

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Land North East of Harpenden, Hertfordshire AL5 5EG

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Land North East of
Harpenden, Hertfordshire
AL5 5EG
Version 4
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Quality Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Land North East of Harpenden, Hertfordshire has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Historic Wreck or Historic Battlefield study sites have been identified within the study site, or within the vicinity of the study site.
- The nearest Scheduled Monument is Rothamsted Romano-British cemetery located over 3km south-west of the study site.
- The proposed development will not impact any designated archaeological assets.
- There are no locally designated archaeological sites on or particularly near the study site as defined by the St Albans City and District Council Albans (SACDC) Local Plan.
- Based on current evidence, this assessment has identified a moderate potential for the remains of Iron Age field ditches of low significance, open field systems (ploughed-out ridge and furrow) of low significance and for Post-Medieval field boundaries of low/negligible significance. A low archaeological potential is identified for all other periods.
- In view of the size of the study site, and as the site has remained largely unaffected by previous development throughout its documented history, it is anticipated that the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority will require mitigation in advance of development.
- It is anticipated that in the first instance a programme of geophysical survey and archaeological trial trench evaluation will be required, focussed within the areas of proposed impact, with further works depending upon the results of evaluation.
- As remains of national significance are not anticipated at the study site, this work can be secured to the granting of consent, secured by a standard archaeological planning condition.

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1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

- 1.1 This below ground archaeological desk-based assessment has been researched by James Wisher and prepared by Sally Dicks of RPS Consulting Services Ltd on behalf of the client.
- 1.2 The subject of this Assessment comprises the site, also referred to as the study site, known as Land North East of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, AL5 5EG. The study site currently comprises a riding school and horse paddocks. The site covers an area c.32.5 ha in extent and is centred at TL 14392 16077 (Figure 1). The site is bound by Bower Heath Lane (B652) and Lower Luton Road to the west and north-west and by Common Lane to the north-east. The urban centre of Harpenden lies c.1.75km to the south/south-west of the site.
- 1.3 In terms of relevant nationally designated heritage assets, as defined below in Section 2 and as shown on Figure 2a, no World Heritage sites, Historic Wreck or Historic Battlefield sites have been identified either within the study site itself, or within the vicinity of the study site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is Rothamsted Romano-British cemetery (Scheduled Monument Ref: 1018377) is located over 3km south-west of the study site.
- 1.4 There are no locally designated archaeological sites on or particularly near the study site, as defined by the St Albans City and District Council Albans (SACDC) Local Plan.
- 1.5 RPS Consulting Services Ltd have been commissioned to establish the archaeological potential of the site and to provide guidance on ways to address any archaeological constraints identified. The impact of development on built heritage assets is considered in a separate Built Heritage Statement (RPS 2024).
- 1.6 In accordance with relevant policy and guidance on archaeology and planning, and in accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists January 2020), this assessment draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.7 This desk-based assessment comprises an examination of evidence held on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), and other sources, particularly the results of previous archaeological work from within the vicinity of the study site. The report also includes the results of a comprehensive map regression exercise together with a review of relevant secondary historical sources.
- 1.8 A site walkover was undertaken during July 2024.
- 1.9 This assessment thus enables relevant parties to assess the archaeological potential of various parts of the site and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to the archaeological potential identified.

Limitations

- 1.10 In any desk-based assessment a degree of uncertainty is attached to the baseline data sources. This includes:
- The Historic Environment Records (HER) can be limited because it often depends on “random” opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery;
 - Lack of dating evidence for sites;
 - Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and many historic documents are inherently biased; and
 - The extent of truncation caused by previous development impacts and landscaping works cannot be fully ascertained.

- 1.11 HER data has a time limit of 12 months from the original search date and cannot be relied on after that.

2 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was most recently revised in February 2025. The NPPF is supported by the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), which was published online 6th March 2014 and has since been periodically updated.
- 2.2 The NPPF and NPPG are additionally supported by three Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (both published March 2015). The second edition of GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets was published in December 2017.

National Planning Policy

- 2.3 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance; and
 - Recognition that heritage makes a contribution towards our knowledge and understanding of the past.
- 2.4 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 2.5 *Heritage Assets* are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
- 2.6 Annex 2 also defines *Archaeological Interest* as a heritage asset which holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.
- 2.7 A *Nationally Important Designated Heritage Asset* comprises a: World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
- 2.8 *Significance* is defined as: The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.
- 2.9 *Setting of a heritage asset* is defined as: The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

- 2.10 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions;
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 2.11 The NPPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed. The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the NPPF. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting. Setting is defined as the surroundings in which an asset is experienced and may be more extensive than the curtilage. A thorough assessment of the impact of proposals upon setting needs to take into account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it.
- 2.12 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

Local Planning Policy

St Albans City & District Council

- 2.13 The Local Plan framework is provided by the City and District of St. Albans District Local Plan Review, adopted in 1994. The Plan contains the following saved policies relating to archaeological matters:

POLICY 109 – SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

PLANNING APPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH ADVERSELY AFFECT A SCHEDULED MONUMENT ANCIENT MONUMENT, AS DEFINED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, WILL BE REFUSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUNDS UNLESS PRIOR SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. IF SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT HAS BEEN GRANTED, THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL SEEK TO PRESERVE THE AMENITY OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS BY RESISTING PROPOSALS WITHIN SCHEDULED AREAS WHICH WOULD DETRACT FROM THEIR CHARACTER.

POLICY 110 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOR LOCAL PRESERVATION

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE REMAINS WITHIN, OR THE CHARACTER OF, THE SITES FOR LOCAL PRESERVATION AS DEFINED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP. DEVELOPMENT MAY BE PERMITTED IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES, FOLLOWING EVALUATION, IF THE COUNCIL IS SATISFIED THAT IMPORTANT REMAINS WOULD NOT BE DESTROYED OR THE CHARACTER OF THE SITE ADVERSELY AFFECTED. THE EVALUATION, WHICH MAY INVOLVE LIMITED EXCAVATION OR OTHER WORK (E.G. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY) IS TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE COUNCIL OR AN ARCHAEOLOGIST APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL. PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NORMALLY BE SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS REQUIRING FACILITIES FOR THE COUNCIL TO RECORD REMAINS BY EXCAVATION IN ADVANCE OF CONSTRUCTION AND/OR DURING CONSTRUCTION.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS WILL BE SOUGHT (E.G. UNDER SECTION 106) TO COVER THE COST OF THE WORK, INCLUDING ANY INITIAL EVALUATION, AND TO ENSURE THAT FINDS MADE DURING THE COURSE OF SUCH WORK ARE DONATED TO THE COUNCIL. VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS WILL ALSO BE SOUGHT TO ENSURE THE CONTINUED PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPORTANT REMAINS.

POLICY 111 – ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WHERE PLANNING PERMISSION MAY BE SUBJECT TO A RECORDING CONDITION.

WITHIN SITES LISTED BELOW AND DEFINED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP, THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WILL NOT NORMALLY REFUSE PLANNING APPLICATIONS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL GROUNDS. HOWEVER, FOLLOWING EVALUATION, PLANNING PERMISSION MAY BE SUBJECTED TO A CONDITION REQUIRING FACILITIES FOR THE COUNCIL TO RECORD REMAINS BY EXCAVATION IN ADVANCE OF CONSTRUCTION AND/OR DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE EVALUATION, WHICH MAY INVOLVE LIMITED EXCAVATION OR OTHER WORK (EG. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY), IS TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE COUNCIL OR AN ARCHAEOLOGIST APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS WILL BE SOUGHT (E.G. UNDERTAKE SECTION 106) TO COVER THE COST OF WORK, INCLUDING ANY INITIAL EVALUATION, AND TO ENSURE THAT FINDS MADE DURING COURSE OF SUCH WORK ARE DONATED TO THE COUNCIL.

Relevant National and Local Designations

- 2.14 In terms of designated heritage assets as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no nationally designated Historic Battlefield sites, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Parks and Gardens lie within the vicinity of the study site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is Rothamsted Romano-British cemetery (Scheduled Monument Ref: 1018377) located over 3km south-west of the study site.
- 2.15 There are no locally designated archaeological sites on or particularly near the study site, as defined by the SACDC Local Plan.
- 2.16 In line with relevant planning policy and guidance, this desk-based assessment seeks to clarify the site's archaeological potential and the need or otherwise for additional mitigation measures.
- 2.17 The impact of development on built heritage assets is considered in a separate Built Heritage Statement (RPS 2024).

3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

- 3.1 The bedrock geology of the study site is shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2022) as comprising chalk associated with the Lewes Nodular Chalk and Seaford Chalk Formations. The overlying superficial deposits consist of Clay-with-flints Formation, comprising clay, silt, sand and gravel.
- 3.2 No site specific or British Geological Survey borehole data is currently available for the study site.

Topography

- 3.3 The study site is located at an elevation of between c. 89m and c.130m AOD, with the lowest point being the western part of the study site and the highest being the north east corner. The north-east corner forms a plateau, the slope to the west drops quite evenly towards Lower Luton Road. To the west of the site, adjacent to the western side of Lower Luton Road the River Lea (or Lee) flows from the north west to the south east.
- 3.4 The upper levels of the site are largely flat and visible in part from the wider landscape to the south and north-west. The lower western part of the site is on the sloping side of the valley and is visually well contained within the surrounding landscape.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND WITH ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Timescales used in this report

Prehistoric

Palaeolithic	900,000 -	12,000 BC
Mesolithic	12,000 -	4,000 BC
Neolithic	4,000 -	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

- 4.1 This chapter reviews the available archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological/historical background of the study site and surrounding area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the study site prior to any assessment of any later development or below ground impacts.
- 4.2 What follows in this section of the report comprises a review of archaeological findspots within a 1km buffer around the study site (Figs. 2a-b), also referred to as the study area search radius, held on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the eighteenth century onwards until the present day. The search radius was chosen based upon extensive professional experience within this area of Hertfordshire as well as professional judgement.
- 4.3 As stated above, in terms of nationally significant designated heritage assets, as defined above in paragraph 2.16 above, and as shown on Figure 2a, no World Heritage Study sites, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck study sites lie within, or within the vicinity of the study site.
- 4.4 In terms of designated heritage assets as defined above and as shown on Figure 2a, no nationally designated Historic Battlefield sites, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Parks and Gardens lie within the vicinity of the study site. The nearest Scheduled Monument is Rothamsted Romano-British cemetery (Scheduled Monument Ref: 1018377) located over 3km south-west of the study site.
- 4.5 There are no locally designated archaeological sites on or particularly near the study site, as defined by the SACDC Local Plan.
- 4.6 In general, the majority of HER entries within the study area search radius comprise evidence for Iron Age activity, particularly towards the south and east of the site along the banks of the River Lea. Evidence for all other periods is generally limited within the study area. The map regression

demonstrates that the study site probably existed as arable land for the majority of the Post-Medieval period.

- 4.7 Chapter 5 subsequently considers the study site conditions as understood through this review of potential archaeological assets, and whether the theoretical potential identified is likely to survive the impact of previous and existing development.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.8 There have been a number of archaeological investigations undertaken within the vicinity of the site. Previous archaeological works directly relevant to the site are summarised below and illustrated on Figure 2a.

- A geophysical survey was undertaken on land north of Lower Luton Road in 2015 c. 600m south-east of the study site (HER Ref. EHT7890). This was followed by a programme of archaeological evaluation trial trenching (HER Ref. EHT9204). A total of eighty evaluation trenches were excavated across the 17.33ha site, partly guided by the previous geophysical survey. Of these trenches, thirty-four were found to contain below-ground archaeological remains. Four definite graves and a further ten probable graves were found on the west side of the site. The graves were thought to be Anglo-Saxon in date. An archaeological excavation, with additional watching brief areas, was undertaken between October 2018 and March 2019 (HER Ref. EHT9202). Four separate areas of strip, map and sample were excavated on-site, targeted on features identified in a preceding field evaluation, including a small number of linear features and prehistoric pits identified in the south-western portion of the site. The excavation identified only two phases of archaeological activity, comprising the prehistoric period and the Medieval/Post-Medieval period. Small amounts of residual worked flint, ranging in date from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age, as well as Iron Age pottery, suggested that the wider landscape was settled in the prehistoric period. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in March 2019 on areas covered by the Conservation Management Plan which allowed for the preservation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER Ref. EHT9205).
- A fieldwalking survey was undertaken in 1997 on a stretch of a proposed pipeline extending from Peters Green to South Mimms. Some worked flint and only a little pottery was recovered. Relative concentrations of material lay in the northern part of the route, around Wheathampstead and Harpenden (HER Ref. EHT4113).
- An archaeological watching brief undertaken at Thatched Cottage on Lower Luton Road revealed no archaeological finds or features (HER Ref. EHT7088).
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) undertaken at Batford Farm in 2016 recorded anomalies consistent with the rectangular features of demolished buildings (HER Ref. EHT8146). A previous geophysical survey of roughly the same area contained anomalies that appeared to be connected with Post-Medieval agricultural land-use (HER Ref. EHT8195).
- An archaeological building recording was undertaken at Dane End Farm, Kimpton (HER Ref. EHT5307).
- A programme of monitoring during the demolition of industrial buildings on land off Lower Luton Road, Harpenden recorded the fill of a Post-Medieval millpond (HER Ref. EHT8213).
- Aerial photographic survey undertaken in 1995 recorded cropmark evidence within the study area including an enclosure and trackway at TL152 154 (EHT2836), an enclosure and trackway at TL152 154 (HER Ref. EHT2837 and EHT2838), undulations east and south-east of Turners Hall Farm (HER Refs EHT2862 and EHT2861).

Palaeolithic & Mesolithic

- 4.9 The Palaeolithic period represents the period of human activity leading up to the end of the last Ice Age c 11,000 years ago, and the emergence of anatomically modern humans. Little is known about the lifestyles and activities of these people, as the bulk of survivable evidence comes from stone tools that have been recovered, often relocated from their primary location of deposition by erosion and water movement, and from rare skeletal fragments and faunal remains.
- 4.10 In terms of artefactual evidence, the only finds dating to the Palaeolithic consist of a few lower Palaeolithic flint flakes found close to the River Lea c.800m to the south of the site (MHT1169).
- 4.11 During the Mesolithic period the landscape continued to be occupied by bands of hunter gatherers occupying temporary camp sites, usually located within river floodplains that provided ample subsistence resources. Due to the nature of the activity, Mesolithic occupation can be difficult to identify, often consisting of little more than ephemeral scatters of worked flint and animal bone found within 'naturally' derived deposits.
- 4.12 During the evaluation trenching on land north of Lower Luton Road in 2015, over 600m south-east of the study site (HER Ref. EHT7890), the excavation of a large feature, probably an infilled hollow, recovered 213 struck flints (HER Ref. MHT31631). The flints from the upper fill ranged from a small number of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic pieces to Late Neolithic and Bronze Age. The Mesolithic flint material was considered to be residual and represent a scatter from elsewhere which has been moved and deposited by later agricultural activity.
- 4.13 Given the general paucity of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds within the study area, the potential for such remains can reasonably be considered low. Any remains present are likely to represent stray finds and residual material, and are therefore likely to be of low (local) significance.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 4.14 From around 4000 BC the mobile hunter-gathering economy of the Mesolithic gradually gave way to a more settled agriculture-based subsistence. The pace of woodland clearance to create arable and pasture-based agricultural land varied regionally and locally, depending on a wide variety of climatic, topographic, social and other factors. The trend was one of a slow, but gradually increasing pace of forest clearance.
- 4.15 By the 1st millennium, i.e., 1000 BC, the landscape was probably a mix of extensive tracts of open farmland, punctuated by earthwork burial and ceremonial monuments from distant generations, with settlements, ritual areas and defended locations reflecting an increasingly hierarchical society.
- 4.16 Approximately 50 pieces of worked flint were recovered from the garden of a house above the River Lea c.600m south of the study site (HER Ref. MHT1746). The assemblage included a late Neolithic bladelet and another similar to a crested blade of Neolithic to Bronze Age
- 4.17 As mentioned in paragraph 4.12 above, Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic and Bronze Age flint material was recovered from a large, infilled hollow during trenching on land north of Lower Luton Road (HER Ref. MHT31631). Six pits containing Early Neolithic pottery and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery sherds, along with worked flint, were also recorded at the site.
- 4.18 Given the paucity of features dating from the Neolithic to Bronze Age within the study area, the site's potential to contain evidence of activity dating to these periods can be reasonably regarded as low. Any remains encountered are likely to be stray or residual finds of low (local) significance.

Iron Age

- 4.19 Finds and features dating to the Iron Age period are generally more numerous across the study area.

- 4.20 The HER records the discovery of a looped toggle on the study site (HER Ref: 21153). The find is poorly provenanced and the precise findspot is unknown and is positioned on a grid square TL 14 16. The toggle, made of copper, could alternatively be Roman. The findspot is likely to represent casual loss.
- 4.21 The HER records the 'Remains of Roman interments' found in '1867' south-east of Harpenden (East) station when the railway line to Luton was constructed (HER Ref. MHT123). The inhumation was identified as that of a single late Iron Age chieftain. The objects retrieved by a Mr Williams were re-examined and found to consist of two tall lathe-turned shale vases (one fragmentary) in the shape of pedestal urns; a large circular bronze bowl; two bronze bucket-escutcheons in the form of ram's heads, which had been attached to a wooden bucket; two bronze ring-handles adapted to the escutcheons; and a bronze chest handle. The burial is believed to have been found in the late 1850s rather than in 1867.
- 4.22 In 1957 during excavations for foundations on Plot No.13 South View Road, c.350m south of the study site, a small biconical jar and fragments of a larger pot were discovered and thought to be the remains of a Late Iron Age cremation (HER Ref. MHT676).
- 4.23 During the evaluation trenching on land to the north of Lower Luton Road a series of ditches, previously identified as an enclosure on the geophysical survey, were found to contain Middle Iron Age pottery (HER Ref. MHT31632). During the follow up excavations several pits were found to contain Iron Age pottery (HER Ref. MHT31633). In Area D, within the southern part of the site, a single pit contained a large quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman grog tempered pottery (HER Ref. MHT39740).
- 4.24 Aerial Photographic Survey records a series of cropmarks on the north side of the River Lea, c. 600m south-east of the study site, which could be Iron Age in date (HER Refs EHT2836-38).
- 4.25 The HER would suggest that the banks of the River Lea formed a focus of occupation during the Iron Age period, with the majority of the evidence suggesting the occupation was focused more to the south and east of the site. However, given the site's location, positioned just to the north of the River Lea, the site's potential to contain evidence of Iron Age activity can reasonably be considered to be moderate. Any surviving remains are likely to consist of evidence of enclosures and field systems. Any remains, if present, are likely to be of low (local) significance.

Roman

- 4.26 Evidence for Roman activity within the study area is generally limited.
- 4.27 The route of a Roman road, the Viatores route no. 211, was thought to run along Common Lane, to the north-east of the site (HER Ref. MHT4613). The road ran from Ayotbury to Friars Wash. However, no evidence of the road has been found during investigations along the road's projected alignment.
- 4.28 The Peters Green to South Mimms gas pipeline was dug in the late 1990s after fieldwalking in 1998. Its course is visible in places along its route, as a linear cropmark which can be mistaken for a double-ditched Roman road (HER Ref. MHT11808).
- 4.29 A Roman barrow was discovered during the 1820s near to Coldharbour Lane (HER Ref. MHT667). The site was a meadow in the valley between Coldharbour Lane and the river. The site, now built over, is over c.250m from the study site's south west boundary and on the opposite side of the River Lea.
- 4.30 As mentioned in paragraph 4.23 above, excavations in Area D on land north of Lower Luton Road over 800m to the south-east, recorded pit that containing a large quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman grog tempered pottery (HER Ref. MHT39740).
- 4.31 A ceramic Roman lamp, thought to be 2nd century, was found 'in the railway embankment near Coldharbour', c.200m west of the study site. The lamp was presumably disturbed from its original position when the embankment was built in the 1850s (HER Ref. MHT10556).

- 4.32 Given the paucity of Roman finds and features within the vicinity of the study site, the site's potential to contain evidence of Roman activity can reasonably be regarded as low. Any surviving remains are likely to be of low (local) significance.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval

- 4.33 The earliest evidence for Saxon activity within the study area is the Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery discovered during evaluation trenching on land to the north of Lower Luton Road (HER Ref. MHT31637). Four definite graves and a further 10 probable graves were identified at the site. Only a single grave was excavated the remaining were preserved in situ. The skeleton was in a supine and extended position; there were a small amount of grave goods including an iron buckle and an iron knife. Radiocarbon dating identified the bone to between AD CAL 648 and AD CAL 694.
- 4.34 There are no other Saxon or Early Medieval sites or finds recorded on the HER within the study area.
- 4.35 The HER indicates that the site lay some distance from the focus of Anglo-Saxon to Medieval occupation, and also from the principle crossing point of the River Lea. It is likely that during these periods the site lay within either agricultural or wooded land. Therefore, the site's potential to contain evidence of remains dating to these periods can reasonably be regarded as low. Any surviving evidence is likely to be related to evidence of agricultural activity and land division of low (local) significance.

Medieval

- 4.36 Harpenden is not recorded in the Domesday Book. The area falls under the much larger Manor of Wheathampstead held by Westminster Abbey.
- 4.37 The Domesday Survey mentions 4 mills in the Manor of Wheathampstead, within the search area one is possibly located at TL 14300 15500 (HER Ref. MHT7021, Pickford Watermill). The mill is located on the course of the River Lea, upstream of the Pickford Bridge (HER Ref. MHT30441 at TL 14347 15311). The site of the mill is c.350m to the south of the study site. The bridge is located c.550m to the south of the study site. A Medieval bridge may have stood at this point and a Pykfordebrygge is mentioned in documents dated 1385 and 1396. Batford Mill, over 1km south of the study site, is believed to be also one of the four probable sites of watermills in the manor of Wheathampstead (HER Ref. MHT5819).
- 4.38 The HER records traces of Medieval strip fields within the study site which survived until enclosure of Pickford Common in the 19th century (HER Ref. MHT18443). The LiDAR data shows the linear undulations within the central northern part of the study site which could be evidence of ploughed-out ridge and furrow (see paragraph 4.55 below).
- 4.39 Bower Heath Common, located to the north of the study site, was registered common land (HER Ref. MHT1247). The area of common land is shown on the later shown on the 1840 tithe map, with the layout typical of ends and greens in the dispersed settlement pattern of the county, with lanes entering at each corner and a few houses scattered around its edges. These included Bower Heath Farm which may have had Medieval origins.
- 4.40 An earthenware storage jar with a pie crust decoration 'possibly of 14th century date' was discovered in the garden of Poultry Farm, Holly Lane c.1km south-west of the study site (HER Ref. MHT237).
- 4.41 The farmhouse at Turners Hall Farm, c.960m north-east of the study site, is recorded as a late Medieval open hall house with 17th century additions (HER Ref. MHT9522). The property is believed to be part of the manor of Kinsbourne Hall or Annables, and is first mentioned, as *Turnours*, in 1521.
- 4.42 The possible site of Mackekeryes Medieval Manor lies c.750m east of the study site (HER Ref. MHT9743). 'The manor of Mackerys or Makeriesend in Wheathampstead was apparently held by William Makery in 1307'. It is unknown whether the new house was built on the same site as the

Medieval manor, which was notable for having been the home of John Bostock, or John of Wheathampstead, abbot of St Albans (d.1465).

- 4.43 HER entries on the eastern edge of the study area, HER Ref. 16898 and HER Ref. 7437, relate to parchmarks and cropmarks of Post-Medieval field boundaries observed on aerial photographs (not reproduced in this report).
- 4.44 The HER indicates that the site lay some distance from the focus of Medieval/Late Medieval settlement probably within a mix of strip fields and pasture. Remnants of the open field system may survive as ridge and furrow earthworks or below ground as furrows. Any surviving is likely to be of low (local) significance.

Post-Medieval & Modern (including map regression exercise)

- 4.45 In these periods, understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 4.46 Post-Medieval Watercress Beds are recorded on the banks of the River Lea c. 650m south of the study site (HER Ref. MHT10439).
- 4.47 The earliest mapping for the site is the 1766 Dury and Andrews Map of Hertfordshire (Figure 4). The map shows the site within undeveloped open ground.
- 4.48 The 1840 Wheathampstead Tithe Map (Figure 5) indicates that the site was divided into many parcels for arable cultivation. The strip fields are recorded on the Tithe Map and Award as *Pickford Common*.

Land Parcel	Landowner	Occupant	Description	Land Use/Cultivation
439	No information	No information	No information	Arable
440	No information	No information	No information	Arable
442	No information	No information	No information	Arable
445-465	No information	No information	Pickford Common	Arable
489	No information	No information	No information	Arable
490	No information	No information	No information	Arable
491	No information	No information	No information	Arable

- 4.49 The Ordnance Survey map of 1878-81 (Figure 6) shows the site as agricultural fields.
- 4.50 The Ordnance Survey maps of 1899 (Figure 7), 1922 (Figure 8) and 1938 (Figure 9) show the study site as agricultural land, with the latter map showing some development on the west of the site.
- 4.51 The 1946 (Figure 10) and 1959-1960 (Figure 11) Ordnance Survey maps show the study site as largely unchanged from 1938.
- 4.52 By 1973-78 (Figure 12), a riding school had been established on the west of the site and this continued to be developed through to the present (see Figures 13 and 14).
- 4.53 The historic mapping and HER data suggest that the site has remained as open agricultural land throughout the Post-Medieval and more recent periods. From the early 19th century the far western part of the study site started to be developed with agricultural buildings. During the latter part of the 20th century the riding school was built and as a result the land ceased to be cultivated and instead used for

horse paddocks. Based on the above, a potential is identified for Post-Medieval field boundaries of low/negligible (local) significance.

LiDAR Data

- 4.54 The LiDAR data plot (Figure 3) shows linear undulations across the majority of the study site. These undulations are likely to be the ploughed-out remnants of strip fields and ridge and furrow. There are a number of isolated undulations that appear as dark spots in the LiDAR data. These could be evidence of ponds, chalk pits or natural sinkholes. No other potential archaeological features were identified.

Historic Landscape Character

- 4.55 The historic landscape character of the study site is recorded as Later Enclosure-Piecemeal by Agreement (see Figure 2b). The historic landscape character of the study site is considered to be of limited historical interest.

Assessment of Significance

- 4.56 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in section 2) enshrines the concept of the 'significance' of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its 'heritage interest' to this or future generations.
- 4.57 In terms of relevant nationally designated heritage assets, no World Heritage sites, Historic Wreck or Historic Battlefield sites have been identified either within the study site itself, or within the vicinity of the study site.
- 4.58 The nearest Scheduled Monument is Rothamsted Romano-British cemetery (Scheduled Monument Ref: 1018377) located over 3km south-west of the study site. There is no intervisibility between the study site and the Scheduled Monument due to the intervening distance.
- 4.59 The HER records traces of Medieval strip fields within the study site which survived until enclosure of Pickford Common in the 19th century (HER Ref. MHT18443). The LiDAR data shows linear undulations within the central northern part of the study site which could be evidence of ploughed-out ridge and furrow (see paragraph 4.54 above). These remains are considered to be of no more than of low (local) significance.
- 4.60 As identified by desk-based work and nearby archaeological investigations, and prior to considering archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present within the study site is summarised in table form below:

Period:	Identified Archaeological Potential and Likely Significance (if present):
Palaeolithic & Mesolithic	Low potential, Low (local) significance. Any palaeolithic or Mesolithic remains present are likely to be stray finds and residual material.
Neolithic and Bronze Age	Low potential for Neolithic to Bronze Age remains of Low (local) significance.
Iron Age	Medium potential for Iron Age remains. Any remains surviving may be related to evidence of land division, enclosures for agricultural purposes and are therefore likely to be of Low (local) significance depending on the form, character, and level of survival of the remains.
Roman	Low potential, Low (local) significance
Anglo-Saxon, Early Medieval	Low potential, Low (local) significance

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

Medieval	Moderate potential for remnants of Medieval Open Field Systems, Low (local) significance
Post-Medieval and Modern	Moderate potential for Post-Medieval field ditches of Low/Negligible (local) significance.

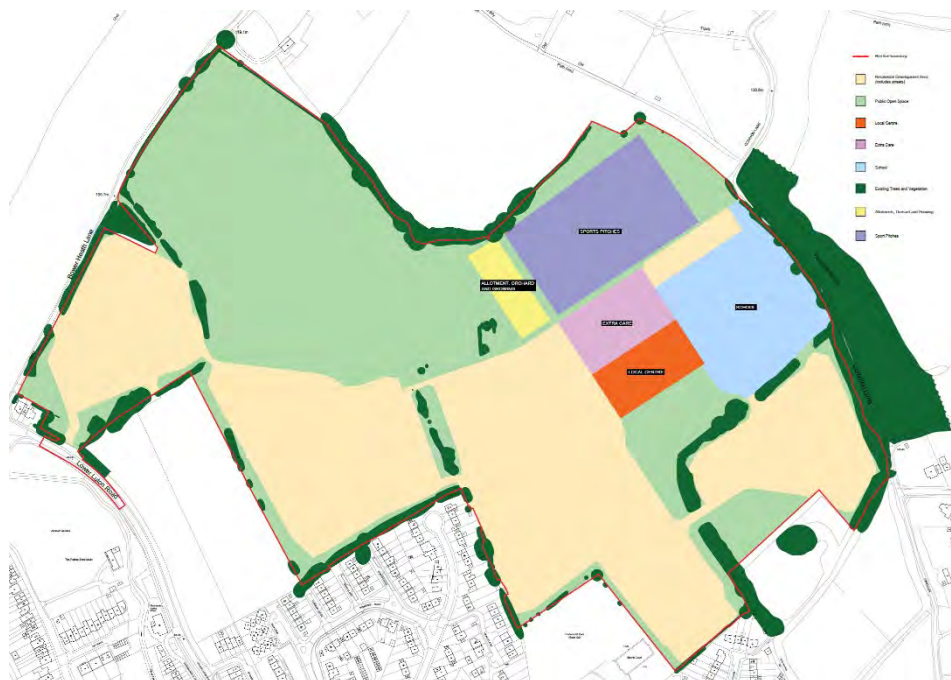
5 SITE CONDITIONS, THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT & REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

Site Conditions

- 5.1 The study site is principally occupied by agricultural land with a substantial riding school on the west. Google Earth images at Figures 15 and 16 show the study site. Photographs taken at various locations around the site can be found at Plates 1-10.
- 5.2 Past ploughing will have had a moderate but widespread archaeological impact.
- 5.3 The development of the existing riding school will have had a moderate to severe archaeological impact through topsoil stripping, landforming and the excavation of trenches for foundations and services.
- 5.4 Excavations for a mobile phone mast will have caused severe but localised below ground impacts.

Proposed Development

- 5.5 The proposed development description is as follows:
- 5.6 *Outline Application for demolition of existing buildings and structures and construction of a mixed-use development comprising residential dwellings (including affordable housing), children's home, elderly extra care facility, local centre (flexible retail/ health/ community use), sports pitches and associated building, green infrastructure and landscaping works (to include public open space and community growing space); primary school with early years provision, vehicular and active travel infrastructure (including pedestrian and cycle access) and diversion of Bower Heath Lane; drainage works; and related infrastructure. All matters reserved save for access from Lower Luton Road.*



Proposed Land Use Parameter Plan

Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets

- 5.7 The proposed development will result in no change to the settings of any designated archaeological assets and therefore there will be no impact on their significance.
- 5.8 Based on current evidence, this assessment has identified a moderate potential for the remains of Iron Age field ditches of low (local) significance, Medieval open field systems (ploughed-out ridge and furrow) of low (local) significance and for Post-Medieval field boundaries of low/negligible (local) significance. A low archaeological potential is identified for all other periods.
- 5.9 The proposed development has the potential to impact below ground archaeological remains of local significance through landscaping and excavations for foundations and services.

6 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Land North East of Harpenden, Hertfordshire has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential.
- 6.2 In terms of relevant nationally significant designated heritage assets, no World Heritage Sites, Historic Wreck or Historic Battlefield study sites have been identified within the study site, or within the vicinity of the study site.
- 6.3 The proposed development will not impact any designated archaeological assets.
- 6.4 There are no locally designated archaeological sites on or particularly near the study site as defined by the St Albans City and District Council Albans (SACDC) Local Plan.
- 6.5 Based on current evidence, this assessment has identified a moderate potential for the remains of Iron Age field ditches of low (local) significance, Medieval open field systems (ploughed-out ridge and furrow) of low (local) significance and for Post-Medieval field boundaries of low/negligible (local) significance. A low archaeological potential is identified for all other periods.
- 6.6 In view of the size of the study site, and as the site has remained largely unaffected by previous development throughout its documented history, it is anticipated that the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority will require mitigation in advance of development.
- 6.7 It is anticipated that in the first instance a programme of geophysical survey and archaeological trial trench evaluation will be required, focussed within the areas of proposed impact, with further works depending upon the results of evaluation.
- 6.8 As remains of national significance are not anticipated at the study site, this work can be secured to the granting of consent, secured by a standard archaeological planning condition.

Sources Consulted

General

Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record

Portable Antiquities Database

The National Archive

Internet

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

British History Online – <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

Domesday Online – <http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>

Historic England: The National Heritage List for England – <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>

Bibliographic

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard & Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment 2014, revised 2017

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Department of Communities and Local Government *National Planning Policy Framework* 2012 (revised December 2023)

Department of Communities and Local Government/Department of Culture Media and Sport/English Heritage *National Planning Practice Guidance* 2014 (revised 2019)

Drury *Early and Middle Phases of the Iron Age in Essex (in Buckley 1980)* 1980

Drury & Rodwell *Settlement in the Later Iron Age and Roman Periods (in Buckley 1980)* 1980

Historic England *Archaeological Priority Area Guidelines* July 2016 unpublished document

Historic England (formerly English Heritage) *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* 2008 (new draft 2017)

Historic England Historic Environment *Good Practice Advice in Planning: 1 The Historic Environment in Local Plans* July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England Historic Environment *Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* July 2015 unpublished document

Historic England Historic Environment *Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets* December 2017 unpublished document

Historic England *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. 2016

Margary I. D. *Roman Roads of Britain* 1955

Mills, A.D. *A Dictionary of British Place Names* 1991

Mills, A.D. *A Dictionary of London Place Names* 2010

Cartographic

1766 Dury and Andrews Map of Hertfordshire

1821 Bryant Map

1840 Wheathampstead Tithe Map

1878-81 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)

1899 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)

1922 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)

1938 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10,560)

1946-47 Ordnance Survey (1:10,560)

1959-60 Ordnance Survey (1:10,560)

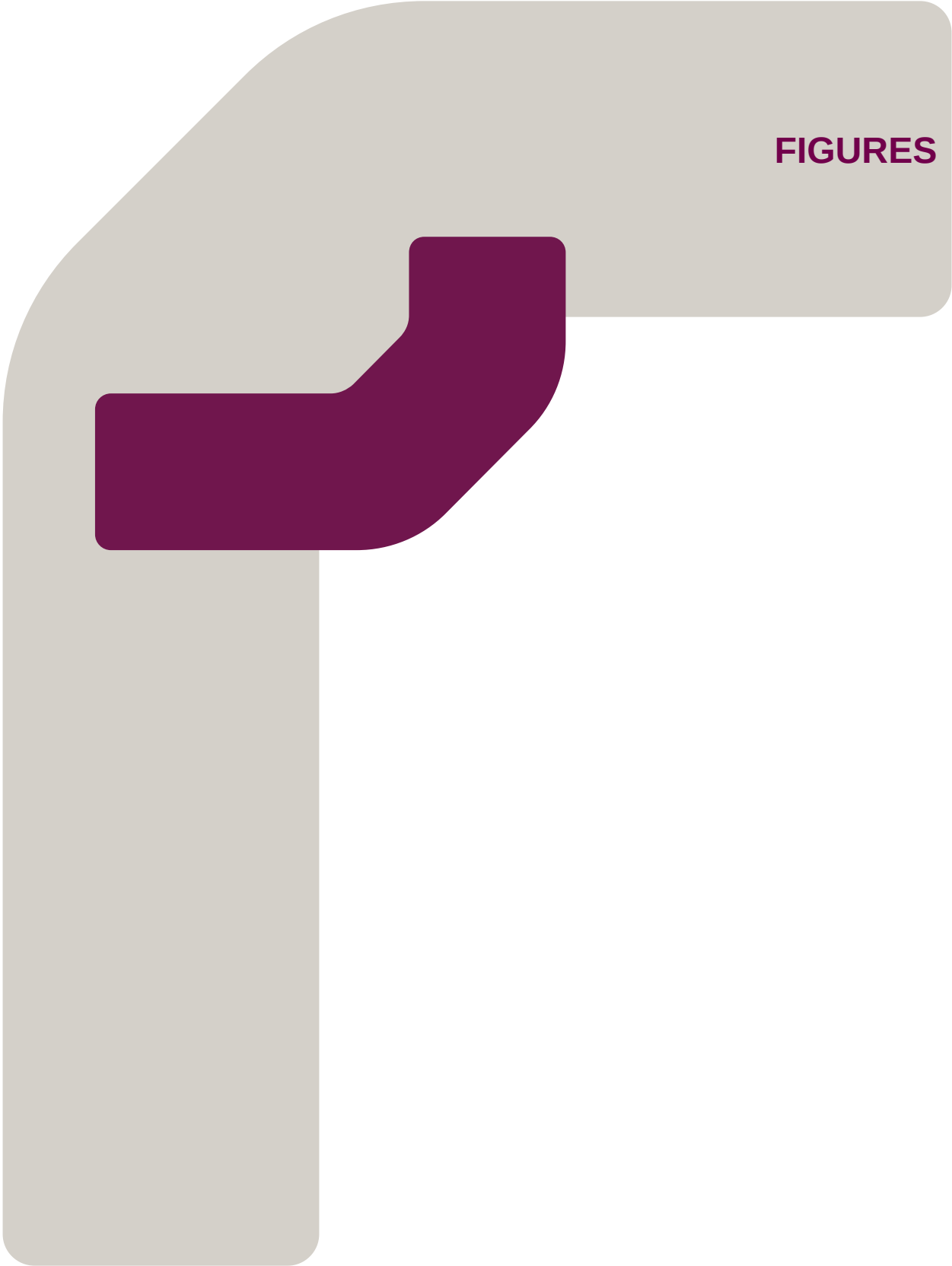
1973-78 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)

1993-94 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)

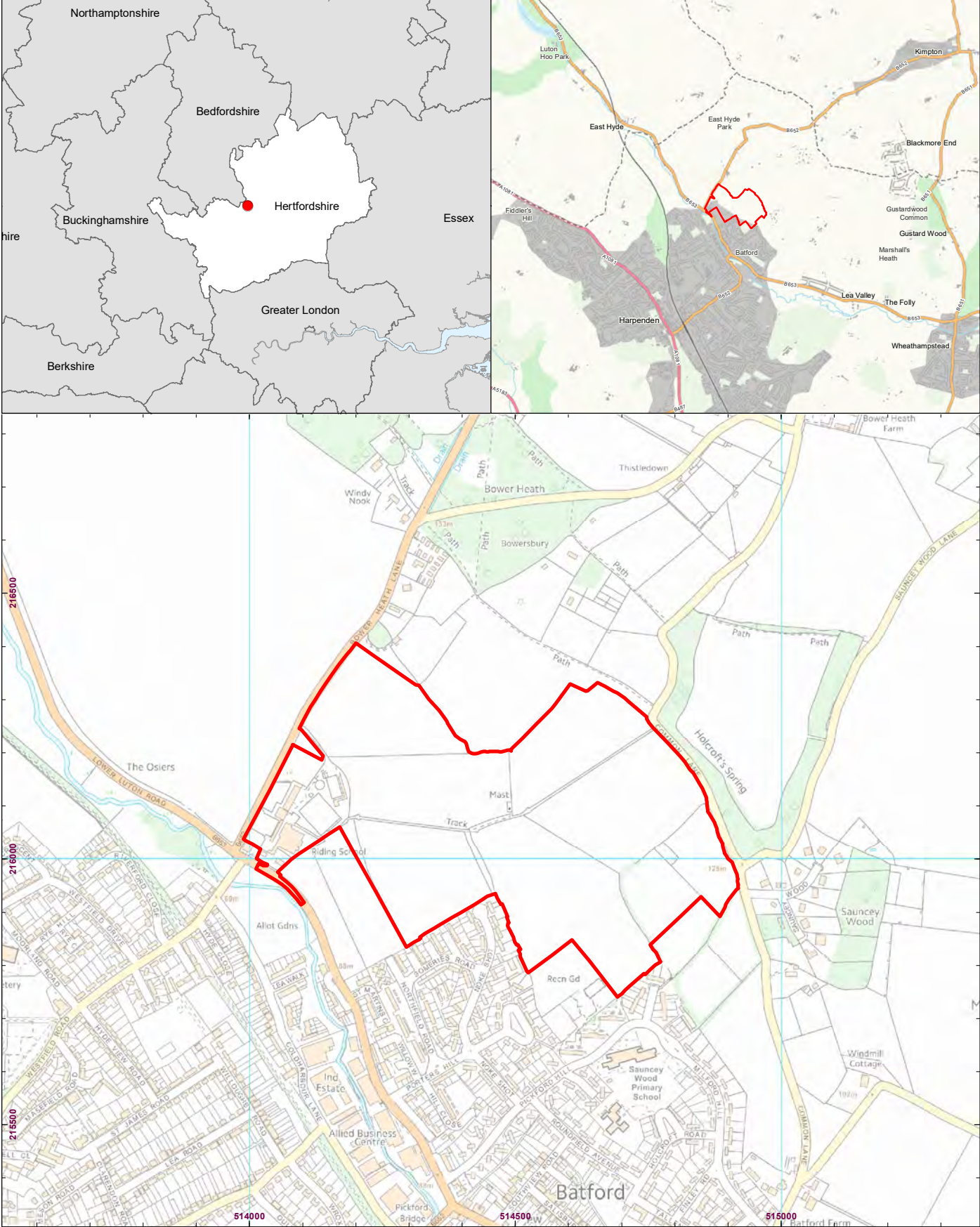
2002 Ordnance Survey Map (1:2,500)

2010 Google Earth Image

2022 Google Earth Image



FIGURES



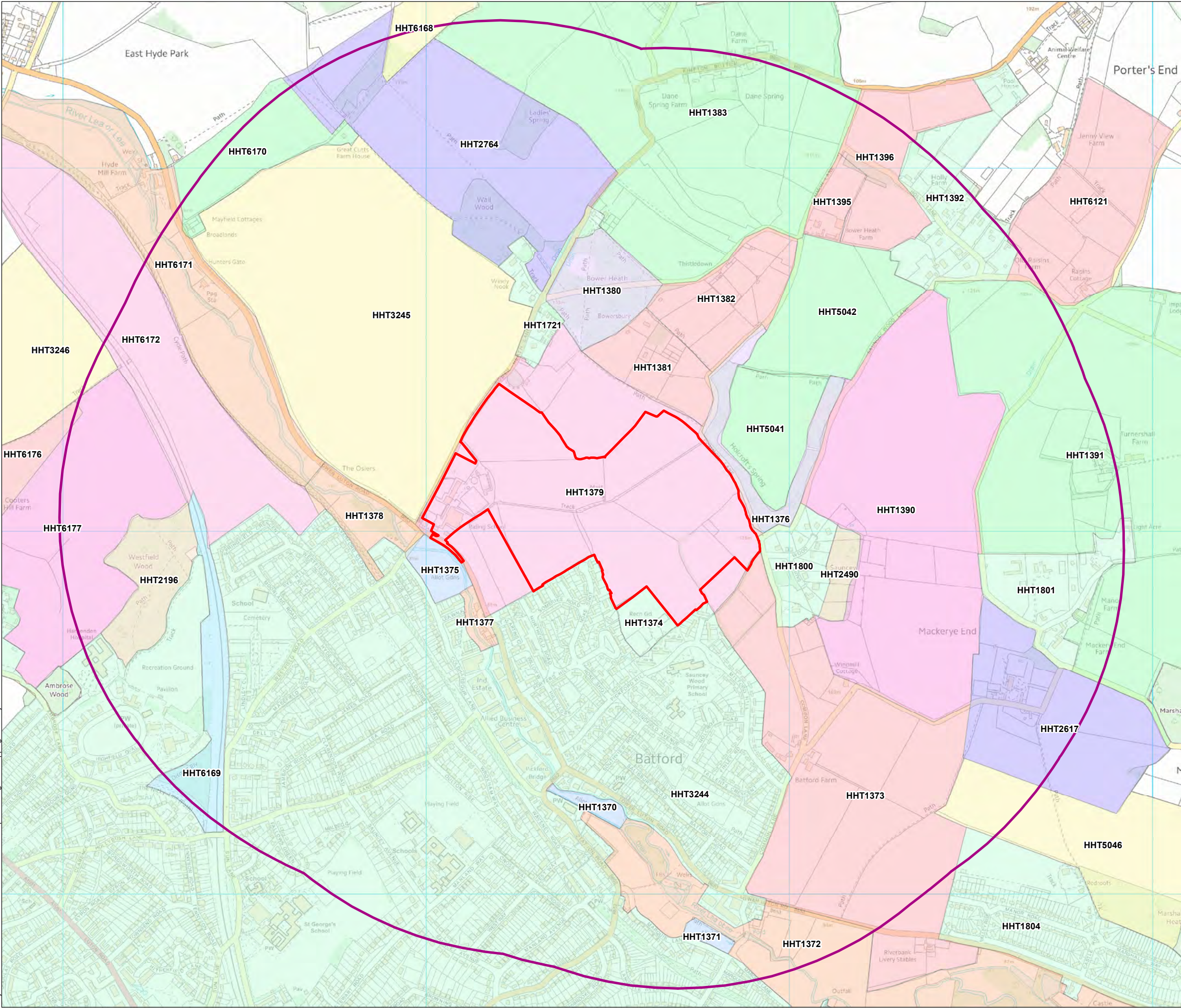
 Site Boundary



0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 1
Site Location



Legend

- Site Boundary
- 1km Search Radius

Historic Landscape Characterisation:

- Allotments
- Ancient Woodland
- Built Over
- Boundary Loss-Post 1950s
- Boundary Loss-Post 1950s with Relict Elements
- Pre-18th Century Irregular or Random Enclosure
- Informal Parkland
- Later Enclosure-Piecemeal by Agreement
- Enclosed Meadow
- Motorways or Railways
- Post 1950s Enclosure
- 19th-20th Century Woodland



0 100 200m
Scale at A3: 1:10,000



Figure 2b

HLC Plot (data from Hertfordshire HER)



Legend

 Site Boundary

LiDAR DATA

Source:
Environment Agency

Data Type: DTM

Resolution: 1m

Date Captured:
27/02/2021

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

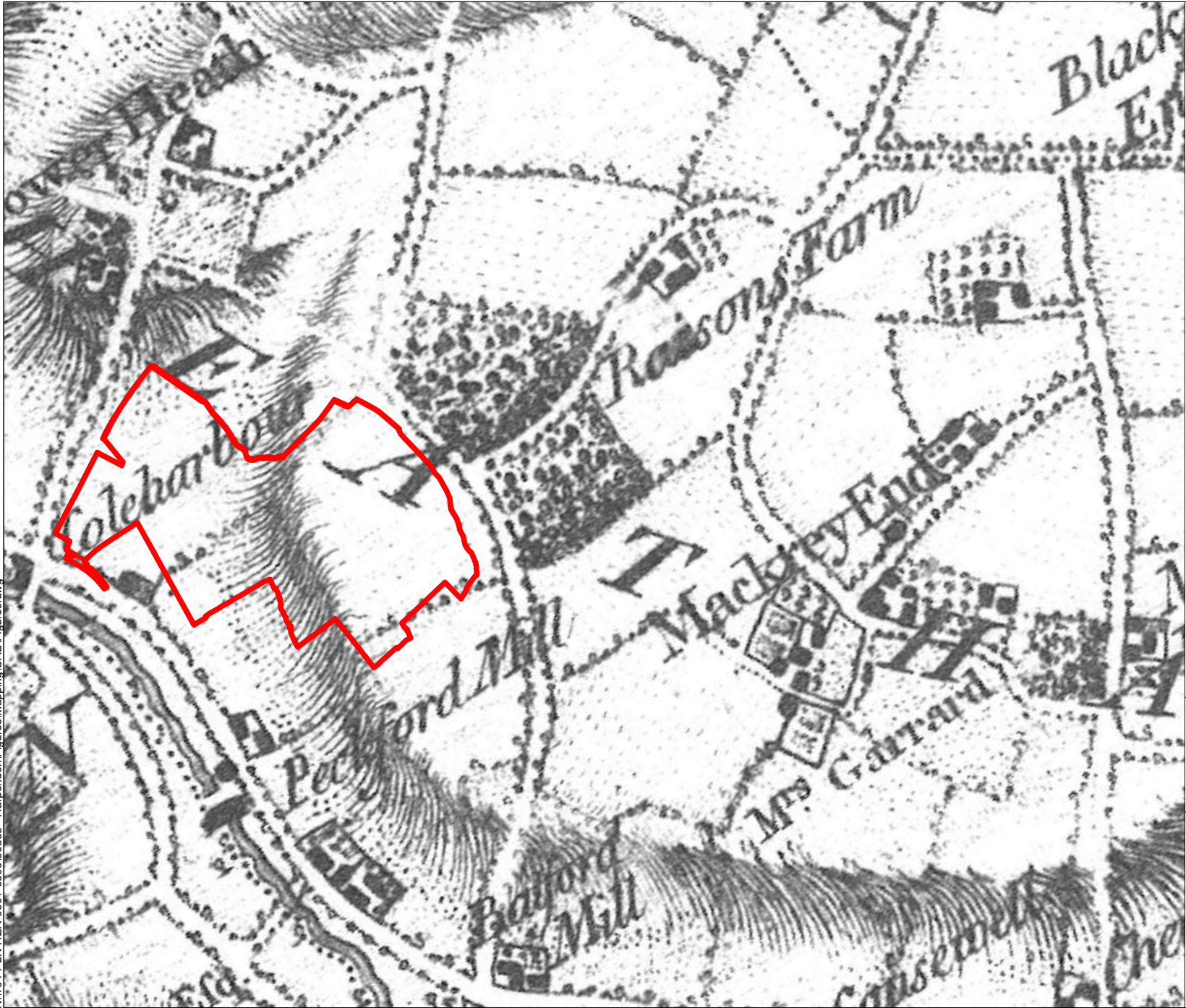


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Scale at A3: 1:4,000



Figure 3

LiDAR Data Plot



 Site Boundary (approximate)

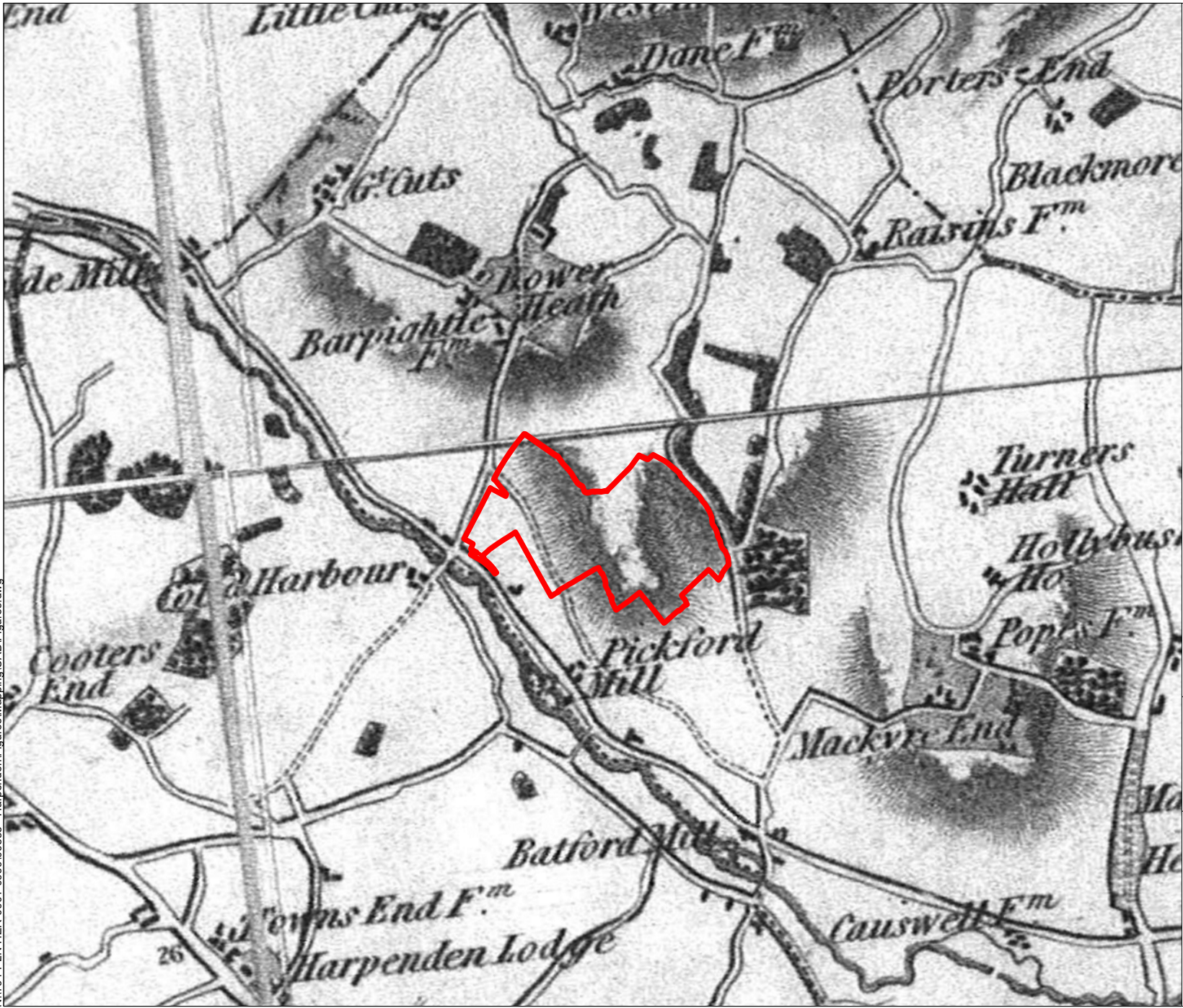


Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 4
1766 Andrews & Dury Map

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 Site Boundary (approximate)



Not to Scale
Illustrative Only



Figure 5
1821 Bryant Map

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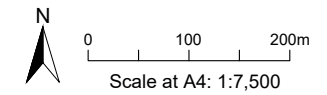
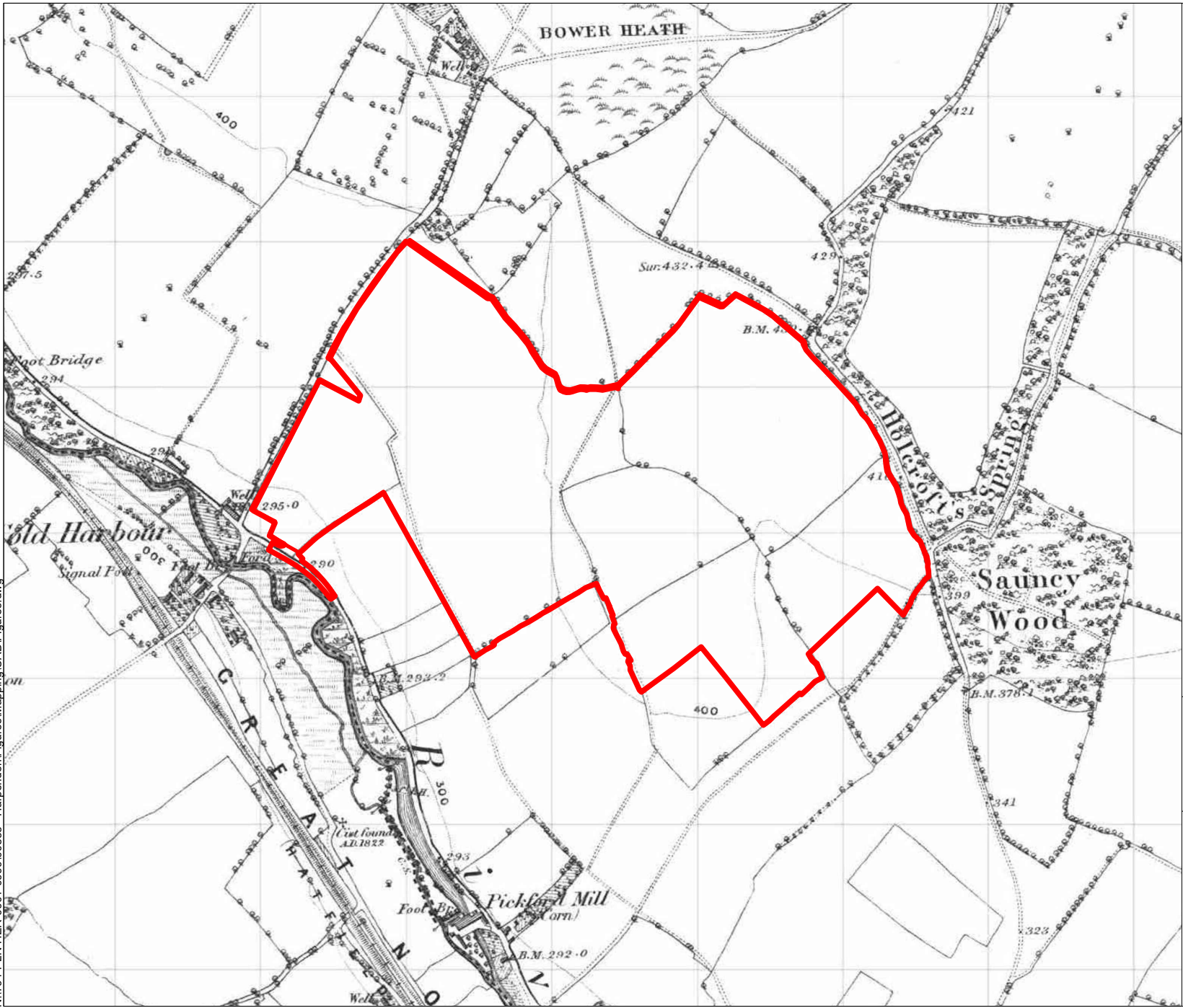


Figure 6

1840 Wheathampstead Tithe Map



 Site Boundary

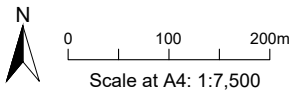
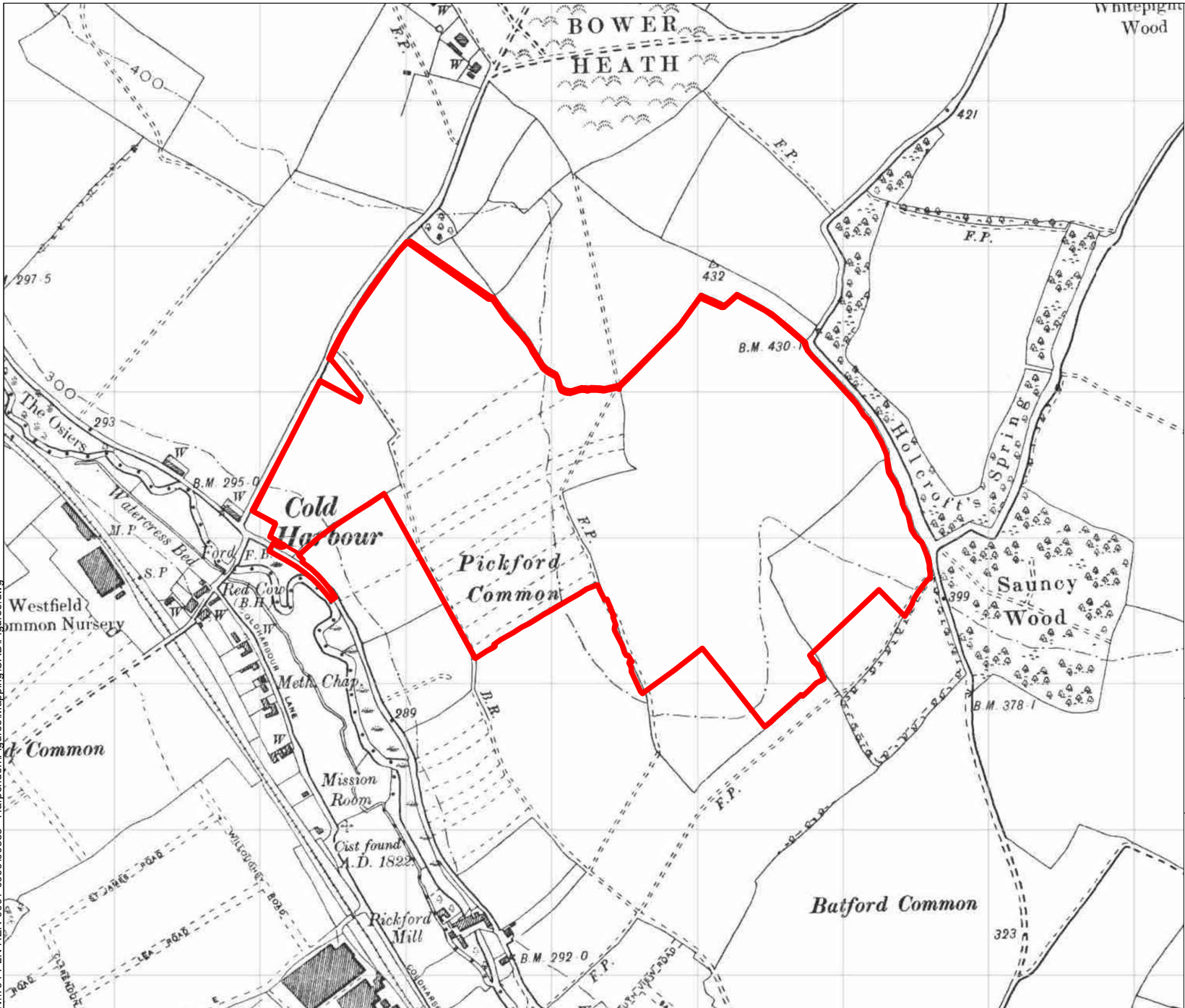


Figure 7
1878-81 Ordnance Survey

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 Site Boundary

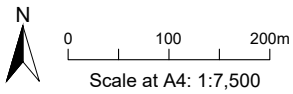
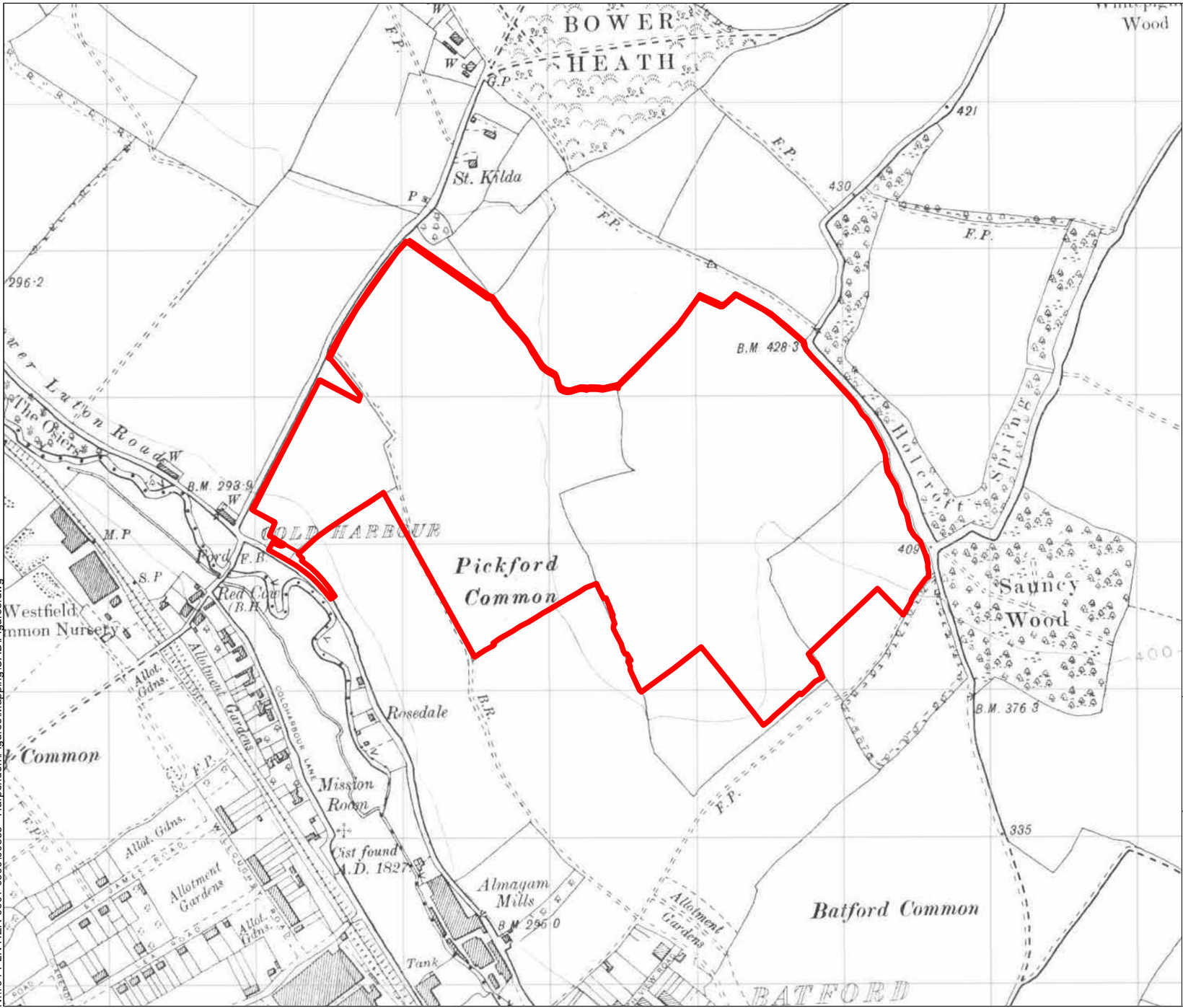


Figure 8

1899 Ordnance Survey



 Site Boundary

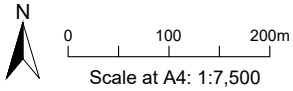


Figure 9
1922 Ordnance Survey

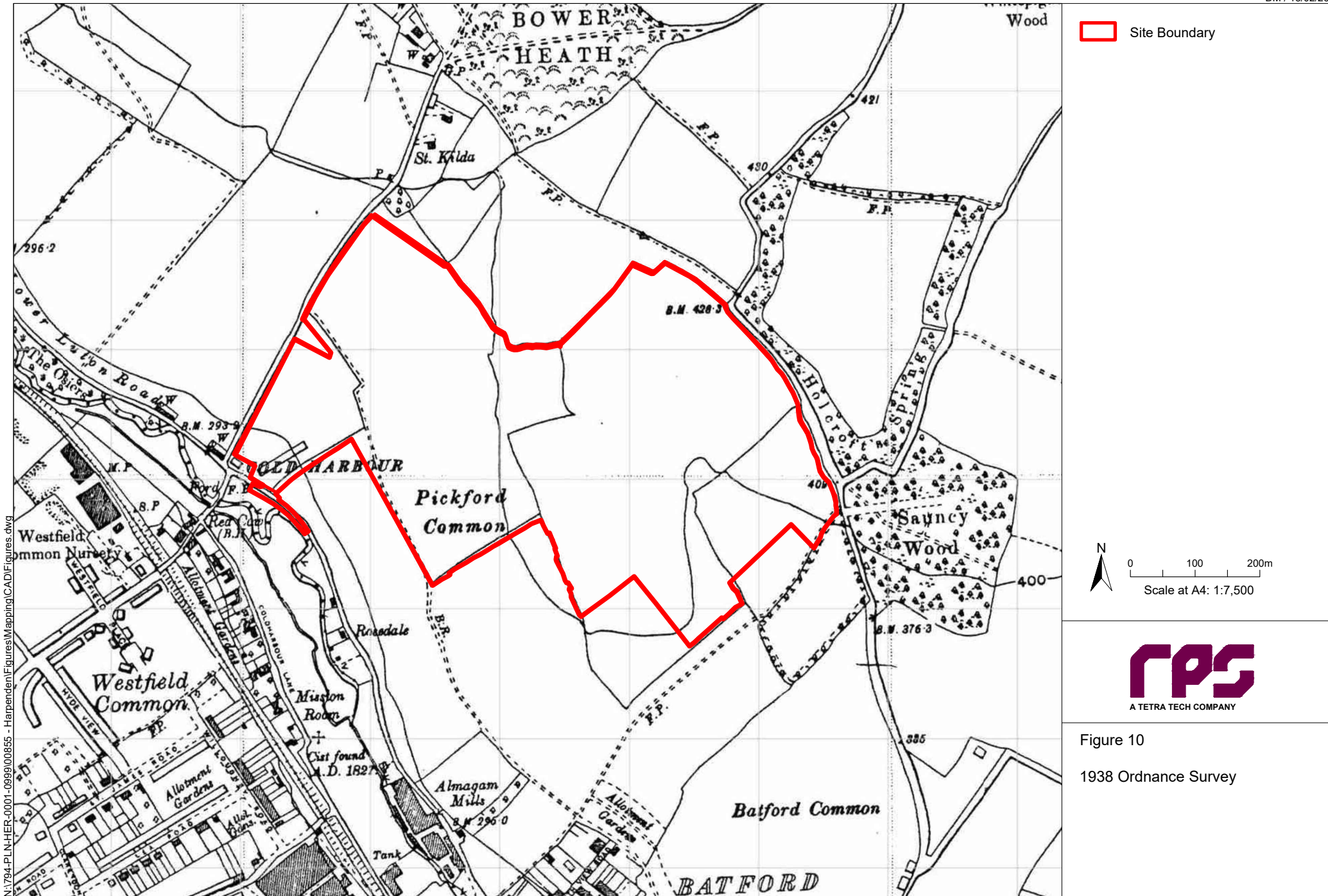


Figure 10
1938 Ordnance Survey

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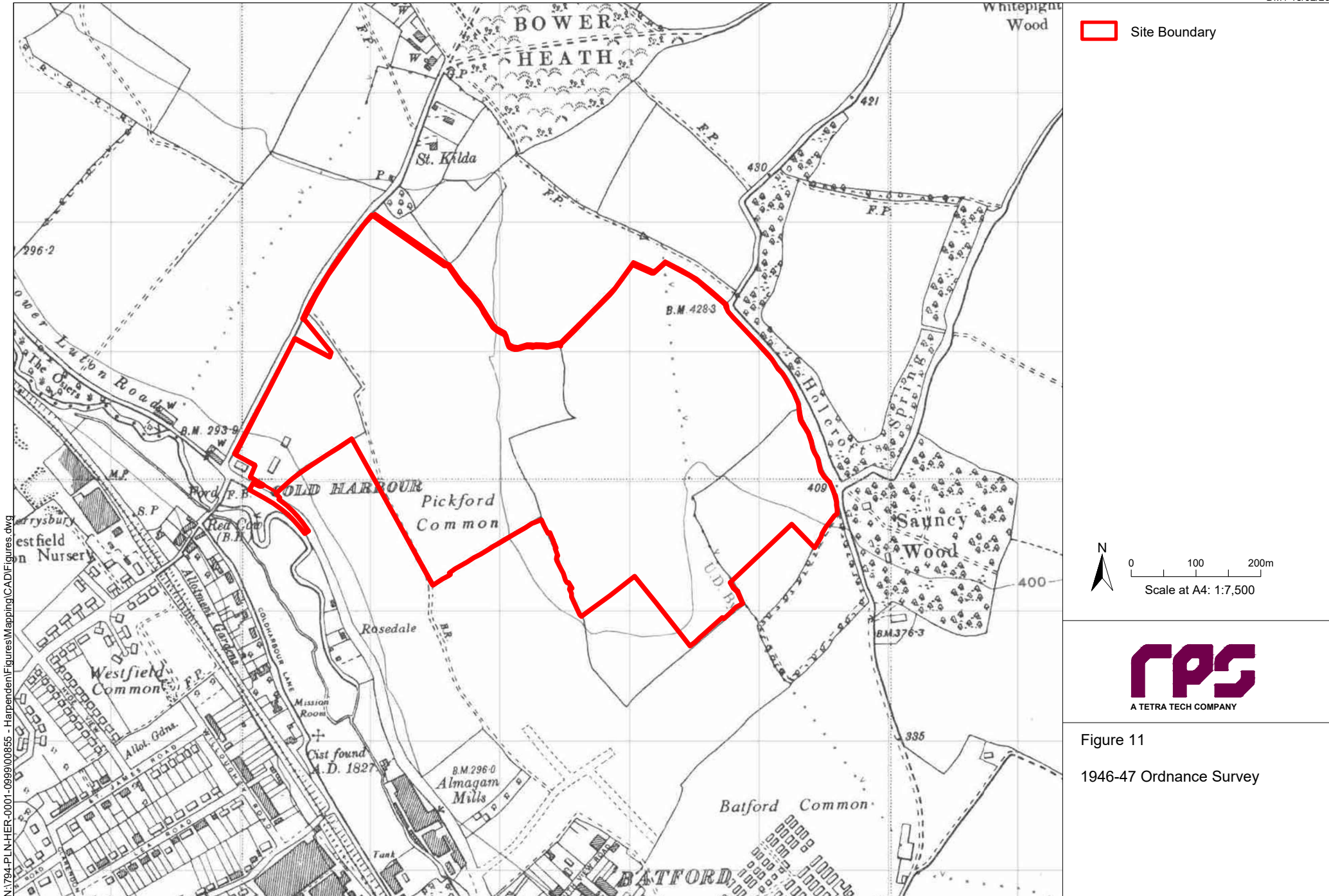


Figure 11
1946-47 Ordnance Survey

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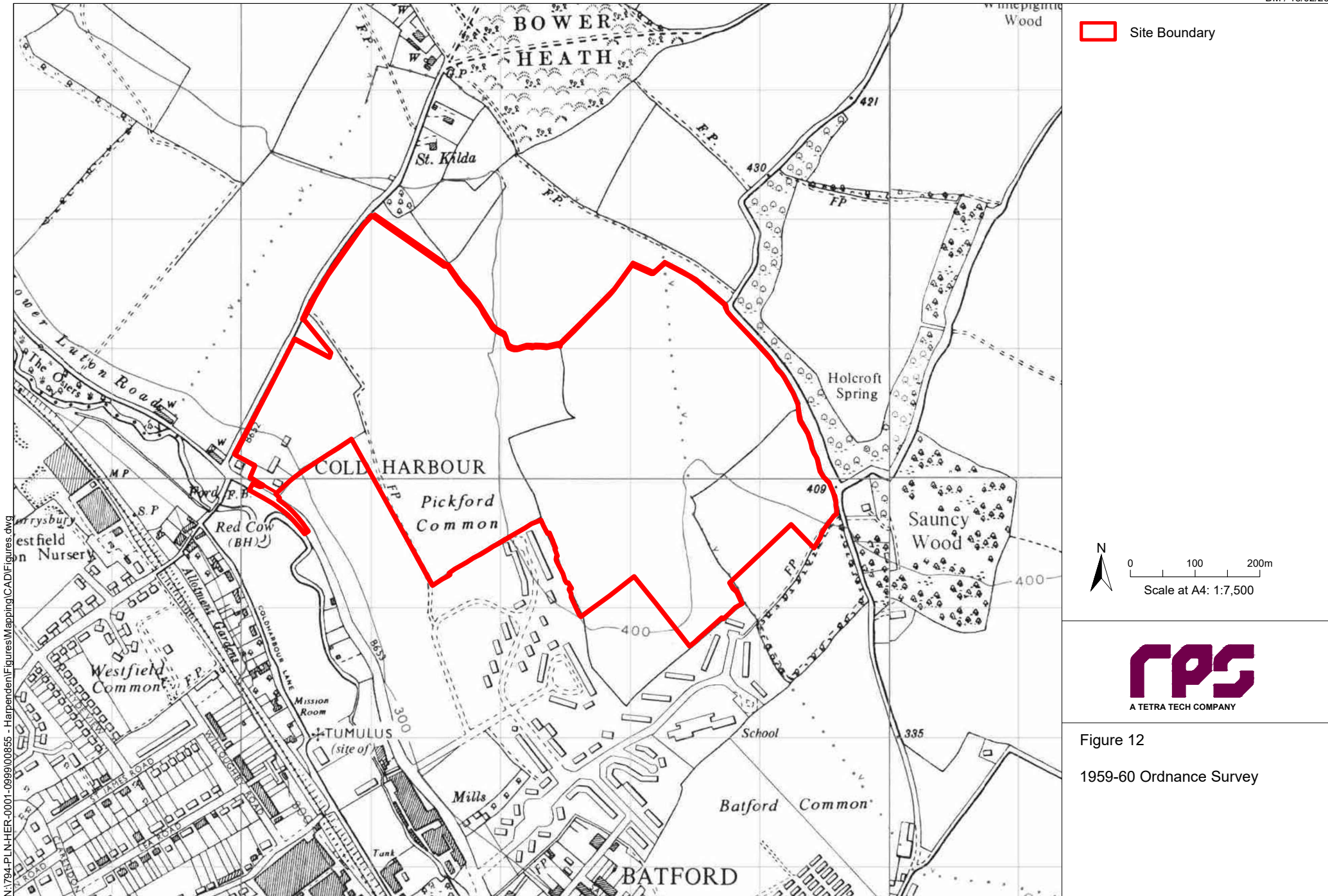
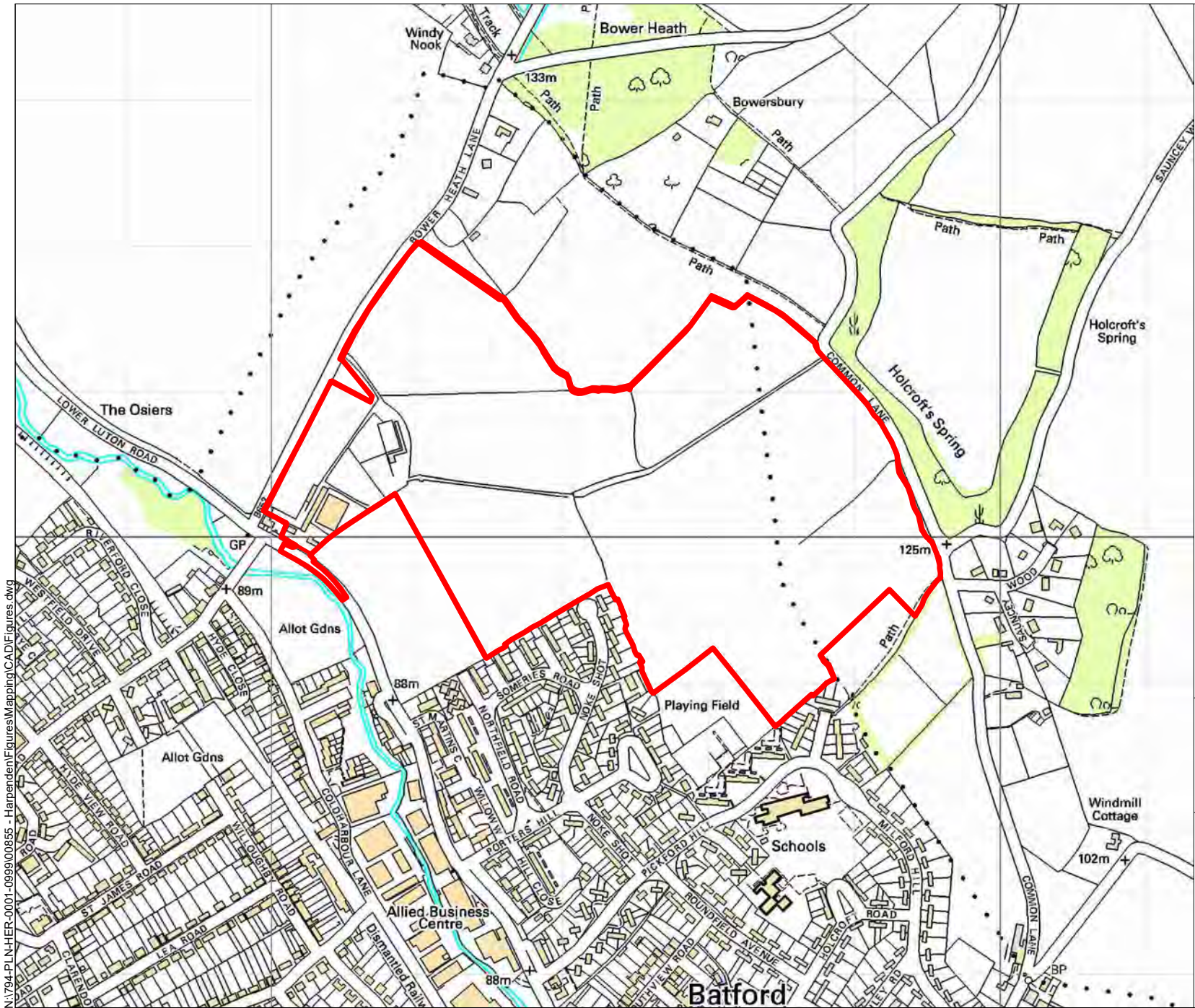


Figure 12
1959-60 Ordnance Survey

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 Site Boundary

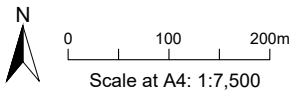


Figure 14
2002 Ordnance Survey

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 Site Boundary

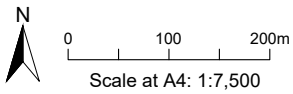


Figure 15
2010 Google Earth Image



 Site Boundary

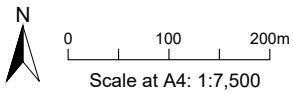
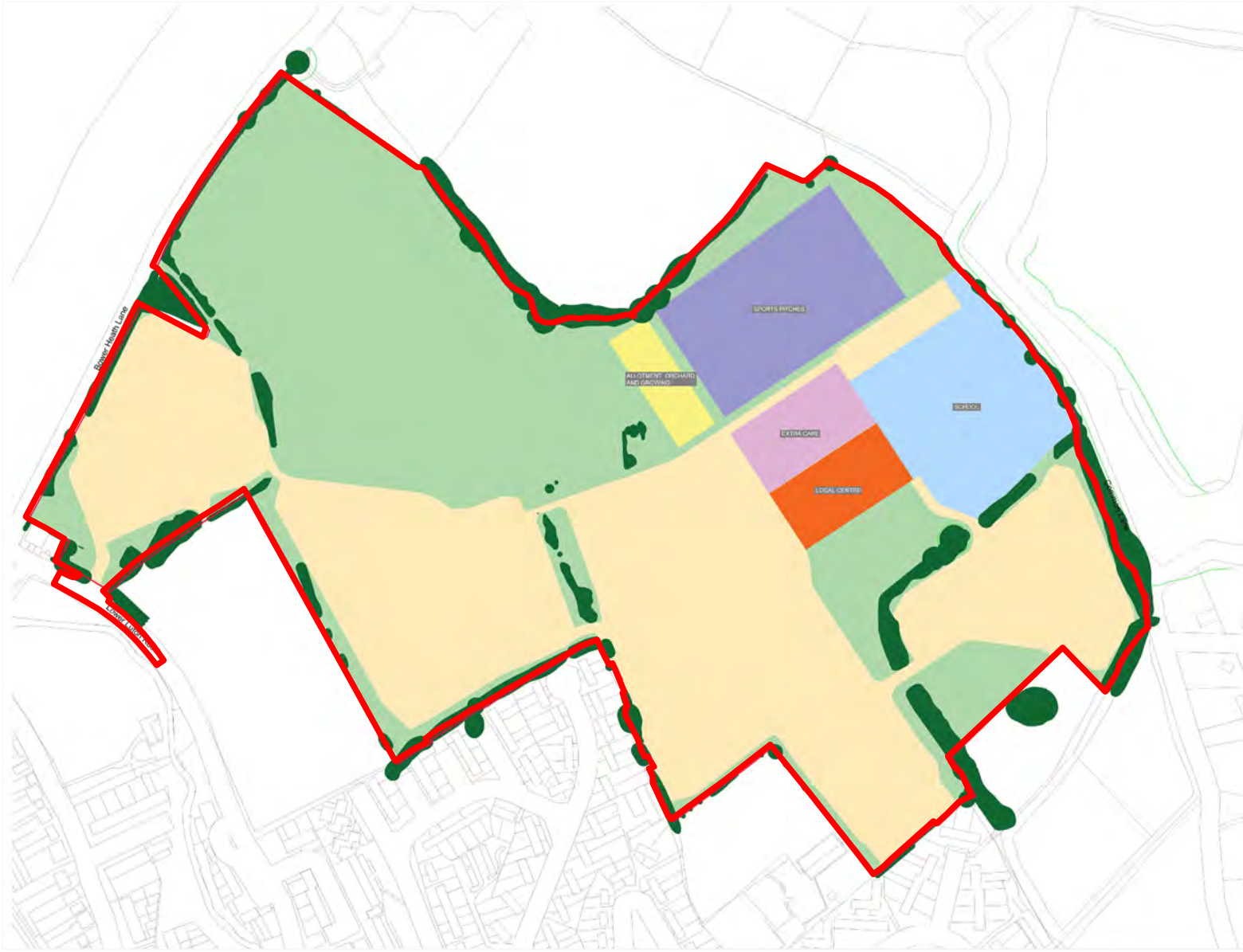


Figure 16
2022 Google Earth Image

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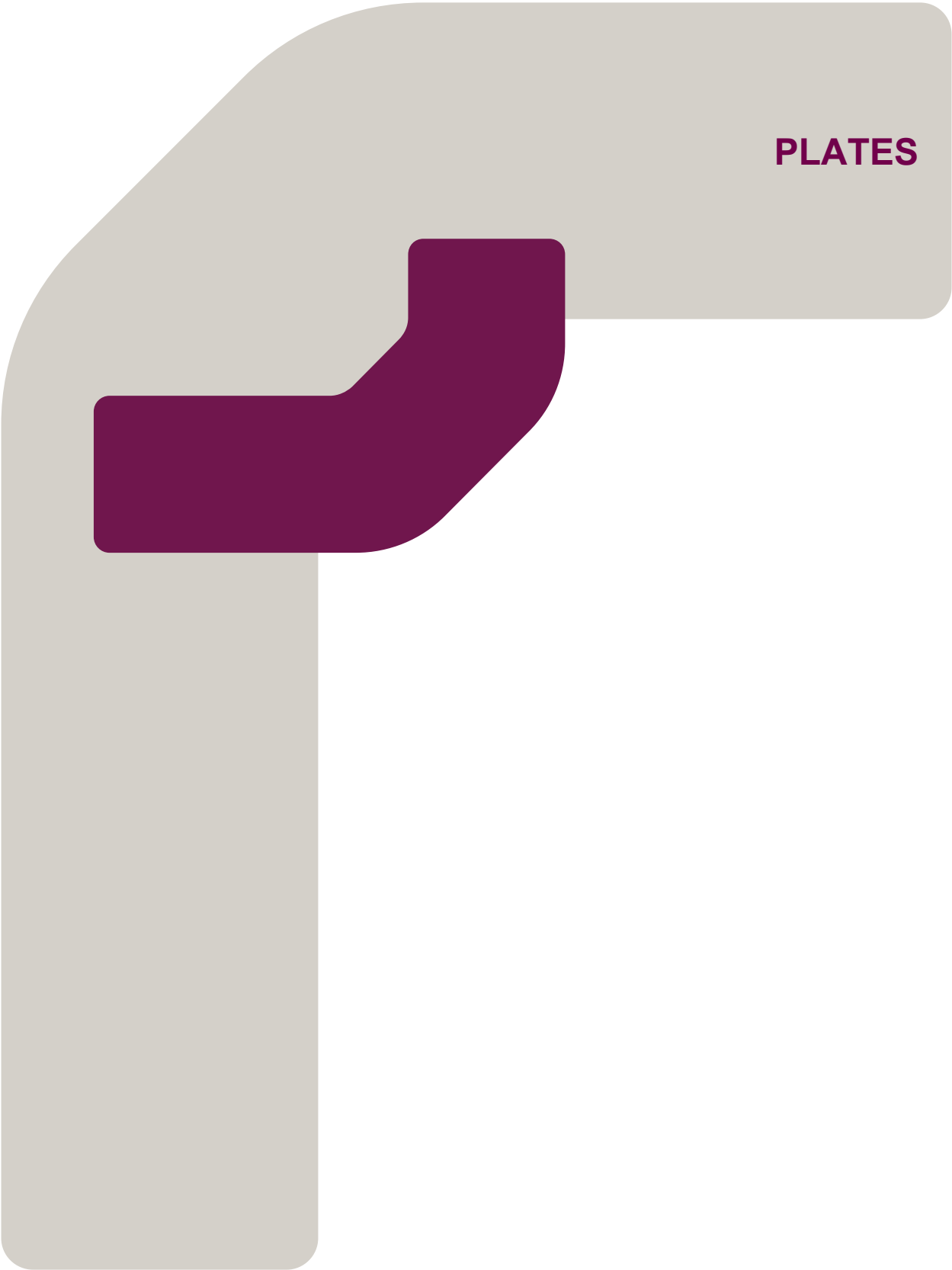
Site Boundary

- Residential Development Area (includes streets)
- Public Open Space
- Local Centre
- Extra Care
- Primary School
- Existing Trees and Vegetation
- Allotments, Orchard and Growing
- Sport Pitches

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

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A TETRA TECH COMPANY

Figure 17
Land Use Parameter Plan



PLATES



Plate 1: View looking south-west from the central part of the site towards the riding school



Plate 2: View looking west from the central part of the site towards the riding school



Plate 3: View looking west from the central southern part of the site towards the riding school



Plate 4: View looking at mobile phone mast within the central part of the site



Plate 5: View looking south-west from the central part of the study site



Plate 6: View looking north-west from the central part of the study site



Plate 7: View looking north-east from the central part of the study site



Plate 8: View looking east from the central part of the study site



Plate 9: View looking east from the central part of the study site



Plate 10: View looking south from the central part of the study site



APPENDIX 1: HER GAZETTEER

HER Monument Points

PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Summary
10439	MON	WATERCRESS BEDS BELOW PICKFORD MILL, HARPENDEN	
10455	BLD	THE MARQUIS OF GRANBY PH, BATFORD, HARPENDEN	17th century building, the Swan until being renamed in the 1790s
10478	MON	POSSIBLE SITE OF WINDMILL, MACKERYE END, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Approximate site of post-medieval windmill, gone before 1840
10489	MON	SITE OF SMITHY, CRABTREE LANE, HARPENDEN	Late 19th century smithy and smith's house
10556	FS	ROMAN LAMP FOUND NEAR COLDHARBOUR, HARPENDEN	Apparently 2nd century lamp found 'in the railway embankment'
10582	MON	SITE OF POST-MEDIEVAL CHALK MINE, MILFORD HILL, BATFORD, HARPENDEN	'Tunnels' beneath Batford Common
10583	MON	SITE OF WORLD WAR II PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, BATFORD, HARPENDEN	Batford Camp, Standard type no 29
1169	FS	PALAEOLITHIC WORKED FLINTS, HARPENDEN	Flints found near the river Lea
123	MON	LATE IRON AGE 'CHIEFTAIN' BURIAL, PICKFORD HILL ESTATE, HARPENDEN	Bronze and shale vessels, evidently part of a rich late Iron Age burial, found during construction of the railway line in the Lea valley
12479	MON	BOWER HEATH, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Roughly square area of open common land
12616	BLD	DANE FARM, KIMPTON BOTTOM, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Post-medieval farmstead with 16th century barn, the house and other farm buildings mid
15171	BLD	BOWER HEATH FARM, COMMON LANE, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Mid 20th century farmstead
15175	BLD	POST-MEDIEVAL FARM BUILDINGS AT TURNERS HALL FARM, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Post-medieval farmstead
15393	BLD	MACKERYE END FARM, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Post-medieval farmstead with 17th century farmhouse, known as Popes Farm in the
15444	BLD	MANOR FARM, MACKERYE END	Early 21st century farmstead
16898	MON	SOILMARKS OF HISTORIC FIELD BOUNDARIES AND POSSIBLE PITS, MACKERYE END	Marks of boundaries shown on historic mapping
16898	MON	SOILMARKS OF HISTORIC FIELD BOUNDARIES AND POSSIBLE PITS, MACKERYE END	Marks of boundaries shown on historic mapping
17469	FS	NEOLITHIC/BRONZE AGE WORKED FLINTS, WROXHAM WAY, HARPENDEN	About 50 flint tools
17729	BLD	THE THATCHED COTTAGE, LOWER LUTON ROAD, HARPENDEN	17th century timber-framed house, made more 'picturesque' c.1930
18360	MON	CROPMARKS OF BOUNDARIES AND LARGE PITS, LADIES SPRING, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	
18443	MON	RIDGE AND FURROW, BATFORD, HARPENDEN	Traces of medieval strip fields which survived until enclosure of Pickford Common in the
21153	PAS	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN COPPER-ALLOY TOGGLE, HARPENDEN	An incomplete copper-alloy looped toggle
237	FS	MEDIEVAL POTTERY, POULTRY FARM, HOLLY LANE, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	
2857	BLD	MACKERYE END, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	17th century brick country house
30399	BLD	THE RED COW PH, COLDHARBOUR, WESTFIELD ROAD, BATFORD, HARPENDEN	Early post-medieval beer house at a tiny hamlet by a ford across the river Lea
30441	BLD	PICKFORD BRIDGE, BATFORD, HARPENDEN	Bridge across the river Lea, with medieval origins
30442	MON	SITE OF GREAT CUTTS FARM, LOWER LUTON ROAD, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Post-medieval farmstead demolished in the later 20th century
30443	MON	SITE OF BOWER HEATH FARM, BOWER HEATH, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Post-medieval farmstead with possible medieval origins, demolished in the mid 19th
30794	MON	SITE OF POST-MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS, LOWER LUTON ROAD, BATFORD	Buildings associated with Batford Mill and/or a post-medieval farmstead; demolished in the
30863	MON	UNDATED DEPRESSIONS, POSSIBLE CHALK PITS, EAST OF COMMON LANE, BATFORD	Large circular depressions in chalk area, suggesting chalk pits
31417	MON	SITE OF BARPIGHTLE FARM, BOWER HEATH LANE, BOWER HEATH, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Post-medieval farmstead, demolished in the mid 19th century
4613	MON	SUPPOSED LINE OF ROMAN ROAD, 'AYOTBURY TO FRIAR'S WASH'	Part of Viatores' route 211
5520	MON	SITE OF HARPENDEN EAST RAILWAY STATION	1868 railway station, closed in 1965 and since demolished
5819	BLD	BATFORD MILL, LOWER LUTON ROAD, HARPENDEN	Watermill on the river Lea, with possible medieval origins
667	MON	ROMAN BARROW NEAR PICKFORD MILL, HARPENDEN	
676	FS	LATE IRON AGE POTTERY, SOUTH VIEW ROAD, BATFORD, HARPENDEN	Vessels possibly from a cremation burial
7015	BLD	RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER OX LANE, HARPENDEN	1860 railway bridge on the Hatfield, Luton & Dunstable branch line
7016	BLD	WELLHEAD GEAR, MARQUIS OF GRANBY, MARQUIS LANE, HARPENDEN	
7017	BLD	ROAD BRIDGE, STATION ROAD, HARPENDEN	Bridge over 1860 branch line
7021	MON	SITE OF PICKFORD MILL, LOWER LUTON ROAD, HARPENDEN	Post-medieval watermill with medieval origins
7022	MON	SITE OF SMITHY, LOWER LUTON ROAD, HARPENDEN	Roadside smithy, demolished in the later 19th century
7437	MON	PARCHMARKS OF HISTORIC FIELD BOUNDARIES, BATFORD FARM, HARPENDEN	Marks of field boundaries shown on historic mapping, and adjacent enclosures
9520	BLD	OLD RAISINS, SAUNCEY WOOD LANE, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	17th century and later rebuilding of older house at post-medieval farmstead
9522	BLD	FARMHOUSE, TURNERS HALL FARM, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Large late medieval hall house
9586	LND	MACKERYE END GARDENS, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Post-medieval ornamental gardens at mid 17th century country house
9743	MON	POSSIBLE SITE OF MACKERYES MANOR, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Medieval manorial site associated with abbot John of Wheathampstead
MHT31637	MON	ANGLO-SAXON INHUMATION CEMETERY	Four definite graves and a further 10 probable graves were found during evaluation at the site. There is a high probability that there may be more. One of the graves was excavated
MHT39739	MON	PREHISTORIC PITS, KATHERINE WARRINGTON SCHOOL, LOWER LUTON ROAD, HARPENDEN	Six pits containing prehistoric pottery.
MHT31632	MON	MIDDLE IRON AGE ENCLOSURE, LOWER LUTON ROAD, HARPENDEN	Ditches forming an enclosure found during geophysics were found on excavation to contain Middle Iron Age pottery
MHT31631	MON	FLINT ASSEMBLAGE, LOWER LUTON ROAD, HARPENDEN	An assemblage of worked flint from a hollow and a pit.
MHT31633	MON	FIVE PREHISTORIC PITS, KATHERINE WARRINGTON SCHOOL	Five pits, broadly dated to the Prehistoric period
MHT39740	MON	LATE IRON AGE/EARLY ROMAN PIT	Pit containing Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.
MHT39741	MON	THREE PARALLEL GULLIES, ONE POST MEDIEVAL, KATHERINE WARRINGTON SCHOOL	Three parallel gullies in Area D, two of which were undated.
MHT39742	MON	MODERN QUARRY PIT, AREA D	A large quarry pit in the Watching Brief part of Area D contained modern infill.

HER Monument Lines

PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Summary
11808	MON	CROPMARKS OF GAS PIPELINE ROUTE, PETERS GREEN (KIMPTON) TO SOUTH MIMMS	Late 20th century pipeline route visible in part as cropmarks with the appearance of a Roman road
9809	MON	HARPENDEN TO HEMEL HEMPSTEAD RAILWAY ('THE NICKY LINE')	1877 branch line, closed in 1947
9809	MON	HARPENDEN TO HEMEL HEMPSTEAD RAILWAY ('THE NICKY LINE')	1877 branch line, closed in 1947
9822	MON	THE HATFIELD, LUTON & DUNSTABLE RAILWAY	Branch line along the river Lea, opened in 1860 and closed in 1967

HER Monument Polygon

PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Summary
9586	LND	MACKERYE END GARDENS, WHEATHAMPSTEAD	Post-medieval ornamental gardens at mid 17th century country house

HER Event Points

EvUID	RecordType	Name
EHT2836	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ENCLOSURE AND TRACKWAY, BATFORD FARM, WHEATHAMPSTEAD
EHT2837	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ENCLOSURE AND TRACKWAY, BATFORD FARM, WHEATHAMPSTEAD
EHT2838	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ENCLOSURE AND TRACKWAY, BATFORD FARM, WHEATHAMPSTEAD
EHT2861	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF TURNERSHALL FARM AND SURROUNDING FIELDS, WHEATHAMPSTEAD
EHT2862	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF TURNERSHALL FARM AND SURROUNDING FIELDS, WHEATHAMPSTEAD
EHT5307	EVS	Building recording at Dane End Farm, Kimpton Bottom, 1999
EHT7088	EVT	Watching brief at the Thatched Cottage, Lower Luton Road, Harpenden, 2011
EHT7890	EVS	Geophysical survey at Lower Luton Road, Batford, 2015
EHT8146	EVS	Geophysical survey at Batford Farm, Lower Luton Road, Harpenden, 2016
EHT8195	EVS	Ground penetrating radar survey at Batford Field, Lower Luton Road, Batford, 2016
EHT8213	EVT	Monitoring on land at Lower Luton Road, Batford, Harpenden, 2015-16
EHT9202	EVT	Strip, Map and Sample, Katherine Warrington School Site F, Lower Luton Road, Harpenden 2018-2019
EHT9203	EVS	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY Land North of Lower Luton Road, Harpenden, 2017
EHT9204	EVT	Evaluation of Land north of Lower Luton Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire, 2017
EHT9205	EVT	Excavation of mid-Saxon inhumation, Katherine Warrington School, Harpenden, 2017

HER Event Line

EvUID	RecordType	Name
EHT4113	EVS	Fieldwalking survey of the Peters Green to South Mimms pipeline, 1997

HER Event Polygons

EvUID	RecordType	Name
EHT8146	EVS	Geophysical survey at Batford Farm, Lower Luton Road, Harpenden, 2016
EHT8195	EVS	Ground penetrating radar survey at Batford Field, Lower Luton Road, Batford, 2016
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EHT8213	EVT	Monitoring on land at Lower Luton Road, Batford, Harpenden, 2015-16



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