

Rectory Manor, Pirton, Hertfordshire

An Archaeological Investigation



Craig Cessford

**CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**



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Illustrations by Bryan Crossan

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University of Cambridge

Report No. 1095

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Non-technical summary

An archaeological investigation was conducted by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit between the 31st of January and 23rd of February 2012 at Rectory Manor, Pirton, Hertfordshire, inside an early 17th century standing building. The investigations although limited revealed several structural elements relating to earlier phases of the current standing building.

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) on the 31st January and 1st February 2012, followed by strip, map and record between the 21st and 23rd of February 2012, on the site of Rectory Manor, Pirton, Hertfordshire (centred on TL 14148 31935) (Figure 1). The results of the evaluation and the map and record are both described in this report; henceforth both phases of work will be jointly described as an archaeological investigation. The work was undertaken on behalf of the landowners Mike and June Williams, as part of a condition placed upon the scheduled monument consent by the East of England Regional Office of English Heritage. This related principally to the installation of under floor heating throughout part of the building. The investigations were therefore restricted to the affected area, which consisted of the Hallway and Rooms 6–8, located at the western end of the building (Figures 2–3).

Topography and Geology

The vicinity lies at a height of *c.* 60–65m OD and the previous floor level in the western end of the building lay at *c.* 63.0–63.1m OD. The site is located on head deposits; comprising soft to firm free draining greyish brown or orange brown silty clay, with variable proportions of flint gravel. These overlie Lower Chalk, a stiff to weak clayey chalk

Archaeological and Historical Background

The parish of Pirton lies in the north-west of Hertfordshire, at the edge of the Bedfordshire plain. The village of Pirton is located centrally within the parish and appears to be of Late Saxon origin, at the Norman Conquest it was a thriving manorial estate held by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the core of the village there is an 11th century church with surviving 12th century fabric and 11th–12th century motte and bailey castle. Excavations near The Fox public house in the 1990's have confirmed that this area represents the core of occupation as they revealed dense Saxo-Norman and medieval activity suggesting a manorial settlement and adjacent cemetery (Fenton 1993; Hillelson and Turner forthcoming).

Rectory Manor is located some distance to the north-west of the village, within a square shaped medieval moat measuring *c.* 80m northwest-southeast by *c.* 75m southwest-northeast with arms that are *c.* 3–10m wide. Previous fieldwork at Rectory Manor itself has included a watching brief (Ashworth 1998), a geophysical survey which revealed several large pits and a number of ditches (Gater and Gaffney 1990) and several test pits excavated by Access Cambridge Archaeology (<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/pirton.html>). There are a number of surviving standing buildings within the moated enclosure, the earliest of which is an impressive ten bayed late 15th–16th century tithe barn.

Rectory Manor itself (SAM 20648; Herefordshire HER 154) was apparently once the manor house of the rectory and was constructed in the early 17th century, although it

has been much altered subsequently. The structure is a two storeyed clunch and red brick building with roughcast timber-framed gables and steep tiled roofs

Methodology

An initial evaluation consisting of the excavation of six test pits and the recording of other revealed features was undertaken. A short summary of the initial evaluation was produced (Tabor 2012), which is superseded by the current report. The strip, map and record was undertaken following a written scheme of investigation produced by the CAU (Dickens 2012), based upon a brief issued by English heritage (Priddy 2012). The uppermost c. 0.15–0.3m had already been removed by the landowner prior to the archaeological investigation; the majority of the material removed consisted of the previous 20th century floor. The investigations were located within the Hallway (25.2 m²), Rooms 6/7 (20.9m²) and Room 8 (23.3m²), totalling 69.4m². As the overall building covers 312m² the investigated area represents c.22% of its total footprint, but covers the entire area impacted by the development.

All surviving archaeological deposits in these areas were removed by trained archaeologists using hand tools to a depth of 0.35m below the previous floor level, this depth was defined by the client as that which was required to be removed for the under floor heating. All features and deposits were then cleaned and recorded.

A plan of each area was drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections recorded at a scale of 1:10. The recording followed the CAU-modified MoLAS system (Spence 1994), whereby numbers were assigned to individual contexts (e.g. **[001]**) and stratigraphic events (e.g. **F.01**). Photography consisted principally of digital images. As the investigations were undertaken within the standing building all recording was located with regard to the structure itself, using the plan supplied by the landowner. The site grid was tied into the National Grid using Ordnance survey plans of the area. The site was linked to the Ordnance Datum height system using a Smartnet GPS.

All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory health and safety legislation and followed the recommendations of the Federation of Archaeological Managers & Employers (Allen and Holt 2010). The CAU site code is **RMP 12**.

Results

The results of the investigations will be presented in chronological order and are divided into three broad phases:

- 1) Deposits that predate the construction of the current standing building.
- 2) Deposits that relate to the initial construction of the current standing building.
- 3) Features relating to later phases of the current standing building.

Deposits Predating the Construction of the Current Standing Building

The only area where deposits that appear to predate the construction of the current standing building were in Test Pit 6, located in the Hallway. This revealed a dark loamy deposit (**F.16**), characterised as a ‘garden soil’, at a height of 62.57m OD. Test Pit 6 represented the deepest area of investigation, with no other area going below 62.60m OD.

Feature Description

F.16 [067] mid to dark brownish grey homogenous silty loamy deposit with occasional charcoal flecks and oyster shell fragments. This deposit was only revealed in Test Pit 6 and its extent and depth are unknown, it is however probably part of a much more extensive deposit.

Deposits Relating to the Initial Construction of the Current Standing Building

The main deposit relating to the initial construction of the current standing building was a homogenous *c.* 0.2–0.3m thick deposit of clay (**F.17**), which was revealed throughout the investigated area. This appears to be a deliberately laid makeup/levelling deposit, which created a firm foundation upon which to construct the current standing building. As all the features observed were cut through this deposit this indicates that they all relate to phases of the current standing building, rather than a putative earlier building located within the medieval moated enclosure. Sealing this clay deposit were a series of inter-digitating lenses (**F.18**), these appear to represent construction related deposits, trample horizons and temporary working surfaces when the area functioned as a builder’s yard during the initial construction of the current standing building.

In the Hallway a substantial 3½–4ft wide roughly southwest-northeast aligned clunch footing (**F.09**) was revealed running parallel to and underneath the current wall, this appears to represent the footing for the still extant wall. Also in the Hallway a roughly northwest-southeast aligned wall footing (**F.02**) is stratigraphically early and probably related to the original construction of the current standing building.

Feature Description

F.02 located at the western stairwell end of the Hallway is a roughly northwest-southeast aligned wall foundation over 0.9m wide [**016**] and of unknown depth (Figure 4b). It consisted of an outer face of roughly squared clunch and limestone blocks 0.25–0.45m by 0.2–0.25m in extent and 0.1–0.15m thick. These contained a core of un-mortared clunch fragments, typically 0.15m by 0.1m by 0.1m in size set at a steep pitch with voids between. On the outside of the facing blocks located within the construction cut [**017**] was a *c.* 0.2m wide strip of sub-rounded field stones, typically 0.1m by 0.07m in extent and 0.03m thick. Wall footing **F.02** was truncated by **F.01**.

F.09 [035] located in the eastern part of the Hallway is a broadly southwest-northeast aligned 1.15m (*c.* 3½–4ft) wide wall footing, consisting of large *c.* 0.4–0.5m by 0.3–0.4m roughly squared blocks set in pale buff grey coloured firm ‘mortar’, which appears to consist of a ‘paste’ made from crushed clunch to which water has been added. The depth of the wall footings is unknown.

F.17 [021]/[032] was present in all investigated areas and consists of a homogenous firm light to mid grey clay *c.* 0.2–0.3m thick containing occasional charcoal and chalk flecks plus rare animal bone and oyster shell. There were also occasional brick and tile fragments; whilst these might conceivably relate to breakages during the initial construction of the current standing building it appears more likely that they represent material from an earlier building. This suggests the existence of a relatively substantial 16th century structure in the vicinity, presumably located within the moated enclosure.

F.18 located in Room 8 represents an intensive sequence of thin banded deposits [047]–[062] partly revealed in section and partly hand excavated archaeologically. There were a series of inter-digitating lenses containing variable quantities of sand, crushed clunch, clay and mortar. All the deposits appear to have been rapidly deposited effectively as a single event up to c. 0.2m thick and appear to represent construction related deposits, trample horizons and temporary working surfaces when the area functioned as a builder's yard. Where stratigraphic relationships survived it was clear that all structural elements (**F.11**, **F.12** and **F.14**) were later than at least some of the deposits forming **F.18**.

Features Relating to Later Phases of the Current Standing Building

Located in the western stairwell end of the Hallway was a roughly southwest-northeast aligned wall foundation (**F.01**). Although on the same alignment as the current standing wall and wall footing (**F.09**) it was much narrower at only c. 1ft wide. Although it proved impossible to definitively ascertain its relationship with the other wall, it is probably a secondary addition. Nearby there was evidence for a brick-lined drain or soakaway (**F.03**). Located in Room 7 was a roughly southwest-northeast aligned wall footing (**F.07/08**), although similar to **F.01** this was slightly wider and not on the same alignment. This wall appears to have gone out of use by the late 18th–early 19th century, when a drain or feature base (**F.06**) was constructed. Located in Room 6 was a well built foundation for a mortared clunch plinth (**F.05**) c. 3ft by 1½ft in extent

In Room 8 it appears that the earliest remains consisted of a room defined by wall footings (**F.14/15**) and containing brick floors (**F.11/12**), which must have been demolished prior to the construction of the current standing walls. Stripping of plaster from the current north-eastern wall of Room 8 revealed an earlier blocked doorway (**F.13**). Relating to the room as currently structured there was a coal storage 'box' and area of brick flooring (**F.10**), associated with the still extant fireplace. In the 20th century considerable truncation and disturbance was caused when a concrete floor was inserted into the house (**F.19**).

Feature Description

F.01 located at the western stairwell end of the Hallway is a 0.28m (c. 1ft) wide southwest-northeast aligned wall footing [013] consisting of moderately sized c. 0.2–0.35m by 0.15–0.2m roughly squared blocks set in pale buff grey coloured firm 'mortar', which appears to consist of a 'paste' made from crushed clunch to which water has been added (Figure 4a). The depth of the wall footings is unknown. This wall footing lay within a steep almost vertically sided 0.58m (c. 2ft) wide construction cut [015]. The fill of this cut [014] consisted of a pale to mid grey silty clay containing occasional charcoal and chalk flecks plus oyster shell. There was also a significant quantity of peg tile and brick fragments (c. 75%) of the deposit; these were a homogenous assemblage in a single red fabric similar fabric to those in **F.17**.

F.03 located at the western stairwell end of the Hallway consists of a low arch [019], set into the still extant wall, built from red handmade bricks that are 225mm long and 60mm thick (Figure 4c). Although only 0.75m of the arch span was revealed its total extent was probably c. 0.9–1.0m (c. 3ft). Located adjacent to this was a cut of unknown extent and depth [020], which had been backfilled with red brick fragments set in a firm light grey mortar [018]. **F.03** probably represents a 17th–18th century brick-lined arched drain or soakaway.

F.04 [022] represents the continuation of a footing of a still standing wall, which appears to be a later addition to the current building. Too little of footing **F.04** was revealed to ascertain its nature.

F.05 located in Room 6 consists of a 0.97m (c. 3ft) long by 0.45m (c. 1½ft) wide footing aligned northwest-southeast constructed of a mixture of roughly squared blocks and irregular fragments of clunch [023] set in pale buff grey coloured firm 'mortar', which appears to consist of a 'paste' made

from crushed clunch to which water has been added (Figures 5a–b). The surviving depth of the footing was 0.11m. The feature was built within a vertically sided flat bottomed cut [024], which was tight to its edges. The ends of **F.05** are extremely regular, demonstrating that this represents the footing for a plinth rather than a wall footing which has been truncated. The function of plinth **F.05** is uncertain; it does however appear to broadly align with some clunch blocks in the wall to the north indicating that it may be related to this wall.

F.06 is a roughly north-south aligned brick-lined structure located in Room 7. This features which is at a 45° alignment to the overall building appears to run to the standing wall to the west. **F.06** has sides and a base [025] built from bricks that are 225mm long by 110mm wide and 65mm thick. These bricks are of a noticeably different fabric to those encountered in most other contexts and have a slight frog, indicating a late 18th–early 19th century date. The bricks are set in a firm orangey sandy mortar. The structure was located in a vertically sided flat bottomed cut [026]. Overall the structure was 0.24m wide and over 0.75m wide, it had a surviving depth of 0.22m. The structure effectively created a rectangular slot that was 0.12m wide (1ft), over 0.6m long and would originally have been *c.* 0.4–0.45m (*c.* 1 ½ft) deep. It was eventually filled with a homogenous brownish grey silty clay [027]. The function of **F.06** is unclear, it may have been some form of drainage feature but perhaps a more likely alternative is that the ‘slot’ could have held a wooden block which formed the base for a pump or other item of equipment.

F.07/08 appear to be lengths of the same roughly southwest-northeast aligned wall located in Room 7 and separated by a later truncation. **F.07** [028] was typically *c.* 0.4m wide, although it was rather variable, and had a surviving depth of 0.15m. It consisted of roughly squared clunch blocks that were up to 0.3m by 0.2m in extent and 0.15m thick plus brick fragments in the same red fabric as those from **F.17** and **F.01**. these were set in pale buff grey coloured firm ‘mortar’, which appears to consist of a ‘paste’ made from crushed clunch to which water has been added. The wall structure was located in a vertically sided flat bottomed cut [029]. **F.08** [030]/[031] was identical in form to **F.07**, although the relationship was not entirely certain wall **F.07/08** appears to have been demolished prior to the construction of **F.06** in the late 18th–early 19th century.

F.10 located in the northwest corner of Room 8 is a structure 1.2m (*c.* 4ft) by 0.9m (*c.* 3ft) in extent (Figure 6b). It was constructed within a steep sided flat bottomed cut [036] that must have originally been *c.* 0.4–0.5m deep. Into this were placed some carefully laid roughly squared clunch blocks [037], which were *c.* 0.25m by 0.20m in extent and 0.15m thick. Over these blocks was laid a floor [038] built from handmade un-frogged red bricks that were 215mm long by 105mm wide and 50mm thick, set in a firm yellow sandy mortar. These bricks formed a rectangular area, with a curving semicircular arc at one end. Over floor [038] a brick-lined area was constructed using the same type of bricks and mortar, this effectively created a box [039], which was two courses (*c.* 0.22m) high enclosing an area of 0.45m (*c.* 1½ft) by 0.35m (*c.* 1ft). Lying over the bricks in the base of this box was a thin spread of coal dust [040], which was *c.* 5mm thick. **F.10** presumably relates to the still extant large adjacent chimney and fireplace to the west and would have created an area of firm standing and a box to contain dirty material, this would have served both to reduce the risk of fire and to contain the area of dirtiness associated with activities involving the fireplace.

F.11 was an area of brick floor [041] located in Room 8 and constructed of red handmade bricks, which are of a similar fabric to others revealed during the investigations but of a unique size at 235mm long by 115mm wide and 35mm thick (Figures 6a and 7a). The brick floor, which was bounded on one side by a row of clunch blocks, covered an area of 1.5m west-east and was over 0.5m north-south. The bricks were not mortared in position, but had been well bedded onto a deposit of fine yellow sand that was 50mm thick [041]. The upper surface of the brick floor lies at 62.78m OD. It appears that floor **F.11** is contemporary with walls **F.14/15**; although the floor was not directly connected to the walls it appears that the intervening gaps originally contained some form of timber beam.

F.12 is located in Room 8 and is a putative very small area of surviving brick floor [044] with sand makeup [043], with the upper surface of the bricks at 62.85m OD (Figure 6a). In form and the types of bricks used **F.12** is identical to **F.11**.

F.13 [045] represents a blocked doorway in the eastern wall of Room 8 (Figure 7b). The doorway is 1.15m wide (*c.* 4ft) and 1.85m (*c.* 6ft) high with a timber lintel. The northern side is constructed from

squared clunch blocks, while the southern side has a distinct chamfer which had been plastered and painted red. The doorway was eventually blocked by two brick walls, enclosing a mortar core.

F.14/15 are the southwest-northeast and northwest-southeast aligned wall foundations of a wall located in Room 8 (Figures 6a and 7a). **F.14** is a 0.28m (c. 1ft) wide wall footing **[063]** consisting of highly variable crudely shaped clunch blocks up to 0.4m long by 0.15m and 0.15m thick plus occasional brick and tile fragments set in pale buff grey coloured firm 'mortar', which appears to consist of a 'paste' made from crushed clunch to which water has been added. The foundation survived to a depth of 0.15–0.20m and would originally have been c. 0.4–0.5m deep. This wall footing lay within a vertically sided flat bottomed construction cut **[064]** that was tight to the footing. **F.14** was fully bonded into **F.15**, this wall **[065]/[066]** which projected slightly beyond the end of **F.14** was of identical construction but was slightly wider at 0.34m (c. 1ft).

F.19 located in Room 8 is a c. 0.2m thick well compacted deposit of mid-dark orangey brown silty sand **[046]**. This deposit relates to the laying of a concrete floor throughout much of the house in the 20th century, which has caused considerable truncation and disturbance of earlier deposits. Similar deposits were presumably originally present in the other rooms, but had been entirely removed prior to archaeological investigation.

Finds and environmental evidence

Pottery, Craig Cessford

All pottery from cleaning, bulk removal and excavation of stratified deposits was retained, despite this only a small assemblage of 31 sherds weighing 453g was recovered. The earliest material recovered were some grey coarsewares dating to the 13th–15th centuries, although it is possible that one sherd is actually of Roman date. Most of this material came from deposits associated with the original construction of the current standing building and is clearly residual, as it was found in association with 16th–17th century material. The bulk of the pottery is potentially contemporary with the original construction of the current standing building in the early 17th century, however the presence of some later material most notably whiteware sherds decorated with blue transfer printed patterns indicates some later disturbance and contamination.

Ware	Date	Count	Weight (g)
Grey coarseware	13 th –15 th century	3	37
Plain redware	16 th –17 th century	12	226
Glazed red earthenware	16 th –17 th century	4	73
Frechen stoneware	16 th –17 th century	2	13
Staffordshire-type slipware	17 th –18 th century	1	8
Manganese glazed earthenware	17 th –18 th century	1	4
Iron glazed earthenware	17 th –18 th century	1	46
Creamware	Mid 18 th –early 19 th century	1	20
Whiteware	19 th –20 th century	6	26
Total		31	453

Table 1: Pottery recovered, organised by broad chronological order

Clay Tobacco Pipe, Craig Cessford

A single stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe weighing 4g was recovered from an unstratified deposit.

Brick and Tile, Craig Cessford

Brick and tile was sampled from all structural features containing such materials that were revealed. In addition the cleaning and bulk removal of deposits produced a quantity of material, on site examination revealed that this was a homogenous assemblage and as a result only a sample of the material was retained. Although the material cannot be closely dated it does not appear to be particularly early and a 16th century date is probably the most likely option. In total eleven complete and fragmentary bricks weighing 14,700g and eight tile fragments weighing 1,762g were retained.

Animal Bone, Craig Cessford

A small quantity of animal bone (17 pieces, 103g) was recovered; as all the material derived from insecure cleaning deposits it was not retained. The identifiable bone was all sheep/goat and was generally in good condition.

Environmental Remains, Craig Cessford

The nature of the investigations meant that no deposits or discrete fills suitable for sampling for environmental analysis were encountered. Visual examination of sediment from the investigated deposits and features revealed extremely low densities of charred plant remains, dominated by charcoal. No waterlogged deposits were present.

Discussion

The limited extent and depth of the investigations, combined with the extensive truncation related to 20th century floors and the fact that it was impossible in most areas to examine the underlying fabric of the standing building, means that the investigations have only revealed a small portion of the archaeological sequence. All the structural remains revealed relate to earlier phases of the current early 17th century standing building and no evidence relating to the putative preceding medieval occupation was revealed. The range of structural elements revealed indicate, unsurprisingly, that in its *c.* 400 years of occupation and development the structure has gone through a significant number of minor modifications and major alterations. Many of these have left no trace in the extant fabric and plan of the structure. Unfortunately it is not possible given the nature of the remains that were encountered to fix these into a coherent overall narrative and they must remain isolated fragments.

Acknowledgments

The landowner June Williams proved a most gracious and helpful host and the work was monitored by Deborah Priddy of English Heritage. The project manager for the CAU was Emma Beadsmoore. The initial evaluation was undertaken by Jonathan Tabor and Alasdair Wright. The subsequent strip, map and record phase was undertaken by Craig Cessford, assisted by Shannon Hogan, Emma Rees and Matt Wood. The Ordnance Datum height of the site was established by Bryan Crossan. The site plans were digitised by Iain Forbes and the graphics produced by Bryan Crossan.

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Appendix 1: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Rectory Manor		
County: Hertfordshire	District: North Hertfordshire	
Village/Town: Pirton	Parish: Pirton	
Planning application reference: n/a		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Mike and June Williams Rectory Manor, 32 Shillington Road, Pirton, SG5 3QL Tel: 07870258073		
Nature of application: Modifications to the Grade II* listed building, including the installation of under floor heating		
Present land use: Domestic occupation		
Size of application area: 312m²	Size of area investigated: 64.9²	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 14148 31935		
Site code (if applicable): RMP12		
Site director/Organization: Craig Cessford, Cambridge Archaeological Unit		
Type of work: archaeological investigation (evaluation and strip, map and record)		
Date of work:	Start: 31-1-12	Finish: 23-2-12
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Currently held by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, pending deposition with North Hertfordshire Museums		
Related HER Nos: HHER No's 154 and 2221	Periods represented: Post-Medieval and Modern	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: None		
Summary of fieldwork results: Investigations revealed a number of wall footings, floors and other structural remains all relating to phases of the current standing building constructed in the early 17th century. The relative shallowness of the investigations meant that no earlier deposits were encountered.		

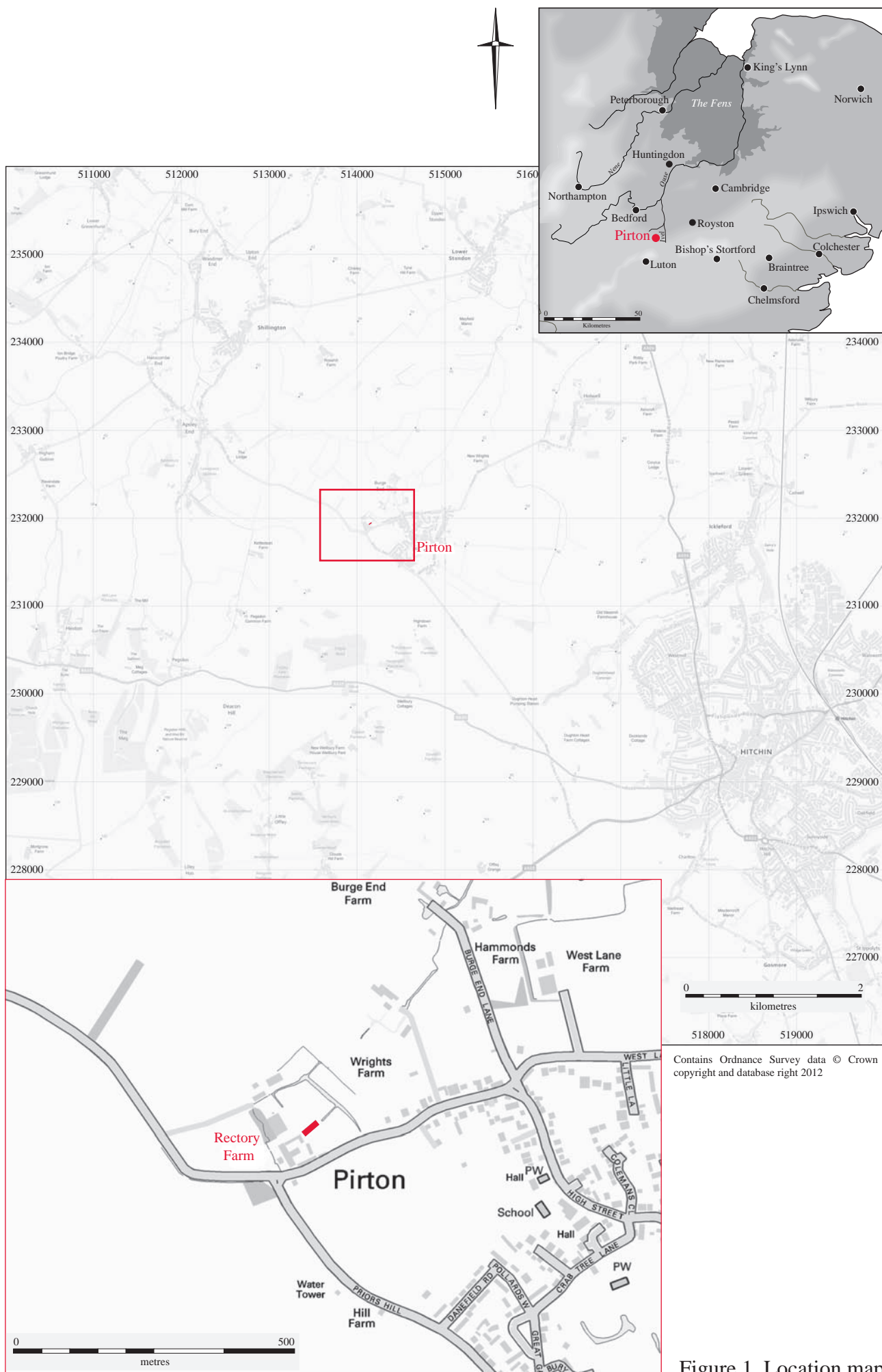


Figure 1. Location map

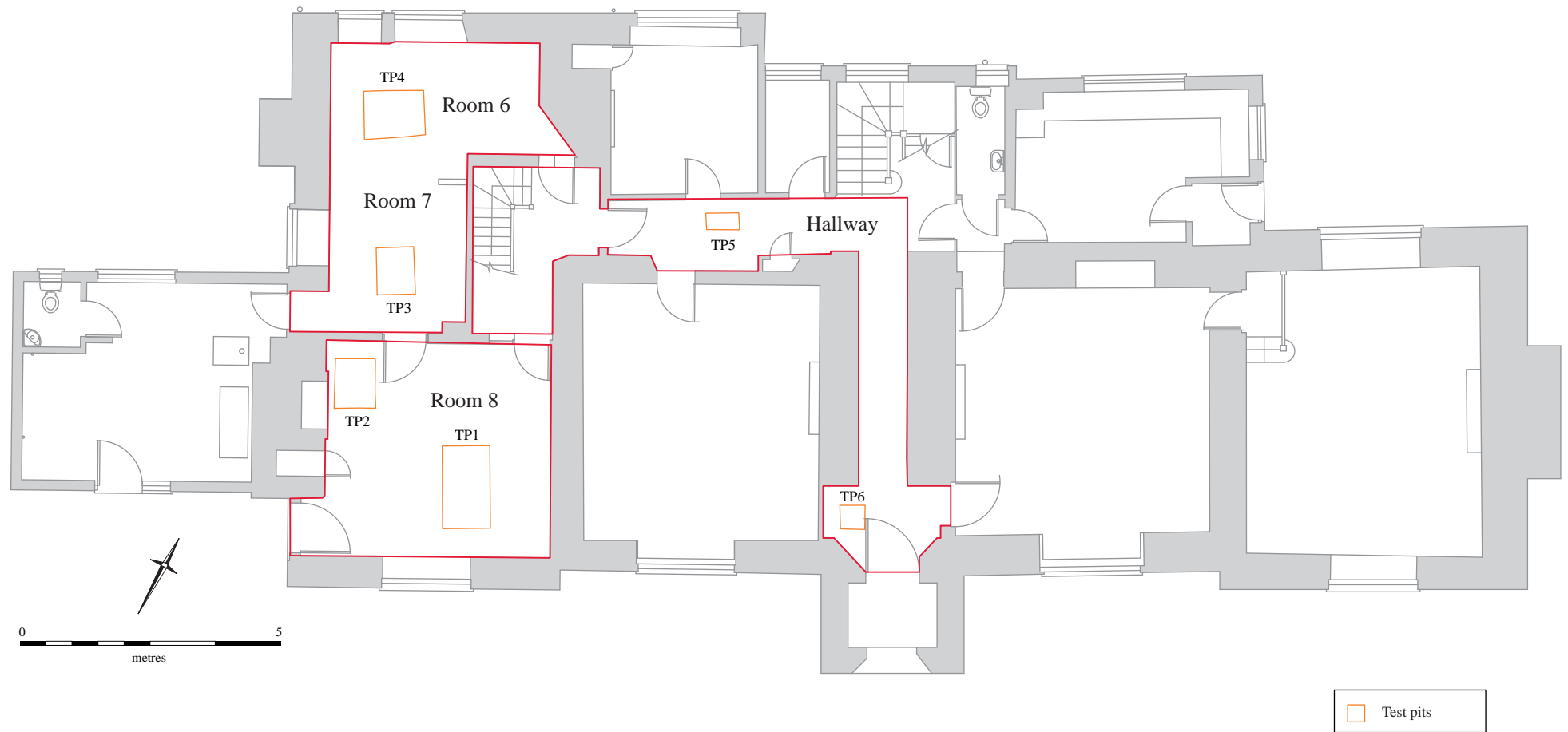


Figure 2. Plan of standing building, showing investigated areas outlined in red

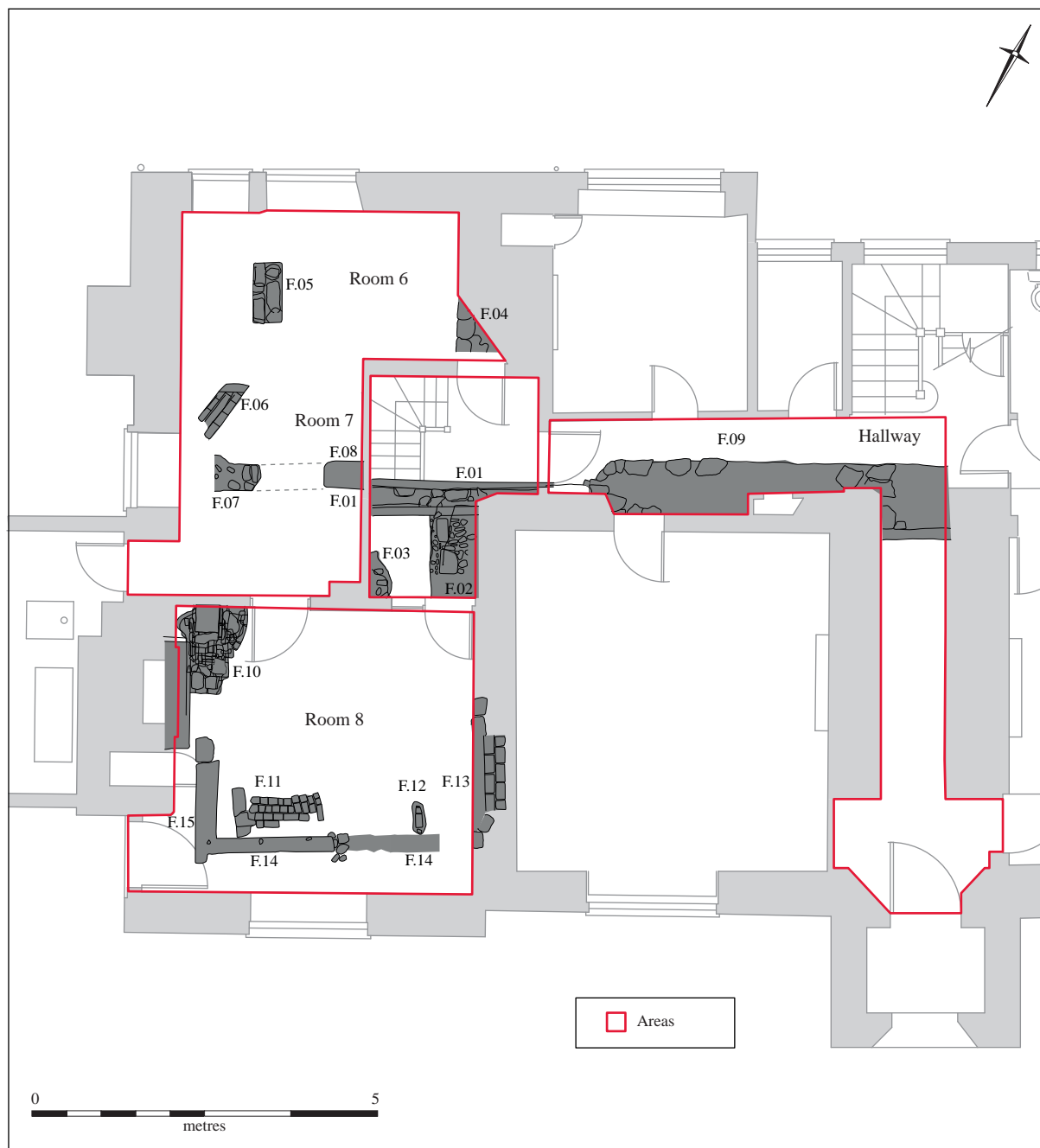


Figure 3. Plan of Rooms 6-8 and Hallway



Figure 4. Photographs in the Hallway, A) Wall F.01, facing south, B) Wall F.02, facing north-northwest, C) Arched drain or soakaway F.03, facing west



Figure 5. Photographs in Rooms 6/7, A) General view with plinth F.05 in background, facing west-northwest, B) Plinth F.05, facing west-northwest, C) Working shot, facing south-southeast

A



B



Figure 6. Photographs in Room 8, A) General view with floor F.11/12 and walls F.14/15, facing south-west, B) Fireplace related feature F.10, facing north-west



Figure 7. Photographs in room 8, A) Floor F.11 with wall footings F.14 beside, facing east-northeast, B) Blocked doorway F.13, facing east-northeast

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-127637

Project details

Project name	Rectory Manor, Pirton
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation was conducted by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit between 31st January and 23rd February at Rectory Manor, Pirton, Hertfordshire, inside an early 17th century standing building. The investigations although limited revealed several structural elements relating to earlier phases of the current standing building.
Project dates	Start: 31-01-2012 End: 23-02-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RMP12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	MANOR HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE PIRTON Rectory Manor, Pirton

Postcode	SG5 3QL
Study area	65.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 14148 31935 51 0 51 58 25 N 000 20 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 60.00m Max: 65.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	English Heritage/Department of Environment
Project design originator	Emma Beadsmoore
Project director/manager	Emma Beadsmoore
Project supervisor	Craig Cessford
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr. and Mrs. Williams

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	RMP12
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Survey", "other"
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Survey", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Rectory Manor, Pirton, Hertfordshire: An Archeaological Investigation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cessford, C.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 1095
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge
Description	16 pages, wire bound, plastic laminate front cover.

Entered by	Jonathan Tabor (jlt42@cam.ac.uk)
Entered on	31 May 2012

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