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FORMER NORTON SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD, CASHIO LANE, LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY, HERTFORDSHIRE

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Authors: Dr John Summers Dr David Bescoby Kate Higgs MA (Oxon.) (background research)	
NGR: TL 2255 3400	Report No: 5489
District: North Herts	Site Code: AS 1922
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7371
	Date: 15 November 2017

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Project details				
Project name	*Former Norton School Playing Field, Cashio Lane, Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire*			
In October 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a magnetic gradiometer survey on c.3.2 hectares of land at the former Norton School Playing Field, Cashio Lane, Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2255 3400). The survey was commissioned in advance of the proposed submission/determination of a planning application for residential development of land to the north of Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire. *A weak NW-SE linear anomaly (**1**) and a similar oblique intersecting linear anomaly (**2**) were identified along with a number of stronger intermittent responses forming part of a possible sub-rectangular feature (**3**). In addition, were two further linear anomalies (**4** and **5**) that could be of archaeological origin, although they could also relate to historic land division and drainage. All other features represent historic boundaries (**6**-**8**), and relate to the recent use of the site as a playing field (**9**-**13**) or land drainage (**14**).*				
Project dates (fieldwork)	*23rd-24th October 2017*			
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work	*TBC*	
P. number	*7371*	Site code	*AS 1922*	
Type of project	*Geophysical Survey*			
Site status	-			
Current land use	*Former school playing field*			
Planned development	*Residential*			
Main features (+dates)	*Linear anomaly (**1**) running 121m NW-SE* *Linear anomaly (**2**) running c.80m ESE-WNW* *Possible sub-rectangular feature (**3**) of unknown date* *Two NE-SW linear anomalies (**4** and **5**) of possible archaeological origin which may also relate to historic land division and drainage.*			
Significant finds (+dates)	-			
Project location				
County/ District/ Parish	*Hertfordshire*	*North Herts*	*Letchworth Garden City*	
HER/ SMR for area	*Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER; enquiry No. 172/17)*			
Post code (if known)	-			
Area of site	*c.3.2ha*			
NGR	*TL 2255 3400*			
Height AOD (max/ min)	*c.85-86m AOD*			
Project creators				
Brief issued by	*Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team*			
Project supervisor/s	*John Summers*			
Funded by	*Vincent & Gorbing Limited*			
Full title	*Former Norton School Playing Field, Cashio Lane, Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire: Geophysical Survey*			
Authors	*Summers, J.R., Bescoby, D. and Higgs, K.*			
Report no.	*5489*			
Date (of report)	*November 2017*			

FORMER NORTON SCHOOL PLAYING FIELD, CASHIO LANE, LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY, HERTFORDSHIRE

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SUMMARY

In October 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a magnetic gradiometer survey on c.3.2 hectares of land at the former Norton School Playing Field, Cashio Lane, Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2255 3400). The survey was commissioned in advance of the proposed submission/determination of a planning application for residential development of land to the north of Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire.

*A weak NW-SE linear anomaly (**1**) and a similar oblique intersecting linear anomaly (**2**) were identified along with a number of stronger intermittent responses forming part of a possible sub-rectangular feature (**3**). In addition, were two further linear anomalies (**4** and **5**) that could be of archaeological origin, although they could also relate to historic land division and drainage. All other features represent historic boundaries (**6**-**8**), and relate to the recent use of the site as a playing field (**9**-**13**) or land drainage (**14**).*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a magnetic gradiometer survey on c.3.2 hectares of land at the former Norton School Playing Field, Cashio Lane, Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2255 3400). The survey was commissioned in advance of the proposed submission/determination of a planning application for residential development of land to the north of Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire.

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HCC HEAT) and a specification compiled by AS (28th September 2017), approved by HCC HEAT. The geophysical survey was carried out in accordance with the Historic England document *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008), and CIfA, *The use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations* and *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (2014).*

Objectives

1.3 The investigation of the site by geophysical survey was designed to determine the nature, extent and significance of sub-surface features in order to inform further archaeological mitigation requirements for the development.

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 The site is located within the parish of Letchworth, which is situated within the district of North Herts and the county of Hertfordshire (**Fig. 1**). It lies towards the northern extent of Letchworth Garden City, which is also known as Letchworth, and 300m to the west-south-west of the small village of Norton. Historically, the site lay within the parish of Norton until 1903, when the parish of Norton was incorporated into that of Letchworth Garden City. The site also lies 200m to the west of an area of archaeological potential, which identifies and is centred upon the historic medieval village of Norton, and includes a high density of remains of prehistoric and Roman date.

2.2 The site comprises an irregularly shaped plot of land, which covers an approximate area of approximately 3.2 hectares (**Fig. 2**). It lies to the north of Norton Road, east of Cashio Lane and south of Croft Lane, and is bounded on all sides by rear property boundaries associated with residential dwellings along those roads. The site comprises the existing former playing field of Norton School, the main buildings of which have been previously re-developed for housing.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Letchworth Garden City lies at the eastern extent of the Chiltern Hills, which characterise much of the North Herts district (**Fig. 1**). The area surrounding the site thus has a varied relief associated with the Chiltern Hills, which is divided by a number of minor dry valleys. The River Ivel flows south-eastwards 1.5km to the north-east of the site. To the west of the site, the ground slopes down gently to the valley of the Pix Brook, which is a minor tributary of the River Ivel located 1km to the south-west. Given its location within the Chiltern Hills, the site has a varied relief, but generally stands at 85m AOD. The solid geology of the site comprises Upper Cretaceous chalk (BGS 2015), which characterises the Chiltern Hills. The chalk is overlain by a drift geology of Anglian Glacial Till.

3.2 Soils of the area comprise those of the Hanslope Association, which are described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The site lies 200m to the west of an area of archaeological potential (Area of Archaeological Significance on the Local Plan), which identifies and is centred on the historic medieval village of Norton, and includes a high density of remains of prehistoric and Roman date. The early prehistoric finds from the Norton area are limited to a flint tool from a gravel pit on Arlesey Road in Stotfold parish (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2007). The Neolithic period is represented by a cursus located beneath the A1(M) motorway and 1.3km to the north-east. Early Neolithic flint tools are recorded further afield at Wilbury Hill and over 3km to the south-west.

4.2 There are numerous Bronze Age ring ditches throughout the former parish of Norton, particularly further eastwards between the village and the railway line (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2007; HERs 2425-6, 2720, 7419 & 7767). Two mounds are named in the charter of 1007, where they are called *smeþan hlæw*, the 'smooth mound' and *wiþig hoh*, the 'withy (willow) hump'. Aerial photographs and a geophysical survey has also revealed a group of ditched enclosures and a henge, from which sherds of Beaker pottery and a miniature collared urn was recovered (Foden 2014). Undated cropmarks of a rectilinear field system (HER 2488) and a large curving enclosure with internal marks (HER 16265) are also recorded to the north-west of the site.

Romano-British

4.3 Evidence of Roman occupation and activity in the Norton area is limited, as the area lay in the immediate hinterland of the settlement at Baldock; probably the first *oppidum* developed in Britain (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2007). The route of the Icknield Way was established to the south in the Iron Age and remained in

use throughout the Romano-British period. The farmstead at Blackhorse Road was abandoned after the Roman Conquest and activity shifted eastwards, where a new enclosure was constructed (Moss-Eccardt 1988). The ditches of the Icknield Way in the same vicinity were filled with rubbish from the settlement and finds of animal bones suggest its economy was dominated by horse-rearing, perhaps to supply the urban population of Baldock.

4.4 Small-scale Roman occupation evidence is also known within the village of Norton to the east of the site, including from St Nicholas's School and No. 20 Church Lane (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2007). A probable Roman farmstead has been identified on a low ridge near Caslon Way and 500m to the west of the site on the basis of a Samian bowl, jug, bones (type unspecified) and oyster shells found in 1955 (HER 1283). Roman activity is also represente in the vicinity of the site by the base of a Castor ware beaker found in the garden at Gaunts Way and to the north-west (HER 1261). A Roman coin of Hadrian was also found in 1973 (HER 1254).

Anglo-Saxon

4.5 Evidence of Saxon occupation in Hertfordshire is generally scarce and the only Anglo-Saxon findspot recorded in the vicinity of the site comprises a substantial bank along the late Saxon county boundary, which lies to the west of the site (HER 13411). The boundary is described in an estate charter dating to 1007, when king Aethelred granted land in Norton to St Albans Abbey (Doggett 1984). Place-name evidence also suggests a Saxon origin for Norton, which likely derives from the Old English *Norþtun*, meaning 'north farm enclosure' (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1938). Documentary sources reveal that Norton was confirmed as a possession of St Albans Abbey in the charter signed by Æthelræd II (Ethelred the Unready) in 1007, according to which it had been originally donated to the Abbey by Offa, King of Mercia in 757 – 96 (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2007).

Medieval

4.6 Norton is recorded at Domesday *c.*1086 and is listed as having four hides of taxable arable land (around 195 hectares), pasture for two plough teams and two mills (Williams & Martin 1992; Giles & Giles 2003). It is also recorded as having a priest, which suggests an earlier church predating the extant Church of St Nicholas, which was dedicated by Herbert Losinga, Bishop of Thetford 1091 - 1094 and of Norwich 1094 - 1119, and Hervé le Breton, Bishop of Ely 1109 - 1131 (Page 1971). Medieval remains are known from St Nicholas's School, from where excavations revealed 10th – 13th century occupation, with a possible cellared building. Medieval ridge and furrow has also been identified on the Grange Playing Field (Foden 2014) (not included on the HER database).

4.7 Further evidence supporting the theory of the early origins of the village of Norton are known from Kristiansand Way to the south-east (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2007). A group of 24 cellars and large pits were found, some of which had a complex infilling, with several phases of flooring, the provision of shelving around the edges and wooden steps for access. During the 12th – 13th centuries, the

Abbot of St Albans sub infeudated parts of the manor of Norton, granting elements of it to sub-tenants and thus led to the establishment of Nortonbury, which remains 600m to the east. Further medieval evidence comprises abraded pottery and other finds from ploughsoil to the north of Croft Lane and barely 100m to the north of the site (HER 16264). A Long Cross penny of one of the first three King Edwards (pre 1377) was found during 1973 on the Grange Estate (HER 1253).

Post-medieval and later

4.8 The parish and village of Norton thrived throughout the post-medieval and early modern periods, but remained a relatively small settlement dominated by its agricultural economy. Post-medieval buildings survive in the village, to the east of the site. The site undoubtedly occupied a prominent location during this period, but remained in agricultural usage until the site became a school playing field. Norton School, which was originally known as Norton Road School, was founded in 1905 (Miller 2002). The site lies separate from the former school building. Historic cartographic sources depict the site an agricultural land in 1898 (**Fig. 3**), and by 1922 all of the residential dwellings surrounding the site had been developed. The site remained as agricultural land in 1922 (**Fig. 4**), and was not labelled as a '*Playing Field*' until 1939 (**Fig. 5**).

4.9 The area surrounding the site was subject to extensive development in the modern period owing to the Garden City movement, which was established by Ebenezer Howard, who sought to bring open spaces, clean air and a separation of residential from industrial zones into urban design (Fitzpatrick-Matthews & Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2009). By 1903, the company of First Garden City Ltd had been formed with the aim of establishing an experimental town in Hertfordshire. By coincidence, three adjoining estates at Letchworth, Norton and Willian were advertised for sale, and thus by 1903 Norton was incorporated into Letchworth Garden City (Miller 2002). The former parish of Norton was one of the first parts of the Garden City to be developed, including homes for the better-off in Croft Lane and Cashio Lane to the south-east of the site (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2007).

5 METHOD OF WORK

Introduction

5.1 The magnetic survey was performed using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic gradiometer manufactured by Bartington instruments Ltd, mounted on a custom built non-magnetic cart. The gradiometer measures small distortions in the earth's magnetic field caused by the presence of magnetically susceptible buried objects. The instrument is extremely stable and capable of detecting changes in magnetic field strength of the order of 0.03 nanoTesla (nT/m).

5.2 Magnetic gradiometer survey was selected due to its efficiency in providing easily interpretable data over a large site area. The instrument offers the ability to rapidly cover a survey area and responds to a wide variety of anomalies caused by past human activity (e.g. Historic England, 2008, 20-24).

5.3 A cart-based survey was selected due to the smooth, level ground across the majority of the site. The cart-based system provides a stable platform for the magnetometer sensors, eliminating many of the positional 'walking errors' inherent in hand-held magnetometer survey. GPS positioning provides geographic co-ordinates for each data point collected and accurate spatial positioning.

Survey Methodology

5.4 Grid squares measuring 60m x 60m were set out across the entirety of the survey area using an RTK GPS net rover (**Fig. 6**). Geophysical data were collected systematically in a zig-zag pattern within each grid square along traverses spaced at 2m apart (1m spacing of sensors).

5.5 Data were recorded using a Trimble Geo7x data logger and differential GPS receiver (DGPS) using Geomar Trackmaker NAV601 software. The magnetometer sampling interval was set to 4 samples/m.

5.6 As can be seen from the plotted GPS transects (**Fig. 7**), some grid markers were removed overnight between the first and second day of survey. These had to be relocated by eye, creating an uneven grid layout in the centre of the survey. However, all parts of the accessible area were covered and this has had no detrimental impact on the final survey data.

Data Processing

5.7 The remedial processing of the data can enhance anomalous responses caused by potential archaeological features and eliminate magnetic noise from modern iron sources. Data processing also allows for the correction of inherent instrument heading errors. The survey data were processed using Surfer 11 software, where the following data processing routines were applied:

Despike: Despiking the data automatically removes random high amplitude 'iron spikes', improving the graphical presentation and removing the influence of outlying values from the dataset.

Destripe: Striping effects observed the raw data due to heading errors was removed using median equalisation between adjacent profiles.

Interpolation: The overall appearance of the data was improved (smoothed) by adding interpolated data points between each traverse using a Kriging interpolation routine.

Clip: Clipping the data replaces all values outside a specified minimum and maximum with those values. This reduces the large dynamic range of the data, improving the visibility of weaker magnetic anomalies. The data were clipped to -8nT and +8nT.

5.8 Raw data have been displayed as both an X-Y trace plot (**Fig. 8**) and a colour plot (**Fig. 9**) to show extreme values.

Display and interpretation

5.8 The processed data are displayed as a greyscale magnetic map (**Fig. 10**) and the interpretation of anomalous magnetic responses undertaken manually with recourse to documented responses from subsequently excavated features along with reference to historic map data. A graphical interpretative plan of the site identifying potential archaeological features (**Fig. 11**) was then produced in AutoCAD LT2012.

6 RESULTS

6.1 The survey results from the site are characterised by modern features relating to the historic use of the site prior to and during its role as a playing field. However, a small number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin were recognised. Anomalies are discussed below with reference to numbered features shown on the interpretation plan (**Fig. 11**).

Anomalies of potential archaeological origin

6.2 A weakly positive linear anomaly (**1**) with a NW-SE orientation, measuring 121m, was identified in the western portion of the survey. This could represent a cut and infilled feature, such as a ditch. Intermittent traces of a similarly weak linear anomaly (**2**) can also be seen running obliquely along an ESE-WNW orientation for c.80m, apparently intersecting the NW section of (**1**). This weak anomalous response might similarly relate to an infilled cut feature of potentially archaeological origin.

6.3 A series of intermittent positive anomalies towards the centre of the survey (**3**) together appear to define elements of a sub-rectangular feature. The date of this is unclear but the focus on a modern feature (**10**), may indicate a modern origin for these anomalies.

6.4 A much stronger anomaly (**4**) on a NE-SW orientation was identified in the eastern portion of the survey, defined by a number of discrete single-point responses. This anomaly may run between historic boundaries (**6** and **7**) and could be relatively modern in origin, but is not recorded on historic mapping.

6.5 A strong negative linear anomaly (**5**) on a NE-SW alignment was identified in the extreme E of the survey area. This anomaly appears to run towards historic boundary (**7**) and could be relatively modern in origin but is not recorded on historic mapping.

Anomalies of modern origin

6.6 A number of magnetic anomalies were identified within the data that span the site's history as agricultural land and its more modern use as a playing field.

6.7 Two parallel NW-SE anomalies (**6** and **7**) characterised by very strong magnetic responses were identified running the entire width of the site. These correspond with historic boundaries recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (**Fig. 3**) and are still visible as shallow depressions on the surface.

6.8 A strongly positive anomaly showing a right-angle bend (**8**) was present in the NE of the survey. This aligns with a boundary first recorded on the 1922 Ordnance Survey map (**Fig. 4**), on which it is associated with another short boundary and two small structures. Evidence of these additional elements is not visible in the survey data due to interference from metal fencing and other structures on the northern site boundary (**15**).

6.9 An oblong, strongly positive anomaly (**9**) was identified in the eastern portion of the site. The anomaly is aligned NW-SE and measures 37m in length. It corresponds with the location of a modern cricket square with a rubberised surface still visible on the ground.

6.10 A number of other anomalies with strong magnetic responses (**10**) were also identified in the vicinity of the cricket square (**9**). The strong dipolar nature of most of these anomalies suggests that they may represent the ends of metal posts previously set in these locations. Many of these are visible on historic satellite imagery and their regular pattern around the cricket square (**9**) suggests that their origin relates to the modern use of the site as a sports/playing field.

6.11 A small positive anomaly in the SW (**11**) corresponds with the location of a discus throwing circle, also covered with a rubberised surface material.

6.12 A large rectangular positive anomaly (**12**) in the far E of the survey represents a large sand pit, much of which is still observable on the surface and is clearly visible on historic satellite imagery.

6.13 Two negative trending parallel linear anomalies (**13**) in the SE of the site were also identified. These also relate to the recent use of the site for sports and are visible on the ground as small earthworks, with the northern anomaly terminating in another sand pit. The features are also visible on historic satellite imagery.

6.14 Numerous parallel NE-SW negative linear anomalies were identified in the western portion of the site (**14**). These represent a system of land drains running between an E-W oriented drain in the SW and historic boundary (**6**) in the E.

Magnetic disturbance and interference

6.15 A large area of magnetic interference (**15**) was identified in the north of the

site. This is mostly the result of metal fencing and buildings on the northern boundary, although historic activity recorded on the historic mapping (**Fig. 4**) may also have contributed. This area of interference could be masking weaker anomalies of potential archaeological origin in this location.

6.16 A large amorphous response (**16**) was present in the SE of the survey, which is likely to be too strong to represent a feature of archaeological origin. The strong dipolar nature of this response suggests that it may be ferrous in composition, and may also represent the base of a metal post similar to those identified in the eastern portion of the site (**10**).

6.17 Numerous other areas of magnetic interference (**17**) were identified around the boundary of the survey area, much of which relates to modern fencing and occasional metal sign posts.

6.18 Some 12 positive dipolar responses (**18**) were identified across the survey area. The majority of these are probably not archaeologically significant, and represent modern ferrous material within the near subsurface.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The survey at the former Norton School playing field has identified a small number of magnetic anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Most convincing are linear anomalies (**1**) and (**2**) and a set of intermittent positive anomalies potentially forming a small rectangular feature (**3**). The latter may be related to the other features connected to the modern use of the site as a playing field but this is impossible to determine from the present evidence.

7.2 Positive anomaly (**4**) and negative anomaly (**5**) may be related to historic land divisions and drainage.

7.3 Aside from these anomalies, the bulk of the data relate to the historic use of the site prior to (**6**-**8**) and during (**9**-**13**) its use as a playing field. A network of land drains (**14**) was also identified.

7.4 Overall, although few anomalies of possible archaeological significance have been identified, the fact that land drains and other modern features have shown up clearly on the processed data indicates that the magnetic contrast in the survey data was good and that the results are likely to be representative of sub-surface features within the survey area.

7.5 It is possible that some of the stronger modern anomalies and areas of magnetic interference have obscured weaker magnetic responses from features of archaeological origin. However, it is considered that the overall results are representative of the sub-surface features that can be detected through magnetic gradiometer survey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the Vincent & Gorbing Limited for commissioning and funding the project on behalf of HCC Property and for their assistance (In particular Mr Mark Wilson).

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APPENDIX 1 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	*Former Norton School Playing Field, Cashio Lane, Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire*
County: *Hertfordshire*	***District: North*** *Herts*
Village/Town: *Letchworth*	***Parish: Letchworth***
Planning application reference:	
Client name/address/tel:	
Nature of application:	*Residential*
Present land use:	*Former school playing field*
Size of application area: *c.3.2 ha.*	*Size of area investigated* *Whole site*
NGR (8 figures):	*TL 2255 3400*
Site Code:	*AS 1922*
Site director/Organisation:	*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*
Type of work:	*Archaeological Geophysical survey*
Date of work:	*23 – 24 October 2017*
Location of finds/Curating museum:	*North Herts*
Related SMR Nos:	*Periods represented:Undated*
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	None
Summary of fieldwork results:	*In October 2017 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a magnetic gradiometer survey on* c.*3.2 hectares of land at the former Norton School Playing Field, Cashio Lane, Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2255 3400). The survey was commissioned in advance of the proposed submission/determination of a planning application for residential development of land to the north of Letchworth Garden City, Hertfordshire.* *A weak NW-SE linear anomaly (**1**) and a similar oblique intersecting linear anomaly (**2**) were identified along with a number of stronger intermittent responses forming part of a possible sub-rectangular feature (**3**). In addition, were two further linear anomalies (**4** and **5**) that could be of archaeological origin, although they could also relate to historic land division and drainage. All other features represent historic boundaries (**6**-**8**), and relate to the recent use of the site as a playing field (**9**-**13**) or land drainage (**14**).*
Author of summary: *John Summers*	*Date of Summary:* *November 2017*

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Norton Playing Field, Letchworth (P7371)

0 150m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:2000 at A4

Norton Playing Field, Letchworth (P7371)

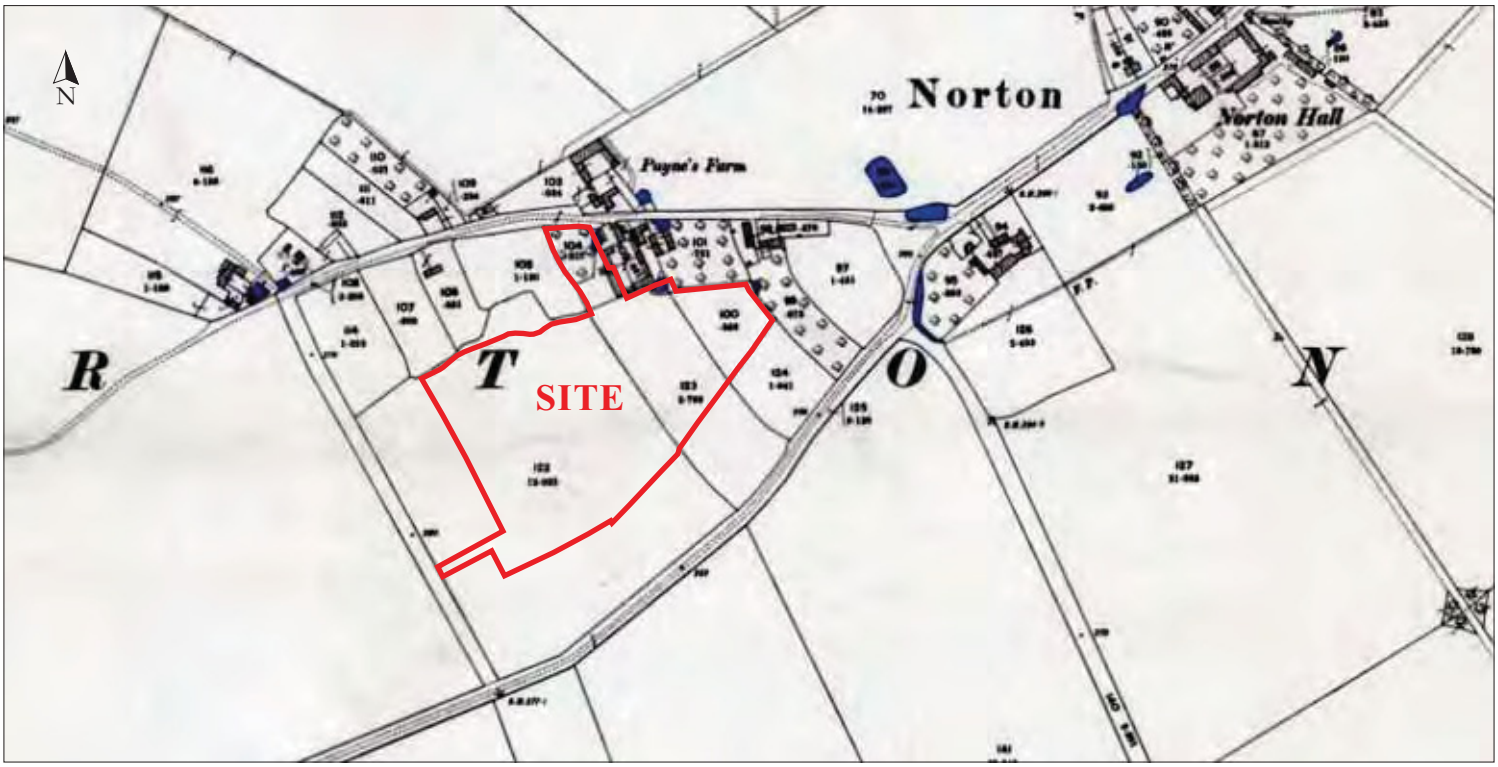

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Fig. 3 OS map, 1898
Not to scale
Norton School Playing Field (P7371)

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 OS map, 1922
Not to scale
Norton School Playing Field (P7371)

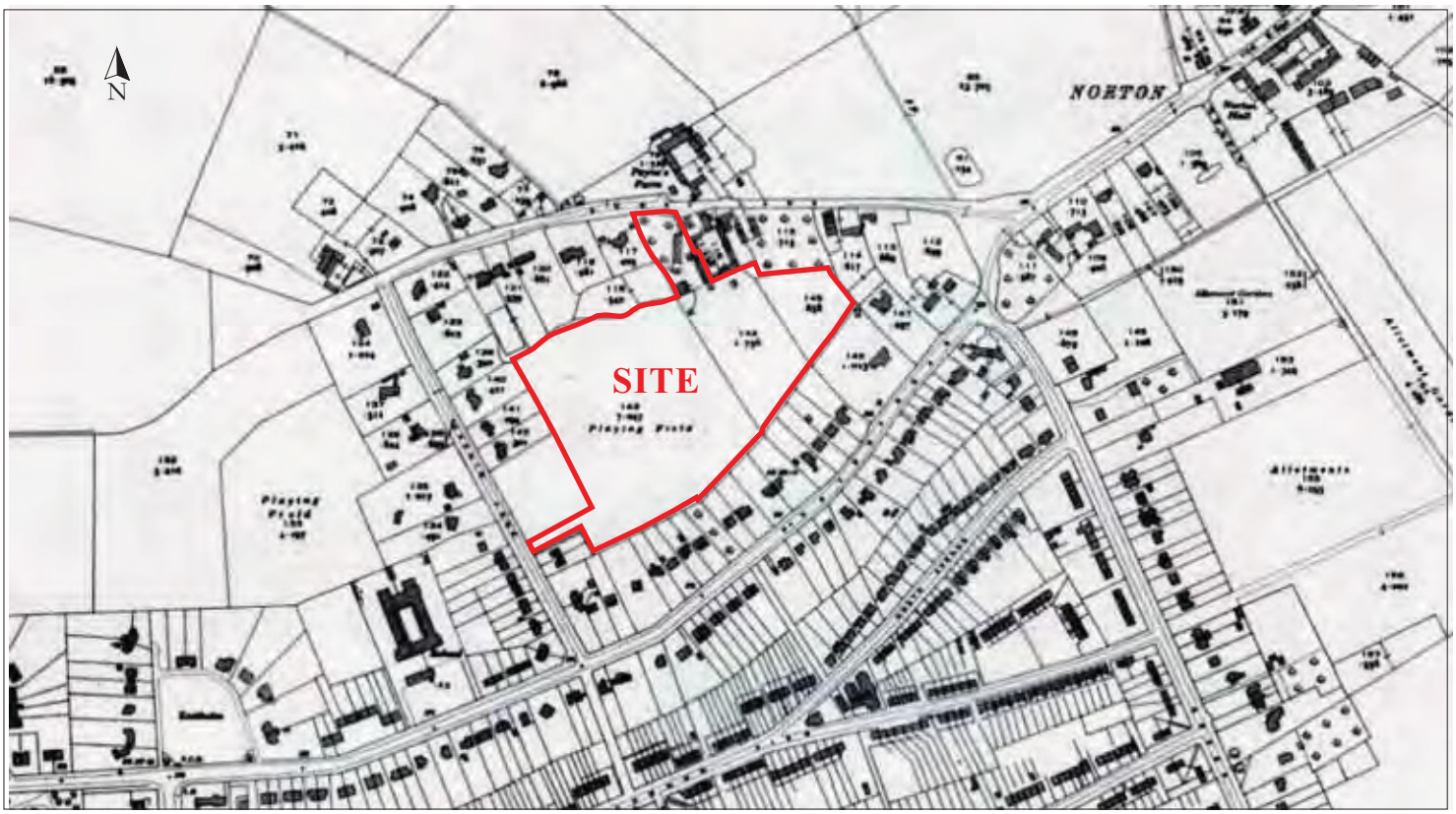

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Fig. 5 OS map, 1939
Not to scale
Norton School Playing Field (P7371)

Point co-ordinates	
A	522535.58, 234014.97
B	522640.45, 234073.30

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Fig. 6 Survey grid

Scale 1:1000 at A3

Norton Playing Field, Letchworth (P7371)

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Fig. 7 GPS transects

Scale 1:1000 at A3

Norton Playing Field, Letchworth (P7371)

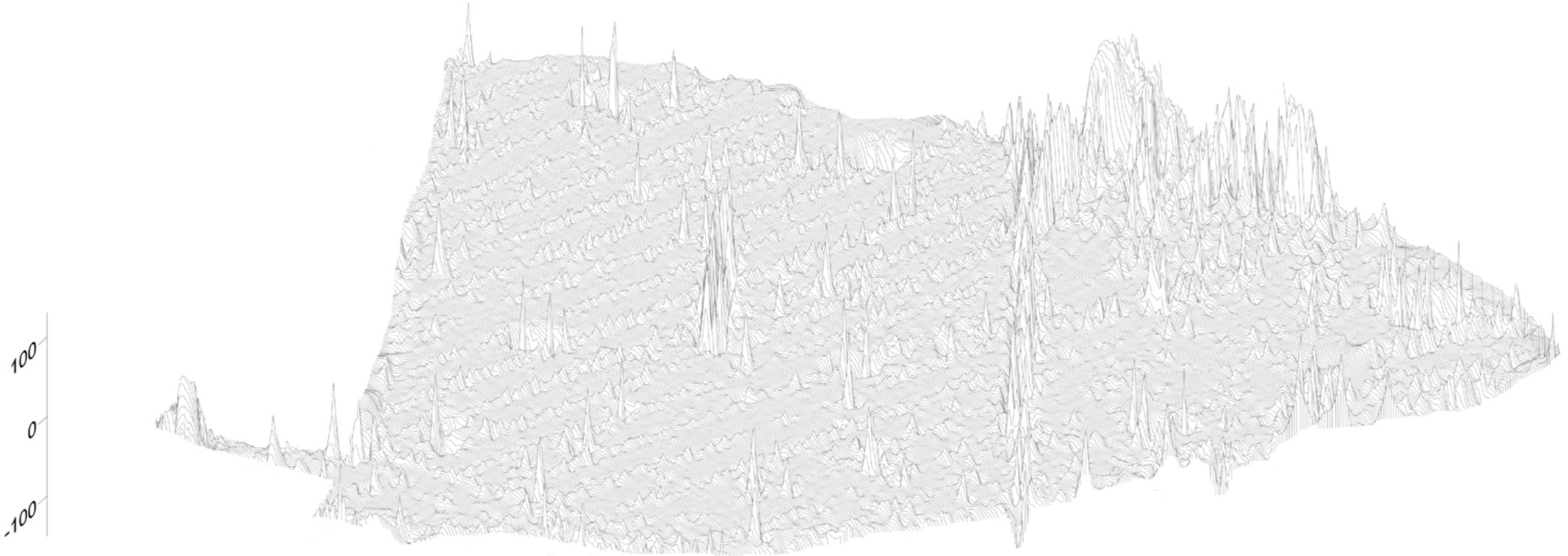

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Fig. 8 X-Y plot of raw data
Norton Playing Field, Letchworth (P7371)

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Fig. 9 Colour plot of extreme values

Scale 1:1000 at A3

Norton Playing Field, Letchworth (P7371)

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Fig. 10 Processed data

Scale 1:1000 at A3

Norton Playing Field, Letchworth (P7371)

KEY	
Anomalies of possible archaeological origin	
	Positive anomaly
	Negative anomaly
Other anomalies	
	Anomalies of modern and historic origin
	Land drains
	Magnetic interference
	Magnetic Spike- probable ferrous object
	Areas that could not be surveyed (vegetation)

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Fig. 11 Interpretation plot

Scale 1:1000 at A3

Norton Playing Field, Letchworth (P7371)