

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND ADJACENT TO 9, NORTH END, KELSHALL, HERTFORDSHIRE

Planning Reference: 20/02292/OP
NGR: TL 3276 3698
AAL Site Code: KENE 24
Museum Accession Number: KEL/NE'24
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Report prepared for Mortec Projects

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Cover image: Working shot, facing southeast

Executive Summary

- Mortec Projects commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, on land adjacent to 9 North End, Kelshall, Hertfordshire, as a condition of planning consent for a residential development.
- The site lies within an area of archaeological significance, in the vicinity there is a Neolithic polished flint, Bronze Age round barrows, a Roman settlement, cremation burial and well. The village is mentioned in the Domesday book and a motte-and-bailey castle lies to the east of the site. East-northeast of the site is 15th century Tuthill Manor and cultivation terraces.
- The programme of works comprised 3no. 10m x 1.8m trenches. A total of five archaeological features were identified, comprising a posthole and four linear features. The posthole and one ditch were undated, one ditch was post-medieval or modern in date and the remaining two ditches contained early Iron Age pottery, as well as a smaller number of likely contemporary objects. One of these ditches contained a significant assemblage of 154 sherds.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Mortec Projects commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, on land adjacent to 9 North End, Kelshall, Hertfordshire, as a condition of planning consent for the construction of a single dwelling with associated vehicular access.
- 1.2 These works were carried out in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (AAL 2024), as well as current national guidelines, as set out in the relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2023a, b) and Historic England (2015) *'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment'*, as well as local guidance set out in *'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England'* (Gurney 2003).
- 1.3 The documentary and physical archive generated will be assembled in accordance with national guidelines in *'Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation'* (AAF 2011) and the local guidelines set out in *'Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards. A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire'* (Hertfordshire Museums 2023). The receiving museum will be the Museums Resource Centre in Hitchin. The archive will be deposited within 12 months of the completion of the report.

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 Kelshall is located in the administrative district of North Hertfordshire, approximately 24km north of central Hertford (figure 1). The proposed development area comprises a rectangular garden plot extending to c.0.15ha at the northern edge of the village, to the west of North End. The site centres on NGR TL 3276 3698 and lies at a height of approximately 163m OD.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation glacial till (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 An outline planning application was submitted to North Hertfordshire District Council for *'a single dwelling with new vehicular access onto North End (appearance, landscaping and layout reserved) (as amended by plans received on 31 March 2021)'* (Reference 20/02292/OP). Planning consent was granted with conditions, including for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, to provide information to allow the planning authority to make a reasoned decision as to whether any further intrusive investigations will be required to mitigate the effects of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 3.2 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) outlining a programme of evaluation by trial trenching was agreed with North Hertfordshire District Council (AAL 2024). This document provides a report on the results of these archaeological investigations, as part of the work required for the discharge of any archaeological conditions.

- 3.3 The approach adopted is consistent with the guidelines that are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the chapter of relevance being 'Chapter 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2023).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance recorded in the Local Plan.
- 4.2 The earliest find in the area is a Neolithic polished flint found near St. Faith's Church, c.800m south of the site (HHER Reference 321). A cropmark of a probable Bronze Age round barrow has been recorded just over 300m to the northeast (HHER Reference 7839), with two more c.500m to the north (HHER References 1241 and 1242, and a further group of six ring ditches c.800m to the north (HHER Reference 6387).
- 4.3 A richly furnished cremation burial was discovered c.350m to the west-southwest of the site (HHER Reference 30841). It was associated with a large collection of grave goods, including numerous glass and copper alloy vessels, a pair of hobnail shoes and several coins. The finds dated to around 200AD, and the burial was in a pit covered with a cairn of flint nodules. The burial was found within an extensive area of cropmarks suggestive of Roman settlement (HHER References 6218, 16981). A Roman well has been recorded in the same area (HHER Reference 18740). Further Roman pottery and two silver coins were recovered during excavation of the motte and bailey castle c.600m to the east (HHER Reference 1247).
- 4.4 At the time of the Norman Conquest, Kelshall was within the manor of Orwell Bury, which had two landowners, Bishop Odo of Bayeux and Hardwin of Scales. It was a small settlement of eight households (<https://opendomesday.org/place/TL3236/orwell-bury/>). It is believed the manor was centred at Manor Farm, c.700m south of the site (HHER Reference 15817). Earthworks of the shrunken village extend to the east and south of the manor.
- 4.5 Therfield was a much larger settlement and was owned by Ramsey Abbey, with another small manor belonging to Hardwin of Scales. Therfield was a much larger settlement, with 52 households (<https://opendomesday.org/place/TL3337/therfield/>).
- 4.6 Medieval activity is well represented near to the site. A motte and bailey castle is located just under 600m to the east of the site (HHER Reference 67). The mound is 14m diameter and 1.5m high with surrounding earthworks of a bailey and other features. It was subject to excavation in 1958 and interpreted as a 12th century adulterine castle, but earlier, Saxo-Norman pottery was also recovered from beneath the mound.
- 4.7 Around 550m to the east-northeast is the 15th century Tuthill Manor, a Grade II Listed Building. The listing says the earliest parts were originally a two-storey beacon tower, but this seems unlikely and may be confused with a warning beacon that was built nearby in 1588 to warn of the arrival of the Spanish Armada (HHER Reference 16155). The hall was enlarged with a hall and parlour in the mid-16th century, with an upper floor added to the hall in the later 17th century, along with a large brick chimney and cross wings. By the late 19th century, it was subdivided into four cottages (HHER Reference 17638). Cultivation terraces of a probable medieval date follow the contour of the hillside c.500m to the northeast (HHER Reference 1658).

5.0 Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The purpose of the trial trench evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the archaeological curator to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site.
- 5.2 Evidence shall be gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains, and to assess the impact of the development upon the archaeology.

6.0 Methodology

- 6.1 The trial trenching methodology consisted of the excavation of 3no. 10m x 1.8m trenches (figure 2). The excavations took place between the 26th June and 27th June 2024, and were supervised by the author.
- 6.2 The evaluation trenches were accurately located using a survey grade GPS. In each trench, a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove overburden, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 100mm in thickness. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. All further excavation was then undertaken by hand. The machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 6.3 Trenches with archaeological features were excavated and recorded as appropriate to establish the stratigraphic and chronological sequence of deposits, recognising and excavating structural evidence and recovering economic, artefactual and environmental evidence.
- 6.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard Allen Archaeology Limited context recording sheets. A comprehensive record of all drawings was maintained, and the location of every section drawing plotted onto the site master plan and correctly referenced. All excavated sections were drawn at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50), with Ordnance Datum heights being displayed on each drawing.
- 6.5 All archaeological deposits and features were recorded with digital photography, with appropriate metric scales and a north arrow. General site shots were also taken to show the location of the groundworks and the stratigraphic sequence.

7.0 Results

- 7.1 Within each trench the stratigraphic sequence was fairly consistent, comprising a natural geology of compact, light brownish yellow silty clay, overlain by a firm, mid yellowish brown, silty clay made ground, 0.18m to 0.3m thick, which was sealed by a topsoil comprising a friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay, around 0.16m to 0.24m thick.

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 7.2 Trench 1 was the south-westernmost trench on the site and contained two features. [103], was a north to south orientated field boundary at the east end of the trench, containing a single silting deposit of friable, silty clay, 104, which produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery, a fragment of a horseshoe and an iron nail of uncertain date, and one piece of animal bone. To its west was [105], a posthole, 0.3m in diameter, and devoid of finds.



Plate 1: Ditch [103], looking southeast. 0.4m scale

Trench 2 (Figure 4)

- 7.3 In the approximate centre of the proposed development area was Trench 2, aligned broadly southwest to northeast. In the western half of the trench was [203], the terminus of a northwest-southeast orientated ditch, containing nine sherds of early Iron Age pottery, 323 fragments of sheep bone from multiple individuals and an undated iron nail. Running across the southeast corner of the trench was ditch [205], measuring c.1m wide and 0.09m deep, which produced 154 sherds of early Iron Age pottery, two worked flints, an undated iron nail, and 26 pieces of animal bone. An environmental sample produced a substantial number of terrestrial shells, a single charred cereal grain and a moderate assemblage of charcoal.



Plate 2: Ditch terminus [203], looking northwest, 1m and 0.4m scales

Trench 3 (Figure 5)

- 7.4 Trench 3 contained a single archaeological feature, a ditch [303], representing the continuation of [205] within Trench 2. [303] had a single undated silting fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt which contained 8 pieces of animal bone.



Plate 3: Ditch [303], looking southwest, 1m and 0.4m scales

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 8.1 Archaeological features were identified in all three trenches. This included a ditch terminus in Trench 2 containing a small assemblage of early Iron Age pottery, and a ditch running through Trenches 2 and 3 that contained a substantial group of 154 small, abraded sherds. The composition of the assemblage is likely to suggest the dumping of domestic waste from settlement in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 8.2 Early Iron Age sites are relatively rare in Hertfordshire, activity from this period had been found during work on the A505 Baldock Bypass (Phillips 2009), at Buntingford (Jones 2016) and Hitchin (Barlow and Newton 2013). However, the pottery assemblage's fabric and form type is consistent with that at Stotfold (see Appendix 1 pottery report). The forms and fabrics represented are consistent with the latter part of the early Iron Age, around the 5th to 4th centuries BC.
- 8.3 The other features identified comprised a post-medieval or later boundary ditch and an undated post hole.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The trial trenching methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the project and has determined the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The information provided will allow the archaeological curator to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resource present within the proposed development area.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology would like to thank Mortec Projects for the commission.

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Appendix 1: Finds

The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Introduction

Excavations recovered a total of 163 sherds (692g) of prehistoric pottery and a single sherd (10g) of post-medieval pottery (Table 1). The prehistoric pottery was principally contained in a single ditch: [205] and comprised the remnants of a minimum of four vessels in a moderately fragmented and slightly abraded condition with a high incidence of cross-joining sherds. The diagnostic traits of these vessels are consistent with early Iron Age bowls in the region and likely represent a primary rubbish deposit from occupation in the immediate vicinity. Further non-diagnostic body sherds, likely from the same vessels were contained in ditch [203], while an isolated body sherd of post-medieval black-glazed red earthenware in field boundary [103] does not merit further discussion.

Table 1: Quantification of pottery according to feature according to date

Group/Feature	Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Drainage ditch [205]	Early Iron Age	154	610
Ditch terminus [203]	Early Iron Age	9	82
Field boundary [103]	Post-medieval	1	10
<i>Total</i>		<i>164</i>	<i>702</i>

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g) with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and fully described in the report. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in free text comments in accordance with the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (Barclay *et al* 2016), after the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Fabric Descriptions

Three prehistoric fabric types were identified in the assemblage (Table 2), with the most common tempered with medium coarse sand (Q1), and the remainder principally tempered with sand but with the addition of sparse grog (QG1) or flint (QF1). This focus on the use of sand temper becomes prevalent in the region in the early Iron Age, as demonstrated at Stotfold (Edwards 2007, 68), and continues into the middle Iron Age. It contrasts with the more common use of calcined flint temper in the late Bronze Age, which perseveres in fine and coarse fabrics in other areas of eastern England throughout the early Iron Age. Indeed, degrees of local variation are evident at Blackhorse Road, Letchworth, where almost 50% of the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age assemblage was flint-and-sand-tempered (Birley 1988, 79), while at Hitchin the early Iron Age groups demonstrated a mix of flint, sand and shell-tempered fabrics (Peachey 2013, 91), and at Reed shell-temper was the predominant variant (Peachey 2014, 22).

Table 2: Quantification and description of prehistoric fabrics

Fabric Code	Fabric Description	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
QG1	Sand-and-grog-tempered ware. Red-orange external surfaces (thin) over a dark grey-black core and internal surfaces; inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.1-0.5mm), sparse black grog (0.5-3mm) and voids of burnt-out chaff and chopped grass (2-10mm).	9	154
QF1	Sand-and-flint-tempered ware. Brown-grey surfaces over a dark grey-black core; inclusions comprise abundant poorly-sorted quartz (generally <0.5mm, occasionally larger) and sparse calcined flint (<3mm).	12	187
Q1	Sand-tempered ware. Brown-grey to dark grey surfaces over a dark grey-black core; inclusions comprise common poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm, occasionally larger), occasional calcined flint and voids of burnt-out organic material (both <5mm).	55	433
<i>Total</i>		<i>163</i>	<i>692</i>

Discussion

Ditch [205] contained a single bowl in fabric QF1, two bowls in fabric Q1 and an indeterminate vessel in fabric QG1; with all the diagnostic vessels consistent with the Chinnor/Wandlebury style of early Iron Age pottery (Cunliffe 1991, 101-2). The bowl in QF1 has an upright rim, shallow neck and rounded shoulder, and is decorated with a row of finger-tip impressions in the exterior of the rim and shoulder; comparable to vessels at Foxholes Farm, Hertford (Partridge 1989, 163: fig.94.31) and Linton, Cambridgeshire (Fell 1953, 35: fig.3.5). The vessels in Q1 include a bowl with a slightly everted rim with finger-nail impression on top, above a shallow sinuous neck and shoulder; and a tripartite bowl with a flaring plain rim and angular shoulder/girth; both comparable to early Iron Age vessels at Stotfold (Edwards 2007, 75: fig.3.5.73 & 77), while tripartite bowls were also recorded at Reed (Peachey 2014, 22) and Linton (Fell 1953, 36). The QG1 vessel associated with these vessels in ditch [205] appears to have been a slightly larger bowl but is only represented by lower body sherds. It appears highly likely that the non-cross-joining body sherds in fabrics QG1 and QF1 in ditch [203] are derived from the same vessels as in ditch [205].

Early Iron Age sites are relatively rare in north Hertfordshire, and the pottery assemblages they have produced are of the distinctive Chinnor/Wandlebury style (Bryant 2015, 56; after Cunliffe 1991). Thus the range of fabric and form types in ditches [205] and [203] appear consistent with this stylistic group, and assemblages recorded in an area that extends from the Chiltern Ridge into north/east Hertfordshire and adjoining areas, potentially commencing in the 8th century BC, but likely belonging to the latter part of this period, with radiocarbon dated groups at Stotfold suggesting a chronology in the 5th-4th century BC (Edwards 2007, 70-71).

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Table 3: Pottery catalogue

		Seg	Tr	Description	Spot Date	Pottery		QG1		QF1		Q1		Black-glazed red earthen ware	
F	L					F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W
103	104			Field Boundary	Post-medieval	1	10							1	10
203	204			Ditch terminus	Early Iron Age	9	82	6	119	3	45				
205	206			Drainage ditch	Early Iron Age	154	610	3	35	9	142	55	433		
						164	702	9	154	12	187	55	433	1	10

Lithics

Joshua T. Hogue

A total of 2 worked flints (weighing 5g) was recovered from the evaluation. Both flints were recovered from environmental sample <2> collected from fill 206 of ditch [205]. Both are flake fragments, one proximal end and the other distal (terminology after Ballin 2021). The proximal fragment shows signs of hard percussion (e.g. pronounced bulb, well-developed cone of percussion). The distal fragment is hinged, more typically a feature associated with hard percussion. Neither flake fragment is particularly diagnostic, but the use of hard percussion is more commonly associated with knapping strategies adopted in the later Neolithic, Bronze Age and possibly into the Iron Age (Butler 2005). Both flake fragments are relatively fresh, possibly suggesting limited movement from their place of discard.

There are no recommendations for further analysis.

Table 4: Lithics catalogue

Context	206
Feature	205
Quantity	2
Class	Debitage
Type	Flake fragment
Weight (g)	5

206 [205] – 2 flake fragments; 5g

References

Ballin, B. 2021, Classification of lithic artefacts from the British Late Glacial and Holocene Periods. Oxford: Archaeopress Publishing Ltd.

Butler, C. 2005. Prehistoric flintwork. Stroud: Tempus.

Miscellaneous finds

Yvonne Rose

A total of four iron objects weighing 81g were collected during the evaluation. A tapering fragment, which is probably part of a nail, and a fragment of horseshoe were found in the fill of field boundary [103]. A further nail was retrieved from ditch terminus [203]. Drainage ditch [205] contained another small nail, probably a tack or quite possibly a worn hobnail. It also contained a lump of dense stone, probably some kind of conglomerate, that showed evidence of burning. Further descriptions of the finds are given in the table 4 below.

In isolation, these finds do not provide any useful dating evidence for the contexts. However, it is possible that the two nails from ditches [203] and [205] are contemporary with the early Iron Age pottery and should be retained. The rest of the finds could be discarded, subject to the receiving museum's guidelines.

Table 5: Miscellaneous finds catalogue

Context	Quantity	Material	Object	Period	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (g)
104	1	Iron	Nail?	Unknown	Corroded, square-sectioned fragment. Tapers to a point at one end; other end is broken. Probably a nail or similar object.	63.3	9.5	9.4	14
104	1	Iron	Horseshoe	Unknown	One branch of a small horseshoe. Thickens slightly towards the terminal end.	102.2	28.3	5.5	57
204	1	Iron	Nail	Unknown	Heavily corroded, complete square-sectioned nail. Flat, sub-circular head. Lower shank bent at a right angle.	48.3	7	7	9
206	1	Iron	Nail	Unknown	Small, corroded, square-sectioned nail. Sub-circular head is flat, so probably a tack rather than a hobnail.	16.2	3.4	3.2	<1
206	1	Stone	n/a	n/a	Fine-grained, dense conglomerate. Signs of burning/vitrification on surface.	41.8			65

Animal Bone

Bryn Leadbetter

Three Hundred and fifty-eight specimens of animal bone and teeth were recovered during archaeological excavations.

Methodology

Identification of the assemblage was aided by published guides (Hillson 1996, Schmid 1972) and recording was in accordance with the guidelines of Baker and Worley (2019). Specimens were counted and identified to bone element and species where able. Any evidence of butchery, gnawing, burning and pathologies were also recorded.

Results

Table 3 provides quantification of species by context, along with unidentifiable specimens.

Table 6: Quantification of animal remains by number of individual specimens (NISP) according to context

Context	NISP					Indet	Total
	Cattle	Sheep	Pig	MM	LM		
104	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
204	-	323	-	-	-	-	323
206	5	-	1	3	-	17	26
304	-	2	-	3	1	2	8
Total	5	325	1	6	1	20	358

Discussion

The assemblage was made up almost entirely of sheep bones from context 204, with more than one individual represented. Whilst most elements are present in varying degrees, and with a fair number being intact, most of them are fragmented and no single animal is complete. The bones here are in good condition, and a small cut mark on a sacrum fragment is the only modification. In addition to these cleaner bones from context 204 there are 33 small, more weathered and unfused, bones from an infant (probable) sheep – again incomplete. The remaining contexts have only a small number of seemingly insignificant food-waste bones or teeth, these belonging to cattle, sheep/goat, pig and to medium or large sized mammals. These too are all fragments, of fair to good condition and have no modifications. Context 204 is described as the deliberate back-fill of a ditch terminus. Although the bones recovered here are not reported as having been articulated, are not complete (although the remaining may simply not have been excavated) and are not in appearance of any significance, their presence in a ditch terminus should be interpreted with care. Further work could establish the age and true number of individuals, and the intact bones would allow bio-metrical analysis. The bones, then, may be considered for further study or at least retained and later considered alongside any further remains recovered should further work take place at the site.

References

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Environmental Remains

Bryn Leadbetter

Two whole-earth environmental samples were collected during archaeological excavations on land adjacent to 9 North End, Kelshall, Hertfordshire (Site code: KENE24). The samples were processed by floatation using a 300-micron mesh for the recovery of any lighter environmental evidence (flot), and a 1000-micron mesh for capturing the heavier fraction (residue). The flots were then air dried and scanned under a microscope, and the residues hand sorted with 2mm and 5mm meshes.

Results

Table 1 details the material recovered from each sample.

Table 7: Quantification of environmental remains

Sample	1	2
Context	106	206
Sample volume (ltrs)	10	40
Flot volume (ml)	4	180
Charred cereal grain	-	X
Charcoal <2mm	X	XXXXX
Charcoal 2-10mm	-	XXX
Charcoal 11-20mm	-	XX
Root/vegetation litter	2ml	100ml
Mollusc shell	XXX	-
Insect	X	-
Residue Finds	-	Pottery, flint, animal bone
Key: ltr: litres, ml: millilitres, x <5 specimens, xx <10, xxx <30, xxxx <50, xxxxx >50		

Discussion

The samples produced only a small amount of material of archaeological interest. Sample 1 was particularly lacking, with just a small number of terrestrial shells worthy of note. Sample 2, however, contained a substantial number of terrestrial shells, a single charred cereal grain and a worthy amount of charcoal ranging in size from mere specks to fragments <10mm. It was also largely made up of rootlets and similar, likely modern, vegetation. The deposits from which the samples were taken are described as natural silting-up material within their feature. Whilst the charcoal may offer a chance of C14 dating if required, and the shells may inform on localised environmental conditions, given the limited knowledge to be gained, the samples may not warrant any further study.

Appendix 2: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay; occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.18	Topsoil
101	Layer	Firm, mid yellowish brown, silty clay; occasional small sub-angular flint, occasional small sub-angular stones			0.30	Made ground
102	Layer	Compact, light brownish yellow, silty clay; frequent small sub-angular flint, frequent small sub-angular stones			-	Natural geology
103	Cut	North-south orientated linear; moderately steep, straight sides, concave base		0.80	0.43	Cut of field boundary
104	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey, silty clay; frequent small angular flint, frequent chalk flecks			0.43	Natural silting within field boundary [103]
105	Cut	Circular posthole; shallow concave sides, concave base	0.36	0.30	0.13	Cut of posthole
106	Fill	Friable, dark brownish grey, silty clay			0.13	Natural silting within posthole [105]

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay; occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.16	Topsoil
201	Layer	Firm, mid yellowish brown, silty clay; occasional small sub-angular flint, occasional small sub-angular stones			0.18	Made ground
202	Layer	Compact, light brownish yellow, silty clay; frequent small sub-angular flint, frequent small sub-angular stones			-	Natural geology
203	Cut	Northwest-southeast orientated linear; moderately steep, straight sides, flat base		0.58	0.32	Cut of ditch terminus
204	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey, clayey silt; very occasional small sub-angular flint			0.32	Deliberately deposited backfill within ditch terminus [203]
205	Cut	Northeast-southwest orientated linear; shallow concave sides, flat base		0.96+	0.09	Cut of drainage ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
206	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown, clayey silt; occasional small sub-angular flint			0.09	Natural silting within drainage ditch [205]

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/depth (m)	Interpretation
300	Layer	Friable, mid greyish brown, silty clay; occasional small sub-rounded stones			0.24	Topsoil
301	Layer	Firm, mid yellowish brown, silty clay; occasional small sub-angular flint, occasional small sub-angular stones			0.22	Made ground
302	Layer	Compact, light brownish yellow, silty clay; frequent small sub-angular flint, frequent small sub-angular stones			-	Natural geology
303	Cut	North-south orientated linear; shallow concave sides, uneven base		0.98	0.14	Cut of drainage ditch
304	Fill	Firm, dark greyish brown, clayey silt; occasional small sub-angular flint			0.14	Natural silting within drainage ditch [303]

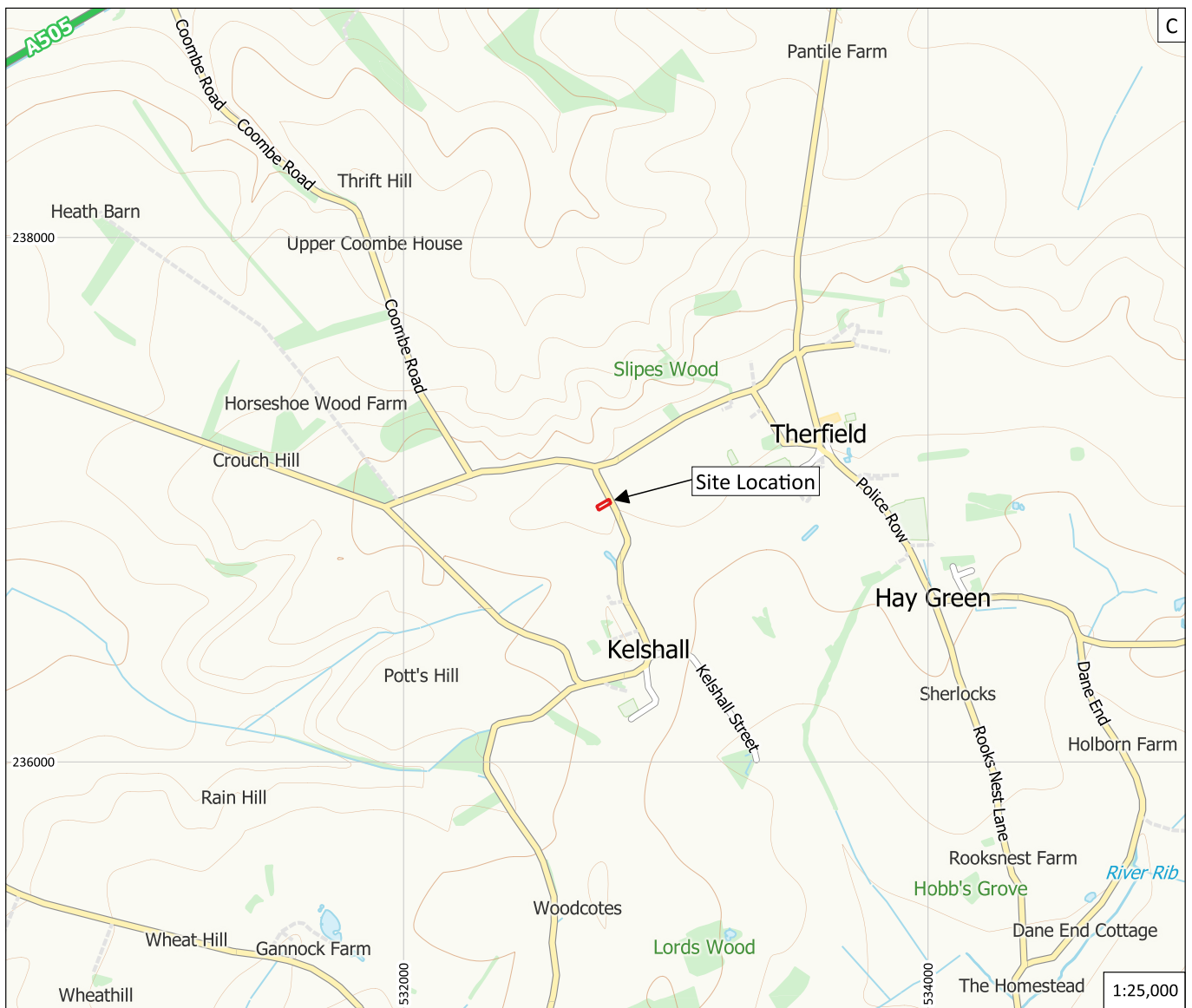
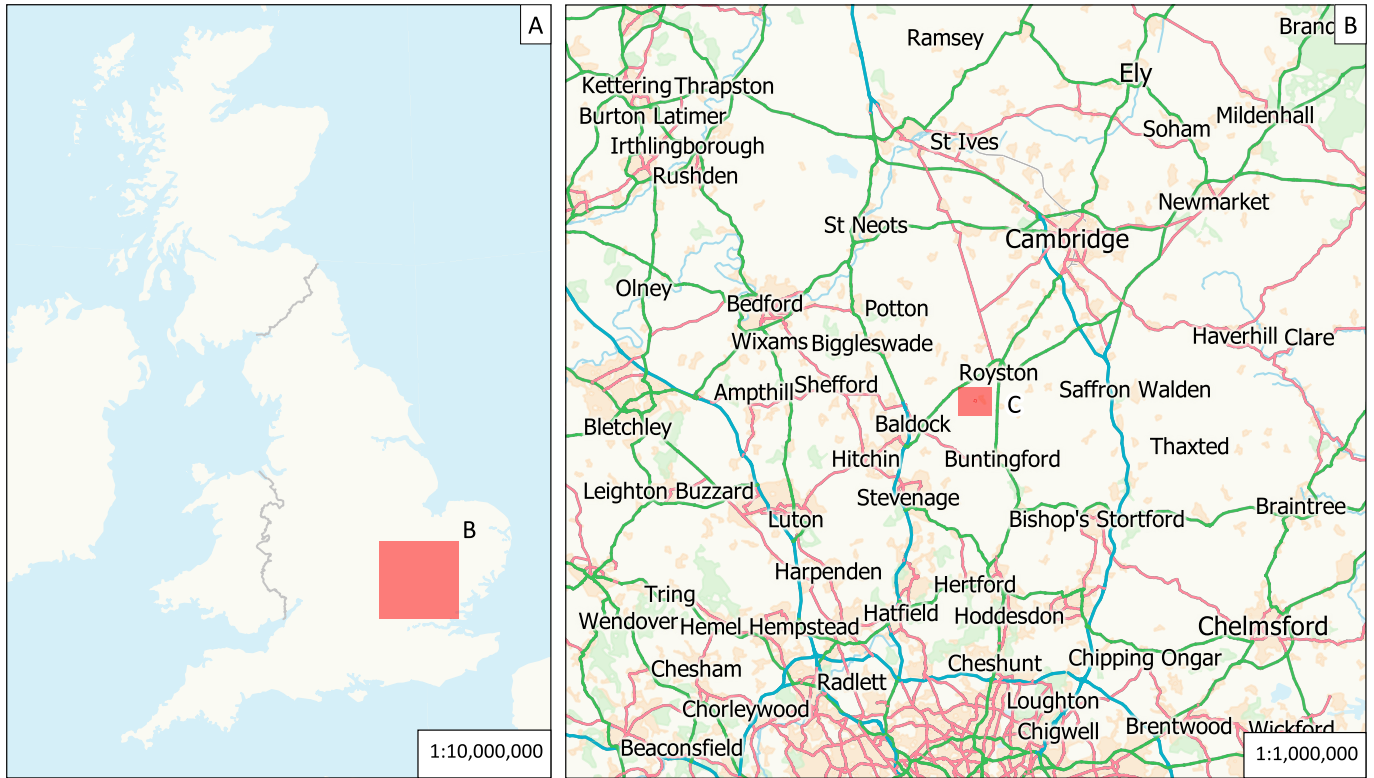
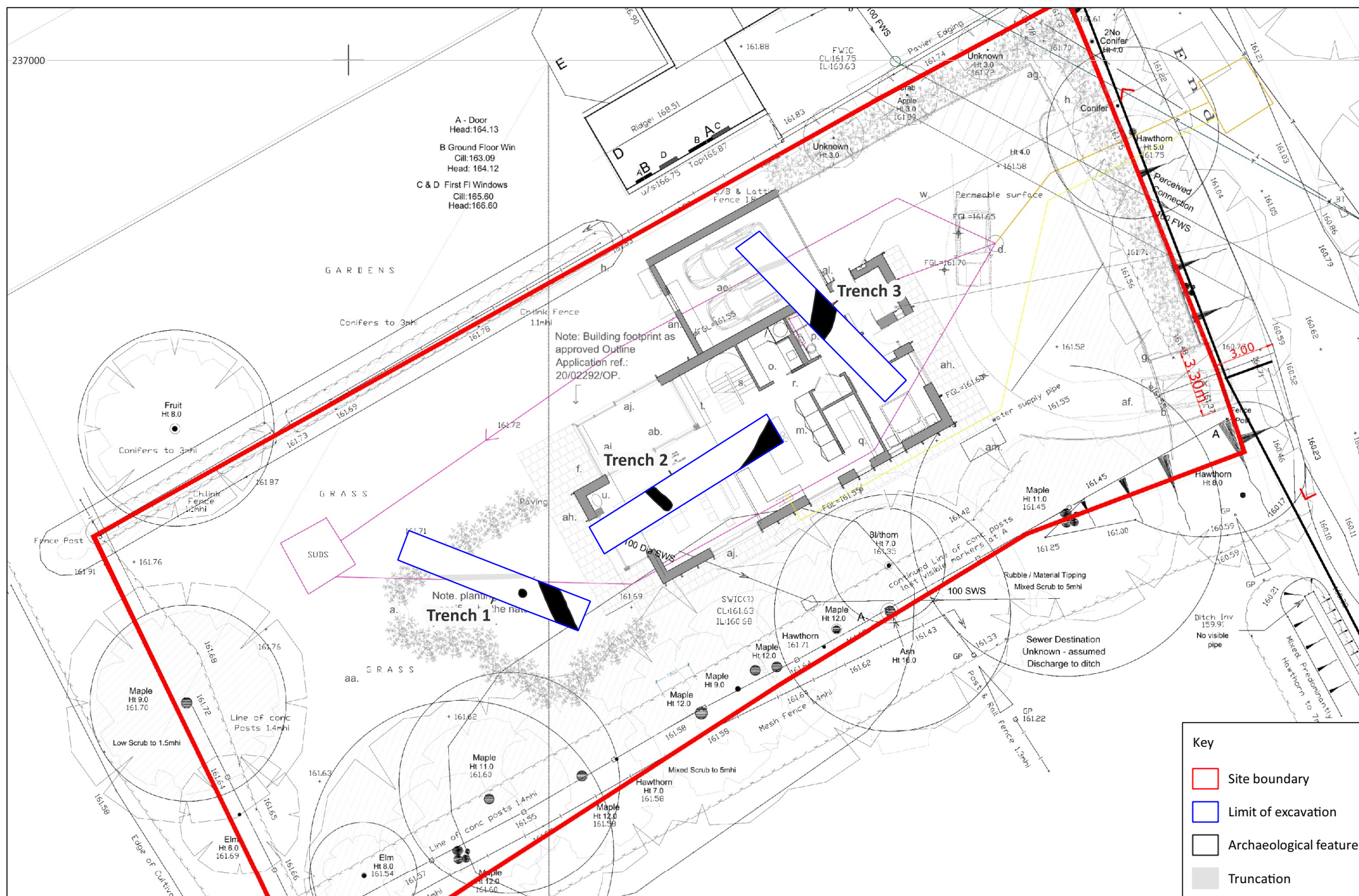
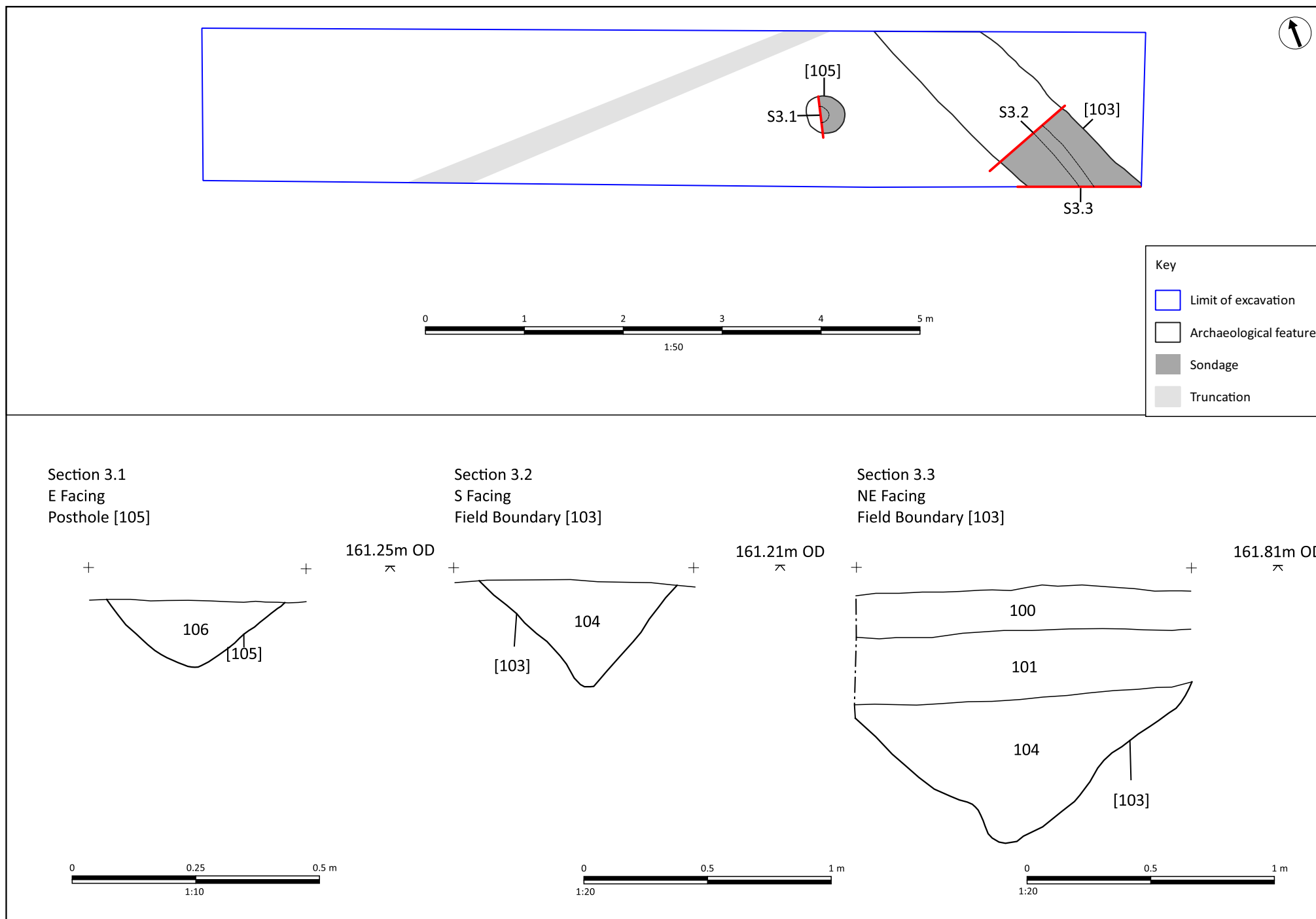


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red



Kelshall, Hertfordshire
Site Code: KENE24





KENE24 Figure 3 1:10, 1:20 & 1:50 @ A4 Drawn by: J.Minton Revision 1



Figure 3: Plan and sections for Trench 1

Kelshall, Hertfordshire
Site Code: KENE24

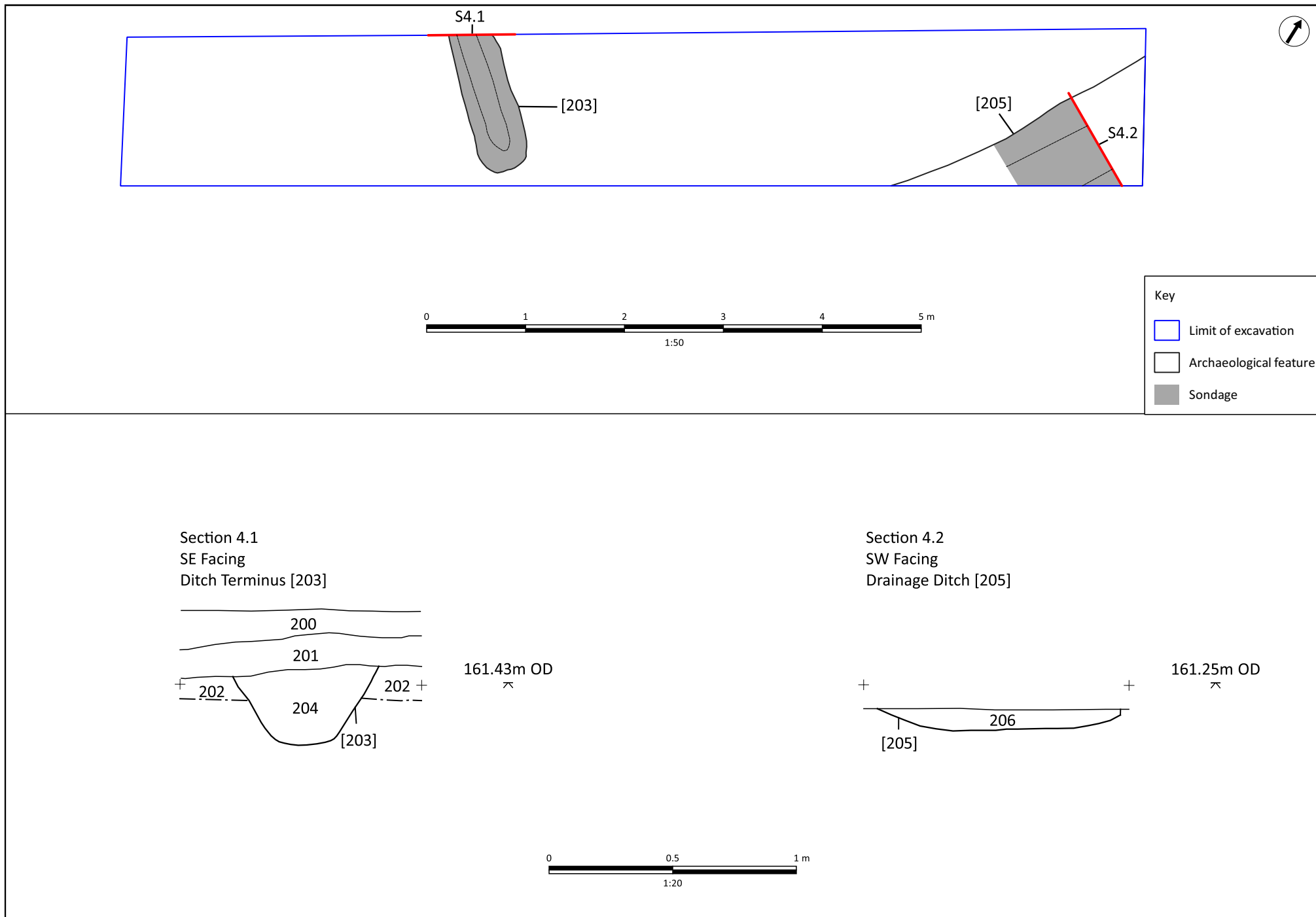
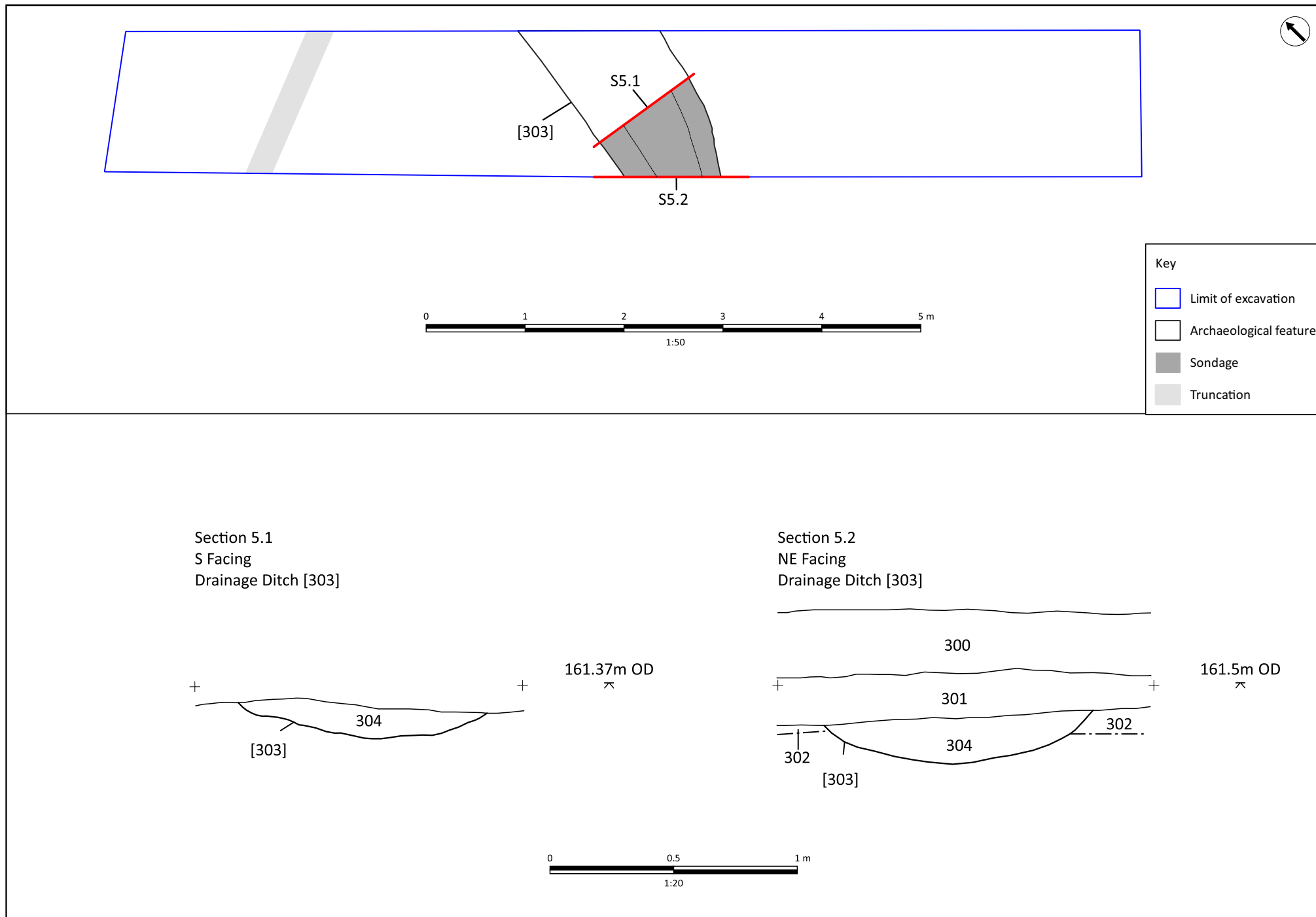


Figure 4: Plan and sections for Trench 2

Kelshall, Hertfordshire
Site Code: KENE24



KENE24 Figure 5 1:20 & 1:50 @ A4 Drawn by: J.Minton Revision 1



Figure 5: Plan and sections for Trench 3

Kelshall, Hertfordshire
Site Code: KENE24



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