



HERITAGE NETWORK



41 PEMBROKE ROAD Baldock, Herts.

(HN566)

Archaeological Monitoring 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.

Phase 2

HN566

Archaeological Monitoring Report

Prepared on behalf of Iverley Properties Ltd

by

Geoff Saunders BA AIFA

Report no.350

May 2006

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The cover photograph shows the site viewed from South Road

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Geoff Saunders. The report text and illustrations were prepared by Geoff Saunders. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Donald McIver and Janet Botley, Iverley Properties Ltd; Chris Moulding, Moulding Plant Ltd; Kate Batt, County Archaeology Office, Hertfordshire County Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| Site name and address: | 41 Pembroke Road, Baldock, Herts. | | |
| County: | Hertfordshire | District: | North Hertfordshire |
| Village/town: | Baldock | Parish: | Baldock |
| Planning reference: | 1/05/1285 | NGR: | TL 25004 33468 |
| Client name and address: | Iverley Properties Ltd, 3 Alexander Court, Whitehorse Street, Baldock, Herts. | | |
| Nature of work: | New Housing | Former land use: | Residential plot |
| Site status: | AA96 | Reason for investigation: | Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16) |
| Position in planning process: | Condition | Project brief originator: | Local authority |
| Size of affected area: | c.570m ² | Size of area investigated: | c.570m ² |
| Site Code: | HN566 | Other reference: | n/a |
| Organisation: | Heritage Network | Site Director: | David Hillelson |
| Project type, methods etc.: | Archaeological monitoring | Archive recipient: | NHDC Museums |
| Start of work | 03/02/2006 | Finish of work | 09/03/2006 |
| Related SMR Nos: | n/a | Periods represented: | LPRIA/early R – B |
| Oasis UID | heritage1-12946 | Significant finds: | No significant finds |
| Monument types: | Ditch- LPRIA/early Romano British; Ditch- undated; Well- 19 th century | | |
| Physical archive: | Pottery, brick, animal bone, oyster shell | | |
| Previous summaries/reports: | Heritage Network Evaluation Report No.242, June 2004 | | |

In response to a condition on the planning permission for a residential development at 41 Pembroke Road, Baldock, Herts., the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks.

The fieldwork revealed evidence of at least two linear features. One of these yielded pottery dating from the early 1st century AD to the early 2nd century. The ditch may represent part of an enclosure surrounding a farmstead which was subsequently used for the deposition of domestic refuse. The recovery of several fragments of brick and daub indicates the presence of at least one contemporary structure in the vicinity. The remaining ditch yielded no archaeological artefacts, although its size and form indicates that it likely represents a former boundary on the alignment of South Road.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Iverley Properties Ltd, as part of a programme of archaeological work associated with building works at 41 Pembroke Road, Baldock, Herts. The planning permission for the work (ref. 1/04/2031), granted by the North Hertfordshire District Council (NHDC), was subject to a standard archaeological condition in accordance with the provisions of the Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16). The scope of the required work followed the *Design Brief for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* prepared by the *County Archaeology Office* (CAO) of Hertfordshire County Council, acting as advisers to NHDC. A full specification for the work was contained in the Heritage Network's approved *Project Design*, dated December 2005.

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 retaining the existing house on the Pembroke Road frontage, and the construction of three new dwellings and a new garage, 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. The presence of a Roman ditch and undated post holes on the site was demonstrated by an archaeological evaluation carried out by the Heritage Network (Ashworth & Saunders 2004). On this basis there was considered to be a high probability that further remains of a Roman or earlier date may be affected by the development.

1.4 The aim of the present project has been to identify and record any archaeological features and deposits which may be uncovered, and to retrieve artefactual and ecofactual elements to allow the date, character, and significance of the site to be assessed in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000), subject to the limitations of reasonable safety and practicality.

1.5 The present report is intended to set the site in its archaeological and historical context, and, together with the deposition of the archive for the project with the North Hertfordshire Museum Service, to complete the requirements of the planning condition.

2. Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 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). 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.

2.2 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.

METHODOLOGY

2.3 The timetable for the fieldwork followed the client's groundwork schedule. A number of site visits were made to supervise the ground reduction and the excavation of footings, service trenches, and soakaway.

2.4 The machining was undertaken using a tracked 360⁰ excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket for the ground reduction, and a 0.45m toothed bucket for the footings and service trenches.

2.5 Spoil from the various stages of the groundworks was inspected for archaeological artefacts.

2.6 Due to a communication error concrete was poured into the footings for the new garage to the rear of no.41 before they were inspected. In mitigation a further trench was excavated parallel to these footings and inspected, but no archaeological features, deposits, or artefacts were observed.

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

MONITORING AND RECORDING

2.8 The groundworks included the reduction of the ground level across the site, the excavation of the footing and service trenches, the excavation of a soakaway, and the backfilling of a late post-medieval well.

Ground reduction

2.9 Approximately 0.3m of topsoil was removed across the entire site. This did not breach the subsoil of firm, greyish brown, slightly clayey silt, and so did not impact on the underlying archaeology. The topsoil consisted of friable, very dark greyish brown, silty clay.

2.10 No archaeological features or deposits were revealed, and no artefacts were recovered during this process.

Footings trenches

2.11 The footings trenches for the new development measured approximately 0.50m in width and 0.8m in depth. The trench sections revealed a layer of firm slightly clayey silt subsoil, approximately 0.45m in depth, beneath which lay the natural chalk.

2.12 A total of 3 linear features, [101], [106], and [108] were observed in the footings trenches.

- Ditch [101] was observed in the north-east corner of the site running on a north – south alignment. The ditch measured 1.39m wide and had a maximum depth of 1.09m. It had steep, straight sides and a flat base. The primary fill (102) of firm, light brownish grey, silt yielded no archaeological artefacts. The nature and size of the feature suggests that it represents a boundary ditch.
- Ditch [106] was observed in the footings for the new porch on the front of the existing house running on a north-east – south-west alignment. The ditch measured 1.30m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.71m. It had steep, straight sides and a rounded ‘u’ shaped base. The primary fill (107) of firm, greyish brown, silt yielded pottery sherds dating to the early 1st century AD. The feature has been interpreted as a boundary ditch.
- Ditch [108] was observed in the footings for the new extension to the rear of the existing house running on a north-east – south-west alignment. The ditch measured more than 1.5m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.69m. It had steep, straight sides and a slightly rounded base. The primary fill (109) of firm, greyish brown, silt yielded pottery sherds dating to the early 1st century AD. The feature has been interpreted as a boundary ditch.

2.13 Ditches [106] and [108] are on approximately the same alignment and both contain pottery of similar date. It is likely that they are in fact the same feature.

2.14 No further archaeological features were revealed in the footings trenches.

Footings Trenches data:

| Context | Type | Description | Dimensions (m) | | |
|---------|------|--|----------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Length | Width | Depth |
| 101 | Cut | Linear cut feature with steep, straight sides and a flat base, on a north – south alignment. Boundary ditch. | 4.40 + | 1.39 + | 1.09 |
| 102 | Fill | Firm, light brownish grey (10YR 6/2), silt with frequent chalk fragments and occasional small flints. Fill of [101]. | 4.40 + | 1.39 + | 1.09 |
| 106 | Cut | Linear cut feature with steep, straight sides and a rounded ‘u’ shaped base, on a north-east – south-west alignment. Boundary ditch. | 0.50 + | 1.30 | 0.71 |

| Context | Type | Description | Dimensions (m) | | |
|---------|------|--|----------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Length | Width | Depth |
| 107 | Fill | Firm, greyish brown (10YR 5/2), silt with frequent small flints and chalk fragments. Fill of [106]. | 0.50 + | 1.30 | 0.71 |
| 108 | Cut | Linear cut feature with steep, straight sides and a slightly rounded base, on a north-east – south-west alignment. Boundary ditch. | 3.10 + | 1.50 + | 0.69 |
| 109 | Fill | Firm, greyish brown (10YR 5/2), silt with frequent small flints and chalk fragments. Fill of [108]. | 3.10 + | 1.50 + | 0.69 |

Drainage trenches

2.15 The drainage trenches were cut into, but not through, the subsoil. They did not reach the natural geology.

2.16 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were observed in the drainage trenches.

Soakaway

2.17 The soakaway was excavated in the northern half of the site and measured 3.5m long by 3.0m wide by a total depth in excess of 3.0m. The soakaway was initially machined to the natural chalk.

2.18 The soakaway contained a single ditch [103] running on a north-east – south-west alignment. A section was excavated by hand through the ditch.

2.19 The ditch extended beneath the western baulk of the soakaway and had a width of more than 0.81m and a maximum depth of 0.46m. It had steep, straight sides and a flat base. The primary fill (104) of firm, very dark greyish brown, slightly clayey silt yielded pottery sherds of mid 1st to early 2nd century AD date. The secondary fill (105) of firm, greyish brown, slightly clayey silt yielded pottery sherds of 1st century AD date. Further sherds of similar date were recovered from the ditch as the soakaway was machined down to its finished level. The feature may be a continuation of ditches [106] and [108] observed in the footings trenches as it aligns approximately with them.

Soakaway data:

| Context | Type | Description | Dimensions (m) | | |
|---------|------|---|----------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Length | Width | Depth |
| 103 | Cut | Linear cut feature with steep, straight sides and a flat base, aligned north-east – south-west. Boundary ditch. | 3.55 + | 0.81 + | 0.46 |
| 104 | Fill | Firm, very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2), slightly clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular flints and chalk fragments, and occasional charcoal flecks. Primary fill of [103]. | 3.55 + | 0.81 + | 0.21 |

| Context | Type | Description | Dimensions (m) | | |
|---------|------|--|----------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Length | Width | Depth |
| 105 | Fill | Firm, greyish brown (10YR 5/2), slightly clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments, moderate small sub-angular flints, and occasional charcoal flecks. | 3.55 + | 0.56 + | 0.27 |

Well

2.20 Well [110] was observed close to the corner of the extension to the existing dwelling. The well had a diameter of 1.0m and was lined with bricks to a depth of 1.8m. The lining of the well was constructed of unfrogged yellow (possibly Arlesey or Cambridge Whites) brick bonded with a chalky sand mortar, the bricks measuring 230 x 110 x 70mm (9 x 4.25 x 2.75 inches). The bricks are similar to those used in the house itself and it is likely that the well is contemporary with the original property. The well probably fell out of use when the extension was added.

Well data:

| Context | Type | Description | Dimensions (m) | |
|---------|-----------|---|----------------|--------|
| | | | Diameter | Depth |
| 110 | Structure | Circular cut brick lined feature with straight vertical sides. 19 th century well. | 1.0 + | 1.80 + |

3. Finds Assessment

FINDS CONCORDANCE

| Context | Pottery | | CBM | | Daub | | An bone | | Shell | | Comments |
|--------------|------------|------------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| 104 | 17 | 345 | | | | | 10 | 40 | 9 | 110 | |
| 105 | 41 | 445 | | | 1 | 10 | 14 | 145 | 20 | 215 | |
| 104 & 105 | 66 | 204 0 | | | 3 | 20 | 15 | 190 | 11 | 115 | |
| 107 | 45 | 129 5 | | | | | 2 | 105 | 3 | 30 | |
| 109 | 28 | 136 5 | 3 | 875 | 9 | 820 | 3 | 155 | | | |
| U/S | 3 | 310 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 200 | 580 0 | 3 | 875 | 13 | 850 | 44 | 635 | 43 | 470 | |

POTTERY

Introduction

3.1 A total of 200 sherds of pottery, weighing 5800g, was recovered from 5 stratified and 1 unstratified contexts on the present site. The pottery was in variable condition, ranging from small, abraded fragments to sizeable, relatively unworn, sherds.

Chronology

3.2 The bulk of the pottery assemblage from the site is of the early 1st century AD, with some sherds of the later 1st century/early 2nd century AD also present. No evidence of later Roman pottery was recovered during the present project.

3.3 Cartographic evidence shows buildings on the southern half of the site from the late 19th century. A late post-medieval well [110] was observed during the present fieldwork. No pottery of this period was collected during the fieldwork, although its presence was noted within the overburden.

Discussion

3.4 Grog-tempered wares, unsurprisingly, represented the largest fabric group on the site. This is the standard Late pre-Roman Iron Age and early Roman ware and sherds of this fabric are commonly found during archaeological fieldwork in Baldock and the wider region. The assemblage has a relative lack of grey wares. Grey wares appeared in Baldock in the later 1st century AD, and tended to replace grog-tempered wares as the dominant fabric group. The small number of grey ware sherds is, therefore, an indication of the early date of the features on the present site. One sherd of grog-tempered ware, from ditch [103], may have been re-used. It shows signs of having had at least one hole drilled through it. Regional wares present include shell-tempered wares, possibly from the kiln site at Harrold, Bedfordshire.

3.5 Although the majority of the pottery assemblage comprised local and regional wares, several imported sherds were recovered. All but three of these were collected from a single feature, ditch [103]. This produced sherds imported from Gaul in the 50 years before the Roman Conquest, including Samian, Terra Nigra (TN), Butt Beaker, and 1 burnt sherd, possibly of Terra Rubra. One base sherd from a TN platter had an incomplete potters mark, only two letters are legible [DR...]. Samian and TN was also recovered from ditch fill (109). Several amphorae sherds were also collected from the same fill and were recovered as unstratified in close proximity to ditch [103].

3.6 Jars comprised the predominant form. Platters, bowls and butt beakers were also represented and part of the handle of an amphora was also recovered. The identified forms indicate a domestic assemblage.

3.7 Much of the material from the present phase of work is earlier in date than that from the evaluation. Features investigated during the evaluation produced pottery ranging from the late 1st century to the mid-late 2nd century AD. This assemblage consisted mostly of small abraded and undiagnostic bodysherds unlikely to have been in their primary place of deposition. The present assemblage is far less abraded and is likely to have been recovered from its primary place of deposition. It is indicative of occupation on or in the immediate vicinity of the site in the late pre Roman Iron Age (LPRIA) and early Romano-British period.

Conclusions

3.8 Almost the entire pottery assemblage from the present phase of fieldwork was collected from ditches [103], [106], and [108]. It is possible that these are different sections of the same feature as they are all on approximately the same alignment. A further three sherds were collected unstratified but in close proximity to [103].

3.9 On the present evidence a single phase of occupation can be identified on, or in, the immediate vicinity of the site. This started in the early 1st century AD and continued into the early 2nd century AD. Later activity on the site is represented by the late post-medieval and modern material observed in the overburden on the site but not collected.

3.10 Earlier trial trenching revealed evidence of occupation in the vicinity of the site from the late 1st century to the mid-late 2nd century AD. The evidence collected during the present fieldwork has demonstrated activity in closer proximity to the site, beginning at least 50 years earlier.

3.11 The number of sherds of imported wares recovered from both phases of fieldwork indicate that the inhabitants of Late pre-Roman Iron Age and early Roman Baldock were relatively wealthy. Baldock has been identified as '*a regionally important late Iron Age settlement*' (Burleigh 1995, p.103) and the location of the settlement, on the junction of the Icknield Way and the road from Braughing, undoubtedly encouraged wealth into the community.

Recommendations

3.12 The pottery assemblage from the present site reveals evidence for the survival of features of late Iron Age and Romano-British date. Although the assemblage is relatively small, it does show that there was domestic occupation on, or close to, the site from at least the early 1st century AD. This is significant in terms of identifying the extent of the early settlement in Baldock.

3.13 Although no further work is proposed on the pottery assemblage, the material should be considered in any general study of pottery from Baldock. A comparison between the material from this site and assemblages from other sites in the town has the potential to further increase our knowledge of the Iron Age – Roman transition in Hertfordshire.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (CBM)

3.14 A total of 3 pieces of brick, weighing 875g, were recovered from a single stratified context during the present phase of fieldwork. Of these, one piece was post-medieval in date, and is likely to be intrusive within the earlier feature. The remaining two fragments were early Romano-British in date.

3.15 All three fragments were collected from ditch fill (109). Although not complete the two Romano-British fragments are relatively large and unabraded and are likely to have been in their primary place of deposition.

3.16 Two small fragments of Romano-British CBM were recovered during the evaluation stage of fieldwork.

3.17 Evidence from the present field work combined with the material recovered during the evaluation suggests the presence of at least one structure on or in close proximity to the site during the early Romano-British period.

Recommendations

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

DAUB

3.19 A total of 13 pieces of daub, weighing 850g, were recovered from 3 stratified contexts during the present phase of fieldwork. The fragments vary in size from small to large but are relatively unabraded and are likely to have been in their primary place of deposition.

3.20 The daub was recovered from ditches [103] and [108], pottery from which has been dated to the early 1st to early 2nd centuries AD. The larger fragments were recovered from fill (109) in ditch [108], which also yielded fragments of Romano-British CBM.

3.21 A further two pieces of daub were recovered during the evaluation stage of fieldwork.

3.22 The presence of daub is further evidence of at least one structure on or in close proximity to the site during the early Romano-British period.

Recommendations

3.23 No further work is recommended on this small assemblage.

ANIMAL BONE

3.24 A total of 44 pieces of animal bone, weighing 635g, were recovered from 5 stratified contexts during the present phase of fieldwork. Most of the pieces collected are in the form of broken pieces, ranging in size from substantial pieces to small fragments.

3.25 Species represented include larger animals such as cattle and horse, as well as smaller animals such as sheep, goat, pig, rabbit, and hare. Possible knife marks on the bovine elements collected from ditch [103] are the only evidence of butchery.

Recommendations

3.26 Given the small size of the assemblage and its fragmentary nature, no further work is proposed.

SHELL

3.27 A total of 43 pieces of shell, weighing 470g, were recovered from 4 stratified contexts during the current phase of fieldwork. Although several complete examples were recovered, the majority of the assemblage is fragmentary in nature.

3.28 The oysters were probably marine, a popular delicacy in the Roman period, which were transported inland, packed in barrels with brine or spices. Such finds are not uncommon from Roman Baldock and indicate the use of the features for the disposal of domestic refuse.

3.29 This material combined with that from the evaluation gives further evidence of the wealth of the inhabitants of Roman Baldock, as foodstuffs are being imported into the town as opposed to just being harvested from the immediate locality.

Recommendations

3.30 No further work is proposed on this assemblage.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

4.1 The monitoring and recording of the groundworks associated with the new development has demonstrated archaeological activity in the vicinity of the site from the late Iron Age to the early Romano-British period.

4.2 Four linear features were identified, three of which [103], [106], and [108], appear to be different sections through the same ditch. The pottery evidence recovered from the ditch suggests the earliest occupation in the immediate vicinity of the site began during the early 1st century AD. The CBM and daub recovered from the ditch suggest the presence of at least one structure during the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period.

4.3 The late Iron Age 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*” (Burleigh 1995, p.103). Although no direct evidence of occupation was observed during the fieldwork it is possible that the ditch represents part of an enclosure surrounding a farmstead. Finds recovered from the ditch include pottery, animal bone, and oyster shell fragments, suggesting it was latterly used for the disposal of domestic refuse.

4.4 The remaining ditch [101] yielded no archaeological artefacts. The size of the ditch suggests that it formed part of a significant boundary. The medieval boundary between Baldock and Weston follows the line South Road, and ditch [101] may represent an earlier alignment of this boundary.

4.5 The Romano-British artefact assemblage from the evaluation was of late 1st century – early 2nd century date. This material was heavily abraded and unlikely to be in its place of primary deposition. The present fieldwork demonstrates activity on the site which predates this by at least 50 years. In addition the present assemblage appears to be the result of the direct dumping of domestic refuse in the features indicating occupation in closer proximity during this period.

4.6 The fieldwork did not identify any evidence of activity on the site between the Romano-British period and the 19th century. This supports the conclusions of the earlier evaluation previously undertaken which suggested that the site had remained undeveloped until the late 19th century.

4.7 Brick lined well [110] was located close to the corner of the extension to the existing dwelling. It is likely to be contemporary with the original building and to have gone out of use when the extension was built.

Conclusion

4.8 The programme of archaeological works on the site has revealed evidence of occupation in the immediate vicinity dating from the late pre Roman period through to the early 2nd century AD. This is significant in terms of establishing the extent and development of the early settlement in Baldock.

4.9 Finds of imported material in the form of pottery and oyster shells indicate that the inhabitants of early Baldock were relatively wealthy. The location of the settlement on the junction of the Icknield Way and the road from the settlement at Braughing, would have brought trade and wealth into the community.

4.10 The lack of later Roman material implies a halt to the occupation activity in this part of the settlement at this time. Other sites in Roman Baldock indicate that the settlement went into a gradual decline from the later 3rd century AD onwards shrinking in size and population. As such the lack of later material on the current site suggests that the focus of the domestic activity is moving rather than ceasing.

4.11 No direct evidence of structures dating to the Romano-British period has been revealed during the current fieldwork, but the presence of buildings is indicated by finds of CBM and Daub.

4.12 The lack of archaeological activity from the medieval and early post-medieval periods appears to confirm that the site lay in agricultural land outside of the town and remained undeveloped until the present house was built.

Confidence Rating

4.13 The conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. There were no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than High.

5. Schedule of Site Visits

| Date | Staff | Hours | Comments |
|----------|-------|-------|---|
| 03/02/06 | GIS | 1 | Preliminary meeting |
| 06/02/06 | GIS | 3 | Monitor ground reduction |
| 07/02/06 | GIS | 1 | Inspect ground reduction |
| 08/02/06 | GIS | 1 | Monitor footings trenches |
| 09/02/06 | GIS | 8 | Monitor footings and soakaway, excavate and record ditches |
| 10/02/06 | GIS | 8 | Monitor footings, finish excavating and recording ditch |
| 13/02/06 | GIS | 3 | Monitor extension footings to no.41, record features, monitor drainage. |
| 14/02/06 | GIS | 2 | Monitor drainage |
| 02/03/06 | GIS | 2 | Inspect garage footings |
| 09/03/06 | GIS | 1 | Inspect well and mitigation trench |

6. Bibliography

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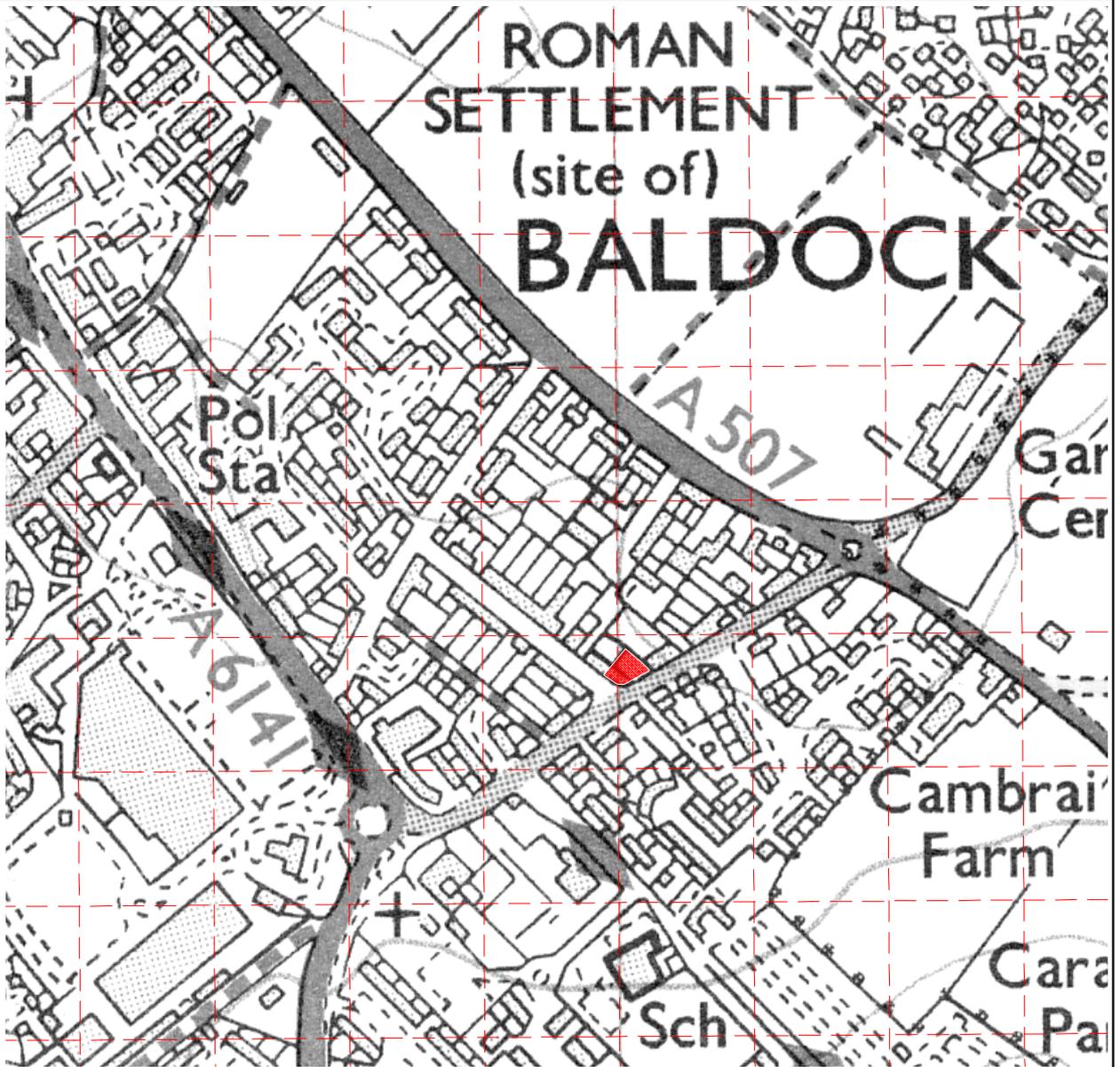
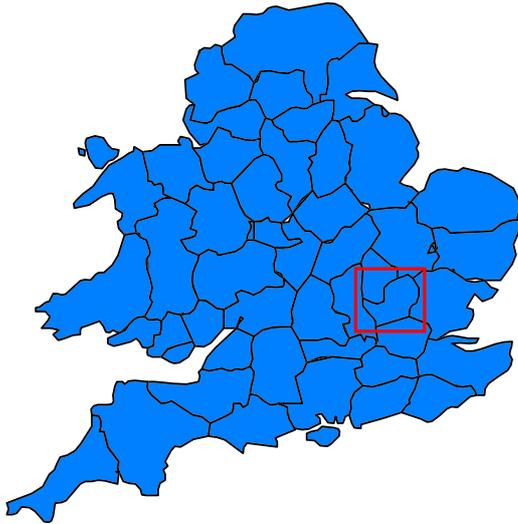
7. Illustrations

| | |
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| Figure 2..... | Site layout |
| Figure 3..... | Feature sections |

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41 Pembroke Road, Baldock (phase 2)

HN566



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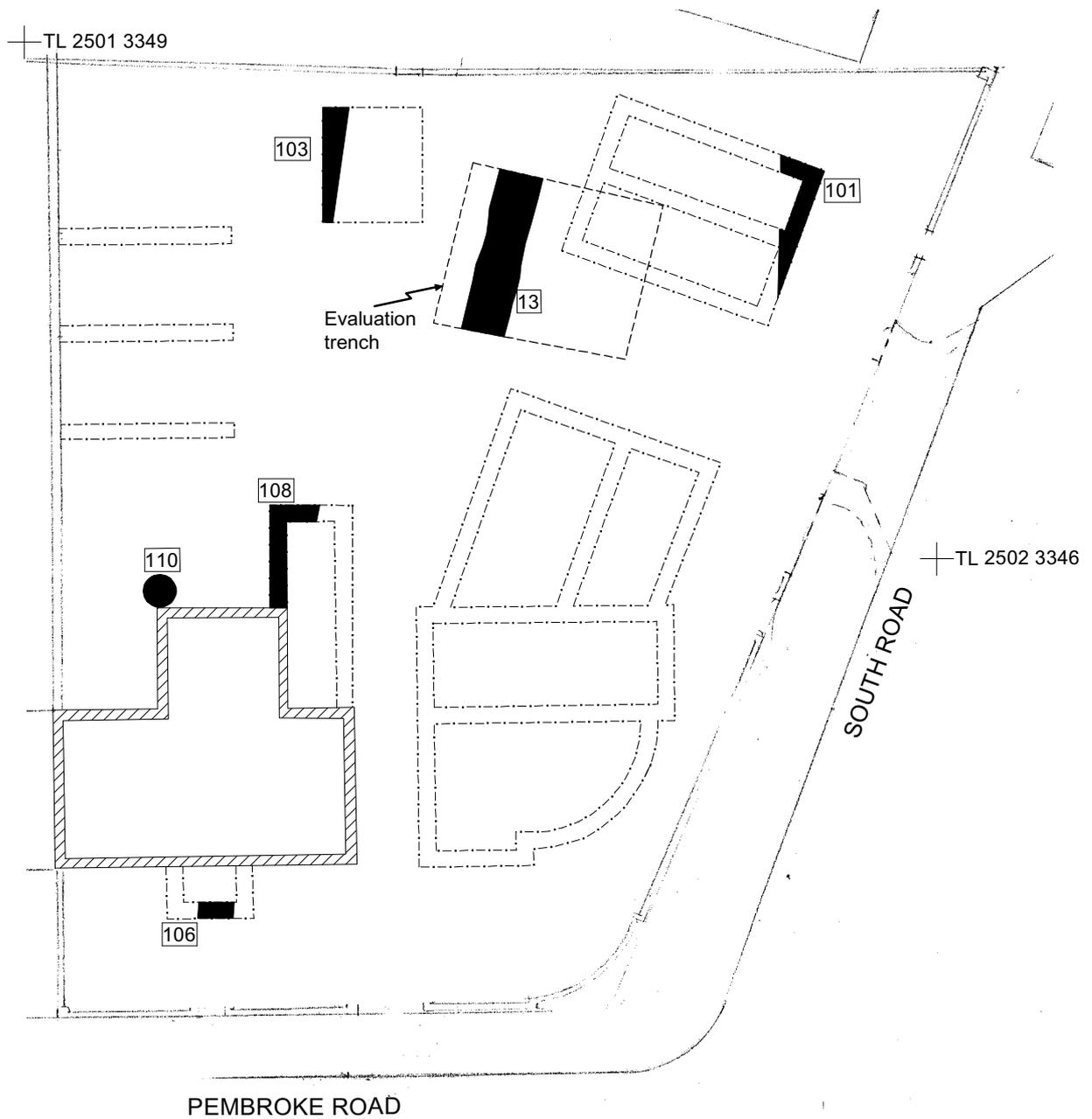
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Site Location

Scale 1:5000

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Figure 1

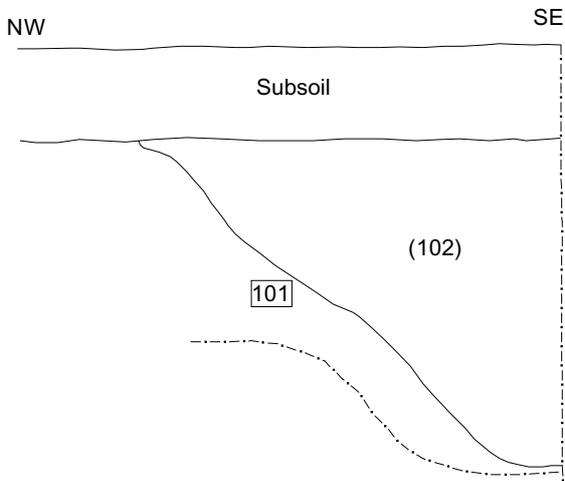


Site layout

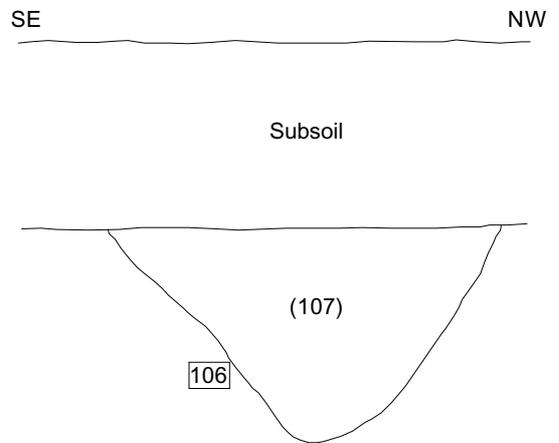
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Figure 2

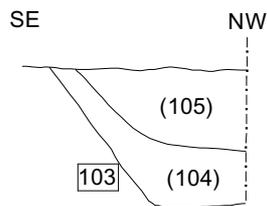
South-west facing section through ditch [101]



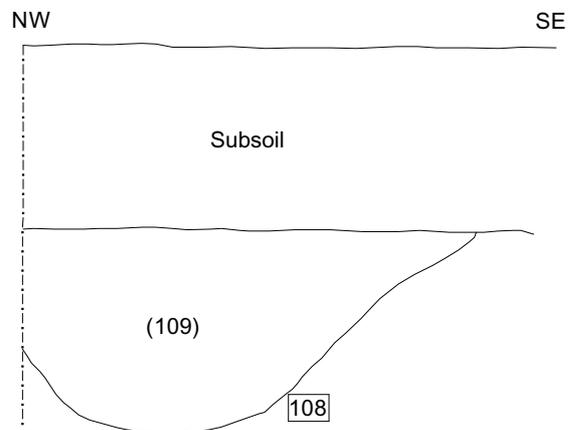
North-east facing section through ditch [106]



North-east facing section through ditch [103]



South-west facing section through ditch [108]



Plan of [103]

