITHIN THE LANDTAKE, CENTRED ON THE FINDS OF THE STRUCK FLINT AND NORTHWARDS TO THE BOUNDARY OF 13/124

SOILS: 2

GEOLOGY: 2

LAND USE: Arable

Field walking the land plot (SMR No.6646) between the Gas Valve Compound and Kitching Lane produced prehistoric flints, including a multi-platform core and two tools, in the central and northern area of the field. The finds may be indicative of a prehistoric (Neolithic-Bronze Age) site. Continuation of this site into the next field (northwards) could not be established because access could not be obtained.

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 2

PLOT 13/124
AS IT OCCURS WITHIN THE LANDTAKE

SOILS: 2
GEOLOGY: 2
LAND USE: Arable

On the western side of the motorway at Symonds Green. This plot was unavailable to field walk. It is close to medieval and prehistoric remains (SMR Nos. 6646-47), and occupies a crested location which would have been favoured for occupation in the prehistoric period.

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 1

STEVENAGE/GRAVELEY Fig.4

PLOT 13/055
AS IT OCCURS WITHIN THE LANDTAKE

SOILS: 2
GEOLOGY: 2
LAND USE: Arable

Air photographs of Oakfield meadow, the wedge-shaped land parcel opposite Symonds Green, shows evidence of medieval ridge and furrow (SMR No.6647). Old watermeadows are also evident. The remains may relate to the deserted medieval village of Woolenwick (SMR No.1026). Furthermore, the line of a Roman road (SMR No.4635) passes along the field boundary. As at Welwyn (SMR 4618) evidence of the road and associated roadside structures may be present.

Action Earthwork survey to record the field system. Geophysical survey, Priority 2, to search for underlying Roman remains.

PLOTS 14/059 & 14/125
AS THEY OCCUR WITHIN THE LANDTAKE

SOILS: 2
GEOLOGY: 2
LAND USE: Arable

Field walking of adjacent Plots 14/059 and 14/125 (SMR 6648) produced a substantial number of struck flint flakes, tools and a core dating to the prehistoric period. Also present were burnt flints which are also indicative of hearths (occupation) or mounds (ritual) sites. The northern half of the area was wooded and therefore there is a possibility that the archaeology has been disturbed.

The prehistoric finds may be contemporary with enclosures which are visible as cropmarks and located some 0.5 km to the west (SMR Nos.4405-6). Early Prehistoric activity in this area is evidenced by the discoveries of Palaeolithic and/or Mesolithic flint tools at Fishers Green, just beyond the eastern boundary of the study corridor (SMR Nos. 0421 and 0608).

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 1

**PLOTS 14/058 & 15/059
AS THEY OCCUR WITHIN THE LANDTAKE**

SOILS: 2

GEOLOGY 2

LAND USE: Grass

Located at Todds Green and bisected by Stevenage Road overbridge. Favourable location, prehistoric remains close by (SMR Nos.0421, 4405-06, 0628 and 6648).

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 2

PLOT 15/110

SOILS: 3

GEOLOGY: 3

LAND USE: Grass & arable

The field to the west of the motorway, between Spoil Bank and the A602 Wymondley bypass, is of potential archaeological interest. SMR No.1806 relates to the discovery of a possible Romano-British cremation cemetery, vestiges of which may be present in the landtake area. Furthermore, smallscale field walking of the land plot (limited due to the ground conditions) produced 12 flint flakes (SMR No.6649).

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 2

PLOT 15/062

A single Roman coin (SMR 0429) found in the vicinity of the Sainsbury's superstore could represent casual loss. The find occurs at the intersection of two Roman roads (SMR Nos. 4184 and 4635) but is not within an area of landtake.

Action Geophysical survey not appropriate

CRAVELEY Fig.5

PLOTS 16/064, 16/147

AS THEY OCCUR WITHIN THE LANDTAKE, CENTRED ON THE FINDS FROM FIELDWALKING

SOILS: 3

GEOLOGY: 3

LAND USE: Arable

Past Junction 8 a large pennanular cropmark is visible (SMR No.6650). It lies within proposed landtake, The need for further investigation of this plot is compounded by the field walking results.

Field walking of Land Plot 16/064, revealed a substantial number of flint flakes (SMR 6651). The northern area of the field was especially productive of flints, though the southern area also produced a significant number. Combined the evidence is suggestive of a prehistoric site being affected by landtake.

In addition, the plot incorporates the ?continuation of the Roman

road (SMR No.4184).

On the eastern side of the motorway, the archaeological interest continues. The landtake for the proposed new slip road sweeps across the supposed line of another Roman road (SMR No.4635). Field walking of the plot produced 12 struck flints (SMR No.6652) which were concentrated towards the motorway, and may represent a continuation of the prehistoric site (SMR 6651).

Action Geophysical survey
West side of corridor, Priority 1
East side of corridor, Priority 2

PLOT 17/066

AS IT OCCURS WITHIN THE LANDTAKE AND CLOSE BY GRAVELEY LANE

SOILS: 3

GEOLOGY: 3

LAND USE: Arable

SMR 6653 denotes struck flint, including a number of tools, recovered during field walking. Some 33 flakes were recovered from the whole field.

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 1

PLOTS 16/066

AS IT OCCURS WITHIN THE LANDTAKE

SOILS: 3

GEOLOGY: 3

LAND USE: Arable

SMR Nos. 1774 and 4533 refer to the recovery of medieval pottery and features dating to the 12th and 13th centuries. Some evidence will have been lost during the laying of a pipeline, but the pipe is visible on aerial photographs as being further west of the landtake. The likelihood is that the features are associated with Wymondley Priory (SMR No.1037) or the shrunken medieval village of Graveley (SMR No.4225).

SMR Nos 0101 and 0121 refer to the discovery of late pre-Roman Iron Age/Romano-British material, which may indicate the presence of a Romano-British farmstead.

Field walking of plot 16/066 produced medieval and earlier pottery, and a substantial numbers of flint flakes (SMR No.6654). An area stretching for 400 m southwards from Graveley lane produced 22 sherds of pottery, dating from the late pre-Roman Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods.

Action Geophysical survey, Priority 1

REMAINING AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Much of the road corridor, especially the southern end, is fringed by woodland. It could not be field walked but must still be regarded as archaeologically sensitive. An earthwork survey should be undertaken. It is recommended that the following plots are subject to an earthwork survey:

Welwyn/Pottersheath & Pottersheath/Knebworth Figs.1-2

Plot Nos. 03/144
03/006
04/127-28
04/067
05/101
05/017
05/103-04
06/108-09

*What is an
earthwork survey?*

Knebworth/Stevenage Figs.3

Plot Nos. 10/024
10/18B-C

Stevenage/Graveley & Graveley Figs.4-5

Plot Nos. 13/055 (recommended above)
14/058
15/059
16/131
16/147

9 THE LOCATION AND THE SIZE OF THE ARCHIVE

The site archive comprises a paper record (two A4 box files) and two boxes of finds (struck flint and pottery).

It is currently housed at the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust's Hertford offices.

SCHEDULE B

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION A1(M) MOTORWAY WIDENING - JUNCTIONS 6 - 8

SUMMARY

Specifications and tenders are invited to provide for the location of areas of particular archaeological potential, using non-invasive techniques only, of those areas of landtake for the proposed widening of the A1(M) in Hertfordshire between Junctions 6 - 8.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.01 The Site

The areas of land involved are those required for the proposed widening of the A1(M) between Junctions 6 & 8, and are identified on Drawings Nos 1C34457/EV/18 to 25.

1.02 Archaeological Background

The route of the A1(M) between Junctions 6 - 8 passes through an area of demonstrable historic potential. One Scheduled Ancient Monument (Dicket Mead Roman Villa and bath house, centred on TL 2355600) and two 'Areas of Archaeological Significance' (planning constraint areas of known potential) exist within the 'Study Area Corridor' (as defined in the April 1991 Environmental Report prepared for the Dept. of Transport by Travers Morgan). This report effectively constitutes a 'desk top' appraisal of, inter alia, the archaeological implications of this proposal, and should be consulted in the preparation of any specification to meet this brief.

1.03 In addition, the proposal also involves areas of 'green field' land, which experience elsewhere has shown are likely to contain archaeological remains, although 'nothing' may be currently specifically known.

1.04 The current scheme proposals are shown on drawings nos. 1C/20524/TAR/RS/01-09. These drawings are preliminary and confidential at the current time.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.01 Desk Study

An update to the desk top appraisal undertaken by Travers Morgan shall be undertaken within the Study Area Corridor, but excluding areas of settlement. The study shall record and supplement existing known archaeological features with additional information designed to locate, record and assess the nature, significance and extent of archaeological features within the study area. In addition, areas would be defined around individual archaeological features where further archaeological interests may be affected by motorway widening works.

2.02 The Desk Study update shall include, where appropriate, examinations of all relevant documentary records. The records search shall include:

- * National Monuments Record.
- * Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- * County Records Office - Original materials, historic documents and archives.
- * All County editions of Ordnance Survey Maps.
- * Tithe Maps.
- * Estate Plans.
- * General Archaeological and historical local publications and papers.
- * Archaeological journals, reports and thesis.
- * Reports of engineering boreholes and trial pits.
- * Existing aerial photographs - often integrated in the SMR but the two main libraries of aerial photographs, the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments and the Committee for Aerial Photography, University of Cambridge should be checked. County Councils and Local Authority Planning Departments may also have aerial photographs.
- * Material from previous engineering works within the corridor.
- * Material from previous archaeological excavations.
- * Local knowledge - local history groups, geologists, geomorphologists.
- * Local Authority Conservation Officer or Archaeologist.
- * County Records Office.
- * Parish Councils.

2.03 A study of the existing aerial photographs shall be undertaken to determine the earth works, buried archaeological features, and buried archaeological remains.

2.2 Cartographic and Documentary Research

2.2.1 Cartographic and documentary research shall be undertaken in order to locate features of archaeological or historical interest within an area of 100 metres either side of the present road. The research shall include information from cartographic sources from each parish cut by the development landtake area. The results shall include evidence of field boundaries, woodland and land use within the area affected by the development. The documentary research shall provide an overview of the history of the area, suggesting effects on land use and settlement patterns.

2.3 Aerial Survey

2.3.1 The following aerial photography of the motorway between Junctions 6 and 8 will be made available to the sub-consultant for the duration of the Services:

Oblique, colour	1200 to 1500 ft	November 1990
Vertical, B&W	5000 ft	Summer 1991

2.3.2 A search shall be made of other aerial photographs relating to the development landtake area which are in existence: the Air Photographs Unit of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England. In addition, the vertical coverage of the country held by Hertfordshire County Council's Planning Department shall be examined.

2.3.3 Rectified plots at 1:2500 scale shall be provided of all possible archaeological features identified during 2.3.2. An estimate of the accuracy of the plots shall be provided. The plots shall include sufficient Ordnance Survey grid lines and topographical details to permit easy location of the features identified.

2.4 Field Walking

2.4.1 A programme of field walking shall be undertaken on all areas of proposed highway development as shown on drawings 1C/34457/EV/18 to 25. A field walking technique is to be based on a 20 metre grid as described below.

2.4.2 The existing motorway boundary shall be used as the base line.

2.4.3 Overall, the development landtake area shall be divided up into two separate units. Each side shall then be sub-divided into kilometre lengths along the motorway, hectares, 20m wide transects, with the transects and finally into 20m length collection units.

- 2.4.4 Every 20m along the existing road edge a transect shall be placed at right angles to the road. The position of the transect shall be located on the road by its hectare and kilometre unit. Complete collection units, of 20m length, are to be walked even if they go beyond the landtake area (i.e. if landtake is 21m then two collections shall be walked making a total of 40 metres).
- 2.4.5 The kilometres shall be assigned letters, beginning with A at one end.
- 2.4.6 Each kilometre shall then be sub-divided into hectare blocks, numbered from 1 - 10, beginning with 1 at the southern end of each kilometre.
- 2.4.7 Each hectare is then sub-divided into 20m transects, each of which is assigned a letter. 'A' would be in the south-eastern corner of the western strip and the south-western corner of the eastern strip. The lettering shall assume the complete hectare is to be walked. Thus, if only 2 collection runs are used, these shall be A, B then F, G, and so on missing out O.
- 2.4.8 When walking each transect, a width of 2 metres shall be studied, thus allowing for a 10% sample of the area walked.
- 2.4.9 All finds from each 20m collection unit shall be kept separate in plastic bags with their identifying code stating what the site is, which side of the road is represented (west, east) kilometre letter, hectare number, and collection unit letter, marked on waterproof tags within the bag.
- 2.4.10 The finds shall be adequately recorded to allow for finds concentrations to be plotted at a scale of 1:2500. ✓

2.5 Geophysical Survey

- 2.5.1 The desk top study may indicate that various sites be investigated by geophysical survey prior to any trial trenching. The sub-consultant shall provide details of proposed methods and recommend areas for survey in his Stage 1 Report. X
- 2.5.2 A field assessment of the effectiveness of the geophysical techniques shall be carried out prior to a final decision being made on which method to be used. X

2.6 Trial Trenching

- 2.6.1 Where it is considered that it would be beneficial, a trial trenching scheme shall be devised to

investigate areas of archaeological activity recorded through the field walking.

- 2.6.2 Copies of plans, at a scale of 1:2500 or larger, showing the proposed location of trial trenching, together with the proposed trenching method shall be supplied by the sub-consultant with his Stage 2 Report.

3. EVALUATION REPORTS

3.1 Evaluation Archive and Finds

- 3.1.1 The plotted finds from the field walking shall have separate plans for each period and each type of artifact (pottery, tile etc.) drawn at scale of 1:2500. Standard deviation shall be used to define the artifact concentrations. Base plans shall preferably be produced prior to field walking being initiated. A full set of these plans will be produced for the archive.

- 3.1.2 Each finds type is to be plotted out according to its standard deviation from the mean. Thus a 'significant' scatter or variation from the norm, this is usually taken to be 2 or more adjacent collection units with more than 2 standard deviations from the norm.

- 3.1.3 The archive shall include copies of all site context cards, notebooks, plans (including rectified plots derived from the aerial survey), sections, slides and photographs.

3.2 Archival Storage

It is important for any finds from the evaluation to be kept with the archival material. The Sub-Consultant shall be expected to discuss the matter of finds deposition with the landowner/s.

- 3.2.2 Finds and archival material shall be conserved and prepared in a suitable form for accession to museum storage conditions.

- 3.2.3. The requirements for conservation and museum storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum and included with the evaluation proposals.

3.3 Stage 1 Report

- 3.3.1 The Stage 1 report shall be submitted on completion of the desk study update and fieldwalking and shall include the following:

- a) The findings of the Desk Study update noting the archaeological contents of the area, their significance, and constraints. X
- b) A report on the field walking undertaken including those plans showing the plotted finds as described in 3.11 above.
- c) A preliminary assessment of the effect of the highway improvement proposals on archaeological features. X
- d) Recommendations for the geophysical survey, including details of the particular survey techniques to be used, the areas to be covered and the number of man hours of survey work required.
- e) The location and size of the archive.

- 3.3.2 The sub-consultant's report shall be accompanied by a lump sum quotation to undertake the geophysical survey work described in 3.3.1 (e) above and to produce a Stage 2 report. X

The completed Stage 2 report will be submitted to TML for approval within a time period to be specified by TML after discussion with the sub-consultant. TML will within two weeks of receipt, advise the sub-consultant of any further work which, in the opinion of TML is necessary for compliance with Schedule B or the Specification.

3.4 Stage 2 Report

- 3.4.1 The Stage 2 Report shall comprise the following:-

- a) An update to the Stage 1 report to incorporate details of the geophysical survey and the archaeological findings therefrom.
- b) A detailed assessment of the effect of the highway improvement proposals on archaeological features.
- c) Recommendations for possible mitigation of the effects of the highway improvement proposals.
- d) Recommendations for a trial trenching scheme in accordance with Section 2.6 above.

4. Land Entry

- 4.1.1 The sub-consultant shall be responsible for making appropriate arrangements with landowners or their agents for access to land for field surveys.

SCHEDULE C

REMUNERATION OF THE SUB-CONSULTANT

Item	Description	Amount
(i)	All services as described in Schedule B and in the sub-consultant's specification (with the exception of geophysical site survey work)	£
TOTAL		£

RATES APPLICABLE TO ANY ADDITIONAL DUTIES REQUESTED BY TML

Personnel	Rate £/hour
Chief Archaeologist	
Site assistants	
Office assistants	

NOTES

- (a) Expenses incurred for any additional duties requested by TML will be reimbursed in accordance with the rates set out in Schedule A. In the event of no rates being specified for a particular item, the sub-consultants shall be reimbursed at-cost.
- (b) The sub-consultant is entitled to all payments due within 28 days of acceptance of his final report by TML. The sub-consultant may submit interim applications for payment at intervals not exceeding one month provided
- (a) The amount of the interim application is not less than £5,000.
 - (b) The application is accompanied by substantiation comprising a statement of work completed to date.

APPENDIX 2

DESK STUDY, A LIST OF THE SOURCES CONSULTED

- H.C. Andrews & G.C. Dunning, 'A Thirteenth-Century Stirrup and Storage Jar from Rabley Heath, Hertfordshire', Antiquaries Journal, xix (1939), 303-12.
- R.T. Andrews, 'A Late Celtic Cemetery at Welwyn, Hertfordshire', The Antiquary, xlvii (1911), 6-10.
- J. Barton-Caldecott, 'Coin of Decentius', Transactions of the East Herts Archaeological Society, (1901), 364.
- Chauncy, The Historical Antiquities of the County of Hertford (1700), Vols.I and II.
- H. Cooper-Reade, The A1(M) Test Pits, A Watching Brief, H.A.T. Report, 1992.
- H.C. Darby & E.M.S. Campbell, The Domesday Geography of South East England, 1962 (Cambridge).
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- Mattingley and Sydenham, Roman Imperial Coinage, 1923.
- L.M. Munby, The Hertfordshire landscape, 1977 (London).
- W. Page (Ed.), The Victoria History of the County of Hertfordshire, 1914 (London), Vols.1-4.
- Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, ii (1914-18).
- T. Rook, 'The Roman Villa Site at Dicket Mead', Hertfordshire Archaeology, ix (1987), 79-175.
- T. Rook, S. Walker & C.B. Denston, 'A Roman Mausoleum and Associated Marble Sarcophagus and Burials from Welwyn, Herts', Britannia, i (1984), 143-62.

DESK STUDY, A LIST OF THE SOURCES CONSULTED(con.)

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Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, Cropmarks in Hertfordshire, A report for the National Mapping Programme, Air Photography Unit (1992).

K. Rutherford-Davis, Deserted Mediaeval Villages in Hertfordshire, (1973).

R.A. Smith, 'On Late-Celtic Antiquities Discovered at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, Archaeologia 63 (1911-12), 1-30.

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983 (Harpenden).

Travers Morgan, DOT MWU A1(M) Junctions 6-10, Environmental Report (April 1991).

Travers Morgan, A1(M) Junctions 6-8. Report on Land Use (update, June 1993).

Viatores, Roman Roads in the South East Midlands, 1964 (London).

D. Walker, General View of the Agriculture of the County of Hertford, 1795.

W.B. Ward-Perkins, 'The Roman Villa at Lockleys, Welwyn', Antiquity, xiv (1940), 317-20.

D.R. Wilson, Air Photo Interpretation for Archaeologists, 1982 (London).

APPENDIX 3

CARTOGRAPHIC RESEARCH, A LIST OF THE MATERIAL CONSULTED

Abbreviation

HCRO Hertfordshire County Record Office

PARISH	DATE	CODE	TYPE
Codicote	1841	DSA/4/32/2	Tithe Map
Graveley	1776	44212	Map of Graveley, Great/ Little Wymondley
"	1731	47260	Graveley, Shephall, Stevenage, Little Wymondley
"	1820	D/EX234/P4	Estate Map
"	1731	44215	Map of Graveley and Little Wymondley
Great Wymondley	1781	60945	Farm Map
" "	1813/30	D/EWS P104	Estate Map
" "	1731/1803	44215-16	Manor of Wymondley Priory and Graveley Hall
Ippollitts	1816	D/EX234/P7	Parish Map
Knebworth	1845	Acc.2643	Tithe Map
"	1730	47258	Map of Codicote, Datchworth, Knebworth and Welwyn
"	1731	47259	Map of Knebworth, Langley and Stevenage
"	1867	D/P33.26/1	Enclosure Map
Stevenage	1834	DSA4 99/2 D/EX234/P10	Tithe Map

PARISH	DATE	CODE	TYPE
Stevenage	1834	58898	Estate Map-Stevenage and Great Wymondley
"	1836	PC358	Sketch Map of Stevenage
"	1798	D/EX379/P1	Small Map of 'Moony Field'
"	1814	28354	Map of Central Stevenage
"	1827	D/Eb1 T6	Similar to above
Welwyn	1837	DSA4/113/2 D/P 119 27/2	Tithe Map
"	1710	80086	Map of Ayot St.Peter and Welwyn
"	1771	D/EP T1719C	Estates in Digswell, Tewin and Welwyn
"	1770	D/EX 111 P1	Map of Codicote/Welwyn
Whole Corridor	1879, 1884		First/Second Edition OS Maps, plus all modern editions
"	"	1766	Andrew's Map of Herts.
"	"	1822	Bryant's Map of Herts.

APPENDIX 4

AERIAL STUDY, A LIST OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS EXAMINED

Photographs supplied by TML

Black & White: Nos.7475-7967 Vertical (1800 ft) Taken 7/91
Nos.8014-8080 Vertical (5000 ft) Taken 7/91
Colour Nos.TM1/1-TM20/14 Oblique (1200 ft)Taken 11/90

Photographys supplied by the University of Cambridge Committee for Aerial Photography

Coverage of western edge of motorway between Lodge Farm, Old Knebworth, and Watery Grove.

Photo Nos. RC8 JZ51-70, May 1988. Scale 1:5000

Photographs held by HCC Sites and Monuments Record

Photographs supplied by the RCHME National Library of Air Photographs

Coverage of the entire motorway corridor, from the 1940's onwards. A substantial list of vertical and oblique coverage can be supplied on request.

APPENDIX 5

FIELD WALKING, A LIST OF THE PLOTS WALKED

03/006 (partially walked)	Lockleys Farm
06/014	Lodge Farm
07/014 (" ")	" "
12/059	Childs Farm
14/125	Wymondley Hall
14/059	Childs Farm
15/110 (" ")	Wymondley Bury
14/058	Greenfields
16/064	Wymondley Hall
16/066	Broomhall Farm
16/147	The Old Bury
17/066	Broomhall Farm

APPENDIX 6

SIGNIFICANT SMR NOS. ADJACENT TO THE STUDY CORRIDOR.

A number of SMR entries border the study corridor and have an indirect bearing on the scheme. The entries are listed as they occur along the route, moving from the south (Jn 6) to the north (Jn 8)

0158 Fig.1

Late pre-Roman Iron Age cremation cemetery

Hertford Road, Welwyn (near the Civic Centre). Cremations, including two chieftain burials were found in 1906. Two vaults were discovered 5 ft underground.

Many grave-goods were found, including pedestal urns, amphorae, firedogs, bronze face masks, bronze vessels, bronze and silver objects, cordoned tazza (saucer-shaped cup) etc.

Archaeologia, 63 (1911-12), 1-30.

1790 Fig.1

Romano-British/Late pre-Roman Iron Age cremation cemetery

Located at Mill Lane, near to Civic Centre, Welwyn. Probable cremation cemetery found during construction of Hertford Road in 1906. Finds of Roman pottery, including Samian, Upchurch, Caster and New Forest wares, many of the pots being whole and in excellent condition. Also finds of six bracelets, four brooches, three coins and a bronze handle. The latter having La Tene-type decoration. Possibly associated with the nearby chieftain burials. The type of finds, and references to 'half burnt bone' being in the pots, suggest they form part of cremation cemetery.

Antiquary, xlvi (1911), 6-10.

6087 Fig.1

Romano-British coin

Coin of Decentius. The reverse of the coin (found in the Rectory grounds, Welwyn) bears the monogram of Christ between the Alpha and Omega with the inscription 'SALVS.DD.NN.AUGG'.

Transactions of the East Herts. Archaeological Society, 1901.

1557 Fig.1

Romano-British kiln or oven

A Roman kiln or oven, found in the gardens of Nos.15 and 17 Broomfield Road, Welwyn. In the form of a circular hearth or furnace, made of Roman brick, and set in clay. Ashes and domestic refuse were also found.

Hertfordshire Archaeology, ix (1987), 108.

2782 Fig.1

Palaeolithic flints

'Flint implements' found near to the Mill, Welwyn, by A Barker in 1962.

1792 Fig.1

Medieval ?settlement

Medieval building materials and pottery sherds discovered by AG Rook at allotments, north of the river and west of the by pass.

1566 Fig.1

Late Pre-Roman Iron Age/Romano-British villa

Romano-British villa and late Iron Age occupation at Lockleys, Welwyn. Excavated by JB Ward-Perkins in 1937. Five building phases were identified, dating from the late Iron Age to the late 4th century. Two phases of late Iron Age occupation, including a probable hut, pottery and a bronze coin, were excavated. The first villa was a simple, rectangular building (c.AD 60-70). It was rebuilt in the mid 2nd century, with a corridor and small wings. It was destroyed by fire early in the 4th century. A new building was erected in the mid-last quarter of the 4th century. A boundary ditch is located 30 m from the villa, running in a SSW direction towards the motorway, for a distance of c.150 m. It exhibits a pronounced westward curve at its southern end, and is probably of late pre-Roman Iron Age date.

Antiquity, xiv (1940), 317.

6522 Fig.1

Romano-British ?mausoleum

A Roman ?mausoleum with sarcophagus, was discovered at Welwyn +Hall. It was excavated by AG Rook in 1976, in advance of redevelopment. A square ?mausoleum, 10 m in diameter, with 3 metre-wide footings was excavated. The superstructure and masonry footings had been removed by robbers in antiquity. An ?enclosure ditch, five metres from the ?mausoleum, was recorded. Fragments of a marble sarcophagus (3rd century AD, possibly Greek) were found in the robber trench, and three 4th-century inhumations burials were found in the ditch.

An evaluation by H.A.T. in 1991 confirmed the presence of the boundary ditch on the east side of the site, and found a possible roadside ditch to the south west.

Britannia, xiv (1984), 143-62.

H.A.T. Evaluation Report, 1991.

1562 Fig.1

Romano-British mortarium (pottery)

Roman Mortarium stamped 'SOLLIVS' was found off Carleton Rise, Welwyn, and dates from the late 1st century.

Herts. Local History Council Newsletter, 1958.

0639 Fig.1

Bronze Age metalworking hoard

A Bronze Age hoard, consisting of damaged or imperfect socketed-type 'celts' and lumps of fused metal were found in the grounds of Danesbury in c.1853.

Archaeological Journal, x (1853), 248.

0373 Fig.2

Medieval finds

A spinning whorl and iron stirrup were found inside a 13th-century storage jar in 1938 by GR Darby, whilst trenching ground inside a nurseryman's glasshouse at Spinney Lane, Rabley Heath. The finds are located in Hertford Museum.

Antiquaries Journal, xix (1939), 303-12.

0410 Fig.2

Romano-British coin

A Roman coin of Gordian was found in Gun Meadow, Knebworth, in 1956. It is now in Stevenage Museum (Acc. No.53). Mattingley and Sydenham, Roman Imperial Coinage, 1923.

1627 Not on Plan

Early medieval spearhead

Iron spearhead, now in Letchworth Museum (Acc. No.601). Dated to late 6th-7th century. Found 'some years ago' in the hamlet of Broadwater.

1252 Fig.3

Undated ditch

'A ditch section approximately 20' wide and 6-8' deep. Seen through difference in colouration'. Found in Newtons Wood, Knebworth, by AG Rook in October, 1967.

0426 Fig.3

Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery

Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery, found east of the present Novotel, now with Lockleys Archaeological Society.

1251 Fig.3

Romano-British pottery

Seven weathered Romano-British pottery sherds, found by J. Moss-Eccardt in 1967, west of Watery Grove. The finds are in Letchworth Museum.

0612 Fig.3

Neolithic axe

Neolithic polished flint axe found under the front fence of Mentmore Manufacturing, Six Hills Way, Stevenage, in 1956.

4405 Fig.4

?Prehistoric Cropmark/Ring ditch

Cropmark of small single ditched enclosure, at Lower Titmore Green, Wymondley. Approximately 30 m in diameter, it is close to an oval enclosure (SMR No.4406). It is likely to represent a plough-out barrow, probably of Bronze Age date. Located some 650 m from the western edge of the motorway. SMR AP No.3552.

4406 Fig.4

Undated ?enclosure

Cropmark at Lower Titmore Green, Wymondley. Oval enclosure, one end cut by a modern field boundary. A gap in the opposing end may represent a south east facing entrance. There are no apparent internal features. Ring ditch (SMR 4405) located to the south west. Located some 500 m from the western edge of the A1(M). SMR AP No.3552.

2609 Fig.4

Undated features

Possible pits or post holes observed by G Burleigh during the construction of a Lee Valley Water pipeline in 1975. Two slight features, containing organic soil, charcoal, burnt fragments of clay and burnt stone. No pottery or datable finds.

The features lay south west of the late pre-Roman Iron Age ditch (SMR No.2606, below).

2606 Fig.4

Late Pre-Roman Iron Age ditch

Ditch revealed during observation of a Lee Valley Water pipeline by G Burleigh in 1975. Field walking prior to pipeline trenching did not indicate the presence of this feature.

The ditch was revealed in both sections of the water pipe trench, measuring approximately 4 m in width and 0.55 m maximum in depth. It was filled with charcoal, burnt organic material, burnt clay, burnt stones and late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery sherds. No features were located in the immediate vicinity.

0421 Fig.4

Mesolithic flint core

Mesolithic flint core found at Fishers Green, now in Hertford Museum.

0608 Fig.4

Palaeolithic flints

Several palaeolithic flints (in the Ashmolean Museum), a flint scraper (in the British Museum), and a partly worked flint axe (in Hitchin Museum), were found near Fishers Green in 1882.

VCH, Vol I, 227.

2607/2608 Fig.4

Romano-British and Medieval occupation sites

Observation within a Lee Valley Water pipeline by G Burleigh in 1975 revealed very weathered sherds of medieval pottery and tile fragments over an area of c.150-200 m, during topsoil stripping. The finds are possibly associated with Wymondley Bury (SMR No.0363). One Roman body sherd of colour-coated ware, several brown-glazed post-mediaeval sherds, a stoneware body sherd and slate fragments were also found. The construction of the pipeline trench revealed stratified Romano-British material, including a dark occupation layer that was present for 150 m+.

Topsoil stripping had removed some archaeological deposits, but finds from the stratified levels were Romano-British, including an abraded Samian rim sherd and coarse wares, along with a few possible building stones. This would suggest the presence of a Romano-British and Medieval occupation site.

2755/0363 Fig.4

Medieval moated site

Medieval moated manor house of Wymondley Bury, an early 14th-century, aisled, four bay hall, with service and solar bays intact. Later additions in the 16th century, with a 19th-20th century exterior.

The moat survives as four disconnected portions. The northern portion has been drained and made into sunken garden.

RCHM (1910), 149.

1521 Fig.4

Medieval pottery

Sherds of mediaeval pottery collected from an area of stripped topsoil during G Burleigh's observation of a Lee Valley Water pipeline construction in 1975.

4225 Fig.5

Shrunken Medieval village

Earthworks of shrunken medieval village of Graveley. The earthworks consist of house platforms, an enclosure and a linear bank that likely represents the original High Street line.

Letchworth Museum Survey, 1986-7.

1037 Fig.5

Medieval priory

Former Augustinian Priory at Wymondley, originally established as a hospital between 1203-7. The Priory was dedicated to St. Mary, and probably founded before 1231. The Priory and tithe barn were located within a moated enclosure. The Priory House, a Grade 1 listed building, incorporates part of the original priory chapel nave in its fabric. Associated earthworks are close by to the north, and the ruins of a conduit well-head are located to the north east (SMR NO.1957). At the Dissolution, five canons and eleven servants were recorded at the Priory.

V.C.H. iv, 440.

1833 Fig.5

Undated gully

A small ditch or gully section, of unknown date, was observed by G Burleigh in 1975, during construction of a water pipeline. It was associated with a black earth layer and contained much charcoal. Situated to the north east of Graveley Lane.

4485 Fig.5

Undated cropmark

Situated to the north of Graveley Lane. Cropmark evidence of short stretches of six linear ditches, aligned NE-SW. Enclosure (SMR No.4494) lies to the north. SMR AP No.3464

4494 Fig.5

Undated cropmark

A cropmark which may be associated with the linear ditches described above (SMR No.4485). Cropmark evidence of a large, rectangular, asymmetrical, multi-ditched enclosure and associated linear ditches, measuring c.100 m by 120 m. A gap in the ditch, facing south west, may be an entrance.

SMR AP No.3464.

Aerial Photograph No.7634

Large sub-ovoid enclosure or levelled earthwork in Knebworth Park, in the area of the present adventure playground.

Located c200 m from the western highway edge.

AP No.8044-5, 7688

On the west side of the motorway at Symonds Green. Possible sub-circular enclosure, seen as a cropmark. Causewayed entrance at the north end. Situated some 260 m from the existing highway edge.

FIGS.1-5

PLANS OF THE KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

Fig.1 Welwyn/Pottersheath

Fig.2 Pottersheath/Knebworth

Fig.3 Knebworth/Sevenage

Fig.4 Stevenage/Graveley

Fig.5 Graveley

Key

Blue: The Study Corridor
(100 m either side of the present road)

Numbers: Sites & Monuments Record Numbers relating to the known archaeology and the findings of the evaluation.
Cat. Nos. refer to field names which do not merit SMR Nos.

Sites within the Study Corridor are listed and described in Section 6.2 of this report. Sites outside the Corridor are listed in Appendix 6 of this report.

Numbers boxed in red indicate sites within the proposed landtake

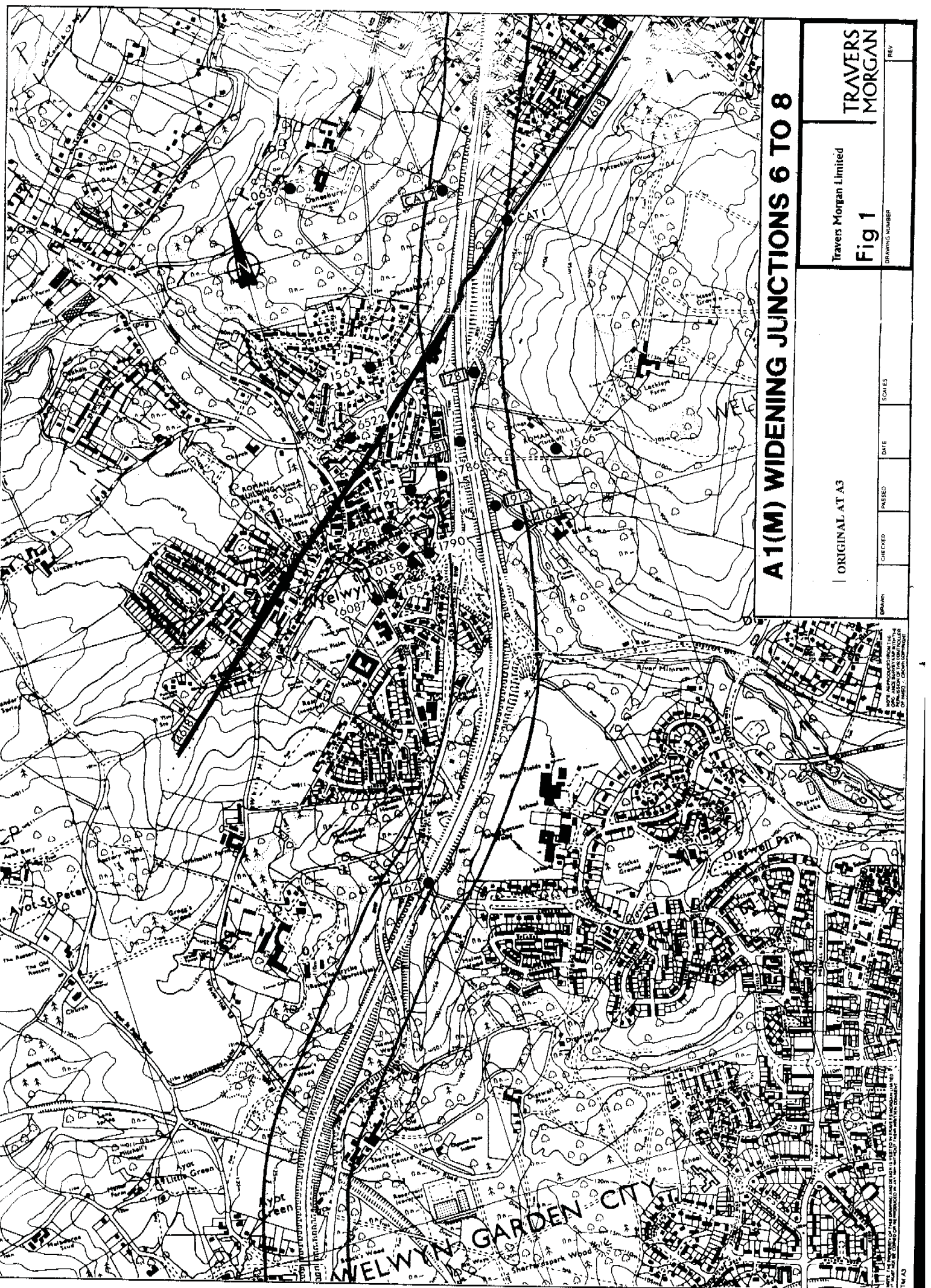
Yellow: Areas coloured yellow indicate the areas which were field walked

FIGS.6-11

PLOTS OF THE FINDS RECOVERED DURING FIELD WALKING

The locations are identified using the Plot Numbers listed in the Report on Land Use (Travers Morgan, June 1993)

The finds have been assigned Sites and Monuments Record Numbers and are described in Section 6.2 of this report



A1(M) WIDENING JUNCTIONS 6 TO 8

Travers Morgan Limited
Fig 1

ORIGINAL AT A3

DRAWING NUMBER

SCALE

DATE

PASSED

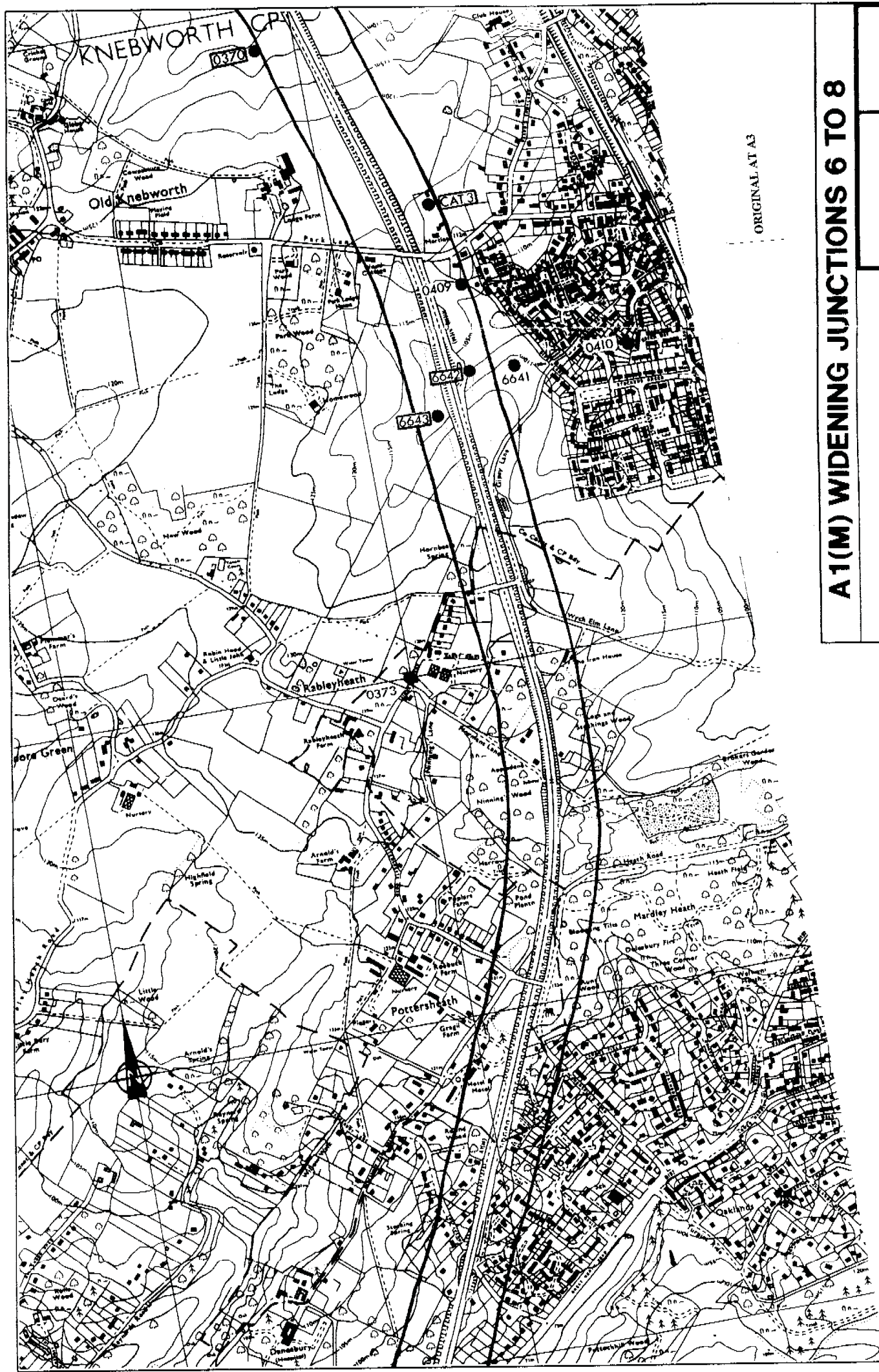
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REV

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WELWYN GARDEN CITY



ORIGINAL AT A3

A1(M) WIDENING JUNCTIONS 6 TO 8

Travers Morgan Limited

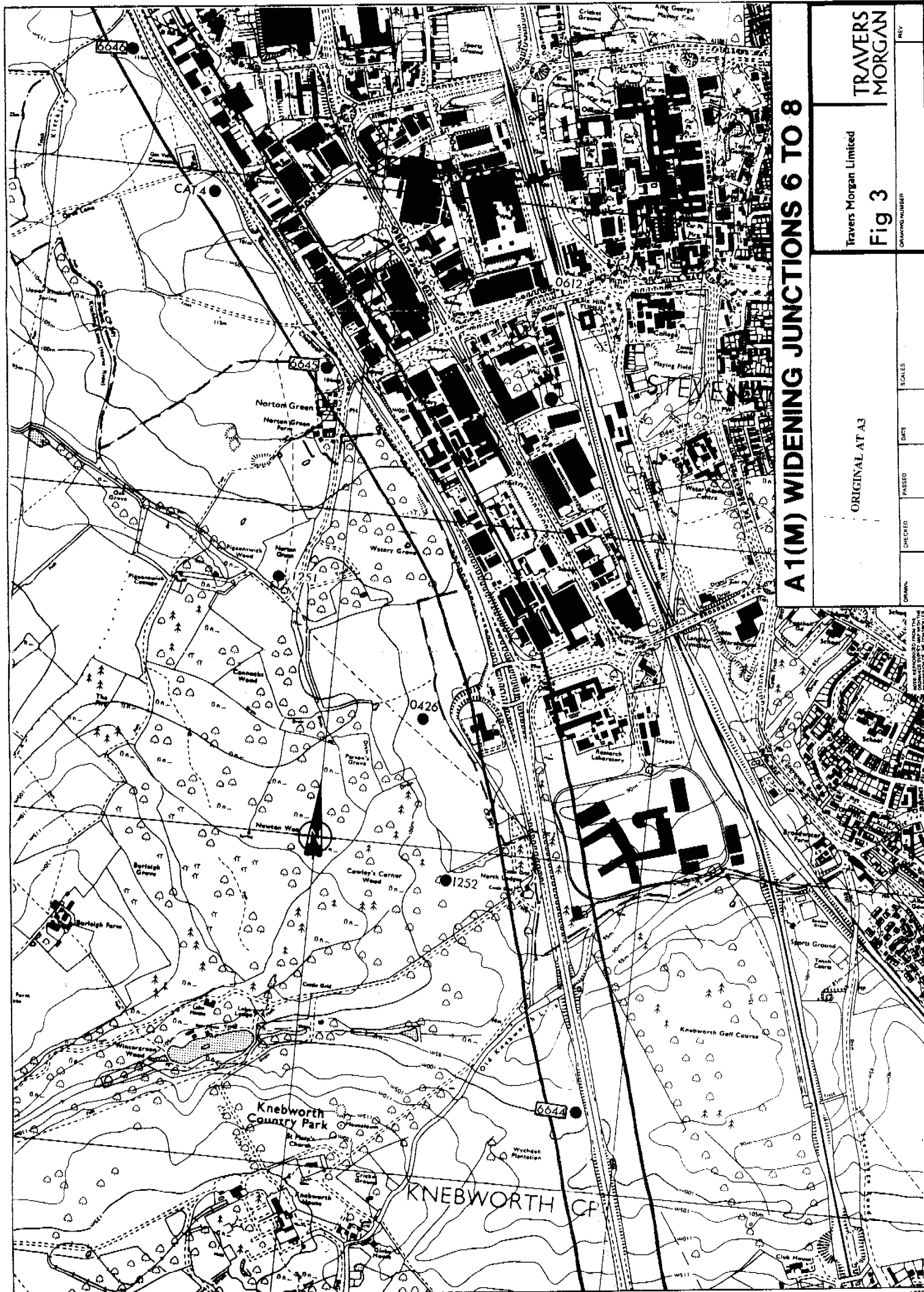
TRAVERS
MORGAN

Fig 2

DRAWN	CHECKED	PASSED	DATE	SCALE	REV

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A1(M) WIDENING JUNCTIONS 6 TO 8

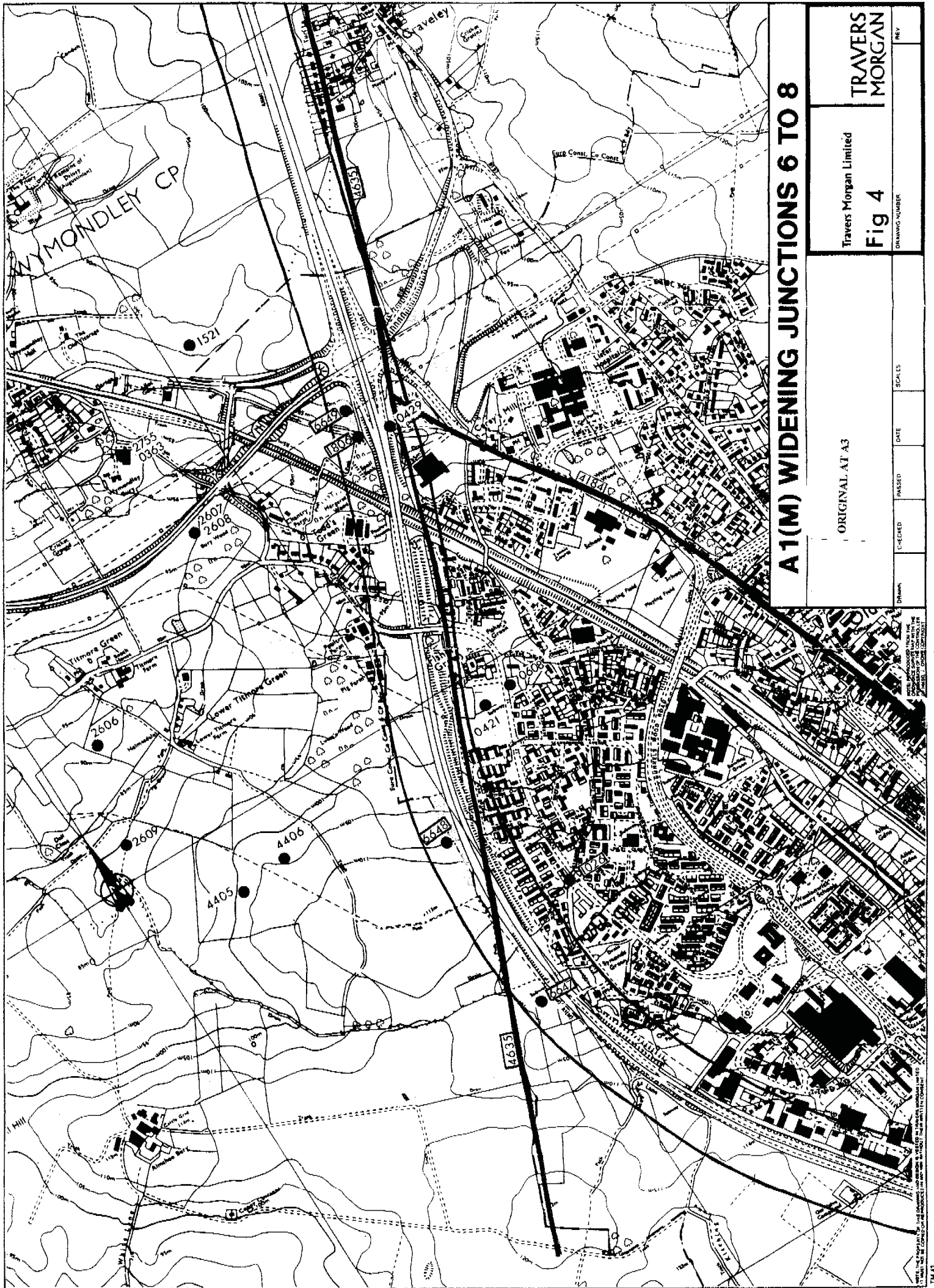
Travers Morgan Limited
Fig 3

ORIGINAL AT A3

DRAWING NUMBER	REV
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CHECKED	PASSED	DATE	SCALE
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A1(M) WIDENING JUNCTIONS 6 TO 8

ORIGINAL AT A3

Travers Morgan Limited

Fig 4

DRAWING NUMBER

SCALE

DATE

PASSED

DRAWN

BY

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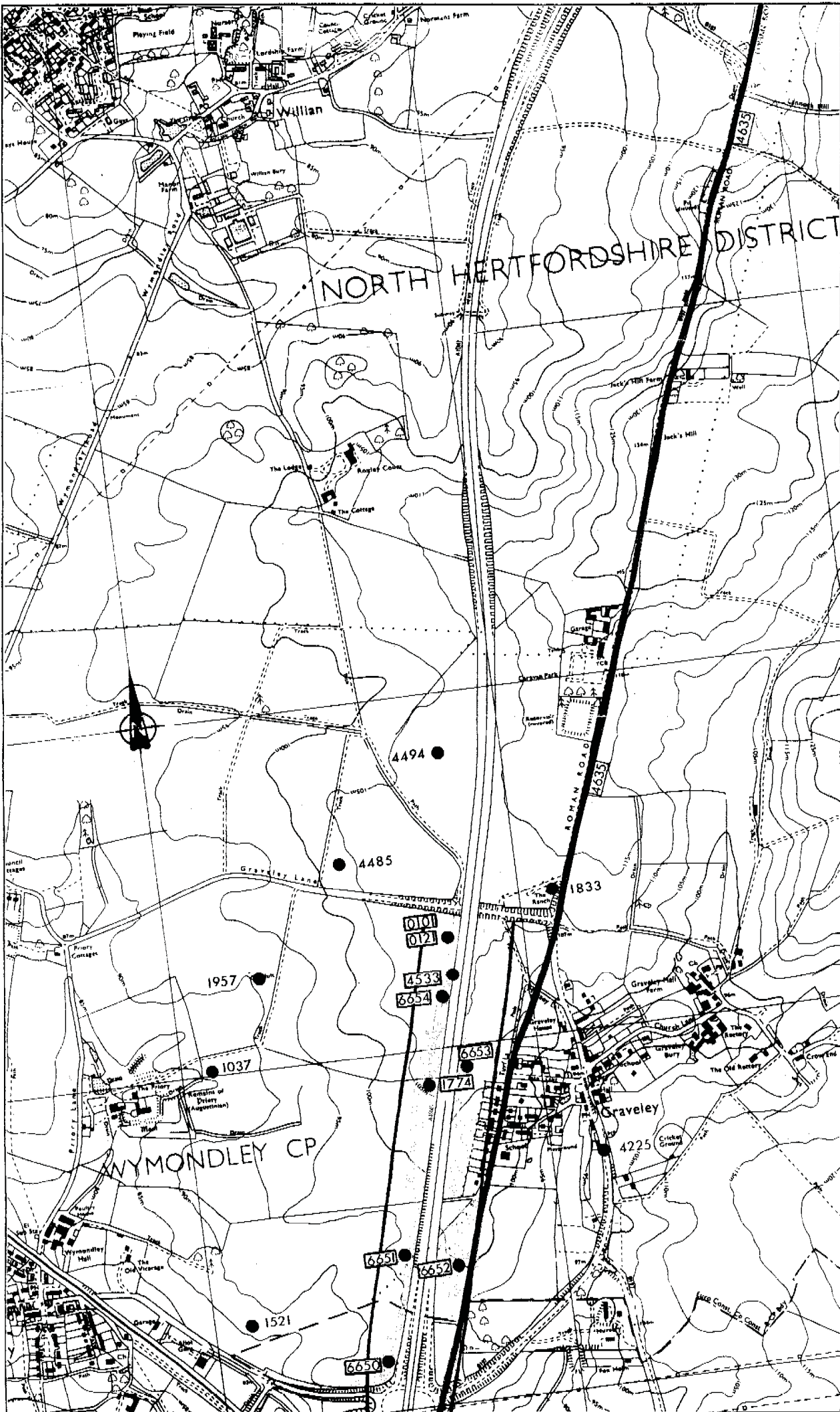
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CHECKED

DATE

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A1(M) WIDENING JUNCTIONS 6 TO 8

TRAVERS MORGAN Travers Morgan Limited		Fig 5 DRAWING NUMBER	REV.
ORIGINAL AT A3	PASSED	DATE	SCALE
DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE	SCALE

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Park Lane

ORIGINAL AT A3

Fig 6

S M R 6643

06/014

S M R 6642

06/014

Key To Fieldwalking Plot

- ◊ Flint Flake
- ▲ Flint Tool

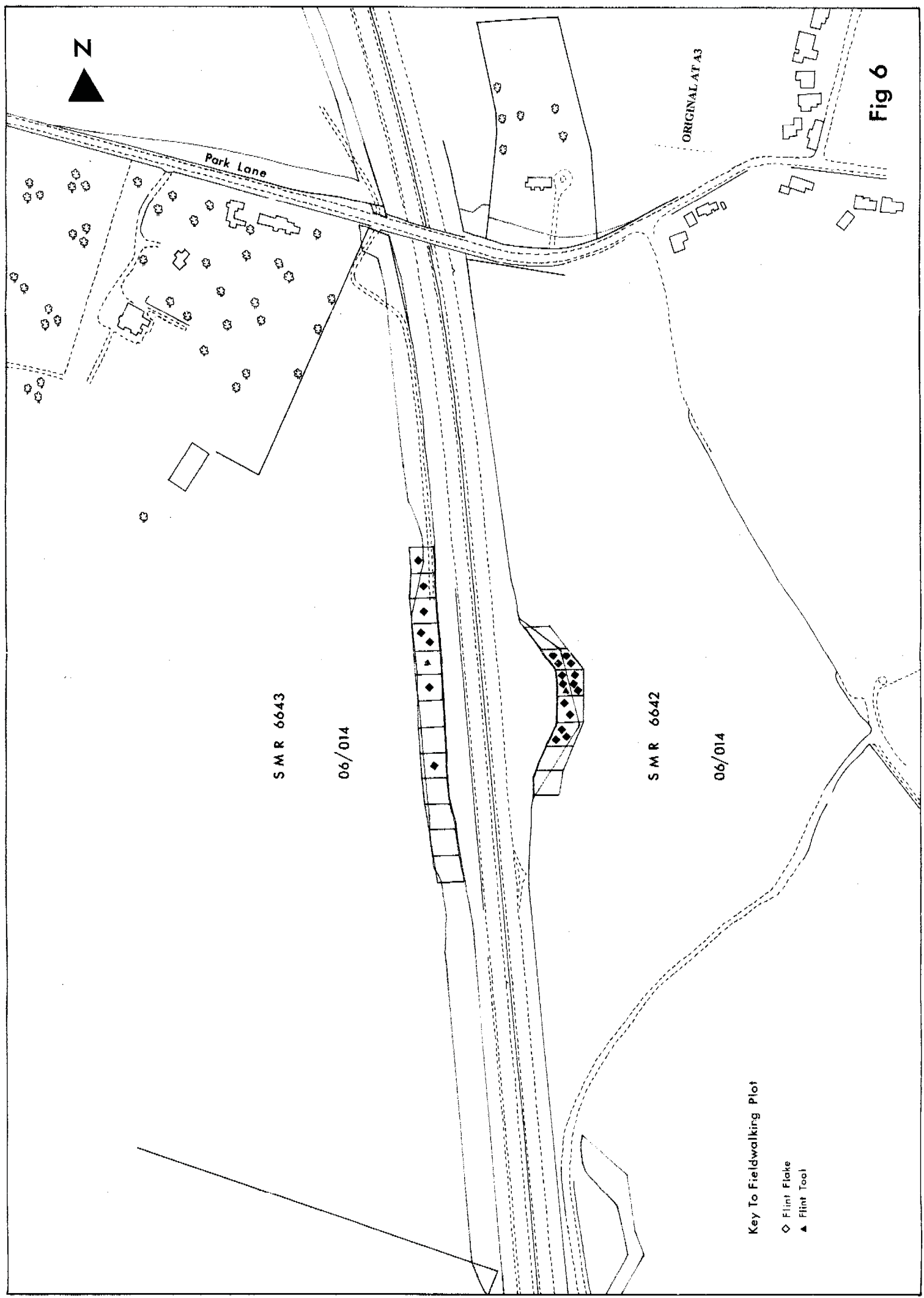
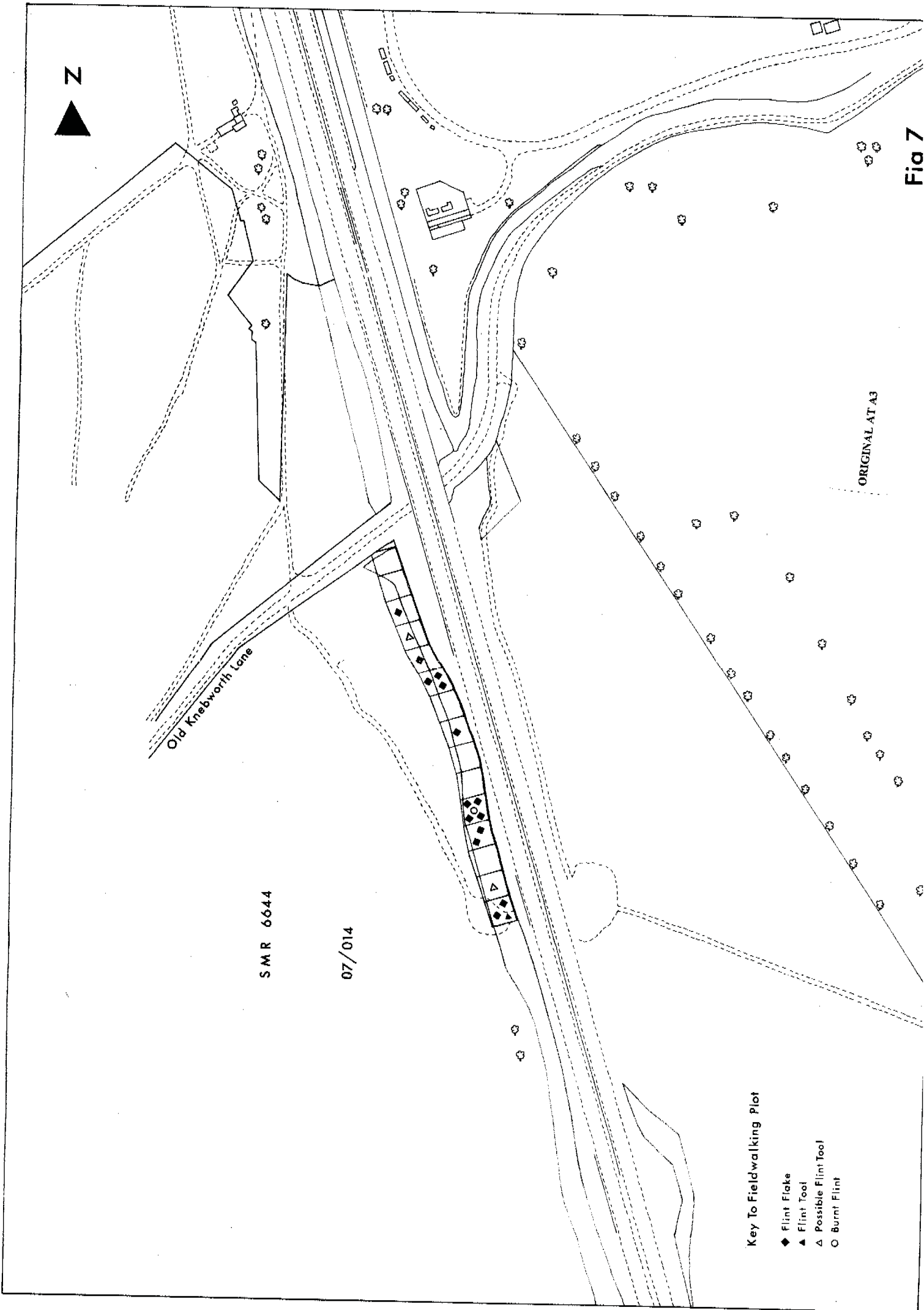


Fig 7



SMR 6644

07/014

Old Knebworth Lane

ORIGINAL AT A3

Key To Field walking Plot

- ◆ Flint Flake
- ▲ Flint Tool
- △ Possible Flint Tool
- Burnt Flint



Fig 8

ORIGINAL AT A3

S M R 6646

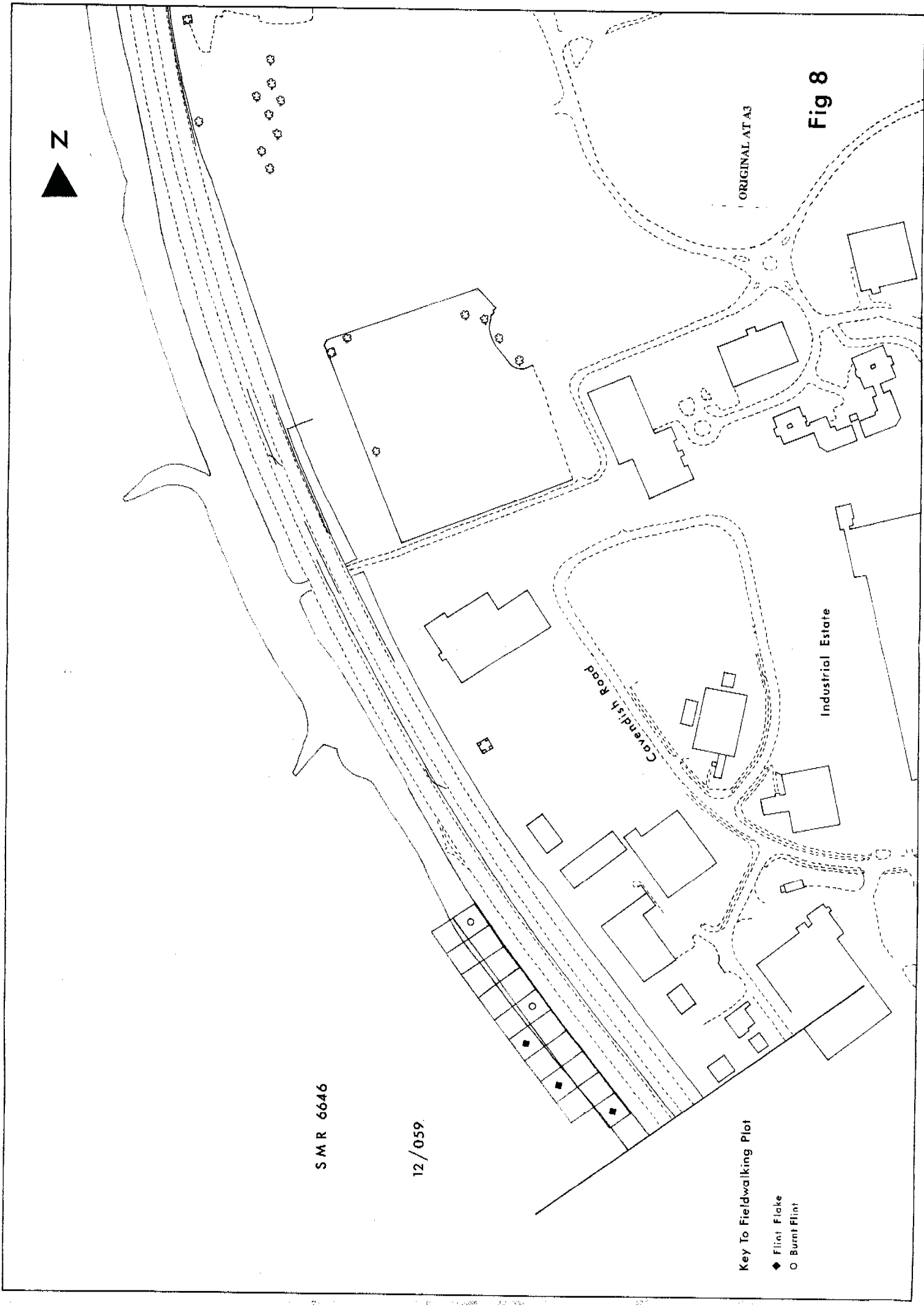
12 / 059

Covendish Road

Industrial Estate

Key To Fieldwalking Plot

- ◆ Flint Flake
- Burnt Flint





SMR 6648

14/125

14/059

ORIGINAL AT A3

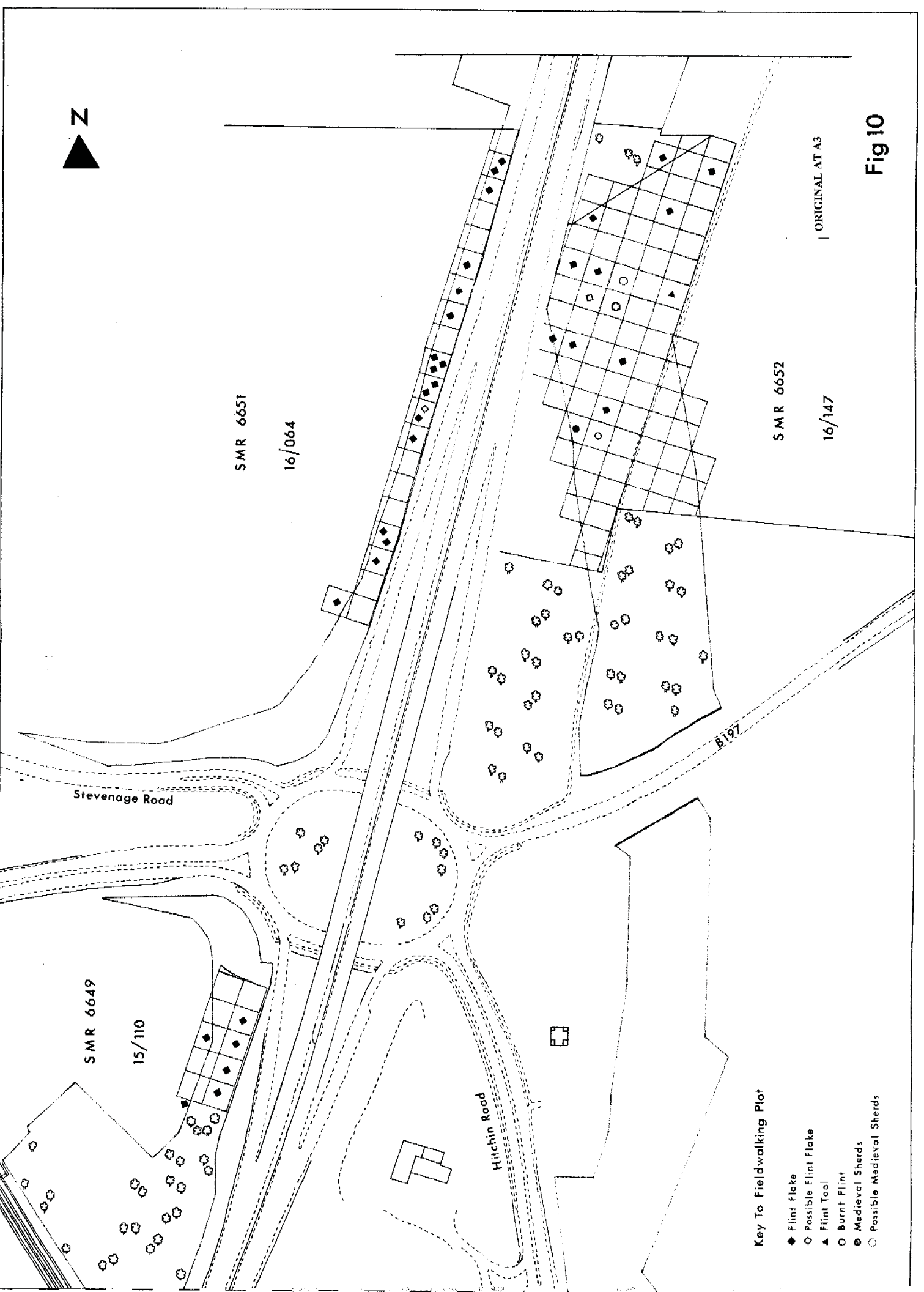
Clovelly Way

Fig 9

Key To Fieldwalking Plot

- ◆ Flint Flake
- ▲ Flint Tool
- Burnt Flint
- ▨ Built Up Area





ORIGINAL AT A3

Fig 10

Key To Fieldwalking Plot

- ◆ Flint Flake
- ◇ Possible Flint Flake
- ▲ Flint Tool
- Burnt Flint
- ⊗ Medieval Sherds
- Possible Medieval Sherds



Fig 11

ORIGINAL AT A3

S M R 6654

16/066

17/066

S M R 6653

Graveley Lane

High Street

GRAVELEY

Key To Fieldwalking Plot

- ◆ Flint Flake
- ▲ Flint Tool
- △ Possible Flint Tool
- Burnt Flint
- Roman / Medieval Pot
- ▨ Built Up Area

