

Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Trial Trenching

Tophams Solar Farm: Land West Of Ashwell Road, Bygrave,
Hertfordshire, SG7 5EB

For:	Pace Jolt Energy Ltd
On Behalf of:	-
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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 Tophams Solar Farm: Land West Of Ashwell Road, Bygrave, Hertfordshire, SG7 5EB (centred at NGR TL 26165 36935, Figure 1, hereafter referred to as the 'site'). Joe Abrams BA, FSA, MCIfA, Director at Abrams Archaeology, has prepared this document for Pace Jolt Energy Ltd (the client). Albion Archaeology have supplied key elements of this document (Figures 1 and 2, Data Management Plan and List of Specialists).

2.1.2 A planning application was submitted (22/00741/FP) and permission has been granted (5 April 2022). Two conditions covering archaeology have been imposed and read as follows:

18. No demolition/development shall take place/commence until an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing and in accordance with the programme of work as set out in the Archaeological Brief (P01/22/0741-2). The scheme shall include an assessment of archaeological significance and research questions; and:

(i) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording

(ii) The programme for post investigation assessment

(iii) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording

(iv) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

(v) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

(vi) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation.

Reason: To safeguard the archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to works associated with the development and to ensure that proper and timely preservation and/or investigation, recording, reporting, archiving and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development in accordance with

policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and Policies HE4 and NE12 of the Local Plan. A pre-commencement condition is required because the investigation works must be undertaken before construction commences.

19. The development shall take place in accordance with the programme of archaeological works set out in the WSI approved under condition 18.

Reason: To safeguard the archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to works associated with the development and to ensure that proper and timely preservation and/or investigation, recording, reporting, archiving and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development in accordance with policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and Policies HE4 and NE12 of the Local Plan. A pre-commencement condition is required because the investigation works must be undertaken before construction commences.

- 2.1.3 It is Condition 18 to which this document most directly relates. However, Condition 19 makes it clear that the development must take place in line with an agreed WSI (this document).
- 2.1.4 The development proposals comprise:
Ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) farm including battery energy storage; continued agricultural use, ancillary infrastructure, security fencing, landscaping provision, ecological enhancements and associated works (as amended by information received 29 January 2024)
- 2.1.5 The application site and proposed development are shown on Figure 2 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 Albion Archaeology.

2.3 GEOLOGY

- 2.3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS)¹ identifies the underlying solid geology varies across the PDA (Figure 25). Bands of Holywell Nodular Chalk and Melbourn Rock Member Chalk run E-W across the southern end of the PDA. A curving band of Head clay runs across the centre, dividing it from a large deposit of chalk which covers the majority of the northern part of the PDA. At the very northern end there is a band of Alluvium associated with the Cats Ditch.
- 2.3.2 Numerous archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity, mostly to the SE of the PDA (associated with the Baldock bypass). These recorded overburden depths between 250-350mm deep of topsoil (dark grey/brown silty clay) a plough disturbed layer of topsoil/chalk. This deposit was around 120mm deep. The PDA may not be exactly the same as this; but it is likely to be very similar given the shared topography and geological conditions.

2.4 TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

- 2.4.1 The PDA occupies c.59.5ha. The land being proposed for development as a solar farm is slightly lower as it fits within that total area and has a buffer around the edge. The land is centred on NGR TL 26165 36935. The land slopes from its SW edge at c.88m AOD to its NE edge at c.64m AOD. This follows the trend on land north of Bygrave, the settlement being on slightly higher land (95.88m AOD) and the land to the north dropping away in height quite considerably, especially towards the Cats Ditch (on the northern boundary of the PDA).
- 2.4.2 The BGS describes the area as “previously dominated by rivers”². This is

¹ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> - accessed 14/03/2021

² <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/landscape/landscape-character-assessments/area224.pdf> - accessed 8-3-2021

apparent on various forms of modern aerial imagery as the area has many sinuous dark lines crossing it; these marking the location of relict channels. The PDA has a fork shaped pattern of sinuous dark lines crossing it. These appear on the geological map (Figure 25) as Head (clay). These can also be discerned on the LIDAR imagery for the scheme (Figures 6 - 10). Several examples of these sinuous dark lines or 'dry valleys' were investigated to the SW when the Baldock Bypass was constructed. The publication for that described them in these terms: "This area is divided by a series of dry valleys that have formed as linear erosion channels (Fig. 1.2). These generally run northwards or westwards."³ The publication makes frequent reference to the greater level of preservation found within these dry valleys. The impression gained from these investigations is of a plough truncated landscape of shallow soils. Truncation has been due to modern ploughing. The exception to this being the slight dips in what are called dry valleys. The darker soils of these sinuous dips are deeper (less truncated) and hence preservation of archaeological remains (where they exist) is greater. On the bypass this meant that 'agger' associated with roman roads was preserved below these soils but not to either side of it. The preservation of e.g. circular ditches around barrows would be better beneath the darker soils and poorer outside them.⁴ Clearly, such data is relevant to the PDA which has both plough truncated slopes and sinuous darker soils (dry valleys).

- 2.4.3 The nearest watercourse at this time is the seasonal winterbourne called the Cats Ditch. This runs along the NE edge of the PDA and the presence of a band of alluvium stretching c. 20m into the PDA from its northern edge is evidence of that. The Cats Ditch rises as a natural spring to the SW in Wallington and runs north to feed into the Ivel⁵.
- 2.4.4 The Cats Ditch may seem a minor watercourse in the present landscape. It is located in a relatively low-lying position in the landscape following the local topography. Although minor and seasonal, it should not be ignored in terms of its relevance to known archaeological remains which are likely to be distributed partly in relation to local topography and watercourses.

2.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.5.1 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

³ Page 1. In: Mark Phillips, Holly Duncan and Christopher Mallows. 2009. Four Millennia of Human Activity Along the A505 Baldock Bypass, Hertfordshire. East Anglian Archaeology

⁴ Page 9. In: Mark Phillips, Holly Duncan and Christopher Mallows. 2009. Four Millennia of Human Activity Along the A505 Baldock Bypass, Hertfordshire. East Anglian Archaeology

⁵ <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/media-library/documents/environment-and-planning/landscape/landscape-character-assessments/area224.pdf> - accessed 8-3-2021

presented in full (Appendix 1) and are illustrated on Figures 2-6. The reader is urged to review Figures 5 and 6 which show the HER Monuments and Events in the closest proximity to the Site. This is necessary as the nearby village of Bygrave has its own cluster of records related to it and the Arbury Banks Iron Age hillfort (1008981) also has various non-designated heritage assets close to it. Both locations are part of the landscape near the Site. However, the Site has its own character and landuse.

- 2.5.2 A through Baseline archaeological assessment⁶ accompanied the planning application (). The following text is derived from that assessment.

2.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 2.6.1 The PDA had not been subject to any archaeological investigations prior to this proposal coming forward. As part of the baseline LIDAR data was purchased and processed in different ways to try and check for potential anomalies. Aerial photographs from various sources have been viewed also. A walkover on site has been conducted. These techniques can be very useful in identifying anomalies which may have an archaeological origin. As part of this application process, the site was subject to two stages of non-intrusive evaluation into which observations from LIDAR, aerial photographs and the walkover were fed.

2.7 STAGE 1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 2.7.1 In summary, the Stage 1 geophysical survey⁷ recorded the following anomalies which can, due to their characteristic morphology, be given interpretive labels. These can be viewed on Figure 26 and within the detailed associated report⁸. They are labelled as anomalies 1a to 1h and these labels are interpreted as follows.

- 1a – Possible Bronze Age Barrow previously identified by aerial photographs
- 1b – Sub-rectangular enclosure unknown date/origin
- 1c – trackway delineated by parallel ditches (possible Roman Road/lane)
- 1d – undated agricultural boundary
- 1e – Possible partial ring ditch (semi-circle shape)
- 1f – undated agricultural boundaries

⁶ Abrams Archaeology 2023. Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment. UKF092 Tophams Farm (formerly Farris) Solar Farm, North Hertfordshire District Council. Ver 1.3

⁷ Magnitude Surveys. 2021. Geophysical Survey Report. Tophams Solar Farm, Hertfordshire. MSTL950. June 2021

⁸ Magnitude Surveys. 2021. Geophysical Survey Report. Tophams Solar Farm, Hertfordshire. MSTL950. June 2021

1g – Short lengths of parallel ditch (there are fourteen). Possible geological anomaly (uncertain)

1h - Two possible stretches of pit or post alignment, best viewed on Figures 15 and 18 of Appendix 7

- 2.7.2 Anomalies relating to historical and modern agricultural practices have also been identified across the survey area as former field boundaries and ploughing trends. There are also large areas of natural variation due to the chalk bedrock and the superficial deposits.

2.8 STAGE 2 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

- 2.8.1 The Stage 2 geophysical survey⁹ tested selected parts of the PDA using different survey techniques. The survey deliberately targeted the possible Roman Road, Anomaly 1c and the possible Bronze Age barrow, Anomaly 1a.
- 2.8.2 The survey did this using Magnetometry and Earth Resistance Survey. A Magnetic Susceptibility Survey was used on the northwestern side of the possible Roman Road. As a result, the Roman Road/lane and the barrow were picked up again and further information is now available with which the PDA can be understood. The Senior Historic Environment Advisor has read and commented upon the report and was, as a result of considering this alongside the Baseline and the Stage 1 geophysical survey, able to advise the LPA on archaeological matters at a pre-determination stage.

2.9 OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

- 1.1.1 A number of investigations have been undertaken elsewhere in vicinity of the Site (Figure 5) and these are helpful in adding to our understanding of archaeological potential of the Site. The most notable are the investigations associated with the Baldock Bypass¹⁰, and a series of assessments (completed by the author of this report) and fieldwork interventions¹¹ associated with possible housing sites around Baldock, some of which took in land in Bygrave Parish.¹²
- 1.1.2 The themes which emerge are of a relatively well understood landscape. Specifically, there is distinctive spread of prehistoric funerary activity (burial mounds) along a corridor of land either side of the Icknield Way. The

⁹ Community Archaeology Geophysics Group. Geophysical Surveys by CAGG near Bygrave, Hertfordshire. CAGG Report 2023/1. April 2023.

¹⁰ Mark Phillips, Holly Duncan and Christopher Mallows. 2009. Four Millennia of Human Activity Along the A505 Baldock Bypass, Hertfordshire. East Anglian Archaeology

¹¹ MOLA 2016. Evaluation of Area BA1, Land north of Baldock (Bygrave Road), Baldock.

¹² Abrams, J. 2008. Land at Baldock. Archaeological Assessment. Albion Archaeology 2008/52

connection between the monuments and the 'Way' may have been overstated as several would not have been visible from it. However, the distribution of barrows and other archaeological remains close to the Icknield Way is clear. There is also a tendency for there to be more archaeological remains, of all periods, closer to Baldock (SW part of parish). The town is well known for its rich archaeology and this distribution with Bygrave parish reflects that pattern. The recent online publication by North Hertfordshire Museum: *Bygrave Past*¹³ contains several plans which document this tendency for rich remains along the southern part of the parish.

- 1.1.3 Fitzpatrick Matthews describes three separate elements of the landscape, all in the south and southwest of the parish and their central importance to the remains within Bygrave parish. These comprise a palaeochannel/winterbourne which runs to the NE of Baldock and has been investigated several times. It is associated with archaeological remains of various periods. The second is the Icknield Way corridor which runs along the southern boundary of the parish. The third element is Baldock itself which contains remains of several periods and is particularly well known for Iron Age, Roman and Medieval remains.
- 1.1.4 These are mentioned as the Site lies at the NW edge of the parish, its northern boundary is the Cats Ditch and also the parish boundary with Ashwell. Its western boundary is a farm trackway and also the parish boundary with Newnham.
- 1.1.5 The parish more generally retains large, open fields, these reflecting a recognisable, Medieval open field system existing around the village core at Bygrave. This historic village core, was/is centred on the parish church of St Margaret of Antioch, is made up of small square and rectangular enclosures. It is within the relatively large fields, north of Bygrave village that the Site lies.
- 2.9.1 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).

2.10 HER RECORD LOCATED WITHIN THE SITE

- 1.1.6 There are undated cropmarks of trackways extending through the PDA in a NE-SW alignment. These are recorded as MHT17051 and MHT17052 (Figure 6) and these run up the western side of the Site in a direction that would link the Banjo Enclosure MHT6111 with the Arbury Banks Hillfort. This date and function are unproven. We note that parallel, linear anomalies, extending through the PDA were also picked up by geophysical survey and are labelled 1c

¹³ Fitzpatrick-Matthews, K. May 2020. *Bygrave Past*. North Hertfordshire Museum Service.

within the geophysical survey report¹⁴. Potentially contemporary with this trackway are anomalies 1f, likely to be field boundaries.

- 1.1.7 Record MHT17053 describes. Another HER record exists within the Site MHA17053 and while this was initially recorded as a prehistoric enclosure (possibly a barrow) it was later noted that it may be natural features.
- 1.1.8 To the SE of Bygrave village on the edge of the middle Study Area is MHT1654, already mentioned in relation to Bronze Age material, this is a very extensive area of cropmarks, associated with both Neolithic/Bronze Age flints, and late Iron Age to Roman pottery.
- 2.10.1 On 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.

¹⁴ Magnitude Surveys. 2021. Geophysical Survey Report. Tophams Solar Farm, Hertfordshire. MSTL950. June 2021

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 Framework¹⁵, 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	Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age Research Agenda	LBA-MIA 14: What were the functions of pits and pit alignments? More analysis needs to be undertaken of pits and pit alignments and in particular their fills. There is a particular need for greater study of the pit alignments recorded in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. Further work is required to ascertain the relationship between pit alignments and ditch alignments, and whether they relate to land division.
East of England Regional Research Framework	Late Iron Age & Roman Research Agenda	LIA-Rom 10: Can we map the development of Late Iron Age and Roman roads? we need to map late iron age roads, and smaller tracks and lanes. in doing so, we may see the development of road networks earlier than the roman period. we need to consider the relationship between roads and settlements.

¹⁵ <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. 59.5ha 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 where access roads, substations and other infrastructure are shown (Figure 2). We have also targeted archaeological anomalies picked up during geophysical survey of the land. The remainder of the trenches have been used to test apparently blank land. We are aware that smaller, discrete features are not as easily picked up by geophysical survey as larger ditched features such as those associated with e.g. a barrow or a road.
- 4.1.2 When discussing the scope of trial trenching at this site with the Senior Historic Environment Advisor, two % figures have been specifically referred to. If the work was carried out pre-determination, then a 3% sample would have been considered sufficient, with a 2% sample to follow post-determination. If the work was done post-determination (as it will be) then the sample size was to be 5% but the emphasis was to be placed on targeting development impacts (rather than sticking to a % sample without taking that approach). We draw the attention of the Senior Historic Environment Advisor to the following calculation:
- 225 trenches measuring 50m x 2.1m on land of 59ha is a sample size of 4%
- 4.1.3 In our opinion, that 4% sample is sufficient to test development impacts, archaeological anomalies and apparently blank land.
- 4.1.4 The trench locations will be moved, during the setting out stage, in order to avoid utilities and their associated stand-off/s. 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. Trees and areas of ecological concern such as Badger Setts (there being at least one within the site during our walkover). We will also move trenches to avoid blocking the access/egress point needed for safety reasons. Should additional, currently unknown constraints become apparent then the trenches may need to be moved to avoid these.
- 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 (2.1m 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 (ALBION 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 (Albion 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 Archaeologists¹⁶. 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 Historic Environment Advisor, Abrams Archaeology and its archaeological subcontractor to ensure that the works are correctly timed in order to gather data at the most appropriate point.
- 4.3.2 Communication protocol will be as follows:

Client – Abrams Archaeology – Archaeological Contractor

¹⁶ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2023. Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Published December 2023 - <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

Client - Abrams Archaeology – Archaeologist for LPA (Historic Environment Advisor)

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 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 Standards¹⁷.
- 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 7¹⁸.
- 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

¹⁷ Hertfordshire Association of Museums. 2017. HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE STANDARDS A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire

¹⁸ IfA 2004. Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. Megan Brickley and Jacqueline I McKinley

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 materials¹⁹ Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions “Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections”²⁰ and the current ClfA guidelines²¹ will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, ‘First Aid for Finds’²² 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 guidelines²³ 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.

¹⁹ ClfA 2020. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

²⁰ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992

²¹ ClfA regulations, standards and guidance <https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa>

²² Leigh, Watkinson & Neal 1993. First Aid for Finds.

²³ 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

- 4.5.7 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.
- 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.²⁴ 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.
- 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

²⁴ Spence 1994. Archaeological Site Manual. Museum of London

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 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 Albion 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 Standards²⁵.
- 7.1.2 The site archive will be organised so as to be compatible with current requirements of the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards²⁶. 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"*²⁷ and the SMAs draft *"Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections"*²⁸ will be followed and the Archaeological Contractor will also give due regard to the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards²⁹ 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"*³⁰. 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

²⁵ Hertfordshire Association of Museums. 2017. HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE STANDARDS A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire

²⁶ Hertfordshire Association of Museums. 2017. HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE STANDARDS A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire

²⁷ Museums and Galleries Commission 1992

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ Hertfordshire Association of Museums. 2017. HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARCHIVE STANDARDS A Countywide Standard for the Creation, Compilation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives in Hertfordshire

³⁰ 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 materials³¹ 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.

³¹ ClfA 2014. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

8 APPENDIX 1 – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

8.1 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS (WITHIN MIDDLE - 1KM AND OUTER - 3KM STUDY AREAS)

ListEntry	Name	SchedDate	AmendDate	LegacyUID	NGR	CaptureSca	Easting	Northing	AREA_HA
1003548	Settlement site S of Blackhorse Farm			HT 104	TL 24192 34526	1:10000	524174.3	234521.4	4.271444
1003549	Ring ditches and enclosure at Slip End			HT 105	TL 28670 37322	1:10000	528655.1	237278.7	15.00701
1003550	Triple ditches at Galley Hill			HT 106	TL 29570 36929	1:10000	529564.1	236959.5	3.395956
1003596	Ring ditch and enclosure			HT 108	TL 24471 37269	1:10000	524468.9	237271.5	2.371384
1008981	Arbury Banks Iron Age hillfort	10/08/23	21/07/94	20759	TL 26142 38699	1:10000	526139.4	238700.9	6.643431
1009428	Highley Hill bowl barrow	28/11/57	03/09/92	20616	TL 28558 37876	1:10000	528558.1	237875.9	0.144992
1009821	Two bowl barrows at Bygrave, 650m east of Park Wood	07/09/92		20643	TL 27680 36046	1:10000	527680.8	236046	0.222329
1012073	Bowl barrow 1km south-west of Heath Farm: part of the round barrow cemetery on Deadman's Hill	07/09/92		20664	TL 29330 37044	1:10000	529330.1	237044.2	0.085404
1012208	Moated enclosures east and west of Love Lane, Ashwell	17/10/90		11558	TL 25169 40195	1:10000	525225	240236.7	1.334937
1012366	Barrow, south of Radwell	11/06/92		20615	TL 23413 35161	1:10000	523412.8	235160.6	0.037953
1016305	Romano-British small town and Late Iron Age settlement at Baldock	11/12/85	16/01/98	27913	TL 25005 33846	1:10000	525006.5	233827.5	18.94397
1016308	Radwell Roman villa	02/02/76	16/02/98	27908	TL 23439 35468	1:10000	523446.7	235482	11.43085
1017328	Bowl barrow 550m north east of Slip End Farm	23/02/62	06/10/00	33348	TL 28799 37657	1:10000	528799	237656.6	0.125434
1451703	Crop Marks of five Ring Ditches west of Station Road, Ashwell	13/02/18			TL2752339522	1:2500	527571.1	239535.6	0.542297

8.2 LISTED BUILDINGS (WITHIN MIDDLE - 1KM AND OUTER - 3KM STUDY AREAS)

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR
1102083	PREMISES OCCUPIED BY S G STREET AND COMPANY LIMITED	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161680	TL 24365 34066
1102085	13, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II*	08/11/49	161687	TL 24479 33974
1102086	METHODIST CHURCH	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161688	TL 24485 33999
1102087	21, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161690	TL 24521 34003
1102088	33, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161693	TL 24564 34041
1102091	24 AND 26, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161705	TL 24558 34001
1102092	28, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161706	TL 24571 34002
1102093	44, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161709	TL 24625 34063
1102094	YE OLDE BULL'S HEAD INN	Baldock Town	II	08/11/49	161624	TL 24325 34053
1102133	THE COMPASSES	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161609	TL 24168 34741
1102657	PAIR OF GATEPIERS ABOUT 5 METRES EAST OF THE LODGE	Kelshall	II	29/01/86	162331	TL 29507 37942
1102668	NEWNHAM HALL	Newnham	II	09/06/52	162261	TL 24644 37596
1102669	CROUCHES	Newnham	II	19/11/84	162263	TL 24623 37492
1102670	CHERRY HOLT	Newnham	II	19/11/84	162264	TL 24373 37530
1102671	MANOR FARMHOUSE	Newnham	II	27/05/68	162266	TL 24322 37543
1102672	WELL HEAD PUMP	Newnham	II	19/11/84	162268	TL 24463 37425

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR
1102673	RADWELL GRANGE	Radwell	II	27/05/68	162269	TL 23559 37143
1102674	BARN AT RADWELL GRANGE 50 METRE TO NORTH-WEST OF HOUSE	Radwell	II	19/11/84	162270	TL 23515 37179
1102675	LONG BAILEY	Radwell	II	19/11/84	162271	TL 24061 35051
1102676	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	Radwell	II*	27/05/68	162273	TL 23235 35856
1102677	PEBBLES SQUARE	Radwell	II	19/11/84	162274	TL 23374 35854
1102685	MANOR HOUSE	Bygrave	II	19/11/84	162211	TL 26445 36244
1102686	CALDECOTE MANOR	Caldecote	II	19/10/76	162213	TL 23665 38374
1102706	THATCH END	Newnham	II	19/11/84	162258	TL 24531 37434
1102707	GUILD HOUSE	Ashwell	II	09/06/52	162160	TL 26749 39650
1102708	ROSE AND CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE	Ashwell	II*	09/06/52	162162	TL 26684 39620
1102709	73, HIGH STREET	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162163	TL 26657 39612
1102710	DIXIES FARMHOUSE AND DIXIES	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162165	TL 26552 39572
1102711	THE OLD COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162167	TL 26483 39552
1102712	VILLAGE LOCK-UP IN GARDEN OF NUMBER 20	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162168	TL 26895 39773
1102713	THE RECTORY	Ashwell	II	09/06/52	162170	TL 26796 39792
1102714	34, LUCAS LANE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162173	TL 27227 39862
1102715	CHURCH OF ST MARY	Ashwell	I	27/05/68	162177	TL 26710 39779
1102716	THE MILL	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162179	TL 26756 39943
1102717	ASHE COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162181	TL 26665 39792
1102718	29, 31 AND 33, MILL STREET	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162183	TL 26686 39855
1102719	37 AND 39, MILL STREET	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162184	TL 26699 39895
1102720	SRING COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162186	TL 27049 39788
1102721	DUCKLAKE	Ashwell	II*	09/06/52	162188	TL 26926 39911
1102722	BARN AT DUCKLAKE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162190	TL 26895 39921
1102723	PIN COTTAGE AND NUMBERS 12 AND 16	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162194	TL 26659 39695
1102724	TOWN HOUSE (ASHWELL MUSEUM)	Ashwell	II*	19/11/84	162197	TL 26687 39681
1102725	BARN RANGE AT FARROW'S FARM, 30 METRES WEST OF NUMBER 4 (FARMHOUSE)	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162199	TL 26376 39527
1102726	1 AND 3, WEST END	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162203	TL 26450 39533
1102727	39, WEST END	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162206	TL 26360 39383
1102740	WAYSIDE COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162133	TL 26408 39405
1102741	RANGE OF BARNS 50 METRES SOUTH EAST OF BLUEGATES FARMHOUSE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162135	TL 25649 40540
1102743	5, GARDINERS LANE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162139	TL 26640 39662
1102744	2 AND 4, GARDINERS LANE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162141	TL 26660 39654
1102745	CHAIN COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162142	TL 26565 39862
1102746	BARN AT REAR OF THREE TUNS HOTEL	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162144	TL 26939 39771
1102747	56, HIGH STREET	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162148	TL 26714 39653
1102748	ASHWELL STORES AND NUMBER 72 (INCLUDING ATTACHED REAR BARN)	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162152	TL 26642 39640
1102749	DIGSWELL MANOR (INCLUDING OUTBUILDINGS AT REAR)	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162153	TL 26629 39634
1102750	JESSAMINE HOUSE	Ashwell	II*	27/05/68	162157	TL 26957 39708
1128267	SCREEN WALL AND OUTBUILDINGS AND TWO BOUNDARY WALLS WITH FORMER ENTRANCE TO STABLE YARD, TO NORTH AND WEST OF HOUSE	Guilden Morden	II	04/09/86	52536	TL 29504 38056
1128268	STABLE RANGE AND OFFICE NORTH WEST OF STABLE YARD TO ODSEY GRANGE	Guilden Morden	II	04/09/86	52538	TL 29484 38035
1128269	ODSEY PARK	Guilden Morden	II	04/09/86	52540	TL 29297 38039
1163717	KITCHEN AND COVERED PASSAGE TO NORTH OF ODSEY HOUSE	Guilden Morden	II	04/09/86	52535	TL 29516 38064
1163744	ODSEY GRANGE	Guilden Morden	II	04/09/86	52537	TL 29479 38011
1163771	MAUSOLEUM AND RAILINGS TO SOUTH WEST OF ODSEY PARK	Guilden Morden	II	04/09/86	52541	TL 29203 37840

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR
1174799	ASHWELL END HOUSE	Ashwell	II	09/06/52	162132	TL 25814 40397
1174877	CHENEY COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162138	TL 26647 39653
1174896	COB WALL	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162140	TL 26616 39715
1174911	THE THREE TUNS HOTEL PUBLIC HOUSE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162143	TL 26955 39739
1174915	FORRESTERS COTTAGE	Ashwell	II*	27/05/68	162145	TL2688039714
1174928	PLAIT HALL	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162147	TL 26777 39689
1174949	TWO BREWERS	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162149	TL 26705 39648
1174973	CHRISTY'S CORNER	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162151	TL 26650 39641
1174998	BACON'S HOUSE AND NUMBER 84 (INCLUDING ATTACHED OUTBUILDINGS)	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162154	TL 26599 39609
1175046	BEAMS	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162158	TL 26792 39680
1175177	14, LUCAS LANE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162171	TL 27146 39816
1175188	Ashwell War Memorial	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162174	TL 27254 39929
1175238	LYCHGATE AND ADJOINING CHURCHYARD WALL	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162178	TL 26681 39732
1175304	ASHWELL FURTHER EDUCATION CENTRE	Ashwell	II	09/06/52	162182	TL 26660 39814
1175337	ASHWELL BURY	Ashwell	II	09/06/52	162185	TL 26598 40023
1175350	MULBERRY TREE COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162187	TL 27044 39826
1175369	TOMBSTONE IN NEW CEMETERY TO MARY MORWENNO BOLITHO, WIFE OF PHILIP LE GRAND GRIBBLE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162191	TL 27238 40048
1175394	BARN ADJOINING NUMBER 4	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162198	TL 26415 39522
1175404	WESTBURY FARMHOUSE	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162200	TL 26267 39493
1175432	OUTBUILDING TO REAR OF WESTBURY FARMHOUSE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162202	TL 26250 39492
1175450	THE COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162204	TL 26411 39499
1175465	THE ORCHARD	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162207	TL 26341 39346
1175479	CHURCH OF ST MARGARET OF ANTIOCH	Bygrave	II*	27/05/68	162209	TL 26603 36134
1175770	27 AND 29, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161691	TL 24538 34023
1175788	35, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161694	TL 24554 34079
1175862	OAK HOUSE	Baldock Town	II	08/11/49	161704	TL 24546 33984
1175963	OLD THATCH	Newnham	II	19/11/84	162259	TL 24550 37445
1176203	THE NOOK COTTAGE	Radwell	II	19/11/84	162272	TL 24075 35099
1295318	GRANARY ADJOINING SOUTH CORNER OF DUCKLAKE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162189	TL 26932 39894
1295325	SWAN HOUSE	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162193	TL 26693 39707
1295331	TOWER COTTAGE (INCLUDING ATTACHED REAR OUTBUILDINGS)	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162196	TL 26718 39695
1295389	1, MILL STREET	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162180	TL 26672 39713
1295406	4 AND 6, MILL LANE	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162176	TL 26687 39720
1295436	BLACKHORSE FARMHOUSE	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161610	TL 24114 34841
1295482	SPRING HOUSE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162156	TL 27000 39736
1307973	RADWELL HOUSE	Radwell	II	27/05/68	162275	TL 23118 35731
1308125	30 AND 32, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161707	TL 24569 34011
1308148	18, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161702	TL 24597 34017
1318074	COACH HOUSE AND STABLE RANGE TO EAST OF ODSEY GRANGE	Guilden Morden	II	04/09/86	52539	TL 29504 38021
1330874	ODSEY HOUSE	Guilden Morden	I	04/09/86	52534	TL 29530 38053
1347292	53, HIGH STREET	Ashwell	II	09/06/52	162159	TL 26755 39655
1347311	57 and 59, High Street	Ashwell	II*	27/05/68	162161	TL 26735 39644
1347312	BEAR HOUSE	Ashwell	II*	27/05/68	162164	TL 26636 39607
1347313	DOVECOTE AT DIXIES FARM	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162166	TL 26535 39537
1347314	THE GREEN	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162169	TL 26908 39815

ListEntry	Name	Location	Grade	ListDate	LegacyUID	NGR
1347315	ALDER COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162172	TL 27152 39819
1347316	2, MILL LANE	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162175	TL 26690 39713
1347317	TOMBSTONE IN NEW CEMETERY TO WOLVERLRY ATTWOOD FORDHAM	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162192	TL 27232 40051
1347318	18-24, SWAN STREET	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162195	TL 26642 39689
1347319	GRANARY AT WESTBURY FARM, IMMEDIATELY EAST OF FARMHOUSE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162201	TL 26278 39501
1347320	CHANTRY HOUSE	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162205	TL 26375 39473
1347321	OLD RECTORY	Bygrave	II	19/11/84	162210	TL 26667 36165
1347328	VINE COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162146	TL 26850 39717
1347329	SMITHY COTTAGE	Ashwell	II	19/11/84	162150	TL 26695 39643
1347330	WOODLANDS (INCLUDING REAR ATTACHED BARN)	Ashwell	II	27/05/68	162155	TL 26454 39561
1347334	BARN ON ROAD IN FRONT OF NEWNHAM HALL	Newnham	II	19/11/84	162262	TL 24652 37557
1347335	CHURCH OF ST VINCENT	Newnham	II*	27/05/68	162265	TL 24334 37637
1347336	BARN ABOUT 50 METRES NORTH OF MANOR FARMHOUSE	Newnham	II	19/11/84	162267	TL 24298 37604
1347341	CHURCH OF ST MARY MAGDALENE	Caldecote	II*	27/05/68	162212	TL 23654 38429
1347350	PILGRIMS COTTAGE	Newnham	II	19/11/84	162260	TL 24565 37466
1347366	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK ADJOINING THE ROSE AND CROWN PUBLIC HOUSE	Ashwell	II	26/01/89	162323	TL 26671 39621
1347623	RABAN COURT	Baldock	II	02/11/54	161681	TL 24622 34100
1347625	17 AND 19, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161689	TL 24506 33994
1347626	31, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	08/11/49	161692	TL 24548 34045
1347627	37 AND 39, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161695	TL 24590 34068
1347628	10-14, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161700	TL 24512 33943
1347629	20, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161703	TL 24541 33973
1347630	40 AND 42, WHITEHORSE STREET	Baldock Town	II	15/08/74	161708	TL 24609 34054

8.3 NON-DESIGNATED HER MONUMENTS WITHIN 1KM OF THE EDGES OF THE PDA

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT26	26	16239	1	MON	IRON AGE HILLFORT, ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Hillfort probably dating from the early Iron Age <1>. Excavation by Joseph Beldam in the 1850s suggested that the defences were bivallate at the NW and SE <2>. Two entrances, at the NNW and SSE. Much reduced by ploughing. Many internal features are visible as cropmarks; see [524, 528, 533, 535, 547, 637, 650, 666, 669]. As well as pits, several of these appear to be roundhouses, some within rectilinear enclosures. A late Bronze Age spear tip was reputedly found on the monument <3>. Although there does not appear to be any evidence of late Iron Age-early Roman use of the hillfort, <5> outlines a case for it having been involved in the Boudican revolt. The 'British or Saxon' pottery found by Beldam [4376] is most likely Iron Age.	HILLFORT; ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT	Earlier Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	-800 to - 101
MHT119	119	2015	1	FS	LATE IRON AGE GOLD COIN, BYGRAVE		Late Iron Age gold coin of the Coritani, 40-1 BC.	FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
MHT524	524	23524	1	MON	CROPMARK OF ENCLOSURE AND ROUND HOUSE		Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure with internal round house. The enclosure is straight-sided with angled corners; 75% of the ditch is visible, with an entrance in the south-facing side. Dimensions c. 50m (incomplete) x 30m. Internal features consist of a circular enclosure, diam. c. 12m, with a single entrance and a scatter of	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?	Earlier Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	-800 to - 101

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
					WITHIN ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		oblong maculae. Other cropmarks are also present within the hillfort; see [528, 533, 535, 546, 637, 650, 666, 669]. Interpreted as a rectangular enclosure containing the ring ditch of a house, probably Iron Age; or conceivably the ring ditch of a ploughed-out round barrow <1>, although this is less likely; there are a series of such circular features within the hillfort, suggesting that they are all Iron Age round houses.	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE		
MHT528	528	23568	1	MON	CROPMARK OF CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, WITHIN ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a circular enclosure within Arbury Banks hillfort; see [26]. The enclosure has a complete, continuous single ditch; diam. 35m. No internal features. Other cropmarks within the hillfort may be associated; see [524, 533, 535, 546, 637, 650, 666, 669].	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT533	533	23623	1	MON	CROPMARK OF ENCLOSURE WITHIN ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a circular enclosure within Arbury Banks hillfort; see [26]. The enclosure has a complete, continuous single ditch; diam. 35m. No internal features. Other cropmarks within the hillfort may be associated; see [524, 533, 535, 546, 637, 650, 666, 669].	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE; SQUARE ENCLOSURE; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT535	535	23644	1	MON	CROPMARK OF SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE WITHIN ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Two curvilinear enclosures abutting onto each other, within Arbury Banks hillfort [26]. Both ditch circuits are incomplete (lengths 30m and 40m, not possible to estimate width). No definite entrances are visible. Several maculae within the enclosures need not be contemporary with them and probably belong to the general scatter of pits within the hillfort; see [669]. Other cropmarks are visible within Arbury Banks; see [524, 528, 533, 546, 637, 650, 669].	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT546	546	23759	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE WITHIN ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a sub-circular enclosure with north-facing entrance. Diam. c. 17m. Internal maculae need not be directly associated as they belong to the general scatter of pits within the hillfort; see [669]. Other cropmarks within the hillfort may be associated; see [524, 528, 533, 535, 637, 650, 666, 669].	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT637	637	24725	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE WITHIN ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Rectangular enclosure (25m x 17m) within Arbury Bank. Complete ditch with entrance in western side. Internal maculae are part of the general scatter of pits within the hillfort and need not be contemporary with the enclosure [669]. See also Arbury Banks [26] and other internal cropmarks [528, 535, 546, 650, 533, 524].	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT650	650	24858	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE WITHIN ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a curvilinear enclosure within Arbury Banks hillfort [26]. Max. diam. 25m. No internal features. Entrance in ditch facing south-west. See also other cropmarks within Arbury Banks which may be associated: [524, 528, 533, 535, 546, 637, 666, 669].	CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT666	666	25022	1	MON	CROPMARK OF SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark within Arbury Banks hillfort [26]. Sub-circular enclosure; 75% of ditch visible. Entrance facing east. Max. diam. 21m. Internal features comprise two maculae which need not be directly associated with the ring ditch but belong to the general scatter of pits within the hillfort [669]. For other internal cropmark features see [528, 535, 546, 637, 650, 533, 524].	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT669	669	25047	1	MON	CROP MARKS OF PITS WITHIN ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmarks within Arbury Banks hillfort. Numerous scattered maculae, some in clusters of 10-15. Mostly amorphous but some oblong. See also [26] (Arbury Banks) and other internal features [524, 528, 533, 535, 546, 637, 650, 666]. Most are probably pits associated with the Iron Age hillfort and internal structures.	MACULA; PIT	Unknown	Undated

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
							According to Beldam, the excavator, Saxon pottery has been recovered from within the hillfort, and some maculae may belong to this period, possibly Grubenhauser - but see [4376]. The supposedly Saxon pottery is more likely to be Iron Age, and contemporary with the hillfort.			
MHT689	689	25196	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A SQUARE ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE		Square enclosure, straight-sided with angled corners. Complete continuous ditch with no apparent entrance. Dimensions 40 m square. No internal features. Cuts or is cut by a linear ditch [689].	SQUARE ENCLOSURE; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT766	766	25998	1	MON	CROPMARK OF PIT ALIGNMENT, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of a single line of pits aligned NW-SE. Other linear cropmarks are in the same field.	PIT ALIGNMENT; LINEAR FEATURE; MACULA	Prehistoric	-8500 to -101
MHT854	854	26433	1	MON	MOATED MANORIAL SITE & POST-MEDIEVAL GARDENS, BYGRAVE	Elaborate partly moated enclosure around site of medieval manor house, with possible late Saxon origins; later converted into formal gardens with ornamental pools	Elaborate partly moated enclosure around site of medieval manor house, with possible late Saxon origins; later converted into formal gardens with ornamental pools	ENCLOSURE; MOAT; FORMAL GARDEN; WATER GARDEN	Late Saxon to Post Medieval	870 to 1900
MHT881	881	26462	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of linear ditches. One is aligned NW-SE and cuts a square enclosure [689]. The other is almost semi-circular. Three circular enclosures are nearby [2311, 2407, 2408].	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT1041	1041	455	1	FS	LATE IRON AGE SILVER COIN, BYGRAVE		Late Iron Age uninscribed silver coin; Evans type XVI:12. 'Previously mapped as Icenian .now in all probability ..attributed to the Coritani' <1>.	FINDSPOT	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
MHT1113	1113	1200	1	FS	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, BYGRAVE		Roman pottery found by W P Westell in 1934, possibly with a Roman coin <1>.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
MHT1310	1310	3284	1	FS	ROMAN COIN, NEWNHAM	Coin of Claudius	Coin of Claudius.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
MHT1311	1311	3295	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, CHALKMAN'S KNOLL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of continuous circular univallate enclosure. Diam. c. 19m. Several other small enclosures are in the immediate vicinity [1318, 1323, 1349, 1358, 1682]. One of a group of plough-raised barrows.	ROUND BARROW; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1318	1318	3375	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, ASHWELL		Cropmark of continuous circular univallate enclosure. Diam. c. 21m. Several other small enclosures are in the immediate vicinity [1311, 1323, 1349, 1358, 1682]. Interpreted as one of a group of plough-raised barrows.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1322	1322	3419	1	FS	ROMAN FINDS, ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Roman material found in and around the Arbury Banks hillfort [26]. In 1820 Roman coins, pottery and a bone die (contained in one of the vessels) were ploughed up in the area. 'In Lord Braybrooke's Museum' (at Audley End) 'there is a bone die, precisely similar to that above figured; it was found in a cinerary Roman vase at Arbury Banks, Ashwell, Herts' <4>. In appearance it is very similar to modern dice. Earlier excavations had revealed sherds, animal bones, coins and in the bank,	ARTEFACT SCATTER	Roman	50 to 409

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
							human skulls (?Roman). In September 1858 further excavations within the 'camp' produced Romano-British sherds, animal bones, a bone piercer and a bone pin (?Roman). Finds also included an enamelled shield-shaped fibula and a possible coin hoard <1>. A second hoard was found just before 1914, by a ploughman who turned up a pot containing coins <2, 3>. 11 small bronze coins of Constantine I and II eventually reached Ashwell Museum; 'it seems uncertain whether these 11 coins formed the whole hoard' <3>. The pottery [4376] thought by Beldam to be possibly Saxon <1> is most likely Iron Age, and contemporary with the hillfort.			
MHT1323	1323	3430	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, CHALKMAN'S KNOLL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of continuous circular univallate enclosure. Diam. c. 20m. Several other small enclosures are in the immediate vicinity [1311, 1318, 1349, 1358, 1682]. One of a group of ring ditches; probably plough-razed barrows.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1349	1349	3712	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, CHALKMAN'S KNOLL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of continuous circular univallate enclosure. Diam. c. 20m. Several other small enclosures are in the immediate vicinity [1311, 1318, 1349, 1358, 1682]. One of a group of ring ditches; probably plough-razed barrows.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1350	1350	3724	1	FS	ROMAN COINS, BYGRAVE		Roman coins found at Bygrave.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
MHT1358	1358	3812	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, CHALKMAN'S KNOLL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of circular continuous univallate enclosure. Diam. c.12m. One of a group of three enclosures whose ditches abut each other (see also [1323, 1349]). Three other enclosures of similar size are in the immediate vicinity [1311, 1318, 1682]. One of a group of plough-razed barrows.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1653	1653	5815	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE AND OTHER FEATURES, BYGRAVE	A palimpsest of features, possibly including an avenue towards post-medieval formal gardens at Bygrave manor	A palimpsest of features, possibly including an avenue towards post-medieval formal gardens at Bygrave manor	FIELD SYSTEM?; LINEAR FEATURE; RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT1654	1654	5826	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES AND OTHER FEATURES, BYGRAVE	Very extensive area of cropmarks, associated with both Neolithic/Bronze Age flints, and late Iron Age to Roman pottery	A palimpsest of features, possibly including an avenue towards post-medieval formal gardens at Bygrave manor	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FIELD SYSTEM; ENCLOSURE; LINEAR SYSTEM	Late Neolithic to Late Roman	-3000 to 409
MHT1655	1655	5837	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES AND LINEAR DITCHES, EAST OF BYGRAVE		Rather faint cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures and other linear ditches centred on the given NGR <1>. Fieldwalking in 1994 produced two spreads of Romano-British pottery, one a thin scatter along the northern ridge, and a larger concentration in the eastern half of the field, south of the valley <2, 3>. <4> shows the site in greater extent and detail and its proximity to a large palaeochannel, round barrows [1656] and other features. These features are extensive <5>, a series of agglomerated curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures which lie beside and are in places coincident with a large palaeochannel. They extend into the adjacent field to the east.	RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT1656	1656	5848	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A SMALL CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE	A ring ditch, possibly a prehistoric round barrow	Cropmark of a small univallate continuous circular enclosure, diameter c.21m. Probably a plough-razed prehistoric round barrow <1, 4>. Fieldwalking in 1994 picked up two later Saxon potsherds close to the ring ditch. Although they were separate finds they were the rim and body sherd from the same vessel, dating to the 8th to 10th century. 'Their proximity to the ring ditch might indicate a possible secondary burial of this date in the Bronze Age barrow'	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1664	1664	5936	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF DITCHES ON MITCHELL HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of two double ditches running parallel to each other, aligned NE-SW. The ditches cut a small circular enclosure [1665]. One of several stretches of double and triple ditch in the area. See also [2317] [2480] [2599] [2204] [2475] [2902]. Possible Iron Age boundary ditches.	LINEAR FEATURE; MULTIPLE DITCH SYSTEM	Unknown	Undated
MHT1667	1667	5969	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A RING DITCH, NEWNHAM		Cropmark of a small circular enclosure, single continuous ditch. Diam. c.21m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1668	1668	5980	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, NEWNHAM		Circular enclosure, possibly with either two concentric ditches or a single very broad ditch. Diam. c. 60m. Possibly a plough razed barrow.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1669	1669	5989	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES, NEWNHAM		Cropmarks of linear features, comprising intersecting straight and curved ditches. They do not form any cohesive field system.	LINEAR FEATURE; LINEAR SYSTEM	Unknown	Undated
MHT1670	1670	6001	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH AT NEWNHAM		Cropmark of a circular univallate enclosure c.20 m in diameter. No internal features. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough razed barrow.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1679	1679	6099	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF DITCHES EXTENDING SE OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of intersecting linear ditches which are possibly an extension of the field system [1680] to the south and are possibly associated with the Roman villa [1681].	FIELD SYSTEM; LINEAR FEATURE; LINEAR SYSTEM	Roman	50 to 409
MHT1680	1680	6110	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF FIELD SYSTEM EXTENDING SE OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of intersecting linear ditches which are possibly an extension of the field system [1680] to the south and are possibly associated with the Roman villa [1681].	LINEAR SYSTEM; FIELD SYSTEM; TRACKWAY	Roman	50 to 409
MHT1681	1681	6121	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF ROMAN VILLA, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a complete straight-sided square enclosure length: 125m surrounded by a field system [1680] which may be associated. It appears to be a Roman villa.	SQUARE ENCLOSURE; VILLA; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Roman	50 to 409
MHT1682	1682	6131	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH SOUTH-		Cropmark of small circular enclosure with continuous single ditch; diam. c. 17m. Ditches of an Iron Age/Romano-British field system respect the ring ditch by	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier	-3000 to -1201

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
					EAST OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		curving around it. Further small circular enclosures lie to the south [1318, 1323, 1358, 1349, 1311]. Interpreted as the plough-razed ring-ditches of barrows.		Bronze Age	
MHT1683	1683	6142	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of small circular univallate enclosure, diameter c.25m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow. Other probable plough-razed barrows lie to the SW [6115, 1682, 1318, 1358, 1323, 1311].	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1685	1685	6163	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, ASHWELL FIELDS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of small circular single-ditched enclosure. No breaks in ditch. Diam. 25m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough razed barrow.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT1914	1914	8789	1	BLD	MANOR HOUSE, BYGRAVE	Farmhouse of 19th century appearance but with 16th century (or earlier) origins, which took over the role of manor house from a medieval house to the east	The manor house is Listed <1> as of 17th century date with an addition built in the 18th century and altered in the 19th century. The early part is timber-framed with plastered walls, the extension has a stuccoed ground floor and tile-hung upper floor. Other features include a double hipped plain tile roof and gable end roof on right, 18th century first floor recessed sashes and central door with four fielded and two glazed panels and continuous c.1830 verandah with thin colonnettes and coved leaded roof <1>. Examination by <2> has revised the date; the oldest part of the house is a north crosswing, of uncertain date but perhaps 16th century. To the south, at right-angles to it, the hall range may be a later replacement of an earlier construction. A wing south of the hall may be of the same date but, like the rest of the house, has no pre-19th century features <2>. This was a fairly high-status farmhouse built in the 16th or 17th century, which appears to have replaced a substantial medieval manor house (the 'Palace') standing to the east within moated gardens [4057]. When the medieval house was demolished is unclear, but the farmstead was clearly associated with it and the farmhouse essentially replaced it (hence the name). The 1847 tithe map <3> shows the farmhouse within a small, landscaped garden inside the eastern half of the farmstead [6295], with the lane, pond, parish church and moated gardens immediately to the east. Apart from the rectory, there were no other buildings here, and the farmstead is part of the manorial complex. The 1877 OS map <4> shows the farmhouse named 'Manor House' in lettering denoting an antiquity, and the moated gardens laid out as kitchen garden and orchard as well as 'pleasure grounds'. A short path led from the farmhouse into the kitchen garden. This layout endured with minor changes and growth of the trees until the construction of a new house (The Moat House) after 1945 <5>.	MANOR HOUSE; FARMHOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT2168	2168	11585	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, NEAR BYGRAVE PLANTATION		Cropmark of a small circular single-ditched enclosure; diameter approx. 17m. No entrance. No internal features. To the immediate south is a banjo-shaped enclosure [6111]. Interpreted as a plough-razed barrow.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2217	2217	12128	1	MON	CROP MARKS OF RING DITCH, WEST OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a circular enclosure with continuous single ditch. Diam. c.21m. No internal features. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT2308	2308	13088	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of a small circular single-ditched enclosure, diam. 15m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2311	2311	13118	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of a small circular enclosure, single continuous ditch. Diameter c. 31m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2339	2339	13418	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of linear ditches, probably recently removed field boundaries.	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH	Unknown	Undated
MHT2344	2344	13473	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of c. 50% of a circular enclosure, single-ditched. Diam. c. 36m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2407	2407	14169	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of a small circular enclosure, single-ditched. Diameter 18m. Two other ring ditches are nearby [2408, 2311]. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2408	2408	14180	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of a small circular enclosure, single-ditched. Diam. c. 25m. Two other enclosures are nearby [2407, 2311]. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2428	2428	14401	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RECTILINEAR DITCH, EAST OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of rectilinear ditch possibly associated with field system [1680].	LINEAR FEATURE; FIELD SYSTEM	Unknown	Undated
MHT2429	2429	14412	1	MON	CROPMARK OF SUB-CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of sub-circular enclosure with broad complete, continuous ditch. Diam. c. 50m. No internal features. The enclosure is close to other cropmarks, including a probable Iron Age/ Romano-British field system [1680] and a plough- razed long barrow [6115] and may be associated with one of these. Alternatively, it might be the ring-ditch of a ploughed-out round barrow <1>.	CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE; RING DITCH	Unknown	Undated
MHT2438	2438	14512	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, SE OF CHALKMAN'S KNOLL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of small single-ditched enclosure. Possible gap in ditch (not very clear on AP) facing north-east. Diam. c. 30m Another ring ditch lies 50 m to the north [2514]. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2439	2439	14523	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, NORTH OF GREEN LANE, ASHWELL		Cropmark of small circular single-ditched enclosure. Diam. c. 20m. An apparent break in the ditch may be an entrance, facing east. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT2444	2444	14579	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, SW OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of small circular enclosure with single, continuous ditch. Diam. c.32m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date. Metal-detecting activity has been reported in the area <4>.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2465	2465	14811	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of intersecting linear ditches. They do not form a cohesive field system. Also about 10 scattered maculae which may or may not be associated.	LINEAR FEATURE; MACULA	Unknown	Undated
MHT2473	2473	14900	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of a small continuous circular enclosure. Diam. c. 20m. Surrounded by ditches of a field system [1654]. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2474	2474	14911	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of small circular enclosure, single-ditched. Diam. c. 20m. Interpreted as a plough-razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2476	2476	14933	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of small circular continuous univallate enclosure; diam. c. 20m.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Later Bronze Age	-3000 to -801
MHT2480	2480	14978	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF TRIPLE DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of three parallel linear features. One of several stretches of triple and double ditches in the area. See also [1664, 2317, 2599, 2204, 2902]. These ditches may represent Iron Age tribal boundaries.	DITCH; MULTIPLE DITCH SYSTEM	Unknown	Undated
MHT2489	2489	15077	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, NEWNHAM		Cropmark of asymmetric rectangular enclosure. Straight-sided ditch with curved corners and entrance in southern side. Dimensions 50m x 60m. No visible internal features.	ENCLOSURE; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT2513	2513	15342	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF DITCHES, NORTH OF GREEN LANE, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of linear ditches. A ring ditch is nearby. Probably recently removed field boundaries.	LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT2514	2514	15353	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, SE OF CHALKMAN'S KNOLL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of small complete continuous single-ditched enclosure. Diam. c. 30m. Another circular enclosure lies to the south [2438]. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT2993	2993	20563	1	MON	POST-MEDIEVAL POND, NE OF OLD RECTORY, BYGRAVE	Long narrow pond shown on historic mapping	Indeterminate slight earthworks appear on APs <1, 2>. Field survey did not identify any antiquities and the suggested irregularities may result from drainage activities <3>. Park Wood is ancient woodland, so the earthworks might relate to more extensive woodland. But the 1847 tithe map <4> shows here a slightly irregular linear pond, running north-south for more than 30m. Later overgrown with trees, it is still extant and is linked by a drain to a smaller pond to the north. A field boundary ran across here until after 1937 <5>.	POND	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT4056	4056	22327	1	FS	ROMAN TILES, ST MARGARET'S CHURCH, BYGRAVE	Roman building materials re-used in the parish church	Roman tiles have been re-used in the NE and SE nave quoins of St Margaret's church [4299]. No trace of the Roman material is visible on the exterior of the church which has been rendered with plaster <1>. Roman pottery has been found against the north nave wall <2>. The re-use of Roman building materials is common, but the presence of pottery suggests that the source here was nearby.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
MHT4057	4057	22328	1	MON	SITE OF MEDIEVAL MANOR HOUSE, 'THE PALACE', BYGRAVE	Site of manor house with late Saxon origins; 'Bigrave Place' in the 18th century	The Palace' at Bygrave is so called due to supposed ownership by the bishop of Chester <1>, but this is essentially a misnomer. In 1086 the manor (a late Saxon estate) was in the hands of Robert de Limesey, who had recently been consecrated bishop of Chester and Lichfield. 'Robert de Limesey probably held the manor as his personal property, as he did North Mimms.... It is possible that Limesey died without heirs' <2>, as his lands then passed elsewhere, and by 1201 Bygrave was held by the de Somery family <2>. The manor house was never a bishops' palace. See <2> for the documentary history. 'No trace of the palace and no further information about it and it is not shown on the Enclosure Map (1808). The published site lies beneath the lawns of a modern house' <3>. This, The Moat House, was built before 1975 adjacent to the position of 'Palace (Site of)' marked in lettering denoting an antiquity on later 19th century OS mapping <5, 6>. This was at the eastern end of a walled garden which then served as a kitchen garden for the 16th-17th century farmhouse [1914] to the west. It is unclear when this house was demolished; it is not on the 1847 tithe map <4>, but may be present in schematic form on the 1766 map <7>. Certainly there appear to be surviving elements of formal post-medieval gardens, as well as the medieval moat (see [854]). As the house is named 'Bigrave Place' on the 1766 map <7>, it is quite possible that the 'Palace' label is a 19th century elaboration.	MANOR HOUSE	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT4299	4299	22558	1	BLD	ST MARGARET'S CHURCH, BYGRAVE	12th century parish church which replaced a Saxon church, possibly with 8th or 9th century origins	Small building with 12th century nave and south door, 14th century chancel and mostly 15th century windows. The church is constructed of clunch and brick and flint rubble with plaster work, Roman tiles [4056] in NE and SE nave quoins and slate roofs. Features include a semi-octagonal stair turret with timber bell cage, 2-light square headed cinquefoiled windows, 12th century S door and 14th century door to N chancel wall. There is also a 15th century font and screen inside the church <1>. Replacement of the nave floor in 1993 uncovered a sequence of at least four floor levels <2>. Examination showed that the nave walls were rebuilt in the 12th century, cutting through at least two earlier floors; the later of these produced late Saxon (10th-11th century) pottery. There was nothing to date the earliest (earth) floor, although residual 8th-9th century pottery found in later deposits inside and outside the standing building is suggestive. Some Roman pottery was found against the north nave wall <2>. Other features recorded in 1993 were the foundation of the 12th-century nave east end, before the present chancel was built; two or three medieval bell-casting pits; two possible late medieval graves and a series of later graves beneath the nave (including an early 19th century brick vault) <2>. The church stands adjacent to the medieval manorial centre [854].	PARISH CHURCH	Late Saxon to Medieval	870 to 1500
MHT4376	4376	22641	1	FS	IRON AGE POTTERY, ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	'British or Saxon' sherds found by Beldam in 1858, probably Middle Iron Age	During Beldam's excavations at the Iron Age hillfort of Arbury Banks [26] in 1858 he recovered pottery which 'appears to be a mixture of British and Saxon: but none, I think, are of a decided Roman character' <1>. This has been taken to mean that he may have found Saxon pottery at the hillfort, but from the detailed description the pottery is decorated Middle Iron Age, 'perhaps of Chinnor-	FINDSPOT	Earlier Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	-800 to -101

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
							Wandlebury type or a later derivative, with scoring and burnishing' <2>. The pottery found in a series of pits and ditches was coarse ware; 'the colours were chiefly black or chocolate, but some of them were of a light reddish hue, and many of them were scored or scratched into different patterns, exhibiting a kind of soft soapy glaze. A very large proportion of them were fragments of small cups or pipkins. Some of them were still incrustated with soot, and all of them seemed to have been adapted to culinary or other domestic purposes. Among the fragments, we counted between thirty and forty differently shaped lips of vessels: while a few were of larger size, and had handles designed to be suspended by a cord' <1>. See also [1322], for Roman finds.			
MHT4425	4425	22696	1	PLA	PARISH & VILLAGE OF BYGRAVE	Parish north of the Icknield Way, with high-status manorial site and few inhabitants until the early 20th century	The manor of Bygrave was known in the 10th century as 'Biggrafan' and from the 11th-17th century as 'Bigrave'. In 1912 the view was <1> that 'This parish is still unenclosed, and forms perhaps one of the most interesting examples in this country of a concentric mediaeval village of the Teutonic type of settlement. Although the lands are now all held by two or three farmers and the village community has been lost, the mediaeval arrangements are still clearly marked. The village is in the middle of the parish on high land. Like other early Teutonic settlements in this country it lies off the main road, about a mile and a half from the Roman road to the west and half a mile from the Icknield Way on the south. It is approached by roads or drifts unenclosed by hedges across the open fields from both these main roads, and by an inclosed road from Ashwell..... The village lies to the northwest of the church along a broad street, which was evidently the market-place for the market which was established here by the Somerys in the 13th century. The attempt to make Bygrave a market town in competition with Baldock, then a new town on the more important site at the cross roads, was renewed by the Thornburys two centuries later. Along the village street are a few cottages and a house now called the Manor House, occupied as a farm'. But this was not necessarily a standard nucleated village (at the church [4299] and manor house) of what came to be called the Midland pattern. The 1766 map <7> shows only 'Bigrave Place' and its gardens here. Historic mapping <2, 3, 4, 5> shows nothing other than the church, Manor House [1914], farm buildings and rectory until the 20th century, apart from perhaps a couple of houses <5, 6>. By 1923 <5> rows of cottages (post-1918?) had begun to appear on each side of Ashwell Road, still slightly apart from the lane to the Manor House and church. The 1937 map <6> shows the cottages, a village hall (since gone), and orchards to either side. A few later houses have been added but the essential layout has remained unchanged. Where the medieval 'market' was held is unknown (and was too close to Baldock, and Ashwell, to have much chance of success). In 1428 the parish had only seven 'inhabitant householders', and its population in 1891 was still only 99 <1>. The 20th century village is a newcomer, adjacent to what was evidently a late Saxon lordship site with its proprietorial church. This held its high status, and its isolation, throughout the medieval period and beyond. In the 10th to 12th centuries there was also a hamlet [2442] around a spring, 1500m to the SW on Bygrave Common. Where medieval inhabitants of the parish lived is unclear, although some of the groups of extensive cropmarks in the parish may include medieval and later settlement. The historic parish boundary is revealing, as it uses the Icknield Way and an old road to Ashwell [31086], and at the SW end crosses the Roman highway	VILLAGE	Twentieth Century	1901 to 2000

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
							[4190] running north from Baldock and taking in a stretch of the river lvel. <1> places the medieval manorial watermill here. The parish overall has the compact look of a late Saxon estate, its centre on the high ground with extensive views.			
MHT4444	4444	22717	1	MON	LYNCHETS, SOUTH-WEST OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	Possibly Iron Age remnant of fields associated with the hillfort	Lynchets of a former field system are visible with a maximum height of 3.2m, but in the main they have been destroyed by ploughing <1>. One bank is visible on AP <2>. Two cultivation terraces or lynchets extend SW from Arbury Banks hillfort, now surviving as unploughed steep banks in a vast area of arable but presumably in origin part of the Iron Age field system. The ploughing is encroaching relentlessly on them <3>. Metal detecting has been reported in the area <4>.	LYNCHET	Unknown	Undated
MHT4459	4459	22733	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, NEWNHAM		Cropmark of an elongated, straight-sided rectangular enclosure with angled corners. Most of the enclosure ditch is visible with the exception of the north-west corner. No internal features. No visible entrance.	ENCLOSURE; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT4460	4460	22735	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, NEWNHAM		Cropmark of continuous, univallate enclosure; diameter c. 10m. No internal features. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough razed Bronze Age Barrow.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT4461	4461	22736	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of small circular single-ditched enclosure. Diam. c.15m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough-razed Bronze Age barrow.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT4472	4472	22748	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure with curved corners. Two vague cropmarks to the north of the enclosure may be circular enclosures.	ENCLOSURE; RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT6111	6111	24453	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURE AND OTHER DITCHES NEAR BYGRAVE PLANTATION, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of a curvilinear (banjo-shaped) enclosure with univallate ditch with entrance in western side; dimensions 90m x 70m. An internal ditch bisects the enclosure. Two roughly parallel ditches aligned NE-SW lead to the enclosure entrance. To the north is a small circular enclosure c. 17m in diameter [2168]. These features are probably an Iron Age stock enclosure with associated droveways.	TRACKWAY?; STOCK ENCLOSURE?; BANJO ENCLOSURE?; CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Earlier Iron Age	-800 to - 401
MHT6115	6115	24457	1	MON	CROPMARK OF POSSIBLE LONG BARROW, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of an oval enclosure. Continuous single ditch, eastern end obliterated by hedge and modern road (c.15% of ditch circuit). Aligned east-west on a south facing slope. A ditch belonging to a field system of late Iron Age or Romano-British date [1680] respects the western end of the enclosure ditch but cuts through its two long sides. No internal features. Interpreted as a plough-razed Neolithic long barrow. Other cropmarks in the vicinity include round barrows [1318, 1682, 1683].	LONG BARROW?; OVAL ENCLOSURE	Neolithic	-4500 to -2501
MHT6177	6177	24527	1	MON	RING DITCH CEMETERY, S OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		A group of six ring ditches which are probably the ploughed down remains of barrows. The cemetery consists of a cluster of four ring ditches [1323, 1349, 1311, 1358] and two outliers [1318, 1682]. A probable Romano-British trackway appears to respect ring ditch [1682]. A nearby probable ploughed down Neolithic Long barrow [6115] may be associated with the cemetery.	BARROW CEMETERY	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT6295	6295	24648	1	BLD	MANOR FARM, BYGRAVE	Post-medieval farmstead (with 16th or 17th century farmhouse), now largely replaced with modern farm buildings	Manor Farm is shown on the 1847 tithe map <1> in some detail, as a trapezoidal arrangement of barns and other buildings around a compartmented yard with the centre division lined on both sides with smaller sheds, and the farmhouse [1914] to the east, surrounded on the north and east sides with ranges of buildings. Access was from the lane to the north, between the farmstead and the house, but the arrangement is of a single complex with the range north of the house in line with the north barns of the farmstead. The same layout appears on the 1877 OS map, with a few scattered buildings north of the lane, and several pumps providing water. The house is named 'Manor House' in lettering depicting an antiquity. On the 1898 map <3> all the buildings on the west side of the farmstead are shown in outline, as if derelict or unroofed, but much of the northern line of buildings remained with buildings, some open-fronted, perpendicular to this range in a row along the roadside. By 1924 <4> the farmyard on the 19th century maps had become an orchard, leaving the house and the roadside buildings, with new structures north of the lane. This layout is also shown on the 1937 map <5>. Later in the 20th century most of the farm buildings on both sides of the lane were replaced with modern structures. There is (or was) also a dovecote <6>. The farmstead shown on the 19th century maps had a typical post-medieval layout, with some possibly recent elements and compartmentation in accordance with current agricultural practices. Some of the barns are likely to have been 17th century or even 16th century in date, contemporary with the house [1914]. Some of the smaller pre-20th century buildings survive.	FARMSTEAD; DOVECOTE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT6347	6347	24703	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF RECTILINEAR DITCH SYSTEMS, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of intersecting ditch systems of more than one phase. One boundary ditch aligned NW-SE is defined by pits. The ditches also intersect with multiple linear ditches [9115].	PIT ALIGNMENT; DITCH	Unknown	Undated
MHT6536	6536	24894	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, NEWNHAM		Cropmark of a small circular enclosure; south-east facing gap in ditch. Diam. c. 20m. Interpreted as the ring ditch of a plough razed barrow, probably of Bronze Age date.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT6764	6764	25087	1	MON	CROPMARK OF CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE, ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	Part of what appears to be the ring of a round house, one of several within the hillfort	Part of what appears to be a curvilinear enclosure, one of many within the hillfort.	ROUND HOUSE (DOMESTIC)?; CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Earlier Iron Age to Middle Iron Age	-800 to - 101
MHT6765	6765	25088	1	MON	CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, ASH HILL, ASHWELL		A ring ditch, possibly a ploughed-out barrow, is listed in this position by <1>.	RING DITCH	Unknown	Undated
MHT7841	7841	26202	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, NORTH OF PARK WOOD, BYGRAVE		Cropmark of an interrupted subcircular enclosure approx. 16m in diameter, probably representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow <1>.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT7842	7842	26203	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A TRACKWAY, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of a length of trackway approx. 750m long by 25m wide, centred at the given NGR <1>. Probably an extension of a similar length of trackway 250m to the north [7841].	TRACKWAY	Unknown	Undated

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT7843	7843	26204	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A TRACKWAY, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of a length of trackway, approx. 250m long by 25m wide <1>. Probably an extension of a similar trackway 250m to the south [7842].	TRACKWAY	Unknown	Undated
MHT7844	7844	26205	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF POST-MEDIEVAL FIELD BOUNDARY & TRACKWAY, NORTH OF PARK WOOD, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of a former field boundary approx. 450m long. Intersects with trackway [7842] and triple ditches [2480] <1>. It is shown as an extant field boundary and trackway on the 1847 tithe map <2>, the trackway continuing south past Lower Farm [31469]. This landscape was reordered between 1924 and 1937 <3, 4>.	TRACKWAY; FIELD BOUNDARY	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
MHT7845	7845	26206	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A FIELD SYSTEM, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure approx. 245m by 80m, probably representing the remains of a former field <1>.	FIELD SYSTEM	Historic: period uncertain	410 to 1900
MHT7846	7846	26207	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A SMALL SQUARE ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of a small square enclosure approx. 20m by 22m <1>.	SQUARE ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT7848	7848	26209	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A LINEAR BANK, ASHWELL		Cropmark of an interrupted linear bank about 500m long <1>. Bank is aligned north-south and may be part of the field system 250m to the north-west [7847].	LINEAR FEATURE	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT7849	7849	26210	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF PILLOW MOUND, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of two short, parallel linear ditches, probably representing the remains of pillow mounds, constructed for the management of rabbits <1>.	PILLOW MOUND	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT7850	7850	26212	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A PILLOW MOUND, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of two short, parallel linear ditches, probably representing the remains of pillow mounds, constructed for the management of rabbits <1>.	PILLOW MOUND	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT7851	7851	26213	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of a scattered group of pits and small linear ditches centred at the given NGR <1>.	DITCH; LINEAR SYSTEM; PIT	Unknown	Undated
MHT7852	7852	26214	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE , SE OF CHALKMANS KNOLL, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of a four-sided polygonal enclosure, approx. 30m by 20m in size. Two entrances are visible. Also a single linear ditch 50m long to the south west <1>.	POLYGONAL ENCLOSURE; LINEAR FEATURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT7853	7853	26215	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A RING DITCH, EAST OF CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of an incomplete oval enclosure approx. 30m by 22m. Probably represents the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow <1>.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT7865	7865	26228	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF RIDGE AND FURROW, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	Traces of medieval and later strip fields, cleared away in 1863	Cropmarks of a large block of fragmentary ridge and furrow ploughing approx. centred at the given NGR <1>. Enclosure in the parish of Ashwell was very late, not taking place until 1863. The medieval strip fields were still in use when mapped in 1841 <2>.	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval to Post Medieval	1066 to 1900
MHT7866	7866	26229	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A POSSIBLE HENGE, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a circular enclosure, approx. 25m in diameter with two opposed entrances. Possibly the remains of a small henge or 'hengiform' monument <1>. However, location and aspect suggest it is more likely to represent a ploughed down round barrow.	HENGE?; ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Early Neolithic to Earlier	-4500 to -1201

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
									Bronze Age	
MHT7867	7867	26230	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A TRACKWAY, CHALKMAN'S KNOLL, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of a length of trackway defined by interrupted ditches approx. 430m long <1>. It forms part of a more extensive, inter-connected trackway system; see also [17051]. This trackway is known only as cropmarks; it predates the medieval strip fields, still visible on the 1841 Ashwell tithe map <2>, and relates to the Roman cropmark complex [1681] on the hill. [17051] appears to be its continuation south of the Cat Ditch.	TRACKWAY	Unknown	Undated
MHT7868	7868	26231	1	MON	CROPMARK OF LINEAR DITCH, SOUTH OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a linear ditch which appears to form two sides of an enclosure approx. 450m by 150 m in size <1>.	LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH	Unknown	Undated
MHT7869	7869	26232	1	MON	LINEAR DITCH AND TRACKWAY, SOUTH OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a long curving linear ditch which appears to enclose an extensive complex of cropmarks to the south east. The observable length of the ditch is about 1km. It also appears to become a trackway to the south east, and it connects to trackway [7867] <1>.	TRACKWAY; LINEAR FEATURE; DITCH	Unknown	Undated
MHT7870	7870	26234	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF DITCHES AND ENCLOSURES, SE OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of a complex of rectangular enclosures and ditches immediately to the east of the probable Roman villa [1681] <1>.	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; DITCH	Unknown	Undated
MHT7871	7871	26235	1	MON	CROPMARK OF LARGE MACULA, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a large amorphous feature approx. 60m by 40m in size <1>.	MACULA	Unknown	Undated
MHT7872	7872	26236	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A PROBABLE PILLOW MOUND, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL		Cropmark of two, short parallel linear ditches, probably representing the remains of a pillow mound, constructed for the management of rabbits <1>.	PILLOW MOUND	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT7910	7910	26279	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A PILLOW MOUND, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of two parallel ditches approx. 12m long, probably representing the plough-down remains of a pillow mound, constructed for the management of rabbits <1>.	PILLOW MOUND	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT7913	7913	26282	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A POSSIBLE ROUND BARROW, HULLOCKPIT HILL, NEWNHAM		Cropmarks of a small round feature, possibly representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow <1>. Another alongside it appears to measure c.34m across <2>.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT9094	9094	26579	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, SOUTH OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a ring ditch, showing on RAF AP <1>.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT9095	9095	26580	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, SOUTH OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL		Cropmark of a ring ditch, showing on RAF AP <1>.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT9115	9115	26602	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF MULTIPLE LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of at least five multiple, parallel, interrupted, linear ditches, total length of ditches about 500m. They intersect with rectilinear enclosures [6347], and may be associated with a scatter of Roman pottery [9116].	MULTIPLE DITCH SYSTEM	Unknown	Undated
MHT9116	9116	26603	1	FS	ROMAN POTTERY, POSSIBLY FROM A BURIAL, BYGRAVE	Concentration of pottery including a group which may come from a disturbed Roman cremation	A concentration of Romano-British pottery recovered from fieldwalking in 1994. The pottery includes coarsewares, ten Samian sherds from at least three vessels, and a possible fragment of a flagon neck. They 'perhaps indicate a disturbed Romano-British burial' <1, 2>.	BURIAL?; FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
MHT9117	9117	26604	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of a circular enclosure approx. 10m in diameter, probably representing the ploughed-down remains of a round barrow <1>.	ROUND BARROW?; RING DITCH	Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	-3000 to -1201
MHT10718	10718	779	1	MON	CROPMARKS AT ASHWELL FIELDS, ASHWELL		Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure and partial curvilinear enclosure.	RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE; CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT10914	10914	977	1	FS	ROMANO-BRITISH DEPOSIT, GRAIN STORE, NEWNHAM WAY, ASHWELL		A layer of clayey grey silt with charcoal inclusions was observed SW of late Iron Age parallel ditches [10915]. In the layer were Romano-British greyware and shell-tempered body sherds <1>.	FINDSPOT	Roman	50 to 409
MHT10915	10915	978	1	MON	LATE IRON AGE PARALLEL DITCHES, GRAIN STORE, NEWNHAM WAY, ASHWELL		Three U-shaped linear features on the same alignment; they appear to be parallel ditches. One of them contained late Iron Age pottery <1>. For adjacent Roman, see [10914].	LINEAR EARTHWORK	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49
MHT17050	17050	6496	1	MON	RIDGE AND FURROW SOUTH OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	Medieval fields	Slight earthworks of ridge and furrow in grass are remains of medieval fields.	RIDGE AND FURROW	Medieval	1066 to 1500
MHT17051	17051	6497	1	MON	CROPMARK OF A TRACKWAY, NORTH-EAST OF BYGRAVE PLANTATION, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of a trackway seen as parallel linear ditches, running NE-SW across almost the whole length of the existing field; part of a larger system of eroded features <1>. It appears to be a continuation of a similar track [7867] which diverged from the Baldock-Ashwell road on the hill, running SW, and is probably Roman in date.	TRACKWAY	Unknown	Undated
MHT17052	17052	6498	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF POSSIBLE DITCHES, EAST OF BYGRAVE PLANTATION, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of ditches, adjacent to a trackway [17051].	DITCH	Unknown	Undated
MHT17053	17053	6499	1	MON	CROPMARK OF POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE		Cropmarks of very straight definite ditches which may form part of an enclosure with a rounded corner. One ditch runs parallel to the modern boundary, for over 200m <1>. Marks were noticed here on a 1966 aerial photo, of 'circular and sub-circular soil marks...possibly the remains of ploughed out barrows', but later dismissed as probably natural <2>.	DITCH; ENCLOSURE?	Unknown	Undated

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
MHT17055	17055	6501	1	MON	CROPMARKS OF PROBABLE DITCHES AND ENCLOSURES, ASHWELL ROAD, BYGRAVE		Fragmentary cropmarks of buried ditches, pits and enclosures.	PIT; DITCH; ENCLOSURE	Unknown	Undated
MHT17059	17059	6505	1	MON	CROPMARK OF PARALLEL-DITCHED LINEAR FEATURE, HULLOCKPITHILL PLANTATION, NEWNHAM		The cropmark of a narrow pair of parallel ditches making a linear feature which may be a trackway or boundary.	LINEAR FEATURE; TRACKWAY?	Unknown	Undated
MHT18830	18830	8447	1	FS	LATE BRONZE AGE/EARLY IRON AGE, ROMAN, MEDIEVAL, & POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY, MANOR FARM, BYGRAVE	Scatter of pottery of widely ranging date, with post-medieval tile	Construction of the reservoir in grassland at Manor Farm produced a scatter of pottery and tile. Most of this was postmedieval, but it also included two presumably flint-gritted sherds assumed to be late Bronze Age to earlier Iron Age in date; 8 possibly Roman sherds; and a dozen 13th-14th century sherds <1>.	FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT; FINDSPOT	Later Bronze Age to Post Medieval	-1200 to 1900
MHT18831	18831	8448	1	MON	UNDATED LINEAR FEATURE, MANOR FARM, BYGRAVE	Probable hedge line, of unknown date	A linear deposit running roughly ENE-WSW was observed during construction of the reservoir at Manor Farm in 2001. It was 2.5m wide, and 'the nature of the grey-brown silty clay fill suggested that this was a former field boundary, consisting of a grubbed-out hedge line' <1>. Nothing was found to date it, despite a range of pottery [18830] being found in the vicinity. No boundary is shown here on the 1847 tithe map <2> (which does show Park Wood already in its present form) or on the 1877 OS map <3>, so it may be considerably older. It survives beneath the reservoir embankment. See also [2993].	FIELD BOUNDARY	Unknown	Undated
MHT31086	31086	27641	5	MON	COURSE OF HISTORIC TRACKWAY, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	Historic track leading from Ashwell Street to Newnham and the Roman highway north of Baldock; removed within Ashwell parish at enclosure in 1863	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
MHT31468	31468	22041	1	BLD	THE OLD RECTORY, BYGRAVE	1870 polychrome Gothic rectory which replaced an older building	The Old Rectory dates to c.1870, a large L-plan two-storey rectory in polychrome Gothic style, in white brick with chequered red and black brick dressings. The front has two gable ends, and elevation has groups of lancet windows with pointed arches in black, white and red brick. To the side is a 1½ storey outbuilding, probably a dairy, with twin lancets and plank doors. At the rear of the house is a large two-bay wing, in similar style <1>. This house replaced an earlier one, shown on the 1847 tithe map <2> as a rectangular building with small front projection, and an outbuilding which was probably the coach house and stable. The new rectory was built just behind the old, in a larger plot which is shown in detail on the 1877 OS map <3>. South of the house was a pond, to the front was a carriage sweep, and to the north, a large, quartered kitchen garden. It is first named the Old Rectory on the 1924 OS map <4, 5>. The plot has since been enlarged again to	VICARAGE	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

MonUID	PrefRef	MI_PRINX	xgGeometry	RecordType	Name	Summary	Additional Comments (Selected)	MonType	Period	Dates
							the east; the carriage sweep and part of the kitchen garden wall survive. The parish church [4299] is across the road.			
MHT31469	31469	22042	1	MON	SITE OF LOWER FARM, BYGRAVE	Post-medieval farmstead, demolished between 1924 and 1937	Lower Farm is shown on the 1847 tithe map <1> just beyond the NW corner of Park Wood and a field boundary running SW. The farmstead had at least one large barn with wagon porch, and other buildings including open-fronted sheds, around an irregular yard. On its west side a track [7844] ran past northwards from the field north of Manor Farm. West of the track, but close to the farmstead, a curving outline is shown on the 1847 map. This is revealed on the 1877 OS map <2> to be a chalk pit, a spur from the track curving into it. The farmstead is named Lower Farm on the map. The layout remains the same on subsequent OS maps <3, 4> although the yard was eventually divided into compartments apparently for livestock. By 1924 <4> the pit was fenced, and had become 'Old Chalk Pit'. The 1937 map <5> shows only the fenced pit, the track, and the farmstead well. By 1975 <6> the area had been relandscaped, the field boundaries drastically altered, and the chalk pit enlarged with water in the bottom and drainage southwards to the farm pond and a third [2993] beside Park Wood.	FARMSTEAD; CHALK PIT	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

8.4 NON-DESIGNATED HER EVENTS WITHIN 1KM OF THE EDGES OF THE PDA

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Additional Comments (Selected)	Organisation
EHT1280	170	EVT	Excavation and recording beneath the nave floor of Bygrave church, 1993	Removal of the existing nave floor and seating exposed a sequence of earlier floor levels; NHDC excavated two sections across the central aisle, and beneath flagstones between the north and south doors. Complete scale ground plans and elevations, and photographic survey, also undertaken.	North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service
EHT1615	498	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP and enlargement showing a cropmark of a ring ditch [2308]. Looking south.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1616	499	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ENCLOSURES, FIELD SYSTEM AND TRACKWAY, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing cropmarks of enclosures, part of a field system and a double-ditched trackway [1653-4].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1618	501	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF A FIELD SYSTEM AND RING DITCH, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing field system [1654] and ring ditch [2311].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1641	524	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF AN ENCLOSED MOAT AT THE MANORIAL SITE, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing soilmarks of a ditched enclosure surrounding a square moat [854].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1668	551	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES AND A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP, looking north, showing cropmarks of linear ditches [2339] and a ring ditch [2444].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1669	552	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES AND LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP and enlargement of cropmarks of a series of rectangular enclosures and linear features.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1683	566	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ROMAN VILLA AND FIELD SYSTEM, ASHWELL	AP showing cropmarks of field system [1680] and Roman Villa [1681]. See also APs 3079 3125 3447 3862-4 HCC and RCHM APs TL 2638/5 6 9 10.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1684	567	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ROMAN VILLA AND FIELD SYSTEM, ASHWELL	Two duplicate APs showing cropmarks of field system [1680] and Roman Villa [1681], and part of Arbury Banks [0026]. See also APs 3074 3078-9 3125 3188 3447 3832 3862-4 HCC and RCHM APs TL 2638/5 6 9 10 18-20.	Air Photos from CUCAP

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Additional Comments (Selected)	Organisation
EHT1687	570	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS SOUTH-EAST OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	AP showing cropmarks of field systems [1679-80] and Roman Villa [1681] and part of Arbury Banks [0026]. See also APs 3074-5 3079 3125 3447 3832 3862-4 HCC and RCHM AP TL 2638/ 5 6 9 10.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1688	571	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS SOUTH-EAST OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	AP showing cropmarks of field system [1679] and part of Arbury Banks [0026]. See also APs 3074-5 3078 3125 3188 3447 HCC and RCHM AP TL 2638/5 6 9 10.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1711	594	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP of a small circular enclosure [2311]. Looking north-east.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1714	597	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ARBURY BANKS (SHOWING INTERNAL FEATURES), ASHWELL	Oblique AP of Arbury Banks [0026] showing internal features comprising enclosures [0524 0533 0650 0637 0546 0535 0666] and numerous pits [0669]. See also APs 3143 3343 3350 3376 3395 3412 3447 3449 3535-6 3562 3812 3832 3960. Photograph missing (4/96)	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1717	600	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF A FIELD SYSTEM, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing linear system, probably a field system [1654] and a ring ditch	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1718	601	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS: ENCLOSURES, FIELD SYSTEM AND TRACKWAY, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing cropmarks south-east of Bygrave of rectangular enclosures, part of a field system and a double-ditched trackway [1653]. In the background is a ring ditch [2476]. See also APs 8252. 8255-6, 8260.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1719	602	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS INCLUDING A FIELD SYSTEM, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing field system [1654] and ring ditch [2473, 2311], linear ditches [0884] and part of a square enclosure [0689].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1720	603	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS INCLUDING A FIELD SYSTEM, BYGRAVE	-	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1721	604	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF RING & LINEAR DITCHES & ENCLOSURE, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing ring ditches [2311, 2407, 2408]; linear features [0881] and a square enclosure [0689].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1723	606	EVP	AIR PHOTO CROPMARKS OF FIELD SYSTEM AND RING DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP looking north-west of a field system, enclosures, linear ditches and ring ditches [2475, 0707, 2473, 1654, 0689, 2311, 0881].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1734	617	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF FIELD SYSTEM ON CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	AP showing cropmarks of ring ditches [1682-3], ditches [6115 2429], Roman villa [1681] and field systems [1679- 80]. See also APs 3074 3078-9 3188 3447 3832 3862-4 3949 and possibly some RCHM APs.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1743	626	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF A FIELD SYSTEM, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing cropmarks of a linear system, probably a field system with some stock enclosures [1654].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1752	635	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF FIELD SYSTEM CROPMARKS, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	AP showing cropmarks of probable field systems [1679-80], Roman villa [1681], pit alignment [0766], enclosure [2429] and ring ditch [1683]. See also APs 3074-5 3078-9 3125 3447 3832 3862-4 3949 and possibly some RCHM APs.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1755	638	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF A TRIPLE DITCH, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing cropmarks of a triple ditch [2480].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1889	770	EVP	AIR PHOTO SHOWING RING DITCH, ASHWELL	HCC Photomap showing a cropmark of a ring ditch [1685].	Herts County Council 25" Vertical Photomaps
EHT1890	771	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF RING DITCHES AND LINEAR FEATURES, NEWNHAM	HCC Vertical Photomap showing cropmarks of two ring ditches (probably plough-raised Bronze Age Barrows) and associated linear boundaries and pits.	Herts County Council 25" Vertical Photomaps
EHT1891	772	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ASHWELL	HCC Vertical Photomap showing Arbury Banks [0026] and cropmarks of ring ditches [1685] [1682] [1683] and field systems [1679-80] and Roman Villa [1661].	Herts County Council 25" Vertical Photomaps
EHT1903	784	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF RING & LINEAR DITCHES, ASHWELL	AP of vague cropmarks of a ring ditch [2217] and part of ditch [2216]. See also APs 3142 3395-8 3535-6.	Air Photos from CUCAP

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Additional Comments (Selected)	Organisation
EHT1904	785	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF AREA AROUND ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	Two APs showing Arbury Banks [0026], internal cropmarks not visible, looking north-west.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1909	790	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS, NORTH OF GREEN LANE, ASHWELL	AP showing cropmarks of ring ditches [2438-9 2514] and ditches [2513].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1910	791	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF INTERSECTING LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP, looking south-east, showing cropmarks of intersecting linear ditches [2465].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1927	808	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RING DITCH, WEST OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	AP and enlargement showing cropmarks of ring ditch [2444] and traces of lynchets [4444].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1928	809	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RING DITCH, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	AP showing cropmarks of ring ditch [1683]. See also APs 3125 3188 3949 and possibly some RCHM APs.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1935	816	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF LINEAR FEATURES AND A RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, NEWNHAM	Oblique AP, looking south, showing cropmarks of linear features [1669] and a rectangular enclosure [2489].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1939	820	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP of cropmarks of linear ditches south-west of Bygrave.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT1941	822	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	AP showing Arbury banks [0026] showing some internal features as cropmarks [0524 0533 0528] and ring ditch [2217] See also APs 3105 3143 33443 3348 3350 3376 3412 3447 3449 3535-6 3812 3832 3960 8310-8312 and also RCHM AP 2638/11-17	Ashmolean Museum Air Photos
EHT2034	914	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF AREA AROUND ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	Four APs showing Arbury Banks [0026]. See also APs 3105 3143 3348 3350 3376 3395 3412 3447 3449 3535-6 3562 3812 3832 3960 8184-8186. See also RCHM APs TL 2638/11-17.	Hertford Museum Air Photos
EHT2038	918	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF PART OF BYGRAVE MANORIAL SITE	Oblique AP looking south-east showing part of Bygrave manorial site.	HCC Herts Highways
EHT2039	919	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF AREA AROUND ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	AP showing Arbury Banks [0026]. See also APs 3105 3143 3343 3350 3376 3395 3412 3447 3449 3535-6 3562 3812 3832 3960 and RCHM APs TL 2638/11-17.	HCC Herts Highways
EHT2040	920	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARK OF RING DITCH & MANORIAL SITE, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing a cropmark of a ring ditch [2308] and part of the manorial site at Bygrave [0854], looking south- east.	HCC Herts Highways
EHT2041	921	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	AP showing Arbury Banks [0026]. See also APs 3105 3143 3343 3348 3376 3395 3412 3447 3449 3535-6 3562 3812 3832 3960 and RCHM AP TL 2638/11-17.	HCC Herts Highways
EHT2064	944	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF A FIELD SYSTEM, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP of very faint cropmarks of a field system [1654].	HCC (General/Archaeology)
EHT2067	947	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF AREA AROUND ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	AP showing Arbury Banks [0026] looking north-west. See also 3105 3143 3343 3348 3350 3395 3412 3447 3449 3535-6 3562 3812 3832 3960 and RCHM APs TL 2638/11-17.	HCC Planning Dept Air Photos(+Huntings orig verti)
EHT2068	948	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF MANORIAL SITE AND CROPMARK OF RING DITCH, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP looking north-east showing the Bygrave manorial site [0854] in the foreground and a cropmark of a ring ditch [2308].	HCC Planning Dept Air Photos(+Huntings orig verti)
EHT2122	1002	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF AREA AROUND ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	Stereo-pair of APs [see also 3448] showing Arbury Banks [0026] and cropmarks of a field system [1679-80], enclosures [2429] and ring ditches [1318 2444]. See also APs 3125 3188 3862-4 and possibly some RCHM APs.	Air Photos from Ordnance Survey
EHT2123	1003	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ASHWELL	Vertical AP showing Arbury Banks [0026] and some of its internal cropmarks [0533 0524 0528], also cropmarks to the south-west (including a sub-circular enclosure) [2429] and a field system [1680]. See AP 3447	Air Photos from Ordnance Survey
EHT2126	1006	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF BYGRAVE	Vertical AP of Bygrave. Cropmarks of linear ditches show faintly [2465].	Air Photos from Ordnance Survey
EHT2127	1007	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF BYGRAVE	Vertical AP of the area west of Bygrave. Linear ditches show very faintly as cropmarks [2465].	Air Photos from Ordnance Survey
EHT2146	1026	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF LINEAR EARTHWORKS, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP looking south-west, showing earthworks [3938] in foreground and Bygrave manorial site in background [0854].	Air Photos from CUCAP

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Additional Comments (Selected)	Organisation
EHT2310	1190	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF A RING DITCH, BYGRAVE	AP showing cropmarks of a small circular enclosure, single ditched, diameter c.20m [2474]	
EHT2315	1195	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF TRIPLE-DITCH AND RING DITCH, BYGRAVE	Vertical AP showing soilmarks of parallel linear ditches [2475] and a large ring ditch [2311] and another linear ditch [0811].	HCC Herts Highways
EHT2316	1196	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF SOILMARKS OF RING AND LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Vertical AP showing soilmarks of parallel linear ditches (at least 3) [2475], ring ditch [2311] and linear ditches [0881].	HCC Herts Highways
EHT2319	1199	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RING DITCH AND POSSIBLE TRACKWAY, BYGRAVE	Shows at least one ring ditch (2476) and adjacent line of double ditched trackway (1653) , running east from Bygrave to the A505.	
EHT2334	1214	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES & LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP showing cropmarks of linear features and enclosures.	Local Collections : E. Herts Arch Group
EHT2427	1307	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES AND LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Oblique colour print of cropmarks of a series of sub- rectangular enclosures and other linear ditches.	Air Photos from Private Collections
EHT2429	1309	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES AND TRACKWAY, BYGRAVE	Oblique colour AP showing cropmarks of enclosures, part of a possible field system and a double-ditched trackway [1653].	Air Photos from Private Collections
EHT2430	1310	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF RING AND LINEAR DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Oblique colour AP looking north-west of cropmarks of linear ditches [0881]; ring ditches [2407, 2408, 2311, 2473]; field system [1654]; parallel linear ditches [2475].	Air Photos from Private Collections
EHT2471	1351	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	Two APs showing Arbury Banks [0026]. See also APs 3105 3143 3343 3348 3350 3376 3395 3412 3447 3449 3535-6 3562 3812 3832 3960 and RCHM APs TL 2638/11-17.	HCC Herts Highways
EHT2491	1371	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF AREA SW OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	AP showing area S and W of Arbury Banks [0026]. Most clearly shown are ring ditches [1318 1682] and possibly ring ditches [1311 1323 1349 1358]. The AP covers the area of field systems [1679-80].	RAF Air Photos
EHT2492	1372	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF RING DITCHES, NEWNHAM	Vertical AP showing very faint cropmarks of ring ditches of plough-raised barrows [1668].	RAF Air Photos
EHT2517	1396	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ENCLOSURE AND OTHER DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Two oblique APs of a curvilinear enclosure with associated droveways and a small ring ditch [6111].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2521	1400	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF FIELD SYSTEM CROPMARKS, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	Oblique AP showing cropmarks of possible field systems [1679 -80], Roman villa [1681], enclosures [2429 6115], and part of Arbury Banks [0026]. See also APs 3074-5 3078-9 3188 3125 3447 3832 3863-4 and possibly some RCHM APs.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2522	1401	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF FIELD SYSTEM CROPMARKS, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	AP showing cropmarks of probable field systems [1679-80] and Roman villa [1681]. See also APs 3074-5 3078-9 3125 3188 3447 3832 3862 3864 and possibly some RCHM APs.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2523	1402	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF FIELD SYSTEM CROPMARKS, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	Oblique AP showing field systems [1679-80], Roman villa [1681], enclosures [2429 6115] and ring ditches [1318 1682]. See also APs 3074-5 3078-9 3125 3188 3447 3832 3862-3 and possibly some RCHM APs.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2572	1451	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS OF TRIPLE DITCH, BYGRAVE	Vertical black and white AP showing cropmarks of a triple ditch [2480].	Air Photos from Ordnance Survey
EHT2594	1473	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF CROPMARKS: RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURES & LINEAR DITCH, BYGRAVE	Oblique print of cropmarks of a series of rectangular enclosures and other linear ditches.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2596	1475	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RING DITCH OF POSSIBLE BARROW, NEWNHAM	Oblique AP showing a ring ditch of a possible plough-raised barrow [1668].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2597	1476	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF LINEAR EARTHWORKS, BYGRAVE	Oblique AP, looking south-east, of linear earthworks in foreground [2993] and Bygrave manorial site in the background [0854].	Air Photos from CUCAP

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Additional Comments (Selected)	Organisation
EHT2604	1483	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF A CROPMARK OF A RING DITCH, NEWNHAM	Oblique AP showing a cropmark of a ring ditch [6536].	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2608	1487	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RING DITCH, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	AP showing ring ditch [1683]. See also APs 3125 3167 3188 and HCC.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2609	1488	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF PIT ALIGNMENT, CLAYBUSH HILL, ASHWELL	AP showing cropmarks of probable pit alignment and linear ditches. See also AP 3188.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2611	1490	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF BYGRAVE	Oblique AP of cropmarks comprising a rectilinear ditch system including a row of pits.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2619	1498	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ARBURY BANKS, ASHWELL	AP showing the area SE of Arbury Banks and Arbury [0026]. See also APs 3105 3143 3343 3348 3350 3376 3395 3412 3447 3449 3535-6 3562 3812 3832 3960 and RCHM AP TL 2638/11-17.	Air Photos from CUCAP
EHT2649	1527	EVP	AIR PHOTO SHOWING RING DITCH AND TRACKWAY, BYGRAVE	As AP 3644.	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2685	1563	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RING DITCH, TRACKWAY & ENCLOSURES, BYGRAVE	As AP 3644, 3109.	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2798	1676	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF GEOLOGICAL 'HILL FORT'	Record to be completed	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2799	1677	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ENCLOSURES, BYGRAVE	See 1654, 3373, 8174.	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2800	1678	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF ENCLOSURES, BYGRAVE	See 1654, 3373, 8173.	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2810	1687	EVP	AIR PHOTO SHOWING ARBURY BANKS	See 0026 APs 3343 8185 8186	Hertford Museum Air Photos
EHT2811	1688	EVP	AIR PHOTO SHOWING ARBURY BANKS	See 0026 APs 3343 8184 8186 record to be completed	Hertford Museum Air Photos
EHT2812	1689	EVP	AIR PHOTO SHOWING ARBURY BANKS	See 0026 APs 3343 8184 8185	Hertford Museum Air Photos
EHT2878	1755	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF TRACKWAY AND OTHER FEATURES, BYGRAVE	See AP 3109, which is a better photo of same features.	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2879	1756	EVP	AIR PHOTO	Record to be completed	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2881	1758	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF TRACKWAY AND OTHER FEATURES, BYGRAVE	See AP 3109, which is a better photo of same features.	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2882	1759	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RING DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Photo shows ring ditches 2474, 9117.	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2886	1763	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RING DITCHES, BYGRAVE	Shows at least two ring ditches; see [2474, 9117]; are these the same two, or is there an extra one revealed here?	Air Photo Services Air Photos
EHT2936	1813	EVP	AIR PHOTO, ARBURY BANKS	see 0026 2217 APs 3395 8311 8312	
EHT2937	1814	EVP	AIR PHOTO SHOWING ARBURY BANKS	see 0026 2217 APs 3395 8310 8312	
EHT2938	1815	EVP	AIR PHOTO SHOWING ARBURY BANKS	see 0026 2217 APs 3395 8310 8311	
EHT3150	2019	EVP	AIR PHOTO	Including Arbury Banks record to be completed	
EHT3565	2344	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE AND PARTIAL CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE, ASHWELL FIELDS, ASHWELL	AP of cropmarks, part of a pair of photographs (photographs 8939 - 8940).	Air Photos taken by Essex County Council

EvUID	MI_PRINX	RecordType	Name	Additional Comments (Selected)	Organisation
EHT3566	2345	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE AND PARTIAL CURVILINEAR ENCLOSURE, ASHWELL FIELDS, ASHWELL	AP of cropmarks, same as photograph 8939.	Air Photos taken by Essex County Council
EHT4285	3046	EVS	Fieldwalking along the proposed Baldock bypass, northern option (phase 2), 1994	For phase 1 see EHT4289.	The Heritage Network
EHT4289	3049	EVS	Fieldwalking on the proposed Baldock bypass, northern route (phase 1), 1994	For phase 1 see EHT4289.	North Hertfordshire District Council Museums Service
EHT4832	3553	EVT	Observations at the new Grain Store, Newnham Way, Ashwell, 1998	-	The Heritage Network
EHT4917	3635	EVT	Monitoring at Manor Farm Reservoir, Bygrave, 2001	Construction of a reservoir in grassland at Manor Farm revealed unstratified finds with a wide date-range, and a linear feature, despite the use of a box scraper on the clay subsoil which made it difficult to identify the archaeology. The linear was preserved beneath the new embankment. Geotechnical test pitting had shown that the geology is of chalk overlain by chalky boulder clay.	The Heritage Network
EHT8176	5668	EVT	Evaluation of Area BA1, land north of Baldock (Bygrave Road), Baldock, 2016	Evaluation across c.138ha north of the railway line, north and south of Bygrave Road, revealed archaeology in 104 of the trenches. Variable topsoil overlay subsoil in only 15 trenches; beneath was chalk, clay and alluvial geology, including an extinct winterbourne. This has been extinct since massive early 20th century regrading of the land on both sides of Bygrave Road for the construction of seven small tenant farms.	MOLA North (Northampton)

8.5 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISATION AREAS WITHIN 1KM OF THE EDGES OF THE PDA

HLCUID	MI_PRINX	Summary	Name	FullTypeCo	BroadTypeC	HLCTypeCod	HLCTypeDes	YearFrom	FromConf	YearTo
HHT408	3424	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000		2000
HHT409	3435	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000		2000
HHT411	3458	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT413	3480	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT414	3491	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT		BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000		2000
HHT415	3502	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY UNENCLOSED COMMON ARABLE		AEF-ca	AEF	ca	UNENCLOSED COMMON ARABLE	1880		1880
HHT416	3513	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT421	3569	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT422	3580	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000		2000
HHT424	3602	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT425	3613	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT426	3624	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000

HLCUID	MI_PRINX	Summary	Name	FullTypeCo	BroadTypeC	HLTypeCod	HLTypeDes	YearFrom	FromConf	YearTo
HHT427	3635	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	1950		1950
HHT428	3646	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE		LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880		1880
HHT429	3657	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT430	3669	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT431	3680	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT432	3691	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT433	3702	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT434	3713	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT435	3724	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT436	3735	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE		LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880		1880
HHT437	3746	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE		LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880		1880
HHT1639	712	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	Bygrave	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000		2000
HHT2251	1393	Pre-migration HLC type: ANCIENT WOODLAND	Park Wood	WDS-aw	WDS	aw	ANCIENT WOODLAND	0		0
HHT2712	1905	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	Bygrave	BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000		2000
HHT7766	7519	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE		LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880		1880
HHT7767	7520	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	1880		1880
HHT7768	7521	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000		2000
HHT7769	7522	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT7770	7524	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT7785	7540	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT7786	7541	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000		2000
HHT7788	7543	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION		WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	2000		2000
HHT7789	7544	Pre-migration HLC type: HISTORIC EARTHWORK	Arbury Banks	EAR-he	EAR	he	HISTORIC EARTHWORK	1880		1880
HHT7790	7546	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT7791	7547	Pre-migration HLC type: ORCHARD		HOR-at	HOR	at	ORCHARD	2000		2000
HHT7792	7548	Pre-migration HLC type: ORCHARD		HOR-at	HOR	at	ORCHARD	2000		2000
HHT7793	7549	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT7907	7676	Pre-migration HLC type: PRE-18TH CENTURY UNENCLOSED COMMON ARABLE	Bygrave Common	AEF-ca	AEF	ca	UNENCLOSED COMMON ARABLE	1847		1847
HHT8494	8328	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000

HLCUID	MI_PRINX	Summary	Name	FullTypeCo	BroadTypeC	HLCTypeCod	HLCTypeDes	YearFrom	FromConf	YearTo
HHT8495	8329	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT8496	8330	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE		LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880		1880
HHT8500	8336	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE		LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880		1880
HHT8504	8340	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT8505	8341	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950 BOUNDARY LOSS		TEF-bl	TEF	bl	BOUNDARY LOSS	2000		2000
HHT8506	8342	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT8507	8343	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE		LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880		1880
HHT8508	8344	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000
HHT8509	8345	Pre-migration HLC type: FORMAL 18TH - 18THCENTURY PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE		LEF-pe	LEF	pe	FORMAL STYLE PARLIAMENTARY ENCLOSURE	1880		1880
HHT9302	9227	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	Bygrave Plantation	WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	1880		1880
HHT9303	9228	Pre-migration HLC type: 19TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	Hollockhill Plantation	WDS-wp	WDS	wp	18TH-20TH CENTURY WOODLAND PLANTATION	1880		1880
HHT9304	9229	Pre-migration HLC type: BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT		BUM-ba	BUM	ba	BUILT-UP AREAS - URBAN DEVELOPMENT	2000		2000
HHT9305	9230	Pre-migration HLC type: POST 1950'S ENCLOSURE		TEF-te	TEF	te	"20thC" ENCLOSURE	2000		2000

9 APPENDIX 2: FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

9.1 ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY STAFF RESOURCES

- 9.1.1 Albion Archaeology employs over 45 full-time, professional archaeological staff. Additional staff are recruited as required by the organisation's workload. The following individuals will be deployed on this project.
- Iain Leslie MCIfA, Operations Manager: quality control and Albion management
TBC, Project Manager: project management, budget management
TBC, Archaeological Supervisor: on-site supervision, report preparation
Joan Lightning, Geomatics Technician: archive digitisation and production of illustrations
Jackie Wells MA, Finds Manager: finds processing and reporting
- 9.1.2 Technical support will be provided by in-house specialist staff in the areas of surveying, illustration, archiving and computing.

9.2 EXTERNAL SUB-CONTRACTED SPECIALISTS

- 9.2.1 All sub-contracted specialists employed by Albion Archaeology are established and well respected in their respective fields of expertise. Each has a proven track record of providing quality services within set deadlines. Pro forma contracts are used to ensure work is correctly specified and delivered to time and budget. Albion Archaeology continually reviews the quality of work received from sub-contractors and continually seeks competitive quotes in order to avoid over-reliance on a single supplier.
- 9.2.2 The following external specialists will be used, if required, on this project:

Artefact X-ray and conservation	Drakon Heritage Ltd
Coinage	Dr. Peter Guest, Vianova Archaeology & Heritage Services
Faunal remains	Dr. Mark Maltby, Bournemouth University
Human remains	Dr. Corrine Duhig, Cambridge University
Plant, insect and molluscan remains	John Giorgi, Independent
Soil formation processes and micromorphology	Dr Mike Allen
Scientific dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Specialist artefact studies	Hilary Cool, Barbican Research Associates

10 APPENDIX 3: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Project Manager	Benjamin Carroll
Project Number	BYG5018
Project Name	Land West of Ashwell Road (Tophams Solar Farm), Bygrave, Hertfordshire
Author(s)	Benjamin Carroll
Stakeholders	Albion Archaeology
Origination Date:	30/01/2025
Reviser(s)	n/a
Date of last revision	n/a
Project stages covered	Evaluation
Version	1.0
Status	Draft
Summary of Changes	n/a
File Name/Location	https://centralbedfordshirecouncil.sharepoint.com/sites/CandDAlbionArchaeology/... BYG5018BygraveTophamsSolar/Management/Archive/BYG5018_DMPv1-0.doc
Related Policies	CBC data management policies, IT policy, CBC Data Protection Policy, Information Security Policy, Records Management Policy and IT Acceptable Use Policy.
Data Collection/Creation	
Data to be Collected/Created	<i>Specify what data you will collect or create. Indicate the likely types and formats of your data (e.g. Word Documents, Excel Spreadsheets) and volume. Outline and justify any deviation from Data Management Procedure or Policy in choice of format and consider the implications of data format and data volumes in terms of cost, storage, backup and access.</i>
	Physical Site recording sheets Site drawings Correspondence (letters/logs)

	Digital Photographs (.JPEG/.TIF) Spatial data (plans, sections), AutoCAD (.DWG), ESRI Shape file (.SHP) Finds and context information (Intrasis version 4.2/MS Excel) Reports (MS Word)
How Data will be Collected/Created	<i>Document the standards and methodologies used, and quality assurance processes. Document any deviation from Data Management Procedure or Policy on version control, file naming, folder structure and usage.</i>
	The data will be created according to Albion Archaeology's Procedures Manual and Data Management Procedure, CBC Data Protection Policy, Information Security Policy, Records Management Policy and IT Acceptable Use Policy.
Relations	n/a
Documentation and Metadata	
Metadata	<i>Document any deviation from Data Management Procedure or Policy</i>
	None proposed
Documentation	None proposed
Ethical and Legal Compliance	
Data Security Issues	Client confidentiality where appropriate
Intellectual Property Rights	Copyright – Albion Archaeology
Data Storage	
Storage and Backup	<i>Document any deviation from Procedure for backing up data and transfer to network.</i>
	Data will be stored on the Albion Archaeology network, or CBC SharePoint account, managed by Central Bedfordshire Council's ICT Team. During fieldwork, data will be managed in line with Project Procedures for backing up data and transferring it to the network. Digital photographs will be downloaded to the network at frequent intervals.
Access and Security	<i>Document any deviation, to provide access to data and any security measures required.</i>
	Data will be made available to the project team through the Albion Archaeology network and/or CBC SharePoint account. Selected data will be made available to external specialists where appropriate. There are no specific security issues.
Selection and Preservation	

Preservation Plan	<i>Document what data will be preserved and the repositories for the archive.</i>
	The physical archive (documentary and material) will be transferred to North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service. In addition, a copy of any digital files they wish to receive will also be transferred to them. The documentary archive will contain any hard-copy data reports the repository wishes to receive. The digital data will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service and will also be stored on the Albion Archaeology network. A copy of the report will be uploaded to OASIS.
Data Sharing	
Data Sharing Plan	<i>Document any addition to the dissemination of the data, other than deposition with the repository, HER and publication. Consider how this may be affected by file types, size, complexity and sensitivity of the data. Consider how data will be shared with externals during the project.</i>
	The digital data will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service. A copy will also remain with Albion Archaeology, and will be available on request where appropriate.
Data Sharing Restrictions	<i>Document any restrictions on the use of the data after project completion.</i>
	There are no restrictions on the use of this data after project completion, subject to client confidentiality, copyright, GDPR etc.
Responsibilities and Resources	
Responsibilities	<i>Document any deviation to the responsibilities set out in Data Management Procedure or Policy.</i>
	The Project Manager and Archaeological Archive Manager are responsible for ensuring that the data management plan is followed.
Resources	<i>Consider any resources needed to deliver the plan, e.g. software, hardware, technical expertise, etc. Where dedicated resources are needed, these should be outlined and justified.</i>
	Resources required to deliver this plan are covered by the project budget or by Albion Archaeology, as are the costs of deposition of the archive.

11 APPENDIX 4: MUSEUM NOTIFICATION FORM

HERTFORDSHIRE MUSEUMS

PROJECT NOTIFICATION FORM

Accepting Museum: North Hertfordshire: North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service

The Depositor: Albion Archaeology

Address: St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street

Bedford MK42 0AS

Main contact: Helen Parslow

Tel: 0300 300 6876

Email: hl.parslow@albion-arch.com

Site Name:

Tophams Solar Farm, Hertfordshire

Address:

Tophams Solar Farm,

Bygrave

Hertfordshire

Unique Identifier: BYG/TSF '25

NOTE: Verulamium Museum and North Hertfordshire District Council Museum service require the use of a pre-agreed unique identifier.

Other reference number(s): BYG5018

Planning application 22/00741/FP

Parish: Bygrave

Grid reference: TL 26246 37042

Type of fieldwork: trenching

Type of site expected: Prehistoric / Roman

Start date: Autumn 2025

Anticipated deposition date: Sept 2027

Quantity of material expected (boxes): < 30

Conservation problems anticipated: No

Waterlogged material anticipated? No

Human remains expected? No

Signature (Depositor/ contractor):

Date:

On behalf of the Museum, I confirm that we have received Notification of the above project.

Name: Keith Fitzpatrick-Matthews

Position: Museum Curator and Heritage Access Officer

Signature:



Date: 30 January 2025

12 APPENDIX 5: DETAILED METHOD STATEMENT ALBION ARCHAEOLOGY

12.1 TRIAL TRENCHING

1. The trench will be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless previously agreed with the HEA.
2. Site constraints may lead to alterations of trench lengths, alignments and locations. Any changes to the trench layout will be agreed with the HEA.
3. Staff will not enter any part of the trench deeper than 1.2m, or less if the excavations are deemed unstable, without prior agreement of the Albion Project Manager, and following a risk assessment and implementation of any necessary safety measures.
4. The trench locations will be marked out on the ground in advance of machining. The trench locations will be set out by GNSS/GPS survey, using coordinates tied into OS national grid and ordnance datum.
5. All machine excavation will be supervised by an archaeologist.
6. Topsoil/overburden and subsoil will be stockpiled separately on either side of the trenches. These stockpiles will be positioned at least 1m from the trench edges.
7. Topsoil and modern overburden will be removed by machine down to the top of archaeological deposits, or natural subsoil, whichever is encountered first.
8. All identified archaeological features or deposits, except a sample of furrows, will be sample excavated unless agreed with the HEA. Discrete features will normally be half-sectioned and slots across linear features will be at least 1m wide. Features such as hearths, burials, surfaces, structural remains and the key relationships will be investigated in such a way as to minimise unnecessary destruction.
9. All excavated features and deposits will be fully recorded in accordance with Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual*. Plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, though 1:20 will be used if greater clarity is required. Sections will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as necessary.
10. Each trial trench will be issued with a unique block of context numbers to facilitate recording and identification of archaeological deposits.
11. Spoil will be scanned for artefacts by both eye and metal detector.
12. A full photographic record in digital format (min. 12MP) will be compiled during the works. Albion currently uses Olympus TD-6 digital cameras with 12-megapixel BSI-CMOS sensors, raw image support and built-in GPS and compass to aid image location. This will include working shots, feature record shots and publication shots. A register detailing the subject, direction, date and author of each photograph will be kept. The file format will be in accordance with the current ADS preferred file formats. All photographs (except working shots) will contain an information board and north arrow.
13. The trenches will not be backfilled before the HEA has had the opportunity to inspect them.

12.2 ARTEFACTS

Artefacts will be collected and treated in accordance with *CIfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2020), and the *Albion Archaeology Procedures Manual* (2017).

In summary, artefacts, including those recovered from spoil heaps, will be assigned to a relevant context number for the investigation area. Artefact processing will be undertaken concurrently with the investigation. This will comprise cleaning and marking, documenting and storing as appropriate. Documenting will comprise identification, dating and entry of data onto the Context Assemblage database. All ironwork, and other materials deemed suitable, will be submitted for x-radiography.

Artefacts recorded as special finds, or small finds will be located in three dimensions utilising the site grid. Significant artefact scatters which have the potential to provide information on site use or patterns of discard will be planned/3D located.

If human remains are encountered and their excavation is required, Albion Archaeology will liaise with the Ministry of Justice and acquire the appropriate Licence. Only in exceptional circumstances will human remains be removed during an evaluation.

Artefact information will be available during fieldwork and monitoring meetings.

Any finds which are identified as Treasure in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996), the Treasure (Designation) Order (2002) and the amendment Order (2023), will be reported to the district Coroner within 14 days of their discovery/identification. The Portable Antiquities Scheme officer for the area will be notified of relevant finds.

12.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

A programme of environmental sampling will be carried out in accordance with Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011), and the *Albion Archaeology Procedures Manual* (2017).

In summary, samples will be taken if suitable and datable archaeological deposits are exposed. Samples will be taken from contexts that appear rich in environmental material and other key contexts identified within the excavations. The primary purpose of sampling will be to examine:

- survival of material
- key archaeological contexts

Processing will be undertaken at Albion Archaeology premises in accordance with the *Procedures Manual*. Specialist advice will be sought as necessary.

12.4 POST-FIELDWORK ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

1. During or immediately after fieldwork all records will be checked and cross-referenced to ensure they are internally consistent.
2. Recording, cleaning, and conservation of finds will follow CIfA guidelines.
3. Any soil samples will be processed and assessed as appropriate.
4. Site drawings will be digitised and geo-referenced.
5. Contextual, artefactual and ecofactual data will be entered onto a networked Access database. This will be used to analyse and report on the results of the fieldwork.
6. The data acquired during all stages of fieldwork will be analysed to a level that is appropriate to provide the information required to achieve the project objectives.
7. The report will contain sufficient detail to enable the results of the monitoring to be interpreted without recourse to the project archive. This will include the tabulation of contextual and finds information. The report will consider the significance of any archaeological deposits in local, regional and national terms.

The report will be laid out as follows:

- Non-technical summary;
- Introduction (site location and description, planning background, archaeological background);
- Aims of project and methodology;
- Detailed description and specialist interpretation of any archaeological features and deposits;
- Summary of results and significance including reports on artefacts and environmental remains where appropriate;
- Bibliography;
- Figures will include a location plan, appropriate all features plans, sections and photographs.

The report will be sent to the HEA for approval and a digital copy supplied to the HER.

12.5 ARCHIVE

A full project archive will be compiled in accordance with Historic England (MoRPHE) standards. The data management plan can be found in the written scheme of investigation (Abrams Archaeology 2025).

Albion Archaeology adheres to strict archiving standards and ensures that all archive is stored appropriately. All storage material is of archival-quality and includes archival-quality photographic storage sleeves. As part of the archiving process all physical records are microfiched. The physical archive will be deposited with North Hertfordshire District Council Museum Service (unique identifier. BYG/TSF '25). The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). An appropriate online OASIS record will also be made (ref. no. albionar1-531277). On submission to the ADS the DOI will be sent to the HER Team.

An on-line OASIS form will be completed in accordance with the guidelines provided by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

13 APPENDIX 6: PROJECT STAFF CVs

Iain Leslie: Operations Manager

Technical qualifications

MA European Prehistory, University of Sheffield 2007

BA (Hons) Archaeology, University of Sheffield 2006

Member of the Chartered Institute *for* Archaeologists

Core Skills

Responsible for co-ordination of Albion resources and overall quality control. Experience includes management of a wide range of archaeological fieldwork, from inception to publication and archive. Has played a major role in revising and creating Albion procedures, with particular emphasis on the use of database and GIS software in post-excavation analysis. Current interests include the use of Open Source software for the analysis and visualisation of archaeological data.

Employment History

2023 to present: Operations Manager with Albion Archaeology

2018 to 2023: Project Manager with Albion Archaeology

2015-2018: Project Officer with Albion Archaeology

2011-2015: Archaeological Supervisor with Albion Archaeology

2009-2010: Assistant Archaeological Supervisor with Albion Archaeology

2008-2009: Archaeological Technician with Albion Archaeology

Benjamin Carroll: Project Manager

Technical qualifications

Bsc (Hons) Archaeology, University of Bournemouth 2007

Practitioner of the Chartered Institute *for* Archaeologists

CITB Site Management Safety Training Scheme (SMSTS)

CITB Site Supervisor Safety Training Scheme (SSSTS)

Professionally Qualified Person CSCS card

Core skills

Managing and overseeing projects from inception through to completion, ensuring professional standards are maintained. Overseeing projects health and safety guidelines and procedures are complied with. Achieving successful discharge of planning conditions for all stakeholders in line with budgets, timescales, and procedures.

Employment History

2023 to present: Archaeological Manager, Albion Archaeology

2020-2023: Assistant Archaeological Manager, Albion Archaeology

2019– 2020: Project Officer, Albion Archaeology, Albion Archaeology

2016-2019: Archaeological Supervisor, Albion Archaeology

2012-2016: Assistant Archaeological Supervisor, Albion Archaeology

2010-2012: Archaeological Technician, Albion Archaeology

2007-2010: various archaeological employment, mainly in East Anglia and Greater London.

2006: various excavations in Germany around Magdeburg, with Europass training

2005: excavations at Knowlton landscape project Dorset, with Bournemouth University

TBC: Project Supervisor

Jackie Wells: External Ceramic Specialist

Technical qualifications

MA Post-Excavation Studies, University of Leicester, 1990

BA (Hons) Archaeology and History, University of Nottingham, 1988

Core skills

Processing and analysis of ceramic and non-ceramic artefact types. Computer-based artefacts analysis. Establishment and maintenance of County Ceramic Type Series. Jackie has written the ceramic and non-ceramic sections for articles published in *Bedfordshire Archaeology*, the Bedfordshire Monograph Series and over 50 BCAS/Albion evaluation reports,

Employment History

Over 8 years postgraduate experience in processing and analysing artefactual assemblages, gained mainly through work in the Peak District (predominantly prehistoric sites), South Wales (Caerwent Roman town) and Bedfordshire (variety of chronological periods). Independent of Albion, she has analysed the artefacts from the Roman roadside settlement at Alfoldean, West Sussex. She is a member of the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery and Roman Finds Group.

Joan Lightning – Geomatics Technician, Albion Archaeology

Technical qualifications

BA (Hons) Archaeology and Prehistory

HND (Merit) Practical Archaeology

City and Guilds: AutoCAD 4351-01, and 4351-03.

Core skills

Experienced in using AutoCAD, Gsys, Aerial 5.12, Surfer 7, IntelliCAD, Access, Word, Corel Photopaint, Corel Draw and Corel Trace. Uses data collected from field survey to produce landscape survey plans and 3d models/deposit models. Also experienced at aerial photographic interpretation using Aerial. Joan has also undertaken some building recording work.

Employment History

1999 to present: CAD / Survey Technician for Albion Archaeology

1996–1999: Archaeological Technician /AutoCAD operator for Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service

1985–1996: Excavator on a variety of archaeological excavations covering many periods and in various parts of the country.

14 FIGURES

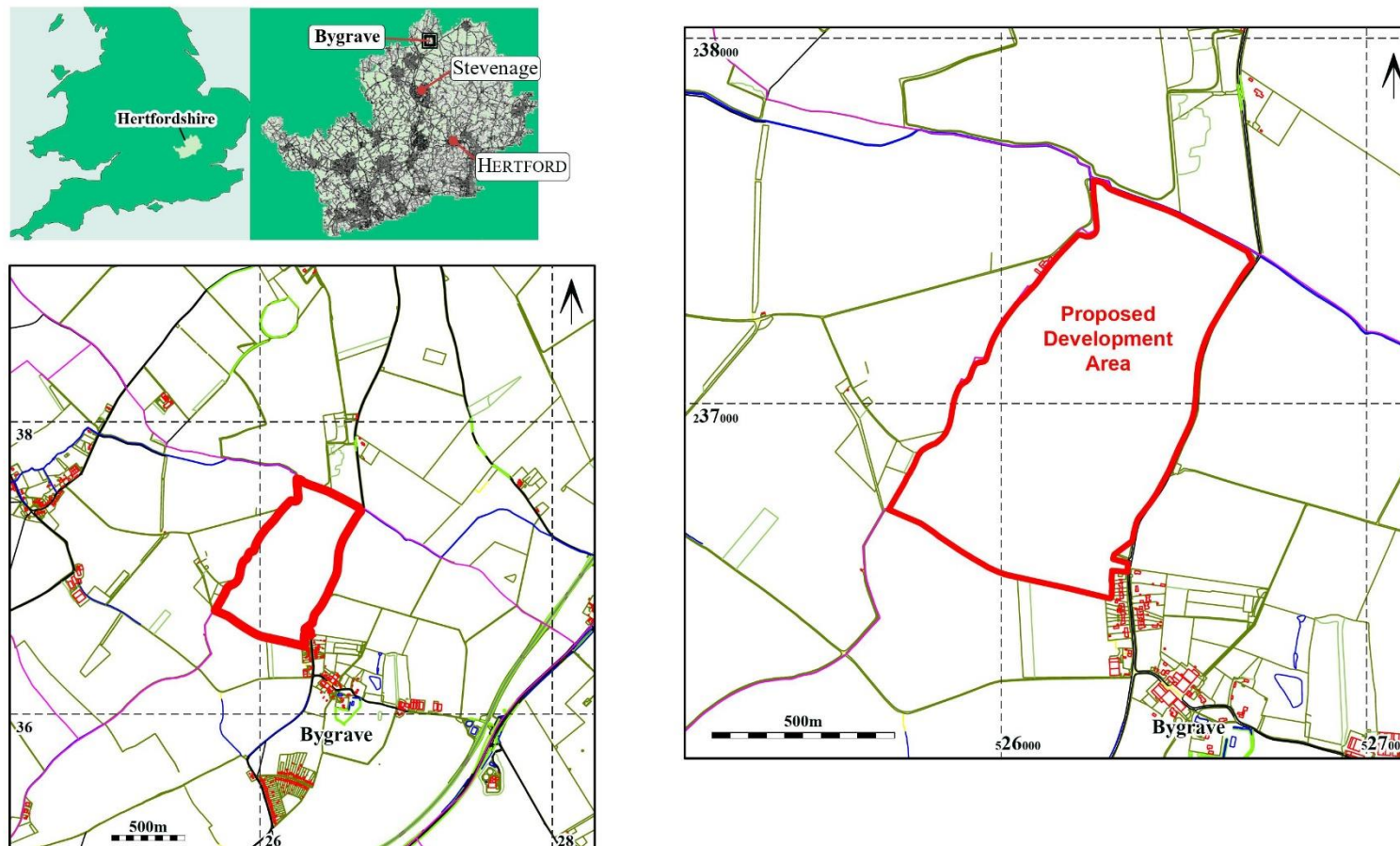


Figure 1: Site location

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Site name: Tophams Solar Farm: Land West Of Ashwell Road, Bygrave, Hertfordshire
Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Trial Trenching

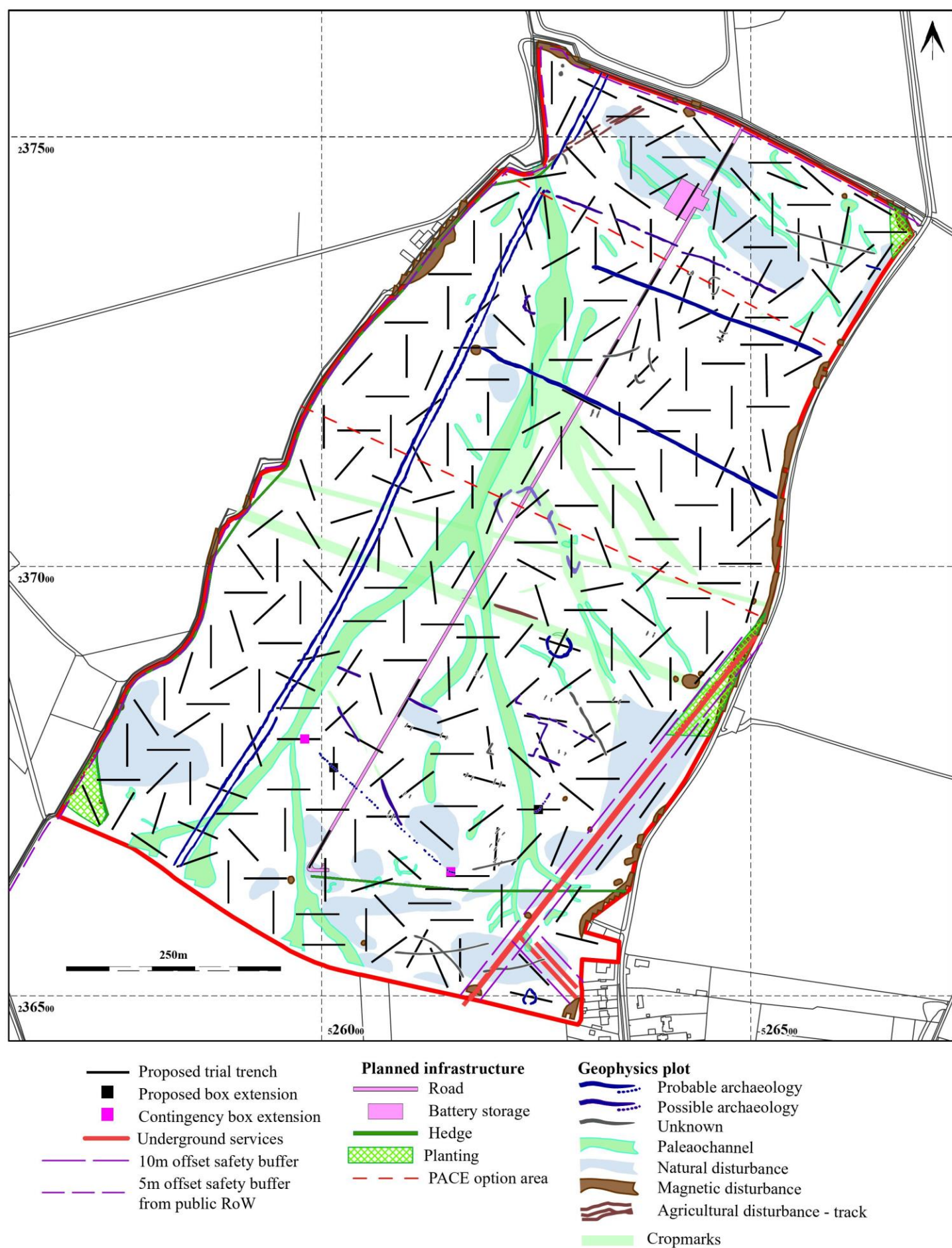
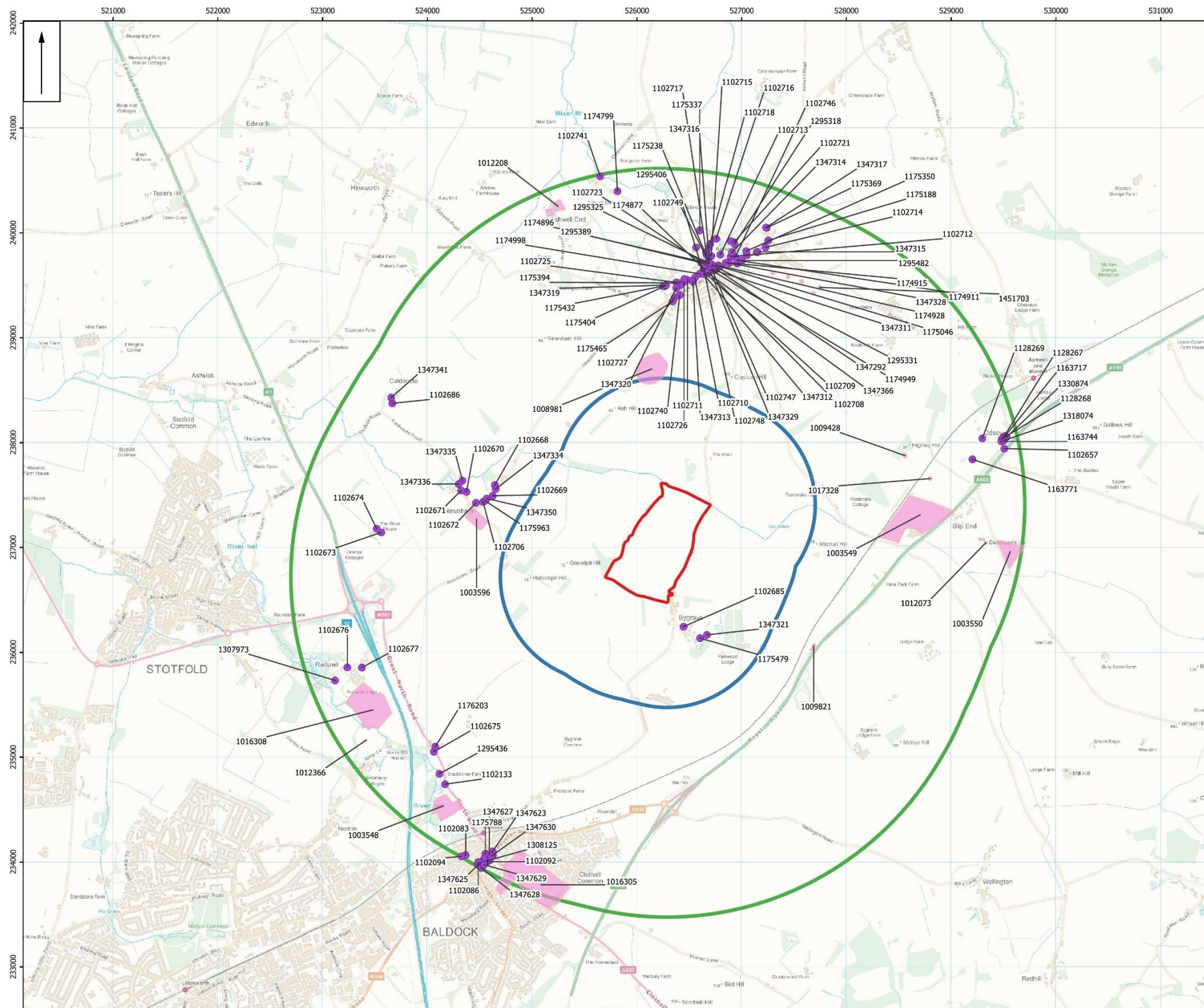


Figure 2: Proposed trial trenches (4% by area) overlaid on planned infrastructure, geophysical survey results and cropmarks

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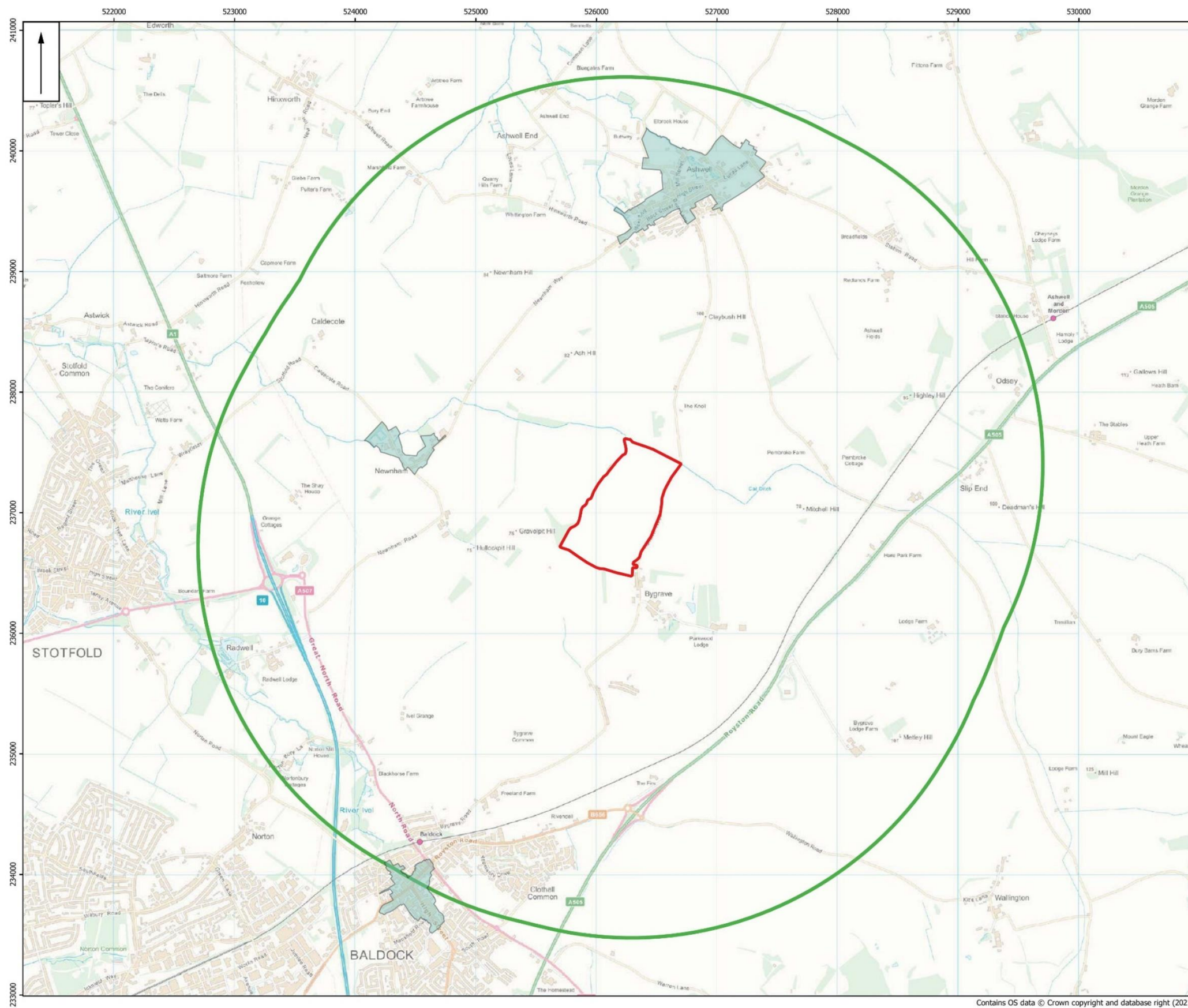


- Key:**
- Listed Buildings
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Site Location
 - Middle Study Area Radius 1km
 - Outer Study Area Radius 3km

0 0.5 1 1.5 km
Scale @A3:1:35000

**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Tophams (formerly Farris),
Hertfordshire**
Figure 3
Designated Heritage Assets (Listed
Buildings, Scheduled Monuments)



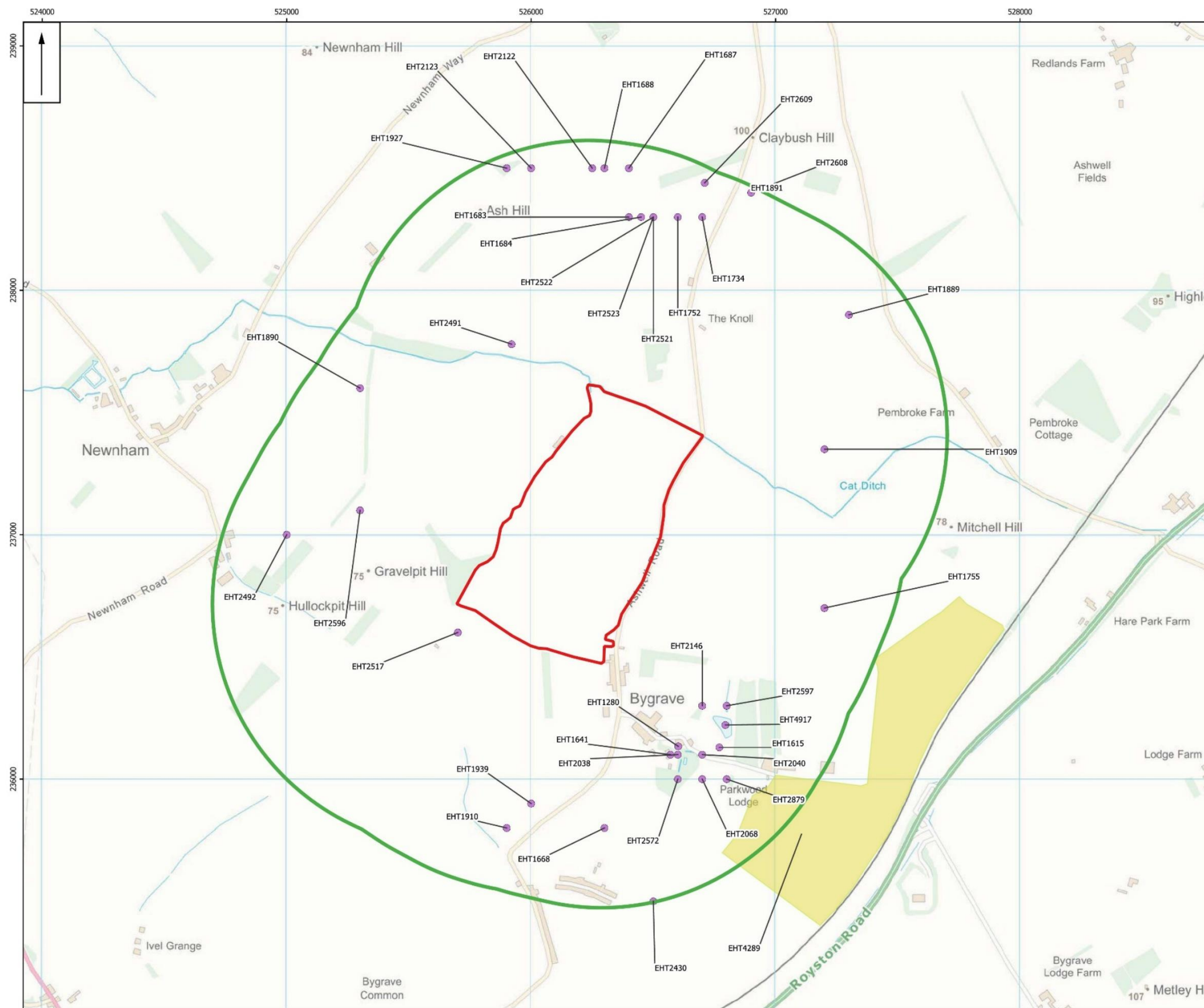
Key:

- Conservation Area
- Site Location
- Search Radius 3km

0 0.5 1 km
Scale @A3:1:30000

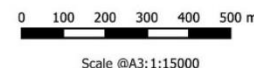
**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Tophams (formerly Farris),
Hertfordshire**
Figure 4
Conservation Area



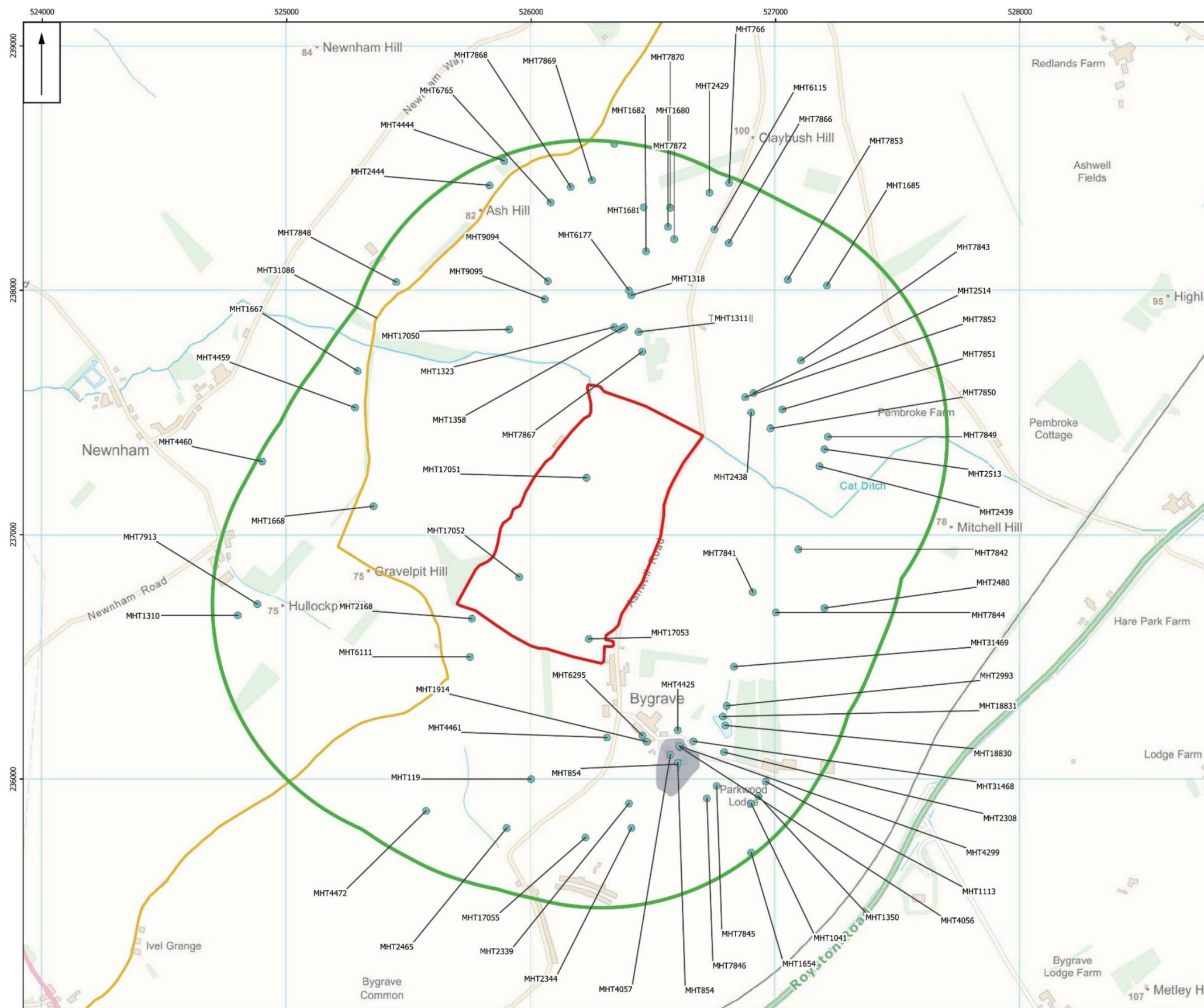
Key:

- Events Polygons
- Event Point
- Site Location
- Search Radius 1km



**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Tophams (formerly Farris),
Hertfordshire**
Figure 5
Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Events)



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Key:

- Monument Line
- Monument Point
- Monument Polygons
- Site Location
- Search Radius 1km

0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Scale @A3:1:15000

**ABRAMS
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Tophams (formerly Farris),
Hertfordshire**

Figure 6

Non-Designated Heritage Assets
(Monuments)