

**ANAEROBIC DIGESTION PLANT  
ROYSTON ROAD  
BALDOCK  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

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Produced for:  
BiogenGreenfinch

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## Preface

*All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.*

*This document was researched and written by James Newbould (Project Officer), edited by Joe Abrams (Project Manager) and approved by Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager). The figures were prepared by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and James Newbould. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff.*

*Albion Archaeology is grateful to Simon Christian (BiogenGreenfinch) for commissioning the project. We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the staff of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Service and the National Monuments Record, all of whom supplied records relating to the potential development area.*

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## The Structure of this Document

After the introductory Section 1, there is a statement (Section 2) on the aims and methodology of the desk-based assessment. Section 3 is a discussion of the archaeological and historical background and cartographic information relevant to the potential development area (PDA). The significance of these sources is summarised at the end of this section in order to assess the archaeological potential of the PDA, which is discussed in Section 4. Section 5 is the bibliography and Section 6 contains the appendices.



## **Key Terms**

Throughout this report the following abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
HEU	Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Unit
Client	BiogenGreenfinch
EH	English Heritage
HER	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record
HALS	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Service
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
NMR	National Monuments Record
OS	Ordnance Survey
PDA	Potential Development Area
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
AAS	Area of Archaeological Significance



## Non-technical Summary

*BiogenGreenfinch have proposed the construction of a Anaerobic Digestion Plant on land adjacent to Royston Road, to the north-east of Baldock, Hertfordshire. As part of this process, Albion Archaeology has been commissioned to prepare this archaeological desk-based assessment. Its purpose is to characterise the nature, likely date and potential for survival of archaeological remains within the Proposed Development Area (PDA).*

*The assessment reviews the available documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence for the PDA and land within a 1km radius of its centre (henceforth referred to as the study area). Selected archaeological evidence from beyond the study area is also included where it augments understanding of the landscape within which the PDA is located. Analysis of the known historical and archaeological background of the study area has been used to characterise, as far as possible, the archaeological potential of the PDA. The study has shown that the archaeological potential of the PDA is variable depending upon which period is being considered.*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Potential for finding archaeological remains (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Relative significance of archaeological remains on a regional/national level (Low, Moderate, High)</i>
<i>Prehistoric (before AD 43)</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High Regional</i>
<i>Roman (43–400)</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High Regional</i>
<i>Anglo-Saxon / Saxo-Norman (400–1066)</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>High Regional</i>
<i>Medieval (1066–1550)</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low local-Moderate Regional</i>
<i>Post-medieval (1550–1900)</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low local</i>
<i>Modern (1900–present)</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low local</i>

*Cropmarks indicate that sub-surface remains of post-medieval field systems and prehistoric monuments may be present within the south-western part of the PDA. The wider study area contains the extant remains of the post-medieval and modern landscapes as well as sub-surface remains of prehistoric to modern activity.*

*Such remains will be detectable through field-based archaeological evaluation that may include non-intrusive techniques (geophysical survey) and/or intrusive trial trenching. Development proposals had not been formulated at the time of writing this report. However, any development involving substantial ground-works is likely to have a significant impact on any archaeological remains that may exist within the PDA. Where necessary, any such impacts can be dealt with through appropriate mitigation measures.*



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Planning Background and Objective*

BiogenGreenfinch have proposed the construction of an Anaerobic Digestion Plant on land adjacent to Royston Road, to the north-east of Baldock, Hertfordshire. As part of this process, Albion Archaeology has been commissioned to prepare this archaeological desk-based assessment. Its purpose is to characterise the nature, likely date and potential for survival of archaeological remains within the Proposed Development Area (PDA).

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The PDA comprises a broadly triangular parcel of land located to the north-east of Baldock, in the parish of Wallington (Fig. 1). It is *c.* 7.2ha in size, lies at a height of *c.* 76mOD and is centred on (NGR) TL 2758 3556. Its northern boundary is defined by Royston Road, whilst to the east it is bounded by a public bridleway leading to Bygrave Lodge Farm. To the south and west the landscape is undivided and comprises fields under cultivation. The PDA is accessible via various points on its northern and eastern sides.



## 2. AIMS AND METHOD STATEMENT

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### 2.1 Aims

An archaeological desk-based assessment is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource of a given area, consisting of a collation of existing archaeological, historical and topographical information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resource.

The assessment reviews the available documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence for the PDA and land within a 1km radius of its centre (henceforth referred to as the study area). Selected archaeological evidence from beyond the study area is also included where it augments understanding of the landscape within which the PDA is located. Analysis of the known historical and archaeological background of the study area has been used to characterise, as far as possible, the archaeological potential of the PDA.

### 2.2 Method Statement

During the preparation of this document, the sources of information listed below were consulted. Where relevant information was available, it was incorporated into the assessment of the archaeological potential of the PDA.

#### 2.2.1 Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

This is a database of archaeological information, which contains written and pictorial records of known archaeological monuments, previous archaeological investigations, find spots, and buildings of historical and archaeological significance.

The HER contains information specific to the county of Hertfordshire. It is maintained by Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, Hertfordshire County Council, Hertford.

#### 2.2.2 The National Monuments Record (NMR)

This is a database similar in content to the HER. However, it is a national database rather than a county-specific one. For a comprehensive assessment of the known archaeology of an area, it is often helpful to search both the HER and the NMR.

The NMR is maintained by English Heritage, Swindon.

#### 2.2.3 The Archaeology Data service website (ADS)

The ADS website (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/about.html>) contains a range of digital resources. Much of the information is also held in the NMR and relevant HER. However, ADS also contains additional datasets of relevance (*e.g.* Defence of Britain database listing 20th-century defences across the country). The scope of the ADS is constantly growing and it is, therefore, always worth consulting in a study of this type.

The ADS is maintained by the Department of Archaeology, University of York.





#### **2.2.4 Cartographic data**

Early maps and other illustrations of an area can be a very productive form of research. Often, they indicate dramatic changes in land-use during the post-medieval and modern periods. This can be very helpful in appreciating how the archaeological resource may have been affected by the expansion of settlements and/or industrial sites during, in particular, the 19th and 20th centuries.

The principal source consulted in this case was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Service, which is maintained by Hertfordshire County Council, Hertford.

#### **2.2.5 Cropmark analysis**

A high resolution study of the cropmarks on land to the north of Royston Road was undertaken in advance of the construction of the Baldock Bypass (Palmer 2005a, b, c). The land to the south of Royston Road has not been subject to the same level of analysis, although the most obvious cropmarks have been plotted as part of this assessment.

The plotted data from both sources has been used in conjunction with HER/NMR cropmark records to create as complete a picture as possible of the significant cropmarks on each side of the road (Fig. 4). However, the two areas are not directly comparable because of the two very different methodologies employed.

#### **2.2.6 Walk-over survey**

As part of the desk-based assessment, a preliminary walk-over survey of the PDA was undertaken in July 2009, with the following aims:

- to examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any remains present;
- to consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present;
- to assess present-day ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of evaluative fieldwork techniques, if required.



## 3. RESULTS

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### 3.1 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

#### 3.1.1 Introduction

Figures 2, 3 and 4 should be viewed in conjunction with this text, which describes the significance of the remains listed in the Appendices (Section 6).

#### 3.1.2 AAS10 and 11

The PDA contains parts of two Areas of Archaeological Significance (AAS10 and 11, Fig. 2). AAS are used in Hertfordshire to encompass broad areas of the historic landscape. The HEU and LPA use them to flag up land of *potential* archaeological interest. They should not be used, in isolation, to determine the presence/absence of archaeological remains, rather their potential presence. Therefore, the two AAS which lie partly within the PDA do not denote the known presence of physical archaeological remains.

AAS10 denotes an area surrounding the historic core of Baldock, located *c.*3km to the south-east of the PDA. AAS11 defines the area surrounding the village of Ashwell and the Iron Age hillfort of Arbury Banks. The historic core of Ashwell is located *c.*4km north of the PDA.

#### 3.1.3 Prehistoric (before AD43)

The PDA lies in a landscape rich in prehistoric remains. These are known from intrusive investigations, earthworks, cropmark data (Fig. 4) and artefact findspots.

Within the study area, the most prominent prehistoric feature from this period is the Icknield Way. Ancient routes were more of an agreed corridor for travelling directly between points, rather than tightly controlled roads (Albion Archaeology 2008). Indeed, the Icknield Way appears to have migrated north and south across a broad corridor which may have extended as far north as cropmark NMR 1002979 (Fig. 3) and as far south as the current Royston Road (itself formerly named the Icknield Way). The PDA lies immediately south of this route.

Within the study area the HER and NMR record over twenty barrows and ring ditches. The majority are thought to be of probable early Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. A scheduled ancient monument (SAM20643) lies *c.*200m to the north of the PDA and contains the remains of three, probable Bronze Age bowl barrows with associated secondary Roman round barrows. Similar remains, with secondary Roman activity are also recorded at Metley Hill (HER1531, 1532) in the south-eastern part of the study area. In the southern part of the PDA, two circular cropmarks are visible in association with an E-W aligned linear cropmark. It is possible that these cropmarks represent the remains of barrows.



Other remains include the cropmarks of probable late Iron Age/early Roman field-systems and enclosures, particularly to the north-west of the PDA in Bygrave parish (Fig. 4). Fieldwalking over a complex of intercutting enclosures (HER1654) produced dense concentrations of pottery from this period. Other records include an Iron Age silver *Coritani* coin (HER1041) and the cropmark of a possible roundhouse (HER9126) in the western part of the study area.

Intrusive archaeological investigation at Royston Road, c.1.5km to the south-east of the PDA revealed evidence of late Iron age/early Roman activity in the form of field systems, enclosures, quarrying and possible viticulture (Albion Archaeology 2009). Extensive archaeological investigations, associated with the construction of the A505 bypass (NMR1446427) revealed a Neolithic pit within the study area and an early-middle Bronze Age barrow cemetery with late Iron-Age/early Roman re-use, c.400m to the south-east of study area (Phillips 2009).

A programme of fieldwalking was carried out within the fields containing the PDA. Scant evidence for surface artefacts was revealed. However, these fields were only surveyed at a density of 10% of their total area, compared to a density of 50% on the fields with known cropmarks (Duncan 2009, 6). The results are, therefore, not directly comparable.

Given the density of cropmarks immediately to the north of Royston Road and the remains identified as a result of intrusive archaeological investigations, the PDA has a *high potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found, they would be considered of relatively *high regional significance*.

#### 3.1.4 Roman (43 – c. 450)

Remains dating to this period are relatively plentiful in the vicinity of the PDA. This is unsurprising, given its proximity to the Roman town of Baldock and its location next to the Icknield Way. During this period, the Icknield Way (NMR1046124) is likely to have been formalised and maintained.

In some respects, the distinction between the late Iron Age and the early part of the Roman periods is an unhelpful one. In truth, there is more continuity between these periods than the chronological division suggests. Indeed, the field systems exemplified by cropmarks (HER1653, 1654) produced Roman pottery as well as late Iron Age pottery. Much of the Roman evidence pertains to the funerary re-use of Bronze Age monuments (SAM20643, HER1531, NMR1446427). Several findspots of pottery (HER1113/NMR365528), coins (HER1350/NMR365527 and HER1532) and the remains of two possible ditch terminals (HER10887) indicate further Roman activity within the study area.

The PDA has a *high potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found, they would probably be of *high regional significance*.



### 3.1.5 Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman (c. 400–1066)

Although population levels and settlement patterns in the area may have reduced and changed (respectively) as the Roman Army withdrew, Baldock was not abandoned (Thomson 2002, 5). The PDA lies to the north-east of the town and there are no known sites of significance from this period within either the PDA or the study area. However, given the proximity of the study area to the Icknield Way, the potential for activity from this period cannot be completely ruled out.

The PDA has a *low potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found, they would probably be of *high regional significance* as they would constitute remains from a poorly represented period in this part of the country.

### 3.1.6 Medieval (1066–1550)

No sites from this period are known to lie within the study area. However, the PDA is adjacent to the ancient Icknield Way, which heads north-east out of the important medieval town of Baldock, c.3km to the south-west. The Icknield Way established the boundary between Wallington and Bygrave parishes and is one of only four major routes under royal protection during the middle ages (Hindle 2002, 6).

Located on this route, c.1.7km to the south-west of the PDA is the site of a 13th-century leper hospital (HER11195) which also held several parcels of land in the parishes of Clothall and Wallington (King 2009). A single NMR record from this period (365739) raises the possibility of a church within ‘church field’ (Fig. 3).

The PDA has a *moderate potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found, they would probably be of *low local-moderate regional significance* depending on their nature.

### 3.1.7 Post-medieval (1550–1900)

During the post-medieval period the PDA lay within a largely agricultural landscape to the east of the historic core of Baldock. The Victoria County History of Hertfordshire records that the area in which the PDA now sits was part of a large, open arable field of some 2,000 acres. It was “undivided by hedge or tree” (VCH 1912, 284-288) and covered much of the northern half of Wallington parish, as well as parts of the parishes of Clothall and Bygrave. This open area may reflect the post-medieval and medieval landscape of these parishes.

The study area contains several linear cropmarks within and to the south of the PDA (Fig. 4). These are likely to represent post-medieval field systems and trackways. Some of these boundaries are not shown on the 1839 Wallington parish Tithe map (Section 3.3.2) and are likely to represent earlier land divisions. Indeed the E-W alignment of the cropmark in the southern part of PDA is contrary to the NE-SW and NW-SE alignments of the surrounding post-medieval layout. This suggests it may be even earlier.



The PDA has a *high potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found they would be most likely to comprise the remains of field systems and would be considered to be of *low local significance*.

### 3.1.8 Modern (1900–present)

The largely agricultural character of the study area and PDA changed very little in this period (see Section 3.2). The study area is bisected on NE-SW axis by the London-Cambridge railway line (NMR1368301) and the A505 Royston Road, extended in 2005. A radio station and masts have also been constructed in the eastern part of the study area. The northern edge of the PDA is defined by a modern drainage ditch associated with the 2005 road improvements. However, there is no evidence of any modern activity, other than farming, within the PDA itself.

The PDA has a *high potential* for producing archaeological remains from this period. If any were found they are likely to relate to agricultural activity and/or drainage and would generally be considered to be of relatively *low local significance*.

## 3.2 Cartographic Evidence and Historic Landscape Character

### 3.2.1 Introduction

Figures 5, 6, and 7 should be viewed in conjunction with this text, which describes the landscape visible on cartographic sources from the start of the 19th century to the first half of the 20th century.

### 3.2.2 Wallington Tithe map 1839 (Fig. 5)

The eastern boundary of the PDA is defined by a narrow NW-SE aligned road or track which leads south to meet a broadly NE-SW aligned road labelled ‘Thief Way’. The PDA is divided into two fields by a second NW-SE aligned trackway, also leading to Thief Way (see Section 4.3). The northern boundary of Royston Road is also clearly shown and at this time appears to sit partially within the PDA. The layout shown on this map supports the Victoria County History’s assertion that the study area, comprising much of northern Wallington parish, was unaffected by parliamentary enclosure (VCH 1912, 284-288). It is therefore possible that some of the boundaries shown reflect earlier post-medieval or medieval land-divisions.

### 3.2.3 Bygrave Tithe map 1847

The Bygrave Tithe map tells a similar story, indicating that the land in the northern part of the study area was also unenclosed at this time.

### 3.2.4 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1877, 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1898 (Fig. 6)

Elements of the landscape had by this time been reorganised with the appearance of new boundaries and the removal of old ones. At this time, the PDA appears to have sat within a single field suggesting the NW-SE track-way had gone out of use. However, it is likely that the boundary remained in some form, given its appearance on later maps (Section 3.2.5) and its absence from this map may be an omission.



The most striking change within the study area is the appearance of the London-Cambridge railway line (NMR1368301), which truncated some of the fields in the southern part of Bygrave parish, creating a corridor of narrow fields between itself and Royston Road. Other notable changes include the removal of Thief Way to the south of the PDA, which is still visible as a linear cropmark (Fig. 4).

### 3.2.5 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1927, 4<sup>th</sup> edition Ordnance Survey 1937 (Fig. 7)

Both maps show few changes from 1898. The footprint of the PDA once again covers two fields with the reappearance of the NW-SE track-way and a perpendicular, NE-SW aligned boundary, which follows the line of the Thief Way and forms the south-eastern boundary of the field.

## 3.3 Synthesis

### 3.3.1 Summary

Cropmarks indicate that sub-surface remains of post-medieval field systems and prehistoric monuments may be present within the south-western part of the PDA. The wider study area contains the extant remains of the post-medieval and modern landscapes as well as sub-surface remains of prehistoric to modern activity. This study has shown that the archaeological potential of the PDA is variable depending upon which period is being considered.

AAS 10 and AAS 11 extend into parts of the PDA. In neither case do these AAS represent evidence of the presence of physical remains within the PDA. The existence of parts of these AAS within the PDA should not be used as a basis for selecting which parts of the site should be favoured for/protected from development. Sections 3.2.1-3.3.5 represent a more detailed approach to predicting the likely presence/absence of remains.

Such remains will be detectable through field-based archaeological evaluation that may include non-intrusive techniques (geophysical survey) and/or intrusive trial trenching. Overall there is a high potential for archaeological remains within the PDA. Their relative significance and potential are summarized in the table below.

Period	Potential for finding archaeological remains (Low, Moderate, High)	Relative significance of archaeological remains on a regional/national level (Low, Moderate, High)
<b>Prehistoric (before AD 43)</b>	High	High Regional
<b>Roman (43–400)</b>	High	High Regional
<b>Anglo-Saxon / Saxo-Norman (400–1066)</b>	Moderate	High Regional
<b>Medieval (1066–1550)</b>	Moderate	Low local-Moderate Regional
<b>Post-medieval (1550–1900)</b>	High	Low local
<b>Modern (1900–present)</b>	High	Low local



### **3.3.2 Impact of Development**

Detailed development proposals had not been formulated at the time of writing this report. However, any development involving substantial groundworks is likely to have a significant impact on any archaeological remains that may exist within the PDA. Where necessary, any such impacts can be dealt with through appropriate mitigation measures.



## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE PDA

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### 4.1 *Introduction*

As part of the desk-based assessment, a walk-over survey was undertaken in July 2009. This examined the PDA with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any archaeological remains present. It was considered necessary to subdivide the land in order to demonstrate the variable nature of its archaeological potential (Plates 1 and 2).

### 4.2 *Open Fields*

The entire PDA is currently under cultivation and will have been subject to modern, deep ploughing. Within the study area, the HER records over thirty cropmarks (Fig. 4), representing a mixture of field systems and monuments of various periods. The sheer number of cropmarks to the north of the Royston Road / Icknield Way is in stark contrast to their relative paucity to the south of the road and within the PDA. This apparent difference may be a result of more intensive ploughing of the land to the south of the road within the last century – perhaps reflecting historical differences in land-use between Bygrave and Wallington parishes. However, the differences in the levels of cropmark analysis undertaken in the two areas should also be borne in mind (Section 2.2.5). A high resolution study of the area south of the road might reveal a greater density of cropmarks.

It is assumed that any archaeological remains within the PDA will have suffered from plough truncation. However, cropmarks in the extreme south-western part of the PDA suggest that sub-surface remains may survive in, at least, parts of the PDA.

### 4.3 *Uncultivated Corridor*

The PDA is divided by a broadly N-S aligned corridor of uncultivated land representing a former trackway (Plates 1 and 2) shown on the Wallington Tithe map of 1847. It is likely that this corridor has been undisturbed by modern ploughing. Preservation of archaeological remains is likely to be better here than in the open, arable fields to either side.





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## 6. APPENDICES

### 6.1 Appendix 1: Scheduled Ancient Monuments

SAM Number	Description of site	Period
20643 (NMR 365534 HER 1038, 4208, 4209)	Sites of three probable Bronze Age bowl barrows with associated Roman round barrows, Bygrave, 650m east of Park Wood. Two visible as earthworks, one as a cropmark.	Bronze Age and Roman

### 6.2 Appendix 2: Areas of Archaeological Significance

AAS Number	Description	Period
10	Area encompassing historic Baldock and its environs.	Prehistoric-modern
11	Area encompassing historic Ashwell, Arbury Banks Iron Age hillfort (SAM20759) and its environs. Extends toward Royston Road and south-eastern Bygrave, covering area of earthworks and cropmarks including Bronze Age barrows (SAM20643).	Prehistoric-modern

### 6.3 Appendix 3: Buildings and Archaeological Sites and Investigations listed in the Hertfordshire HER and NMR (Figs. 2 and 3)

HER Number	NMR Number	Description of site/find	Period
<b>Within the PDA</b>			
None	-	-	-
<b>To the north of the PDA</b>			
1038		Bowl barrow, adjoining Icknield Way, Bygrave.	Prehistoric
1039		Cropmarks of barrow, west of railway, Bygrave.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
1040		Cropmark of possible barrow, west of railway, Bygrave.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
1655		Cropmarks of enclosures and linear ditches, Bygrave. Fieldwalking produced thin scatter of Romano-British pottery including samian ware	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
1656		Cropmark of small, circular enclosure, 21m diameter, Bygrave.	Prehistoric
2476		Cropmark of ring ditch, 20m diameter, Bygrave.	Prehistoric
4208		Barrow adjacent to Icknield Way, Bygrave. Appears as an earthwork.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
4209		Barrow adjacent to Icknield Way, Bygrave. Appears as an earthwork.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
5623		Railway bridge, Bygrave Road, Bygrave.	Modern
9112		Ring ditch, Royston Road, Bygrave. Located by geophysical survey.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
9113		Ring ditch, Royston Road, Bygrave. Located by geophysical survey.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
9114		Small ring ditch, Royston Road, Bygrave. Located by geophysical survey.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
	365534	Three round bowl barrows/round barrows, Bygrave. See SAM20634.	Bronze Age and Roman
	365583	Cropmarks, unspecified, Bygrave.	Unknown
<b>To the west of the PDA</b>			
689		Cropmark of a square 40mx40m enclosure, Bygrave.	Unknown
707		Cropmarks of two small, square enclosures, 11mx11m and 16mx16m, Bygrave.	Unknown
881		Cropmarks of linear ditches, Bygrave.	Unknown
1041		Findspot of uninscribed silver <i>Coritani</i> coin, Bygrave.	Late Iron Age

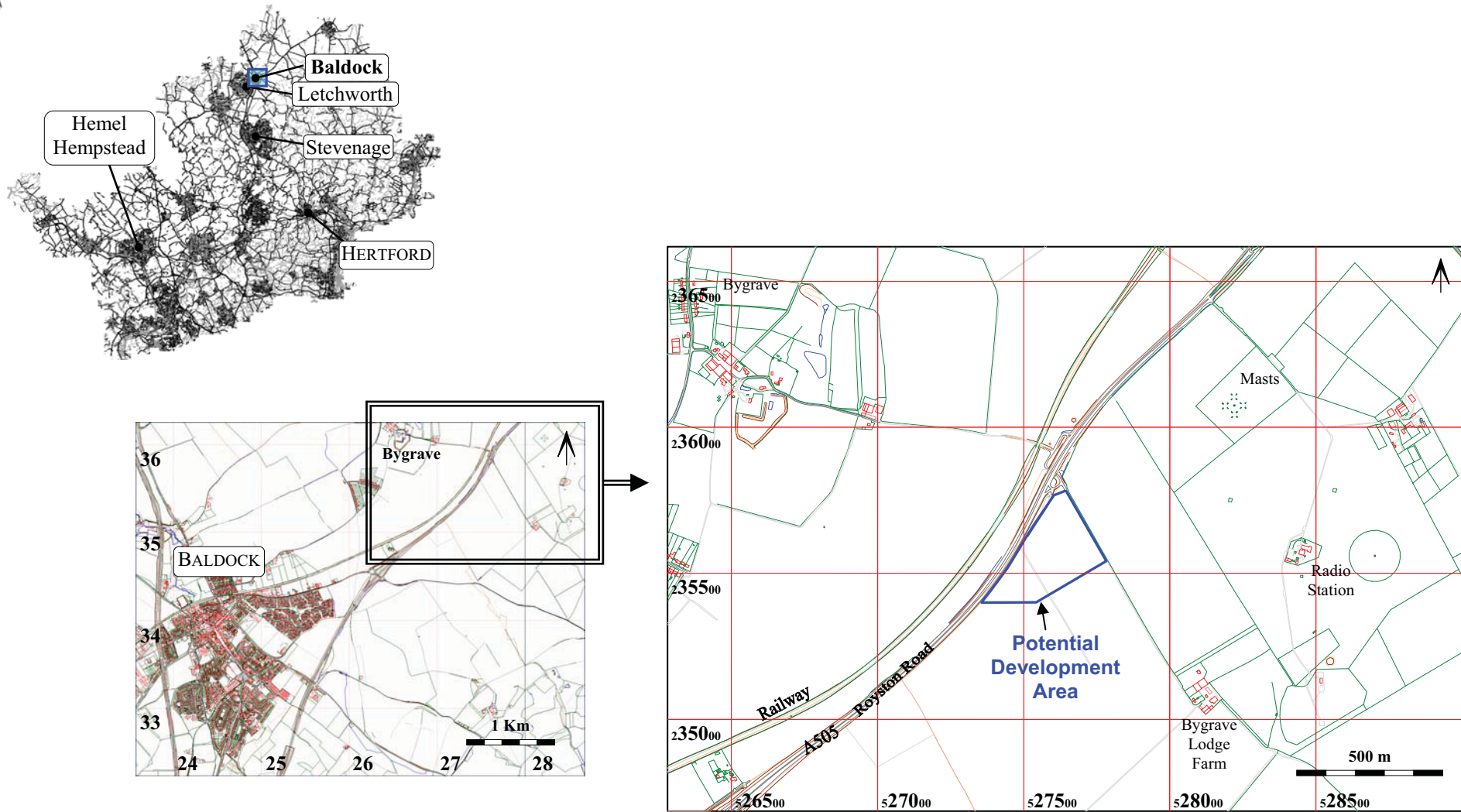


1113	365528	Findspot of pottery, possibly with a coin, Bygrave.	Roman
1350	365527	Findspot of coins, Bygrave.	Roman
1653		Cropmarks of possible field system, comprising linear ditches, Bygrave. Fieldwalking produced a thin scatter of Romano-British pottery.	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
1654		Cropmarks of intercutting rectangular enclosures, Bygrave. Fieldwalking produced dense a concentration of Late Iron Age- Early Roman pottery.	Late Iron Age- Early Roman
2308		Cropmarks of ring ditch, 15m diameter, Bygrave.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
2311	365589	Cropmarks of ring ditch, 31m diameter, Bygrave.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
2407		Cropmark of ring ditch, 18m diameter, Bygrave.	Prehistoric
2408		Cropmark of ring ditch, 25m diameter, Bygrave.	Prehistoric
2466		Cropmarks of an enclosure complex, Bygrave.	Unknown
2473		Cropmark of small ring ditch, 20m diameter, Bygrave.	Prehistoric
2474		Cropmark of ring ditch, 20m diameter, Bygrave.	Prehistoric
2475		Crop and soil-marks of four NE-SW aligned, parallel linear ditches, Bygrave. Possibly associated with Icknield Way.	Prehistoric
4560		Cropmarks of three NE-SW aligned linear ditches, Bygrave.	Unknown
7845		Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure, 245mx80m, Bygrave.	Unknown
7846		Cropmarks of small, square enclosure, 20mx22m, Bygrave.	Unknown
9117		Cropmarks of ring ditch, 10m diameter, Bygrave.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
9126		Cropmarks of possible roundhouse, 12m diameter, Bygrave.	Early Iron Age- Late Iron Age
	1002979	The Icknield Way. A natural route/trackway almost certainly in use from prehistoric times, running from the Wash to the Thames at Goring. Parts of the route were Romanised and it is referenced in Saxon charters and medieval documents. Remains in this area as a well-defined track-way. Has been superseded by Royston road and the railway on the same route.	Prehistoric-Modern
	1046124	Alleged 'Romanised' section of the prehistoric Icknield Way running from Great Chesterford to Tring.	Prehistoric-Roman
	1368301	London-Cambridge railway.	Modern
	1446427	Evaluation and excavation in advance of the A505 Baldock bypass route revealed evidence spanning Neolithic to medieval periods with a hiatus from the later 5th century to the beginning of the 11th century. Remains comprise: Neolithic enclosures and inhumations; early Bronze Age barrow cemetery and post-built structure; Iron Age settlement; late Iron Age roundhouse, cremations and pit clusters; Roman settlement, rectilinear enclosure, cemetery, barn and pond; medieval leper hospital, cemetery and ditched enclosure.	Prehistoric- medieval
<b>To the south of the PDA</b>			
1531		Round barrow, poorly preserved with secondary Roman activity, Metley Hill, Wallington.	Prehistoric-Roman
1532		Findspot of coins, Metley Hill, Wallington.	Roman
1649		Cropmark of ring ditch, 17m diameter, Wallington.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
1650	365646	Cropmark of ring ditch, 19m diameter, Wallington. Identified by NMR as a barrow.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
1651		Cropmark of ring ditch, 10m diameter, Wallington.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
1652		Cropmark of ring ditch, 8m diameter, Wallington.	Early Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
4474		Cropmark of ring ditch, 19m diameter, Wallington. Contains internal features.	Prehistoric
10887		Roman ditches identified near prehistoric burial mound.	Roman
<b>To the east of the PDA</b>			
	365739	Possible site of church, Church Hill Field, Wallington	Unknown



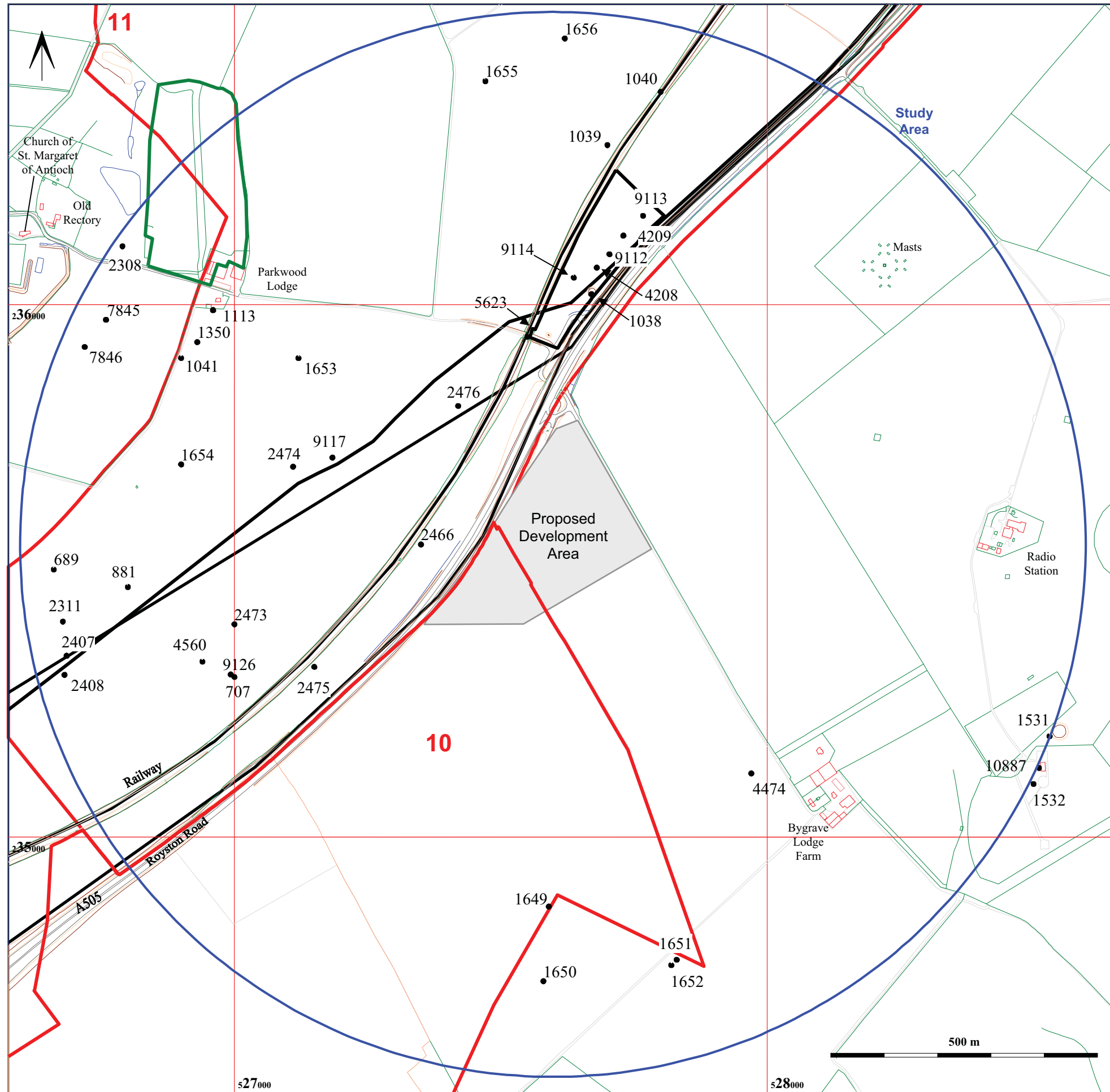
#### 6.4 Appendix 4: Documentary Sources Consulted

<b>Year</b>	<b>Map/document</b>	<b>Source</b>
1839	Wallington Parish Tithe map	HALS
1847	Bygrave Parish Tithe map	HALS
1877	1st edition Ordnance Survey (1877 VIII.1)	HALS
1898	2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1898 VIII.1)	HALS
1923	3rd edition Ordnance Survey (1923 VIII.1)	HALS
1937	4th edition Ordnance Survey (1937 VIII.1)	HALS



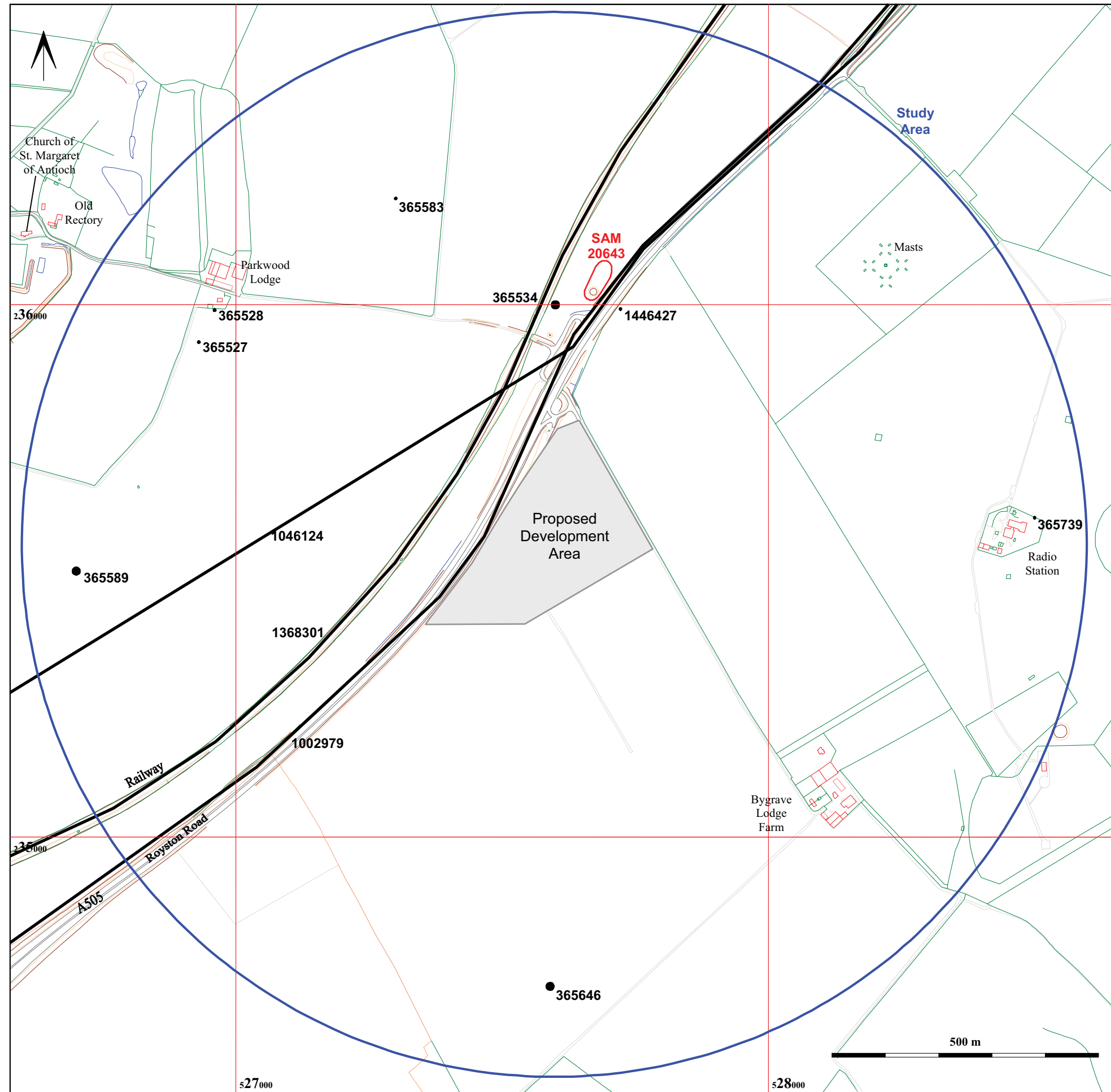
**Figure 1: Site location plan**

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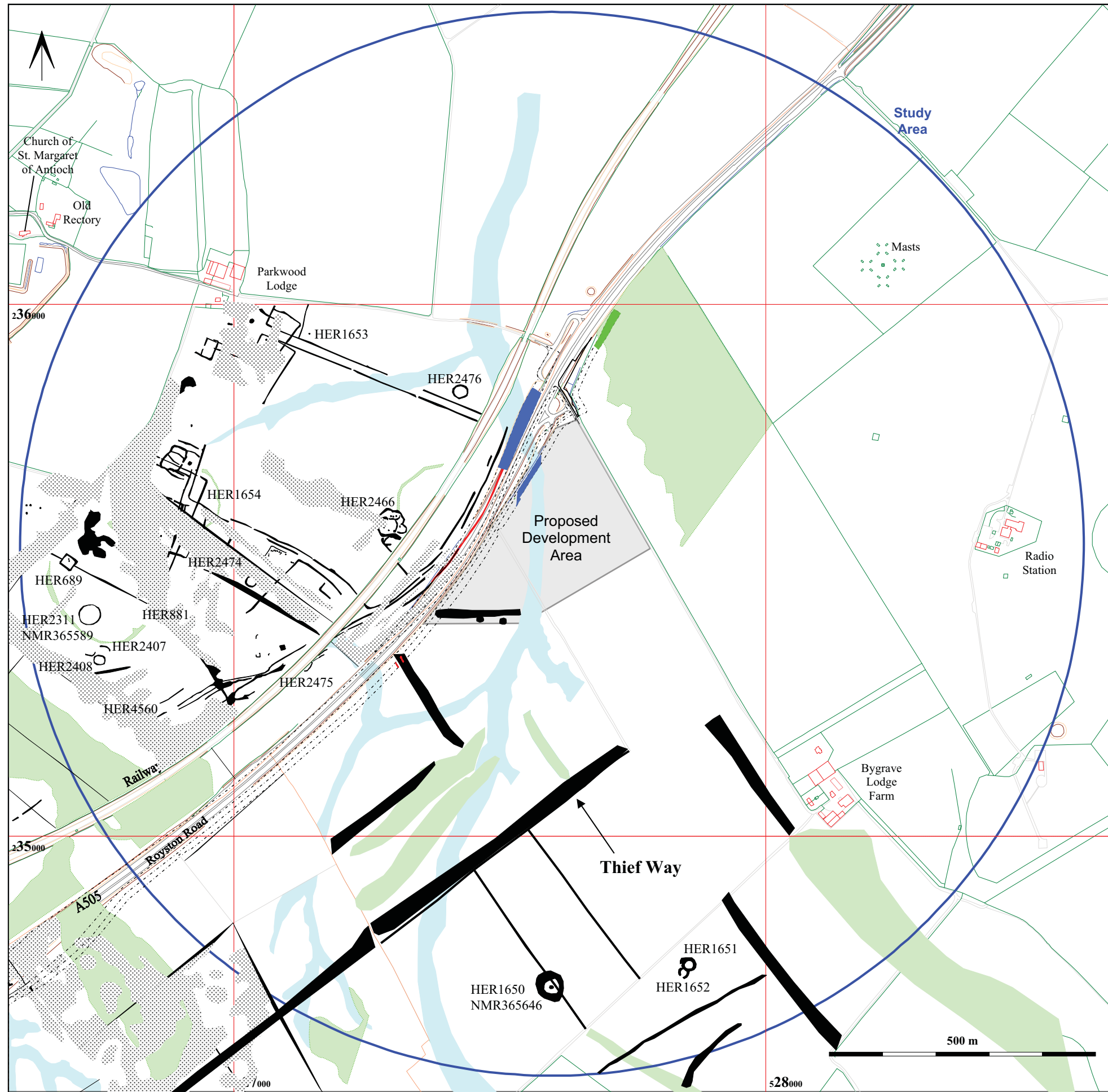
- 11 Areas of Archaeological Significance
- Ancient Woodland
- HER data

**Figure 2: HER data and Areas of archaeological significance**  
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**Figure 3: NMR data**

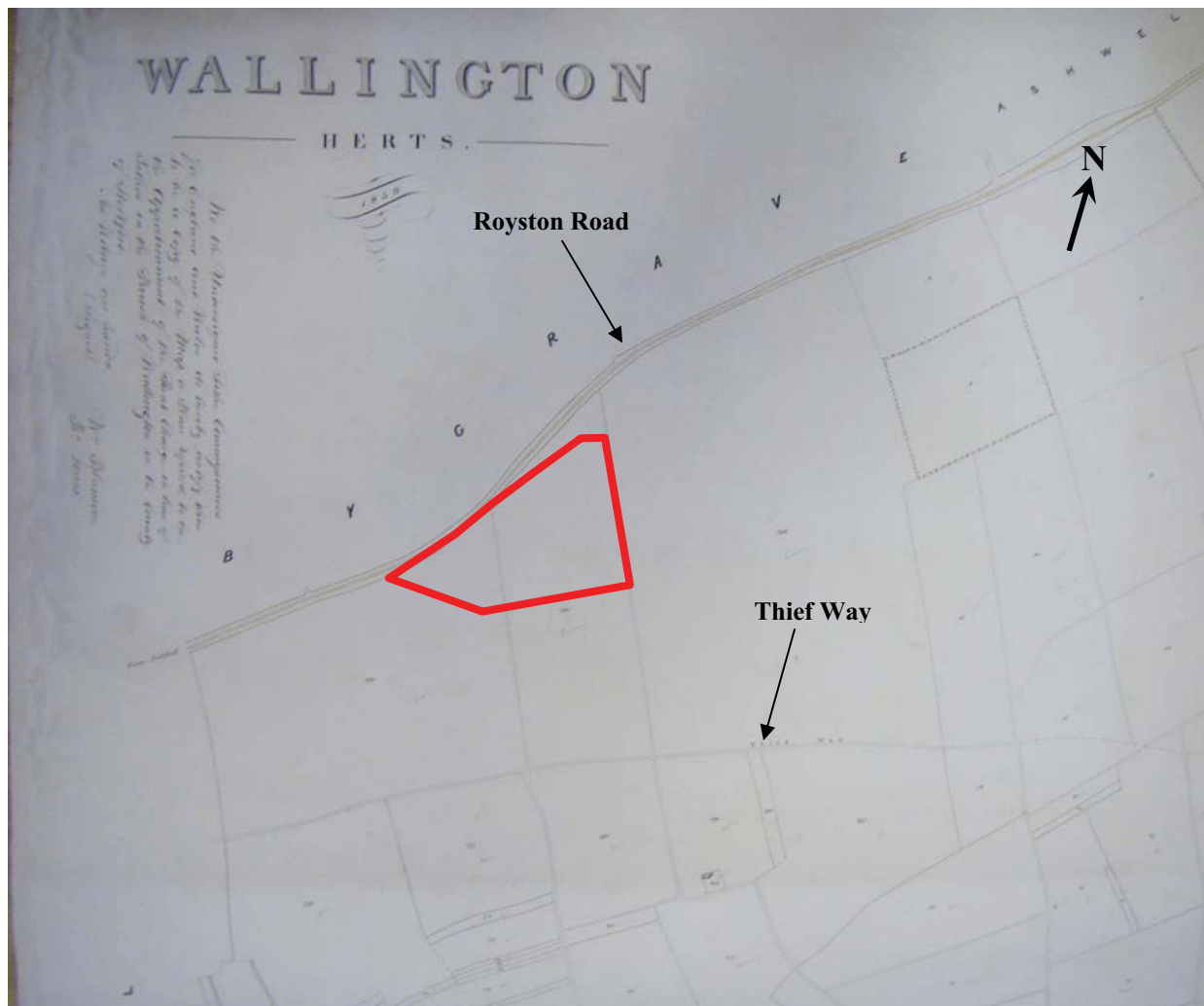
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- Excavations**
- Limit of excavations on Baldock Bypass
  - Archaeological features
  - Palaeochannels
  - Layer
- Cropmarks**
- Archaeological features
  - Palaeochannels
  - Geological features
  - Deeper soil

**Figure 4: Cropmarks and previous excavations**  
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**Figure 5:** PDA overlaid on to 1839 Wallington parish Tithe map



**Figure 6:** PDA overlaid onto 1898 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map



**Figure 7:** PDA overlaid on to 1937 4th edition Ordnance Survey map



**Plate 1:** Facing south-east. Uncultivated NW-SE aligned ‘trackway’ dividing PDA



**Plate 2:** Facing west and showing PDA. The NW-SE aligned ‘trackway’ can be seen in background.