

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Former Morrison's site, Baldock Street, Royston, Hertfordshire

1251
Former Morrison's Site
Baldock Street
Royston
Herts
Evaluation WSI
Version 3
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An Archaeological Evaluation will be undertaken on land at the former Morrison's site, Baldock Street, Royston, Hertfordshire. The evaluation will consist of 2 no. 15m by 2m trenches placed within the footprint of the proposed new build. The evaluation will be undertaken following the above ground demolition of the existing building. The trenches constitute a c 5% sample of the new building footprint. The results of the investigations will inform the requirements for further mitigation if deemed necessary.

Contents

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY 1

1 INTRODUCTION 3

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY 5

 Geology 5

 Topography 5

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND..... 6

 Timescales used in this report..... 6

 Introduction 6

 Previous archaeological investigations 6

 Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic 7

 Late Prehistoric – Neolithic & Bronze Age 7

 Iron Age & Roman 7

 Anglo-Saxon & Medieval 8

 Post Medieval & Modern 9

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES 11

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION DETAILED SPECIFICATION 12

 Evaluation Techniques 12

 Access and Safety 13

 Recording Systems 14

 Finds and Samples..... 14

 Ownership of finds..... 15

 Reports and Archives 15

6 OTHER MATTERS..... 17

 Archaeological Contractor 17

 Data Management Plan..... 17

 Public Outreach 17

 Standards 18

 Insurance and Health and Safety 18

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Location of proposed trenches overlain on the footprint of the new build

Figure 3: Development plan

Appendices

Appendix 1: SI logs and location plan

Appendix 2: Service plans

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document has been prepared by RPS Heritage, on behalf of their client, McCarthy Stone, as a project design for archaeological trial trenching on land at the former Morrison's site, Baldock Road, Royston, Hertfordshire.
- 1.2 The site occupies two parcels of land approximately 0.5 ha in extent, separated by Princes Mews. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 35509 40666 (Figure 1), and is located within the administrative area of North Hertfordshire District Council.
- 1.3 The development has yet to receive planning consent. However, the archaeological advisor to the Local Authority recommended that the following archaeological condition should be applied to the development consent (Letter from Peri Horsley, dated 28th May 2024; Letter ref: P01/24/0436-1).
 - A. *No demolition/development shall take place/commence until an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of archaeological significance and research questions; and:*
 1. *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
 2. *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording as required by the evaluation.*
 3. *The programme for post investigation assessment*
 4. *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
 5. *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
 6. *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
 7. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation.*
 - B. *The demolition/development shall take place/commence in accordance with the programme of archaeological works set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A)*
 - C. *The development shall not be occupied/used until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis and publication where appropriate.*
- 1.4 The development proposals consist of the construction of a two storey retirement home, including some retail space. The structure will be located on the eastern parcel of land, mainly sitting within the footprint of the existing supermarket building. Car parking space will be retained to the rear of the proposed new build, with the western parcel of land also retained for carparking. The development proposals are shown on Figure 3.
- 1.5 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment was produced in 2023 to support a planning application for redevelopment of the site (RPS, 2023). The report identified that the site held a low potential for evidence of prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon activity, and a low to moderate potential for Roman. However, the DBA concluded that the site once formed part of a burgage plot associated with the Hospital of St John and St James, located on the western edge of the medieval core of the town. Therefore, the site's potential to contain evidence of medieval remains was regarded as moderate to high. The cartographic evidence also suggests the majority of the site footprint was once occupied by the Phillip's Brewery, which was established on the site in the mid 18th century. Therefore, the

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

- site's potential to contain evidence of post-medieval remains associated with the brewery was regarded as high.
- 1.6 The site is located within an Area of Archaeological Significance as defined by the Local Authority. The area in the immediate vicinity of the site forms the historic Medieval core of Royston, which sits at the crossroads of the Icknield Way, a prehistoric trackway, and Ermine Street, a Roman road running from London to York.
- 1.7 The full planning and legislative background to the site was set out in Section 2 of the desk-based assessment (RPS, 2023). The reader is referred to this document for further details.
- 1.8 This document forms the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological trial trenching. It has been prepared in accordance with all relevant guidelines and standards, including those set down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and Historic England (HE). A further method statement will be provided in due course by the chosen archaeological field contractor, to include additional details on their specific services, specialists, data management plan and other particular information.
- 1.9 The trial trenching results will inform whether further archaeological work will be required within the site in order to fulfil the anticipated planning condition. If appropriate, a mitigation strategy will be agreed between RPS Heritage and the Local Authority's archaeological advisor on completion of trial trenching works. This strategy will be set out in a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 2.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2020) maps the solid geology underlying the site as the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed between 100.5 to 89.8 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. No Quaternary superficial deposits are recorded overlying the chalk at the site or in the immediate area.
- 2.2 A recent geotechnical survey provided information on the characteristics of the subsurface deposits. The made ground across the eastern land parcel of the site was found to be of variable thickness, ranging from 0.3 to 2m. The made ground was found to directly overlie the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation. The SI logs and location plan are provided in Appendix 1.

Topography

- 2.3 The ground level across the site is relatively level, with a surface elevation of c 64m OD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	2,500 BC
Bronze Age (including Chalcolithic)	2,500 -	800 BC
Iron Age	800 -	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

- 3.1 A previous archaeological desk-based assessment (RPS, 2023) provided a detailed archaeological background to the site. This background is summarised in the following section.

Previous archaeological investigations

- 3.2 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken directly to the south of the site in 2003 at Newspaper House on Upper King Street. Although the results of these investigations were not provided with the Historic Environment Record (HER), the investigations are linked to monument reference referring to a burgage plot. This notes that a strip of land north of 37 Upper King Street preserves the boundaries of one of the medieval burgage plots of the town. This part of Royston formed part of the land granted to The Hospital of St John & St James. It is postulated that the plots were laid out by the Hospital to generate rents and encourage growth.
- 3.3 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on Abbots Yard, King Street, located c 25m to the east of the site. No archaeological find or features other than the cellar of the demolished building were noted.
- 3.4 A watching brief on ground works for a new block of flats on 56 Briary Lane, located c 60m to the west of the site, identified three post-medieval features thought to be associated with the Post-medieval era Earls House, and an undated well. The ground was noted to be heavily disturbed.
- 3.5 A trial trench evaluation undertaken at 1-5 Baldock Street, located c 40m the north east of the site, revealed evidence of late 18th century and early 19th century remains, consisting of a floor and external wall of a probable stable, post-holes, a cellar, and other structural remains.
- 3.6 A trial trench evaluation was also undertaken directly to the south of the site at Heath House (CgMs, 2011). Four trenches were excavated, two of which recorded late Post-medieval features. These included the remains of a flint wall and a series of postholes forming a fence line. These features were associated with the later post-medieval period development of tenement plots or back yards of properties fronting onto Upper King Street.

Early Prehistoric – Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 3.7 No Palaeolithic archaeological remains have been found within the direct vicinity of site.
- 3.8 Evidence for Mesolithic activity is limited to five tranchet axes, and a bone harpoon recorded c 800m to the south west of the site.
- 3.9 Given the paucity of evidence for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains within the study area, the site's potential to contain remains from these periods can reasonably be regarded as low.

Late Prehistoric – Neolithic & Bronze Age

- 3.10 Evidence for Neolithic activity consists of a flint axe and a polished axe head recorded c 800m to the south west of the site. Two possible Late Neolithic or Bronze Age round barrows are recorded c 900m to the south west of the site on Therfield Heath. One of these was excavated in 1885, and found to contain a cremation burial. These two burial mounds are now designated a scheduled ancient monument.
- 3.11 A circular crop mark within the garden of Royston Vicarage, located c 500m to the west of the site, is also thought to represent the remains of a possible round barrow. The feature was investigated in 1988, but identified little more than a post-medieval plough soil. However, the feature did not appear to be of geological or biological origin, and was considered too large to be a 'fairy ring' (i.e. a feature created by a circular ring of mushrooms). A single struck flake, probably of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age was recovered from the topsoil, suggesting the feature may well be the remains of a round barrow.
- 3.12 The route of Icknield Way (a prehistoric trade route), lies directly to the north of the site, and runs west to east through the centre of Royston, following the modern day course of Baldock Road. This ancient trackway is thought to have been in existence since the Neolithic period, and continued in use into the Roman period.
- 3.13 Overall there are limited evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age archaeological remains. Therefore, the site's potential to contain evidence of remains and features dating to these periods can reasonably be regarded as low.

Iron Age & Roman

- 3.14 Iron Age finds within the study area comprise three coins of Cunobelinus (one gold and two bronze), a bronze coin of Tasciovanus and a gold stater; and a large Late Iron Age beaker displaying metopic decoration, recorded c 800m to the south west of the site.
- 3.15 The historic core of Royston is centred on the junction of two Roman roads. Icknield Way, previously mentioned, follows an east to west route through the centre of the town, while Ermine Street follows a south to north route, c 50m to the east of the site. Ermine street, which forms the Roman highway from London to York, was constructed by the Roman Army shortly after the conquest of southern Britain in AD 43-45.
- 3.16 Evidence for Roman features is generally limited within the study area. Two parallel ditches of Roman date were identified during a watching brief on Therfield Heath, located c 400m to the west of the site. Features indicative of a broad bank, with ditches either side were recorded during archaeological investigations at Green Drift, c 400m to the north of the site. One of the ditches contained a small assemblage of local Roman coarse pottery wares.
- 3.17 The HER notes a possible Roman burial mound on Kneeworth Street, located on the east side of Ermine Street, c 400m to the north of the site. The mound reportedly contained nine burials, a knife, spear and coins, although none of these finds were dated. It is possible that the feature may have been a Roman barrow re-used in the Saxon period. Evidence of Roman occupation is also noted

near Briary Lane, c 275m to the south of the site, although the exact details of these antiquarian finds is unknown.

- 3.18 Other evidence of Roman activity is limited to chance finds, many of which contain little detail on the exact provenance, location and circumstances of their discovery. Roman coins, one of which depicts Agrippina and Nero (AD 54-59); possible cremation urns including two bronze pins; the bust of a Roman lady in bronze, and a small Roman green glass bottle with two reeded handles, were reportedly found c 800m to the south west of the site.
- 3.19 Approximately 900m to the west of the site 18th century documentary sources suggested the location of a Roman military camp, just to the south of Icknield Way.
- 3.20 Although the evidence for Roman activity within the vicinity of the site is generally sparse, the site is located near to the junction of two Roman thoroughfares; Icknield Way, and Ermine Street. This road junction may have formed a focus for Roman activity, and therefore the site's potential to contain evidence of Roman remains can reasonably be regarded as low to moderate.

Anglo-Saxon & Medieval

- 3.21 The HER records six Saxon bronze fibulae found c 900m to the southwest of the site.
- 3.22 Royston is not recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, and it appears the town developed around the cross roads of Icknield Way and Ermine Street during the 12th century with the establishment of the Augustinian Priory of St John the Baptist and St Thomas. The site of the priory lies c 170m to the east of the site. The priory was founded in 1163 and dissolved in 1537. It was founded by the Lord of Newsells Eustace de Mere, who built a chapel between 1164 and 1179. In 1184 it was raised to the status of a priory; originally dedicated to St John the Baptist, it was rededicated to include St Thomas of Canterbury (Thomas a Becket, assassinated in 1170). Its founding charter included manorial rights, and from 1189 Richard I granted the Priory the right to hold a market on the fourth day of each week and to have a fair throughout Whitsun week. A further fair was granted in 1242. These fairs and markets would have attracted trade, and encouraged the growth of the town.
- 3.23 Royston parish church is the only remaining part of the monastic establishment. The building known as the Priory is apparently an enlarged Georgian house, and was probably built on part of the site of the domestic quarters. A long wall in the Memorial Gardens is apparently 'remains of the nave south wall'.
- 3.24 An archaeological evaluation undertaken to the south of the church uncovered substantial stone foundations, apparently part of the cloister, and at least four burials. The burials were in two distinct groups, one being within the cloister, the other possibly representing a lay cemetery. The building remains suggested several phases of alteration and rebuilding. The investigations also revealed evidence of possible medieval pits within the precinct and some evidence that the area of the priory cloister may have been deliberately terraced prior to its construction.
- 3.25 Two other religious foundations were established in the town during the medieval period; the Hospital of St Nicholas for lepers, and the Hospital of St John and St James. The Hospital of St Nicholas, located c 200m to the north of the site, was founded in c 1200, and consisted of a chapel and lodgings for the lepers. The hospital was granted a fair by 1212, but by 1359 the hospital was merely a chapel appropriated to the hospital of St John and St James.
- 3.26 The Hospital of St John & St James located c 40m to the east of the site, was founded in 1224 by Richard Argentine. The hospital became a free chapel in 1486 but was still called (in name only) a hospital in 1535. Suppressed in 1547, it was used as a dwelling house before 1610. In 1959 four possibly medieval inhumation burials, located c 60 m to the west of the site, evidently from a cemetery which may be associated with the priory, were found nearby in Briary Lane. The four coffined inhumations consisted of three adults and one child.

- 3.27 There are also mid-20th century reports of the discovery of an Anglo-Saxon knife found near three skeletons in Briary Lane. Monitoring of groundworks for a new building at the north end of Briary Lane, just to the north of this location, noted only features associated with the 18th-20th century gardens of Earls Hill House, and an undated well. The HER also notes that the site of the hospital may have been partly excavated during the redevelopment of the Phillips Brewery site in the 1980's. The former Phillips Brewery was located within the site boundary, although the exact details of the findings are unknown.
- 3.28 The HER also suggests that the site once formed part of the burgage plots (medieval tenements) laid out by the Hospital of St John & St James, to generate rents and encourage growth. The extent of these burgage plots and the layout of the medieval town is shown on Figure 3 of the DBA (Smith & Ransom, 2001). This plan also illustrates the site of the Priory, and the probable extent of the medieval town and associated market. The map demonstrates that the southern boundary of the site aligns with one of the burgage plot boundaries running east to west.
- 3.29 The HER records the discovery of a medieval timber-framed building just within the site's northern boundary. The evidence also included household pottery, cooking pots, as well as a number of pig and cow bones. The exact location of the finding is uncertain, but they were reportedly encountered during the development of the supermarket in 1982.
- 3.30 Royston is known for a very unusual feature, which comprises an artificial subterranean cavern hollowed out of the natural chalk beneath the existing road on Melbourn Street, located 200m to east of the site. The cavern was thought to have been infilled in the late medieval period, and accidentally rediscovered in 1742 when workmen erecting a bench for the butter market in Mercat House (since demolished), discovered a millstone closing the entrance to a narrow vertical shaft. The shaft, now sealed beneath the modern road surface, descended some 4.8m to enter the cave about half way up the north western side. The cave itself is a man-made bell-shaped chamber measuring c.5.2m in diameter at the base, and some 7.7m in height.
- 3.31 The cavern has six recesses near the bottom, and numerous carvings, mostly of a religious nature, on the walls. These are stylistically 13th-14th century, but are considered unique in western Europe, with comparable examples only found in Czechoslovakia and Palestine. 'Potholes' for timbers suggest it had an upper storey, and the cavern may have been used as a hermitage in the 16th century. When it was rediscovered in 1742, objects found in the debris filling the cave apparently included a human skull, a few bones, fragments of a drinking cup and a piece of brass. It has been suggested that the cave may be connected with the Knights Templar order. The evidence for this is iconographic, as the images include what may be figures of knights and others that may have a connection with them. Today the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Ref: 1015594).
- 3.32 In summary, the data suggests that during the medieval period the site lay within the medieval core of Royston. The site once formed part of a burgage plot associated with the Hospital of St John and St James. Previous archaeological investigations undertaken on the site, as part of the redevelopment of the site for the supermarket in the 1980's, reportedly found the remains of medieval buildings along the northern portion of the site. However, details on these investigations are extremely sparse, and so the exact location and nature of the remains is uncertain. Prior to considering the extent of previous ground disturbance across the site, the site's potential to contain evidence of medieval archaeological remains can reasonably be regarded as moderate to high, particularly along the northern edge of the site, where medieval properties fronting onto Baldock Street can be expected to occur. Evidence of Saxon activity within the study area is limited, and therefore the site's potential to contain evidence of Saxon remains can reasonably be regarded as low.

Post Medieval & Modern

- 3.33 The location of the town, on the crossing of the Old North Road (Ermine Street) and the Icknield Way, meant that many travellers passed through, especially from the north-east. Royston was a

day's journey from London by stagecoach, so many travellers would have spent their last night on the road in the town. A large number of inns were established to cater for this trade. In 1603 King James I spent the night in Royston on his way south following his accession.

- 3.34 King James had a close association with the town and established a royal hunting lodge known as the Old Palace in 1604. The Palace, parts of which survive today, lies c 150m to the north east of the site. The surviving remnant of King James's Palace is an early 17th century hunting lodge called the 'Kings Lodgings', a rectangular building incorporating 18th and 19th century alterations. The building originally extended into the middle of Kneesworth Street but was partly demolished in the 1700's. A 16th century jettied house to the south in Kneesworth Street was part of the palace outbuildings. The building still retains the old wooden door frame and open roof, with the interior considerably altered. North of the palace are the brick wall remains of the old stables. The core of the Palace was provided by two inns bought by King James in 1604; The Cock, on the east side of Kneesworth Street, and The Greyhound, a pre-Reformation inn. The King enlarged the accommodation, for people and horses, dogs and hawks, and spent nearly £4000 on building and buying nearby property between 1604 and 1611.
- 3.35 The 1766 Andrews and Dury Map of Hertfordshire shows the site occupying the western edge of the town with Icknield Way shown just to the north of the site. The 1799 Ordnance Survey Map, and the 1822 Bryant Map of Hertfordshire still depicts the site lying within the western edge of the town core.
- 3.36 By 1877 the site had substantially changed with the establishment of a brewery across the majority of the site, with the rear gardens of the properties facing onto Back Street located to the south of the site. The brewery was established in 1725 by Robert Phillips, with whose family it was associated until the early 20th century. The Phillips family resided at Earls Hill House located to the west of the site.
- 3.37 The brewery later became known as the Royston Brewery. It had three malthouses, although none were on the brewery site. One malthouse was located just on the other side of Baldock Street. One was in Kneesworth Street, and the third was a multi-storey malthouse with its own siding opposite the railway station.
- 3.38 By the 1890's the site had developed into a large complex of buildings, when it was called 'J & J E Phillips Ltd'. It caught fire in August 1909, but re-opened in February 1910. In 1949 the operation was taken over by J W Green of Luton. Part of the complex may have dated from 1765. A bell bearing this date was found after the 1909 fire. The brewery was almost completely rebuilt in the 1960's, when it became a sweet factory under the ownership of Barratt & Co, although part of a 19th century red brick building and also the 18th century brewer's house remains.
- 3.39 The 1898 and 1937-38 Ordnance survey mapping depicts the complex of brewery buildings, which remained unchanged during this period. The 1971 map shows the sweet factory, and depicts a reconfiguration of the factory layout following the 1960's rebuild. By 1985 the former buildings associated with the brewery and the sweet factory had been demolished. The western part of the site was now utilised as a car park, with the large supermarket building now occupying the north eastern quarter of the site.
- 3.40 The historic mapping demonstrates that the study site was located on the western edge of the Post-medieval town. From the mid 1700's the land started to become developed as part of the Phillips Brewery. By the 1890's the majority of the site was occupied by a complex of buildings associated with the brewery, which remained in existence until the site was redeveloped in the 1960's as a sweet factory. In light of the available information, the site is considered to hold a high potential for evidence of post-medieval remains associated with the former brewery complex. Modern remains associated with the rebuilding of the site as a sweet factory are also likely to survive.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The principal object of the evaluation exercise is to establish whether any archaeological remains exist within the site. The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be impacted upon by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).
- 4.2 The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 4.3 The general aims of the project are:
- To determine the absence or presence of any archaeological remains;
 - To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
 - To determine or confirm the approximate extent of the remains;
 - To determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains;
 - To determine the degree of complexity of any horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
 - To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present; and
 - To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present; and
 - To determine the sequence and dating of any Made Ground deposits to enable an understanding of the recent history of the site and its impact on archaeological remains.
- 4.4 Within the parameters of the general aims of the project and the relevant research agendas (Medlycott (ed.), 2011; Glazebrook (ed.), 1997; and Brown & Glazebrook (eds), 2000) the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following research objectives and questions:
1. Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity associated with Icknield Way?
 2. Is there any evidence for road side Roman activity that may be associated with Icknield Way or Ermine Street?
 3. Is there any evidence for the Medieval burgrave plots and associated settlement?
 4. Is there any evidence for religious or hospital buildings that may be associated with the religious institution of St John & St James?
 5. Is there any evidence for structures and features associated with the 19th century Phillips Brewery that previously occupied the site?
 6. What is the extent and depth of disturbance related to the 19th and 20th century development of the site?
 7. If present, what date are the earliest archaeological remains surviving within the site?
 8. If present, what date are the latest archaeological remains surviving within the site?

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION DETAILED SPECIFICATION

- 5.1 The overall objectives of this evaluation are set out in Section 4. This section details the onsite methodologies, report format and other related details.
- 5.2 The evaluation will be focused on the footprint of the new build, and will be undertaken following the above ground demolition of the existing building. The evaluation comprises 2 no. 15x2m trenches which constitutes a c 5% of the building footprint. It is envisaged that the trenches will be excavated to a depth of c 1.2m bgl. However, consideration will be given to widening and stepping the trenches if the natural is not reached within the 1.2m depth of excavation. If widening is required the trenches will be stepped 1m for every 1m depth of excavation.
- 5.3 The SI results generally suggest that the natural chalk will be encountered at a depth of between c 0.3 to 1.5m bgl, although made ground extending to a depth of c 2m was recorded on the northern part of the site (see log DS1 presented in Appendix 1).
- 5.4 The trenches have been located to avoid known services. The service details are presented in Appendix 2. However, the trench locations are provisional at this stage and may need to be relocated due to any site constraints later identified. Any amendments to the scope will be agreed with the Local Authority's archaeological advisor in advance of the works.
- 5.5 It is envisaged that the evaluation will take 1 week to complete.
- 5.6 The results of the trial trenching will provide the basis for considering and designing any mitigation works deemed necessary.

Evaluation Techniques

General considerations

- 5.7 In the first instance the appointed archaeological fieldwork contractor will fully review all available information regarding the trench locations, in particular service plans and contamination and UXO information, and will provide their own trench plan prior to works taking place on site, to be attached to their Health and Safety Risk Assessment (RAMS) documentation.
- 5.8 The locations of all trial trenches will be surveyed in the field by the archaeological contractors surveyors and located to a six figure National Grid reference (for eastings and northings). The surveyors will locate the corners of the trial trenches and test pits. Spot heights in m OD will be obtained at key locations along the length of the interventions in order to facilitate the recording of sediment profiles and any archaeological features observed. Prior to excavation works commencing the appointed archaeological fieldwork contractor will ensure that trench and test pit locations are scanned for services by appropriately trained archaeologists using appropriate equipment (CAT and genny scanner).

Trial trench methodology

- 5.9 The trenches will be dug with a tracked 20t mechanical excavator, or similar, fitted with a 1.8m – 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. The trenches will be excavated under the supervision of the appointed contractors Site supervisor/Senior Archaeologist.
- 5.10 The modern overburden will first be stripped and the underlying sediments examined for archaeological features. Subsequent machine excavation will cease when archaeological horizons or cut features are encountered, or when Pleistocene or pre-Quaternary deposits have been reached.
- 5.11 Following initial exposure of archaeological horizons, investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section. The excavation will

proceed to a level sufficient enough to define the extent, planform, date and function of any archaeological feature identified.

- 5.12 Observations will be transformed onto the Ordnance Survey National Grid Projection and heights measured in metres above Ordnance Datum, by direct measurement from verified Ordnance Survey control points. Any necessary photographic records will be made using digital or conventional media as deemed appropriate. Any archaeological remains and the deposit sequences revealed at each intervention will be recorded in the appropriate manner (plans, sections, field notes and/or pro-forma 'context sheets').
- 5.13 Trial trenches will only be entered to the maximum safe depth (usually c. 1.2m, but less if questions of ground stability or ground contamination indicate health and safety conditions are unsatisfactory).
- 5.14 Any human remains (if encountered) must also be left in situ, covered and protected. The latest Historic England guidance 'The Role of the Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project' (HE 2018) indicates a preference to lift burials encountered at evaluation stage. However, this is specialist guidance which should be read in conjunction with the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017 'Guidance for Best Practice of the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds' (Second Edition), which also deals with non-Christian burials, which indicates that retention in situ is the best option. In cases where removal is the only option and absolutely essential, human remains will only be excavated after obtaining the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, as required by the Burials Act of 1857 (amended 1981). The discovery of human remains will be reported to the local coroner. Other structured or placed deposits will be recorded and retained as "small finds". Should sufficient human bone be exposed to warrant specialist examination in situ, a human bone specialist may be required to attend to examine the remains.
- 5.15 Any remains classified as 'treasure' under the Treasure Act 1996 will be removed to a secure location, and where removal cannot be undertaken on the same day as discovery, suitable security measures will be put in place to protect the finds from theft.
- 5.16 Relevant geological/artificial soil horizons are to be kept separate during the evaluation to allow sequential backfilling.

Access and Safety

- 5.17 Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the Local Planning Authority and archaeological advisor who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily. If required the monitoring meetings will be supported by short trench summaries submitted via email with supporting photographs.
- 5.18 *All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed.* A general health and safety policy must be provided by the Archaeological Contractor and a detailed risk assessment and management strategy for the site prepared. In particular the machine should be kept away from unsupported trench edges. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices should be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets are to be used by all personnel as necessary. The Archaeological Contractor will provide appropriate toilet and washing facilities for site staff.
- 5.19 A search for public utility or other services will also be undertaken by the Archaeological Contractor prior to commencement. The archaeological organisation must be satisfied that the applicant or developer has provided all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before any site work takes place.
- 5.20 No archaeological trenches will be backfilled without consultation with the archaeological advisor, following visits if necessary.

Recording Systems

- 5.21 The recording systems adopted will be fully compatible with those most widely used in elsewhere in Hertfordshire, and those required by the Archive Receiving Body. Context sheets should include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram should be employed. This matrix should be fully checked during the course of the works. If there is any doubt over recording techniques the guidance of the archaeological advisor will be sought.
- 5.22 Site location plan required; general plan (e.g., OS 1:1250) showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality and street pattern.
- 5.23 This will be supplemented by trench plans at 1:500, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relationship to the investigation area, OS grid and site grid (if any). The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBMs will also be identified.
- 5.24 Archaeological plans; some record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological deposits must be made. All significant deposits that significantly affect the interpretation of the site and relate to the evaluation objectives should be formally planned in relation to the trench and OS grid and be at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Single context planning is required on deeply stratified sites.
- 5.25 Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, should be drawn as appropriate. Upon completion of the works at least one long section is to be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if natural deposits are not reached).
- 5.26 All archaeological plans and sections should be on drawing film at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and should include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 5.27 An adequate photographic record of any significant archaeological remains is required, in both plan and section. This will include black and white and colour digital images illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Photos will include an information board, scale and a north arrow. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. Where appropriate a photogrammetric record will be made of complex structures, features and horizons liable to be damaged in the course of the evaluation.
- 5.28 A Harris Matrix stratification diagram will be compiled and fully checked during the course of the works.

Finds and Samples

- 5.29 All recovery, retention and treatment of finds and samples will be carried out mindful of the overall purpose of the exercise, i.e. to evaluate/mitigate for further decision making, as expressed in CIFA (2020) guidelines. To this end, all artefactual and ecofactual material will be reviewed on site for its capability to inform the offsite evaluation reporting, and if required, post-excavation assessment and analysis.
- 5.30 Consideration should also be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for absolute dating, structural materials and cultural/environmental evidence. Different sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Close attention will be given to sampling for date, structure and environment.
- 5.31 If required, the strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials) will be developed in consultation with the archaeological advisor and the Historic England Scientific Advisor. Bulk samples will generally be 40 litres.

- 5.32 Organic samples will be subject to appropriate specialist analysis. There may be a requirement to submit timbers to dendrochronological analysis and to process some samples to provide C14 dating. Other forms of specialist analysis may also be appropriate.
- 5.33 All geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental works will be undertaken in accordance with the Historic England guidance on environmental sampling and geoarchaeological practices (Historic England 2011 & 2015 respectively).
- 5.34 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.
- 5.35 All retained finds and samples will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the Local Archiving Body.
- 5.36 The pottery specialist employed by the Archaeological Contractor will be familiar with local pottery types and with a record of publications in the region.
- 5.37 The spot dating of pottery will be employed, where appropriate, to inform the onsite methodology and interpretation.

Ownership of finds

- 5.38 Whereas ownership of any finds on the site lies with the landowner, it is necessary that the landowner gives the necessary approvals, licences and permissions to donate any finds recovered from the site to the Local Archiving body, to enable that body to carry out its obligations to curate the finds, in perpetuity, as part of the archaeological Archive from this site.
- 5.39 These approvals, licences and permissions shall be either confirmed in the Agreement and Contract regulating the archaeological works and/or confirmed by the completion of the relevant Deed of Transfer form.
- 5.40 The client (or their agent) will make arrangements for the signing of the Deed of Transfer Form by the client or, if the landowner is different to the client, by the landowner.
- 5.41 Notwithstanding the above, subsequent arrangements may be made if required between the landowner and/or the client and the Museum for the conservation, display, provision of access to or loan of selected finds in or near their original location.

Reports and Archives

Reporting

- 5.42 A draft report on the results of the evaluation will be prepared, both in bound paper format with colour images, and also in electronic format a PDF with a minimum file size of 300dpi.
- 5.43 The summary report should include:
1. The archaeological contractor's site/finds code;
 2. Perceived archaeological potential of the site and vicinity from documentary sources – historic, cartographic, archaeological, geographical, topographic and environmental;
 3. The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation;
 4. Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary: photographs should include images of work in progress together with any significant features revealed;

5. The nature, extent, date, condition and significance of the archaeological finds with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required;
6. The perceived degree of survival of archaeological deposits across the site, as affected by its present state and recent past (e.g. extent of modern truncation); and
7. A digital copy of the draft report will be sent to RPS Heritage for onward submission to the archaeological advisor. Once approved a final copy will be submitted to the HER.

5.44 The draft report will be produced within four to six weeks of completion of the fieldwork. A copy of the report will be forwarded to the archaeological advisor as soon as it is complete. Any amendments required to the draft report will be completed within six weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

Archives

5.45 A short summary of the results of the evaluation will be submitted to the Hertfordshire HER (using the appropriate archaeological report forms) and for publication in the appropriate academic journals.

5.46 Details of the project will be submitted to the online database maintained by the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project.

5.47 Finds and records will be curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation in a site archive compatible with other archaeological archives held by the Local Archiving Body (Royston Museum) and adhering to standards set out in the following:

- Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards. Hertfordshire Museums Association (2018),
- Archaeological Archive Forum, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation transfer and curation (2011)
- Museums and Galleries Commission's Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1992)
- Society of Museum Archaeologists' draft Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (1992)
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1995) Towards an Accessible Archive. The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (1990)
- Historic England, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, & Dig Ventures. 'Dig Digital. Work Digital. Think Archive. Create Access'. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations (2019)

5.48 Prior to start of the evaluation the appointed archaeological contractor will obtain an accession number from the archive receiving body, and agree the deposition of the archive. Details on the accession number will be provided in the appointed archaeological contractor's method statement (see Section 6).

5.49 Copyright of the written archive will be vested in the Local Archiving body. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the archive officer or relevant curator within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the local planning authority). If there is further field work the archive for the evaluation will be presented with the archive for that field work.

6 OTHER MATTERS

Archaeological Contractor

- 6.1 RPS will oversee the Archaeological Contractor on behalf of their client. This will include the appointment process, management of fieldwork and editorial of reporting documentation. This WSI does not specifically name an Archaeological Contractor at this stage, to enable flexibility in appointing the appropriate contractor for the project at the relevant point in time. In due course, the chosen Contractor will produce a method statement to be appended to this WSI, that will include any contractor-specific information to ensure the requirements of the brief are suitably met. A number of key points regarding the suitability of an Archaeological Contractor are made here.
- 6.1.1 The Archaeological Contractor will be on the Register of Archaeological Organisations (RAO) that is kept by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This is a peer reviewed list and any organisation on that list should be considered a competent archaeological organisation.
- 6.1.2 In addition, the Archaeological Contractor will be chosen only from the RPS approved suppliers list, which is held centrally by the RPS Heritage team and further ensures the competency of the contractor. All (archaeological) organisations on the RPS approved suppliers list are Registered Archaeological Organisations with CIfA.
- 6.1.3 When appointing an Archaeological Contractor, the competency of the contractor and relevant staff will also be ensured by a proven track record in undertaking archaeological works within the Berkshire region.
- 6.1.4 The availability of an Archaeological Contractor will also be a consideration, to ensure that site programmes and reporting deadlines are met. The competency or qualifications of a contractor will not be compromised when discussing availability, time will be allowed for in the programme to ensure the appropriate staff are able to attend.
- 6.1.5 The field team deployed by the Archaeological Contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff. No volunteers, students or similar will be allowed to undertake archaeological work.

Data Management Plan

- 6.1.6 The appointed archaeological contractor will submit a data management plan with their method statement.

Public Outreach

- 6.1.7 If appropriate a programme of public outreach will be created to accompany the evaluation exercise. A range of options for this public engagement will be outlined and reviewed throughout the duration of the fieldwork programme and will be commensurate with the quantity and quality of the archaeological remains uncovered. This will be reviewed by the project team including the client, RPS and the appointed archaeological contractor, in consultation with the Local Authority's Archaeological Officer. The public outreach may include:
- An Open Day, to be held at a relevant point in the fieldwork programme, informed by on site constraints and archaeological discoveries.
 - Publicity information to be provided in digital format for use by relevant parts of the project team on appropriate website and social media channels, in order to widen the scope and reach of social engagement.
 - Following completion of the fieldwork, a public lecture detailing the results of the fieldwork, given to an appropriate local historical or archaeological society.

Standards

- 6.2 RPS Heritage endorses *the Code of Practise and the Code of Approved Practise for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.3 All staff supplied by the archaeological contractor should be of a standard approved by RPS Heritage and be employed in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Codes of Practise and hold membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 6.4 Provision should be made for monitoring of all stages of the project by the client and the local planning authority and their representatives.

Insurance and Health and Safety

- 6.5 The archaeological contractor will maintain both public liability (£5,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£1,000,000). Full details of insurance cover can be supplied on request.
- 6.6 The principal contractor will ensure that all work is carried out to within the Health and Safety and Work etc Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999.

Bibliography

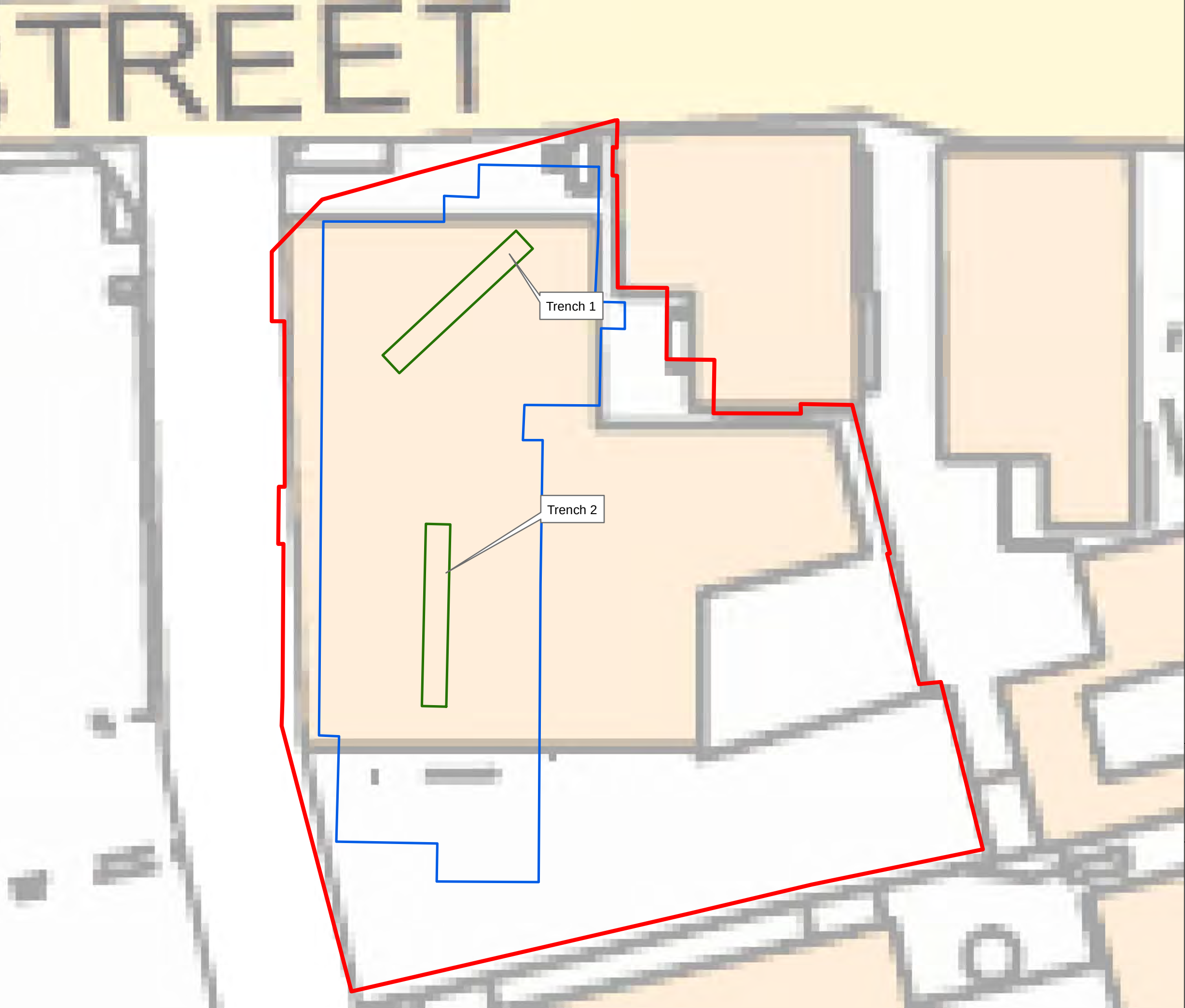
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- MoRPHE Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation January 2008
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- Smith, N & Ransom, C. Royston. Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report. 2001
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) Conservation Guideline No 2 (n/d)
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage 1990
- Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) 1996, DCMS

FIGURES



Figure 1
Site Location

Project Ref: S:\Archaeology\Archaeology Jobs\28000-28999\28845 - Former Morrison's, Baldock Street, Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 5BA\Reports\WS\IData\GIS rev.mxd



Legend

- Site_outline
- Trenches
- Proposed building footprint

N

0

5

10m

Scale at A3: 1:300



Figure 2

Location of proposed trenches
overlain on the footprint of the new
build

Project Ref: Non-wal-02_eur.rpsgroup.com\files\Archaeology\Archaeology_Jobs\28000-28999\28845 - Former Morrison's, Baldock Street, Royston, Hertfordshire, SG8 5BA\Reports\WS\GIS.mxd



Legend

 Site Boundary

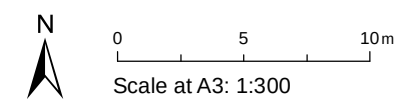


Figure 3
Proposed development plan

APPENDIX 2

Crossfield CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL ENVIRONMENTAL			Trial Pit Record Sheet			Hole Ref. TP2	
			Project Former Morrisons, Baldock Road, Royston			Sheet 1 of 1	
			Date 09/03/2023			Job No. CCL03631	
Bearing: East			Shoring None used			Ground Level 63.10 m OD	
Plant Kubota KX015			Stability Stable			Co-ordinates	
Trial Pit Plan A B C			Water None			Logged by MB Logged on site during excavation	
Checked by							
Depth	Face A		Face B		Face C		Depth
0.10			(1)				0.10
0.30			(2)				0.30
1.00	Old clay pipe		(3)		Old clay pipe		1.00
1.40			(4)				1.40
1.55			(5)				1.55
		Base of pit					
Sampling			Strata				
Sample/Test Depth	Type	Strength (kN/m²)	Ref. No.	Strata Depth	Description		
0.20 0.90 1.30 1.40 1.55	JGg J J J		1	0.00-0.10	Concrete with rebar (MADE GROUND)		
			2	0.10-0.30	Light grey/white sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular of brick fragments, concrete, chalk and rare flint (MADE GROUND)		
			3	0.30-1.00	White chalk composed of gravel with fine to coarse subangular of brick fragments. Clasts are extremely weak, low density. (MADE GROUND)		
			4	1.00-1.40	Extremely weak, low density white CHALK. Fractures medium spaced. (HOLYWELL NODULAR CHALK FORMATION, GRADE C)		
			5	1.40-1.55	Weak, low to medium density white CHALK. Fractures medium spaced. (HOLYWELL NODULAR CHALK FORMATION, GRADE C)		
Remarks					Notes		
Buried concrete slab at 0.80 m					1. All logging and sampling in accordance with BS 5930:2015+A1:2020 2. Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key 3. All linear dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated		

Dynamic Sample Record Sheet		Hole Ref.	DS1
Project:	Former Morrisons, Baldock Road, Royston	Sheet	1 of 1
Date:	08/03/2023	Job No.	CCL03631
Equipment	Premier Compact 110	Ground Level.	62.50 m OD
Sampling		Co-ordinates	
		Logged by:	MB
		Checked by:	
		Logged on site during drilling operations	

Sample Depth	Sample or Test	Casing Depth	Water Depth	Test Value	Description	Depth	Legend	Backfill	Level O.D.
0.40	J				Brick block paving (MADE GROUND)	0.10			62.40
						0.20			62.30
0.60	JGg				Light grey slightly gravelly clayey sand. Gravel is fine subangular of friable chalk fragments (MADE GROUND)	0.30			62.20
						0.40			62.10
1.00	J				Orange sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular of brick fragments (MADE GROUND)	0.50			62.00
1.00-1.45	S	None	Dry	N=6	Purplish grey slightly sandy gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular (MADE GROUND)	1.00			61.50
					Structureless chalk comprising white clay. Clasts are extremely weak, low density. (MADE GROUND)	2.00			60.50
2.00-2.45	S	None	Dry	N=9	Light brown sand (MADE GROUND)				
					Loose dark grey gravel. Gravel is fine to coarse subangular of flint, conglomerates and rare brick fragments (MADE GROUND)				
3.00-3.345	S	None	Dry	N=50 195 mm	No recovery	3.00			59.50
					Base of hole				

Core Recovery		Groundwater				Additional Tests		
Depth	Recovery	Hole Depth	Strike Depth	Water Depth	Observations	Test type	Test Depth	Test Value
0.00-1.00	100%	3.00			None encountered			
1.00-2.00	10%							
2.00-3.00	0%							

Remarks	Notes
Ground level approximated from topographical survey supplied by the client - Drawing No. PP/4116/ROYSTON/F1, dated January 2023	1. All logging and sampling in accordance with BS 5930:2015+A1:2020 2. The depths to strata change are approximate only 3. Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key 4. All linear dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated 5. Undrained shear strength test value given in kN/m^2

Dynamic Sample Record Sheet		Hole Ref.	DS2
Project:	Former Morrisons, Baldock Road, Royston	Sheet	1 of 1
Date:	08/03/2023	Job No.	CCL03631
Equipment	Premier Compact 110	Ground Level.	63.00 m OD
Sampling		Co-ordinates	
		Logged by:	MB
		Checked by:	
		Logged on site during drilling operations	

[illegible]

Core Recovery		Groundwater				Additional Tests		
Depth	Recovery	Hole Depth	Strike Depth	Water Depth	Observations	Test type	Test Depth	Test Value
0.00-1.00	100%	1.00			None encountered			

Remarks	Notes
Ground level approximated from topographical survey supplied by the client - Drawing No. PP/4116/ROYSTON/F1, dated January 2023	1. All logging and sampling in accordance with BS 5930:2015+A1:2020 2. The depths to strata change are approximate only 3. Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key 4. All linear dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated 5. Undrained shear strength test value given in kN/m^2

Contractor	Dynamic Sampling Ltd	Equipment	Premier Compact 110	Ground Level.	64.75 m OD
Method	0.0 m to 0.5 m dynamic sampling			Co-ordinates	
Boring Diameter	100 mm			Logged by:	MB Logged on site during drilling operations
				Checked by:	<i>[Signature]</i>

[illegible]

Core Recovery		Groundwater				Additional Tests		
Depth	Recovery	Hole Depth	Strike Depth	Water Depth	Observations	Test type	Test Depth	Test Value
0.00-0.50	100%	0.50			None encountered			

Remarks	Notes
Ground level approximated from topographical survey supplied by the client - Drawing No. PP/4116/ROYSTON/F1, dated January 2023	1. All logging and sampling in accordance with BS 5930:2015+A1:2020 2. The depths to strata change are approximate only 3. Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key 4. All linear dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated 5. Undrained shear strength test value given in kN/m^2

Contractor	Dynamic Sampling Ltd	Equipment	Premier Compact 110
Method	0.0 m to 1.0 m dynamic sampling		
Boring Diameter	100 mm		

Ground Level.	63.05 m OD
---------------	------------

Co-ordinates

Logged by: MB	Logged on site during
Checked by: <i>[Signature]</i>	drilling operations

[illegible]

Core Recovery		Groundwater				Additional Tests		
Depth	Recovery	Hole Depth	Strike Depth	Water Depth	Observations	Test type	Test Depth	Test Value
0.00-1.00	80%	1.00			None encountered			

Remarks

Ground level approximated from topographical survey supplied by the client -
Drawing No. PP/4116/ROYSTON/F1, dated January 2023

Notes

1. All logging and sampling in accordance with BS 5930:2015+A1:2020
2. The depths to strata change are approximate only
3. Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key
4. All linear dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated
5. Undrained shear strength test value given in kN/m^2

Contractor	Dynamic Sampling Ltd	Equipment	Premier Compact 110
Method	0.0 m to 1.0 m dynamic sampling		
Boring Diameter	100 mm		

Ground Level.	65.20 m OD
---------------	------------

Co-ordinates

Logged by:	MB	Logged on site during drilling operations
------------	----	--

Checked by: *ABH*

Sample Depth	Sample or Test	Casing Depth	Water Depth	Test Value	Description	Depth	Legend	Backfill	Level O.D.
0.30	J				Tarmac (MADE GROUND) Structureless CHALK comprising white CLAY.	0.02			65.18
0.80	J				...Occasional extremely weak to weak chalk clasts at 0.80 m (HOLYWELL NODULAR CHALK FORMATION, GRADE Dm)				
1.00-1.340	S	None	Dry	N=50 190 mm	Base of hole	1.00			64.20
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									
									

Core Recovery		Groundwater				Additional Tests		
Depth	Recovery	Hole Depth	Strike Depth	Water Depth	Observations	Test type	Test Depth	Test Value
0.00-1.00	100%	1.00			None encountered			

Remarks

Ground level approximated from topographical survey supplied by the client -
Drawing No. PP/4116/ROYSTON/F1, dated January 2023

Notes

1. All logging and sampling in accordance with BS 5930:2015+A1:2020
2. The depths to strata change are approximate only
3. Symbols and abbreviations are explained on the accompanying key
4. All linear dimensions are in metres unless otherwise stated
5. Undrained shear strength test value given in kN/m^2

REVISIONS

Rev. No. Date By
A Original Issue 12/2/2023 PL

GENERAL NOTES

1. The position of the utility shown is to be taken as under line of the utility and not the actual size of the utility.
2. The background information used for the utility identification survey was provided by McCarthy & Stone Ltd.
3. This drawing should be read in conjunction with the current utility provider drawings.
4. The gas and water mains shown were either polyethylene or iron and therefore these positions are shown approximately and have been corrected to the topography.
5. The accuracy of the digital data is the same as the plotting scale height. All dimensions are to centre unless otherwise stated.
6. Lightsources Surveys Limited hold the copyright to all the information contained within this document and that without consent must be obtained before copying or using the data other than for the purposes it was originally supplied.

Do not scale from this drawing, work to figured dimensions.

SHEET PLAN

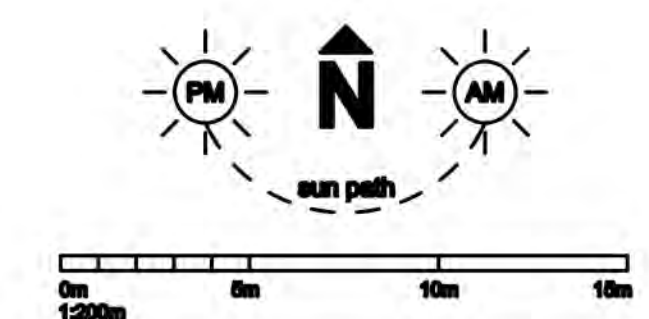


LEGEND

- AREA OF SURVEY
- AREA UNABLE TO SURVEY
- SURFACE SCAR
- DEPTH BELOW SURFACE
- DIAMETER OF PIPE
- ASSUMED ROUTE
- FROM RECORD
- END OF TRACE
- POT END
- DISCONNECTION POINT
- DUCT
- UTILITY REMOVED ON SITE
- EH VOLTAGE ELECTRIC
- HV VOLTAGE ELECTRIC
- LV VOLTAGE ELECTRIC
- STREET LIGHTING
- TRAFFIC CONTROL
- GAS
- IP GAS
- MP GAS
- HP GAS
- WATER
- BRITISH TELECOM
- VIRGIN MEDIA
- QIGACLEAR
- GTT
- VODAFONE
- COLT TELECOMMS
- CLOSED CIRCUIT TV
- ANALOGUE TV
- FUEL PIPELINE
- OIL PIPELINE
- SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE
- FOUL WATER DRAINAGE
- COMBINED WATER DRAINAGE
- PUMPED WATER DRAINAGE
- UNKNOWN UTILITY
- HEATING PIPES

CONSULTANT

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MCCARTHY STONE
Life, we'll live it

Project Title
Retirement Living
Former Morrison's
Baldock Street
Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 5BA

Drawing Title
UTILITY IDENTIFICATION SURVEY

Scale **1:200 @ A1** Date **12.2.2023**
Drawn **PL** Checked **PS**
Drawing No. **LSE-2904-0-US-0001 A**

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