

HERITAGE NETWORK



**LAND AT LITTLE LANE  
Pirton, Herts.**

HN324

*Archaeological Assessment Report*



# THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

*Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation*

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

Land at  
LITTLE LANE,  
Pirton, Herts.

HN324

## *Archaeological Assessment Report*

*Prepared on behalf of Court Homes Ltd*

by

Chris Turner, BSC  
and  
Mark Winter, BSC

Report No.181

*February 2003*

© The Heritage Network Ltd

12 ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK, HERTS. SG7 6NT  
TELEPHONE: (01462) 893288 FAX: (01462) 893562

## Contents

	Summary .....	Page i
Section 1	Introduction .....	Page 1
Section 2	Background .....	Page 2
Section 3	Fieldwork .....	Page 3
Section 4	Discussion .....	Page 9
Section 5	Sources Consulted .....	Page 11
Section 6	Illustrations .....	following Page 11

## Acknowledgements

Fieldwork for this project was undertaken by Chris Turner, Karin Semmelmann, and Geoff Saunders. The finds assessment was undertaken by Helen Ashworth and the illustrations were prepared by Karin Semmelmann. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Robin Hayhurst, Court Homes Ltd and Stewart Bryant, County Archaeology Office, HCC, for their co-operation and assistance.

## Summary

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Land at Little Lane, Pirton		
<b>County:</b>	Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b>	North Hertfordshire
<b>Village/town:</b>	Pirton	<b>Parish:</b>	Pirton
<b>Planning reference:</b>	01/0370/01	<b>NGR (to 8 figures):</b>	TL 1473 3193
<b>Client name and address:</b>	Court Homes Ltd, Ladygrove Court, Preston, Hitchin		
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Housing	<b>Previous land use:</b>	Domestic gardens
<b>Size of application area:</b>	720m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated:</b>	400m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Site Code:</b>	HN324	<b>Other reference:</b>	n/a
<b>Organisation:</b>	Heritage Network	<b>Site Director:</b>	David Hillelson
<b>Type of work:</b>	Excavation	<b>Finds location/Museum:</b>	N Herts Museums
<b>Start of work</b>	5th November 2001	<b>Finish of work</b>	15th May 2002
<b>Related SMR Nos.:</b>	n/a	<b>Periods represented:</b>	Medieval
<b>Previous summaries /reports:</b>	Heritage Network report nos. 103 and 126		

**Synopsis:** As the result of an archaeological condition on the planning permission for the development of a site at Little Lane, Pirton, Herts, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation of the site. The work included a desk-based assessment, and a field evaluation which demonstrated the presence of a low density of archaeological features including one which was dated to the 10th-12th century.

On the basis of the preliminary work, the footprints of the new buildings and their access road were investigated in open area. Where possible, identified features and deposits were protected by geotextile and preserved in situ. Where disturbance or destruction of these was inevitable, they were fully recorded.

Three areas were opened up and a high level of 19th and 20th century disturbance was shown to be present. Nevertheless, two ditches of probable late Saxon date were recorded, and the presence in a later feature of pottery dating to the 10th-11th centuries suggests that further features exist in the vicinity. It seems likely that the settlement recorded between 1995 and 1997 on the west side of Little Lane, may have extended into the present site.

# 1 Introduction

**1.1** This report has been prepared on behalf of *Court Homes Ltd*, following an archaeological investigation carried out in advance of development works on land adjacent to Little Lane, Pirton, Hertfordshire. The planning permission for two new dwellings (ref. 1/00/0362), controlled by the North Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC), was subject to a standard archaeological investigation condition. The specification for the present stage of works has been set out in a *Project Design* dated September 2001 (Hillelson 2001b), which was approved by the *County Archaeology Office* (CAO) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as advisers to NHDC.

**1.2** The site, which covers approximately 720m<sup>2</sup>, is located in the core of the village centred on grid reference TL 1474 3194 (see Figure 1). It lies to the rear of and adjacent to no.16 Davis Crescent and is bounded on the north by the back garden of no.14 Davis Crescent, on the west by Little Lane, and on the south by the footpath linking Little Lane with Davis Crescent.

**1.3** A desk-based assessment was prepared for the site in July 2000 (Ashworth and Hillelson, 2000). This detailed a number of known archaeological find sites in the locality, dating from the prehistoric to the medieval period, and showed that the site lies immediately adjacent to a known Saxo-Norman settlement site excavated by the Heritage Network between 1995 and 1997 (Hillelson and Turner, forthcoming).

**1.4** In August 2001, an archaeological evaluation of the site was carried out by the Heritage Network (Hillelson, 2001a). The excavation of two trenches revealed a ditch dating to the 10th-12th century and some post medieval features. This suggested a continuation of the Saxo-Norman settlement site, across Little Lane.

**1.5** On the basis of the known archaeological evidence from the vicinity of the present site, coupled with the results of the evaluation, the potential for archaeological remains dating to the Medieval period was considered to be high. The CAO therefore recommended that archaeological excavation of the area of ground disturbance should be undertaken in advance of the development groundworks, in order to preserve by record any archaeological features and deposits which would otherwise be destroyed. Of particular interest was any evidence which would clarify the extent of occupation dating to the 10th-12th centuries, and the extent of any Saxon settlement.

**1.6** The present report is intended to provide the planning authority with an assessment of the results of the excavation, together with recommendations for any further work which may be required before the results can be published in an appropriate format.

## **2 Background**

### ***TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY***

**2.1** The village of Pirton is situated on a gently sloping spur of the Chilterns, overlooking the lower Bedford plains to the north. A number of natural springs are located in the village which derive from a shallow valley to the north-west. The site lies at 71.5m AOD and slopes gently down to the north.

**2.2** Prior to the start of the development works, the site formed two garden plots divided by a low wire fence. The southern plot was derelict and overgrown, and the northern plot was under lawn with a number of trees and shrubs.

**2.3** The underlying geology is Lower Chalk, a stiff to weak clayey chalk. This is overlain by head deposits, comprising soft to firm greyish brown or orange brown silty clay, with variable proportions of flint gravel.

### ***ARCHAEOLOGY***

**2.4** Archaeological fieldwork in 1993, 1995 and 1997 on land to the rear of The Fox public house, on the opposite side of Little Lane, revealed extensive evidence for late Saxon and early to middle medieval occupation (Fenton, 1993; Hillelson and Turner, forthcoming). The excavations uncovered part of a settlement and a cemetery. The archaeological remains almost certainly continue northwards and eastwards, towards the present site, although there is a possibility that Little Lane marks a relict boundary to this settlement. However, recent groundworks on the west side of Davis Crescent, 50m to the north of the present site, and Cromwell Way, 100m to the south east, have produced finds dating to the 10th-12th centuries.

**2.5** In August 2001, the Heritage Network undertook an archaeological evaluation of the present site (Hillelson, 2001a). Two trenches were excavated revealing a number of post medieval features and one early medieval feature. On the assumption that there was a high probability that more medieval features would be disturbed by the development, the present open area investigation was initiated.

### ***HISTORICAL***

**2.6** The desk-based study of the site (Ashworth and Hillelson, 2000) highlighted the potential of encountering buried remains dating to the 10th-14th centuries. In addition, the later cartographic evidence indicated that two buildings were located on the site by the early 19th century and that these had been demolished by around 1920. A well associated with the buildings was depicted on the OS map of 1898.

## 3 Fieldwork

### *METHODOLOGY*

**3.1** The proposed development covers an area of approximately 720m<sup>2</sup>. Three areas were machined, designated A, B and C (see Figure 2):

- Area A measured 25 x 11.60 m and was located along the eastern side of the site;
- Area B measured 16 x 6 m and was located along the western side of the site between area A and Little Lane;
- Area C measured 3.70 x 3.50 m and was located in the northwestern corner of the site.

**3.2** A soakaway measuring 3.00 x 2.00 m was located to the north of area B. It was linked to Plot 2 of the development by a service trench measuring 7.80 long, 0.45m wide and 0.35m deep, and running northeast - southwest across area A.

**3.3** Overburden was removed using a JCB 3CX wheeled excavator fitted with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket. Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts.

**3.4** All work was carried out in accordance with the detailed method statement contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design* and followed the provisions set out in the company's operational manuals.

### *RESULTS*

**3.5** In total 46 contexts were recorded across both areas, representing eighteen separate features including two ditches, three pits, six postholes, five beamslots and two wells. Both evaluation trenches were identified within area A (see Figure 3).

**3.6** The documentary archive upon which the following descriptions have been based consists of 46 context records, 22 drawn plans and sections (2 x A2, 20 x A4), and 20 photographs each in colour and b/w.

#### *Area A*

**3.7** The overburden (1) was dark greyish black clay silt (2.5YR 3/1). This layer varied in depth from 0.55m to 0.35m, with the deep deposits in the west and southern quarters of the area. There was no indication of a discrete subsoil.

**3.8** The natural (2) was reddish brown gravelly clay with some underlying patches of white clay.



**3.9** Context [4] was a sub-oval pit measuring 2.30m long, 1.50m wide and 0.37m deep. The sides and base of this feature have been disturbed by the root activity from an apple tree, removed during the machining of the area. Nevertheless, it could be demonstrated that the sides were steep and the base concave. The dark greyish brown silty clay fill (3) contained fragments of Saxon pottery and animal bone.

**3.10** Context [10] was a sub-circular posthole measuring 0.32m long, 0.26m wide and 0.10m deep. No artefacts were recovered from the single mid grey silty clay fill (9). Another similar posthole [12] lies 1.5m to the west.

**3.11** Context [12] was a sub-circular posthole measuring 0.22m in diameter and 0.10m deep. No artefacts were recovered from the single mid grey silty clay fill (11). Another similar posthole [10] lies 1.5m to the east.

**3.12** Context [15] was a beamslot measuring 0.35m wide and 0.13m deep. This feature was orientated E-W and ran for 0.85m before running into the eastern excavation baulk. The single dark grey silty clay fill (14) contained occasional small sub-rounded stones, but no artefacts. The butt end of this beamslot appeared to truncate the eastern wall of structure [17]. This feature was very similar in nature to beamslots [31], [33] and [42].

**3.13** Context [13] was a circular well measuring approximately 1.60m in diameter. This feature survived just under the present ground surface and was clearly marked on the 1898 OS map. The well was brick lined, with a square opening at the top measuring 0.67 x 0.67m. Redeposited grey clay had been packed around the brickwork. The reddish brown bricks were hand-made, with no evidence of a frog. The well had been almost completely backfilled. A possible second well, not brick lined, was observed in area B, context [39].

**3.14** Context [19] was a sub-circular pit measuring 1m long, 0.70m wide and 0.16m deep. The single loose dark grey silty fill (18) contained occasional small sub-rounded stones and a fragment of cream slipware dating from 17th to 19th centuries. This feature lies beneath the floor of the structure [46].

**3.15** Context [25] was a deep beamslot measuring 2.05m long, 0.42 wide and 0.28m deep. This feature was broadly aligned N-S and was similar in nature to context [204] observed in the northern end of trench 2 during the evaluation. The sides were steep and the base of this feature was flat. The single dark grey silty clay fill (24) contained very occasional small sub-rounded stones, 12th-14th century pottery and animal bone.

**3.16** Context [31] was a shallow beamslot measuring 1.35m long, 0.27m wide and 0.06m deep. This feature was orientated broadly N-S. The single dark grey silty clay fill (30) contained occasional small sub-rounded stones, but no artefacts. This feature was very similar in nature to beamslots [15], [33] and [42].

**3.17** Context [33] was a shallow beamslot measuring 1.60m long, 0.25m wide and 0.08m deep. This feature was orientated broadly E-W and was cut into the top fill of ditch group

[45]. The single dark grey silty clay fill (32) contained occasional small sub-rounded stones, but no artefacts. This feature was very similar in nature to beamslots [15], [31] and [42]

**3.18** Context group [47] consisted of the excavation of both butt ends [6] and [8] of a linear measuring 3.30m long, 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep. The profile of this feature was U-shaped. The single mid grey clay silt fill (5) and (7) contained occasional small sub-angular stones and a fragment of animal bone. This feature was orientated E-W, parallel with ditch group 44.

**3.19** Context group [44] consisted of two excavated slots [21] and [27] through a ditch running E-W across the site (see Figures 3 and 4). This ditch measured 0.75m wide and 0.22-0.33m deep, with the deeper end towards the west. This feature had a flat base and relatively steep sides. This ditch was truncated by ditch group [45] on a similar alignment. The single mid-light grey clay silt fill (20) and (26) lay beneath a general darker silty clay fill (35) and (36), which covered both ditch groups [44] and [45]. Animal bone was recovered from this feature. In area B this ditch disappeared in the area of the soakaway.

**3.20** Context group [45] consisted of two excavated slots [23] and [29] through a ditch running E-W across the site (see Figures 3 and 4). This ditch measured 0.84-0.88m wide and 0.40-0.42m deep. This feature had a flat base and relatively steep sides, although the profile of the ditch was more V-shaped to the east. This ditch truncated ditch group [44] on a similar alignment. The single mid-light grey clay silt fill (22) and (28) lay beneath a general darker silty clay fill (35) and (36), which covered both ditch groups [44] and [45]. Pottery dating to the 10th-11th centuries and animal bone were recovered from this feature. In area B this ditch disappeared in the soakaway.

**3.21** Context group [46] consisted of an unexcavated posthole [34] and a U-shaped cut [17] representing an outhouse. This group was cut by the shallow linear [15], but in turn cut post-medieval pit [19]. The east, north and west sides of this feature were represented by a shallow beamslot [17] measuring 0.47m wide and 0.10m deep. The single dark grey loose silty fill (16) contained occasional medium sized cobbles. Immediately to the south was a sub-circular posthole 0.34m in diameter, containing a high degree of late post-medieval glass. The overall dimensions of this structure are 2.10m x 1.80m. It is likely that this structure represents a later addition to a larger building on the site.

### ***Area B***

**3.22** Area B represents the new access and driveways for the development. All identified features in this area were recorded in plan and protected in situ using geotextile membrane beneath a layer of hardcore.

**3.23** Context [37] was a sub-circular posthole measuring 0.40m in diameter. The fill consisted of a pale greyish white redeposited clay natural. No artefacts were recovered from the surface of this feature.



**3.24** Context [38] was a sub-rectangular posthole measuring 0.30m in diameter. The fill consisted of a pale greyish white redeposited clay natural. No artefacts were recovered from the surface of this feature.

**3.25** Context [39] was a large sub-circular cut measuring 1.55m in diameter. This feature had two fills consisting of a central grey silty fill, 0.94m in diameter, surrounded by redeposited natural white clay. A fragment of post-medieval brick was observed within the central fill. This feature may be a well or a clay lined pit.

**3.26** Context [40] was a sub-circular pit measuring 1.10m in diameter. The grey silty fill of this feature contained modern plastic and post-medieval/Victorian building debris.

**3.27** Context [41] was a sub-rectangular area of intermittent redeposited chalk measuring 4.50m long and 3m wide.

**3.28** An irregular concentration of chalk was observed in the south east corner of this area. This may indicate the location of the building depicted on the 1898 OS map.

**3.29** Context [42] was a shallow linear measuring 1.50m long and 0.25m wide. This feature cuts through the ditch fill of [45]. This linear was similar in nature to [15], [31] and [33] in area A.

#### *Area C (including service trench and soakaway)*

**3.30** All features in this area and in the drainage trench and soakaway were recorded in plan and protected in situ using geotextile membrane beneath a layer of hardcore.

**3.31** Context [43] was a sub-rectangular pit measuring 0.75 m long by 0.65 m wide. The fill of this feature contained post-medieval/Victorian building debris, glass and bone.

### **ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS**

#### *Finds Concordance*

Context	Pottery		CBM		An.bone		Glass		Slag		Spot date
	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	
4	40	5			65	17			20	1	9th - 11thC
5					5	1					-
22	15	1			235	19					10th - 11thC
24	3	1			20	3					12th - 14thC
28					315	42					-
36	100	1									18th - 19thC
43			25	3	2	1	50	1			Post-medieval
Totals	158	8	25	3	642	83	50	1	20	1	

#### *Pottery Assessment*

**3.33** A total of 8 sherds, weighing 158g, was recovered from 4 stratified contexts. The assemblage consisted chiefly of abraded undiagnostic sherds, which ranged in date from the late Saxon period to the late post-medieval.

**3.34** The pottery comprises: 3 sherds of black organic-tempered ware and 2 sherds of sand-tempered ware from context (4); 1 sherd of St Neots-type shelly ware from context (22); 1 sherd of green-glazed white ware from context (24); 1 base sherd of post-medieval brown glazed ware from context (36).

**3.35** Excavations to the rear of The Fox public house, on the opposite side of Little Lane, revealed evidence of late Saxon and early medieval settlement. Therefore the presence of late Saxon and medieval pottery on the site is not unexpected and suggests that both sides of Little Lane were occupied during this period.

**3.36** No further work is proposed on this material, given the abraded and undiagnostic nature of the assemblage.

#### *Ceramic Building Material Assessment*

**3.37** Three pieces of post-medieval brick or tile, weighing 25g, were collected from context (43). These were all abraded, suggesting that they were not their place of primary deposition. Their general appearance suggests that they may have originally been used for field manuring.

**3.38** No further work is proposed on this material.

#### *Glass Assessment*

**3.39** One piece of glass, weighing 50g, was recovered from context (43). It formed part of the base of a clear glass plate or bowl of late post-medieval or modern date.

**3.40** No further work is proposed on this material

#### *Slag Assessment*

**3.41** A single lump of slag, weighing 20g, was recovered from context (04).

**3.42** Although its presence may indicate metal working in the vicinity of the site, it is the only example of this type of material and therefore no further work is proposed.

#### *Animal Bone Assessment*

**3.43** A total of 83 fragments of animal bone, weighing 642g, was collected from 6 stratified contexts. Most of the material collected is in the form of broken bones, ranging from substantial pieces to small fragments.

**3.44** Animal bone is commonly found on settlement sites of all periods and gives an insight into the diet and agricultural practices prevailing at the time. The assemblage from the present

site suggests that cattle and sheep or goats were being kept and slaughtered for food. A single chicken bone was recovered from context (43). Some of the larger bones appear to have been split, possibly to obtain the marrow. The evidence from the teeth and epiphyses present in the assemblage suggest that the animals were over 18 months when they were slaughtered.

**3.45** The small size of this assemblage, its fragmentary nature and the chronological range of the individual contexts suggests that little useful information will be obtained from further study of this material. Therefore no further work is proposed.

## 4 Discussion

**4.1** The present site lies within an archaeologically important area. The location of the site within the historic core of the village, and its close proximity to recorded Saxo-Norman remains, pointed to a high risk of encountering archaeological remains, dating from the 10th century onwards, in the course of the development.

**4.2** Cartographic evidence indicated that there were two buildings on the site during the 19th century. Building 1 was a rectangular structure covering approximately 24m<sup>2</sup> and positioned on the Little Lane frontage. The second structure, Building 2, was L-shaped and was located to the eastern side of the site. A well is shown to the north of this building.

**4.3** The remains of these structures and the well, context [13], were identified in the course of the excavation.

**4.4** The evaluation trenches encountered a shallow linear [202], which contained a fragment of 10-12th century pottery. At the time of the evaluation this feature was thought to be modern as the cut appeared to originate from the present ground surface. However, after the excavation it was found that this feature was not only significantly deeper, but represented two inter-cutting ditches (ditch groups [45] and [44]). It is now considered that the cut for this feature did not extend to the surface as first thought. The confusion appears to have arisen from attributing late post-medieval debris and dump deposits in the topsoil, to the fill of this feature.

**4.5** The most recent maps of the site show that it was subdivided into two plots. This division appears to be shown as an E-W boundary between Buildings 1 and 2, depicted on the 1898 OS map. There is no evidence, however, that this boundary predates the 19th century. Although ditch groups [44] and [45] also divide the site in half, they are on a different, WNW-ESE, alignment. Ditch group [45] has been demonstrated to cut the earlier and shallower ditch group [44]. Pottery dating to the 10-12th century was recovered from the fill of the later feature.

### *Conclusions*

**4.6** The combined stages of work undertaken by the Heritage Network on the present site has revealed evidence of activity from the late Saxon period onwards. Four phases of activity have been identified (see Figure 5):

- **Phase 1** covers occupation dating to the late Saxon/early medieval period. This is represented by pit [4], ditches [44] and [45], and beamslot [25].
- **Phase 2** covers activity dating to the late post-medieval period. It is likely that the brick buildings shown on later maps originate during this phase.
- **Phase 3** covers activity dating to the 19th century. The site had been divided into two plots by a new east to west ditch. Numerous postholes, beam slots and the well date to this period, with the addition of an outhouse, context [17].

- *Phase 4* covers modern activity on the site following the demolition of the 19th century buildings. It is characterised by demolition debris and the presence of materials such as plastic in the fills of features.

**4.7** Although the study area was limited in size, and the area had been disturbed by later occupation dating from at least the late post-medieval period, sufficient information has been collected to demonstrate activity dating to the Saxo-Norman transition. It is likely that the recorded features represent a continuation of the activity identified in earlier excavations on the western side of Little Lane.

#### ***Confidence Rating***

**4.8** Despite the disturbance of the site by later features, the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation or preservation in situ. On this basis, there are no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which is less than High.

#### ***Statement of Potential***

**4.9** The present study has provided limited evidence for settlement on the site from the late Saxon period onwards. The assessment of the results of the fieldwork has demonstrated little potential for further research. The stratigraphic evidence is straightforward, and the artefact and ecofact assemblages recovered are limited in their range, quantity and quality. No further work is proposed on these.

**4.10** In the longer term, however, the results have the potential to contribute to further research of the late Saxon, Saxo-Norman and early medieval settlement of Pirton, and the development of the modern village. It is proposed that they should be considered and published in association with the forthcoming publication of the nearby excavations undertaken to the rear of The Fox public house between 1995 and 1997.

## 5 Bibliography

- Ashworth, H & Hillelson, D, 2000, *Land at Little Lane, Pirton: desk-based archaeological assessment*, Heritage Network report no.103
- Fenton, P, 1993 *An archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of The Fox public house, Pirton, Hertfordshire*, NHDC Field Archaeology Section report no.21
- Hillelson, D, 2001a *Land at Little Lane, Pirton: archaeological evaluation*, Heritage Network report no.126
- Hillelson, D, 2001b *Land at Little Lane, Pirton: archaeological excavation*, Heritage Network Project Design (HN324)
- Hillelson, D and Turner, C, F/c *Land to the rear of The Fox public house, Pirton, Hertfordshire: archaeological assessment*

## 6 Illustrations

- Figure 1 ..... Site location
- Figure 2 ..... Area of excavation
- Figure 3 ..... Archaeological features
- Figure 4 ..... Ditch groups 44 & 45: plans and sections
- Figure 5 ..... Context matrix



## Addendum: Further Work

### **UPDATED RESEARCH DESIGN**

The original research aim of the present project was to collect evidence which would clarify the extent of occupation dating to the 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries in this part of Pirton, and the extent of any Saxon settlement.

The assessment of the various classes of data from the present project demonstrates that the original research aim has been adequately met within the limitations of that data, and that no further research is required prior to publication and deposition of the archive.

### **PUBLICATION**

A summary of the results of the present project will be submitted to the *CBA Mid-Anglia Bulletin*.

In addition, the results will be added to the data collected between 1995 and 1997 on the adjacent excavation site to the rear of The Fox public house, and these two sites will be considered and published together. The full report on that project is intended to be submitted for publication before the end of 2003.

### **ARCHIVE**

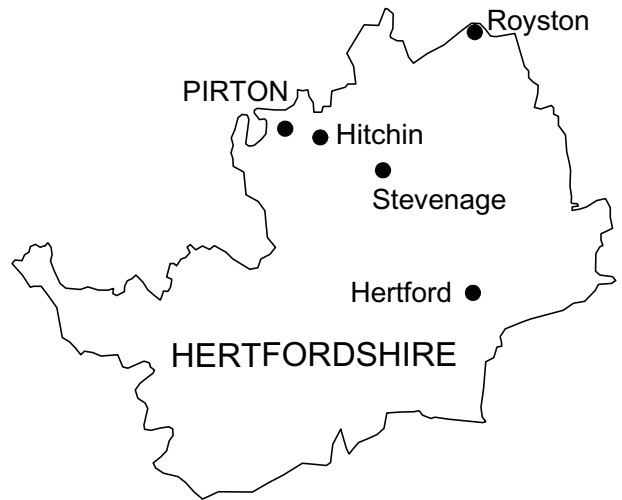
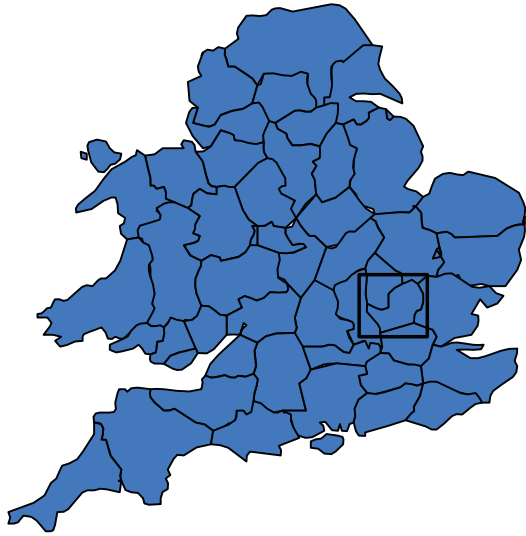
The documentary and material archive is currently held by the Heritage Network at its premises at 12 Royston Road, Baldock.

In its final form, the archive will conform to UKIC guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage. All post-excavation documentation will be filed, ordered and indexed as part of the research archive.

The documentary and material archive will be deposited with the North Hertfordshire Museums Service.

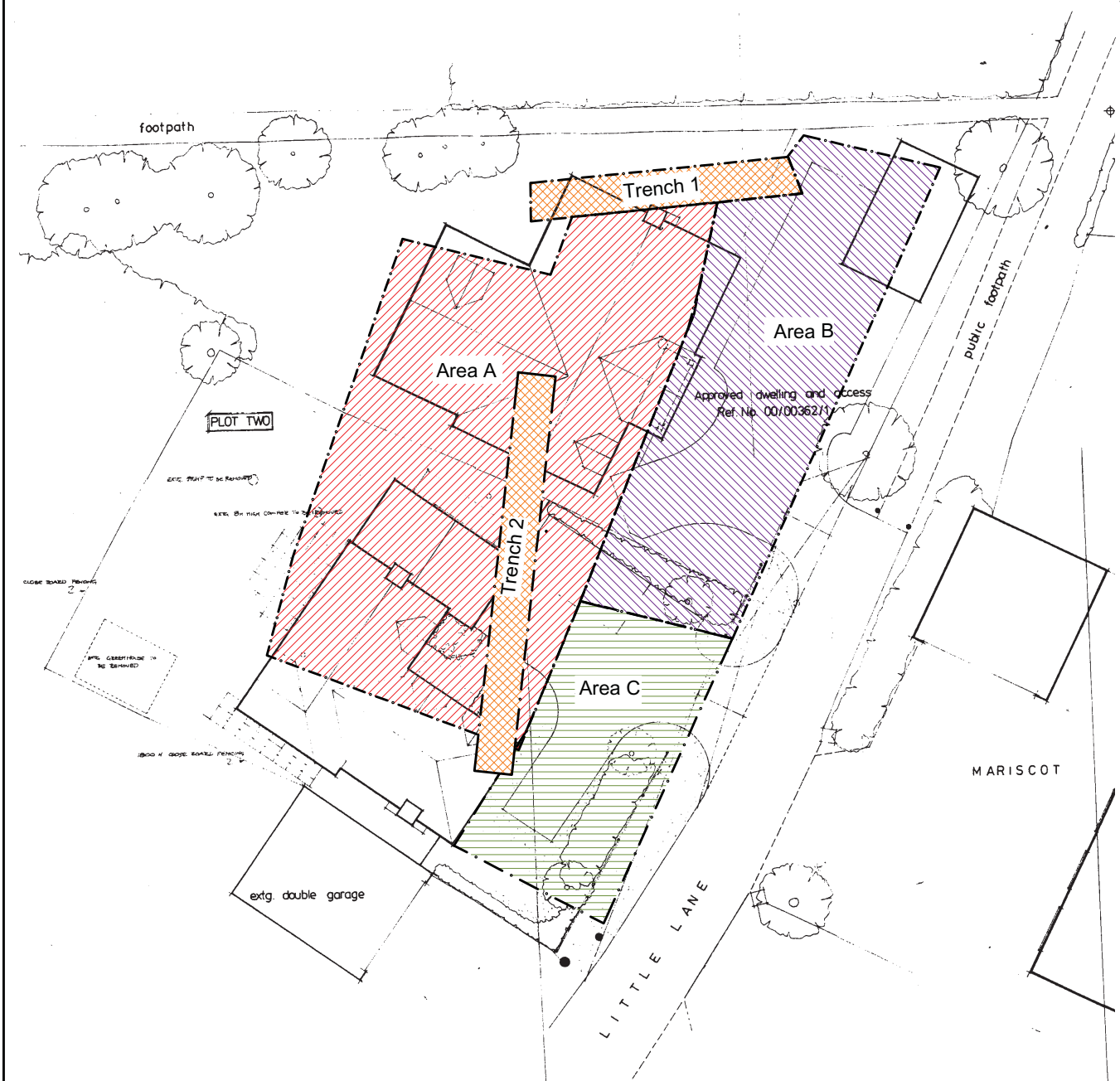
### **TASK LIST:**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Undertaken by</b>	<b>Days</b>
1	Preparation of summary text for inclusion in the <i>CBA Mid-Anglia Bulletin</i>	Helen Ashworth	0.25
2	Preparation of text for incorporation with report on <i>Land to the r/o The Fox PH, Pirton</i>	Helen Ashworth	1
3	Preparation of illustrations for incorporation with report on <i>Land to the r/o The Fox PH, Pirton</i>	Karin Semmelmann	1
4	Preparation of final archive	Helen Ashworth	3
5	Archive deposition	Helen Ashworth	0.5

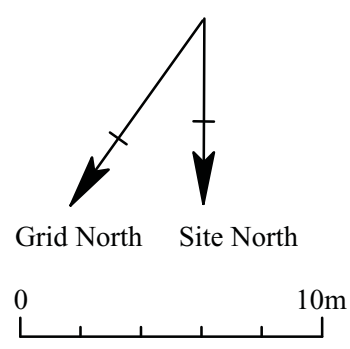


Site Location

Scale 1:1250



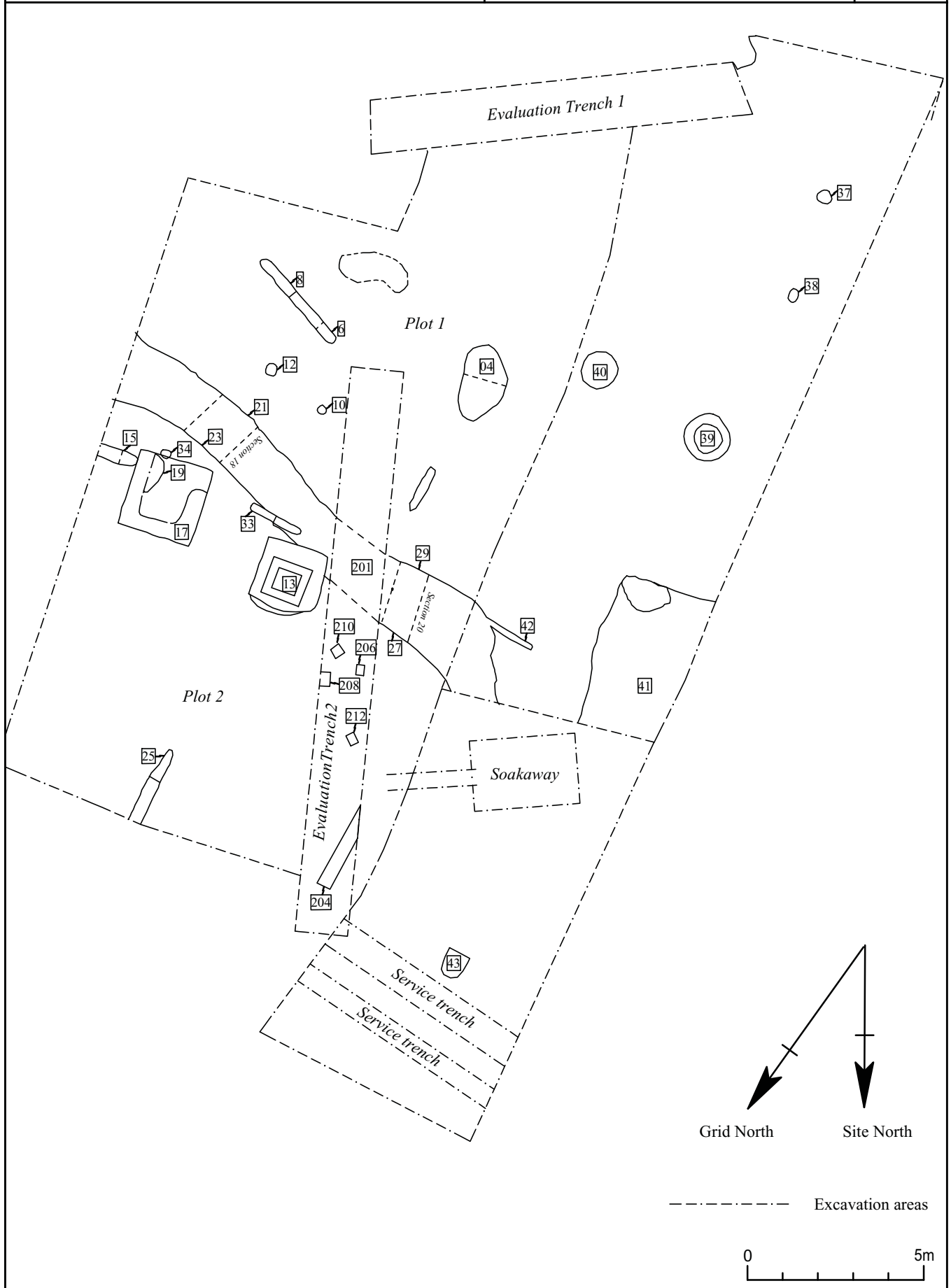
--- Limit of excavation  
Evaluation trenches



Area of excavation

Scale 1:250

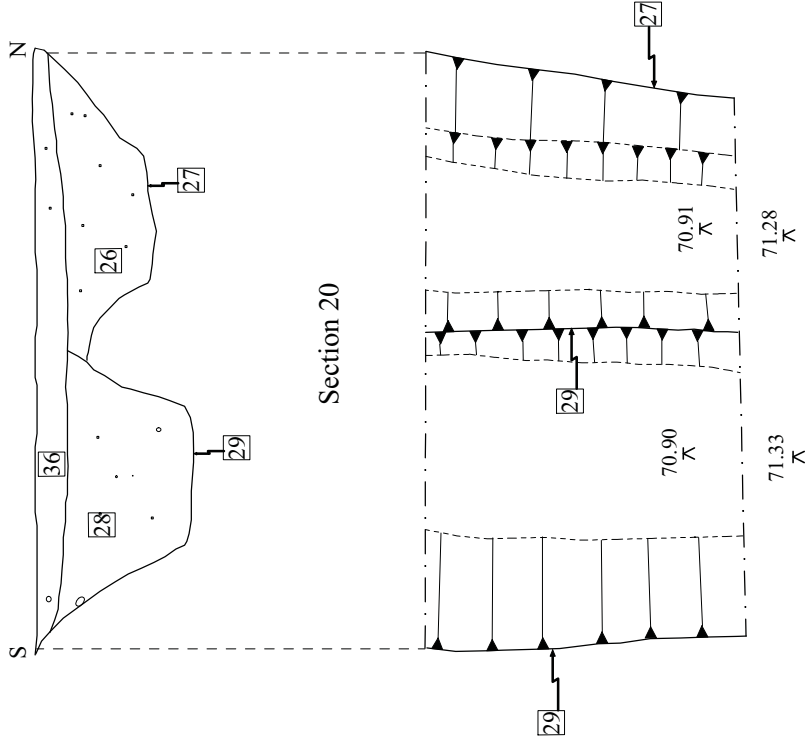
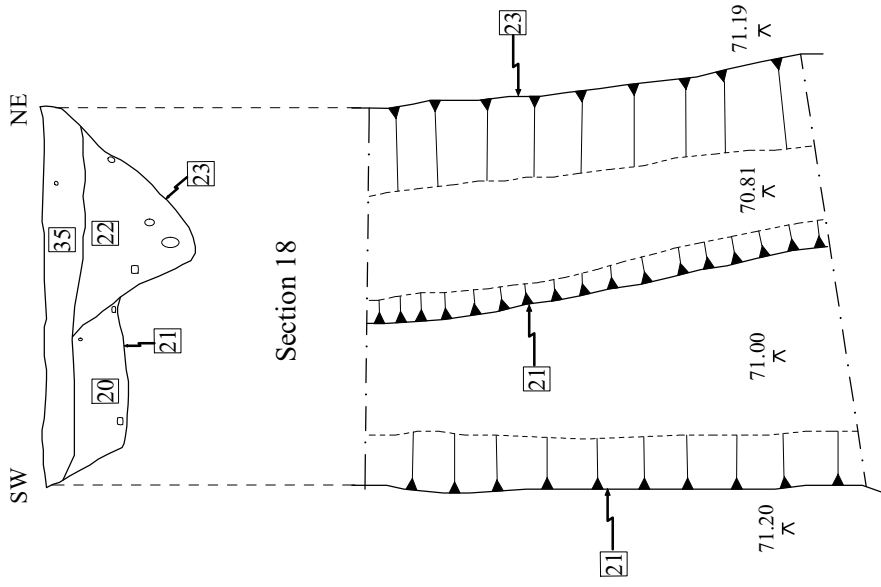
Figure 2



Archaeological features

Scale 1:150

Figure 3



Ditch groups 44 & 45: plans and sections

