

GROUNDWORKS **ARCHAEOLOGY**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Hillcrest, The Causeway

Therfield, Royston

Hertfordshire

SG8 9PP



Report no. 302

Draft

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Summary

Groundworks Archaeology undertook an archaeological investigation on land at Hillcrest and Land At Tussocks, The Causeway, Therfield, SG8 9PP. The investigation comprised of three 30m x 1.80m and three 15m x 1.80m archaeological trial trenches targeted on the proposed development plan. The investigation was undertaken between the 21st and 23rd October 2025.

The earliest feature identified was a pit of potential 14th century origin. A ditch datable to the 15th century was also identified along with a 16th century pit.

A number of Post-medieval features were also present including post holes and ditches, some of which correlate to boundaries shown on the historic mapping.

Plough scars were identifiable in trench 3, which although undatable are likely to represent relatively early activity.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Groundworks Archaeology was commissioned by Hanson Services to undertake an archaeological investigation on land at Hillcrest and at Tussocks, The Causeway, Therfield, SG8 9PP. The work was carried out at the proposed development site between the 21st and 23rd September 2025.
- 1.2 The work was carried out according to the requirements of an archaeological condition, which was attached to the granting of planning consent for this development by North Hertfordshire Council (Ref: 24/01371/FP), acting on the advice of Mr Andy Instone in his capacity as Planning Archaeologist for the County Archaeological Services. This is in accordance with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, revised 2021), and *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA, 2023).

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site comprises of two adjacent plots known as Hillcrest and Tussocks fronting onto The Causeway in the village of Therfield, Hertfordshire. Hillcrest is a dwelling at the front of the plot with a loose courtyard of 20th century outbuildings to the rear. Tussocks is a large square plot with a single dwelling centrally located in mature grounds. The site is centred on NGR TL 33592 37375 at an approximate height of 169m AOD (figure 1).

Geology

- 2.2 The British Geological Survey website identifies the bedrock geology as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, a chalk sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 93 to 83 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin, they are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds of chalk.
- 2.3 Superficial deposits are recorded as the Lowestoft Formation, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 480 and 423 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission (Ref: 24/01371/FP) was granted by North Hertfordshire Council for “*the Erection of seven dwellings (4 x 3-bed and 3 x 4-bed) including creation of vehicular access off The Causeway, footpath, carport, parking, landscaping, and associated works following demolition of*

existing dwelling and outbuildings (as amended by plans and information received 22nd October 2024 and 18th November 2024) on land at Hillcrest and Land At Tussocks, The Causeway, Therfield, SG8 9PP."

3.2 Condition 14 stated that:

No demolition/development shall take place/commence until an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) 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 results*
- 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.*

The demolition/development shall take place/commence in accordance with the programme of archaeological works set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.

Reason: *The site lies within an area where there is significant potential for archaeological remains and any finds should be retrieved and/or recorded before they are damaged or destroyed as a result of the development hereby permitted and to comply with Policy HE4 of the North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011 to 2031.*

3.3 Condition 15 required that:

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 approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis and publication where appropriate.

Reason: *The site lies within an area where there is significant potential for archaeological remains and any finds should be retrieved and/or recorded before they are damaged or destroyed as a result of the development hereby permitted and to comply with Policy HE4 of the North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011 to 2031.*

- 3.4 Accordingly Groundworks Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (Roberts 2025) detailing an appropriate methodology for an archaeological evaluation and staged mitigation which was duly approved by the local planning authority.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced by Groundworks Archaeology for the site in May 2023 (Roberts) which should be read in conjunction with this report.
- 4.2 In summary the DBA concluded that the site lies within an historically significant area with Prehistoric barrows recognised to the north-west and east. Anglo Saxon activity has also been identified in close proximity to the west. The assessment highlighted that the site had moderate to high potential for the Prehistoric period, low potential for the Roman period and moderate to high potential for the Early-medieval period. Potential for the Medieval period is low, while the Post-medieval period was deemed to be high.

5 Aims and Objectives of the Project

- 5.1 The aim of the project was to determine the presence or otherwise of archaeological features within the application site, knowledge of which could be used to inform further mitigation.

- 5.2 The objectives of the project were:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the area of the development site.

To determine the type, extent, condition, nature, character, quality, function, and date, of any archaeological remains encountered.

To gain information about heritage assets identified within the area of the proposed development site.

To mitigate potential threats.

To interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national context.

To provide sufficient data to formulate a suitable archaeological mitigation plan.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 21st and 23rd October 2025. This involved the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of three 30m x 1.80m and three 15m x 1.80m archaeological trial trenches (figure 2).
- 6.2 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and deposits observed were recorded on standard pro-forma recording sheets.
- 6.3 Full context descriptions are provided in the trench summary which is presented in Appendix 1.
- 6.4 A digital colour photographic record was maintained, some of which is reproduced in Appendix 2 of this report as plates 1 – 31.
- 6.5 All work was carried out according to the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards and guidance for archaeological evaluations. The project was undertaken by James Roberts and Michael Blake.

7. Results

- 7.1 Full context descriptions are presented in the trench summaries in Appendix 1 of this report.

Trench 1

- 7.2 Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 14.4m (plates 1 – 3; figure 3 drawing 9). The upper most context was a tarmac yard surface (101) laid over rounded stone in a sandy gravel bedding layer (102). This overlay (103), a silty-clay made ground up to 0.48m thick, that contained 20th century pottery and brick fragments which in turn directly sealed the natural chalk geology (104). A sondage was excavated at the south-west end of the trench to confirm the geology. A 20th century brick built cess pit with fiberglass septic tank was present at the north-east end of the trench with an associated service trench orientated east – west which lined up with the corner of the extant dwelling.
- 7.3 A post-hole [105] was cut into the chalk (104) in the north-east half of the trench (plate 4; figure 4 drawing 1). Its single silty-clay fill (106) contained a single fragment of daub but no datable finds. It is notable that fill (106) was similar to the fills of two post-holes and a pit 6m to the south-west (see 7.5).

- 7.4 An undated linear ditch [107] orientated north-north-west – south-south-east, also cut into (104), near to the middle of the trench (plate 5; figure 4 drawing 2). It was truncated through the middle by the above-mentioned service trench (7.2). Its single silty-clay fill (108) contained an unidentifiable fragment of fired clay building material, a cattle-sized shaft bone fragment, probably butchered, and a radius, probably of immature sheep. The latter displayed gnaw marks providing indirect evidence for the presence of a dog, but no datable finds.
- 7.5 Two post-holes [109] and [115] (plates 6 and 8; figure 4 drawings 3 and 8) and a pit [111] (plate 7; figure 4 drawing 4) were clustered together in the south-western half of the trench (plate 3). Their fills (110) (116) and (112) respectively were all of a comparable silty-clay with only (112) containing datable 18th century pottery and likely late Medieval to early Post-medieval residual fragments of brick. Pit [111] also had a stake-hole [113] driven into its centre at an angle appearing leaning to the north/north-east. Fill (116) from post-hole [115] contained a sheep/goat tibia with both ends gnawed off, providing further evidence for the presence of dogs. Given the proximity of these features and similarity in fills, including in pit [105], it is possible that they are all contemporary and of 18th century origin.

Trench 2

- 7.6 Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 15.1m (plates 9 – 11, figure 3 drawing 7). It had a simple stratigraphy of made ground (201) which was up to 0.44m thick and comparable to (103). This directly sealed the natural chalk geology (202).
- 7.7 A pit, or ditch terminus [203] (plate 12; figure 4 drawing 5) was present in the north-western end of the trench cut into (202). Its single silty-clay fill (204) contained fragments of modern tile and glass, the sawn mid-section of a cattle-sized rib, a large but still immature sheep ulna and a similarly large immature leporid ulna. The sawn bone is indicative of 19th century or later butchery, confirmed by the presence of modern pottery and glass.
- 7.8 A further undated linear ditch [205] orientated east – west (plate 13; figure 4 drawing 6) was cut into (202) in the south-eastern half of the trench. Its single fill (206), similar to (204), contained no datable finds.

Trench 3

- 7.9 Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 14.1m (plates 7 – 10; figure 3 drawing 19). The upper most context was a silty topsoil (301) up to 0.39m thick which directly overlay the natural chalk geology (304). Plough-scars orientated north – south could be clearly seen within (304) at the south-east end of the trench. A tarmac path (302) with bedding (303) similar to (101) and (102) leading to the front door of Hillcrest (plate 17) was present in the trench.

Trench 4

- 7.10 Trench 4 was excavated to a length of 29.5m (plates 18 – 20; figure 3 drawings 11 and 12). The upper most context was a silty topsoil (401) up to 0.39m thick which directly overlay the mixed natural geology of chalk (402) and silty-clay (403).
- 7.11 A linear ditch [404] orientated east-south-east – west-north-west was cut into (402) in the north-eastern half of the trench (plate 21; figure 4 drawing 10). Its silty-clay single fill (405) contained 19th century plate glass.
- 7.12 A large linear ditch [406] orientated east-north-east – west-south-west was also present at the south-west end of the trench cut into (403) (plate 22; figure 4 drawing 13). A single sherd of 15th century pottery was recovered from the clay fill (407).

Trench 5

- 7.13 Trench 5 was excavated to a length of 29.5m (plates 23 and 24; figure 3 drawing 18). The upper most context was a silty topsoil (501) up to 0.38m thick. This directly overlay the natural silty-clay geology of (502). A British Telecom service trench was present crossing the centre of the trench.
- 7.14 A shallow linear ditch [503] (plate 25; figure 5 drawing 14) orientated east-north-east – west-south-west was present at the north-west end of the trench. It's single clayey-silt fill (504) contained a small cattle radius with gnawed ends but no datable finds.
- 7.15 A possible ditch terminus, or elongated pit, [505] (plate 26; figure 5 drawing 15) orientated north-east – south-west was also cut into (502) adjacent to [503]. Its single silty-clay fill (506) contained mid-16th century pottery.
- 7.16 Adjacent to [503] and [505] was a shallow irregular pit [507] (plate 27; figure 5 drawing 16). Mid-14th century pottery and tile characteristic of the Late-medieval and early Post-medieval period were found in its clayey-silt single fill (508).
- 7.17 A linear ditch [509] (plate 28; figure 5 drawing 17) orientated east-north-east – west-south-west was cut into (502) near the middle of the trench. Its compact silty-clay fill (510) contained modern pottery as well as a single horse tooth and residual early Post-medieval pottery and tile.

Trench 6

- 7.18 Trench 6 was excavated to a length of 27.1m (plates 29 - 31). The upper most context was a silty topsoil (601) that was up to 0.39m thick. Underlying this was a layer of re-deposited chalk interpreted as a levelling layer between 0.10m and 0.48m thick. This overlay a relic topsoil (603) from which the left mandible of a young male pig, showing evidence of axial

division of the head, was recovered. The relic topsoil directly sealed the silty-clay natural geology (604).

7.19 No archaeological features were present in the trench.

8. The Finds

8.1 Ceramics, Paul Blinkhorn

Pottery

8.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 34 sherds with a total weight of 1424g. A single residual Romano-British Greyware sherd aside (weight = 13g), it was all Medieval or later. The following post-Roman fabric types were noted:

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, mid-16th – 19th century (Brears 1969). 11 sherds, 1067g.

HGL: Hertfordshire Glazed Ware, mid-14th – mid 15th century (Jenner and Vince 1983). 6 sherds, 156g.

HGW: Hertfordshire Grey Ware, mid-12th – 14th century (Turner-Rugg 1993). 2 sherds, 11g.

LMT: Late Medieval Transitional Ware, 15th – 16th century (Anderson et al. 1996). 7 sherds, 90g.

MOD: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. 6 sherds, 83g.

STSL: Staffordshire Slipware, AD1640-1750 (Barker 2021). 1 sherd, 4g.

8.1.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1 (appendix 3). Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The sherds of GRE from context 112 are all from a single large bowl or pancheon with a late fabric and glaze. The sherds of HGL represent a single bowl with an internal glaze and refit. The non-residual pottery is all in fairly good condition and appears reliably stratified.

CBM

8.1.3 An assemblage of 19 fragments of fired clay building material was noted. Their occurrence by number and weight of fragments per context by type is shown in Table 2 (appendix 3).

8.1.4 The material from contexts 204 and 603 is all modern. The rest of the brick and tile is in poor condition and somewhat abraded. The fragments of the former are all in a coarse sandy hand-made fabric with rare flint, with the tiles in similar, finer fabrics. Both are likely to be products of the late medieval – early Post-medieval Penn industry (eg. Zeepvat 2009).

- 8.1.5 The single fragment of daub is in a soft sandy fabric with abundant chalk fragments. It has the remains of a finished face which retains a thin coating of whitewash and appears to have originally been structural. It is undateable.

8.2 **Animal Bone** Dr Sheila Hamilton-Dyer

- 8.2.1 A small number (9) of individual animal bones and teeth were recovered during evaluation works.
- 8.2.2 The data table (appendix 4) includes full details of the anatomical elements, butchery marks and other recorded aspects. Specimens of horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig and rabbit/hare are present.
- 8.2.3 Ditch fill 108. This fill contained two bones; a cattle-sized shaft fragment, probably butchered, and a radius probably of immature sheep. This bone is gnawed, giving indirect evidence of dog.
- 8.2.4 Post-hole/pit 115 contained a sheep/goat tibia with both ends gnawed off.
- 8.2.5 Rectilinear 203. Fill 204 contained three bones; the sawn mid-section of a cattle-sized rib, a large but still immature sheep ulna and a similarly large immature leporid ulna. Saw use for butchery is generally post-18th century and given the large size of the sheep bone, this fill is likely to be 19th century or later and the leporid bone is almost certainly of a large domestic rabbit.
- 8.2.6 Ditch fill 504 contained a small cattle radius with gnawed ends while ditch fill 510 contained a horse upper molar/premolar.
- 8.2.7 Relic topsoil 603 contained the left mandible of a young male pig. This shows evidence of axial division of the head.
- 8.2.8 Apart from fill 204, which is almost certainly of post-18th century date, the bones do not show any period-distinctive features. The species represented are all typical domestic stock, together with indirect evidence of dog.

9. **Discussion and Conclusions**

- 9.1 The evaluation identified a number of features across all trenches, the earliest feature occurred in trench 5, where a pit of potential 14th century origin was identified [507]. Trench 4 contained a ditch [406], orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, which based on the pottery is datable to the 15th century. This feature doesn't correlate to any of the features shown on

- the historic mapping. A further pit, or possible ditch terminus [505] recorded in trench 5 was datable to the 16th century.
- 9.2 Three post holes were identified in trench 1, two of which [109] and [115] were datable to the 18th century. It is likely that all of these features are contemporary and likely relate to back yard activity.
 - 9.3 A 19th century ditch identified in trench 4 [404] which was orientated east-south-east to west-north-west correlates to the boundary shown on the Tithe map and historic Ordnance Survey mapping (figures 6 and 7).
 - 9.4 Trench 5 also contained a ditch [509] orientated east-north-east to west-south-west from which modern pottery was recovered. This feature correlates to a boundary shown on the Tithe map and historic Ordnance Survey maps (figures 6 and 7).
 - 9.5 A number of undated features were also identified within the site. These include ditch [107] orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. ditch [205] orientated east to west and ditch [503] orientated east-north-east to west-south-west.
 - 9.6 Trench 3 revealed a modern tarmac path (303) and plough scars orientated north to south. Although undatable, they must predate the buildings shown on the Tithe map and could be early.

10. Archive

- 10.1 The Project will be archived with the North Hertfordshire Museums Service with an accession number issued at deposition. The digital records will be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The final report will also be uploaded to OASIS and deposited with the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Service.

11. Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Groundworks Archaeology would like to thank Hanson Services for commissioning this work. Grateful thanks are also extended to Mr Andy Instone for his kind assistance.

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Appendix 1: Trench Summary

Trench 1			
Dimensions 14.4m x 1.8m		Ground level 167.06m AOD	
Orientation: NE - SW		Max Depth 0.91m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth
(101)	Layer	Tarmac yard surface	0.08m
(102)	Layer	Bedding for (101), rounded stone in light brownish-orange coarse sand matrix	0.10m
(103)	Layer	Dark brown firm silty-clay with occa modern material incl brick, plaster & yellow glazed pottery	0.48m
(104)	Natural	Light greyish-white firm/friable chalk with occa flint pieces & nodules	>0.32m
[105]	Cut	Post-hole, circular in plan, sharp b.o.s to steep concave sides & gradual b.o.s to rounded base, Ø 0.42m	0.12m
(106)	Fill of [105]	Dark orangey-brown firm silty-clay with mod sub-angular stone ≤ 0.06m	0.12m
[107]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated NNW - SSE, sharp b.o.s to steep near vertical sides & sharp b.o.s to flattish base, >1.8m long x 0.72m wide	0.68m
(108)	Fill of [107]	Mid grey friable silty-clay with degraded chalk with mod sub-round chalk fragments & occa flint pieces	0.68m
[109]	Cut	Post-hole, circular in plan, sharp b.o.s to steep concave sides & imperceptible b.o.s to concave base, Ø 0.40m	0.14m
(110)	Fill of [109]	Dark orangey-brown firm silty-clay with freq sub-angular stone ≤ 0.06m	0.14m
[111]	Cut	Pit, circular in plan, sharp b.o.s to shallow near vertical sides & gradual b.o.s to flat slightly concave base, Ø 0.53m. Stake-hole [113] through middle	0.11m
(112)	Fill of [111]	Mid orangey-brown compact silty-clay with 45% degraded chalk & occa sub-angular stone ≤ 0.05m	0.11m
[113]	Cut	Stake-hole within [111] driven at angle towards north/NE, Ø 0.13m	>0.25m
(114)	Fill of [113]	Dark greyish-brown soft loamy clayey-silt	>0.25m
[115]	Cut	Post-hole/pit, sub-circular in plan, sharp b.o.s to steep concave & convex sides & gradual to sharp b.o.s to flat-tish base, 0.45m long x 0.39m wide	0.28m
(116)	Fill of [115]	Mid orangey-brown firm silty-clay with freq sub-angular stone ≤ 0.04m & chalk pieces	0.28m

Appendix 1: Trench Summary

Trench 2			
Dimensions 15.1m x 1.8m		Ground level 167.57m AOD	
Orientation: NNW - SSE		Max Depth 0.55m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth
(201)	Layer	Dark brown firm silty-clay with occa modern material incl brick & glazed pottery & tarmac bedding material	0.44m
(202)	Natural	Light greyish-white firm/friable chalk with occa flint pieces & nodules	>0.11m
[203]	Cut	Rectilinear in plan, pit or ditch terminus, sharp b.o.s to steep sides & gradual to sharp b.o.s to flat slightly uneven base, >0.43m long x 0.76m wide	0.17m
(204)	Fill of [203]	Mid brown friable silty-clay with occa sub-rounded chalk pieces	0.17m
[205]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated E - W, sharp b.o.s to steep concave sides & sharp to gradual b.o.s to flat base, >2.0m long x 0.75m wide	0.26m
(206)	Fill of [205]	Mid brown friable silty-clay with freq chalk flecks & small nodules	0.26m

Trench 3			
Dimensions 14.1m x 1.8m		Ground level 165.85m AOD	
Orientation: NNW - SSE		Max Depth 0.68m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth
(301)	Topsoil	Dark brown friable sandy-clayey-silt	0.39m
(302)	Layer	Tarmac path orientated ENE – WSW leading to existing build front door, 1m wide	0.05m
(303)	Layer	Bedding for (301), rounded stone in light brownish-orange coarse sand matrix	0.08m
(304)	Natural	Light greyish-white firm/friable chalk with occa flint pieces & nodules	>0.39m
	Feature	Plough scars orientated N - S visible in (304) at SE end	

Appendix 1: Trench Summary

Trench 4			
Dimensions 29.5m x 1.80m		Ground level 166.64m AOD	
Orientation: NE - SW		Max Depth 0.71m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth
(401)	Topsoil	Dark brown friable sandy-clayey-silt with occa sub-round stone $\leq 0.05\text{m}$	0.39m
(402)	Natural	Light greyish-white firm/friable chalk with occa flint pieces & nodules	>0.12m
(403)	Natural	Mid orangey-brown compact silty-clay with 35% decomposed chalk & flint nodules	>0.25m
[404]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated ESE - WNW, gradual b.o.s to concave sides & imperceptible b.o.s to rounded base, >2m long x 0.67m wide	0.23m
(405)	Fill of [404]	Mid orangey-brown silty-clay with 20% degraded chalk	0.23m
[406]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated ENE - WSW, sharp b.o.s to concave sides & gradual b.o.s to flat base, >8m long x 1.01m wide	0.36m
(407)	Fill of [406]	Mid brownish-orange firm clay with chalk flecking	0.36m

Trench 5			
Dimensions 29.5m x 1.80m		Ground level 164.26m AOD	
Orientation: NNW - SSE		Max Depth 0.50m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth
(501)	Topsoil	Dark brown friable sandy-clayey-silt with occa sub-round stone $\leq 0.05\text{m}$	0.38m
(502)	Natural	Mid orangey-brown compact silty-clay with 40% decomposed chalk & flint nodules	>0.13m
[503]	Cut	Linear shallow ditch orientated ENE – WSW, sharp b.o.s to slightly concave sides & gradual b.o.s to flattish base, >1.8m long x 0.48m wide	0.25m
(504)	Fill of [503]	Dark orangey-brown compact clayey-silt with freq sub-angular chalk pieces & occa sub-angular stone $\leq 0.06\text{m}$	0.25m
[505]	Cut	Ditch terminus orientated NE - SW, sharp b.o.s to concave sides & imperceptible b.o.s to rounded base, >0.78m long x 0.55m wide	0.26m
(506)	Fill of [505]	Mid greyish-brown firm silty-clay with freq chalk pieces & occa pieces flint	0.26
[507]	Cut	Shallow pit, gradual b.o.s to irregular concave sides & imperceptible b.o.s to irregular concave base, 0.92m long x	0.12m

Appendix 1: Trench Summary

		±0.66m wide	
(508)	Fill of [507]	Dark greyish-brown firm clayey-silt with freq sub-angular stone ≤0.05m & chalk pieces	0.12m
[509]	Cut	Linear ditch orientated ENE – WSW, sharp b.o.s to concave sides & gradual to imperceptible b.o.s to slightly concave base, >1.8m long x 1.11m wide	0.37m
(510)	Fill of [509]	Mid greyish-brown compact silty-clay with mod chalk & flint pieces	0.37m

Trench 6			
Dimensions 27.1m x 1.80m		Ground level 165.54m AOD	
Orientation: ENE - WSW		Max Depth 0.97m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth
(601)	Topsoil	Dark brown friable sandy-clayey-silt with occa sub-round stone ≤0.05m	0.39m
(602)	Layer	Re-deposited chalk	0.48m
(603)	Layer	Dark brown friable silty-clay relic topsoil	0.21m
(604)	Natural	Mid orangey-grey silty-clay with chalk	>0.15m

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking north-east



Plate 2: Trench 1 looking south-west

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 3: North-west facing sample section trench 1 showing [109] [111] [113] & [115] pre-excitation



Plate 4: South-west facing section post-hole [105]

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 5: South-east facing section ditch [107]



Plate 6: South-west facing section post-hole [109]

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 7: South-west facing section pit [111] & stake-hole [113]



Plate 8: North-east facing section pit [115]

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 9: Trench 2 looking north-north-west



Plate 10: Trench 2 looking south-south-east

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 11: West-south-west facing sample section trench 2



Plate 12: West-south-west facing section pit [203]

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 13: East-north-east facing section ditch [205]

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 14: Trench 3 looking south-south-east



Plate 15: Trench 3 looking north-north-west showing plough-scars within natural (304)

Plat

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 16: West-south-west facing sample section trench 3 showing plough-scars within natural (304)



Plate 17: Modern path (302) & bedding (303) leading to front door looking east-north-east

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 18: Trench 4 looking south-west



Plate 19: Trench 4 looking north-east

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 20: North-west facing sample section trench 4



Plate 21: East-north-east facing section ditch [404]

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 22: East-south-east facing section ditch [406]



Plate 23: Trench 5 looking south-south-east

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 24: Trench 5 looking north-north-west



Plate 25: West-south-west facing section trench 5 & ditch [503]

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 26: East-north-east facing section trench 5 & ditch [505]



Plate 27: South-west facing section pit [507]

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 28: East-north-east facing section ditch [509]



Plate 29: Trench 6 looking west-south-west

Appendix 2: Plates



Plate 30: Trench 6 looking east-north-east



Plate 31: South-south-east facing section trench 6

Appendix 3: Pottery and CBM Occurrence by Number and Weight

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

	RB		HGW		HGL		LMT		GRE		STSL		MOD		
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
112									7	941					18thC
407							1	22							15thC
506							1	8	2	13					M16thC
508					6	156									M14thC
510									2	113	1	4	5	75	MOD
603	1	13	2	11			5	60					1	8	MOD
Total	1	13	2	11	6	156	7	90	11	1067	1	4	6	83	

Table 2: CBM occurrence by number and weight of fragments per context by type

	Brick		Tile		Daub		Unident	
Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
103	4	182						
106					1	21		
108							1	14
112	2	192						
204			3	35				
508			1	38				
510			2	57				
603	3	558	2	104				
Total	9	932	8	234	1	21	1	14

Appendix 4: Animal bone data table

[illegible]

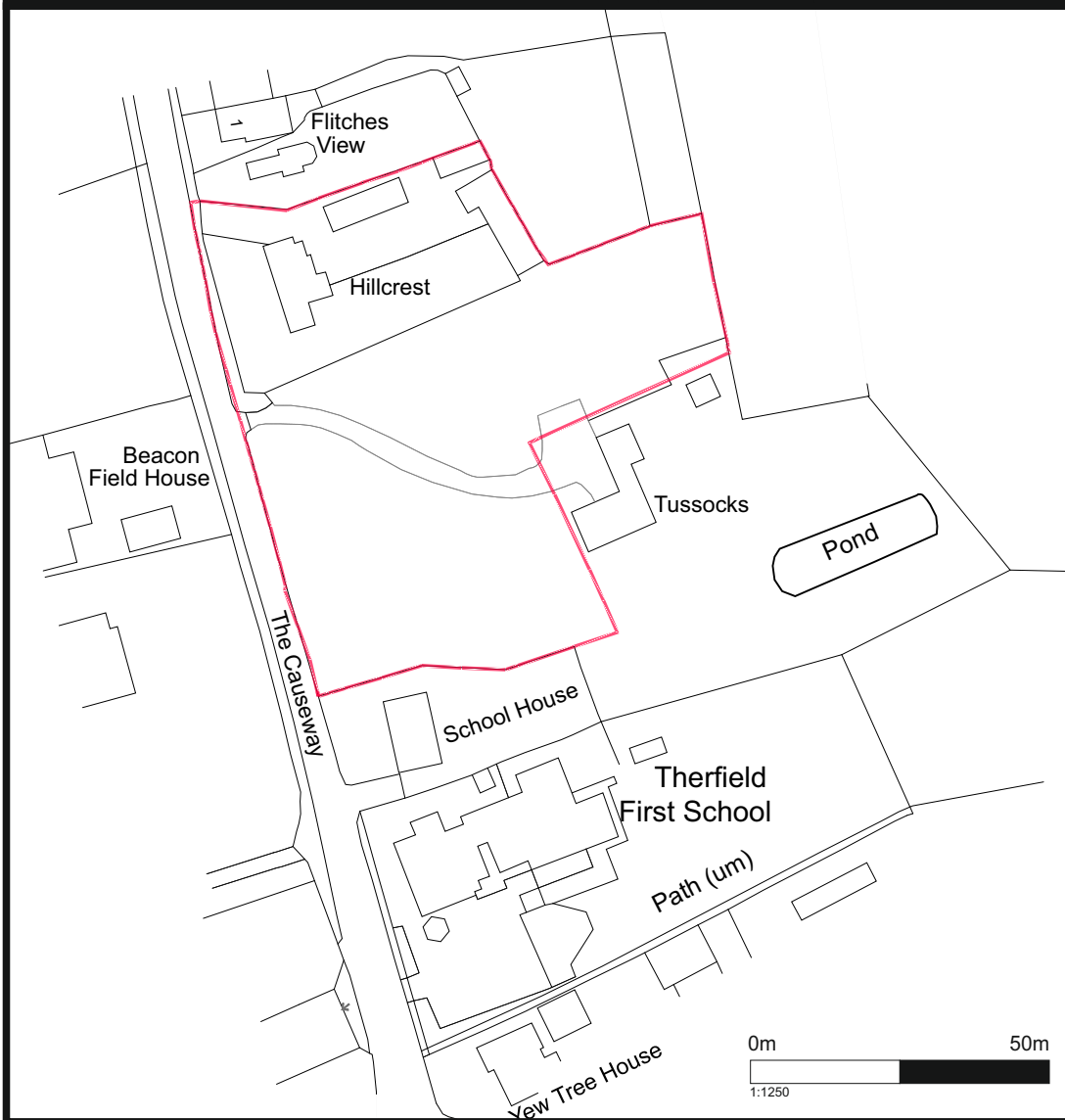
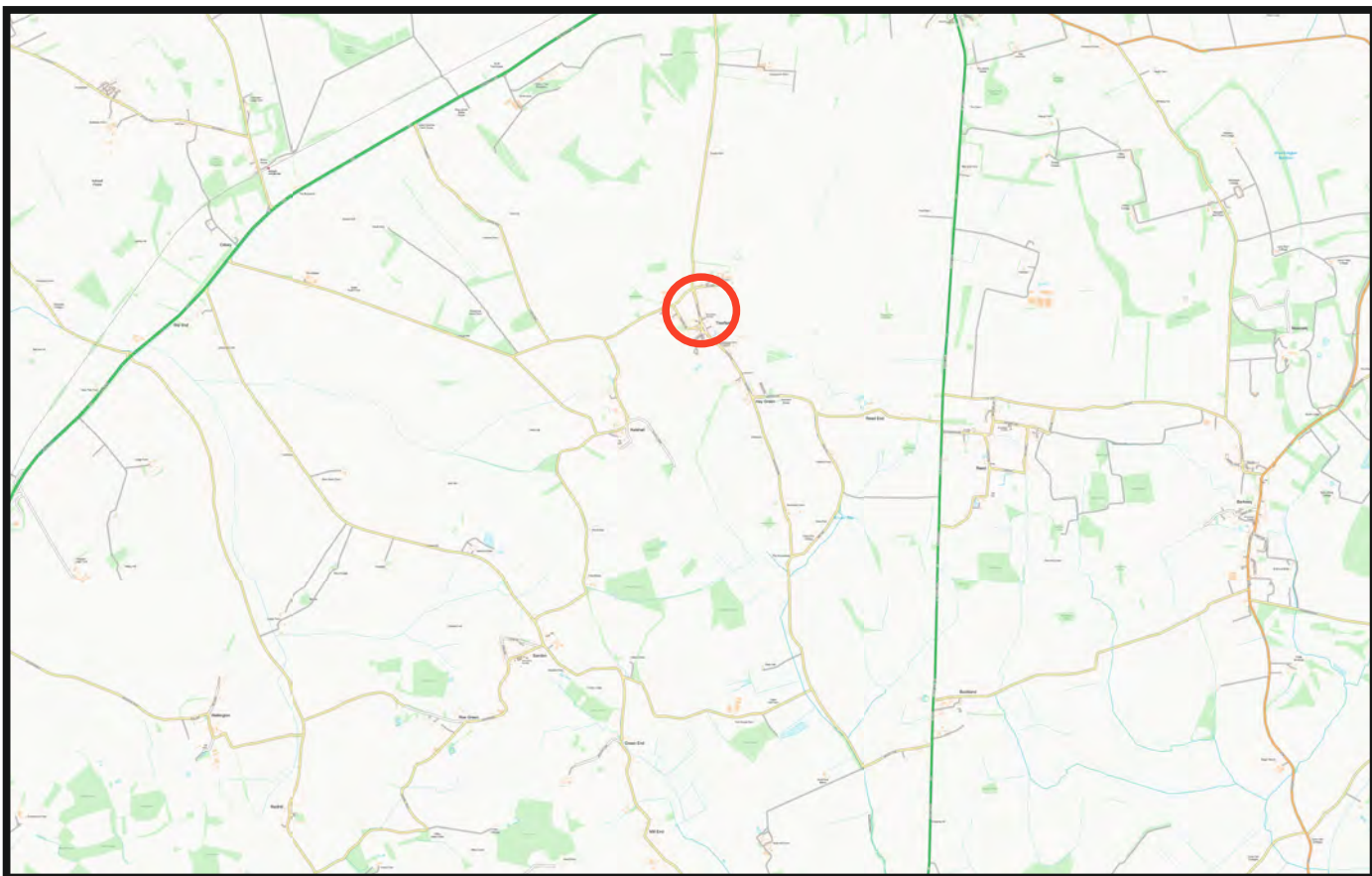


Figure 1: Site Location

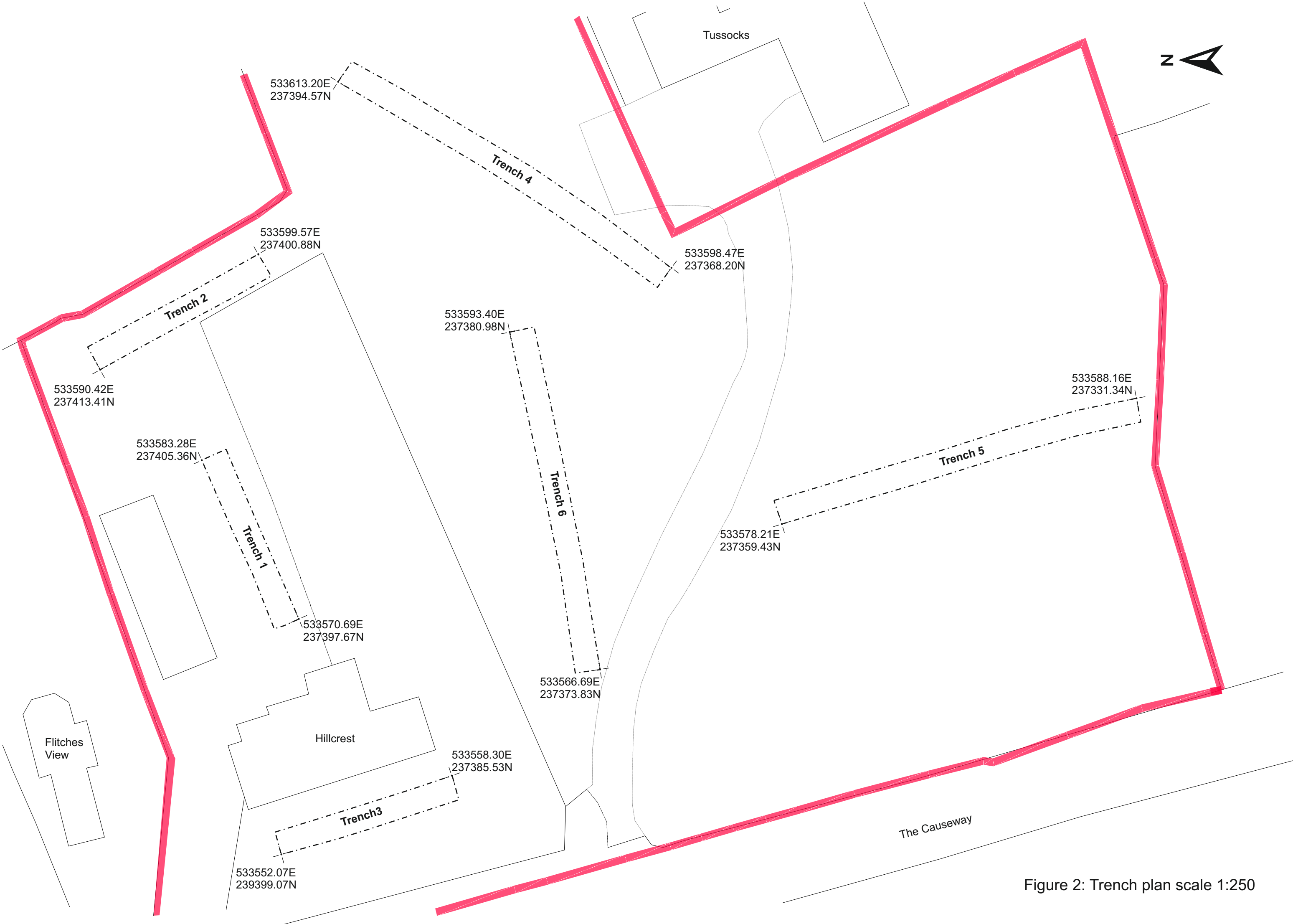


Figure 2: Trench plan scale 1:250

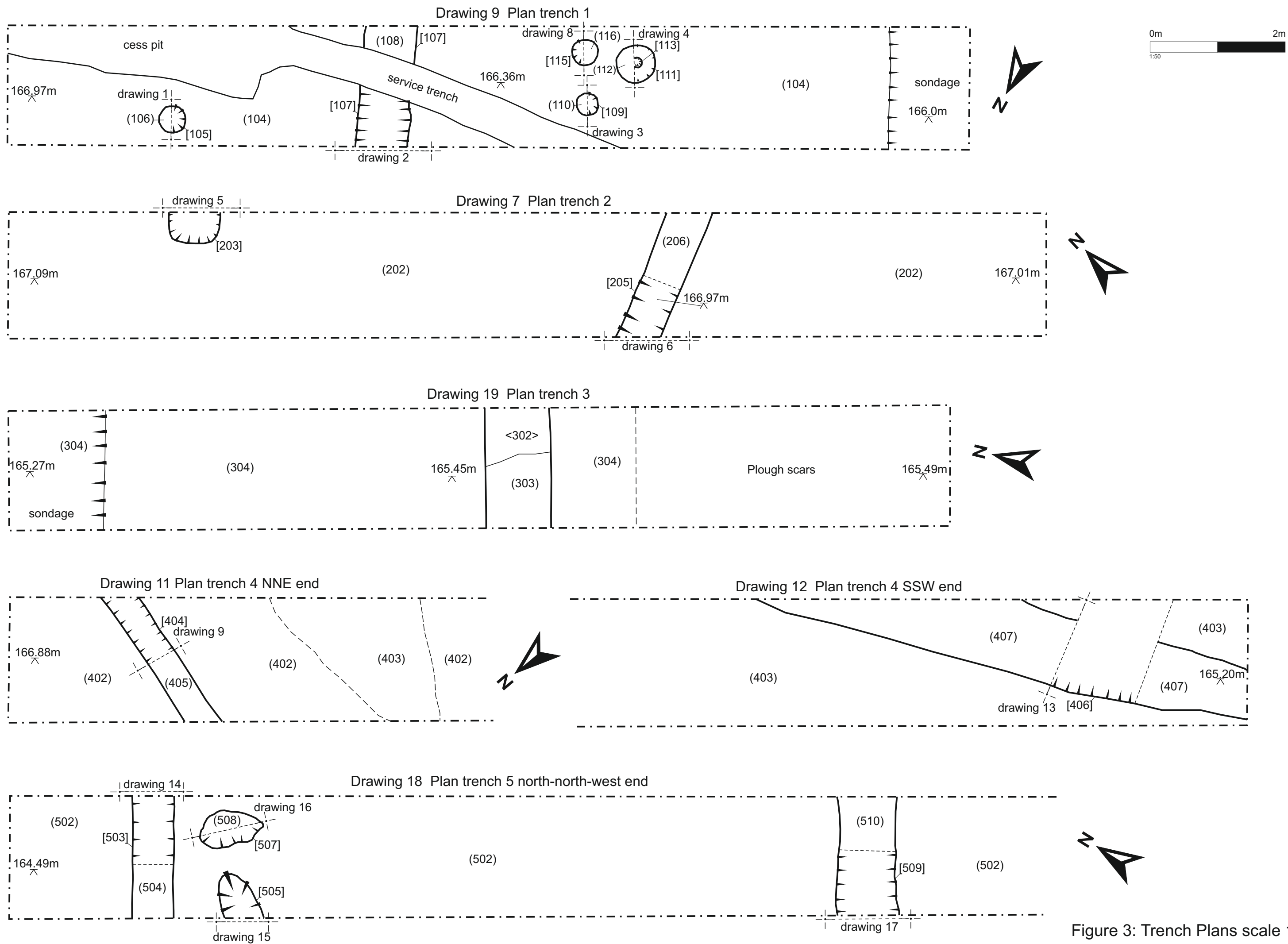


Figure 3: Trench Plans scale 1:50

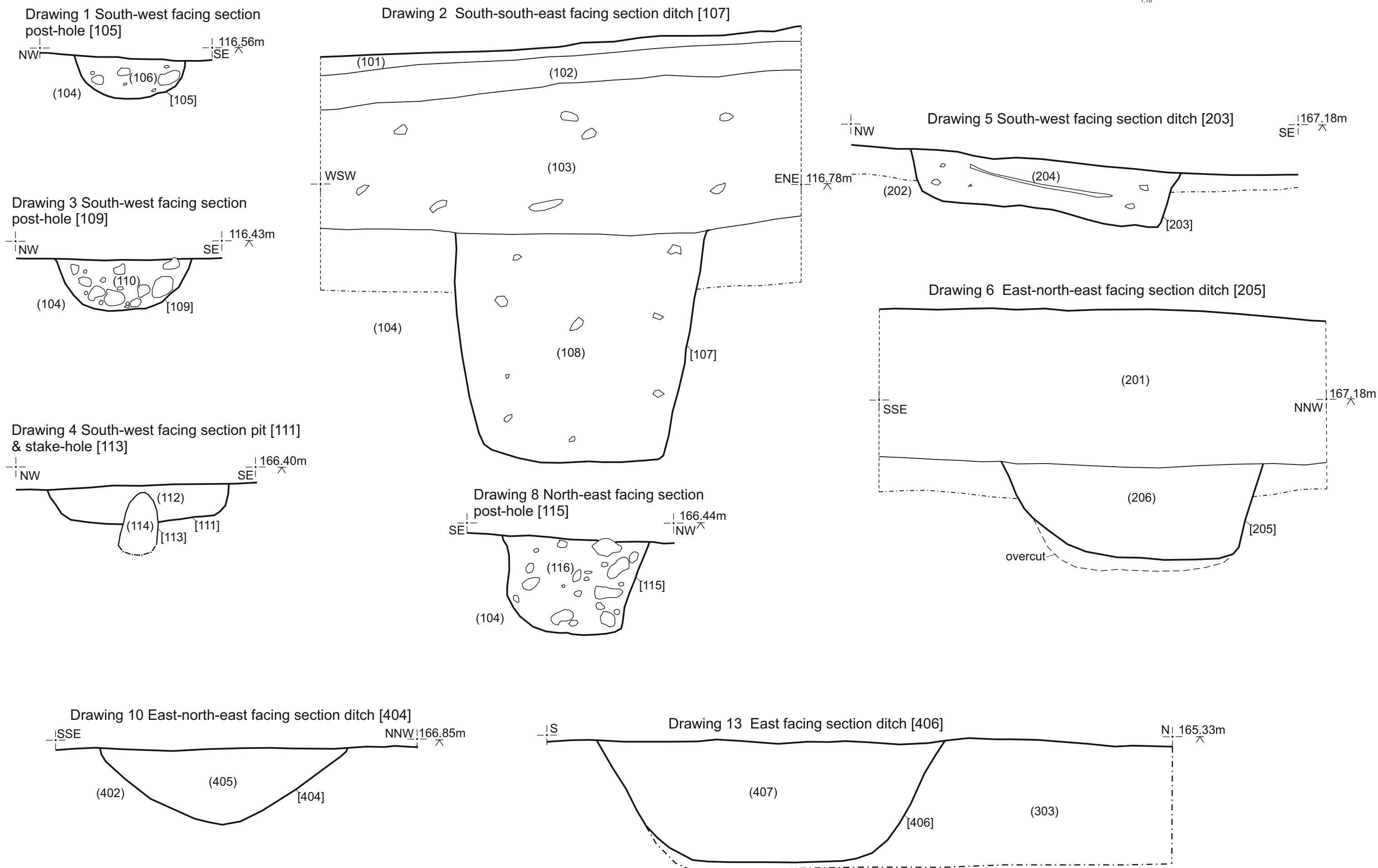
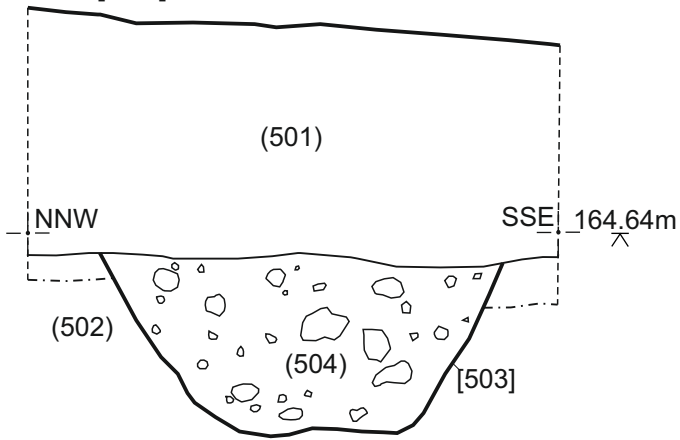


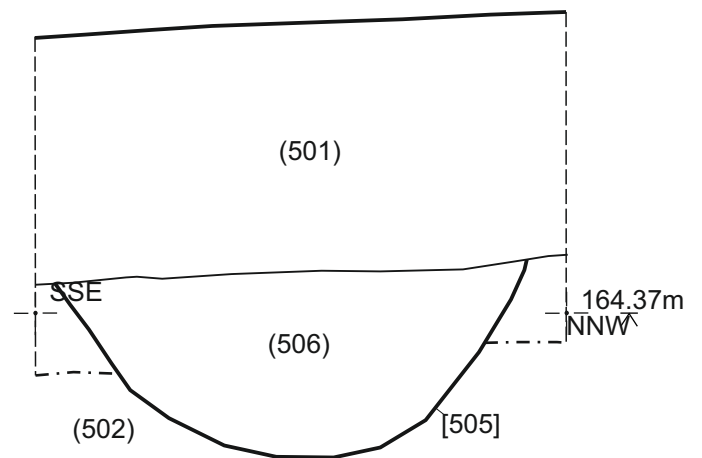
Figure 4: Archaeological sections 1 - 6; 10, 13



Drawing 14 West-south-west facing section ditch [503]



Drawing 15 East-north-east facing section ditch [505]



Drawing 16 West-south-west facing section pit [507]



Drawing 17 East-north-east facing section ditch [509]

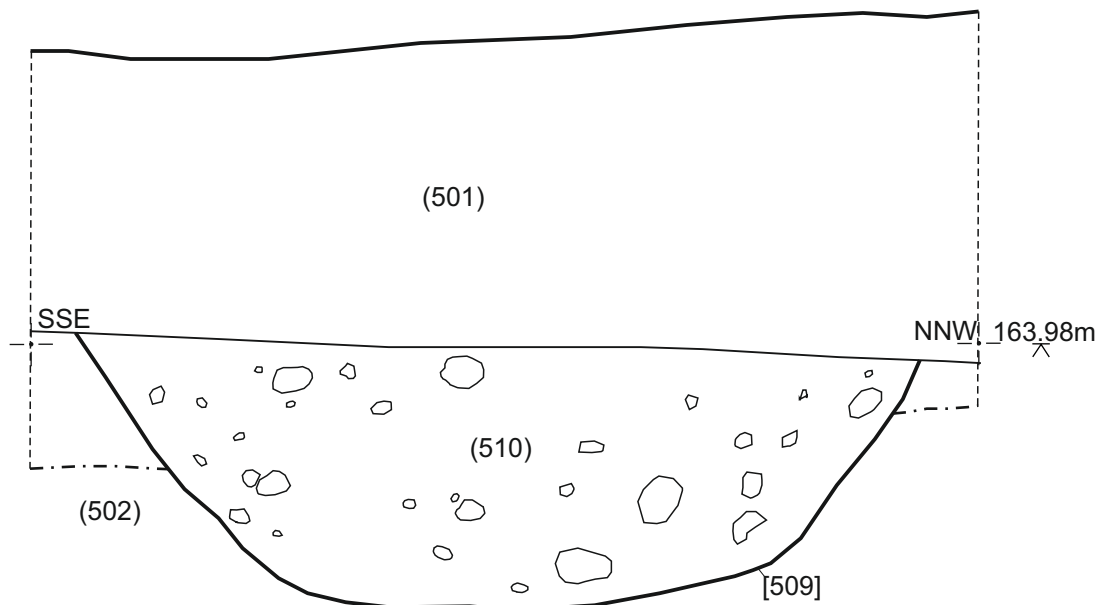


Figure 5: Archaeological Sections 14 - 17



Figure 6: Therfield Tithe Map 1843



Figure 7: Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" map, Sheet IV.16 1878