

HERITAGE NETWORK



**41 PEMBROKE ROAD
Baldock, Herts.**

HN465

Archaeological Evaluation Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

41 PEMBROKE ROAD
Baldock, Herts.

HN465

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared on behalf of Berilliam Ltd

by

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The cover photo shows the study area from the east

Acknowledgements

The desk-based research for this project was undertaken by Helen Ashworth, and the fieldwork by Geoff Saunders and David Kaye under the supervision of Chris Turner. The finds assessment was carried out by Helen Ashworth and the illustrations were prepared by Karin Semmelmann and Geoff Saunders. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

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Summary

Site name and address:	41 Pembroke Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	North Hertfordshire
Village/town:	Baldock	Parish:	Baldock
Planning reference:	1/03/0439	NGR:	TL 25004 33468
Client name and address:	Berilliam Ltd, 21 Stotfold Road, Arlesey, Bedfordshire		
Nature of work:	New housing	Present land use:	Residential plot
Size of affected area:	c.570m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.30m ²
Site Code:	HN465	Other reference:	N/a
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Type of work:	Evaluation	Archive location:	NHDC Museums
Start of work	8 th June 2004	Finish of work	10 th June 2004
Related SMR Nos.:	N/a	Periods represented:	Romano-British
Previous summaries/reports:	N/a		

Synopsis:

In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct three new dwellings on land at 41 Pembroke Road, Baldock, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Berilliam Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological desk-based research and evaluation.

One trench measuring c.5 x 6m was excavated. The trench exposed a boundary ditch on an north-east – south-west alignment which contained Romano-British pottery dating between the late 1st to mid-late 2nd century AD. The trench also contained three postholes, two of which were undated, and one which contained a single sherd of early Romano-British pottery.

It is considered likely that further features and deposits of Romano-British date would be affected by the proposed development works.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf of *Berilliam Ltd*, as part of the archaeological evaluation of a development site at 41 Pembroke Road, Baldock, Herts. The determination of the planning application for the development (ref. 1/03/0439) by the North Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC), had been referred back to the applicants for further information on the archaeological potential of the site. This is in accordance with the provisions set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note No.16 (PPG16) on Archaeology and Planning. The scope of the required investigation had been set out in a *Design Brief for Archaeological Assessment and Evaluation* dated 20 April 2004 prepared by the County Archaeological Office (CAO) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as adviser to the planning authority. The work followed the provisions set out in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design dated May 2004.

1.2 The site lies on the northern corner of the junction between Pembroke Road and South Road, Baldock, and is centred on NGR TL 25004 33468. The new development proposes the demolition of the existing house on the Pembroke Road frontage, and the construction of three new dwellings, one to be sited across the existing footprint and the remaining two in the garden to its rear with access from South Road.

1.3 The site lies to the south-east of the medieval core of Baldock, and close to the limit of Roman settlement which extended southwards along the London Road. It lies in an area of recorded archaeological finds dating specifically to the late Iron Age and Roman periods. On this basis the planning authority considered that there was a high probability that remains of a Roman or earlier date might be affected by the development.

1.4 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for any such remains, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000), if they were discovered.

1.5 The present report has been prepared in order to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and to determine what further mitigation measures, if any, may be required should the development proceed.

2. Desk-based Research

METHODOLOGY

2.1 The desk-based research was undertaken following the principals set out in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* published by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and includes reference to documents, databases, maps, plans and illustrations held by the North Hertfordshire Museums Service, the Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record and the Hertfordshire Archives; as well as information derived from personal communication with individuals associated with the site, and from secondary sources.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.2 The study area comprises a plot of land on the corner of Pembroke Road and South Road, Baldock, centred on NGR TL 25004 33468 (see Figure 1). It is currently occupied by a house, gardens and greenhouses. The site is bounded by Pembroke Road to the south-west, South Road to the south-east, no.39 Pembroke Road to the north-west, and no.15 South Road to the north-east. It is wider to the north, measuring c.29m in width, narrowing to c.12m along the Pembroke Road frontage, and has an overall area of approximately 570m².

2.3 The site lies on generally level ground around the 70m contour, at the base of the Weston Hills, which rise to the south. The local soils are classified as belonging to the Swaffham Prior Association, that is loamy, well drained soil overlying chalk.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

2.4 The study area lies on the eastern side of Pembroke Road, within Archaeological Area 96, which defines the medieval town and the earlier settlement. It is located immediately adjacent to the medieval boundary between Baldock and Weston.

2.5 At the time of the Domesday Survey, the site of the present day town was part of the manor of Weston. The modern town of Baldock was founded during the mid twelfth century when Gilbert de Clare, lord of the manor of Weston, granted 10 *librates* of land to the Knights Templar. This parcel of land lay at the northern end of the manor, at the point where the Icknield Way crossed the Great North Road, providing a suitable position for the establishment of a successful market town. It was called *Baudoc*, a corruption of the name Baghdad, an important Templar site. The boundaries of the original grant of land survive in the modern road layout. The southern boundary is marked by the line of South Road and Crabtree Lane; the eastern by Clothall Road; the northern by Icknield Way; and the western by Weston Way.

2.6 Evidence for earlier occupation of the area appears to have been visible in the medieval period. Open land on the eastern side of Clothall Road, formerly in the parish of Clothall, was named Walls Field. During the 1920s and 30s this area attracted the interest of the curator of Letchworth Museum, Percival Westell, who organised a series of excavations in Walls Field, concentrating on the southern end of the field (Westell, 1931; Westell and Applebaum, 1932; Applebaum, 1932). These investigations revealed evidence for a Romano-British settlement

and associated cemeteries. Following this work, much of Walls Field was scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

2.7 The medieval town was founded on the site of an earlier settlement, established at the junction of major Roman and pre-Roman routes, including the Icknield Way and Roman Road 220, later the Great North Road. The Icknield Way had been an important east - west route along the Chiltern escarpment, between East Anglia and Wessex, since the *Mesolithic* period (10,000bc-3,500bc).

2.8 Archaeological investigations in Baldock have revealed evidence for scattered prehistoric activity, including *Neolithic* (c.3,500bc-2,000bc) and *Bronze Age* (c.2,000bc-700bc) pits and a Bronze Age burial. The remains of Bronze Age burial mounds, enclosures and linear features have also been identified on aerial photographs in open land to the east and north of the town.

2.9 During the late Iron Age Baldock appears to have been important, both as a settlement and as a ritual centre for the region. It has been argued that the settlement formed the core of a minor *oppidum*, a regionally important settlement, set within a territory marked by boundary earthworks. A series of linear dykes has been identified in the landscape in the vicinity of Baldock, defining an area of approximately 12 km² (Burleigh, 1995). The settlement appears to have covered an area of at least 20 ha either side of the Clothall Road and consisted of “*an agglomeration of enclosed farmsteads separated by paddocks, vegetable plots and tracks, rather than an urban environment*” (ibid, p.103). Ritual activities are indicated by the deposition of human remains and other items in pits, ditches and natural solution hollows in the chalk. The settlement was delimited on the eastern side by a pit alignment, beyond which lay a number of cemeteries containing both cremation and inhumation burials. A number of funerary enclosures and two wealthy ‘Chieftain’s’ burials have also been recorded from the town. The Roman settlement seems to have been demarcated by a series of substantial cemeteries, located to the north, east, south and south-west of the present day Clothall Road. Only to the north-west have no cemeteries been identified by archaeological fieldwork.

2.10 The settlement developed into a small town during the Roman period. It is estimated that the town covered an area of approximately 40 ha in the 2nd century AD, declining to approximately 30 ha in the 4th century (ibid, p.103). The layout and function of the town appears to have remained essentially the same, with ditched enclosures forming individual plots. A cropmark, indicating the presence of a Romano-Celtic temple, has been identified approximately 500m to the north-west of the study area.

2.11 The Late pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Baldock has been the subject of archaeological investigations since the early 20th century. This work intensified during the 1980s, primarily as the result of the large-scale housing development to the east of the town, in an area formerly called Upper Walls Common and now known as the Clothall Common Estate.

2.12 The archaeological investigations on Clothall Common during the 1980s and 90s, approximately 500m to the north of the present site, revealed evidence of the Late pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, including pits, wells, boundary ditches and burials. An Iron Age pit alignment, which appears to have marked the separation between the

settlement and cemetery zones, was also identified. This division appears to have become less clear by the period immediately preceding the Roman occupation, and the settlement appears to have started to encroach on the cemetery area during the late pre-Roman Iron Age. The evidence suggests that the settlement shrank in size in the later Roman period and this area once more reverted to use as a cemetery. A considerable number of late Roman inhumation burials have been recovered from the fills of wells and deep pits on the study area and the surrounding archaeological sites (G. Burleigh, *pers comm*). Traces of earlier prehistoric activity were also recorded.

2.13 The results of a magnetometer survey of Walls Field and Clothall Common, carried out by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, showed evidence for intense archaeological activity across the whole area. The geophysical anomalies revealed funerary and settlement features, including ditched enclosures, trackways, pits and potential structures.

2.14 The town seems to disappear from the archaeological record after the early 5th century AD. This apparent abandonment may be the result of a change in religious beliefs and practices, though it is likely that scattered occupation continued in the vicinity.

2.15 During the post-Medieval period, Baldock became the first principal staging post on the Great North Road, between London and York. This is reflected in the number of hostleries built for the comfort and convenience of travellers. The chief industry in Baldock was malting for the brewing industry, and several maltings and breweries were established in the town by the end of the eighteenth century.

SITE SPECIFIC

Prehistoric

2.16 No features or finds of prehistoric date have been recorded from the present site. However, evidence of Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the study area on the County Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) and in recent archaeological fieldwork.

2.17 Chance finds of prehistoric artefacts include a Palaeolithic flint implement (HSMR 217) which was found on Walls Field, approximately 500m to the north of the study area. Aerial photographs have shown that Baldock lies in an area of intense prehistoric activity. In the vicinity of the present site, two possible plough-raised Bronze Age round barrows (HSMR 2310 and 2328) have been identified to the south of Cambrai Farm, approximately 160m south-east of the present site. Further cropmarks, showing a linear ditch (HSMR 6156) which passes close to two small circular enclosures, have been revealed in Weston parish, approximately 700m to the south-east. Archaeological excavation on Clothall Common, approximately 500m to the north, has revealed a number of features of Neolithic and Bronze Age date (Burleigh & Stevenson, 1991 & 1993). A Bronze Age cremation (HSMR 10077) was found by contractors in the mid 1980s, during ground works in the area of the Tesco petrol station, approximately 250m to the south-west.

Iron Age

2.18 Evidence for early and middle Iron Age occupation has been uncovered during excavations on Clothall Common, approximately 500m to the north (Stead & Rigby, 1986; Burleigh & Stevenson, 1991, 1993). It appears that the Iron Age settlement was originally concentrated in the area around the Icknield Way, before extending southwards along the line marked by the modern Clothall Road. The study area was apparently located on the south-eastern edge of this settlement.

2.19 At this period Baldock appears to have been an important ritual centre (Burleigh, 1995). At least two wealthy 'Chieftain's' burials have been recorded from the town. A particularly rich one was discovered on The Tene (HSMR 1868), approximately 250m north-west of the study area. A number of cemeteries and apparently isolated burials have also been discovered in the town. A late Iron Age cremation burial (HSMR 4280) was revealed during the construction of the new Catholic church on London Road in 1975, approximately 260m to the south-west. A Romano-British cremation was also discovered in the same area, indicating the possibility of a small cemetery that continued in use through into the Roman period. As these cemeteries marked the limits of the settlement it suggests that the study may have lain within the settlement area. Cropmarks have also revealed a Romano-Celtic temple (HSMR 770) on Bakers Close, approximately 500m to the north-west.

2.20 Considerable evidence for the late Iron Age settlement has been recorded on Clothall Common and Walls Field, to the north of the study area. Other evidence for occupation at this period has also been identified closer to the study area, including a late Iron Age pit or ditch at The Twitchell (HSMR 100945) approximately 500m to the north-west and sherds of late Iron Age pottery from archaeological fieldwork at 18 Pinnocks Lane (HSMR 9924) approximately 100m to the north. Archaeological evaluation at Providence Court, approximately 300m to the south, also revealed late Iron Age sherds in a buried soil (HSMR 9940).

Roman

2.21 The Roman town at Baldock grew out of the late Iron Age settlement. At its height it probably covered an area of approximately 40 hectares on either side of the present Clothall Road. Evidence of occupation, which continued from the mid 1st century AD to the early 5th century AD, has been recovered from geophysical survey, chance finds of artefacts and archaeological fieldwork. The study area lies at the southern end of this settlement.

2.22 Baldock lay on the junction of a number of major Roman roads. The modern Clothall Road, approximately 100m to the east of the study area, follows the line of the road from Braughing. London Road, the modern A6141, was the former A1, Great North Road, which joins High Street at approximately 250m to the south-west and the Icknield Way lies less than 1km to the north. It is possible that the line of South Road, which was used to delineate the southern boundary to Gilbert de Clare's grant, existed before the medieval period and may mark a lesser road within the settlement, running between the Braughing and Great North Roads.

2.23 During the construction, in 1985, of the Tesco Supermarket on the former Kayser Bondor site, considerable evidence of Romano-British occupation was revealed (Burleigh &

Went, 1994, 7). Excavation uncovered rubbish pits, ditches and a cremation burial. A late 2nd century cremation burial had been discovered in the same area in 1947. Roman coins and pottery vessels were also discovered in 1930 during the widening of the London Road (HSMR 1069 and 2270). The evidence suggests concentrated roadside settlement at the southern end of the town.

2.24 A number of isolated cremation burials were discovered in the South Road/ Pembroke Road area during the 1960s and 70s (ibid. 8). In 1971 an elaborate cremation burial was recorded in a sewer trench on the west side of South Lodge, approximately 250m to the south-west. It consisted of a wooden box, containing the cremated bone, accompanied by a number of rich grave gifts, including an ivory cube, three samian vessels, a wine flagon and two beakers (ibid. 7-8). Other burials were also discovered in the vicinity during the construction of the Catholic Church in 1975 (HSMR 4279).

2.25 Archaeological fieldwork, at Pinnocks Lane, to the north of the study area, and at Providence Way to the south-west (HSMR 1073, 9924 & 9940) has revealed evidence of Roman occupation and agriculture. Trial trenching to the rear of 18 Pinnocks Lane, approximately 200m to the north, revealed the presence of a buried ploughsoil containing late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery (Holgate, 1995). Observation and recording on the same site during the excavation of the footings trenches revealed rubbish pits and ditches (Holgate, 1997). A buried plough soil was identified during archaeological evaluation at Providence Way, approximately 300m to the south-west (Holgate & Hillelson, 1995).

2.26 In a series of sketches and notes Miss Kit Westaway recorded various features of Roman date during the excavation for a sewer trench along the south-eastern side of South Road during the early 1970s (NHDC archives). The sketches indicate that a ditch and a pit were revealed directly opposite the study area, less than 20m to the east. A burial was also recorded in the vicinity of numbers 18-20 South Road, less than 100m to the south-west.

Anglo-Saxon

2.27 The Roman town appears to have been largely abandoned in the 5th century. Although settlement in the area continued, it appears to have been in the form of scattered farmsteads rather than a formal village or town. Excavations on Clothall Common in the early 1980s, approximately 650m to the north, possibly revealed the remains of such an establishment. Three structures (two of which appear to be sunken-featured buildings (SFB) and one of which was post-built), a number of inhumation burials and a ditched enclosure all lay in close proximity to each other (G. Burleigh, *pers. comm.*).

2.28 Further post-Roman features were identified during excavations on a late Roman inhumation cemetery at the junction of The Tene and Pinnocks Lane, approximately 200m north-west of the study area (G. Burleigh, *pers. comm.*). The investigations revealed a large pit, which may represent the remains of a SFB.

Medieval

2.29 At the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, the area of the present town of Baldock formed part of the manor of Weston. In the mid 12th century the lord of the manor, Gilbert de Clare, granted land to the Knights Templar, a crusading monastic order. They founded a

market town on the site. The supposition must be that the land was empty and regarded as 'waste' at that period. The boundary between the manor of Weston and the new town of *Baudac* runs along modern South Road and Crabtree Lane.

2.30 Baldock became a successful market town. In 1199 it was granted the right to hold a market and fair, with all dues going to the Knights Templar. A double market place was established along High Street and Whitehorse Street and the line of the Great North Road was slightly altered to bring travellers through the new town.

Post-medieval

2.31 An extensive lime burning industry developed along the edge of the Weston Hills during the 19th century, the result of an increased demand for lime as a fertiliser (Burleigh & Went, 1994, 8). Quarry holes, presumably to extract the chalk for burning, are also known to have existed in the vicinity of the junction between South Road and London Road (ibid.). Notes and sketches by Kit Westaway (NHDC archives) show suggested lines of quarry tunnels, over 100m in length, running towards the Weston Hills. The industry was centred on Limekiln Lane, to the south of the present site.

2.32 The earliest map consulted is the Baldock Tithe Map of c.1850. This shows the study area as lying within a large field, numbered 110 on the plan (see Figure 2). The mid 19th century field boundaries have been fossilised in modern property boundaries and it appears that the line of present day Pembroke Road runs through the middle of the large field.

2.33 By 1898 the fields on the southern end of the town had been developed. The 2nd edition OS map shows a line of houses on both sides of the road (See Figure 3a). The study area was apparently divided into at least two plots at that time. The southern side, which measured approximately 18m from the street frontage, was occupied by a large, possibly detached, house and two smaller buildings. These may have been either outhouses associated with the large house or a small property on South Road. The rear half of the present site, which measured approximately 12m in width, was separated by a possible fence and apparently remained undeveloped, as did the small area on the street frontage, to the south and east of the building, which is likely to have been used as garden.

Modern

2.34 Pembroke Road was established by the late 19th century. Its line appears not to have followed an existing field boundary. Development on the present site, consisting of a house and associated buildings, has been concentrated in a strip across the southern side of the plot. The northern side, and a strip to the front and right side, appears to have remained undeveloped.

2.35 The 3rd edition OS map shows that house appears to have been altered, with parts of the northern side being removed (see Figure 3b). The line of the front of the house remains the same. The small structure on the northern side had also disappeared by this time and to have been replaced by a possible fenceline. The small building to the east appears not to have been altered, and the northern half of the study area, and the probable front garden, remained undeveloped.

2.36 The 4th edition OS map of 1937 shows that the layout of the study area remained as it had been in 1922 (see Figure 4a). The northern side still remained undeveloped.

2.37 By 1974 further changes had occurred to the study area (see Figure 4b). The OS map shows that the house appears to have been extended to the north and east, incorporating the small building on the eastern side. This now stretched as far as South Road. Another narrow building had been constructed from the South Road frontage to the edge of the existing house, a distance of approximately 7m. This lay approximately 2m to the north of the eastern extension. Its northern side appears to run along the line of the former boundary between the northern and southern sides of the present site.

DISCUSSION

2.38 The archaeological evidence indicates that remains dating to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, the late Iron Age and the Roman period could be encountered on the present site. These may consist of cut features, such as pits and ditches, or buried ploughsoils, such as those revealed during evaluations at Pinnocks Lane and Providence Way. Isolated cremation burials of late Iron Age and Roman date, are also possible. A number of such features have been discovered in close proximity to the study area.

2.39 Finds of medieval and post-medieval date are also likely to be encountered during evaluation of the site. Given the fact that the study area was located in open farmland until the mid 19th century, cut features dating to these periods are less likely to be present. The risk of encountering modern artefacts, features and deposits relating to the construction and alterations of the buildings on the site, and to associated garden features, is also high.

2.40 The cartographic evidence suggests that the northern side of the study area has remained undeveloped since at least the mid 19th century. The front garden, on the southern and eastern side of the existing house, is also likely to have remained largely undisturbed for the same period.

3. Fieldwork

METHODOLOGY

3.1 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved *Project Design*, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate IFA and ALGAO guidance documents.

3.2 The single trial trench was located by triangulation from known points using fibreglass tape measures (see Figure 5).

3.3 The trench was opened using a tracked 360° mini-digger fitted with a 0.8m wide toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts. Machining ceased at the first significant archaeological horizon.

3.4 The trench was cleaned by hand, and all potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

3.5 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate pro-forma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50.

RESULTS

3.6 The trench was located inside the footprint of one of the proposed new dwellings in the north-east corner of the site and was aligned north-west – south-east. The trench measured 5 x 6m and was 0.95m in depth.

3.7 The stratigraphy in this trench consisted of two layers above the natural chalk. The friable, very dark greyish brown, silty clay topsoil overlay a friable, brown, slightly silty clay subsoil.

3.8 The trench contained four features, a ditch [13], and three postholes [07], [09], and [11]. Ploughmarks were also observed running across the base of the trench on a north – south alignment.

3.9 Ditch [13] was observed cutting into the natural chalk, orientated NE – SW across the north-west end of the trench. Two sections [01] to the south-west, and [04] to the north-east, were excavated across the ditch. The ditch was 1.30m wide and approximately 0.37m deep. In section [01], the south-east side was steep and straight, but the north-west side was shallower and incorporated a slight step. The profile was similar in section [04] except that the north-west side had no step. In both sections the base of the ditch was flat. The ditch contained two fills. The primary friable, light olive brown, sandy silt fill yielded several sherds of Romano-British pottery ranging in date from the late 1st to the mid-late 2nd centuries AD. The secondary friable, olive brown, sandy silt fill also yielded several sherds of Romano-British pottery ranging in date from the late 1st to the mid-late 2nd centuries AD. The primary fill appears to have eroded into the ditch from the north-west side and may represent the remains of a bank on this side.

3.10 The nature and size of the ditch suggests that it may have formed a boundary ditch, dating, from the finds, to the late 1st to mid-late 2nd century AD. The small size and abraded nature of the finds assemblage recovered from the ditch indicate that it is probably located away from the centre of the Roman settlement at Baldock.

3.11 Posthole [07] was observed cutting into the natural chalk in the southern corner of the trench and was orientated NE – SW. The posthole was sub-ovoid in shape and measured 0.50m long, 0.42m wide and approximately 0.32m deep. The SE side of the feature was steep and slightly concave, the NW side was steep and contained one step, the base was flat. The single friable, light olive brown, silty clay fill yielded no datable artefacts.

3.12 Posthole [09] was observed cutting into the natural chalk in the southern corner of the site and was orientated NE – SW. The posthole was sub-rectangular in shape and measured 0.73m long, 0.40m wide, and approximately 0.22m deep. The sides of the posthole were steep and straight, and it had a flat base. The single friable, light olive brown, silty clay fill yielded no archaeological artefacts.

3.13 Posthole [11] was observed cutting into the natural chalk in the southeast end of the trench and was orientated NE – SW. The posthole was sub-ovoid in shape and measured 0.80m long, 0.45m wide and approximately 0.24m deep. The posthole had steep slightly concave sides which had been heavily disturbed by an animal burrow on the SE side, and the base of the feature was flat. The single friable, olive brown, sandy silt fill yielded a single small undiagnostic body sherd of early Romano-British grey ware.

Recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)
01	Cut	Linear cut feature with steep straight SE side, shallower stepped NW side, and a flat base, aligned NE – SW. Boundary ditch.	Length: 5.00m+ Width: 1.24m Depth: 0.27m
02	Fill	Friable, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3), sandy silt with frequent medium chalk fragments and medium angular flints, occasional charcoal flecks and small roots. Primary fill of [01].	Length: 5.00m+ Width: 1.24m Depth: 0.13m
03	Fill	Friable, olive brown (2.5Y 4/3), sandy silt with frequent small chalk fragments and medium angular flints, occasional charcoal flecks and small roots. Secondary fill of [01].	Length: 5.00m+ Width: 0.80m+ Depth: 0.19m
04	Cut	Linear cut feature with steep straight SE side, shallower straight NW side, and a flat base, aligned NE – SW. Boundary ditch.	Length: 5.00m+ Width: 1.30m Depth: 0.37m
05	Fill	Friable, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3), sandy silt with frequent medium chalk fragments and medium angular flints, occasional charcoal flecks and small roots. Primary fill of [04].	Length: 5.00m+ Width: 0.37m Depth: 0.30m
06	Fill	Friable, olive brown (2.5Y 4/3), sandy silt with frequent small chalk fragments and medium angular flints, occasional charcoal flecks and small roots. Secondary fill of [04].	Length: 5.00m+ Width: 1.13m Depth: 0.37m

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)
07	Cut	Sub-ovoid cut feature with steep straight sides containing one step on NW side and a flat base, aligned NE – SW. Posthole.	Length: 0.50m Width: 0.42m Depth: 0.32m
08	Fill	Friable, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/3), silty clay with frequent small chalk fragments. Fill of [07].	Length: 0.50m Width: 0.42m Depth: 0.32m
09	Cut	Sub-rectangular cut feature with steep straight sides and a flat base, aligned NE – SW. Posthole.	Length: 0.73m Width: 0.40m Depth: 0.22m
10	Fill	Friable, light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4), silty clay with frequent small chalk fragments, and small angular flints. Fill of [09].	Length: 0.73m Width: 0.40m Depth: 0.22m
11	Cut	Sub-ovoid cut feature with steep slightly concave sides, disturbed by animal burrow on SE side, and a flat base, aligned NE – SW. Posthole.	Length: 0.80m Width: 0.45m Depth: 0.24m
12	Fill	Friable, olive brown (2.5Y 4/4), sandy silt with frequent small chalk fragments, and small angular flints. Fill of [11].	Length: 0.80m Width: 0.45m Depth: 0.24m
13	Group	Group number for ditch cuts [01] and [04].	-

FINDS ASSESSMENT

Concordance

Ctxt	Pottery		CBM		An.bone		Daub		Stone		Shell		Flint		Comments
	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	Wt.	No.	
02	55	3			105	7					5	1	10	1*	*discarded – not worked
03	80	8			65	24									
05	40	7			50	8	40	2	15	1*	5	2			*Iron stone, discarded
06	165	38	10	2	130	29			140	1*	4	1	5	1	*Iron stone, discarded
08					3	1									
12	5	1			5	2									
U/S Over [13]	50	13			20	6									
Total	395	70	10	2	378	77	40	2	155	2	14	4	15	2	

Pottery

3.14 A total of 70 pottery sherds, weighing 395g, was recovered from 1 unstratified and 5 stratified contexts during the present investigation. The pottery assemblage consisted mostly of small abraded and undiagnostic bodysherds of Romano-British date, ranging from the late 1st century to the mid-late 2nd century AD.

3.15 The bulk of the assemblage comprised local and regional wares, including grog-tempered wares, grey wares, early Roman sandy wares, and products of the kiln sites at Much Hadham and *Verulamium*. These are all commonly found on sites of this date in Baldock. The relative lack of Hadham greywares, which started appearing in Baldock at the end of the late 1st century AD, indicates the early date of ditch [13]. Imported wares were represented by 7 sherds of samian from ditch fill (06) and 3 amphorae fragments from contexts (06) and (03).

3.16 One sherd of amphora, from ditch fill (06), may have been re-used. It appears to have been deliberately squared, possibly for use as a *tessera* piece. A single sherd of greyware, recovered from ditch fill (03), was heavily sooted on the exterior, indicating that it may have been part of a cooking pot.

3.17 The pottery from the present site represents a domestic assemblage, comprising wares commonly recovered from other parts of the Roman settlement at Baldock. The small and abraded nature of the sherds indicates that this material was not in its primary place of deposition. This, combined with the small size of the assemblage, indicates that it is not the result of the dumping of domestic refuse in the ditch. It does, however, suggest domestic occupation within the vicinity of the site at this time.

Recommendations

3.18 Given the small size of the assemblage, the abraded nature of the sherds, and that the sherds are unlikely to be in their primary place of deposition, no further work is proposed on this assemblage.

Ceramic Building Material

3.19 A total of 2 ceramic building material fragments, weighing 10g, was collected from a single stratified context during the present investigations. The fragments, which are small, abraded, and undiagnostic, were recovered from ditch fill (06) which has been dated to the late 1st to mid-late 2nd centuries. Combined with the presence of the possible *tessera* from the same fill, they indicate the presence of a structure of this date in the vicinity of the site.

Recommendations

3.20 Given the small size of the assemblage, no further work is proposed on this material.

Daub

3.21 A total of 2 pieces of daub, weighing 40g, was recovered from a single stratified context, ditch fill (05), during the current phase of work. The presence of daub gives further evidence of the presence of at least one structure in the vicinity of the site during the Romano-British period.

Recommendations

3.22 No further work is proposed on this material.

Flint

3.23 A single fragment of worked flint, weighing 5g, was recovered from a single stratified context, ditch fill (06). The fragment measures 32mm in length by 24mm in width and has a maximum depth of 9mm. It shows signs of having been worked along one edge and has broken at a point where two holes appear to have been drilled through it.

3.24 Due to the incomplete nature of the flint it is not possible to put a date or a function to it.

Recommendations

3.25 No further work is proposed on this object.

Animal bone

3.26 A total of 77 animal bone fragments, weighing 378g, was collected from 1 unstratified and 6 stratified contexts. The assemblage consisted of small, abraded, mostly undiagnostic, fragments. A range of species are represented in the assemblage, including bovine and sheep/goat. The heavily abraded nature of the assemblage indicates that, although it is domestic in origin, it is not in its primary place of deposition. Several of the fragments show possible butchery marks and some show sooting indicating contact with open fire.

3.27 The domestic nature of the assemblage gives further indication of occupation within the vicinity of the site during the Romano-British period.

Recommendations

3.28 Given the small size and fragmentary nature of this material, no further work is proposed on this assemblage.

Oyster Shell

3.29 A total of 4 oyster shells, weighing 14g, were collected from 3 stratified contexts. The assemblage comprises of small abraded fragments of shell. They were probably marine oysters, a popular delicacy in the Roman period. These are not uncommon finds from the Roman settlement at Baldock and give further evidence of domestic activity within the vicinity of the present site.

Recommendations

3.30 Given the small size of the assemblage and its fragmentary nature, no further work is proposed on this material.

4. Risk Assessment

4.1 The documentary and cartographic evidence that has been studied and the archives that have been consulted, indicate that the present site remained relatively undeveloped until the latter half of the 19th century. The house which currently occupies the site is first shown on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, the front garden on the south and east side of the house has remained undeveloped.

4.2 The site appears to be located on the southern and eastern edge of the Iron Age and Romano-British settlements at Baldock.

4.3 The fieldwork programme was designed so as to investigate this earlier occupation of the site. A total of four features were revealed, ditch [13], and postholes [07], [09], and [11]. Two of these, ditch [13] and posthole [11], produce material dating to the Romano-British period.

4.4 On the basis of this information, it is possible to propose a predictive model for the occurrence of archaeological remains within the study area, which in turn, can be used to propose an archaeological strategy which will allow the development of the site to proceed. The model has been subdivided by period.

Prehistoric

4.5 The desk-based research suggests that Baldock lies in an area of intense prehistoric activity. Settlement was undoubtedly encouraged in the vicinity by the proximity of the Icknield Way and remains of prehistoric date have survived in undeveloped areas of the town. Part of the study area, consisting of the northern half of the plot and along the street frontages to the south and east, has remained undeveloped since the mid 19th century.

4.6 Although no features or finds of prehistoric date have previously been recorded from the present site, evidence of Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been recorded in the vicinity, both on the County Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) and in recent archaeological fieldwork.

4.7 No evidence for prehistoric activity was recovered in the present fieldwork.

4.8 On this basis, the overall probability that prehistoric remains would be affected by the development of the site should be considered to be low.

Iron Age

4.9 The desk-based research suggests that the study area lies on the southeast edge of the suggested area of the Late Iron Age settlement. Evidence of occupation during this period has been recorded in the vicinity of the site, a late Iron Age pit or ditch at The Twitchell (HSMR 100945) approximately 500m to the north-west, and sherds of late Iron Age pottery from archaeological fieldwork at 18 Pinnocks Lane (HSMR 9924) approximately 100m to the north. Archaeological evaluation at Providence Way, approximately 300m to the south, also revealed late Iron Age sherds in a buried soil (HSMR 9940). It is likely that the study area lay in an agricultural zone at this period.

4.10 No features or deposits, and no artefacts demonstrably dating to the Late Iron Age were recorded in the course of the present fieldwork.

4.11 On this basis, the overall probability that Iron Age remains would be affected by the development of the site should be considered to be low to moderate.

Romano-British

4.12 The desk-based research suggests that the present site lies at the southern edge of the Romano-British small town. Although no formal archaeological investigation has been undertaken in the immediate vicinity, apparently isolated features, including burials, pits and ditches have been recorded along South Road, within 100m of the present site. It is possible that modern South Road has fossilised the line of a trackway within the Roman settlement, running between two major Roman roads. Archaeological investigations on sites between 100 and 500m of the site have produced a considerable body of evidence both for settlement and burials.

4.13 Of the features recorded in the present fieldwork, ditch [13] contained several sherds of pottery dating from the late 1st to mid-late 2nd centuries AD. The abraded nature of the pottery and other finds from the feature indicate that occupation was occurring in the vicinity of the site. The form of the ditch indicates that it functioned as a boundary; it is aligned parallel to, and to the north-west of, South Road. It is possible that the ditch represents an earlier alignment of the medieval boundary between Baldock and Weston.

4.14 A total of three postholes, [07], [09], [11] were also recorded in the southern corner of the trench. Although the postholes were similar in form, only a single undiagnostic early Romano-British pottery sherd was recovered from the fill of [11]. Although the postholes are indicative of a structure on the site, the lack of associated archaeological artefacts make its nature and function unclear.

4.15 On this basis, the overall probability that further Romano-British remains would be affected by the development of the site should be considered to be high. The significance of such remains, in the context of the published regional research agenda, should also be considered to be high.

Anglo-Saxon

4.16 The desk-based research shows that very little evidence for this period has been recovered from Baldock, reflecting a general absence in the region. It appears that the settlement declined after the 5th century AD, leaving a few isolated farmsteads rather than a nucleated settlement.

4.17 No evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was uncovered during the course of the present fieldwork.

4.18 On this basis, the overall probability that Anglo-Saxon remains would be affected by the development of the site should be considered to be low.

Medieval

4.19 The desk-based research shows that the study area lies right on the medieval boundary between Baldock and Weston, at the southern limit of medieval Baldock. The core of the town lies to the west and north, along High Street and Whitehorse Street. It is likely that this area lay in the fields around the town during the medieval period

4.20 No evidence of medieval activity was uncovered during the present fieldwork.

4.21 On this basis, the overall probability that medieval remains would be affected by the development of the site should be considered to be low.

Post-medieval

4.22 Cartographic evidence shows that the study area was located in a large field in the mid 19th century (see Figure 2). Given its location, on the very edge of the parish, it is likely to have been so since the medieval period.

4.23 Ploughmarks observed in the base of the trench further demonstrate that the site lay within the agricultural zone surrounding the town at this time. No significant features or artefacts from this period were recorded in the course of the fieldwork.

4.24 On this basis, the overall probability that further post-medieval remains would be affected by the development of the site should be considered to be high. The significance of such remains, in the context of the published regional research agenda, should be considered to be low.

Modern

4.25 Map evidence has shown that the buildings on the plot have been through a number of changes between the late 19th century and the present day (see Figures 3a – 4b). It is likely that these changes will have caused some disturbance to formerly undeveloped areas of the site, including the excavation of service trenches and garden landscaping.

4.26 On this basis, the overall probability that further modern remains would be affected by the development of the site should be considered to be high. The significance of such remains, in the context of the published regional research agenda, should be considered to be low.

CONCLUSIONS

4.27 The present archaeological evaluation has confirmed the cartographic evidence which demonstrates that, prior to the enclosure of the present property, the study area lay in the agricultural zone surrounding the medieval and post-medieval settlement.

4.28 The fieldwork has demonstrated the presence of boundary features and postholes of Romano-British date within the study area. Although there is no direct evidence of occupation on the site, the finds assemblage demonstrates domestic activity in the vicinity.

4.29 There is considered to be a high probability that further significant archaeological remains of Romano-British date would be affected by the development of this site. The quality of such remains is unlikely to warrant their preservation in situ, but their preservation by record, should they be present, is likely to be desirable.

CONFIDENCE RATING

4.30 During the course of the fieldwork, the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation.

4.31 There are no other circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the present evaluation which is less than High.

5. Sources Consulted

ARCHIVES

North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service Archaeological Archives

Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies

DSA 4/11/2 c.1850, Baldock Tithe Map
 OS 1898, Hertfordshire Sheet VII.8, 2nd edition, 1898, 25" scale
 OS 1922, Hertfordshire Sheet VII.8, 3rd edition, 1923, 25" scale
 OS 1937, Hertfordshire Sheet VII.8, 4th edition, 1937, 25" scale
 OS 1974, TL2423, 1974, 1:2500 scale
 OS 1974, TL 2523, 1974, 1:2500 scale

INDIVIDUALS

G.R. Burleigh, former Keeper of Field Archaeology, North Herts Museums Service

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6. Illustrations

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Tracing of Tithe map, 1850
Figure 3a	Ordnance Survey 1898
Figure 3b	Ordnance Survey 1922
Figure 4a	Ordnance Survey 1937
Figure 4b	Ordnance Survey 1974
Figure 5	Trench location
Figure 6	Trench plan and section
Figure 7	Feature sections

Appendix 1

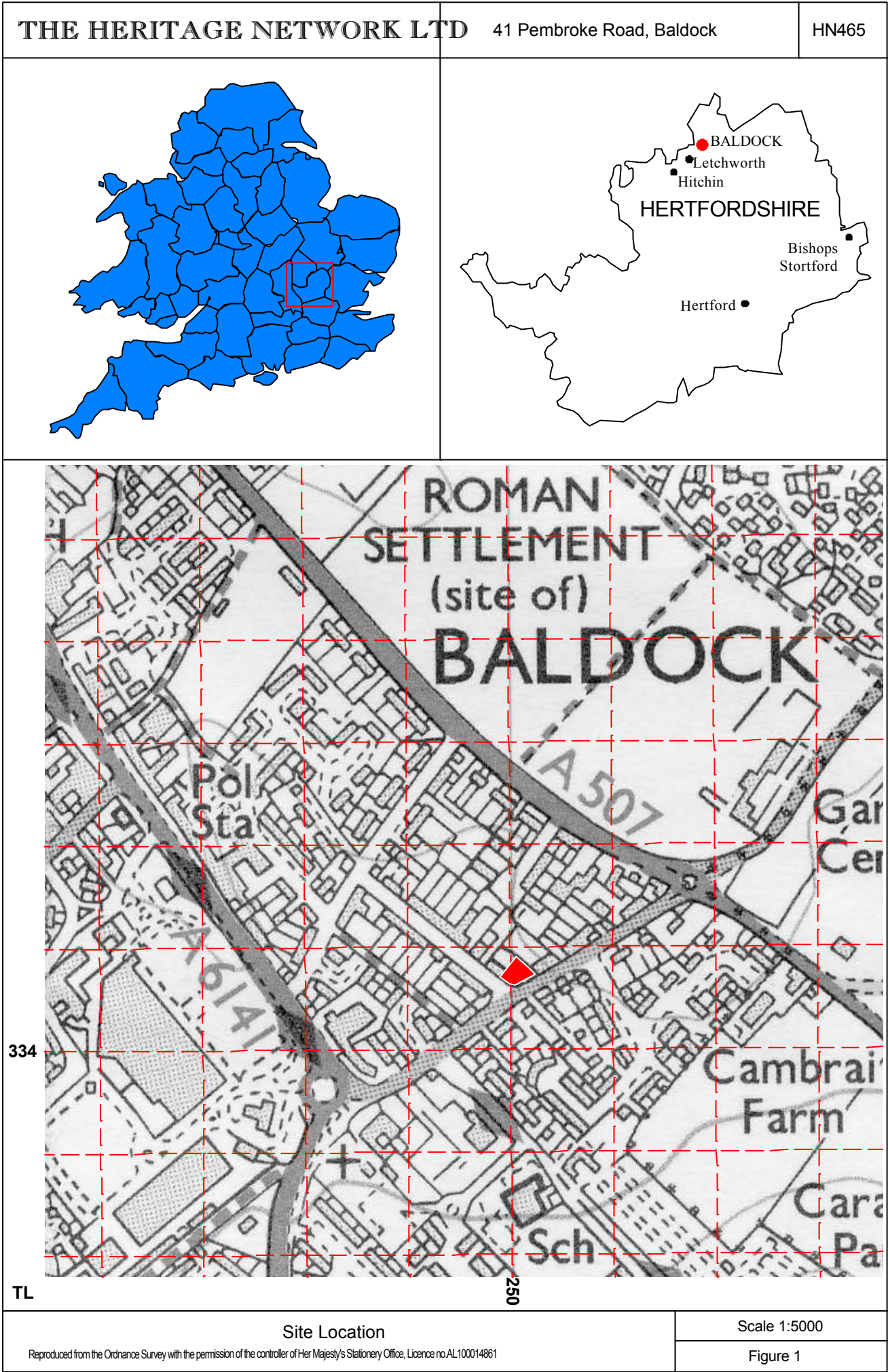
SMR Data (1km radius of study area)

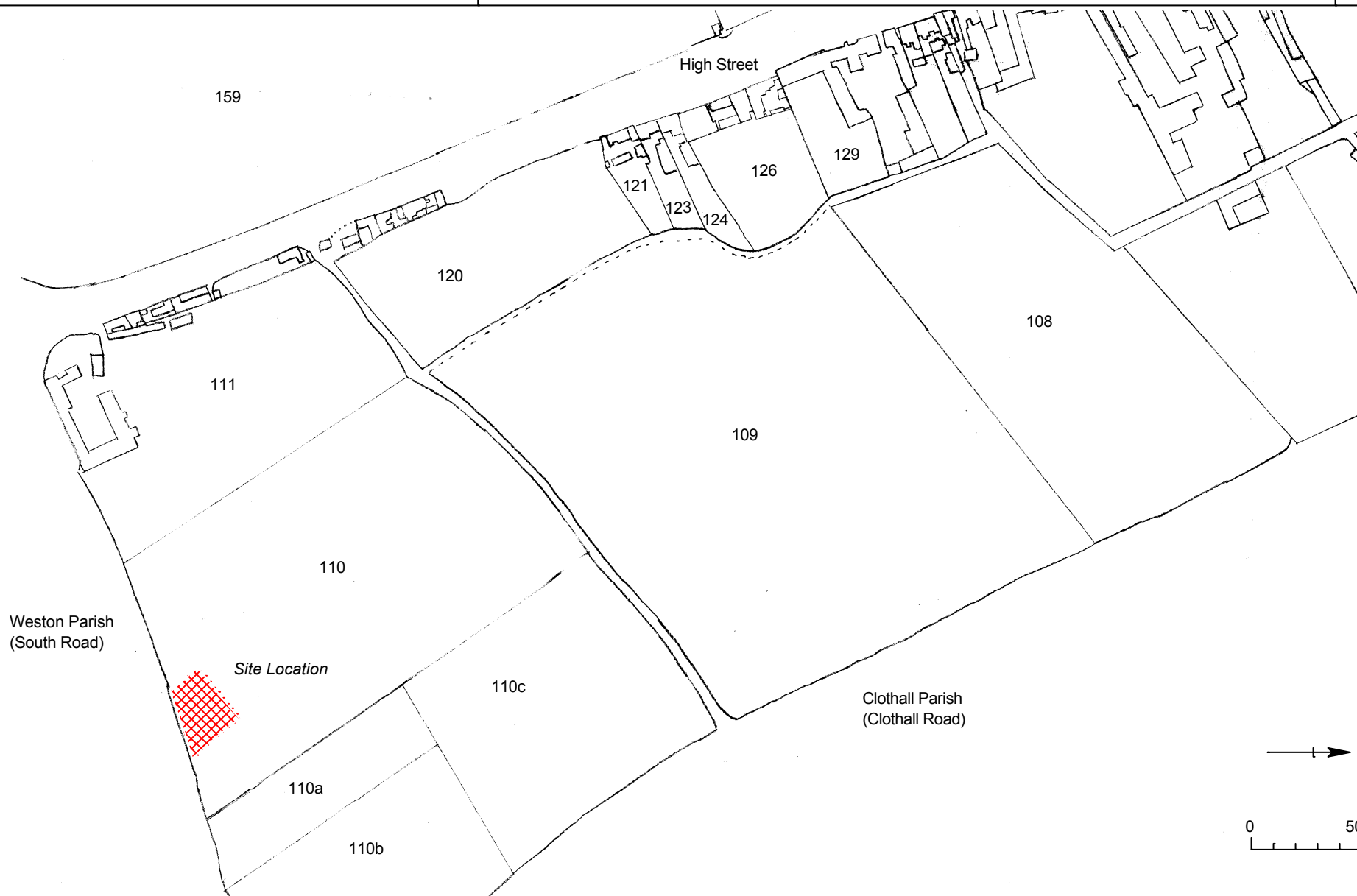
HCC	Period	NGR	Details
6156	Prehistoric	TL 2560 3300	Cropmark of a linear ditch, double along part of length. Aligned NW-SE. Weston
6372	Prehistoric	TL 2500 3470	Cropmarks of parts of rectilinear enclosures, others lie to the north (SMR 2380). Interpreted as a possible field system of Iron Age or RB date
217	Palaeolithic	TL 2500 3390	Flint implements found on Walls Field
358	Neolithic	TL24003400	Flint implements, including arrow head, knife & scraper, Icknield Way, Letchworth
4705	Neolithic	TL 24903390	A pit containing Neolithic pottery was excavated on Walls Field in 1969.
10077	Bronze Age	TL24753334	Bronze Age cremation found during groundworks on Tesco petrol station in mid 1980s
2310	Bronze Age	TL25263333	Cropmark of plough-raised round barrow, c.19m in diameter
2328	Bronze Age	TL25283334	Cropmark of plough-raised round barrow, c.20m in diameter
7422	Bronze Age	TL23943409	Cropmark of plough-raised round barrow
7423	Bronze Age	TL23953411	Cropmark of probable plough-raised round barrow
106	Late pre-Roman Iron Age	TL25203360	LPRIA pottery found at 'Homelands', Clothall Road, Baldock
1843	LPRIA	TL 25103400	LPRIA pottery, Walls Field, Baldock
1868	LPRIA	TL 24813365	Wealthy 'Chieftain's' burial, The Tene, Baldock
4280	LPRIA	TL24803320	LPRIA cremation burial, found 1975 during construction of new RC church. Roman pottery sherds also found on site
4859	LPRIA	TL24003300	Gold coin of Cunobelinus found near Baldock
7353	LPRIA	TL25203394	Cropmarks of square enclosure, interpreted as LPRIA square barrow, Clothall Common
9674	LPRIA	TL25053430	Linear ditch containing pottery sherds & animal bone, The Maltings, Royston Road
10945	LPRIA	TL24693383	Pit or ditch, 37-39 The Twitchell, contained several relatively complete, but shattered pottery vessels
8	LPRIA/Roman	TL25003390	Late Iron Age & Roman settlement, lying either side of Clothall Road, with cemeteries to NE, S & SW. Main settlement started by mid 1stC BC & continued to 4 th C AD.
483	LPRIA/Roman	TL24303410	Pottery vessels, probably from mid 1 st C AD burial, Icknield Way, Baldock
1081	LPRIA/Roman	TL25203370	'Thistle/rosette' brooch, dated AD 25-50, found in ditch adjacent to Walls Field cemetery, Dec. 1934
9924	LPRIA/Roman	TL24923363	Scatter of abraded LPRIA/early RB pottery from buried plough soil, identified in archaeological evaluation, 1995, 18 Pinnocks Lane.
9940	LPRIA/Roman	TL24983313	Abraded pot sherds, dating 1 st C BC-3 rd C AD from buried plough soil, Providence Court
9994	LPRIA/Roman	TL 25133361	Parallel triple ditches, c.70m long identified from geophysical survey. Sections of the ditches excavated 1968 & produced LPRIA/RB pottery

HCC	Period	NGR	Details
10792	LPRIA/Roman	TL 24903400	Evidence of settlement, exposed in archaeological evaluation at Hartsfield School, 1995
447	Roman	TL24683388	Coin of Constantine, minted in London AD 320-1, found 1978, 12 Thurnall Close
482	Roman	TL24783320	Burial group of 5 vessels, dating c.AD65, London Road
486	Roman	TL24603420	Pottery flagon, found at the Stationmaster's House, Icknield Way, in 1910
1487	Roman	TL24603310	2 rubbish pits containing animal bones, pottery and coins of late 3 rd - late 4 th century date
488	Roman	TL25203360	Well discovered at Homelands, Wallington Road in 1930 & explored to depth of 21ft (c.7m)
525	RB/Medieval	TL25003250	Bronze brooch, dated to Roman or Medieval period, found Weston Hills in 1977
529	Roman	TL24843378	Mid 4 th C coin, found 1977 at 33 Clothall Road
622	Roman	TL24003350	Coin of Constantine, found on Brandles Close school playing field, April 1978
770	Roman	TL24703380	Cropmarks of Romano-Celtic temple
1055	Roman	TL24843377	Coins of Constantius II, found 1973, gardens of 35 Clothall Road
1056	Roman	TL24853376	Six 4 th C coins, gardens of 37 Clothall Road
1057	Roman	TL24863375	Coin of Gratian, found in garden, 39 Clothall Rd
1058	Roman	TL24813413	Coin of Magnentius, found 1960, in garden of 13 Grosvenor Road
1059	Roman	TL24703405	Coin, probably of Constantine II, found in garden of 4 Clothall Road
1060	Roman	TL 24853364	Coin of Constantine I (307-337), found July 1963 in garden of 27 Pinnocks Lane
1061	Roman	TL24733286	Early 2 nd C pottery, found in sewer trench, London Road, January 1971
1062	Roman	TL24853419	Bronze coin of Nero, California Lane
1063	Roman	TL 24803380	Mid 2 nd C - 4 th C coins, probably from Walls Field cemetery
1064	Roman	TL24303330	Dupondius of Nero, found in Park Lane
1065	Roman	TL25003370	Coin of Vespasian (AD 69-79) & pottery sherds, found 1922, Clothall Road
1066	Roman	TL24803420	Inhumation burial, probably late 3 rd C in date, California Lane
1068	Roman	TL24803400	Smashed pottery vessel, possibly cinerary urn, found 1932 off Clothall Road
1069	Roman	TL 2400 3300	Pottery found 1930, during widening of London Road (coins also found, SMR 2270)
1070	Roman	TL 24703 400	Pottery, including samian sherds, found 1955, at the Telephone Exchange, Clothall Road
1072	Roman	TL 2480 3300	Bronze fibula, dated AD40-50, found 1927 in London Road
1073	Roman	TL 2492 3368	Evidence of Roman occupation, including artefacts, an inhumation burial and pits, found on the N side of Pinnocks Lane in the early 1930s
1076	Roman	TL 2490 3410	Well, 36 ft deep (c.11m) was found in a garden on California Lane in 1932
1078	Roman	TL 2450 3420	Possible Romano-British building foundations
1079	Roman	TL 2476 3403	Finds, including bones, pottery & a mid/late 4 th C coin were found at 7 Grosvenor Rd in 1961.

HCC	Period	NGR	Details
1080	Roman	TL 2450 3390	Pottery vessels & a ditch, containing bones, shell and pot sherds, were found during construction of a house on High Street in 1934
11256	Roman	TL 2440 3440	Coin, possibly of Constantine III (406-11) found on Salisbury Road in September 1973.
1456	Roman	TL 2420 3400	Pottery sherds, mid-late 1 st C, 23 Norton Crescent
1840	Roman	TL 2470 3410	Pottery, including a butt beaker, samian & castor ware, found at 'Mr Lee's house' Royston Road, early 1930s
2270	Roman	TL 2400 3300	Roman coins found with a pottery vessel (SMR 1069) in 1930 during the widening of London Rd
4279	Roman	TL 2480 3320	Cremation burial, with grave gifts found during work in the grounds of Convent of Providence
4627	Roman	TL 2500 3445	Supposed line of Roman road, Viatores no. 168(A), running to TL 2635 3500
14686	Roman	TL 2500 3365	Supposed line of Roman road, Viatores no. 22, running to TL 2835 3000
4826	Roman	TL 2510 3270	Bronze coin of Marcus Aurelius, AD160-1, found on Weston Hills, nr. TV mast
4861	Roman	TL 2458 3277	Roman pottery or evidence of occupation listed on OS Record
4909	Roman	TL24953252	Possible spear or javelin head, found in Weston in 1977
6082	Roman	TL 2480 3350	Late Roman cemetery, exposed by development at The Tene. Salvage excavation took place, but many burials destroyed. Occupation evidence also recorded in the area
10916	Roman	TL25423385	Cremation burial excavated at 14 Westell Close, 1999. Probably part of known extensive mixed rite cemetery
10987	Roman	TL 2445 3402	Inhumation burial, Orchard Road
11413	Roman	TL 2473 3392	Postholes and ditches excavated, 19 Clothall Road
9	Medieval	TL 2450 3380	Centre of medieval town
4062	Medieval	TL 2440 3390	Parish church, dedicated to St Mary, 13 th C origins
5339	Post-medieval	TL 2467 3365	Former maltings behind 41 High Street
5340	Post-medieval	TL 2445 3373	Former Seven Roes maltings, Park Street
5341	Post-medieval	TL 2431 3381	Former maltings, 16B Hitchin Street
5342	Post-medieval	TL 2433 3379	Former maltings, 33 Hitchin Street
5343	Post-medieval	TL 2455 3365	Former Lion Maltings, N side of Mansfield Road
5344	Post-medieval	TL 2505 3433	Former Bygrave Maltings, N side of Royston Rd
5345	Post-medieval	TL 2462 3403	Former maltings, corner of Whitehorse Street and Clothall Road. Two maltings, constructed round central yard. Operated until 1955.
5531	Post-medieval	TL 2460 3430	Baldock railway station, opened 1850
15621	Post-medieval	TL 2410 3410	Railway bridge, Norton Road, Letchworth
5622	Post-medieval	TL 2450 3426	Railway bridge, Baldock station, rebuilt 1923
6336	Post-medieval	TL 2400 3300	Lock-up cage, stood on Middle Row, Whitehorse St, built 1787.
10820	Post-medieval	TL 2422 3350	New Farm, Park St. Late 19 th C planned farm
10871	Post-medieval	TL 2447 3371	Baldock High Street
10872	Post-medieval	TL 2447 3371	Archaeological evaluation to r/o 24 High Street revealed evidence of buildings and quarrying.
10886	Post-medieval	TL 2457 3410	The Old White Horse PH, Station Rd
10872	Post-medieval	TL 2447 3371	Archaeological evaluation to r/o 24 High St revealed a number of post-med features, including a brick wall and quarry pits.
10926	Post-medieval	TL 2430 3400	C17 th building and C19 th cottages at Butler's Yard, Orchard Rd

HCC	Period	NGR	Details
11185	Post-medieval	TL 2529 3315	Site of lime kiln and area of chalk quarries, now occupied by Penfold Close caravan park
11197	Post-medieval	TL 2458 3376	Site of 37-mile marker on Great North Road, east side of High Street
11199	Post-medieval	TL 2444 3390	George and Dragon Inn, 2 Hitchin Street
11200	Post-medieval	TL 2458 3369	White Lion Inn, 46 High Street
9910	Modern	TL 2466 3342	Site of former film studios & silk hosiery manufactory, Tesco supermarket
11196	Modern	TL 2495 3280	Site of WWII prisoner of war camp, Beech Hill, London Road
481	Unknown	TL 2480 3430	Skull of young person, found 1961
485	Unknown	TL 2480 3310	Inhumations found 1947 on Pinnocks Lane
1031	Unknown	TL 2563 3371	Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure, Clothall Common. Other cropmarks in the vicinity
1067	Unknown	TL 2470 3420	Inhumation found near Royston Road by Westell in 1928
1077	Unknown	TL 2495 3341	Unidentified iron object, 18-20 South Road. Found close to C2nd burial
1095	Unknown	TL 2525 3400	Cropmarks of scattered maculae, Clothall Common
2321	Unknown	TL 2550 3380	Cropmarks of a pit alignment, Clothall Common
2390	Unknown	TL 2535 3407	Cropmarks of 3 parallel linear ditches, aligned NE-SW, Clothall Common
2479	Unknown	TL 2555 3385	Cropmarks of 5 linear ditches, aligned NW-SE, Clothall Common. 2 of the ditches cut northern side of enclosure (SMR 1031), others appear to lead to enclosure entrance
4905	Unknown	TL 2530 3390	Cropmarks of series of rectilinear enclosures, comprising at least 10 enclosed units
6173	Unknown	TL 2530 3385	Cropmark of sub-rectangular enclosure
7742	Unknown	TL 2560 3382	Cropmark of 2 sides of rectilinear enclosure
7743	Unknown	TL 2563 3361	cropmarks of 2 linear ditches, 40m long, Clothall Common
7744	Unkown	TL 2568 3356	Cropmarks of 2 linear ditches, c.50m long, Clothall Common
7745	Unknown	TL 2526 3397	Cropmarks of 3 large pits, Clothall Common
7746	Unknown	TL 2516 3398	Cropmark of short length of trackway
7747	Unknown	TL 2514 3408	Cropmark of incomplete rectangular enclosure
7748	Unknown	TL 2497 3410	Cropmark of rectangular enclosure, with attached rectilinear ditches to NW





Tracing from Tithe Map, 1850

Scale 1:2500

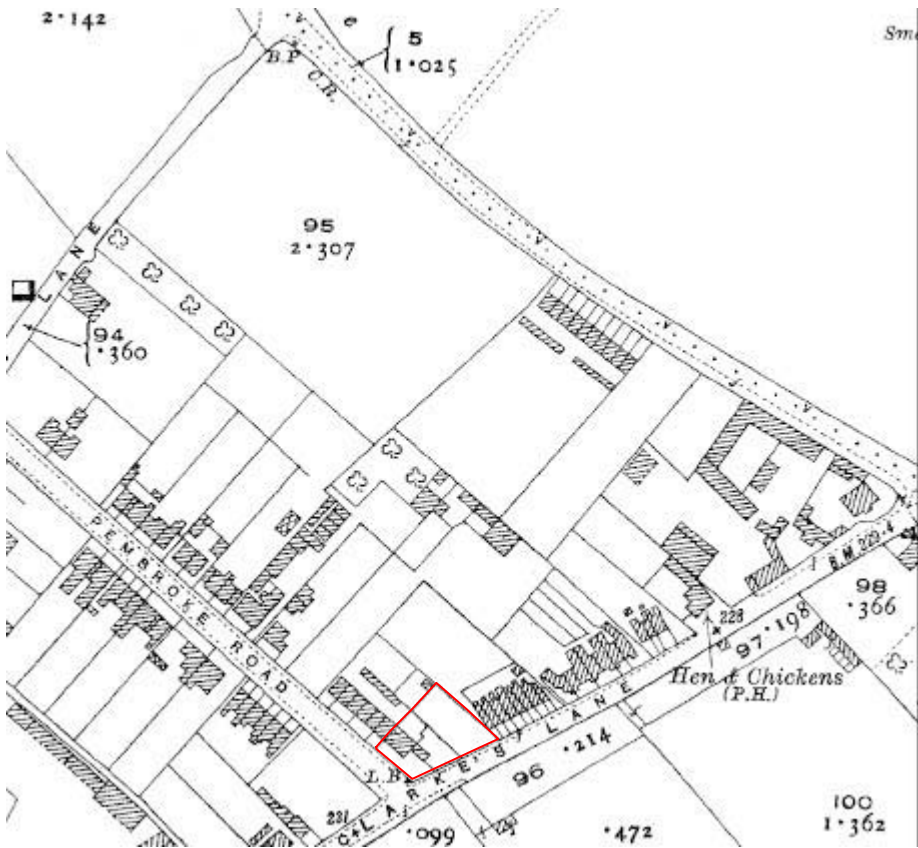
Figure 2



Ordnance Survey, 1898

Scale 1:2500

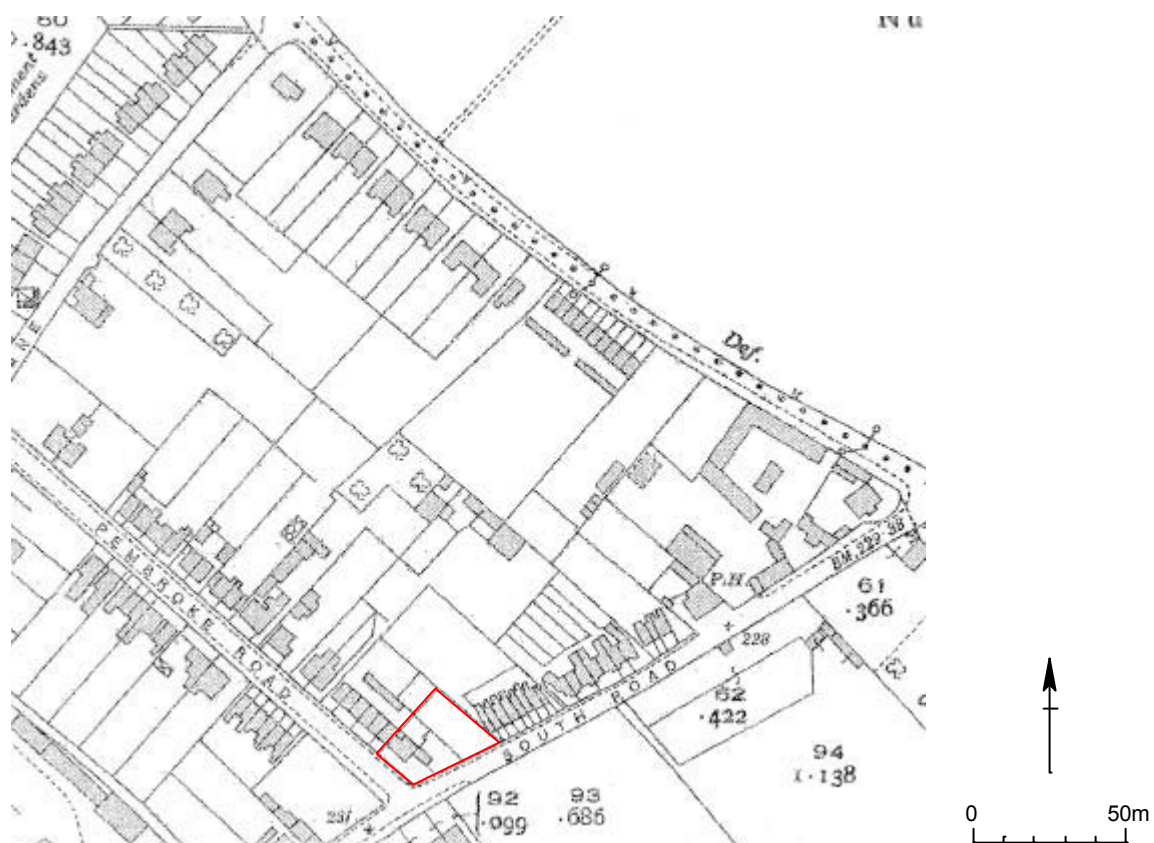
Figure 3a



Ordnance Survey, 1922

Scale 1:2500

Figure 3b



Ordnance Survey, 1937

Scale 1:2500

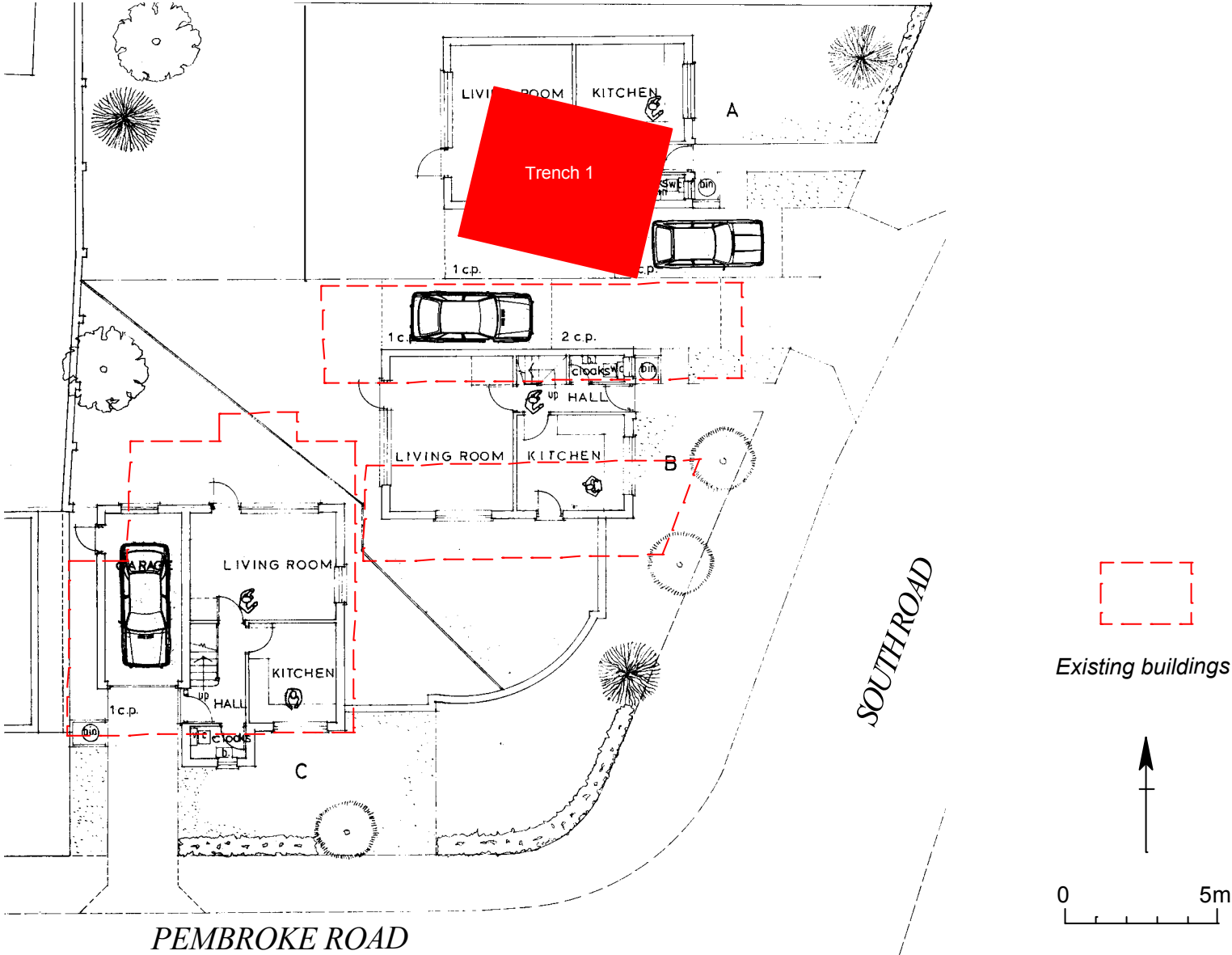
Figure 4a



Ordnance Survey, 1974

Scale 1:2500

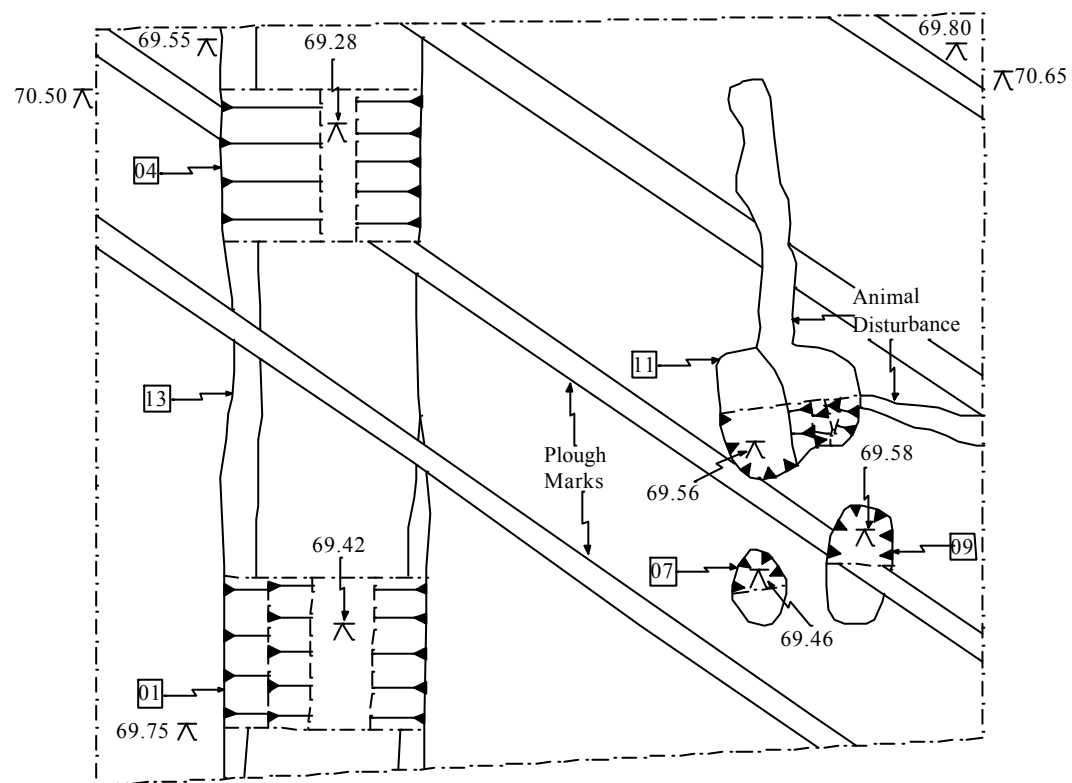
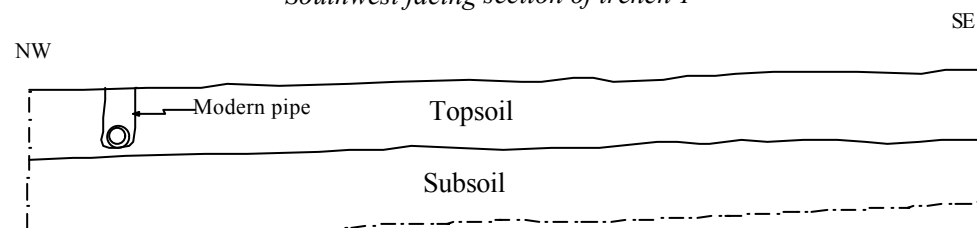
Figure 4b



Trench location

Scale 1:200

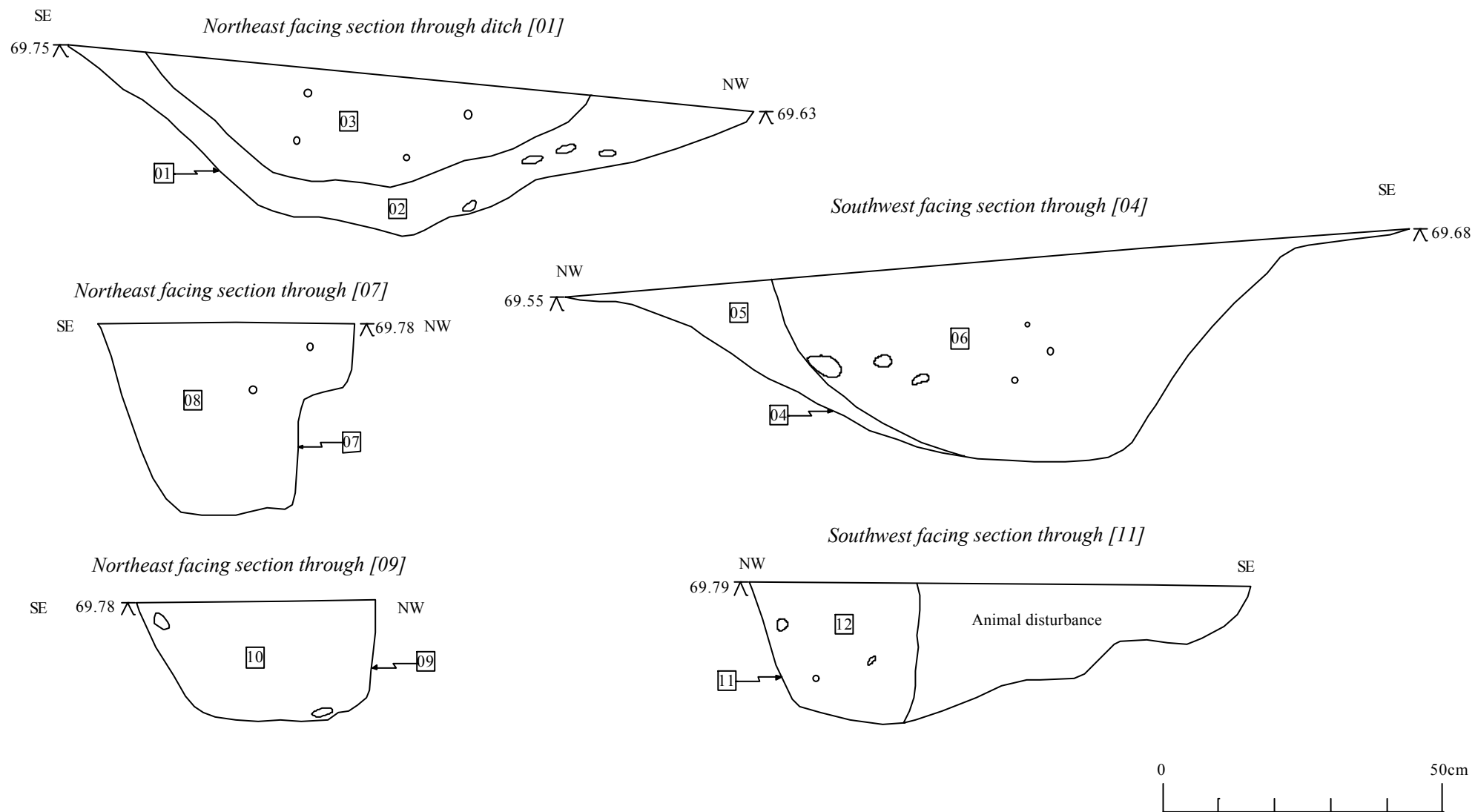
Figure 5

Plan of trench 1*Southwest facing section of trench 1*

Trench plan and section

Scale 1:50

Figure 6



Feature sections

Scale 1:10

Figure 7