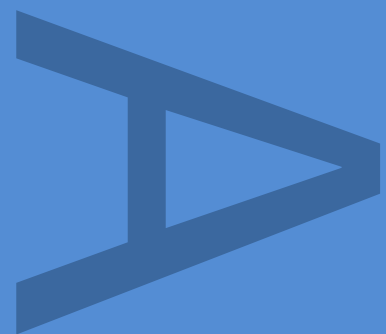


LAND AT
HEATH HOUSE
PRINCES MEWS
ROYSTON
HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION AND WATCHING
BRIEF

MARCH 2012



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R11120

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING
BRIEF AT HEATH HOUSE, PRINCES MEWS, ROYSTON,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

Site Code: HHR11

HER Planning Reference: 187/111

Report No: R11120

Central National Grid Reference: NGR TL3554 4059

Written and Researched by Chris Montague and AG Pullen

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March 2012

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ABSTRACT

Pre Construct Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs consulting on behalf of Barratt North London to carry out a programme of archaeological trial trenching followed by a watching brief on ground works at Heath House, Royston, Herts. The fieldwork was undertaken during November 2011 and February 2012. During the evaluation four trenches totalling 60m in length were excavated revealing late post-medieval and modern features including the remains of a clunch wall and a series of postholes forming a fence line. These features were associated with the later post-medieval period development of tenement plots or back yards of properties fronting onto Upper King Street. Further evidence of the same clunch wall was recorded during the watching brief on the site. Although no information regarding the site was recorded on the Royston Tithe Map there is a clear correlation between the features present in the evaluation and boundaries and fence lines marked on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1887.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological trial trenching programme and subsequent archaeological watching brief at Heath House, Princes Mews, Royston, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA.) The programme was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared for CgMs consulting by PCA (Hinman 2011). The fieldwork, undertaken during November 2011 and February 2012 was managed for PCA by Mark Hinman and supervised by Chris Montague.
- 1.2 The study area, centred on NGR TL 3554 4059 covered approximately 0.3 hectares, the site of Heath House, formerly offices of the Royston Crow newspaper, a modern building with a tarmac car park.
- 1.3 Topographically the site slopes downwards from 66.20m OD at the south end of site to 65.27m OD at the north end.
- 1.4 The underlying geology of the site consists of natural chalk which is part of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation.
- 1.5 The proposed development is for modern residential apartments.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site lies to the rear of Upper King Street in a built up area on the periphery of the late medieval/ early post medieval town.
- 2.2 Royston is situated on the crossroads of the Icknield Way and Ermine Street. Despite this strategic location the area of the modern town does not appear to have become a focus for settlement until the medieval period.
- 2.3 Royston is not recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086. The medieval settlement grew up around the Augustian priory. The earliest recorded form of the name is 'Crux Roys', which occurs in the charter of Ralph of Rochester (1163-84). The charter granted for the priors manorial rights

over the land, which they held until the dissolution in 1537. In 1189 Richard I granted Royston Priory the rights to hold a market and a fair.

- 2.4 Two more religious foundations were established in the medieval period: The Hospital of St Nicholas for lepers, which had a fair granted by c. 1212 but ceased to exist by 1359, and the hospital of SS John and James which was founded by 1224.
- 2.5 The study area lies to the south west of Royston Cave: An artificially constructed cavern, hollowed out of the natural chalk and running underneath Melbourn Street which is thought to have been used by the Knights Templar who maintained a property, the location of which is as yet unidentified, within the town. It contains carvings on the walls, stylistically dated to not earlier than the 13th century. It was re-discovered in 1742.
- 2.6 The post medieval development of the town was influenced by the fact that in 1604, King James I purchased The Cock and The Greyhound for use as a royal hunting lodge. He was a frequent visitor until his death.
- 2.7 Consultation of the Royston Tithe Map of 1851 (REF:DSA 4/82/2) did not reveal any detail within the study area.
- 2.8 Until 1897 the town was divided by the Cambs. / Herts. boundary which ran along Melbourn Street (the line of the Icknield Way) when the town voted to become part of Hertfordshire. The boundary was moved to include the whole town and an urban district council was formed in September 1897. Between 1994 and 1997, the town was re-surfaced and pedestrianised. Only a little information was recovered from the work. No archaeological remains dateable to earlier than the post-medieval were recorded.

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 All aspects of the programme were conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' code of conduct and the Standards and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008). Field techniques

and guidance are detailed within the PCA fieldwork induction manual, (Taylor and Brown 2009).

Trial Trenching

- 3.2 On the 15th and 16th of November 2011 a series of 4 trenches were excavated to a total of 60m in length.
- 3.3 It had originally been intended that 3 trenches would be excavated. This was not possible because of problems with access so the scheme was modified on site.
- 3.4 All trial trenching was carried out under archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.5 Trenches were cut through the tarmac and made up ground to the underlying geology.
- 3.6 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary. Trench spoil was scanned visually to aid recovery of artefacts. All trenches were located using a Leica 1200 gps unit.

Watching Brief

- 3.7 Between the 1st and 29th February 2012 ground reduction for the installation of a new road on site and excavations of footings, service runs and soak-aways for the new residential buildings were monitored.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1 A total of 4 trenches 60m long were excavated in accordance with the methodology outlined above. Tarmac (context 10) overlay the whole study area at a uniform thickness of 0.1m and was removed by a 360 excavator fitted with a breaker arm.
- 4.2 The natural geological chalk horizon (context 14) was present from 65.85m OD to 65.1m OD across the study area and was encountered between 0.27m and 0.87m below tarmac.
- 4.3 A number of features such as fencelines and garden walls associated with properties fronting onto Upper King Street were present within trenches 1, 2 and 4. Trench 3 was devoid of any archaeological features.

4.4 Above the natural chalk, was a layer of sharp sand and rubble (contexts 11 and 12). This made ground which was associated with the construction of the car park for Heath House was present in the entire study area. It was between 0.27m and 0.87m thick.

Trench 1

4.5 Trench 1 was aligned east/west was 25m long and 0.78m to 0.81m deep. It was located in the north eastern quadrant of the study area. The natural chalk (14) was encountered between 64.49m OD and 64.46m OD.

4.6 A total of 9 features, all of late post medieval date were found cutting in to the natural chalk.

4.7 Four post holes in a line, aligned east/west probably represent a post-medieval fence line and the position and alignment match the boundary of a yard area shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 5). Post holes 15, 17, 19 and 21 ranged from 0.1m to 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. They were filled by a very dark brown clayey silt. Fill 20 (posthole 21) contained post-medieval glass and clay pipe.

4.8 A series of four small pits were present in the western portion of the trench.

- Pit 23 was sub circular in plan a width of 0.3m and a length of 0.6m. Fill 24 was a dark brown grey silty clay, containing occasional post-medieval brick fragments.
- Pit 25 was sub circular in plan 0.5m in length and 0.5m in width extending into the southern edge of trench. Fill (26) contained post-medieval roof tile fragments and oyster shell.
- Pit 27 appeared circular in plan extending into the southern trench edge. It was 0.78m wide and fill (28) contained no datable evidence. A section was drawn (see, Fig. 3).
- Pit 29 was sub circular in plan a width of 0.3m and a length of 0.6m. Fill 30 was a dark brown grey silty clay, containing post-medieval brick fragments.

4.9 These pits probably represent evidence of ad hoc disposal of domestic waste in the back yards of properties fronting onto Upper King Street. None of the pits contained significant finds assemblages or any traces of non-organic waste or cess to further aid interpretation.

4.10 A shallow undated ditch (31) aligned north south, was located at the western end of the trench (Fig. 2).

- Ditch 31 was 1.4m wide with a maximum depth of 0.24m. It contained a single fill (32), a mid brown grey silty clay. It has sides sloping approximately 25 degrees from horizontal, breaking gently to a concave, slightly uneven base.

4.11 Above the natural chalk was a very dark brown charcoal rich silty clay layer (13). This layer represented demolition and levelling associated with the construction of the car park and it sealed all features in Trench 1. It was between 0.21 and 0.27m deep. Above layer 13 were construction make up layers for the car park consisting of sharp sand and rubble (contexts 11 and 12) which was encountered at a depth of between 64.7m OD and 64.73m OD and were 0.44m and 0.47m deep. Above this was tarmac which was 0.1m deep.

Trench 2

4.12 Trench 2 was 3m wide and 5m long. It was aligned east/west. It was 1.05m deep. Natural chalk (14) was encountered at 64.92m OD.

4.13 Stratigraphically the earliest feature on the site was a square pit (45) cutting in to natural. It was sealed by garden soil layer (34) and cut by the wall foundation (32). It was uncovered to reveal a length of 0.5m x 0.2m x 0.20m deep. Fill 44 contained no inclusions or finds.

4.14 Two post holes (41 and 43) were located in the south west of Trench 2. These were also below layer (34).

- Cut (43) has a diameter of 0.25m and is 0.3m deep.
- Cut (41) has a diameter of 0.2m and a depth of 0.15m.

These could be part of an earlier building.

4.15 A clunch wall foundation (context 32) and an *in situ* fragment of upstanding flint and mortar wall (46) were present extending down the centre of the trench.

- Wall foundation 32 was constructed of tight packed roughly hewn fragments of clunch 0.15m thick and 0.50m wide lain directly onto the surface of the underlying natural chalk.
- Wall 46 was composed of sub angular flint nodules up to 0.25m diameter set within a light yellowish white sandy mortar survived to a height of 0.30m above the foundation.

4.16 A possible return wall of similar composition to Wall 46 extended off it north/south in the mid portion of the trench (context 47).

4.17 A layer of buried soil had accumulated either side of the walls. This layer (north (34) and south (35) consisted of a firm, slightly loose, dark grey-brown clayey silt, containing a residual sherd of sandy ware (12th to 14th Century), occasional post medieval pottery, glass, clay pipe and iron nails. This layer was almost certainly a relict garden soil associated with the yards of properties fronting onto Upper King Street.

4.18 A layer (36), containing frequent large flint inclusions up to 0.25m long, frequent large chalk inclusions up to 0.15m, sub angular stones and frequent mortar was present within the North West corner of the trench. The inclusions in the layer and the location clearly proved that this was demolition rubble associated with Wall 46 and indicated that this wall had, in part at least, been demolished to facilitate construction of the Heat House car park circa 1980.

4.19 General demolition layer (13) was present to a depth of 65.35m OD and 65.57m OD, with a maximum depth of 0.27m sealing all earlier features.

4.20 Under tarmac (10) the trench contained sand and rubble (contexts 11 and 12) to a depth of 65.57m OD and 65.27m OD. These layers were between 0.3 and 0.6m deep.

Trench 3

4.21 Trench 3 was aligned north east / south west and was 0.88m deep. Natural chalk was found at 65.19m OD. Car Park makeup layers (11)

and (12) were present. No archaeological features were discovered in this trench.

Trench 4

4.22 Trench 4 was aligned north/south and was 25m in length. The natural geological horizon was found to be at a uniform depth of 65.85m OD consistently across the trench, below layers (10), (11) and (12). A modern brick built wall (context 49) was present in the northern part of the trench. The wall line appears on the first edition Ordnance survey Map (Fig 5). There was also a rectangular cut (50) 2.5m to the north of wall (49). The cut, (50) is probably associated with wall (49). The only other features present were modern drains associated with the car park of Heath House. None of these features has any archaeological significance.

Watching Brief

4.23 The watching brief monitored a series of excavations including foundation trenches for the new residential buildings and trenches for service runs (storm drains) and soak-away chambers, all of which penetrated below the level of the natural chalk. The watching brief also monitored the installation of a new road onto the site.

4.24 A layer of demolition rubble/made ground lying directly above the natural was chalk was present over most of the central and southern area of the site. The watching brief revealed that the area now occupied by the new road and soak-away runs has been extensively truncated and much disturbed by previous building work associated with the construction of Heath House.

4.25 Despite the extensive truncation a number of remnants of earlier structures and features did survive however.

4.26 The corner of a late post-medieval wall (53) (19th century) consisting of seven courses of unfrogged bricks measuring 220mm x 110mm x 90mm was recorded during the ground reduction for the new access road onto the site. The walls were located immediately to the east of Princes

Mews. The bricks forming this structure were rendered. Removal of a small portion of backfill (55) revealed a rendered floor surface 0.69m below the top of course of remaining bricks. A layer of coarse flinty gravel (54) abutted (53) on its southern side. This was considered to represent deliberate 19th/20th century ground consolidation. Although the interpretation of this wall is uncertain it is possibly associated with drainage.

4.27 During the excavation of a service run east-west across the site a large trench like feature (67), approximately 6m long was observed cutting into the natural geology. The service trench was 0.80m wide and 2.20m deep. The feature was overlain by about 1.20m of modern made ground. It truncated the natural chalk. The bottom of this feature was not observed as it extended below the depth of the service run. The fill of this feature contained several 18th Century bricks and peg tiles and some dressed stone (clunch).

4.28 During the excavation of foundation trenches for new buildings at the northwest corner of the site a clunch (chalk) wall foundation overlain by the lower courses of a flint wall was recorded (69). This is the same East-West garden/boundary wall encountered in Evaluation Trench 2 (32/46), recorded on the 1887 Ordnance Survey Map.

5 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 The site is located within 500m of the junction of Ermine Street and Icknield Way. Despite the proximity of the site to these ancient route ways no Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon, Medieval or early Post-Medieval finds or features were discovered on the site.

5.2 All of the remains noted within Trench 1 and most notably Trench 2 (Wall 69) would appear to relate to the post medieval development of Upper King Street. The locations of those features excavated correspond closely with boundaries and outbuildings illustrated on the first edition Ordnance survey map (1887, Fig. 5).

- 5.3 In Trench 1, a late post-medieval fence line was aligned on the boundary of a yard area shown on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5).
- 5.4 The wall in Trench 2 appears to correspond to the boundary for the backyard or garden to the former Royston Crow offices. This wall had clearly been levelled to facilitate the construction of Heath House circa 1980.
- 5.5 In Trench 4, the location of Wall 49 again matched the tenement boundary for a property fronting onto Upper King Street (Fig. 5). No further evidence for this boundary was observed during the watching brief phase of the project.
- 5.6 The evaluation aimed to provide a predictive model of the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site. The evaluation identified the presence of late post-medieval and modern features which correlate with property boundaries and outbuildings clearly marked on early Ordnance Survey maps.
- 5.7 The results of the watching brief demonstrate the severity of truncation and disturbance mainly associated with the construction of Heath House and associated car parking in the early 1980's.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs consulting for commissioning the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Barratt North London. Thanks are also due to Andy Instone of the Historic Environment Unit of Hertfordshire County Council and the staff at Hertfordshire Archives and Libraries service for their assistance with the project.
- 6.2 The authors would like to thank Mark Hinman for managing the project and Mark Roughly for the illustrations.

7 REFERENCES

Documentary References

Hinman, M. 2011 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Heath House, Royston*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Hinman, M. (2011)

Institute for Archaeologists' code of conduct and the Standards and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008).

Taylor and Brown 2009 *Field techniques and guidance are detailed within the PCA fieldwork induction manual*

Cartographic References

Royston Tithe Map DSA 1/82/2, 1851

Landmark group information group services historic maps

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHS

EVALUATION



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking east



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking north-west



Plate 3: Trench 3, looking south



Plate 4: Trench 4, looking south

WATCHING BRIEF



Plate 5: Remains of late post-medieval/modern wall.



Plate 6: Ground reduction for new road onto the site

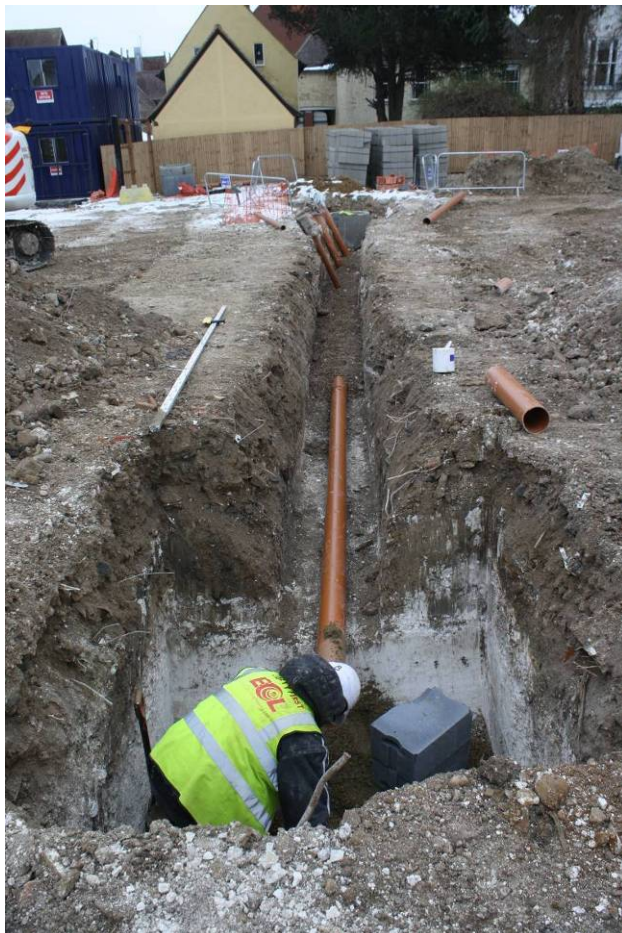


Plate 7: Storm drain looking east



Plate 8: Storm drain looking west



Plate 9: Edge of large cut feature (67) with 18th century CBM.



Plate 10: Chalk wall foundation (69)



Plate 11: Detail chalk wall (69) foundation



Plate 12: Possible late post-medieval garden features

APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY

7.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-114481

Project details

Project name	Evaluation at Heath House, Royston, Herts.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation. 4 trenches were excavated to a total length of 60m x 1.5m. A post medieval wall was discovered and recorded.
Project dates	Start: 15-11-2011 End: 16-11-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HHHR11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	WALL post Medieval

Significant Finds	1 POTTERY SHERD Medieval
Significant Finds	WALL post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches', 'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE ROYSTON Heath House, Royston, Herts
Postcode	SG89RT
Study area	0.30 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 3554 4059 52.0466698430 -0.02331045453110 52 02 48 N 000 01 23 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Position derived from charts

Height OD / Min: 65.10m Max: 65.85m
Depth

**Project
creators**

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Organisation

Project brief Consultant
originator

Project design CgMs Consulting Ltd
originator

Project Mark Hinman
director/manager

Project Jan Janulewicz and Chris Montague
supervisor

Type of Barratt North London
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Barratt North London
sponsor/funding

body

**Project
archives**

Physical Archive
recipient

grey literature

Physical Archive
ID

r11120

Physical
Contents

,'Ceramics'

Digital Archive
recipient

Hertford Museum

Digital Archive
ID

r11120

Digital Contents

'Ceramics' , 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey'

Digital Media
available

'GIS', 'Images raster / digital photography', 'Survey', 'Text'

Paper Archive
recipient

Hertford Museum

Paper Archive ID

r11120

Paper Contents 'Ceramics', , 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey'

Paper Media 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey'
available

Entered by Mark Hinman (mhinman@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 23 November 2011

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Cut	Tr.	Description	Type	Period
1	-	1	Trench		
2	-	2	Trench		
3	-	3	Trench		
4	-	4	Trench		
5-9	-		Not used		
10	-	All	Tarmac	Layer	Modern
11	-	All	Sharp Sand	Layer	Modern
12	-	All	Builders Rubble	Layer	Modern
13	-	1+2	Very dark grey brown, charcoal rich silty clay	layer	Post-medieval
14	15	1	Dark brown clayey silt	Fill	Post-medieval
15	15	1	Posthole	Cut	Post-medieval
16	17	1	Dark brown clayey silt	Fill	Post-medieval
17	17	1	Post hole	Cut	Post-medieval
18	19	1	Dark brown clayey silt	Fill	Post-Medieval
19	19	1	Stake hole	Cut	Post-medieval
20	21	1	Dark brown clayey silt	Fill	Post-medieval
21	21	1	Post hole	Cut	Post-medieval
22	23	1	Dark brown clayey silt	Fill	Post-medieval
23	23	1	Small Pit	Cut	Post-medieval
24	25	1	Dark brown clayey silt	Fill	Post-medieval
25	25	1	Square post hole	Cut	Post-medieval

Context	Cut	Tr.	Description	Type	Period
26	27	1	Dark brown clayey silt	Fill	Post-medieval
27	27	1	Pit	Cut	Post-medieval
28	29	1	Dark brown clayey silt	Fill	Post-medieval
29	29	1	Post hole	Cut	Post-medieval
30	31	1	Browny grey silty clay	Fill	Post-medieval
31	31	1	Ditch	Cut	Post-medieval
32	-	2	Foundation of wall (46)	Masonry	Medieval
33	-	2	Same as (13)	Layer	Modern
34	-	2	Truncated flint wall mixed with builders rubble	Layer	Medieval with modern disturbance
35	-	2	Very dark brown silty clay	Layer	Post-medieval
36	-	2	Same as (33)	Layer	Post-medieval
37	-	2	Same as (10)	Layer	Modern
38	-	2	Same as (12)	Layer	Modern
39	-	2	Same as (11)	Layer	Modern
40	41	2	Dark brown silty clay	Fill	Medieval or earlier
41	41	2	Post hole	Cut	Medieval or earlier
42	43	2	Dark brown silty clay	Fill	Medieval or earlier
43	43	2	Post hole	Cut	Medieval or earlier
44	45	2	Dark brown clayey silt	Fill	Medieval or earlier
45	45	2	Rectangular feature	Cut	Medieval or earlier
46	-	2	Flint wall above chalk footing	Masonry	Medieval
47	-	2	Truncated flint wall remains	Masonry	Medieval

Context	Cut	Tr.	Description	Type	Period
48	-	2	Bricks	Deposit	Post-medieval
49	-	4	Wall	Masonry	Post-medieval
50	50	4	Rectangular feature	Cut	Modern
51			Not used		
52			Not used		
53		7	Corner of 19th walls		Post-medieval
54		7	Coarse flinty gravel	Layer	Post-medieval
55		7	Fill of 53	Fill	Post-medieval
56	57	8	Fill of 57	Fill	Post-medieval
57	57	8	Pit	Cut	Post-medieval
58		9	Not used		
59		9	Not used		
60		10	Service trench		Modern Trench 10 Storm Drain
61		11	Service trench		Modern Trench 11 Storm Drain
62		12	Service Trench		Modern Service Trench 2
63		13	New Access Road		Modern Roadway – New Access
64		14	Footings for new houses		Modern Footings
65		15	Footings for new houses		Modern Footings
66			Existing E- W Wall		Modern Wall
67			Modern backfill		Modern

Context	Cut	Tr.	Description	Type	Period
68			Wall		Post-medieval
69		2	Clunch wall		Post-medieval
70	71	2	Post hole	Fill	
71	71	2	Post hole	Cut	
72	73		Pit	Fill	
73	73		Pit	Cut	

APPENDIX 4: HER FORM

Site name and address: Land at Heath House Royston SG89RT		
County: Hertfordshire	District: North Hertfordshire	
Village/Town: Royston	Borough: Royston	
Planning application reference: ?		
HER Enquiry reference: 187/111		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Barratt North London		
Nature of application: New residential properties		
Present land use: Offices with tarmac car park		
Size of application area:1.3 Hectares	Size of area investigated:1.3 Hectares	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 35544049		
Site code (if applicable):HHHR11		
Site director/Organisation: Mark Hinman Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
Type of work: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief		
Date of work:	Start:15/11/2011	Finish:02/2012
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Hertford Museum		
Related HER Nos:		Periods represented:
Relevant previous summaries/reports		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>4 trenches totalling 60m in length were excavated. Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or deposits, and modern features were recorded in Trench 4. Trenches 1 & 2 contained late post-medieval and modern features. These included the remains of a flint wall and a series of postholes forming a fence line. These features were associated with the later post-medieval period development of tenement plots or back yards of properties fronting onto Upper King Street. There is a clear correlation between the features present in the evaluation and boundaries and fence lines marked on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1887. The evaluation was followed by a watching brief undertaken in February 2012. A large cut feature was identified containing post-medieval CBM and worked stone.</i></p>		
Author of summary: AG Pullen		Date of summary:14/02/2012

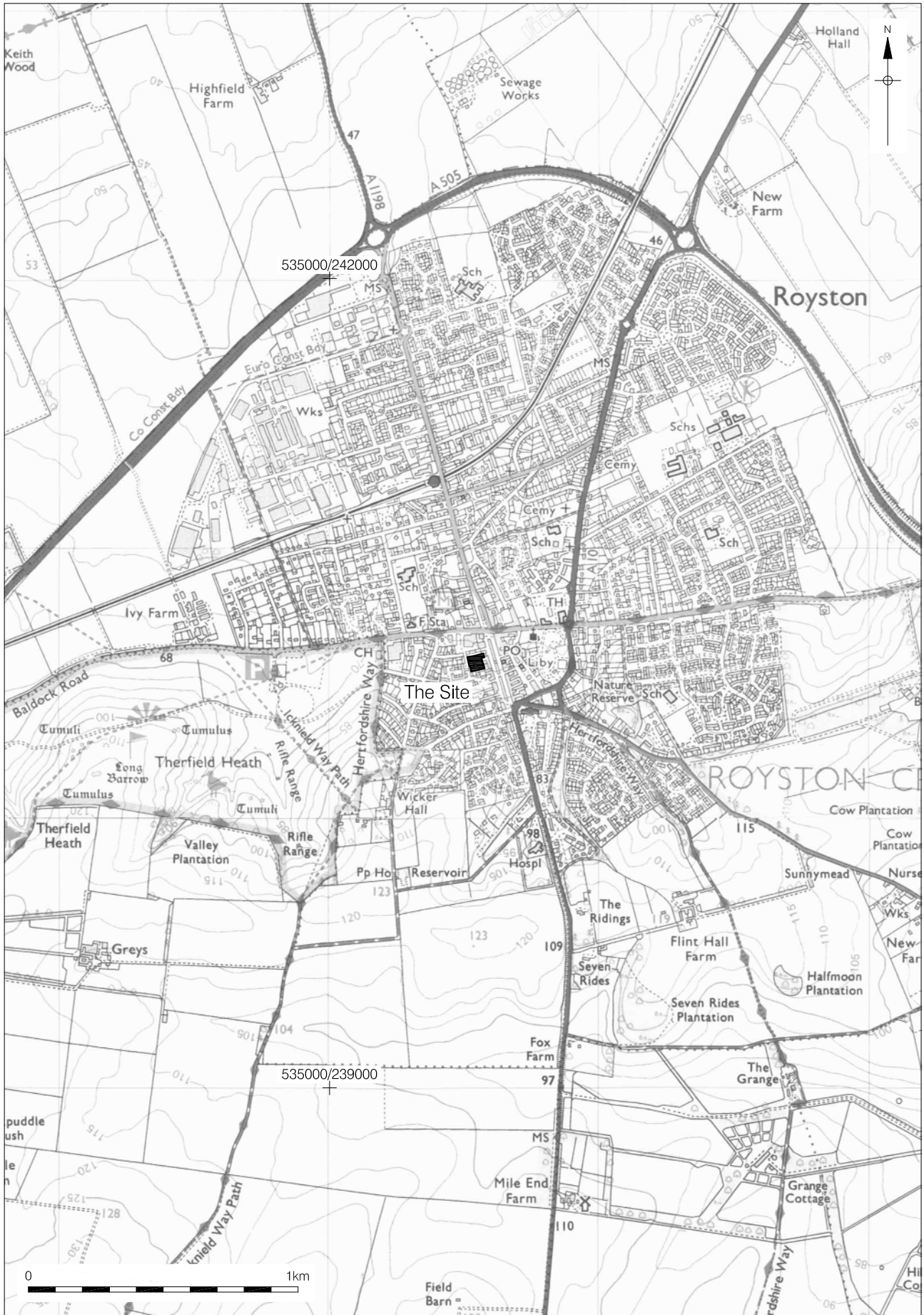
Context	Cut	Tr.	Description	Type	Period
68			Wall		Post-medieval
69		2	Clunch wall		Post-medieval
70	71	2	Post hole	Fill	
71	71	2	Post hole	Cut	
72	73		Pit	Fill	
73	73		Pit	Cut	

APPENDIX 4: HER FORM

Site name and address: Land at Heath House Royston SG89RT		
County: Hertfordshire	District: North Hertfordshire	
Village/Town: Royston	Borough: Royston	
Planning application reference: ?		
HER Enquiry reference: 187/111		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Barratt Homes		
Nature of application: New residential properties		
Present land use: Offices with tarmac car park		
Size of application area:1.3 Hectares	Size of area investigated:1.3 Hectares	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 35544049		
Site code (if applicable):HHHR11		
Site director/Organisation: Mark Hinman Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd		
Type of work: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief		
Date of work:	Start:15/11/2011	Finish:02/2012
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Hertford Museum		
Related HER Nos:		Periods represented:
Relevant previous summaries/reports		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>4 trenches totalling 60m in length were excavated. Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or deposits, and modern features were recorded in Trench 4. Trenches 1 & 2 contained late post-medieval and modern features. These included the remains of a flint wall and a series of postholes forming a fence line. These features were associated with the later post-medieval period development of tenement plots or back yards of properties fronting onto Upper King Street. There is a clear correlation between the features present in the evaluation and boundaries and fence lines marked on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1887. The evaluation was followed by a watching brief undertaken in February 2012. A large cut feature was identified containing post-medieval CBM and worked stone.</i></p>		
Author of summary: AG Pullen		Date of summary:14/02/2012

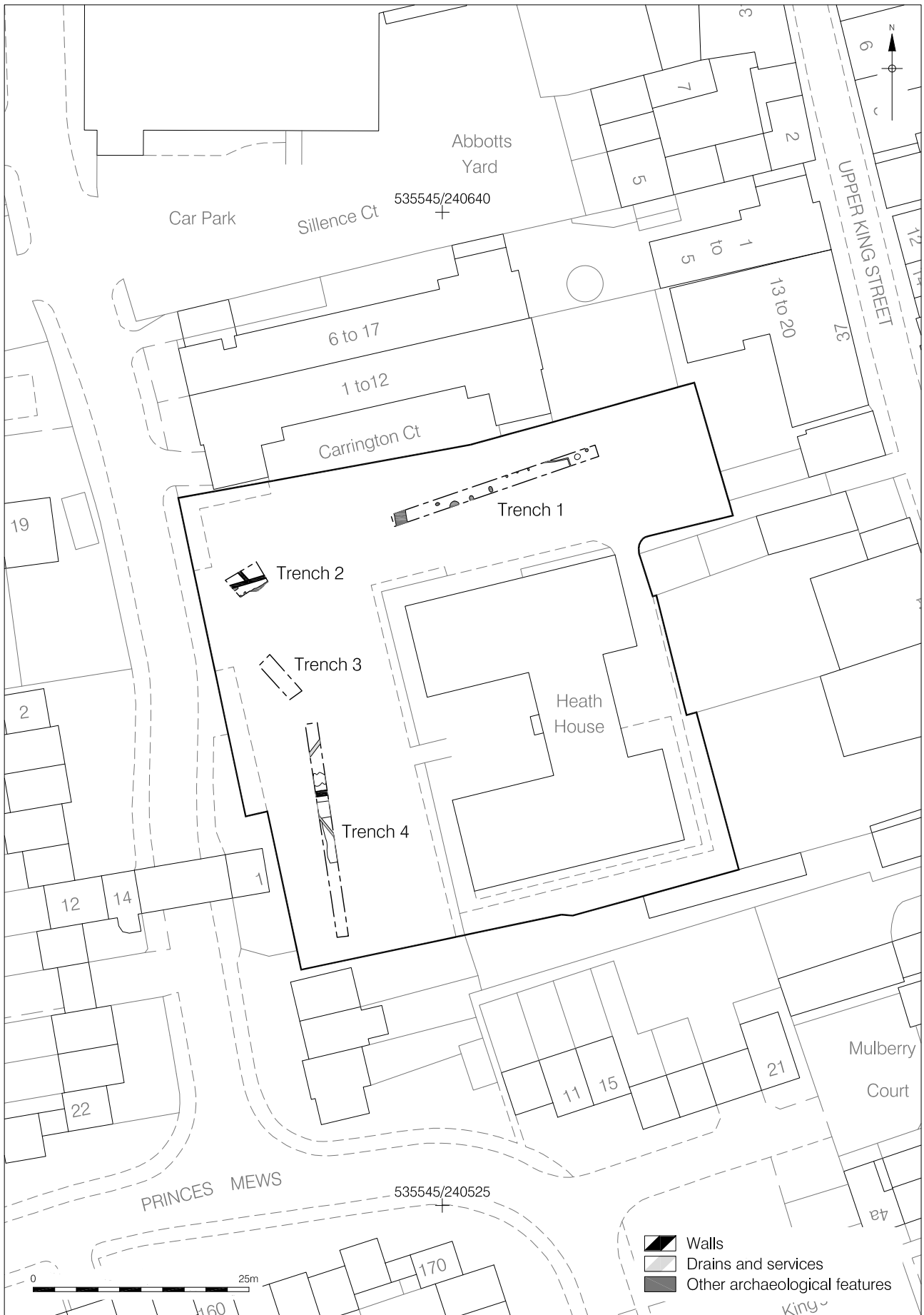
APPENDIX 5: ATTENDANCE AND REPORTING

Day Total	Date	Operative(s)	Work/Comment
1	01.02.12	CM	Footings across southern half of site recorded. Western edge of new access road.
2	02.02.12	CM/AGP	Western edge new access road.
3	03.02.12	CM/AGP	Service runs under new road.
4	07.02.12	CM	Service runs under new road.
5	08.02.12	CM/AGP	Service runs under new road.
6	09.02.12	CM/AGP	Access road and storm drain.
7	13.02.12	CM	Access road. Footings northwest corner of site (T14)
8	14.02.12	CM	Footings northwest corner of site (T14)
9	15.02.12	CM	Footings northwest corner of site (T14)
10	22.02.12	CM	Footings northeast corner of site (T14)
11	24.02.12	CM	Footings northeast corner of site (T15)
12	27.02.12	CM	Footings northeast corner of site (T15)
13	29.02.12	CM	Footings northeast corner of site (T15)



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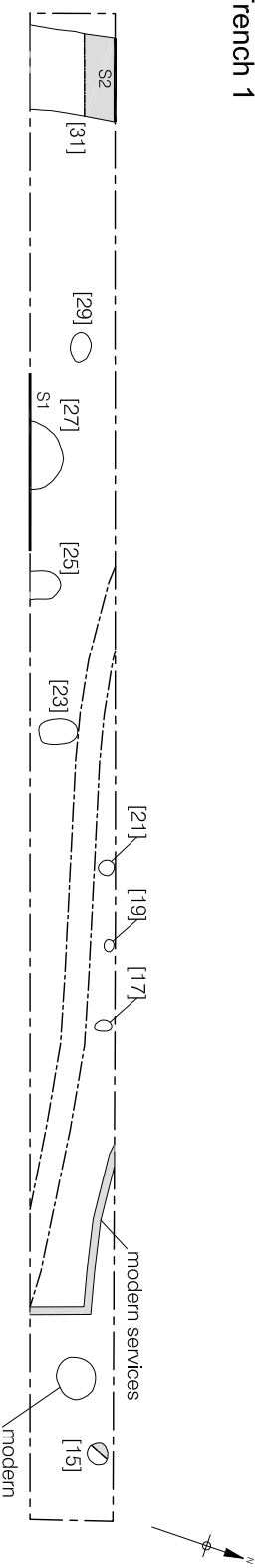
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



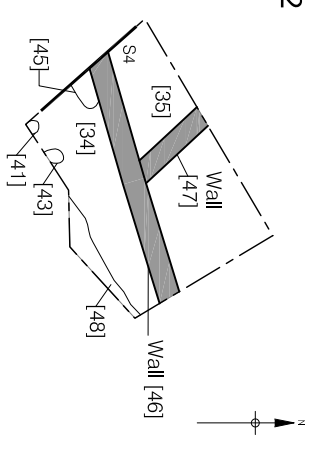
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Figure 2
 Detailed Site and Trench Location
 1:625 at A4

Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 4

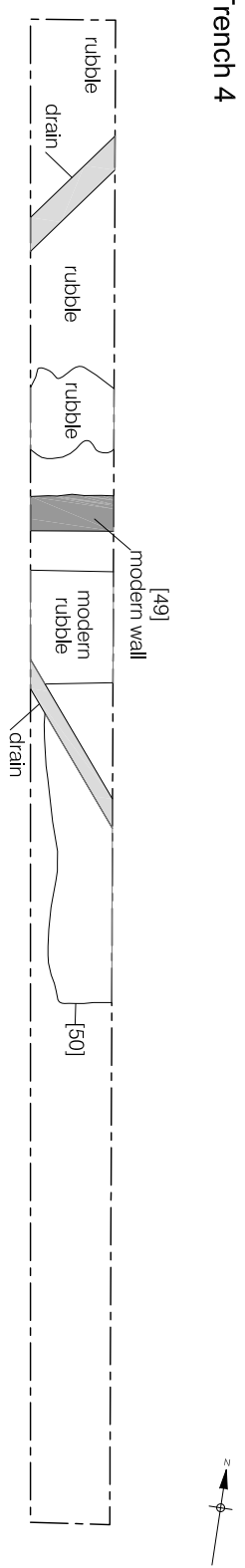
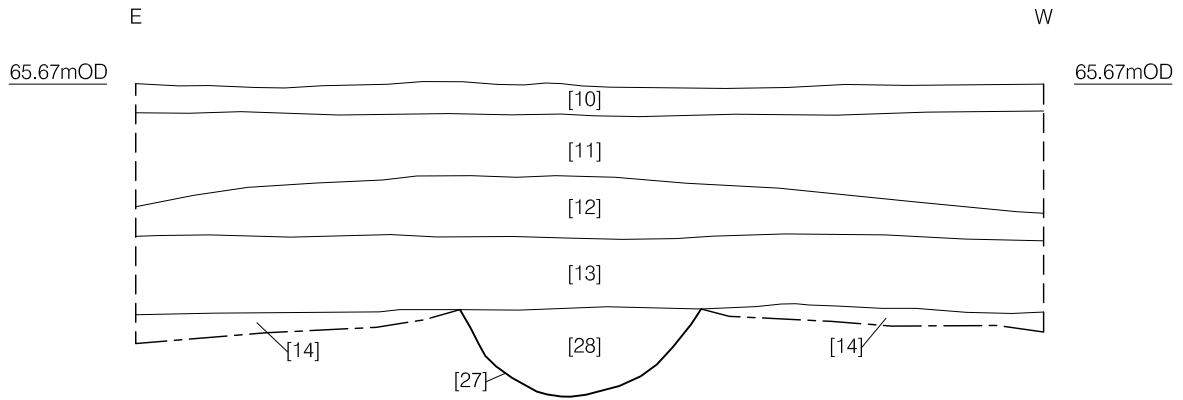
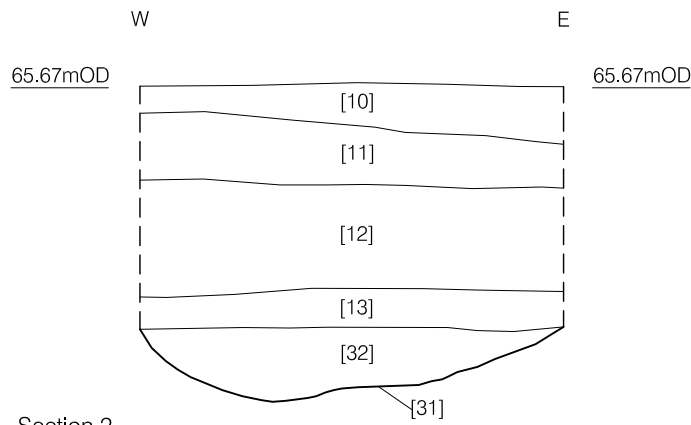


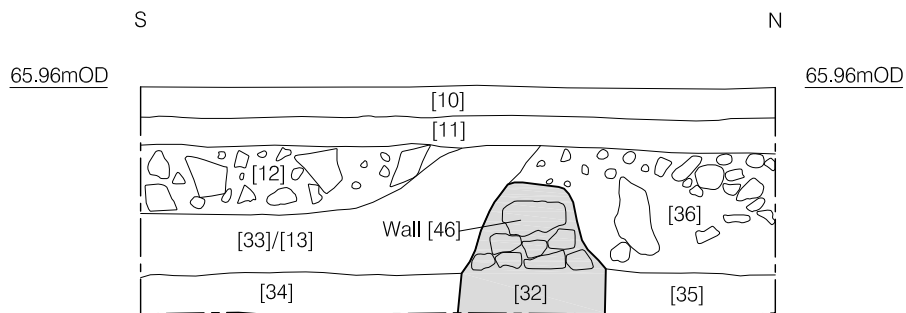
Figure 3
Plans of Trenches 1, 2 and 4
1:125 at A4



Section 1
Trench 1
North facing

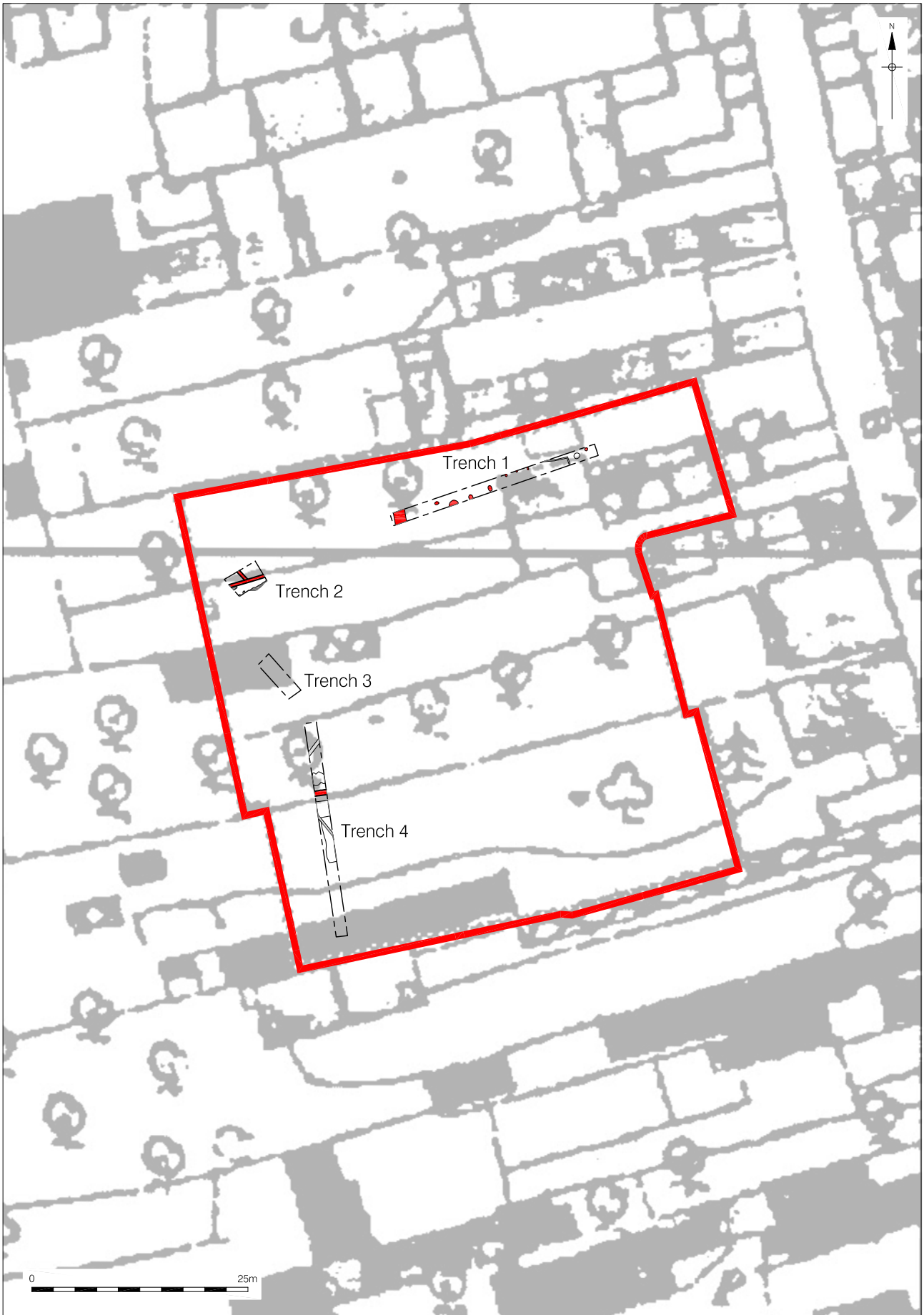


Section 2
Trench 1
South facing



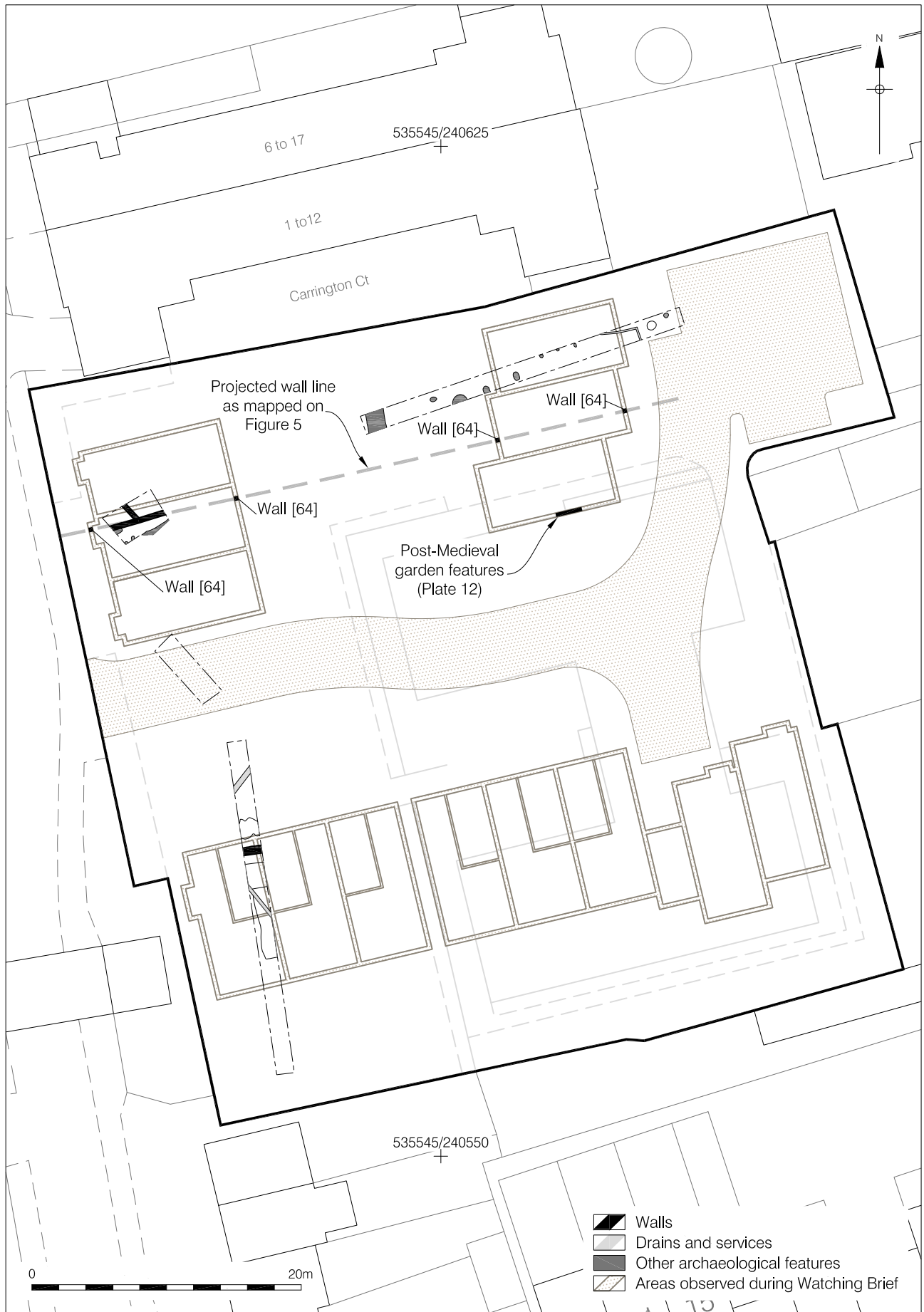
Section 4
Trench 2
East facing





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Figure 5
Site plan overlain on Ordnance Survey map, 1887
1:625 at A4



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Figure 6
 Plan showing features observed during groundworks for foundations and access road
 1:400 at A4

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