

Archaeological Excavation at 16 & 20 Green Drift, Royston, Hertfordshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



August 2008

Client: Croudace Homes

OA East Report No: 1059

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Report Title

Archaeological Excavation at 16 & 20 Green Drift, Royston, Hertfordshire

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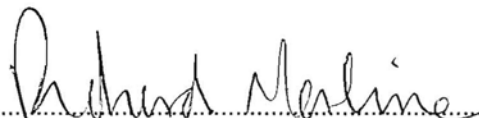
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Position: Acting project Manager
Date: 8/09/08
Signed:



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Summary

This report represents a statement on the excavation stage of the development by Croudace Limited (Royston) on land at Nos 16 & 20 Green Drift, Royston, Hertfordshire, TL 35305 41067. The excavation follows on from an evaluation carried out in June 2008 by Cam Arc (now OA East). The results of that evaluation were reported upon in an interim report (Fairburn June 2008).

The excavation produced archaeological features of three broad dates; prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval. A number of large tree throws of a prehistoric date were recorded; these were truncated by two parallel Romano-British ditches containing an assemblage of pottery and other finds consistent with manuring of fields at some distance from the associated settlement.

The excavation showed an apparent discontinuation of use of the land between the Roman and post-medieval periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation and excavation was conducted on land at 16 & 20 Green Drift, Royston, Hertfordshire. TL354 410.
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Instone of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Unit (HHEU; Planning Application 1/02712/06), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (formerly Cambridgeshire County Council's CAM ARC).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the HHEU, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is situated approximately 800m from the centre of Royston which lies to the south east. The Roman Kneesworth Street is approximately 150m to the east. The site is bounded to the north by a road known as Green Drift which first appears on the 1887 Ordnance Survey map. In living memory Green Drift was still a dirt track which may suggest an earlier use as a drove way. The higher ground of Therfield Heath lies to the south west, while to the north the ground slopes very gently away into the valley of the River Cam (or Rhee).
- 1.2.2 The site lies on the band of Middle Chalk (Holywell Nodular Chalk – British Geological Survey Sheet 204) overlying the band of Melbourn Rock that outcrops to the north towards Bassingbourn. Although Middle Chalk is largely absent of flint in this region the higher band of Holywell Nodular Chalk is very flinty.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site lies within an extensive, wider historic landscape and is situated in an area of land encompassed by the Mile Ditches to the west, Ashwell Street to the north, Ermine Street to the east and the Icknield Way to the south. Nationally important sites have been recorded within this landscape such as the Bronze Age cemetery on nearby Therfield Heath (NMR 30632). Royston lies at the junction of two important Roman roads; the north to south Ermine Street and the east to west Icknield Way/Ashwell St. Until now no Roman period archaeology has been found in Royston itself, though remains have been found on Therfield Heath. Royston itself is principally a medieval settlement but came to prominence in the eighteenth century with both Charles I and James I having lodgings in the town. The subject site itself seems to have had little or no recorded use and was until the latter part of the nineteenth century an area of undeveloped fields with a track (now Green Drift) running along its northern boundary.

By 1898 a small building is shown in the north west corner of the site. By 1923 this building had doubled in size. The remainder of the site remained undeveloped until at least 1925 and by 1937 two residential properties had been constructed. These two houses were standing on the site immediately prior to development.

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The Author would like to thank Emily Spencer of Croudace Limited who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The site was excavated by James Fairbairn and Chris Montague. Steve Wadeson provided the pottery report and Rachel Fosberry studied the environmental remains. The project manager was Richard Mortimer.

The brief for archaeological works was written by Andy Instone of the HHEU, who visited the site and monitored both the evaluation and the excavation.

The author would also like to thank Sylvia Beamon and the Royston Museum for the visit of their Time Trackers Group and for the interest shown in the excavation.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this excavation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Evaluation Brief required that an approximate 5% sample excavation be carried out to determine the presence/absence of archaeological features. Following on from this an area excavation was opened sufficient to cover the extent of two linear ditches discovered at evaluation. The excavation was designed to determine their use, age and context within the wider landscape.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision and using a toothless ditching bucket . A wheeled JCB-type excavator was employed at evaluation stage and a tracked 360 machine at excavation..
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 A total of 130 litres from 10 relevant contexts were sampled to investigate possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains. These were processed by OA East's environmental department and studied by Rachel Fosberry. The samples were all found to be either completely sterile or to contain nothing but fine charcoal.
- 2.2.6 Conditions on site were reasonable. Access to certain areas of the site was restricted due to the mature trees and shrubs. Weather conditions during the excavation were dry and overcast.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The results from the excavation and the earlier evaluation stages have been combined for presentation here. Three phases of archaeological activity were recorded. These Phases were Prehistoric, Romano-British and Post Medieval.

3.1.1 Top Soil and Sub Soil

Topsoil (027) was recorded across the whole site area and was represented a turfed area consistent with a suburban garden. It had an average depth of 0.20m.

The subsoil (028), or more accurately a lower topsoil, was a light chalky grey/brown silty loam with frequent chalk inclusions and (unworked) flint pieces. The subsoil extended to a maximum depth of 0.30m.

These soils directly overlay the band of middle chalk. The topsoil depth was greater at the Northern end of the evaluation area, perhaps due to slippage on the downward slope of the site, or to garden landscaping.

3.2 Prehistoric

Prehistoric tree throws were found on three areas of the excavation. They were excavated and recorded as features **041**, **061** and **063**.

3.2.1 Tree Throw 041

This was ovate in plan, 1.00m x 1.10m, with sloping sides and an irregular base. It had an average depth of 0.50m. The feature had two fills (039) and (040). The primary fill (040) consisted of a compact dark grey/brown silty clay with granulated and angular chalk inclusions. This feature was half sectioned. No finds were recovered within this fill. An environmental sample (**4**) totalling 20L was taken but was found to be devoid of any micro- or macro-botanical remains. The upper fill 039 consisted of a mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk nodules. No finds were recovered from this fill.

3.2.2 Tree Throw 061

This was ovate in plan, 2.10m x 0.90m, with steep sides, an irregular uneven base, and an average depth of 0.45m. The feature contained of a single fill (060) consisting of a very compact mid grey silt with frequent small chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered from this fill. An environmental sample (**7**) totalling 20L was taken but was found to be devoid of any micro- or macro-botanical remains.

3.2.3 Tree Throw 063

This was ovate in plan, 2.50m x 2.60m, with very steep sides, an irregular uneven base and a depth of 0.50m at its deepest point. The feature contained a single fill of compact mid to light grey silty clay with occasional chalk pieces and very rare charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this fill.

All three of these features had similar characteristics. When excavated the fills broke into clumps which in turn separated into layers suggesting a gradual silting of these features, rather than a deliberate or fast backfill. This in turn suggests that these trees

were not felled deliberately as part of a land clearance scheme but more likely fell as part of the natural process.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Two small parallel linear ditches were found in the evaluation process **024** and **026** and warranted further investigation in the excavation stage. Area excavation uncovered the full length of the ditches, which ran to the north-northwest from terminals at the south, continuing beneath the probable medieval Green Drift. The ditches were parallel and 4.40m apart.

3.3.2 Ditch 024

Ditch **024** ran NNW from its terminal and measured 11.5m in length before entering the northern edge of excavation. A total of five sections were excavated through the ditch at approximately one metre intervals. A single section (**024**) was dug during the evaluation phase, with a further four sections (**053**, **055**, **057** and **059**) during the excavation. All sections were of similar depths between 0.40m and 0.52m. The ditch was uniform in width only varying from 0.56m at its terminal to 0.50m at its truncation point at the edge of excavation. The fills in these sections were all of a moderately loose mid to light grey silty chalk material. All sections showed visible root disturbance from the modern garden trees and shrubbery. No finds were present within any of the fills. An environmental sample (**8**) totalling 20L was taken from terminal context **059** (fill 058). A further 20L sample was taken from context **024** Fill (023). No artefacts nor micro/ macro flora or fauna were recovered from these samples except fine charcoal.

3.3.3 Ditch 026

Ditch **026** ran NNW from its terminal and measured 12.5m in length before entering the northern edge of excavation. A total of five sections were excavated at approximately one metre intervals. A single section (**026**) was dug during the evaluation with four during the excavation phase (**043**, **045**, **047** and terminal **049**). The ditch was very similar to ditch **024** with most sections being of a similar width, depth and profile and containing a single fill, a relatively loose mid to light grey silty chalk. The exceptions were sections **047** and **049** which contained a sequence of two fills.

Section 047 Fills (046) and (051)

This section showed vertical sides slightly tapering towards the flat base and measured 0.56m in width and 0.45m in depth. The lower fill (046) consisted of a loose light brown silty clay with frequent granulated sub angular chalk inclusions. The upper fill (051) consisted of a loose mid to light brown silty/clay with frequent subangular chalk inclusions.

Section 049 Fills (048) and (050)

The terminal section showed vertical sides, slightly tapering towards a flat base, and measured 0.46m wide x 0.47m deep. The context contained two fills; the lower fill (050) was a moderately loose mid/grey brown silty clay chalk mix with moderate angular and sub angular small chalk pieces. A small amount of oyster shell was recovered from this fill. The upper fill (048) was a loose light brown silty clay material with frequent angular

and sub angular granulated chalk inclusions. The fill contained seven sherds of Romano-British pottery. An environmental sample (6) totalling 20L was taken. No artefacts nor micro / macro flora or fauna were recovered with the exception of fine charcoal.

3.3.4 Summary of Ditches

The two parallel ditches recorded were aligned with the Roman Road (Kneesworth St) 150m to the east and appeared to be continuing to the north-northwest beneath the medieval Green Drift. They were of near-identical form, were 4.40m apart and there was some evidence for a heavily truncated bank lying between them (see fig. 3). The narrow ditches, supplemented by a broad bank topped by hedges, would have made a quite substantial field boundary. While there were no finds of any kind within ditch **024** a variety of Romano-British finds materials (see below) were recovered from ditch **026**. A Roman attribution for these features appears likely, making them the first *in situ* Roman archaeology recorded within the town, with the exception of the Roman Road.

3.3.5 Medieval and Post Medieval

No real evidence of medieval occupation or use of the site was found during the evaluation or excavation stage of the project. Post-medieval and modern features were recorded at the evaluation stage in most of the trenches:

- 3.3.6 A single sherd of medieval glazed ware, along with two small sherds of post-medieval red ware, were found within the fill of a small pit **002** (Trench 1). The heavily abraded nature of the medieval pottery suggests it represented residual material, rather than the post-medieval finds being intrusive.
- 3.3.7 A modern fence line, or one side of a timber structure, was recorded in Trenches 2 and 3. Post holes **010**, **012** and **014** in Trench 2 have a probable relationship with similar post holes **018** and **020** in Trench 3. All of these post holes had similar dimensions, with average measurements of 0.36m diameter x 0.08m deep.
- 3.3.8 A second fence line was recorded in Trench 5, post holes **034**, **036**, and **038**. Again these three features had similar dimensions, with diameters of 0.20m and depths of 0.05m. This fence line ran parallel with Green drift and probably represents a boundary or enclosure fence. It could also relate to a building that was erected in the northwest corner of the site, appearing on the 1898 map.
- 3.3.9 A modern east-west drainage pipe was recorded in Trench 4.
- 3.3.10 A modern test pit, probably relating to the construction of the swimming pool in the garden of number 20 Green Drift, was found in Trench 3.
- 3.3.11 A square modern pit **004** was excavated in Trench 1. This probably had a direct relationship with construction of the modern dwelling situated slightly to the north.
- 3.3.12 Three uneven, shallow features (**028**, **030** and **032**) were excavated in Trench 4. They were consistent with tree root disturbance and contained no finds.

3.3.13 Finds Summary

Finds were rare across the site, both in the excavated sections and within the overlying soils. The small Romano-British pottery assemblage was recovered exclusively from ditch **026** and consisted of local domestic coarse wares. Only three other sherds of

pottery (0.057kg) were recovered from the site, all from the fill of pit **002**. These consisted of two sherds of post-medieval red ware dating to the 19th century and a single residual sherd of medieval pottery from the 12th to 14th centuries.

- 3.3.14 Two small oyster shells were recovered from context **49** and a single Roman nail was found in the fill of context **43** (both in ditch **026**).
- 3.3.15 All excavated areas and spoil heaps were scanned using a metal detector as in accordance with the excavation brief. Other than obvious modern metal objects no finds of any note were recovered.

3.4 Environmental Summary

All environmental samples were processed using standard OA East procedures. All 130L of samples taken during evaluation and excavation phases were found to be artefactually and eco-factually sterile, with the exception of fine charcoal.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The main focus of the excavation phase was the two parallel ditches found in the evaluation phase. The object of the excavation phase was to ascertain their age, use, function and how they may fit into the wider historic landscape. The ditches were regular, apparently single phase, and formed a relatively broad hedge bank, with an internal area 4.40m wide. It can be said with some certainty that the ditches are of Roman date containing almost exclusively 2nd to 3rd century Sandy Coarse Wares (see Appendix B1). Most of the pottery recovered was heavily abraded suggesting that a nearby, as yet undiscovered, Romano-British settlement existed.
- 4.1.2 The eastern ditch **024** was devoid of pottery, or any other finds material, while western ditch **026** contained a small assemblage of pottery, oyster shell, iron nails etc. With Ermine St only 150m to the east of the site it may be assumed that the settlement this material came from was located between these ditches and the road, with the fields outside the settlement, to the west having been manured. In keeping with Romano-British agricultural practises midden rubbish from the settlement would have been spread on to the nearby agricultural land. It is likely that a bank would have existed between the two ditches and may have been topped by a hedgerow giving a fairly substantial division between agricultural and possible domestic land use.
- 4.1.3 Immediately south of the site are the lower slopes of Therfield Heath which from prehistoric to modern times would have been better used as 'upland' grazing than as plough land. With the prevalence of prehistoric funerary sites located on its slopes it may even have been reserved for solely ritual purposes. For whatever reason, the ditches end at the point in the landscape where the steeper upland slope meets the more gradual plain that runs down into the valley of the River Cam/Rhee to the north.
- 4.1.4 The full length of these ditches is not known but they run under Green Drift northwards and may represent part of a much larger agricultural landscape lying between the lower slopes of Therfield Heath and the marshy land abutting the river to the north. This flatland extends both west towards Baldock and east to the valley of the Cam/Granta, the route of the Icknield Way and Ashwell Street. This middle land is fertile agricultural land which has been farmed from the prehistoric to the present and is still separated, to the west of Ermine St, into narrow north-south field blocks that run between heath and valley (see Figs 4 & 5). These field blocks, and the Roman ditches recorded at Green Drift, not only run parallel to Ermine St to the east but to the Mile Ditches a kilometre and a half to the west. The Mile Ditches are a series of major Iron Age boundaries that cut across the land between the heath the tributaries of the Cam /Rhee. (Hesse, M. *Field systems in southwest Cambridgeshire: Abington Pigotts, Litlington and the Mile Ditches. PCAS 89,2000, 49-58.*)
- 4.1.5 The site of the Romano-British settlement or farmstead that produced the 'manure' found within ditch **026** is not known but may be situated somewhere between ditch **024** and the Roman Kneesworth Street some 150m to the east. From the limited amount of pottery and other waste recovered it might be assumed that the settlement or farmstead would have been of a relatively small size – also, any settlement of any size within this area might have been expected to be known by now. The lack of high status pottery, and the homogeneity of the assemblage may suggest that the farmstead or settlement was relatively poor and perhaps short-lived. It may have been a client farm for a villa in the locality. The paucity of any post Roman finds and the lack of any

obvious subsoil cover on the site suggests that in the post Roman periods these lower slopes of Therfield Heath remained as rough pasture land.

4.2 Significance

4.2.1 Other than the Roman origins of Kneesworth street and remains up on Therfield heath no other Roman remains have been recorded in Royston, making the discovery of these in situ Romano-British ditches significantly both within the local and wider historical landscape. The results of the excavation also suggest that these ditches were laid out within an existing and possibly much earlier prehistoric field system, in relation to the Mile Ditches to the west. A small settlement or farmstead must also be waiting to be discovered in the locality giving further insight into the Roman history of Royston.

APPENDIX A. HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT

- A.1.1 OA East will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with relevant Health and Safety Policies, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the manual *Health and Safety in Fieldwork Archaeology* (SCAUM 1997).
- A.1.2 Risk assessments prepared for the OA East office will be adhered to.
- A.1.3 OA East has Public Liability Insurance. Separate professional insurance is covered by a Public Liability Policy.
- A.1.4 Full details of the relevant Health and Safety Policies and the unit's insurance cover can be provided on request.

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By William S. Wadeson

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 A total of seventeen sherds, weighing 0.189kg, of Romano-British and Post Roman pottery were recovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavations at 16-20 Green Drift, Royston, Hertfordshire (XHT RGD 08).
- 1.1.2 The majority of the assemblage is heavily abraded with an average sherd weight of 11g. Small fragment sizes such as these indicate high levels of post-depositional disturbance (such as ploughing or middening) and suggest that this pottery was not found within its primary site of deposition.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the guidelines set down by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). The total assemblage was studied and a preliminary catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a magnifying lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (Sandy grey ware = SGW) vessel form was also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and decoration and abrasion were also noted.
- 2.1.2 The site archive is currently held by CAM ARC and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

3 QUANTIFICATION

- 3.1.1 See Appendix A below.

4 THE ASSEMBLAGE

4.1 Romano-British Pottery

- 4.1.1 The assemblage contained fourteen sherds, weighing 0.132kg of Romano-British pottery. Recovered from a single ditch, the majority of these, twelve sherds (0.123kg) are typical of locally produced sandy grey wares. These include a fragment from a local imitation of a poppy headed beaker dated to the 2nd to 3rd century and a single sherd from a storage jar manufactured at Horningsea between the 2nd and 3rd centuries.
- 4.1.2 The remaining two sherds, (0.009kg) are small heavily abraded fragments of sandy coarse ware the smallest of which is part of an indent beaker. Both sherds can be dated from the mid 2nd century to the late 3rd century.

4.2 Post Roman Pottery

Only three other sherds of pottery (0.057kg) were recovered during excavation all from the fill of pit **002**. This included two sherds of post medieval red ware dating to the 19th century and a single residual sherd of medieval pottery from the 12th to 14th centuries.

5 PROVENANCE

5.1.1 All Romano-British fabrics are locally produced but their production centres are unknown. Only the single sherd of Horningsea can be located with certainty to a specific area of production.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1.1 This is a small predominantly Romano-British assemblage comprised mainly of undiagnostic coarse wares and is typical of a mid to late Roman domestic assemblage in this area. The small number of sherds recovered during excavation is common on many sites, suggesting there is an as yet unlocated Romano-British settlement or farmstead nearby.

6.1.2 Due to the small nature of the sherds dating has been difficult, however where dates are more certain the bulk of the assemblage can be dated to the 2nd to 3rd centuries.

7 FURTHER WORK

7.1.1 Due to the small size of the assemblage no further analysis is required.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | | |
|----------------------|------|--|
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| Webster, G.,
(Ed) | 1976 | Romano-British coarse pottery: a student's guide. CBA Research Report No. 6 |
| Willis, S., | 2004 | The Study Group For Roman Pottery Research Framework Document for the Study of Roman Pottery in Britain, 2003. Journal of Roman Pottery Studies Vol 11 |

8: THE POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Fabric	Des.	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Decorati on	Spot date	Conte xt date	Comments
001	Modern Red Ware	UR	Planting pot	2	52		Modern	Modern	
001	Medieval Glazed Ware	U		2	5		1200 - 1400		Intrusive
026	SGW	U		1	6		MC1-C4	MC1-C4	
044	SGW	U		2	7		MC1-C4	MC1-C4	
046	Sandy Coarse Ware	U		1	7		MC2-LC3	C2-C3	
046	STW	U		1	6		C1-C4		
046	SGW	UB	Poppy headed beaker	2	24	Barbotin e dots	C2-C3		
048	Horning sea	U	Storage Jar	1	56	Linear combing	C2-C3		
048	Sandy Coarse Ware (Fine)	U		1	2		MC2-LC3		Inc. Horningsea type ware
048	STW	U		1	1		C1-C		
048	SGW	UR	Jar	4	23		C2-C4		

Key: C=Century, E=Early, M=Mid, L=Late.

R=Rim, U=Undecorated body sherd, D=Decorated body sherd, B=Base.

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 7.1.1 Hesse, M. Field systems in southwest Cambridgeshire: Abington Pigotts, Litlington and the Mile Ditches. *PCAS 89, 2000, 49-58.*

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-48120			
Project Name	e.g. Evaluation and Excavation at 16 & 20 Green Drift, Royston, Herts.			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	15-06-2008	Finish	30-06-2008
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XHT RGD 08	Planning App. No.	1/02712/06
HER No.	n/a	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
--------	--------------------

Please select all techniques used:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditches	Roman 43 to 410	ceramic	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Hertfordshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Royston	16 - 20 Green Drift, Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 5DA	
Parish			
HER			
Study Area	2700 sq m	National Grid Reference	TL 35305 41067

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Instone, HCC Historic Environment Unit
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer (Oxford Archaeology East)
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer (Oxford Archaeology East)
Supervisor	James Fairbairn (Oxford Archaeology East)

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Location ...Royston Museum	Location ...OA East	Location ...Royston Museum
Accession ID ...XHT	Accession ID ...XHT RGD 08	Accession ID ...XHT RGD 08

Archive Contents/Media




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Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	_____
Deposit - Conjectured	-----
Natural Features	_____
Sondages/Machine Strip	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Illustrated Section	<u>S.14</u>
Archaeological Deposit	
Excavated Slot	
Modern Deposit	
Cut Number	118

Sections


Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Cut-Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	_____
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Cut Number	118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ^
Inclusions	



Figure 1: Overall site location

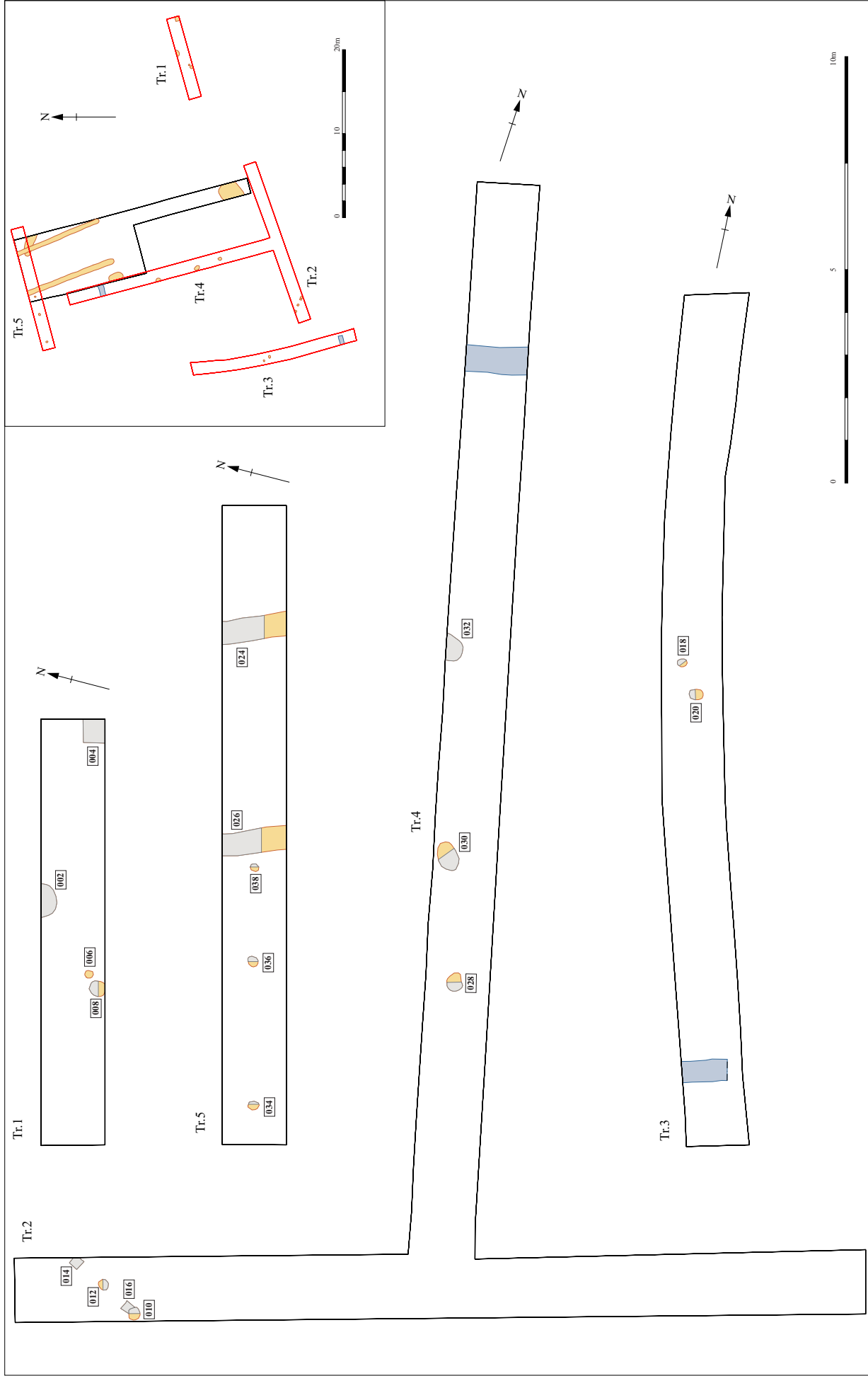


Figure 2: Evaluation trenches

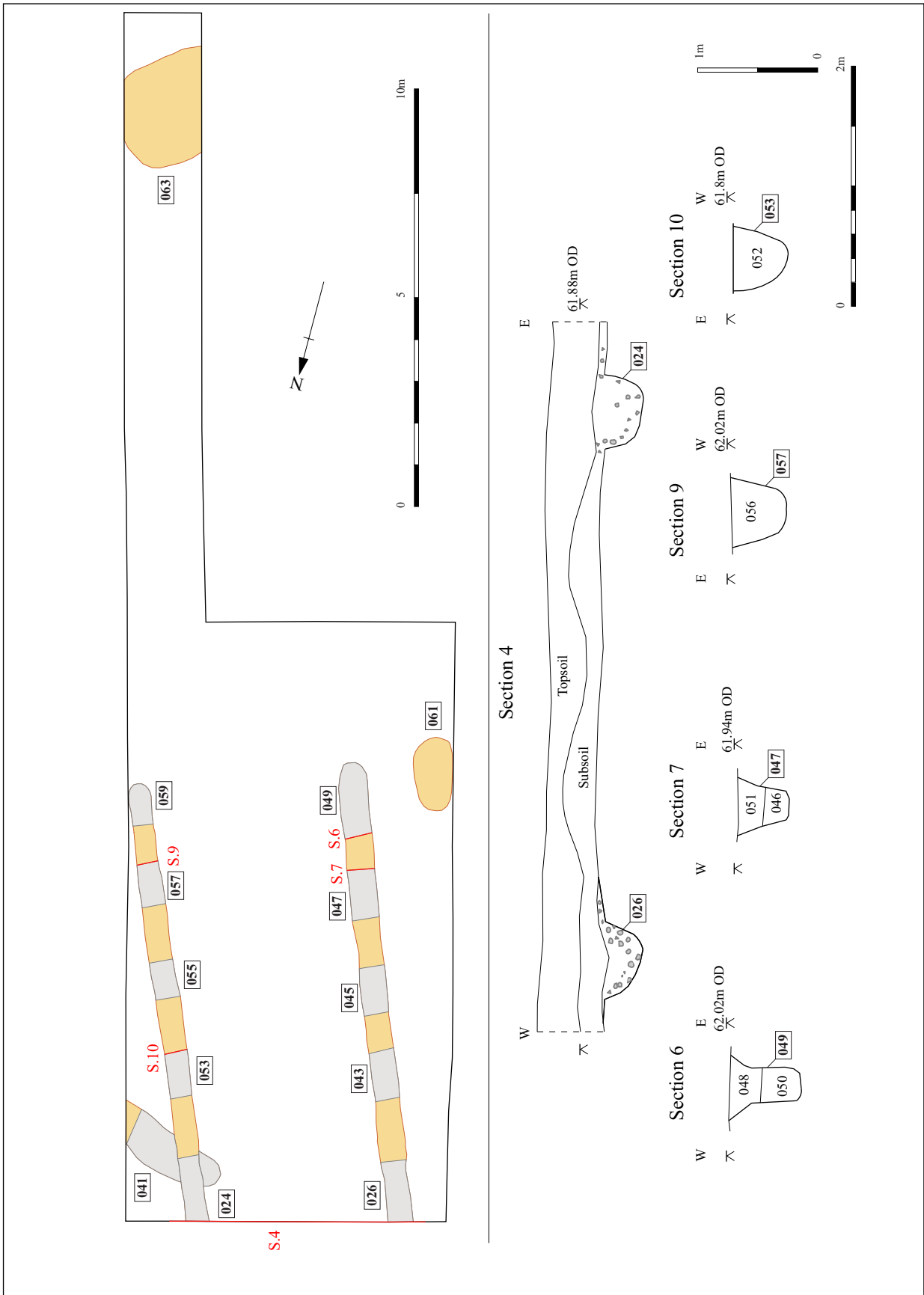


Figure 3: Excavation area with associated sections

Envirocheck
A Landmark product

CLIENT DETAILS Envirocheck Order No. **EC10003301_2_1**
Customer Ref: MKD Spamsin_A00101
2020 Mill Lane
Flecht-House Street Way
East Grinstead
West Sussex BN15 4DA

SITE DETAILS Grid Reference: **535310 241060**
16 825 Green Chrt
Royston

Historical Map Legend

Quarry	Shingle	Gravel Pit	Sand Pit	Other Pits	Rough Pasture	Mire	Others	Arched drainage flow of Water	Instrumental Contour	Sketched Contour
Road over Railway	Railway over Road	Level Crossing	Road over Stream	Road over River	River or Canal	Sunken Road	Raised Road	Instrumental Contour	Sketched Contour	Arched drainage flow of Water

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Source map scale: 1:10250

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OS Ordnance Survey
The National Mapping Agency

LANDMARK
Information Group

Produced by Landmark Information Group Limited. Tel: 0870 400 070 Fax: 0783 320 471

Date of Publication: 10/07/11



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Figure 4: Historic map. C. 1891

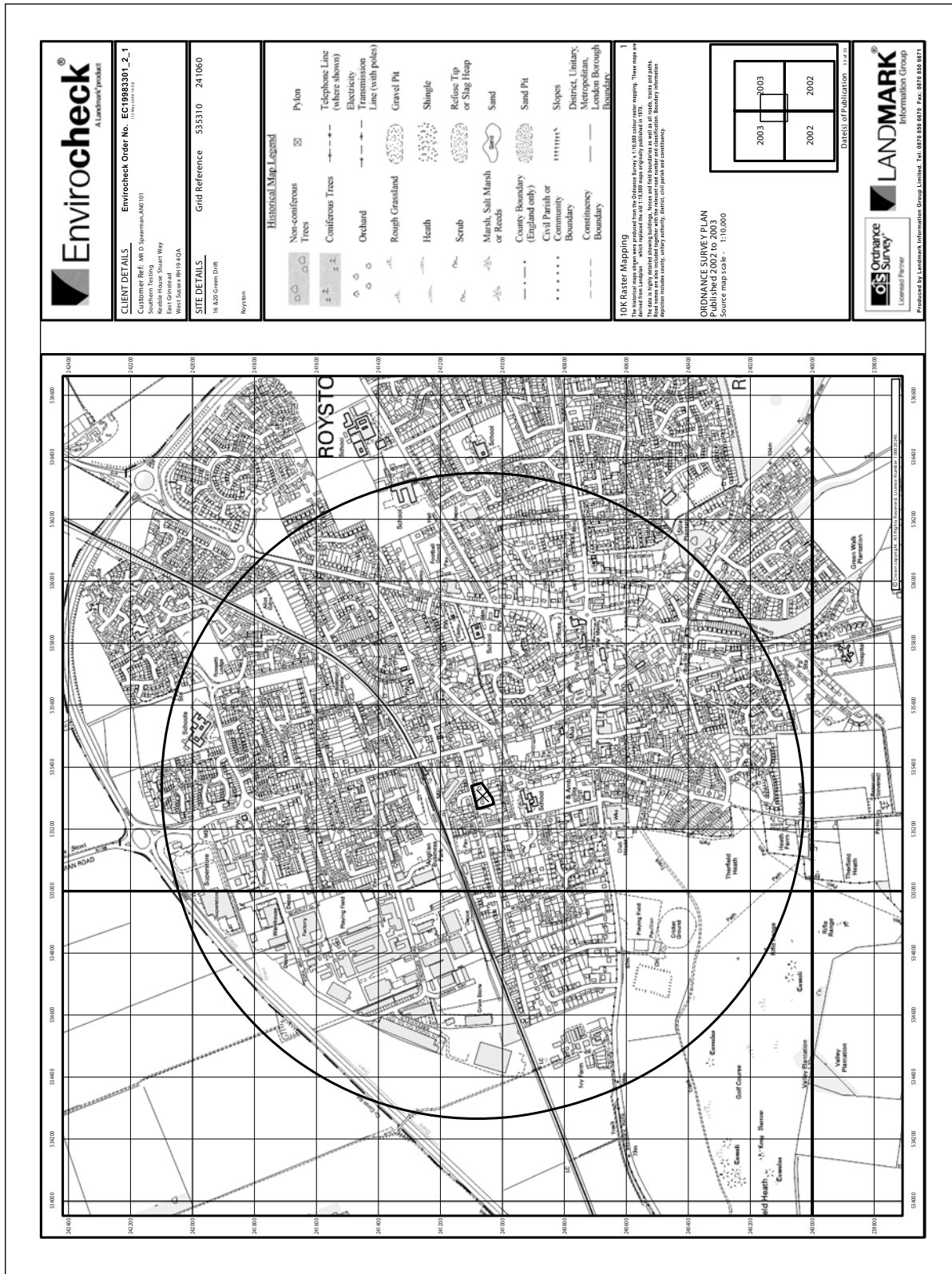


Figure 5: Modern map, c. 2002-3



Plate 1: Ditches 024 and 026 looking north



Plate 2: Ditch 026 butt end



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