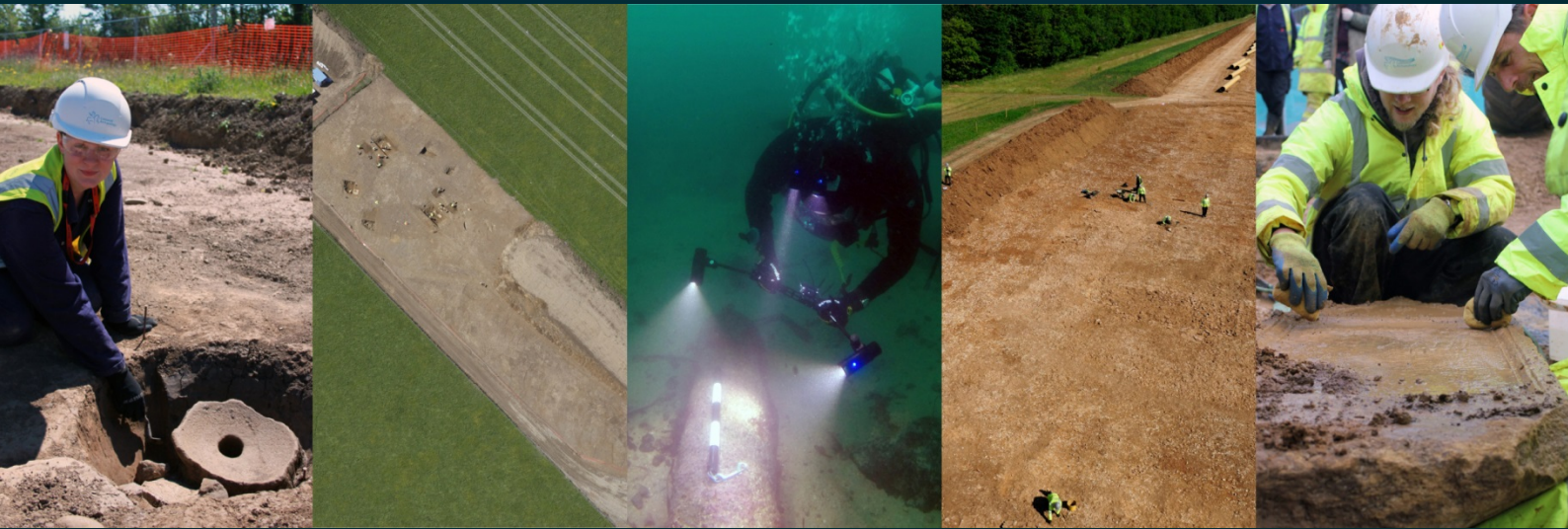


Land off Briary Lane Royston North Hertfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Pegasus Group

on behalf of
Gladman Developments Ltd

CA Project: 661158
CA Report: 18505

August 2018



Land off Briary Lane
 Royston
 North Hertfordshire

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land of Briary Lane
Location:	Royston, North Hertfordshire
NGR:	TL 535382 239961
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	6-16 August 2018
Planning Reference:	18/00747/OP
Location of Archive:	North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service
Event Number:	TBC
Accession Number:	ROYBRL18
Site Code:	ROYBRL18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2018 at Land off Briary Lane, Royston. The site is located in an area of potential for remains of prehistoric date, lying to the east of a monumental ritual and funerary landscape on Thurfield Heath. A total of 45 trenches, each measuring 30m long by 2m wide, were excavated across the 9ha site.

The evaluation identified limited evidence for past human activity within the proposed development area, primarily comprising a small number of shallow pits or tree-throws and gullies in the northwestern part of the site.

Colluvial deposits encountered towards the western edge of the site, alongside Briary Lane, and in the southeast corner were found to be infilling dry channels or natural undulations in the underlying chalk bedrock. Pottery recovered from the base of the colluvium indicates a broad 16th to 18th century date for the accumulation of this material, suggesting that mass movement of soils on the site took place as a result of relatively recent cultivation practices. Infilling of these depressions/ channels in the substrate may also have been to some extent deliberate, with the intention to modify the natural slope and make the site easier to cultivate. Where removed the colluvium did not mask any underlying archaeological features and contained very little artefactual material.

Although a preceding geophysical survey and aerial mapping sources indicated that the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation were likely to be present in the form of the basal remains of furrows no convincing evidence for these features was seen in any of the trenches. Evidence for modern plough truncation was however noted across the development area and presumably accounts for the almost total removal of these earlier features and may explain the relatively ephemeral nature of the few surviving features encountered.

Collectively, the results of the investigation suggest that activity within the site predominantly dates to the post-medieval and modern periods, with no surviving evidence for a continuation into the development area of the monumental ritual/ funerary landscape known to the west, on Thurfield Heath.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) undertook an archaeological evaluation for Pegasus Group, on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd, at Land off Briary Lane, Royston, Hertfordshire (centred at NGR: TL 535382 239961; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany an outline planning application (ref: 18/00747/OP) for *the erection of up to 107 dwellings with public open space, landscaping and sustainable drainage system (SuDS) and vehicular access point from Briary Lane. All matters reserved except for means of main site access.*
- 1.2 The scope of the evaluation was agreed in discussions between Donald Sutherland of Pegasus Group, acting on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd, and the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor, (HCCHEA - Dr Simon Wood), in their capacity as advisor to the local planning authority, North Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC). The work was undertaken in accordance with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (2018) and approved by the HCCHEA and also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). The project was monitored by the HCCHEA on behalf of NHDC, including a site visit on 10th August 2018.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 9ha in extent and comprises two agricultural fields separated by a hedgerow, with the larger field forming the eastern portion of the site. The site is bounded to the west by Briary Lane, to the north and east by residential areas, and to the south by open agricultural fields. The site lies on a steeply sloping hill, with the highest point towards the southern end of the site, at 122m AOD, sloping down to 102m AOD in the northwest corner of the site.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as chalk of the New Pit Chalk Formation, deposited approximately 90 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2018). No superficial deposits are recorded for the area.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological background of the area has been presented previously as part of a detailed desk-based assessment produced by Pegasus Group (Pegasus 2018),

supplemented by a programme of geophysical survey within the site itself (PCG 2018). The following summary is taken from the WSI (CA 2018).

Prehistoric (pre-43 AD) and Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 2.2 No prehistoric or Roman finds or features are recorded within the site itself, although numerous prehistoric artefacts have been recovered c. 235m west of the site, including a Mesolithic bone harpoon (HER ref. 1729); five Mesolithic tranchet axes (HER ref. MHT 6462); the butt end of a Neolithic polished flint axe (HER ref. MHT 1042); a Neolithic flaked flint axe (HER ref. MHT 823); two flint scrapers and an implement (HER ref. MHT 578); a Bronze Age socketed bronze axe (HER ref. MHT 580); a late Iron Age pot (HER ref. MHT 146); late Iron Age coins (HER ref. MHT 147); two late Iron Age gold stater coins (HER ref. MHT 23139, MHT 23143); and three late Iron Age silver coins (HER ref. MHT22298, MHT 23366, MHT 23487).
- 2.3 Two round barrows are recorded c. 475m and c. 520m west of the site respectively (HER ref. MHT 4288, MHT 4289, EHT 2483, EHT 2809, EHT 1802, EHT 1826). The barrows form part of the Scheduled Monument *Two bowl barrows: part of the round barrow cemetery on Therfield Heath*. However, no round barrows are recorded within the site itself.
- 2.4 Roman activity is also thought to be present at Therfield Heath, where the putative location of a Roman Camp is recorded c. 680m north-west of the site, adjacent to the old Roman road, the Ickniel Way (HER ref. MHT 4196). The Ickniel Way, an ancient route along the Chiltern Ridge which connects Wiltshire to East Anglia, is located c. 410m north of the site (HER ref. MHT 4182). Two parallel ditches were recorded at Therfield Heath c. 340m north-west of the site, one of which contained a single sherd of Romano-British greyware pottery (HER ref. MHT 12143, EHT 5232).
- 2.5 Roman coins and other evidence of Roman occupation are recorded west of Briary Lane, c. 180m north of the site (HER ref. MHT 1489).
- 2.6 A section of the Ermine Street Roman road, which connected London to York, is located c. 255m east of the site (HER ref. MHT 9271). The road was constructed after the conquest of southern Britain and leaves Hertfordshire to the north of Royston. The course of the road survives variously as road, earthworks and ditches.

- 2.7 Roman metalwork discovered in Royston has been recorded c. 275m south of the site near the A10, although this location is not considered to be entirely accurate (HER ref. MHT 9793).
- 2.8 An unlined well, which potentially dates to the Roman period, was recorded c. 435m north of the site (HER ref. MHT 17642, EHT 4879). The well was only excavated to a depth of 2m and contained 19th-century and modern debris.

Early medieval (AD410 – AD 1066) and medieval (AD1066 – 1539)

- 2.9 The site was historically located within the parish of Therfield and potentially formed part of the agricultural hinterland to this settlement (c. 3km south-west of the site) from at least the medieval period. Cropmarks of ridge and furrow dating to the medieval period are located within the site and geophysical survey data suggests they survive as very slight earthworks particularly in the northernmost portion of the site (HER ref. MHT 7780; PCG 2018). A lead trade weight, dating from the medieval to post-medieval period is also recorded within the site (HER ref. MHT 24412).
- 2.10 Numerous findspots dating to the medieval period have been recorded in Royston c. 115m south-west of the site, including a copper alloy seal matrix (HER ref. MHT 24529); a copper alloy vessel foot fragment (HER ref. MHT 24580); a copper alloy fastener (HER ref. MHT 24581); and a copper alloy buckle fragment (HER ref. MHT 24584).
- 2.11 Cropmarks of ditches and possible enclosures are recorded c. 150m south of the site (HER ref. MHT 17016). The cropmarks are indicative of a wide ditch and possible enclosures which underlie the modern boundaries and predate the enclosure of Therfield.
- 2.12 Two findspots from Royston dating to the medieval period are also recorded c. 235m west of the site and comprise six bronze Saxon brooches (HER ref. MHT 2728) and a medieval gold brooch (HER ref. MHT 2730).
- 2.13 The town of Royston is considered to have developed during the 12th century and was laid out by the Augustinian priory (HER ref. MHT 16). A small number of medieval buildings are located in the historic centre of Royston, c. 275m north-east of the site (HER ref. MHT 11289, MHT 11339). A medieval burgrave plot is recorded

along 'Back Street', c. 440m north of the site, which is remnant of the medieval layout of Royston (HER ref. MHT 12629, EHT 5325).

- 2.14 A medieval cemetery was recorded c. 410m north of the site and comprised four coffined inhumations including three adults and one child (HER ref. MHT 1738, EHT 4879). The cemetery is considered to have been associated with the medieval hospital of St John and St James.
- 2.15 The site of a former medieval timber-framed building was recorded c. 480m north of the site (HER ref. MHT 6352). A mixed assemblage of household pottery and cooking pots, as well as animal bones, was also recovered.

Post-medieval (AD 1539 – 1800) and modern (AD 1801 - present)

- 2.16 The approximate location of the site is first depicted on the 1725 coloured map 'of the common field to the north of Therfield belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St Pauls'. The site is situated across several fields, which appear to have been subdivided into strip fields.
- 2.17 The Therfield Tithe Map of 1843 depicts the site comprising a large field to the north and two smaller ones to the south, all under different ownership and occupancy; although by the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1887 the two smaller fields appear to have been combined into one.
- 2.18 Historic Land Characterisation undertaken for North Hertfordshire identifies the majority of the land within the site as the formal Parliamentary enclosure of open fields, which is common on the Chiltern Ridge, but rare elsewhere in the county. The western area of the site, adjacent to the boundary is characterised as post-1950s field boundaries. A water reservoir is located adjacent to the south-western corner of the site.
- 2.19 During the 20th century, modern development at Royston has expanded and surrounds the site on the northern and eastern boundaries.



3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, quality and significance. This information will enable NHDC, as advised by the HCCHEA, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage assets that are identified, consider the impact of the proposed development upon their significance and to avoid or minimise conflict between the conservation of those heritage assets and any aspect of the development proposal. This process is in line with policy contained in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 45 trenches, each measuring 30m long by 2m wide in the locations shown on Figure 2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2 *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service (NHDCMS) under accession number ROYBRL18 along with the site archive. A

summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-11)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.

5.2 The natural substrate in the majority of the trenches consisted of chalk, with some gravel lenses. In trenches 15, 16, 17, 18, 31 and 32 it consisted of mid orange brown silty clay and chalk. Across most of the site the natural substrate was directly overlain by an agricultural ploughsoil (topsoil) averaging 0.37m thick. Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 45 contained a colluvial deposit overlaying the natural substrate that was in turn sealed by a fine silt subsoil (Figs 6-9). Archaeological features were seen in trenches 1, 3, 7, and 9 (Figs 3-5, 7, 8). No features of any date were encountered in trenches 2, 4, 8, and 10-44 (Figs 10-12).

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 & 4)

5.3 Trench 1 contained four pits situated near the southern end of the trench (103, 105, 107, and 109), only half exposed within the extent of the trench. Pit 103 was 1m in diameter and had a depth of 0.13m; it had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill (104) of mid grey brown silty clay with small rounded pebbles inclusions produced no dating evidence.

5.4 Pit 105 appeared oval in plan, with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Measuring 0.85m long by 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, the single fill 106 comprised a mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk flecks and mollusc shell.

5.5 Pit 107 was oval in plan with concave sides and base. It was 1.08m and a width greater than 0.46m and a maximum depth of 0.19m. The fill (108) again comprised a mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk flecks and mollusc shell.

5.6 Pit 109 had concave sides and base and measured 0.95m long by 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep. The single undated fill (110) comprised a grey brown sandy silt, once again containing chalk flecks and mollusc shell.

- 5.7 Near the southern end of the trench, ditch 111 ran on a northwest-southeast alignment across the trench. Measuring 1.39m wide by 0.12m deep, it contained a single undated fill (112) of light grey brown silty clay, with mollusc shell and small rounded stone inclusions. The trench was broadly aligned on a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey but no clear evidence for a corresponding feature was seen, with ditch 111 running across the trench on a different alignment to the survey anomaly.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 5)

- 5.8 Trench 3 contained a furrow (303) running NE/SW across the central part of the trench, potentially corresponding with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. Measuring 3.67m wide by 0.26m deep, the fill of the feature comprised a mid grey-brown clay silt (304) that produced post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and clay pipe fragments.
- 5.9 At the eastern end of the trench was tree bole 305. Irregular in plan and section, with steep edges and an irregular base, the feature measured 1.03m long by 0.64m wide and 0.28m, and contained a single undated fill (306) of dark grey-brown silty clay with sub-angular stone inclusions.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 6)

- 5.10 Trench 5 contained a colluvial deposit at the western end of the trench, seemingly infilling a dry channel/ natural variation in the chalk substrate. This feature was potentially identified by the geophysical survey as a broad north-south orientated linear trend subsequently targeted by trenches 5, 6 and 7.
- 5.11 At the western end of the trench the colluvial layer was sealed by a subsoil layer (501), up to 0.84m deep and decreasing in thickness to the east, of mid grey-orange fine silt with frequent chalk inclusions. The underlying colluvial deposit extended approximately 12m into the trench from the western baulk and was investigated by means of two hand dug sondages, located at the eastern edge and in the central part of the deposit. At the eastern edge of the feature the stratigraphic sequence comprised a 0.11m thick layer of mid brown-grey, silt with some sub-circular stones, flint, and chalk inclusions (503), that in turn sealed a light brown-grey friable silt (504). In the central part of the deposit the sequence consisted of a light brown grey friable silt (505) overlying a basal layer of friable light brown-grey, silt with some sub-circular stones, flint and chalk inclusions (506). A sherd of post-medieval pottery of

broad 16th to 18th century date was recovered from layer 506, suggesting that the colluvial layers began to accumulate at a comparatively late date, probably as a result of cultivation of the site.

5.12 Following hand excavation of the two box sections, and with the agreement of the HCCHEA, the remainder of the deposit was removed by machine. No underlying archaeological finds or features were seen.

5.13 **Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 7)**

Trench 6 contained an extension of the colluvial deposit seen in Trench 5, again extending into the trench from the west. As with trench 5, with the agreement of the HCCHEA the deposit was removed by machine to reveal the underlying natural substrate – no archaeological finds or features were revealed.

Trench 7 (Figs 2, 7 and 8)

5.14 The western end of trench 7 contained a continuation of the colluvial deposit observed in trenches 5 and 6 (see above). During hand-excavation in the form of two box sections it was seen to consist of three distinct layers comprising a compact mid yellow-brown, sand silt (703) overlaying a compact dark orange brown sand silt (704), which in turn sealed a compact mid orange brown sand silt (705). Machine removal of the deposit again did not reveal any underlying finds or features.

5.15 Possible tree throw 710 was investigated near the eastern end of the trench. Measuring 0.9m in length by 0.41m wide and 0.09m deep, it contained a dark greyish brown clayey silt (711) with infrequent flint inclusions.

5.16 Immediately to the west of tree throw 710 two adjacent north-south aligned gullies (706 and 708) were also investigated. Gully 706 was recorded with gently sloping sides and a flat base, with a width of 0.45m and depth of 0.06m. The single undated fill, 707, comprised a dark grey brown clayey silt with infrequent small pebble and natural flint inclusions. Gully terminus 708 was recorded with very gently sloping sides and a flat base, with a width of 0.21m and depth of 0.05m. The undated fill (709) comprised a mid grey-brown clayey silt.

Trench 9 (Fig 2)

5.17 Trench 9 contained a possible ditch terminus (902) near the centre of the trench. Discussion with the tenant farmer identified the previous use of this area for

livestock penning and it is likely that the feature represents remnants of associated structures. The dimensions of the probable modern disturbance were recorded as 0.42m long, 0.13m wide and 0.08m deep. The single fill 903 comprised dark orange brown clayey silt with some chalk and small pebble inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 32 (Fig 2)

- 5.18 Trench 32 contained a broad linear band of friable mid brown orange silty clay (3201) that was initially interpreted as a ditch; however, subsequent testing of the deposit by means of two hand-dug test-pits demonstrated that deposit was a remnant subsoil infilling a natural undulation/ variation in the surface of the chalk substrate.

Trench 45 (Figs 2 and 9)

- 5.18 A tree throw (4503) was located near the centre of trench 45. It appeared irregular in plan, with concave edges and an uneven base in section. The feature was 1.1m long and 0.7m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.16m. The fill comprised mid grey brown clayey silt, with occasional chalk inclusions.
- 5.19 At the southern end of the trench a possible ditch/ probable colluvial deposit similar to that seen in trenches 5, 6 and 7, was recorded. Extending approximately 10m into the trench from the southern baulk, the feature was investigated by means of two box sections, 4505 and 4508, positioned on the northern edge and in the central part of the spread respectively. At the northern edge of the feature the deposit sequence was seen to comprise a 0.26m thick layer of compact mid orange-brown, clay silt (4506), overlying a 0.12m thick layer of compact mid brown-yellow, clay silt with frequent chalk flecks and small lumps. In the central part of the deposit, in sondage 4508, the deposit sequence comprised an upper layer of firm mid brown-orange, silt clay with occasional small stones and frequent chalk flecks and lumps, overlaying a basal deposit of compact mid yellow-brown, clay silt. The cut numbers have been retained for the test-pit interventions due to the initial interpretation of the feature as a ditch; however, the feature as a whole is likely to represent an accumulation of soils moved downslope towards the southern boundary of the site by both natural processes and agricultural activity, similar to the deposits observed along the western boundary of the site (see trenches 5-7, above).

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material was recorded from three deposits, the fill of a ditch, a layer deposit and natural subsoil (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand.

Pottery by Pete Banks

- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (2016).

- 6.3 The assemblage comprises five sherds (26g) of pottery recorded from two deposits. All of the pottery was recovered from the fill of a ditch and a layer deposit. The condition of the assemblage is moderately poor; the mean sherd weight is moderately low for an entirely post-medieval assemblage (5.2g).

Post-medieval Pottery

- 6.4 A total of five sherds (26g) of pottery can be dated to the post medieval period. Three sherds of glazed red earthenware (GRE) are recorded from deposits 304 and 506, the fill of ditch 303 and a possible colluvium spread respectively. This material can be dated from the 16th to the 18th centuries AD. There are no distinguishing features or decoration on these sherds. One sherd (2g) of ironstone ware (IRST) is recorded from deposit 304. This dates from the early 19th century onwards. One sherd (2g) of transfer printed ware (TPE) is also recorded from deposit 304. The sherd is decorated with a blue and black print although it is too small to discern the nature of the design. The sherd dates from the 18th to the 20th century AD.

Summary

- 6.5 The pottery evidence suggests that activity at the site has taken place since the post-medieval period, possibly beginning as early as the 16th century AD. Due to the small amount of pottery recovered no forms have been recorded and as a result it is not possible to draw any meaningful conclusions regarding the nature of the assemblage.

Ceramic building material by Pete Banks

- 6.6 A total of 22 fragments (636g) of ceramic building material have been recorded from two deposits. One fragment (33g), from deposit 304, is made in a medium sandy (ms) fabric. Based on its thickness and firing, the fragment can be dated to the late medieval or early post medieval period. A total of 20 fragments (579g) of ceramic building material from deposit 304 can be dated to the post medieval period based on their thickness and firing. Nine are tiles fragments made in a medium sandy fabric (ms). One is a peg tile fragment also made in a medium sandy fabric (ms). One fragment is a possible pantile made in medium sandy fabric with iron ore inclusions (msfe); the tile is incomplete and it is not possible to say for certain if this is a pantile. One fragment, made in a fine sandy fabric (fs), is a decorative roof ornament, perhaps finial. The remaining fragments in this deposit do not have any distinguishing features or decoration. One tile fragment (24g), made in a medium sandy fabric with clay pellet inclusions (mscp), is recorded from subsoil deposit 501. Based on its thickness and firing the tile can be dated to the post-medieval period.

Fired Clay by Pete Banks

- 6.7 One fragment (6g) of fired clay, in a sandy fabric, is recorded in deposit 304. The fragment has no distinguish features or marks.

Other finds by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.8 Fill 304 of possible boundary ditch 303 produced two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, which are broadly dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries.
- 6.9 Subsoil deposit 501 produced one object of copper alloy (11g) and ten of iron (160g). The copper alloy item is a folded sheet fragment, which measures 54 x 24 x 5mm and has a rectangular aperture on one side – the latter measuring 12 x 3mm. The iron objects consist of seven nails, with flat heads and shafts with rectangular cross-sections, a spike measuring 232mm in length, a flat strip fragment and a roughly disc-shaped object with a perforation in the centre. None of the metal items are closely dateable but all are likely to be of relatively recent date.



7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation has identified limited evidence for past activity within the proposed development area, primarily comprising a small number of shallow pits or tree-throws and gullies in the northwestern part of the site.
- 7.2 Colluvial deposits encountered towards the western edge of the site, alongside Briary Lane, and in the southeast corner were found to be infilling dry channels or natural undulations in the underlying chalk bedrock. Pottery recovered from the base of the colluvium in Trench 5 indicates a broad 16th to 18th century date for the accumulation of this material, suggesting that mass movement of soils on the site took place as a result of relatively recent cultivation practices. Infilling of these depressions/ channels in the substrate may also have been to some extent deliberate, with the intention to modify the natural slope and make the site easier to cultivate. Where removed, the colluvium did not mask any underlying archaeological features and contained very little artefactual material.
- 7.3 Although the preceding geophysical survey and aerial mapping sources (HCCHEA pers. comm.) indicated that the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation were likely to be present in the form of the basal remains of furrows no convincing evidence for these features was seen in any of the trenches. Evidence for modern plough truncation was however noted across the development area and presumably accounts for the almost total removal of these features and may explain the relatively ephemeral nature of the few features encountered. Consequently, correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and the results of the trenching is judged to be low.
- 7.4 Collectively, the results of the investigation suggest that activity within the site predominantly dates to the post-medieval and modern periods, with no evidence for prehistoric land use. The features identified are judged to be of negligible to very low archaeological significance and the results of the project have little potential to contribute to any regional research framework objectives beyond seemingly confirming that there is no surviving evidence for a continuation into the development area of the monumental ritual/ funerary landscape known to the west, on Thurfield Heath.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Anna Moosbauer and Eilidh Barr, assisted by Rachel Alexander, Adrian Arenas, and Ethan Ellis. The report was written by Anna Moosbauer and Eilidh Barr. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Pete Banks and Jacky Sommerville respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Tom Brown and Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Adrian Scruby.

9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	>30	>2	0.20	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	>30	>2	0.48	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Light whitish brown, chalky clay	>30	>2	-	
1	103	Cut		Pit	Shallow pit, half under bulk	0.5	-	0.13	
1	104	Fill	103	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, small rounded pebbles	0.5	-	0.13	
1	105	Cut		Pit	Oval, shallow pit, partially under bulk	>0.7	0.85	0.2	
1	106	Fill	105	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, small rounded pebbles	>0.7	0.85	0.2	
1	107	Cut		Pit	Oval, continuing under bulk	1.08	0.46	0.19	
1	108	Fill	107	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, frequent snail shell inclusions	1.08	0.46	0.19	
1	109	Cut		Pit	Oval, continuing under bulk	0.95	>0.65	0.12	
1	110	Fill	109	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown, sandy silt, lots of chalk and frequent snail shell inclusions	0.95	>0.65	0.12	
1	111	Cut		Ditch	Linear, gentle sides, flat base	2	1.39	0.12	
1	112	Fill	111	Fill of ditch	Light greyish brown, silty clay, small and rounded pebbles	2	1.39	0.12	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	>30	>2	0.37	
2	201	Layer		Natural	Light whitish brown, chalky clay	>30	>2	0.37	
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	>30	>2	0.26	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt	>30	>2	0.18	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish greyish white, chalk	>30	>2	-	
3	303	Cut		Boundary ditch	Linear with moderately steep sides and flat base	2	3.67	0.26	
3	304	Fill	303	Fill of boundary ditch	Mid greyish brown, clayey silt, shell, flint and rounded stones	2	3.67	0.26	
3	305	Cut		Cut of tree bole	Irregular, almost oval	1.03	0.64	0.28	
3	306	Fill	305	Fill of tree bole	Dark greyish brown, silty clay with angular stones	1.03	0.64	0.28	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.30	
4	401	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, some flint	>30	>2	0.30	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.32	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey orange, fine silt, frequent chalk	>30	>2	0.84	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, some flint	>30	>2	>0.84	
5	503	Layer		Colluvium	Mid brown grey, silt, some sub-circular stones, some flint, and chalk inclusions	>12	>1.3	0.11	
5	504	Layer		Colluvium	Light brown grey, silt, friable, some sub-circular stones, some flint and chalk	>12	>1.3	0.05	
5	505	Layer		Colluvium	Light brown grey, silt, friable, some sub-circular stones, some flint and chalk	>12	>1.8	0.05	
5	506	Layer		Colluvium	Light brown grey, silt, friable, some sub-circular stones, some flint and chalk	>12	>1.8	0.05	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, silt clay, compact	>30	>2	0.21	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown, silt clay, compact	>30	>2	0.38	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Light white grey, silt clay, compact, some small rounded	>30	>2	>0.38	

					stones				
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, sandy silt, friable, frequent small sub-rounded/angular stones	>30	>2	0.24	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Light orange brown, sand silt, friable, frequent medium and small sub-rounded/angular stones	>30	>2	0.35	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, compact, frequent stone and flint inclusions	>30	>2	>0.35	
7	703	Layer		Colluvium	Mid yellow brown, sand silt, compact, frequent chalk	>10	>2	0.15	
7	704	Layer		Colluvium	Dark orange brown, sand silt, compact, occasional small stone and chalk	>10	>2	0.24	
7	705	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orange brown, sand silt, compact, frequent chalk, occasional small stones	>10	>2	0.33	
7	706	Cut		Cut of Gully	Linear, gentle slope, flat base, N-S orientation	2	0.45	0.06	
7	707	Fill	706	Fill of Gully	Dark grey brown, clay silt, compact, occasional small pebbles and flint	2	0.45	0.06	
7	708	Cut		Cut of Gully	Linear, gentle slope, flat base, N-S orientation	1	0.21	0.05	
7	709	Fill	708	Fill of Gully	Mid grey brown, clay silt, compact, occasional small pebbles and flint	1	0.21	0.05	
7	710	Cut		Cut of tree bole	Sub-rounded, gentle slope, irregular base, NW-SE orientation	0.9	0.41	0.09	
7	711	Fill	710	Fill of tree bole	Dark grey brown, clay silt, compact, rare flint inclusions	0.09	0.41	0.09	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.16	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Grey orange, fine silt, some chalk	>30	>2	0.48	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact, some flint	>30	>2	>0.48	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.38	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact, some flint	>30	>2	>0.38	
9	902	Cut		Cut of ditch terminus	Linear, moderate slope, flat base, NE-SW orientation	0.42	0.35	0.08	
9	903	Fill	902	Fill of Ditch Terminus	Dark orange brown, clay silt, compact, rare small pebbles and chalk	0.42	0.35	0.08	
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.30	
10	1001	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact, some flint	>30	>2	>0.30	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.22	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Grey orange, fine silt, some chalk	>30	>2	0.37	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact, some flint	>30	>2	>0.37	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.32	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact, some flint	>30	>2	>0.32	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.16	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Grey orange, fine silt, some chalk	>30	>2	0.48	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact, some flint	>30	>2	>0.48	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.24	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Grey orange, fine silt, some chalk	>30	>2	0.33	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact,	>30	>2	>0.33	

					some flint				
14	1403	Cut		Cut of Pit	Oval, moderate slope, irregular base, E-W orientation	1.65	>0.62	0.39	
14	1404	Fill	1403	Fill of Pit	Mottled orange/mid grey brown	1.65	>0.62	0.39	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, some chalk and flint	>30	>2	0.29	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Grey orange, fine silt, some chalk	>30	>2	0.36	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown and white, silty clay and chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.36	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones and chalk	>30	>2	0.27	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange, silt chalk, moderately friable, occasional chalk	>30	>2	0.42	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown and white, silty clay and chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.42	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silt, loose, occasional stone and chalk	>30	>2	0.3	
17	1701	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown and white, silty clay and chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.3	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional sub-angular stone	>30	>2	0.4	
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown and white, silty clay and chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.4	
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones and chalk	>30	>2	0.35	
19	1901	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.35	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, fine silt, friable, occasional small stone and chalk	>30	>2	0.28	
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.28	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, silt sand, friable, occasional small stone	>30	>2	0.35	
21	2101	Layer		Natural	Mid grey white, chalk, friable, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.35	
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, silt sand, friable, occasional small stone	>30	>2	0.3	
22	2201	Layer		Natural	Mid grey white, chalk, friable, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.3	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, fine silt, occasional chalk and gravel	>30	>2	0.25	
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey orange, fine silt, occasional chalk and gravel	>30	>2	0.44	
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact	>30	>2	>0.44	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, fine silt, occasional chalk and gravel	>30	>2	0.23	
24	2401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey orange, fine silt, occasional chalk and gravel	>30	>2	0.51	
24	2402	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact	>30	>2	>0.51	
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, clay silt, compact, occasional stones	>30	>2	0.55	
25	2501	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact, occasional small stones, flint, and shell	>30	>2	>0.55	
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.39	
26	2601	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.39	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown, clay silt, compact, occasional stone and	>30	>2	0.28	

					shell				
27	2701	Layer		Natural	Light grey white, chalk, compact, occasional small stones	>30	>2	>0.28	
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silt	>30	>2	0.29	
28	2801	Layer		Natural	Light brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.29	
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silt	>30	>2	0.3	
29	2901	Layer		Natural	Light brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.3	
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.49	
30	3001	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.49	
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown grey, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.4	
31	3101	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown and white, silty clay and chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.4	
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.37	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange, silt clay, friable, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.58	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Mottled mid orange brown and white, firm, silty clay and chalk, occasional large stones	>30	>2	>0.58	
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.29	
33	3301	Layer		Natural	Mid white, chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.29	
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silt	>30	>2	0.32	
34	3401	Layer		Natural	Light brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.32	
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silt	>30	>2	0.32	
35	3501	Layer		Natural	Light brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.32	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silt	>30	>2	0.26	
36	3601	Layer		Natural	Light brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.26	
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.32	
37	3701	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.32	
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.3	
38	3801	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.3	
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.42	
39	3901	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.42	
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.36	
40	4001	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.36	
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small sub-rounded stones	>30	>2	0.24	
41	4101	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional flint inclusions	>30	>2	>0.24	
42	4200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.34	
42	4201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, silt clay, friable, occasional stone and chalk	>30	>2	0.53	
42	4202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, friable, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.53	
43	4300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, fine silt, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.38	

43	4301	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, friable, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.38	
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silt clay, loose, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.26	
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown, silt clay, friable, occasional stone and chalk	>30	>2	0.53	
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Mid grey white, chalk, firm, occasional large flint	>30	>2	>0.53	
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown, silt clay, friable, occasional small stones	>30	>2	0.32	
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange, silt clay, friable, occasional small stones and chalk	>30	>2	0.47	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Mid brown white, chalk, firm, occasional flint	>30	>2	>0.47	
45	4503	Cut		Cut of Tree Throw	Irregular, moderate concave slope, irregular base	1.1	0.7	0.16	
45	4504	Fill	4503	Fill of Tree Throw	Mid grey brown, clay silt, compact, occasional chalk	1.1	0.7	0.16	
45	4505	Cut		Cut of Ditch/Colluvial layer	Linear, irregular moderate slope, base not excavated, NW-SE orientation	>10	>2	>0.48	
45	4506	Fill	4505	Upper Fill of Ditch/Colluvial layer	Mid orange brown, clay silt, compact, occasional small stones	>10	>2	>0.26	
45	4507	Fill	4505	Lower Fill of Ditch/Colluvial layer	Mid brown yellow, clay silt, compact, frequent chalk	>10	>2	>0.12	
45	4508	Cut		Cut of Ditch/Colluvial layer	Linear, Imperceptible slope, flat base, NW-SE orientation	>10	>2	>0.48	
45	4509	Fill	4508	Upper Fill of Ditch/Colluvial layer	Mid brown orange, silt clay, firm, occasional small stones, frequent chalk	>10	>2	>0.27	
45	4510	Fill	4508	Lower Fill of Ditch/Colluvial layer	Mid yellow brown, clay silt, compact, moderate chalk	>10	>2	>0.3	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

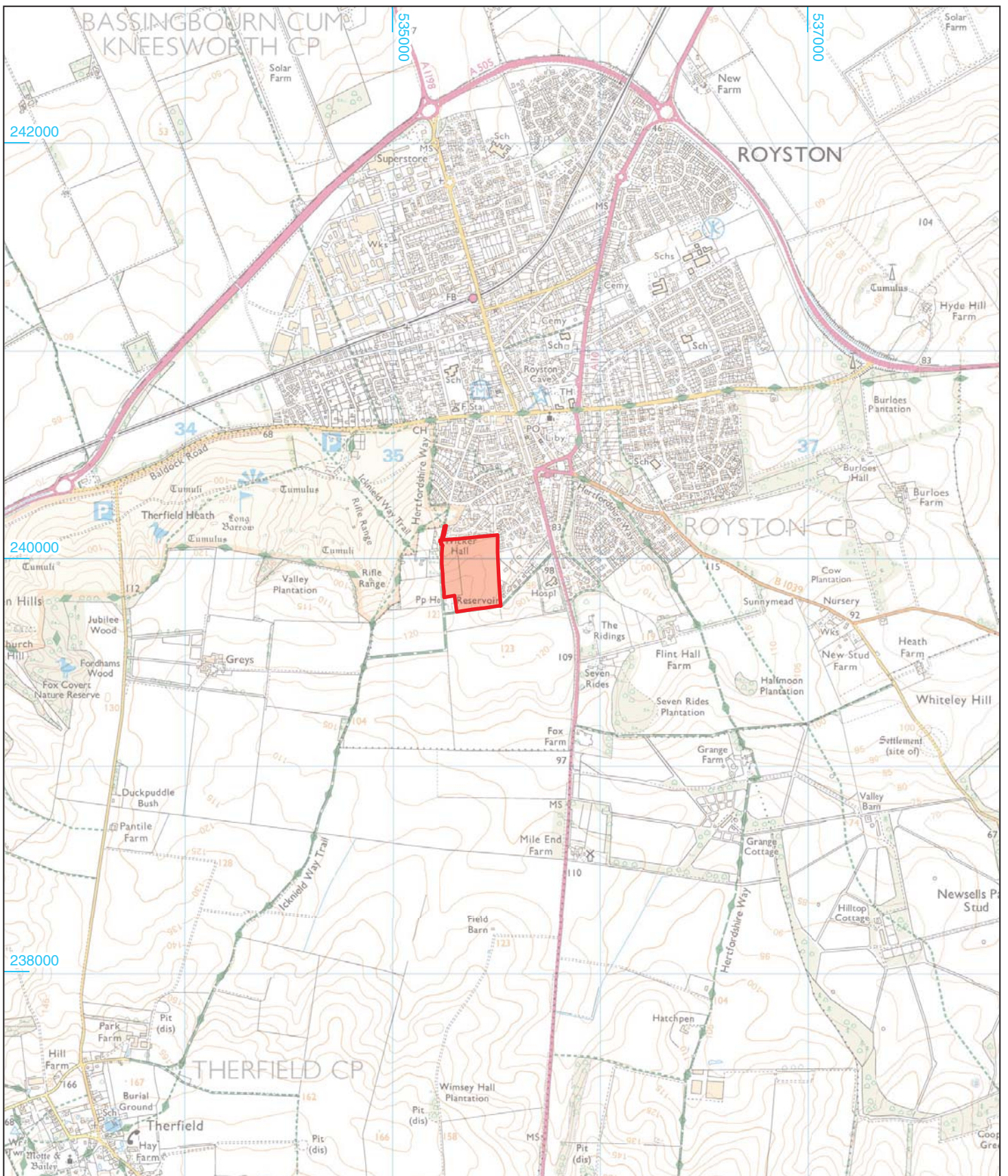
Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
304	Post medieval pottery	Ironstone ware	IRST	1	2	EC19-C20
	Post medieval pottery	Transfer printed ware	TPE	1	2	
	Post medieval pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	2	14	
	CBM		ms	1	33	
	CBM	1 x peg tile, 9 x tile fragments, 1 x pantile, 1 x dec roof ornament (finial)	ms/mscp/msfe/fs	20	579	
	Fired clay		Sandy	1	6	
	Clay pipe	stem		2	4	
501	Iron	Nails, fragments		10	160	Post-med
	Copper alloy	Object		1	11	
	CBM	1 x tile fragment	mscp	1	24	
506	Post medieval pottery	Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1	8	C16th-C18

Table 2: Fabric Description

Date	Fabric Code*	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Post-Medieval	IRST	Ironstone ware	1	2
	GREW	Glazed red earthenware	3	22
	TPE	Transfer printed ware	1	2
Total			5	26

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land off Briary Lane, Royston, Hertfordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2018 at Land off Briary Lane, Royston. The site is located in an area of potential for remains of prehistoric date, laying to the east of a monumental ritual and funerary landscape on Thurfield Heath. A total of 45 trenches, each measuring 30m long by 2m wide, were excavated across the 9ha site.</p> <p>The evaluation identified limited evidence for past human activity within the proposed development area, primarily comprising a small number of shallow pits or tree-throws and gullies in the northwestern part of the site.</p> <p>Colluvial deposits encountered towards the western edge of the site, alongside Briary Lane, and in the southeast corner were found to be infilling dry channels or natural undulations in the underlying chalk bedrock. Pottery recovered from the base of the colluvium indicates a broad 16th to 18th century date for the accumulation of this material, suggesting that mass movement of soils on the site took place as a result of relatively recent cultivation practices. Infilling of these depressions/ channels in the substrate may also have been to some extent deliberate, with the intention to modify the natural slope and make the site easier to cultivate. Where removed the colluvium did not mask any underlying archaeological features and contained very little artefactual material.</p> <p>Although a preceding geophysical survey and aerial mapping sources indicated that the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation were likely to be present in the form of the basal remains of furrows no convincing evidence for these features was seen in any of the trenches. Evidence for modern plough truncation was however noted across the development area and presumably accounts for the almost total removal of these earlier features and may explain the relatively ephemeral nature of the few surviving features encountered.</p> <p>Collectively, the results of the investigation suggest that activity within the site predominantly dates to the post-medieval and modern periods, with no surviving evidence for a continuation into the development area of the monumental ritual/ funerary landscape known to the west, on Thurfield Heath.</p>	
Project dates	6-5 August 2018	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics 2018)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Briary Lane, Royston, Hertfordshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	9ha	
Site co-ordinates	TL 535382 239961	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	North Hertfordshire District Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby	
Project Supervisor	Anna Moosbauer	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	Ditches, pits	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service	Ceramics, metal, CBM
Paper	North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service	Context sheets, trench sheets, section drawings
Digital	North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Land off Briary Lane, Royston, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 18505		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Briary Lane, Royston,
 Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

0 1km

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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673

DRAWN BY TB
 CHECKED BY DJB
 APPROVED BY APS

PROJECT NO. 661158
 DATE 28.08.18
 SCALE @A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Colluvial deposit
- Natural feature



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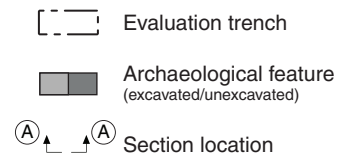
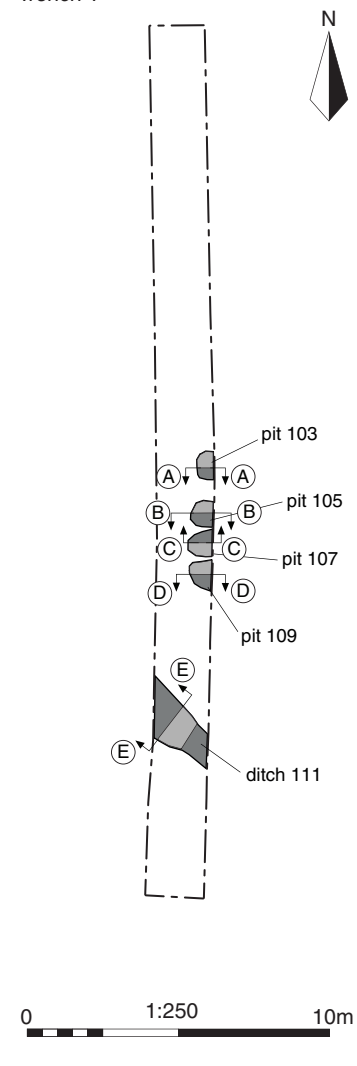
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Briary Lane, Royston,
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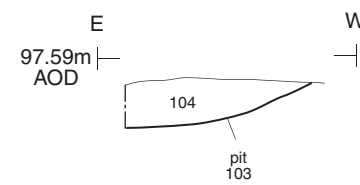
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological and natural features

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05.10.18	2
APPROVED BY	APS	SCALE@A3	1:1,500	

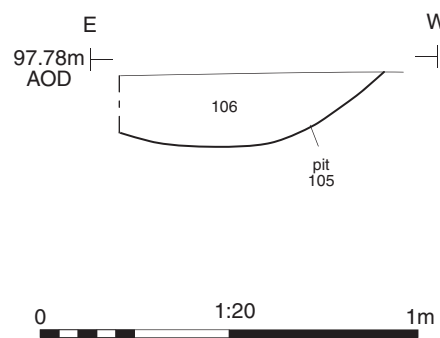
Trench 1



Section AA



Section BB



Trench 1, looking south (1m scales)



Trench 1, pit 103, looking south (0.3m scale)



Trench 1, pit 105, looking south (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Briary Lane, Royston,
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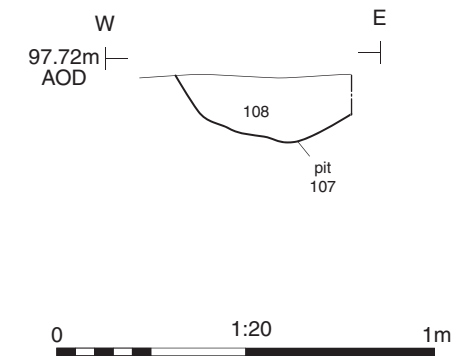
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 1: plan, sections and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661158	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02.10.18	3
APPROVED BY	APS	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	



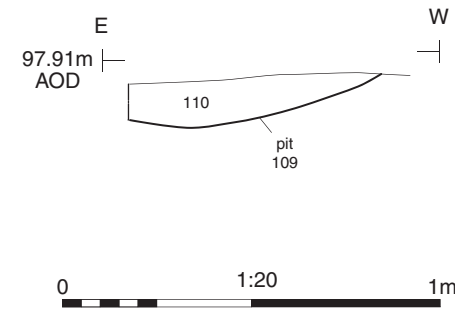
Trench 1, pit 107, looking north (0.4m scale)

Section CC



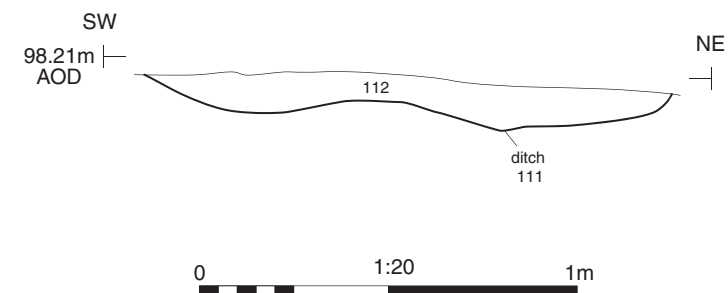
Trench 1, pit 109, looking south (0.4m scale)

Section DD



Trench 1, ditch 111, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section EE





Trench 3, looking east (1m scales)



Trench 3, ditch 303, looking north (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

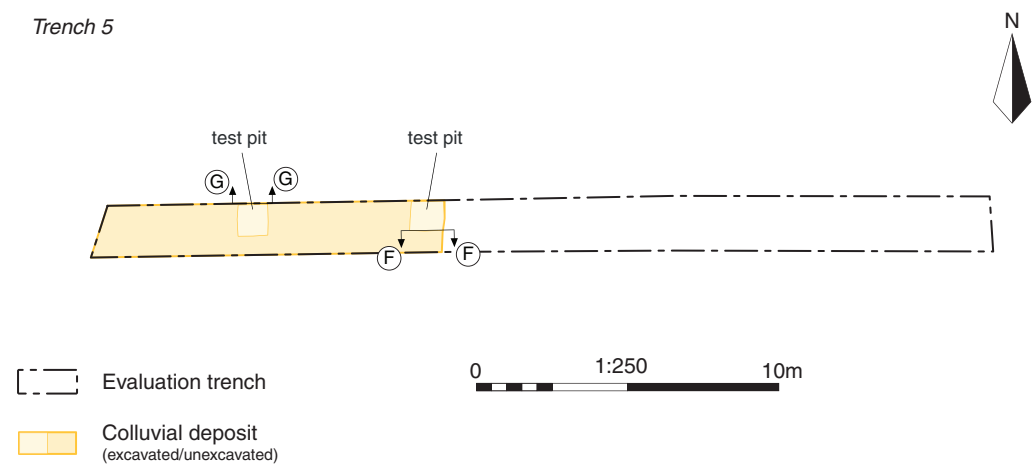
Land off Briary Lane, Royston,
 Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

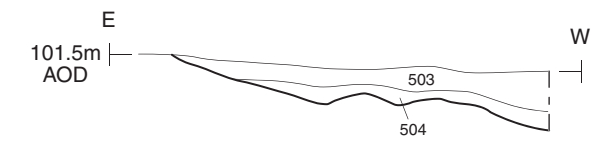
Trench 3: photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02.10.18	
APPROVED BY	APS	SCALE@A4	NA	5

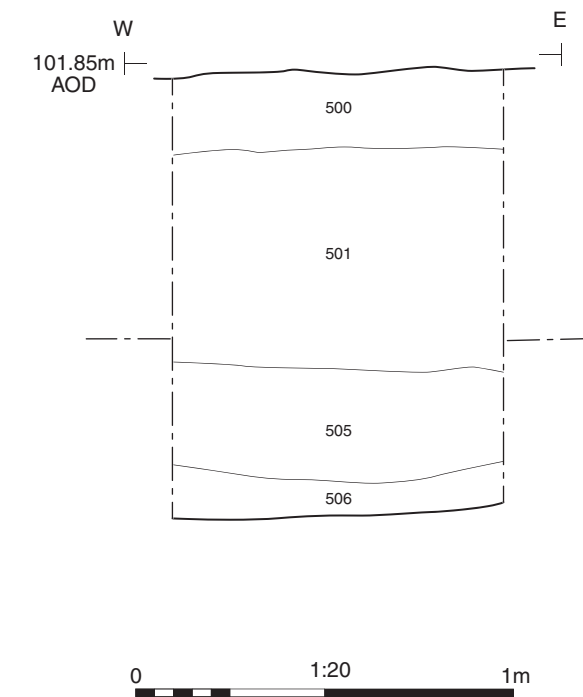
Trench 5



Section FF



Section GG



Trench 5, showing colluvial deposit, looking west (1m scales)



Trench 5, test pit in colluvial deposit 503, looking north (0.5m scale)



Trench 6, showing colluvial deposit 603, looking east (1m scales)



Trench 7, showing colluvial deposit 703, looking east (1m scales)



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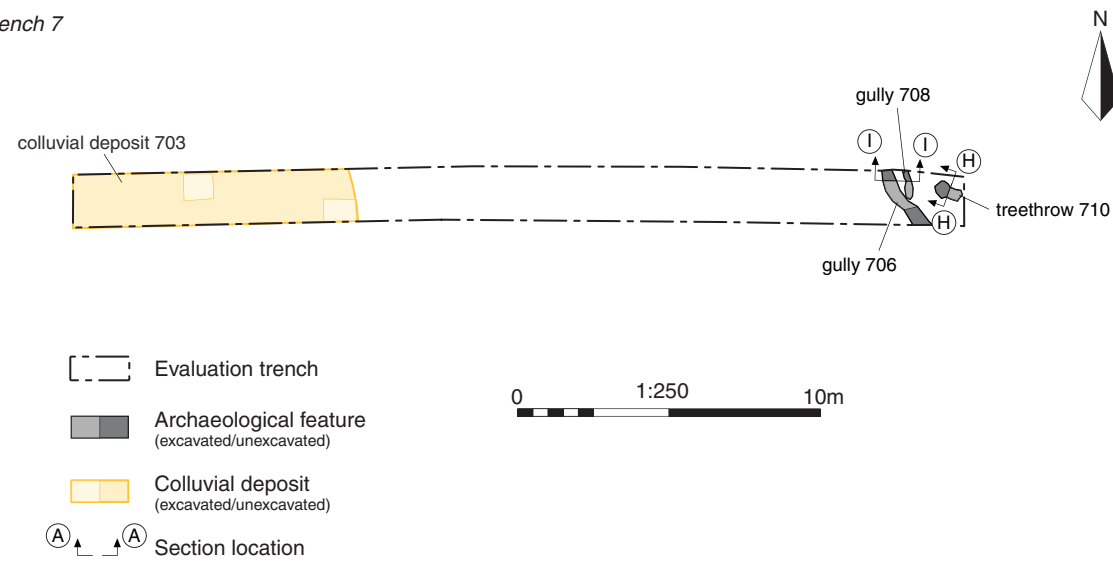
Land off Briary Lane, Royston,
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FIGURE TITLE

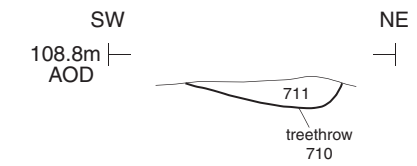
Trenches 6 and 7: photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02.10.18	
APPROVED BY	APS	SCALE@A4	NA	7

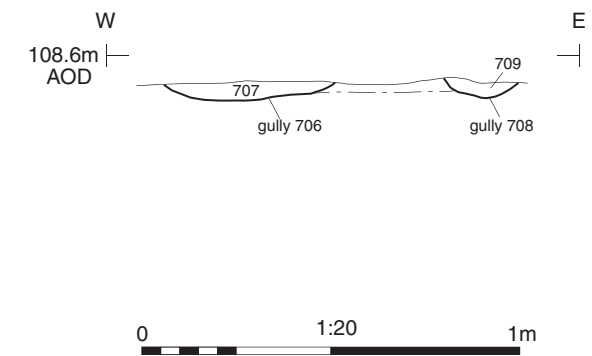
Trench 7



Section HH

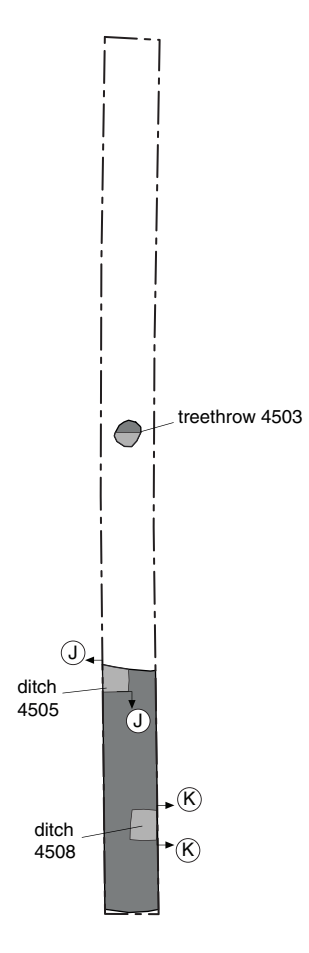


Section II



Trench 7, treethrow 710, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

Trench 45



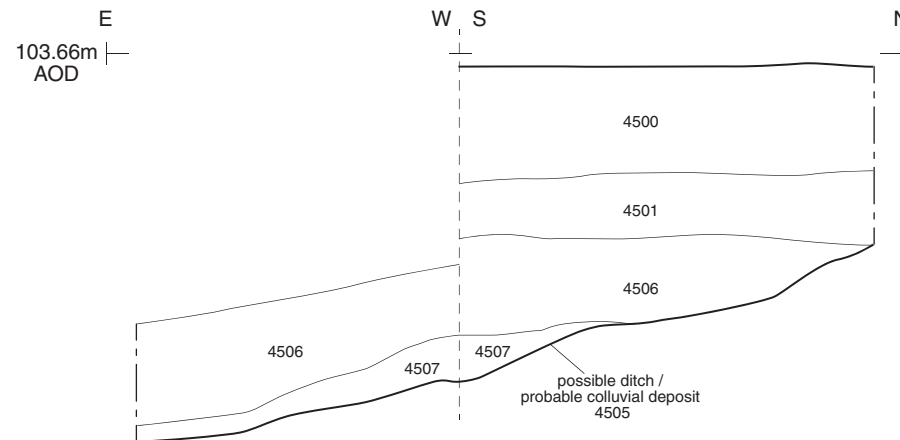
Evaluation trench
 Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
 Section location

0 1:250 10m

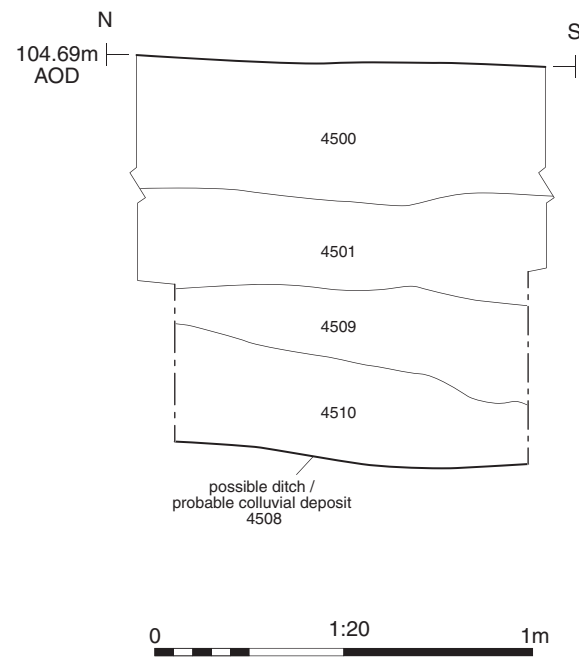


Trench 45, looking north (1m scales)

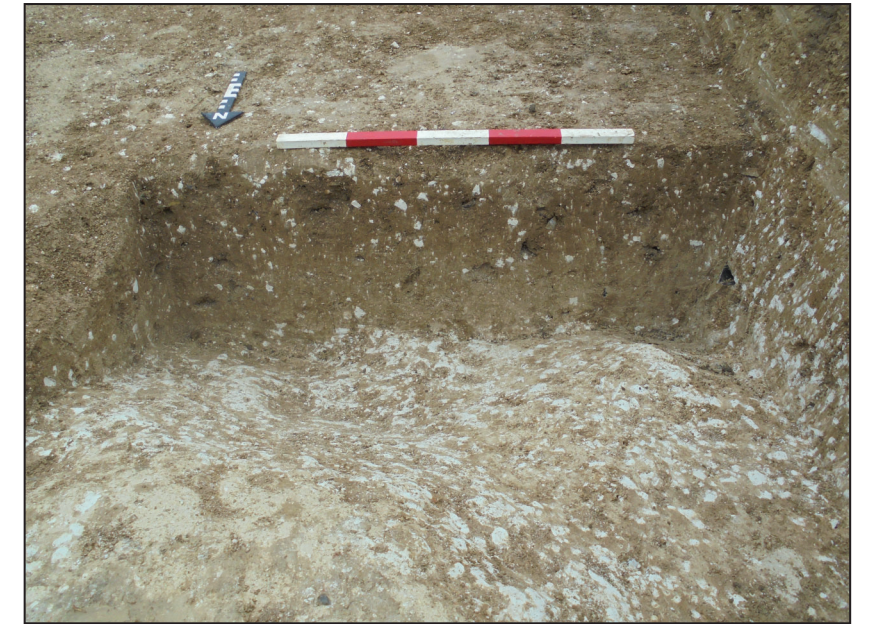
Section JJ



Section KK



0 1:20 1m



Trench 45, possible ditch / probable colluvial deposit 4505, looking south (0.5m scale)



Trench 45, possible ditch / probable colluvial deposit 4508, looking east (0.5m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 45: plan, sections and
 photographs**

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APPROVED BY	APS	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	



Trench 2, facing north (1m scales)



Trench 8, facing east (1m scales)



Trench 10, facing north (1m scale)



Trench 11, facing north (1m scales)



Trench 12, facing north (1m scales)



Trench 16, facing south (1m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 2, 8, 10, 11, 12 & 16:
 photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	28.08.18	10
APPROVED BY	APS	SCALE	@A3 NA	



Trench 20, facing east (1m scales)



Trench 21, facing north (1m scales)



Trench 24, facing east (1m scale)



Trench 25, facing south(1m scales)



Trench 27, facing north (1m scales)



Trench 28, facing east (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 20, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28:
 Photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	28.08.18	11
APPROVED BY	APS	SCALE	@A3 NA	



Trench 31, facing south (1m scales)



Trench 33, facing north (1m scales)



Trench 36, facing west (1m scale)



Trench 39, facing south (1m scales)



Trench 42, facing west (1m scales)



Trench 43, facing south (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trenches 31, 33, 36, 39, 42 & 43:
 Photographs**

DRAWN BY	TB	PROJECT NO.	661158	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	28.08.18	12
APPROVED BY	APS	SCALE	@A3 NA	

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