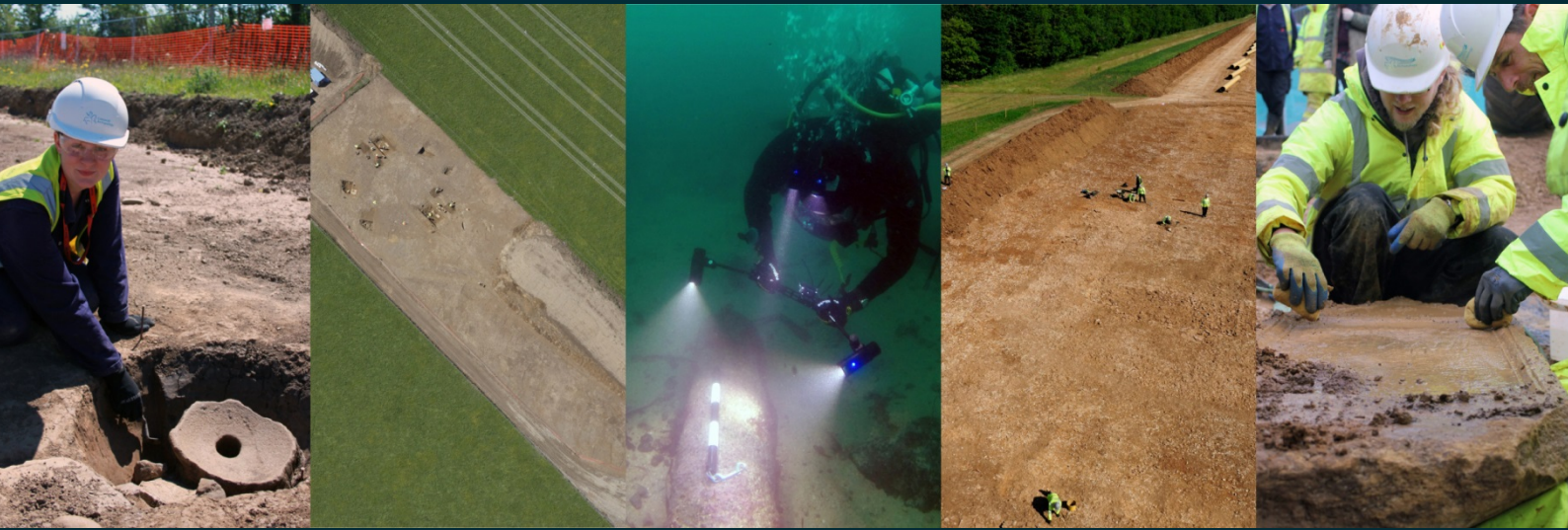


Land off Baldock Road Letchworth Hertfordshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation



for
Green Frog Connect Ltd

CA Project: 15590
CA Report: 660501

July 2015



Land off Baldock Road
Letchworth
Hertfordshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample
Excavation

CA Project: 660501
CA Report: 15590



Document Control Grid						
Version	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	27/07/2015	James Coyne	SRJ	Internal review	QA	SCC

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land off Baldock Road
Location:	Letchworth, Hertfordshire
NGR:	TL 2366 3297
Type:	Strip, map and sample excavation
Date:	29 June to 13 July 2015
Planning Reference:	North Hertfordshire District Council 13/00609/1
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with North Hertfordshire Museum
Site Code:	BAL 15

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between June and July 2015 on land off Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire. The work was carried out in order to fulfil a planning condition that was attached to planning consent for the construction of a power plant, with associated tanks and access, on the site.

The site lies immediately adjacent and to the south of an area where possible archaeological remains have been identified from cropmarks shown on aerial photographs. An evaluation of the site, carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (2015a), identified ditches containing Late Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age and 12th to 13th-century pottery respectively as well as an undated pit.

The excavation demonstrated that a single ditch, turning southwards at its western end, was present. Ceramic building material dating from the later medieval and post-medieval periods was recovered from its lower fills. This is likely to represent an agricultural drainage and/or boundary feature. An undated pit was also identified sealed by subsoil.

The prehistoric cropmarks identified to the north of the site did not extend into the current site.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between June and July 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of land off Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire (site centred at NGR: TL 2366 3297; Fig. 1) at the request of Green Frog Connect Ltd.
- 1.2 Planning permission for the development comprising a Capacity Mechanism generation compound with associated access was granted by North Hertfordshire District Council (ref: 13/00609/1), conditional on a programme of archaeological work requested by Andy Instone, Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire County Council (HEAHCC). The scope of this stage of work was discussed with HEAHCC, which recommended the controlled excavation of the site (SMS excavation), due to the site's proximity to an area of cropmarks of probable archaeological significance and their subsequent archaeological evaluation.
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015b) and approved by HEAHCC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014); the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Keith Fitzpatrick-Matthews (North Hertfordshire's Museums Archaeology Officer), including a site visit on 7 July 2015.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development site, which covers an area of c. 0.5ha, is situated on the eastern outskirts of Letchworth Garden City, to the south of Baldock Road (B656), approximately 2.2km to the north-east of the town centre. It comprises a rectangular block of land in the north-western corner of an arable field that borders the A1(M) Motorway to the east. The site is bounded to the north-west by Back Lane, arable fields to the north-east and south-east, and by an existing electrical plant to the south-west. Topographically the site is located on the north-facing slope of a foothill to the north of the Chiltern escarpment, with ground level lying at c. 82m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous period (BGS 2015). No superficial geological deposits are recorded within the site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Reference to the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the site is located in an area where there is the potential for the discovery of archaeological remains, with recorded sites in the wider vicinity dating from the Mesolithic to modern periods. The following is a summary of sites in close proximity to the proposed development area (HER numbers in parentheses).
- 2.2 Cropmarks identified through aerial photography show two ring ditches, possibly the remains of Bronze Age barrows, in the field immediately to the north of the site (2342 and 2343), as well as other small enclosures and ditches of probable prehistoric date (2335 and 2336). It is possible that elements these features extend into the proposed development area.
- 2.3 Approximately 500m to the north-east, an Early Bronze Age cremation in a collared urn was found in a small pit in the yard of New Farm (13146); also found within the Baldock area was a Bronze Age hoard, comprising palstaves, axes, ingots and swords (244). Passing to the north of the site is the modern route of the Icknield Way, an ancient track that predates the Roman occupation and follows the chalk escarpment from Norfolk, along the Chilterns, down into the Upper Thames Valley.
- 2.4 To the east of the A1(M) Motorway, approximately 1km to the east of the site, a Roman road (the modern B197) leads north-eastwards towards the site of the small Roman town at Baldock, which was established on the site of a Late Iron Age *oppidum*. Iron Age coins have been found in and around Baldock (112 and 4859) and a Roman burial, with an accompanying bronze brooch set with a blue stone, has been found nearby (1421). A length of Late Iron Age/Roman ditch was investigated at New Farm, approximately 500m to the north-east of the site (13689).
- 2.5 The site has been the previous subject of an archaeological evaluation (CA 2015a). The evaluation recorded features within two of the six trenches excavated. A ditch containing Late Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age pottery was recorded as well as a

ditch containing 12th to 13th-century pottery. These appear to relate to agricultural activity and land division. The ditches were interpreted as the possible continuation of enclosures and ditches identified as cropmarks in the field to the north of the site. An undated pit was located centrally between these ditches.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The general aims of the SMS excavation, as stated in the WSI (CA 2015b), were to determine and understand the nature, function and character of the archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting. The initial aims of the project were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains;
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- Determine if the archaeological remains associated with the cropmarks in the field to the north of the site extend within the development area;
- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

3.3 Subject to the results of the fieldwork, the specific research aims of the project were to focus on those outlined in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011). All works were conducted in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).



4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015b). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Andy Instone, informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (CA 2015a). An excavation area measuring 96m by 67m was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the *CA Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.
- 4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.
- 4.3 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity and sampled in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. However, following assessment, no deposits were identified which required processing.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–6)

Summary

- 5.1 The strip, map and sample excavation, which covered an area of approximately 0.35ha, revealed the remains of a post-medieval field system, evident in the form of a single east/west orientated ditch. With the exception of an undated pit, no other archaeological features were identified. Full details of the recorded features and deposits are to be found in the contexts table in Appendix A.

General stratigraphy

- 5.2 The natural geological substrate (1003), which comprised light grey white chalk, was identified at an average depth of 0.45m below present ground level. This was overlain by subsoil (102), which was c. 0.16m thick, which comprised light orange brown sandy silt. This was in turn sealed by topsoil, up to 0.3m thick.

Post-medieval

- 5.3 Located within the southern part of the site was a north-east/south-west orientated ditch (1004, 1008, 1012 and 1025; Fig. 3, section AA). It was recorded for a total length of 43m, extending beyond the north-eastern and south-western limits of excavation. It measured between 1.2m and 1.7m wide and 0.56m and 0.39m deep. It had moderately steeply sloping sides, with a flat base and a symmetrical profile. A broadly similar sequence of fills was identified within five excavated ditch sections. The primary fill (1005, 1009, 1013 and 1026), comprised light brownish-grey sandy silt, with frequent small angular chalk inclusions, deposited by initial collapse of the edges. The secondary fill (1006, 1010, 1014 and 1027) comprised light brown silty sand, deposited by natural silting. It contained two fragments of 13th to 18th-century roof tile, recovered from two excavated sections. This was in turn overlain by reddish-brown silty sand (1007, 1011, 1015 and 1028). From which a single fragment of 13th to 18th-century roof tile was recovered.
- 5.4 The ditch had been previously investigated by the evaluation (CA 2015a), which had recovered sherds of Bronze Age and medieval pottery. The current investigation has shown that this material is residual in the fill of this ditch.

Undated

- 5.5 Located towards the north-western part of the site was circular pit 1023 (Fig. 4, section BB). It had gently sloping sides, with an imperceptible break of slope and a concave base. It measured 1.5m in diameter and 0.27m in depth. No finds were recovered from the single compact silty clay fill (1024) of this pit.

Natural features

- 5.6 A broadly linear group of natural features were investigated, which superficially had the appearance of archaeological remains (Fig. 2). These features were previously investigated in Trenches 1 to 4 of the evaluation and it was suggested that they were geological in origin. Investigation of the features over a wider area confirmed

that they had amorphous forms, with asymmetrical profiles, irregular slopes on both sides and uneven bases. They were filled with firm, sterile, mid red brown silty sand. No dateable material was recovered from these features which are interpreted as representing a possible former tree line.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material comprising fragments of ceramic building material and burnt stone was recorded from four deposits (Appendix B).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.2 A total of three fragments (178g) of ceramic building material was recovered. Flat roof tile fragments from ditches 1012 (fill 1014) and 1025 (fill 1028) occur in a coarse sandy fabric (Appendix B: fabric 2). Both measure 15mm thick and are consistent in form/fabric with roof tiles (probably pegged) produced across the later medieval and post-medieval periods (c. 13th to 18th centuries). The third, smaller, fragment from ditch 1008 (fill 1010) occurs in a different, poorly mixed fabric (Appendix B: fabric 2). It preserves no original surfaces and cannot be dated, although post-medieval/modern dating is considered likely.

Other finds

- 6.3 A fragment of fine-grained sandstone weighing 480g from bioturbation (root or animal disturbance) feature 1030 (fill 1031) exhibits no worked surfaces, but would appear to be burnt. In isolation it cannot be dated.



7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The excavation has identified a limited number of archaeological features within the site. Previous evaluation of the site had suggested at least two ditches, forming parts of two separate field systems, lay within the southern part of the site (CA 2015). The greater archaeological clarity enabled by excavation demonstrated that only a single ditch, with a curving western end was present.

Later prehistoric

7.2 To the north of the site, cropmarks probably representing archaeological features have been identified from aerial photographs. These comprised a number of ring ditches, isolated enclosures and ditches (2335 and 2336). Excavation was undertaken across the site to determine if the archaeological remains associated with the cropmarks in the field to the north of the site extend into the development area.

7.3 No evidence for archaeological remains contemporary with the prehistoric activity identified to the north was identified, and it seems likely given the depth of subsoil and topsoil encountered, that such activity would not have been truncated by more recent activity. Therefore it seems likely that contemporary prehistoric activity did not extend as far as the excavation area.

7.4 The excavation has identified no clear areas of prehistoric activity or settlement, and only a single residual pottery sherd was recovered from the evaluation (CA 2015). Although there may have been activity within the site during the later prehistoric period, it is likely to have been transient in nature and has left no evidence in the form of archaeological features.

Post-medieval

7.5 The earliest feature encountered during excavation comprised a ditch of post-medieval date. A small quantity of dating evidence was recovered from this ditch, with dates ranging from the 13th to 18th centuries. Based on these finds it seems likely that the ditch remained extant until the 18th century. The ditch also fits within the general alignment of the surrounding field systems depicted on current OS mapping. Based on morphological characteristics these field systems predominantly relate to Parliamentary Enclosures of the post-medieval period, with partial surviving

elements of earlier medieval strip fields. The identified ditch appears to relate to post-medieval agricultural activity and land division.

Undated

- 7.6 An undated pit was identified; however, the exact function of this feature is uncertain. It may be associated with and broadly contemporary with the adjacent post-medieval activity.

Natural features

- 7.7 A number of natural features were investigated, which superficially had the appearance of archaeological remains; excavation demonstrated that the features were of natural origin, although it seems likely that they represent the remains of post-medieval tree planting, a tree belt, planted along a field boundary.
- 8.8 The features were grouped along a broadly north-east/south-west alignment, parallel with Baldock Road, located c. 135m to the north-west and with a boundary depicted on the 1880 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, located c. 200m to the south-east. A tree belt is planted along the northern portion of this field boundary.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter James, assisted by Michael Hughes, Jonathan Whitmore, Edwin Pearson and James Coyne. The report was written by James Coyne. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and the illustrations were prepared by Dan Bashford and Lucy Martin. The archive was compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The fieldwork and post-excavation were managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.

9. STORAGE AND CURATION

- 9.1 The archive is currently held at the CA office in Milton Keynes. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with North Hertfordshire Museum, Hitchin, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



10. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 4 June 2015
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015a Land off Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire: *Archaeological Evaluation*, CA Report No. **15303**
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Land off Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation*
- Gurney, D. 2011 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 14, 2003
- Medleycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 24, 2011



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot Date
1001	Layer		Topsoil.	
1002	Layer		Subsoil.	
1003	Layer		Geology.	
1004	Cut		Ditch with gentle slope on southern side, steep slope on northern side and flat base.	
1005	Fill	1004	Light brownish-grey loose chalky silt primary fill of ditch 1004.	
1006	Fill	1004	Light brownish yellow loose silty sand fill of ditch 1004.	
1007	Fill	1004	Mid/dark reddish brown loose silty sand disuse fill of ditch 1004.	
1008	Cut		Ditch with gentle slope on southern side, steep slope on northern side and flat base.	
1009	Fill	1008	Light brownish grey loose chalky silt basal fill of ditch 1008.	
1010	Fill	1008	Light brownish yellow loose silty sand secondary fill of ditch 1008.	post-medieval/modern
1011	Fill	1008	Mid/dark reddish-brown loose silty sand disuse fill of ditch 1008.	
1012	Cut		Steep sided ditch with flat base.	
1013	Fill	1012	Light brownish-grey loose chalky silt basal fill of ditch 1012.	
1014	Fill	1012	Light brownish yellow loose silty sand secondary fill of ditch 1012.	C13-18
1015	Fill	1012	Mid/dark brownish-red loose silty sand disuse fill of ditch 1012.	
1016	Deposit		Deposit caused by bioturbation.	
1017	Cut		Curvilinear/ irregular shaped feature caused by bioturbation.	
1018	Fill	1017	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand disuse fill of bioturbation 1017.	
1019	Cut		Linear/irregular shaped feature caused by bioturbation from hedgerow.	
1020	Fill	1019	Light creamy white firm silty chalk disturbed natural affected by rooting. Fill of bioturbation 1019.	
1021	Fill	1019	Light brownish orange firm sandy silt backfill/collapse of voids where rooting was present. Fill of bioturbation 1019.	
1022	Fill	1019	Light greyish orange firm sandy silt backfill/collapse of voids where rooting was present. Fill of bioturbation 1019.	
1023	Cut		Sub-circular pit with gradually concave sides, gradual break of slope and concave base.	
1024	Fill	1023	Dark greyish brown fine, compacted silty clay deliberate backfill of pit 1023.	
1025	Cut		Steep sided boundary ditch with undulating edges and a flat base.	
1026	Fill	1025	Light brownish grey loose chalky silt primary fill of ditch 1025. Represents a natural colluvium deposit.	
1027	Fill	1025	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand fill of ditch 1025. Represents secondary silting.	
1028	Fill	1025	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand disuse fill of ditch 1025.	C13-18
1029	Deposit		Light greyish brown friable silty sand deposit caused through bioturbation.	
1030	Cut		Bioturbation	
1031	Fill	1030	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand fill of bioturbation 1030, naturally deposited through bioturbation.	
1032	Cut		Bioturbation.	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot Date
1033	Fill	1032	Light greyish brown friable silty sand fill of bioturbation 1032, naturally deposited through bioturbation.	
1034	Cut		Bioturbation	
1035	Fill	1034	Light greyish brown friable silty sand fill of bioturbation 1034, naturally deposited through bioturbation.	
1036	Cut		Bioturbation	
1037	Fill	1036	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand fill of bioturbation, naturally deposited through bioturbation.	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Count	Weight	Spot-date
1010	ceramic building material	fragment; fabric 1	1	5	pmed/modern?
1014	ceramic building material	flat tile fragment; fabric 2	1	31	med/pmed
1028	ceramic building material	flat tile fragment; fabric 2	1	142	med/pmed
1031	burnt stone	sandstone fragment	1	480	-

Fabric descriptions (ceramic building material)

Fabric 1: hard, inclusionless. Pale orange fired with swirls of unhomogenised clay.

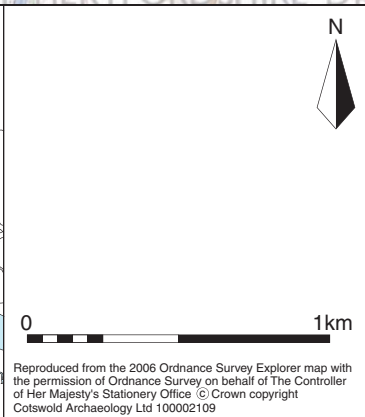
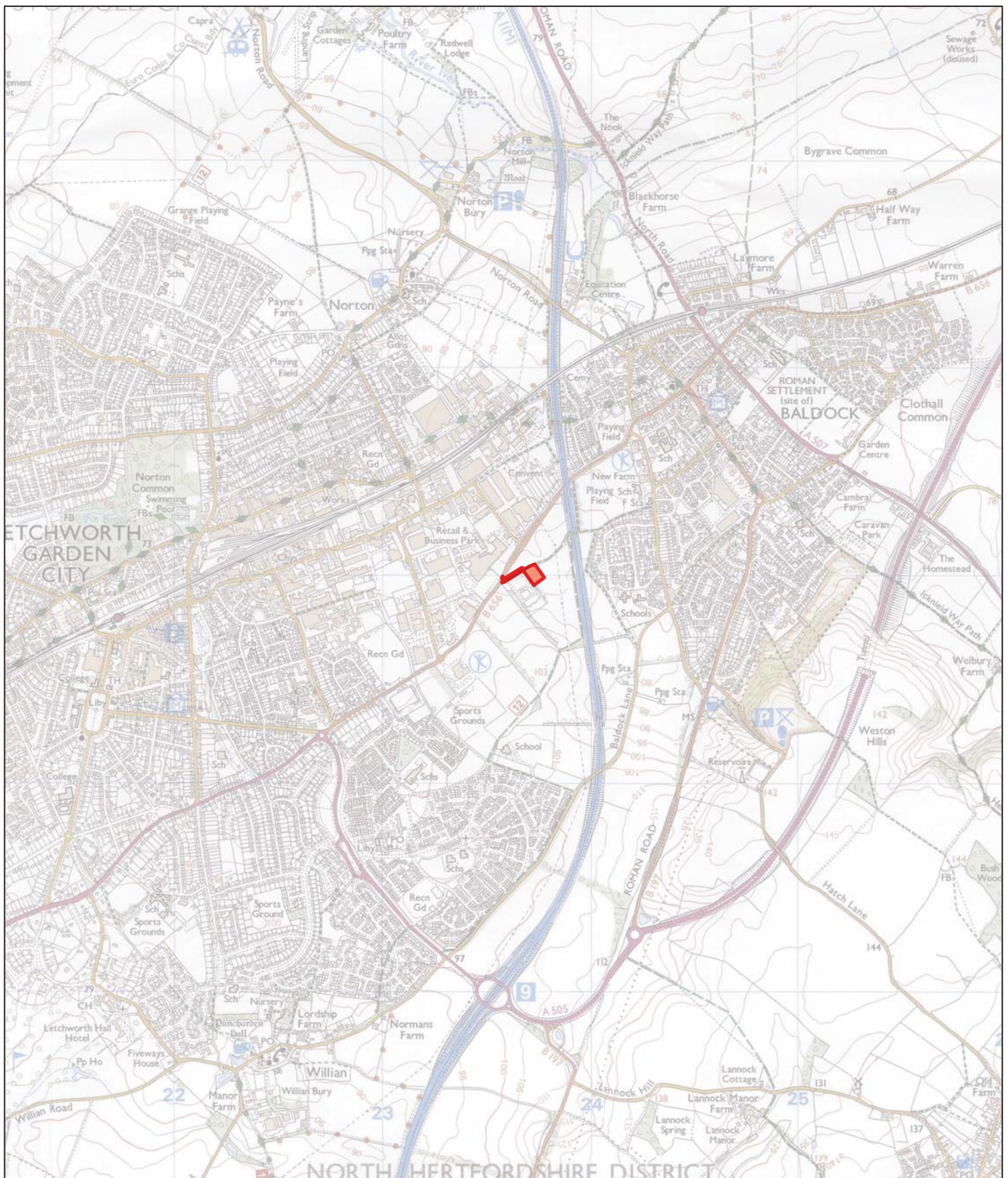
Fabric 2: hard with harsh feel. Red orange fired with abundant quartz, sparse limestone (0.5–1mm) and sparse flint 2-4mm.


APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land off Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between June and July 2015 on land off Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire. The work was carried out in order to fulfil a planning condition that was attached to planning consent for the construction of a power plant, with associated tanks and access, on the site.</p> <p>The site lies immediately adjacent and to the south of an area where possible archaeological remains have been identified from cropmarks shown on aerial photographs. An evaluation of the site, carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (2015a), identified ditches containing Late Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age and 12th to 13th-century pottery respectively as well as an undated pit.</p> <p>The excavation demonstrated that a single ditch, turning southwards at its western end, was present. Ceramic building material dating from the later medieval and post-medieval periods was recovered from its lower fills. This is likely to represent an agricultural drainage and/or boundary feature. An undated pit was also identified sealed by subsoil.</p> <p>The prehistoric cropmarks identified to the north of the site did not extend into the current site.</p>	
Project dates	29 June – 13 July 2015	
Project type	Strip, map and sample excavation.	
Previous work	Archaeological evaluation (CA 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land off Baldock Road, Letchworth Hertfordshire	
Study area	0.7ha	
Site co-ordinates	TL 2366 3297	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Hertfordshire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	Peter James	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	North Hertfordshire Museum	Pottery
Paper	North Hertfordshire Museum	WSI, registers, forms, pro-forma recording
Digital	North Hertfordshire Museum	Digital photographs, digital survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land off Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Excavation</i> . CA typescript report 15590		

APPENDIX D: HERTFORDSHIRE HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Land off Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire
County: Hertfordshire	District: North Hertfordshire
Village/Town:	Parish: Baldock
Planning application reference:	13/00609/1
Client name:	Green Frog Connect Ltd
Nature of application:	Construction of a Capacity Mechanism generation compound with associated access
Present land use:	Arable agriculture
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: 0.7ha
NGR:	TL 2366 3297
Site Code:	BAL 15
Site director/Organization:	Peter James/James Coyne/Cotswold Archaeology
Type of work:	Strip, map and sample excavation
Date of work:	29 June to 13 July 2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	North Hertfordshire Museum
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports:	None
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between June and July 2015 on land off Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire. The work was carried out in order to fulfil a planning condition that was attached to planning consent for the construction of a power plant, with associated tanks and access, on the site.</p> <p>The site lies immediately adjacent and to the south of an area where possible archaeological remains have been identified from cropmarks shown on aerial photographs. An evaluation of the site, carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (2015a), identified ditches containing Late Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age and 12th to 13th-century pottery respectively as well as an undated pit.</p> <p>The excavation demonstrated that a single ditch, turning southwards at its western end, was present. Ceramic building material dating from the later medieval and post-medieval periods was recovered from its lower fills. This is likely to represent an agricultural drainage and/or boundary feature. An undated pit was also identified sealed by subsoil.</p> <p>The prehistoric cropmarks identified to the north of the site did not extend into the current site.</p>
Author of summary: Stuart Joyce	Date of Summary: 28 July 2015



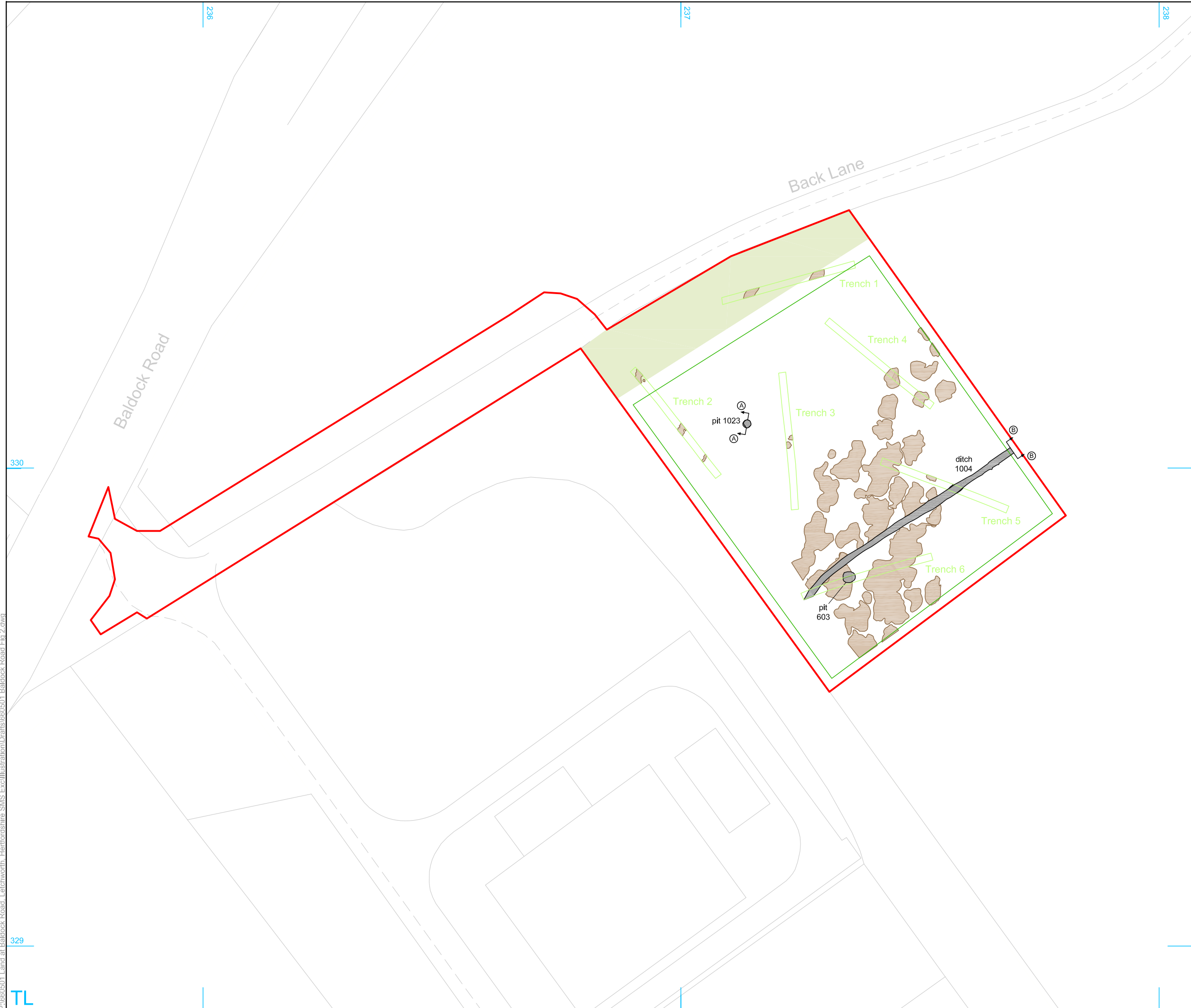

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Baldock Road, Letchworth Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY DJB	PROJECT NO. 660501	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY JB	DATE 27-07-2015	
APPROVED BY SJ	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	1

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- site boundary
- topsoil storage area
- limit of excavation
- evaluation trench (CA 2015)
- archaeological feature
- bioturbation



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Baldock Road, Letchworth
 Hertfordshire

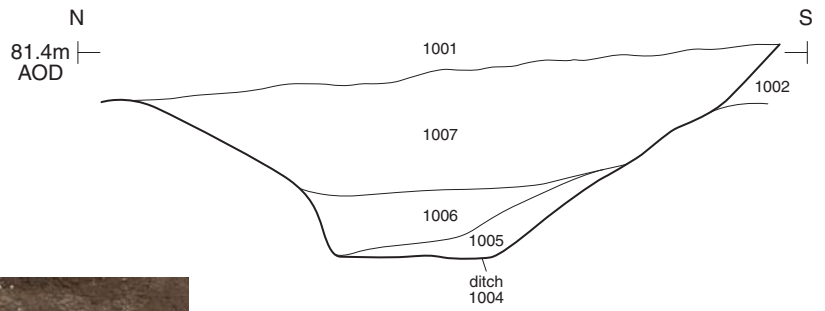
FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing the excavation area
 and location of evaluation trenches

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APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A3	1:750	

P:\660501 Land at Baldock Road, Letchworth, Hertfordshire SMS Excavation\Drawings\660501 Baldock Road Fig 2.dwg

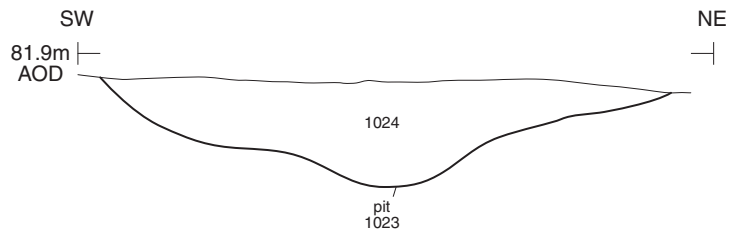
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Section AA



Ditch 1004 looking east (1m scale)

Section BB



Pit 1023 looking north-west (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land off Baldock Road, Letchworth
 Hertfordshire

FIGURE TITLE

Sections and photographs

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Figure 5: Site, looking south-east



Figure 6: Site, looking north-east



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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