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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**TRANTERS YARD, WHITEHORSE STREET,  
BALDOCK, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT,  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

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NGR: TL 24516 34069		Report No. 3434
District: North Hertfordshire		Site Code: AS 1250
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA		Project No. 3223
Signed:		Date: Nov 2009

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Project name	<i>Tranters Yard, Whitehorse Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p><i>In September and October 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment followed by a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Tranters Yard in Baldock. The works were commissioned in advance of the demolition of the existing buildings to the rear of Whitehorse Street and construction of a number of residential dwellings</i></p> <p><i>The historic building recording found that two of the three buildings under assessment are contemporary Buildings 1 and 2 are typical of construction seen during the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, probably of 1940s or '50s date, constructed to serve a minor industrial purpose such as haulage yard or mechanic's workshop. Both have undergone much modification, retaining no original internal fittings. Building 3, to the north-east exhibits some minor historic interest, which though comprehensively modernised seems to be based around an original timber-framed core. The original roof survives and in one instance a corner post along with much of the timber-framing of the south wall, but the remainder could be considered as effectively lost and superseded by the later modifications. Considering the recognisable elements suggests that this was always a humble agricultural building or out-house where the construction technique of the roof and the use of fairly robust primary-braced framing to the wall panels perhaps indicates a date in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.</i></p> <p><i>Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site, especially dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, no archaeological features or finds were located within the area of the new dwellings.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>8<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2009, 6<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> October 2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>?</i>
P. number	<i>3223</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1250</i>
Type of project	<i>DBA, HBR and M&amp;R</i>		
Site status	<i>Area of Archaeological Significance</i>		
Current land use	<i>Empty, formerly commercial use</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>18<sup>th</sup> century barn and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Herts.</i>	<i>North Herts</i>	<i>Baldock</i>
HER for area	<i>Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>500 m2</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 24516 34069</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c. 63m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Domus (Baldock) LLP</i>		
Full title	<i>Tranters Yard, Whitehorse Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire: archaeological desk-based assessment, building recording, archaeological monitoring &amp; recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Prosser, L. Collins, T. Andrew, P., Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3434</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>November 2009</i>		

## **TRANTERS YARD, WHITEHORSE STREET, BALDOCK, HERTFORDSHIRE**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, BUILDING RECORDING, ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In September and October 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment followed by a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Tranters Yard in Baldock. The works were commissioned in advance of the demolition of the existing buildings to the rear of Whitehorse Street and construction of a number of residential dwellings*

*The historic building recording found that two of the three buildings under assessment are contemporary. Buildings 1 and 2 are typical of construction seen during the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, probably of 1940s or '50s date, constructed to serve a minor industrial purpose such as haulage yard or mechanic's workshop. Both have undergone much modification, retaining no original internal fittings.*

*Building 3, to the north-east exhibits some minor historic interest, which though comprehensively modernised seems to be based around an original timber-framed core. The original roof survives and in one instance a corner post along with much of the timber-framing of the south wall, but the remainder could be considered as effectively lost and superseded by the later modifications. Considering the recognisable elements suggests that this was always a humble agricultural building or out-house. This makes dating problematic, because the truss system and scarf joints, which are crucial to the assessment are found from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. On balance, the construction technique of the roof and the use of fairly robust primary-braced framing to the wall panels perhaps indicates a date in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site, especially dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, no archaeological features or finds were located within the area of the new dwellings.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In September and October 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment followed by a programme of historic building recording and building/archaeological monitoring and recording at Tranters Yard, Whitehorse Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire (NGR TL



24516 34069). The works were commissioned in advance of the demolition of the existing buildings and construction of a number of residential dwellings

1.2 The works were carried out according to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU, Andy Instone, dated 26<sup>th</sup> June 2009) and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (dated 9<sup>th</sup> July 2009) as part of a planning condition on approval for the works (Planning Ref. 1/08/00948 & 00949).

1.3 The historic building recording was conducted in accordance with the English Heritage (EH) document *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2006) (which updates the RCHME document *Recording historic buildings: a descriptive specification 3<sup>rd</sup> edition*). The IFA *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2001) and the document *Analysis and recording for the conservation and control of works to historic buildings* (Association of local government archaeological officers 1997). The level of recording was to Level 3 as defined in the EH document (as set out in the specification, section 4.1).

1.4 The archaeological investigation element of the project adhered to the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment* (revised 2001) and the IFA *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (revised 2001). The project was also undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the document *Standards for field archaeology in the east of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14 (Gurney 2003).

### **1.3 The overall aims and objectives of the project were:**

- to assess the potential of the site for archaeological remains,
- to record the standing structures present on the site, and
- to record the site's archaeological deposits

Specific aims of the desk-based assessment were:

- to collate, verify and assess all available information relevant to the presence, survival and character of archaeological remains within the site.
- to provide a predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and assess their archaeological significance.
- to assess the impact of any potential development proposals on any identified archaeological remains.

Specific aims of the historic building recording were:

- to compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the structure identified for demolition, with analysis and interpretation of that structure in conjunction with the associated documentary survey;
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the building, adequately detailed to place the findings in context, and;
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to demolition.

Specific aims of the archaeological monitoring were:

- to monitor the excavation and to record any structures and archaeological deposits encountered, and augment the building record
- to secure the analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate reporting of the project results,
- to secure the analysis, long term conservation and storage of the project archive, to facilitate future study and interpretation.

### **Planning policy context**

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG15 (1994) is the national planning policy guidance note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG16 (1990) is the national planning policy guidance note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)**

2.1 Tranters Yard is one of a series of yards along the north-western side of Whitehorse Street, to the north of the centre of Baldock. The yard appears to follow the layout of a medieval burgage plot and is given access from Whitehorse Street. The entrance is flanked by No. 29 and No. 31, which front onto the street.

2.2 Tranters Yard was currently occupied by two long brick ranges on the south-western and north eastern sides of the yard, with a timber-framed barn in the northern corner. The barn is physically located to the rear of No. 33 Whitehorse Street but is now given access through Tranters Yard. The proposal was to demolish all three buildings and construct six two-bedroom dwellings and two detached dwellings with associated car parking and services.

2.3 The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance, as identified by the Local Plan, reflecting the importance of the Iron Age, Roman and medieval towns of Baldock. The site lies within the known extent of the Roman and medieval towns, with medieval burgage plots likely to survive across the site. Nos. 29 and 31 Whitehorse Street, as noted, flank the entrance to the site. These buildings are Grade II listed buildings, described as being of 17<sup>th</sup> / 18<sup>th</sup> century and 18<sup>th</sup> century date respectively. Nos. 27-39 (odd) form a group in the listing.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the desk-based assessment.

### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

The known archaeology of the surrounding area can indicate the types and dates of archaeological remains likely to be present on the site itself. The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds comes from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Significant entries within an approximate 500m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Figs. 3-4. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

### **3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**

Documentary and cartographic sources can help to establish a geographical, topographical and historical context for archaeological remains on the site and in the surrounding area. The social and economic contexts in terms of land ownership and changes in land use can often also be inferred. The principal source for these types of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives and Library

Service (HALS). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced as Figs. 5-10.

### **3.3 Secondary sources**

The principal sources of secondary material were the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (Herts HER), the Hertfordshire Archives and Library Service (HALS) as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

### **3.4 Geological / geotechnical information**

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1991) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

## **4 THE EVIDENCE**

### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils**

4.1.1 The site lies at c. 63m AOD on predominantly level land to the northern side of Baldock town centre (Fig. 1). The town is relatively low-lying, with the surrounding countryside rising to the south-west towards an eastern extension of the Chiltern Hills beyond Letchworth, to the south and east towards the Weston Hills and Bird Hill, and northwards towards Bygrave Common. The head of the river Ivel lies just north-west of the town, c.600m north-west of the site; from there it flows north-westwards towards Stotfold.

4.1.2 Being in an urban location, the soils in close proximity to the site are unclassified. Soils of the Swaffham Prior association predominate to the north-east of the town and comprise well-drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble, with deep non-calcareous loamy soils in places, striped and polygonal soil patterns locally, and a slight risk of water erosion. The parent material is chalky drift and chalk. The other two local soil types are the similar Upton 1 association, found on steep slopes, and the Kelmscot association along the river Ivel (SSEW 1983). The British Geological Survey maps solid chalk across the area of Baldock, with a capping of clay to the west of the town. No detailed geotechnical information for the site was available at the time of writing, however investigation of surrounding sites has revealed Middle Chalk (HAT 1995, 2).

## 4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Figs.3-4)

### *Palaeolithic to Bronze Age (c. 700,000BC – c. 750BC)*

4.2.1 In comparison with later periods, recorded prehistoric finds from Baldock are relatively few. However, its location on the Icknield Way, the major prehistoric routeway between Wessex and East Anglia, may account for the scattering of finds and sites in the vicinity. The closest prehistoric find to the site is a pit containing Neolithic pottery (HER 4705) found on Walls Field within the area of the former Roman settlement, c.400m to the east. Close to the Icknield Way a broken flint arrowhead, flint knife and flint scraper have been found (HER 358) while a Bronze Age cremation urn was uncovered in the yard at New Farm to the south-west of the town (HER 13146). Outside the study area to the north-east of Baldock, further Bronze Age activity is indicated by three ring-ditched barrows (HER 2386, 2430 and 2431 (not plotted)) bordering the route of the Icknield Way.

### *Late Iron Age and Roman (100 BC – AD 410)*

4.2.2 By the late Iron Age, there seems to have been a significant increase in activity in the area. The most notable discovery in proximity to the site is a high-status grave (HER 1868) of national importance, situated c.550m south-east of the site. The grave is often described as a 'Chieftain's burial' and has been dated to 50 BC (Stead and Rigby 1986). It contained a bronze cauldron, a pair of fire dogs, bronze dishes, wooden buckets, an amphora and pig bones. Evidence for late Iron Age occupation is also present in closer proximity to the site with a late Iron Age ditch and finds recorded just 50m to the north-east (HER 15295) and late Iron Age burial vessels c.200m to the west (HER 483). Other archaeological features, including a well and occupation evidence of late Iron Age/Romano-British date have been uncovered during archaeological excavations to the south (HER 11880 and 11883), while a solution hollow containing middle to late Iron Age deposits was recorded to the east (HER 13174).

4.2.3 By the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century AD, it is evident that a substantial Roman town had become established. It lay at the junction of the two main Roman roads, providing communication between *Durocubrivis* (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), in addition to the Icknield Way. The settlement was centred on the Clothall Road area of Baldock, just to the east of the site, and covering an area of over 30ha (Burleigh 1982, 3-17). The extent of the Roman settlement included the bulk of Whitehorse Street, including the site (Thompson 2002: fig.3).

4.2.4 Extensive excavation in the area has revealed plentiful occupation evidence, most pertinently Roman features, pottery and CBM recorded during an

archaeological excavation at 33 Whitehorse Street, adjacent to the north-east of the site (HER 11423). Further evidence for Roman occupation within a c.100m radius of the site includes a Roman pit or ditch containing a copper alloy and silver brooch adjacent to the north (HER13476), pits, wells and burials to the south-east (HER10986, 10987 and 12002) and features including possible wall foundations to the north-west (HER 15295).

*Anglo-Saxon and medieval (c. AD 410 – 1500)*

4.2.5 As was often the case with small Roman towns, the Anglo-Saxon period marked a decline in habitation, represented in the archaeological record by a virtual absence of finds. However, the scarce evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation in Baldock includes features comprising two buildings c.450m to the east: one sunken-floored (HER 13177) and one of sill-beam construction (13178).

4.2.6 At the time of Domesday (1086), Baldock was recorded as part of the manor of Weston c. 3km to the south. The area of land which was to become the parish of Baldock (HER 9) was granted in c. 1138-48 to the Knights Templar by the Lord of Weston Manor, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke (Page 1912). This area lay at the junction of the Icknield Way and the Great North Road; the area only extended as far east as the road which ran through the centre of the Roman town, as the earl did not own land within Clothall. The area to the east of this became known as Walls Field, no doubt because remains were probably frequently uncovered during agricultural activity, if not remaining visible on the surface (Burleigh 1982, 3). The Knights Templar were instrumental in shaping Baldock in the medieval period, including establishing a double market place along the exceptionally wide High Street and altering the line of the Great North road so Baldock would benefit as a stop off point for travellers. The Templars continued to control Baldock until their dissolution in 1309 by Edward I; thereafter it passed to the Knight's Hospitallers who maintained Baldock until their dissolution by Henry VIII in 1540.

4.2.7 The site was situated within an important area of medieval Baldock between the smaller of the town's two market places (HER 10871) and the site of the late medieval hospital (HER 13405). Archaeological monitoring and recording in this area has produced extensive evidence for medieval occupation including medieval ditches and pits (HER 11821 and HER 13167). The tithe map of 1852 (Fig. 7) suggests some survival of medieval burgage plots on the north-western side of Whitehorse Street including the area of the site, which may indicate the survival of similar archaeological features relating to medieval occupation.

*Post-medieval (c. AD 1500 – present)*

4.2.8 Baldock flourished with the introduction of coach travel in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, as the Great North Road from London continued to be an important route.



Numerous inns and coaching houses, including the Old White Horse Public House c.100m to the north-east (HER10886), flourished as a result of this and were supported by a substantial brewing and malting industry. The opening of Baldock railway station in the 1850s had a detrimental effect on passing trade, causing the coaching houses to suffer a recession but the brewing and malting industries of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century proved resilient to the economic forces affecting other local manufacturing, thus the later history of Baldock is dominated by the malting and brewing industries.

4.2.9 Four breweries and several associated maltings are known to have existed in Baldock, including Steed's and Oliver's The Baldock brewery c.100m to the south-west (HER 5441, 11989 and 11996). One of the associated maltings belonged to the Fitzjohn family of Grove House, maltsters in Baldock since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and had a shop frontage that comprised 29 Whitehorse Street with the working buildings of the maltings to the rear around Tranters Yard (Thompson 2002, 19). These buildings incorporate all those within the site except for the barn in the northern corner of the site (HER 11884), which appears to have belonged to 33 Whitehorse Street in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The Fitzjohn maltings continued to operate until 1860, when the Anne Herbert the last Fitzjohn died, and the property was rented to Joshua Page. No. 29 Whitehorse Street is a Grade II listed building of 17<sup>th</sup> / 18<sup>th</sup> century date (IoE No. 161691) and No. 31 Whitehorse Street is a Grade II listed building of 18<sup>th</sup> century date (IoE No. 161692). The timber framed barn (Building 3) (HER 11884) is noted as 17<sup>th</sup> century in date in the HER although detailed investigation perhaps indicates a slightly later date, see below. A range of timber-framed buildings has also been recorded in Butler's Yard adjacent to the north-east (HER 11820), while a post-medieval farm yard has been recorded just to the south-west (HER 12006).

### **4.3 Cartographic Sources**

4.3.1 Neither the 1766 Dury and Andrews' map (Fig. 5) or Bryant's map of 1822 (Fig. 6) provide any particular information regarding the site itself. What is visible indicates the general layout of Baldock with Whitehorse Street extending east, the northern side of the street comprehensively developed where it is impossible to discern individual structures.

4.3.2 The 1852 tithe map (Fig. 7) depicts the site as containing the rear ranges of two narrow linear buildings either side of a yard, extending the street front. These buildings and adjacent buildings (No. 77) are identified in the tithe award as '15 houses', although it is not possible to identify individual occupants with any of the buildings. These buildings appear to loosely follow the outline of the assessment buildings, although the illustration is fairly crude, and no definite information can be gained.

4.3.3 The 1898, 1922 and 1937 Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 8-10) depict the buildings within the site in greater detail but do not show any particular development to the layout of the site. What is visible across all three maps comprises adjoining structures on the south-west and north-east side of the yard. However, these structures perhaps comprise earlier precursors to the assessment buildings 1 and 2. A structure corresponding to the barn (Building 3) is apparent on all three maps. In the surrounding landscape the main area of development is the establishment of residential streets and houses to the north-west of Orchard Close along Icknield Way (formerly Bygrave Close), Jackson Street and Football Close.

## **4.4 Constraints**

### *4.4.1 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)*

The site is not located in proximity to any SAMs.

### *4.4.2 Areas of Archaeological Significance*

The site is located within an area of Archaeological Significance as identified by the Local Plan, reflecting the importance of the Iron Age, Roman and medieval towns of Baldock.

### *4.4.3 Listed Buildings*

There are no Listed Buildings located within the site, although No.s 29 and 31 Whitehorse Street, which flank the entrance to the site are both Grade II listed.

### *4.4.4 Conservation Areas (CA)*

The site is within the Baldock Town Centre Conservation Area.

### *4.4.5 Historic Parks & Gardens*

The site does not lie within a designated historic park and garden.

## **4.5 DISCUSSION (desk-based assessment)**

4.5.1 The site is surrounded by numerous finds of late Iron Age and Roman date, but evidence for any earlier prehistoric occupation is virtually absent. Archaeological monitoring and excavation on adjacent and nearby properties along Whitehorse Street and Orchard Road has recorded ditches, pits and burials with associated pottery and finds that appear to confirm that the site is within the known extent of the Roman settlement of Baldock.



4.5.2 The site is close to one of the medieval town's two marketplaces and fronts onto one of the town's main roads during the period. The 19<sup>th</sup> century tithe map suggests that the layout of the plots that include the site reflects the survival of medieval burgage plots extending back from this road, and medieval ditches and pits recorded during archaeological investigation to the west suggest that this may be the case.

4.5.3 From at least the 17<sup>th</sup> century until c.1860 the buildings on the site formed part of the Fitzjohn maltings that served Baldock's extensive brewing industry. The exception to this is the barn at the rear of the property which belonged to No.33 Whitehorse Street. The barn and No.s 29 and 31 Whitehorse Street are all of 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century date, and the main buildings on the site appear to form part of this group of buildings. Following the demise of the maltings the buildings appear to have been converted to a series of 15 houses in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the precise arrangement of these dwellings within the existing buildings remains unclear.

#### **4.6 The Impact of the Proposed Development (Fig. 2)**

4.6.1 The proposed development requires all existing buildings within the site to be demolished, therefore the impact upon these buildings will be absolute as they are to be completely removed. The proposed location of the new buildings is over the footprints of the former buildings therefore the impact on the area that is to become the drive and parking will depend on the depth of the landscaping and ground-works required, but given the limited, small space for construction work and foundations to be laid into is likely to be to a moderate to high degree.

#### **4.7 Previous ground disturbance**

4.7.1 Documented development on the site is limited to the footprints of the existing buildings, however the medieval burgage plots that probably occupied the site prior to this may have disturbed any earlier stratigraphy. Similarly exploitation of the site when it was within the extent of the Roman settlement may have disturbed any prehistoric archaeology.

#### **4.8 Archaeological potential**

The site has potential for remains of several periods:

- **Palaeolithic to Bronze Age – Low Potential.** Little evidence has been recorded for prehistoric activity in the area
- **Iron Age to Roman – High Potential.** The site lies within the known extent of the Roman settlement and Roman features/finds have been recorded in surrounding plots of land.

- **Anglo-Saxon to Medieval – High Potential.** The site boundaries appear to suggest those of a medieval burgage plot survive, and medieval ditches/pits have been recorded in the close vicinity.
- **Post-medieval – High Potential.** The site was occupied by a maltings throughout the post-medieval period, until the buildings were converted to houses in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. The date of the assessment buildings within the site varies, but all surrounding buildings are of 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century date and appear contemporary.

## 5 METHODOLOGY (Historic building recording)

5.1 The site was visited on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2009 in order to compile descriptions of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. Tansy Collins and Lee Prosser carried out the written description and analysis. Floors plans, elevations and a section of Building 3 were produced by Kathren Henry, and sketch plans of Buildings 1 and 2 compiled for the purposes of locating photographs. These are included as Figs. 11-12.

5.2 The photographic recording was conducted by Tansy Collins using medium format (4.5 x 6 cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This was carried out using a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Any relevant supplementary black and white photography of architectural details was carried out using a Minolta Dynax 40 camera and 35mm film. Colour photographs were taken using an Olympus Camedia E20 digital camera, duplicating the principal black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was carried out using an MZ-M Pentax camera and 35mm Kodak elite slide film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of all digital photography, along with a number of selected plates, is included below as well as location plots (Figs. 11-12).

5.3 Further visits to the site were made during demolition /conversion works to augment the building record (in late September/October 2009), and the results of this further monitoring are incorporated in the discussion below

## 6 THE BUILDINGS

6.1 Tranter's Yard comprises a series of modest inter- or post- war industrial buildings arranged around a yard to the rear of the street frontage. An additional structure under assessment lies at a short distance in the north corner of the site. The area is surrounded by historic properties including Grove House on the street frontage which is of 18<sup>th</sup> date with an attached rear service range perhaps of greater antiquity and associated with the malting industry.

6.2 The assessment buildings comprise two long ranges orientated north-west to south-east and a third building aligned north-east to south-west. For ease of description these are notionally considered as north to south for the long ranges and east to west for the third structure. Building 1 lies on the west side, and is a double-height industrial unit of Fletton brick with barrel roofs with an adjoining, contemporary single storey unit to the south. The east side of the yard is framed by a single storey Fletton brick unit (Building 2) with a mono pitch roof, while Building 3 is a two-storey barn/storage building of greater age, partly weatherboarded with a pan-tile roof. Their respective locations are noted on Fig. 2, while various areas and rooms have been assigned individual numbers, noted on Figs. 11 and 12. Additional information regarding Building 3 was gathered during subsequent monitoring and augments the description below.

### ***Building 1***

#### *Exterior*

6.3 Building 1 comprises two brick (Plate 1). It is constructed of pink Fletton bricks of characteristic inter- and post-war date with typical kiss marking formed during firing, laid in Flemish bond and rising to barrel shaped roofs covered in corrugated metal sheeting. Support is given by slender timber purlins which can be seen protruding slightly from the gable. On the east side fronting the yard we see original window apertures with concrete lintels, although the earlier arrangement has apparently been replaced in recent years with six-light casements. Elsewhere blocked apertures indicate an original high central window in each unit, later blocked with matching Flettons, while in the north unit an upper doorway must have led to an external staircase, though no trace now remains. The north unit has a wide aperture for vehicles, framed by a concrete lintel. This has been reduced in size to a conventional doorway with a small adjoining window.

6.4 The south section contains a high, wide aperture for tall vehicles, though now blocked with weatherboarding and replaced with a small pair of conventional double doors. Both units have short tubular bars at the apex for housing flag-poles. Despite the utilitarian nature, careful touches are visible, for example the north-east corner wall is bevelled and a recess has been built in between the two units for a down pipe. The south unit retains a timber bearer at high level with markings for brackets of some kind, extending across the concrete lintel for an awning.

6.5 Other structural elements include a short spanning unit with a mono-pitched roof at the north end. This has been much rebuilt or reworked with blockwork, although is mostly original to the adjoining roofs, and perhaps comprised a garage. A further contemporary mono-pitched roofed range extends to the south. This area is fairly featureless and constructed of identical brick; here laid in a variable bond. A conventional modern door gives access to the

interior at the north end. At the south end a large wide door has a roll shutter. A small lean-to adjoins the south end with a corrugated asbestos roof and plastic gutters. This is constructed in Fletton brick, of the same slightly variable form as seen blocking the aperture noted above.

### *Interior*

6.6 The northern barrel-roofed ranges have been modernised and are of little interest. Unit 1 is now filled with modern blockwork and flimsy plaster-boarded studwork enclosing lavatories and conventional offices, while the roof is obscured by suspended ceilings. Despite this, the exterior painted brick walls are partially visible, punctuated by bevel-edged piers. Scarring on the east buttress is matched on the west, which corresponds with apertures on the exterior. There is a high-set window on the west side, with a further adjoining window to the south, now blocked. This configuration suggests the presence of a mezzanine although no further evidence for this survives.

6.7 Unit 2 has been equally extensively modified with suspended ceilings throughout and secondary boxed-in offices in flimsy materials. A high-set window lies on the west with a lower blocked aperture, exactly reflecting its companion to the north (Plate 2). On the east, the rear side of the large aperture preserves an L-girder and further lateral girder which spans the building to the buttress on the west side. This unit was formerly open to the south and Unit 3 and the space spanned by a steel girder, although now enclosed with cement blockwork.

6.8 Unit 3 was latterly used as an open workshop and thus is of simple form with exposed brickwork on both sides, punctuated by squared brick piers which support the roof trusses (Plate 3). The west wall is plain with no windows, while the east wall contains only the two doorway apertures. The roof has slender trusses of welded L-section girders.

6.9 A lavatory block survives to the south. The east side preserves two Crittall-style windows with textured glass and an original boarded, ledged and braced door to the exterior. A single rafter supports an under-boarded roof. The west retains a pair of WCs but in like form with their original doors and a second door to the exterior on the south.

6.10 The north end bay of the range contains little of interest and has been extensively reworked. Two simple blocked doorways from the main range are now blocked, with external access on the west side. Simple softwood rafters support a corrugated asbestos roof.

## **Building 2**

### *Exterior*

6.11 Building 2 is equally modern though smaller than its western companion (Plate 4). It is constructed of the same Fletton brick, here laid in stretcher bond on a pebbly concrete base. It has clearly been extended by a single bay at the south end in similar materials. This west elevation is pierced by a double door, offset to the south, two wide windows to the north and a third to the south. The extension contains a doorway and wide window. It has a chrysotile asbestos roof and plastic guttering.

6.12 The double doors are modern and of poor quality, while the windows are of Crittall-type side-hung casements, with narrow central lights. The modern door to the south is flimsy and of poor quality, while the adjoining window is of steel form and probably of 1960s date. The north elevation has a flimsy domestic style door and a 1960s / 70s casement window, both of which sit within an earlier blocked panel beneath a concrete lintel.

### *Interior*

6.13 The interior is entirely modern and of little distinction with plain fixtures and fittings with modern studwork dividing the area into a number of rooms. The walls are plastered or lined with ceramic tiles while the roof is under-boarded, although simple softwood rafters are visible set on flanking brick piers which frame the windows and doors (Plate 5).

## **Building 3**

### *Exterior*

6.14 Building 3 is clearly of greater age and stands alone in the north-east corner of the property. It is externally weatherboarded over timber-framing on west, south and east façades. The weatherboarding is of softwood and relatively modern. Entry is given from the west via a central door with a small window, both of which are modern. Most of the northern half of the façade smothered in ivy. A further modern window and door pierce the south elevation. The roof is covered in pan-tiles on the south pitch and corrugated asbestos on the north pitch. The north façade, lying hard against the property boundary is not accessible, although a limited view reveals a plain rendered facade.

6.15 Subsequent works removed the external weatherboarding on the south and west, revealing surviving elements of the earlier timber frame, although much has been lost or reworked and the whole has apparently been lined

internally with Fletton brickwork. The interior was also latterly soft-stripped and the roof covering removed to allow more detailed inspection (Plate 6).

6.16 The west gable preserves little original fabric, apart from the south principal post (in poor condition), rafter couple and collar. At lower level a stud wall, itself of renewed timber is infilled with Fletton brick similar to that on Buildings 1 and 2. Modern slender studwork was also visible above the doorway.

6.17 Inspection of the south façade provides some clues as to the original layout, although due to later reworking and the insertion of the doorway and window much has been lost. The original timber is very waney comprising quarter- or half-sawn waney timbers, many of which retain redundant mortices and perhaps represent reused timbers. Principal bay posts and corner posts, (the east post now lost) frame panels of primary-braced studwork with fairly robust downward braces bisecting three or four original studs. Two full-height studs complete the panel, although nowhere is the full complement of studwork present (Plate 7). Many appear to have been replaced, with secondary reinforcement added in modern softwood. No evidence of a sole-plate survives.

6.18 The original timber scantling could be ascertained. It comprises the following, on average:

Principal bay post	6" x 4" (152mm x 102mm)
Primary brace	4" x 4" (102mm x 102mm)
Stud	4¼" x 3" (108mm x 76mm)

6.19 The east bay is the most disturbed where a robust secondary or replaced primary brace has been truncated by the insertion of the doorway. One or two of the remaining studs here are perhaps original. Some wide boarding, measuring approximately 8½" (216mm), remains on the interior face of the studwork, hidden by the later brick interventions. Some later boarding can also be seen. In the central bay the bay posts survive, while the primary-braced system is fairly well-preserved, the east side however truncated by the insertion of a window. On the west side of the bay, a crude ladder is attached to the interior of the frame, simply comprising timber pieces nailed to the uprights. The west bay presents, as before, a primary-braced system although much reduced with the insertion of a window.

6.20 The east gable end was obscured by the internal brick facing, although portions of the hidden structure are visible. Some studwork with fragments of internal boarding remain, as we see on the south. Elsewhere at lower level the studwork appears to be modern softwood, although older studs perhaps survive above.



## *Interior*

6.21 The ground floor area has been completely modernised, with no historic fabric visible. A rudimentary stair ladder in the north-east corner gives access to the upper loft level where more is to be seen. The internal walls were all dry-lined, which once removed revealed the inner Fletton brick face. Blockwork is visible in some areas and brickwork has apparently replaced all the timber-framing on the north. The floor throughout is of concrete.

6.22 The upper level was latterly floored out as a rudimentary loft, with some boarding to the west. This was all later removed, exposing the inner brick skin rising to wall-plate level in stretcher bond and constructed within the confines of the original timber-framing on three sides, although to the west the brickwork appears to stop at lower level. The wall-plates survive, carrying a roof comprising two inner trusses and the east and west gable end frames. As elsewhere the timber is very waney and appears somewhat weathered at this level. The truss form is fairly conventional, comprising a tie-beam with raking struts rising to a collar, which clasps a single purlin in each pitch (Plate 8). The principal rafters ride over the backs of the purlins to the apex where there is no ridgeboard, although yoke pieces are present at the bay divisions. A single strut on each of the inner trusses has been replaced with nailed-on timbers and both trusses have been augmented with a secondary tie-beam; that to the west given nailed-on struts extending alongside the historic timbers and bird-mouthed to a secondary lower purlin. A half bay collar is simply bird-mouthed to the purlins and appears original, but also given secondary support.

6.23 The original rafters are fairly closely-spaced, all waney, and as noted above, ride over the back of both the original purlins and a secondary inserted ridge purlin to the apex. A number of intermediate rafters have been inserted as reinforcement with their own nailed-on yoke pieces. The west bay has two nailed-on wind braces below purlin level. The north pitch of the roof has been given four secondary purlins, laid across the existing rafters, in order to create a level surface for the asbestos roof covering.

6.24 After the removal of the internal boarding and external roof coverings, the timbers could be examined in more detail. Both wall-plates display a central face-halved and bladed scarf joint (Plate 9), while a number of assembly marks are visible elsewhere. The tie-beam of the west truss has a I at the south end and a IIII on the north. The north rafter of the east truss displays four chiselled crescent marks (Plate 10). In addition the west tie-beam, has a redundant notch-lap joints in the soffit, likely for braces.

## **7 DISCUSSION (Historic building recording)**

7.1 Buildings 1 and 2 are contemporary, and are typical of construction seen during the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, not dissimilar to utility war-time buildings, with characteristic pebbly concrete lintels and the use of pink Fletton as a facing brick. The pink Flettons were initially used as an engineering brick and were only employed as a facing from the 1920s. On balance, these are probably of 1940s or '50s date, constructed to serve a minor industrial purpose such as haulage yard or mechanic's workshop. Both have undergone much modification, retaining no original internal fittings. Building 2 was latterly used as a catering kitchen for a sandwich company.

7.2 Building 3, to the north-east exhibited some minor historic interest, which though comprehensively modernised seems to be based around an original timber-framed core. Inspection both prior to and during works suggests the skeletal outline of an early timber-framed building survive to some degree, although in heavily remodelled and degraded form. The original roof survives and in one instance a corner post along with much of the timber-framing of the south wall, but the remainder could be considered as effectively lost and superseded by the later modifications. The poor quality of the building probably led to the construction of an inner brick skin which supports the upper floor and the timberwork of the roof, together with the introduction of clean-cut softwood bolstering in the roof and effectively secondary trusses extending alongside the existing trusses. Later refurbishment is modern and can be seen with the addition of internal partitions which are of undistinguished quality. Recently, however, the historic appearance and notion of the timber-framed building has been reinstated with a sympathetic re-cladding in weatherboarding and fairly good quality timber windows.

7.3 Considering the recognisable elements suggests that this was always a humble agricultural building or out-house. This makes dating problematic, because the truss system and scarf joints, which are crucial to the assessment are found from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Minor clues given in the waney timber and other features indicate that the building is earlier than the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when we would expect a more industrial appearance and good, clean imported softwood. On balance, the construction technique of the roof and the use of fairly robust primary-braced framing to the wall panels perhaps indicates a date in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## **8 METHODOLOGY (Monitoring and recording)**

8.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording



sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

8.2 The principal elements monitored were mechanically-excavated foundation trenches for the new dwellings and overall ground reduction throughout the site.

## **9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

9.1 A layer of modern CBM rubble within a light brown silty sandy matrix, L1000, was recorded throughout the area of monitoring and recording (Fig.11, Sample Sections 1 – 3. The deposit measured 0.40 – 0.60m in thickness. It overlay the natural geology, a white compact chalk, L1002, Sample Sections 2 and 3. Elsewhere (Sample Section 1) a thin (0.10m) grey brown sandy silt with moderate chalk lumps, L1001. was recorded.

9.2 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

## **10 DISCUSSION (Archaeological monitoring and recording)**

10.1 Despite the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site, especially dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods (Section 4.8 above), no archaeological features or finds were located within the area of the new dwellings.

10.2 For most of the site modern building rubble directly over the natural chalk. It is possible that archaeological remains, if present, have been removed

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## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The locations of the sites are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

HER	NGR SP	Description
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
13174	TL 24978 34096 (point) (Centred on)	Solution Hollow With Middle To Late Iron Age Ritual Deposits, Clothall Common, Baldock. 'A large sub-circular depression was identified in the centre of the study area. Excavation of this feature revealed it to be a solution hollow: a natural fissure in the chalk that had been successively filled by layers of silt since the early prehistoric period. As a seasonally waterlogged area in an open chalk landscape it appears to have been regarded as a sacred place and to have attracted votive offerings since at least the middle Iron Age. Fragments of human bone, dated to approximately the 3rd century BC, were recovered from the lower excavated layers'. The lowest excavated silts contained weathered human bone, radiocarbon dated to 2380 +/- 130bp. This deposit was rectangular and was reflected in successive timber-framed structures in later phases, so the MIA level may have focused on a mortuary house. Two late Iron Age graves were cut into the feature; one had no goods, but the other had an iron knife and a pottery disc apparently no later than the mid 1st century BC. Later structures were built around a hearth. A sequence of floor levels were separated by silts. In the second of these were sherds of pedestalled pots, after c50 BC, and in the third, a coin of Andoco..., after c20 BC. Daub and painted wall plaster lay below the sealing level, a flint gravel surface laid down in the mid 1st century AD. The hollow persisted as a paved area at a crossroads until the late 3rd or 4th century, when a few graves were dug into it; some were empty. This is one of the best preserved stratigraphic sequences at Baldock; the feature was not fully excavated.
<b>Late Iron Age to Roman</b>		
483	TL 243 341 (point)	Late Iron Age Burial 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).
7748	TL 25003 34101 (point)	Late Iron Age Funerary Enclosure, Clothall Common. Cropmarks of small rectangular enclosure approx. 30m by 20m with attached rectilinear ditches to north west. Excavation in 1981 revealed a late Iron Age funerary enclosure ditch c33m square, with an entrance on the SE side. Two pits lay close to the centre: one contained a pedestal urn, a small bronze-bound wooden bucket with an iron rim, and large parts of the skeletons of three pigs. Close by was another pit filled with pyre debris, 'cremated human bone, potsherds, many burnt and fragmented copper alloy objects, and several fragments of high quality iron mail'. The NGR is for the pyre pit. 'Around the central burial were the remains of contemporary satellite cremation burials with ancillary pottery vessels'; these were apparently west of the enclosure, where there was an extensive late Iron Age and

		Roman cemetery [13179].
10945	TL 2468 3383 (point)	Late Iron Age Pit Or Ditch, 37-39 The Twitchell, Baldock. A possible pit or ditch terminus in a foundation trench for an extension at the rear of the house contained seven near-complete late Iron Age pots, dating to the first half of the 1st century AD and orientated on a nearby Roman road in Brewery Field. The deposit appeared to be a deliberate placement.
15295	TL 24535 34115 (point)	Late Iron Age & Roman Occupation Between Orchard Road And Station Road, Baldock. 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.
13194	TL 24739 34257 (point) (Approximate)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman Burial Enclosure, Icknield Way East, Baldock. Past discoveries of burials, Late Iron Age & early Roman vessels during construction of 5a Icknield Way East in 1927, and traces of shallow ditches and 17 cremations during redevelopment in 1988, suggest a late Iron Age ditched enclosure which continued in use into the early Roman period. Twelve of these were inside pots. For the late Roman cemetery here, see [12879]; this is the only one of the many Baldock cemeteries to lie north of the contemporary Icknield Way.
13185	TL 24930 34210 (point) (Approximate)	Late Iron Age & Roman Cemetery, 'Icknield Way Roadside', Baldock. 10 inhumation graves were placed against the south side of the ditch along the southern edge of the Roman Icknield Way, with three more, not aligned on the ditch, on its north side. The earliest may have been associated with an Iron Age pit alignment, before the construction of the Roman road. These associations date the cemetery from the late Iron Age to the late 2nd or early 3rd century AD.
13182	TL 24985 34175 (point) (Approximate)	Late Iron Age & Roman Cemetery, 'Sale Drive East', Baldock. 52 cremations (without urns) and 12 inhumations salvaged from a shallow hollow; it was not clear whether the burials represent a single cemetery or if the cremations and inhumations were deposited at different times. The lack of cremation urns makes this cemetery locally distinctive.
13179	TL 24970 34125 (point) (Centred on)	Late Iron Age & Early Roman Cemetery, Clothall Common, Baldock. A large number of late Iron Age and early Roman burials, both cremations and inhumations, in a zone west of the late Iron Age bucket burial [7748] and extending beyond the limits of Clothall Common open area. From the second century the cemetery gradually moved northwards. A second enclosure, much smaller than [7748], lies to its west.
11883	TL 2465 3373 (point)	Late Iron Age/Roman Occupation, Rear Of 33-39b High Street, Baldock. Pits, ditches and post holes containing pottery, tile and animal bone. Also a well [11880] and a possible cellar [11881].
11880	TL 2465 3374 (point)	Late Iron Age/Roman Well, Rear Of 33-39b High Street, Baldock. A well in use until the late 1st/early 2nd century AD

		when it appears to have been used for the dumping of rubbish. Animal bones and pottery sherds were found suggesting the disposal of food waste and domestic vessels.
447	TL 2468 3388 (point)	Roman Coin, 12 Thurnall Close, Baldock. Roman coin found May 1978. OBV:CONSTANTINVS AVG. Helmeted bust; REV: Two captives seated on either side of standard bearing words VOTXX VIRTVS EXERCIT; MINT: PLN. London AD 320-1.
486	TL 245 342 (point)	Roman Domestic Occupation, Stationmaster's House, Baldock. A Roman greyware flagon found in January 1910 on the site of the Stationmaster's House was the first indication of Roman remains here. Following demolition of the building evaluation recorded pits, ditches and a chalk quarry, all dating between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. These were seen again in 1994, with new but similar features. They all denote domestic occupation, starting in the late 1st or early 2nd century and continuing until at least the late 4th century; it was possibly a small property within an enclosure.
529	TL 2484 3378 (point)	Roman Coins, 33 Clothall Road, Baldock. Rather worn mid 4th century coin found 1977. OBV: head of emperor wearing diadem; REV: ?Winged Victory standing, facing right holding ?wreath in right hand. North Herts DC record cards have several coins found in this garden: AE Magnentius LRBC 8, Amiens mint and a late 4th century Securitas Republicae type (card 1507); and a small contemporary copy of Constantius II, rev. 2 Victorious type 341-6, and a German reckoning counter, 'Reichsapel', the commonest type and c1600 (card 1506).
770	TL 2477 3386 (point)	Romano-Celtic Temple And Other Buildings, Baker's Close, Baldock. Romano-Celtic temple and other buildings from cropmarks. See Burleigh & Stephenson (2000) for the plan, including a possible earlier structure beneath the temple. Also in the field is a winged house, metalled roads, walled enclosures, courtyards, and a trapezoidal walled enclosure with internal sub-divisions, perhaps a second temple. It is possible that this is a large religious complex.
1055	TL 2484 3377 (point)	Roman Coins, Garden Of 35 Clothall Road, Baldock. Two asses of Constantius II. OBV: D.N.CONSTANTIUS PP.AUG; head draped right with diadem; REV: FEI TEMP REPARATIO; Emperor standing in vessel holding phoenix on globe and labarum with victory in the stem. Found December 1973.
1056	TL 2485 3376 (point)	Roman Coins, Garden Of 37 Clothall Road, Baldock. Six 4th century coins (including two minimi) and a radiate possibly of Carausius or Gallienus. One of the coins, thought to be of Constantius II, has a reverse form depicting two soldiers leaning on shields and holding a single standard with the inscription GLOR IAEXERC ITVS.
1057	TL 2486 3375 (point)	Roman Coin, Garden Of 39 Clothall Road, Baldock. Roman coin. 'DN GRATIANUS PF AUG; GLORIA ROMANORUM, Emperor standing right holding ? and dragging captive' found at 39 Clothall Road.
1058	TL 2481 3413 (point)	Roman Coin, 13 Grosvenor Road, Baldock. Double centenionalis of Magnentius found 1960 in the garden. OBV: ] NEN TIVS PF AVG. Bust, draped right; REV: SALVS DD NN AVG [, chi-rho flanked by alpha and omega; minted at Amiens.
1059	TL 2470 3405 (point)	Roman Coin, 4 Clothall Road, Baldock. Roman coin, probably of Constantine II; found in the garden.

1062	TL 2485 3419 (point)	Roman Coin, California Lane, Baldock. Bronze coin of Nero found by W P Westell. REV: Temple of Janus.
1063	TL 248 338 (point)	Roman Coins, Walls Field, Clothall Road, Baldock. Coins of Constans, Constantine I, Constantine II, Valentinian, Gallienus and Antoninus Pius reported as having come from the cemetery.
1066	TL 248 342 (point)	Burial (Possibly Roman), California Lane, Baldock. Skeleton in chalk grave; no grave goods; probably late 3rd century; found 3ft below surface in a garden in California. 'In the garden of a house at California a skeleton-burial was discovered.... There were no associated finds to date the burial, but in 1932 the late surveyor of Baldock, Mr G H W Widger, found in the same garden what was apparently a dry Roman well'.
1068	TL 248 340 (point)	Roman Burial Urn, Garden Off Clothall Road, Baldock. Roman urn in 225 pieces dated to cAD 50, found by the Baldock surveyor, Mr Widger, in 1932.
1070	TL 247 339 (point)	Romano-British Pottery, Telephone Exchange, Clothall Road, Baldock. Coarse ware and Samian fragments found in Feb 1955 on the site of the new telephone exchange. Letchworth Museum (Acc 455).
1075	TL 241 339 (point)	Romano-British Pottery And Unidentified Bone, Near 23 Norton Crescent, Baldock. Romano-British pottery and unidentified bone found by M Ward.
1076	TL 249 341 (point)	Romano-British Well, California, Baldock. A well, 3' 6" in diameter and 36' deep, 'dry and well dug ' and containing Romano-British pottery and animal bones was found by W H Lane and W P Westell in April 1932, in a garden in California.
1078	TL 245 342 (point)	Possible Roman Building Foundations, Near Baldock. 'Building foundations of Roman character' found by Mr C M Crickmer, Letchworth architect.
1079	TL 2476 3403 (point)	Roman Material, 7 Grosvenor Road, Baldock. Coin of Valentinian, pottery sherds and bones found at 7 Grosvenor Road, Baldock in 1961. May be general occupation material; the type of bone is not specified, however, and as the area is on the edge of a Roman cemetery the finds may have a funerary context. 'Coarse ware' of the period AD 60-100, found in 1960 at 7 Grosvenor Road West, may or may not be the same find.
1080	TL 245 339 (point)	Romano-British Occupation, High Street, Baldock. 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.
1256	TL 244 344 (point)	Roman Coin, Salisbury Road, Baldock. Roman coin, possibly of Constantine III (406-11), found in September 1973.
1840	TL 247 341 (point)	Roman Pottery, Royston Road, Baldock. Roman pottery found at 'Mr Lee's house, Royston Road including a black globular urn, Samian and Castor ware, a butt beaker and a small grey urn'.
1842	TL 247 341 (point)	Romano-British Pottery, Clothall End, Baldock. Romano-British pottery (including imitation Samian bowl) found during excavations in 1932. The bowl is described as 'an unusually accurate copy of form 37 in fine creamy white clay; the decoration in reddish-brown paint' with a two zone scheme of ornament 'clearly inspired by the 'transitional' sigillata form



		29/37.. the bowl may thus be placed in the last quarter of the first century'.
10792	TL 249 340 (point)	Roman Occupation At Hartsfield Jmi School, Baldock
10986	TL 2445 3402 (point)	Roman Occupation, 2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock. A series of truncated ditches, several pits, and three wells; the pottery dated from the 2nd to the 4th century AD. 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 [10987, 12002], with late Roman pottery; this possibly indicates that this part of the settlement was largely abandoned by the 4th century. Roman occupation may once have extended further east, but was destroyed by post-medieval development.
10987	TL 2445 3402 (point)	Roman Inhumation Burial, 2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock. 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 [10986]. 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. Roman pottery sherds, intrusive medieval pottery sherds (2), shell, struck flint and iron nails. A second set of human remains also dating to the Roman period was found nearby [12002].
11423	TL 2454 3407 (point)	Roman & Medieval Occupation, 33 Whitehorse Street, Baldock. 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.
11876	TL 2467 3371 (point)	Romano-British Well And Pit, Rear Of 33-39b High Street, Baldock. The well was square in plan and 1m across. The upper fill contained pottery from the 1st-4th centuries AD, butchered animal bone and roof tile. The lower fill contained pottery from ' the early centuries of the first millennium AD '. Excavations were halted on health and safety grounds but the feature is at least 2.7m deep and has possible footholds on its NE and SW faces. It truncated a gully containing 1st century AD pottery. Also uncovered was a truncated oval pit containing animal bone and 1st/2nd century AD pottery.
11878	TL 2466 3371 (point)	Four Roman Storage Pits, Rear Of 33-39b High Street, Baldock. Four square shaped pits and also a 19th century soakaway. Three pits contained Roman pottery and animal bones; one also contained 19 iron hobnails, probably the remains of leather boots or shoes, and a largely intact Roman flagon. The final pit contained ' fairly modern material ' and had been truncated but was similar in appearance to the others, indicating that it could be of Roman origin as well.
11881	TL 2465 3373	Possible Roman Cellar, Rear Of 33-39b High Street, Baldock.

	(point)	9m x 1.75m x 0.45m 'trench like cut', possibly a cellar within a sill-beam building, 2nd-3rd cent AD. It is on the same alignment as an adjacent 17C barn and nearby modern property boundaries.
11938	TL 2469 3410 (point)	Roman Occupation, 2 Royston Road, Baldock. Late 2nd century pottery and roof tile and probable rubbish pits containing animal bone, pottery and oyster shells, (see also [1840, 1842]). Observation during demolition revealed two ditches containing pottery and animal bone, indicating Roman domestic occupation close by.
12002	TL 2445 3403 (point)	Roman Human Remains, Orchard Road, Baldock. A skull and 'further' bones were observed within the fill of a large pit. No evidence of a grave cut was visible. See [10986].
12704	TL 2446 3414 (point)	Roman And Medieval Occupation, Football Close, Baldock. 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 12C to 15C.
12731	TL 2451 3371 (point)	Possible Roman Inhumation, Pepper Court, 26 High Street, Baldock. A grave containing disturbed human remains was recorded behind 26 High Street in 2004. The inhumation was orientated roughly east-west, with the skull at the eastern end. The bones suggested an adult female, although not enough survived to be sure of the gender. No dating evidence was found; a Roman date appears to be the most likely. The site was disturbed by medieval and later backyard pitting [12732].
12759	TL 2432 3424 (point)	Roman And Later Pottery, Ivel Springs, Baldock. 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.
12879	TL 24750 34255 (point) (Centred on)	Late Roman Cemetery, Icknield Way East, Baldock. Excavation and observation during redevelopment of 5a Royston Road uncovered burials and evidence of the disturbance of many more inhumations. The late Roman cemetery was just east of the late Iron Age burial enclosure [13194] and may have respected its boundary, although more than a century had elapsed since the earlier cemetery ceased being used <2>. The first burials in the late cemetery were deposited shortly before AD 200; the latest were almost certainly 5th century. 36 burials from the late cemetery have been recorded; 29 were inhumations, in rows, six were urned cremations and one an unurned cremation. The easternmost burial was that of a year-old infant, buried in a wooden coffin with a 2nd century pipeclay Dea Nutrix figurine from central Gaul and up to three wood caskets, the whole possibly under a superstructure. The date of this burial was apparently early 4th century. In the grave and coffin fills were redeposited sherds ranging from late Neolithic grooved ware to Late Iron Age and 1st to 3rd century Roman <1>. Burials with Deae Nutrices are rare in Britain but common in Gaul. The extent of this cemetery is unknown; it (with its predecessor)



		is the only known Baldock cemetery on the north side of the contemporary Icknield Way.
13175	TL 25005 34100 (point)	Roman Corn Drier, Clothall Common, Baldock. A T-shaped drying oven was found adjacent to the pyre pit of [7748], in the centre of the burial enclosure. It was a feature of Roman domestic occupation which spread across the late Iron Age-early Roman cemetery in the 2nd century.
13176	TL 24999 34081 (point)	Late Roman Wells, Clothall Common, Baldock. At least eight wells were recorded on the common west of Yeomanry Drive in the earlier 1980s. Those which were excavated indicated Roman domestic occupation spreading across the area of the late Iron Age and early Roman cemetery from the 2nd century. 'Human remains and the skeletons of wild animals were recovered from the fills of several of the wells'. The date of these fills were apparently early 4th century and was thought to indicate the abandonment of the domestic occupation. The nature of the fills may indicate ritual deposits. The NGR is for one of the excavated wells.
13183	TL 24965 34200 (point) (Approximate)	Early Roman Cemetery, 'Sale Drive Doline', Baldock. A small solution hollow south of the Icknield Way contained a cluster of 14 unurned cremations and two inhumations; they were surrounded by a ditch defining the edge of the hollow. The limits were not established.
13186	TL 24910 34220 (point)	Roman Road, Sale Drive, Baldock. A length of Roman road, about 20m wide with roadside ditches and a further ditch running on the south side, has been excavated at the west end of Sale Drive. The road ran WSW - ENE and is likely to be the Roman line of the Icknield Way north of the Roman settlement at Baldock.
13187	TL 24950 34193 (point) (Approximate)	Roman Cemetery, 'Sale Drive West', Baldock. 59 cremations and inhumations within an enclosure ditch running around a large solution hollow about 30m south of the Icknield Way [13186]. None of the cremations was in a container, but one of the inhumation graves contained a horse skull and another a horse skeleton. The dating is from cAD 75 to the end of the third century.
13188	TL 24950 34147 (point)	Roman Cemetery, 'Yeomanry Drive South', Baldock. A small group of 15 graves (three inhumations, 10 unurned cremations) somewhat scattered across a level area. The group is close to other cemeteries but is unusual in not being associated with a road. The date range appears to be from the Flavian period to the end of the third century. There may be further burials to the SW in an unexcavated area.
13444	TL 24548 33920 (point)	Probable Roman Ditch, Behind 5 High Street, Baldock. 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.
13475	TL 24820 33810 (point)	Roman Soil Horizon, 25 Clothall Road, Baldock. A buried soil, sealing the chalk natural, covered the entire area investigated behind 25 Clothall Road. It contained oyster shell, animal bone,

		and Roman potsherds including Hadham ware and Verulamium Region ware.
13476	TL 24500 34075 (point)	Roman Pit Or Ditch, 26a Orchard Road, Baldock. 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.
15452	TL 24850 34187 (point)	Roman Burials, California, Baldock. Five grave cuts were recorded in an evaluation trench, and a single possible cremation in another trench to the SW, on land NE of California.
15453	TL 24912 34133 (point)	Roman Trackway, California, Baldock. The trackway, known to run into this area from the SE, was seen in three evaluation trenches in 2008; the deepest portion had two fills, and included a possible horse burial and pottery dating from the late Iron Age to AD 70. Pottery in the other trenches was later Roman. See also [15454]; this track evidently runs into the Icknield Way.
15454	TL 24814 34231 (point)	Probable Line Of The Roman Icknield Way, California, Baldock. Two lengths of ditch, in two evaluation trenches, appeared to be part of the same feature on the projected line of the Icknield Way; the pottery ranged from late Iron Age to late Roman.
15527	TL 2412 3382 (point) (Approximate)	Roman Stone Coffin, West Avenue, Baldock. A child-sized Roman stone coffin, found under a hedge at the bowls club in West Avenue, Baldock, where it had lain for many years filled with earth (and was assumed to be a horse trough). It is in limestone, probably Totternhoe stone, with tapering shape and drain hole. It weighs about half a tonne, so it is assumed that it has not moved far from its place of deposition despite being some distance from the known Roman cemeteries at Baldock.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>		
13177	TL 24967 34090 (point) (Centred on)	Roman Pit Re-Used As Sunken-Featured Building, Clothall Common, Baldock. A large Roman pit later turned into a sunken-featured building. (Other post-Roman features on the site included inhumations and a ditched enclosure, and another building, [13178].)
13178	TL 24995 34080 (point) (Approximate)	Post-Roman Building, Clothall Common, Baldock. A sub-rectangular building defined by sill beam trenches overlay a Roman road or trackway on Clothall Common west of Yeomanry Drive. It appeared to have been built on the former road surface. Its precise dating may not have been clear.
<b>Medieval</b>		
9	TL 245 338 (point)	Baldock Medieval Town. In Domesday Book within Weston. In the mid 12C the land was granted to the Knights Templar by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke. The Order later received a grant of market and fair in 1199. Founded on the Roman settlement [8]. The 1850 Tithe map, drawn up before major changes to parish boundaries made in the later 19th century, shows the boundaries of the land grant made from the manor of Weston in the 12th century. The parish forms a triangular parcel of land cut from the older estate, and is closely confined by the parishes of Clothall, Weston, Willian, Norton and Bygrave. The grant was bounded on the east side by the road through the centre of the Roman town, as the earl of Pembroke did not own land in Clothall, and this explains why the Templars' planned town was laid out to one side of the Roman settlement. The east and south sides, Clothall Road, South Road and Crabtree Lane are features of the Iron Age and Roman settlement that

		<p>survived to become medieval and later routes and boundaries. The town had two elongated triangular market places at right angles to each other in the High Street and Whitehorse Street, meeting in the centre of the town plan. With their continuations, Hitchin Street and Church Street, they appear to indicate a deliberate quartering of the new town. Burgage plots were laid out along these streets, and some survive in outline. The 13th century parish church of St Mary overlooks the meeting point of these streets, and may incorporate some 12th century stonework, suggesting there may have been an earlier building erected by the Templars on the site. The site of the manor itself is uncertain, but may be represented by the south-west quadrant of the parish. This survived as the largest unit of land in the parish until the 20th century and was the property of the lord of the manor in 1912.</p>
4062	TL 243 339 (point)	<p>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 clerestorey. 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. The structure has not been examined in detail, although the church guide suggests the presence of 12th century stone fragments in the walls. The east end of the chancel and the double piscina are 13th century; all the rest is almost entirely 14th century (with 15th century embellishments, notably the clerestory, windows, and screens), a town church rebuilt from fortunes based on the wool trade. The north porch, supposed to have been added in 1836, was found during repairs to have much older roof timbers, and the earlier porch is shown in prints.</p> <p>Groundworks for a cable trench running from opposite the north door to the steps leading to Church Street were monitored in 2000. The trench contained disturbed soil containing some post-medieval finds, a few disarticulated bones, a series of chalk surfaces towards the northern end which were possibly former path surfaces, and the eastern end of two graves, recorded in section c.11 m from the southern end of the trench.</p>
10871	TL 2450 3384 (point)	<p>Market Place, High Street, Baldock. Baldock had two market-places, at right-angles, in classic elongated triangle form; the larger was in the High Street, the smaller in Whitehorse Street.</p>
11821	TL 2450 3404 (point)	<p>Late Medieval Ditch And Undated Pits, Butler's Yard, Orchard Road, Baldock. 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 pits and postholes. These features remain undated (containing only 2 struck flints and a few fragments of animal bone), but may be Roman, given their proximity to substantial evidence of Roman occupation immediately to the west [10986].</p>
11879	TL 2464 3371 (point)	<p>Medieval Pit, Rear Of 33-39b High Street, Baldock. An oval pit which had been truncated. It contained medieval pottery dating to the 14th-16th centuries.</p>

12732	TL 2451 3371 (point)	Medieval And Later Backyard Occupation, Pepper Court, 26 High Street, Baldock. At the rear of 26 High Street observation noted a medieval well, two pits and a posthole, as well as a post-medieval well, two pits and three postholes. These were all in the rear yard running back from the High Street to Pepper Alley, and were cut into the natural chalk (and truncated by post-medieval landscaping). The medieval well contained late medieval Herts glazed ware, 1340-1450 AD; one of the pits contained the bones of a horse and S Herts Grey Ware (1170-1350). Later features contained animal bones, building materials and medieval and post-medieval pottery, and three prehistoric flints (two narrow unburnt flakes and a burnt flake fragment). The two unburnt flakes appear to be Mesolithic and Early Neolithic. For a Roman inhumation found here, see [12731].
13167	TL 24331 34088 (point)	Medieval/Post-Medieval Backyard Occupation, Church Street, Baldock. 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 18C-19C pottery, and worn roof tile fragments which may be late medieval.
13405	TL 24670 34103 (point)	Site Of Late Medieval Hospital Of St Mary Magdalene, Clothall. The Hospital of St Mary Magdalene was rebuilt on a new site on land given by the Hauvile family, and licenced in 1307 (see [11195] for the original foundation). By this time it was no longer a 'leper hospital', and was built near the town (in 'the Brade') for its protection. Documentary work shows that the new site was on land still known in the 18C as 'Hospital Close', just within the parish of Clothall but just beyond the end of Broad Street (Whitehorse Street). The chapel was suppressed in 1547, although the hospital survived until at least 1617, when it and its lands were granted to the earls of Salisbury. Traces of buildings were reported to be still visible c1870, and a pair of doors in the carriage entrance to 24 High Street, Baldock, are 15C in date and are supposed to have come from the hospital.
<b>Post-medieval</b>		
5339	TL 2467 3365 (point)	Former Maltings, Behind 41 High Street, Baldock. Malting recorded as being owned and occupied by Edith Fossey in 1850 (Tithe Map). The building was still owned by the Fossey family in 1898. In 1928 Randolph Brett became the owner and virtually rebuilt the brick malting floors as a dwelling house and demolished the kiln; the surviving patches of ?former brickwork suggest an 18th century or earlier date. Only the malt store (weatherboarded on a brick base) remains in anything like its original state. Converted into private housing.
5340	TL 2445 3373 (point)	Malting (Seven Roes), Park Street, Baldock. One of formerly two parallel maltings joined at the west end by a ?store. Part of store was demolished in c.1935. The north malting was demolished in c.1956. This south malting is constructed of yellow brick with two floors; it has 8 bays of 9ft, a width of 25ft, and a tiled roof and one anthracite kiln with oven. A brick malt store lies beyond. The barley store adjoining Park Road has a red brick base, is yellow brick above and along the road

		<p>frontage. Five 8ft bays. Appeared on Tithe map of 1850. In operation till 1965. The cowl has been removed.</p> <p>In October 1998 and April 1999 two phases of building recording were carried out prior to the demolition of the surviving malting, a truncated two-storey L-shaped building, with a hipped and gabled tile roof. Originally part of a much larger complex of two parallel wings linked by a ?barley store, centred on a courtyard (see above and 1st ed. and subsequent OS maps, etc). These were probably constructed in the early 19th century, though there is some evidence of earlier brickwork in the ?barley store, especially on its south side which suggests it formed part of an earlier building on the site. The complex is shown on the Tithe Map of 1852 and then occupied by John Izzard Pryor, listed (Kelly's ?) as a maltster in Baldock from 1838. Brick workshops and concrete garage buildings of late 19th and 20th century date NE and SW of the malting, and in the E corner of the site, were also recorded. Observation in advance of redevelopment found three parallel undated ditches running at 90 degrees to the High Street. Several features probably associated with the maltings: an undated pit and a machine made frogged red brick bonded drain; some brick foundations parallel to the High Street (possible pump platform) associated with a deep brick lined capped well; two brick wall foundations and two brick lined pits.</p>
5341	TL 2431 3381 (point)	<p>Former Malting, 16b Hitchin Street, Baldock. Former malting (converted to a dwelling house) of red brick; two floors, 7 9ft bays with slate roof; brick base of kiln at N end. Maltings appear on Tithe map of 1850; not a malting on OS 25in map of 1898. Cambridge House adjoining maltings formerly included in property but now in separate ownership. The entrance to the malting is now through a modern extension at N end of building. This was Joshua Page's house and malting in 1850; he also owned two others across the street, but appears to have lived in Cambridge House.</p>
5342	TL 2433 3379 (point)	<p>Musgrove Maltings, 33 Hitchin Street, Baldock. Formerly two maltings known as Musgrove Maltings; one has been demolished. The maltings have a brick base weatherboarded on a timber frame above (possibly 18th century) with three floors supported by large oak beams and early 19th century iron columns. The roof is partly tiled and partly constructed of corrugated asbestos. Kiln separated from rest of building; in separate ownership. Maltings appear on 1850 Tithe map; in operation until 1938. The south side of Hitchin Street in 1850 was a row of maltings, from the White Hart to The Wilderness; one belonged to Joshua Page, one to Mrs Pryor.</p>
5343	TL 2455 3365 (point)	<p>Lion Maltings, N Side Of Mansfield Road, Baldock. Maltings, L-plan. Long limb: red brick with blue headers, 3 floors, 7 bays of c.12ft width with aisle c.30ft. Interior timber. Roof partly tiled, partly corrugated asbestos. Short limb: red brick with blue headers, weatherboarded above on timber frame; tiled roof. At junction of limbs, 2 anthracite kilns, with ovens by H J M King. Probable barley store facing High Street. Probably late 18C; building shown on Tithe map 1850. Still in operation in 1965. Now a restaurant on street front; rear is private housing.</p>
5345	TL 2462 3403 (point)	<p>Double Maltings On Site Of Ind's Brewery, 44 Whitehorse Street/Clothall Road, Baldock. Two maltings constructed round</p>



		central yard. No.1 (inner malting) greatly altered & original character lost; No.2 alongside Clothall Road & malt store (now office) facing White Horse Street; 2 kilns now dismantled: (1): Brick, square, dome removed but wire mesh in place; (2): Brick, round, old hair plaster lining to dome; malting floors: 3 floors, 8 bays x 9ft Clothall Road side, width 30ft, corrugated iron roof. On Tithe Map 1850. Operated till c1955. Now offices, poorly renovated, only the dome identifies former industrial use. These were late 18C, originally with three malting floors; one was owned by James Ind c1800. The complete layout is shown on the 1850 tithe map. 'James Ind began brewing on this site in the early 1700s and it was sold to John Pryor in the early 1800s. The Pryors demolished the brewery and built a substantial malthouse on the site to serve their brewery [5442] in the High Street'.
5441	TL 2433 3399 (point)	Site Of Brewery, Baldock. Former brewery possibly dated to c1840/50. 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. There was brewing on the site before the buildings put up by Stteed c1840. Brewing continued until 1938, whereafter the gear was removed and the yard occupied by a scrap merchant.
5442	TL 246 338 (point)	Simpsons' Brewery And Associated Buildings, 23 High Street, Baldock. Site of 18C brewery and associated buildings. Original brewery building probably built by John Izard Pryor 1780, demolished 1967. The 18C Brewers' House survives [12866]. A late 14C timber framed outbuilding of the brewery, with crown-post roof (the engine house) also survives. Most of complex has been demolished. Library and community centre have been built on the site alongside remaining buildings. Robert Thurgood began brewing here in 1743. From 1775 the brewery was run by John Pryor, and his successors until it was bought by the Simpsons in 1853 and developed into a large complex.
5531	TL 246 343 (point)	Baldock Railway Station. Formerly Great Northern, when surveyed (1965) Eastern Section of BR Hitchin - Cambridge branch, opened 1850. The station building is of yellow brick, two platforms, a canopy on 'Up' platform, a brick waiting room, wooden goods shed and signal box. Remains largely intact, some windows have been boarded up at the front of the station. A modern shelter has been constructed on the N platform. Modern ticket hall has been added to the front of the station. The signal box was removed in a 1976 modernisation. The station suffered from vandalism and after local protest was renovated in 1987, when a new brick ticket office, single storey and in matching style, was added to the frontage.
5621	TL 241 341 (point)	Railway Bridge, Norton Road, Letchworth. Railway bridge. Skew with brick and wing walls, single arch height 15ft. The wing walls have been repaired and a metal rail added across parapet.
5622	TL 2450 3426	Railway Bridge, Baldock Station. Railway bridge with brick piers

	(point)	and iron girder through, height 14ft 6in; rebuilt in 1923. Remains in good condition.
6336	TL 24 33 (point)	Site Of Parish Cage, Middlerow, Whitehorse Street, Baldock. 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.
10872	TL 2447 3371 (point)	Post-Medieval Occupation Behind 24 High Street, Baldock. Cartographic evidence suggests the site had been open or garden land. Post-medieval features included a brick-capped wall. A narrow building running across width of the property at west end shown on Tithe map was replaced by a terrace of 6 small buildings and cottages. A boundary wall running SW present since 1850 (now demolished), formed the north-east boundary of yard serving the cottages fronting Park Street.
10886	TL 2457 3410 (point)	The Old White Horse Ph, Station Road, Baldock. 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. The inn was of some importance since by the late 17th century the street had become known as White Horse Street. In 1730 a fire at the Falcon Inn damaged the adjoining Whitehorse Inn (the Falcon was probably on the site of the present Old White Horse pub, and by late 18th century was probably the tap to the White Horse Inn. By the end of 1700s it was a principal inn of the town and housed the excise and post office. The arrival of the railways in the 1840s and 1850s caused its decline, and it temporarily closed down c.1850, but re-opened in 1855, described as a hotel and posting house. In c.1865 all but the west wing was destroyed by fire, which is now 35 Whitehorse Street; and nos. 37-39 were built on the site. The tap probably survived and forms the core of the present Old White Horse pub. 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	TL 243 340 (point)	Part Of Parish Workhouse, Butler's Yard, Orchard Road, Baldock. A mid-17C building, two surviving 19C cottages. Building 1 has substantial 17C 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.
11197	TL 2457 3375 (point)	Site Of Milestone, High Street, Baldock. The 37-mile marker on the Great North Road stood outside the Brewery House and no.23 on the east side of Baldock High Street. It marked 37 miles from London, and was on the 1937 OS 25" plan, but not

		the 1960 edition. It was removed during WWII and stored at a council yard in Park Street; when the yard was cleared in 1979 the stone was rediscovered and 'put in store for safe keeping'.
11198	TL 2456 3370 (point)	Wynne's Almshouses, High Street, Baldock. Almshouses for six tenants were erected in 1621 under the will of John Wynne, a wealthy London mercer. They were renovated in 1958. The pair of cottages at the rear, facing Pepper Alley, were the gift of H O Roe in 1838, for 'two married couples over 50'. A drawing of the almshouses c1830 before Victorian renovations, shows new chimneys, porches, and gables over each dormer were added; the 1830 view may show 18C alterations. One of the chimneys came down in a gale in 1989, and the buildings were vandalised during the 1980s & 1990s. In 1996 they were restored and altered into four one-bed flats, and reopened in 1997 serving their original purpose. Roe's were also restored in the 1990s, and Walker Court built at the rear to form a courtyard.
11199	TL 2444 3390 (point)	George And Dragon Inn, 2 Hitchin Street, Baldock. 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 20C. 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.
11200	TL 2458 3368 (point)	The White Lion Inn, 46 High Street, Baldock. The early 19C brick front hides the earlier structure. Two storeys, with three canted bay windows on the ground floor, and sash windows above, a cornice and parapet hiding the Welsh slate roof. A recessed tiled wing on the right and passageway on the left. It is assumed that this was originally called the King's Head, referred to in 1633; the property was vested at an early date in the trustees of the Wynne's Almshouses charity, the almshouses being next door. In 1832 the building was put into complete repair and the rent raised, so the brick front may be of this date. In 1868 it was sold to Joshua Richmond Page, maltster of Baldock.
11820	TL 2448 3405 (point)	17c And Later Buildings, Butler's Yard, Orchard Road, Baldock. Four structures, comprising a mid-17C timber-framed building (Building 1), two Victorian terraced cottages (Building 2, the surviving part of a row of six), and two 20C industrial structures (Buildings 3 & 4) were recorded prior to re-development (only Building 1 to be retained). In the mid 19C 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



		<p>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. The rest of the site was developed from the later 19C, with the terraced cottages being present by 1898 (2nd ed. OS), a prefabricated workshop (Building 3) by 1922 and parallel to this and soon after, a steel-framed workshop (Building 4).</p>
11882	TL 2465 3373 (point)	<p>Probable Post-Medieval Postholes And Pits, Rear Of 33-39b High Street, Baldock. Two irregular pits and 9 post holes, thought to be post-medieval. However, no dating material was recovered, so they could be earlier.</p>
11884	TL 2464 3371 (point)	<p>17th Century Timber Framed Barn, Rear Of 33-39b High Street, Baldock. A 17th century timber-framed barn, converted to housing.</p>
11989	TL 2445 3397 (point)	<p>Site Of Oliver's/The Baldock Brewery, Whitehorse Street, Baldock. 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 c1800 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 [11996] which was still shown as a farm [12006] 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 [13474] have been noted behind 7-9 Sun Street. Also known as the Whitehorse Brewery; it did not have a malthouse, presumably because there were enough in the town to supply its needs. See [11996] for the surviving brewers' house.</p>
11996	TL 2447 3397 (point)	<p>Brewers House, 13 Whitehorse Street, Baldock. 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 [11989].</p>
12003	TL 2445 3401 (point)	<p>19th Century Garden Features, Orchard Road, Baldock. 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 19C gardening or landscaping activity.</p>
12004	TL 2448 3400 (point)	<p>Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Whitehorse Road, Baldock. 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.</p>

12006	TL 2446 3400 (point)	Post-Medieval Farmyard, Orchard Road, Baldock. A group of features interpreted as the remnants of a farmyard were found below the north west wall of the Methodist chapel [12005]. 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 17C-18C 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 [11989].
12007	TL 2446 3402 (point)	19th Century Outouses And Soakaway, Orchard Road, Baldock. Evidence of 19C development possibly relating to the brewery [11989] 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.
12866	TL 2455 3383 (point)	Manor House (Brewery House), 21 High Street, Baldock. In 1730 the property at 21 High Street (then two dwellings) was bought by the Sparhawke family of Graveley & Chesfield, and by 1740 the house had been built. In 1769 it was acquired by Mary Grave, the mistress of the Earl of Salisbury (who lived at Quickswood). She expanded the grounds and is likely to have improved the house. At the death of her granddaughter in 1832 it was bought by the Pryor family who owned the adjacent High Street Brewery [5442]. Morris Pryor lived in the house until his death in 1871 and made substantial internal changes. In 1951 the house was divided into flats, and the ground floor later became commercial premises. It stands behind a forecourt, formerly fenced with gateways at each end. The main block is of red brick, three-storeys and seven bays with the central three bays breaking forward and topped with a pediment and a high parapet. The main door, in the centre of the ground floor, has a Tuscan porch which is probably early 19C, and two Portland stone steps. It is possible that the original house retained existing outbuildings to the east, including what became the kitchen. New extensions to the east were built before 1832. Many original features survives inside. It has been called Manor House since 1878.
13474	TL 24450 33950 (point)	Post-Medieval Occupation Behind 7-9 Sun Street, Baldock. 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 [11989]. 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.
13672	TL 24481 33818 (point)	14a High Street, Baldock. The house is dated to 1728 on the evidence of two rainwater hoppers on the rear wall, with the date and the letters MMM. Documentary research has not come up with any name to fit the initials, although the house is clearly of some status. Assessment of the building found the main range to be consistent with the date. It 'comprises the typical layout of two rooms on each floor, served by a grand stair, with service wing and back stairs. This is a layout we would see in a typical London house of the period, and in fact the building displays all the accomplishments of carpentry and decoration which marks out the grander, sophisticated houses of Baldock's

		<p>commercial elite and makes London comparisons particularly appropriate'. This main range is of red brick, with vertical bands of grey-blue brick, three storeys and six bays, with a steep-pitched tiled roof behind a parapet, and a cellar. The two rooms on each floor were one large and one small; 'such smaller front rooms were probably intended as offices for the professional men - mainly doctors, surveyors and lawyers - whose numbers increased so markedly in the first half of the 18C'. According to Smith (1993), some of the internal panelling and the staircase were replaced with reproductions in the late 19C; but Lee Prosser found that 'there is no reason to doubt that they are contemporary', ie earlier 18C. 'The entrance hall flagstones are a rare and precious survival. The main staircase is a magnificent example which bears comparison with the finest London houses of the period, together with the high quality panelling...'; that in one main room 'is superb, in finest oak and includes one of the earliest firmly dated buffets, which do not appear even in Royal contexts much before 1725'. At the rear of this range is the timber-framed service wing, which is more difficult to date. Smith (1993) thought it might be 16C, but Prosser suggests the use of timber here 'may simply be a reflection of the Georgian preoccupation with the polite language of buildings'; 'there is some evidence in the roof to suggest that there might have been a pre-existing building, but as a whole the two ranges appear broadly contemporary'. The SW bay is a later addition. In 1850 the house was owned by John Iazard Pryor, the Baldock brewer. By 1937 it was occupied by a solicitor; from at least 1953-4 it was used as the UDC offices. By the 1980s it had become the Goldcrest Hotel. (Goldmith (2007) calls it 'The Manor House', but no.21 High Street has been known by this name since the later 19C at least.) Evaluation in the rear yard uncovered several ditches and pits, largely undated or post-medieval. One sherd of late medieval pottery was found in a residual context.</p>
<b>Modern</b>		
13004	TL 24240 34370 (point)	Anderson Shelter, Allotments, North Road, Baldock. 'An Anderson shelter on one of the NHDC allotments at North Road, Baldock...is currently very overgrown, and therefore presumably in relatively good condition'.
<b>Unknown</b>		
481	TL 248 343 (point)	Skull Of Unknown Date, Baldock. Skull of a young individual found in 1961 by a resident of Grosvenor Road. No dating evidence.
1067	TL 247 342 (point)	Inhumation Of Unknown Date, Royston Road, Baldock. A skeleton, buried in a chalk grave 3ft below the surface, was reported by Westell in 1928. But this is possibly the same find as [1421].

## APPENDIX 2      CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

<b>Date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Location</b>
1766	A topographical map of Hertford-shire; Dury & Andrews's map	1 mile : 1.95 inches	AS
1822	The county of Hertford, from actual survey; Bryant's map	7/8 mile : 1 inch	AS
1852	Baldock Tithe Map and Award (DSA4.11.1 & 2)	2 chains: 1 inch	HALS
1898	2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map: Herts. Sheet VII.8	25"	HALS
1922	Ordnance Survey map: Herts. sheet VII.8	25"	HALS
1937	Ordnance Survey map: Herts. sheet VII.8	25"	HALS

**APPENDIX 3  
HER SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Site name and address:</b>	<i>Tranters Yard, Whitehorse Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire: archaeological desk-based assessment, building recording, archaeological monitoring &amp; recording</i>
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> North Hertfordshire
<b>Village/Town:</b> Baldock	<b>Parish:</b> Baldock
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	08/0948 & 0949
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Domus (Baldock) LLP
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Demolition of existing buildings
<b>Present land use:</b>	Residential
<b>Size of application area:</b> 500 m2	<b>Size of area investigated</b> Entire site
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 24516 34069
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1250
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological desk-based assessment, building recording, archaeological monitoring & recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	8 & 29 Sept, 6 & 29 Oct 2009
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	HALS and North Hertfordshire Museum Service
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b>
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>In August 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological desk-based assessment followed by a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Tranters Yard in Baldock. The works were commissioned in advance of the demolition of the existing buildings to the rear of Whitehorse Street and construction of a number of residential dwellings</p> <p>The historic building recording found that two of the three buildings under assessment are contemporary Buildings 1 and 2 are typical of construction seen during the middle of the 20th century, probably of 1940s or '50s date, constructed to serve a minor industrial purpose such as haulage yard or mechanic's workshop. Both have undergone much modification, retaining no original internal fittings.</p> <p>Building 3, to the north-east exhibits some minor historic interest, which though comprehensively modernised seems to be based around an original timber-framed core. The original roof survives and in one instance a corner post along with much of the timber-framing of the south wall, but the remainder could be considered as effectively lost and superseded by the later modifications. Considering the recognisable elements suggests that this was always a humble agricultural building or out-house. This makes dating problematic, because the truss system and scarf joints, which are crucial to the assessment are found from the 16th to the 19th century onwards. On balance, the construction technique of the roof and the use of fairly robust primary-braced framing to the wall panels perhaps indicates a date in the 18th century.</p> <p>The archaeological monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Tansy Collins	<b>Date of Summary:</b> November 2009

**APPENDIX 4  
BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM**

Site Details							
<b>Site Name:</b> Tranters Yard, Whitehorse Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire					<b>NGR:</b> TL 24516 34069		
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire				<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b> Hertford			
<b>Site Code:</b> AS 1250				<b>Project Number:</b> 3223			
<b>Date of Work:</b> Sept & Oct 2009				<b>Related Work:</b>			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
26.06.09		Yes		09.07.09		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes (11 sheets A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
<b>Drawn Plans &amp; Sections:</b> 1 sheets A3 drawing film 1 sheet A4 drawing film							
<b>Architect's Drawings:</b>							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
3434		Historic building recording Desk-based assessment Archaeological monitoring and recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	9-15	Yes	Yes	1	14-21	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
3	120mm	1-4	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	1-5	Yes	Yes			
5	35mm	33-36	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							



PLATES



Plate 1 East elevation of Building 1, north end, taken from the north-east (DP 04)



Plate 2 West wall of Unit 2 in Building 1, taken from the east (DP 16)



Plate 3 Unit 3 in Building 1, taken from the north (DP 10)



Plate 4 West elevation of Building 2, taken from the south-west (DP 08)





Plate 5 Interior of Building 2, northern area, taken from the north (DP 19)



Plate 6 View of Building 3 after removal of the roof covering and external weatherboarding, taken from south-west (DP 33)





Plate 7 Timber-framing of the central bay, south side of Building 3, taken from the south-west (DP 35)



Plate 8 South side of Building 3 at upper level, after removal of the roof covering, taken from the north-west (DP 41)





Plate 9      Detail of scarf joint in the south wall-plate of Building 3, taken from the north (DP 36)



Plate 10      Detail of assembly mark on the principal rafter of the east truss, taken from the south-east (DP 29)



PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



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*View of south end of Building 1, taken from south-east*



2

*East elevation of Building 1, south end, taken from the south-east*



3

*East elevation of Building 1, taken from the north-east*



4

*East elevation of Building 1, north end, taken from the north-east*



5

*East elevation of the Building 1, north end, taken from the east*



6

*West elevation of Building 3, obscured by foliage, taken from the west*





7

*North elevation of Building 2, taken from the north-west*



8

*West elevation of Building 2, taken from the south-west*



9

*West elevation of Building 2, south end, taken from the north-west*



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*Unit 3 in Building 1, taken from the north*



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*South-east room of the lean-to attached to the south end of Building 1, taken from the north-west*



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*Unit 3 in Building 1, taken from the south*



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*East side of Unit 1 in Building 1, taken from the south-west*



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*Upper area on the west side of Unit 1 in Building 1, taken from the east*



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*West wall of Unit 1 in Building 1, taken from the south-east*



16

*West wall of Unit 2 in Building 1, taken from the east*



17

*Interior of the northern bay of Building 1, taken from the east*



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*Interior of Building 2, northern area, taken from the south*





19

*Interior of Building 2, northern area, taken from the north*



20

*Ground floor of Building 3, taken from the west*



21

*Ground floor kitchen area of Building 3, taken from the west*



22

*Upper floor of Building 3 showing the staircase, taken from the south*



23

*West two bays of Building 3 at upper level, taken from the east*



24

*West side of Building 3 at upper level, taken from the south-east*



25

*East two bays of Building 3 at upper level, taken from the west*



26

*West gable end of Building 3 showing original collar, taken from the north-east*



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*Ground floor of Building 3 after internal soft-strip, taken from the west*



28

*East gable of Building 3, taken from the west*



29

*Detail of assembly marks on the principal rafter of the east truss, taken from the south-east*



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*Detail showing the head of the only surviving corner post in Building 3, south-west post, taken from the north-east*





31  
*Timber-framing of the east bay, south side of Building 3, taken from the south-west*



32  
*View of Building 3 after removal of the roof covering, taken from south-west*



33  
*View of Building 3 after removal of the roof covering and external weatherboarding, taken from south-west*



34  
*Timber-framing of the west bay, south side of Building 3, taken from the south-east*



35  
*Timber-framing of the central bay, south side of Building 3, taken from the south-west*



36  
*Detail of scarf joint in the south wall-plate of Building 3, taken from the north*



37

*Detail of assembly mark on the south side of the tie-beam of the west truss, Building 3, taken from the north-east*



38

*Detail of assembly mark on the north side of the tie-beam of the west truss, Building 3, taken from south-east*



39

*Detail of redundant mortise for a lower brace on the tie-beam of the west truss, Building 3, taken from east*



40

*Detail of the collar of the west truss, Building 3, taken from the west*





41  
*South side of Building 3 at upper level, after removal of the roof covering, taken from the north-west*



42  
*Detail of the south-west corner of Building 3 after removal of the roof covering, taken from the south-west*



43  
*East elevation of Building 3, taken from the north-east*



## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Whitehorse Lane, Baldock, Hertfordshire. View N.



DP 2. The site. View W.



DP 3. W foundation trench. View NW.



DP 4. W foundation trench. Sample section 1. View SW.



DP 5. W foundation trench. Sample section 2. View SW.



DP 6. W foundation trench. Sample section 3. View SW.





DP 7. Central part of the site. View NE.



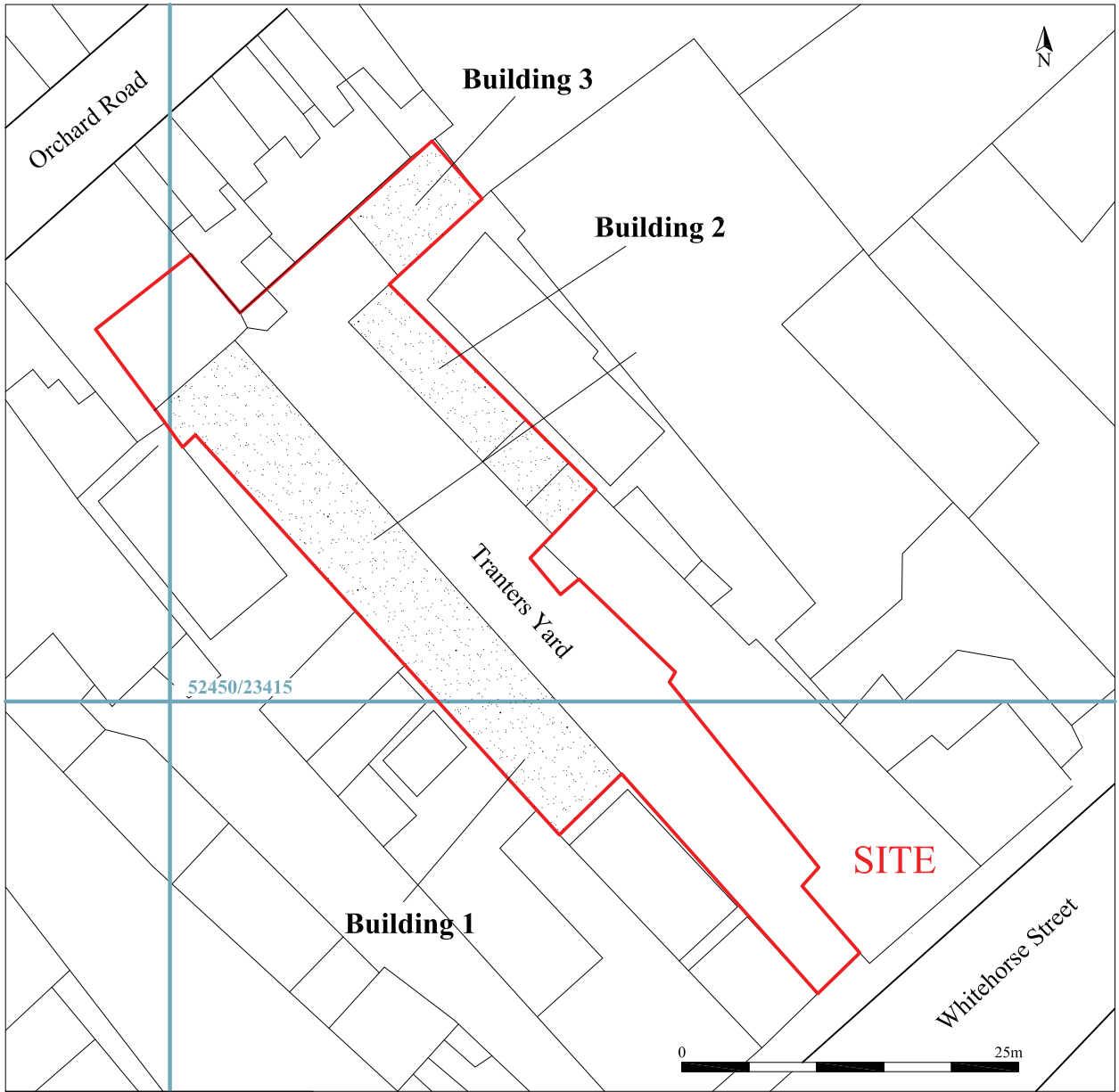
DP 8. N corner of the site. View N.





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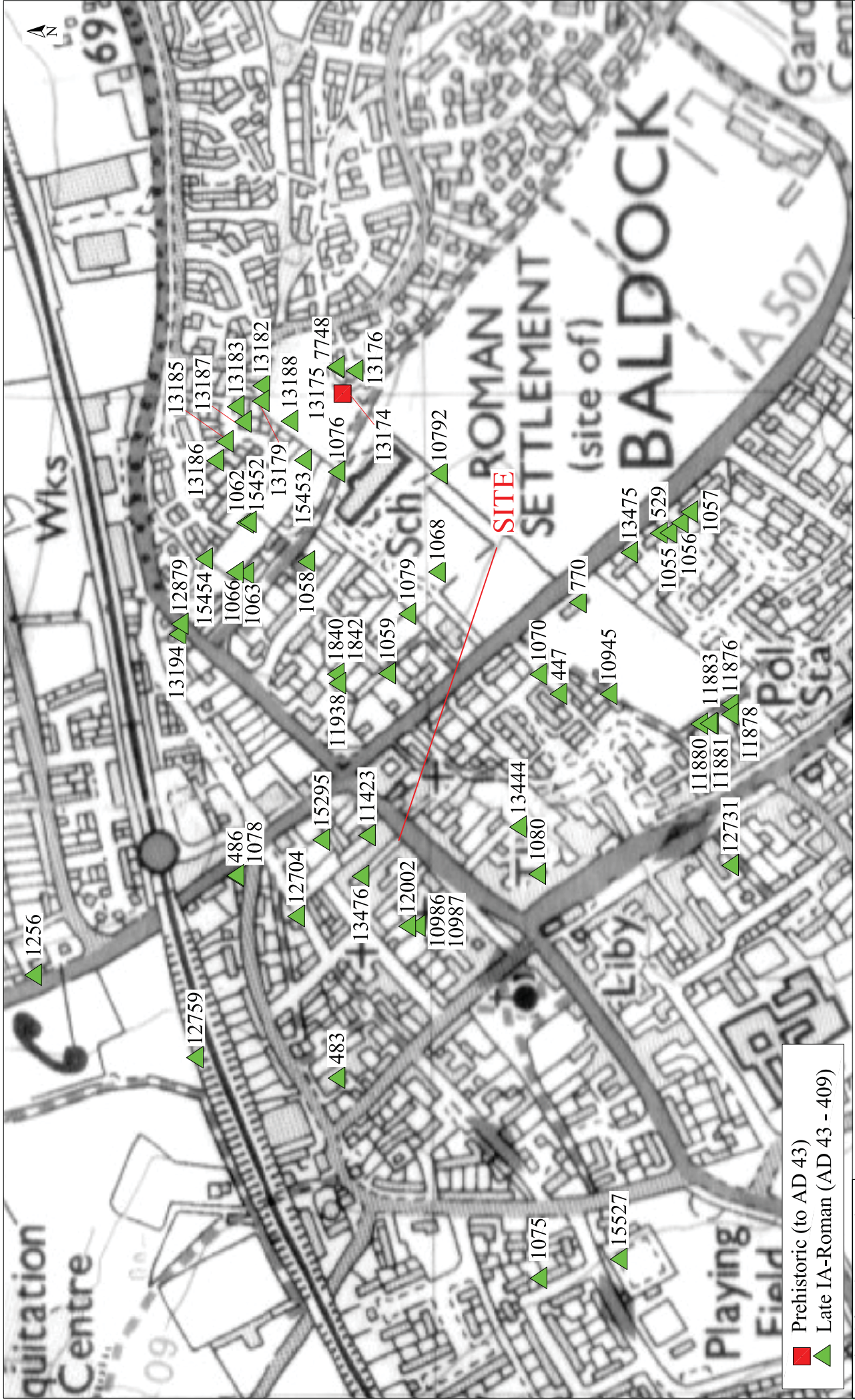
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1250 at A4





■ Prehistoric (to AD 43)  
▲ Late IA-Roman (AD 43 - 409)

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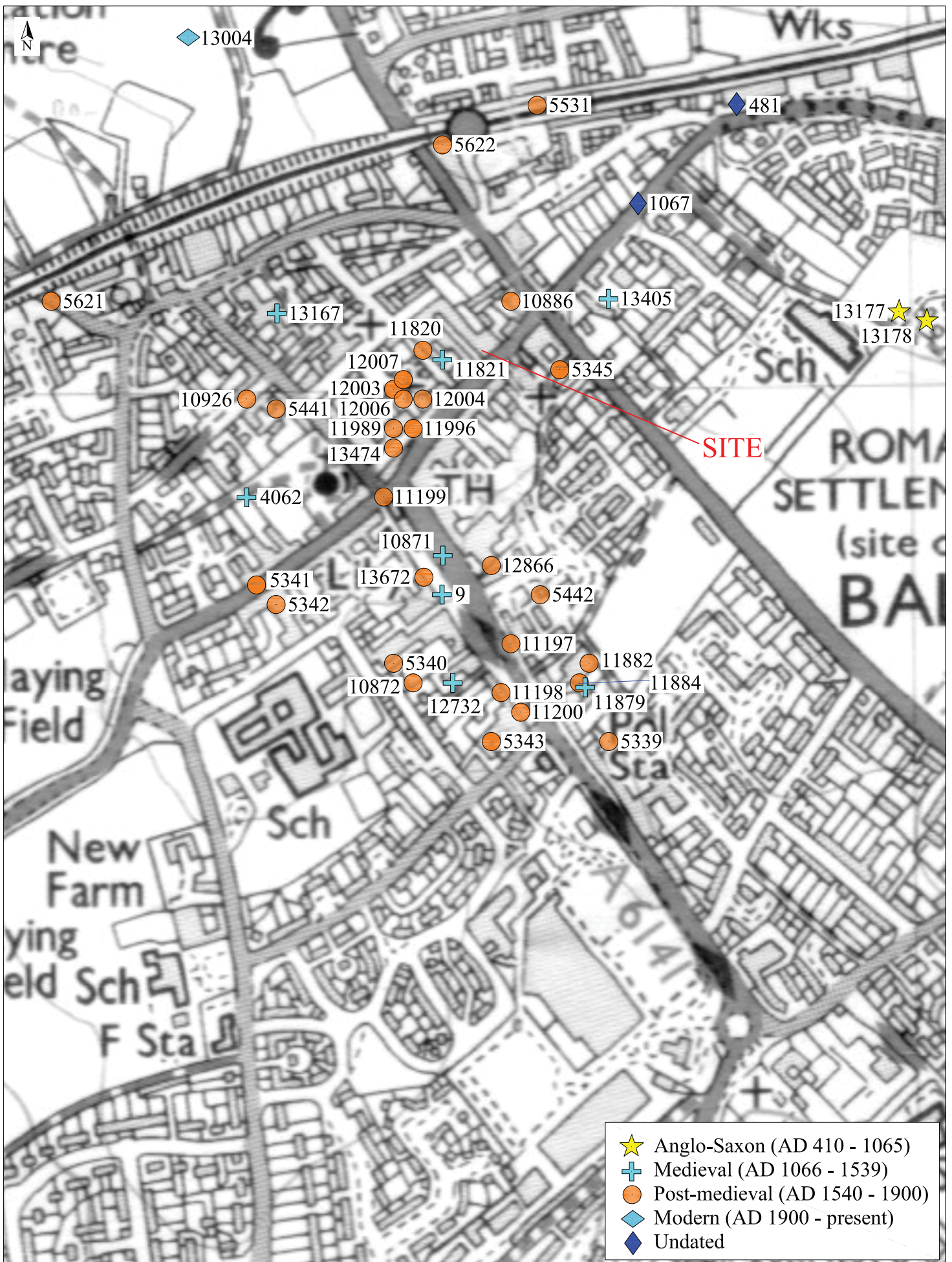
**Fig. 3 HER data**

Scale 1:5000 at A4





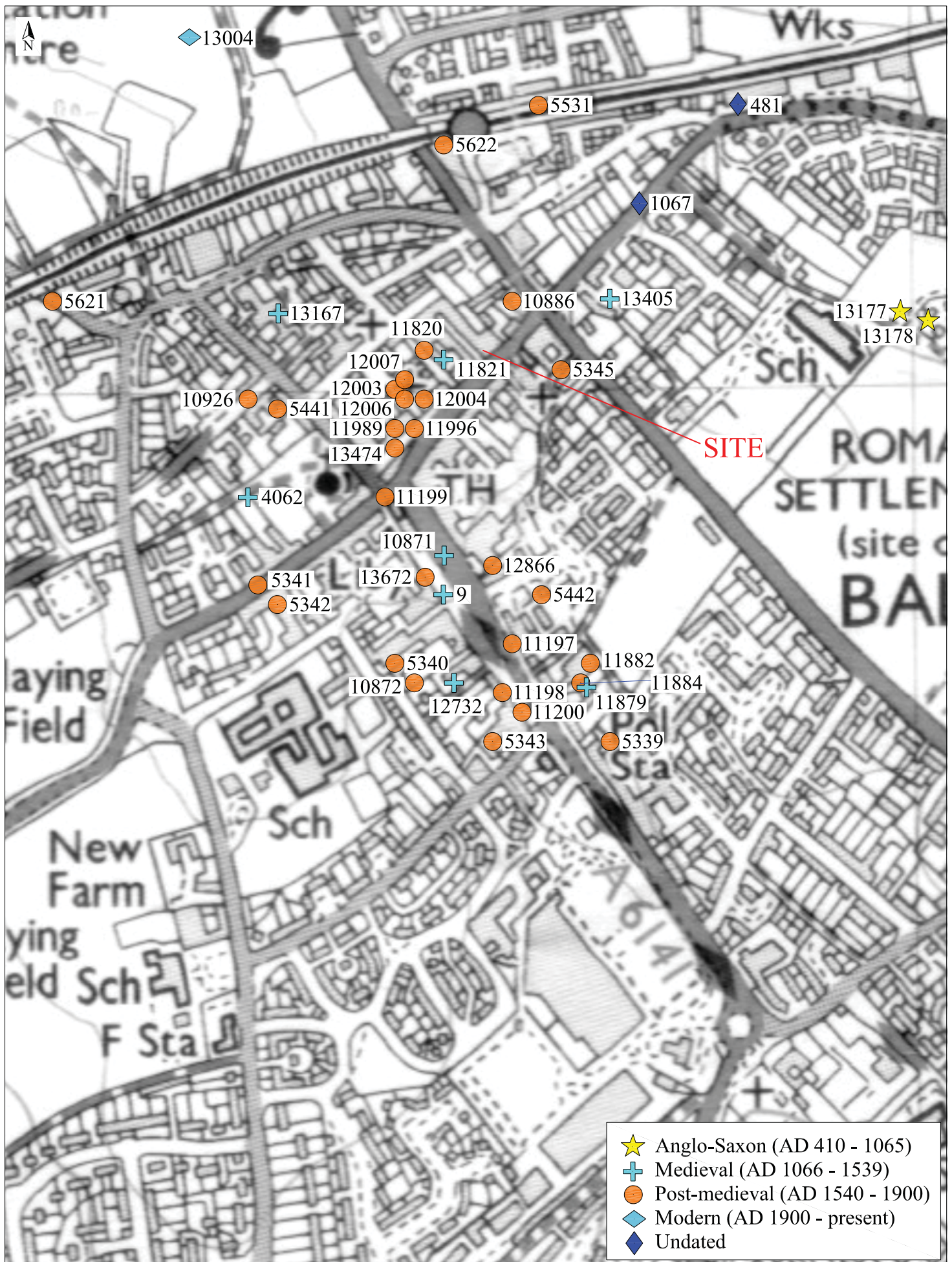




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**Fig. 3ii HER data**  
 Scale 1:5000 at A4





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**Fig. 4 HER data**  
 Scale 1:5000 at A4



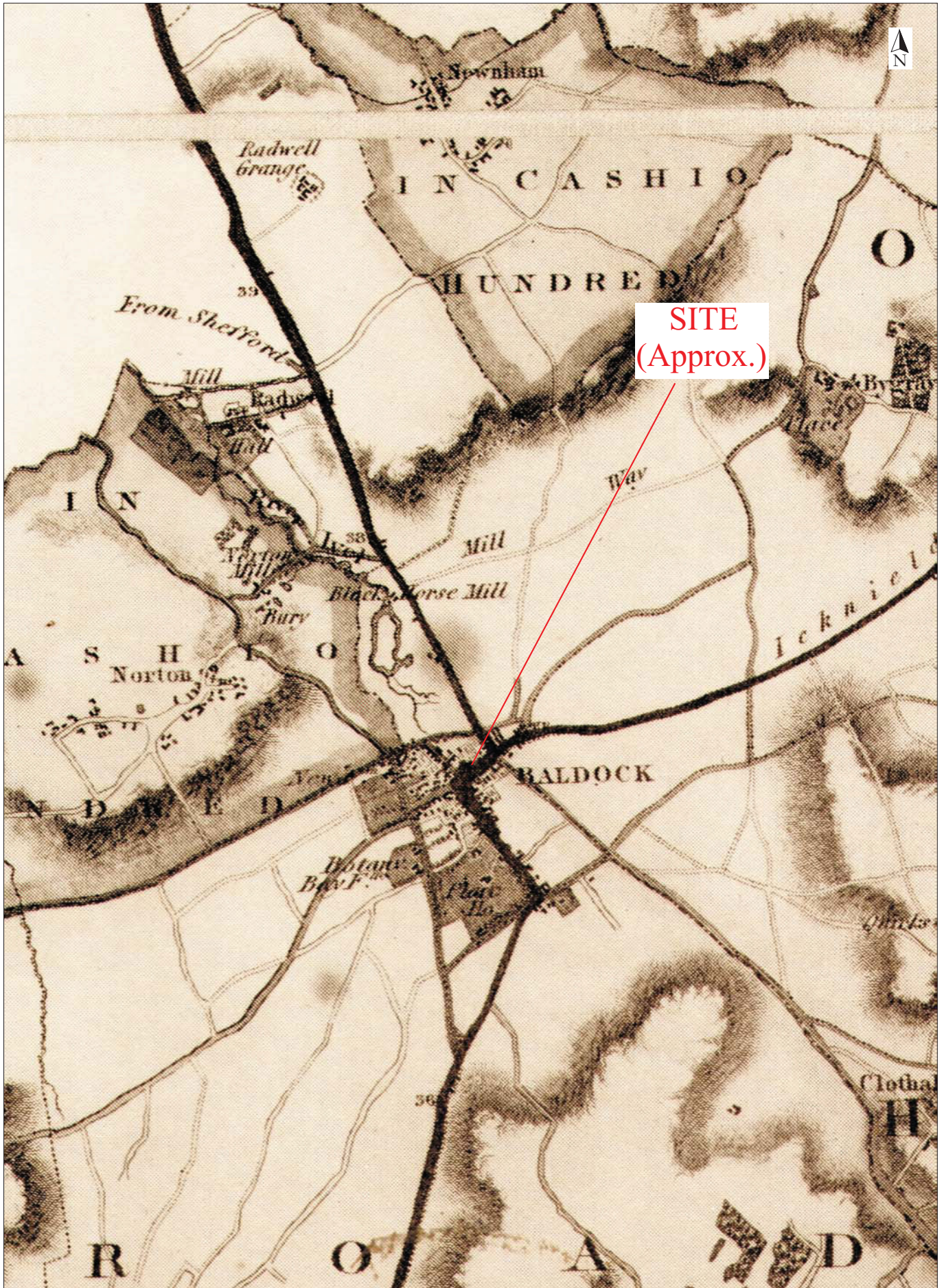


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Fig. 5 Dury and Andrews' map, 1766

Not to scale





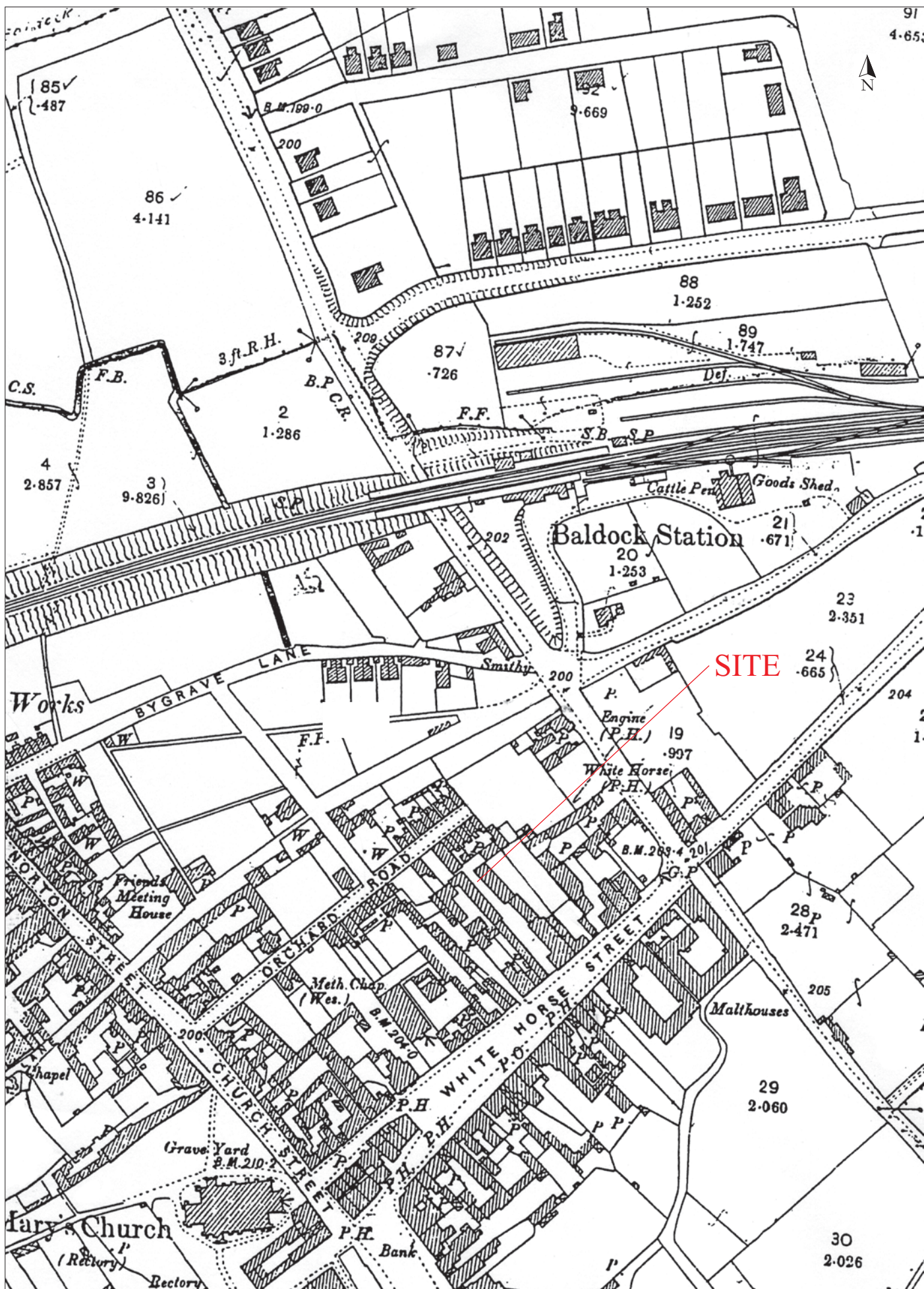
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
Fig. 6 Bryant's map, 1822  
Scale unknown





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**Fig. 7** Tithe map, 1852  
Not to scale

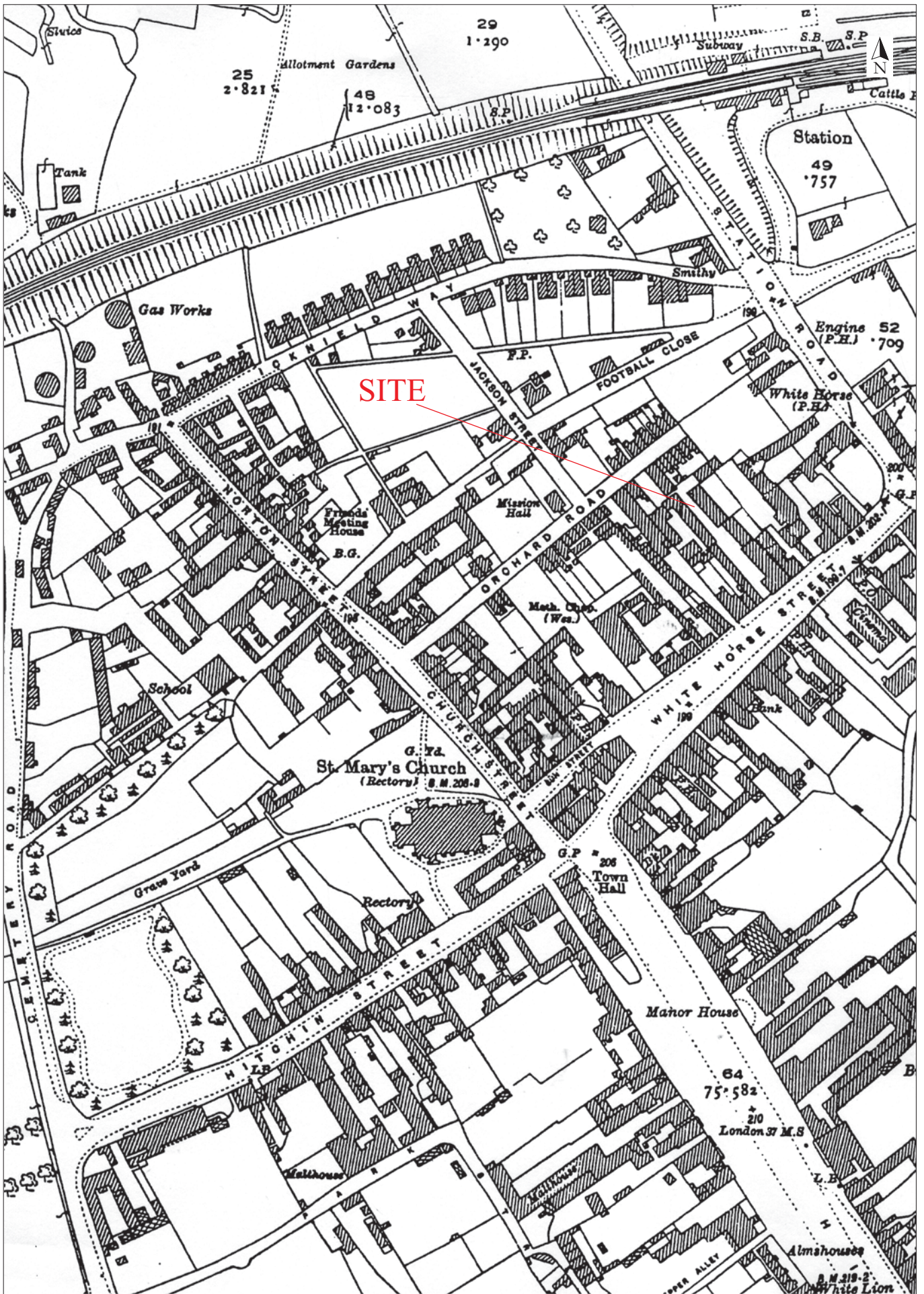




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**Fig. 8 2nd edition OS map, 1898**  
 Scale: 25" to 1 mile at A4

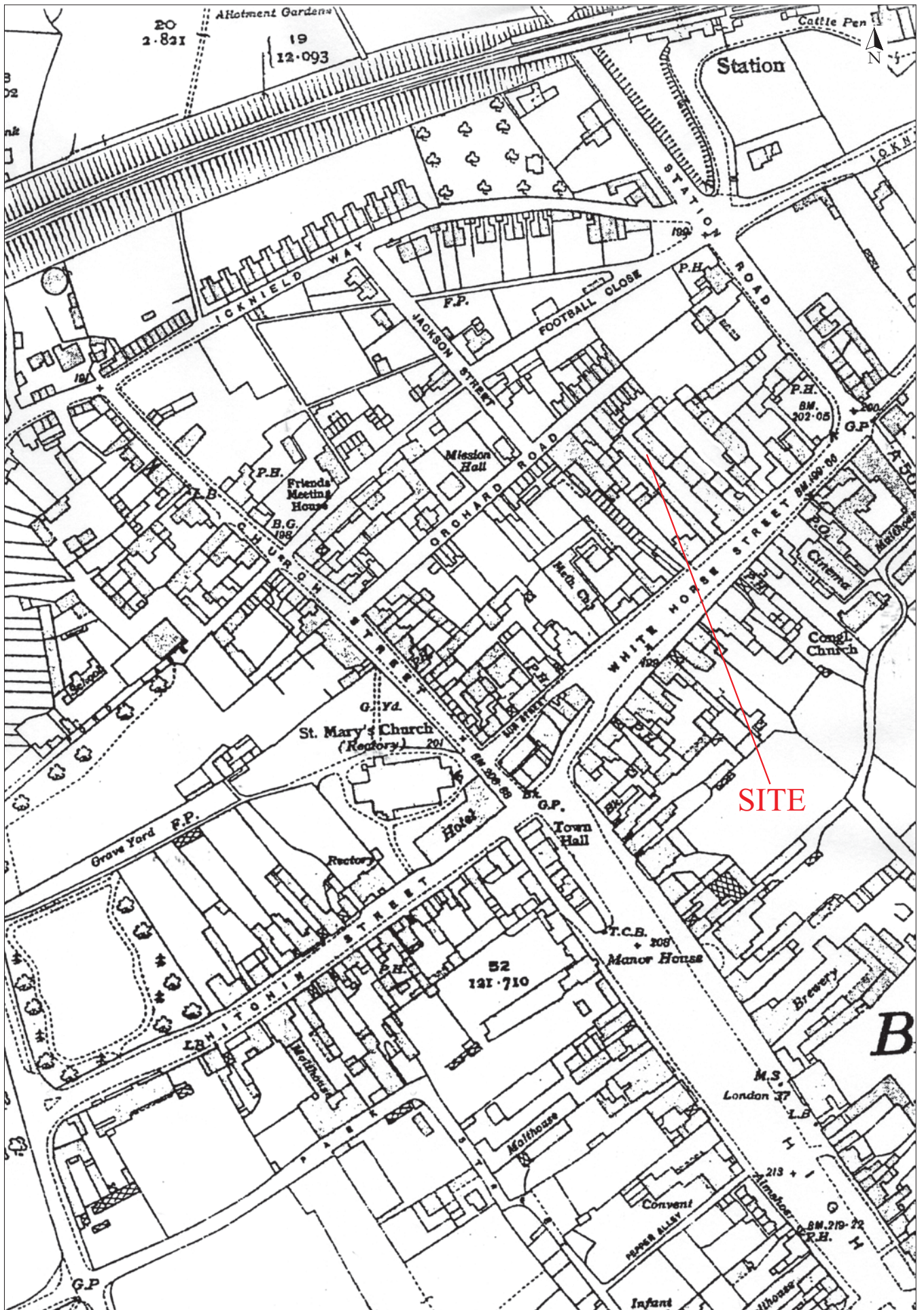




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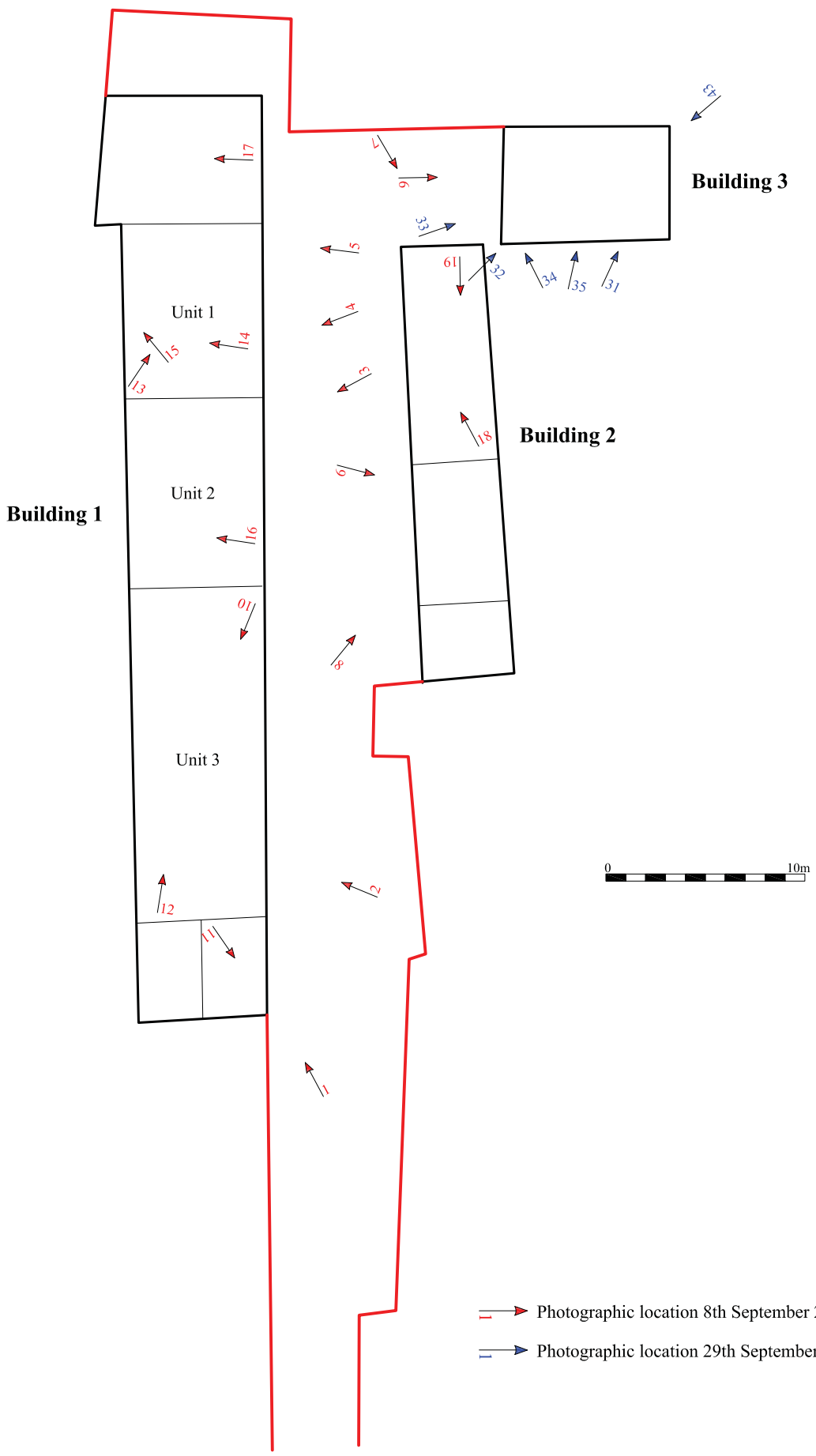
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 Fig. 9 OS map, 1922  
 Scale: 25" to 1 mile at A4





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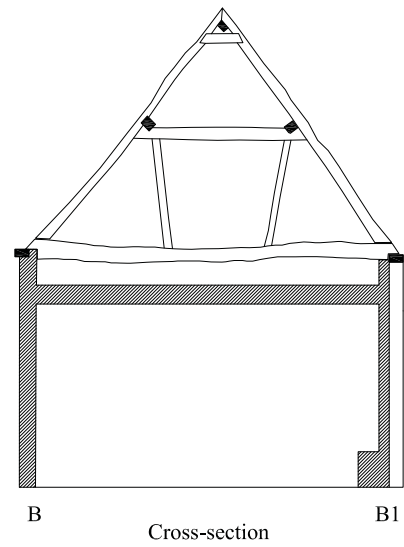
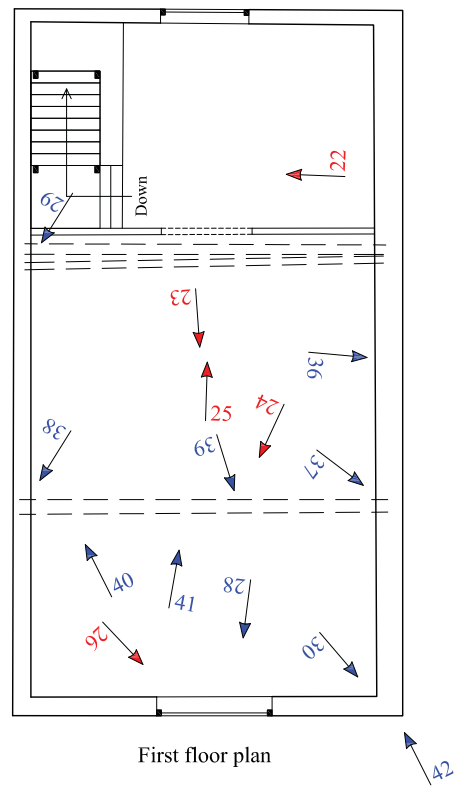
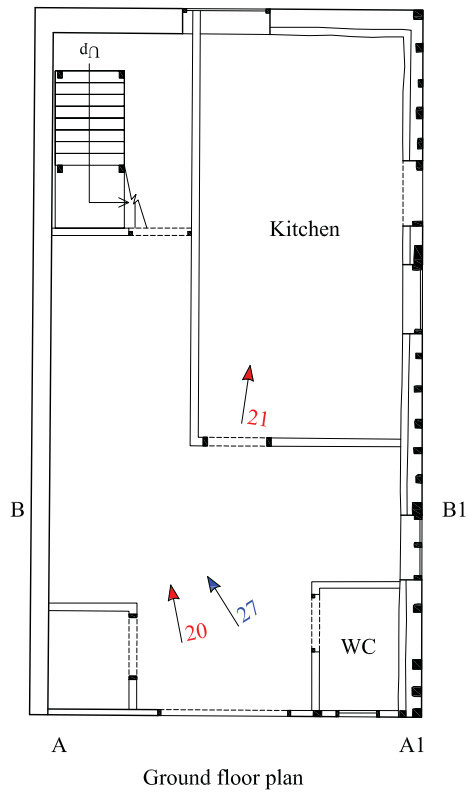
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**Fig. 10 OS map, 1937**  
 Scale: 25" to 1 mile at A4



- ▶ Photographic location 8th September 2009
- ▶ Photographic location 29th September & 6th October 2009

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**Fig. 11 Photographic location plan**  
Scale 1:300 at A4





- Photographic location 8th September 2009
- Photographic location 29th September & 6th October 2009



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**Fig. 12 Plans, section & elevation**  
 Scale 1:100 at A4

