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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**THE OLD MEETING HOUSE, MEETING HOUSE LANE,  
BALDOCK, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION  
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 24532 34058	Report No: 4455
District: North Herts	Site Code: AS 1328
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3646
Signed:	Date: 25 November 2013 Revised 6 May 2014

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**PI House, R/O 23 Clifton Road,  
Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5AF  
Tel 01462 817 933**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,  
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP32 7AJ  
Tel 01284 765210**

e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)

[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)



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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>		<i>The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire</i>	
<i>Between April and November 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation and archaeological monitoring and recording at land at The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24532 34058). The project was commissioned by Bleriot Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the change of use and conversion of The Old Meeting House to 2 x2 bedroom flats, erection of 2 x2 bedroom dwellings and associated works.</i>			
<i>The principal element of the project was the excavation and removal of the late 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century human burials associated with former Quakers burial ground. Human remains were removed from 25 graves. A small damaged lead coffin containing some human remains and found in a modern pit. The graves contained inhumation burials within wooden coffins. The latter were not preserved but metal handles were present. No personal items were present in the graves except small copper alloy pins found in four graves. Another two lead coffins (one sealed) were present amongst 20 burials revealed within the excavation area but they were left in situ as they were not threatened by the new development.</i>			
<i>In addition to the burials, a late Iron Age/early Roman pit, two medieval (late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pits, a modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) pit and five undated pits were excavated.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		22, 25-26/04, 13-29/08, 04, 16-18/10/2013 and 05-07/11/2013	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		Y	Future work (Y/N/?)
P. number		3878	Site code
			AS 1328
Type of project		<i>Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring &amp; Recording</i>	
Site status		<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 96</i>	
Current land use		<i>Disused offices and a car park</i>	
Planned development		<i>Change of use and conversion of The Old Meeting House to 2 x2 bedroom flats, erection of 2 x2 bedroom dwellings and associated works</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>46 inhumation burials (17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) of which 25 were excavated, two lead coffins (17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century), one lead coffin (17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) within a modern pit, one late Iron Age/early Roman pit, two medieval (late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pits, one modern (20<sup>th</sup> century pit) and five undated pits.</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>Small copper alloy pins from four graves</i>	
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>North Hertfordshire</i>
			<i>Baldock</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>SG7 5BP</i>	
Area of site		<i>c. 650m<sup>2</sup></i>	
NGR		<i>TL 24532 34058</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>61.00/61.50m</i>	
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by		<i>HCC HEU</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>	
Funded by		<i>Bleriot Construction Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring and Recording.</i>	
Authors		<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>	
Report no.		<i>4455</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>November 2013; revised May 2014</i>	

## **THE OLD MEETING HOUSE, MEETING HOUSE LANE, BALDOCK, HERTFORDSHIRE**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

#### **SUMMARY**

*Between April and November 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation and archaeological monitoring and recording at land at The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24532 34058). The project was commissioned by Bleriot Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the change of use and conversion of The Old Meeting House to 2 x2 bedroom flats, erection of 2 x2 bedroom dwellings and associated works.*

*The site lies within the historic core of Baldock and within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 96 which records the presence of Bronze/Iron Age, Roman and medieval archaeological remains. The Iron Age and Roman settlements are of national importance and much of the Roman settlement at Baldock is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (No.27913). The Roman settlement has extensive cemeteries on its periphery.*

*The site also lies within the area indicated as the location of a former Quakers burial ground associated with The Old Meeting House which is extant. The evaluation of the site revealed an undated inhumation burial and possibly another grave. The site had a potential for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains and for 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century burials to be present.*

*The principal element of the project was the excavation and removal of the late 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century human burials associated with former Quakers burial ground. Human remains were removed from 25 graves. A small damaged lead coffin containing some human remains and found in a modern pit. The graves contained inhumation burials within wooden coffins. The latter were not preserved but metal handles were present. No personal items were present in the graves except for small copper alloy pins found in four graves. Another two lead coffins (one sealed) were present amongst the 20 burials revealed within the excavation area but they were left in situ as they were not threatened by the new development.*

*In addition to the burials, a late Iron Age/early Roman pit, two medieval (late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pits, a modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) pit and five undated pits were excavated.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between April and November 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation and archaeological monitoring and recording at land at The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24532 34058; Figs. 1 & 2). The project was commissioned by Bleriot Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the change of use and conversion of The Old Meeting House to 2 x2 bedroom flats, the erection of 2 x 2 bedroom dwellings and associated works (North Herts Planning Ref. P/2009/0860).

1.2 The project was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 19/12/2011) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 13/11/2012) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (revised 2008), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The initial stage of the excavation carried out in April 2013 revealed numerous inhumation burials and part of a former Quakers burial ground. The project was referred to the Secretary of State to obtain the license required for the removal of human remains under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 (enacted 21/05/1981). Attached to the license were regulations, for example, a public notice of the intention to remove human remains had to be displayed on the site and published in the local press. All potentially interested parties had to be informed. The excavation did not commence until the statutory period of public notice expired in August 2013. The Secretary of State issued an Order under Section 2(2) of the Act (The Ministry of Justice file ref. OPR/074/001/53; signed by Judith Bernstein on behalf of the Secretary of State for Justice; dated 01/08/2013). The Order permitted the removal of human remains from the areas directly threatened by the new development.

1.4 The excavation and archaeological monitoring and recording aimed to investigate and record any surviving archaeological remains within the areas subject to development. It also aimed to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive. The human remains subject to removal would be transferred to a new location for reburial with no further examination.

### *Planning policy context*

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage

assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

1.7 The Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 is an act to amend the Disused Burial Grounds Act 1884 to enable building to take place on certain disused burial grounds with appropriate safeguards; and for purposes connected therewith. A disused burial ground is defined as 'any churchyard, cemetery or other ground, whether consecrated or not, which has at any time been set apart for the purpose of interment, and which is no longer used for interments'; however, this does not include intramural burials within a church building. The Act regulates the removal of human remains and tombstones or memorials which may be affected by the development on the non-Church of England burial grounds. The 1983 Pastoral Measure of The General Synod of The Church of England regulates the removal of human remains on The Church of England burial grounds. The both acts state that a notice of the proposed development must be given by the landowner in local newspapers and at the site.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site is located to the north of the centre of Baldock. The latter is situated within the district of North Hertfordshire and the county of Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The larger settlement of Letchworth lies c. 1km to the west beyond the A1(M) motorway. To the north, south and east Baldock is largely surrounded by open countryside with the small villages of Bygrave, Wallington and Weston a short distance away.

2.2 The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No.96, as identified on the Local Plan, which broadly identifies the potential for evidence

of settlement in the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods in the town of Baldock. The site is situated on the north-western side of Meeting House Lane. It was occupied by the Old Meeting House which had been in use as commercial offices. To the north of the site is a 1980s office block – the remainder of the site was a surfaced car park.

### **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site is located close to the centre of Baldock (Fig. 1) and is located at the very far north-eastern extent of the Chiltern Hills, whilst the Weston Hills lie 1.2km to the south-east. The site lies in a gently sloping depression in the landscape at a height of c. 61.25m AOD. It is situated on Upper Cretaceous Middle Chalk characteristic of the Chiltern Hills (British Geological Survey 1978).

3.2 The soils on the site remained undefined given that it lies within the urban area of Baldock (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). However, soils present within the site are likely to comprise soils of the Upton 1 Association, which are based upon chalk in the area, and are described as shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk. Other soils in the area are of the Swaffham Prior Association and are comprised of well drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### *Prehistoric*

4.1 Baldock is situated on the Icknield Way, an important prehistoric routeway and later an Anglo-Saxon route between Wessex and East Anglia. Despite its position few prehistoric finds have been recorded in Baldock compared with finds from the Romano-British and later periods. A single Palaeolithic struck flint tool was recovered during excavations at Walls Field (HER 217) and a Neolithic flint assemblage including an arrowhead, knife and scraper was recovered from the line of the Icknield Way (HER 358). Bronze Age archaeology is represented by the presence of three ring-ditched barrows to the immediate north-east of Baldock and along the line of the Icknield Way (HER 2386, 2430 & 2431). Recent excavations prompted by the construction of the Baldock bypass in 2003 – 2004 revealed a cluster of seven Bronze Age barrows and a round house. The barrows appeared to have been re-used during the late Iron Age and the early Romano-British periods. (Phillips *et al* 2009). A Bronze Age cremation was also found during ground works for the Tesco store c.750m to the south of the site (HER 10077).

4.2 Significant activity from the later Iron Age is recorded across the central and southern section of the town, coinciding with the later location of Romano-British occupation. The majority of the late Iron Age discoveries comprise burials, in many cases cremations with assemblages of pottery grave goods (HER 0482, 0483 and 4280). An Iron Age high status 'Chieftain's burial' was



recorded to the east of the High Street (HER 1868). It comprised a cremation with extensive grave goods including a bronze cauldron, a pair of fire dogs, bronze dishes, wooden buckets, an amphora and pig bones. It dated to c.50 BC (Stead & Rigby 1986).

### *Romano-British*

4.3 Extensive excavations have occurred in and around Baldock, focussed on the areas of Walls Field and Clothall Road, and produced evidence of a substantial Roman settlement of over 30 hectare (Burleigh 1982; Burleigh & Fitzpatrick-Matthew 2008; HER 0008). The settlement was well established by the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD but was likely initially occupied from about 100BC (HER 0106, 1081 and 1843). The Romano-British settlement lay at the crossroads of two important Roman roads and the prehistoric Icknield Way (HER 4626 and 4685) which gave direct communication with the towns of Durocubris (Dunstable) to the south-west, Verulamium (St Albans) to the south, Braughing to the south-east, and Durovigutum (Godmanchester) to the north (The Viatores, 1964). The excavations of the Roman town have revealed an exceptionally large number of burials including 21 separate formal cemeteries (Burleigh & Fitzpatrick-Matthew 2008). Zoning and migration of activity has been identified within the town, with burials generally occurring only outside the settlement area (HER 0481, 0485, 1066, 1067, 1080, 4270 and 6082).

4.4 Other Romano-British finds from the area date from the 1st century through to the 4th century. The number of coins recovered indicates the Roman town's status as an important market for the region (HER 0447, 0487, 0529, 0622, 1055-60, 1062-5, 1079 & 1256). Further evidence of extensive Romano-British settlement within Baldock includes the Romano-Celtic temple and associated buildings recorded to the south of the site at Baker's Close (HER 770). In the immediate vicinity of the site some later Iron Age or early Roman burial vessels have been recorded along the route of Icknield Way, including two Gallo-Belgic platters, one campanulate cup (both dating from 10-65 AD) and a bowl with cordons (probably Claudian in date) (HER 483). To the east of the site an area of Roman occupation was recorded in Orchard Road, including a series of truncated ditches, several pits and three wells (HER 10986). Two burials were also recorded; a burial of probable late Roman date was contained within the upper fill of a sub-circular well (HER 10987) and an assemblage of a skull and 'further' bones were recorded within the fill of a large pit (HER 12002)

### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.5 There is little archaeological evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period recorded in Baldock, although it is thought that sub-Roman activity continued within the town until as late as the 6<sup>th</sup> century (Burleigh & Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2008). The lack of Anglo-Saxon archaeology, however, is not unexpected as many small Roman towns or even large settlements exhibit evidence of discontinuous habitation after the 4<sup>th</sup> century and often total abandonment by

the 5<sup>th</sup> century. Consistent with the theory of decline and abandonment, there are no known Anglo-Saxon find-spots from the area surrounding the site.

#### *Medieval*

4.6 At the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086, Baldock formed part of the manor of Weston, which was assessed as a relatively large holding comprising approximately 1,200 acres of arable land (Page 1912). While the manor of Weston was relatively populous with 300 – 400 inhabitants, there is no evidence to show that Baldock existed as a separate entity in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The town was established in c.1140 when the Knights Templar were granted land here (Williamson 2000). The name Baldock is believed to be a corruption of *Baghadad*, referring to the crusading orders links with the Middle East. The medieval settlement was established at the junction of the Icknield Way and the Great North Road, the latter of which was altered slightly with a dog-leg to form the High Street (Crellin 1995), however the site remained to the north of the probable extent of the medieval settlement (Thompson 2002).

4.7 In a survey of the possessions of the Knights Templar undertaken in 1185, the 12<sup>th</sup> century town was estimated to cover a total area of c.150 acres (Page 1912; Crellin 1995). In 1189 Richard I confirmed a grant to the Templars giving the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair. To this end a double market place was designated along High Street and Whitehorse Street, accounting for the exceptional width of these streets today (HER 10871). Few archaeological features of medieval date have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site. St Mary's Church is of 13<sup>th</sup> century origin and lies to the south of the site (HER 4062). Archaeological investigations to the north and east of the site have revealed medieval activity including medieval pits and possible medieval boundary ditches (HER 11423, 11821, 12704 and 13167).

#### *Post-medieval & later*

4.8 In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the town of Baldock was described as being in a state of decay, in common with many settlements at this time (Crellin 1996). However Baldock flourished with the introduction of coach travel in the 17<sup>th</sup> century during which the Great North Road from London, to the east of the site, became an important route (HER 11197). The town remained as a relatively small, nucleated settlement, with open or garden land located immediately to the rear of properties fronting the High Street (HER 10872). Extant post-medieval structures include Wynne's Almshouses on the High Street, which were built for six tenants in 1621 (HER 11198), the Manor House/Brewery House at No. 21 High Street (HER 12866), and the house at No. 14A High Street (HER 13672).

4.9 Passing trade declined and the coaching houses suffered a recession following the opening of the Royston & Hitchin Railway through Baldock railway station in the 1850s (Thompson 2002; Rider 1982, 22). Baldock did not suffer wholesale decline in the early modern period, however, as the brewing and malting industries of late 18<sup>th</sup> century proved to be of great resilience and continued working into the 20<sup>th</sup> century (HERs 5339, 5340,

5343 & 5442), long after the loss of the industry in many nearby towns. A new Garden City at Letchworth was founded in 1903, offering many opportunities for work nearby, whilst the Kayser-Bondor factory, c.750m to the south, was established in 1924 originally for Kosmos, a photographic materials manufacturer (HER 9910).

## The Site

4.10 Baldock played a significant role in the development of Quakerism. In 1655 George Fox visited Baldock. He recounts in his diaries that he was taken to the bedside of a sick Baptist woman whose relatives believed she was about to die, he recorded that “*the Lord raised her uppe so that she was well to the astonishment of the towne and country*” (Hine 1929). He is also recorded to have effected the conversion of two men who had been fighting at the George and Dragon Public House (Branch Johnson 1957). Thereafter the George and Dragon Public House was a frequent resort for travelling Quakers. The Quaker community refused to swear an oath of allegiance to Charles II in 1660 and as a result their meeting place was broken up and 17 members including Thomas Baldock and Thomas Butt were arrested and imprisoned in Hertford (Hine 1929). Despite this persecution many people remained true to their beliefs and Pepys in 1661 marvelled at the persistence and pluck of the Quaker community in Baldock, noting that in 1661 their numbers continued to increase.

4.11 During Charles II’s reign various legislations sought to discourage non-conformity to the Church of England, including the Corporation Act of 1661 which required municipal officeholders to swear allegiance, the Act of Uniformity 1662 which made the use of the Anglican Book of Common Prayer compulsory and the Conventicle Act of 1664 which prohibited religious assemblies of more than five people other than under the auspices of the Church of England. It was not until 1672 when the Declaration of Indulgence allowed for a measure of freedom of worship, and caused a spate of chapel building. The Society of Friends in Baldock had been gathering in the home of William Burns, but in 1696 acquired a building for a meeting house and 1000 square yards of land for a burial ground (Butler 1999). The building was adapted with panelled rooms on two floors but no loft.

4.12 The Quaker Meeting House was rebuilt c.1750 incorporating some parts of the original structure. The new building comprised a timber frame with roughcast render, and a later external staircase which gave access to the upper floor (Butler 1999). Although the Quakers were numerous in Baldock in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, their numbers declined in the 19<sup>th</sup> century until in 1849 there was only one Quaker remaining in the town (Baldock Museum 2001). Directories for Baldock continue to list the Quaker Meeting House until 1882 but do not mention the times of any services, suggesting that few, if any, took place. In 1881 the congregation of the Primitive Methodist church used the Quaker Meeting House whilst their own chapel was repaired supporting the hypothesis that few services took place (*ibid.*). In 1909 the meeting was discontinued and by 1925 the building was in poor condition. Although a scheme of restoration was drawn up for the building, it was not carried out as

there were no Quakers within the town to use the building. In 1950 the benches from the meeting house were moved to Hammersmith, London, for a new meeting house there, and the meeting house was used as offices (Butler 1999). The meeting house stood to the rear of a burial ground which was kept as such until 1908 when the gravestones were recorded and the area given over to a car park. The oldest gravestones recorded dated to 1816, although it is likely that older graves would not have had gravestones (HER 16221).

4.13 In 2010 AS carried out archaeological desk-based impact assessment and archaeological evaluation of the site (Pozorski & Tweedie 2010). The impact assessment indicated a high potential for remains of Quaker burial ground to be present on the site, as well as the Roman and medieval archaeology. The evaluation revealed an undated inhumation burial, another undated possible grave pit and an undated, probably modern, gully.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The removal of human remains was carried out between August and November 2013. The area subject to the clearance (Fig. 2) consisted of:

- the area of new dwellings (16.50 x 11.50m) with a later added western extension (4.50 x 1.50m);
- the new porch to the existing building (4.20 x 2.20m);
- the soakway pit (3.30 x 2.60m); and
- a trench for new services.

5.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits and human remains were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the area was scanned by a metal detector.

5.3 The human remains were carefully removed from each of the graves, labelled and transferred separately to the temporary storage awaiting reburial in arranged location. The human remains were treated in a respectful manner, each skeleton was bagged separately and the associated coffin furniture were labelled. The remains are not to be subject to analysis and grave contents (human bone and coffin furniture) have been bagged for reburial at the new location.

5.4 It was also possible to mitigate some elements of the new development in order to avoid disturbance to burials, for example, the soakway pit was altered.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The recorded features are divided into four phases, described below.

## **Phase 1 Late Iron Age/early Roman**

*Only one feature, Pit F2016 (DP 8) is attributed to this phase.*

Pit F2016 was an oval/irregular in plan located centrally in the main area of excavation (Area 1, Figs. 2 – 3). It measured 3.40 x 2.00 x 0.65m. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2017, was a light brown, compact, sandy silt with frequent chalk. It contained a Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd. The pit was cut by three excavated graves (F2050, F2053 and F2067), and one unexcavated grave pit.

## **Phase 2 Medieval (12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century)**

*Two pits located in the south-western sector of Area 1 contained medieval (12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery and CBM fragments.*

F2008 was a probably oval pit (0.90 x 0.70+ x 0.95m+; DP 5). It had vertical sides and its base was not revealed. Its fill, L2009, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate chalk and occasional small stones. It was cut by Graves F2081 and F2086.

F2010 was a circular in plan (1.25 x 1.22 x 0.45m; DP 6). It had steep, near vertical sides and an irregular base. Its fill, was a mid to dark brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional chalk. It was cut by an unexcavated grave.

Residual medieval pottery was present in grave backfill (F2028 L2029) and modern Pit F2061.

## **Phase 3 Late 17<sup>th</sup> – mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

*A total of 46 inhumation burials were revealed. The human remains present in 25 of the graves which would be disturbed by the groundworks associated with the new development were excavated and removed from the site. The graves were orientated north-east/south-west. They were aligned in rows (at least six rows were visible in the main area of excavation (Area 1)) with some slight irregularities. Some of the burials were likely inserted in gaps between earlier graves.*

The excavated burials were present in rectangular or coffin-shaped graves measuring 1.40 – 2.30 x 0.55 – 0.80m. The majority of the pits were 1.30 – 1.60m deep (measured from the existing ground level) although some graves were c.1.80m deep and at the opposite extreme some were shallow at 0.70 – 1.00m below ground level. The variations in grave pits dimensions are presented below in the table.

Skeleton number	Grave	Main grave fill	Pit dimensions (in m) (length, width (max), depth)	Skeleton height (in m AOD) (skull, sacrum, feet)		
1	F2018	L2019	1.88 x 0.70 x 0.60+	60.02 (coffin)	-	59.97 (coffin)
2	F2021	L2022	2.20 x 0.73 x 0.95	59.82	59.73	59.70
3	F2024	L2025	2.25 x 0.90 x 1.15	59.56	59.45	59.41
4	F2028	L2029	2.25 x 0.80 x 0.90	59.61 (right arm)		59.63
5	F2031	L2032	2.22 x 0.74 x 0.59	60.14	60.04	60.03
6	F2035	L2036	1.93 x 0.76 x 0.72	59.93	59.91	59.92
7	F2038	L2039	1.90 x 0.60 x 0.76	59.82	59.76	59.73
8	F2041	L2042	2.30 x 0.69 x 0.63	60.18	60.13	60.08
9	F2044	L2045	1.78+ x 0.59+ x 0.22	60.68	60.58	60.67
10	F2046	L2047	1.92+ x 0.58+ x 0.22	60.70	60.67	60.62
11	F2048	L2049	2.23 x 0.68 x 0.53	60.58	60.55	60.53
12	F2050	L2051	2.03 x 0.67 x 0.80	59.95	59.87	59.85
13	F2053	L2054	2.23 x 0.83 x 1.15	59.62	59.63	59.59
14	F2056	L2057	2.10 x 0.70 x 0.97	59.69	59.64	59.62
15	F2059	L2060	1.27+ x 0.42+ x 0.30	60.66 (spine)		-
16	F2067	L2068	2.13 x 0.78 x 1.17	59.50	59.42	59.29
17	F2070	L2071	2.17 x 0.65 x 0.34	60.48	60.41	60.37
18	F2072	L2073	2.04 x 0.86 x 1.17	59.66	59.53	59.52
19	F2075	L2076	2.00 x 0.68 x 0.78	60.12	60.00	59.98
20	F2078	L2079	2.00 x 0.79 x 0.80	59.98	59.90	59.86
21	F2081	L2082	2.34 x 0.62 x 0.52	60.31	60.23	60.24
22	F2084	L2085	1.74 x 0.56 x 0.20	60.01	-	59.97
23	F2086	L2087	1.90 x 0.52 x 0.50	59.92	59.89	59.87
24	F2089	L2090	1.44 x 0.60 x 0.25	60.17	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	F2093	L2094	1.46+ x 0.40+ x 0.75+	-	-	-
27	F2095	L2096	2.16 x 0.71 x 0.75+	59.55 (coffin)	-	59.53 (coffin)
28	F2098	L2099	2.19 x 0.70 x 0.65	59.66	59.56	59.66
29	F2101	L2102	1.97 x 0.64 x 0.59	59.74	59.69	59.66

#### *Dimensions and heights AOD of the excavated burials.*

The sides of the graves were vertical and the bases were flat. The human remains were contained in wooden coffins; the former existence of coffins was indicated by a softer backfill within the coffin outline and the presence of coffin handles (in sets of six) and numerous iron nails. Iron handles were most common, but four graves (F2028, F2053, F2072 and F2101) contained copper alloy handles, some with associated screws and nails. Also one of the coffins (SK 3 in F2024; DP 14-15) originally had support fixtures comprising iron bars.

The human remains were in moderate to good state of preservation although some of the graves contained skeletons in an advanced state of decay (SK 4, DP 16; SK 24, DP 47). All the remains but one (F2086 SK 23) belonged to adults. The burials were supine with heads at the south-west ends and face up, arms straight at the sides and legs extended (for example DP 12). The bones, in particular skulls and ribs, were often crushed by the weight of the graves backfills which contained chalk, mainly in a form of stone-like rubble. Also some heads were to the side. No personal belongings or elements of garment were present. The only finds from the contents of the coffins were small copper alloy pins found in four graves. The pins were present around and on the skulls and may have held a shroud or some other fabric covering the head.

In addition to the 25 graves which were excavated there were also two burials in lead coffins (SK 1 in F2018, DP 11; SK 27 in F2095, DP 49). Coffin F2020 (1.57 x 0.48m max) in Grave Pit F2018 was sealed while the top of Coffin F2097 (1.77 x 0.48m max) in Grave Pit F2095 was crushed and open. Neither coffin was removed and both were preserved *in situ*, not affected by the new foundations. Another lead coffin (F2092, DP 48), much damaged was found in a modern pit, likely disturbed during previous works on the site. The coffin has been removed from the site.

F2095, cut an earlier grave (F2093). The human bones present in the latter (SK 26) were left within the grave pit as it was not to be disturbed by the construction works. Two more graves were also cut by other burials. F2028 (SK 4; DP 16) was slightly truncated in the south-west end by F2038 (SK 7; DP 21). F2059 (SK 15) was truncated by F2048 (SK 11) which, together with modern disturbance, caused only fragmentary survival of the SK 15 (DP 32).

The majority of the graves contained backfills which could be divided into two contexts: the main backfill (upper deposit) and the coffin backfill. The latter consisted of similar material to the principal fill; its distinction was based on it being located within the still visible coffin shape and its consistency was softer.

Finds recovered from the grave pits consisted mainly of CBM fragments, pottery, animal bone and occasional clay pipe fragments and stems, iron fragments, slag and shells. The most common dating for the grave backfills was late 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The burials are individually characterised in tables below.

#### Grave F2018 Skeleton SK 1

Age	Unknown
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.88m; Width 0.70m; Depth 0.60m+
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Rectangular with vertical sides.
Fill	L2019. Light grey and white, friable, chalk and chalk rubble.
Skeletal Position	Probably supine extended with skull towards SW.
Bones Present	Unknown
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (92g), CBM fragments (1052g), animal bone (90g).
Notes	Burial in lead coffin F2020, sealed. Not investigated and remains <i>in situ</i> .

**Grave F2021 Skeleton SK 2**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.20m; Width 0.73m; Depth 0.95m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2022: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2023 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2022 plus mid greyish brown, loose, sandy silt with organic content.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of both hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Some elements of rib cage damaged.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Fe coffin handles and nails, CBM fragments.
Notes	

**Grave F2024 Skeleton SK 3**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.25m; Width 0.90m; Depth 1.15m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2025: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2026 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2025 plus mid greyish brown, loose, sandy silt with organic content. L2027: Light yellowish white, friable, sandy lime at the bottom of the pit.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of both hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Some elements of rib cage damaged.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	16 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (7g), CBM fragments (142g), struck flint (25g), Fe elements: coffin handles, nails and fixtures (6000g).
Notes	

**Grave F2028 Skeleton SK 4**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.25m; Width 0.80m; Depth 0.90m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2029: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2030 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2032 plus light grey, loose, sandy silt.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Right arm down by side. Small bones of feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in poor condition. Most of skull missing. Torso is incomplete: the spine and most of rib cage elements missing. Shoulders, left arm and both hands missing. Sacrum and most of pelvis missing, legs and feet incomplete.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Medieval pottery (13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> century; 9g) 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (54g), CBM fragments (552g), clay pipe stem (16g), animal bone (74g), Cu Alloy coffin handles, Fe nails.
Notes	Grave cut by another grave pit (F2038 SK 7).



**Grave F2031 Skeleton SK 5**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.22m; Width 0.74m; Depth 0.59m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2032: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2033 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2032 plus light grey, loose, sandy silt. L2034: Light yellowish white, friable, sandy lime at the bottom of the pit.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Right hand beneath pelvis. Small bones of hands disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull and rib cage damaged.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM fragments (317g), Fe coffin handles and nails.
Notes	

**Grave F2035 Skeleton SK 6**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.93m; Width 0.76m; Depth 0.72m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2036: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2037 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2036 plus light grey, loose, sandy silt.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull and rib cage damaged.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (45g), CBM fragments (416g), clay pipe (15g), oyster shell (10g), Fe coffin handles and nails (1000g), animal bone (50g), SF2 Cu alloy pin (1g) found near the skull.
Notes	

**Grave F2038 Skeleton SK 7**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.90m; Width 0.60m; Depth 0.76m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2039: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2040 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2039 plus light greyish brown, loose, sandy silt with organic content.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards but leaning to left (NW). Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull and rib cage damaged, majority of spine and rib cage missing. Right leg incomplete.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (31g), CBM fragments (426g), animal bone (128g), clay pipe bowl (18g), Fe coffin handles and nails (1000g).
Notes	The grave cut another grave pit (F2028 SK 4)

**Grave F2041 Skeleton SK 8**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.30m; Width 0.69m; Depth 0.63m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Rectangular with rounded corners, vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2042: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2043 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2042 but loose.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in moderate to good condition. Skull and rib cage damaged. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (18g), CBM fragments (369g), animal bone (140g), Fe coffin handles and nails (1500g), SF1 Cu alloy pin (1g) found near the skull.
Notes	

**Grave F2044 Skeleton SK 9**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.78m+; Width 0.59m+; Depth 0.22m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with moderate sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2045: Mid brownish grey, friable, clayey silt.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing SE. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull severely damaged. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage (c.50%) Some small bones of hands and feet missing.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM fragments (58g), Fe fragments (nails; 50g)
Notes	

**Grave F2046 Skeleton SK 10**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.92m; Width 0.58m+; Depth 0.22m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2047: Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with chalk.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull damaged.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM fragments (169g), animal bone (19g), Fe fragments (nails; 100g)
Notes	

**Grave F2048 Skeleton SK 11**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.23m; Width 0.68m; Depth 0.53m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2049: Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with chalk.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull and rib cage damaged.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM fragments (169g), animal bone (19g), Fe fragments (coffin handles, nails; 2000g)
Notes	The grave cut Grave Pit F2059 SK 15.

**Grave F2050 Skeleton SK 12**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.03m; Width 0.67m; Depth 0.80m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2051: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2052 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2051 but fairly loose and with light greyish brown, sand.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, leaning to the left (NW). Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Rib cage damaged.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (95g), CBM fragments (252g), animal bone (21g), Fe fragments (coffin handles, nails; 2000g), SF3 and SF4 Cu Alloy pin fragments (2g) found near the skull.
Notes	

**Grave F2053 Skeleton SK 13**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.23m; Width 0.83m; Depth 1.15m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2054: Light brownish and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble with light brown sandy silt. L2055 (fill inside coffin outline): Mid to dark greyish brown, sand silt with organic content and chalk.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull, rib cage and pelvis damaged.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (198g), CBM fragments (303g), animal bone (312g), Cu Alloy coffin handles (1800g), Fe nails (430g), clay pipe stem (10g), mussel shell (1g)
Notes	Grave pit cut Roman Pit F2016 and was cut by modern Pit F2061.

**Grave F2056 Skeleton SK 14**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.10m; Width 0.70m; Depth 0.97m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2057: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2058 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2057 but fairly loose and with light greyish brown, sand.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in poor to moderate condition. Back parts of skull missing. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage and majority of the spine.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (59g), CBM fragments (280g), animal bone (208g), snail shell (1g), SF5 Cu Alloy pin fragment (1g) found near the skull, Fe coffin handles and nails (1600g).
Notes	Grave cut two undated Pits F2063 and F2065.

**Grave F2059 Skeleton SK 15**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.27m+; Width 0.42m+; Depth 0.30m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Probably sub rectangular. Flattish base.
Fill	L2060: Light grey friable sandy silt with chalk.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Right arm down by side.
Bones Present	Bones in good state of preservation but due to truncation skeleton incomplete. Only part of torso, left arm, upper part of left leg and pelvis present.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM fragments (183g), animal bone (4g), oyster shell (7g),
Notes	Grave cut by Grave Pit F2048 SK 11 and modern disturbance.

**Grave F2067 Skeleton SK 16**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.13m; Width 0.78m; Depth 1.17m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2068: Light grey and white, friable chalk and chalk rubble. L2069 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2068 but with mid greyish brown, sandy silt.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull, rib cage and pelvis damaged. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (104g), CBM fragments (1635g), animal bone (270g), oyster shell (35g), glass (1g), clay pipe (14g), Fe coffin handles and nails (1500g).
Notes	Grave cut Roman Pit F2016.

**Grave F2070 Skeleton SK 17**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.17m; Width 0.65m; Depth 0.34m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2071: Light brownish grey and white, friable chalk and silt.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing left (NW). Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (11g), CBM fragments (270g), animal bone (174g), Fe coffin handles and nails (1000g).
Notes	

**Grave F2072 Skeleton SK 18**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.04m; Width 0.86m; Depth 1.17m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2073: Light grey and white, friable, chalk and chalk rubble. L2074 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2073 but with mid greyish brown, sandy silt and organic content.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (68g), CBM fragments (174g), animal bone (320g), Cu Alloy coffin handles (2100g), Fe fragments (700g), clay pipe stem (1g)
Notes	

**Grave F2075 Skeleton SK 19**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.00m; Width 0.68m; Depth 0.78m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2076: Light grey and light brown, friable, chalk and sand. L2077 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2076 but soft.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Right hand beneath pelvis. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage, in particular right side. Most of small bones of hands missing.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (21g), CBM fragments (101g), Fe fragments (coffin handles, nails; 1000g), glass (4g)
Notes	

**Grave F2078 Skeleton SK 20**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.00m; Width 0.79m; Depth 0.80m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2079: Light grey and light brown, friable, chalk and sand. L2077 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2079 but with more sand and soft.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing to the right (SE). Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM fragments (416g), animal bone (62g), Fe fragments (coffin handles, nails; 1000g), slag (52g)
Notes	

**Grave F2081 Skeleton SK 21**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.34m; Width 0.62m; Depth 0.52m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2082: Mid brownish grey, firm, chalk and sandy silt. L2083 (fill inside coffin outline): Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with chalk.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, leaning to the right (SE). Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull damaged. Most of bones of right hand missing.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (85g), CBM fragments (759g), animal bone (44g), Fe fragments (coffin handles, nails; 1000g)
Notes	Grave pit cut medieval Pit F2008.

**Grave F2084 Skeleton SK 22**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.74m; Width 0.56m; Depth 0.20m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with rounded corners, vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2085: Light brownish grey, firm, chalk and sandy silt.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition although significant rooting disturbance occurred. Skull damaged. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage. Right hand missing.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	2 Fe nails
Notes	

**Grave F2086 Skeleton SK 23**

Age	Juvenile
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.90m; Width 0.52m; Depth 0.50m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2090: Pale brownish grey, compact, chalk. L2091 (fill inside coffin outline): Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with chalk.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Skull damaged. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage and right hand.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM fragments (240g), animal bone (210g), Fe fragments (coffin handles, nails)
Notes	Grave Pit cut medieval pit F2008.

**Grave F2089 Skeleton SK 24**

Age	Unknown
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.44m; Width 0.60m; Depth 0.25m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with rounded corners, vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2090: Light brownish grey, compact, chalk. L2091 (fill inside coffin outline): Light brownish grey, compact, silty sand and chalk.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in poor condition. Only skull (damaged) and some of legs bones present.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	None
Notes	

**Pit F2061 Skeleton SK 25**

Age	Unknown
Grave Dimensions	Coffin: Length: 1.00m; Width 0.20 – 0.70m; Height 0.15 – 0.40m
Orientation	-
Shape of Grave	-
Fill	-
Skeletal Position	-
Bones Present	Some elements of spine and arms present.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	
Notes	Damaged lead coffin F2092 recovered from modern Pit F2061.

**Grave F2093 Skeleton SK 26**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.46m+; Width 0.40m+; Depth 0.75m+
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with vertical sides.
Fill	L2094: Light grey, friable, chalk and chalk rubble.
Skeletal Position	Unknown
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition although bones misplaced by truncation. Skeleton incomplete. Jaw, left shoulder, left humerus, right pelvis, two vertebrae only present.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM fragments (240g), animal bone (210g), Fe fragments (coffin handles, nails)
Notes	Grave Pit cut by another Grave Pit F2095 SK 27. Bones of SK 26 also present in backfill of F2095 (L2096).

**Grave F2095 Skeleton SK 27**

Age	?Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.16m; Width 0.71m; Depth 0.75m+
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular with vertical sides.
Fill	L2096: light grey, friable, chalk and chalk rubble.
Skeletal Position	Probably supine extended with skull towards SW.
Bones Present	Unknown
Grave Goods	None
Finds	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (28g), CBM fragments (3510g), animal bone (61g), Fe fragments (46g), clay pipe stem (32g).
Notes	Contains lead coffin F2097. Part of the coffin crushed open but remains not investigated and <i>in situ</i> . Grave Pit cut another Grave Pit F2093 SK 26.

**Grave F2098 Skeleton SK 28**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 2.19m; Width 0.70m; Depth 0.65m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2099: Light grey, friable, chalk and chalk rubble. L2100 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2099 but loose with sand.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, leaning to the left (NW). Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Rib cage damaged.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Mid 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (8g), CBM fragments (2491g), animal bone (139g), Fe fragments (coffin handles, nails; 2500g), SF6 Cu alloy pin fragments found near the skull, SF7 Cu alloy pin fragment found near pelvis.
Notes	



**Grave F2101 Skeleton SK 29**

Age	Adult
Grave Dimensions	Length: 1.90m; Width 0.52m; Depth 0.50m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub rectangular (coffin shape) with vertical sides and flattish base.
Fill	L2102: Light grey, friable, chalk and chalk rubble. L2103 (fill inside coffin outline): As L2102 but loose with sand.
Skeletal Position	Supine extended. Skull towards SW, facing upwards. Arms down by sides. Small bones of hands and feet disturbed. Legs parallel.
Bones Present	Skeleton in good condition. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of rib cage.
Grave Goods	None
Findings	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (35g), 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (17g), CBM fragments (3854g), animal bone (235g), Cu. Alloy coffin handles (1770g), clay pipe stems (22g), Fe nails (925g), slag (204g), oyster shell (9g).
Notes	

**Phase 4: Modern (20<sup>th</sup> century)**

*Pit F2061 was associated with the construction of a manhole and drainage in the eastern part of Area 1.*

Pit F2061 was subcircular (1.85 x 1.60m+; DP 9) and linked to a brick manhole. It had near vertical sides and flattish base. Its fill, L2062, was a light to mid brown, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments. During the groundworks a much damaged small lead coffin (F2092) was found in the fill. A residual medieval (late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pottery sherd was also recovered from the fill.

**Undated features**

*Five undated pits were located within the main excavation area (Area 1).*

Pit F2012 was a circular in plan (0.80 x 0.78 x 0.14m; DP 6), adjacent to medieval Pit F2010. It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L2013, was a mid to dark brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained animal bone.

Pit F2014 was also circular in plan (0.84 x 0.80 x 0.13m; DP 6), and adjacent to Pits F2010 and F2012. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish concave base. Its fill, L2015, was a mid to dark brown, compact, sandy silt.

Two small circular pits were truncated by Grave F2056 (DP 10). Pit F2063 (0.44 x 0.43 x 0.21m) and Pit F2065 (0.50 x 0.48 x 0.26m). Each had moderate to near vertical sides and concave bases. Their fills (L2064 and L2066) were similar consisting of light to mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt.

An oval feature (1.50+ x 1.15m) was also located in the south-east corner of the main excavation area. It was not excavated.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by modern tarmac (L2000; 0.07 – 0.10m thick). L2000 overlay deposits of modern made ground. The most substantial accumulation of made ground was in the northern part of the site between The Old Meeting House and the modern office block (subject to current conversion). The natural, white compact chalk was present at 0.50 – 0.95m below existing ground level.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site lies within the historic core of the town and within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 96 which records the presence of Bronze/Iron Age, Roman and medieval archaeological remains. The Roman settlement has extensive cemeteries around its periphery. The site lies also within the area indicated as location of a former Quakers burial ground associated with The Old Meeting House which still stands on the site. The evaluation revealed one undated inhumation burial and another possible grave. The site had a potential for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains and, in particular, for the 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century burials to be present. In the event all these anticipated phases of site occupation were present, albeit some sparse.

9.2 The Late Iron Age/early Roman feature are likely associated with the extensive settlement at the crossroads of two Roman roads and the prehistoric Icknield Way. The presence of medieval features is unsurprising as the site is located within the medieval town centre. The features may represent 'backyard activity' to the rear of dwellings and other structures.

9.3 The initial site strip for the proposed dwellings demonstrated the site contained burials belonging to the disused cemetery of the Quakers Baldock community. Once the legal obligation had been fulfilled the project focused on the removal of human remains. The excavation and monitoring confirmed that the burial ground extended from the Meeting House Lane to at least the north-west end of the site where the modern office building is located. It also could be judged that the cemetery extends to Church Street to the south-west and this would be in accordance with cartographic sources.

9.4 The intercutting grave pits and irregularities in pits alignment suggest the graves were lightly marked on the surface when subsequent burials occurred. This would tie in with the common practice of the Religious Society of Friends who often did not retain grave markings. The historic Baldock documents mention the presence of gravestones although in small number and not equal to the quantity of graves revealed during the project. The stratigraphic relations between the burials suggest the use of the graveyard extended over time which again confirms what is known from historic documents.

9.5 The finds recovered from the grave pits indicate a 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the burials. This relates to the presence of the Quakers community in Baldock and as the cemetery was mainly in use between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

9.6 Although simple in their form the lead coffins may be regarded as unusual in context of the more common modest rituals of the Quakers. The wooden coffins which contained the more elaborate brass handles are also slightly outside of the traditional burial form. However the coffins contained only human remains and occasional small copper alloy pins. This indicates that the burials in Baldock followed traditions of the Religious Society of Friends.

9.7 An examination of the burials was undertaken (Human Bone report below, Appendix 3) and it concluded: This group contained a high proportion of elderly men and women. They were of above average stature for their period, perhaps suggesting a degree of affluence. They were also affected by a range of dental and degenerative conditions which would have caused them problems in later life. There was little evidence for trauma, but muscle tears and stress on the spine suggested that at least some of the individuals had been involved in hard manual work of some kind. Infections were undoubtedly present, but evidence for severe forms which affect the bone is limited and uncertain in this group. If reactive arthritis was the main cause of the widespread lesions seen in SK 16, then this would most likely have been brought on by an infection of the urinary or digestive organs, a sexually transmitted disease or possibly (given the presence of a possible lytic lesion in the spine) tuberculosis. There is evidence that at least two individuals were related, and others may also have been from the same family group, although it was not possible to record epigenetic traits within the time allowed.

9.8 Some recorded burials are listed in Quakers National Archive (Appendix 4). The names which predominate are the Edridge's and the Pryor's during this period, and they may have been connected with the brewing industry.

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Baldock Museum, North Hertfordshire. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

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## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Iron Age / Roman (800 BC – AD 410)</b>		
483	243 341	Late Iron Age Vessels, Icknield Way, Baldock; Burial vessels comprising two Gallo-Belgic platters (10-65AD), one campanulate cup (10-65AD) and one bowl with cordons (probably Claudian)
1078	245 342	'Building foundations of Roman character' found by Mr C M Crickmer, the Letchworth architect
1080	245 339	Roman-British Occupation, High Street; Three small urns, one beaker and a ditch found during construction of a house in the High Street, in November 1934. The ditch measured 8ft 6in in width, 3ft 6in in depth and 5ft at the base. Fill was black earth with chalk nodules, bones, oyster shells and pottery sherds
10986	2445 3402	Roman Occupation, 2-24 Orchard Road; A series of truncated ditches, several pits, and three wells; the pottery dated from the 2nd to the 4th century A. The pits and wells, close to the linear ditches, appear to have occupied the rear of enclosed properties occupied in the 2nd-3rd centuries. Two of the wells contained human remains in their fills, with late Roman pottery; this possibly indicates that this part of the settlement was largely abandoned by the 4th century.
10987	2445 3402	A burial of probable late Roman date contained in the upper fill of a sub-circular well that formed part of Roman occupation on the periphery of the settlement at Baldock. It was orientated NE/SW with head to NE, and lay in a supine position with the left arm flexed across the pelvis and the right arm laid across the chest. The bone was well preserved and a corroded iron object was found by the individual's chest. Other finds from the upper fill of the well included mainly 2nd-4th cent.
11423	2454 3407	Roman & Medieval Occupation, 33 Whitehorse Street; Evaluation identified Roman and medieval pits, and post-medieval activity including a 19C wall foundation, 4 pits and a posthole. About 30 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered and post-medieval finds (tile, bricks, clay pipe and pottery). Excavation in January 2000 investigated features identified during the evaluation, notably F1017, a large medieval pit, and F1067, a late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch. Further features were also identified, including pits of possible Romano-British and medieval date, and several undated post holes
12002	2445 3403	Skull and 'further' bones were observed within the fill of a large pit. No evidence of a grave cut was visible.
12704	2446 3414	Evaluation on north side of Football Close revealed two Roman ditches containing large amounts of pottery and animal bone, two pits, another pit or ditch, and a possible well. The pottery was relatively unabraded. Further work uncovered deep pits and a ditch, consistently 3rd-4th century, as well as pits and two ditches which were 12th to 15 <sup>th</sup> century
12759	2432 3424	Fieldwalking along the north side of the railway line, between the sewage pumping station and North Road, recovered two areas of Romano-British pottery, with some medieval sherds. All were heavily abraded. Post-medieval material was found across the whole survey area but may have arrived when the area was used as allotments
13444	24548 33920	Evaluation found part of a ditch on an area of land behind High Street & Whitehorse Street, Baldock. It had been recut along much the same line. In the primary fill of the recut were three small abraded sherds of

		Roman pottery and a burnt fragment of Roman brick. The ditch and its recut appear to be 'boundary ditches located away from the centre of domestic activity in Baldock during this period'. A single posthole, undated, was also seen.
13476	24500 34075	Monitoring of a trench recorded a feature beneath the subsoil; this was a pit or ditch cut into the natural chalk, and yielded a Roman copper alloy and silver brooch.
15295	24535 34115	Evaluation of open land at the east end of Orchard Road uncovered features and finds from the late Iron Age to the end of the Roman period: a substantial ditch, first dug in the late Iron Age and kept clean until the 2nd century; several minor ditches and pits; a probable wall foundation; a buried Roman land surface; and a robbed-out wall over a late Roman ditch. The large ditch may possibly be a roadside ditch, or one side of an enclosure; the earlier wall foundation may represent a large Roman building by the road leading NW out of the Roman town, and the pits also suggest domestic occupation. The finds ranged from the 1st century BC to the end of the Roman period.
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)</b>		
4062	243 339	St Mary's Church, Baldock; Church with 13th century origins, 14th century nave, aisles, north and south chapel, West tower and south porch and 15th century turret, windows and nave clerestory. The north porch was added in 1836; the spire is 19th century. Features include a 13th century double piscina in the chancel, a 14th century piscina and sedilia in the south chapel, octagonal 13th century font and fine 18th and 19th century wall tablets
11423	2454 3407	Roman & Medieval Occupation, 33 Whitehorse Street; Evaluation identified Roman and medieval pits, and post-medieval activity including a 19 <sup>th</sup> century wall foundation, 4 pits and a posthole. About 30 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered and post-medieval finds (tile, bricks, clay pipe and pottery). Excavation in January 2000 investigated features identified during the evaluation, notably F1017, a large medieval pit, and F1067, a late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch. Further features were also identified, including pits of possible Romano-British and medieval date, and several undated post holes
11821	2450 3404	Monitoring and recording of groundworks during redevelopment recorded archaeological features in the western half of the site; much of the rest was covered by disturbed modern overburden. The features comprised a ditch of probable late medieval date which contained three sherds of late medieval pottery, tile, animal bone and oyster, and undated pits and postholes.
12704	2446 3414	Evaluation on the north side of Football Close revealed two Roman ditches containing large amounts of pottery and animal bone, two pits, another pit or ditch, and a possible well. The pottery was relatively unabraded. Further work uncovered deep pits and a ditch, consistently 3rd-4th century, as well as pits and two ditches which were 12th to 15 <sup>th</sup> century
13167	24331 34088	Monitoring of groundworks on the site of Darton Coachworks, on the east side of Church Street, uncovered a length of ditch running parallel with the Icknield Way. There were no finds, but it may represent a medieval boundary between the Church Street properties. The only other feature was a pit containing a few sherds of 18th-19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery, and worn roof tile fragments which may be late medieval
<b>Post-medieval onwards (AD 1540-present)</b>		
5441	2433 3399	Site of former brewery possibly dated to c.1840/50. The main building of yellow brick, three floors with fourth floor in the roof, red brick arcade arches and window heads. Wing has 2 floors 2 large arcaded bays and 2 large windows on 1st floor. The roof is of slate. Engine house also yellow brick, single floor, yellow brick square chimney. A third building, also yellow brick, arcaded to 1st floor with red brick

		buttresses and window heads, also slate roof. Site has been totally demolished, now occupied by flats and houses
5622	2450 3426	Railway bridge with brick piers and iron girder through, height 14ft 6in; rebuilt in 1923. Remains in good condition.
6336	24 33	Cage or lock-up, built by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor in 1787 'on a piece of ground in Middle Row' bought for the purpose. It measured 8' 9" by 9', and was sold by the churchwardens and overseers to William Dear, victualler. The plot is shown on the 1850 tithe map.
10886	2457 3410	The Old White Horse lies close to the core of the medieval town of Baldock, and stands on the site of an earlier White Horse inn. The earliest reference is in a deed dated 1635 referring to a messuage called the Crowne, which abutted the White Horse. Evaluation of an area NW of the existing pub buildings in 1997 established that post-medieval levelling deposits covered all the western half of the site, to at least 1.2m depth. In the eastern half the footprint of the new building was excavated, and again, any earlier activity was truncated by works carried out in the 18th century. These appear to be predominantly due to the construction of extensive drainage systems for the inn, and involved a total reduction of the rear of the site. This probably took place after the fire of 1720, and formed part of a major renovation and modernizing of the inn. Structural elements of the timber framed barn on the development site were also photographed prior to its demolition
10926	243 340	Part of Parish Workhouse, Butlers Yard, Orchard Road, Baldock; A mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century building, two surviving 19 century cottages. Building 1 has substantial 17 <sup>th</sup> century roof surviving and is related to the street frontages and townscape of Whitehorse Street. This was part of the parish workhouse's property in Womack's Yard, but was probably not the main building.
11199	2444 3390	George and Dragon Inn, 2 Hitchin Street; The present building has an early 19C front of red brick with slightly projecting 3-storey centre between 2-storey wings, roof parapets and a hipped tiled roof; a dummy window in the centre of each floor. The additional wing on the left is 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The earliest record dates to 1591; from 1692 rent was paid to the rector for ground taken from the churchyard to increase stabling. It was visited by George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, in 1655 and thereafter it was favoured by travelling Quakers. It was bought by John Pryor, the Baldock brewer, in 1777; it was not the leading coaching inn of Baldock until after the closure of the White Horse in the 1860s. The George & Dragon was closed and boarded up early in 1998 and an attempt made to sell it for housing, but after local protest it was renovated and reopened in August 1999. Before the present churchyard gate was put up c1870 the inn stables ran along the street frontage here.
11820	2448 3405	Four structures, comprising a mid-17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building (Building 1), two Victorian terraced cottages (Building 2, the surviving part of a row of six), and two 20 <sup>th</sup> century industrial structures (Buildings 3 & 4) were recorded prior to re-development (only Building 1 to be retained). In the mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century Building 1 was included in a property listed as being part of four houses owned by the Trustees of the Alms Houses Charities, and earlier records indicate that the property was leased by the Trustees to establish Baldock Workhouse in April 1759. However, given its structure the building is unlikely to have been used as the workhouse. The two storey structure has a steep pitched tiled roof with gable ends and a carriageway through at ground floor level, a brick lower storey and rendered upper storey. Only the upper storey has windows, and therefore may have been inhabited while the lower may have been used for storage or industrial purposes. The roof is well-preserved, of butt-purlin construction with



		secondary joists. It seems to have been originally timber-framed, but below the first floor the evidence is obscured by external brickwork of 18C or 19C date, and internal partitioning. Original beams are present in the void over the carriageway.
11989	2445 3397	Site of Oliver's Brewery; The Baldock Brewery may have originated in a brewhouse and malthouse attached to the Sun inn, and owned in the 1730s by William Noy. By c.1800 it was owned by the Penn family. No. 13 Whitehorse Street was the brewery house. The brewery was rebuilt during the 1840s by George Oliver, expanding to include the grounds of no 13 which was still shown as a farm on the 1850 tithe map. From 1875-1881 it was known as the Baldock Brewery. It remained in use until 1881 when it was auctioned off and not used for brewing again. Remains of walls, cobble and brick floors and cellars survive. Possible related remains have been noted behind 7-9 Sun Street.
11996	2447 3397	Brewers House; A smart town house with an 18th or early 19th century brick front concealing an earlier structure, the brewers' house belonging to Oliver's or Baldock Brewery
12003	2445 3401	19 <sup>th</sup> century garden features; The remains of walls which appear to be too slight to bear significant loads and have shallow foundation trenches were uncovered. Also a semi circular brick feature and an 'arc' of bricks. No finds were reported and the features are interpreted as 19 <sup>th</sup> century gardening or landscaping activity
12004	2448 3400	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel; The church opened in 1853 replacing the original premises, a house in Park Street. It was extended in 1864 to accommodate a Sunday School. The building is red brick dressed with stucco in Tudor style with a gabled front and an octagonal tower at each end, capped with small cupolas. There was no burial ground. An evaluation trench uncovered part of the original north west wall of the chapel
12006	2446 3400	Post-Medieval Farmyard; A group of features interpreted as the remnants of a farmyard were found below the north west wall of the Methodist chapel. These consisted of a crushed tile floor, robbed out walls, postholes and a metalled surface which was possibly a pathway for the farm. The suggested date of the site is the 17th-18 <sup>th</sup> century, although no dating evidence was recovered. The 'farmyard' was one of two behind Orchard Road, and may have been connected with the Baldock Brewery [
12007	2446 3402	19 <sup>th</sup> century outhouses and soakaway; Evidence of 19 <sup>th</sup> century development possibly relating to the brewery or a line of cottages along Orchard Road. The remains of footings and pipe trenches for outhouses appeared to drain into a brick built soakaway by a ceramic pipe. Also building debris (tiles, bricks and mortar) and remains of drains
13167	24331 34088	Monitoring of groundworks on the site of Darton Coachworks, on the east side of Church Street, uncovered a length of ditch running parallel with the Icknield Way. There were no finds, but it may represent a medieval boundary between the Church Street properties. The only other feature was a pit containing a few sherds of 18th-19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery, and worn roof tile fragments which may be late medieval
13474	24450 33950	Post-Medieval occupation behind 5-7 Sun Street; Monitoring of footings for extensions in the yard behind 7-9 Sun Street noted only post-medieval levels over chalk natural; much of the yard had been occupied by a series of barns, possibly part of the brewery to the NE. A cobbled surface, two wells (at least one of which predated the cobbled surface), apparent brick footings, and a possible hearth built of peg tile were recorded but not closely dated
15749	24374 33961	A 16th century or earlier house. It dates to the 15th century; a timber-framed and plastered house, three-storey front range and a long low

		brick wing, one storey above the gateway. The stair is in a short west wing, jettied; the chimney stack is a later insertion.
15750	24371 33978	3 Church Street; A 17th century house, altered in the 18th century. It was renovated in the 20th century in Queen Anne style.
15751	24515 33869	Holford House was built c.1720-30; about a hundred years later it was enlarged to the north by building over a side entrance; c1936 additions and alterations were made by the architects Richardson and Gill. In 1971 it was converted to offices and the original staircase sold. The original three-storey elevation was of five bays and of brick, the remaining walls being timber-framed
15755	24441 33873	A row of houses at the corner of Hitchin Street (Nos 1-5) and Bell Lane, jettied towards both streets; built in the 17th century. Further examination suggests they are probably 16th century
15756	24419 33858	Listed as an 18th century house, judging from the brick front, this is a timber-framed house built c1500; it was originally jettied. A chimney-stack at the west end also serves a jettied south wing; both are probably of the early 17th century. In the front range a staircase and chimney-stack were inserted in the middle and E bay respectively in the early 18th century. Either then or in the early 19th century, when it received ground-floor bay windows, the house was refronted and the jetty underbuilt
15759	24443 33940	3-5 Sun Street; Listed as a 19th century timber-framed house with a red brick front (no.3), and a 17th-century timber-framed house (no.5), these two were originally the open hall (no.3) and the crosswing (no.5) of a 15th century house
15760	24546 33988	Listed as a late 18th century house of chequered blue and red brick with red brick dressings, with an inserted 19th century shop front, Oak House consists of three parts: a possible early 16th century Wealden house (central open hall and two storey bays, jettied at first floor level) at the rearmost; a late 16th century block (possibly a parlour); and the front, which was rebuilt in the early 18th century.
16221	TL 24365 34065	Friends Meeting House; Early Quaker meeting house now in commercial use; with its own burial ground. Despite raids and arrests of Baldock Quakers in 1660, Pepys recorded the presence of many Quakers in the town in the 1670s. The Meeting House off Church Street survives, in commercial use. It dates to the late 17th or early 18th century, and so may have been built soon after the Toleration Act was passed in 1689. It is single-storey, timber-framed under a tiled roof, with colour-washed plaster and pargetting. Between the building and Church Street was its burial ground; in 1908 the oldest date on the gravestones was recorded as 1816 (older burials would not have had gravestones). The Burial Ground is shown on surrounded by trees. The building was used as the Meeting House until after 1945, but was eventually sold to S G Street, printers. The burial ground is now used for parking.
16248	24300 34113	Foundations and a well, shown on 19th century maps

## APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

### AS1328, Meeting House, Baldock, Finds Concordance Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
U/S		U/S		(1) 42g			W. Bone Handle - 41g
2006		Made Ground			156	314	
2008	2009	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-14th	(13) 121g	130	18	
2010	2011	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-14th	(49) 971g	111	187	Charcoal - 1g O. Shell - 90g
2012	2013	Fill of Pit				2	
2016	2017	Fill of Pit	Late Iron Age-early Roman	(1) 17g		23	Snail Shell - 4g
2018	2019 2020	Backfill of Grave (SK1)	17th-18th	(7) 92g	1026 26	90	
2024	2025	Backfill of Grave (SK3)	16th-18th	(1) 7g	99		Fe. Frags - 6000g Str. Flint (2) - 25g
2028	2026 2029 2030	Backfill of SK3 Coffin Backfill of Grave (SK4) Backfill of SK4 Coffin	13th-15th 17th-18th	(1) 9g (4) 54g	43 452 100	74	Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 16g
2031	2032	Backfill of Grave (SK5)			317		
2035	2036	Backfill of Grave (SK6)	17th-18th	(7) 45g	416	50	Clay Pipe (2) - 15g Fe. Frags - 1000g O. Shell - 10g <b>SF2</b> Cu. Alloy Pins - 1g
2038	2039	Backfill of SK6 Coffin Backfill of Grave (SK7)	17th-18th	(7) 31g	426	128	Clay Pipe Bowl (1) - 18g Fe. Frags - 1000g

2041	2042	Backfill of Grave (SK8)	17th-18th		(4) 18g	369	140	SF1 Cu. Alloy Pins - 1g Fe. Frags - 1500g
2044	2045	Backfill of Grave (SK9)				58		Fe. Frags - 50g
2046	2047	Backfill of Grave (SK10)				169	19	Fe. Frags - 100g
2048	2049	Backfill of Grave (SK11)					28	Fe. Frags - 2000g
2050	2051 2052	Backfill of Grave (SK12) Backfill of SK12 Coffin	17th-18th Late 17th-18th		(2) 24g (7) 71g	132 120	19 2	SF3 Cu. Alloy Frags - 1g SF4 Cu. Alloy Frag - 1g Fe. Frags - 2000g
2053	2054 2055	Backfill of Grave (SK13) Backfill of SK13 Coffin	17th-18th		(13) 198g	303	312	Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 10g Cu. Alloy Coffin Handles - 1800g Fe. Frags - 450g Mussel Shell - 1g
2056	2057 2058	Backfill of Grave (SK14) Backfill of SK14 Coffin	18th-19th 18th-19th		(1) 12g (5) 47g	111 169	208	Snail Shell - 1g SF5 Cu. Alloy Frag - 1g Fe. Frags 1600g
2059	2060	Backfill of Grave (SK15)				183	4	O. Shell - 7g
2061	2062	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-14th		(1) 14g	112		
2067	2068	Backfill of Grave (SK16)	17th-18th		(12) 104g	1635	270	Clay Pipe (2) - 14g Glass (1) - 6g Fe. Frags - 1500g O. Shell - 35g
2070	2071	Backfill of Grave (SK17)	17th-18th		(4) 11g	270	174	Fe. Frags - 1000g
2072	2073	Backfill of Grave (SK18)	17th-18th		(5) 68g	174	320	Clay Pipe Stem - 1g

2074	Backfill of SK18 Coffin								Cu. Alloy Coffin Handles - 2100g Fe. Frags - 700g
2075	Backfill of Grave (SK19)	17th-18th		(2) 21g	101				Fe. Frags - 1000g Glass (1) - 4g
2078	Backfill of Grave (SK20)				416		62		Slag - 52g
2081	Backfill of Grave (SK21)	17th-18th		(3) 85	759		44		Fe. Frags - 1000g
2086	Backfill of SK23 Coffin				240		210		
2095	Backfill of Grave (SK27)	17th-18th		(1) 28g	3510		61		Clay Pipe Stem (4) - 32g Fe. Frag (3) - 46g
2098	Backfill of Grave (SK28)	Mid 17th-18th		(3) 8g	2491		139		Clay Pipe Bowl (1) - 14g Fe. Frags - 2500g <b>SF6</b> Cu. Alloy Frags <b>SF7</b> Cu. Alloy Frags
2100	Backfill of SK28 Coffin								
2101	Backfill of Grave (SK29)	Late 17th-18th		(3) 35g	3502		235		Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 12g Cu. Alloy Coffin Handles - 1770g Fe. Frags - 925g O. Shell - 9g Slag (1) - 182g Clay Pipe Stem (2) - 10g Slag (1) - 22g
2103	Backfill of SK29 Coffin	18th-19th C		(3) 17g	352				

## **APPENDIX 3      SPECIALIST REPORT**

### **THE HUMAN BONE**

*Sue Anderson*

#### **Introduction**

Twenty-nine skeletons were identified during the excavations, of which twenty-five were exhumed and retained for later burial. These have been subject to brief assessment with the aim of recording age, sex and any obvious pathological conditions. A summary catalogue of the assemblage is presented in Appendix 1, and summary results are presented below.

#### **Methodology**

Each skeleton was assembled in anatomical order. A *pro forma* skeleton sheet was completed, including shading of bones present and notes on condition, identification of age and sex, and any pathology and dental remains present. Long bone measurements and cranial length and breadth were recorded where possible. Record photographs were made of each skeleton whilst laid out, and any unusual pathologies were also photographed. Notes, measurements and photographs are included in the archive.

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). Grades of osteoarthritis are listed in Brothwell (1981); joint diseases were identified based on Rogers and Waldron (1995).

#### **Condition**

Most skeletons were in good or very good condition, although most had suffered from some breakage and some were particularly badly decayed in the area of the torso and/or the extremities. The skeletons were unwashed at the time of assessment, so some pathological conditions may have been obscured.

#### **Number of individuals**

The 25 exhumed skeletons were generally from discrete, undisturbed burials, although two (SK 4 and SK 15) had been cut by later burials and were incomplete as a result. Fragments of an additional older adult ?female skull and one vertebra were included with the remains of SK 10, but otherwise no disarticulated remains or additional individuals were recovered.

## Demography

Twenty-two individuals were adults, one was a sub-adult of c.18 years, and two were children of c.6 years. Apart from one adult (SK 17) who was aged c.25-30 years, all adults were in middle or old age at death.

Ten adults were male, two were ?male and nine were female. The sub-adult was of uncertain sex, having a feminine pelvis and gracile bones, but a robust masculine skull and long bone length measurements in the male range. It was not possible to determine the sex of the two children.

## Stature

Estimated living stature could be calculated for twelve males, nine females and the sub-adult. The results are presented in Table 1.

Sex	No	Mean	Range
M	12	1.727m (5' 8")	1.676m (5' 6") – 1.776m (5' 10")
F	9	1.596m (5' 3")	1.536m (5' ½") – 1.654m (5' 5")
?*	1	1.757m (5' 9")	-

Table 1. Stature means and ranges (\* male formula used)

Unusually, there was no overlap in the male and female ranges (unless the sub-adult was female). These individuals were noticeably taller than a mid to late 17th-century prison group from Norwich Castle Mound, with a male mean of 1.658m (5' 5") and a maximum stature of 1.691m (Anderson 2009, 898). They were also relatively tall in comparison with several post-medieval cemetery groups from London (summarised in Bekvalac and Kausmally 2008, table 10). It is also worth noting that both children had longer bones than expected based on their dental development, and were therefore probably quite tall for their age.

## Dental pathology

Nineteen adults and the sub-adult had complete or partial dentitions. Of these, only one (SK 17, male, c.25-30 years) had no evidence for the three main types of dental pathology – caries, abscess and ante-mortem tooth loss. The three are often linked, with carious lesions resulting in periapical abscesses, which eventually mean loss of the tooth. Table 2 summarises the results of the dental analysis.

	<b>No.</b>	<b>Prevalence</b>
Total possible positions for 20 individuals	640	
Uncertain	8	
Missing	41	
<i>Total observed positions</i>	<i>591</i>	
Teeth lost after burial	63	
Teeth lost ante-mortem	233	39.4%
Unerupted	3	
Partial erupted	4	
Congenitally absent	7	
<i>Total teeth present</i>	<i>281</i>	
Total teeth with caries	51	18.1%
Total positions with abscess	28	4.7%

Table 2. Summary of dental analysis

Dental disease was rife in this population, with most individuals having lost at least one tooth, and two examples of completely toothless jaws, both older women. It is expected that (pre-modern) post-medieval populations will have high prevalences of dental disease due to an increase in the availability of sugar and carbohydrates in the diet. This group has a higher prevalence than other contemporary groups in London (Bekvalac and Kausmally 2008), although this may be a result of the smaller sample size.

Calculus and alveolar resorption had also affected most of these individuals. One dental anomaly, possibly congenital was noted: in SK 21 the upper right second premolar was rotated by 90°. At least six individuals had abnormal wear patterns of one or more front teeth, which had been caused by habitual smoking using a clay tobacco pipe.

### **Skeletal pathology**

Pathological conditions observed in each of the skeletons are noted in Appendix A and the main findings are summarised here.

Most individuals were affected to some degree with degenerative joint disease – osteophytosis and/or osteoarthritis – particularly in the spine. Other degenerative conditions noted included osteoporosis, bone formation on muscle attachments, and calcified thyroid and costal cartilage. One older male (SK 16) suffered from a sero-negative erosive arthropathy which had affected much of his skeleton, resulting in complete fusion of part of the spine and several bones of his ankles and feet (see below).

Trauma suggestive of direct violence was rare, but one male (SK 13) had fractures of the left clavicle and three left ribs, and a female (SK 7) had a healed head wound. Other injury was marked by the presence of exostoses, suggestive of torn muscles and tendons, which was noted in the feet, hip and knee areas of several individuals. Physical stress on the spine, indicated by Schmorl's nodes, was also noted in a number of individuals, and in some cases compression of the spine had resulted in wedging of the vertebral bodies. In SK 22 a crush fracture of the fifth thoracic vertebra, causing a



kyphotic, or hunched, spine may be due to trauma, but could also be due to tuberculosis. As well as the generalised arthropathy suffered by SK 16, there were possible well-healed fractures in two right upper-mid ribs, perhaps as a result of osteoporosis.

Cribra orbitalia, a condition associated with iron deficiency anaemia, was only noted in one individual, child SK 24. This individual also had evidence for early fusion of the cranial sutures (craniosynostosis), particularly the lambdoid and rear portion of the sagittal. This would have resulted in a small skull, and possible cognitive or mental problems, had the individual survived into adulthood.

An unusual congenital anomaly was noted in two individuals and may suggest a familial relationship between them. Two males, SK 3 and 13, both had pronounced mandibular prognathism (underbite), which may have caused some problems in eating and given them an unusual appearance. This anomaly can occur alone or may be caused by other more serious conditions, but there was no particular evidence for a craniofacial disorder in these individuals.

#### *Skeleton 16*

A detailed study and photographic record of this individual was carried out (following cleaning) due to the widespread pathological lesions observed in his skeleton (Appendix A). In summary, there was osteophytic new bone growth around most joints and enthesophytes (ossification) of many of the muscle attachments. Osteophytes were particularly noticeable in the neck, the acetabulum (hip), the right shoulder (smaller on the left), the elbows and wrists. At the knees, there was new bone growth on the joint surfaces, with reactive changes, porosity and large osteophytes (Plates 1-2). Much of the cartilage of the rib cage was calcified, and there were enthesophytes at the rib tubercles. Osteoarthritic changes were present in the right shoulder (Plates 3-4), and there was eburnation of some of the small bones of the wrists, the joint between the first and second cervical vertebral 'bodies', and the seventh cervical to first thoracic vertebral facets.

The major debilitating changes seen in this skeleton affected his spine, hands and feet. The third thoracic to second lumbar vertebral bodies were completely ankylosed (Plate 5), although only a few of the vertebral facets were also fused. The remaining lumbar vertebrae were not fused together, but large frilly osteophytes were present and there would have been limited mobility as a result. The sacro-iliac joints were also unfused, but there was some reactive new bone growth on the joint surfaces, as well as on the inner surface of the pelvis over the pubic ramus.

In the hands, there were some changes to the proximal (PIP) and distal (DIP) interphalangeal joints and metacarpo-phalangeal (MCP) joints, most notably affecting the fourth and fifth fingers of both hands. 'Penciling' of the proximal phalanx of the fifth finger of the right hand (Plate 6), and eburnation, osteophyte formation and porosity with some destruction in the left fifth finger (MCP) (Plate 7).

In the feet, reactive growth with porosity over several joints had resulted in ankylosis or near-ankylosis of several tarsal and metatarsal joints (Plate 8), and there was destruction of the head of the left first metatarsal and distal end of the distal hallucial phalanx (Plate 9). One toe had fused to form a hook or claw-like deformity. Enthesophytes had formed on the plantar surfaces of both calcaneums.

A large lytic lesion was present in the superior surface of the third lumbar vertebra with partial collapse of the front of the spine in this position; this lesion could be tuberculous in origin (Plate 10). Other inflammatory lesions included generalised periosteal reactive changes on the shafts of all long leg bones (Plate 11), the distal parts of both humerus shafts, and possibly some of the metatarsals (although these had suffered from a degree of post-mortem surface erosion and the changes were unclear).

The changes seen in this skeleton are difficult to diagnose. They are widespread and often bilateral, though not symmetrical. Based on the diagnostic criteria developed by Rogers and Waldron (1995; Waldron 2009, 46-66), there are elements which suggest psoriatic arthritis (erosions of the fingers and toes; spinal fusion; ?sacroiliitis; involvement of the odontoid peg of the axis), and others which may indicate reactive arthritis (spinal fusion with paravertebral bridging; asymmetric erosions of the small joints of the feet; new bone at the knee, ankle and metatarsals; erosion of MTP1). There are no 'skip lesions' within the fused portion of the spine, but the lower part of the lumbar spine is unfused, so ankylosing spondylitis is ruled out. Changes in the shoulder and hip joint are unusual in psoriatic arthritis (Waldron 2009, 65). Enthesophytes on the calcaneal plantar surfaces are more frequent in reactive arthritis, whilst tuftal resorption of the fingers or toes and 'pencil' lesions of the fingers are more likely to be caused by psoriatic arthritis. The presence of inflammatory changes in the legs, and a possible tuberculous lesion in the spine, tends to suggest that the arthropathy is more likely to be reactive in nature, but on balance this case will have to be classified as an undifferentiated spondylarthropathy, possibly complicated by the presence of diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH) and osteoarthritis.

## **Conclusions**

This group contained a high proportion of elderly men and women. They were of above average stature for their period, perhaps suggesting a degree of affluence. They were also affected by a range of dental and degenerative conditions which would have caused them problems in later life. There was little evidence for trauma, but muscle tears and stress on the spine suggested that at least some of the individuals had been involved in hard manual work of some kind. Infections were undoubtedly present, but evidence for severe forms which affect the bone is limited and uncertain in this group. If reactive arthritis was the main cause of the widespread lesions seen in SK 16, then this would most likely have been brought on by an infection of the urinary or digestive organs, a sexually transmitted disease or possibly (given the

presence of a possible lytic lesion in the spine) tuberculosis. There is evidence that at least two individuals were related, and others may also have been from the same family group.

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## Plates



Plate 1. SK 16. Distal right and left femora showing new bone growth over the joint surfaces (arrowed).



Plate 2. SK 16. Posterior surfaces of the patellae showing proliferative new bone growth around the joint, porotic lesions (right patella, left of photo) and reactive new bone growth (left patella, right of photo).



Plate 3. SK 16. Right scapula acromion showing porosity due to osteoarthritis.



Plate 4. SK 16. Eburnation (shiny patch at top of joint) and proliferative osteophyte growth around the joint of the right scapular glenoid.



Plate 5. SK 16. Ankylosis of spine T3-L2 (central break is post-mortem).



Plate 6. SK 16. 'Pencil' and destruction of the proximal interphalangeal joints of two fingers.



Plate 7. SK 16. Metacarpo-phalangeal joint of the left fifth finger showing eburnation, porosity and new bone formation.



Plate 8. SK 16. Left second and third metatarsals ankylosed to tarsals, and possible partial destruction of the head of the third metatarsal.



Plate 9. SK 16. Left big toe bones showing destruction of the metacarpal head and distal end of the distal phalanx.



Plate 10. SK 16. Superior surface of the third lumbar vertebrae showing large lytic lesion with some rounded new bone growth on the floor of the lesion.



Plate 11. SK 16. Periosteal new bone growth on the left tibia and fibula shafts.



## Appendix A: Summary Catalogue

Sk No	Age	Sex	Condition	Dental	Pathology
2	MA	M?	v good, except L hand, ribs and C vertebrae, all poor	8 A-M loss, 1 caries, alveolar resorption considerable, clay pipe wear L.	Slight OP bodies T3-12
3	MA-Old	M	v good, almost complete	19 A-M loss, 2 caries, alveolar resorption considerable, clay pipe wear L.	Slight OP scapula glenoids, R elbow, rib reads, T3-6. Larger OPs T7-10, L3, both acetabular rims. New bone on muscle attachments. Large exostoses on both MT5 heads. Sacralisation of L6 with slight wedging to L. Pronounced mandibular prognathism.
4	Mature	F	poor, very little intact	No dentition.	OP L acetabulum and L femur distal condyle anterior.
5	MA-Old	M	v good, but some breakage	4 A-M loss, 3 caries, 2 abscesses, M3s possibly congenitally absent. Heavy calculus, moderate alveolar resorption, clay pipe wear both sides.	Large frilly OPs C3-T1, OP T2-10. OA II lateral clavicles/acromions. OA II L MTP1 joint. Exostoses of R femoral greater trochanter and L femoral medial condyle. Calcified xiphisternum, thyroid & costal cartilage, enthesophytes of patellae and calcaneums, new bone on muscle attachments generally. Raised areas of thickend new bone on both tibia shafts with venous impressions and graining, inflammatory response. Schmorl's nodes T6-L5.
6	Old	F	fair, most bones eroded and incomplete	Edentulous (i.e. 32 A-M loss)	Osteoporotic. OA III L hip. OP bodies of mid-T vertebrae. Lumbarisation of S1, slightly wedged to R.
7	Old	F	fair, but eroded	Edentulous (i.e. 16 A-M loss - maxilla lost)	OA III L5-S1 facets. OP L5 body. OP and enlargement R scapula glenoid. Possible healed wound central superior part of R parietal - area is damaged but central depression, thinned area of skull and rounded edges.
8	MA	M	good	1 caries, alveolar resorption moderate, slight clay pipe wear.	Slight OP T4-7, L3, L5. Graining of L tibia shaft.
9	Old	F	good except skull and ribs	14 A-M loss, 1 caries, 2 abscess (L maxilla missing).	Slight OP L1-4. Schmorl's nodes mid-lower Ts, L1-2.
10	Y-MA	M	good but skull broken	2 A-M loss, 6 caries, 4 abscess, calculus slight-moderate.	Schmorl's nodes T7-8 (large) and T11-12.
11	MA-Old	M	fair-good, except torso poor	8 A-M loss, 3 caries, 2 abscess, M3s congenitally	OA III C2-3, R facet fused. OA III C3 inferior facet R (L missing). OA II C7 and T10-11 facets. OP L3-5. OP L hip, OA III R hip. OP knees. Eburnation

Sk No	Age	Sex	Condition	Dental	Pathology
12	MA	F	fair-good, except torso poor	absent, calculus heavy, alveolar resorption considerable, clay pipe wear on R. 7 A-M loss, 5 caries, 5 abscess, L M3s congenitally absent.	head R MC2. Remodelling and new bone growth around R elbow suggests possible fracture.  Slight OP T10-11 and L5-S1. Cleft S1 arch.
13	Old	M	v good, but some surface erosion and breakage.	23 A-M loss, 1 abscess, uneven wear, alveolar resorption considerable.	Large OP T8-L5, almost ankylosed on L side of Ts. New bone most muscle attachments and joint borders. Calcified xiphisternum, thyroid & costal cartilage. OA II C5-6 bodies. Schmorl's nodes T8-12. Large exostosis R femoral medial condyle. Roughened new bone both ischial tuberosities. Fracture L clavicle midshaft and three L ribs close to angle. Pronounced mandibular prognathism.
14	Mature	M?	v poor, most frags small and unident	Only 1 canine present.	
15	MA+	F	fair-good, some breakage, truncated	None present	OA II of T10 facet for rib head. Slight OP C7-T6 bodies. Bowing of femur laterally, suggestive of rickets.
16	MA-Old	M	good, but some bones fragile with corky texture	22 A-M loss, 2 caries, 2 abscess	OP most joints, new bone most muscle attachments. Osteoporotic. Spongy feel to skull, which was warped post-mortem – probable decay in the ground but may be an underlying pathological cause?  <i>Shoulder girdle and arms</i> R shoulder, large OPs and porosity of humerus head and scapula glenoid with patches of eburnation at superior part. OA II with large porosities on acromion and lateral clavicle. Thick new bone formation and some porosity of medial clavicle and manubrium. Porous reactive new bone distal third of humerus shaft anterior, partly healed? OP around elbow joints, enthesophytes prox ulna and radial tuberosity. OP distal radius. L shoulder slight ridge around humerus head, porosity at lesser tubercle. OP of scap glenoid but much less than R, acromion lost. L clavicle as R. Distal end of humerus some reactive new bone, OPs at elbow, as R. OP distal radius and ulna, patch of eburnation distal anterior radius.  <i>Hands/wrists</i>

Sk No	Age	Sex	Condition	Dental	Pathology
					<p>R hamate convex joint surface eburnated. OP prox navicular. 4th finger PIP joint eburnated with partial destruction. 5th finger PIP joint pencilling of distal end prox phal and prox end intermediate phal.</p> <p>L prox navicular eburnated (also poss stress fracture across joint), also triquetral eburnated with some porosity. OA III L MC5 head and eburnation of proximal phalanx, with destruction and proliferative bone growth. MC4 head and proximal phal eburnated. 4th finger DIP joint eburnated and partially destroyed.</p> <p><i>Spine and ribs</i></p> <p>Calcified costal cartilage. Proliferative OP of C vertebrae and L2-L5. OA III C7-T1 facets, OA II T2-3 facets. Complete fusion of bodies T3-L2 with squared appearance, but large DISH-type OPs in places, leading to a lumpy appearance, with resorption and fibrous reactive bone growth. Still space between L1-2 bodies, suggesting not fused from bottom up. Not typical ankylosing hyperostosis, and lack of fusion of SIJs, lower spine and ribs suggests not ankylosing spondylitis (although there are enthesophytes at rib tubercles). Apophyseal facets generally not fused, except L T9-10 and R T5-7. Eburnation of C1-2 facet/head.</p> <p>Large lytic lesion sup body L3 with partial collapse and wedging anteriorly, but thick new bone on front of body may have helped to support it – poss TB?</p> <p>Possible well-healed fracture of two upper-mid R ribs.</p> <p><i>Pelvis and legs</i></p> <p>Large OPs both acetabulums and patchy new bone growth both femoral heads. Reactive new bone on anterior pelvis at pubis and ischium, v large enthesophytes along both iliac crests and ischial tuberosities.</p> <p>Reactive new bone growth on shafts of both femurs, tibiae and fibulae (L fibula most affected). New bone formation on joint surfaces of both knees with destruction of L patella and knee joint surfaces. Dist tibia and fibula lots of new bone and reactive/porous changes, both sides but L &gt; R.</p> <p>OA II-III both patellae, proliferation around joint borders. Large enthesophytes of patellae.</p>

Sk No	Age	Sex	Condition	Dental	Pathology
					<i>Feet and ankles</i> Enthesophytes plantar surface of calcaneums. Both ankles/feet have reactive new bone growth and resorption, every surviving bone seems to be affected although some are in poor condition. L foot – ankylosis of MT2-cuneiform and MT3-cuneiform joints. Calcaneus and cuboid also close to ankylosis with small patch of eburnation surviving in between the reactive bone growth on the cuboid. Partial destruction and deformation of the head of MT1 and distal end of distal hallucial phal. R foot – less affected than L but MT3-cuneiform and MT2-cuneiform close to ankylosis. New bone on or around most other joints, but generally poor condition and distal end of MT1 lost. One small toe (uncertain side) had fused in a hook/claw.
17	c.25-30	M	very good apart from torso, largely missing, lots of breakage	All teeth present, third molars still erupting, no pathology	All indicative of a sero-negative erosive arthropathy, possibly complicated by the presence of diffuse ideopathic skeletal hyperostosis (DISH). Schmorl's nodes L1-5, large.
18	MA-Old	M	good, some breakage, feet and back of skull poor	20 A-M loss. Calculus heavy, alveolar resorption considerable. Possible clay pipe wear.	Calcified thyroid and costal cartilage, fused xiphisternum (and perforate sternal body). Slight OP C1-T1, T3-6, L2-S1; large OP T11-12. Schmorl's nodes T7-10. Exostosis medial condyle L femur. Exostosis medial posterior R clavicle, similar but less on L.
19	MA-Old	M?	v good, except feet, R arm and R ribs (mostly missing), skull broken	5 A-M loss, 1 caries, 3 abscess, L M3s possibly congenitally absent, and one lower incisor possibly also unerupted or absent. Considerable alveolar resorption.	Calcified thyroid cartilage. OP T5-12, large on L side of T11-12. Schmorl's nodes and anterior wedging of T7-9. Bifid S1 arch. Skull very round, even allowing for post-mortem deformation.
20	MA?	F	good, but lower half better than upper, skull intact	8 A-M loss, 18 caries, 2 abscess.	Slight OP T3-7. Double facet proximal MT1 and cuneiform both sides. Long narrow head and palate.
21	c.18	?	v good but torso incomplete and skull	2 caries, 3 M3s not fully erupted. Upper R PM2	Rounded lump on posterior surface of L femur midshaft, c.60mm long, 4mm high above normal surface. Probably healed, no fibre bone, but

Sk No	Age	Sex	Condition	Dental	Pathology
			broken	rotated by 90°.	
22	Old	F	poor, covered in chalk	28 A-M loss (remaining teeth lost p-m)	cause unknown without x-ray. Cleft sacral arch (bifid S1-2, cleft S3-4). T5 crush fracture, wedged anteriorly - trauma or TB? OP T5-9, L3. OA II C2-T1 bodies. OP acetabulum.
23	c.6	?	good but v incomplete, covered in chalk	No pathology in surviving teeth.	Legs longer than expected for dental age.
24	c.6	?	poor	No pathology in surviving teeth.	Legs longer than expected for dental age. Slight porotic cribra orbitalia. Lambdoid sutures fully fused and partly obliterated, also posterior half of sagittal.
28	Y-MA	F	fair, lost of breakage, skull deformed p-m	6 A-M loss, 1 caries, heavy alveolar resorption around L molars.	Schmori's nodes T4-8, large in T5-6. Slight OP T4-8.
29	MA-Old	M	fair-good, incomplete skull	9 A-M loss, 4 caries, 5 abscess, alveolar resorption considerable	Calcified costal cartilage. Sterno-manubrial fusion. OP R medial clavicle. OP C2-3, all T vertebrae. Ankylosis T1-2 bodies and T4-5. Large DISH-like OPs T8-9, L2-4. Anterior epiphyseal dysplasia L3. OP R SIJ. Wedging/cod-shaped vertebrae T7-11. OP L patella.

Notes: OA – osteoarthritis; OP – osteophytes; SIJ – sacro-iliac joint; C, T, L, S – vertebral areas (cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral).

**Measurements: males**

	Sk.	2	3	5	8	10	11	13	16	17	18	19	21*	29
<b>Skull</b>														
Maximum length			197					198					180	
Maximum breadth			149					147					133	
Cranial index			75.6					74.2					73.9	
<b>Femur</b>														
Maximum length	R	448	472	470	459		467	488		471	471	444	480	450
	L	451	478	468	464	487	462	488		473	473	450	483	454
Head diameter	R	45	50	49	49	53	48	50	53	48	44	47	42	45
	L	45	50	50	48	52	47	49	50	48	45	47	43	47
<b>Tibia</b>														
Maximum Length	R	350	376		368	392	370	398	391	379	350		385	354
	L	355	373	394	375	392	374	394	385	373			382	349
<b>Fibula</b>														
Maximum Length	R	353	379		364	399	364	393		375				
	L	353	377	387	362	392	362	393		373				
<b>Humerus</b>														
Maximum Length	R	329	352	346	363	363	335	365	393	341	337			
	L	315	353	343	363	363	335	364	393			318	341	305
Head diameter	R	44	49	49	48	52	48	50	55	48	47			
	L	43	49	48	53	53	48	49	49			45	42	
<b>Radius</b>														
Maximum Length	R	227	249	256	260	260	246	259	230	255	240			
	L	223	249	256	265	265	243	259	229	253	236	233		229
<b>Ulna</b>														
Maximum Length	R	242	265	272	281	281	261	282	254	276				
	L		265	273	285	285		274	251			255		
<b>Calcaneus</b>														
Maximum Length	R		84	83	86	86	86	86	95	85	74		73	
	L		88	84	86	86	86	86	95	84			73	
<b>Clavicle</b>														
Maximum Length	R		160	145	156	153			166		159	146		140
	L		169	144		151		169				145		135
<b>Stature</b>		1676	1737	1754	1716	1776	1727	1782	1764	1735	1700	1678	1757	1677

Measurements in mm. \* unsexed but included here due to size of bones

**Measurements: females**

	Sk.	4	6	7	9	12	15	20	22	28
<b>Skull</b>										
Maximum length					182			193		181
Maximum breadth					134			129		140
Cranial index					73.6			66.8		77.3
<b>Femur</b>										
Maximum length	R	399	435	408	434	448	410	424		428
	L		434	410	433	450		422	430	
Head diameter	R	38	46	40	46		44	42		41
	L		42	42	46			43	41	41
<b>Tibia</b>										
Maximum Length	R	343	345	316	339	358		356	350	
	L		349	317	340	358		355	354	341
<b>Fibula</b>										
Maximum Length	R				330			357		
	L				330			355		
<b>Humerus</b>										
Maximum Length	R		321					306		
	L			269	295	308	308	303		311
Head diameter	R				43			40		
	L			39	41	41	44	40		39
<b>Radius</b>										
Maximum Length	R	215			217	229	222	219		225
	L						220	215		
<b>Ulna</b>										
Maximum Length	R						242			
	L				235					
<b>Calcaneus</b>										
Maximum Length	R				79	76		72	74	76
	L				80	75		71		73
<b>Clavicle</b>										
Maximum Length	R				140	131	131	132		136
	L							133		
<b>Stature</b>		1563	1618	1536	1606	1654	1554	1614	1622	1601

Measurements in mm.

## APPENDIX 4

### RECORDED BURIALS

*Marc Hewitson of the*

*Letchworth Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)*

Information about burials recorded in the Quakers National Archive, Friends House, London. The burial plan is not included but there is a short list of burials as follows:

18th April, 1780	George Edridge	aged 45 years.
6th November, 1791	Ruth “	aged 70 years.
13th March, 1803	Thomas Gurney	aged 3 months.
20th November, 1805	Laskey Edridge	aged 65 years.
11th September, 1808	Thomas Gurney	aged 2 years.
1st May, 1812	Hannah Pryor	aged 35 years.
5th July, 1812	Martha “	aged 68 years.
13th May, 1813	Thomas Edridge	aged 48 years.
15th September, 1815	John Pryor	aged 78 years.
19th February, 1820	John Pryor	aged 86 years.
28th May, 1820	John Brown	aged 22 years.
1st December, 1821	Richard Edridge	aged 83 years.
2nd October, 1825	Richard Edridge	aged 30 years.

The names which predominate are the Edridge's and the Pryor's during this period. In Ted Milligan's book "British Quakers in commerce and Industry 1775-1920" there is an entry for a William Edridge (1748-1780) who was born (probably) at Buntingford and had a business in Southwark. He is described as being a "hop factor". As Baldock appears to have been a centre for the production of malt it likely that the above Edridge's were in some way related to William Edridge's family.

The Pryor family were also connected with the brewing industry in the Hertfordshire area and had breweries in Baldock and Hatfield.



## APPENDIX 5      CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

<b>Records</b>	<b>Number</b>
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	8 (Context, Digital Photo, Photo, Drawing Sheet, Drawing, Skeleton, Small Finds, Level)
Context Sheets	103
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	24
Site drawings A4	4
Site photographs b/w	33
Site photographs colour slides	33
Digital Photographs	101

## APPENDIX 6 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> North Herts
<b>Village/Town:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Baldock
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	North Herts Planning Ref. P/2009/0860
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Bleriot Construction Ltd
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Change of use and conversion of The Old Meeting House to 2 x 2 bedroom flats, erection of 2 x 2 bedroom dwellings and associated works.
<b>Present land use:</b>	Disused offices and car park
<b>Size of application area:</b> c. 650m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated</b> c. 250m <sup>2</sup>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 24532 34058
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1328
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Excavation and monitoring and recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	22, 25, 26/04, 13-29/08 and 04, 16-18/10/2013, 05-07/11/2013
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Baldock
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> Late Iron Age/Roman, 12 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> century, 16 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century, modern
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	Pozorski, Z. & Tweedie, H., 2010, <i>The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Impact Assessment and Archaeological Evaluation</i> . AS unpublished report No 3587
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>Between April and November 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation and archaeological monitoring &amp; recording at land at The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 24532 34058). The project was commissioned by Bleriot Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the change of use and conversion of The Old Meeting House to 2 x 2 bedroom flats, erection of 2 x 2 bedroom dwellings and associated works.</p> <p>The principal element of the project was the excavation and removal of the late 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century human burials associated with former Quakers burial ground. Human remains were removed from 25 graves. A small damaged lead coffin containing some human remains and found in a modern pit. The graves contained inhumation burials within wooden coffins. The latter were not preserved but metal handles were present. No personal items were present in the graves except for small copper alloy pins found in four graves. Another two lead coffins (one sealed) were present amongst the 20 burials revealed within the excavation area but they were left in situ as they were not threatened by the new development.</p> <p>In addition to the burials, a late Iron Age/early Roman pit, two medieval (late 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century) pits, a modern (20<sup>th</sup> century) pit and five undated pits were excavated.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Z Pozorski	<b>Date of Summary:</b> November 2013; revised May 2014

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The main area of the site with exposed grave pits. Looking north-east.



DP 2 The main area of the site with excavations completed. Looking north-east.



DP 3. New porch area excavation. Looking south-west.



DP 4. Soakway pit excavation. Looking south.



DP 5. Pit F2008. Looking south-east.



DP 6. Pits F2010, F2012 and F2014 (in right background). Looking south-east.



DP 7. Pit F2010. Looking south-east.



DP 8. Pit F2016. Looking west-south-west.



DP 9. Pit F2061. Looking south-east.



DP 10. Pits F2063 and F2065. Looking south-east.



DP 11. Lead coffin F2020 (SK 1) in Grave Pit F2018. Looking south-west.



DP 12. SK 2 in Grave Pit F2021. Looking south-west.



DP 13. SK 2 in Grave Pit F2021. Looking south-west.



DP 14. SK 3 in Grave Pit F2024. Looking south-west.



DP 15. SK 3 in Grave Pit F2024. Looking south-west.



DP 16. SK 4 in Grave Pit F2028. Looking south-west.



DP 17. SK 5 in Grave Pit F2031. Looking west.



DP 18. SK 5 in Grave Pit F2031. Looking south-west.



DP 19. SK 6 in Grave Pit F2035. Looking south-west.



DP 20. SK 6 in Grave Pit F2035. Looking south-west.



DP 21. SK 7 in Grave Pit F2038. Looking south-west.



DP 22. SK 8 in Grave Pit F2041. Looking south-west.



DP 23. SK 8 in Grave Pit F2041. Looking south-west.



DP 24. SK 9 in Grave Pit F2044. Looking west.



DP 25. SK 10 in Grave Pit F2046. Looking east.



DP 26. SK 11 in Grave Pit F2046. Looking south-west.



DP 27. SK 12 in Grave Pit F2050. Looking south-west.



DP 28. SK 12 in Grave Pit F2050. Looking south-west.



DP 29. SK 13 in Grave Pit F2053. Looking south-west.



DP 30. SK 13 in Grave Pit F2053. Looking south-west.



DP 31. SK 14 in Grave Pit F2056. Looking south-west.



DP 32. SK 15 in Grave Pit F2059. Looking west-south-west.



DP 33. SK 16 in Grave Pit F2067. Looking south-west.



DP 34. SK 16 in Grave Pit F2067. Looking south-west.



DP 35. SK 17 in Grave Pit F2070. Looking west.



DP 36. SK 17 in Grave Pit F2070. Looking south-west.





DP 37. SK 18 in Grave Pit F2072. Looking south-west.



DP 38. SK 18 in Grave Pit F2072. Looking south-west.



DP 39. SK 19 in Grave Pit F2075. Looking south-west.



DP 40. SK 19 in Grave Pit F2075. Looking south-west.



DP 41. SK 20 in Grave Pit F2078. Looking south-west.



DP 42. SK 20 in Grave Pit F2078. Looking south-west.



DP 43. SK 21 in Grave Pit F2081. Looking south-west.



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DP 45. SK 22 in Grave Pit F2084. Looking south-west.



DP 46. SK 23 in Grave Pit F2086. Looking south-west.



DP 47. SK 24 in Grave Pit F2089. Looking south-west.



DP 48. SK 25 in lead coffin (F2092). Recovered from Pit F2061.



DP 49. Lead coffin F2097 (SK 27) in Grave Pit F2095 cutting F2093 (SK 26). Looking south-west.



DP 50. SK 28 in Grave Pit F2098. Looking south-west.



DP 51. SK 29 in Grave Pit F2101. Looking south-west.



DP 52. West part of service trench. Looking north-west.

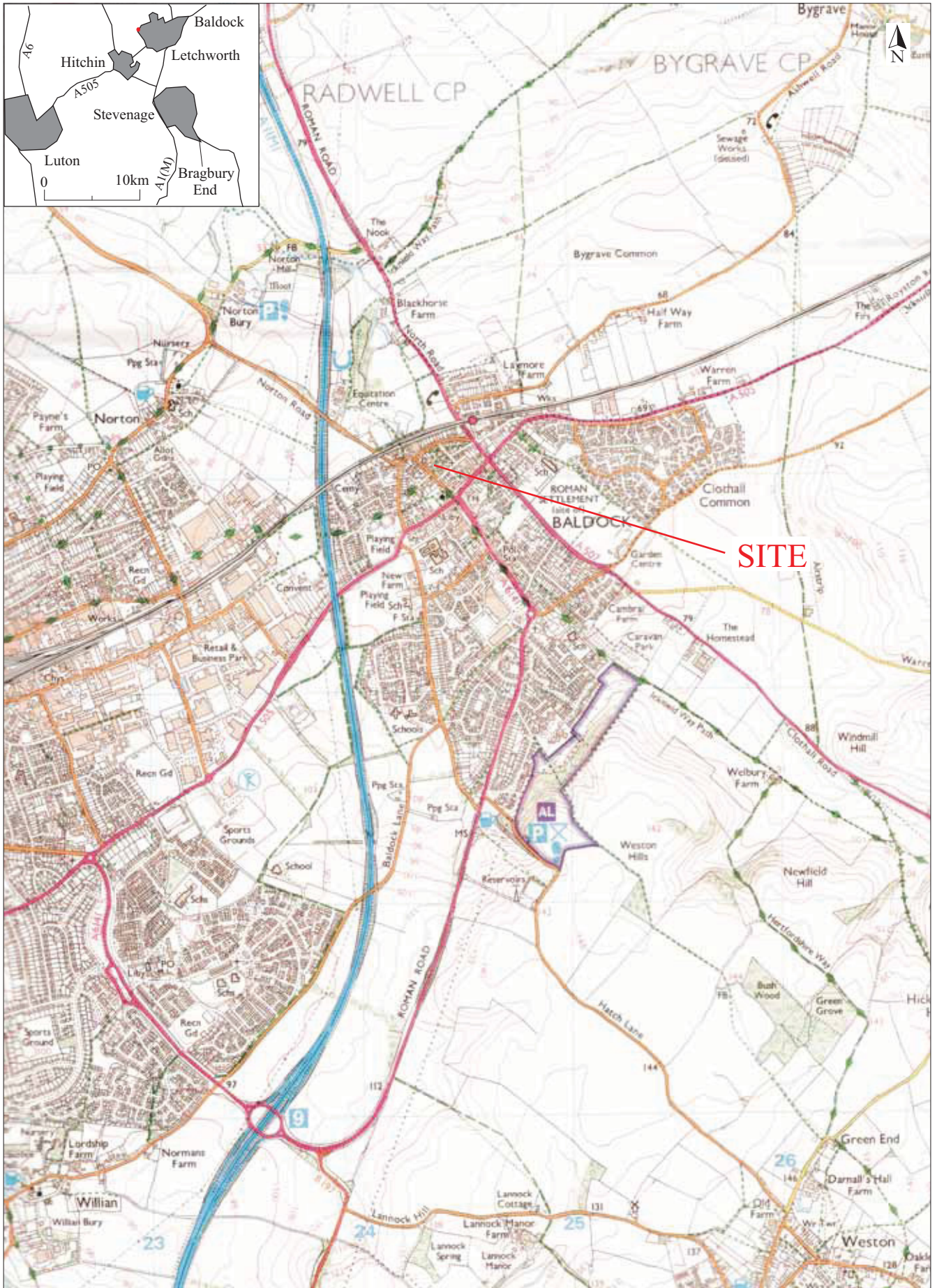


DP 53. Service trench. Sample section 1. Looking west-south-west.



DP 54. Central part of service trench. Looking west-north-west.

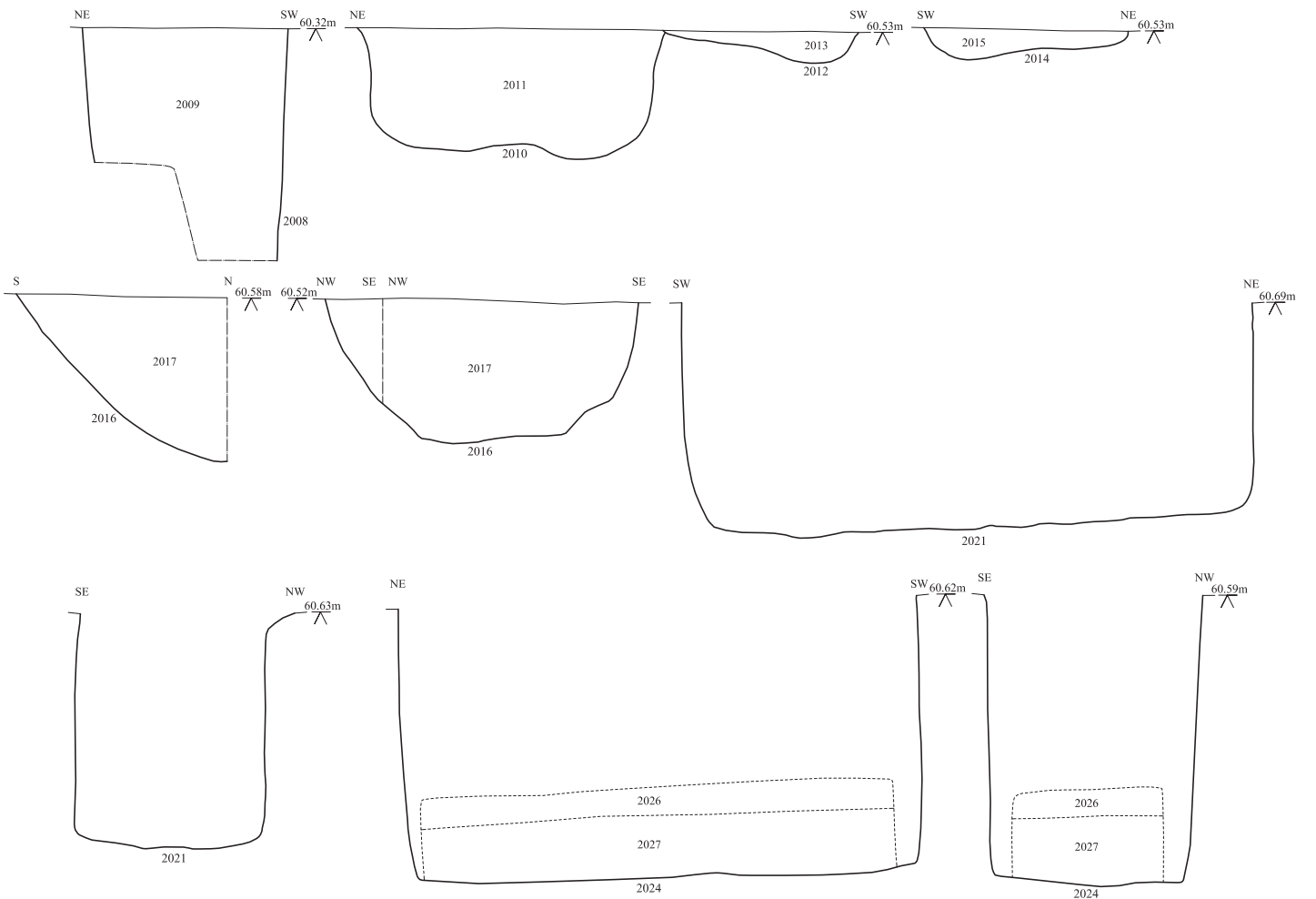




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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

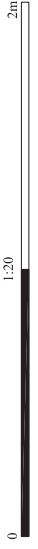
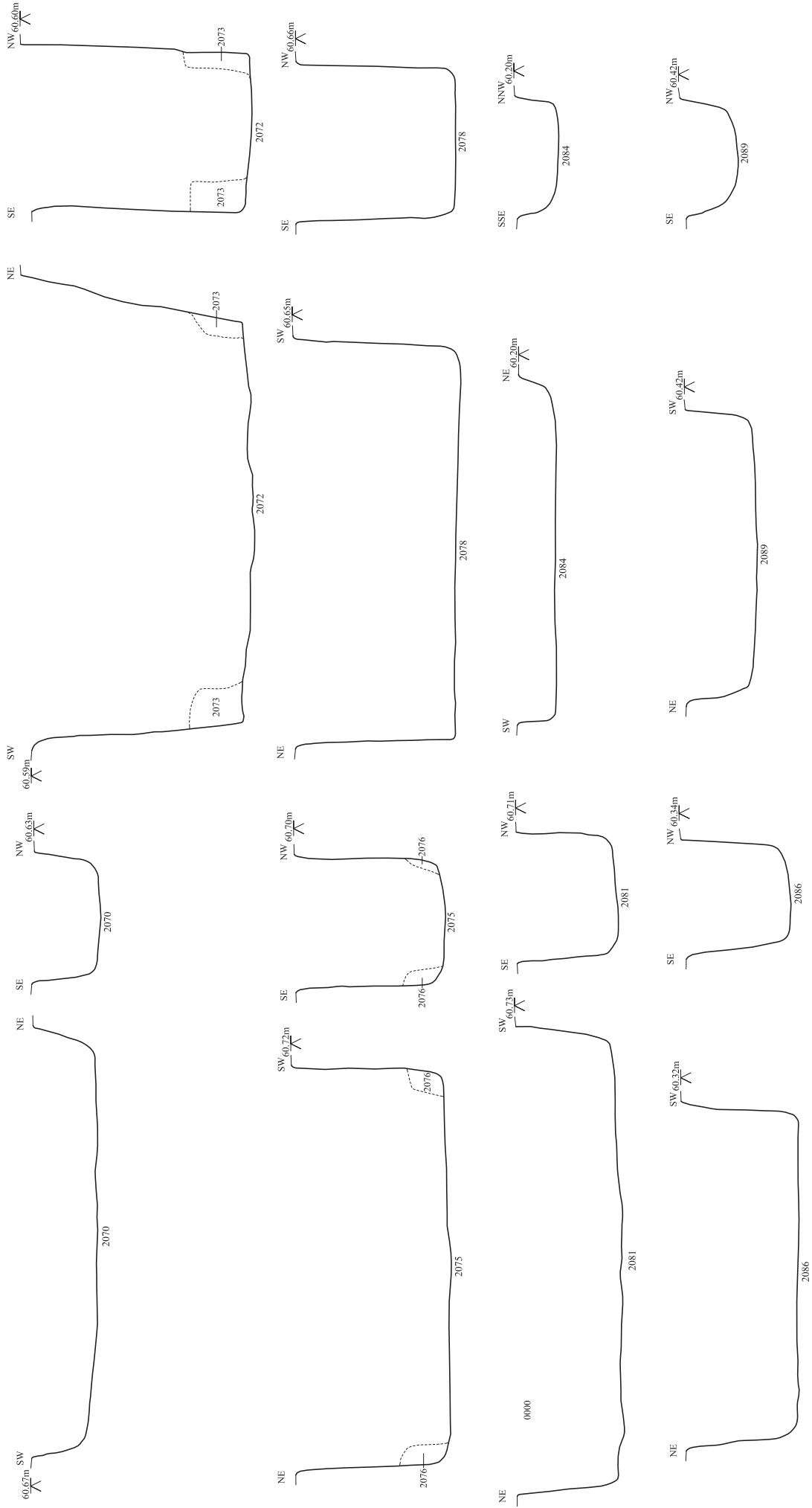


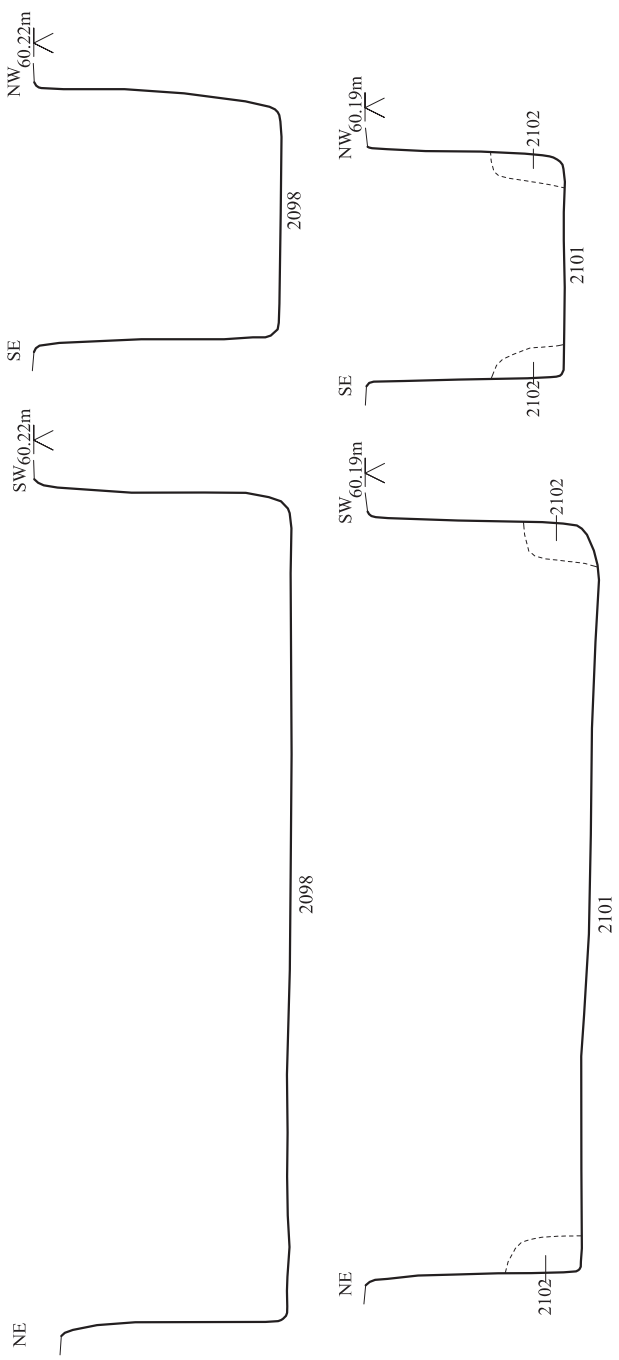
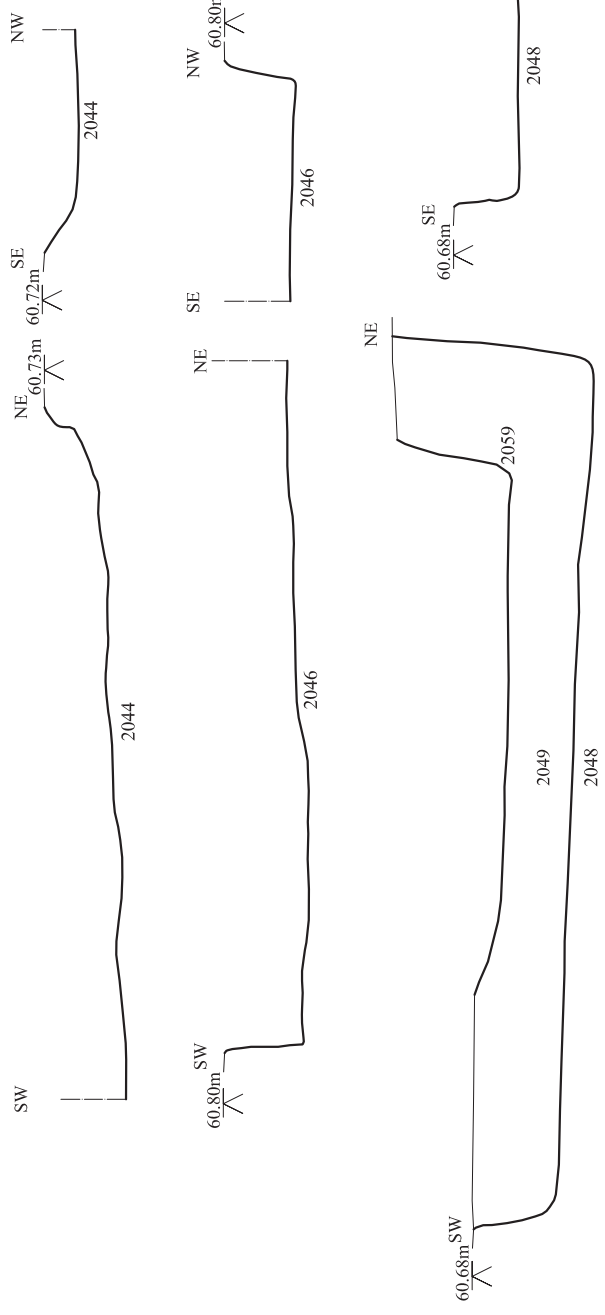
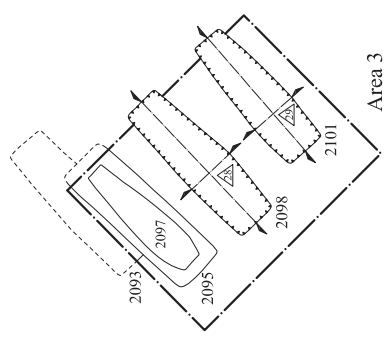
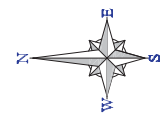
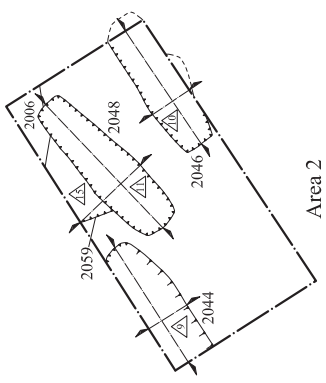
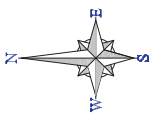


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**Fig. 3 Plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3









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**Fig. 6 Plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4