

**REPORT
ON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION VIA
STRIP, MAP & RECORD
ON LAND ADJACENT TO
THE FORMER RED LION PUBLIC HOUSE
MARKYATE
HERTFORDSHIRE
NGR TL 0594 1667**

on behalf of
J.C. Gill Developments



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September 2010
A1A106/2



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Site Data

Project code:	A1A106	HER con N°.	89/10	OASIS N°.	a1archae1-82742
Site name	Land adjacent to the former Red Lion public house				
Town/Village	Markyate				
Civil parish	Markyate				
District	Dacorum Borough Council				
County	Hertfordshire				
NGR	TL 0594 1667				
Planning proposal	Two new semi-detached properties				
Application number	4/00873/10				
Site status	Area of Archaeological Significance				
Date of fieldwork	6 th September 2010				
Client	J C Gill Developments				

Abbreviations used in the text

A1	A1 Archaeology Ltd
AA	Archaeological Advisor
ADS	Archaeological Data Service
ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
BSG	British Geological Survey
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
DBC	Dacorum Borough Council
EH	English Heritage
HER	Historic Environment Record
IFA	Institute for Archaeologists
LOE	Limit of excavation
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MGC	Museums & Galleries Commission
NMR	National Monuments Record
OD	Ordnance Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey
PD	Project Design
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
SSEW	Soil Survey of England & Wales

Summary

During September 2010, a programme of archaeological evaluation by strip, map and record was undertaken on land to the north of the former Red Lion public house Markyate. The work was required as a condition on the planning to construct two new semi-detached houses.

The evaluation revealed that during the post-medieval period the site, and this area of Markyate in general has been heavily terraced, to make level platforms for building on. Within the area of the site the fragmentary footings of a post medieval building constructed of handmade bricks were uncovered. Cartographic evidence indicates that this was an 'L' shaped building. As this building seems to have contained a central well it was speculated that it may have been a brewhouse. However no evidence to confirm this theory was discovered. By the mid 19th century this building was divided into two cottages.

Finds from the fill of the well, including plastic wrappers, indicate that it was filled relatively recently. No evidence to indicate medieval or earlier occupation of the site was revealed.

1. Introduction

1.1 This Report has been prepared by A1 Archaeology Ltd on behalf of J C Gill Developments as a report on an archaeological evaluation by strip, map and record on land adjacent to the former Red Lion public house, Markyate, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0594 1667). The work was required under the terms of PPS-5, and was defined in a brief issued by the Historic Environment Unit HCC (Batt 2010), archaeological advisors to the local planning authority DBC, and was carried out in accordance with a project design prepared by A1 (Wilson 2010). The planning application number is 4/00873/10.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 Location & Description (Fig. 1)

Markyate is part of the Dacorum Borough administrative district, and falls within Area of Archaeological Significance N^o. 2, as described in the Dacorum Local Plan. The site is situated towards the northern end of the village and fronts on to the western side of High Street. Until the Red Lion closed in early 2010 the front of the site had been used as a beer garden, whilst the rear had been allowed to become overgrown.

1.2.2 Topography and Geology

The site is rectangular in shape and rises from east to west in a series of artificial created terraces, and lies at an elevation of about 131m OD at its eastern side, rising to 135m at the rear of the plot. The soils of the area have been mapped by the Soil Survey of England and Wales as belonging to the Batcombe Association and are described as "Fine silty over clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some very flinty sandy and loamy soils. Some very acid soils with bleached subsurface horizon" (Soil Survey 1983 511e). The underlying geology comprises undifferentiated Holywell Nodular and New Pit chalks (BGS).

1.2.3 Proposed Development (Fig. 3)

The proposed development comprises the construction of two semi-detached houses.

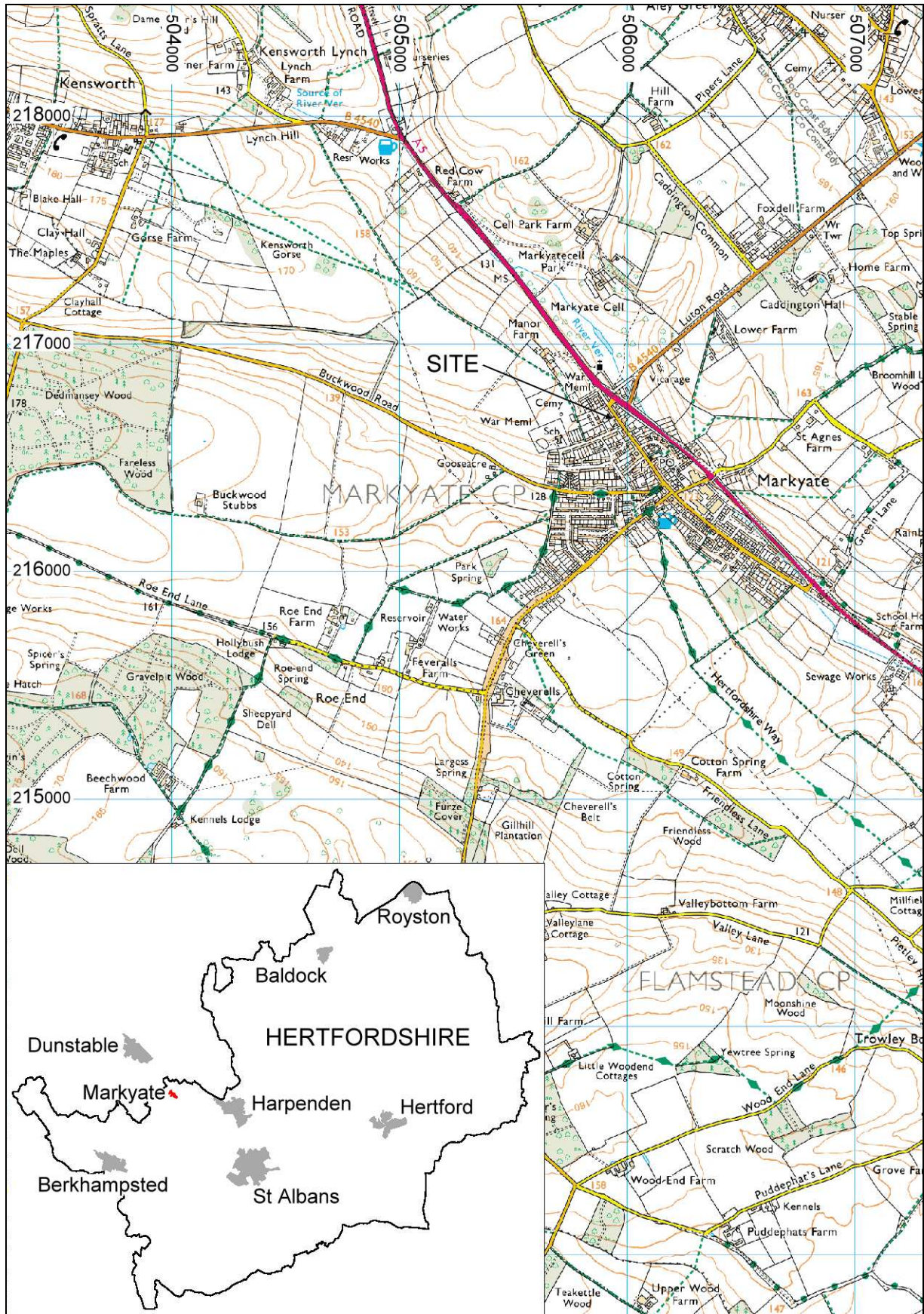


Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25000)

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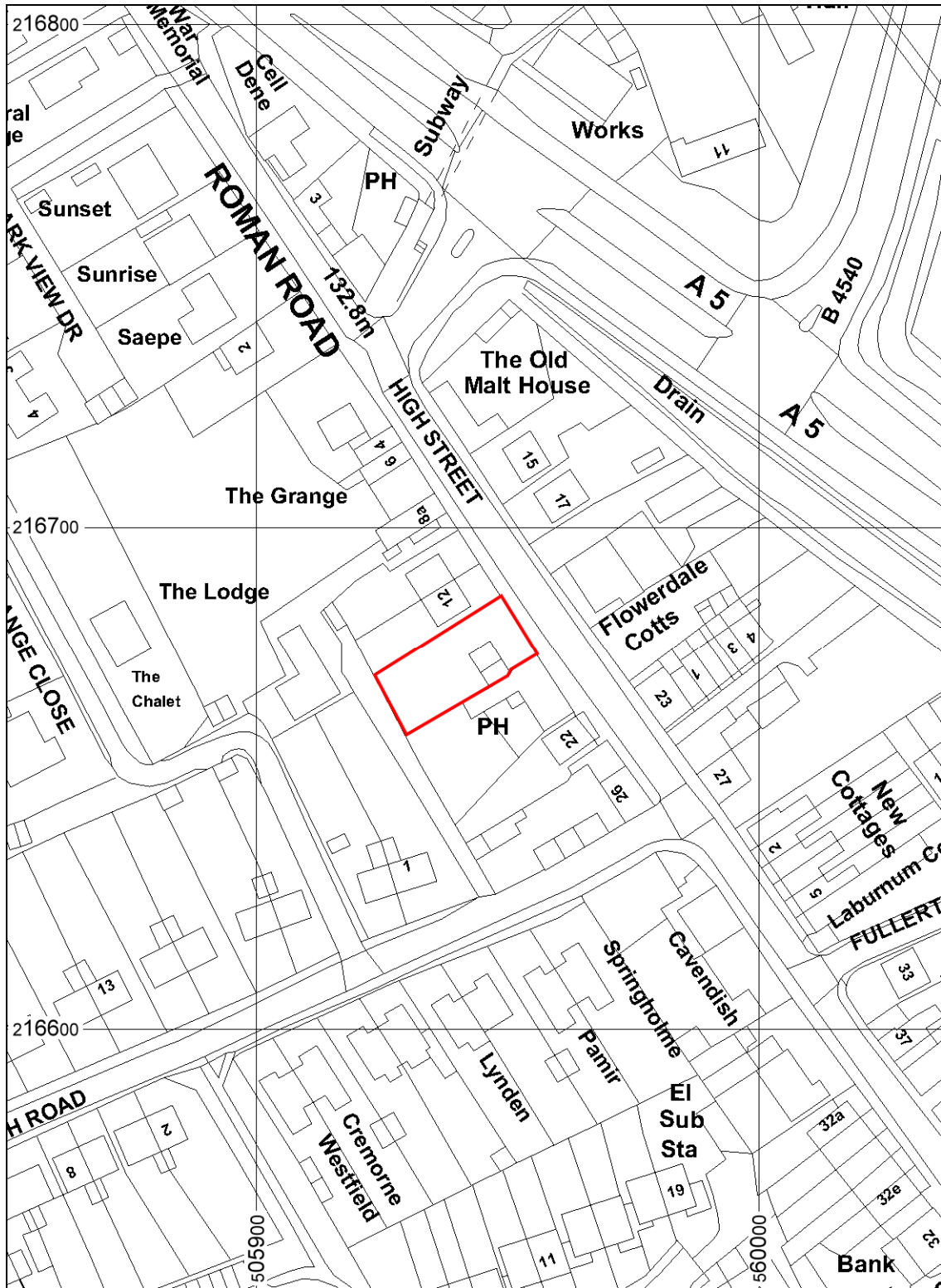


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

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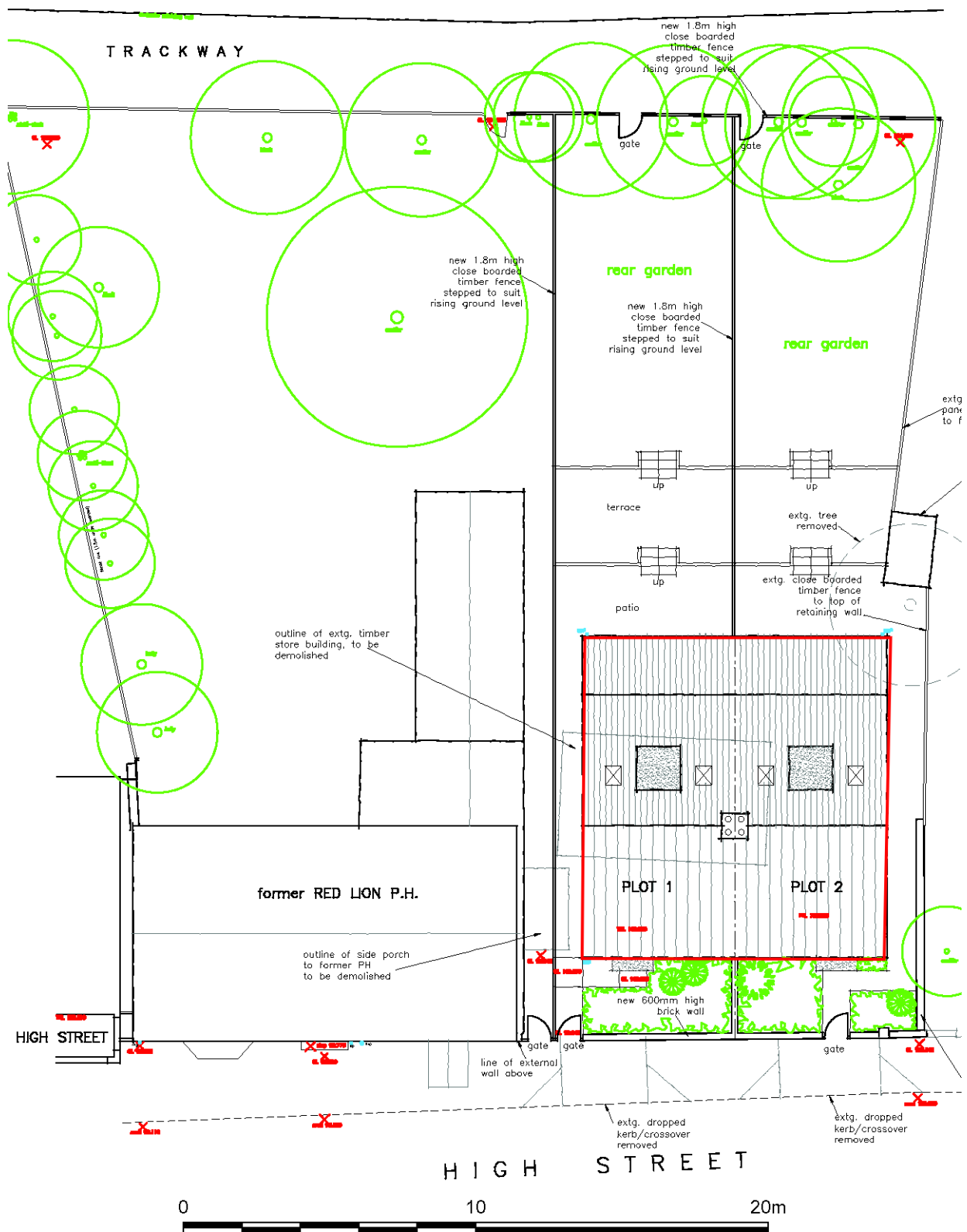


Figure 3: Proposed development, new build highlighted (scale 1:200)

2. Archaeological & Historical Background

2.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs (500m radius). The site lies within an area of considerable archaeological and historical interest, and has been designated an Area of Archaeological Significance (2), in the local plan. There is potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods during the proposed work.

This section has been compiled with information supplied by the Hertfordshire HER on the 5th August 2010 (Appendix 2), and other sources.

2.2 Derivation of the name

The name Markyate seems to be derived from two Old English words, *mearc* and *geat*, meaning Gate at the Boundary. The boundary referred to being the county border between Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. This boundary continued in existence until at least the late 19th century. A map of 1880 shows the boundary still running down High Street, with Bedfordshire to the west and Hertfordshire to the east (Fig. 5).

Over the centuries an evolution of the name can be seen on old documents and maps:

- Markzate 1119-46
- Marchiate, Marchiete 1202
- Marczate 1235-60, 1336
- Mercyate 1247
- Markegate 1248
- Merkeyate 1260, 1312
- Markeyate 1299, 1310
- Merkyate 1352
- Markyghate 1390
- Margate 1693
- Marget 1750

From the 16th century until the early 20th century, *Street* was usually added to the name;

- Markeyatestret 1535
- Market(t) Street 1660-1852
- Marget Street 1748, 1751, 1763
- Markyate Street 1845-early 20th century

From the 20th century, Markyate becomes the normal spelling (www 1).

2.3 *Early Prehistoric* (up to about 100BC)

Little is known of the early prehistoric period in this area. However the area has clearly been occupied, or least in passed through, since the Paleolithic period. Several flint artefacts from this period were recovered in the parish during 19th century quarrying (HER 1307, 1308). A Mesolithic Tranchet axe is also recorded (HER 1485). No Neolithic or Bronze Age activity is recorded within the area.

2.4 *Later Prehistoric* (100BC-AD43)

The early and middle Iron Age is poorly represented in the archaeological record, probably due to a lack of past research undertaken in this area. However a useful summary of the area during this period is provided in Bryant (1995). During the later

Iron Age agriculture seems to have increasingly dominated the landscape, with large areas under cultivation.

2.5 *Roman (AD43-c.410)*

Markyate lies c.6.5km southeast of the small Roman town of *Dvrocobrivis* (Dunstable), and 12km northwest of *Verulamium* (St Albans). The present High Street in Markyate follows the line of a major Roman road, today known as Watling Street, which ran between the two towns.

Work by the *Manshead Society* around Dunstable, and Jonathan Hunn working in the St Albans area, clearly shows that the landscape of the area was characterised by dispersed farmsteads exhibiting varying degrees of Romanisation (Hudspith 1995, 134-8, Hunn 1995, 80-85). To the north of Markyate there was a Roman cemetery (Simco 1984, 96-99). A tessera, comprising a narrow oblong of bronze, inscribed TES. DEI. MAR. SEDIARUM was found in the grounds of the later Benedictine nunnery at Markyate in the late 18th century (HER 1465). This is thought to translate as “Tablet of the God Mars of Sediae”.

2.6 *Saxon (c.450-1066)*

Little is known of the area during the Saxon period. The earliest physical evidence of this period is an 8th century belt-mount found in the garden of the old vicarage at Markyate (HER 1306). Markyate does not appear in the Domesday survey of 1086 and the nature and extent of any settlement dating from this period is not known.

2.7 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

Markyate developed during the medieval period and was centred at the junction of *Watling Street* and the road from Berkhamsted to Luton. The earliest mention of its name dates from the early to mid 12th century (Gover *et al* 1938, 47) when there were references to the foundation of a priory (Page 1908, 186, Doggett 2002, 143-54). This priory was founded in 1145 and was occupied by Benedictine nuns until its surrender in 1536. Today the site is occupied by Markyate Cell a large neo-Elizabethan brick mansion of 1825-6, incorporating remains of the mansion built by Humphrey Boucier in 1539-40 (Pevsner & Cherry 1977, 246).

2.8 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

Markyate still retains an attractive High Street with several 18th century buildings surviving (*ibid*) and is described as the best surviving example of a nucleated street village in Hertfordshire (Munby 1977, 86).

The parish of Markyate (Ecclesiastical 1877, Civil 1897) was formed out of portions of the parishes of Flamstead, Caddington, the detached hamlet of Humbershoe in the parish of Studham and a detached portion of Houghton Regis (Page 1908, 186). With the formation of the new parish, the 18th century Chapel of Ease in Cell Park, became the parish church, dedicated to St John the Baptist.

During the post medieval period Watling Street became an increasingly busy route, “*Markyatestreet* become a stopping place for drovers bringing their cattle from Wales to London” (Bonser 1970, 190). In the early 19th century, the road was improved by Thomas Telford, as part of his London to Holyhead route (Branch-Johnson 1970, 106). Though not a major stopping place, during the height of the coaching, era in the early 19th century up to 50 hostelries were recorded along High Street. This had reduced to just six public houses and five beerhouses by the start of the twentieth century (Jolliffe & Jones 1995, 100).

2.9 *Modern (1900-present)*

The construction of a bypass in 1957 helped to preserve much of the present Markyate High Street (Pevsner & Cherry 1977, 246). During the last quarter of the 20th century the village has seen a considerable growth in housing especially to the west and south west of the village centre.

2.10 *Site specific*

Today the site is largely overgrown. However map regression and examination of the 19th century census returns shows that a pair of cottages used to stand on the site. Though unclear, the Dury and Andrews map of 1766 (Fig. 4) seems to indicate a continuous row of properties along this section of High Street. The 1852 Tithe map (Fig. 5, www 2) and an 1880 County Boundary map (Fig. 6, www 3) both clearly show the site occupied by an “L” shaped building fronting on to the road. The first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Fig. 7) again shows this layout. The 1901 map (Fig. 8) seems to indicate a solid rectangular block, however this may just be a cartographic error. By the production of the 1938 map (Fig 9) the site frontage had been cleared, and a structure is shown extending out from the northern side of the Red Lion, with a wall extending northwards from it. Presumably this is the wooden store and retaining wall observed before the start of the work. Until the commencement of the current development, this is how the site remained.

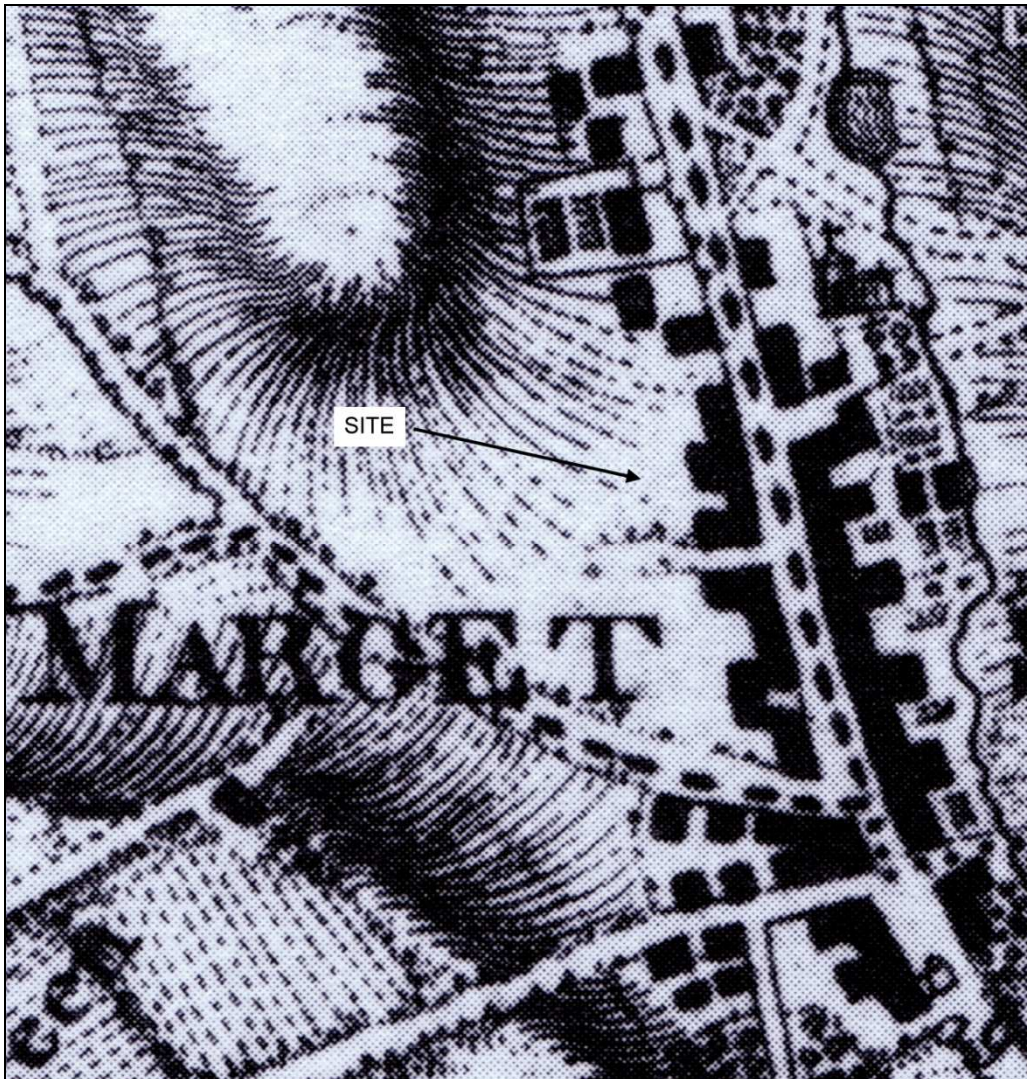


Figure 4: Extract from the 1766 Dury & Andrews map of Hertfordshire (not to scale)

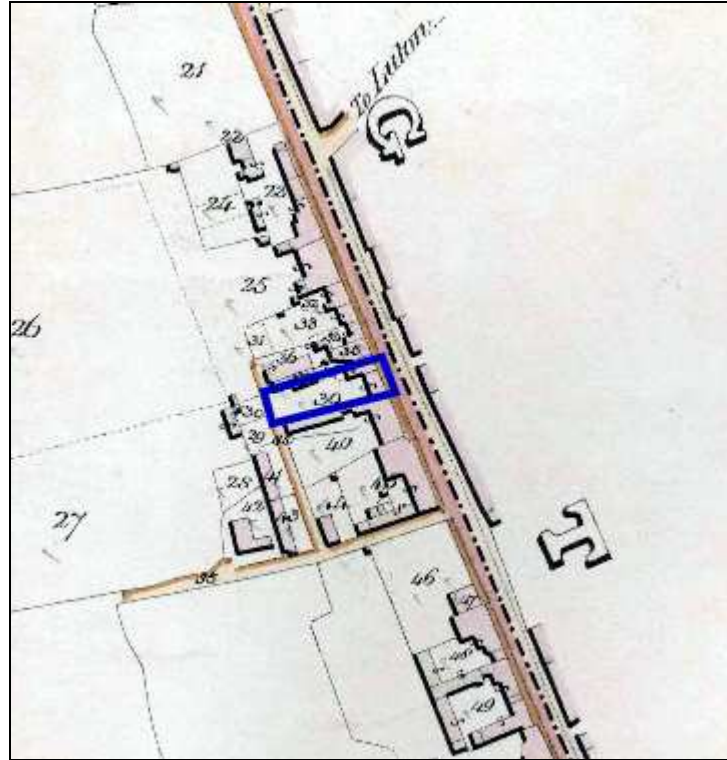


Figure 5: Extract from the 1852 Tithe Map (not to scale)

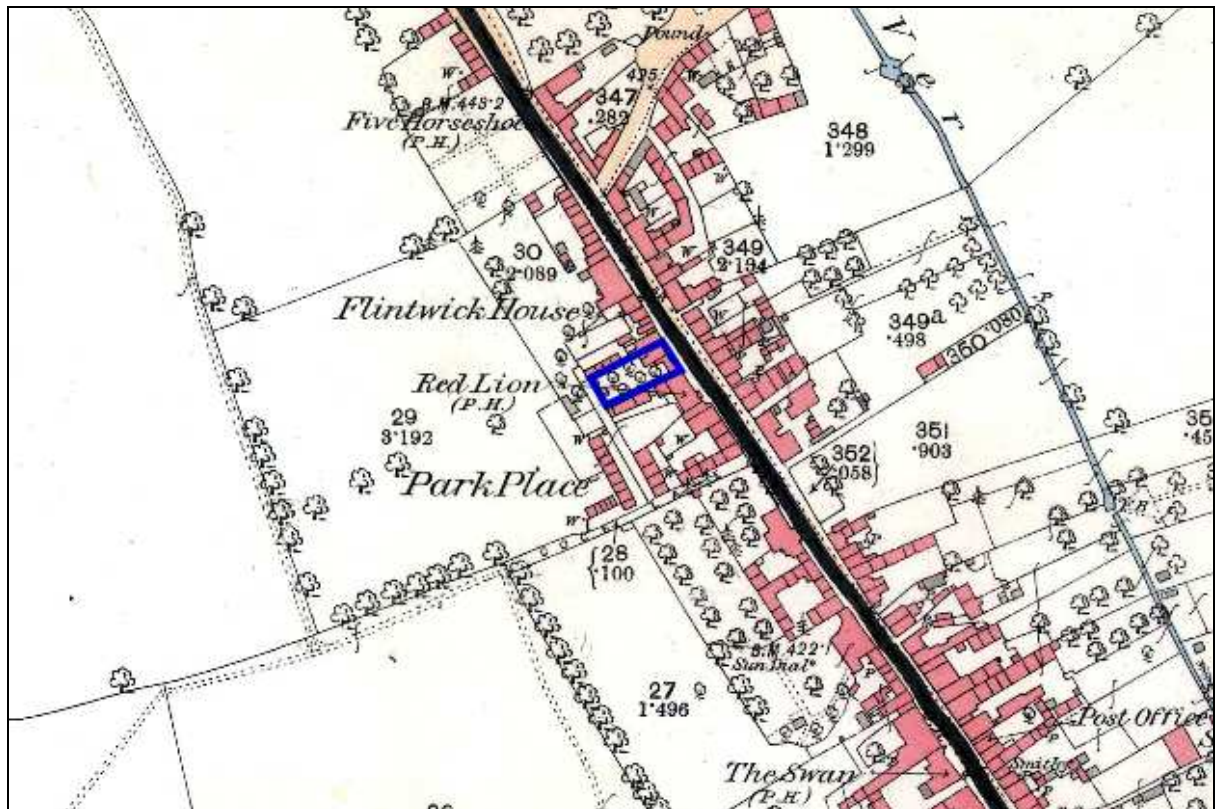


Figure 6: Extract from the 1880 County Boundary Map (not to scale)



Figure 7: Extract from the 1855 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (*not to scale*)

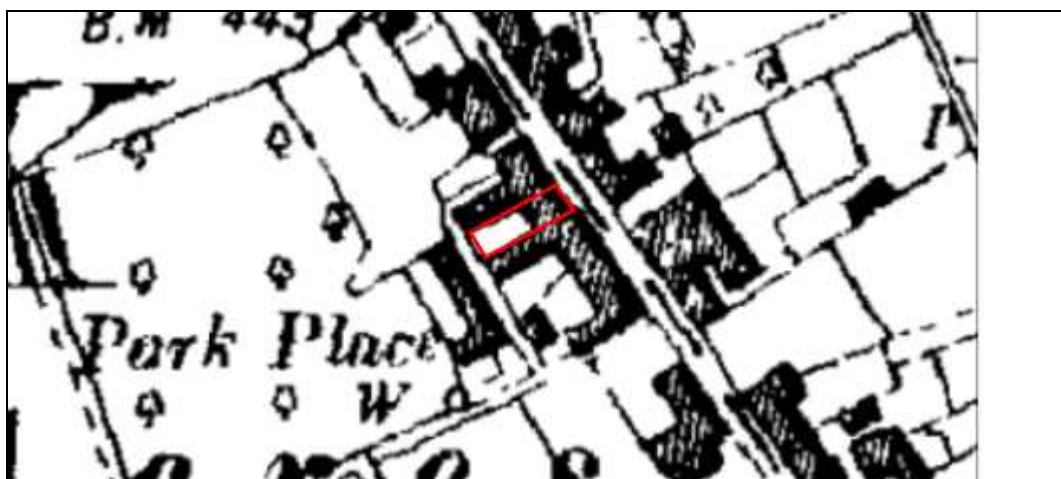


Figure 8: Extract from the 1901 Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map (*not to scale*)

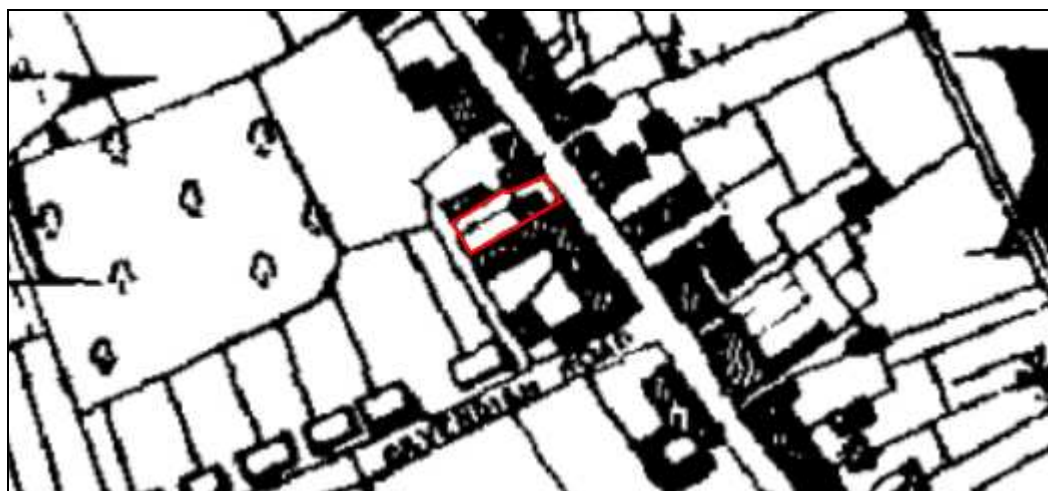


Figure 9: Extract from the 1938 Ordnance Survey map (*not to scale*)

3. Aims & Methods

3.1 In line with the requirements of the brief Section 3, the aim of the project was to strip map and record the footprint of the proposed new build, and surrounding area likely to be disturbed during the construction, under direct archaeological control and to monitor and record all other areas affected by the development. This staged process enabled an understanding of the nature, function and character of the site, in its cultural and environmental setting. It was anticipated that several topics identified in the regional strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, and the revision (Medlycott & Brown 2008), could potentially have been addressed during the fieldwork and subsequent analysis including:

- Late Iron Age/Roman transition
- Medieval and Post Medieval urban development

These objectives were achieved by:

- establishing the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation in the development site
- establishing the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape, and previous work in the area

3.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the requirements of the brief, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a) and later revisions, to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991), and to the relevant sections of A1's own *Operations Manual*.

3.3 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief (Section 3.1), the methods adopted for this project were:

- Mechanical stripping of all existing surfaces and overburden, across the entire footprint of the new build, and the surrounding area likely to be disturbed during the build under direct archaeological control. This mechanical stripping stopped at the first significant archaeological horizon, or natural undisturbed ground, depending on which was encountered first.
- The inspection and cleaning of the exposed surface, for the identification of archaeological features, deposits, and artefacts
- Mapping of all archaeological features exposed
- The investigation and recording of all archaeological features and deposits present; including adequate provision of both drawn and photographic records
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material visually and with a metal detector
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication

4. Results

- 4.1 As previously stated the site had a pronounced slope from west to east (Fig 10). About 12.0m west of the street frontage there was a 2.0m high brick retaining wall. East of this wall the land had been terraced to form a level building platform, probably during the post-medieval period. A second retaining wall had been constructed along the northern boundary of the site (Plate 1). When the Red Lion was built a similar terrace was constructed. With the bank to the north removed the cut was clearly visible (Plate 2)
- 4.2 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological monitoring the developer had removed the rear retaining wall and machined about 6m of the bank away to the level of the previously reduced area (pre-planning) (Plate 3). From this area a large tree had been removed. The trees roots had extended into the natural, and an area of disturbance caused by the roots is visible (Plate 3). From the exposed section the natural profile was clearly visible and comprised 0.5-0.7m of dark topsoil, below this there was about 0.8m of broken chalk, sitting on the natural undisturbed white chalk. Within the chalk there were pockets of natural reddish brown clay (Plate 4). Though unmonitored this work is unlikely to have had a detrimental effect on any significant archaeology deposits as the slope would have been unsuitable for building on.
- 4.3 All archaeologically supervised work was done using a mini 360° excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless ditching bucket. After the removal of a wooden store and undergrowth the exposed surface was covered in brick rubble. Most of these bricks were red in colour and handmade (202x110x60mm) though a few later “London Brick Company” bricks were also observed. Removal of this layer which was about 0.2m deep exposed the natural white chalk across most of the site. The only features observed were the fragmentary bases of three walls ([001], [002], [003]) each wall was 0.24m wide (Fig. 11, Plates 5-7). These walls were constructed of the handmade bricks described above, and comprised two rows of stretcher bonded bricks. Though not observed, the developer commented that the east-west orientated wall across the centre of the site had been bonded to retaining wall [003], thus the retaining wall would seem to have been the western wall of the building. A flint lined well [004] (Plate 8) with an external diameter of 1.35m and internal of 0.80m was observed within the area enclosed by the walls. The flint lining extended to about 0.6m below the surface beyond which the well was cut through the natural chalk. Finds recovered from the well, including plastic crisp bags and a disposable lighter, indicate that it was filled relatively recently. Excavation stopped at 1.0m below the surface. At this depth modern finds were still being produced. It was also observed that the southern edge of the well was aligned with a possible eastward continuation of Wall [003] (Plate 9). The only other feature observed was a deep (0.5m) sub-square posthole (Plate 9) containing fragments of modern brick within the area of the demolished shed.
- 4.4 No features or artefacts were observed earlier than post-medieval during the ground reduction.
- 4.5 A second area opposite the Red Lion on the east side of High Street is to be used as a car parking area for the development. Observation of this area clearly shows that the area has been built up and at the eastern end of the area the original ground surface is about 2.0m below the proposed car park surface (Plates 10-12)

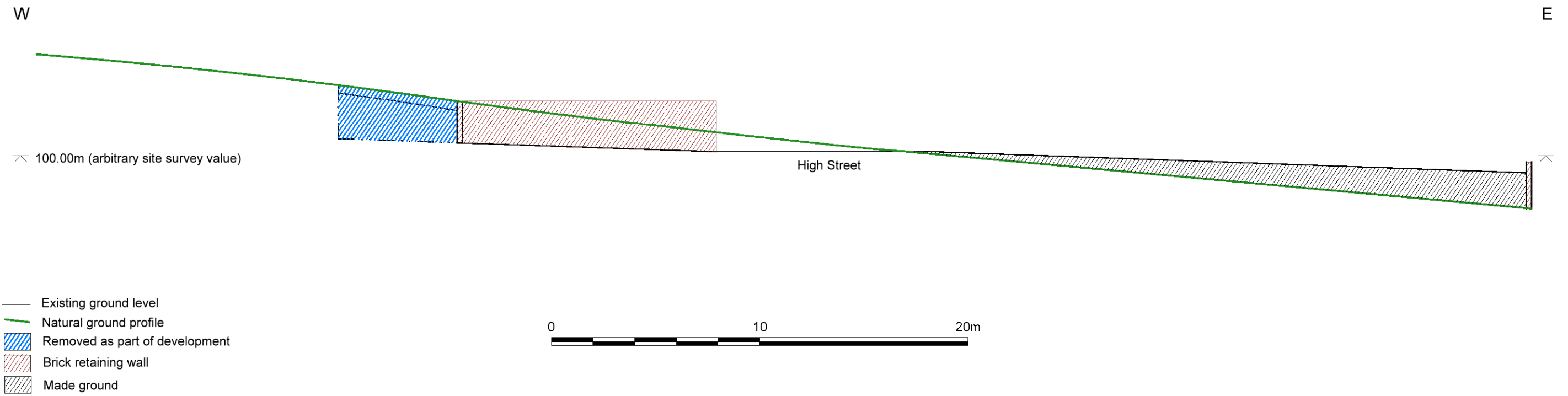


Figure 10: Profile across the site showing the original ground level and areas of terracing (scale 1:200)

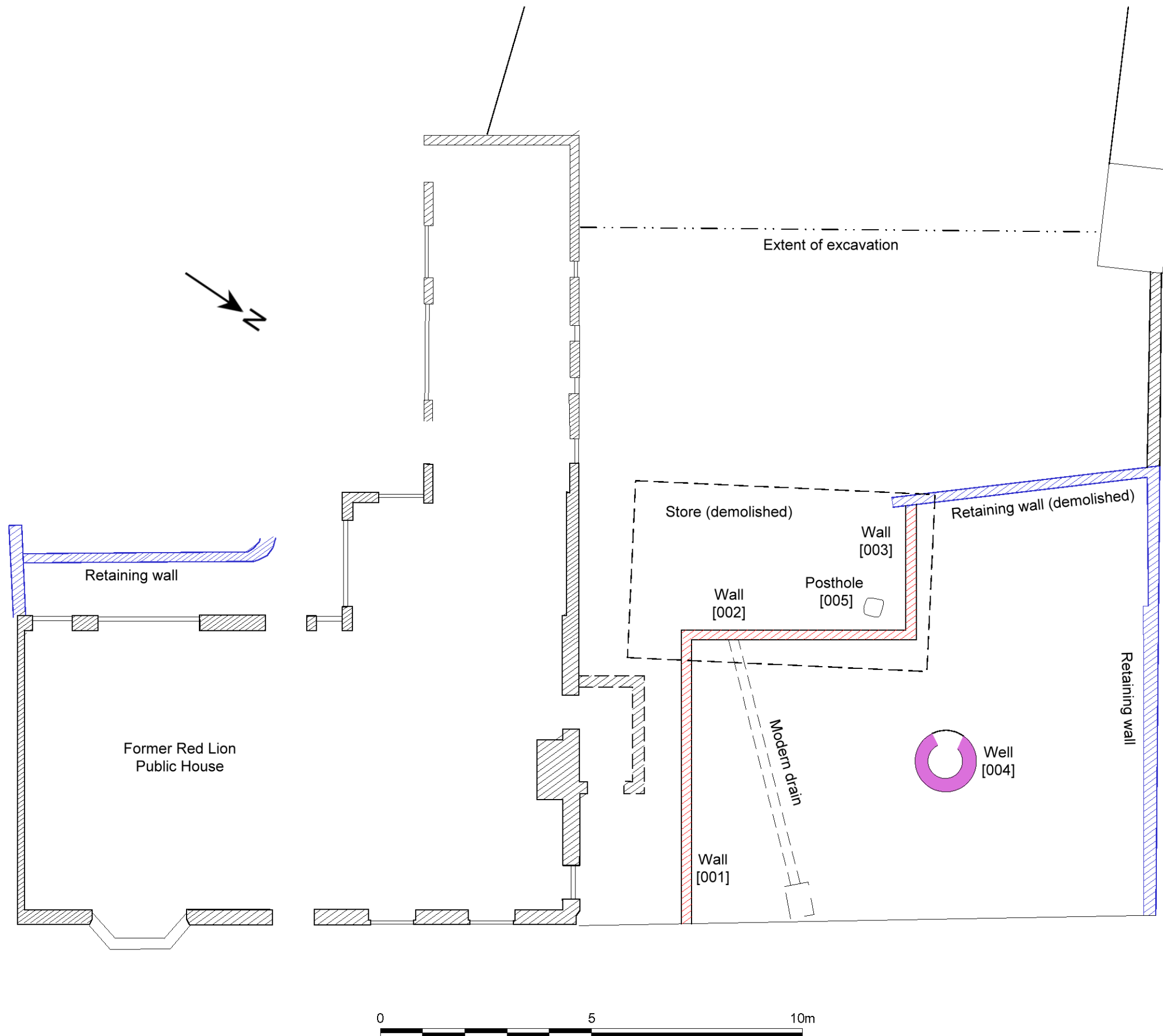


Figure 11: Plan of the observations made (scale 1:100)



Plate 1: The northern retaining wall (looking northeast)



Plate 3: The building platform for the Red Lion, cut into the natural chalk (looking southwest)



Plate 3: The natural profile of the bank behind the removed western retaining wall, and the tree root disturbance (looking north)



Plate 4: The natural soil profile (looking west)



Plate 5: Fragmentary remains of Wall [001] (looking east)

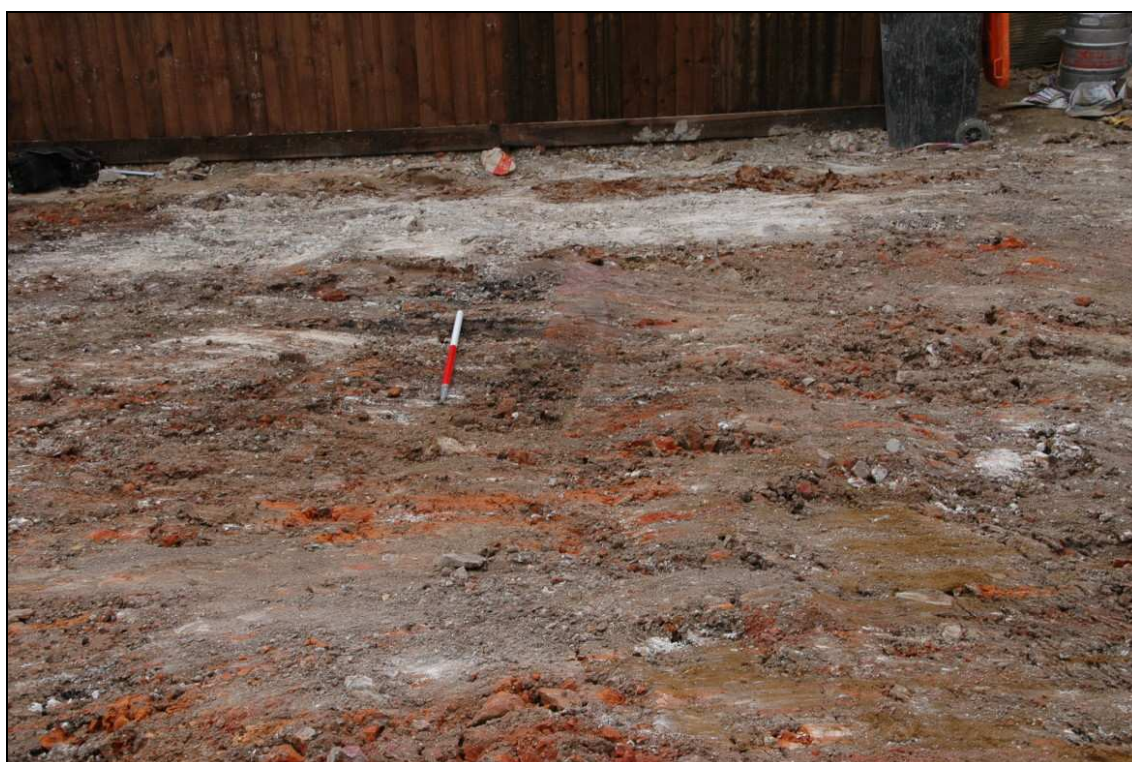


Plate 6: Fragmentary remains of Wall [002] (looking south)



Plate 7: Wall [003] (looking northeast)



Plate 8: Well [004] (looking south)

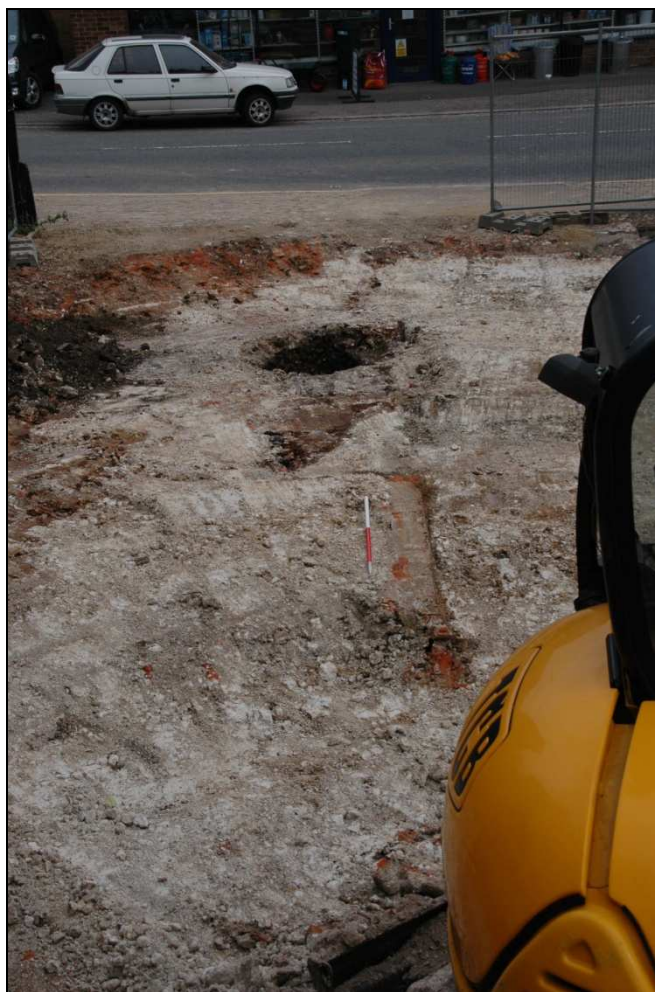


Plate 9: Alignment of Wall [003] relative to Well [004] (looking east)

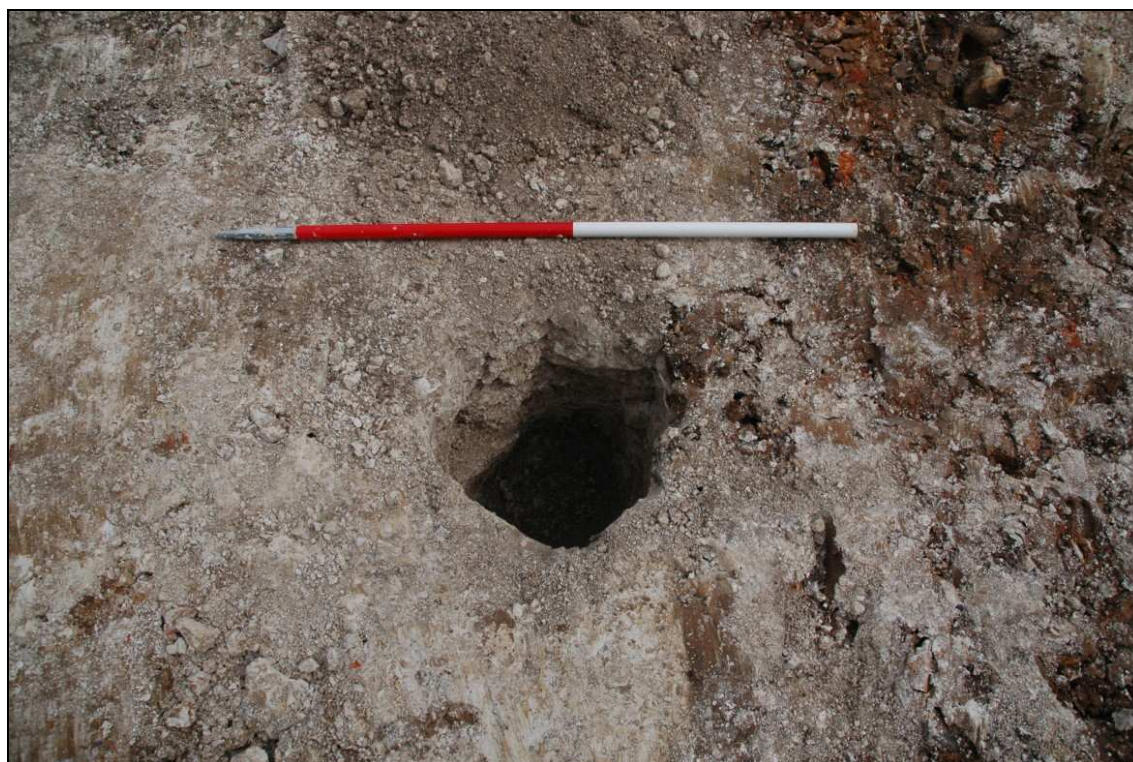


Plate 9: Posthole [005] (looking east)



Plate 10: Level surface in the car park (looking east)



Plate 11: Natural land profile and retaining wall to the south of the car park (looking east)



Plate 12: Retaining wall at the eastern end of the car park (looking north)

5. Discussion

- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation has successfully addressed a number of issues relating to the development of this area of Markyate. It is known that High Street follows the line of the Roman road today known as Watling Street. It was therefore considered possible that roadside activity relating to that period and later occupation could have been discovered during the groundworks. However no evidence of Roman or Medieval occupation of the site was discovered during the monitored work.
- 5.2 The first definite development on the site seems to have been during the post-medieval period when a level building terrace was cut. As the Dury and Andrews map of 1766 shows buildings on the site, it is reasonable to assume that this terrace was cut some time prior to this date. The retaining walls on the north and west side of the development area are constructed of handmade bricks, which were the norm until the mid 19th century when cheap mass produced machine made bricks became available. This use of handmade bricks also suggests a pre-mid 19th century date, for the construction of the walls. From the available cartographic and structural evidence it would seem likely that these walls originally formed the exterior walls of one or more buildings on the site. The apportionment accompanying the 1852 Tithe Map lists two cottages on the site. Census returns from 1851 onwards also indicate that there were two households on the site.
- 5.3 As already shown from at least the mid 19th century two dwellings are recorded on the site. The partition wall between these properties is shown on the various maps as running roughly down the centre of the plot. The wall depicted is likely to represent an extension of wall [003] found during the evaluation. The projected line of this partition wall crosses the well. It is unlikely that a wall would have been deliberately constructed over the lining of a redundant well, during the initial construction of a building, without first backfilling its shaft. This therefore suggests that the internal partition wall is an addition to the original plan of the building. On the 19th century maps, the outline of the building is shown as "L" shape. It is possible that this was originally a single 17th or 18th century building with an internal well. During this time there would have been a great demand for beer in Markyate with its numerous premises selling beer. Many of the pubs and inns would have had their own brewhouses. It is possible that this building could have started life as one such building either as a separate establishment or attached to The Cock (Red Lion). Whatever the original function of the building it is clear that by the mid 19th century it had been converted into two cottages. If this structure did originally start life as a single building it is probable that when it was converted to two cottages the well was capped and built over with a flimsy partition wall. When the cottages were demolished, sometime between 1901 and 1938 the well remained capped, with an open shaft below the capping. From the assortment of modern finds found within the fill of the well it would seem likely that it was filled when the area was converted to a beer garden.

5.4 *Confidence Rating*

Though groundwork had started prior to planning permission being granted, it would seem unlikely that any significant information was lost. The archaeological stripping and recording took place during good weather conditions, and full co-operation was provided by the developer, so an overall high level of confidence can be placed on the results.

6. Acknowledgments

The writer is grateful to James Gill (J.C. Gill Developments) for commissioning A1 to undertake the required archaeological works on the site. A special thank you also goes out to Eric Porter the machine operator for his enthusiastic co-operation during the project, that enabled the strip and record to proceed smoothly. The writer would also like to thank Kate Batt of the HEU for preparing the Brief and monitoring the work, and Isobel Thompson at the HER for supplying the historical background data.

The fieldwork and report preparation was undertaken for A1 by Nigel Wilson, and the report was edited by Kerstin Wilson.

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- Viatore 1964: *Roman Roads in the South-East Midlands*. (London)

Appendix 1: Archive

The archive will be deposited with the Dacorum Heritage Trust and comprises of:

- Brief
- Project Design
- Report
- 1 Monitoring Sheet
- 4 Context Sheets
- 1 Photo Register
- 15 B&W negatives
- CD containing Digital Copies of the documents and digital images

Appendix 2: Photographic Register & Thumbnails

Shot ID	B&W	Digital	Facing	Subject
031	√	√	SW	Showing corner of The Red Lion
032	√	√	N	Junction of N-s & E-w retaining walls
033	√	√	S	West wall of cottages
034	√	√	W	Level between N ^o . 12 to the N and site
035	√	√	E	General view
036	√	√	W	Well
037	√	√	N	Well
038	√	√	E	E-W wall and well
039	√	√	NE	E-W wall and well
040	√	√	E	Post-hole
041	√	√	N	Well detail
042	√	√	E	Wall SE corner
043	√	√	N	Retaining wall at east end of car parking area
044	√	√	E	Natural slope E side of High Street
045	√	√	E	Level ground parking area
106-a	X	√	NW	Detail of groundworks before monitoring started
106-b	X	√	W	Detail of groundworks before monitoring started
106-c	X	√	W	Detail of groundworks before monitoring started
106-d	X	√	E	Detail of groundworks before monitoring started
106-e	X	√	E	Detail of groundworks before monitoring started
106-f	X	√	NE	Detail of groundworks before monitoring started
106-g	X	√	S	Detail of groundworks before monitoring started
106-h	X	√	N	Detail of groundworks before monitoring started



035.JPG



040.JPG



045.JPG



106-e.JPG



034.JPG



039.JPG



044.JPG



106-d.JPG



033.JPG



038.JPG



043.JPG



106-c.JPG



106-h.JPG



032.JPG



037.JPG



042.JPG



106-b.JPG



106-g.JPG



031.JPG



036.JPG



041.JPG



106-a.JPG



106-f.JPG

Appendix 2 Sites listed in the HER (500m radius of the site)

HER no.	Description	Period/Date/ Location	NGR
1306	Belt Mount	Saxon/ 8 th century/ garden of the old vicarage, Markyate	TL 062 169
2050	Markyate village	Medieval/ Post Medieval	TL 060 165
7024	Lion Brewery	Post Medieval/ 19 th century/ Albert Street	TL 060 164
7026	Old Brewery	Post Medieval/ 17 th century/ 25-27 Pickford Road	0606 1623
10087	Pits	Post Medieval/ 75 High Street	TL 0613 1651
11201	Church of St John the Baptist	Post Medieval/ 18 th century	TL 0588 1690
11867	Pottery found in a pit	Roman/ 1 st -2 nd century/ grounds of Markyate Cell	TL 0591 1707
11868	Ditch & building materials	Medieval/ Post med/ grounds of Markyate Cell	TL 0590 1699
12085	War Memorial	Modern/ 20 th century	TL 05845 16801
12086	Wesleyan Chapel	Post Medieval/ 19 th century/ Albert Street	TL 0605 1646
12087	Markyate Baptist Chapel	Post Medieval/ 19 th century/ Buckwood Lane	TL 06051 16339
12089	Particular Baptist Chapel	Post Medieval/ 19 th century/ Pickford Road/ Cleveland Road	TL 06169 16315
12090	The Sun PH	Post Medieval/ 16 th century/ 101 High Street	TL 06175 16406
12091	The Grange (The Cross Keys)	Post Medieval/ 17 th century/ 8 High Street	TL 05929 16699
12092	Site of The Five Horseshoes PH	Post Medieval//1 High Street	TL 05901 16782
12093	Site of The Bull & Butcher PH	Post Medieval// 42 High Street	TL 06082 16486
12094	Site of The Green Man PH	Post Medieval/ 19 th century/ 50 High Street	TL 06110 16449
12096	Site of the Plough PH	Post Medieval/ 19 th century/ 65 High Street	TL 06089 16508
* 12097	The Red Lion PH (possible site of The Cock PH)	Post Medieval/ 18 th century/ 20 High Street	TL 05954 16664
12098	The Old Malthouse	Post Medieval/ 17 th century/ 11 High Street	TL 05939 16731
12099	The Seabright Arms PH	Post Medieval/ 19 th century/ 76 High Street	TL 06180 16352
12100	The Star and Garter beerhouse (The Queens Head prior to 1861)	Post Medieval//117 High Street	TL 06202 16360
12101	Building (the original Sun Inn)	Post Medieval/ 16 th century/ 64 High Street	TL 06140 16406
12102	The Swan PH	Post Medieval/ 17 th century/ High Street	TL 06050 16513
12103	The White Hart alehouse	Post Medieval/ 19 th century/ 5 High Street	TL 05919 16751
12104	Site of the White Horse PH	Post Medieval/ 19 th century/ 5 High Street	TL 05959 16654
12105	Site of the Healey Mineral Water business	Modern/ 20 th century/ 84 High Street	TL 06219 16313
16444	Manor Farm	Post Medieval/ pre 18 th century/ Dunstable Road	TL 05650 16948

Appendix 4: Oasis Form

Project Details					
OASIS Number	a1archae1-82742				
Project Name:	Land Adjacent to the Former Red Lion				
Summary:	<p>During September 2010, a programme of archaeological evaluation by strip, map and record was undertaken on land to the north of the former Red Lion public house Markyate. The work was required as a condition on the planning to construct two new semi-detached houses.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed that during the post-medieval period the site, and this area of Markyate in general has been heavily terraced, to make level platforms for building on. Within the area of the site the fragmentary footings of a post medieval building constructed of handmade bricks were uncovered. Cartographic evidence indicates that this was an 'L' shaped building. As this building seems to have contained a central well it was speculated that it may have been a brewhouse. However no evidence to confirm this theory was discovered. By the mid 19th century this building was divided into two cottages.</p> <p>Finds from the fill of the well, including plastic wrappers, indicate that it was filled relatively recently. No evidence to indicate medieval or earlier occupation of the site was revealed.</p>				
Project Type:	Strip Map and Record				
Site Status:	Area of Archaeological Significance				
Land use:	Waste ground				
Monument Types:	Well, Walls (post medieval)				
Significant finds (type & period)	n/a				
Location					
County:	Hertfordshire	District	Dacorum Borough	Parish	Markyate
Address	Land adj. Former Red Lion, Markyate			NGR	TL 0594 1667
Study area (sq m, m, ha)	200sq m			Height OD	131-135m OD
Project Creators					
Organisation:	A1 Archaeology Ltd				
Project brief:	Hertfordshire County Council		Project Design		A1 Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager:	Nigel Wilson		Director/ Supervisor		Nigel Wilson
Sponsor/ Funding body	J.C. Gill Developments Ltd				
Project Dates					
Start date:	6 th September 2010		End date:		6 th September 2010
Project Archives					
Museum:	Dacorum Heritage Trust		Accession number		tbc
Physical:	n/a				
Paper:	Site records				
Digital:	Images, report				
Bibliography					
Title:	Archaeological Observation, Investigation & Recording, Report				
Publication details:	Unpublished client report (A1A106/2)				
Author	Wilson N.				
Page nos.	32		Date		September 2010

Hertfordshire HER Summary

Site name and address: Land Adj, the Former Red Lion, Markyate		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Dacorum Borough	
Village/Town: Markyate	Parish: Markyate	
Planning application reference: 4/00873/10		
Client name, address, & tel. no: J C Gill Developments, The Willows, Kitchen End, Silsoe, Beds MK45 4QT		
Nature of application: Construction of 2 semi-detached houses and parking		
Present land use: abandoned, overgrown		
Size of application area: 400 sq m	Size of area investigated: 200 sq m	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 0594 1667	Site code: A1A106	
Site director/Organization: Nigel Wilson/ A1 Archaeology Ltd		
Type of work: Strip, Map & Record		
Date of work:	Start: 06/09/2010	Finish: 06/09/2010
Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust Store		
Related SMR nos: n/a	Periods represented: Post medieval	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: n/a		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: During September 2010, a programme of archaeological evaluation by strip, map and record was undertaken on land to the north of the former Red Lion public house Markyate. The work was required as a condition on the planning to construct two new semi-detached houses.</p> <p>The evaluation revealed that during the post-medieval period the site, and this area of Markyate in general has been heavily terraced, to make level platforms for building on. Within the area of the site the fragmentary footings of a post medieval building constructed of handmade bricks were uncovered. Cartographic evidence indicates that this was an 'L' shaped building. As this building seems to have contained a central well it was speculated that it may have been a brewhouse. However no evidence to confirm this theory was discovered. By the mid 19th century this building was divided into two cottages.</p> <p>Finds from the fill of the well, including plastic wrappers, indicate that it was filled relatively recently. No evidence to indicate medieval or earlier occupation of the site was revealed.</p>		
Author: Nigel Wilson	Date: September 2010	