

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Land North of Stevenage Road, Hitchin, SG4 7JY

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Executive Summary

The site of land north of Stevenage Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire SG4 7JY has been reviewed for its below ground archaeological potential.

In terms of relevant, nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Wrecks or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its immediate vicinity.

The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of the Ninesprings Roman Villa is located c.1.2km to the north of the study site's northern boundary; the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Motte & Bailey Castle is located c.1.3km to the northeast of the study site's northern boundary, and the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Priory, comprising a barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms hollow way and conduit head, is located c.1.6km to the east of the study site's northern boundary.

The walkover site visit undertaken in November 2025 indicated that there was little or no intervisibility between the study site and Scheduled Monuments.

Figure 2a confirms the presence of Areas of Archaeological Significance to the south, northeast and east of the study site. These designations are understood to hold no particular planning policy status, and are understood to have been designated by the Hertfordshire HER due to the spatial distribution of recorded archaeological findings.

The study site is considered likely to have an archaeological potential for the later prehistoric periods, together with the Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods, for remains deemed most likely to be of low (i.e. local) significance.

A review of Lidar data within the study site did not identify any potential archaeological features.

Geophysical survey undertaken within the study site did not record any magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest. Numerous uncertain responses have been detected, which have been interpreted as variations in the underlying geology, together with agricultural processes which have resulted in the presence buried ferrous debris. Natural anomalies have also been recorded throughout the study site.

The study site has remained undeveloped farmland throughout its documented history. Impacts as a result of agricultural and/or horticultural activities may be considered likely to have had a moderate, widespread negative archaeological impact.

Proposals comprise the erection of 50no. residential dwellings (including affordable housing), new public open space, associated parking, landscaping and access.

In view of the perceived archaeological potential, and in line with relevant planning policy and guidance, it is anticipated that the planning authorities archaeological planning advisors will require further archaeological mitigation measures in association with redevelopment impacts.

The available information indicates that in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and proportionate to the impact of development, these works can follow the granting of planning consent, secured by an appropriate archaeological planning condition.

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Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Gazetteer

1 Introduction & Scope of Study

Introduction

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Tetra Tech Consulting Limited on behalf of Bugler Homes Limited.
- 1.2 The subject of this assessment comprises the site, also referred to as the study site, of land north of Stevenage Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG4 7JY.
- 1.3 The study site comprises open land c.4 hectares in extent, centred at NGR TL20131 27935 within the administrative boundaries of North Hertfordshire District Council (see Figures 1-2, 14-15, and Plates 1-10).
- 1.4 Figure 2a spatially summarises relevant cultural heritage designations and archaeological findspot references in relation to the study site, primarily using data provided by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 1.5 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the study site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck.
- 1.6 The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of the Ninesprings Roman Villa is located c.1.2km to the north of the study site's northern boundary; the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Motte & Bailey Castle is located c.1.3km to the northeast of the study site's northern boundary, and the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Priory, comprising a barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms hollow way and conduit head, is located c.1.6km to the east of the study site's northern boundary.
- 1.7 Figure 2a confirms the presence of Areas of Archaeological Significance (coloured in grey) to the south, northeast and east of the study site. These designations are understood to hold no particular planning policy status, and are understood to have been designated by the Hertfordshire HER due to the spatial distribution of recorded archaeological findings (see Section 4 below).
- 1.8 Bugler Homes Limited have commissioned Tetra Tech Consulting Limited to establish the archaeological potential of the study site, and to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified.

Scope of Study

- 1.9 This document has been completed with reference to current national guidelines, including the following (see also Section 2 below):
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment' (CIfA 2020);
 - Historic England documents 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (Historic England 2015a);
 - Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning' (Historic England 2015b&c).
- 1.10 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2020) sets a "standard" for desk-based assessment as follows:

Desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area. Desk-based assessment will be undertaken using appropriate methods and practices which satisfy the stated aims of the project, and which comply with the Code of conduct and other relevant regulations of ClfA. In a development context desk-based assessment will establish the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment (or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so), and will enable reasoned proposals and decisions to be made whether to mitigate, offset or accept without further intervention that impact.

1.11 The “Definition” of an assessment is given as:

Desk-based assessment is a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.

1.12 For the compilation of this desk based assessment, the following actions have been undertaken:

- An examination of national and local planning policies in relation to heritage assets;
- An examination of relevant geological sources (mappings/borehole logs/trial-pit data);
- An examination of available topographical evidence;
- A search of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) database for archaeological sites and findspots recorded within a 500m radius of a central National Grid Reference (NGR);
- The synthesis and review of a map regression exercise relevant to the study site, from the early 18th century to the present day;
- An assessment of relevant published and unpublished sources;
- An assessment of existing and previous impacts within the study site on the potential archaeological resource;
- A walkover site visit, undertaken in November 2025;
- A summary of the results of non intrusive geophysical survey (Sumo 2025).

1.13 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the study site, together with the likely significance of that potential, and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential and significance identified.

Limitations & Assumptions

1.14 In any desk based assessment, a degree of uncertainty is attached to the accuracy of the relevant baseline data sources. This may include the following:

- HER data can be limited in usefulness because it can depend on randomly located opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery, typically afforded by development led archaeological works;

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- There can be a lack of secure dating and location evidence for archaeological finds and features relevant to the study site;
- Primary documentary and historical sources are typically rare prior to the Medieval period; secondary documentary sources can be written hundreds of years after the events they describe; and historic documents may carry bias which may be detrimental to establishing accuracy and objectivity;
- It is not always possible to establish the full extent of truncation caused by previous and existing development impacts and landscaping works.

1.15 As a general rule, HER data is typically considered to have a time limit of c.12 months from the original search date, and should not be relied on after that, as the results of new archaeological works are constantly being added to the HER, which can influence the potential of a study site. Typical HER licenses are granted for c.12 months, after which it is anticipated that a new search will be required.

2 Planning Background & Development Plan Framework

- 2.1 National legislation regarding archaeology, including scheduled monuments, is contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002, and updated in April 2014.
- 2.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and it was most recently updated February 2025.
- 2.3 The NPPF was most recently revised in response to the Proposed reforms to the NPPF and other changes to the Planning system consultation in February 2025 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. This revised Framework replaces the previous NPPF published in March 2012, revised in July 2018, updated in February 2019, revised in July 2021, updated in September 2023 and revised in December 2023 and December 2024.
- 2.4 For the February 2025 iteration, policy wording relevant to archaeology remain unchanged, with just the paragraph and footnote numbering referencing amended.
- 2.5 The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and is periodically updated, most recently in 2019 (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>).
- 2.6 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.7 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes to our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.8 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that local planning authorities should require applicants to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by their development proposal, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.9 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. They include designated heritage assets (as defined in the NPPF) and assets identified by the local planning authority during the process of decision-making or through the plan-making process.

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- 2.10 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.11 A *Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 2.12 *Significance (for heritage policy)* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.13 *Setting* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
- 2.14 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.15 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.16 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.17 The North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted on Tuesday 8 November 2022. Within this document, policy HE4: Archaeology and SP13: Historic Environment, are relevant to archaeology and development:

Policy HE4: Archaeology

Permission for development proposals affecting heritage assets with archaeological interest will be granted provided that:

- a) Developers submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where justified, an archaeological field evaluation.
- b) It is demonstrated how archaeological remains will be preserved and incorporated into the layout of that development, if in situ preservation of important archaeological remains is considered preferable; and
- c) Where the loss of the whole or a material part of important archaeological remains is justified, appropriate conditions are applied to ensure that the archaeological recording, reporting, publication and archiving of the results of such archaeological work is undertaken before it is damaged or lost.

Where archaeological sites have been assessed to meet the criteria for inclusion on adopted registers or maps of locally important heritage assets these shall be treated in the same way as archaeology areas and areas of archaeological significance. Areas of as yet, unknown archaeology may be identified during research, or through the planning or plan making process. These sites or areas should be treated in the same way as archaeology areas and areas of archaeological significance.

Policy SP13: Historic environment

The Council will balance the need for growth with the proper protection and enhancement of the historic environment. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight will be given to the asset's conservation and the management of its setting. We will pursue a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment through:

- a) Maintaining a strong presumption in favour of the retention, preservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their setting according to their significance;
- b) Identifying sites on the national register of Heritage at Risk or on the Council's 'At Risk' register;
- c) Periodic reviews of Conservation Areas and other locally designated assets; and
- d) Publication of detailed guidance

Relevant Designations

- 2.18 Figures 2a-2b spatially summarise relevant cultural heritage designations and archaeological findspot references in relation to the study site.
- 2.19 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the study site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck.
- 2.20 The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of the Ninesprings Roman Villa is located c.1.2km to the north of the study site's northern boundary; the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Motte & Bailey Castle is located c.1.3km to the northeast of the study site's northern boundary, and the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Priory, comprising a barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms hollow way and conduit head, is located c.1.6km to the east of the study site's northern boundary.
- 2.21 Figure 2a confirms the presence of Areas of Archaeological Significance (coloured in grey) to the south, northeast and east of the study site. These designations are understood to hold no particular planning policy status, and are understood to have been designated by the Hertfordshire HER due to the spatial distribution of recorded archaeological findings (see Section 4 below).

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- 2.22 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the likely significance of that potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.

3 Geology & Topography

Geology

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey confirms the study site's underlying solid geology to comprise deposits of Holywell and New Pit Chalk. Overlying superficial deposits comprise glaciofluvial deposits, with Head deposits across the southeastern corner, and alluvium within the eastern boundary.
- 3.2 No site specific geotechnical information is currently available for the study site.

Topography

- 3.3 The topography of the study site comprises a drop in height from north to south and from west to east, from c.75m AOD to c.66m AOD (see also Plates 1-10).
- 3.4 The course of the Ash Brook flows along the study site's eastern boundary, and the course of the Ippollitts Brook flows to the northwest of the study site (see Figure 1).

4 Archaeological & Historical Background with Assessment of Significance

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	1,800 BC
Bronze Age	1,800 -	600 BC
Iron Age	600 -	AD 43

Historic

Roman	AD 43 -	410
Saxon & Early Medieval	AD 410 -	1066
Medieval	AD 1066 -	1485
Post Medieval	AD 1486 -	1799
Modern	AD 1800 -	Present

Introduction

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site.
- 4.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological assets within a one kilometre radius of the study site (Figures 2a-2b), also referred to as the study area, held on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 18th century onwards until the present day.
- 4.3 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the study site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck.
- 4.4 The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of the Ninesprings Roman Villa is located c.1.2km to the north of the study site's northern boundary; the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Motte & Bailey Castle is located c.1.3km to the northeast of the study site's northern boundary, and the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Priory, comprising a barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms hollow way and conduit head, is located c.1.6km to the east of the study site's northern boundary (see relevant paragraphs below).
- 4.5 Figure 2a shows the presence of Areas of Archaeological Significance are located to the south (DHT1070), northeast (DHT974) and to the east (DHT1052). These designations are understood to hold no particular planning policy status, and are understood to have been designated by the Hertfordshire HER due to the recorded spatial distribution of archaeological findings in these areas (see relevant paragraphs below).
- 4.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data provided by the HER confirms the area of the study site to lie within an area classified as 'piecemeal enclosure by agreement' (Figure 2b).

- 4.7 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the site conditions and whether the proposed development will impact the theoretical archaeological potential identified below.
- 4.8 To the southwest of the study site, recent archaeological work on land north of Pound Farm, comprising geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, recorded shallow linear features associated with undated former ridge and furrow farmland (EHT9048, TL19235 27615; EHT9069, TL19250 27620; MHT40377, TL19240 27616).
- 4.9 Figure 2a reproduces the distribution of Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database search results, where it is permissible to do so. A range of PAS finds are understood to be located in the fields to the west, north and east of the study site, and are discussed in the relevant paragraphs below.

Previous archaeological work

- 4.10 The Hertfordshire HER does not record that any intrusive archaeological work has previously been undertaken within the study site.

Geophysical Survey

- 4.11 Geophysical (magnetometer) survey undertaken within the study site did not record any magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest. Numerous uncertain responses have been detected, which have been interpreted as variations in the underlying geology, together with agricultural processes which have resulted in the presence buried ferrous debris. Natural anomalies have also been recorded throughout the study site.
- 4.12 Figure 16 reproduces the interpretative plot from the geophysical survey (source: Sumo 2025).

Lidar

- 4.13 The Lidar plot for the study site is reproduced at Figure 3.
- 4.14 DTM and DSM Lidar data was sourced from the Environment Agency National Lidar Programme; the data was captured in January 2020, at 1m resolution. The data was then processed to generate simple local relief and multidirectional hillshade models and reviewed in relation to the historic mapping and aerial photography.
- 4.15 From a review of the Lidar there appears to be nothing of note which may be of archaeological origin within the study site. Traces of ridge and furrow are shown to be present in the fields to the southwest and north/northeast of the study site.

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 4.16 The find of a Palaeolithic handaxe has been recorded as located at The Willows, Sunnyside, northwest of the study site (MHT17400, TL19435 28120); a Palaeolithic flint implement is also recorded on the HER at Great Wymondley, placing the find to the northeast of the study site (MHT654, TL2128); likewise a Mesolithic tranchet axe is recorded from the same general location (MHT6449, TL2128).
- 4.17 Following the retreat of ice sheets after the last glacial period (Devensian), the climate became milder and forests began to re-colonise Britain. The Mesolithic period, spanning a period between 10,000- 4000 BC is represented primarily by lithic scatters, comprising stone tools and waste from the production of these tools. A number of sites across Southern England show evidence of temporary occupation during this period, indicating a small degree of sedentism, which increased over the Mesolithic period.

- 4.18 The presence of early prehistoric material is notoriously difficult to predict, and can be influenced by suitable topographical locations, particularly related to watercourses, together with suitable underlying geology. In view of the paucity of HER evidence, a generally low archaeological potential can be identified for the early prehistoric periods at the study site.

Neolithic, Bronze Age & Iron Age

- 4.19 From around 4000 BC the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing pace of forest clearance.
- 4.20 As with the Mesolithic, the Neolithic period has typically been characterised by lithic scatters combined with occasional evidence of settlement occupation comprising earthwork remains, pits and pottery.
- 4.21 To the northeast of the study site, analysis of aerial photographs has indicated the presence of a small circular single ditched enclosure, with no entrance, together with two other ring ditches, interpreted as representing ploughed out barrows, of possible Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date (MHT393, TL2058 2827, EHT1908, TL205 282; MHT1030, TL2051 2813). Further single ditched enclosures have been identified on the east side of Ash Brook (MHT2525, TL2063 2804).
- 4.22 By the 1st millennium, i.e. 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 4.23 To the southeast of the study site, early Iron Age pottery sherds are recorded from the edge of the former Stutley's gravel pit at Little Wymondley (MHT464, TL207 272).
- 4.24 The available information indicates a generally low to moderate archaeological potential for the later prehistoric periods within the study site, for remains deemed most likely to be low (i.e. local) significance.

Roman

- 4.25 The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of the Ninesprings Roman Villa is located c.1.2km to the north of the study site's northern boundary. The villa was partially excavated in 1884 and in 1921-2, to reveal seven rooms of a corridor type villa, including a bath suite, hypocaust and mosaic, together with painted wall plaster, and many finds of material culture, including coins, bones, metalwork, pottery and glass, dating use to the 2nd – 4th centuries AD. Evidence in the fields to the north of the villa site indicate the presence of further associated archaeological remains (SM ref 1003547, TL20764 29180; [Roman villa \(site of\) 330yds \(300m\) N of Ninesprings, Wymondley - 1003547 | Historic England](#); [Heritage Gateway - Results](#)).
- 4.26 To the north of the study site, finds of 'Roman pottery or evidence of occupation' is located at Nine Springs, Hitchin, c.500m south from the Ninesprings villa site (MHT2888, TL2050 2878).
- 4.27 Roman artefactual material recorded on the HER from the study area search radius includes finds from Wymondley (southeast/northeast of the study site) comprising a lamp found in 1937, a bone pin 'etc' and a late 2nd century coin (MHT475, TL2128). Finds of pot sherds including a jug and possibly also a Samian dish have also been recorded to the northwest at Whitehill, the HER entry confirms that the grid reference 'is uncertain' (MHT1212, TL194 285).
- 4.28 PAS finds not shown on Figure 2a include a Roman weight from the field to the east of the study site (5A3410), a pendant from the field to the north (DE4385), and a coin of Constantine I from the field to the east (BB6A14).

- 4.29 The available information indicates a generally low to moderate archaeological potential for the Roman period within the study site, for remains deemed most likely to be low (i.e. local) significance.

Saxon, Early Medieval & Medieval

- 4.30 The name Hitchin is thought to have Saxon origins relating to a Saxon tribe called *Hicce* recorded in a 7th century document. It has also been suggested, however, that the name has earlier origins, possibly a derivative of a Celtic river name meaning 'dry'. Evidence of Saxon occupation is further noted by the presence of a substantial mid/late Saxon settlement recorded during fieldwork in the town (Lowe 2006).
- 4.31 The late Saxon manor of Hitchin is recorded in Domesday Book; the Church of St Mary is documented in a 10th century will. Any late Saxon manorial site, if it existed, was superseded by the laying out of the medieval marketplace and burgage plots, perhaps in the 13th century, concealing the later Saxon topography (Thompson, 2005).
- 4.32 The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Motte & Bailey Castle is located c.1.3km to the northeast of the study site's northern boundary. The site comprises a large rectangular enclosure with a small moated motte and bailey in the southwestern corner (SM ref 101761, TL21549 28510; [Great Wymondley Castle: a motte and bailey castle and associated manorial enclosure 20m east of St Mary's Church, Great Wymondley, Wymondley - 1010761 | Historic England](#)).
- 4.33 The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Priory, comprising a barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms hollow way and conduit head, is located c.1.6km to the east of the study site's northern boundary (SM ref 1013338, TL21864 28049, TL22223 28275; [Wymondley Priory, barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms, hollow-way and conduit head, Wymondley - 1013338 | Historic England](#)).
- 4.34 To the southwest of the study site, a burial dated to the Middle Saxon period, comprising an inhumation with grave goods including an iron shield boss, belt buckle and knife, of 6th – 7th century date, has been recorded at Pound Farm. The HER entry also states that 'other isolated burials are said to have been found in the vicinity, but there is no real evidence to support this, aside from the vessel from Vicar's Grove (MHT1617, TL1924 2745).
- 4.35 To the southwest, the church of St Ippolyt was founded in 1087 AD, with alterations dated to the 14th and 15th centuries, followed by 19th century restoration (MHT4307, TL19794 27125).
- 4.36 To the south of the study site, Medieval and later pottery and other finds including oyster shell, iron objects and bones were recorded at the St Ippolyts Junior School site, Ashbrook Lane (MHT12756, TL1981 2716; EHT4725, TL19815 27162).
- 4.37 PAS finds not shown on Figure 2a include an Early Medieval brooch located in the fields to the north of the study site (PUBLIC-922077), and a Medieval buckle in the fields to the northeast (PUBLIC-BF41D4); a finger ring to the west (E08757), and a vessel from the field to the east (5ACF71).
- 4.38 The available information indicates a generally low to moderate archaeological potential for the Saxon and Medieval periods within the study site, for remains considered most likely to be low (i.e. local) significance. Evidence of agricultural activity and land division can be considered most likely to be represented within the archaeological record.

Post Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.39 Many of the HER records within the study area search radius refer to finds and features associated with the Post Medieval and Modern periods, beyond the study site boundaries. These findspots are

not discussed in detail here as they are not deemed to be directly relevant to the development and history of the study site itself. They are however included in the gazetteer appendix to this DBA, and shown as relevant on Figures 2a-2b.

- 4.40 The study site has remained open land throughout its documented history. The Andrews and Dury Map of 1766 (Figure 4) shows a watercourse through the eastern side of the study site, however this is not clearly shown on the 1804 Ordnance Survey Drawing (Figure 5) or the 1818 Ippollitts Enclosure Map (Figure 6). Bryant's Map of 1822 (Figure 7) appears to show the watercourse on the eastern boundary.
- 4.41 To the northwest of the study site, Oaklands House was laid out as a house and grounds c.1859. In 1931, the house became a boy's boarding school, and since 1964 it has been a non-boarding prep school, with additional school facilities (MHT11052, TL1983 2807). Oakfields Farm was associated with the house and is first shown on the 1881 Ordnance Survey (MHT15094, TL19877 28179).
- 4.42 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (Figure 8: 1881) shows the study site remaining undeveloped with the watercourse just beyond the eastern boundary.
- 4.43 No significant changes are subsequently shown on successive Ordnance Surveys dated 1898, 1924, 1946, 1960 or 1981-2 (Figures 9-13). To the southeast of the study site, the stables yard is first shown on Ordnance Survey mapping dated 1973 (MHT15435, TL20256 27879).
- 4.44 The 2000 aerial photograph (Figure 14) shows the study site under crop, and the 2025 aerial photograph (Figure 15) shows the study site as grassland; Figure 15 reproduces the current site survey.
- 4.45 The study site's archaeological potential for the Post Medieval and Modern periods can be anticipated to be generally low.

Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets)

- 4.46 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.47 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, the study site does not lie within the vicinity of a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck.
- 4.48 The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of the Ninesprings Roman Villa is located c.1.2km to the north of the study site's northern boundary; the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Motte & Bailey Castle is located c.1.3km to the northeast of the study site's northern boundary, and the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Priory, comprising a barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms hollow way and conduit head, is located c.1.6km to the east of the study site's northern boundary.
- 4.49 There is considered to be no intervisibility with Ninesprings Villa to the north, due to the intervening railway embankment, and there is no intervisibility between the study site and Wymondley Priory to the east, due to the intervening topography. Potential intervisibility between the study site and Wymondley Castle is impacted by a combination of a screen of mature trees around the castle, the backdrop of the industrial buildings to the west of the study site, the line of the railway embankment between the study site and the monument, and the northeast-southwest alignment of electricity pylons passing to the west of the monument and to the east of the study site (see Figure 2a and Plates 1-10).

- 4.50 In view of the above it is concluded that the redevelopment proposals will have no direct archaeological impact upon relevant designated heritage assets.

Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets)

- 4.51 Figure 2a shows the presence of Areas of Archaeological Significance are located to the south (DHT1070), northeast (DHT974) and to the east (DHT1052). These designations are understood to hold no particular planning policy status, and are understood to have been designated by the Hertfordshire HER due to recorded archaeological findings in these areas.
- 4.52 As identified by desk based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below:

Period	Identified archaeological potential	Identified archaeological significance
Palaeolithic	Low	Low (Local)
Mesolithic	Low	Low (Local)
Neolithic	Low	Low (Local)
Bronze Age	Low to Moderate	Low (Local)
Iron Age	Low to Moderate	Low (Local)
Roman	Low to Moderate	Low (Local)
Saxon	Low to Moderate	Low (Local)
Medieval	Low to Moderate	Low (Local)
Post Medieval	Low	Low (Local)
Modern	Low	Low (Local)

- 4.53 Any archaeological evidence present within the Study Site would in the context of the Secretary of State's non-statutory criteria for Scheduled Monuments (DCMS 2013) most likely be of local significance only.

5 Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site currently comprises open fields (see Figures 14 and 15, and Plates 1-10).
- 5.2 Agricultural/horticultural use of the study site prior to development can be considered likely to have had a moderate, widespread negative archaeological impact.

Proposed Development

- 5.3 Proposals comprise the erection of 50no. residential dwellings (including affordable housing), new public open space, associated parking, landscaping and access.
- 5.4 Figure 17 reproduces the proposed development plan.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Designated Archaeological Assets

- 5.5 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figures 2a-2b, no nationally designated World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites lie within the vicinity of the study site.
- 5.6 The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of the Ninesprings Roman Villa is located c.1.2km to the north of the study site's northern boundary; the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Motte & Bailey Castle is located c.1.3km to the northeast of the study site's northern boundary, and the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Priory, comprising a barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms hollow way and conduit head, is located c.1.6km to the east of the study site's northern boundary.
- 5.7 There is considered to be no intervisibility with Ninesprings Villa to the north, due to the intervening railway embankment, and there is no intervisibility between the study site and Wymondley Priory to the east, due to the intervening topography. Potential intervisibility between the study site and Wymondley Castle is impacted by a combination of a screen of mature trees around the castle, the backdrop of the industrial buildings to the west of the study site, the line of the railway embankment between the study site and the monument, and the northeast-southwest alignment of electricity pylons passing to the west of the monument and to the east of the study site (see Figure 2a and Plates 1-10).
- 5.8 In view of the above it is concluded that the redevelopment proposals will have no direct archaeological impact upon relevant designated heritage assets.

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Non-Designated Assets

- 5.9 Figure 2a shows the presence of Areas of Archaeological Significance are located to the south (DHT1070), northeast (DHT974) and to the east (DHT1052). These designations are understood to hold no particular planning policy status, and are understood to have been designated by the Hertfordshire HER due to recorded archaeological findings in these areas.

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

- 5.10 The nature of archaeological survival will necessarily depend upon the impact of past post-depositional impacts as a result of development since deposition, which in this case primarily comprises the action of agricultural/horticultural activities.
- 5.11 As defined above in Section 4, the available information indicates that the study site has an archaeological potential for the later prehistoric periods, together with the Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods, for remains deemed most likely to be of low (local) significance.
- 5.12 A review of Lidar data for the study site did not identify potential archaeological features.
- 5.13 Geophysical survey undertaken within the study site did not record any magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest. Numerous uncertain responses have been detected, which have been interpreted as variations in the underlying geology, together with agricultural processes which have resulted in the presence buried ferrous debris. Natural anomalies have also been recorded throughout the study site.
- 5.14 The archaeological planning advisors are anticipated to require further archaeological mitigation measures in association with development proposal impacts, due to the remaining potential together with the generally open aspect of the study site.

6 Summary & Conclusions

- 6.1 The study site comprising land north of Stevenage Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire SG4 7JY, has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the study area.
- 6.3 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck sites have been identified within the immediate vicinity of the study site.
- 6.4 The nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of the Ninesprings Roman Villa is located c.1.2km to the north of the study site's northern boundary; the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Motte & Bailey Castle is located c.1.3km to the northeast of the study site's northern boundary, and the nationally significant designated Scheduled Monument site of Wymondley Priory, comprising a barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms hollow way and conduit head, is located c.1.6km to the east of the study site's northern boundary.
- 6.5 There is considered to be no intervisibility with Ninesprings Villa to the north, due to the intervening railway embankment, and there is no intervisibility between the study site and Wymondley Priory to the east, due to the intervening topography. Potential intervisibility between the study site and Wymondley Castle is impacted by a combination of a screen of mature trees around the castle, the backdrop of the industrial buildings to the west of the study site, the line of the railway embankment between the study site and the monument, and the northeast-southwest alignment of electricity pylons passing to the west of the monument and to the east of the study site (see Figure 2a and Plates 1-10).
- 6.6 Figure 2a shows the presence of Areas of Archaeological Significance are located to the south, northeast, and to the east. These designations are understood to hold no particular planning policy status, and are understood to have been designated by the Hertfordshire HER due to recorded archaeological findings in these areas.
- 6.7 The available information indicates an archaeological potential within the study site for the later prehistoric periods, the Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods, for remains considered most likely to be of low, i.e. local significance.
- 6.8 A review of Lidar data for the study site did not identify potential archaeological features.
- 6.9 Geophysical survey undertaken within the study site did not record any magnetic responses that could be interpreted as being of definite archaeological interest. Numerous uncertain responses have been detected, which have been interpreted as variations in the underlying geology, together with agricultural processes which have resulted in the presence buried ferrous debris. Natural anomalies have also been recorded throughout the study site.
- 6.10 The study site has remained open agricultural fields throughout its documented history. Impacts arising from agricultural activity can be anticipated to have a widespread moderate negative archaeological impact.
- 6.11 Proposals comprise the erection of 50no. residential dwellings (including affordable housing), new public open space, associated parking, landscaping and access.
- 6.12 In view of the perceived archaeological potential, and in line with relevant planning policy and guidance, it is anticipated that the planning authorities archaeological planning advisors will require further archaeological mitigation measures in association with redevelopment impacts.

- 6.13 The available information indicates that in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), and proportionate to the impact of development, these works can follow the granting of planning consent, secured by an appropriate archaeological planning condition.

Sources Consulted

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Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies

Internet

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Cartographic

1766 Andrews and Dury's Map of Hertfordshire

1776 Great Wymondley and Little Wymondley Estate Map

1804 Ordnance Survey Drawing

1814 Great and Little Wymondley Enclosure Map

1818 Ippollitts Enclosure Map

1822 Bryant's Map of Hertfordshire

1884 Ordnance Survey

1899 Ordnance Survey

1924-1925 Ordnance Survey

1946 Ordnance Survey

1947-1950 Ordnance Survey

1960 Ordnance Survey

1976 Ordnance Survey

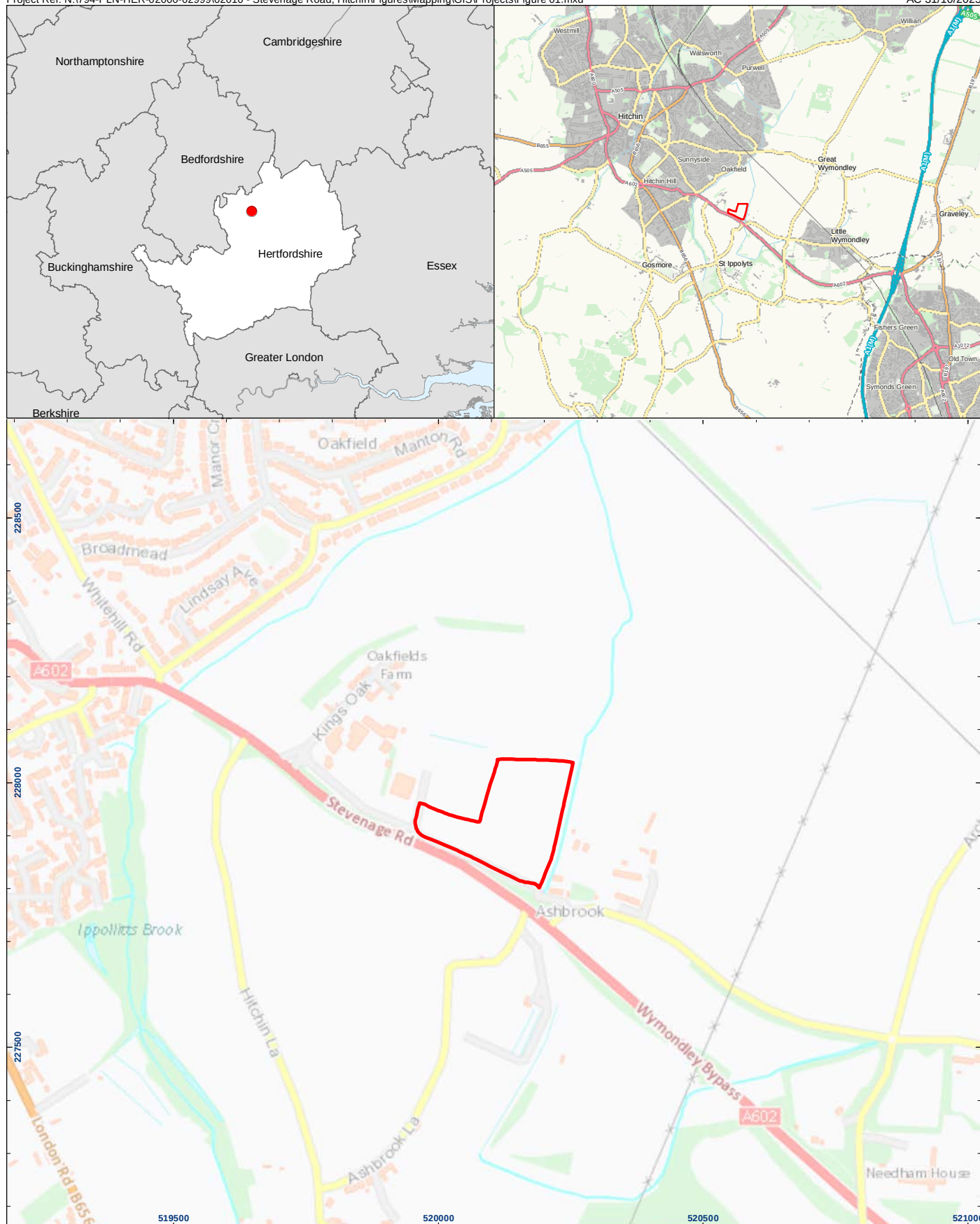
1981-1982 Ordnance Survey

1999 Ordnance Survey

2006 Ordnance Survey

2025 Ordnance Survey

Figures



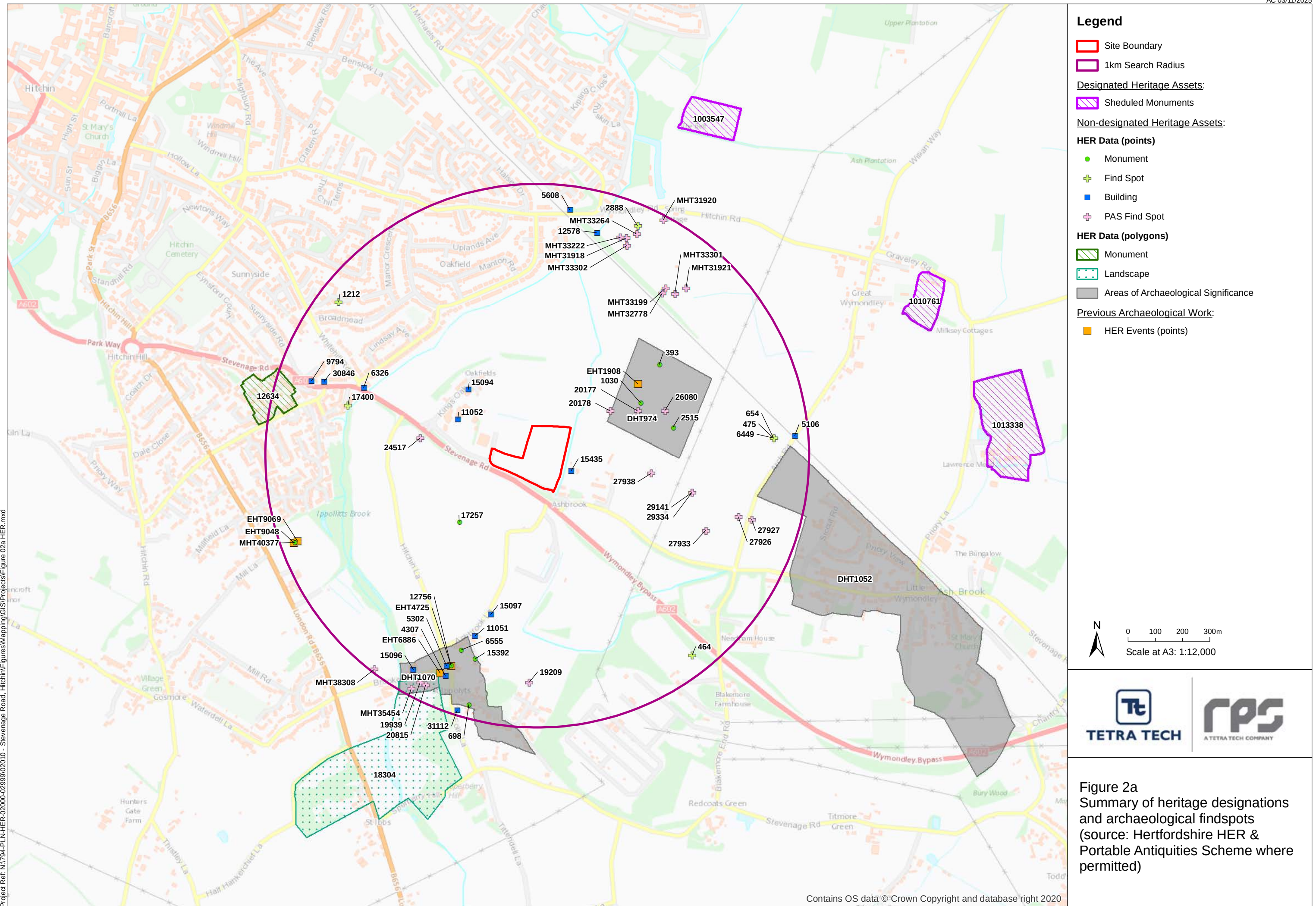
Site Boundary



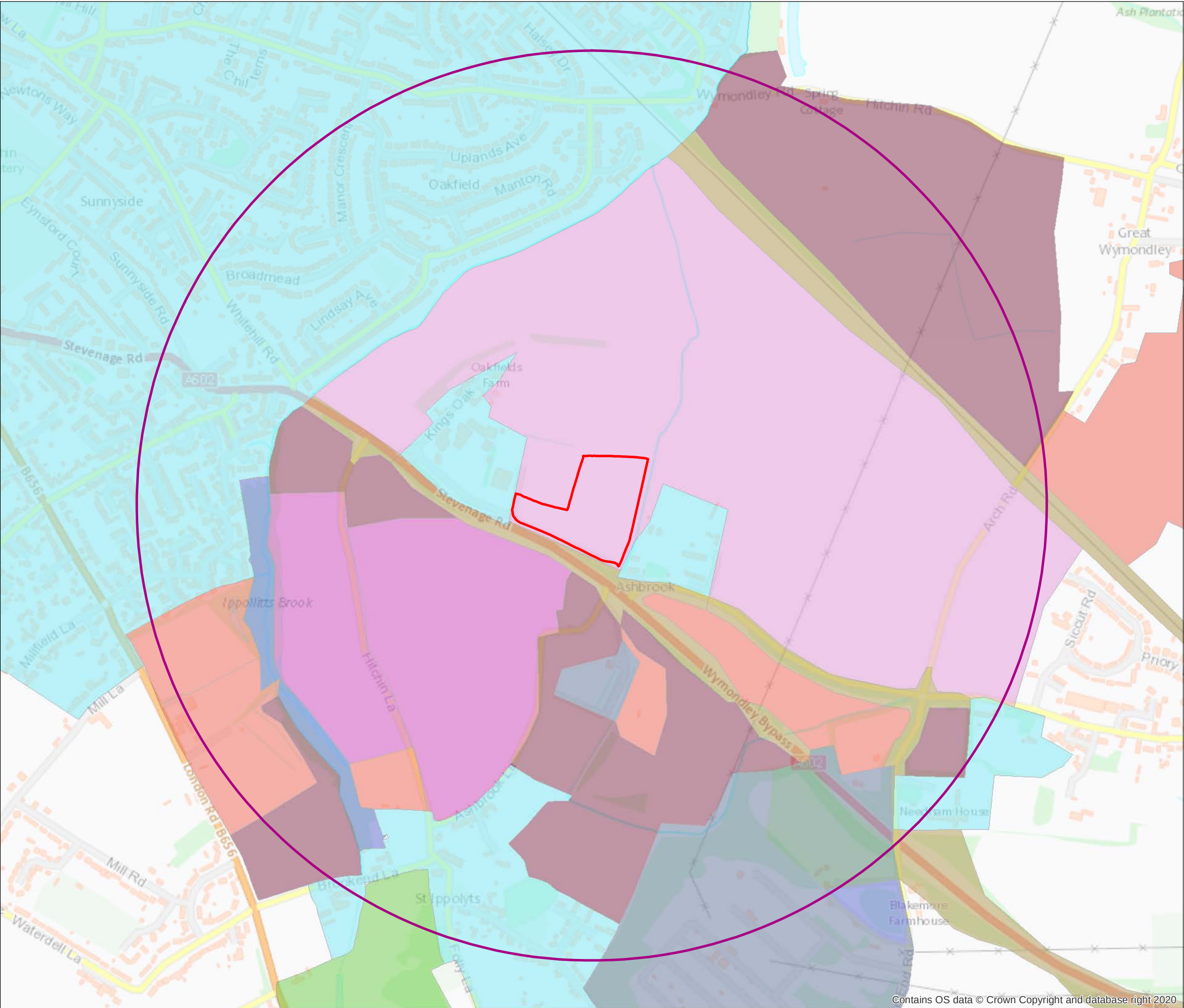
0 100 200m
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Figure 1
Site Location



Project Ref: N1794-PLN-HER-02000-02999102010 - Stevenage Road, Hitchin\Figures\Mapping\GIS\Projects\Figure 02b HLC.mxd



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Search Radius
- Historic Landscape Characterisation:**
 - "20thC" ENCLOSURE
 - 18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION
 - BOUNDARY LOSS
 - BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
 - INDUSTRIAL
 - INFORMAL PARKLAND
 - IRREGULAR ENCLOSURE
 - MINERAL EXTRACTION
 - MOTORWAY, RAILWAY
 - PIECEMEAL ENCLOSURE BY AGREEMENT

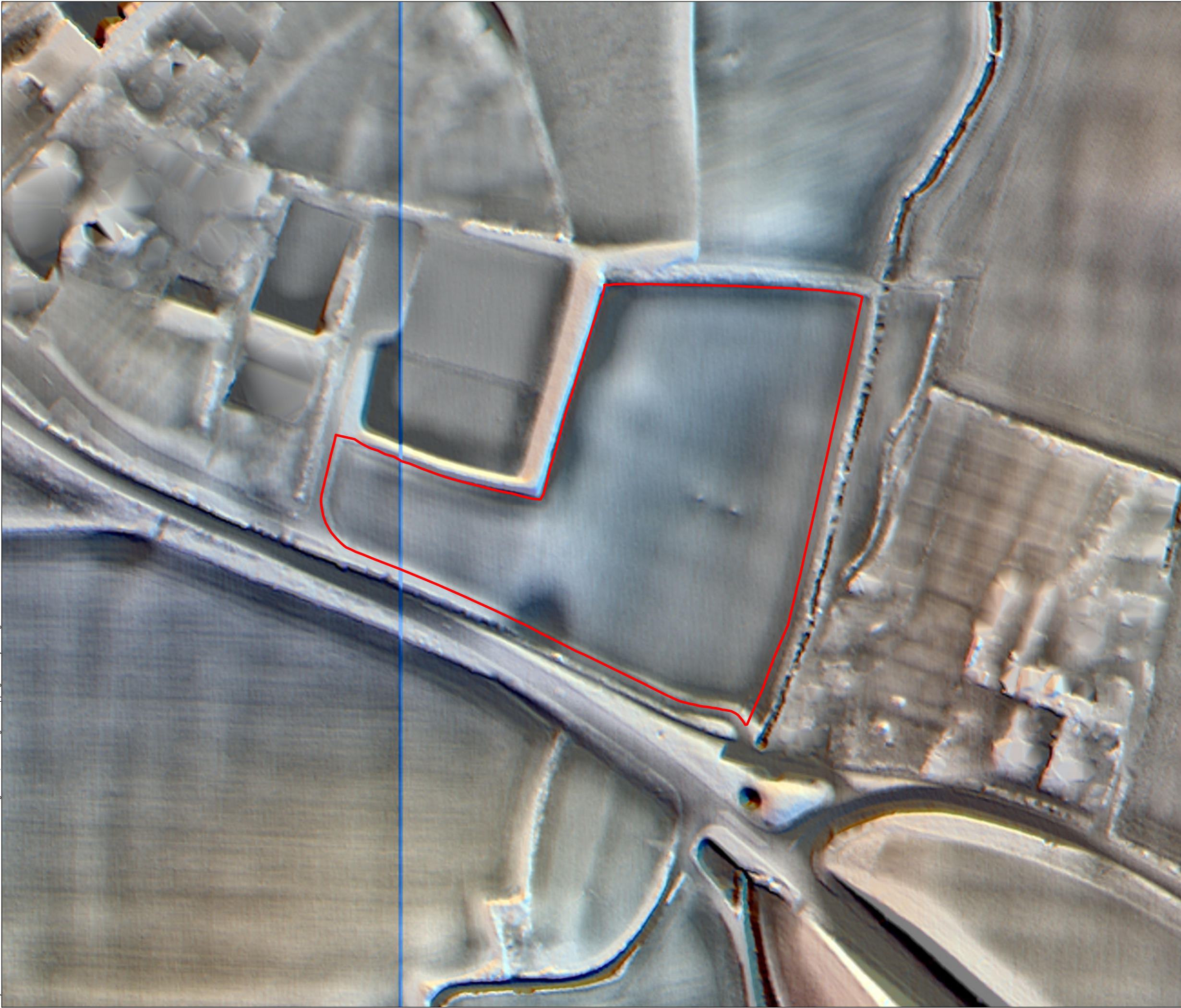


0 100 200 300m
Scale at A3: 1:8,000



Figure 2b
Historic Landscape
Characterisation (HLC) data
(source: Hertfordshire HER)

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020



Legend

Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
2022

Processing:
Multi-direction Hillshade overlaid on
simple Local Relief Model



0 40 80m
Scale at A3: 1:2,000



Figure 3

Lidar Survey (source: Environment
Agency)



Legend

 Site Boundary
(approximate location)



Not to Scale.
Illustrative only.



Figure 4

1766 Andrews and Dury's Map of
Hertfordshire

**Legend**

-  Site Boundary
(approximate location)



Not to Scale.
Illustrative only.



Figure 5

1804 Ordnance Survey Drawing



Legend

-  Site Boundary
(approximate location)



Not to Scale.
Illustrative only.



Figure 6

1818 Ippollitts Enclosure Map



Legend

 Site Boundary
(approximate location)

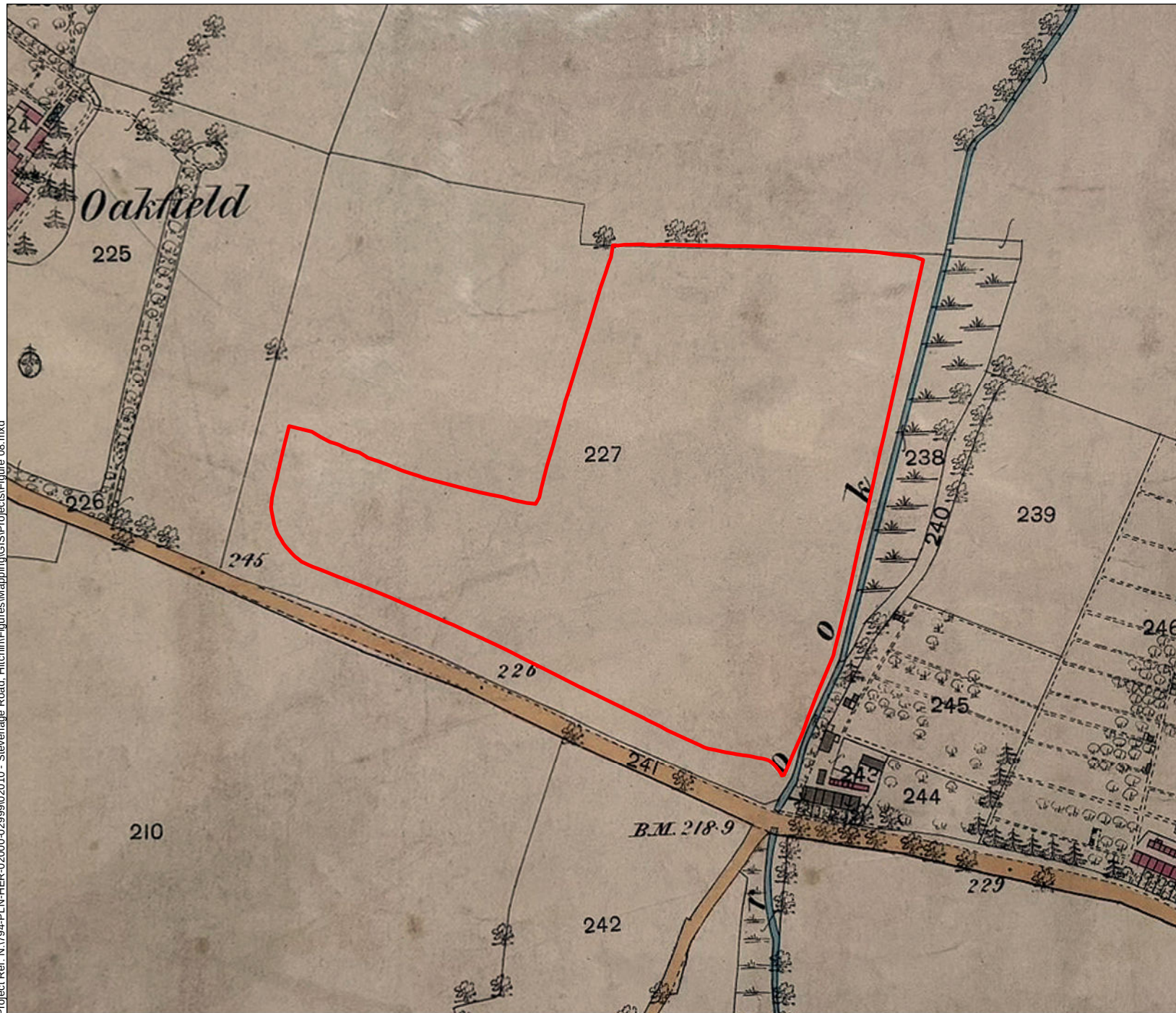


Not to Scale.
Illustrative only.



Figure 7

1822 Bryant's Map of Hertfordshire



Legend

Site Boundary



0 10 20 30 40 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 8

1881 Ordnance Survey



Legend

Site Boundary



0 10 20 30 40 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 9

1898 Ordnance Survey



Legend

Site Boundary



0 10 20 30 40 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 10

1924 Ordnance Survey

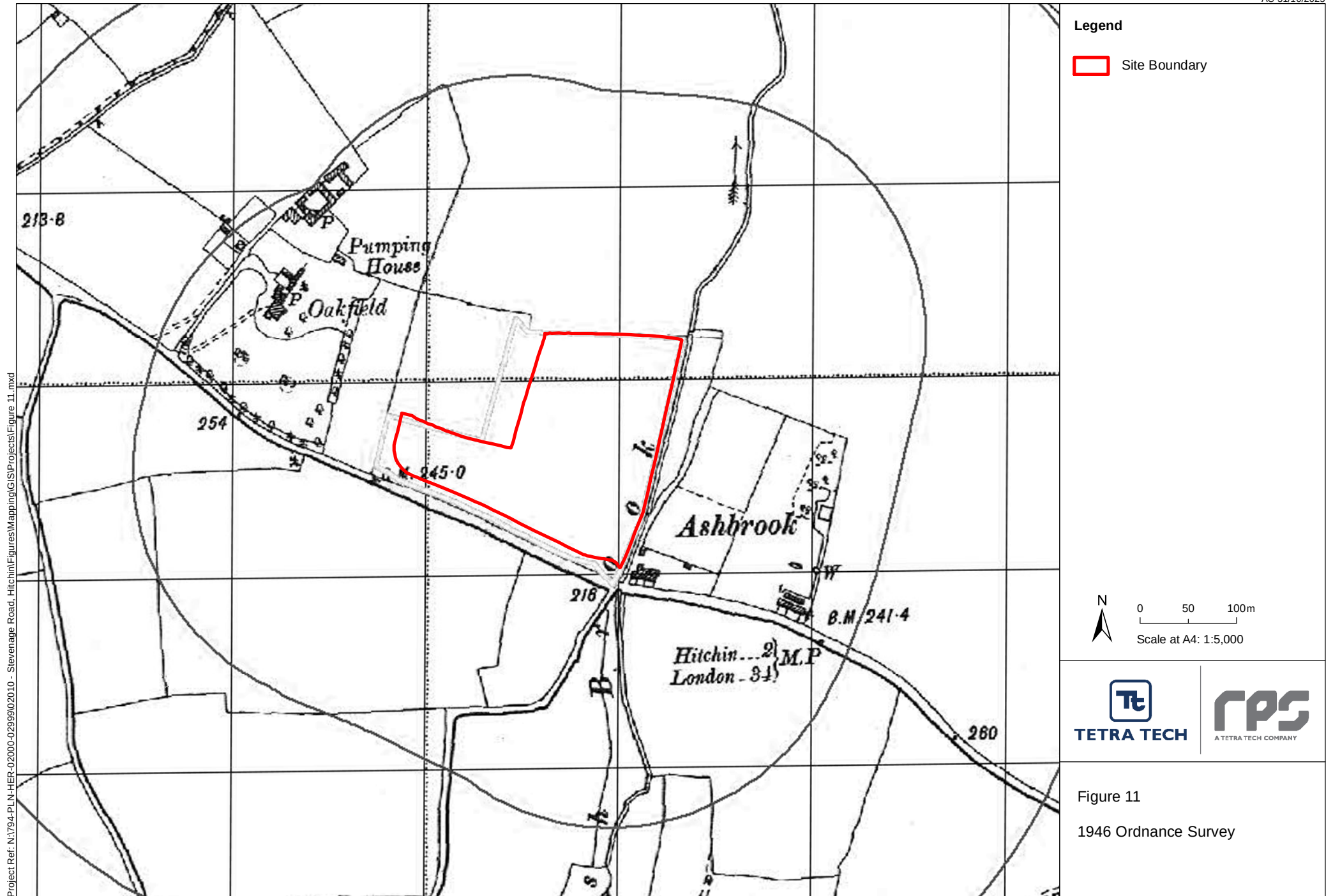


Figure 11

1946 Ordnance Survey



Legend

Site Boundary

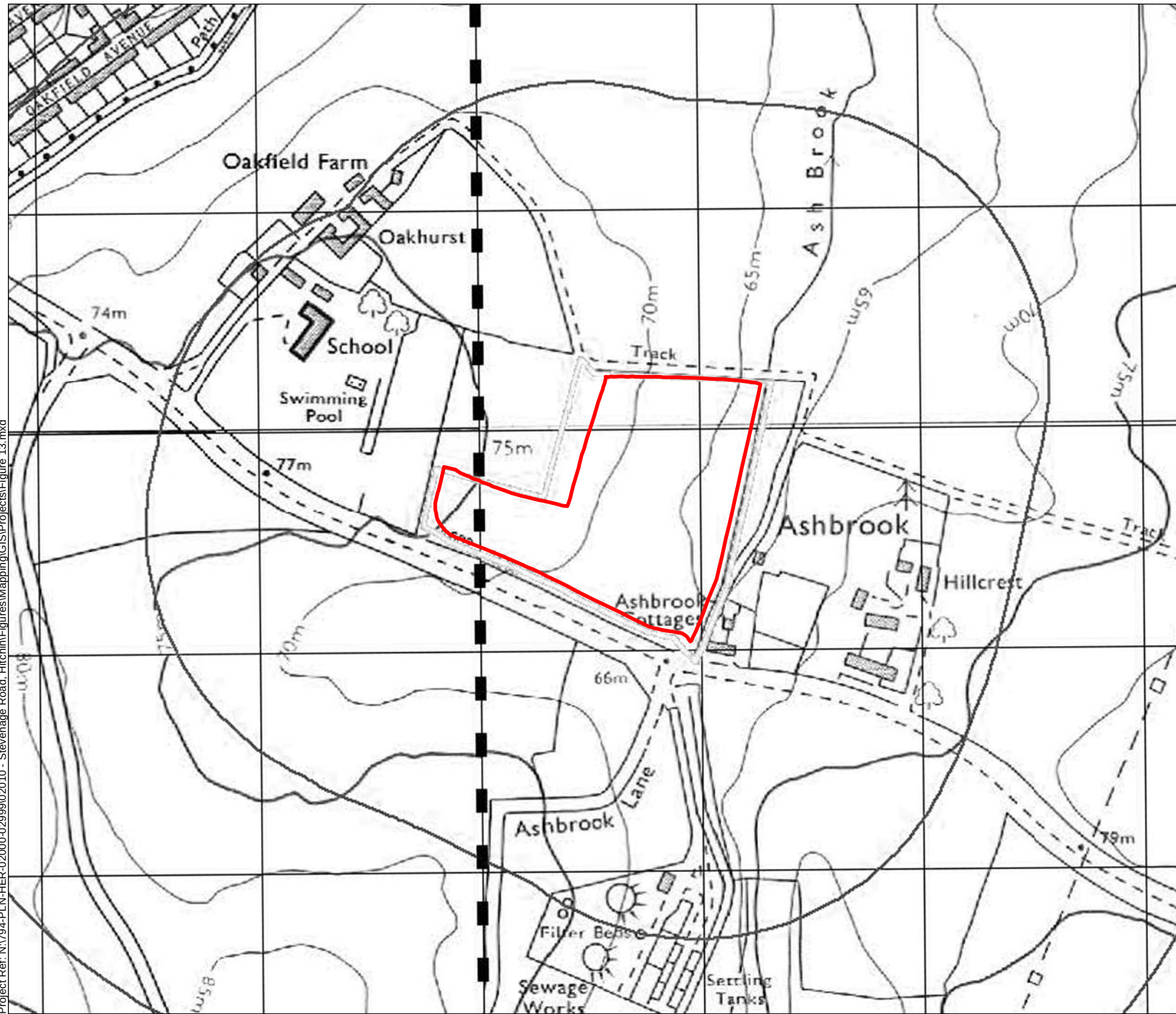


0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 12

1960 Ordnance Survey

**Legend**

Site Boundary



0 50 100m
Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 13

1981-1982 Ordnance Survey

**Legend**

Site Boundary



0 10 20 30 40 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 14

2000 Aerial Photograph

**Legend**

Site Boundary



0 10 20 30 40 50m
Scale at A4: 1:2,500



Figure 15

2025 Aerial Photograph

**Legend**

Site Boundary

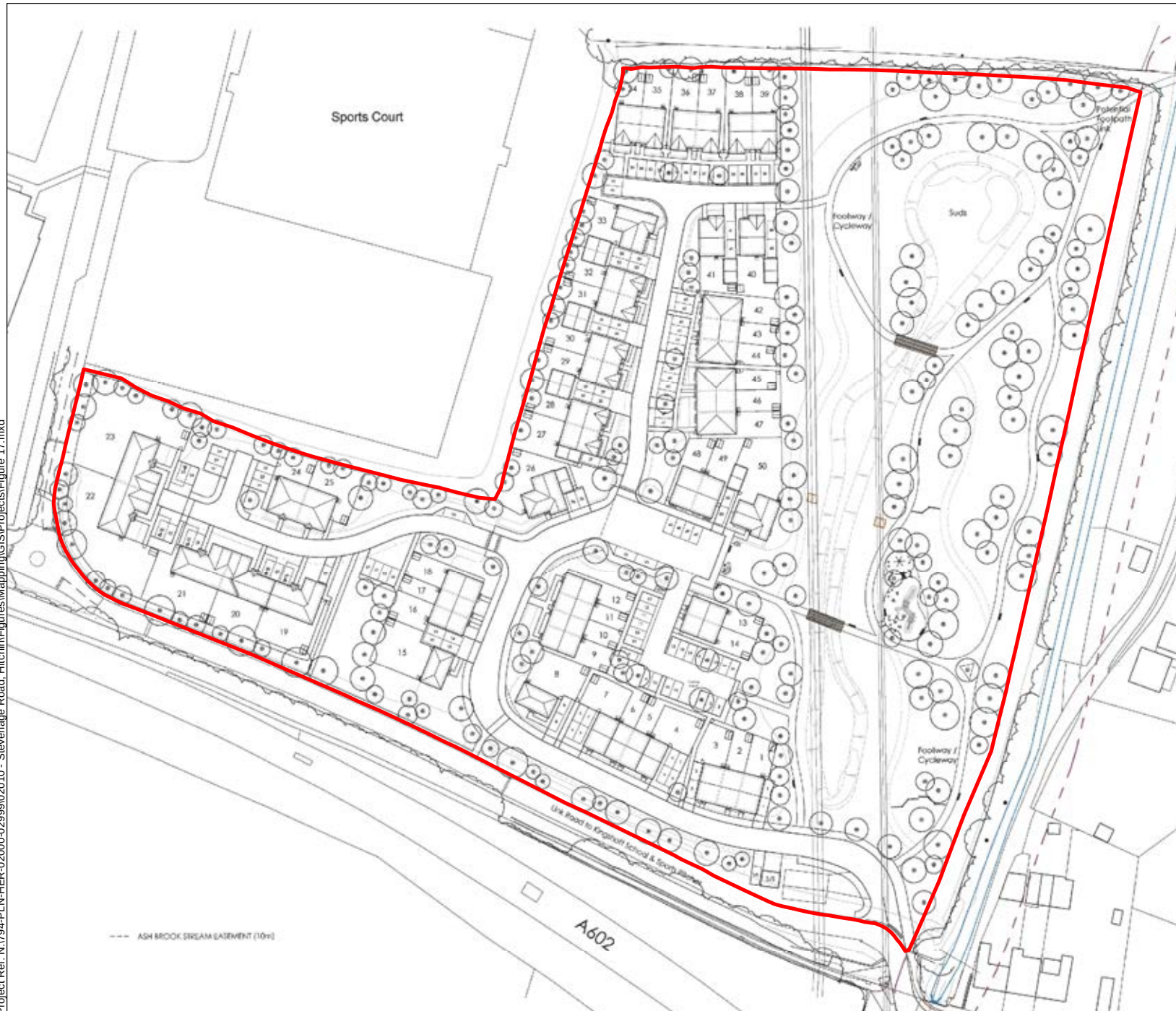


0 10 20 30m
Scale at A4: 1:1,500



Figure 16

geophysical survey results (source:
Sumo 2025)



Legend

Site Boundary



0 10 20 30m
Scale at A4: 1:1,500



Figure 17

proposed development

Plates



Plate 1: View looking north west at entrance to the Site



Plate 2: View looking north from south eastern corner of the Site



Plate 3: View looking north west from south eastern corner of the Site



Plate 4: View looking along southern boundary of the Site



Plate 5: View looking north from southern boundary of the Site



Plate 6: View looking west along southern boundary of the Site



Plate 7: View looking north east from southern boundary of the Site



Plate 8: View looking north east towards Great Wymondley



Plate 9: View looking east along the southern boundary of the Site



Plate 10: View looking north at flood-lit sports pitch



Plate 11: View of undulating ground close to the southern boundary of the Site

Appendices

Appendix 1

Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Gazetteer

HER Gazetteer

HER Data

PrefRef	Name	MonType	Period	Record Type
393	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, IPPOLLITTS	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	MON
464	IRON AGE SHERDS, STUTLEY'S GRAVEL PIT, BLAKEMORE END ROAD, LITTLE WYMONDLEY	FINDSPOT	Earlier Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	FS
475	ROMAN FINDS, WYMONDLEY	FINDSPOT	Roman	FS
654	PALAEOLITHIC FLINT IMPLEMENT, GREAT WYMONDLEY	FINDSPOT	Palaeolithic	FS
698	SITE OF POST-MEDIEVAL HOUSE, CALEB'S COTTAGE, STEVENAGE ROAD, IPPOLLITTS	ARTEFACT SCATTER; HOUSE	Post Medieval	MON
1030	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, IPPOLLITTS	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	MON
1212	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, WHITEHILL, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	Roman	FS
2515	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, IPPOLLITTS	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	MON
2888	ROMAN POTTERY OR OCCUPATION EVIDENCE, NINE SPRINGS, HITCHIN	OCCUPATION SITE	Roman	FS
4307	CHURCH OF ST IPPOLYT (OR HIPPOLYTUS), ST IPPOLLITTS	CHURCH	Medieval	BLD
5106	ROAD BRIDGE, BETWEEN GREAT & LITTLE WYMONDLEY	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	BLD
5302	LETTER BOX, OPPOSITE ST IPPOLLITTS CHURCH	POST BOX	Post Medieval	BLD
5608	RAILWAY BRIDGE, NINE SPRINGS, HITCHIN	BRIDGE	Twentieth Century	BLD
6326	APPROXIMATE SITE OF RICHARD TRISTRAM'S GRAVE, WHITE HILL, HITCHIN	INHUMATION	Post Medieval	BLD
6449	MESOLITHIC TRANCHET AXE, GREAT WYMONDLEY	FINDSPOT	Mesolithic	FS
6555	ROUND HILL, IPPOLLITTS	MOUND?	Unknown	MON
9794	181 STEVENAGE ROAD, HITCHIN	INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL; INN	Post Medieval	BLD
11051	LODGE'S FARM, IPPOLLITTS	FARMSTEAD; BARN; OUTBUILDING	Post Medieval	BLD
11052	OAKFIELD HOUSE, IPPOLLITTS	COUNTRY HOUSE; PREPARATORY SCHOOL	Post Medieval to Modern	BLD
12578	VICTORIAN CULVERT, IPPOLLITTS BROOK, WYMONDLEY ROAD, HITCHIN	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	BLD
12634	SITE OF JEEVES' BRICKFIELDS, THE FOLLY, HITCHIN	BRICKFIELD	Post Medieval	MON
12756	MEDIEVAL AND LATER POTTERY AND OTHER FINDS, ST IPPOLYTS JUNIOR SCHOOL, ASHBROOK LANE, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT; PIT	Medieval to Twentieth Century	MON
15094	OAKFIELD FARM (OAKHURST), STEVENAGE ROAD, ST IPPOLLITTS	FARMSTEAD; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; BARN; FARMHOUSE; ANIMAL SHED	Post Medieval	BLD
15096	BROOKEND FARM, ST IPPOLLITTS	FARMHOUSE; FARMSTEAD; TIMBER FRAMED BARN; STABLE; SHED	Post Medieval	BLD

15097	STABLE AT LODGE'S FARM, ASHBROOK LANE, IPPOLLITTS	STABLE	Twentieth Century	BLD
15392	SITE OF LODGE'S FARM, IPPOLLITTS	FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	MON
15435	20TH CENTURY STABLEYARD, ASHBROOK, ST IPPOLLITTS	STABLE	Twentieth Century	BLD
17257	SOILMARKS OF CHALK PITS AND BOUNDARIES, ASHBROOK LANE, HITCHIN	FIELD BOUNDARY; CHALK PIT	Post Medieval	MON
17400	PALAEOLITHIC HANDAXE, THE WILLOWS, SUNNYSIDE, HITCHIN	FINDSPOT	Palaeolithic	FS
18304	REMNANT PARKLAND, ST IBBS HOUSE, IPPOLLITTS	PARK	Historic: period uncertain	LND
19209	ROMAN LEAD STEELYARD WEIGHT, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Roman	PAS
19939	POST-MEDIEVAL COPPER-ALLOY COIN WEIGHT, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Post Medieval	PAS
20177	LATE MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL COPPER-ALLOY BUCKLE FRAME, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS
20178	6TH CENTURY COPPER-ALLOY BROOCH, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Sub Roman to Middle Saxon	PAS
20815	MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL LEAD BIRD FEEDER, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS
24517	MEDIEVAL SILVER-GILT FINGER RING, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Medieval	PAS
26080	EARLY ROMAN COPPER-ALLOY PENDANT, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Early Roman	PAS
27926	MEDIEVAL COPPER-ALLOY MOUNT, ST IPPOLYTS	FINDSPOT	Medieval	PAS
27927	MEDIEVAL LEAD SEAL MATRIX, WYMONDLEY	FINDSPOT	Medieval	PAS
27933	MEDIEVAL LEAD POT MEND, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Medieval	PAS
27938	UNDATED LEAD WEIGHT, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Unknown	PAS
29141	LATE ROMAN COPPER-ALLOY COIN, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Late Roman	PAS
29334	POST-MEDIEVAL COPPER-ALLOY JETTON, IPPOLLITTS	FINDSPOT	Post Medieval	PAS
30846	SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, 193-199 STEVENAGE ROAD, HITCHIN	SCHOOL; TERRACE	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	BLD
31112	PARK VIEW, FOLLY LANE, IPPOLLITTS	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Post Medieval	BLD
MHT31918		FINDSPOT	Late Roman	PAS
MHT31920		FINDSPOT	Post Medieval	PAS
MHT31921		FINDSPOT	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS
MHT32778		FINDSPOT	Medieval	PAS
MHT33199		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	PAS
MHT33222		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	PAS
MHT33264		FINDSPOT	Medieval	PAS
MHT33301		FINDSPOT	Late Roman	PAS
MHT33302		FINDSPOT	Sub Roman	PAS
MHT35454		FINDSPOT	Medieval to Post Medieval	PAS
MHT38308	St. Ippolyts (known as)	FINDSPOT	Medieval	PAS
MHT40377	RIDGE AND FURROW, POUND FARM, HITCHIN		Unknown	MON

HER Events

EvUID	Name	Organisati	RecordType
EHT1908	AIR PHOTO OF A CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, IPPOLLITTS	Air Photos from CUCAP	EVP
EHT4725	Watching brief at St Ippolyts Junior School, Ippollitts, 2003	The Heritage Network	EVT

EHT6886	Watching brief at St Ippolyt's Church, Ippollitts, 2005	Archaeological Solutions Ltd	EVT
EHT9048	Geophysical survey at Land North Of Pound Farm London Road St Ippolyts, 2022	Museum of London Archaeology	EVS
EHT9069	Evaluation at Land North Of Pound Farm London Road St Ippolyts, 2022	MOLA North (Northampton)	EVT

Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Data

Name	FolderPath
BH-59990C	An incomplete Roman debased silver denarius, possibly Elagabalus (AD 218-222) dating to the period AD 218-222 (Reece period 10). Unclear reverse type depicting a standing
BH-5A3410	A cast lead weight of uncertain date. The object is sub-circular in plan and has a slightly narrower top half than bottom half. There are no markings which may give an indi
BH-5ACF71	A crudely-made lead pot mend for a ceramic vessel. Similar pot mends have been found on medieval pottery in London (G. Egan; 1998; pp. 240-2) and a medieval date is also s
BH-773476	A copper-alloy Medieval French jetton probably dating to the period c. AD 1418-1437. 'Shield of France' type. Triple stranded straight cross fleuretty. Obverse descripti
BH-9BD1F7	A copper-alloy dupondius of Claudius I (AD 41-54), contemporary copy, dating to the period c. AD 41-54. Copying a coin of the mint of Rome. cf. RIC I (2nd ed.), nos. 94,
BH-A0D2FA	Two fused Medieval to Post Medieval tokens dating c. AD 1400-1700. Both tokens are disc-shape and sub-rectangular in cross-section. The first token is
BH-A0E8BB	A Post-Medieval silver sixpence of William III (1694-1702) dating 1695-1702. Unclear mint. Record Url: <a href="https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/111185
BH-A178B7	A Roman copper-alloy nummus, contemporary copy, of the House of Valentinian (AD 364-378) dating to the period AD 364-378 (Reece period 19). Illegible reverse type. Unclea
BH-BB6A14	A copper-alloy nummus of Constantine I. The coin is in good condition with very little wear or corrosion. It measures 20.4mm diameter by 1.4mm thick and weighs 2.95g.
BH-D8C5BC	An incomplete cast copper-alloy Medieval vesica-shaped seal matrix dating c. AD 1200-1400. The seal matrix is flat and pointed oval in form. Part of the lower edge is dam
BH-DC5155	A worn copper-alloy Iron Age unit of the North Thames Region / Catuvellauni, possibly minted by Tasciovanus, dating to the period c. 25 BC to AD 10. Obverse: bearded head
BH-DE4385	An incomplete Roman silver crescentic pendant. Description of Find The pendant comprises an ovoid penannular ring, of circular cross-section, with simple k
BH-E08757	A fragment of a medieval silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring. The ring dates to the 15th century. The fragment consists of the bezel and shoulders. The bezel is divided i

PUBLIC-922077	Head and stub of bow from a cast copper-alloy early-medieval cruciform brooch, with the remains of an iron spring on the reverse. The brooch has a slightly raised head pla
PUBLIC-BF41D4	A decorated cast copper alloy double loop buckle frame with oval loops and bevelled scalloped edges. The back of the frame is flat and the pin is missing.

Scheduled Monuments

ListEntry	Name
1003547	Roman villa (site of) 330yds (300m) N of Ninesprings
1010761	Great Wymondley Castle: a motte and bailey castle and associated manorial enclosure 20m east of St Mary's Church, Great Wymondley
1013338	Wymondley Priory, barn, moat, associated earthworks, enclosures, platforms, hollow-way and conduit head

