

RADWELL LANE, RADWELL, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 2345 3595	Report No. 3513
District: North Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1292
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3821
Signed:	Date: March 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Radwell Lane, Radwell, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In March 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land at Radwell Lane, Radwell, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2345 3595). The evaluation was commissioned by North Hertfordshire Homes, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of four new semi-detached dwellings, and access and car parking facilities.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated on the eastern side of the village of Radwell, to the north-west of the town of Baldock. It is located in within Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS) No. 22, as identified on the NHDC Local Plan, which records the medieval origins of the village of Radwell. The site had also a potential for Bronze Age and Roman remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>29th March 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3821</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1292</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 22</i>		
Current land use	<i>Not occupied. Grassland</i>		
Planned development	<i>Four new dwellings with facilities</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>North Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Radwell</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 6500m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 2345 3595</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>65.75/66.50m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>North Hertfordshire Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Radwell Lane, Radwell, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3513</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2010</i>		

RADWELL LANE, RADWELL, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land at Radwell Lane, Radwell, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2345 3595). The evaluation was commissioned by North Hertfordshire Homes, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of four new semi-detached dwellings, and access and car parking facilities.

The site is situated on the eastern side of the village of Radwell, to the north-west of the town of Baldock. It is located in within Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS) No. 22, as identified on the NHDC Local Plan, which records the medieval origins of the village of Radwell. The site had also a potential for Bronze Age and Roman remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land at Radwell Lane, Radwell, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2345 3595; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Kyle Smart Associates on behalf of North Hertfordshire Homes and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of four new semi-detached dwellings in the central part of the site, along with a new pedestrian/vehicular access and a new car parking facility for the adjacent village hall (North Hertfordshire District Planning Ref. 1/01990/09).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 26/02/2010) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 26/02/2010) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2001), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the medieval settlement core at Radwell, and to characterise any evidence of earlier

periods (such as prehistoric or Roman activity, the latter associated with the nearby villa site).

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located on the eastern side of the small village of Radwell, adjacent to the A1 (M) and c. 2km to the north-west of the town of Baldock in the district of North Hertfordshire. To the east of the site are the village hall and other residential buildings, while the surrounding landscape is generally agricultural in character. The site is accessed from the south from Radwell Lane, which runs westwards into the village and eastwards under the adjacent A1(M) before connecting with the A507. The site is currently undeveloped and occupied by grassland and trees.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located on the eastern side of the village of Radwell, to the north-west of the town of Baldock. The village is situated on the lower reaches of the north-eastern slope of the valley of the River Ivel. The site is situated at c. 66m AOD, with the River Ivel c. 400m to the south-west at c. 50m AOD. The river valley rises to the north-east and south west, while the river flows into the village of Stotfold to the north-west and the town of Baldock to the south-east.

3.2 Baldock and its environs are set at the very far north-eastern extent of the Chiltern Hills, whilst the smaller Weston Hills lie 3km to the south-east.

The site is therefore situated on Upper Cretaceous Middle Chalk characteristic of the Chiltern Hills (BGS 1978), although no further detailed geotechnical information for the site was available at the time of writing. The soils present within the site are likely to comprise soils of the Upton 1 Association (SSEW 1983), which are based upon chalk, and are described as shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk. Such Upton 1 Association soils are found mainly on moderately steep, sometimes very steep land.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The valley of the River Ivel to the north-west of Baldock appears to have formed an integral part of the exploited landscape in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, although the bulk of this is evidenced by crop marks rather than the results of archaeological investigation. Cropmarks indicate that ring ditches and barrows are situated on both sides of the Ivel valley, c. 600m to the east of the assessment site (HER 1353, 1687 and 1723) and c. 700m to the south-west (HER 4049, 4468 and 4469). Archaeological investigations c. 500m to the north have confirmed the presence of late Bronze Age occupation (HER 12744), recording pit alignments, segmented boundary ditches and other discrete features, while further linear earthworks containing possible Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery have also been recorded c. 700m to the south (HER 12147).

Late Iron Age and Romano-British

4.2 Large numbers of Iron Age finds from around Baldock, including 'the Chieftains burial' indicate the area of the town was occupied from at least c. 100BC (Burleigh 1982; Stead and Rigby 1986), but no Iron Age finds have been recorded in the vicinity of the assessment site to the north-west of the town.

4.3 The town of Baldock was situated at the crossroads of two important Roman Roads, the postulated northern arm of which (Viatores route 230, towards Sandy and Godmanchester) passes c. 200m to the east of the assessment site (HER 4191), although conclusive archaeological evidence for this route has yet to be recorded. The area of the assessment site appears to have lain in the agricultural hinterland to the north-west of the settlement, possibly part of the estate belonging to the villa situated c. 400m to the south (HER 1724). Several ditches and other archaeological features associated Roman agricultural field systems have been recorded in the vicinity (HER 12146, 12148, 12149 and 12151) but to date all of these have been on the southern side of the villa, which may reflect historic agricultural land exploitation or the limitations of modern archaeological survey and investigation.

Medieval

4.4 By the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086 the village of Radwell (HER 1813) is recorded as having 23 households, although it is unclear if these represent the scattered houses of a manorial estate or a nucleated settlement. The Church of All Saints (HER 4316), built in the mid 14th century, and presumably at the core of any potential medieval settlement is situated c. 200m to the west of the assessment site. The presence of a settlement in the vicinity of the Church and the (post-medieval) Bury Farm is supported by cropmarks and archaeologically investigated ditches c. 300m to the south of the assessment site (HER 7922 and 7923), that suggest a medieval track way and hollow way leading into the centre of the village.

Post-medieval

4.5 There is little archaeological evidence for post-medieval occupation or development in the village of Radwell, although Bury Farm c. 200m to the south-west of the assessment site (HER 11035) was established in this period and an undated field system c. 200m to the north-west (HER 2441) may indicate the area was agriculturally exploited. Also an integral part of the post-medieval landscape around the village were watermills on the River Ivel, but these are situated c. 600m to the west and c. 800m to the south of the assessment site respectively (HER 15954 and 5800).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Four trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by HCC HEU and were situated within the area of the new development. Each of the trenches measured 15 x 1.6m.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 5-6)

<i>Sample Section 1 (DP 7): E end, S facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 66.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. Greyish mid brown, soft and dry, sandy silt.
0.24 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. Yellowish light brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.36m +	L1002	Natural white, compact, chalk.

<i>Sample Section 2 (DP 8): W end, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 66.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.36m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 9-10)

<i>Sample Section 3 (DP 11): N end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 66.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.25 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.33m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 12): S end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 66.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.19 – 0.26m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.26m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2, DP 13-14)

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 15): N end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 66.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.25 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 6 (DP 16): S end, SW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 66.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.24 – 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.39m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2, DP 17-18)

<i>Sample Section 7 (DP 19): E end, NW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 66.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.22 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample Section 8 (DP 20): W end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 66.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.25 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.35m +	L1002	Natural chalk. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a greyish mid brown, soft and dry, sandy silt (0.20 – 0.30m thick). It overlay Subsoil L1001, a thin (0.06 – 0.10m) deposit of yellowish light brown, friable, sandy silt.

8.2 The natural chalk, L1003, was present at 0.30 – 0.40m below existing ground level and comprised a white, compact, chalk with occasional intrusions of yellow, loose, sand.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Bronze Age, Romano-British and medieval archaeology. The latter relates to location of the site within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 22 which identifies the medieval origins of the village of Radwell.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified, and no residual finds were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at North Hertfordshire Museums Service. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank North Hertfordshire Homes for funding the evaluation (in particular Mr Yourgos Alexander for his kind assistance), and their architects, Kyle Smart Associates, for their assistance (in particular Ms Kate Smith).

AS would like to thank the Hertfordshire HER and HALS for providing background information.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood and Mr Andy Instone of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

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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	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
1355	TL 2421 3586 (point)	Cropmark Of A Ring Ditch, Radwell. Cropmark of a ring ditch, most probably a plough-raised barrow. Other ring ditches are nearby [1723, 1687]. (Early Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age - 4500 BC to 1200 BC).
1687	TL 2420 3586 (point)	Cropmark Of A Ring Ditch, Radwell. Cropmark of a ring ditch, most probably a plough-raised barrow of Bronze Age date. Other ring ditches are nearby [1723, 1355].
1723	TL 241 359 (point)	Cropmark Of A Ring Ditch, Radwell. Cropmark of a ring ditch, most probably a plough-raised barrow. Other ring ditches are nearby [1355, 1687]. (Early Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age - 4500 BC to 1200 BC).
4049	TL 2342 3517 (point)	Barrow, South Of Radwell, Letchworth. Barrow, visible on air photos. Circular mound, approx. 50cm high, with ditch 2.5m wide by approx. 10cm deep. Diameter approx. 12m. (Prehistoric - 8500 BC to 100 BC).
4468	TL 2302 3535 (point)	Cropmark Of Ring Ditch, W Of Norton Bury, Letchworth. Cropmark of possible ring ditch, showing very faintly; diameter: c.15 m. Interpreted as a plough-raised Bronze Age barrow.
4469	TL 2304 3536 (point)	Cropmark Of Ring Ditch, W Of Norton Bury, Letchworth. Cropmark of ring ditch, univallate, continuous ditch; diameter: c.17 m. Adjacent to another ring ditch [4468].
12147	TL 2355 3520 (point)	Two Linear Earthworks, Norton, Letchworth. A linear earthwork based on a natural ridge which possibly had a bank and ditch on its south-western side. Possibly Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the bank. A second earthwork 38m to the south west was undated.
12744	TL 2350 3660 (point)	Late Bronze Age Occupation, Baldock Service Area, Radwell. Excavation in advance of the construction of Baldock Services recorded a late Bronze Age pit alignment, postholes, pits, and a segmented boundary ditch. All these features appeared to represent marginal activity dating to c800 BC. Environmental samples included molluscs and some plant remains.
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
1724	TL 2346 3549 (point)	Roman Villa South Of Bury Farm, Radwell. A large villa complex. The dwelling house lies on the right bank of the Ivel with a second house, equally extensive, lying at right angles to it, and two simple rectangular barns all enclosed in an area of 200m x 250m by a broad ditch. Finds include pottery and a flint scatter. Tile and tesserae have also been found. In c1995, 'a 9 inch marble head, believed to be 1st century AD Roman' came up for auction, having been discovered in an outhouse at Pebble Cottage, Radwell, a short distance north of the villa. The cottage was formerly occupied by a groom who also worked as a ploughman on Bury Farm. The head, made of Italian Carrara marble, and dated to about AD 60-80, may be a 'Grand Tour collector's curio', but it seems equally likely that it may have been

		found during ploughing, ditching or other farm activity and be directly associated with the villa. The head is of first-class workmanship although sawn off from its bust at the neck and weathered on the left side of the face. There is a similar head from the Roman palace at Fishbourne, Sussex.
4191	TL 2327 3662 (point)	Supposed Line Of Roman Road. Viatores route 230 running from TL 2327 3662 or TL 2354 3614 to TL 2499 3738 or TL 2499 3810; see also [4691, 4692]. Does this have any archaeological evidence?
12148	TL 2363 3559 (point)	Possibly Roman Ditch, Radwell. Trenches dug to investigate cropmarks of a possible Roman field system revealed a V-shaped ditch containing a sherd of Roman pottery and three fragments of Roman ceramic building material including a piece of tessera. See also [12150].
12149	TL 2366 3532 (point)	Possible Roman Field Boundary Ditch, Radwell. Trenches dug to investigate cropmarks uncovered three ditches; one was on a different alignment to the other two [7922, 7923]. Although undated it may relate to field boundaries [3151] associated with a nearby Roman villa identified from aerial photos [1724].
12151	TL 2361 3522 (point)	Roman Pit And Irregular Feature, Radwell. A shallow sub-oval pit and an irregular feature, each approximately 1m across. Both contained Roman pottery and ceramic building material from the 2nd to 4th century AD.
12146	TL 2356 3518 (point)	Two Possibly Medieval Gullies, Norton, Letchworth. Two shallow gullies. One contained a fragment of imbrex (Roman roof tile). A sherd of Roman pottery and three of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from the topsoil. The gullies are possibly medieval. (Early Roman to Medieval - 50 AD to 1500 AD)
Medieval (AD 1150 – 1500)		
1813	TL 233 358 (point)	Village Of Radwell. Very small village, with Bury Farm and church [4316], but no evidence of shrinkage. Recorded in Domesday as 'Radwelle' with 23 households, and this is the reason for the MVRG thinking the present village has shrunk; but Domesday records manorial estates, not settlements. Whether there was a nucleated settlement in the 11th century is unknown.
4316	TL 2323 3586 (point)	Church Of All Saints, Radwell. Small medieval parish church, restored in the 19th century. It has a mid-14th century chancel arch; the window openings, walling of nave and chancel are probably of a similar date. The E window and tower arch are early 16th century. The building has a steeply pitched roof with coped gable parapet; the W bay of the nave is surmounted by a bellcote with small broached copper spike over timber bell chamber. Other features include small diagonal split flint buttresses and a pointed arch at the south door.
4890	TL 237 351 (point)	Iron Auger, River Ivel, Letchworth. 'An iron spin auger found in bed of the River Ivel about 7/8 mile north of Blackhorse Road, Letchworth.....was metallurgically examined by Tylecote who suggested a Viking or medieval date with Roman also possible'.
7922	TL 23594 35535 (point)	Cropmarks Of A Hollow Way, South Of Bury Farm, Radwell. Cropmarks of a hollow way approx. 500m long, running SE from Bury Farm. It is defined by two parallel ditches and a stone foundation. Trenches were dug to investigate these cropmarks. Three ditches were uncovered; one [12149] was on a different alignment to the other two. The ditches are parallel and correlate with aerial photo data which suggests a trackway and a hollow way [7922, 7923]. (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1500 AD)
7923	TL 23527 35672 (point)	Cropmarks Of A Trackway, South Of Bury Farm, Radwell. Cropmarks of a discontinuous trackway approx. 180m long. Trenches were dug to investigate these cropmarks. Three ditches were uncovered; one [12149] was on a different alignment to the other two. The ditches are parallel and correlate with aerial photo data which suggests a

		trackway and a hollow way [7922, 7923]. (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1500 AD)
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)		
5509	TL 236 360 (point)	Wall Letter Box, Garden Wall, Radwell. Wall box set into a garden wall.
5800	TL 236 351 (point)	Watermill, Norton Mill, Nortonbury Lane, Letchworth. Former water corn mill of white brick on red brick base, approximately 35ft by 35ft, with two floors, weatherboarded lucam and corrugated iron roof. There is no wheel, though there is an adjoining mill house of Regency or early Victorian date. Mill now used as a store. Mill owners or tenants are recorded as 1839, John Gurney; 1864, Charles Christian; and 1902-6, Sawrey-Cookson, C and L, Norton Mill Fishery. The mill has since been renovated and is now a private dwelling. Weatherboards remain, and some wooden buildings on the S side of the road which are part of the mill complex are also now a house. This is probably also the site of the late Saxon and medieval manorial mill recorded in Domesday.
11035	TL 2332 3577 (point)	Bury Farm, Radwell. Farm is divided in two, Radwell Bury East and Radwell Bury West. Radwell Bury East is of red brick, and has been largely rebuilt with only one original structure remaining. The building at the far end is rebuilt in red brick on an old range of yellow brick and lime mortar. Radwell Bury West has been converted to residential use; in Cambridge yellow brick with some red brick buildings. In between the two sections is an older, open weatherboarded building. (Post Medieval to Twentieth Century - 1500 AD to 2000 AD)
11519	TL 2401 3513 (point)	Great North Road/Norton Mill Lane, Radwell. Rectangular stone milestone, in good condition, on the verge at the west side of the Great North Road north of the junction with Norton Mill Lane. N-shaped top. W: 0.34 x D: 0.25 x visible H: 0.62cms. Incised lettering, some illegible: 38 / Miles /.
15954	Centroid TL 2288 3590	Post-Medieval Watermill, Radwell. Several buildings labelled Corn Mill, along with a millpond and probable mill race, shown on OS 2nd edition mapping. There is a good deal of water engineering here. Most of the buildings appear to survive.
Undated		
2441	TL 232 361 (point)	Cropmarks Of Rectilinear Field System, Radwell. Cropmarks of a rectilinear field system. Nearly all visible traces are in Bedfordshire, but they probably extend into Hertfordshire.
4470	TL 2370 3568 (point)	Cropmarks At Radwell. Group of cropmarks of indeterminate nature, probably pits (10-15) in a linear arrangement.
12150	TL 2372 3539 (point)	Undated Ditch, Radwell. An undated ditch on the same alignment as [12148]. It was 2m wide at the top and narrowed to 1m wide at the bottom. The ditch was 74cm deep.
12790	TL 2325 3504 (point)	Grassmark Of Linear Feature, West Of Norton Bury Farm, Letchworth. A grassmark in a field north of an agricultural building at Norton Bury Farm runs approximately NW towards a larger area of grassmarks in adjacent fields. It may be a path or a vanished field boundary.

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	4
Context Sheets	3
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	12
Site photographs colour slides	12
Digital Photographs	22

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Radwell Lane, Radwell, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: North Hertfordshire
Village/Town:	Parish: Radwell
Planning application reference:	North Hertfordshire District Planning Ref. 1/01990/09
Client name/address/tel:	North Hertfordshire Homes
Nature of application:	Construction of four new dwellings with access and car parking facilities
Present land use:	Grassland
Size of application area: c. 6500m ²	Size of area investigated 96m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 2345 3595
Site Code:	AS 1292
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	29/03/2010
Location of finds/Curating museum:	North Hertfordshire Museums Service
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In March 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land at Radwell Lane, Radwell, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 2345 3595). The evaluation was commissioned by North Hertfordshire Homes, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the approval of the construction of four new semi-detached dwellings, and access and car parking facilities.</p> <p>The site is located in within Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS) No. 22, identified on the NHDC Local Plan, which records the suspected medieval origins of the village of Radwell. The site had also a potential for Bronze Age and Roman remains.</p> <p>In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds.</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: March 2010

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Radwell Lane, Radwell, Hertfordshire.
View W.



DP 2. S part of the site. View SW.



DP 3. The site. View N.



DP 4. The site. View S.



DP 5. Trench 1. View NW.



DP 6. Trench 1. View W.



DP 7. Trench 1, E end. Sample section.
View N.



DP 8. Trench 1, W end. Sample section.
View N.



DP 9. Trench 2. View N.



DP 10. Trench 2. View NNW.



DP 11. Trench 2, N end. Sample section.
View NE.



DP 12. Trench 2, S end. Sample section.
View NE.



DP 13. Trench 3. View NW.



DP 14. Trench 3. View NNW.



DP 15. Trench 3, N end. Sample section. View SW.



DP 16. Trench 3, S end. Sample section. View SW.



DP 17. Trench 4. View NE.



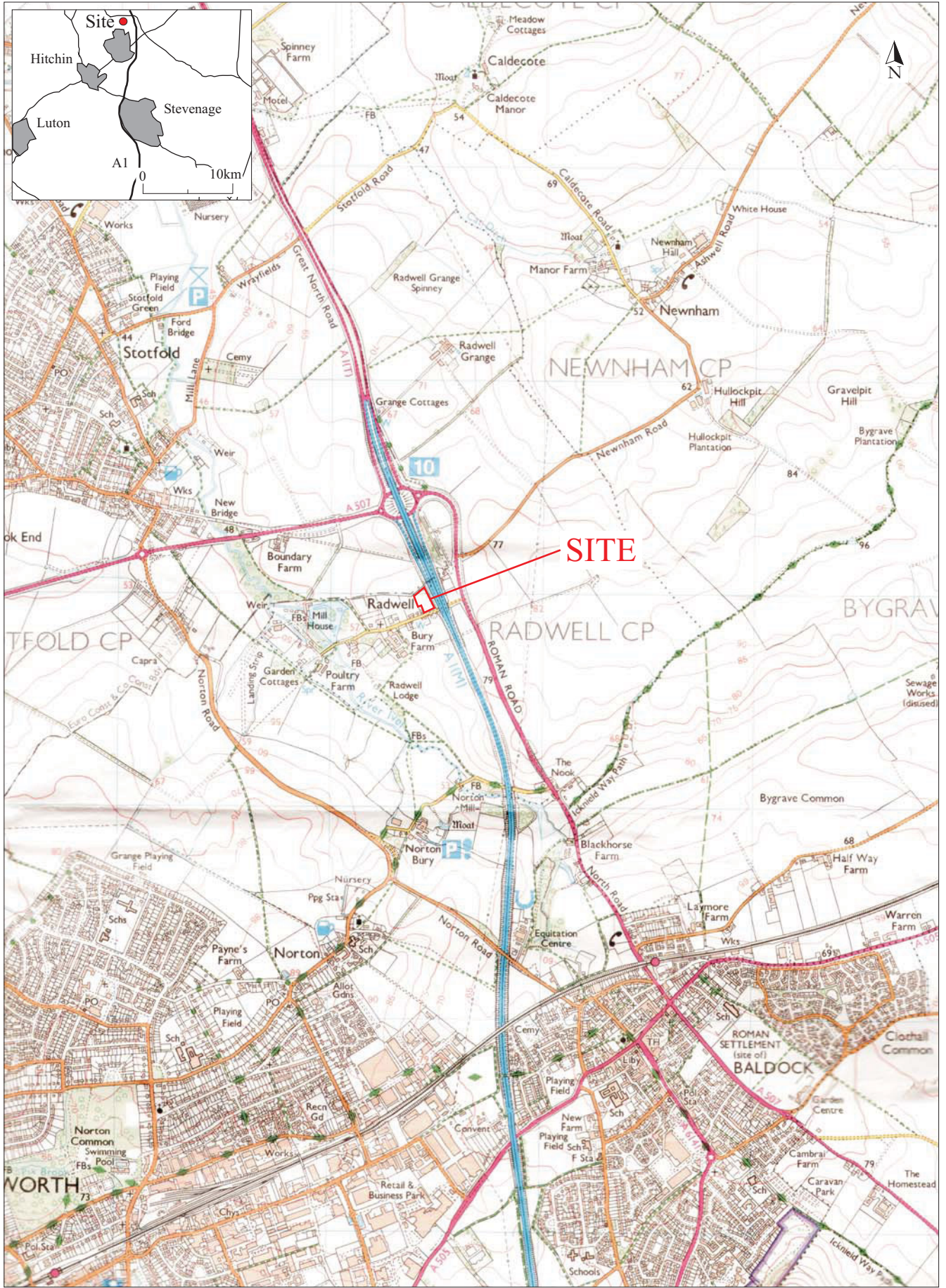
DP 18. Trench 4. View ENE.



DP 19. Trench 4, E end. Sample section.
View SE.

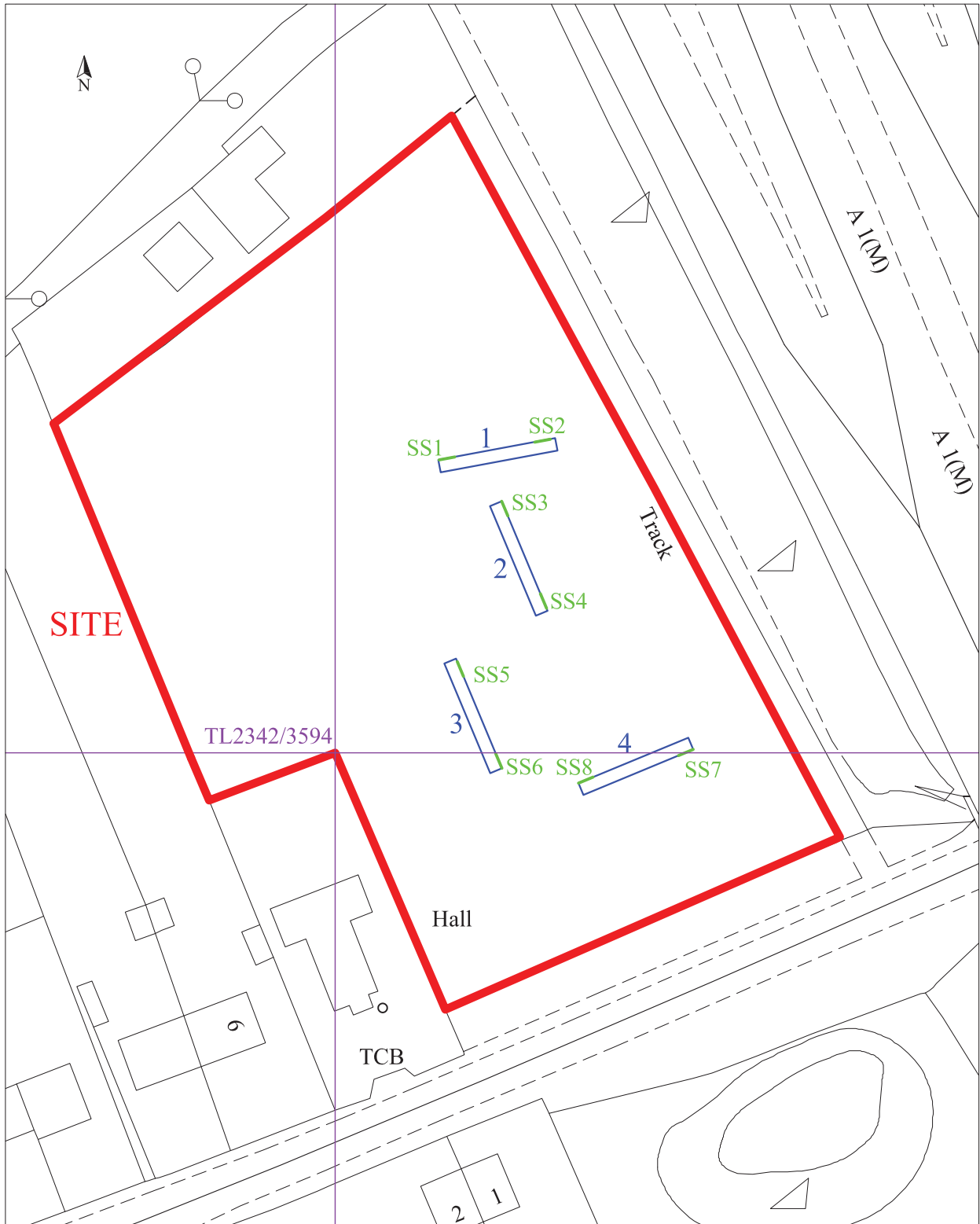


DP 20. Trench 4, W end. Sample section.
View NW.



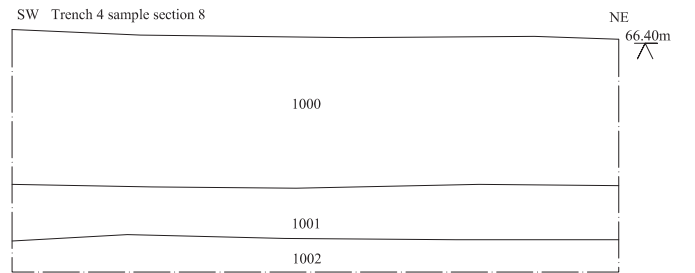
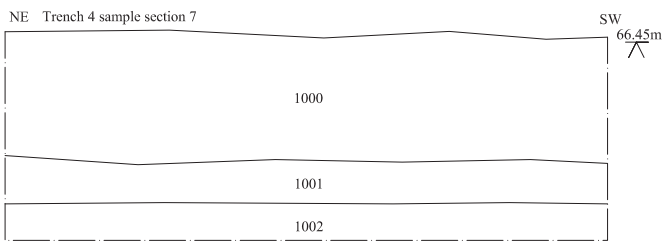
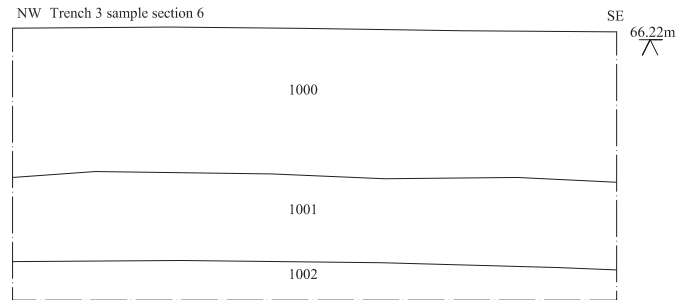
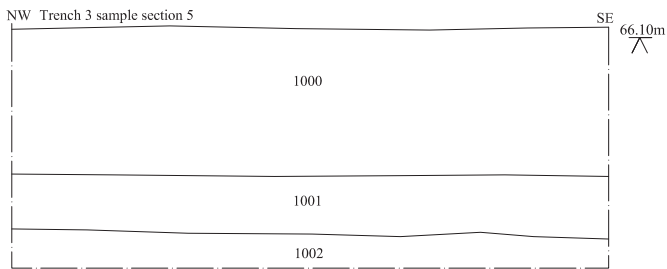
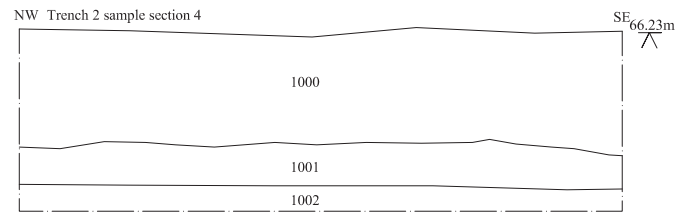
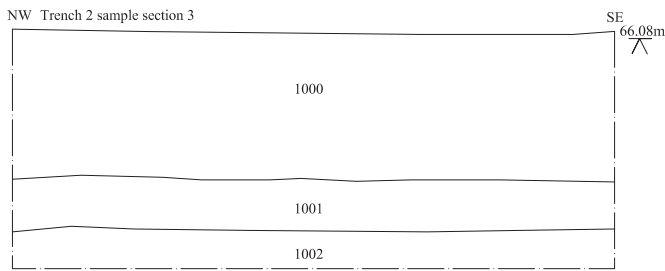
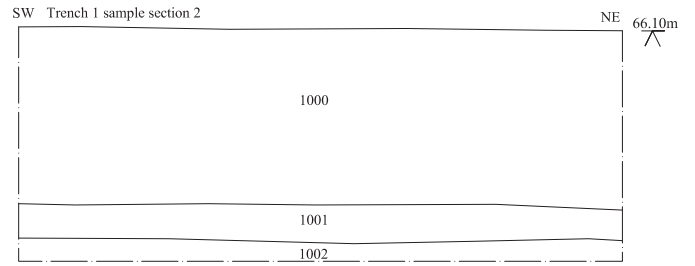
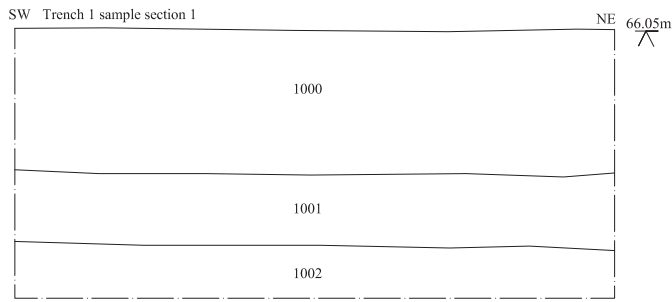
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 SS = sample section 50m

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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4



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Fig. 3 Sample sections
 Scale 1:25 at A4



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Fig. 4 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4