

Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Trial Trenching

Greenleas, Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire, SG7 5DS

For:	Greenleas Development Ltd
On Behalf of:	-
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Reviewed by:	DA
Project No:	00396
Document Version No:	1.1
Status (Draft/Final)	Final

1 DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID

Project Name:	Greenleas, Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire, SG7 5DS
Planning Application No:	23/02113/OP
HER Search Ref No:	166.24
Client:	Greenleas Developments Ltd
Agent for client:	-
Archaeological Consultant:	Abrams Archaeology Ltd
Origination date:	28/01/2025
Date of last revision:	21/03/2025
Version number:	1.1
Summary of changes if applicable:	Amended following feedback from Hertfordshire LEADS
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2 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

2.1 BACKGROUND

2.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a proposal for a programme of archaeological trial trenching at Greenleas, Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire, SG7 5DS (centred at TL 25022 34634, Figures 1 and 2), hereafter referred to as the application site, the proposals or the 'site'). Joe Abrams BA, FSA, MCIfA, Director at Abrams Archaeology, has prepared this document for Greenleas Developments Ltd (the client).

2.1.2 A planning application was submitted (23/02113/OP) and permission has been granted (11 September 2023). A condition covering archaeology has been imposed and reads as follows:

7. No demolition or development shall take place within the site to which this permission relates until the applicant, landowner, or their successors in title, or their agents have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The requirements of this condition will only be considered to be discharged when the reports relating to the agreed archaeological work have been deposited with and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: The site lies within an area where there is significant potential for archaeological remains and any finds should be retrieved and/or recorded before they are damaged or destroyed as a result of the development hereby permitted and to comply with Policy HE4 of the North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011 to 2031.

2.1.3 The development proposals comprise:

Outline application for two detached dwellings with associated vehicular access and proposed parking area (all matters reserved except means of access). (Amended plans received 10.10.23).

2.1.4 The application site and proposed development are shown on Figure 10 with trial trenches overlaid.

2.2 REASON FOR WORKS

2.2.1 In order to prepare a specific Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), this

document, it was necessary to define more precisely what the above condition would require in terms of investigation methodology. Therefore, during the preparation of this WSI, we have contacted the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire LEADS, Sustainable Growth, Hertfordshire County Council (Senior Historic Environment Advisor). We have also purchased Historic Environment Record (HER) data from Hertfordshire County Council.

- 2.2.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been written following consideration of that data and of the approach taken by the Senior Historic Environment Advisor on other, similar projects. The first stage of the approach is to carry out trial trenching in order to test for the presence of archaeological remains, to determine their depth, character and state of preservation. Then to report upon the results so as to allow the Senior Historic Environment Advisor to advise the LPA with regard to the need, or not, for mitigation works.
- 2.2.3 This WSI sets out the proposed aims, objectives, methods and details for an archaeological evaluation to take place post-determination of the planning application and pre-commencement of development.
- 2.2.4 The site work will be managed on behalf of the client by Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology. Archaeological site attendance will be carried out by suitably qualified archaeologists from Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

2.3 POSSIBILITY OF MITIGATION STAGE WORKS

- 2.3.1 Should the trial trenching evaluation of this land identify archaeological remains, then it is likely that a programme of mitigation works will follow. This WSI does not cover that mitigation stage of works as it is only through doing the evaluation that a need for mitigation will be confirmed. The appropriate technique for mitigation (e.g. Monitoring or Open Area Investigation) cannot be defined until the evaluation is completed. Neither can the spatial extent of any mitigation area, its depth or the complexity and date of archaeological remains being mitigated.
- 2.3.2 The Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire LEADS, Sustainable Growth, Hertfordshire County Council (Senior Historic Environment Advisor) will advise the LPA as to the need and extent of mitigation works (if required). A separate WSI will be required to cover that work in detail.

2.4 GEOLOGY

- 2.4.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS)¹ identifies the underlying solid geology as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation - Chalk.

¹ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> - accessed 04/01/2025

Sedimentary bedrock formed between 100.5 and 89.8 million years ago during the Cretaceous period.

- 2.4.2 In this instance, superficial deposits are not described by the BGS. Several boreholes have been logged nearby and the closest is Reference: TL23SE8 Name: PAINE LTD, ROYSTON RD., BALDOCK. This borehole recorded the condition of a well, c. 250m south of the Site and no reference was made to surrounding topsoil.
- 2.4.3 Local topsoil deposits have been encountered during archaeological works and, the closest reliable source to the Site comes from a report for an archaeological evaluation on *Site 2b, Land at Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire*². These works were managed by the author and the depth of topsoil over subsoil was 310mm. Subsoil depth over geological deposits of chalk was 330mm in Trench 1 of that evaluation. That trench was located c. 200m southwest of the Site on the opposite side of Bygrave Road. The combined depth of these deposits was 640mm.
- 2.4.4 Archaeologists describe topsoil, subsoil and deposits such as tarmac and concrete as overburden. In the case of the application site, we anticipate that overburden will be between 600-700mm. It is below the overburden that archaeological deposits and features, if present, will be most likely to occur. Therefore, we anticipate that trial trenches on this site will be between 600-700mm deep.

2.5 TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

- 2.5.1 The application site lies at c. 65m OD and is relatively level. There is a plateau of land (at c. 65m OD) which includes the sites and land to the south of Bygrave Road, extending to just south of the London-Cambridge railway line.
- 2.5.2 Baldock lies on relatively low ground with land climbing to the south, into the Beyond the edges of the village land climbs to the south towards Chiltern Hills which form a ridgeline running northeast to southwest. That portion south of Baldock is known as the Weston Hills. To the north of the Site, land climbs towards a local ridgeline between Bygrave and Radwell while to the west of the site, land climbs towards Norton.
- 2.5.3 The nearest watercourse to the Site is the River Ivel, the source of which is a spring to the west of North Road as it runs out of Baldock. This is located c. 1.5km west of the Site.

2.6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

² Albion Archaeology. 2008. *Site 2b, Land at Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Field Evaluation*. 2008:107

- 2.6.1 We have utilised HER Data in the preparation of this WSI, in order to inform both the WSI and the evaluative works which it describes. This data is presented in full (Appendix 1) and are illustrated on Figures 3-9. The reader is urged to review Figures 5 and 7 which show the HER Monuments and Events in the closest proximity to the Site. This is necessary as the historic core of Baldock has a large quantity of associated monuments/events and it also has a very different land use history to the Site, which is located c. 800m northeast of that core.
- 2.6.2 The following text picks out those records we consider of most relevance at this point. A series of historic ordnance survey maps are presented within Appendix 4. These show land use within the Site during the 19th to 20th C and will be referred to during the reporting stage of this work.
- 2.6.3 The Site lies completely within a monument polygon (31446) which highlights land selected in order to locate houses and smallholdings for returning soldiers (WWI). These was part of the Land Fit for Heroes initiative which provided land for returning soldiers.
- 2.6.4 Other nearby HER records of note include that for the Icknield Way (4182), an important prehistoric (and later) routeway which is shown running c. 200m south of the Site. The Icknield Way describes more a corridor of land than a narrow, tightly defined 'road' in the modern sense. The key point is that the corridor ran through Baldock and to the south of the Site. Associated with that road are various other remains, notably burial mounds of Bronze Age date. Several such burial mounds lie to the southwest of the Site and are probably the key type of remains when considering its archaeological potential.
- 2.6.5 Area of Archaeological Significance '*N and S of Royston Road*' covers a variety of cropmarks, several of which appear to be barrows (burial mounds). Record 7459 is the closes example of such a record and is located c. 200m east of the Site. The HER describes it as a "*soilmark of approx. 50% of a circular enclosure, representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow. The rest of the enclosure is masked. Evaluation in 2016 found that the barrow, part of a cemetery [31438] on the south-facing slope here, has been 'all but destroyed by the levelling of this area prior to the construction of the farms', but part of the large curvilinear ditch survived. This was filled with collapsed material from the barrow itself, chalk pebbles and rubble in a sandy loam matrix overlain by less stony sandy loam. There were no finds, and it was not possible to estimate the diameter of the barrow*" (Appendix 1, 7459). Record 7460 is located a short distance west of 7459 and is also described as a likely barrow.
- 2.6.6 Area of Archaeological Significance '*SW of Bygrave Village*' lies c.400m northwest of the Site (Figure 8) and covers cropmarks (2442) which relate to an early Medieval settlement, Bygrave Common, Bygrave. Record 10793

(Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Post-Medieval finds north of Baldock) describes land on which fieldwalking recovered a high level of post-medieval tile and some worked flint of Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. The HER describes how the *“field has a ridge running across it from north to south and crossing the Bygrave road; it possibly represents an earlier field boundary”* (Appendix 1, 10793).

- 2.6.7 Area of Archaeological Significance ‘E of Blackhorse Farm’ lies c. 400m west of the Site. This contains records of several classes of archaeological remains some of which are described by the following three records. Record 31437 describes the location of several intercutting Neolithic pits recorded during archaeological evaluation. Record 2431 records the location at which a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age barrow was recorded. Record 4731 records the location of an undated ditch, or ditches, possibly part of an enclosure.
- 2.6.8 A scheduled monument (Figure 3, DHT10819) lies c. 750m west of the Site at the source of the River Ivel. The land has been designated due to the presence of an early post-Roman (Saxon) settlement.
- 2.6.9 Several investigations have taken place within the vicinity of the Site. EHT8176 is a large polygon which relates to an investigation over a large tract of land to the north of Baldock. Although the Site falls within the polygon, this does not reveal information tightly defined enough to be useful in predicting potential within the Site. EHT6843 refers to land c. 200m west of the Site, it describes the results of a geophysical survey carried out in advance of trial trenching. Of more relevance to the Site is Record EHT6923 which describes the results of trial trenching on the southern side of Bygrave Road, close to the Site. The results of this work are summarised in the report which followed the fieldwork:

“Overall, the archaeological remains encountered in this evaluation confirmed the location and character of anomalies identified by non-intrusive survey. A notable exception was the undated NE-SW boundary ditch in Trench 2, which did not appear as an anomaly. Conversely, the anomaly targeted by Trench 3 was created by geological variations. The evaluation can, therefore, be considered to both support and refine the results of non-intrusive survey.

The Iron Age/Roman remains identified in the western part of the PDA represent low density field-systems and animal enclosures on the periphery of Baldock’s historic core. Site 2b can be viewed as the northern part of a zone of transition, from dense settlement to open countryside. These remains are considered to be of local significance. Their identification, in conjunction with the results of non-intrusive survey of Sites 2a and 3, augments our knowledge of the northern limits of Iron Age/Roman

*Baldock.*³.

- 2.6.10 This is a very useful piece of information in relation to the Site and it suggests that it is outside, and to the northeast of, the transition zone described in that summary. Placing it in the rural hinterland of the Iron Age settlement, Roman and Medieval towns of what is now called Baldock.
- 2.6.11 In summary, the remains most likely to be recorded are those associated with the 20th C use of the land as smallholdings and the far earlier use of the local landscape for late prehistoric funerary monuments (Bronze Age).
- 2.6.12 Following completion of trial trenching at the site described within this WSI, the results of that trial trenching will be put in context in part by further reflection on the HER data described above and held within Appendix 1.

³ Albion Archaeology. 2008. Site 2b, Land at Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Field Evaluation. 2008:107

3 AIMS OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 AIMS

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains,
- to record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains on site,
- to record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains on site.

3.2 THE SPECIFIC AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION ARE:

- 3.2.1 to observe and record any archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function, and where possible, date.
- 3.2.2 to clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section.

3.3 THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT ARE:

- 3.3.1 to undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines,
- 3.3.2 to archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance,
- 3.3.3 to analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use,
- 3.3.4 to produce a written account to include summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions and recommendations for further work,
- 3.3.5 to disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible, and to provide an ordered archive.

3.4 SPECIFIC RESEARCH OBJECTIVES ARE:

- 3.4.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will be considered in relation to

developing the East of England Research Framework⁴, and their ability to contribute to it. The following topics are suggested on the basis of surrounding HER Data. Should remains be revealed during the works, then these objectives would be re-examined and revised, as appropriate.

Source	Location in text	Description of topic
East of England Regional Research Framework	Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age Research Agenda	LBA-MIA 19: How can we improve our understanding of LBA to MIA burial practices? Further work is needed to establish patterns in burial practice and the treatment of human remains, and the extent to which different burial traditions varied over space and time. The nature of Iron Age funerary practices within the region, and specifically the use of funerary monuments such as barrows or mortuary enclosures, needs further study. It may be possible to identify patterns in the age and sex profile of human remains and these may differ in relation to treatment in burial. There may be patterning in the selection and deposition of disarticulated body parts. Further work is needed to examine the modification of human bone, as worked and sometimes polished human remains are increasingly being identified. We need to better understand the status of these bones and how they were used. We should also look for evidence for more ephemeral burial practices, such as excarnation, and also to the recovery of infant bones, which are often misidentified as animal bone.
East of England Regional Research Framework	Post-Medieval Research Agenda	P-Med 05: How can we increase our understanding of post-medieval cottages and smaller houses? Cottages and smaller houses are in need of further study.

⁴ <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/> - accessed 04/01/2025

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 TRIAL TRENCHING

- 4.1.1 The trial trench evaluation will sample the development site which is c. 900sqm in size. The arrangement of trial trenches has been designed in order to sample all parts of the Site which will be subject to impact if the proposals go ahead. Therefore, we targeted areas of residential building and the associated access/driveway. The trenches measure:
Three trenches measuring 10m x 1.6m = 48sqm
- 4.1.2 The trench locations will be moved, during the setting out stage, in order to avoid trees and to avoid blocking the access/egress point needed for safety reasons. No trenches have been placed on the northwestern part of the site which will remain/become a garden.
- 4.1.3 This trenching pattern has been designed to test available land and to give a reasonable spread across the Site (Figure 10). Should additional, currently unknown constraints become apparent then the trenches may need to be moved to avoid these.
- 4.1.4 The location of the trenches is shown in Figure 10. The precise locations of the trenches may be altered to take into account local ground conditions. Utility Plans must always be checked prior to opening the trenches and trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
- 4.1.5 The trenches will be opened under archaeological supervision. The plant will be supplied by the archaeological contractor. Plant will be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (1.6m wide). The trenches will remove overburden (topsoil and/or hardstanding) and enough underlying subsoil to enable examination of archaeological features (if present). Most often, these features will be cut into the underlying geological deposits. However, there are exceptions and the professional skill and judgement of the contractor undertaking the work is key in deciding the depth of trial trenches. They will (in communication with Abrams Archaeology and the monitoring archaeologist, Senior Historic Environment Advisor) decide the depth of archaeological sensitivity.
- 4.1.6 Spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded away from the edges of each trench. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological deposits. A metal detector will also be used to scan these deposits to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts.

- 4.1.7 Each trench will be cleaned by hand as necessary to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features assessed by limited sample excavation. All exposed features will be investigated (unless otherwise agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor). Discrete features (e.g. infilled pits) will be half- or quarter-sectioned and, as a minimum (where possible), a 1m wide section of each linear feature will be excavated by hand; this at 10m intervals along its length (to a total of 10% of its length).
- 4.1.8 Should the excavation of the trenches reach 1.2m in depth (or the limit of safe working depth be reached, which may be less than 1.2m in certain soil types) without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology, except where former quarrying activity can be proved.
- 4.1.9 The trenches will be recorded by electronic survey (normally survey grade DGPS)/measured drawing and photography and will be located to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The deposits encountered will be described fully on individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.1.10 All archaeological features or deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets, using standard methods of the archaeological contractor appointed. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered and to indicate those features or deposits requiring further stratigraphic clarification by excavation.

4.2 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR (PRE CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY)

- 4.2.1 The archaeological contractor will be afforded sufficient time, space and resources to investigate any potential archaeological deposits or features to their satisfaction in order to meet the aims and objectives of this specification.
- 4.2.2 Where safe, examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. Any archaeological features revealed will be sufficiently excavated so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date as practicable within the confines of proposed development.
- 4.2.3 Should significant or particularly complex archaeological deposits be encountered that may be worthy of consideration for preservation in situ

during a mitigation stage then an in-person, or remote, meeting will be held and attended by:

- Client/clients agent
- Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire LEADS, Growth and Infrastructure Unit, Hertfordshire County Council
- the archaeological contractor (Pre Construct Archaeology)
- Abrams Archaeology

- 4.2.4 The meeting will assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy. This meeting may be completed using remote methods (photographs/email) or it may be conducted in person.
- 4.2.5 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Approved Practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists⁵. Accordingly, the project team will abide by the CIfA's code of approved practice.

4.3 COMMUNICATION

- 4.3.1 Close liaison will be maintained between the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, Abrams Archaeology and the archaeological contractor to ensure that the works are correctly timed in order to gather data at the most appropriate point.
- 4.3.2 Communication protocol will generally be as follows:
- Client – Abrams Archaeology – Archaeological Contractor
- Client - Abrams Archaeology – Archaeologist for LPA (Senior Historic Environment Advisor).
- 4.3.3 On occasion it will be necessary and mutually beneficial for the Archaeological Contractor and Senior Historic Environment Advisor to liaise directly. This is encouraged, however, where there are implications for scope of work and that leads to implications for budget and programme, then Abrams Archaeology must be part of the discussions so as to best represent the clients interests.

4.4 ARTEFACTS (FINDS)

- 4.4.1 All identified artefacts (finds), industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. Discussions over the

⁵ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023. Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Published December 2023 - <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

potential discard of the material will be held, as appropriate, with the Historic Environment Advisor. There is specific guidance on how this may work in the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards⁶.

- 4.4.2 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 4.4.3 The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive at an appropriate Museum in due course. In this case the North Hertfordshire District Council Museum.
- 4.4.4 Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards.
- 4.4.5 All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery. The Archaeologist for the LPA (Historic Environment Advisor) will also be notified at the earliest opportunity.
- 4.4.6 If human remains are revealed then, at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. Where practical the human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected. Most often, when encountered within an archaeological context, the process is to follow the 1857 Burial Act and, where human remains have been found and development will unavoidably disturb them, the remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site. In line with the Burial Act 1857, those works will not be carried out until a licence for their excavation is issued by the Ministry of Justice, the requirements of that licence will also be followed. these works will be carried out in accordance with the standards set out in the ClfA Technical Paper No 7⁷.
- 4.4.7 As part of this application process the Coroner will be informed and, if appropriate, the Police. The landowner and Archaeologist for LPA (Historic Environment Advisor) will also be informed. The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.
- 4.4.8 Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials⁸ Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions

⁶ Hertfordshire Association of Museums. 2017. HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE STANDARDS A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire

⁷ IfA 2004. Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. Megan Brickley and Jacqueline I McKinley

⁸ ClfA 2020. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

“Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections”⁹ and the current ClfA guidelines¹⁰ will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, ‘First Aid for Finds’¹¹ Any necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

4.5 ECOFACTS – ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

- 4.5.1 Environmental sampling during the evaluation will target a representative range of contexts from each phase. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with Historic England guidelines¹² and our internal policy. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:
- 4.5.2 Bulk samples of 40-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.
- 4.5.3 Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- 4.5.4 Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub- samples from bulk samples.
- 4.5.5 Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.
- 4.5.6 Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- 4.5.7 Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen, mollusc, ostracod, micro-mammalian and other microfaunal analysis.
- 4.5.8 Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.
- 4.5.9 All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.

⁹ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992

¹⁰ ClfA regulations, standards and guidance <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

¹¹ Leigh, Watkinson & Neal 1993. First Aid for Finds.

¹² Gill Campbell, Lisa Moffett, and Vanessa Straker 2011. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition). Historic England

- 4.5.10 Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the ET. Residues will be treated as part of the find's assemblage.

4.6 SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS AND DATING

- 4.6.1 Where appropriate, the Historic England Science Advisor will be contacted in order to discuss which techniques may be most appropriate and why.
- 4.6.2 Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. This may include the following:
- Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
 - C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
 - Optically Stimulated Luminescence dating samples.
 - Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.
- 4.6.3 Where appropriate, samples for scientific analysis will be taken. This may include the following:
- Geoarchaeological analysis.
 - Biological analysis.
 - Artefactual conservation and investigative analysis.
 - Analysis of technological residues; or,
 - Other science-based methods of investigation, which are considered appropriate.

4.7 RECORDING SYSTEM

- 4.7.1 A site code will be allocated ahead of any fieldwork commencing. This code will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.
- 4.7.2 The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual.¹³ Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide.

¹³ Spence 1994. Archaeological Site Manual. Museum of London

- 4.7.3 A site location plan at an appropriate scale will be prepared showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality.
- 4.7.4 This will be supplemented by a detailed plan, also at an appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the overall site boundary.
- 4.7.5 Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50 or 1:20.
- 4.7.6 The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.
- 4.7.7 Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.
- 4.7.8 Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 4.7.9 Photographs, which illustrate the principal features and finds discovered, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. Consideration should be made to the appropriateness of photographs for wider public dissemination. All photographs will be in digital format.
- 4.7.10 Photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale, and a board indicating the site code, subject and orientation. The size of the scale will be recorded in the photographic register.
- 4.7.11 Each excavation context will be recorded photographically before it is removed in whole or part. Sections will be recorded photographically. Where the removal of archaeological contexts reveals a cut feature, this will be recorded photographically.

4.8 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 4.8.1 On site staff will be able to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site as described in publicly available documents.

- 4.8.2 Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the client's archaeological representative, Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology. Given the nature and scale of the works, information boards, site tours and other community involvement activities are not considered appropriate.

5 REPORTING

5.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1.1 Introduction (site location and description, planning background, archaeological background).
- 5.1.2 Description of each individual stage of investigation (method statement, results, limitations).
- 5.1.3 Summary of results and significance.
- 5.1.4 Appendix: summary of contexts within the trench.
- 5.1.5 Figures will include a location plan, appropriate all features plans, sections and photographs at an appropriate scale.
- 5.1.6 The format and contents of the report will conform to the requirements of the Historic Environment Advisor and to published regional Standards.
- 5.1.7 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor for comment. Following approval of the draft report, a hard copy and a digital copy will be supplied to the HER.
- 5.1.8 An online OASIS form will be completed in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Archaeology Data Service, and a copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 5.1.9 A Hertfordshire HER Summary Sheet must form part of the report, in line with the requirements for projects carried out in Hertfordshire.
- 5.1.10 A full project archive will be compiled in accordance with English Heritage (MoRPHE) standards and according to the recommendations in Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2014, updated 2020).

6 STAFFING AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 STAFFING

- 6.1.1 The project will be managed by Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology on behalf of the client. Other Abrams Archaeology staff will contribute as necessary.
- 6.1.2 Archaeological site attendance will be carried out by staff from Pre-Construct Archaeology, a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) registered organisation (RO). Summary staff CVs can be supplied as required.
- 6.1.3 The start date for the commencement of the archaeological trial trenching works on site, which is currently to be confirmed but is likely to take place during 2025.

6.2 PROGRAMMING AND RESOURCES

- 6.2.1 Our client has agreed a fee sufficient to undertake all elements of the work to which these specifications relate.
- 6.2.2 The fieldwork phase of archaeological evaluation, trial trenching work is to be undertaken as set out above and programmed as soon as practicably possible following approval of this WSI.
- 6.2.3 Sequencing of the work will be discussed with relevant parties.

6.3 MONITORING

- 6.3.1 The project will be monitored by the Senior Historic Environment Advisor on behalf of the LPA. Abrams Archaeology will make every effort to allow proper monitoring of the archaeological investigation. Any variations to this specification will be put in writing and approval sought.

6.4 ACCESS

- 6.4.1 Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor, the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.

7 ARCHIVING AND DISSEMINATION

7.1 ARCHIVE

- 7.1.1 The site code will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation. There is specific guidance on how this may work in the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards¹⁴.
- 7.1.2 The site archive will be organised so as to be compatible with current requirements of the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards¹⁵. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 7.1.3 On completion of the finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer, transferring title of the finds. The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive at an appropriate Museum in due course. In this case that will be the North Hertfordshire District Council Museum.
- 7.1.4 The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will be properly curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the local repository and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the MGC *"Standards in Museum Care of Archaeological Collections"*¹⁶ and the SMAs draft *"Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections"*¹⁷ will be followed and the Archaeological Contractor will also give due regard to the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards¹⁸ on this matter.
- 7.1.5 The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in Appendix 2 of the *"Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide"*¹⁹. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations

¹⁴ Hertfordshire Association of Museums. 2017. HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE STANDARDS A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire

¹⁵ Hertfordshire Association of Museums. 2017. HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE STANDARDS A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire

¹⁶ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992

¹⁷ United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983 Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artifacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Walker K 1990 Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

¹⁸ Hertfordshire Association of Museums. 2017. HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE STANDARDS A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire

¹⁹ Historic England 2015

undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

- 7.1.6 ClfA for the standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials²⁰ will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed. In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.
- 7.1.7 The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.
- 7.1.8 The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulation 2003.

7.2 DISSEMINATION

- 7.2.1 A fully illustrated report, or Assessment/UPD and (in due course) article proof will be submitted for approval to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 7.2.2 Following submission and approval of the report:
 - One digital copy of the report/s will be submitted to the Hertfordshire HER. The report will include the findings of the investigation as detailed above.
 - Copies of the Geographic Information System (GIS) or Computer Added Design (CAD) files (in .dwg, .dxf, or .shp formats) for the project showing the site outline, trench/test pit (or similar) location(s), site code, scale and accuracy of recording will be provided to the Hertfordshire HER.
 - the archive will be prepared as detailed above and will include two bound copies of the report.
 - the (on-line) OASIS form will be completed for the project.

²⁰ ClfA 2014. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

8 APPENDIX 1 – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

8.1 CONSERVATION AREAS

Conservation Area Name
Baldock

8.2 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS (WITHIN STUDY AREA)

ListEntry	OBJECTID	Name	hyperlink	area_ha	NGR
1003548	1802	Settlement site S of Blackhorse Farm	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1003548	4.273233	TL 24192 34526
1016305	14490	Romano-British small town and Late Iron Age settlement at Baldock	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016305	18.9518	TL 25005 33846

8.3 LISTED BUILDINGS (WITHIN STUDY AREA)

ListEntry	OBJECTID	Name	Grade	ListDate	AmendDate	NGR
1102077	80095	THE OLD GEORGE AND DRAGON HOTEL	II	15/08/1974		TL 24436 33898
1102083	80101	PREMISES OCCUPIED BY S G STREET AND COMPANY LIMITED	II	15/08/1974	05/12/1975	TL 24365 34066
1102084	80102	1, SUN STREET	II	15/08/1974	17/08/1974	TL 24435 33934
1102085	80103	13, WHITEHORSE STREET	II*	08/11/1949		TL 24479 33974
1102086	80104	METHODIST CHURCH	II	15/08/1974		TL 24485 33999
1102087	80105	21, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24521 34003
1102088	80106	33, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24564 34041
1102089	80107	4, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24493 33925
1102090	80108	6, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24497 33930
1102091	80109	24 AND 26, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24558 34001
1102092	80110	28, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24571 34002
1102093	80111	44, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24625 34063
1102094	80112	YE OLDE BULL'S HEAD INN	II	08/11/1949		TL 24325 34053
1102095	80113	1, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24482 33916
1102096	80114	3, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24494 33896
1102097	80115	5, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24504 33886
1102098	80116	7, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24508 33880
1102099	80117	HALFORD HOUSE	II*	08/11/1949		TL 24514 33870
1102100	80118	11, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24527 33858
1102101	80119	15, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24530 33850
1102102	80120	MANOR HOUSE	II*	08/11/1949		TL2455433831
1102103	80121	OUTBUILDING EAST OF NUMBER 21	II	15/08/1974		TL 24555 33807

ListEntry	OBJECTID	Name	Grade	ListDate	AmendDate	NGR
1102107	80125	8, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24480 33851
1102108	80126	MANOR HOUSE	II*	08/11/1949		TL 24482 33821
1102112	80130	7, HITCHIN STREET	II	30/07/1974		TL 24415 33855
1102133	80151	THE COMPASSES	II	15/08/1974		TL 24168 34741
1102134	80152	THE COTTAGE	II*	15/08/1974		TL 24372 33960
1102135	80153	3 AND 5, CHURCH STREET	II*	08/11/1949		TL 24367 33977
1102136	80154	14 AND 16, CHURCH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24422 33949
1102137	80155	26, CHURCH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24396 33982
1175212	152675	CHURCHYARD WALL OF SAINT MARY'S CHURCH	II	15/08/1974		TL 24406 33943
1175228	152691	7 AND 9, CHURCH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24355 33992
1175261	152724	22 AND 24, CHURCH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24400 33976
1175456	152917	NUMBER 12 (INCLUDES FORMER NUMBERS 10 AND 10A)	II	08/11/1949	05/12/1975	TL 24470 33843
1175696	153156	3 AND 3A, SUN STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24439 33936
1175711	153171	7, SUN STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24456 33950
1175730	153190	7, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	08/11/1949		TL 24474 33939
1175770	153230	27 AND 29, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24538 34023
1175788	153248	35, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24554 34079
1175807	153267	2, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24486 33918
1175835	153295	8, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24509 33937
1175862	153322	OAK HOUSE	II	08/11/1949	15/08/1974	TL 24546 33984
1224733	201899	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK IN FRONT OF NUMBER 21 (MANOR HOUSE)	II	26/01/1989		TL 24539 33819
1249853	226858	16, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24499 33798
1295312	272027	6 AND 6A, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24478 33856
1295382	272097	Nos 6 to 12 (even) Church Street	II	15/08/1974		TL2442833939
1295436	272151	BLACKHORSE FARMHOUSE	II	15/08/1974		TL 24114 34841
1308125	284771	30 AND 32, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24569 34011
1308148	284794	18, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24597 34017
1347602	323954	1, 1B, 3 AND 5, HITCHIN STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24446 33871
1347611	323962	CHURCH OF SAINT MARY	I	08/11/1949	15/08/1974	TL 24396 33905
1347612	323963	11 AND 13, CHURCH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24346 34001
1347613	323964	18 AND 20, CHURCH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24416 33954
1347614	323965	32 AND 34, CHURCH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24373 34006
1347623	323974	RABAN COURT	II	02/11/1954	15/08/1974	TL 24622 34100
1347624	323975	5, SUN STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24445 33942
1347625	323976	17 AND 19, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24506 33994
1347626	323977	31, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	08/11/1949		TL 24548 34045
1347627	323978	37 AND 39, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24590 34068
1347628	323979	10-14, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24512 33943
1347629	323980	20 Whitehorse Street	II	15/08/1974	05/12/1975	TL 24541 33973
1347630	323981	40 AND 42, WHITEHORSE STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24609 34054
1347631	323982	42, CHURCH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24358 34024
1347632	323983	19, HIGH STREET	II	15/08/1974		TL 24538 33836
1347633	323984	23 AND 23A, HIGH STREET	II*	08/11/1949		TL 24586 33757
1347636	323987	14, HIGH STREET	II	08/11/1949		TL 24476 33828

ListEntry	OBJECTID	Name	Grade	ListDate	AmendDate	NGR
1394010	370044	TOMB OF WILLIAM CLARKSON	II	04/10/2010		TL 24399 33887

8.4 MONUMENTS (WITHIN STUDY AREA)

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
8	MHT8	MON	LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN SETTLEMENT OF BALDOCK	Late Iron Age and Roman settlement lying either side of the Clothall Road with cemeteries to the NE, S and SW. The main settlement started by the mid 1st century BC and continued into the 4th century AD (and beyond). The main excavations have been NE of the scheduled area<1> . It is distinctive due to the very large number of cemeteries, close to the Icknield Way.	TOWN	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409
9	MHT9	PLA	BALDOCK MEDIEVAL & POST-MEDIEVAL TOWN	In Domesday Book within Weston. In the mid 12th century the land was granted to the Knights Templar by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke. The Order received a grant of a market and fair in 1199<1> . The c.1850 tithe map<2> , 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 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 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<3> .	TOWN; BURGAGE PLOT; MARKET	Medieval	1066 to 1500
104	MHT104	FS	BRONZE COINS OF CUNOBELINUS, ASHWELL	Two, possibly three, bronze coins of Cunobelinus. The OS record refers only to 'two bronze Cunobelinus coins, Mack 244/Evans type XII, 3 (which) were found at Ashwell. One was in the Ransom sale of 1925 and the other is in the Ashwell museum'<1> .	FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
217	MHT217	FS	PALAEOLITHIC IMPLEMENT, WALLS FIELD, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Palaeolithic	-400000 to -8501
379	MHT379	FS	ROMAN COIN, BALDOCK	Coin of Valens, found 15.4.1978. Valens was Eastern Roman Emperor, AD 364-78.	FINDSPOT	Late Roman	201 to 409
447	MHT447	FS	ROMAN COIN, 12 THURNALL CLOSE, BALDOCK	Roman coin found in 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<1> .	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
481	MHT481	FS	SKULL OF UNKNOWN DATE, BALDOCK	Skull of a young individual found in 1961 by a resident of Grosvenor Road. No dating evidence.	FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
483	MHT483	FS	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN BURIAL VESSELS, ICKNIELD WAY, BALDOCK	Burial vessels comprising two Gallo-Belgic platters (AD 10-65), one campanulate cup (AD 10-65) and one bowl with cordons (probably Claudian)<1> . The grid reference is not precise.	FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
486	MHT486	FS	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<1> . Following demolition of the building, evaluation revealed pits, ditches and a chalk quarry, all dating between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD<2> . These were seen again in 1994, with new but similar features<3> . 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. This presumably relates to features found just to the north; see [30466, 30467].	OCCUPATION SITE; RUBBISH PIT; BOUNDARY DITCH?; CHALK PIT	Roman	50 to 409
488	MHT488	MON	ROMAN WELL, WALLINGTON ROAD, HOMELANDS, BALDOCK	A Roman well, measuring 3ft 6" diameter was discovered and explored to a depth of 21ft in 1930. The well was bored through the solid chalk and contained a great number of animal remains, a few sherds and nails. It was impossible to reach the bottom of the well owing to the inrush of water at 21ft but it was apparently at least 35 ft in depth. There were many large flints which may have been used for curbing'<1> . It was found in March 1930 in a paddock in the NE corner of Walls Field, fronting onto Wallington Road, at TL 2529 3370. The sherds are 2nd to 4th centuries, the bones horse, ox, boar, and sheep (NHDC card 1527).	WELL	Roman	50 to 409
529	MHT529	FS	ROMAN COINS, 33 CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Rather worn mid 4th century coin found in 1977. OBV: head of emperor wearing diadem; REV: ?Winged Victory standing, facing right holding ?wreath in right hand<1> . North Herts DC record cards refer to 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 Victorius type 341-6, and a German reckoning counter, 'Reichsapel', the commonest type and dating to c. 1600.	FINDSPOT	Late Roman	201 to 409
770	MHT770	MON	ROMANO-CELTIC TEMPLE AND OTHER BUILDINGS, BAKER'S CLOSE, BALDOCK	Romano-Celtic temple and other buildings visible as cropmarks. See<1> 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. This has the appearance of a large religious complex.	TEMPLE; ROAD	Roman	50 to 409
1034	MHT1034	MON	CROPMARK OF LINEAR DITCHES, CLOTHALL COMMON, CLOTHALL	Cropmarks of linear ditches aligned NE-SW. Nearby are other cropmarks of ditches [2479]; a sub-rectangular enclosure [1031], two ring ditches [2518, 2403] and a pit alignment [2321].	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	Undated
1055	MHT1055	FS	ROMAN COINS, 35 CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Two asses of Constantius II, found in the garden at 35 Clothall Road. 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<1> . See [529, 1056, 1057] for adjacent finds.	FINDSPOT	Late Roman	201 to 409
1056	MHT1056	FS	ROMAN COINS, 37 CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Six 4th century coins (including two minimi) and a radiate possibly of Carausius or Gallienus, found in the garden at 37 Clothall Road. 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<1> . See also [529, 1055, 1057] for neighbouring finds.	FINDSPOT	Late Roman	201 to 409
1057	MHT1057	FS	ROMAN COIN, 39 CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Roman coin of Gratian, found in the garden at 39 Clothall Road. 'DN GRATIANUS PF AUG; GLORIA ROMANORUM, Emperor standing right holding ? and dragging captive'<1> . See [529, 1055, 1056] for neighbouring finds.	FINDSPOT	Late Roman	201 to 409
1058	MHT1058	FS	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<1> .	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1059	MHT1059	FS	ROMAN COIN, 4 CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Roman coin, probably of Constantine II<1> ; found in the garden.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1062	MHT1062	FS	ROMAN COIN, CALIFORNIA LANE, BALDOCK	Bronze coin of Nero found by W P Westell. REV: Temple of Janus<1> .	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
1063	MHT1063	FS	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<1> .	FINDSPOT	Late Roman	201 to 409
1065	MHT1065	FS	ROMAN COIN AND POTTERY, CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Coin of Vespasian and fragments of Roman pottery found in 'Pesthouse Lane' in 1922<1> . Letchworth Mus (Acc 2016, 2015). Pesthouse Lane is Clothall Road.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1066	MHT1066	MON	BURIAL (POSSIBLY ROMAN), CALIFORNIA LANE, BALDOCK	A skeleton in a chalk grave pit; no grave goods; probably late 3rd century; found 3ft below the surface in a garden in California<1> . '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'<3> . This is close to an area of Roman burials, which continued into the sub-Roman period<4> .	INHUMATION	Roman	50 to 409
1067	MHT1067	MON	INHUMATION OF UNKNOWN DATE, ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	A skeleton, buried in a chalk grave 3ft below the surface, was reported by Westell in 1928<1> . But this is possibly the same find as [1421].	INHUMATION	Unknown	Undated
1068	MHT1068	FS	EARLY ROMAN BURIAL URN, CALIFORNIA, BALDOCK	Roman urn in 225 pieces and dating to c.AD 50, found in a garden off the Clothall road by the Baldock surveyor, Mr Widger, in 1932<1, 2> . Mr Widger was the Urban District Council's surveyor, and an amateur archaeologist; he found this vessel in one of the back gardens on the north side of California, in the vicinity of what is now known to be a late Iron Age and Roman cemetery [15452]<3> . Its precise location is not certain. The vessel itself is a large storage jar with combed decoration, of late Iron Age type but of a form made until the end of the 1st century AD.	CREMATION; FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1070	MHT1070	FS	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Coarse ware and Samian fragments found in February 1955 on the site of the new telephone exchange. Letchworth Museum (Acc 455). This was at the western corner of Walls Field.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1073	MHT1073	FS	ROMAN FINDS & INHUMATION, PINNOCKS LANE, BALDOCK	From the north side of Pinnocks Lane; bone pin, iron implements, bronze spoon, tweezers, an iron fork and pottery, at a depth of 3ft. Bones and pottery from all down the lane, also pits. Coins included one of Magnus Maximus and one of Decentetius, found with a skeleton'<1> . Magnus Maximus was western Roman emperor, AD 383-388.	FINDSPOT; INHUMATION	Roman	50 to 409
1076	MHT1076	MON	ROMAN WELL, CALIFORNIA, BALDOCK	A well, 3ft 6in in diameter and 36ft 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.	WELL	Roman	50 to 409
1078	MHT1078	MON	POSSIBLE ROMAN BUILDING FOUNDATIONS, NEAR BALDOCK	Building foundations of Roman character' found by Mr C M Crickmer, the Letchworth architect<1> . The NGR is very imprecise.	BUILDING?	Roman	50 to 409
1079	MHT1079	FS	ROMAN MATERIAL, 7 GROSVENOR ROAD, BALDOCK	A coin of Valentinian, pottery sherds and bones found at 7 Grosvenor Road, Baldock in 1961. It 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<1> the finds may have a funerary context.<2> refers to 'coarse ware' of the period AD 60-100, found in 1960 at 7 Grosvenor Road West, which may or may not be the same find.	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Roman	50 to 409
1080	MHT1080	MON	ROMAN DITCH, HIGH STREET, BALDOCK	Three small urns, one beaker and a ditch were 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. The fill	DITCH	Roman	50 to 409

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				was black earth with chalk nodules, bones, oyster shells and pottery sherds<1> . The NGR is not precise.			
1081	MHT1081	FS	THISTLE/ROSETTE BROOCH, BALDOCK	A thistle or rosette brooch, AD 25-50, found in a ditch adjacent to Walls Field cemetery 2 ft below the surface in December 1934<1> .	FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
1095	MHT1095	MON	CROPMARKS OF MACULAE, CLOTHALL COMMON, CLOTHALL	Cropmarks of scattered maculae within a series of rectilinear enclosures [4905]. To the south is a subrectangular enclosure [6173].	MACULA	Unknown	Undated
1256	MHT1256	FS	ROMAN COIN, SALISBURY ROAD, BALDOCK	Roman coin, possibly of Constantine III (406-11), found in September 1973<1> . The NGR is very approximate.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1327	MHT1327	FS	ROMANO-BRITISH QUERN, ASHWELL	An upper half of a puddingstone quern was found at Ashwell'<1> .	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1328	MHT1328	FS	ROMANO-BRITISH STONE SPINDLEWHORL, ASHWELL	Romano-British stone spindlewhorl.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1329	MHT1329	FS	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, ASHWELL		FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1348	MHT1348	FS	SILVER COIN OF DOMITIAN, BYGRAVE	Silver coin of Domitian.	FINDSPOT	Early Roman	50 to 200
1840	MHT1840	FS	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'<1> .	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1842	MHT1842	FS	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, CLOTHALL END, BALDOCK	Romano-British pottery (including an 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'<1> .	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
1843	MHT1843	FS	LATE IRON AGE POTTERY, WALLS FIELD, BALDOCK	An urn of Belgic character' found in a baulk alongside Walls Field<1> . The North Herts DC museums record card (1525) refers to the pot as having 'outspread mouth and neck cordons', and coming from the 'baulk to the NE side' of the field at TL 2507 3398.	FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
2321	MHT2321	MON	IRON AGE PIT ALIGNMENT, CLOTHALL COMMON, CLOTHALL	Cropmark of a slightly sinuous pit alignment. The pits are aligned on a NW-SE axis and extend into a sub-rectangular enclosure [1031]. Also in the immediate vicinity are two ring ditches [2403, 2518] and linear ditches [2479, 2517]. No trace of the pit alignment, which may have defined the eastern limit of settlement at Baldock in the earlier 1st century BC<2> , was found in the area of the Baldock bypass<1> . Examination in the 1980s judged it to date to c.200 BC<2, 6> ; further work in 2008 found it extended further to the east than previously known. There was no dating evidence, but the work confirmed that it consists of individual pits; see<5> for discussion on the differences between those excavated, which may imply phasing, or possibly are the result of geology. See also [6173, 7740, 10792, 30460].	PIT ALIGNMENT; LINEAR FEATURE	Earlier Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	-800 to -101
2380	MHT2380	MON	LATE IRON AGE/EARLY ROMAN RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES, BYGRAVE	Cropmarks of parts of a rectilinear ditch system. This is part of a settlement complex which appears to have fronted onto a long-lived ditched boundary [7750] running parallel to the Icknield Way and of at least late Iron Age origin. Geophysical survey of the settlement appears to imply at least three phases of settlement, from late Iron Age to late 1st century AD but with limited later Roman material.	ENCLOSURE; PIT; DITCH	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
2381	MHT2381	MON	LATE IRON AGE SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE	Cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure with curved corners. No visible entrance. Two internal maculae. The enclosure is linked to a square enclosure to the north [4558] by a stretch of linear ditch. Other linear ditches [2380], possibly part of a field system, surround the enclosure. Another enclosure [6155] is in the immediate vicinity. This is part of a settlement complex which appears to have fronted onto a long-lived ditched boundary [7750] running parallel to the Icknield Way and of at least late Iron Age origin. Geophysical survey of the settlement appears to imply at least three phases of settlement, from late Iron Age to late 1st century AD but with limited later Roman material. This enclosure (E8) appears to belong to the earliest phase. Evaluation found it to be defined by shallow U-profile ditches containing animal bone. In the SE corner the enclosure ditch cut a large pit, which contained several fills of sandy loam mixed with domestic debris, daub, animal bone, worked stone and flint, and pottery dating from the late Iron Age to c.AD 60-70<9> .	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; PIT	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
2385	MHT2385	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE	Cropmark of a small circular single ditched enclosure; diameter approx. 17m. No internal features. No entrance. Its ditch touches another ring ditch [2386]; other ring ditches are in the immediate vicinity [4773, 4774, 4775]. Presumably the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
2386	MHT2386	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE	Cropmark of a small circular single-ditched enclosure; diameter approx. 20m. No internal features. No entrance. Its ditch touches another ring ditch [2385]; other ring ditches are in the immediate vicinity [4773, 4774, 4775]. Presumably the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow; probably of Bronze Age date. #	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
2390	MHT2390	MON	CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES, CLOTHALL COMMON, CLOTHALL	Cropmarks of three parallel linear ditches aligned NE-SW associated with a series of rectilinear enclosures [4905] and a sub-rectangular enclosure [6173] to the south.	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	Undated
2414	MHT2414	MON	SOILMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES, CLOTHALL	Soilmarks of linear ditches aligned NW-SE, partly masked by geological features. Two of the ditches are parallel and have an angular bend. To the immediate south are two more curving ditches [2413].	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	Undated
2430	MHT2430	MON	LATE NEOLITHIC TO EARLY BRONZE AGE ROUND BARROW, BYGRAVE	Cropmark of a circular single-ditched enclosure; diam. approx. 45m. No apparent internal features. Another ring ditch [2431] is nearby. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow, probably of Bronze Age date<1> . This ring ditch, with the adjacent [2431], lies on the southern slope of high ground on Bygrave Common. An evaluation trench dug in 2016 found the ditch to have a possible entrance facing NE. It had a V-shaped profile and up to five fills of chalk-sand and pea gravel, the result of the slumping of the barrow mound and erosion of the ditch edges. The ring had a diameter of 16.8m; there were no finds, but it is probable that this is a prehistoric barrow<2> . #	ROUND BARROW; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
2431	MHT2431	MON	LATE NEOLITHIC TO EARLY BRONZE AGE ROUND BARROW, BYGRAVE	Cropmark of a small circular single ditched enclosure; diam. approx. 21m. Its ditch cuts (or is cut by) an L-shaped linear ditch [4731]; another circular enclosure [2430] is adjacent. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow, probably of Bronze Age date<1> . This ring ditch, with the adjacent [2430], lies on the southern slope of high ground on Bygrave Common. An evaluation trench dug in 2016 found the ditch to be 18m in diameter with an entrance facing NW. The ditch was narrower and deeper to the north, upslope. There were no finds, but the ditch was cut by a possibly Saxon grave<2> . This was not excavated, but was an inhumation laid east-west and would have been a secondary burial in the ditch of an upstanding monument. This makes a Saxon date the most likely<2> . #	ROUND BARROW; RING DITCH; BURIAL	Late Neolithic to Middle Saxon	-3000 to 869
2442	MHT2442	MON	EARLY MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT, BYGRAVE COMMON, BYGRAVE	Cropmarks of sections of two sides of a rectilinear enclosure. Other linear ditches and maculae in the vicinity may be associated<1> . Geophysics and evaluation found these marks to be of a double-ditched trackway on the south and west sides of a small settlement of 10th to 12th century date, at the edge of high ground at the east end of Bygrave Common. A spring within a broad boggy area on the north side of the track appears to have been the focus, and was surrounded by a	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; PIT; DITCH; STRUCTURE?;	Late Saxon to Post Medieval	870 to 1900

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				deep spread of seasonal flooding deposits and domestic waste in the natural hollow. In the spread were pottery, animal bone, copper-alloy tweezers, an iron key, two iron nails, and an iron stud. Ditches flanking the trackway to east and west appear to delineate individual plots or small fields; there were also pits and ironworking furnace or hearth debris. 10th to mid 12th century pottery, and animal bone, were found in the trackway ditches, which were cut or edged in places by large pits. Some of these also contained 10th-12th century pottery, and one had residual Roman sherds. A ditch west of the trackway contained charcoal, burnt clay, 28 sherds of St Neots Ware, furnace debris and the base of a possible smithing hearth. This ditch was cut by another containing similar finds, and several pits contained material of the same date. Also west of the trackway was a group of postholes suggesting a post-built	TRACKWAY; SPRING		
2470	MHT2470	MON	SOILMARKS OF DITCHED ENCLOSURES AND PITS, S OF BLACKHORSE FARM, BALDOCK	Soilmarks of ditched enclosures and a large number of pits in a ploughed field<1> . The AP<2> does not show the complex very clearly. It is not possible to clearly distinguish individual enclosures; there may be at least five rectilinear enclosures. Large round maculae are, however, clearly visible; mostly in two clusters of 10-15 pits per cluster. Some archaeological features are undoubtedly masked by geological markings in the field. See [6826].	MACULA; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
2479	MHT2479	MON	EARLY ROMAN BOUNDARY DITCHES, CLOTHALL COMMON, CLOTHALL	Cropmarks of five linear ditches, aligned NW-SE. Two of the ditches cut through the northern ditch circuit of a sub- rectangular enclosure [1031]; two others are roughly parallel and appear to lead to the enclosure entrance. Also in the immediate vicinity are cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure [1031]; pit alignment [2321]; ring ditch [2403] and other linear ditches [2517]. Some of the ditches may be trackways, in particular those which to lead to the enclosure entrance. Examination of three of the ditches in 2008 found them to be an area of parallel early Roman boundary ditches<2, 3> . The central ditch was larger than the outer two; all contained sherds of late Iron Age-early Roman pottery<3> . They run along the NW-SE ridge.	BOUNDARY DITCH	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
4062	MHT4062	BLD	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<1> .	CHURCH	Medieval	1066 to 1500
4182	MHT4182	MON	THE ICKNIELD WAY	The Icknield Way, along the Chiltern ridge, is not primarily a Roman road, and is also unlikely to have been the continuous prehistoric route from Wiltshire to East Anglia proposed by 18th century and later antiquaries<1> . There was certainly an engineered Roman version of parts of it, and in north Hertfordshire this has largely survived as the A505, tracks, and public rights of way. There may have been different courses at different periods. Part of the route in the Roman period is clear from cropmarks; but it did wander depending on period, season, and weather. The course SW through Luton to Tring and beyond is partly conjectural. Evaluation of the area between Bygrave Road and the railway line at TL 2484 3438 found Roman remains, but not the road, which at this point had apparently been ploughed out<3> (although it may also be that this position is not on the course of the road).	TRACKWAY; ROAD	Early Neolithic to Late Roman	-4500 to 409
4190	MHT4190	MON	ROMAN ROAD FROM NORTH OF BALDOCK TO BRAUGHING	The course of the Roman road between Braughing and Baldock<1> has not been lost, as it remained in use as a highway throughout the medieval period until it was cut by the creation of the park at Hamels [9576] in the late 16th century. The SE end across the park has disappeared, but much of the remainder survived as rights of way, and field and parish boundaries. The Baldock end is known from cropmarks and excavation. Major surface repairs along a 515m stretch along the Ardeley/Cottered parish boundary (where it is still a public right of way, called Back Lane) did not reveal any archaeological features or finds<2> . North of Baldock the road still runs in its straight Roman course NW to Biggleswade and Sandy, and points north. At Blackhorse Farm just	ROAD	Roman	50 to 409

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				north of Baldock, however, the modern road curves around the end of a promontory (Bygrave Common). Geophysical anomalies implied that the Roman road went straight over the hump without deviating. Evaluation, however, revealed not a road surface, but a late Iron Age ditch and other features<3> ; the curve in the road presumably does reflect the Roman course.			
4558	MHT4558	MON	LATE IRON AGE TO EARLY ROMAN RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE	Cropmark of an enclosure with curved corners, about 45m square. South-east facing entrance. One internal macula. The enclosure is linked to another sub-rectangular enclosure [2381] to the south by a stretch of linear ditch which appears to be a continuation of one side of the enclosure. Linear and rectilinear ditches [2380] (possibly part of a field system) surround the enclosure. Another sub-rectangular enclosure is in the immediate vicinity [6155]. This is part of a settlement complex which appears to have fronted onto a long-lived ditched boundary [7750] running parallel to the Icknield Way and of at least late Iron Age origin<6> . Geophysical survey of the settlement appears to imply at least three phases of settlement, from late Iron Age to late 1st century AD but with limited later Roman material. This enclosure (E10) appears to belong to the second phase, although it is open to differing interpretations (in particular, the relationship of the maculae and other ditches). This enclosure represents a slight shift in the alignment of the settlement boundary ditches, parallel with a major landscape boundary ditch [7750] to the south. In evaluation the NE ditch of enclosure E10 was revealed as V-shaped and backfilled with redeposited natural chalk and silt. In the fills were a few sherds of pottery, late Iron Age to mid 1st century AD. The southern boundary consisted of two parallel ditches, possibly the original and a recut. Both had V profiles and lower fills of loose chalk within a silty matrix, above which was a silty loam containing animal bone and a few 2nd century sherds. Later Roman pottery was found in the upper fill, probably intrusive and derived from later quarrying nearby. The SW ditch was about 2.50m deep. The enclosure was divided by a shallow ditch running parallel with the north and south ends, which cut a ditch belonging to one of the earlier enclosures [2381, 6155]. In the fill was burnt daub, animal bone, and 25 sherds of mid-late 1st century AD pottery including a sherd of southern Gaulish samian, and another from a Spanish olive oil amphora. This came from the centre of the settlement<6> . The southern boundary ditch had in its upper fill intrusive late Roman material including painted wall plaster; see [31445]. On the east side of this enclosure was a ditch, apparently recut several times, which may represent a sub-square annexe. In the fills of the original ditch were late Iron Age to early 1st century AD sherds and animal bone; one of the recuts contained 11 sherds of mid to late 1st century pottery and animal bone<6> .	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
4635	MHT4635	MON	LINE OF ROMAN ROAD FROM BALDOCK TO RUSH GREEN	The road which leads SW from the south end of the town centre at Baldock is notably straight, and is of Roman origin. Its exact course is uncertain at the north end where it approached the Roman town, and it may have diverged due north to the temple complex [770] in the football ground. This is part of the Viatores' route 221 'Coleman Green to Baldock', and it is well documented for 10km (see [12587]) but at Rush Green, Langley, it disappears, and its subsequent course has not been found. In part at least it followed a late Iron Age road<2> . From Rush Green, the winding route suggested by the Viatores [4632] is unlikely and has no supporting evidence. It is likely that the road went on towards Verulamium by a more direct course (changing its line to approach the river Mimram in the Whitwell area) but was cut by a medieval park; it may link with a length of road [4602] south of Kimpton.	ROAD	Roman	50 to 409
4705	MHT4705	MON	NEOLITHIC PIT, WALLS FIELD, BALDOCK	A pit containing Neolithic pottery in Walls Field, Baldock, excavated in 1969<1> . The pottery of this period from Walls Fields is late Neolithic, with some Beaker sherds, and one sherd from a Bronze Age vessel; from several contexts, scattered across the field. The pit was at TL 25202 34028.	PIT	Late Neolithic	-3000 to -2501

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
4731	MHT4731	MON	CROPMARK OF A LINEAR DITCH, BYGRAVE	Cropmark of an L-shaped linear ditch; possibly two sides of an enclosure. A ring ditch [2431] cuts or is cut by the linear ditch; another ring ditch [2430] is close by. #	ENCLOSURE?; LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	Undated
4748	MHT4748	MON	CROPMARKS OF A LINEAR DITCH, BYGRAVE	Soilmarks of a linear ditch, seen on a 1971 air photo<1> . Fieldwalking in 1994 picked up small quantities of late Iron Age, Roman and medieval as well as a good deal of post-medieval tile, pottery and clay pipe fragments across this field, but according to the farmer 'horse manure was brought from London in the late 1930s' and it is possible that none of the material is local<2> . The NGR is not precise, but this is likely to be the same as a linear cropmark which represents one of several medieval strip field boundaries still extant on the 1847 tithe map<3> .	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	Undated
4773	MHT4773	MON	BRONZE AGE ROUND BARROW, HALF WAY FARM, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	Cropmark of a small circular single ditched enclosure; diameter approx. 20m. No internal features. No entrance. Probably the ring ditch of a plough-raised barrow, of Bronze Age date<1, 2> . This barrow is in the centre of a row of five, on sloping ground facing south. A 2016 evaluation trench cut the north and south sides of the ring ditch, which is 25m across. The ditch had been truncated by ploughing and 20th century levelling. The basal chalk fill contained animal bone and in the upper silty fill were several sherds of mid to late 1st century AD pottery<3> .	ROUND BARROW; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
4774	MHT4774	MON	BRONZE AGE ROUND BARROW, HALF WAY FARM, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	Cropmark of a small single-ditched circular enclosure; diameter approx. 21m. No entrance. No internal features<1, 2, 3> . The eastern edge of the ring ditch was located in an evaluation trench in 2016. At its widest the ditch was 4.70m across, and had been truncated by ploughing. It contained slumped chalk from the barrow mound, beneath later ploughsoil containing 10th-12th century pottery and animal bone<4> .	ROUND BARROW; RING DITCH; FINDSPOT	Late Neolithic to Medieval	-3000 to 1500
4775	MHT4775	MON	BRONZE AGE ROUND BARROW, HALF WAY FARM, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	Cropmark of a small single-ditched circular enclosure; diameter approx. 18m. No entrance. No internal features<1, 2, 3> . A ditch found in an evaluation trench in 2016 may be the western part of the ring ditch, but its profile and mixed sandy fills were not like those of the other barrow ditches in the row [31438]. There were no finds<4> .	ROUND BARROW; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
4858	MHT4858	FS	'GREEK TYPE' BRONZE HELMET, POSSIBLY FROM BALDOCK	A Greek type bronze helmet is said to have been found at Baldock in 1880<1> . Only a photograph appears to survive. This photograph was shown to the Society of Antiquaries in November 1911 by William Page; it was 'of a bronze helmet of Greek type said to have been found at Baldock in 1880, which had had its crown broken by a blunt instrument. As the edges were patinated like the rest, the fracture was evidently of ancient date. It would at once be suggested that the helmet had been brought to England by a modern collector, but in view of the foreign products exhibited from Welwyn, it was not impossible that Greek bronzes had reached Britain at a still earlier date. According to Sir Arthur Evans the helmet was four centuries earlier than the Welwyn series'<1> . The Welwyn finds used as comparison are 1st century BC Italian bronze vessels [158], exhibited to the Antiquaries on the same day. Unless more information, or the object itself, comes to light it still appears more likely that the helmet was 'brought to England by a modern collector'. North Herts Museums archives has a reference to the helmet having come from a quarry in Baldock, and 'a note, handwritten in the 1980s, suggests that the quarry may have been the same as that located on the eastern side of the Stationmaster's House site' on the south side of Baldock Station<3> : see [486]. But the find was apparently made in a quarry pit open in 1880, not a late Roman chalk pit, and there was no quarry here in the later 19th century<3, 4> .	FINDSPOT?	Earlier Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	-800 to - 101
4893	MHT4893	FS	LATE IRON AGE COIN, 'NEAR BALDOCK'	Gold stater of Cunobelin (Wild Series A 51) found 'near Baldock'; a 19th century find, as it is 'BM 409, ex Evans' (John Evans Collection)<1> .	FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
4905	MHT4905	MON	CROPMARKS OF RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES, CLOTHALL, NEAR BALDOCK		RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; LINEAR SYSTEM	Unknown	Undated

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
5344	MHT5344	MON	SITE OF BYGRAVE MALTINGS, ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	Two parallel maltings, the larger built between 1884 and 1898, the smaller built around same time. No.1: Yellow brick with red brick base to buttresses and over window heads, 3 floors, 15 bays of 9ft with windows, width 45ft, slate roof; 2 large Suxe anthracite kilns with brick malt store beyond. No.2: Yellow brick with red brick base to buttresses and over window heads, 2 floors, 9 bays of 9ft, width 45ft, slate roof. At time of recording (1965) one Suxe kiln still in operation<1> . Now totally demolished, area in use as industrial complex<2> . This was Page's maltings, burnt down in a major fire on 30 May 1992 and demolished; the site became the Ashville Estate<3, 4> .	MALTINGS	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
5345	MHT5345	BLD	DOUBLE MALTINGS ON SITE OF IND'S BREWERY, 44 WHITEHORSE STREET/CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Two maltings constructed round a 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.	MALTINGS	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
5441	MHT5441	MON	SITE OF THE STEED BREWERY, CHURCH STREET, BALDOCK	Former brewery possibly dated to c.1840-50. The main building of yellow brick, three floors with fourth floor in the roof, red brick arcade arches and window heads. Wing has 2 floors 2 large arcaded bays and 2 large windows on 1st floor. The roof is of slate. Engine house also yellow brick, single floor, yellow brick square chimney.	BREWERY	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
5442	MHT5442	BLD	SIMPSONS' BREWERY AND ASSOCIATED BUILDINGS, 23 HIGH STREET, BALDOCK	Site of 18th century brewery and associated buildings. The original brewery building was probably built by John Izard Pryor in 1780, and was demolished in 1967. The 18th century Brewers' House survives [12866]. A late 14th century timber-framed outbuilding of the brewery, with crown-post roof (the engine house) also survives<1> . Most of the complex has been demolished and a library and community centre built on the site alongside the remaining buildings<2> . 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<5> .	BREWERY	Medieval to Post Medieval	1066 to 1900
5531	MHT5531	BLD	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<1> . 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<2> . 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<3> .	RAILWAY STATION	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
5622	MHT5622	BLD	RAILWAY BRIDGE, BALDOCK STATION	Railway bridge with brick piers and iron girder through, height 14ft 6in; rebuilt in 1923<1> . Still in good condition in 1994<2> .	BRIDGE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
6155	MHT6155	MON	LATE IRON AGE SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE	Cropmark of an elongated sub-rectangular enclosure. Three sides of the enclosure are visible. length (incomplete) 180m x width 40m. There is a north-west facing entrance in one of the long sides. Several internal maculae and an internal linear ditch are visible. This is part of a settlement complex which appears to have fronted onto a long-lived ditched boundary [7750] running parallel to the Icknield Way and of at least late Iron Age origin. Geophysical survey of the settlement appears to imply at least three phases of settlement, from late Iron Age to late 1st century AD but with limited later Roman material. This enclosure (E9) appears to belong to the earliest phase, although it is open to differing interpretations. The area immediately east of [2381] can be interpreted as two enclosures, or a subdivided one. Evaluation found the NE ditch had a U-shaped profile and was 2.30m wide; there were no finds<6> .	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
6173	MHT6173	MON	CROPMARK OF A SUB-RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE (LATE IRON AGE PIT	Cropmark of a sub-rectangular enclosure (three sides showing) with curved corners. Length approx. 175m. Maximum width (incomplete) 100m. Abutting its north-western ditch is an elongated annexe with internal ditches dividing it into three. To the north are a series of rectilinear	PIT ALIGNMENT; ENCLOSURE	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
			ALIGNMENT), CLOTHALL COMMON, CLOTHALL	enclosures [4905]; linear ditches [2390] and maculae [3295]. Excavation as part of the Baldock Project appears to have shown that the southern line is a late Iron Age pit alignment<1> . See also [2321, 7740, 10792, 30460].			
6336	MHT6336	MON	SITE OF PARISH CAGE, MIDDLELOW, WHITEHORSE STREET, BALDOCK	The 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.	PRISON	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
6444	MHT6444	MON	RING DITCH CEMETERY, BYGRAVE	Cropmarks of a group of 5 ring ditches (see [4773, 4774, 4775, 2386, 2385]) which probably represent the remains of ploughed down barrows.	BARROW CEMETERY	Bronze Age	-2500 to -801
6826	MHT6826	MON	MULTIPHASE OCCUPATION, S OF BLACKHORSE FARM, BALDOCK	Trial trenches cut in the south part of an area of soilmarks [2470] produced occupation dating to the late Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. Finds include late Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery and a La Tene III-style brooch. Trs 1-3, 5, 7-8: late Iron Age and Roman features (sub-circular pits, post-holes ditches, trackway); Tr 9: a probable Saxon sunken-featured building and associated post-holes, and undated post-holes; Tr 4: medieval pits, ditches, cobbled trackway; Tr 6 and 10: features undated and uninterpretable.	OCCUPATION SITE; GRUBENHAUS	Late Iron Age to Medieval	-100 to 1500
7353	MHT7353	MON	CROPMARK OF SQUARE ENCLOSURE, CLOTHALL	The cropmark of a square enclosure, interpreted as an Iron Age square barrow<1> .	INHUMATION?; SQUARE ENCLOSURE	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
7459	MHT7459	MON	BRONZE AGE ROUND BARROW, HALFWAY FARM, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	Soilmark of approx. 50% of a circular enclosure, representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow. The rest of the enclosure is masked<1> . Evaluation in 2016 found that the barrow, part of a cemetery [31438] on the south-facing slope here, has been 'all but destroyed by the levelling of this area prior to the construction of the farms', but part of the large curvilinear ditch survived. This was filled with collapsed material from the barrow itself, chalk pebbles and rubble in a sandy loam matrix overlain by less stony sandy loam. There were no finds, and it was not possible to estimate the diameter of the barrow<2> .	RING DITCH; ROUND BARROW	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
7460	MHT7460	MON	BRONZE AGE ROUND BARROW, HALFWAY FARM, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	Soilmark of a ring ditch approx. 15m in diameter, representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow<1> . Evaluation in 2016 found that the barrow, part of a cemetery [31438] on the south-facing slope here, has been 'all but destroyed by the levelling of this area prior to the construction of the farms', but part of the large curvilinear ditch survived, and geophysics suggested a possible outer ring as well. The inner ring was filled with collapsed material from the barrow itself, chalk pebbles and rubble in a sandy loam matrix overlain by less stony sandy loam. There were no finds<2> .	RING DITCH; ROUND BARROW	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
7742	MHT7742	MON	CROPMARK OF ENCLOSURE, CLOTHALL COMMON	Cropmark of two sides of a rectilinear enclosure<1> .	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
7745	MHT7745	MON	CROPMARKS OF LARGE PITS, CLOTHALL COMMON	Cropmarks of three large pits<1> .	PIT	Unknown	Undated
7746	MHT7746	MON	CROPMARK OF TRACKWAY, CLOTHALL COMMON	Cropmarks of a short length of trackway approx. 30m long<1> .	TRACKWAY	Unknown	Undated
7747	MHT7747	MON	CROPMARK OF ENCLOSURE, CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	Cropmark of two and a bit sides of a rectangular enclosure approx. 30m by 40m<1> . This is probably the same feature as [15638].	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
7748	MHT7748	MON	LATE IRON AGE FUNERARY ENCLOSURE, CLOTHALL COMMON	Cropmarks of a small rectangular enclosure approx. 30m by 20m with attached rectilinear ditches to north west<1> . Excavation in 1981 revealed a late Iron Age funerary enclosure ditch c.33m square, with an entrance on the SE side<2, 3> . 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.	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; CREMATION	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
7750	MHT7750	MON	BOUNDARY ALONG THE ICKNIELD WAY, BYGRAVE/BALDOCK	Cropmark of a discontinuous bank c.1300m long which probably represents the remains of a road along the line of the Icknield Way<1> . It is shown as a very long extant boundary on the 1847 tithe map<2> , running between the still extant medieval strip fields. It presumably marks a boundary along the Icknield Way, although its date is unclear.	FIELD BOUNDARY; BOUNDARY DITCH	Late Iron Age to Post Medieval	-100 to 1900
7840	MHT7840	MON	PROBABLE LATE IRON AGE FIELD SYSTEM, NORTH OF ASHWELL ROAD, BYGRAVE	Cropmarks of an interrupted linear ditch<1> . This is part of a much larger system on Bygrave Common<2> . The cropmarks run roughly NW-SE and are offset from the main late Iron Age boundary ditch [7750] which borders the Icknield Way. Evaluation in 2016 of parts of this ditch system revealed sandy silt fills and a few pits and associated features. Finds were few, but included sherds of mid 1st-2nd century pottery, one possibly late Iron Age sherd, some animal bone and tile, and 'two tiny fragments of polished Roman bronze mirror'. The dating of this field system to the late Iron Age is not certain, but the few finds and the relationship with neighbouring settlement and the boundary imply that it is also late Iron Age<3> .	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
9674	MHT9674	MON	LATE IRON AGE DITCH, THE MALTINGS, ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	A late Iron Age ditch found in evaluation and subsequently excavated<3> ran approximately E-W, and measured between 1.45m (max) and 0.9m (min) wide, and c.1m deep. Finds included animal bone and a late Iron Age fineware bowl in the primary silt, and a small number of abraded Roman sherds<1> .	DITCH	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
10792	MHT10792	MON	ROMAN FEATURES AT HARTSFIELD JMI SCHOOL, BALDOCK	Here, another very late sequence was observed, with a series of pits, silts, and roadside ditch re-cuts, all later than AD 390'<5> . An apparently 5th-century road linked this occupation with other equally late features to the NW; see<5> . Most of the features on the site of the school's eastern extension were late Roman pits and ditches, including at least five pits and a well which were apparently 4th-5th century, and four pairs of post-holes representing a post-built structure<2> .	PIT ALIGNMENT; DITCH	Roman	50 to 409
10793	MHT10793	FS	NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE & POST-MEDIEVAL FINDS NORTH OF BALDOCK	Fieldwalking recovered a high level of post-medieval tile and some worked flint of Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. The field has a ridge running across it from north to south and crossing the Bygrave road; it possibly represents an earlier field boundary<1> .	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	-4500 to 1900
10871	MHT10871	MON	MARKET PLACE, HIGH STREET, BALDOCK	Baldock had two market-places, at right-angles, in classic elongated triangle form<1> ; the larger was in the High Street, the smaller in Whitehorse Street.	MARKET	Medieval to Post Medieval	1066 to 1900
10886	MHT10886	BLD	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.	INN; PUBLIC HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
10916	MHT10916	MON	ROMANO-BRITISH CREMATION, 14 WESTELL CLOSE, BALDOCK	Remains of one Romano-British cremation were recorded during monitoring<1> . Iron and copper alloy nails suggested that the cremation was in a box. The deposit weighed 320g and contained 15g of calcified bone, including fragments of long bone and skull<1> . It belongs to a known cemetery [13189] in this area<2> .	CREMATION	Roman	50 to 409
10926	MHT10926	BLD	PART OF PARISH WORKHOUSE, BUTLER'S YARD, ORCHARD ROAD, BALDOCK	A mid-17th century building, and two surviving 19th century cottages. Building 1 has a substantial 17th century roof and is related to the street frontages and townscape of Whitehorse Street<1> . This was part of the parish workhouse's property in Womack's Yard, but was probably not the main building.	WORKHOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
10945	MHT10945	MON	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<1, 2> .	DITCH?; PIT?	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
10986	MHT10986	MON	ROMAN FEATURES, 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<1, 2> . 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<3> .	WELL; PIT; INHUMATION; DITCH	Roman	50 to 409
10987	MHT10987	FS	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 century Roman pottery, two intrusive medieval sherds, shell, struck flint and iron nails<1> . A second set of human remains also dating to the Roman period was found nearby [12002]<2> .	INHUMATION	Late Roman	201 to 409
11197	MHT11197	MON	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<1> . 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'<2> .	MILEPOST	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
11199	MHT11199	BLD	GEORGE AND DRAGON INN, 2 HITCHIN STREET, BALDOCK	The present George & Dragon has an early 19th century 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 20th century<1> . The earliest record dates to 1591; from 1692 rent was paid to the rector for ground taken from the churchyard to increase stabling.	INN; COACHING INN	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
11413	MHT11413	MON	ROMAN DITCHES, 19 CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Excavation of footings revealed a number of possible post holes and two possible ditches. Though no finds were recovered from the post holes they are probably contemporary with the ditches, from which 5 sherds of late 2nd/early 3rd century AD Roman pottery were recovered, and some fragments of animal bone<1> .	DITCH?; POST HOLE	Roman	50 to 409
11423	MHT11423	MON	ROMAN & MEDIEVAL FEATURES, 33 WHITEHORSE STREET, BALDOCK	Roman and medieval pits, and post-medieval activity including a 19th century wall foundation, four pits and a post hole, were found in an evaluation. About 30 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered and post-medieval finds (tile, bricks, clay pipe and pottery). Excavation in January 2000 investigated a large medieval pit, and a late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch. Also present were pits of possible Romano-British and medieval date, and several undated post holes.	PIT; DITCH; PIT	Late Iron Age to Medieval	-100 to 1500
11736	MHT11736	BLD	BLACKHORSE MILL, NORTH ROAD, BALDOCK	Blackhorse Mill, on the River Ivel. The complex of buildings formed a open-cornered rectangle, and comprised the mill, on its western side by the river, and two substantial parallel ranges running eastwards to the road. A small structure stood on the east side close to the road. The north range, measuring over 30m, had short wings extending from each end<1> . It was presumably a corn mill, of 19th century or earlier date. The site is now called Blackhorse Farm, and current mapping suggests that the western building and parts of the north and south ranges may survive. Presumably some of the river courses to the south are mill leats and other artificial channels.	CORN MILL	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
11820	MHT11820	BLD	17TH CENTURY AND LATER BUILDINGS, BUTLER'S YARD, ORCHARD ROAD, BALDOCK	Four structures, comprising a mid-17th century timber-framed building (Building 1), two Victorian terraced cottages (Building 2, the surviving part of a row of six), and two 20th century industrial structures (Buildings 3 & 4) were recorded prior to redevelopment (only Building 1 to be retained).	OUTBUILDING; TERRACED HOUSE; WORKSHOP	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
11821	MHT11821	MON	LATE MEDIEVAL DITCH AND UNDATED PITS, BUTLER'S YARD, ORCHARD ROAD, BALDOCK	Groundworks during redevelopment revealed a ditch of probable late medieval date which contained three sherds of late medieval pottery, tile, animal bone and oyster. Undated pits and	PIT; DITCH	Early Roman to Medieval	50 to 1500

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				post holes contained only two struck flints and a few fragments of animal bone, but may be Roman, given their proximity to substantial Roman occupation immediately to the west [10986].			
11876	MHT11876	MON	ROMANO-BRITISH WELL AND PIT, REAR OF 33-39B HIGH STREET, BALDOCK	A Roman well, 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 was at least 2.7m deep and had 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<1> .	WELL; PIT	Roman	50 to 409
11878	MHT11878	MON	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<1> .	PIT	Roman	50 to 409
11880	MHT11880	MON	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<2> .	WELL	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409
11881	MHT11881	MON	POSSIBLE ROMAN CELLAR, REAR OF 33-39B HIGH STREET, BALDOCK	A 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 17th century barn and nearby modern property boundaries<2> .	BUILDING?; CELLAR?	Roman	50 to 409
11882	MHT11882	MON	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<2> .	PIT; POST HOLE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
11883	MHT11883	MON	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]<2> .	RUBBISH PIT; PIT	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409
11938	MHT11938	FS	ROMAN PITS & DITCHES, 2 ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	Late 2nd century pottery and roof tile and probable rubbish pits containing animal bone, pottery and oyster shells<1> , (see also [1840, 1842]). Observation during demolition revealed two ditches containing pottery and animal bone, indicating Roman domestic occupation close by<2> .	DITCH; RUBBISH PIT	Roman	50 to 409
11989	MHT11989	MON	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 c.1800 it was owned by the Penn family<2> . 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<2, 3, 4> . Possible related remains [13474] have been noted behind 7-9 Sun Street<5> . Also known as the Whitehorse Brewery, it did not have a malthouse, presumably because there were enough in the town to supply its needs<6> . See [11996] for the surviving brewers' house.	BREWERY	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
11996	MHT11996	BLD	BREWERS HOUSE, 13 WHITEHORSE STREET, BALDOCK	A smart town house with an 18th or early 19th century brick front concealing an earlier structure, this was the brewers' house belonging to Oliver's or Baldock Brewery [11989]. For its garden, see [12003, 12006].	TOWN HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
12002	MHT12002	MON	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].	INHUMATION?; PIT	Roman	50 to 409
12003	MHT12003	MON	19TH CENTURY GARDEN FEATURES, ORCHARD ROAD, BALDOCK	The remains of walls in shallow foundation trenches, too slight to bear significant loads, a semi-circular brick feature and an 'arc' of bricks. There were no finds; the features appear to represent	GARDEN; GARDEN WALL	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				19th century gardening or landscaping<1> . The garden and its wall are shown on the 1880 OS map<4> , a plot on the SE side of Orchard Road laid with paths and trees. See [12006]; they both appear to be portions of the garden at Brewers' House [11996].			
12004	MHT12004	BLD	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, WHITEHORSE ROAD, BALDOCK	The Methodist chapel 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<3> . An evaluation trench uncovered part of the original north west wall of the chapel<1, 4> .	METHODIST CHAPEL; WALL	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
12006	MHT12006	MON	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, post holes and a metalled surface which was possibly a pathway for the farm.	WALL; FARMSTEAD	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
12007	MHT12007	MON	SITE OF 19TH CENTURY OUTHouses AND SOAKAWAY, ORCHARD ROAD, BALDOCK	Remnants of 19th century 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<1, 2> .	SOAKAWAY; BUILDING	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
12704	MHT12704	MON	ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL FEATURES, 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<1> . Further work uncovered deep pits and a ditch, consistently 3rd-4th century, as well as pits and two ditches which were 12th to 15th century<2> .	WELL; DITCH?; PIT; PIT; DITCH	Early Roman to Medieval	50 to 1500
12759	MHT12759	FS	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<1> .	FINDSPOT	Early Roman to Medieval	50 to 1500
12846	MHT12846	MON	POST-MEDIEVAL CHALK PITS, AND FINDS OF ROMAN, MEDIEVAL AND LATER DATE, RHEE SPRING, CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	Two post-medieval quarry pits found during evaluation are likely to have been for extracting chalk. The only stratified finds came from the northern pit at the given NGR. These included, as well as a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and roof tile, part of a Niedermendig lava quern, a degraded fragment of green window glass (perhaps 16th-17th century), and a late 12th-13th century lead seal matrix showing a fleur-de-lis in a circle and the legend S'HVGO LON. This should mean 'seal of Hugo of London'.	CHALK PIT	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
12866	MHT12866	BLD	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 19th century, 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 survive inside. It has been called Manor House since 1878<1> .	TOWN HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
12879	MHT12879	MON	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	MIXED CEMETERY; INHUMATION	Early Roman to Sub Roman	50 to 549

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				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 (and possibly as late as the second half of the 5th century, or even later<3, 4, 5>). Another indication of the cemetery being used over a period of time was the cutting of graves by others. There was also a variation in the orientation of the inhumans which seems to have changed over time. The earlier being orientated North/West or North-East/South-West and later inhumations orientated East/West.<5> 36 burials from the late cemetery have been recorded; 29 were inhumations, in rows, six were urned cremations and one an urned 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, 5> . 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.	CEMETERY; EXTENDED INHUMATION		
13004	MHT13004	BLD	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'<1> . See<2> , photographs; the plot is no.61. The allotments were already in existence by 1880<3> , part of an extensive system of 19th century allotments on the north side of the town. The shelter may have been moved here for use as a shed, after 1945.	ALLOTMENT; ANDERSON SHELTER; AIR RAID SHELTER	Post Medieval to World War II	1501 to 1945
13167	MHT13167	MON	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 18th-19th century pottery, and worn roof tile fragments which may be late medieval<1> .	DITCH; BOUNDARY DITCH?; PIT	Historic: period uncertain	410 to 1900
13173	MHT13173	MON	BRONZE AGE PIT WITH FLINT-WORKING DEBRIS, CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	A single Bronze Age pit containing flint-working debris was found on the open land of Clothall Common west of Yeomanry Drive. The snail assemblage from a soil sample indicated open grassland at the time<1, 2> .	PIT	Bronze Age	-2500 to -801
13174	MHT13174	MON	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'<1> . 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 middle Iron Age level may have focused on a mortuary house<2> . 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 c.50 BC, and in the third, a coin of Andoco..., after c.20 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<2> . In this area, 'the ceramic evidence shows that burials were made well into the sixth century'<3> ; see [16465]. This is one of the best preserved stratigraphic sequences at Baldock; the feature was not fully excavated.	RITUAL SHAFT?; MORTUARY HOUSE?; HOLLOW	Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age	-400 to 49

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
13175	MHT13175	MON	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<1> .	CORN DRYING OVEN	Roman	50 to 409
13176	MHT13176	MON	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<1> . The nature of the fills may indicate ritual deposits. The NGR is for one of the excavated wells.	WELL; RITUAL SHAFT?	Roman	50 to 409
13177	MHT13177	MON	ROMAN PIT RE-USED AS SUNKEN-FEATURED BUILDING, CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	A large Roman pit later turned into a sunken-featured building<1> . (Other post-Roman features on the site included inhumations and a ditched enclosure, and another building, [13178].)	PIT; GRUBENHAUS	Early Roman to Late Saxon	50 to 1065
13178	MHT13178	MON	POST-ROMAN BUILDINGS, 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<1> . Its precise dating may not have been clear, but it is regarded in<2> as being sub-Roman. The fills towards the top of the periglacial hollow [13174] were domestic: quarry pits, roadside ditches, enclosure ditches, and a post-built structure at the crossroads which was at least 10m long and 5m wide, with an internal partition. T	BUILDING; FARMSTEAD?; GATE?; ROAD	Early Medieval	410 to 1065
13179	MHT13179	MON	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<1> . From the second century the cemetery gradually moved northwards. A second enclosure, much smaller than [7748], lies to its west.	MIXED CEMETERY	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
13180	MHT13180	MON	LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN CEMETERY, 'STANE STREET', BALDOCK	An inhumation cemetery dating from c.20 BC to c.AD 105<1> . It occupied a V-shaped area between two diverging tracks running NE out of the settlement. 84 graves were excavated; one was empty and one was a cremation. Some layering of grave cuts was recorded; there was no change in detail at the Roman conquest. The few grave goods comprised three pots, two copper alloy objects, a whetstone, and a mid 1st century BC iron brooch. Two burials from this cemetery had been previously recorded<2> . One prone inhumation was of a woman and stillborn triplets<3> .	INHUMATION CEMETERY	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
13181	MHT13181	MON	LATE IRON AGE & ROMAN CREMATION CEMETERY, 'YEOMANRY DRIVE NORTH', BALDOCK	48 cremations dating to the first and very early 2nd centuries AD, from c.AD 1 to c.105; on the north side of a track separating it from an inhumation cemetery [13180]<1> . Four urned cremations lay within a small square enclosure; one of these cremations appeared to be the primary burial. The enclosure served as a subdivision within the cemetery; there was a possible second enclosure to its east. Two burials had been found previously<2> .	CREMATION CEMETERY	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
13182	MHT13182	MON	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<1> .	CREMATION CEMETERY; MIXED CEMETERY	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409
13183	MHT13183	MON	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<1> . The limits were not established. See also [13174], and [12073].	MIXED CEMETERY	Early Roman	50 to 200

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
13184	MHT13184	MON	ROMAN CEMETERY, 'ROYSTON ROAD', BALDOCK	This is the largest of all the cemeteries on the north side of the Roman settlement. It was triangular in shape, with the Icknield Way to the north, a local road on the SE and a ditch, recut many times, to the SW. On the highest ground was a pyre base. The earliest burials took place c.AD 70; cremations and inhumations are represented until c.280, after which the rite was exclusively inhumation. Burials continued to be deposited until well into the 5th century; the boundary ditch was recut at least twice after AD 400<1, 2> . 618 cremations and 99 inhumations were recorded, but it is likely that others were lost to plough damage. More than half the cremations were unurned, and there were few grave goods overall. Nine graves were originally recorded by<3> . Burials may have continued to be made here in the second half of the 5th century<4> .	MIXED CEMETERY; INHUMATION CEMETERY	Early Roman to Sub Roman	50 to 549
13185	MHT13185	MON	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<1> .	INHUMATION CEMETERY	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409
13186	MHT13186	MON	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<1> .	ROAD	Roman	50 to 409
13187	MHT13187	MON	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<1> . The dating is from c.AD 75 to the end of the third century.	MIXED CEMETERY	Roman	50 to 409
13188	MHT13188	MON	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<1> . There may be further burials to the SW in an unexcavated area. One female burial had died from blows to the head<2> .	MIXED CEMETERY	Roman	50 to 409
13189	MHT13189	MON	LATE IRON AGE & ROMAN CEMETERY, 'WALLINGTON ROAD', WESTELL CLOSE, BALDOCK	Salvage recording during development in the 1980s, and later work, recovered 24 inhumations and 150 cremations on the site of Westell Close (see also [10916], which is probably part of this cemetery). The limits have not been found. The earliest burials were late Iron Age inhumations. After c.AD 50 a roughly oval area was defined by a boundary ditch, and for about half a century all the burials were cremations within the enclosure. A distinct group, possibly within a fence or other constraint, was deposited east of the enclosure c.AD 125. A few more were made to the SE, but after AD 200 all the burials were placed in the original oval enclosure. The cemetery continued in use until the early 4th century<1, 3> . For descriptions of each burial, see<4> . Two of the early inhumations were in coffins; three others were each accompanied by a single pot. Cremations began to appear before the mid 1st century AD and took over after AD 75. Unlike many other Baldock cemeteries, the cremations were in urns and often had accompanying pots. Many were imported samian. 20m to the north (c.TL 2545 3392) was a pyre pit, which had originally been found in 1969 and interpreted as a cremation pit<2> . The area east of it was investigated and found empty. The apparent eastern boundary of the cemetery was found in 2008, a curvilinear ditch containing early Roman pottery. On its western side was a single human inhumation burial,	INHUMATION CEMETERY; CREMATION CEMETERY	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				probably an adult female in a coffin<5, 6> . The ditch demarcated the cemetery from the open landscape to the east.			
13190	MHT13190	MON	ROMAN CEMETERY, WALLS FIELD, BALDOCK	This cemetery, one of the larger of the many Roman cemeteries in Baldock, lay between the two main roads entering the town from the SE. About 316 cremations and 35 inhumations were excavated in the 1920s<1> , and it is certain that part of the cemetery remains intact. The cremations, many of which had urns, dated from the later 1st century to the later third; the inhumations, which were poorly recorded, 'probably date from the second to fourth centuries'<2> . They were in two main groups, a SE group established by c.AD 70, and a NE group a little later. They may each have related to their adjacent main road. One of the graves, of the early 2nd century, contained three pots and a lead curse tablet apparently cursing someone called Tacita<4, 5> .	MIXED CEMETERY; INHUMATION CEMETERY	Roman	50 to 409
13192	MHT13192	MON	PROBABLE LATE IRON AGE BURIAL ENCLOSURE, 'DOWNLANDS A', CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	A square ditched enclosure with an entrance in the centre of the SE side; about 12m x 10m in size. A late Roman hollow way had destroyed any possible burials within the enclosure, but its morphology and position makes it certain that this is a late Iron Age burial enclosure<1, 2> . Pottery in the ditch indicates that it started to silt up early in the 1st century AD.	SQUARE ENCLOSURE; BURIAL?	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
13193	MHT13193	MON	LATE IRON AGE BURIAL ENCLOSURE, 'DOWNLANDS B', CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	A small ditched enclosure, 7 to 7.5m square (the south side disturbed by later quarrying) was recorded by<1> . In the centre of the enclosure was a single burial pit, containing a late Iron Age pedestal urn. The cremation was in the fill outside the pot.	SQUARE ENCLOSURE; CREMATION	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
13194	MHT13194	MON	LATE IRON AGE-EARLY ROMAN BURIAL ENCLOSURE, ICKNIELD WAY EAST, BALDOCK	Past discoveries of burials, late Iron Age and early Roman vessels during the 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<1> . A cremation burial with at least one late Iron Age pot was found in the garden of no.5a Royston Road (the same property) in 1933<2, 3> . 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.	ENCLOSED CREMATION CEMETERY	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
13405	MHT13405	MON	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 Hauville family, and licenced in 1307 (see [11195] for the original foundation)<1> . 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 18th century as 'Hospital Close', within the parish of Clothall but just beyond the end of Broad Street (Whitehorse Street)<2> .	HOSPITAL	Medieval	1066 to 1500
13408	MHT13408	BLD	FIRST WORLD WAR AIRCRAFT HANGAR, HOMELAND FARM, YEOMANRY DRIVE, BALDOCK	Now part of a garden centre business, this was in origin a First World War aircraft hangar<1> . It was set up here after 1923<2, 3> at a new smallholding; see [15014]. Beneath it is a ring ditch or henge [31686]	AIRCRAFT HANGAR	First World War	1914 to 1918
13444	MHT13444	MON	PROBABLE ROMAN DITCH, BEHIND 5 HIGH STREET, BALDOCK	Part of a ditch was found in an evaluation 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'<1> . A single posthole, undated, was also seen.	DITCH	Roman	50 to 409
13474	MHT13474	MON	POST-MEDIEVAL FEATURES BEHIND 7-9 SUN STREET, BALDOCK	Footings for extensions in the yard behind 7-9 Sun Street revealed 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<1> .	WELL; YARD; HEARTH?	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
13475	MHT13475	MON	ROMAN SOIL HORIZON, 25 CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	A buried soil, sealing the chalk natural, covered the entire area investigated behind 25 Clothall Road<1> . It contained oyster shell, animal bone, and Roman pots sherds including Hadham ware and Verulamium Region ware.	BURIED SOIL HORIZON	Roman	50 to 409
13476	MHT13476	MON	ROMAN PIT OR DITCH, 26A ORCHARD ROAD, BALDOCK	A feature cut into the natural chalk (either a pit or part of a ditch), was found to contain a Roman copper alloy and silver brooch<1> .	PIT?; DITCH?	Roman	50 to 409
13672	MHT13672	BLD	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.	TOWN HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
15014	MHT15014	BLD	TIMBER FARM BUILDINGS AT HOMELAND (TAPP'S GARDEN CENTRE), WALLINGTON ROAD, BALDOCK	Three store sheds, timber-framed and weatherboarded - probably on brick sills with gable ended roofs covered with lightweight concrete panels. Situated to the east of Wallington Road at the roundabout with Clothall Road. Store sheds abut the house on its NW side. Large barn (Tapp's Garden Centre). Weatherboarded building - possibly timber-framed or steel framed. Curved corrugated iron roof. Doors and windows to east face.	SHED; NURSERY GARDEN; SMALLHOLDING	Twentieth Century	1901 to 2000
15295	MHT15295	MON	LATE IRON AGE & ROMAN OCCUPATION BETWEEN ORCHARD ROAD AND STATION ROAD, BALDOCK	Open land at the east end of Orchard Road revealed in evaluation 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<1> . 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<1> . These remains presumably relate to 'a pair of parallel walls running for over 14m' found here behind The Engine PH in 1991, and dating to the late 3rd or early 4th century. The walls, too substantial to be domestic, suggested some kind of official late Roman corridor building close to the crossroads: law courts, tax offices, a mansio, or the like<2> .	OCCUPATION SITE; BURIED LAND SURFACE; BUILDING; BUILDING	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409
15452	MHT15452	MON	LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN CEMETERY, 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<1, 2> . Subsequent excavation of the narrow open strip of land revealed 62 cremations and 57 inhumations within part of an enclosed cemetery. The earliest burials were late Iron Age cremations; the cemetery appears to have gone out of use in the 3rd century. Eleven cremations and a pit were dated to the late Iron Age; inhumations began in the mid to late 1st century and accompanied the rite of cremation. Several ditches and pits were Roman in date, with others probably also Roman. Most of the cremations were within a pottery vessel, many with accompanying pottery which included samian vessels in a range of forms and fabrics. Two cremations also contained fragments of glass vessels, and several contained copper alloy objects such as brooches and other jewellery, and iron nails. A copper alloy ring was found in an inhumation<3> . 66 cremated bodies and 57 inhumed bodies were analysed, showing that the males were smaller than the contemporary average, and showed more signs of dietary deficiency than average, while females were of average size, and fewer signs of dietary deficiency than the males. Many bones showed signs of trauma, some either unhealed or not fully healed, demonstrating that they occurred perimortem. There were also signs of tuberculosis in several skeletons, and there was a higher than average incidence of dental decay.<4>	CREMATION CEMETERY; INHUMATION CEMETERY	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	1 to 409
15453	MHT15453	MON	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<1> . See also [15454]; this track evidently runs into the Icknield Way.	TRACKWAY	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
15454	MHT15454	MON	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<1> . This is not, however, the confirmed Roman course of the Icknield Way [4182].	DITCH	Roman	50 to 409
15638	MHT15638	MON	ROMAN RITUAL ENCLOSURE, WYNN CLOSE, BALDOCK	A large enclosure excavated during the extensive investigation of cropmarks on Clothall Common had what appeared to be a roundhouse at its centre<1> . The entrance into the enclosure was a massive gateway at the SE corner; inside were several pits, 'containing the largest collection of third-century spearheads from Britain, a rattle used in religious ceremonies, model axes, a spear and an antler, the kinds of miniatures that were used as votive offering, as well as a single adult male burial. These suggest that the site was a temple, perhaps connected with a hunting or warrior god'<2, 3> . The circular feature dated to the late 2nd century AD. It was thought that this would be a unique temple form in Roman Britain, but the temple complex at Annables Farm, Friars Wash, includes a circular shrine [7918].	BUILDING; TEMPLE?; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; RITUAL PIT; INHUMATION	Roman	50 to 409
15749	MHT15749	BLD	THE COTTAGE, 1 CHURCH STREET, BALDOCK	A 16th century or earlier house<1> . It dates to the 15th century<2> ; a timber-framed and plastered house, three-storey front range and a long low brick wing, one storey above the gateway.	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; JETTIED HOUSE; GATEHOUSE	Medieval	1066 to 1500
15750	MHT15750	BLD	17TH CENTURY HOUSE, 3 CHURCH STREET, BALDOCK	A 17th century house, altered in the 18th century<2> . It was renovated in the 20th century in Queen Anne style<1> .	HOUSE	Post Medieval	1701 to 1800
15751	MHT15751	BLD	HOLFORD HOUSE, 9 HIGH STREET, BALDOCK	Holford House was built c.1720-30; about a hundred years later it was enlarged to the north by building over a side entrance; c.1936 additions and alterations were made by the architects Richardson and Gill. In 1971 it was converted to offices and the original staircase sold. The original three-storey elevation was of five bays and of brick, the remaining walls being timber-framed<1> .	TOWN HOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Post Medieval	1701 to 1800
15752	MHT15752	BLD	POST-MEDIEVAL BUILDING, 16 HIGH STREET, BALDOCK	A three-storey brick town house built in 1728, incorporating a timber-framed rear wing which is probably 16th century, although no old features can now be seen inside or out<1> .	TOWN HOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
15755	MHT15755	BLD	POST-MEDIEVAL HOUSES, 1-5 HITCHIN STREET, BALDOCK	A row of houses at the corner of Hitchin Street (Nos 1-5) and Bell Lane, jettied towards both streets; built in the 17th century<2> . Further examination suggests they are probably 16th century<1> .	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; JETTIED HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
15756	MHT15756	BLD	POST-MEDIEVAL HOUSE, 7 HITCHIN STREET, BALDOCK	Listed as an 18th century house, judging from the brick front<2> , this is a timber-framed house built c.1500; it was originally jettied. A chimney-stack at the W end also serves a jettied S wing; both are probably of the early 17th century. In the front range a staircase and chimney-stack were inserted in the middle and E bay respectively in the early 18th century. Either then or in the early 19th century, when it received ground-floor bay windows, the house was refronted and the jetty underbuilt<1> .	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; JETTIED HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
15759	MHT15759	BLD	3-5 SUN STREET, BALDOCK	Listed as a 19th century timber-framed house with a red brick front (no.3), and a 17th-century timberframed house (no.5)<1> , these two were originally the open hall (no.3) and the crosswing (no.5) of a 15th century house<2> .	CROSS WING HOUSE; JETTIED HOUSE; OPEN HALL HOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Medieval to Post Medieval	1401 to 1900

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
15760	MHT15760	BLD	OAK HOUSE, 22 WHITEHORSE STREET, BALDOCK	Listed as a late 18th century house of chequered blue and red brick with red brick dressings, with an inserted 19th century shop front<1> , Oak House consists of three parts: a possible early 16th century Wealden house (central open hall and two storey bays, jettied at first floor level) at the rearmost; a late 16th century block (possibly a parlour); and the front, which was rebuilt in the early 18th century<2> .	WEALDEN HOUSE?; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; HOUSE; SHOP	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
16007	MHT16007	MON	LATE OR POST-ROMAN BUILDING, NEWBERRY'S MEADOW (GROSVENOR ROAD), BALDOCK	Shimon Applebaum excavated a substantial house in Newbery's Meadow, now the Grosvenor Road estate, the foundations of which incorporated a coin of Theodosius I<1> . Although not definitely of 5th-century date, Applebaum considered this likely'<2> . The NGR is approximate.	BUILDING	Late Roman to Sub Roman	201 to 549
16221	MHT16221	BLD	FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, MEETING HOUSE LANE, CHURCH STREET, BALDOCK	Despite raids and arrests of Baldock Quakers in 1660, Pepys recorded the presence of many Quakers in the town in the 1670s. The Meeting House off Church Street survives, in commercial use. It dates to the late 17th or early 18th century, and so may have been built soon after the Toleration Act was passed in 1689. It is single-storey, timber-framed under a tiled roof, with colour-washed plaster and pargetting<1> . Between the building and Church Street was its burial ground; in 1908 the oldest date on the gravestones	FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE; FRIENDS BURIAL GROUND	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
16248	MHT16248	MON	POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, 31 ICKNIELD WAY, BALDOCK	In the late 19th century this was at the edge of the town of Baldock, the site of no.31 Icknield Way being half open land and half occupied by a group of buildings. One of these on the Icknield Way frontage appears to have had a small rear garden, with an outbuilding running back along the plot. A well marked on the 1880 OS map<2> near the road was uncovered during evaluation, together with traces of foundations. The well was cut into the chalk bedrock and was unlined. Much of the plot had suffered terracing to chalk natural<1> , and nothing more was found<3> .	BUILDING; WELL	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
16269	MHT16269	BLD	POST-MEDIEVAL & 20TH CENTURY WORKSHOPS, TRANTERS YARD, WHITEHORSE STREET, BALDOCK	Three buildings lining both sides of Tranters Yard, behind Whitehorse Street, were recorded before demolition. Buildings 1 & 2, of brick and on each side of the yard, were typical of 1940s or 1950s structures for purposes such as a haulage yard or mechanics' workshop, although all the original fittings had gone. In the NE corner of the yard Building 3 had a timber-framed core. Its original roof and much of the south wall survived, and suggested an agricultural building or outhouse. Its construction could be anything from 16th to 19th century, but the robust framing may suggest the 18th century<1> . The NGR is for the post-medieval outbuilding.	TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING; OUTBUILDING; WORKSHOP	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000
16355	MHT16355	BLD	RABAN COURT, 1-6 ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	This was a group of seven cottages restored by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings in 1960, when they were revealed to be a large timber-framed courtyard house built in the early 17th century. The main range ran alongside Royston Road; a lower wing fronted Station Road. Both wings were jettied, and the courtyard was entered from Royston Road through a tall carriage arch with a projecting porch above<1, 2> .	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; INN?; MALTINGS?	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
16465	MHT16465	MON	LATE AND POST-ROMAN INHUMATION CEMETERY, CLOTHALL COMMON	At the point where two Roman roads crossed on Clothall Common was an inhumation cemetery, 'with an unusually high proportion of inter-cutting and reused graves...the earliest graves contained	INHUMATION CEMETERY	Late Roman to Sub Roman	201 to 549

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				pottery of late 4th or even 5th century date in the fills. These earlier graves tended to lie closer to the road, while those of very late date were farther from it, showing how the cemetery grew. The latest graves contained pottery of a vegetable-tempered type identical to one known at Bedford, where it is dated to the 7th century AD (though the Baldock examples may be earlier)'<1> .			
16466	MHT16466	MON	SITE OF GAS WORKS, ICKNIELD WAY, BALDOCK	The Gas Works, shown on the 1881 OS map<1> , was set up in 1837 just outside the parish boundary at the NW end of the town of Baldock; by 1866 it belonged to the Gas Light & Coke Company<2> . It led to the construction of a row of workers' houses, some of the earliest outside the medieval town. The works expanded gradually westwards with new gas holders; they were all demolished in 1987<2> .	GAS WORKS	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000
17054	MHT17054	MON	CROPMARKS OF BOUNDARIES, DITCHES AND PITS, BYGRAVE COMMON	Fragmentary cropmarks of ditches (some of them boundaries) and pits; probably part of a larger complex.	DITCH; PIT	Unknown	Undated
17057	MHT17057	MON	CROPMARK OF DOUBLE-DITCHED TRACKWAY, BYGRAVE COMMON	The cropmark of a double-ditched trackway<1> , extending for a long distance approximately eastwest, and with some signs of central rutting. It does not relate to the medieval strip fields which were still extant in 1847<2> .	TRACKWAY	Unknown	Undated
17058	MHT17058	MON	CROPMARK OF POSSIBLE RING DITCH, BLACKHORSE FARM, BYGRAVE COMMON	The faint cropmark of a possible ring ditch<1> . Fieldwalking in 1994 picked up a line of burnt flint across the field, and five sherds of Roman pottery<2> .	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH?	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
17148	MHT17148	MON	SITE OF 19TH CENTURY RAILWAY CROSSING, ICKNIELD WAY EAST, BALDOCK	A small building shown on the 1880 S map<1> stood adjacent to a lane which ran from Royston Road and Icknield Way East across the railway line. On the north side this lane branched, heading north into the fields and NE to Bygrave. The house was demolished in the 1990s. Evaluation of its garden identified the metal surface of the lane, which was the road between Baldock and Bygrave village; Icknield Way East was then called Bygrave Lane. The work<2> suggested that the house was built by the railway company for the keeper of the railway crossing. The lane also gave access to the coal yards on the north side of the line. By 1898<3> the crossing had gone, and a new Bygrave Lane had been constructed along the other side of the railway to meet North Road and cross the line under the bridge at the station.	ROAD; LEVEL CROSSING; CROSSING KEEPERS COTTAGE	Historic: period uncertain	410 to 1900
17149	MHT17149	MON	SITE OF POST-MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS, EAGLE COURT, ICKNIELD WAY, BALDOCK	In the 19th century an urban yard or court lay here at the northern edge of Baldock, with access between buildings along Icknield Way (then called Bygrave Lane). At the south end of the yard was a row of three small cottages and one slightly larger building, each with a tiny private yard, and a single well<1, 2> . By 1922<3> the buildings had been demolished, and the site remained unoccupied until	TERRACE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				2001. Monitoring of groundworks for a pair of new houses on the site noted the presence of a wall of red brick, two chalk surfaces, and 19th-early 20th century pottery<4> . It is likely that the cottages were built in the earlier 19th century, before the introduction of the byelaws regulating housing standards.			
17445	MHT17445	MON	LATE IRON AGE/EARLY ROMAN DITCHES, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	Exploration of anomalies recorded by geophysics<1> on the area between the railway line and Bygrave Road found two intercutting ditches, apparently field boundaries or enclosure ditches. The earlier of the two contained several sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery, and a broken flint blade or flake. This ditch was cut by another, which contained several sherds of similar pottery and one abraded Roman sherd, dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD. A third ditch of similar character but without dating evidence was found close by to the east at TL 24893 34375<2> . These ditches appear to be part of a field system adjacent to the Roman road [4627], between the main settlement to the south and open countryside.	DITCH; FIELD SYSTEM	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
17446	MHT17446	MON	POST-MEDIEVAL TRACK AND BOUNDARY, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	19th century maps<1, 2> show a trackway running roughly SW-NE from the old line of the Bygrave road and then eastwards parallel with the railway, through the last surviving strip fields. These strips had gone by 1880<2> ; by 1898<3> the trackway had also disappeared. A length of ditch on its line, at the given NGR, was revealed in an evaluation trench in 2008<4> . It may relate to [7750], which itself may mark a course of the Icknield Way [4182].	TRACKWAY; DITCH	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
17710	MHT17710	BLD	MISSION HALL, ORCHARD ROAD, BALDOCK	The Mission Hall, on the corner of Orchard Road and Jackson Street, first appears on the 1898 OS map; in 1880 the plot was empty<1, 2> . It is not named 'Mission Hall', however, until it appears on the 1922 OS map<3> .	MISSION HALL; BRETHREN MEETING HOUSE?	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	1501 to 2000
17736	MHT17736	BLD	TEMPLARS CROSS, NORTH ROAD, BALDOCK	Templars Cross is a two-storey timber-framed house built in the 17th century or earlier, but with 20th century rear extension and 'rustic' porch<1> . It stands alone by the road leading north out of Baldock. The 1880 OS map<2> shows it as a rectangular building set end-on to the road, in a small roadside plot with a garden and an outbuilding at the edge of the road, and another small building adjacent to the west in a separate plot. It possibly had a connection with the extensive 19th century watercress beds [11186] to the west. These had expanded by 1898<3> , and cottages had been built on the plot NW of the house; the house appears to have been divided into two properties. By 1922<4> it had been extended to the front (not the rear). The outbuilding still stood, projecting into the roadway. This has since been demolished, as have all the adjacent cottages, and the garden has greatly expanded. The house has been much extended and altered. Assessment in 2012 led to the delisting of the building. The remaining fragments do suggest a building of some status, but only some of the original timber frame survives and the plan-form has gone<5> .	TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
18128	MHT18128	MON	LATE IRON AGE-ROMAN PARALLEL DITCHES, ROYSTON ROAD, BYGRAVE	Geophysics and evaluation across the field between the Royston Road and the railway line identified	DITCH; FIELD SYSTEM	Late Iron Age to	-100 to 200

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				four parallel ditches aligned NNE-SSW, and spaced at intervals of c.7m. They had vertical sides and flat bases, typical of bedding or cultivation trenches, and produced late Iron Age to early Roman pottery as well as fragments of chalk, suggesting control of the soil's alkalinity. Similar arrangements elsewhere have been 'associated with a method of Roman viticulture known as pastinatio', although the nature of the crop here is unknown. They extended over a fairly small area, although a similar group [6372] was found about 250m to the east. Various undated pits may also be of this period<1> .		Early Roman	
18134	MHT18134	MON	EARLY ROMAN DITCHES, ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	Three ditches identified in geophysics and evaluation between the Royston road and the railway line appeared to be part of a system of animal enclosures or small fields. They only yielded a single sherd of 1st-2nd century Roman pottery. One of the ditches truncated a shallow undated pit<1> .	DITCH; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Early Roman	50 to 200
18135	MHT18135	MON	POSSIBLY POST-ROMAN WHEEL RUTS, ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	Evaluation of land between the Royston road and the railway line identified a set of wheel ruts which cut an early Roman ditch [18134]. As this ditch was part of a field system, the wheel ruts indicate 'a change in land-use...from small-scale Roman period animal enclosures...to an undivided, open landscape capable of accommodating cart traffic'. They appear to predate the medieval strip fields shown here on the Bygrave tithe map<2> , and may represent a phase of the Icknield Way which presumably migrated to north and south over time<1> .	TRACKWAY; WHEEL RUT	Historic: period uncertain	410 to 1900
18204	MHT18204	MON	ROMAN DITCHES, ORCHARD ROAD, BALDOCK	Two substantial parallel linear ditches found on the site of the Gospel Hall [17710] in Orchard Road ran roughly NW-SE. The wider of the two contained five abraded sherds of Roman pottery ranging in date from the late 1st/early 2nd to the 4th/5th century. Fragmented animal bone (sheep/goat, pig, and cattle), two pieces with evidence of butchery, and an iron nail, were also in the fill<1> .	DITCH	Roman	50 to 409
18676	MHT18676	BLD	19TH CENTURY COTTAGES AND BARN, QUENBY'S YARD, POND LANE, BALDOCK	The NW and SW sides of Quenby's Yard, in Pond Lane behind Church Street, are lined with several 19th century brick buildings. The original buildings were constructed in the early 19th century, apparently at the rear of 7-11 Church Street and with access via a carriage arch beside no.11. The tithe award, c.1850<2> , refers to the whole site, including 7 and 9 Church Street, as 13 cottages and warehouses. A row of cottages stood along the Pond Lane frontage, with warehouses and/or farm buildings behind. After 1850 the yard was largely rebuilt, leaving (apart from parts of walls) only a single-storey red brick barn at the western corner from the earliest phase (c.1800-1825). Later development led to alteration and rebuilding of the mid 19th century structures, with a move from partly residential to wholly industrial and commercial use. Remains of two brick cottages, a brick barn, and a timber-framed and weatherboarded barn survive from the mid 19th century, although much altered. In the 1950s-60s a firm of car dealers, Quenby's, took over the yard and constructed garages<1> .	TERRACE; BARN; TIMBER FRAMED BARN	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
18760	MHT18760	MON	BALDOCK SEWAGE WORKS, NORTON ROAD, BALDOCK	The later 19th century OS maps<1, 2> show here a small group of buildings marked 'Sewage Works', against the railway embankment on the north side of the line, close to the head of the river Ivel.	SEWAGE WORKS	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				They could be approached from the town side of the line via a passage through the embankment (still a public footpath); a water channel ran north from the works to the river. Two buildings (one openfronted) backed onto the embankment; one larger building with a small yard, divided into two, stood to the north. The works were slightly expanded and altered in the 20th century, but are still a pumping station.			
19281	MHT19281	PAS	EARLY ROMAN COPPER-ALLOY BROOCH, BYGRAVE		FINDSPOT	Early Roman	100 to 199
22532	MHT22532	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22547	MHT22547	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22554	MHT22554	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22555	MHT22555	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22557	MHT22557	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22558	MHT22558	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22559	MHT22559	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22560	MHT22560	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22562	MHT22562	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22565	MHT22565	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22566	MHT22566	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22567	MHT22567	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22568	MHT22568	PAS	LATE IRON AGE SILVER COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22573	MHT22573	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22576	MHT22576	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22580	MHT22580	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22581	MHT22581	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22582	MHT22582	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
22584	MHT22584	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22587	MHT22587	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22589	MHT22589	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22590	MHT22590	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22591	MHT22591	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22619	MHT22619	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22655	MHT22655	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22666	MHT22666	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22667	MHT22667	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22674	MHT22674	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22832	MHT22832	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22833	MHT22833	PAS	LATE IRON AGE SILVER COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22834	MHT22834	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22835	MHT22835	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22836	MHT22836	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22837	MHT22837	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22863	MHT22863	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22864	MHT22864	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22865	MHT22865	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22866	MHT22866	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22876	MHT22876	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22894	MHT22894	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
22895	MHT22895	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22896	MHT22896	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22897	MHT22897	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22898	MHT22898	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22899	MHT22899	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22900	MHT22900	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22901	MHT22901	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22902	MHT22902	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22903	MHT22903	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22904	MHT22904	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22905	MHT22905	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22906	MHT22906	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22907	MHT22907	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22908	MHT22908	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22909	MHT22909	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22910	MHT22910	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
22911	MHT22911	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
23116	MHT23116	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
23117	MHT23117	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
23118	MHT23118	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
23136	MHT23136	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
23274	MHT23274	PAS	LATE IRON AGE COPPER-ALLOY COIN, BALDOCK		FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
27195	MHT27195	PAS	ROMAN COPPER-ALLOY STEELYARD WEIGHT, BYGRAVE		FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
27197	MHT27197	PAS	MID-LATE SAXON COPPER-ALLOY BORRE-STYLE BROOCH, BYGRAVE		FINDSPOT	Middle Saxon to Late Saxon	850 to 1000
30243	MHT30243	MON	ROMAN PITS AND DITCHES, CALIFORNIA, BALDOCK	Across the long narrow strip of open land NE of California pits and ditches of late Iron Age and Roman date, contemporary with the cemetery [15452] which occupied much of the area, were found in excavation<1> . A single pit appeared to date to the earlier 1st century AD. A long sequence of ditches, pits, and some larger quarry pits ended in the later 3rd to 4th century, the last feature being a 4th century quarry pit dug at the southern end of the site. This pit was backfilled with demolition rubble from at least one substantial building of brick and tile, some of it damaged by fire, and 3rd to 4th century pottery. Various ditch and pit fills contained domestic animal bone debris (cattle, sheep/goat, pig, and dog or fox, small birds, eels, oyster and mussels), hammerscale from iron smithing, and possible glassworking remains. In one of the pits was a complete faience melon bead. Environmental remains were largely of terrestrial snail species indicating largely open country or grassland, with frog or toad, field vole, wood and house mouse, pygmy shrew, and other small vertebrates, as well as charred grains of spelt wheat and barley. The area appears to have been grassland with possibly hedged ditches, and with buildings nearby in addition to the cemetery<1> .	PIT; DITCH	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409
30249	MHT30249	MON	ROMAN FARMSTEAD, ALEYN WAY/YEOMANRY DRIVE, BALDOCK	A mainly 2nd century farmstead, with its origins in the later 1st century, was found in excavation of an area of open land north of the road junction in 1997<1> . The remains included pits filled with domestic rubbish, traces of metalworking (hammerscale, a pit containing charcoal and burnt flint), spreads of occupation material including daub and tile, a possible foundation trench for a fence or wall, and a rectangular post structure which may have been a raised granary. Finds included pottery, three brooches, a coin, a spindle whorl, butchered animal bone, oyster shells, and fish bones. Environmental remains showed that the farmstead lay in open calcareous grassland, the snails implying some disturbed and arable soils nearby, and a boundary ditch and trackway were evidently part of a known network of small rectangular enclosures spreading across Clothall Common. These enclosures appear to have been marked out with small ditches in to plots in the 1st century AD; the trackway (and one pit) was earlier 1st century in origin. Some of these ditches were maintained, while others were allowed to silt up gradually. The spreads of debris declined from the late 2nd century; there was no evidence for use of the site beyond the 3rd century<1> . The farmstead within this landscape is 30m south of a prehistoric route which ran NE to SW. The many late Iron Age and Roman cemeteries which are a feature of Baldock lay to the south and west.	TRACKWAY; BOUNDARY DITCH; RUBBISH PIT; GRANARY?; ENCLOSURE; FARMSTEAD	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
30309	MHT30309	MON	LATE IRON AGE PITS AND DITCH, 12 ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	A scatter of pits and a ditch were found in three evaluation trenches behind and east of no.12 Royston Road in 2013. Each pit was in a different trench. One pit contained no finds; the second contained nothing in its lower fill and late Iron Age sherds in the upper fill. The third pit contained fragments of a pot in an early Roman sandy fabric, burnt daub, and some animal bone (probably sheep/goat). Near this third pit was a narrow ditch containing late Iron Age pottery. The late Iron Age pottery was all grog-tempered, largely from domestic storage jars<1> . The given NGR is for the approximate position of the ditch and early Roman pit.	PIT; DITCH	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
30460	MHT30460	MON	EARLIER IRON AGE PIT ALIGNMENT, STATION ROAD, BALDOCK	Ten pits in a line running NW-SE across land south of Baldock Station appear to be a further part of a known alignment running for a considerable distance (at least 1.5km) north-east of the town (see also [2321, 6173, 7740, 10792]). The only finds were sherds of early Roman pottery in the fills of a few pits (and post-medieval from one pit), other than a Class II potin coin in yet another pit. This had no pottery with it. This part of the alignment, which may have run along a hedgerow, appears to have gone out of use by the late Iron Age, and was cut by late Iron Age [30466] and early Roman [30467] features<1> .	PIT ALIGNMENT	Earlier Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	-800 to -101
30466	MHT30466	MON	LATE IRON AGE DITCHES AND OTHER FEATURES, STATION ROAD, BALDOCK	A linear ditch cutting the earlier Iron Age pit alignment [30460] south of Baldock Station was one of two ditches containing 'relatively large amounts' of late Iron Age pottery and animal bone; the ditch was recut in the later 1st century AD (see [30467]). Adjacent were two curvilinear features which may represent a round house, which may have been contemporary; a good deal of late Iron Age domestic pottery lay in the ditch close to the curvilinears. The pottery included small amounts of imported Gallo-Belgic wares, and a sherd from an early Baetican amphora<1> . The second linear, running NW-SE, continued to the south<2> .	DITCH; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
30467	MHT30467	MON	ROMAN FEATURES, STATION ROAD, BALDOCK	Late Iron Age domestic features [30466] south of Baldock Station were succeeded in the mid-late 1st century by an enclosure bounded by substantial ditches<1, 2> . The northern boundary ditch appeared to have been cleaned out more than once, and the south ditch had been recut. This southern ditch had been 'backfilled in the late Roman period, possibly using earth derived from a late Iron Age cremation cemetery or from a nearby domestic site', to judge by the pottery in this fill. Two pits and a well also dated to this early Roman period, as did a cess pit containing organic matter at the base, covered by a layer of redeposited chalk. Into this chalk had been dug a late 1st century Hadham greyware jar containing calcined bone, and then the pit had been backfilled; in the fill was a complete	ENCLOSURE; DITCH; PIT; WELL; CESS PIT; FIELD BOUNDARY	Early Roman	50 to 200

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				Aucissa brooch of mid to late 1st century date, and the pin from another brooch (perhaps a Colchester type). The pottery of this period included no imports, suggesting fairly low status, and there were no coins, but the ditch fills contained several fragments of Roman tile, pieces of burnt wattle and daub, limestone fragments possibly from a flagged floor, and two honestones of non-local stone. Environmental evidence was of an open landscape, possibly with hedges, and with some local crop processing but also short grassland grazed by animals such as sheep. Food included wheat, barley, oats, beans, plum, apple/pear, cattle, sheep, pig, eel, other small fish, oysters, mussels, and probably chickens and eggs<1> . In the 2nd century a sequence of further ditches was cut across the site. Abraded sherds of late 2nd century pottery in the latest ditches implied that these were field boundaries, domestic use of the site having ceased. The only evidence for later use of the site was a stamped 3rd century Hadham oxidised ware bowl. This agrees with evidence from other sites in Baldock, which indicate that the Roman settlement shrank in size in the late 2nd to 3rd century<1> . Late Roman coins were found in the previous evaluation<2> ; and see [486], Roman features just to the south which continued until at least the 4th century.			
30631	MHT30631	MON	LATE IRON AGE/EARLY ROMAN PIT, THE OLD MEETING HOUSE, MEETING HOUSE LANE, BALDOCK	Graves in the Quaker burial ground [16221] cut an irregular oval pit, 3.40m across, which contained a sandy silt fill with chalk, and one sherd which was late Iron Age to early Roman in date<1> .	PIT	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
30632	MHT30632	MON	MEDIEVAL PITS, THE OLD MEETING HOUSE, MEETING HOUSE LANE, BALDOCK	Graves in the Friends' Burial Ground [16221] cut two pits, one oval and the other more circular; both contained 12th-14th century pottery and tile fragments<1> . Five undated pits were also found.	PIT	Medieval	1066 to 1500
30652	MHT30652	MON	LATE IRON AGE DITCH, 2 ICKNIELD WAY EAST, BALDOCK	Part of a substantial ditch running NNE-SSW, seen within a foundation trench for a house extension, contained two fills. The ditch was 2m wide and 0.75m deep; in the lower fill were sherds of late Iron Age pottery and a small amount of domesticated animal bone. Most of the pottery was from a grogtempered everted-rim cordoned jar; there was also a sherd from the base of a Gallo-Belgic terra nigra plate. The sherds were in good unworn condition. The date range is later 1st century BC to c.AD 70<1> .	DITCH	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
30919	MHT30919	MON	PART OF ROMAN ROAD, HARTSFIELD JMI SCHOOL, CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Part of a Roman road identified in geophysical survey in 1973 was subject to limited excavation in 1982. The road runs NE-SW, towards a junction with the main Roman road [4190] from Baldock to Braughing, and the Football Close temple [770] just beyond. 'The edges (of the road) were defined by substantial drainage ditches, and the surface consisted of well worn flint and chalk metalling'<1> .	ROAD	Roman	50 to 409
30920	MHT30920	MON	TWO ROMAN CREMATIONS, HARTSFIELD JMI SCHOOL, CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Two Romano-British cremations were recorded to the SE of the roadway [30919]. One included in its assemblage two bronze pins, a beaker, and a samian cup and dish, dating it to c.AD 60-180'<1> .	CREMATION	Early Roman	50 to 200

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
30921	MHT30921	MON	ROMAN CORN-DRIER AND OTHER FEATURES, HARTSFIELD JMI SCHOOL, CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Roman features revealed during limited excavation in 1982 of the sloping ground between Clothall Road and the new Hartsfield JMI School, in an area intended for playing fields, included 'a T-shaped kiln, probably used as a corn drier. Two isolated stretches of robbed-out flint and rubble wall were investigated, one to the NW of the road [30919], and the other on the NW edge of the site. Finally, a surface of tile, flint and sandstone rubble, on the southern extreme of the site, was interpreted as the hard-core base of an interior floor. Further pit and ditch features were observed across the site. A coin hoard, consisting of 23 coins deposited in a pot in c.AD 350, was recovered from one of the pit features'<1> . The given NGR is the approximate position of the corn drier.	CORN DRYING KILN; WALL; FLOOR; PIT; DITCH	Roman	50 to 409
30922	MHT30922	MON	LATE IRON AGE PIT ALIGNMENT AND ROUND HOUSE, HARTSFIELD JMI SCHOOL, BALDOCK	An extensive pit alignment, which has since been traced for a distance of approximately one kilometre through excavations, geophysical surveys and examination of aerial photographs', was first identified during excavation at the west end of the proposed Hartsfield JMI School in 1982. 'Several of the pits in Area 12 were sectioned, and were shown to have contained large upright timber posts, which may have been part of an impressive boundary feature'. The alignment was no later than the late Iron Age, and may have originated at an earlier date. Beside the alignment in the same place were a pair of concentric ring ditches, the remains of a late Iron Age round house<1> . Both these features fell out of use in the early Roman period.	PIT ALIGNMENT; ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
31037	MHT31037	MON	SITE OF POST-MEDIEVAL BUILDINGS, ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	The 1842 tithe map<1> shows a group of buildings here at the junction of Royston Road and Icknield Way East, and opposite a lane leading to Bygrave. The buildings appear to have included cottages and outbuildings, facing onto both road frontages; across the junction there appears to have been a gate. The later 19th century OS maps<2, 3> show more detail, the buildings surrounding two yards. By 1922<4> those nearest the junction had been demolished, with more disappearing by 1937<5> . Later in the 20th century Hill Cottage was built on the plot. Evaluation in its garden in 2015 found only a few traces of 19th and 20th century walls and a 19th century soakaway, but the finds included 18th-20th century roof tile, 19th century gault brick, and a small amount of late 18th/earlier 19th century to early 20th century pottery<6> . Subsequent monitoring at the site revealed a small number of 19th and 20th century remains relating to the buildings previously extant on site. Remains included postholes containing pottery, animal bone and clay pipe fragments as well as masonry wall footings. It appears likely that the masonry wall footings, M2020 and M2021 represent portions of these now demolished buildings.<7>	HOUSE; BUILDING	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
31086	MHT31086	MON	COURSE OF HISTORIC TRACKWAY, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	The 1840s tithe maps show a trackway running SW from Ashwell Street [4692], around the hillfort of Arbury Banks [26] and on into Newnham parish. Here it skirted Gravelpit Hill and ran along the parish boundary into the highway (a Roman road) north of Baldock. The portion within Ashwell, which provided a boundary against which the strip fields were laid out, disappeared at enclosure in 1863, when local roads were comprehensively rerouted. Part of the course within Newnham as far as the Newnham/Baldock parish boundary may have been straightened by 1847. The section along the boundary is evidently more ancient, and survives as a byway.	TRACKWAY	Historic: period uncertain	410 to 1900
31227	MHT31227	MON	EARLY ROMAN FEATURES, HARTSFIELD JMI SCHOOL, CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	A series of cut features found along a new gas main trench on the north side of the school buildings in 2015 included ten pits (some intercutting) and a ditch. None contained any finds other than the ditch and two scattered pits. These all contained 1st century AD pottery and animal bone, and the ditch and one of the pits also had oyster shell. The 24 sherds of pottery were only slightly worn, and were largely of late Iron Age grog-tempered fabric; the rest was in local sandy coarse wares. All of them date to the early to mid 1st century, and possibly a little later, but no early Roman grey wares were present. The animal bone represented cattle or horse, and sheep/goat or pig<1> . The given NGR is for the ditch; the pits were at about TL 24949 34052, and TL 24975 34032. See [31228] for a contemporary length of ditch 28m to the NW.	DITCH; PIT	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
31228	MHT31228	MON	EARLY ROMAN DITCH, HARTSFIELD JMI SCHOOL, BALDOCK	Part of a ditch, found during groundworks for an extension to the school hall in 2016, contained more than 40 sherds of 1st century AD pottery of local type (in local grog-tempering). A small number of animal bones were also present. Two other sherds, in shelly ware, came from made ground and from a pit which may have been excavated in the 1980s; other features contained no finds<1> . See also [31227], for contemporary features NE of the school building.	DITCH; PIT	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200
31437	MHT31437	MON	NEOLITHIC PITS, BYGRAVE COMMON, BALDOCK	At least two intercutting pits, and another isolated pit possibly of the same date, were found in an evaluation trench on the high ground of Bygrave Common in 2016. The earliest of the intercutting pits was circular with vertical sides. At the edge of the pit were five fragments of antler and a little charcoal, in a layer of loose soil with cobble-sized chalk fragments. In the pit itself were another 30 fragments of animal bone. A second pit just to the NE contained 8 sherds of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age pottery. The third pit lay apart to the NE and was undated, but in its upper fill were eroded chalk fills tipping downslope. An extensive layer of redeposited chalk capped the earliest pit and was truncated by the isolated one<1> .	PIT	Neolithic	-4500 to -2501
31438	MHT31438	MON	BRONZE AGE BARROW CEMETERY, HALF WAY FARM, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	A string of five ring ditches along the 65m aOD contour south of Bygrave Road overlooks an extinct winterbourne to the south. Evaluation in 2016 found that levelling for the farmsteads has damaged the remains, but they are ring ditches surviving from round barrows, apparently of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date<1> . Two more ring ditches to the south [2385, 2386], seen only as cropmarks,	BARROW CEMETERY	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				may be natural and not part of the cemetery.			
31441	MHT31441	MON	UNDATED ENCLOSURE, AND POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED FIELD SYSTEMS AND TRACKWAY	Various features identified in geophysics along a promontory running across Bygrave Common were revealed by evaluation as the ditches of a rectilinear enclosure, and possibly associated field system and trackway. Finds were virtually absent so the ditches are essentially undated, but 'are probably late Iron Age of possibly early Roman in date'<1> . The enclosure ditches (E1) produced no finds. An Lplan ditch to the south produced a Neolithic to Bronze Age flint flake, and sherds dating to the late Iron Age to 2nd century AD, but the angle of the L enclosed two ring ditches [2430, 2431], 'and may have been constructed when these monuments were still visible landscape features'. A ditch segment found further east may be part of the same feature. Other segments some distance north of the enclosure and east of Blackhorse Farm made up three or four parallel ditches, one with four sherds of mid to late 1st or 2nd century pottery, and animal bone, shell and flint. These ditches may represent a trackway along the base of the slope, a predecessor of the existing bridleway which runs along the valley and the northern edge of the Common. A second rectilinear enclosure (E3) on lower ground south of the promontory, cut by the track leading north from Bygrave Road at Freeland Farm, also contained sherds of late Iron Age or Roman pottery<1> . The NGR is for the enclosure E1.	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown	Undated
31443	MHT31443	MON	LATE IRON AGE RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE	A rectangular enclosure, part of a large late Iron Age settlement complex [2380, 2381, 4558, 6155], is one of at least two enclosures here attached to the south side of a major landscape boundary ditch [7750]. Evaluation found that the enclosure's northern edge consisted of five parallel ditches on either side of [7750], indicating several recuts here. A ditch which appeared to be the enclosure's western edge was 2m wide, with animal bone and pottery in the upper fill. The pottery was late Iron Age to perhaps c.AD 60/70. Two pits and a grave were cut into the ditch fill; the grave cut was not excavated. One of the pits cut the other, and the later pit contained in its upper fill 'a large quantity' of Roman wall plaster painted in red, ochre, white, black and green, and a few sherds of late Iron Age pottery (the wall plaster is probably late Roman; see [31445]). Three features were identified within the enclosure, and might imply a structure: two were postholes, one of which cut a large circular pit with a chalky fill containing two sherds of late 1st or early 2nd century pottery<1> .	ENCLOSURE; DITCH; BURIAL; PIT	Late Iron Age to Late Roman	-100 to 409
31444	MHT31444	MON	LATE IRON AGE FEATURES, NORTH ROAD, BALDOCK	The Roman highway [4190] running north from Baldock curves around the western end of the promontory of Bygrave Common just south of Blackhorse Farm. Geophysical anomalies on this high ground included a linear which suggested that the Roman road may have gone over the hill without deviation, but evaluation found that the linear was a substantial late Iron Age ditch. It was 2.20m wide	BOUNDARY DITCH; DITCH; PIT	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	-100 to 200

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				and was recut at least four times, each time being set slightly further east. Late Iron Age pottery was found in some quantity in the fills. This ditch appears to have been a longstanding boundary across the western end of the promontory, with late Iron Age features on its western side overlooking the valley (and the multi-period settlement [6826] south of Blackhorse Farm on the other side of the Roman road). These features included pits and ditches, cut into the chalk and some containing sherds of pottery dating from the late Iron Age to c.AD 60-70. Many other features remain unexcavated<1> .			
31445	MHT31445	MON	LATE ROMAN CHALK PITS, BYGRAVE	At least three large pits found during evaluation in the centre of a late Iron Age settlement complex [6155, 2380, 2381, 4558] were apparently chalk extraction pits dug and backfilled in the late 3rd to 4th centuries. One was a deeper recut of another, and was 3m wide and more than 1.15m deep. In the fills were animal bone, a bone needle, 24 sherds of late 3rd to 4th century pottery, and painted wall plaster. More pottery and wall plaster of the same date were found in the upper fills of one of the late Iron Age enclosure ditches [4558] just to the south. Two other pits were of the same late Roman date with a good deal more painted wall plaster. This suggests a building of some status in the vicinity, which was either demolished or renovated in the late Roman period<1> . See also [31443].	CHALK PIT	Late Roman	201 to 409
31446	MHT31446	BLD	POST-WORLD WAR I SMALLHOLDINGS, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	Seven smallholdings laid out as part of the Land Fit for Heroes campaign soon after 1918	SMALLHOLDING	Twentieth Century	1901 to 2000
31446	MHT31446	BLD	POST-WORLD WAR I SMALLHOLDINGS, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	Seven smallholdings laid out as part of the Land Fit for Heroes campaign soon after 1918	SMALLHOLDING	Twentieth Century	1901 to 2000
31446	MHT31446	BLD	POST-WORLD WAR I SMALLHOLDINGS, BYGRAVE ROAD, BALDOCK	Seven smallholdings laid out as part of the Land Fit for Heroes campaign soon after 1918	SMALLHOLDING	Twentieth Century	1901 to 2000
MHT22473	MHT22473	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22563	MHT22563	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22564	MHT22564	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22700	MHT22700	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22710	MHT22710	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22862	MHT22862	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22868	MHT22868	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22869	MHT22869	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22875	MHT22875	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22887	MHT22887	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT22889	MHT22889	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT23087	MHT23087	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT23338	MHT23338	PAS			FINDSPOT	Unknown	Undated
MHT31686	MHT31686	MON	POSSIBLE HENGE OR RING DITCH, WALLINGTON ROAD, BALDOCK	A geophysical survey undertaken by the Ancient Monuments Geophysics Laboratory (English Heritage in 1991 revealed within Walls Field two lengths of concentric ring ditches, the outer (if complete) would have had a diameter of ca. 100m. This is either a ring ditch or a henge. The majority of the monument lies beneath a First World War aircraft hangar [MHT 13408].<1, 2>		Unknown	Undated

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT31689	MHT31689	MON	UNDATED FEATURES, SALIBURY ROAD, BALDOCK	The archaeological evaluation revealed an undated ditch and pit towards the rear of the site. No finds were recovered. To the north of this site there is evidence of late Iron Age and early Roman activity in discrete areas and it is suggested that the features here may represent another cluster.<1>	PIT; DITCH	Unknown	Undated
MHT31690	MHT31690	MON	POSSIBLE ROMAN WELL AND POST MEDIEVAL DITCHES, ICKNIELD ROAD, BALDOCK	Evaluation revealed a possible well feature in the form of a subcircular pit with vertical sides. There was 3 fills, all of which contained finds. Fill F1026 was visible on the edges of the feature and might represent the remains of a organic lining, it consisted a chalky clay and contained a small amount of Roman pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), burnt flint, animal bone and unidentified copper fragments. The main fill (F1025) consisted a firm chalk with pockets of silt and flint. It contained a large amount of Roman pottery, CBM, animal, slag, fired clay, and shell. It was clear that this fill was a deliberate backfilling of the feature. Above this was a clayey silt with flint and chalk chunks fill and contained Roman pottery, slag, animal bone and a single fragment of human bone. The appearance of the fills and the possibility of an organic lining, suggests that this feature is a possible well. It is hard to determine the date of this feature from the available data, however it is possibly Roman. Two post medieval features were also found, both containing 17-19th century pottery, and CBM. One also contained bone.<	WELL?; DITCH	Early Roman to Post Medieval	50 to 1899
MHT36861	MHT36861	PAS			FINDSPOT	Medieval	1250 to 1400
MHT39572	MHT39572	PAS	Bygrave (known as)		FINDSPOT	Late Roman	260 to 296
MHT39736	MHT39736	MON	PREHISTORIC, ROMAN AND POST MEDIEVAL FEATURES, STATION ROAD, BALDOCK	Three evaluation trenches were excavated. Trench 3 contained two Late Iron Age or Roman features and post medieval brick walls. A V-shaped ditch (0315) of Late Iron Age or Roman date was revealed and was aligned northeast-southwest, this contained a large amount of 1st century BC - 1st century AD pottery, as well as animal bone and slag. Possible banks of redeposited sand were identified on either side of the ditch. A large circular feature sealed below the yard surface was revealed and contained 1st century BC-1st century AD pottery, animal bone and a fragment of fossil. The sides were vertical to undercut. This feature appears to be a well or possible storage pit that has been truncated by the post medieval features. Beneath one of the footings of brick wall and cut into the upper fill of the V-shaped ditch was a pit (0344) which was filled with sand and silt and contained a fragment of Verulamium white ware pottery and chalk rubble.	DITCH; HUMAN REMAINS; PIT; WELL; WELL; PIT; WALL; PIT	Late Iron Age to Post Medieval	-100 to 1900
MHT39737	MHT39737	MON	LATE PRE-ROMAN INHUMATIONS AND CREMATION, ROYSTON ROAD, BALDOCK	A north-south aligned ditch (F2003) of unknown depth was revealed containing no finds. This was cut by two graves (F2022, F2005). The first grave (F2022) contained one skeleton orientated north-south with the skull at the south. Analysis indicates the skeleton is female and aged between c25-35	INHUMATION; CREMATION	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49

PrefRef	MonUID	RecordType	Name	Description	MonType	Period	Dates
				years old. There is pathology, including dental disease and osteoarthritis. The feet were missing as the grave had been cut by grave (F2005). By the right elbow was a small complete local coarseware pot. There was also a copper sphere by the right knee. Animal bone was also recovered from the fill of this grave. Grave F2005 contained one skeleton orientated north south, with the skull at the north. Analysis indicates this skeleton to be male, and between 16-20 years old. There was also evidence of pathology including spinal abnormalities. They also showed signs of serious infection at the time of death. A copper sphere was located at the left knee. The fill of the grave had pottery and animal bone. Just to the west of these graves was a pit (F2031) which contained an un-urned cremation alongside 4 distinct imported Gaulish ware pottery vessels, a copper alloy buckle, a glass fragment, and an iron nail. Analysis shows that the remains were those of an adult probable female, with traces of degenerative pathology. Ditch F2003 was then recut by ditch F2008.<1,2,3> These inhumations and cremation are c20m from Roman cemetery [12879] and c30m from Late Iron Age-Early Roman burial enclosure [13194]. The presence of ditch F2003 to the east of the cremation (F2031) suggests a second burial enclosure. It is suggested that the cremation was of higher status than the burials, shown by the pottery types found along the individuals. If this is the case, there is a echo between this and the cemetery at King Harry Lane site in St Albans [14145] both in its layout and the similarity in artefactual assemblages.<1,2,3>			

8.5 EVENTS (WITHIN STUDY AREA)

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
EHT1290	180	EVT	Evaluation of land to the rear of California, Baldock, 2008		The Heritage Network	Land at California, Baldock
EHT1469	354	EVT	Evaluation at 31 Icknield Way, Baldock, 2010	Four evaluation trenches were cut through the hard standing outside the workshop building and excavated to chalk natural. The site was found to have been heavily landscaped, removing all the topsoil and subsoil, and possibly some of the underlying chalk, to make a terrace for building on. The slope up to Farriers Close, however, has a surviving profile which may conceal archaeological cut features.	Thames Valley Archaeological Services	Works at 31 Icknield Way, Baldock
EHT1518	403	EVS	Building recording at Tranters Yard, Whitehorse Street, Baldock, 2009	Building recording of existing structures, before demolition and replacement with housing; some monitoring of groundworks during the process (which found nothing).	Archaeological Solutions Ltd	Tranters Yard, Whitehorse Street, Baldock

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
EHT1633	516	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF DITCH & PITS ON CLOTHALL COMMON, CLOTHALL		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT1689	572	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES, CLOTHALL		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT1691	574	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF RING DITCHES, BYGRAVE		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT1731	614	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF SOILMARKS, CLOTHALL		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT1746	629	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES AND PITS, BALDOCK		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT1895	776	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF RING DITCHES, BYGRAVE		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT1902	783	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF A CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, REED		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT1913	794	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF A RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT1914	795	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES, BYGRAVE		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT2066	946	EVP	AIR PHOTO SHOWING AREA OF ROMAN BALDOCK		HCC Planning Dept Air Photos(+Huntings orig verti)	
EHT2338	1218	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF RING DITCHES, BYGRAVE		Local Collections : E. Herts Arch Group	
EHT2339	1219	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF THREE RING DITCHES, BYGRAVE		Local Collections : E. Herts Arch Group	
EHT2436	1316	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ENCLOSURES AND BALDOCK ROMAN TOWN, CLOTHALL		Air Photos from Private Collections	
EHT2437	1317	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2438	1318	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2439	1319	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2440	1320	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2441	1321	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2442	1322	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2443	1323	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2444	1324	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2445	1325	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2454	1334	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS, CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK		Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT2455	1335	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2456	1336	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS, CLOTHALL ROAD, BALDOCK	Two vertical APs showing cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures [4905]; linear ditches [2390]; maculae [1095] and a sub- rectangular enclosure [6173].	Air Photos from CUCAP	

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
EHT2457	1337	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ENCLOSURES ETC., CLOTHALL COMMON, BALDOCK	Vertical air photograph showing area of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement of Baldock [0008], and several cropmarks, including rectilinear enclosure [4905. Taken in 1976, prior to the building of new housing and Hartsfield School. Record was previously mislocated, at TL 225 340.	Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT2458	1338	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2520	1399	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF A SERIES OF RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURES, HITCHIN	Oblique AP, showing cropmarks of a series of rectilinear enclosures [4905]. See also APs 3777 3795 3797.	Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT2569	1448	EVP	AIR PHOTO			
EHT2592	1471	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP, looking NW, showing cropmarks of enclosures [2381 4558 6155] and rectilinear ditches [2380].	Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT2605	1484	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP, looking NW, showing cropmarks of rectilinear ditches [6372 2380] and enclosures [2381 4558 6155].	Air Photos from CUCAP	
EHT2863	1740	EVP	AIR PHOTO		Air Photo Services Air Photos	
EHT2864	1741	EVP	AIR PHOTO		Air Photo Services Air Photos	
EHT2880	1757	EVP	AIR PHOTO, BYGRAVE	Air photo of soilmarks of ring ditches [7459, 7460, 4774,4775].	Air Photo Services Air Photos	
EHT2891	1768	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF BYGRAVE COMMON AND FIELDS S OF A505, BYGRAVE	Aerial view, looking approx. south across Bygrave Common to Clothall Common.	Air Photo Services Air Photos	
EHT4182	2946	EVT	Evaluation at The Maltings, Royston Road, Baldock, 1998		Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	The Maltings, Royston Road, Baldock
EHT4201	2965	EVT	Evaluation at The Engine PH, Baldock, 1992		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	Land south of the Engine public house, Station Road, Baldock
EHT4202	2966	EVT	Evaluation at 39b High Street, Baldock, 1992		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	39b High Street, Baldock
EHT4282	3043	EVT	Evaluation at Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock, 1995		The Heritage Network	Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock
EHT4282	6286	EVT	Evaluation at Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock, 1995		The Heritage Network	Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock
EHT4282	6287	EVT	Evaluation at Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock, 1995		The Heritage Network	Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock
EHT4285	6326	EVS	Fieldwalking along the proposed Baldock bypass, northern option (phase 2), 1994		The Heritage Network	Baldock Bypass, Northern Option
EHT4285	6328	EVS	Fieldwalking along the proposed Baldock bypass, northern option (phase 2), 1994		The Heritage Network	Baldock Bypass, Northern Option

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
EHT4285	3046	EVS	Fieldwalking along the proposed Baldock bypass, northern option (phase 2), 1994		The Heritage Network	Baldock Bypass, Northern Option
EHT4289	6330	EVS	Fieldwalking on the proposed Baldock bypass, northern route (phase 1), 1994		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	A505 Baldock Bypass, Northern Route
EHT4289	6334	EVS	Fieldwalking on the proposed Baldock bypass, northern route (phase 1), 1994		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	A505 Baldock Bypass, Northern Route
EHT4289	3049	EVS	Fieldwalking on the proposed Baldock bypass, northern route (phase 1), 1994		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	A505 Baldock Bypass, Northern Route
EHT4508	3242	EVT	Evaluation at Blackhorse Farm, Baldock, 1993		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	Blackhorse Farm Baldock
EHT4580	3309	EVS	Building assessment at Butler's Yard, Orchard Road, Baldock, 1999	Assessment of the standing buildings before demolition of all except the oldest, planned for conversion to domestic use.	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	Butler's Yard, Orchard Road, Baldock
EHT4600	3328	EVT	Evaluation 25m to the rear (NE) of 33-39b High Street, Baldock, 1993		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	33-39b High Street, Baldock
EHT4627	3355	EVT	Evaluation at 2 Royston Road, Baldock, 2002		The Heritage Network	2 Royston Road, Baldock
EHT4628	3356	EVT	Watching brief at 2 Royston Road, Baldock, 2002		The Heritage Network	2 Royston Road, Baldock
EHT4658	3386	EVT	Evaluation at Football Close, Baldock, 2004		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	Football Close, Baldock
EHT4660	3388	EVT	Excavation at Football Close, Baldock, 2004		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	Football Close, Baldock
EHT4734	3461	EVS	Fieldwalking at Ivel Springs, Baldock, 2004		The Heritage Network	Ivel Springs, Baldock
EHT4799	3522	EVT	Evaluation of land at Turnpike, Icknield Way East, Baldock, 1997		The Heritage Network	Land at Turnpike, Icknield Way East, Baldock
EHT4810	3533	EVT	Excavation at The Old White Horse PH, Baldock, 1997		The Heritage Network	The Old White Horse PH, Baldock
EHT4837	3558	EVT	Watching brief at 14 Westell Close, Baldock, 1999		The Heritage Network	14 Westell Close, Baldock
EHT4843	3564	EVT	Evaluation of land behind Bury House, Hitchin Street, Baldock, 1999		The Heritage Network	Land r/o Bury House, Hitchin Street, Baldock
EHT4862	3583	EVT	Excavation at 37-39 The Twitchell, Baldock, 1996-98		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	37-39 The Twitchell, Baldock
EHT4882	3602	EVT	Observations in St Mary's Churchyard, Baldock, 2000		The Heritage Network	St Mary's Churchyard, Baldock

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
EHT4894	3614	EVT	Watching brief at 2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock, 1997-98		Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock
EHT4895	3615	EVT	Watching brief at Butler's Yard, Orchard Road, Baldock, 1999		Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	Butler's Yard, Orchard Road, Baldock
EHT4915	3633	EVT	Evaluation at 19 Clothall Road, Baldock, 2000		The Heritage Network	19 Clothall Road, Baldock
EHT4947	3665	EVT	Watching brief on land to the rear of Eagle Court, Icknield Way, Baldock, 2001		The Heritage Network	Land to the rear of Eagle Court, Icknield Way, Baldock
EHT4963	3680	EVT	Evaluation at 33 Whitehorse Street, Baldock, 1999		Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	33 Whitehorse Street, Baldock
EHT5142	3849	EVT	Evaluation at The Maltings, Royston Road, Baldock, 1998		Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	The Maltings, Royston Road, Baldock
EHT5153	3857	EVT	Evaluation on land at 2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock, 1997	Seven evaluation trenches and five engineers' test pits revealed varied archaeology, and also that the whole site had been disturbed during the 19th century.	The Heritage Network	2-24 Orchard Road, Baldock
EHT5447	4141	EVT	Evaluation at Rhee Spring, Clothall Common, Baldock, 2004	Evaluation of archaeological potential in area of unmanaged grassland alongside the Icknield Way	Albion Archaeology	Rhee Spring, Clothall Common, Baldock
EHT5470	4164	EVS	Building recording at Manor House, 21 High Street, Baldock, 2005		Heritage Network	Manor House, 21 High Street, Baldock
EHT5533	4220	EVT	Monitoring of groundworks at Darton Coachworks, Church Street, Baldock, 2006		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	Darton Coachworks, Church Street, Baldock
EHT5593	4274	EVT	Evaluation of land behind 5 High Street, Baldock, 2005	Two trenches, a smaller one in yard behind no.5 (unproductive), and a longer trench across treecovered block of land beyond this, surrounded by properties in High Street, Whitehorse Street and Riddell Gardens/The Twitchell. Some archaeology was found in this area.	Heritage Network	Land behind 5 High Street, Baldock
EHT5598	4279	EVT	Watching brief at 7-9 Sun Street, Baldock, 1994	Monitoring of footings for rear extension; found nothing earlier than post-medieval, indicating possible truncation of older remains.	Heritage Network	7-9 Sun Street, Baldock
EHT5599	4280	EVT	Watching brief on the site of the Stationmaster's House, Baldock, 1994	Watching brief (following 1991 evaluation) on the footings of new housing.	Heritage Network	Stationmaster's House, Station Approach, Baldock
EHT5600	4281	EVT	Watching brief at 25 Clothall Road, Baldock, 1994	Observation of the footings for an extension against the south wall of the house uncovered a Roman buried soil, but no features.	Heritage Network	25 Clothall Road, Baldock
EHT5601	4282	EVT	Watching brief at 4 Draper's Court, High Street, Baldock, 1996	Monitoring of footings, following evaluation [eht4600]; but ground conditions were unsafe and nothing was observed	Heritage Network	4 Draper's Court, High Street, Baldock
EHT5602	4283	EVT	Watching brief at 26A Orchard Road, Baldock, 1995	Observation of footings trench during conversion of barn; the subsoil may have been a medieval buried soil horizon.	Heritage Network	26A Orchard Road, Baldock
EHT5665	4342	EVS	Building impact assessment of the Manor House, 14A High Street, Baldock, 2007	Building assessment of one of the grander buildings of the town.	Archaeological Solutions Ltd	The Manor House, 14A High Street, Baldock

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
EHT6799	4442	EVT	Geotechnical investigation of land at California, Baldock, 2010	Five shallow test pits 'in areas that could be demonstrated to be clear of archaeological features' revealed deposits similar to those found in the evaluation: black sandy silt topsoil over shallow clayey silt subsoil, over natural chalk. There were no archaeological features. Four pits were in the western half of the land; the fifth was at the eastern end.	Heritage Network	Land at California, Baldock
EHT6802	4445	EVT	Watching brief at 2 Clothall Road, Baldock, 2010	Monitoring of groundworks for a concrete raft for a new garage; ground level was reduced by 30 cm, exposing the top of a subsoil below topsoil. Natural chalk was not reached, and no archaeological finds, features or deposits were revealed. Any underlying archaeology was not disturbed.	Heritage Network	2 Clothall Road, Baldock
EHT6818	4459	EVT	Watching brief at 50 Westell Close, Baldock, 2010	Monitoring of groundworks for front, side and rear extensions found that the ground had been truncated during construction of the house in the 1980s. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded. The north end of the plot was truncated by up to half a metre; almost all the dark yellow-brown silty clay subsoil above natural chalk had been removed. Services disturbed the rest of the site.	A1 Archaeology	50 Westell Close, Baldock
EHT6843	4481	EVS	Geophysical survey of site 2A, land at Baldock (phase II), 2008	Geophysical survey of site 2A, a parcel of land north of Bygrave Road and east of Salisbury Road. No anomalies of likely archaeological origin were identified.	Archaeological Services WYAS	Land north of Bygrave Road, Baldock
EHT6847	4485	EVS	Geophysical survey of site 2B, land at Baldock, 2008	Geophysical survey of the parcel between the railway line and Bygrave Road, around Laymore Farm indicated the presence of infilled field ditches orientated NE-SW and at right angles to these.	Archaeological Services WYAS	Land around Laymore Farm, Bygrave Road, Baldock
EHT6848	6951	EVS	Geophysical survey of site 3, land at Baldock, 2008	Geophysical survey of the parcel of land on Bygrave Common north of Salisbury Road indicated an infilled ditch, of possibly modern origin as it approaches a building platform visible in the south of the field; and a build-up of colluvium at the bottom of two slopes.	Archaeological Services WYAS	Land north of Salisbury Road, Baldock
EHT6858	4494	EVT	Monitoring at 2 Icknield Way East, Baldock, 2010		A1 Archaeology	2 Icknield Way East, Baldock
EHT6918	4539	EVT	Watching brief at 31 Icknield Way, Baldock, 2010	Monitoring of the stripping of concrete slabs covering the west side of the site, and removal of the earlier foundations. The site had been heavily landscaped, apparently to make a flat surface cutting into the natural. The work did not disturb the natural which here lies beneath a considerable depth of made ground. There were no archaeological finds, features or deposits.	Thames Valley Archaeological Services	31 Icknield Way, Baldock
EHT6923	6952	EVT	Evaluation of land at Bygrave Road, Baldock (land at Baldock site 2b), 2008	Seven trial trenches across the western half of 'site 2b', following geophysics (EHT 6847). 2b is between Bygrave Road and the railway line, and slopes gently upwards to the north. Anomalies identified in the geophysics were confirmed as archaeological apart from one, which was geological; there was also a ditch which had not appeared as a geophysical anomaly. There was some plough	Albion Archaeology	Site 2b, land at Bygrave Road, Baldock

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
				scarring, but preservation of the archaeology, which was not dense, was good. <3> shows the evaluation trenches.		
EHT6971	4588	EVT	Excavation at Baldock railway station, Station Road, Baldock, 2011-12		Heritage Network	Baldock Station, Station Road, Baldock
EHT6972	4589	EVT	Evaluation at Baldock Railway Station, Station Road, Baldock, 2009		Museum of London Archaeology	Land at Baldock Station, Station Road, Baldock
EHT7065	4655	EVT	Watching brief at the Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldock, 2012		Heritage Network	Orchard Road, Baldock
EHT7066	4656	EVS	Building recording of the Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldock, 2011		Heritage Network	Gospel Hall, Orchard Road, Baldock
EHT7071	4657	EVT	Monitoring at 31 Icknield Way East, Baldock, 2011		Heritage Network	31 Icknield Way East, Baldock
EHT7179	4735	EVT	Evaluation of land at Royston Road (site 5), Baldock, 2009		Albion Archaeology	Royston Road, Baldock
EHT7378	4904	EVT	Quenby's Yard, Pond Lane, Baldock		Heritage Network	
EHT7379	4905	EVT	Quenby's Yard, Pond Lane, Baldock		Heritage Network	
EHT7380	4906	EVS	Historic building assessment at Quenby's Yard, Pond Lane, Baldock, 2008		Heritage Network	Quenby's Yard, Pond Lane, Baldock
EHT7391	4917	EVT	Monitoring at 57 Westell Close, Baldock, 2012		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	57 Westell Close, Baldock
EHT7452	4975	EVT	Evaluation, excavation and monitoring at The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, 2013		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock
EHT7453	4976	EVS	The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	
EHT7454	4977	EVT	Monitoring at the Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock, 2013		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	The Old Meeting House, Meeting House Lane, Baldock
EHT7504	5024	EVT	67 Clothall Road, Baldock		Allen Archaeology	
EHT7532	5049	EVT	Evaluation of land adjacent to 12 Royston Road, Baldock, 2013		Heritage Network	12 Royston Road, Baldock
EHT7557	5074	EVT	Excavation of land at California, Baldock, 2010-11		The Heritage Network	California, Baldock
EHT7573	5087	EVT	Excavation at Yeomanry Drive/Aleyn Way, Baldock, 1997		The Heritage Network	Junction of Yeomanry Drive and Aleyn Way, Baldock
EHT7574	5088	EVT	Watching brief on land at Yeomanry Drive/Aleyn Way, Baldock, 1998		The Heritage Network	Junction of Yeomanry Drive & Aleyn Way, Baldock
EHT7588	5102	EVT	3a Church Street, Baldock		Heritage Network	

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
EHT7656	5168	EVT	Land adjacent to 12 Royston Road and rear of 10-12 Royston Road, Baldock		Heritage Network	
EHT7809	5313	EVT	10 Royston Road, Baldock		Heritage Network	
EHT7810	5314	EVT	10 Royston Road, Baldock		Heritage Network	
EHT7849	5353	EVT	Hartsfield Junior Middle And Infant School, Clothall Road, Baldock		Albion Archaeology	
EHT7933	5431	EVT	Evaluation at Hill Cottage, Royston Road, Baldock, 2015		Archaeological Solutions Limited	Hill Cottage, Royston Road, Baldock
EHT7934	5432	EVT	Watching brief at Hill Cottage, Royston Road, Baldock, 2015		Archaeological Solutions Limited	Hill Cottage, Royston Road, Baldock
EHT7943	5441	EVT	Excavation at Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock, 1997-98		The Heritage Network	Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock
EHT7948	7014	EVT	Excavation of Area 13, Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock, 1982		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	Hartsfield JMI School, Clothall Road, Baldock
EHT7950	5448	EVT	Excavation of Area 12, Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock, 1982		North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service	
EHT8018	6294	EVT	Monitoring of new gas main at Hartsfield JMI School, Clothall Road, Baldock, 2015		Archaeological Solutions Limited	Hartsfield JMI, Baldock
EHT8019	5514	EVT	Monitoring of kitchen extension at Hartsfield JMI School, Clothall Road, Baldock, 2016		Archaeological Solutions Limited	Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock
EHT8126	5619	EVT	Evaluation on hall extension, Hartsfield JMI School, Clothall Road, Baldock, 2016		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock
EHT8127	5620	EVT	Monitoring of hall extension at Hartsfield JMI School, Clothall Road, Baldock, 2016		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	Hartsfield JMI School, Baldock
EHT8166	5658	EVT	Evaluation at Street Record, Station Road, Baldock [Land fronting Station Road and Royston Road]	Evaluation was carried out on the site in two phases, this was the first phase and was located in the north-west of the site. Late Iron Age, Roman and post medieval features were revealed.	CFA Archaeology Ltd	Street Record, Station Road, Baldock [Land fronting Station Road and Royston Road]
EHT8176	7087	EVT	Evaluation of Area BA1, land north of Baldock (Bygrave Road), Baldock, 2016		MOLA North (Northampton)	Bygrave Common, Bygrave Road, Baldock
EHT8188	5680	EVT	7 Marquis Business Centre, Royston Road, Baldock		Albion Archaeology	
EHT8267	5753	EVT	Garages At Womback Yard Rear Of 25 And 23, Whitehorse Street, Baldock		Heritage Network	

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
EHT8268	5754	EVT	Garages At Womback Yard Rear Of 25 And 23, Whitehorse Street, Baldock		Heritage Network	
EHT8621	7761	EVT	Test pit at Tapps Garden Centre, Homeland, Wallington Road, Baldock	Monitoring of a geotechnical test pit revealed no archaeological finds or features. The stratigraphy exposed comprised of made ground overlaying plough soil overlaying subsoil which overlayed natural.	Heritage Network	Tapps Garden Centre Homeland Wallington Road Baldock Hertfordshire SG7 6RS
EHT8684	7235	EVT	Evaluation at Icknield House & 74 Icknield Way, Baldock 2008	7 trial trenches were excavated prior the redevelopment of the site for residential dwellings. The field evaluation revealed a possible Roman pit or possible well and a couple of post-medieval ditches. All other features were modern. The site had been subject to extensive previous ground disturbance when it was developed for industrial use in the 19th and 20th centuries.	Archaeological Solutions Limited	Icknield House & 74, Icknield Way, Baldock
EHT8718	6274	EVT	Strip, map and record at 55 Salisbury Road, Baldock	A strip, map and record was carried out prior to the construction of a new dwelling. The stratigraphy comprised a top soil above a subsoil containing modern artefacts above natural. No archaeological finds or features were revealed.	Heritage Network	55 Salisbury Road Baldock Hertfordshire SG7 5BZ
EHT8723	6281	EVS	Geophysical survey at Land West of the A505, Baldock 2017	Magnetometer survey was undertaken on approximately 36 hectares of land over 3 separate areas of land. Areas C and B are located to the north and south of the a505 and area A to the southwest of area B. Existing archaeological features, identified by cropmark evidence and previous ASWYAS survey, were discovered in Areas A and C. A new feature was also identified in area C. Geological anomalies and areas of magnetic disturbance were also detected. The most prominent area of disturbance is in Area B, where material from the bypass construction was deposited.	Archaeological Services WYAS	Land Between The A505 And The Eastern Edge Of Baldock Inc Land Off, Royston Road, Baldock
EHT8733	7262	EVT	Monitoring at 5 Clothall Road, Baldock 2018		Archaeological Solutions Limited	5 Clothall Road Baldock Hertfordshire SG7 6PB
EHT8763	7296	EVT	Historic building watching brief at St Mary's Church, Baldock 2016	A historic building recording was undertaken prior to restoration works on the south aisle and associated clerestory wall. It revealed the building techniques used in their construction.	KDK Archaeology	St Mary's Church, Baldock
EHT8779	7312	EVT	Evaluation at 47 Salisbury Road Baldock 2019	Two trial trenches were excavated in advance of residential development. Archaeological remains comprised an undated ditch and pit. A silty loam topsoil overlayed a silty clay subsoil which overlayed a silty clay natural. There were also modern features revealed.	MOLA North (Northampton)	47 Salisbury Road Baldock Hertfordshire SG7 5BZ
EHT8787	7321	EVT	Excavation and monitoring at Land Fronting Station Road And Royston Road Station Road Baldock 2017	Strip and map excavation took place in the south east area of the site, with the excavation taking place in 2 stages. Stage one exposed Georgian buildings and features. Stage two exposed various archaeological features from Late Iron Age to Late Medieval/Post Medieval.	CFA Archaeology Ltd	Land Fronting Station Road And Royston Road Station Road Baldock Hertfordshire
EHT8897	7447	EVT	Monitoring at 5b Orchard Road Baldock, 2021		Minerva Archaeology Ltd	5b Orchard Road Baldock

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Description	Organisati	Location
EHT8907	7458	EVT	Monitoring at 74 Icknield Way Baldock, 2020		Thames Valley Archaeological Services	74 Icknield Way Baldock
EHT9164	7790	EVS	?henge Tapps Garden Centre, Baldock; alluvial fan deposits Geophysics, 1991	Geophysics survey within Walls Field, north of Wallington Road, Baldock.	Historic England	Wallington Road, Baldock
EHT9199	7760	EVT	Evaluation at Station Road, Baldock [Land fronting Station Road and Royston Road]	Evaluation was carried out on the site in two phases, this was the second phase and located in the southeast of the site. Late Iron Age, Roman and post medieval features were revealed.	CFA Archaeology Ltd	Street Record, Station Road, Baldock [Land fronting Station Road and Royston Road]
EHT9223	7801	EVT	Watching brief and excavation, 20/22 Icknield Way/5a Royston Road 1989 (BAL-45)	Monitoring of foundation trenches revealed many burials, and later excavation uncovered still more, as well as a mortuary enclosure ditch.	North Hertfordshire Archaeology Group	20/22 Icknield Way, Baldock

8.6 AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

POL_NO	PERIMETER	POL_NAME	SOURCE_1	SOURCE_2
HE6	7.78629	Archeological Area	Lovell Johns	DLP3 File - Amended - Printing
HE6	28.10812	Archeological Area	Lovell Johns	DLP3 File - Amended - Printing
HE6	10.24416	Archeological Area	Lovell Johns	DLP3 File - Amended - Printing
HE6	13.51201	Archeological Area	Lovell Johns	DLP3 File - Amended - Printing
HE6	84.3676	Archeological Area	Lovell Johns	DLP3 File - Amended - Printing
HE6	608.49969	Archeological Area	Lovell Johns	DLP3 File - Amended - Printing

8.7 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION (WITHIN 1KM STUDY AREA)

HLCUID	MI_PRINX	FullTypeCo	BroadTypeC	HLCTypeCod	HLCTypeDes	YearFrom	YearTo	Summary
HHT435	3724	TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT1643	717	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT2810	2014	AEF-ca	AEF	ca	UNENCLOSED COMMON ARABLE	1842	1842	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY UNENCLOSED COMMON ARABLE
HHT7749	7500	PGR-tl	PGR	tl	LEISURE / RECREATION	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: 20TH CENTURY LEISURE
HHT7750	7502	HOR-ag	HOR	ag	ALLOTMENTS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: ALLOTMENTS
HHT7751	7503	IND-in	IND	in	INDUSTRIAL	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: INDUSTRIAL
HHT7753	7505	TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7754	7506	TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7755	7507	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT7756	7508	TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7757	7509	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT7758	7510	TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7759	7511	LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE
HHT7760	7513	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HLCUID	MI_PRINX	FullTypeCo	BroadTypeC	HLCTypeCod	HLCTypeDes	YearFrom	YearTo	Summary
HHT7761	7514	LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE
HHT7762	7515	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT
HHT7763	7516	TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7766	7519	LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE
HHT7770	7524	TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS
HHT7772	7526	TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000	2000	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE
HHT7880	7646	LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE
HHT7881	7647	LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880	1880	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE
HHT7907	7676	AEF-ca	AEF	ca	UNENCLOSED COMMON ARABLE	1847	1847	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY UNENCLOSED COMMON ARABLE

9 APPENDIX 2: FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Sarah Percival, Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne (in house)

Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson, Amanda Hayes (in house) Eniko Hudak (in house), Kayt Hawkins, Alice Lyons (in house), Iza Jamar-Anderle (in house), Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Sue Anderson

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward, Amparo Valcarcel (in house)

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward, Chris Green, Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: Chris Jarrett (in house), John Shepherd (in house), Ruth Beveridge, Hilary Cool, Rachel Tyson

Coins: James Gerrard, Ruth Beveridge, Tom Lucking, Peter Guest

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Karen Deighton (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey, Ryan Desrosiers (in house), Julie Curl

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop (in house), Lynden Cooper (in house), Romy McIntosh (in house), Laura Desrosiers-Whalley (in house), Sarah Bates

Osteology: James Langthorne (in house), Petra Ivanova (in house)

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales), Mike Bamforth

Leather: Quita Mould, Marit Gaimster (in house)

Small Finds: Marit Gaimster (in house), James Gerrard (in house), Tom Lucking (in house), Hilary Major, Ian Riddler (esp worked bone), Ruth Beveridge

Metal slag: Gary Taylor (in house), Rod Mackenzie, Gerry McDonnell, Lynne Keys

Textiles: Sue Harrington, Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Drakon Heritage, Karen Barker

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Cathy Batt

Environmental: Tegan Abel (in house), Kath Hunter, Val Fryer, QUEST,
University of Reading, Jane Wheeler (in house), Sophie Pallett (in house)

Charcoal: Dana Challinor, Sheila Boardman

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick
Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: Gary Taylor (in house), David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Rita Goncalves-Pedro (in house), Mark
Roughley (in house), Mark Hoyle

10 APPENDIX 3: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN (V1)

Section A: Project Information			
HER# (Site Code):	BYG/GBR'25	Other Site Codes	
Site Full Location	Greenleas, Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire SG7 5DS		
OASIS ID:	preconst1-531283	K-Code:	K9519
Museum Acc. #	TBC	NGR #	TL 25028 34638
Planning Ref #:	23/02113/OP	Planning Authority	North Hertfordshire District Council
DMP Written	10/01/2025	DMP Version	V1
Project Manager/ Primary Contact:	Judy Mlynarska	Project Type:	Evaluation
Client:	Greenleas Development Ltd	Site Supervisor:	TBC
Data Sharing Agreement in Place?	NO		
Data Management Responsibility	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited	Who will take possession of the generated data at the end of the project	ADS/ Designated Archive Repository/Museum

Section B: Estimated Volume of Data			
File types generated as part of the project archive by PCA:			
Data Type	Format	Estimated Volume (no. of files)	Details/Comment
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx), .csv	512MB	
Database	Access (.accdb)	512MB	

Text/Documents	.pdf, Word (.docx)	512MB		
Images	.jpeg, .png, .DNG	4GB		
Graphics	.dwg,	512MB		
GIS	.shp	512MB		
Will existing or external data be utilised?			NO	
If yes, list type of data and source:				
Data Type	Format	Estimated Volume (no. of files)	Source	Details/Comment
Images	.jpeg, .png, .DNG			
Graphics	.dwg,			
Text/Documents	.pdf, Word (.docx)			

Section C.: Data Acquisition, Processing, and Analysis
What methods and data standards will be undertaken?
Field data will be collected through digital and analogue means as set out within the project design. All data that will be collected will aim to work to best practice guidelines as outlined by CIFA, the ADS and any county specific guidelines whenever possible and will be updated as the project progresses, or as guidance is modified.
What file naming/structure is in place and how will version control be maintained? Display example below.
Example file name: PCA_ECB6240_BRADLEY ROAD_EVAL_MH_rev1 Key: PCA (Organisational identifier) ECB6240 (site code) BRADLEY ROAD (Site name) EVAL (report type) MH (author identifier) rev1 (version control identifier)

The project archive will be stored in a project specific folder, with sub folders being utilised to further sub-classify data as appropriate (e.g. databases, photos, reports, etc.).

Photo file name structure: SITECODE_C1B_2221

Photos will be prefixed with the Sitecode/HER number, as well as the camera number (e.g. camera 1b would be listed as C1B or camera 22a would be 22A), and the final four digits being the photo number.

What Quality Assurances of the data are in place?

All digital instruments used to capture data on site and during post-ex (e.g. cameras, GPS/RTK units, etc.) will be appropriately calibrated and checked to be in full working order prior to fieldwork and subsequent analysis to ensure accurate data capture. Site records and data will be reviewed during project delivery to guarantee all digital data is both secure and correct.

Section D: Documentation and Metadata:

How can the data be read?

Data collected during the course of the project will include standard formats as listed within section B.

What documentation and metadata will be provided when the data is archived?

A catalogue of the digital archive, material archive, paper archive, and the supporting metadata will be provided to the digital repository

Section E: Ethics and Legal Compliance:

How can the identity of individuals be protected if required

Personal data will be removed from the digital archive prior to deposition, and permission to include personal data will be gained during the project if required.

Is the data GDPR 2018 compliant?

All digital archive data is compliant with GDPR as outlined within PCA's GDPR policy.

Who owns the data generated during the course of this project?

Copyright for all data generated or collected by the project team belongs to PCA. However, if external data is utilised, formal permission or licences will be obtained prior to use, and correct citation given during reporting and when archived. Any licences agreed with external parties will be included within the project archive.

Section F: Storage and Backup:
Is sufficient storage in place?
All project data will be held on a server based at our regional office. The server has sufficient space to hold all data generated during the project.
What backups are in place?
Project data will be stored on a companywide intranet and on servers located at our regional office.
What data security is in place?
All project data is restricted by permission-based access and multi-factor authentication. The only exception to this is when external finds or data specialists are consulted, with only files pertinent to their role are shared directly.

Section G: Selection and Preservation:	
Which data will be selected for inclusion within the project archive?	
Selection of data that will be included within the project archive will be informed by the WSI, Project Brief, research aims, and specialist recommendations. All data selected for preservation will be logically named, identified, and structured, and will adhere to the formats listed in section B. Any deselected data will be deleted after deposition with the ADS or relevant archival repository. The material selected for retention will consist of the relevant photos used in the report, as well as a representative photo of each feature, with duplicates being selected for discard. All context databases, specialist catalogues, and survey data, including CAD illustrations, will also be retained. Additionally, all final copies of reports or project admin (including the brief and Transfer of Title) will be retained in PDF format, this process of selection and discard will be undertaken by the Archive Officer and the Project Manager.	
What is the long-term preservation plan for the project dataset?	
The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS.	
If this is a larger project, has the ADS been contacted regarding accession of the project dataset?	N/A
Has the Museum or depository been contacted	YES

Section H: Data Dissemination:

How will the dataset or parts of it be shared?

The final project report will be uploaded to the HER via OASIS and subsequently released onto ADS's report library. Additionally, the report will be published either through a full publication, or as a note in the regional archaeological journal. After deposition of the digital archive, the ADS and relevant depository are able to share the data under licence.

Section I: Responsibilities:

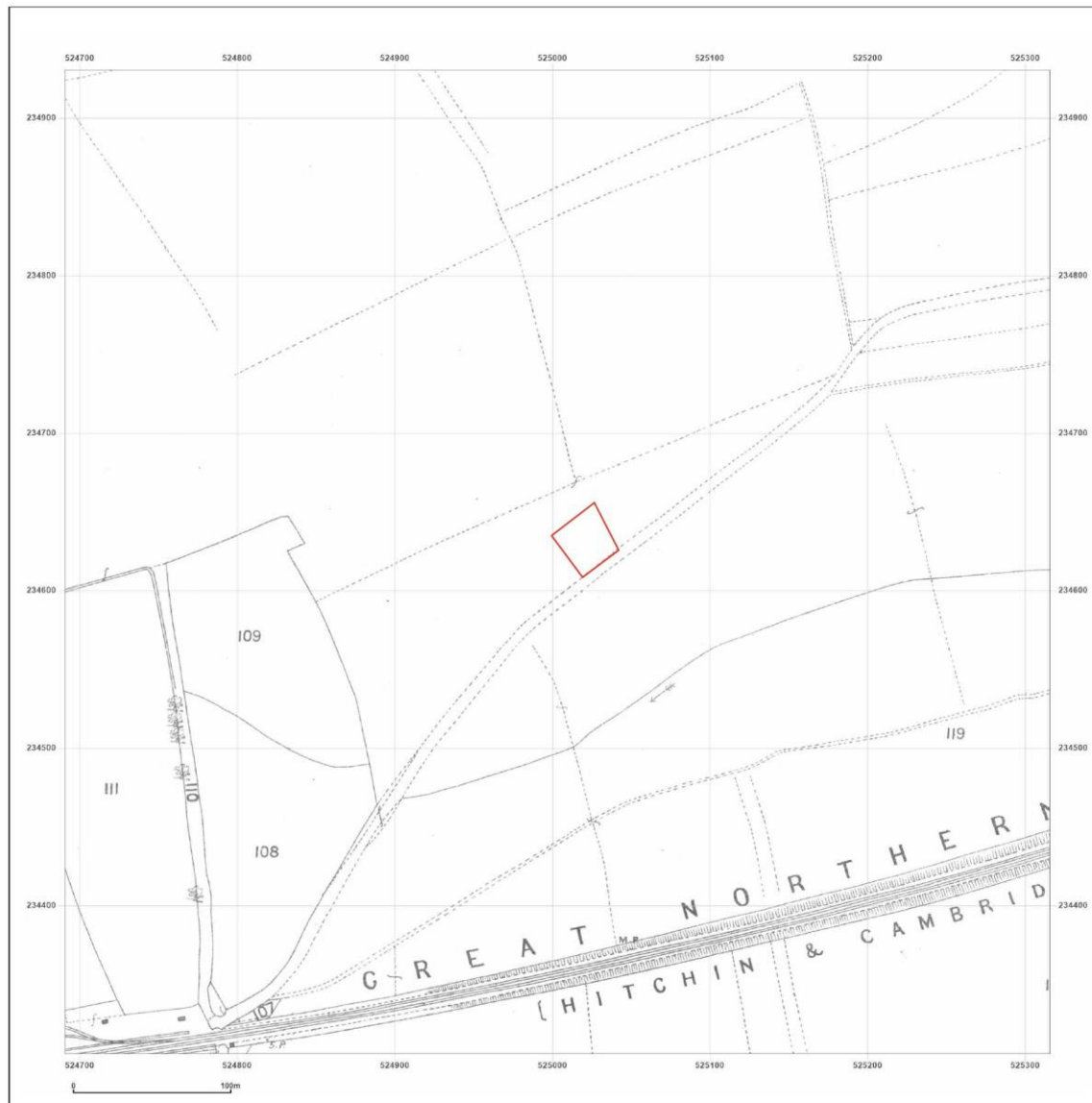
Who will manage the data?

The project manager will be responsible for implementing the data management plan and its security.

Roles and Responsibilities:

Action	Responsible Person(s)	Details/Comment
Field Data	Field team	Including initial storage and backup
Data Analysis and Interpretation	Site Supervisor/Project Manager	
Data Archiving	Archives Officer	
Data Dissemination	Project Manager/Archives Officer	Archives officer will be responsible for uploading report onto OASIS.
GDPR Compliance	Project Manager/Archives Officer/ IT Specialist	
General Data backup	IT Specialist/Archives Officer	

11 APPENDIX 4: HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS



BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES

PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

Baldock (Hertfordshire)

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224HI
Grid Ref: 525003, 234618

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1880

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1880
Revised 1880
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelling N/A



Produced by
Groundsure Insights
www.groundsure.com

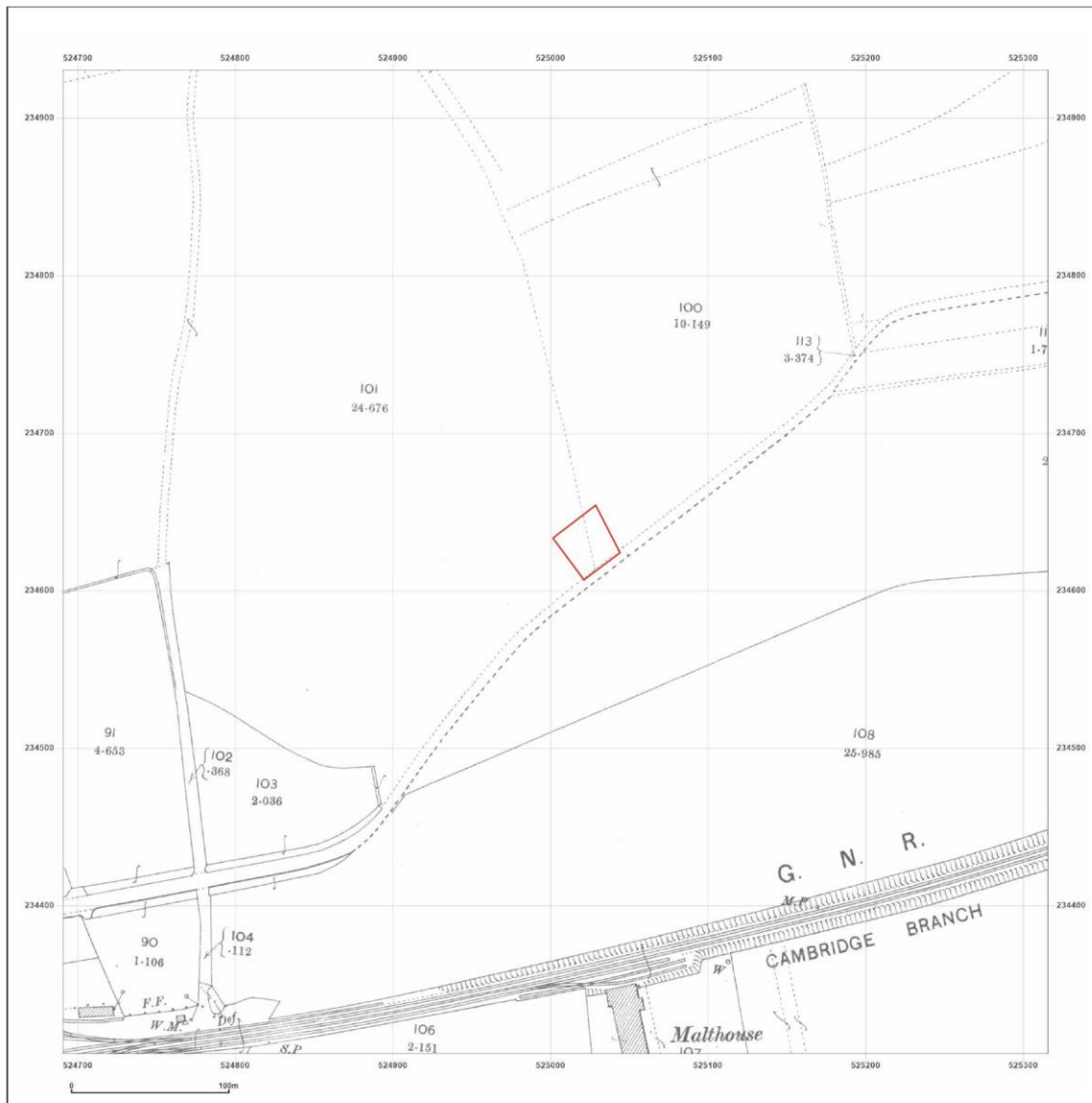


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comments@maps.blackwell.co.uk

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Production date: 20 December 2024

Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf



BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

Baldock (Hertfordshire)

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224HI
Grid Ref: 525003, 234618

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1898

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1898
Revised 1898
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



Produced by
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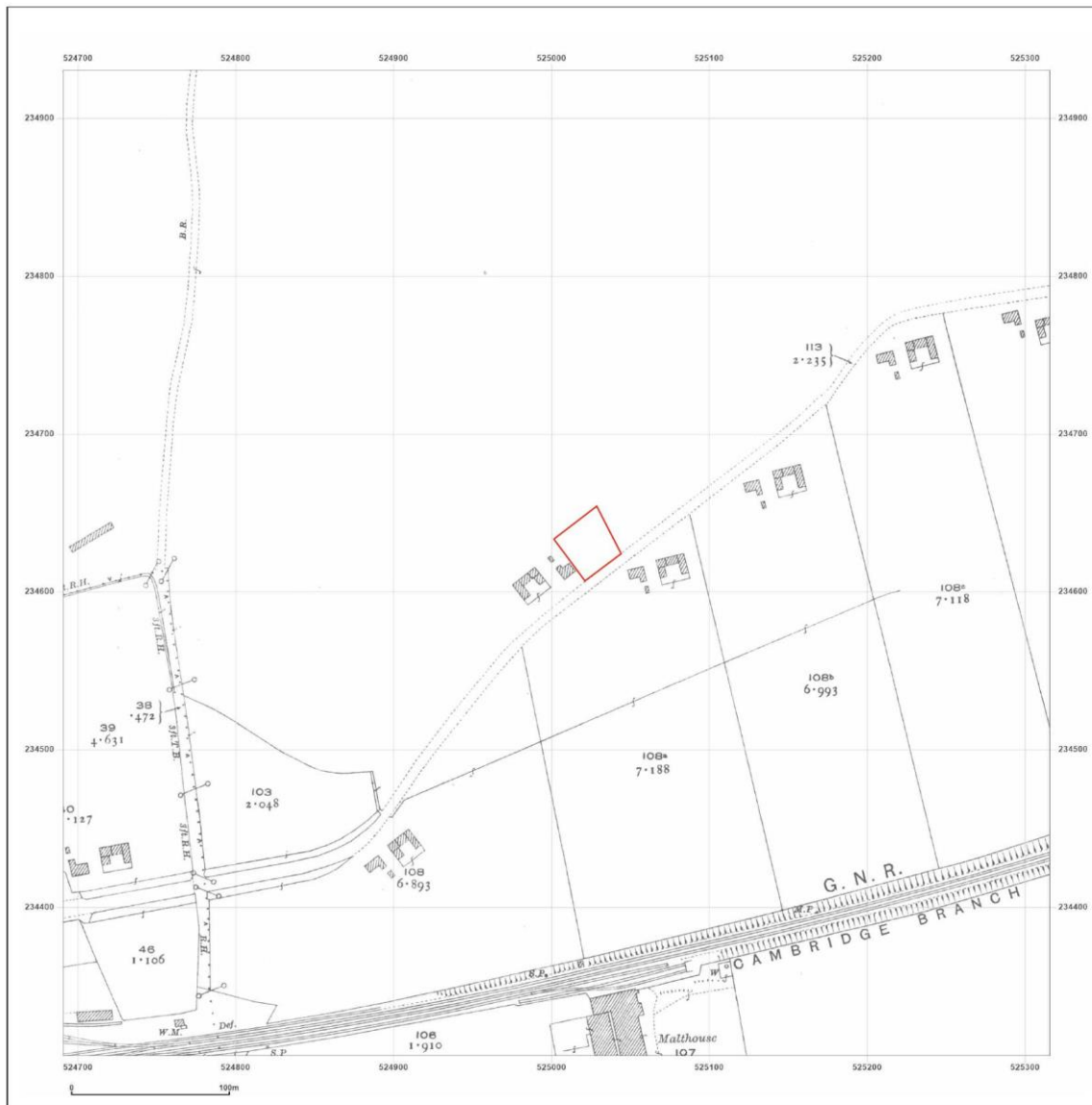


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Production date: 20 December 2024

Map legend available at:
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BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

Baldock (Hertfordshire)

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224HI
Grid Ref: 525003, 234618

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1922

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1922
Revised 1922
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



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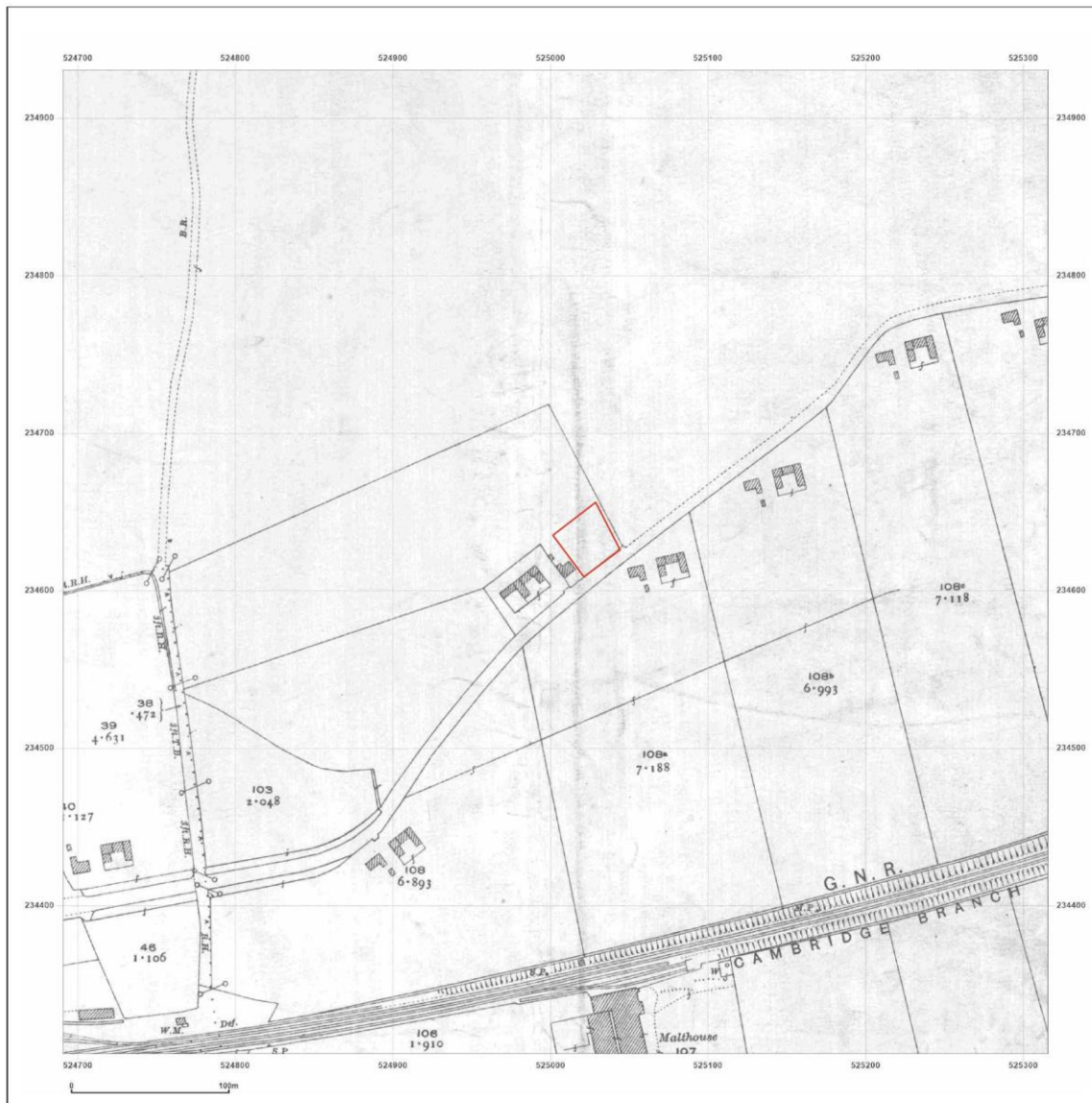


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Map legend available at:
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BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:

Baldock (Hertfordshire)

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224HI
Grid Ref: 525003, 234618

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1932

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1932
Revised 1932
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



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Site Details:

Baldock (Hertfordshire)

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224HI
Grid Ref: 525003, 234618

Map Name: County Series

Map date: 1937

Scale: 1:2,500

Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1937
Revised 1937
Edition N/A
Copyright N/A
Levelled N/A



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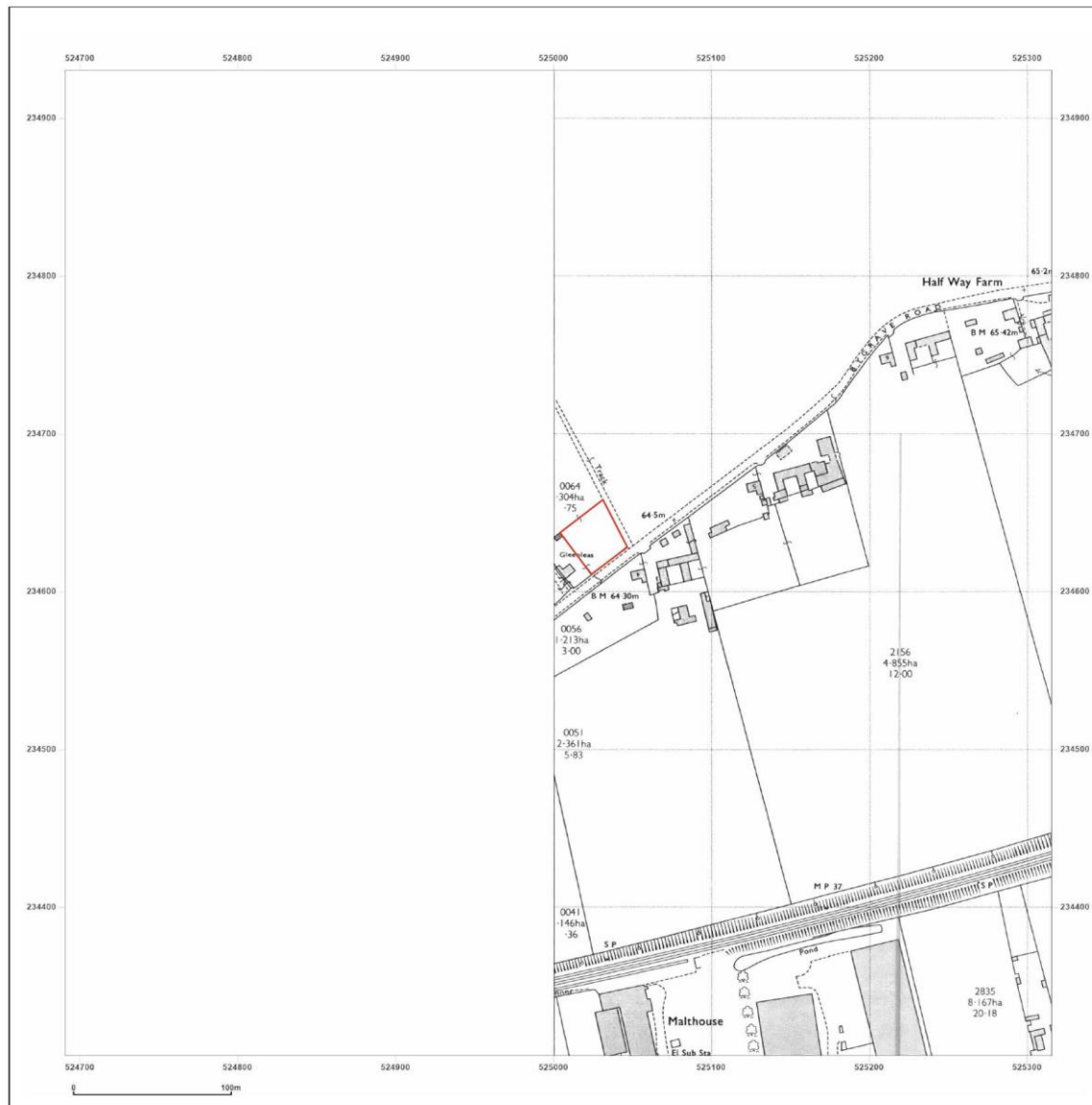


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Map legend available at:
www.groundsure.com/sites/default/files/groundsure_legend.pdf

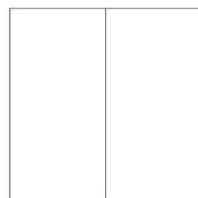


BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:
Baldock (Hertfordshire)

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224HI
Grid Ref: 525003, 234618

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 1973
Scale: 1:2,500
Printed at: 1:2,500



Surveyed 1972
Revised 1972
Edition N/A
Copyright 1973
Levelled 1968

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BLACKWELL'S MAPPING SERVICES PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL MAPPING

Site Details:
Baldock (Hertfordshire)

Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224HI
Grid Ref: 525003, 234618

Map Name: National Grid
Map date: 1988-1993
Scale: 1:1,250
Printed at: 1:2,000

Surveyed N/A Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright 1993 Levelled N/A		Surveyed N/A Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright 1993 Levelled N/A
Surveyed N/A Revised N/A Edition N/A Copyright 1993 Levelled N/A		Surveyed 1987 Revised 1987 Edition N/A Copyright 1988 Levelled 1971

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Site Details:

Baldock (Hertfordshire)

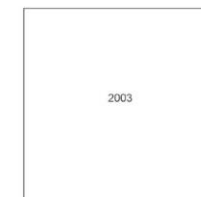
Client Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224
Report Ref: CMAPS-BW1-1200162-1475847-57218-201224HI
Grid Ref: 525003, 234618

Map Name: LandLine

Map date: 2003

Scale: 1:1,250

Printed at: 1:1,250



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Production date: 20 December 2024

Map legend available at:
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12 APPENDIX 5: METHOD STATEMENT PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**GREENLEAS, BYGRAVE ROAD,
BALDOCK, HERTFORDSHIRE, SG7
5DS**

**METHOD STATEMENT OF
INVESTIGATION FOR A
PROGRAMME OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

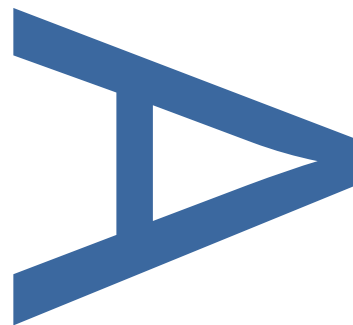
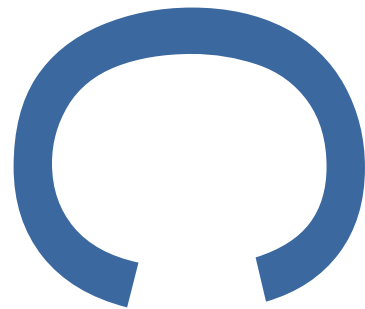
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: NORTH
HERTFORDSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
23/02113/OP**

OASIS REFERENCE: PRECONST1-31283

SITE CODE: BYG/GBR'25

MARCH 2025



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Greenleas, Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire: Method Statement of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Evaluation V1

Local Planning Authority: North Hertfordshire District Council

Planning Reference: 23/02113/OP

Central National Grid Reference: TL 25022 34634

Oasis Reference: preconst1-531283

Site Code: BYG/GBR'25

Written by: Ana Bordona Foz

Project Manager: Judy Mlynarska

Commissioning Client: Abrams Archaeology Ltd

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Central Office
The Granary Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 452272

E-mail: jmlynarska@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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March 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 METHODOLOGY	6
3 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING.....	11
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5 BIBLIOGRAPHY	13

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.	
Site Code	BYG/GBR'25
K Code	K9519
Version Number	1

	Name	Approved	Date
Text Prepared by:	Ana Bordona Foz	Judy Mlynarska	20/03/2025
Project Manager Sign-off:	Judy Mlynarska	Judy Mlynarska	20/03/2025

Version Control			
Version No.	Name	Reason	Date
1	Ana Bordona Foz	Initial Issue	20/03/2025

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by Abrams Archaeology Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation on Land at Greenleas, Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 25022 34634)
- 1.1.2 The proposed development is for the erection of two detached dwellings with associated vehicular access and proposed parking area. A full archaeological condition has been attached to the planning consent due to the high archaeological potential of the proposed development (Planning Reference: 23/02113/OP). This is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework 2024.
- 1.1.3 This document comprises a Method Statement of Investigation (MS) for the program of archaeological trial trenching and should be read in conjunction with the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Joe Abrams: "Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Trial Trenching; Greenleas, Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire, SG7 5DS " (Abrams 2025). These documents alone will not result in the discharge of the archaeological condition. The WSI should not be considered fulfilled until after the excavation has taken place and a final report has been submitted.
- 1.1.4 Any changes to the Method statement and/ or the WSI (Abrams 2025) that may need to be made after approval of this document will be communicated to the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HCCHET) for approval.
- 1.1.5 Once approved by HCCHET, all work relating to the project will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, as well as the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022), Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2023a), and Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2023b). The project will be managed in accordance with the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural document

Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE):
Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015).

- 1.1.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology has been commissioned by Abrams Archaeology Ltd to prepare this Method Statement for Land at Greenleas, Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire. This method statement has been prepared for the benefit of Abrams Archaeology Ltd and the contents should not be relied upon by others without the express written authority of PCA. If any unauthorised third party makes use of this report, they do so at their own risk and PCA owes them no duty of care or skill.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 All aspects of the investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2022), *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2023a), and *Universal Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2023b), and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 2.2 The scheme will comprise a single phase of work, comprising of three 1.6m wide x 10m long evaluation trenches within the footprint of the development area as described within the WSI (Adams 2025). If necessary, trenches may be moved slightly from their agreed locations to avoid services and other site constraints that may be encountered (e.g., vegetation etc.).
- 2.3 The trial trenching is (depending on the results) only the first stage of the archaeological mitigation and further phases of archaeological investigation may be required and that method statements to cover these will be submitted if necessary. The written scheme of investigation should not be considered fulfilled after the trial trenching has taken place. Any subsequent stages of archaeological work required will be subject to a further WSI.
- 2.4 The aim of this stage of works is to evaluate and characterise any heritage assets present so that an appropriate strategy of conservation can be formulated, and there is provision for contingency work to be undertaken should this be needed to meet those aims.

2.5 Survey and machine excavation

- 2.5.1 The trenches will be set out in accordance with the approved trench plan using Geomax Global Positioning System (GPS). Prior to machine excavation, the locations of each trench will be scanned with a CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool) to check for services and service plans provided by the client will be reviewed and checked for existing underground and over ground utility apparatus prior to any excavation works (including pipes, power cables, gas apparatus and data cables).

- 2.5.2 Using a tracked 360-degree excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, the overburden will be removed in level spits down to the surface of the geological substrate or first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate and stored in temporary bunds adjacent to each trench.
- 2.5.3 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned using hand tools to define their boundaries and extent within the trenches.
- 2.5.4 Limits of excavation of all trenches, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Geomax GPS with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 2.5.5 The trenches will only be backfilled with the agreement of HCCHET. The trenches will be simply backfilled, topsoil uppermost, and tracked in by the machine.

2.6 Recording and Sampling

- 2.6.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA *Operations Manual: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2018).
- 2.6.2 Archaeological features and deposits will be sufficiently excavated to fulfil the project aims stated in the complementary WSI (Abrams 2025).
- 2.6.3 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50). All deposits, cuts and special features will be recorded with PCA's bespoke digital recording system based on the methodology detailed in Taylor and Brown 2018. Complex and/or intercutting features will be presented with hachures.
- 2.6.4 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will

also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.

- 2.6.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.
- 2.6.6 Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies, sunken feature buildings and beam slots), industrial features (kilns, ovens, domestic hearths, metalworking furnaces) and burials (cremation and inhumation) will be left in situ for further work. Such features will be investigated if information is required as to their function, date and significance.
- 2.6.7 Appropriate photographs will be taken of the trenches and the archaeological remains encountered by the evaluation, supported by general photographs of the site, its setting and working shots. Cameras with an APS-C or larger sensor and with a resolution of no less than 16 megapixels will be used. Images are of archival quality, high quality JPEGS and non-proprietary RAW (.DNG) or .TIFF files will be produced by the cameras. If UAV (UAS) photography is used on site, then, images taken via these means will be minimally 16 megapixels and will be produced in JPEG format. Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths will be used as appropriate.
- 2.6.8 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2020; Walker 1990).
- 2.6.9 A metal detector will be used during the evaluation in order to enhance finds recovery and will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 2.6.10 Bulk soil samples will be taken, in consultation with the project's environmental specialist where practicable, in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. Samples will be up to 40 litres in volume. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and agricultural economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence. Environmental sampling will be carried out in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-*

excavation (English Heritage 2011).

2.7 Monitoring

- 2.7.1 The client's appointed archaeological consultant, Abrams Archaeology, will be responsible for notifying HCCHEt of the proposed start date at least five working days in advance of the commencement of fieldwork, allowing sufficient notice to arrange a monitoring meeting.
- 2.7.2 HCCHEt and the client will be kept regularly informed about developments and any significant discoveries during both the site works and subsequent post-excavation phase.
- 2.7.3 Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.
- 2.7.4 Trial trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of HCCHEt.

2.8 Metal Detecting and Treasure

- 2.8.1 The spoil heaps and any archaeological remains revealed in the evaluation trenches will be scanned with a metal detector to maximise the recovery of metal objects.
- 2.8.2 All finds defined as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork will be immediately reported to the Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery in line with the Treasure Act.

2.9 Human Remains

- 2.9.1 If human remains are encountered, HCCHEt and the client, via Abrams

Archaeology, will be informed. Wherever possible, human remains will be left *in situ* during the evaluation state. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. This will only be undertaken in agreement with the HCCHET. Burials may be excavated at the request of HCCHET to characterise, date and to better understand their significance. This will allow an appropriate strategy of conservation to be formulated.

- 2.9.2 No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained.
- 2.9.3 Due to the wide range of variables, costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

3 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

3.1 Timetable

- 3.1.1 The duration of the evaluation will comprise of 1-2 days.
- 3.1.2 Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

3.2 Staffing and Support

- 3.2.1 The project will be managed and led by Judy Mlynarska MCIfA, Project Manager of PCA Central who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the evaluation.
- 3.2.2 Key team members will include Judy Mlynarska MCIfA, Project Manager of PCA Central and a PCA Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.
- 3.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:
 - 1x Project Manager
 - 1x Supervisor
 - 1x Site Assistant (if required)
 - 1x Survey Supervisor
 - 1x Finds Supervisor
 - 1x Finds Assistant
 - 1x Illustrator for post-excavation work.

4 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Insurance

4.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. is covered by the following insurances:

- Public & Products Liability £5,000,000 with £5,000,000 Excess Layer (Aviva Insurance Ltd. & Zurich Insurance Ltd.), Policy nos: 000133 & PC00788.
- Employers Liability £10,000,000 (Aviva Insurance Ltd.) Policy no: 000133.
- Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 (Hiscox Underwriting Ltd.). Policy no: PL-PSC10002112906/00.
- Hired in Plant and Equipment £500,000 (Aviva Insurance Ltd.) Policy no: 000133.
- Unmanned Aircraft Systems £5,000,000 (Tokio Marine Kiln Ltd.) Policy no: B0831TMKDRO2020/8688.

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Judy Mlynarska

Project Manager

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CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 492 270
Mob. 07834 687 637

Qualifications

BA, MCIFA
SMSTS

Years relevant experience

15 years+

Specialisms

- Procurement of archaeological projects
- Site management and logistics
- Proficient in archaeological fieldwork
- Building good client and local authority relationships
- Report writing and editing
- Regional Knowledge and experience in the Midlands and East Anglia

Judy is an experienced archaeologist with over 15 years in the field, specialising in commercial archaeology including large-scale infrastructure projects. Beginning her career in Poland, as a student, she participated in international research projects across Europe, the Middle East, Asia and Central America before relocating to the UK in 2015. Since joining PCA in 2016, she has progressed from Site Assistant to Project Manager, overseeing a wide range of archaeological investigations across East Anglia and the Midlands.

Judy's expertise spans all aspects of archaeological project management, from tendering and planning to excavation, post-excavation analysis, and final reporting. She has played a key role in developing PCA's digital recording system, enhancing data accuracy and efficiency. Judy is committed to professional development and knowledge-sharing within the sector. She has trained and mentored staff at all levels, from trainees to project officers, fostering a collaborative and skilled workforce capable of supervising their own projects.

Her strong background in health and safety ensures that all projects comply with industry regulations while maintaining high professional standards.

As a full member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA), Judy is committed to upholding the highest professional standards while driving innovation, efficiency, and excellence in archaeological practice.



Jenn Hulse

Project Officer

Pre-Construct Archaeology
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Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambs.
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 844 955

Qualifications

MA (Medieval History)
BA (History)
First Aid at Work
SSSTS
CSCS
CAT4+ Trained
Asbestos Awareness

Years relevant experience

6 years

Specialisms

- Supervising archaeological excavations and evaluations
- GPS survey
- Machine watching
- Supervision and co-ordination of staff
- Report writing and post-excavation analysis

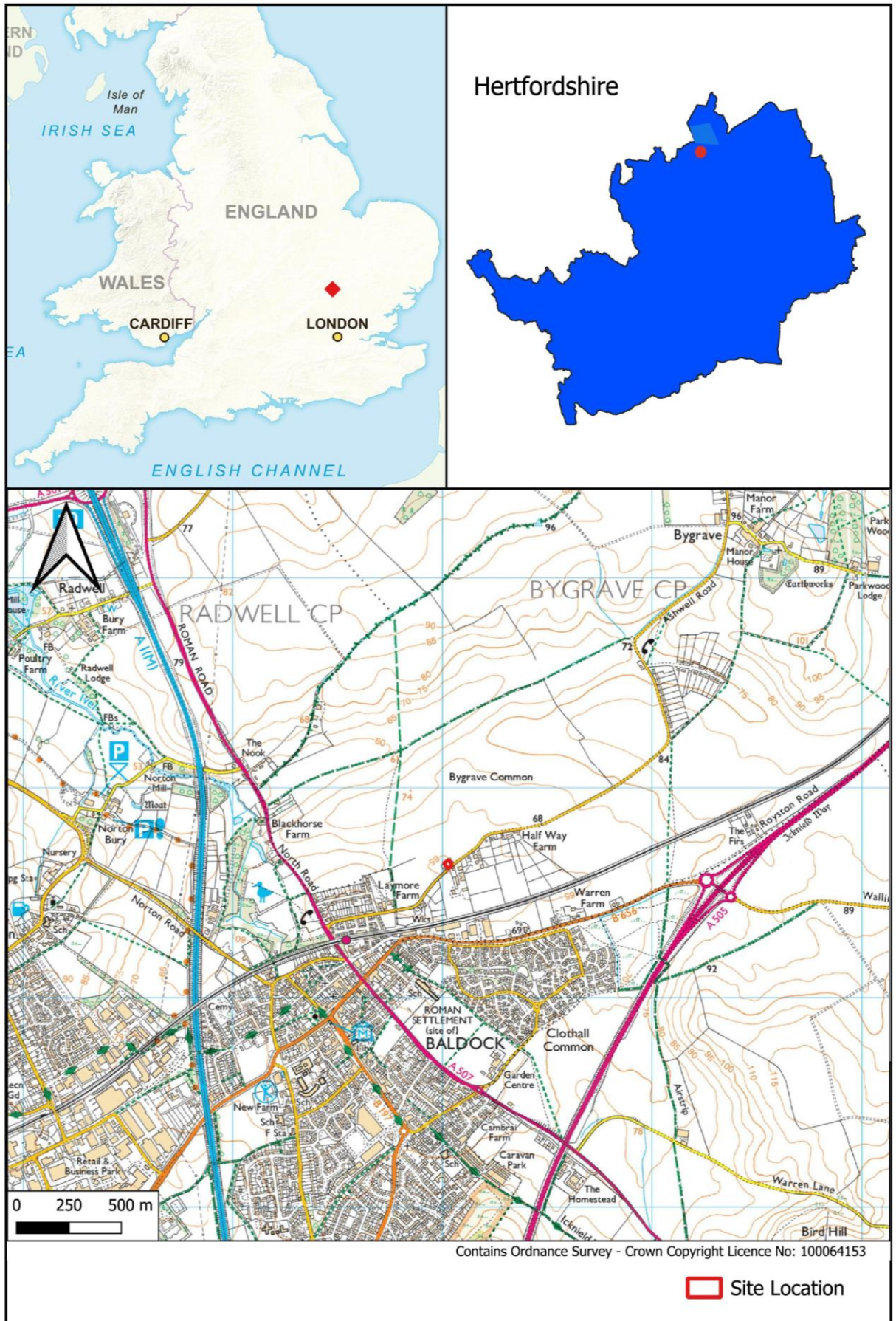
Jenn has been working with PCA since 2021, and in commercial archaeology in the UK since 2019. Prior to working at PCA, Jenn had worked at several commercial archaeological units across East Anglia.

Jenn has been involved in some of PCA's biggest projects across the country, as well as being involved in large infrastructure projects, including Milton Keynes East and Anglian Water GRID SPA (Norfolk and Lincolnshire). She has experience of supervising small and large-scale evaluations and excavations.

At PCA, Jenn has worked as a Project Officer since 2023. This involves overseeing the running of archaeological excavations and evaluations, including liaising with clients and consultants, and the analysis of the results of these projects in the post-excavation phase. This has also included the directing of an Anglo-Saxon Inhumation Cemetery in Lincolnshire which involved the coordination of 20 members of staff from different archaeological units. Jenn also writes the post-excavation assessment, archive and publication reports for projects she oversees and archived projects, much of this involving use of computer programmes such as QGIS.

Jenn has several qualifications relating to health and safety practices on site, including SSSTS, CSCS and First Aid at Work.

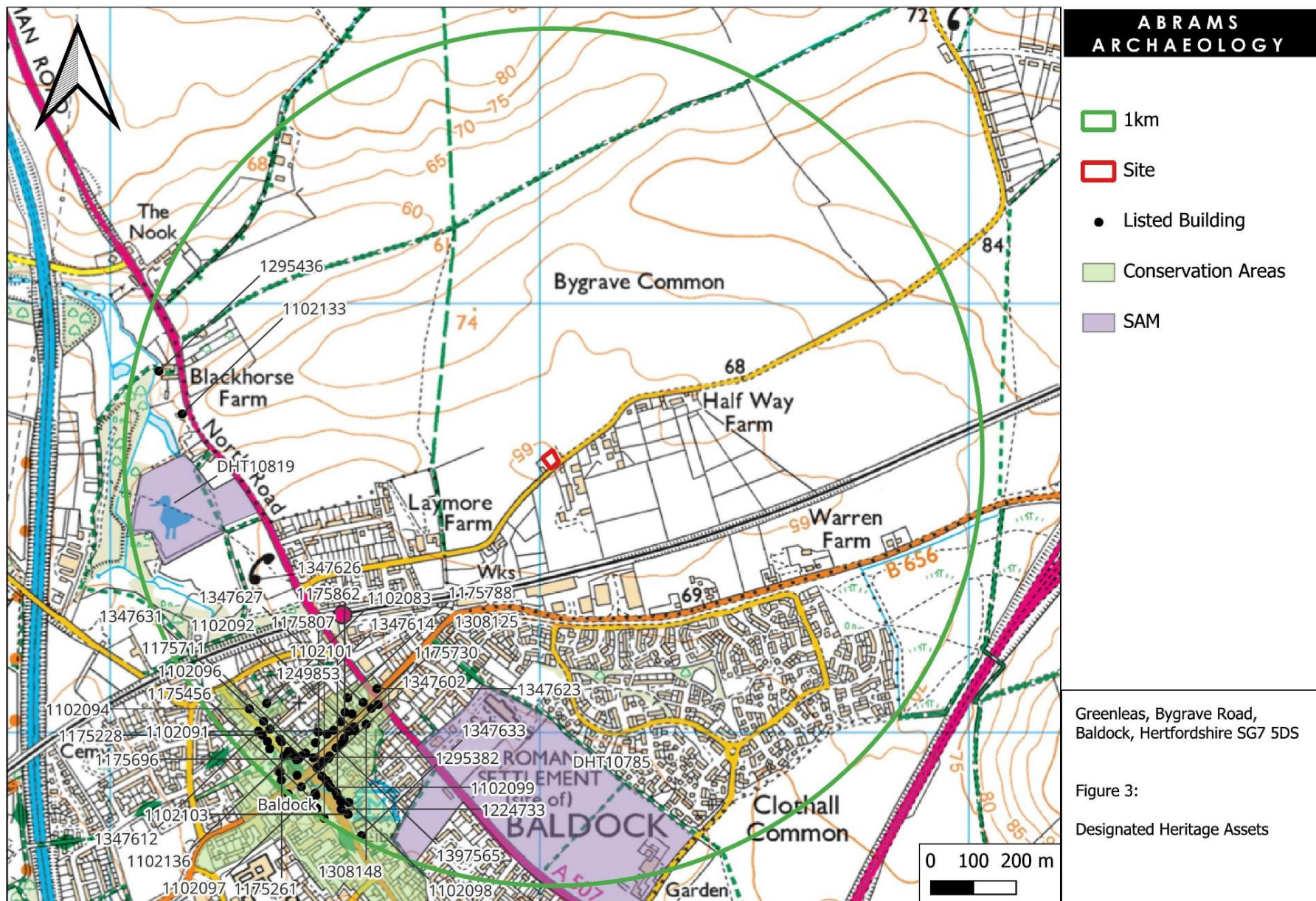
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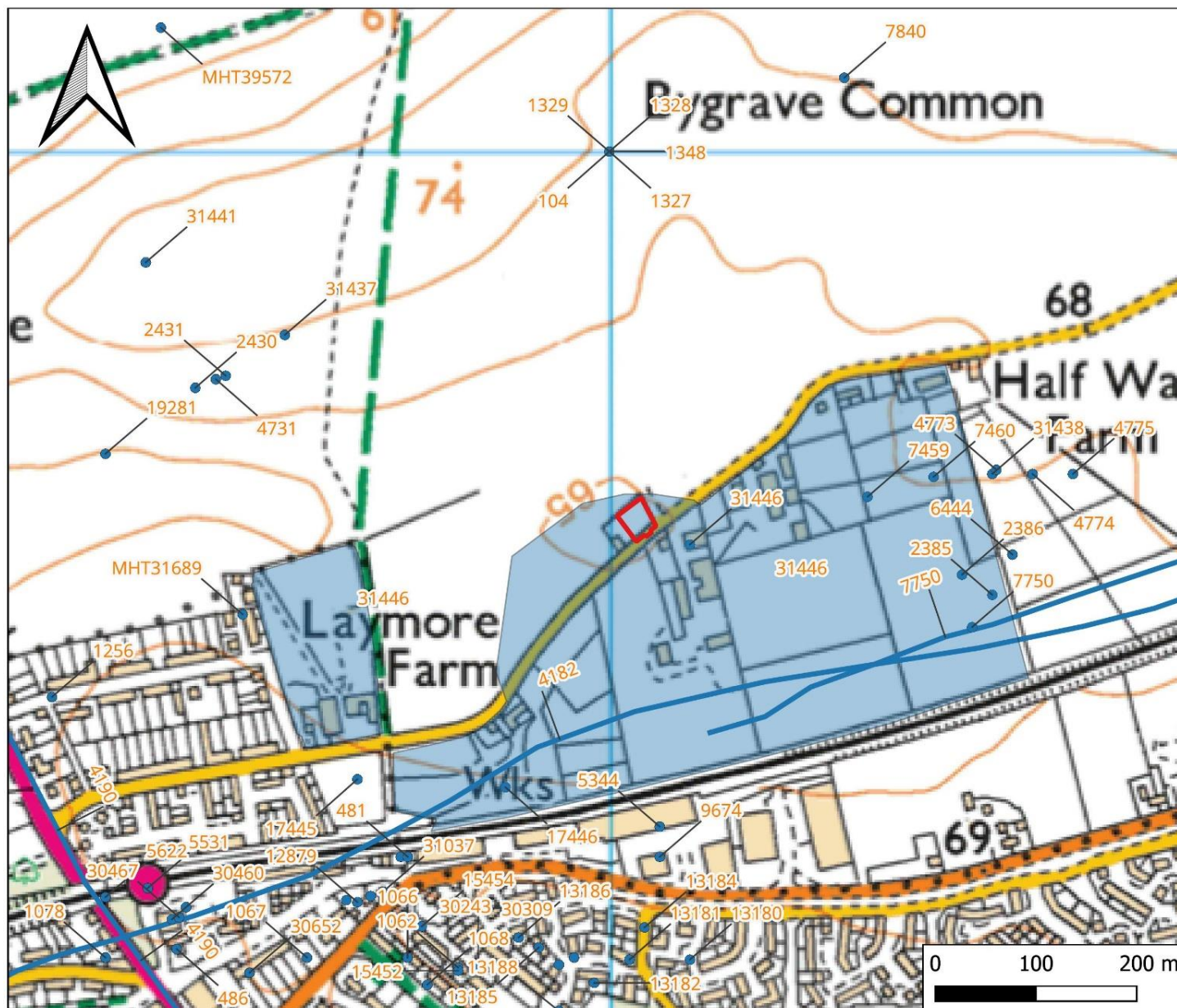


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Figure 1. Site Location







ABRAMS ARCHAEOLOGY

- 1km
- Site
- Monument Line
- Monument Point
- Monument Polygon

Greenleas, Bygrave Road,
Baldock, Hertfordshire SG7 5DS

Figure 5:
Non-Designated Heritage Assets
(Monuments) - Close Up

