
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, HERTFORD HEATH, HERTFORDSHIRE

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
VIA 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD' AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

HER reference number is 142/12

Authors:	Zbigniew Pozorski (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (Desk-based assessment) Antony RR Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Rosanna Price	
NGR:	TL 35955 11015 TL 36340 10785	Report No: 4134
District:	East Herts	Site Code: AS 1521
Approved:	Claire Halpin	Project No: 4776
Signed:		Date: August 2012 Revised: 27/09/2013

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Haileybury College, Hertford Heath, Hertfordshire</i>	
<i>In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and archaeological monitoring & recording at Haileybury College, Hertford Heath, Hertfordshire. Two different areas were investigated, centred on TL 35955 11015 and TL 36340 10785 respectively.</i>			
<i>Haileybury College, Hertford Heath partially lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 182 as identified on the Local Plan. The latter relates to the presence of several probable plough-raised barrows of prehistoric (likely Bronze Age) date. Two late Iron Age to Romano-British cemeteries are located further to the north-west and the east and include a Scheduled late Iron Age chieftain burial. Therefore the site had a potential for mainly prehistoric archaeological remains.</i>			
<i>Haileybury College is a Grade II* listed building designed by William Wilkins in 1806 as the East India College. Its landscaped gardens were designed in 1808 by Repton and contain Grade II listed structures.</i>			
<i>In the event the monitoring of the site strip only revealed two modern (20th century) ditches.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		08-22/08/2012	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?) N
P. number		4776	Site code AS 1521
Type of project		<i>Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map & Record' and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>	
Site status		<i>Partially within Area of Archaeological Significance 182</i>	
Current land use		<i>Grass sports fields</i>	
Planned development		<i>New synthetic pitch and three grass pitches</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>Two 20th century ditches</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		-	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i> <i>Hertford Heath</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)		-	
Area of site		<i>c. 29500m²</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 35955 11015 (synthetic pitch)</i> <i>TL 36340 10785 (rugby pitch/ cricket square)</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>84.00/86.50m AOD</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>HCC HEU</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>	
Funded by		<i>Surfacing Standards Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Haileybury College, Hertford Heath, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map & Record' and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>	
Authors		<i>Pozorski, Z., Thompson, P.</i>	
Report no.		<i>4134</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>August 2012 (Revised 27/09/2013)</i>	

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, HERTFORD HEATH, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION VIA 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD' AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and archaeological monitoring & recording at Haileybury College, Hertford Heath, Hertfordshire. Two different areas were investigated, centred on TL 35955 11015 and TL 36340 10785 respectively. The monitoring was commissioned by Surfacing Standards Limited (SSL) on behalf of their client Haileybury College in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval for the construction of four new external sports pitches (planning reference: 3/12/0314/FP).

The site is at Haileybury College, Hertford Heath. It partially lies within Area of Archaeological Significance 182 as identified on the Local Plan. The latter relates to the presence of several probable plough-raised barrows of prehistoric (likely Bronze Age) date. Two late Iron Age to Romano-British cemeteries are located further to the north-west and the east and include a Scheduled late Iron Age chieftain burial. Therefore the site had a potential for mainly prehistoric archaeological remains.

Haileybury College is a Grade II listed building designed by William Wilkins in 1806 as the East India College. Its landscaped gardens were designed in 1808 by Repton and contain Grade II listed structures.*

In the event the monitoring of the site strip only revealed two modern (20th century) ditches.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and archaeological monitoring & recording at Haileybury College, Hertford Heath, Hertfordshire. Two different areas were investigated, centred on TL 35955 11015 and TL 36340 10785 respectively (Figs. 1 and 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Surfacing Standards Limited (SSL) on behalf of their client Haileybury College in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval for the construction of four new external sports pitches (one synthetic and three grass) (planning reference: 3/12/0314/FP).

1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 25/01/2012), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 11/04/2012), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for*

Archaeological Excavation (revised 2008) as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The project requirement was an archaeological investigation via a programme of 'strip, map & record' of the area of the proposed new pitches, along with archaeological monitoring of any other aspects of the project, with the investigation and recording of any archaeology thereby revealed. Therefore the project objectives were:

- The investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the footprint of the new sports pitches in accordance with the requirements of the HCC HEU brief;
- Archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks for the remainder of the development;
- The analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions;
- The provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other research;
- The full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated

heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Haileybury College is situated 3km south-east of the county town of Hertford and 500m south-east of Hertford Heath. The A10 road lies within 100m of the most easterly point of the site.

2.2 The area designated for the sports pitches is divided into two parts which have been distinguished in the text as 'upper' and 'lower'. The upper site is the area for the construction of a synthetic pitch. It is bounded to the south by the road running east from the north end of Haileybury College to the northern edge of Hailey Wood. Immediately to the west is another sports pitch, and on all other sides the site is surrounded by open playing fields or grassy fields.

2.3 The lower site lies within a grassy field to the south of Hailey Wood with Hailey Lane to the south. There are houses and gardens bordering the site to the south and west.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located on a gentle natural slope with land descending to south-east. The area of synthetic pitch is located at 83.20 – 86.50m AOD whilst the area of grass pitches is located at 74.00 – 77.00m AOD.

3.2 The site lies at a distance of some 3.5km south of the river Lea and the floodplains and river terrace gravels associated with it. The site and the surrounding area are located upon a solid geology of Eocene London Clay of Thames Group (British Geological Survey 1978).

3.3 Soils on the site are those of the Beccles 3 association described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey soils and similar soils with only slight seasonal waterlogging with some calcareous clayey soils on steeper slopes (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric <500,000 BC – AD 43

4.1 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity within the 1km radius comprises Mesolithic flints recovered from two locations approximately 1km to the north during 'rescue' observations on A414 road works (HHER 2092 and 2093).

4.2 The eastern side of the upper site (for the proposed synthetic pitch) lies within an area of archaeological alert. Within 50-150m to the east are four crop mark areas indicating the presence of a circular enclosure and three ring ditches which may represent prehistoric burials (HHER 2180, 2181, 2183 and 2184).

4.3 A second area of archaeological alert begins approximately 750m north-east of the upper site around Priory Wood and comprises a late Iron Age to Romano-British cemetery. The focal point appears to be the high status burial of an Iron Age 'chieftain' accompanied by grave goods including amphora and pottery vessels, a glass bowl, and the rim of possible chariot wheels and other iron objects (HHER 86). These are dated c.30-15 BC and the site is a Scheduled Monument (SAM 74). Around the chieftain burial are other satellite burials dating from the late Iron Age to c. AD 100 (HHER 1403). In this area other prehistoric evidence was also identified including Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age ditches (HHER 15421), and late Bronze Age axes and ingots found during metal detecting in Priory Wood (HHER 6438).

4.4 Approximately 600m east of the lower site, south of Hailey Hall, Hoddesdon, is another area of late Iron Age to Romano-British occupation and a cemetery (HHER 12737). The main period of activity began with a small late Iron Age enclosure, later enlarged, which has possible traces of buildings within it. During the mid 1st century AD the enclosure became a cremation cemetery. Although there were a few later Roman features it was largely abandoned by the mid 2nd century.

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

4.5 Other than the Roman sites described above, which developed from late Iron Age sites, the only Roman find from the 1km radius is a pot that was recovered from a not closely disclosed location to the east of the sites (HHER 2222).

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1065)

4.6 There are no Anglo-Saxon finds recorded from within 1km of the sites.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.7 A possible moated site is located approximately 400m east of the lower site (HHER 2222). It is suggested as being part of the manor of Halle documented in the 14th century, but an archaeological evaluation found only part of a low double bank possibly forming part of a relict field system, along with a small scatter of prehistoric pottery and struck flint.

Post-medieval (1539-1900)

4.8 The approximate site of Amwell Beacon is located 500m west of the upper site which is thought to refer to the site of an Elizabethan beacon on Hertford Heath (HHER 16154).

4.9 Grade II* listed Haileybury College was designed by William Wilkins in 1806 as the East India College, for the education of the Honourable East India Company's future civil servants. The college opened in 1809, and closed when the East India Company was wound up in 1858. It reopened as a public school in 1862 and amalgamated with the Imperial Service College in 1942. 'The building forms the centrepiece of an extensive group of buildings of architectural interest, and is an important feature in the 'sylvan landscape of the Heath'. It is 'a striking picturesque composition in the neo-Classical idiom of 1806 showing a Greek Ionic interpretation of the medieval college layout and by reason of its early date it constitutes a landmark in the history of English taste, the springtime of the Greek Revival'. It was also treated as an element within the landscaped grounds designed by Humphrey Repton [9575], Wilkins designing the terrace and entrance gate structures. The landmark domed chapel was added in 1876-7 by Arthur Blomfield. Later additions to the buildings are also notable (HHER 15994).

4.10 Haileybury College landscaped gardens were designed in 1808 by Repton for the new *East India College*, and contain Grade II listed structures including a pylon and memorials (HHER 15994). The areas of investigation lie beyond the listed grounds of the college.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The work comprised the initial clearance of overburden under archaeological observation across the footprint of the proposed new sports pitches and archaeological monitoring & recording during any further groundworks outside this footprint. The work also involved the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The pitches to be subject to investigation via 'strip, map & record' were: 2nd Synthetic Turf Pitch (STP; the 'upper' site) (7496m²) and the 'lower' site: two grassed rugby pitches and cricket square with outfield on Hailey Field (22000m²) (Fig. 2). The monitoring comprised the observation of excavation of drainage trenches within the synthetic pitch area.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 No archaeological features or finds were identified with the exception of two curvilinear ditches located within the grass 'rugby pitches/ cricket square' area. The ditches were not excavated or planned as they contained large quantities of modern

(20th century) glass bottles and jars, broken china tableware and other recent material. Numerous fragments of china bore the College emblem. The ditches were possibly boundaries relating to the sports fields.

6.2 The entire site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark, blackish grey, soft, sandy silt (0.15 – 0.30m thick). It overlay a relatively thin (0.10m) subsoil, L1001, a light to mid yellowish brown, friable, silty sand. The natural geology, L1002, was present at 0.25 – 0.35m below existing ground level and comprised a light to mid yellowish brown, loose, silty gravel over light yellow, compact, clay.

6.3 The trenches for new drainage within the eastern part of the 'upper' site were excavated after the ground was reduced to the required level and were located only within the natural deposits.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The only factor which inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds at the beginning of the works was a use of heavy plant on already stripped area within the synthetic pitch. This did not allow the inspection of c.20% of the pitch area. The issue was quickly resolved and the area which initially could not have been inspected was later cleared and checked during the further ground levelling works.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for prehistoric (Bronze Age) archaeology. Such remains could have been found within the 'upper' site of the new synthetic pitch as it was located adjacent to an area containing four cropmarks probably representing prehistoric burials. Also the 'lower' site of grass pitches may have been located in the vicinity of known archaeological remains.

8.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed other than modern (20th century) ditches. No other indication of any previous development of the site was identified. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place. No residual finds were recovered.

8.3 The investigated area, although of considerable size, represents only a small part of the college grounds and it is possible that archaeological remains may still be present within. This suggestion refers mainly to the 'upper' site which is a part of the field known as Twenty Acre. It extends beyond the current site towards the north and north-east and that area may retain a potential for archaeological remains.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Hertford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Surfacing Standards Limited (in particular Mr Tom Betts) and Haileybury College for commissioning the project and for their assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood and Ms Kate Batt of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

AS would also like to thank Ms Isobel Thompson of Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record and Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies for providing background information.

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Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*, SSEW, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER). HER Request Ref. 142/12

NHER number	Grid Reference (TF)	Details
<i>Mesolithic 12,000-4,300 BC</i>		
2092	362 119	Mesolithic flint, Hertford Road: Worked flint found by 'Rescue' observer on A414 roadworks on 27.8.72
2093	365 118	Mesolithic flint, Leafyok Wood, Great Amwell: Worked flint found by 'Rescue' observer on A414 roadworks on 27.8.72.
<i>Bronze Age 2,100 -700 BC</i>		
6438	3538 1144	Late Bronze Age axe and other artifacts, Priory Wood: Bronze objects and evidence of bronze manufacturing found with a metal detector between Nov 1977 and April 1978, some as surface scatter and some in 'bowl-shaped pits. with blackened stones and sooty soil..' . The objects are Ewart Park axes (two winged and two socketed, and a socketed fragment), 5 nearly complete bun ingots, and 19 bun ingot fragments. Further finds were made in 1980 or 1981 (reported in 1991) in a single pit c. 15 inches deep: a socketed axe (plain 'south-eastern' type), a spearhead, a possible spearhead fragment and 15 bun ingot fragments
12736	3682 1057	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, south of Hailey Hall, Ware Road, Hoddesdon:Traces of several late Bronze/early Iron Age date (pits, a ditch, a post hole, with pottery and flints) as well as a few Mesolithic flints and a gully containing two small sherds of apparently Middle Iron Age date, found during excavation in 2002. For later occupation, see [12737].
15421	35214 11330	Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches and other features, Trinity Road, Hoddesdon: Search for a possible mound during the excavation of the Hertford Heath chieftain burial [86] uncovered various lengths of ditch east and west of the burial. They 'did not support the theory of a circular barrow ditch... they should probably be interpreted as irregular drainage ditches'. Associated pottery was described as 'Iron Age A type', 'soft, brown shell gritted ware'. These sherds are with the site notes in the British Museum, and are

		flint-gritted (hence any date from possibly Neolithic to earlier Iron Age), together with some Roman; the notes refer to them coming from 'Iron Age pits east of main burial' and 'ditches'.
<i>Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43</i>		
86	3520 1135	Late Iron Age 'chieftain burial'. Late 1 st century BC high status burial, Trinity Road: Welwyn-type 'chieftain' grave (c.40-50 AD) first discovered in 1956 when drains were laid for new garages on the Priors Wood council estate. Excavation in 1957 uncovered the grave, which contained an amphora, ten pottery vessels, an imported glass bowl, and a range of bronze and iron pieces which appeared to include the rims of chariot wheels and/or a possible bucket
1403	352 113	Late Iron Age and Romano-British Cemetery, Trinity Road: Around the late Iron Age 'chieftain' burial [86] were other burials, ranging in date from the later 1st century BC to at least AD 100. Between 1954 and 1957 'urns' were recovered from five different places during cable laying and other work in what had been 'Grimstead Field', north and south of the chieftain grave. Clearly the high-status burial here on the hilltop remained a ritual focus for at least a century, well into the Roman period.
4121	369 104	Iron Age coin, Lea Valley Experimental Station: Coin of Cunobelin (Mack 206), found presumably in 1961, at the Lea Valley Experimental Station, which extends over 8 ha
12737	3682 1057	Late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and cemetery, south of Hailey Hall, Hoddesdon: The main period of activity began with a small late Iron Age enclosure, later enlarged, and with possible traces of buildings within it. During the mid 1st century AD the enclosure became a cremation cemetery. Although there were a few later Roman features it was largely abandoned by the mid 2nd century. Medieval and later field boundaries on the site appeared to respect the earlier occupation
<i>Romano-British AD 43-410</i>		
1514	37 11	Roman pot, Stanstead St Margaret's: In the Museum. Possibly a duplicate record of [1609]
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
2222	370 107	Possible moated site, Haileybury College: The interior of the supposed moat has been damaged by the construction of the school

		and the moat itself remodelled and cement lined. The OS considered it an ornamental feature. The manor of Halle or Halles is documented in the 14C as a holding in Hoddesdon, derived from the manor of Great Amwell (not Hailey), and held by Richard and John atte Halle, citing. In 1478 it was absorbed into the manor of Hoddesdonbury. It is this estate which is associated with Hailey Hall, which lies close to the hamlet of Hailey itself. The earliest maps of the site are inconsistent in their depiction of the 'moat', and its identification cannot be certain. Evaluation of part of the site in 1995 only found a low, linear, double bank, possibly part of a relict field system, and a small scatter of abraded pottery sherds and struck flint flakes of possible Neolithic or Bronze Age date.
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
5942	36859 10843	Wall letter box, Hailey Lane, Great Amwell: type made between 1860-71
9575	357 106	Haileybury College Gardens, London Road, Great Amwell: Designed in 1808 by Repton for the new <i>East India College</i>
10264	3526 1093	Water tower, London Road, Haileybury: 1899 water tower, converted into domestic accommodation. Grade II listed
13713	36840 10824	Hailey Cottage, Lower Hailey Lane, Hoddesdon: Hailey Farm, with 16th century farmhouse, until the beginning of the 20th century. Grade II listed
15994	35761 10742	Haileybury College, Trinity Road, Hertford Heath: Opened in 1809 as the East India College; a public school since 1862. Grade II* listed
16154	3542 1108	Approximate site of Amwell Beacon, Little Amwell: Elizabethan beacon site on Hertford Heath
18153	35165 10890	East India College Arms Public House, London Road, Hertford Heath: 17th century beer house, renamed in 1808 in association with Haileybury. Grade II listed
18155	35190 10947	Site of saw mill, London Road, Hertford Heath: Saw mill on later 19th century OS maps, demolished in the earlier 20th century
18213	36279 10669	Site of Mission Room, 20 Hailey Lane, Haileybury: Later 19th century mission room by the roadside, demolished in the mid 20th century
<i>Undated</i>		

2180	3607 1114	Cropmark of enclosure at Haileybury College: Cropmark of a sub-circular single-ditched enclosure; diameter approx. 20m. Other circular enclosures are nearby [2181, 2182, 2183].
2181	3612 1112	Cropmark of ring ditch at Haileybury College: Cropmark of a small circular single-ditched enclosure; diameter approx. 17m. No entrance. No internal features. Other circular enclosures are nearby [2180, 2182, 2183]
2182	3608 1106	Cropmark of ring ditch/ prehistoric burial at Haileybury College: Cropmark of a small circular single-ditched enclosure ; diameter approx. 19m. No entrance. No internal features. Other circular enclosures are nearby [2180, 2181, 2183]. There is another circular mark just to the NE at TL 36195 11185, partly obscured by the hedge; it is a similar size, but may be natural.
2183	3615 1110	Cropmark of ring ditch at Haileybury College Cropmark of a small circular single-ditched enclosure; diameter approx. 19m. No entrance. No internal features. Other ring ditches are nearby [2180, 2181, 2182].
12357	3527 1106	Hertford Heath, The Old Pond and Great Amwell village green: Three areas of registered common land

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	2 (Context, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	3
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	49

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Haileybury College, Hertford Heath, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Hertord Heath
Planning application reference:	3/12/0314/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Surfacing Standards Limited (SSL) on behalf of Haileybury College
Nature of application:	Construction of four new external sports pitches
Present land use:	Grass sport pitch and green area
Size of application area: c.27500m2	Size of area investigated c.27500m2
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3595 1101 and TL 3634 1078
Site Code:	AS 1521
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map & Record' and Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	08-22/08/2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: Early-mid 20 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and archaeological monitoring & recording at Haileybury College, Hertford Heath, Hertfordshire. Two different areas were investigated, centred on TL 3595 1101 and TL 3634 1078 respectively.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed two modern (20th century) ditches The site is at.</i></p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: August 2012

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Area of new synthetic pitch. Looking east.



DP 2. North-western side of the synthetic pitch area. Looking south-west.



DP 3. Western part of the synthetic pitch area. Looking east.



DP 4. Eastern part of the synthetic pitch area. Looking west.



DP 5. South-eastern side of the synthetic pitch area. Looking north-east.



DP 6. Southern part of the synthetic pitch area. Looking south-south-west.



DP 7. Reducing the ground within the synthetic pitch area. Looking north-north-east.



DP 8. Reducing the ground within the synthetic pitch area. Looking east.



DP 9. The area of grass pitches. Looking west-north-west.



DP 10. Northern part of the grass pitches area. Looking north.



DP 11. North-eastern part of the grass pitches area. Looking north-west.



DP 12. North-western part of the grass pitches area. Looking south-west.



DP 13. Central part of the grass pitches area. Looking north-west.



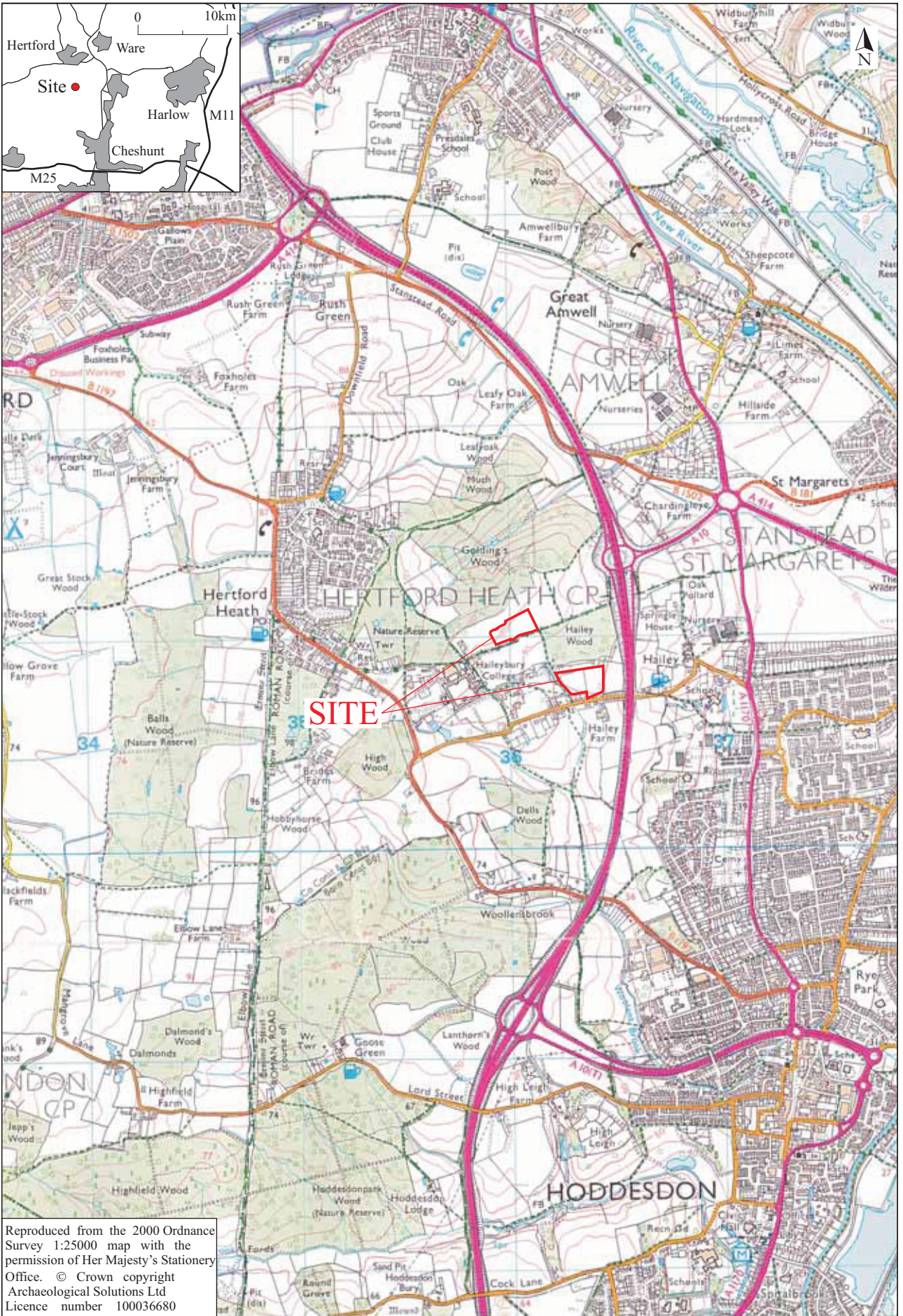
DP 14. Central part of the grass pitches area during the excavation. Looking north-east.



DP 15. Eastern part of the grass pitches area. Looking east-north-east.

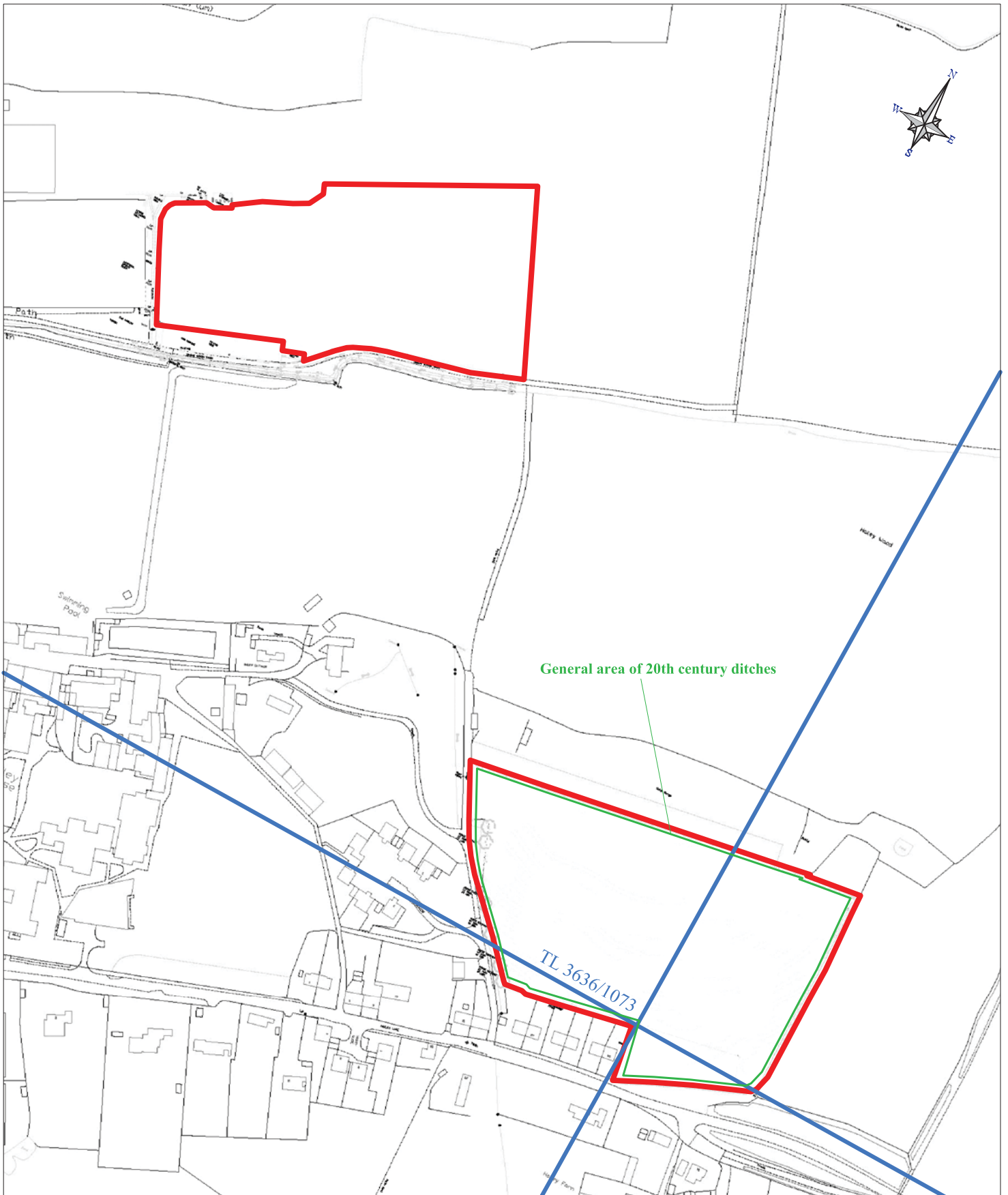


DP 16 Southern part of the grass pitches area. Looking south-west.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 ——— Areas of investigation ——— 150m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:3000 at A4