

Numerous sub-square and L-shaped ditches, interpreted as parts of enclosures or field systems, corresponded to anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (Davies 2016). Enclosure ditch [11404], located in the south-western corner of Zone 2 and aligned north-west to south-east, was 1.30m wide and 0.40m deep with concave sides and a concave base (Fig 14). It contained three fills (11413), (11414), and (11415) composed of sandy silt to silty sand. Pits [11405] and [11408] in Trench 114 and pit [11509] in Trench 115 were likely associated with this enclosure, although no dateable finds were recovered from their fills. Another enclosure was located in the north-eastern half of Zone 2. Ditch, [13204], was also aligned north-west to south-east, measured 1.35m wide and 0.40m deep with steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained two silty clay fills (13207) and (13208), but no associated finds were recovered.



Enclosure ditch [11404], scale 1m, looking south-east Fig 14

A distinctive L-shaped ditch was identified in the western part of Zone 2, with one section extending toward the centre of the zone. Ditch [11604], aligned south-east to north-west, measured 1.55m wide and 0.75m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. A very small sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from its upper silty sand fill (11607), close to the subsoil deposit. A second segment of the L-shaped ditch was identified in Trenches 124, 125, and 126, with alignments shifting between south-west to north-east and south-east to north-west. In Trench 124, ditch [12404] was 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep with concave sides and a concave base. In Trenches 125 and 126, ditch sections [12504] and [12607] (Fig 15) measured between 0.87m and 1.36m wide, with depths ranging from 0.36m to 0.70m. Four sherds of pottery ranging from the Iron Age to early Roman were recovered from fill (12505).

Trench 202 was opened at the request of the county archaeologist to investigate possible Bronze Age cropmarks, resulting in the examination of a ditch and a pit. Pit [20204], located close to the edge of the trench, was circular in plan, with steep, nearly vertical sides. This was likely a storage pit. It measured 2.37m in diameter and 1.13m in visible depth (not fully bottomed due to health and safety reasons), containing two fills. The earlier fill (20208) was mid firm, dark orange-brown clayed silt with moderate chalk and occasional flint inclusions, with two Iron Age / Roman sherds of pottery. Later fill (20207) comprised firm, mid orange-brown clayed silt with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional flint. Finds included 18 sherds of pottery dating between the late Iron

Age and the Roman period, as well as a ceramic Roman spindle whorl. Approximately 3m to the east of pit [20204], ditch [20205], north-east to south-west aligned, had straight to moderate to steep slope sides, and an asymmetrical base. It measured 1.11m in width and 0.28m in depth, and comprised friable, mid orange-brown clayed silt with moderate chalk and occasional flint inclusions, fill (20206). It contained one sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.



L-shaped ditch [12607], scale 1m, looking north-west Fig 15

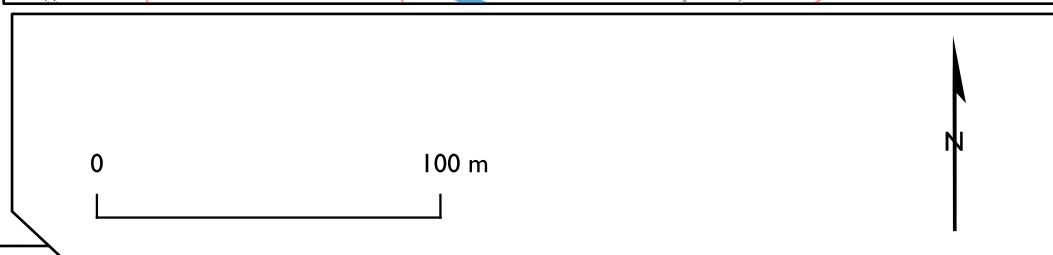
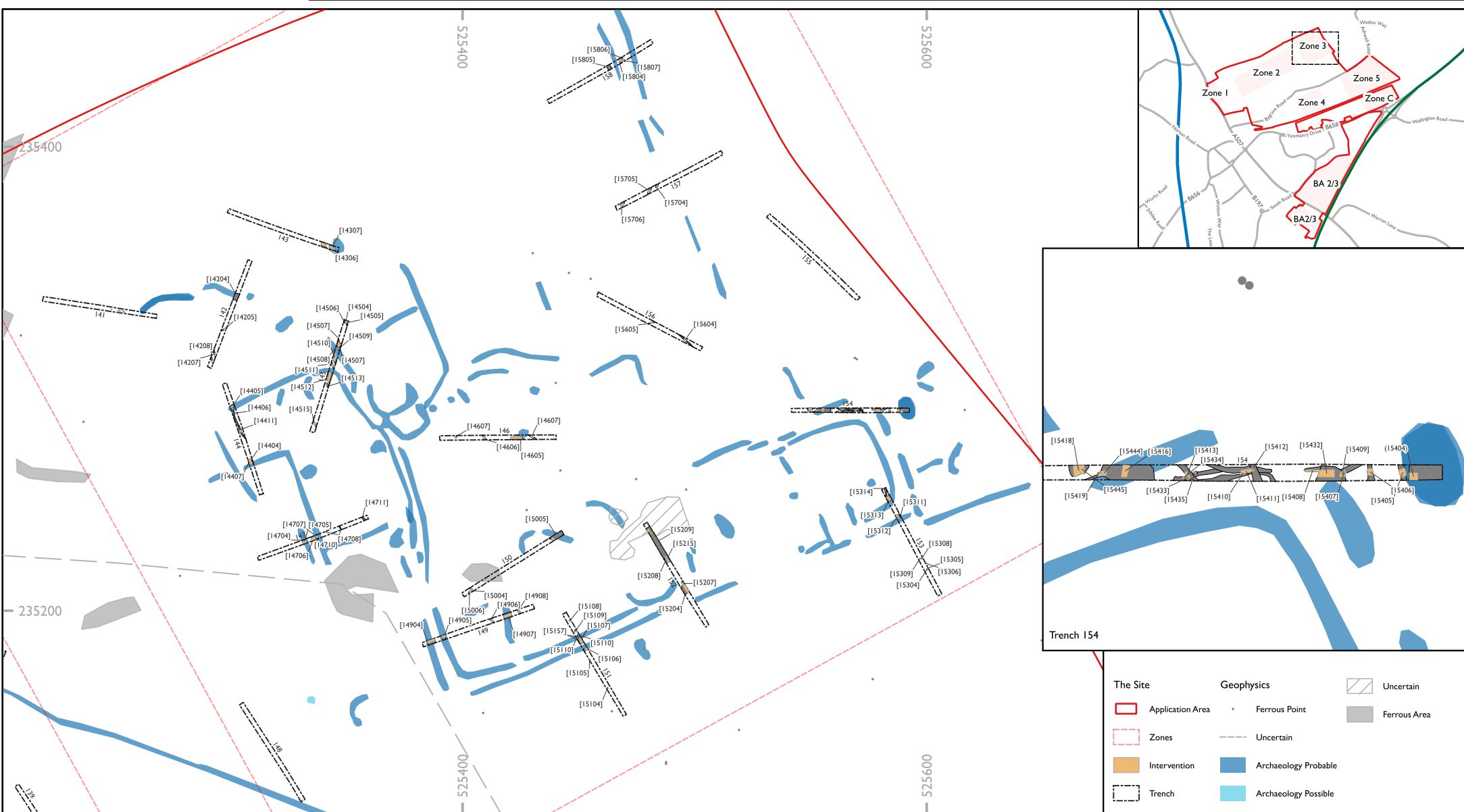
5.2.3 Medieval

The north-eastern section (Zone 3) of the evaluation area had evidence that appears to span from the Roman to the early medieval period, including what appears to be double boundary ditches to the west and south of this area, as well as related ditches and pits, probably representing the remnants of a medieval rural settlement (Fig 16).

Inner boundary ditch [14510], north-west to south-east aligned, was 1.63m wide and 0.45m deep, with stepped sides and an undulating base (Fig 17). It contained two silty clay fills (14520) and (14521). Outer boundary ditch [14512], north-west to south-east aligned, measured 3.76m in width and 1m in depth. It contained three silty clay fills (14516), (14517) and (14518). Medieval sherds of pottery were recovered from fills (14516), (14518), (14520), (14521), as well as large quantities of slag. Ditch terminus [14509] and [14513] were very shallow, being 0.41m and 0.47m in width and 0.09m and 0.06m in depth. The first was located to the south-east of the trench, being north-east to south-west aligned, while the second was located to the north-east of the trench being north-west to south-east aligned. No dateable finds were recovered from these features.

Ditch [14605], in Trench 146, was north-west to south-east aligned, had concave sides, and undetermined base. It measured 1.1m in width and 0.78m in depth, containing a firm, mid white-grey silty clay, with frequent stone and moderate flint and charcoal flecks, fill (14611). It contained 18 sherds of medieval (AD1175-1250) pottery as well as one very worn copper-alloy Roman coin (AD 260-410).

FIGURE 16 // Roman - Early Medieval Activity

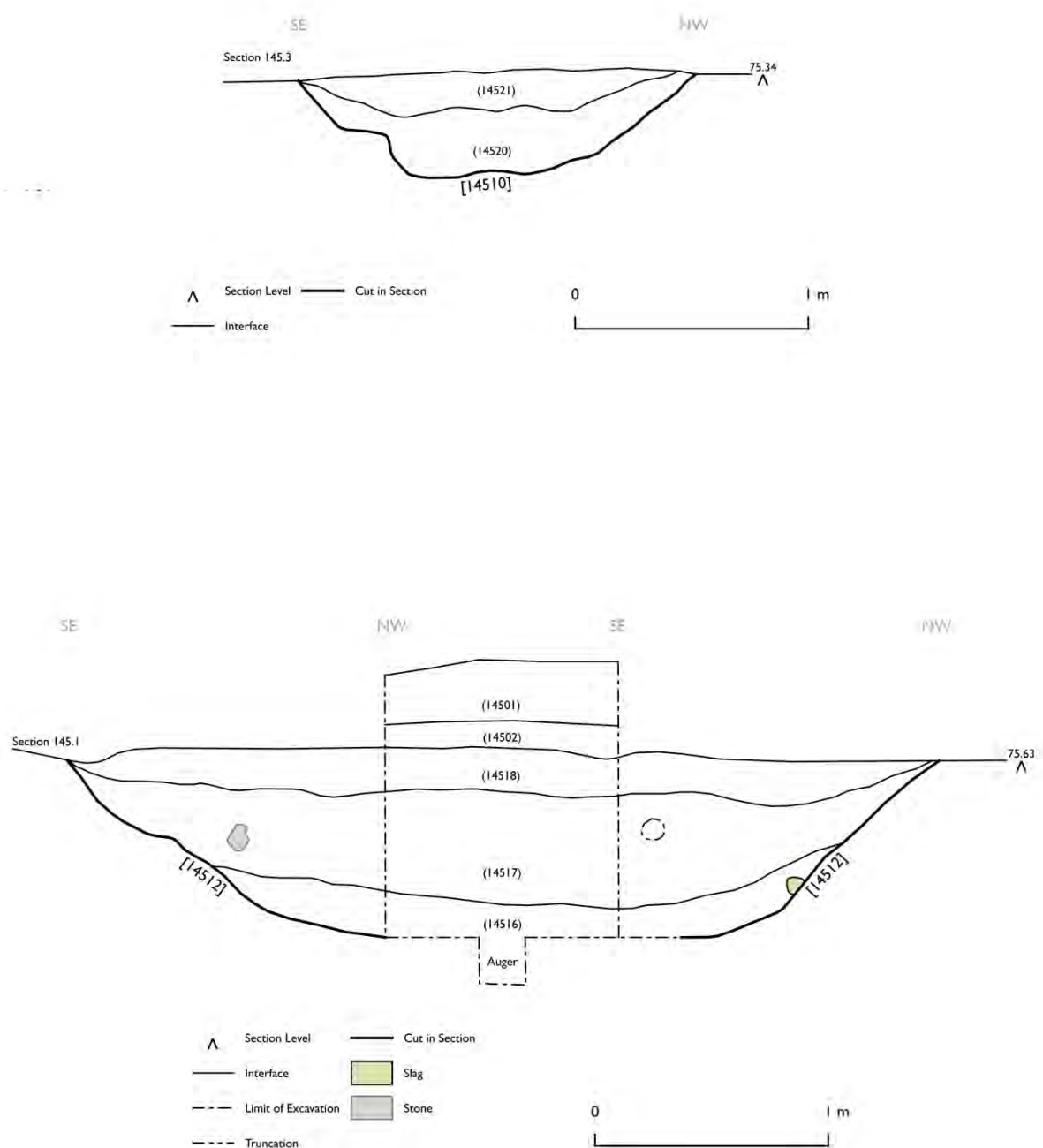


PROJECT // P24-204 - Land at Baldock

DESCRIPTION // Roman to Early medieval activity in the north-eastern part, Zone 3, of the evaluation area

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright 2025 Open Government Licence 3.0

DOC REF: P24-204-AER-v1.0



Section of boundary ditches [14510] and [14512] Fig 17

In Trench 147, seven sherds of late Iron Age to Roman periods were recovered from the subsoil deposit (14702). A posthole [14709], measuring 0.82m in diameter and 0.30m in depth, was also uncovered, comprising a single silty clay fill (14712) and producing a single sherd of, likely, Saxon pottery. Boundary ditch [14706], aligned north-west to south-east, measured 1.01m in width and 0.42m in depth. Its single fill (14712) contained eight sherds of medieval pottery. Ditch [14705], north-west to south-east aligned, had gentle concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.37m in width and 0.16m in thickness, with a single silty clay with frequent stone and flint and charcoal flecks fill (14715) producing three sherds of medieval pottery (AD1050-1250).

Trench 149 contained a complex arrangement of boundary ditches. Outer boundary ditch [14904], north-west to south-east aligned, had stepped and uneven steep sides

and a concave base, measuring 3.35m in width and 1.45m in depth (Fig 18). It contained eight clayed silt to chalky silty sand fills (14909), (14910), (14911), (14920), (14921), (14922), (14925), (14926). Fills (14909) and (10911) produced 43 and two sherds of medieval pottery (AD1175-1250), respectively. Inner boundary ditch [14905] north-west to south-east aligned, had concave sides and a concave base, measuring 1.49m in width and 0.37m in depth. Fills (14913) and (14914) contained ten and 13 sherds of medieval pottery (AD1200-1400). Both ditches [14904] and [14905] appeared to be part of a double lined enclosure or boundary similar to the one investigated in Trench 145. Located to the north-east edge of trench 149, was another boundary ditch [14907], north-west to south-east aligned, with convex and steep sides and a flat base, measuring 3.08m in width and 0.77m in depth. It comprised four silty clay to chalky silt fills (14917), (14918), (14923), and (14924). Fill (14917) produced 17 sherds of medieval pottery (AD 1175-1250), whilst fill (14918) produced one sherd of Roman and nine sherds of medieval pottery.



Boundary ditch [14904], scale 3m, looking north-west Fig 18

In Trench 151, three pits, two postholes, and three ditches were identified. A bell pit [15105] was sub-oval in plan, 0.85m in diameter, and 1.6m deep. It comprised a single silty clay fill (15112) with no associated finds. Pit [15108], measuring 0.55m in depth, contained one single silty sand fill (15116), and pit [15109], measuring 0.33m in depth, comprising fill (15115) produced no finds (Fig 19). Two postholes [15104] and [15110], between 0.30m and 0.32m wide, were recorded but yielded no finds. Ditch [15106], north-east to south-west aligned, with gentle straight sides and a concave base, was 0.75 wide and 0.13m deep. Ditch [15107], north-west to south-east aligned, had gentle concave sides and a concave base. It was 1.90m wide and 0.62m deep and truncated probably contemporary ditch [15117] (Fig 20). Ditch [15117], north-east to south-west aligned, was 0.48m wide and 0.3m deep and had concave sides and base. The three ditches had one single silty sand/clay fill (15113), (15119) and (15118), respectively. Saxon and medieval pottery sherds were recovered from fills (15118) and (15119).



Pit [15108], scale 0.5m, looking north-west Fig 19



Ditch [15107] truncated by ditch [15117], scale 2m, looking north-east Fig 20

In Trench 153, located towards the south-east of the trench, a group of five probably associated postholes were identified [15304], [15305], [15306], [15308] and [15309], with no finds. They were between 0.23m and 0.43m wide and between 0.11m and 0.26m deep, with steep/stepped straight sides and flat bases. All contained a single fill (15326), (15325), (15324), (15323) and (15322), comprising firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional sub-rounded flint and charcoal. A probable inner boundary ditch [15313] was located to the north-west end of the trench. It was 1.83m wide and 0.53m deep, with gradual concave sides and a concave base, enclosing four silty clay fills (15315), (15316), (15317), which contained 13 sherds of medieval pottery (AD1050-1250), and (15327) with no finds (Fig 21). A stone quern was recovered from fill (15327), comprising two heavily fragmented pieces of Mayen lava quern. Probably associated with this boundary were ditch termini [15311] and [15312], to the

south-east of it. They were between 0.65m and 0.98m wide and 0.17m and 0.27m deep, with concave and convex sides and concave bases. They contained silty clay with occasional charcoal, (15321) and (15318). Ditch terminus [15312] appeared to be the end of an outer boundary ditch, also identified on the geophysical survey.



Section of boundary ditch [15313], scale 1m, looking north-east Fig 21

Trench 154 revealed a complex sequence of features associated with medieval settlement activity (Table 1). A large north to south aligned boundary ditch [15409] was over 3m wide and 0.71m deep, containing a silty clay with moderate chalk, flint, and charcoal fill (15427). Three ditches were identified in this trench [15404], [15413] and [15432]. Ditch [15404], north to south aligned, had gentle concave sides and a flat base, measuring 1m in width and 0.55m in thickness. It comprised three fills. The earlier fill, (15424), was soft, light brown-grey silty sand with moderate to frequent gravel and occasional charcoal, with no finds. This was then followed by fill (15423) which was firm, mid to dark grey-brown with occasional chalk and flint and frequent large charcoal, producing one sherd of medieval pottery (AD1050-1250). The later fill (15422) was soft, dark grey-brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium cobbles, which produced five sherds of medieval pottery (AD1050-1250).

Ditch [15432] was aligned north to south and had gentle concave sides and base, over 3m wide and 0.71m thick. It comprised one fill (15443), firm, mid to dark grey-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal, cobble, and gravel, which produced 37 sherds of medieval pottery (AD1050-1250). Eight gullies [15405], [15406], [15407], [15410], [15411], [15412], [15420] and [15434] were also identified, with widths ranging from 0.12m to 0.85m and depths of up to 0.34m. A probable spread layer comprising context numbers [15415] and [15444], over 3m wide and 1.38m deep, contained pottery, animal bones, and metal, and truncated gully [15420]. The spread was itself truncated by a large pit [15416], which measured 2.08m in diameter and contained three pottery sherds of medieval date (AD1050-1150) in its single fill (15448). Four additional pits [15418], [15433], [15435], and [15445] were recorded, ranging in size from 0.52m to 1m wide and up to 0.28m deep, with five medieval sherds of pottery recovered from fill (15437) of pit [15418].

Table 1: Archaeological features present in Trench 154

Cut number	Type	Filled by	Alignment	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Relationship
15404	Boundary ditch	15422, 15423, 15424	N-S	1	0.55	Truncates 15405
15405	Gully	15425	NW-SE	0.7	0.15	Truncated by 15404
15406	Gully	15421	N-S	0.6	0.1	Near 15407
15407	Gully	15426	NE-SW	0.5	0.15	Truncated by 15409
15408	Terminus	15442	E-W	0.4	0.31	Truncated by 15432
15409	Ditch	15427	N-S	0.5	0.4	Truncates 15407
15410	Gully	15428	NE-SW	0.12	0.08	Truncated by 15411
15411	Gully	15429	NE-SW	0.85	0.34	Truncates 15410 Truncated by 15412
15412	Gully	15430	N-S	0.65	0.15	Truncates 15411
15413	Ditch	15439	N-S	0.78	0.28	Truncated by 15433
15415	Pit	15449, 15450	N-S	>3	1.38 (augered)	Truncated by 15416
15416	Pit	15448	NE-SW	1 (slot)	0.32	Truncates 15415
15418	Pit	15437	-	1 (slot)	0.18	Truncated by 15445
15420	Gully	15446	E-W	0.76	0.18	Truncated by 15444
15432	Ditch	15443	N-S	>3	0.71	Truncates 15408
15433	Pit	15440	-	0.76	0.26	Truncates 15413 and 15434
15434	Gully	15441	NE-SW	0.64	0.11	Truncated by 15433
15435	Pit	15436	-	0.52	0.28	
15444	Pit	15447	N-S	>3	0.32	Truncates 15420
15445	Pit	15438	-	0.9	0.17	Truncates 15418

6 FINDS

6.1 Flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

Worked flint

In total 28 pieces, weighing 100.70g, of worked flint were recovered during the excavation. This comprises 18 flakes, five blades, one fragment, four pieces of small debitage, and one piece of shatter, catalogued in Table 2.

Methodology

The worked flints were recovered during the excavation, with two recovered during the processing of the environmental samples. Each object was macroscopically examined and assessed; technology and typology for classification to record the assemblage followed Butler (2005). A constrained catalogue was generated on MS Access spreadsheet. Basic notes were made on technological characteristics, tool forms where they could be identified, a date, if possible, the raw material, and the condition of the assemblage consisting of burning, patination and edge damage. Further comments were also made as appropriate.

Raw material and condition

The general condition of the artefacts is good to moderate with post-depositional edge damage consisting of occasional nicks. There is one burnt flake and one burnt piece of small debitage, notable through intense thermal fracturing and white patination.

The raw material ranges from a light to dark grey and grey-brown vitreous flint, occasionally opaque flint. The cortex is light or mid brown, occasionally a white patina. Patina is present in nearly all the assemblage, this ranged from a slight discolouration of the surface to a complete white discoloured artefact. The flint is of local sources, Baldock is not far from chalk beds and potential outcrops, also there are clay-with- flint deposits. Some of the flint has also characteristics where some of the flint may have been collected from local river gravel deposits.

Assemblage composition

In total 28 pieces, weighing 100.70g, of worked flint were recovered during the excavation and two during the processing of the environmental samples. This comprises 18 flakes, of which eight are broken, five blades of which one is broken, four pieces of small debitage, and piece of shatter. Blade (10920) may have been utilised, it as areas of small patinated removals, however it also has large area of unpatinated edge damage likely to be post-depositional. There are also two primary blades.

Discussion

The technological characteristics of the assemblage are not directly dateable but may be likely broadly ranging in date from the Neolithic to the early Bronze Age.

Just over half of the assemblage (15 pieces) came from Trench 109. They were probably residual finds from later features, this is further supported by the post-depositional edge damage noted on some of these artefacts. This has also affected the confidence of the identification of possible utilisation of blade (10920). From this trench also 20 pieces of natural burnt flint was recovered.

The cremation [11708] context (11709) yielded two flakes, of which one was thermally fractured. This context also contained seven pieces of natural heavily burnt flint. No further work is recommended.

Burnt flint

During the evaluation natural burnt flint were recovered and during the processing from environmental samples, catalogued in Table 3. From 12 individual contexts the samples yielded a total of 68 pieces (178.99g) of natural burnt flint recovered, however from context (13006) sample <79> a total of 6584g of natural burnt flint, and to a lesser extent other stone was recovered.

Methodology

The natural burnt flint was collected by hand during the excavation or recovered later during the environmental sampling process. The smaller sorted samples were individually examined and assessed. All were scanned for worked pieces of flint and then counted, weighed and described but not individually as not fully representative. The samples (13006) <79> was sieved and bag to fine residue, 2mm, 4mm and above. These were scanned for worked pieces of flint and then their character described and weighed.

Assemblage composition

In general, sample (13006) <79> contained natural burnt flint and, occasional other types of stone, that was heat cracked, irregularly shaped, heavily thermally fractured and crazed, white to grey in colour, in rare occasions there was some red discoloured flint or pot lidding. The general size ranges from as little as 1mm to as large as 50mm and weighed in total 6584g. in this sample four small pieces of debitage was found and was discussed together with the worked flint.

The smaller sorted samples were slightly different in composition, generally these were less severely thermally fractured or crazed, they were also often pink to red discoloured. They were irregularly shaped but could have rounded edges and ranged in size from 5mm to 40mm.

Discussion

There are numerous possibilities of the accumulation of large quantities of burnt flint/stone. The burnt flint from sample (13006) <79> may be the result of heating/cooking activity and accumulated after its discard.

Burnt flint in itself is not dateable but is likely to relate to the date of the feature. No further work is required.

Table 2: Catalogue of worked flint

Context	Flake/Blade	Portion	raw material	Cortex	Burnt	Patination	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
10807	Blade	Whole	vitreous flint			full	1	1.14	
10807	Flake	Broken	vitreous flint	light brown		full	2	1.01	
10912	Blade	Distal	dark brown-grey vitreous flint	dark grey		slight	1	3.62	overshot termination
10912	Flake	Whole	dark brown-grey vitreous flint			slight	1	2.34	
10912	Shatter		light brown vitreous flint				1	3.59	
10919	Blade	Whole	dark grey vitreous flint	light brown		full	1	10.58	heavy post-depositional edge damage
10919	Flake	Whole	dark grey-brown vitreous brown	mid brown			1	5.68	
10920	Blade	Whole	mid grey vitreous flint			full	1	21.3	possibly utilised - some relatively regular patinate removals; relatively large; heavy post-depositional edge damage
10927	Flake	broken	dark grey vitreous flint			medium	1	0.78	
10930	Flake	Whole	dark grey vitreous flint	mid brown		full	5	22.89	hinge termination
10930	Flake	broken	dark grey vitreous flint	light brown		full	3	3.01	
11108	Flake	Broken	vitreous flint			full	1	6.51	
11709	Flake	Proximal	mid grey-brown vitreous flint			medium	1	0.85	recent unpatinated break; possibly proximal end of a blade

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context	Flake/Blade	Portion	raw material	Cortex	Burnt	Patination	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
11709	Flake	Whole	flint	light brown	yes	full	1	0.76	thermally fractured
11810	Blade	Whole	mid grey-brown vitreous flint	light brown		slight	1	11.9	hinge termination
13006	Debitage		mid grey vitreous flint	light brown	yes x1	medium	4	0.78	debitage
14308	Flake	Distal	light grey vitreous flint				1	2.29	
15421	Flake	Whole	light grey opaque flint	white			1	1.67	
Total							28	100.70	

Table 3: Catalogue of natural burnt flint

Context	Sample	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
13407	81	flint	2	0.88	thermal crazing
11709	60	flint	7	42.24	heat crazed
11810	67	flint	2	2	thermally fractured; red discolouration<10mm
13106	74	flint	5	26	thermal fractured; red discolouration
13012	80	flint	35	75	5mm -40mm; heat crazed
11413	66	flint	3	4	thermal fracturing; pink discolouration
11709	62	flint	2	1.87	thermal fracturing
10912	70	flint	3	8	thermal crazing
14611	69	flint	1	1	thermally crazed
10927	72	flint	3	12	thermally crazed
13207	73	flint	2	2	red discolouration
14309	59	flint	3	4	red discolouration
Total			68	178.99	
13006	79	flint	>100	1060	2mm; >100;
13006	79	flint	>100	2115	>4mm; >10mm; heat crazed; grey in colour
13006	79	flint, stone	>100	2700	4mm; >100; thermally crazed and fractured; heat shattered; some non-burnt stone; chalk - mixed - not everything is burnt; shell
13006	79	flint, stone	>100	709	too small to meaningfully inspect
Total			>100	6584	

6.2 The prehistoric and Roman pottery by Claire Davey

In total, the evaluation at Land North of Baldock Zones 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24) produced 999 sherds of hand-collected prehistoric and Roman pottery, plus 90 sherds recovered from five environmental wet-sieved samples, following the sampling and retention guidelines for pottery set out in the WSI for the site (MOLA 2024a). This results in a total site assemblage of 1089 sherds.

This report outlines the methodology used and gives brief accounts of the total assemblage and a more detailed description by trench before summarising the potential and significance of the assemblage.

Methodology

The pottery was spot-dated using current Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) methods and standards, according to the guidance in *A Standard for Pottery Studies*

in *Archaeology* (Barclay *et al* 2016). This report conforms to the ClfA *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting Advisory Checklist* for a Type 2 specialist report (ClfA 2021), and procedures laid out in the ClfA *Toolkit for Finds: pottery* (ClfA 2024).

Taking into account the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group guidelines (PCRG 2010), data was recorded in Microsoft Excel, using a structure that is directly compatible with MOLA's Oracle 12c database Pottery Recording Form; all sherds from environmental samples were recorded in the same spreadsheet as bulk sherds and included in overall pottery quantification tables.

The assemblage was quantified by sherd count (SC), weight in grams (g), estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) and estimated number of vessels (ENV), with ENV calculated using the 'maximum number of vessels' method, discussed in Orton, Tyers and Vince (1993). Prehistoric pottery is often unevenly fired, therefore the total ENV is likely to be an overestimation. Other vessel characteristics such as rim type and location of decoration were recorded in the comments field were significant.

This report details the pottery from the late Bronze Age to the late Roman period. Fabric and form codes developed for the recent A14 large infrastructure project (Sutton *et al*, 2025) were used to describe and date the assemblage for multiple reasons:

- No widely used Hertfordshire County type-series has been published;
- The form codes used to record the prehistoric period (Southern British Prehistoric series), are based on various other form code series that are frequently used for prehistoric pottery in this area – Brudenell (2012), Thompson (1982);
- The Roman period codes (South Cambridgeshire Roman series) incorporate regional fabrics and forms while also using the National Roman Fabric Collection series (Tomber and Dore, 1998) for more widely seen fabrics;

Separate decoration codes were also used, taken from the A14 Roman form series, and supplemented by MOLA London decoration codes (MOLA, 2024b). For a full list of codes used see Table 4.

Table 4: Decoration codes used for BYG/Z1-4'24 evaluation recording

Code	Description
FMPD	finger impressed decoration
FND	finger nail impressed decoration
COMB	combed decoration
RI	rilling
RL	rouletting
MPD	impressed decoration
NCD	incised decoration
HPOF	post-firing holes
HPRF	pre-firing holes
B	burnished motifs
FU	furrowing
WP	white painted decoration

Previous work in the locality of BYG/Z1-4'24 has recorded pottery using the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type series (Wells 2009). A concordance table with the type series used in this report is detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Concordance between Southern British Prehistoric Series/South Cambridgeshire Roman Series codes and the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type series

PREHISTORIC FABRICS (British Southern Prehistoric Series)		Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (A505 Baldock Bypass)	
CAGRM	Grog-and-calcite-gritted fabric, medium	?F	Non-specific Iron Age
CASAF	Sand-and-calcite-gritted fabric, fine	F37	Fine calcareous mixed
CASAM	Sand-and-calcite-gritted fabric, medium	F30	Sand and calcareous inclusions
FLC	Flint-tempered fabric, coarse	F01A	Coarse flint
FLSAM	Sandy flint-tempered fabric, medium	F01C	Flint and quartz
GRC	Grog-tempered fabric, coarse	FO6C	Grog (coarse)
GRF	Grog-tempered fabric, fine	FO6A	Grog (fine)
GRM	Grog-tempered fabric, medium	FO6B	Grog (medium)
GROG/SAND/SHELL		?F	Non-specific Iron Age
GRSAM	Sandy grog-tempered fabric, medium	F03/F09	Grog and sand/Sand and grog
GRSAF	Sandy grog-tempered fabric, fine	F03/F09	Grog and sand/Sand and grog
GRSHM	Shelly grog-tempered fabric, medium	FO5/F27	Grog and shell/Shell and grog
SAC	Sandy fabric, coarse	F29	Coarse sand
SAF	Sandy fabric, fine	F34	Sand
SAM	Sandy fabric, medium	F29	Coarse sand
SASHM	Sand-and-shell fabric, medium	includes F18	Fine sand and shell)
SHF	Shelly fabric, fine	F07	Shell

PREHISTORIC FABRICS (British Southern Prehistoric Series)		Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (A505 Baldock Bypass)	
SHM	Shelly fabric, medium	F07/F24	Shell/Buff shell
BLKSL	Misc. black-slipped ware	R06I	Black-slipped greyware
BUFF	Buff sandy ware	R10A	Coarse buff gritty
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware	R06B	Coarse greyware
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware	R05A	Orange sandy
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (i.e. reduction-fired but not uniformly grey)		
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware	R06C	Fine greyware
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware	RO5B	Fine orange
GAB TN 1	Terra Nigra	R26	Terra Nigra
HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware	R22A	Hadham oxidised
ROB SH	Shell-tempered ware (NOT PRE)	R13	Shell
RS	Red-slipped ware		
SAND	Misc. sandy coarsewares (NOT PRE)		
VER WH	Verulamium whiteware	R03A	Verulamium whiteware
SAM	Samian ware, unsourced	R01	Samian (source unknown)

Summary

The BYG/Z1-4'24 evaluation produced a total pottery assemblage of 1089 sherds from 27 contexts, across 11 trenches, altogether weighing 13486g (13.5kg). The estimated number of vessels (ENV) is recorded as 794 (although as discussed above, this is likely to be an overestimation), and the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) from recorded rims is 6.06. Contexts containing pottery were recorded in a numerical sequence between (10807) and (20208).

The mean sherd weight (MSW) is 12.4g, which is relatively small, affected by the small size of many of the abraded sand-tempered pottery sherds, especially sherds from environmental samples.

The assemblage produced one new accessioned sherd; a small dish fragment with a possible maker's stamp on the interior surface (see below, trench 109).

At this stage, there are three contexts ((14309), (14918) and (15212)) where the Roman pottery is thought to be residual, being present in a context where the majority of other sherds are dated to the medieval period.

The majority (n=16) of contexts, produced small assemblages (fewer than 30 sherds), eight contexts produced medium assemblages (30–99 sherds) and three contexts produced large assemblages (100–499 sherds). No contexts produced a very large pottery assemblage (more than 500 sherds).

Broken down by trench, the majority of material from this site was recovered from trench 109; over 80% by sherd count and almost 90% by weight. Medium-sized assemblages were also recovered from trenches 108 and 118.

The site assemblage is summarised by period, trench, fabric and form in tables 6-9.

Table 6: BYG/Z1-4'24 pottery quantification by period

PERIOD	Total sherd count (including samples)	% to-total sherd count	Total weight (g)	% to-total weight (g)	Total EVEs	% to-total EVEs	Total ENVs	% total ENVs
LBA/EIA	71	7%	838	6%	0.21	3%	3	<1%
E/M IA	5	<1%	22	<1%		<1%	5	1%
IA	50	5%	237	2%	0.11	2%	27	3%
IA/R	25	2%	300	2%	0.05	1%	23	3%
LIA/R	1	<1%	4	<1%		<1%	1	<1%
LIA/ER	867	80%	11399	85%	5	83%	686	86%
ER	6	1%	67	<1%	0.14	2%	3	<1%
R	38	3%	362	3%	0.23	4%	23	3%
R?	24	2%	250	2%	0.32	5%	21	3%
LR	1	<1%	2	<1%		<1%	1	<1%
(blank)	1	<1%	5	<1%		<1%	1	<1%
Grand Total	1089	100%	13486	100%	6.06	100%	794	100%

Table 7: BYG/Z1-4'24 Pottery quantification by trench

TRENCH	Total sherd count (in- cluding samples)	% total sherd count	Total weight (g)	% to- tal weight (g)	Total EVEs	% to- tal EVEs	Total ENVs	% total ENVs
108	67	6%	461	3%	0.22	4%	41	5%
109	899	83%	11872	88%	5.48	90%	703	89%
110	3	<1%	30	<1%		<1%	3	<1%
118	74	7%	843	6%	0.21	3%	6	1%
125	4	<1%	17	<1%		<1%	4	1%
143	2	<1%	8	<1%		<1%	2	<1%
147	7	1%	50	<1%	0.06	1%	7	1%
149	2	<1%	6	<1%		<1%	2	<1%
152	1	<1%	17	<1%		<1%	1	<1%
201	9	1%	29	<1%		<1%	9	1%
202	21	2%	153	1%	0.09	1%	16	2%
Grand Total	1089	100%	13486	100%	6.06	100%	794	100%

Table 8: BYG/Z-4'24 pottery quantification by fabric

	FABRIC	Total sherd count (includ- ing samples)	% total sherd count	Total weight (g)	% total weight (g)	Total EVEs	% total EVEs	Total ENVs	% total ENVs
PREHISTORIC FABRICS (British Southern Prehis- toric Series)	CAGRM	3	<1%	13	<1%			3	<1%
	CASAF	1	<1%	4	<1%			1	<1%
	CASAM	6	1%	63	<1%			5	1%
	FLC	71	7%	838	6%	0.21	3%	3	<1%
	FLSAM	5	<1%	22	<1%			5	1%
	GRC	55	5%	1715	13%	0.12	2%	41	5%
	GRF	4	<1%	93	1%			4	1%
	GRM	571	52%	6896	51%	3.56	59%	445	56%
	GRM	112	10%	950	7%	0.12	2%	95	12%
	GROG/SAND/SHELL	5	<1%	23	<1%	0.08	1%	2	<1%
	GRSAM	87	8%	1235	9%	0.7	12%	81	10%
	GRSAF	1	<1%	10	<1%			1	<1%
	GRSHM	8	1%	108	1%			7	1%
	SAC	25	2%	94	1%			6	1%
	SAF	1	<1%	2	<1%	0.03	<1%	1	<1%
	SAM	43	4%	447	3%	0.36	6%	31	4%
	SASHM	2	<1%	13	<1%	0.05	1%	2	<1%
	SHF	1	<1%	6	<1%			1	<1%
	SHM	12	1%	211	2%			11	1%
ROMAN FAB- RICS (South Cambridgeshire Roman Series)	BLKSL	1	<1%	6	<1%			1	<1%
	BUFF	7	1%	35	<1%	0.09	1%	6	1%
	CGSW	2	<1%	12	<1%			2	<1%
	CSOX	3	<1%	146	1%	0.15	2%	3	<1%

Table 8: BYG/Z-4'24 pottery quantification by fabric

FABRIC	Total sherd count (includ- ing samples)	% total sherd count	Total weight (g)	% total weight (g)	Total EVEs	% total EVEs	Total ENVs	% total ENVs
CSRDU	9	1%	61	<1%	0.12	2%	1	<1%
FGSW	1	<1%	3	<1%			1	<1%
FSGW	9	1%	82	1%	0.14	2%	6	1%
FSOX	14	1%	113	1%	0.03	<1%	11	1%
GAB TN 1	2	<1%	12	<1%			1	<1%
HAD OX	1	<1%	2	<1%			1	<1%
ROB SH	15	1%	183	1%	0.13	2%	13	2%
RS	6	1%	67	<1%	0.14	2%	1	<1%
SAND	1	<1%	13	<1%	0.03	<1%	1	<1%
VER WH	5	<1%	8	<1%			1	<1%
Grand Total	1089	100%	13486	100%	6.06	100%	794	100%

Table 9: BYG/Z1-4'24 pottery quantification by form. Only identified forms included

	FORM	Total sherd count (in- cluding samples)	% total sherd count	Total weight (g)	% total weight (g)	Total EVEs	% total EVEs	Total ENVs	% total ENVs
PREHISTORIC FAB- RICS (British Southern Prehis- toric Series)	BEAKER	8	4%	73	2%	0.23	5%	4	4%
	BO11	4	2%	95	2%	0.43	9%	3	3%
	BOWL	5	3%	123	3%	0.2	4%	3	3%
	DI2	3	2%	15	<1%	0.08	2%	1	1%
	DISH	6	3%	34	1%			5	5%
	JA1	27	15%	349	8%	0.21	4%	2	2%
	JA5	1	1%	40	1%	0.11	2%	1	1%
	JA9	1	1%	12	<1%	0.03	1%	1	1%
	JA10	3	2%	82	2%	0.31	7%	2	2%
	JA11	4	2%	173	4%	0.15	3%	3	3%
	JA15	2	1%	97	2%	0.2	4%	2	2%
	JA16	5	3%	581	13%	0.32	7%	3	3%
	JA20	21	12%	339	8%	1.08	23%	16	15%
	JA21	8	4%	186	4%	0.41	9%	4	4%
	JA22	11	6%	570	13%	0.41	9%	5	5%
	JA23	2	1%	52	1%	0.11	2%	2	2%
	JA24	1	1%	43	1%			1	1%
	JA26	6	3%	192	4%			5	5%
	JAR	52	29%	1019	23%	0.03	1%	34	32%
	L4	2	1%	32	1%	0.07	1%	1	1%
	?SPOUT	1	1%	41	1%			1	1%
	3	1	1%	12	<1%	0.04	1%	1	1%

Table 9: BYG/Z1-4'24 pottery quantification by form. Only identified forms included

	FORM	Total sherd count (in- cluding samples)	% total sherd count	Total weight (g)	% total weight (g)	Total EVEs	% total EVEs	Total ENVs	% total ENVs
ROMAN FABRICS (South Cambridge- shire Roman Se- ries)	3.1	3	2%	120	3%	0.08	2%	2	2%
	4.4	4	2%	79	2%	0.16	3%	4	4%
	8	1	1%	17	<1%	0.07	1%	1	1%
	6D	1	1%	17	<1%			1	1%
	Grand Total	182	100%	4381	100%	4.7	100%	107	100%

The assemblage breakdown by period (Table 6) shows that the main period of ceramic activity at BYG/Z1-4'24 was during the late Iron Age/early Roman period (LIA/ER c.100/50BC–AD70/100), dated by the high proportion of characteristically “Aylesford-Swarling”/“Belgic”-type grog-tempered fabrics and forms.

Some trenches produced small, abraded sherds of coarse flint-tempered or sandy flint-tempered prehistoric pottery, thought to date to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (1200/1150–350/300BC), although could potentially originate earlier, suggesting there is an element of residuality within this assemblage. One trench (118) produced a significant assemblage of LBA/EIA sherds, including partial, although fragmentary vessels. These sherds are also much less abraded, suggesting that they may not be residual.

Only one sherd of pottery has been dated to the late Roman period (AD200–410), though it is currently considered residual, being present in a context where the majority of other sherds are dated to the medieval period, although it is notably not abraded.

Many late Iron Age/early Roman sherds show evidence of abrasion, although some larger sherds are in good condition within the same context. A significant number of the grog-tempered vessels have evidence of wear on their internal surfaces. The differential oxidation of prehistoric vessel surfaces results in many signs of burning being hard to identify with certainty, but few sherds showed evidence of sooting.

Pottery by period/trench

Trench 108

Ditch fill (10807) produced sherds typically late Iron Age/early Roman, including a medium grog-tempered S-profile jar with combing on body and stabbing on shoulder (GRM JA11 RI ST), although this context has been dated AD43–70/100 from the presence of five small sherds from a Verulamium whiteware vessel (VER WH). Also present are nine sherds from a coarse sandy reduced ware (CSRDU) vessel with zig-zag comb decoration, further identification of which may be instructive.

Trench 109

This trench produced the majority of material from BYG/Z1-4'24, with most material originating from quarry pit fills.

Ditch fill (10908) produced a small assemblage dated 100BC–AD70/100, from the presence of six small sherds from LIA/ER medium grog-tempered vessels (GRM), including two sherds from an S-profile jar with combing on the body and stabbing on the shoulder (JA11 RI ST) and one sandy grog-tempered sherd (GRSM).

Topsoil (10901) contained a small assemblage of LIA/ER pottery, including at least two sherds from a significantly abraded red-slipped ware beaker with comb impressed vertical zig-zag decoration (RS 3 IMP), very similar to a CAM119A form (Hawkes and Hull 1947, plate LVIII). It is currently thought not to be an imported type, although further identification may be informative. Three more sherds from this vessel, including part of the rim were recovered from quarry pit fill (10912). These beaker fragments have currently dated these contexts AD40–70/100, although there is the possibility they could date pre-conquest. Fill (10912) also produced sherds from a coarse sandy-tempered ware (SAC), which might have originally been white-slipped but is now very abraded, which also has a vessel link to (10901). As well as sherds from a LIA/ER medium grog-tempered necked jar (GRM JA20) and a base fragment from a pedestal urn (JA26), the post-conquest date for (10912) is supported by the presence of five sherds from buff sandy ware vessels, two of those from a beaker rim (BUFF 3).

Quarry pit fills (10916), (10917), (10930), (10921) and (10926) are all similarly dated, 100BC–AD70/100, as they produced similar GRM or GRSAM pottery types.

Fill (10916) produced two sherds from a partially oxidised, possibly burnt, GRM constricted necked jar with exaggerated cordons (JA23), and a possible medium sand-tempered conical lid (SAM L4). (10921) contained sherds from multiple GRM and GRSAM jars, including an everted rim jar with a rippled shoulder (JA21), a necked jar with exaggerated neck cordons (JA22) and other necked jars (JA20).

Fill (10930) produced small sherds from a GRSAM vessel with comb impressed decoration (MPD). A sherd from the same vessel was recovered from the large assemblage from (10927), which is dated AD50-80 by sherd from a coarse sandy oxidised ware butt beaker with grooved lines (CSOX 3.1 GR), similar a Thompson form G5-1, and another possible butt beaker sherd in fine sandy oxidised ware fabric (FSOX 3.1). There are a small number of other sand-tempered sherds thought to be more Roman in character, but also plenty of LIA/ER type vessels, including two ovoid bowls with lid-seated rims (GRM BO11), a sandy shell-tempered bowl in the same form (SASHM BO11) and a grog-shell-and-sand-tempered dish (DI2) possibly imitating a CAM 7/8 but the sherds are very abraded. One large sherd, notably not abraded, is from a medium sand-tempered jar (SAM BCH) with a roughly burnished neck and irregular burnished lattice decoration below. A very small fragment of BUFF (<*>), possibly a burnt dish, has a partial makers stamp which warrants further identification as this may be from an imported Gallo-Belgic vessel, similar to the one recovered from (10918).

Quarry pit fill (10918) produced two sherds from a Terra Nigra dish (GAB TN 1), one of the few imported wares from this site. This, and three shell-tempered globular lid-seated jars (ROB SH 4.4) and a miscellaneous sandy courseware jar with the same form (SAND 4.4) dates the assemblage AD50–70, although these jars may originate pre-conquest and should be investigated further. Also from this context is another fine sandy oxidised possible butt beaker with fine rouletting (FSOX 3.1 RL) and one other small FSOX sherd possibly confirming a post-conquest date. The majority of the wares recovered from (10918) are small, abraded LIA/ER grog-, sandy grog- or sand-tempered vessels, with one medium sand-tempered sherd with a possible vessel link to (10901).

Quarry pit fill (10919) is another large assemblage, mostly comprising LIA/ER GRM or GRSAM wares including JA11, JA20, JA22 forms, as well as two everted rim jars with body combing (JA15), a necked storage jar with exaggerated cordons (JA24) and an ovoid jar with a short out-turned rim (JA5). There is also a GRSAM possible slack-shouldered jar with incised lines on top of the rim (JA9 NCD), which is more characteristic of middle Iron Age forms. However, this assemblage is dated 40–70/100, due to one small FSGW sherd with possible fine grog or hematite coated sandy inclusions. Further identification on this fabric instructive to refining the date of this context.

Quarry pit fills (10920) and (10923) are both dated 50BC–AD70/100 as they contain similar LIA/ER fabrics and forms as described above, with nothing obviously characteristically later Roman present. They both produced sherds from a number of jar forms. (10920) contained sherds from JA11, JA20, JA21, JA22 jars as well as two sherds from an everted rim storage jar with body combing (JA16 RI). Also present is a fine grog-tempered (GRF) possible spout or very narrow vessel neck, well-finished with possible moulding on the external surface. (10923) contained sherds from JA16, JA20, JA21, JA22, JA26 jars and another S-profile jar (JA10), all in grog- or sandy grog-tempered fabrics.

Trench 110

Ditch fill (11005) is broadly dated 100BC–AD70/100 from the presence of two small sherds from LIA/ER medium grog-tempered vessels (GRM). It also produced a probable residual sherd from a medium sandy flint-tempered vessel (FLSAM).

Trench 118

Boundary ditch fill (11804) produced sherds from at least two partial coarse flint-tempered vessels, both with upright upper vessel walls with no distinct rim (FLC JA1), although one vessel has an applied cordon with finger impressed decoration (FMPD) on the external rim. These have been broadly dated late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (1200/1150–350/300BC), although further identification of vessel types could narrow the date.

Trench 125

Ditch fill (12505) is broadly dated 100BC–AD70/100 from the presence of three small sherds from LIA/ER medium grog-tempered vessels (GRM).

Trench 143

One small sherd from ditch fill (14309) has been dated to the late Roman period (AD200–410); a fragment from a burnished Hadham oxidised vessel (HAD OX). This fabric is produced earlier, but it is currently thought that the early wares were not widely traded and concentrate around the area of Much Hadham (south Hertfordshire) until the 2nd century AD. The thin walled, burnished sherd from this trench is typical of wares seen in London post-AD200. However, the majority of sherds from this context date to the medieval period, so this and another sherd thought Roman in origin (from a small black-slipped ware (BLKSL) bowl sherd) are probably residual.

Trench 147

The sherds from trench 147 were recovered from the subsoil, (14702). Although there are LIA/ER medium grog-tempered sherds (GRM) present, this assemblage has been dated AD40–70/100 from the presence of two small sandy ware fabrics, one a buff sandy ware (BUFF) the other coarse sandy greyware (CSGW) in a more characteristically Roman fabric. It was noted that these sandy sherds are partially covered in a shiny black residue, which occurs over the broken sherd edges.

Trench 149

Ditch fill (14916) is broadly dated 100BC–AD70/100 from the presence of one very small sherd from a LIA/ER medium grog-tempered vessel (GRM).

Boundary ditch fill (14918) contained one small, abraded sherd from a fine sandy greyware vessel (FSGW), and so is dated to the Roman period (AD40–410).

Trench 152

Ditch fill (15212) produced one sherd from an unsourced samian dish (SAM 6D), the only samian sherd from this site. However, the majority of sherds from this context date to the medieval period.

Trench 201

The pottery groups from ring ditch fill (20108) and subsoil (20102) are broadly dated 100BC–AD70/100 from the presence of five small sherds from LIA/ER medium grog-tempered vessels (GRM).

Trench 202

Ditch fill (20206) is broadly dated 100BC–AD70/100 from the presence of one very small rilled sherd from a LIA/ER medium grog-tempered vessel (GRM RI).

Pit fill (20207) also contains sherds from LIA/ER medium grog-tempered vessels (GRM), including four sherds from a necked jar (JA20). Sherds from potentially similar vessels were also recorded in a sandy grog-tempered fabric (GRSAM). This context has been dated AD40–70/100 from the presence of a very small abraded fine sandy greyware sherd.

One sherd from a medium sandy calcite-tempered vessel with a rilled exterior surface (CASAM RI) was recorded from (20207), and another sherd from the same vessel was recovered from pit fill (20208), dating this context similarly at the present moment.

Discussion

There are residual prehistoric flint-tempered sherds in trenches 109 and 110, but the assemblage from (11810) may possibly be from an LBA/EIA feature, judging by the condition of the partial vessels recovered.

The late Iron Age/early Roman period dominates the rest of the pottery assemblage detailed in this report, with most material coming from the group of quarry pits in Trench 109, although there are signs of disturbance in this area and context dating might have to be refined post-phasing. Nine other trenches contained pottery from this period. The material has only been broadly dated at this stage as it originates from a transitional period. Much of the material is late Iron Age in character, although there are sporadic sherds that are tentatively identified as dating post-conquest. Most of the vessels are locally produced domestic wares, characteristically “Aylesford-Swarling”/“Belgic”-type grog-tempered fabrics and forms, although it is noted that a substantial number of these fabrics also contain sandy inclusions as well as reduced grog fragments. There are also common small, abraded sherds of coarse sand-tempered wares and sparse sandy calcareous-tempered fabrics, initially thought more characteristically Iron Age, and so recorded using prehistoric fabric codes. However, these more mixed-temper wares may be similar to Fabrics 8 and 10 previously recorded from nearby sites (Stead and Rigby, 1986), signalling a transition from more typically Iron Age-type pottery production traditions to more ‘Romanising’ pottery traditions during the mid-late 1st century AD (ibid, 263). There are very few imported Gallo-Belgic wares or vessels from widely traded early Roman pottery industries such as Verulamium or Alice Holt, which may be significant.

Only two sherds have been dated to the late Roman period, from trench 143, suggesting activity on this site declined rapidly after the late 1st century AD, with only sporadic activity until the medieval period.

Statement of potential

The pottery assemblage from BYG/Z1-4'24 has the potential to answer some of the site-specific aims set out in the WSI (MOLA 2024a):

- Further define and understand in Zone 4 the Bronze Age funerary landscape and its relationship with the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon occupation of the landscape;

- Further define and understand the extent and character of the wider Iron Age and Romano-British landscape of the area including the different phases of land management of the agricultural hinterland across the site;
- Further investigate, define and understand in Zone 1 the settlement activity and predicted route of the Roman road along with the potential blocking of the road in the later post-Roman period;
- Further understand the impact of past land uses and farming activities that have likely affected the state of preservation of the known archaeological remains;
- Refine the location and extent of colluvial/alluvial deposits in relation to the known paleochannel that is identified on site and define its relationship with the Iron Age and Roman occupation;

Data from the ceramic assemblage should be integrated with data from other finds from this site and analysed alongside other local transitional late Iron Age/early Roman ceramic assemblages and any further finds recovered from the area or future excavations.

The late Iron Age/early Roman material has potential for use in wider investigations regarding changing ceramic practices during a time of major social and political upheaval, with changes in material culture potentially occurring at different speeds across the region. Data from these vessels might need further assessment post-phasing.

Significance

The pottery assemblage from BYG/Z1-4'24 is of site, local and regional significance.

The presence of prehistoric and Roman pottery is of site significance for fulfilling the wider aims of the evaluation and for determining the condition, chronologies and grouping of artefacts that might be recovered from any future proposed work.

Retention statement

The complete pottery assemblage from BYG/Z1-4'24 should be fully retained for further work and analysis. Deposition of the site archive at North Hertfordshire Museum should be considered alongside finds from any other mitigation work which may be conducted on the site.

6.3 Post-Roman pottery by Lyn Blackmore BA FSA

Introduction and methodology

A total of 62 contexts in 15 trenches contained post-Roman pottery, totalling 379 sherds (1.263kg). The largest amount is from trench 149 (112 sherds), followed by trenches 154 (56 sherds) and 152 (53 sherds).

The sherds from each context were counted and weighed (g) and given a spot date based on a scan and preliminary identification of the fabrics present, and the data was added to the accompanying Excel spreadsheet. Where known, the fabrics and forms were noted in the comments field and classified using the Cambridgeshire fabric codes (Spoerry 2016); some fabrics are likely to be from sources in Bedfordshire or Hertfordshire.

Dating

The dates will doubtless be refined as more work is carried out on the assemblage but at present it can be said that ten contexts contain pottery dating to 875–1100, but the

dating of the other contexts suggests that most of these are likely to be later than 1000/1150. A total of 26 contexts contain pottery dated to after 1150, of which three have a range of 1050–1150, seven have a range of 1050–1200 and 16 date to 1050–1250. One context dates to 1150–1250 while 11 date to 1175–1250; only two contexts might be later than 1200.

6.4 Building materials by Han Li

Introduction and methodology

The building material from the site has been recorded on the MOLA an excel sheet by fabric and form. This has involved fabric analysis undertaken with a x10 binocular microscope. The MOLA fabric codes used are further described in MOLA's resource library (MOLA 2024c and 2024d).

The purpose of the report is to address the potential of this material for addressing the site objectives outlined in the East of England Research Framework (2011; MOLA 2024c).

The Ceramic Building Material (CBM) in trenches 108 to 201, contexts (10807) to (20106), were assessed and the fragments were hand collected. A total of 525 grams of fired clay and 694 grams of CBM in which 13 small fragments of peg tiles were identified, has been recovered from site. Some of the fragments may be post-medieval brick, but they are too small to accurately identify. Separately, a total of 2,309 grams of fired clay that may be kiln or oven structures was also recovered.

Material was selected to achieve the widest breadth of form and fabric and, where they could be visually identified, aimed to include diagnostic features such as inclusions and fabrics imported to the region. Where multiple fragments were available, recording was completed for the most complete tile and brick fragments of a fabric in order that dimensions were as accurate as possible.

The assessment of the building material and understanding of local Hertfordshire building material production and distribution is drawn from local archaeological report (Richmond and Burleigh 1992) where 5,850kg of building material from multiple periods were recovered.

Reporting otherwise conforms to the ClfA Toolkit for Specialist Reporting Advisory Checklist for a Type 2 specialist report (ClfA 2024).

The numeric data comprises fabric type, form type, corners, weight (in grams), mortar (presence/absence), number of fragments and a column to denote discard/retained count. All other features were recorded in the comments field.

The CBM was analysed in accordance with MOLA's Building Material Sampling Strategy which also includes guidance on discard and retention (Betts 2014) and a statement on the retention of this material has been made in accordance with the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards (Hertfordshire Association of Museums 2023).

Building material by trench

Trench 108

Trench 108, (10807) fill of ditch, produced small fragments amorphous fired clay. The surface area shows signs of burning.

Trench 109

Fill of quarry pits (10916) and (10918) yielded fired clay in which some fragments may be loom weights or other clay objects. A possible kiln bar or part of an oven structure was recovered from (10919).

Trench 119

The fill of a pit (11911) yielded small fragments of fired clay.

Trench 120

The deliberate backfill (12005) of a ditch yielded very small fragments of post-medieval peg tiles and bricks.

Trench 147

The subsoil layer (14702) yielded small fragments of fired clay.

Trench 149

The fill of a ditch (14916) yielded fragments of peg tiles with white mortar absent of charcoal. These are post-medieval date.

Trench 150

A fill of a pond, (15007) yielded only a small fragment of CBM, in which it was too small to identify the form and date.

Trench 152

A small fragment of post-medieval peg tile was recovered from (15217), a fill of a spread. This tile may be used to level a surface.

Trench 154

The fill of a ditch (15443) yielded the only evidence of daub. They may be wattle marks on the back of the surface, yet the fabric is similar to that of the other clay objects recovered from this site.

Trench 163

The fill of a bank (16303) yielded a fragment of post-medieval peg tile.

Trench 201

The fill of a round barrow (20106) yielded a tiny fragment of CBM, which is clearly intrusive, with fired clay recovered from (20102) a layer of the trench.

Discussion

The amount of fired clay recovered represents most of the material recovered. However, except for the kiln bar or part of an oven structure from (10919) and the possible daub recovered from (15443), the rest of the material cannot be identified. In fact, even the daub fragment bears strong resemblance to the fabrics of the loom weights and other clay objects recovered from site.

The assemblage has therefore limited to answering just one of the research questions in the East of England Regional Research Framework (Research Frameworks, 2025).

P-Med 07: How can we increase our understanding of post-medieval bricks and brickwork in the region?

The very small amount of ceramic building material is highly fragmented and badly weathered. Among the fewer fragments with the forms intact, post-medieval peg tiles and possible small fragments of bricks were identified. It is likely that the bricks and tiles were intrusive in the trial trenches as the no buildings or walls were identified on site.

Potential of the material

Due to the small fragments of fired clay which are largely amorphous and the few fragments of CBM recovered from site, the potential for further analysis of the material is low. No building remains were identified on site and the CBM present are likely intrusive or the result of ploughing.

Statement of retention

The materials found are of local significance and the building material will be archived as part of the site archive in the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards and under direction of the North Hertfordshire Museum. However, given the condition and size of the assemblage, the material has limited significance, and it is therefore recommended this assemblage is not deposited with the rest of the site archive. Instead the Selection, Retention and Discard procedure laid in Society for Museum Archaeologists (1993, SMA) and the same mentioned in 3.5 of the Hertfordshire Archaeological Archives Standard (2017, 22) should be followed with the view that the building material is discarded by MOLA building material specialist working with the MOLA archive team so a small selection of the peg tiles can be retained to add to MOLA's building material fabric samples from North Hertfordshire. This is to aid in the research of the production and distribution of building materials from the county.

Table 10: Building material

Context	Fabric	Form	Weight (grams)	Amount	Comments	Corners	Date	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thick-ness (mm)	Mortar	Dis-card/ Re-tained
10807	3102	FC	8	2	Small fragments of fired clay, burnt black in some areas.	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
10916	3102	FC	72	4	Possible clay object? Two surfaces with one flat surface. White small rounded inclusions.	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
10918	3102	FC	43	1	Fired clay with smooth surface. White inclusions.	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
10918	3102	Kiln	549	13	Kiln furniture. 1 X possible kiln bar	0	Unknown	0	0	23-26	N	R
10919	3102	Kiln/ Oven?	1165	24	One fragment is a thin flange with thumb impressions. It is smooth on all remaining surfaces and is burnt black. Fabric is full of organic impressions. Multiple examples fragments with both top and bottom flat surfaces.	1	Unknown			19-27	N	R
10919	3102	FC	164	20	Possible clay object, fabric includes small rounded inclusions.	1	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context	Fabric	Form	Weight (grams)	Amount	Comments	Corners	Date	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thick-ness (mm)	Mortar	Dis-card/ Re-tained
10920	3102	Kiln/ Oven?	349	8	3 X fragments look like thin bricks, but the fabric is similar to the fired clay. The rest of the material is fired clay with bits of finger impressions and organic impressions.	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
10921	3102	Kiln	246	3	1 x possible kiln bar, white inclusions	1	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
10923	3102	FC	32	3	Possible fired clay with one fragment that is very overfired.	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
10927	3102	FC	141	11	Some fragments have flat surface. Small white rounded inclusions. 2 x flat kiln plates? Organic impressions in fabric.	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
11911	3102	FC	7	3	Small fragment of Fired clay, with white inclusions.	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
12005	3498	CBM	148	C 10	Small fragments of CBM, roof tiles and bricks of P-med date.	0	P-med	0	0	0	N	R
14702	3102	FC	9	1	Small fragment of fired clay with a smooth surface	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
14916	Silty fab	Peg tile	130	1	Mortar is white lime sandy mortar	0	P-med	0	0	12	Y	R
14916	2586	Peg tile	155	6	One fragment likely broken into smaller fragments	0	P-med	0	0	13	N	R
15007	3498	CBM	12	1	Small fragment of CBM	0	Roman to P-med	0	0	0	N	R
15217	2586	Peg tile	204	5	Slightly silty	0	P-med	0	0	13-15	N	R

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context	Fabric	Form	Weight (grams)	Amount	Comments	Corners	Date	Length (mm)	Breadth (mm)	Thick- ness (mm)	Mortar	Dis- card/ Re- tained
15443	3102	FC	13	1	Possible daub, with possible wattle mark? White small rounded inclusions are visible.	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
16305	2586	Peg tile	36	1	Sandy with frequent iron-oxides	0	P-med	0	0	14	N	R
20102	3102	FC	36	1	Possible flat surface but weathered. Organic impressions visible.	0	Unknown	0	0	0	N	R
20106	3498	CBM	9	1	Tiny fragment of unknown CBM	0	Med-P-med?	0	0	0	N	R

6.5 Special finds, coins and iron slag by Walter Ahmet

Introduction and methodology

A total of 60 registered finds from Baldock, Zones 1–4 (BYG/Z1-4'24) were submitted for examination and assessment, including small finds, coins and iron nails. In addition to this, 5011.29g of bulk iron slag was also recovered. The assemblage is of medium size and covers a range of objects, mostly undated but with a small number of narrowly dated Roman, a single possibly Anglo-Saxon object, medieval and post-medieval finds. Iron nails are the most well represented functional category only a small number of other categories being represented at all, mostly by single finds. The iron slag assemblage is a notable element of the assemblage and is likely from medieval dates when combining the information with the pottery spot dates.

The assemblage was primarily hand recovered, however there was also routine metal-detecting work on site which recovered a number of finds, mostly from the topsoil and subsoil deposits. Environmental samples also produced some objects. The preservation of the assemblage is generally poor, with many of the iron objects remaining unidentified even with the assistance of x-rays.

The finds were examined between 10 and 17 of March 2025, with the aid of x-rays where appropriate, and preliminary basic catalogue descriptions, identifications and recommendations were entered into an excel spreadsheet based on the forms of the MOLA Oracle 12c database. These records follow MOLA London small finds cataloguing style (Marshall 2022). Basic functional groupings have also been assigned to objects on a preliminary basis, using a MOLA system that builds on the functional categories previously used for Colchester (Crummy 1983; Crummy 1988). The assemblage is explored within these categories for each chronological period (Table 11). This report summarises the finds based on these records and provides an assessment of the archaeological significance and potential of the assemblage and suggestions for further work designed to inform an Updated Project Design (UPD).

The bulk iron slag was processed and boxed by the MOLA Northampton processing team according to standard MOLA Northampton procedures. Some of the material was recovered from environmental samples. It was assessed by the author in March 2025. The slag was quantified and characterised and recorded in an MS Excel Spreadsheet a summary of the slag based on these records is shown below (Table 12).

Table 11: Summary of small finds, nails and coins, by function and date

Context	Iron Age	Roman	Anglo-Saxon/Early - Medieval	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Undated	Total
10807						1	1
10920						1	1
10921	1						1
10927		2				1	3
10930			1				1
11810						2	2
12005						1	1
13006						1	1
14410						1	1
14516						1	1
14518				1	1	9	11
14519						1	1
14520						1	1
14611		1				1	2
14715						1	1
14717						1	1
14909						1	1
14918						1	1
15317						1	1
15412						1	1
15417						1	1
15443						2	2
15447						1	1
15449						1	1
16002				1		2	3
16601					1	5	6
16602						3	3
16701					1	5	6
16702						1	1
20202						1	1
20207		1					1
Total	1	4	1	2	3	49	60

Table 12: Summary quantification of slag by context. FAS = fuel ash slag, UNDIA = undiagnostic, SHB = smithing hearth bottom, VHL = vitrified hearth lining, FURS = furnace slag

Context	Acc. no	Sample no.	Type	No. frags	Weight (g)	Comments
10912		70	FAS	1	5.49	
14414			UNDIA	4	533	
14516			UNDIA	1	30.42	
14517			SHB	1	204	
14517			UNDIA	14	338.55	
14517			VHL	12	203	
14517			UNDIA		159.11	very metallic
14518		78	VHL	8	18.86	
14518		78	UNDIA	40	258.07	some very dense metallic frags
14518		78	VHL	2	3.89	
14518			VHL	12	142.23	
14518			?FURS	3	139.3	
14518			UNDIA	15	825.31	
14518	50	78	UNDIA	1	3.9	very metallic
14518			SHB	3	610.36	
14521			UNDIA	6	563.32	some vhl on large pieces
14521			VHL	5	137	significant UNDIA adhering
14525			UNDIA	2	24.25	
14611		69	UNDIA	1	71.5	very metallic
14611			UNDIA	1	566	numerous original surfaces, might be hearth cake (SHB)
14909			UNDIA	1	44.37	
14911			UNDIA	2	25.21	
15317			UNDIA	1	65.9	
16007			?ORE	1	38.25	metallic geological element, ore? Seems unlikely on suggesting of initial dating.

Iron Age

A single heavily worn fired clay/ceramic fragment appears to be a section of the straight edge of a triangular loomweight, SF. 63 (10921). Triangular loomweights are typical of the middle Iron Age to about c.AD 100 (Barford and Major 1992, 119).

Roman

Despite only represented by four Roman finds the assemblage is the largest typologically dated group from the site. Two are reused ceramic body sherds modified for use as spindle whorls SF. 23 (10927) and SF. 70 (20207). Both are of sandy grog tempered fabric (GRSM). Dating for this fabric is c.100BC – AD 100, as the use of reused sherds as spindle whorls is a notable Roman phenomenon (Alberti 2017; Walton-Rogers 2009, 182-186). these likely date to the 2nd half of the first century AD.

A copper-alloy penannular brooch, SF. 22 (10927) was recovered from the busy environs of Trench 109. Fits Booth (2014, 139) Type C a type popular during the period c. AD 1 - 150 but reoccurred in the archaeological record at several points up to the 7th century (ibid., 139-145).

A single heavily worn Roman radiate or nummus coin, SF. 9 (14611) remains in too poor a condition to narrow dating beyond c.AD 260-410.

Anglo-Saxon/early medieval

A fragment coarse fired clay/ceramic loom weight, SF. 62 was recovered from (10930). Of narrow annular shape, formed from a 'sausage' of clay turned back on itself or multiple attached together this is the most common form of loomweights dating to the beginning of the period c.5th to 7th centuries (Cowie and Blackmore 2009, 196; Hamerow 1993, 66).

Medieval

Medieval small finds are represented by two iron nails for shoeing horses, SF. 51 (14518) and SF. 75 (16002). Both are roughly of 'fiddle key' form, Sparkes (1979) type 1. These nails are associated with horseshoes dating to the period c.1075 to 1400 (Clark 2004, 86-87).

Post-medieval

The post-medieval assemblage is again quite small. The iron back of a multipart button, SF. 52 (14518) is probably relatively late c.18th or 19th century but is in too poor a condition to identify at present.

An iron horseshoe nail of probably post-medieval date was recovered. SF. 72 (16601), Sparkes (1979) Type 5. A wire nail was also recovered, SF 74. (16701), these were early machined nails and began production in the middle of the 19th century.

Undated finds

The undated assemblage is quite large and comes from across the site. It is mostly made up of unidentified heavily corroded Iron (19 finds) or fragmented fired clay objects (4 finds). Thirteen iron nail finds weighing 108.87g, containing 26 fragments and representing a minimum number of nails (MNN) based on the number of surviving heads of 14 (Table 13).

Table 13: Summary quantification of iron nails by context. Condition listed out of 5, 1 being best and 5 being worse

Context	Frag Count	Weight (g)	Number of Heads (MNN)	Number of complete	Type	Condition
14520	1	5.3	1		Horseshoe nail, Sparkes 1979 4	4
14611	1	1.83			Shank	4
14715	1	1.99			Shank	3
14918	1	3.3			Shank	4
15412	1	15.51	1	1	Manning 1b	3
15443	1	2.32			Shank	3
16002	5	15.86	3	3	Manning 1b	3
16601	3	15.18	3	3	Manning 1b	3
16602	4	11.01	2	1	Manning 1b	3
16701	1	8.06	1	1	Manning 5	3
	4	17.22	2	1	Manning 1b	3
16702	2	6.68			Shank	3
20202	1	4.61	1	1	Uncertain	3

The nails are mostly Manning (1985) type 1b nails the most common form of hand-made nails in use since the Iron Age through to the 19th century. The only other identifiable types were SF.73 (16701), a simple manning 5 which is little more than an iron spike with burring, not closely datable and SF. 28 (14520), a Sparkes (1979) type 4 horseshoe nail with a T-shaped head. T-shaped nails appear to be in use on later Anglo-Saxon / early medieval horseshoe (Clark 2004, 85) and then reoccur in the 17th and 18th (Sparkes 1979, 20) centuries, it is not possible to be certain at this stage into which group it falls.

Other notable undated finds include a possible iron lock bolt catch, SF 24. (10920), an iron hook, SF. 42 (16701) and an iron whittle tang knife SF. 29 (14410). This latter find has a distinct form however similar types are used use from the Roman period (Manning 1985, 16, type 16), through the early-medieval period (Evison 1987, Type 1), and throughout the medieval period (Goodall 2011, 106, type D). This latter group is very common and dominated the 12th and 13th centuries (ibid.). Conservation to establish full line and shape of the blade as well as related stratigraphic work will likely help narrow date/type.

Stone objects were represented by two fragments of Mayen lava quern SF. 69 (15317) and a section of uncertain fine-grained dark with a small section of highly polished surface, SF. 18 (14909). The polished surface is reminiscent of a hone, but the exact form of the fragment isn't clearly conducive to this function.

Undated Slag

The slag assemblage comes from 12 contexts although the vast majority comes from a small number of contexts in Trench 145. The slag is mostly undiagnostic material with some larger pieces which could be poorly consolidated smithing hearth bottoms. Some scattering of potential vitrified hearth linings was also recovered. Notably no tap slag was present. Together this suggests the slag is from ironworking rather than smelting and could indicate such work having taken place close by.

Recommendations for retention/discard

At this time no finds are recommended or discard. This should however be reconsidered should mitigation be carried out and full assessment of the final assemblage carried out.

Catalogue

Catalogue conventions: L=length; W=width; Th=Thickness; Diam=Diameter; Wt=weight; min=minimum and max=maximum. Dimensions in parentheses are incomplete.

Iron Age

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <63>, (10921); period Iron Age

Incomplete; L 54.87mm; W 31.02mm; Th 27.89mm; Wt 24.76g. Fired clay/ceramic possible triangular loomweight fragment; oxidised orange fabric throughout; mixed median small calcareous inclusions; large very sparse shell inclusion; rounded sparse fleck grit; very sparse median flint inclusions; sparse mixed flecks of; mixed organic inclusion throughout; inclusions generally poorly sorted throughout. Appears to be fragment of triangular loomweight corner"

Roman

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <9>, (14611); period Roman

Uncertain ruler: 260-402 (Reece Period 13-21); radiate or nummus. Diam 12.31mm; Th 1.22mm; Wt 0.75g; Axis illegible; Wear E/E. Obv: Illegible; bust? right. Rev: Illegible. Mint illegible"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <22>, (10927); period Roman

Complete; L (inc pin) 29.75mm; W (diam of frame) 26.41mm; Diam (sect.) 1.82mm; Th (inc. pin) 4.5mm; Wt 1.75g. Copper-alloy penannular brooch; circular frame, slightly distorted diameter, circular section; simple wire pin, hammered flat, looped round frame; double tightly coiled terminals; dark grey patina, except where pin has been loosened. Booth (2014, 139-145) classifies brooches with vertically aligned spiral terminals as type C, with distributions in Southern and Eastern Britain; chronologies are less clear (.ibid) with three phases of use, first to early second century AD, then reoccurring late third to early fifth century and again between the sixth and seventh century"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <23>, (10927); period Roman

Complete; Diam (external) 40.96mm; Diam (internal) 8.15mm; Th 8.01mm; 13g. Reworked late iron age or early Roman ceramic vessel body sherd; dark grey unoxidized fabric, possibly slightly burnished; median grog and sand temper throughout (GRSM fabric); sparse mica flecks throughout; Reuse of ceramic body sherds is a feature of the Roman period; dating of this fabric appears to not out late the first century AD"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <70>, (20207); period Roman

Complete; Diam (external) 50.96mm; Diam (internal) 5.66mm; Th 6.92mm; 20.69g. Reworked late iron age or early Roman ceramic vessel body sherd; mid grey-brown variably oxidised fabric; median grog and sand temper throughout (GRSM fabric); decorative striations on outer surface. Reuse of ceramic body sherds is a feature of the Roman period; dating of this fabric appears to not out late the first century AD"

Anglo-Saxon / Early – Medieval

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <62>, (10930); period S

Incomplete; L 51.35mm; W 40.93mm; Th 37.94mm; Wt 49.9g. Fired clay/ceramic possible bun shaped Saxon loomweight fragment; oxidised light orange fabric throughout; mixed median small-large calcareous inclusions throughout, some organic ?inclusions; inclusions generally poorly sorted. Appears to be section of annular Saxon bun loomweight, although not enough remains to be certain"

Post-medieval

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <52>, (14518); period PM

Incomplete; Diam 15.57mm; Th 8.29mm; Wt 2.07g. Iron two-part button back; only one half or cup of two part or inlaid button; covered in corrosion; reverse has stub of loop/eye uncertain if loose or soldered on"

Undated

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <7>, (15417); period UNK

? complete; L 33.1mm; W (head) 7.83mm; W (of shank) 4.8mm; Th 8.07mm; Wt 2.94g. Uncertain iron object; bifurcated head, potentially socket/fixing; square shank narrows to a flat point. Uncertain if nail or other object or fixing"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <10>, (14909); period UNK

Incomplete; L 86.04mm; W 57.59mm; Th 22.86mm; Wt 152.81g. Fine grained stone hone; very dark and micaious; one unbroken surface very smoothed. Highly polished. Uncertain object; potential hone"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <21>, (12005); period UNK

Incomplete; L 22.86mm; W 9.53mm; Th 6.93mm; Wt 1.7g. Strip of heavily corroded iron"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <24>, (10920); period UNK

Incomplete; L 37.76mm; Depth 33.51mm; W 25.96mm; Wt 24.6g. Strip of iron bent at each end at rough right angles in opposite directions; one end has a perforation through its centre for fixing and the other is incomplete but appears to be remains of rectangular slot for the original bolt; potentially catch for slide bolt or similar simple lock fastening"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <29>, (14410); period UNK

Incomplete; L 81.18mm; W 20.16mm; Th 12.9mm; Wt 18.14g. Iron whittle-tang knife; appears to have parallel blade and back, before both taper evenly to point; blade slightly concave towards the choil, potentially due to sharpening wear; shoulder and choil similarly angled and length; tang is wide and rectangular in section. Similar Types in use during the Roman period (Manning 1985, 16, type 16), through the early-medieval period (Evison 1987, Type 1), although described as being curved along the blade/edge length rather than just towards the point, and throughout the medieval period (Goodall 2011, 106, type D) where it was the second most common type and dominated the 12th and 13th centuries"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <30>, (15447); period UNK

Incomplete; L 53.09mm; W 38.67mm; Th 37.63mm; Wt 96.07g. Iron object surviving as a corroded lump; x-ray shows iron object composed of various elements, suggesting cylindrical object with iron reinforcements and a possible large solid element on one side (?catch)"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <31>, (15449); period UNK

Complete; L 100.34mm; H 36.75mm; W 14.79mm; Th 8.62mm; Wt 61.33g. Uncertain iron bar; bar bent into rough U-shape with upright arms out turned; heavily flaky corrosion"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <32>, (14518); period UNK

Incomplete; L 42.29mm; W (across fold) 15.89mm; W (across strip) 8.88mm; Th 8.73mm; Wt 5.54g. Strip of iron one end curled back on itself; heavily corroded"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <33>, (16602); period UNK

Incomplete; L 24.76mm; W 8.86mm; Th 3.98mm; Wt 1.95g. Strip of sheet lead folded on itself"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <36>, (16601); period UNK

Incomplete; L 39.07mm; W 17.45mm; Th 5.49mm; Wt 10.05g. Strip of iron slightly turned up at one end "

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <37>, (16601); period UNK

Incomplete; L 22.7mm; W 20.72mm; Th 11.47mm; Wt 9.54g. Corroded iron lump"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <38>, (16601); period UNK

Incomplete; L 45.51mm; W 28.18mm; Th 9.7mm; Wt 30.11g. Section of iron plate; curved edges very radio-opaque except for thin line across it which maybe cut mark"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <45>, (16602); period UNK

Incomplete; L 44.11mm; W 20.58mm; Th 16.03mm; Wt 33.66g. Iron lump. Corroded"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <41>, (16701); period UNK

Incomplete; 2x frags; L (frag 1) 82.54mm; L (frag 2) 87.34mm; Diam (frag 1) 3.95mm; Diam (frag 2) 4.07mm; Wt 8.83g. Two section of slightly different wire, similar lengths"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <42>, (16701); period UNK

Complete; L 64.29mm; W (across the link) 46.24mm; W (of loop) 7.94mm; Th 11.04mm; Wt 26.39g. Iron S-shaped hook or S-link"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <43>, (16701); period UNK

Incomplete; L 33.52mm; W 32.6mm; Th 21.21mm; Wt 59.9g. Corroded iron lump"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <39>, (16601); period UNK

Incomplete; L 30.42mm; W 20.27mm; Th 3.74mm; Wt 5.16g. Iron plate fragment, relatively small, roughly semi-circular in shape"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <48>, (16002); period UNK

Incomplete; L 36.23mm; W 32.68mm; Th 6.44mm; Wt 15.8g. Section of perforated lead; roughly square; abraded on two edges; perforation show it was punctured rather than drilled"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <49>, (10927); period UNK

Incomplete; L 14.9mm; W 11.41mm; Th 8.28mm; Wt 1.06g. Heavily corroded, possibly heat affected iron stud or small nail"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <50>, (14518); period UNK

UNDIA added to slag sheet"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <53>, (14518); period UNK

Incomplete; L 29.81mm; W 20.17mm; Th 10.66mm; Wt 8.88g. Heavily corroded iron? object; very dense and metallic, heavily corroded"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <54>, (14518); period UNK

Incomplete; 2x frags; L (41.03) mm; W 13.26mm; Th 9.88mm; Wt 4.08g. Corroded? strip of iron, variable oxidisation"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <55>, (14518); period UNK

Incomplete; L 36.55mm; W 15.26mm; Th 10.16mm; Wt 5.44g. Corroded strip of iron, bloomed and oxidised; parallel sides visible on x-ray"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <56>, (14518); period UNK

Incomplete; L 15.6mm; W 14.16mm; Th 10.54mm; Wt 3.69g. Heavily corroded iron? object; very dense and metallic, heavily corroded and quite bloomed. "

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <57>, (14518); period UNK

Incomplete; L 16.93mm; W 16.1mm; Th 12.62mm; Wt 4.97g. Heavily corroded iron? object; very dense and metallic, heavily corroded and quite bloomed "

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <58>, (14518); period UNK

Incomplete; L 19.97mm; W 19.38mm; Th 10.26mm; Wt 5.57g. Heavily corroded strip of iron"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <59>, (14717); period UNK

Incomplete; L 22.69mm; W 20.95mm; Th 14.5mm; Wt 9.5g. Heavily corroded strip of iron, bloomed and oxidised."

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <60>, (14518); period UNK

Incomplete; L 52.89mm; W 28.61mm; Th 11.26mm; Wt 28.49g. Corroded stirp of iron; parallel sides narrow to a point towards the end; uncertain object"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <61>, (14519); period UNK

? Complete; L 71.36mm; W 57.47mm; Th 38.72mm; Wt 124.74g. Possible iron bloom; very uneven shape, very dense metallic iron"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <64>, (11810); period UNK

Incomplete; L 43.6mm; W 37.04mm; Th 15.65mm; Wt 25.45g. Fired clay/ceramic possible loomweight fragment; thin reduced outer brushed light orangey-pink surface; mixed median moderate calcareous inclusion, rounded small flint inclusions and median flecks of mica and grit. Similar fabric SF.66, not enough remains to be certain of form."

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <65>, (15443); period UNK

Incomplete; L 23.53mm; W 18mm; Th 12mm; Wt 5.35g. Fragment of amorphous fired clay, mixed oxidisation, orangey red reduced outer surface; inclusions include frequent mixed small to mid-flint; median rounded flecks of mica"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <66>, (11810); period UNK

Incomplete; Frags x2; Wt 36.12g. Fired clay/ceramic possible loomweight fragments; very irregular; thin reduced outer surface; median small flint inclusions and median flecks of grit, sparse flecks of mica. Similar fabric Sf.64, tentative ID based on similar fabric."

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <67>, (13006); period UNK

Incomplete; L 25.79mm; W 18.69mm; Th 9.85mm; Wt 3.47g. Fragment of amorphous fired clay, mixed oxidisation, orangey red reduced outer surface; sparse rounded

median calcareous inclusions; very sparse mixed small to mid-flint; sparse rounded flecks of mica; rounded black grit flecks throughout"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <68>, (10807); period UNK

Incomplete; 2x frags; Wt 7.46g. Two fragment of amorphous fired clay, mixed oxidisation, orangey red reduced outer surface; sparse to frequent rounded median to small calcareous and flint inclusions; very sparse mixed small flecks of mica and black grit throughout"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <69>, (15317); period UNK

Incomplete; 2x frags; 12.02g. Two heavily fragmented pieces of Mayen lava quern"

"BYG/Z1-4'24, <71>, (14516); period UNK

? Complete; L 70.76mm; W 57.11mm; Th 35.91mm; Wt 159.83g. Heavily corroded iron ?object; very dense and metallic, radio opaque on x-ray"

Iron Nails

The Iron nails are summarised as bulk finds below (Table 14).

Table 14: Summary of iron nails by context, samples, SF No., SF period where known, weight, type and condition.

Context	Sample No.	SF No.	SF Period	Fragments	Weight (g)	Type	Condition
14518	78	51	M	1	6	Horse-shoe nail, Sparkes 1979 1	3
16002		75	M	1	2.77	Horse-shoe nail, Sparkes 1979 1	3
16601		72	PM	1	1.54	Wire nail	3
16701		74	PM	1	3.94	Horse-shoe nail, Sparkes 1979 5	3
14520		28	UNK	1	5.3	Horse-shoe nail, Sparkes 1979 4	4
14611		12	UNK	1	1.83	Shank	4
14715		27	UNK	1	1.99	Shank	3
14918		20	UNK	1	3.3	Shank	4
15412		25	UNK	1	15.51	Manning 1b	3
15443		26	UNK	1	2.32	Shank	3
16002		47	UNK	5	15.86	Manning 1b	3
16601		35	UNK	3	15.18	Manning 1b	3
16602		44	UNK	4	11.01	Manning 1b	3
16701		40	UNK	4	17.22	Manning 1b	3
16701		73	UNK	1	8.06	Manning 5	3

Context	Sample No.	SF No.	SF Pe-riod	Fragments	Weight (g)	Type	Condition
16702		34	UNK	2	6.68	Shank	3
20202		46	UNK	1	4.61	Uncertain	3

6.6 Human remains by Don Walker

Introduction

This chapter contains the results of the analysis of human bone recovered during an archaeological evaluation on land north of Baldock, Zones 1-4, North Hertfordshire. A cremation burial was located toward the eastern end of Trench 117 within Zone 2, to the north-east of Baldock (MOLA 2024a). The burial may have lain at the centre of one of a series of ring ditches.

Nature of the sample

Cremation burial [11708] was contained within a circular pit with a maximum diameter of 0.56m and a maximum depth of 0.18m. The fill of the pit (11709) contained soft chalky silt with frequent inclusions of burnt human bone, charcoal and heat affected stones and flint. The burial lay toward the eastern end of Trench 117, in the south-east area of Zone 2. Within the same trench were two ditches ([11704] and [11705]) that may have formed part of two ring ditches. Cremation burial [11708] may have been located at the centre of the northern ring ditch [11705] and is thought to be of probable Bronze Age date.

A single context (11709) of burnt human bone with an overall weight of 229.0g was recovered from four samples, representing four separate spits (samples <60>–<63>) of fill within pit [11708]. The top spit contained the least burnt bone (38.3g) while the lower three spits comprised similar amounts (maximum 67.5g in spit 2).

The burnt bone was fragmented but well preserved with some relatively large sections of long bone shaft, some of which had identifiable conjoining fragments from separate samples.

The majority of identifiable surviving fragments came from the lower limb, followed by the upper limb and the skull. Very little axial bone was observed. Occasional trabecular bone was present, but there were only scant traces of articular joint surfaces.

Methods

The cremation underwent a process of wet sieving and sorting to extract the burnt bone. All subsequent analysis was conducted in accordance with established guidelines and standards (McKinley 2004; Powers unpublished).

All burnt bone was passed through three sieve fractions with mesh sizes of 10mm, 4mm and 2mm. The total weight of burnt bone was then obtained from the combined weight of the three fractions. The weight of each sieved fraction was calculated as a percentage of the total weight. A measurement was taken of the maximum dimension of the largest bone fragment present in each context and the average fraction size estimated to the nearest 5mm. Measurements were recorded in millimetres and weights to the nearest tenth of a gram.

The bone fragments were examined, and any identifiable bone was recorded and separated into skull, axial, upper limb and lower limb skeletal areas. The weight of bone from each skeletal area was recorded and the total weight of identified bone obtained

from these combined weights. The weight of each identified area was then calculated as a percentage of the total weight of identifiable bone. Only fragments of bone that could be identified to a particular element or group were included in these measurements.

Observations of bone preservation and fragmentation were noted, and an assessment was made of the colour of burnt bone in percentages within the categories: white/off white, light blue-grey, dark blue grey, charred/black following MOLA Archaeology standards (Powers unpublished).

A minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated based on the presence of repeated elements or mixed male/female, adult/subadult bone. Age at death was based upon observations of skeletal maturation and epiphyseal fusion (Scheuer and Black 2000), dental development and eruption of teeth (Gustafson and Kock 1974) and the auricular surface (Lovejoy et al 1985). Adult biological sex was determined through observations of sexually dimorphic characteristics of the os coxae and skull when appropriate elements were present (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Powers 2008).

Unburnt disarticulated bone was rapidly scanned, with demographic characteristics and any examples of pathological change noted.

Results

Burnt bone

Estimates of MNI from cremation burials may under-represent the true number present. This is due to the fragmented nature of burnt bone which hinders the identification of repeated elements and masks age-related variation.

Cremation burial pit [17708] contained a MNI of one individual. Their age at death was unclear, although a fully developed mandibular molar tooth root indicated that they were at least six years of age.

The absence of sufficiently preserved elements from the skull and os coxae limited investigation of biological sex. No fragments containing sexually dimorphic elements were observed in any of the samples.

Striated lamellar bone on tibial shaft fragments from spits 1–3, together with fibular shaft fragments from spit 2, show that the individual had a healed periosteal lesion in at least one lower leg, the result of inflammation of the periosteum.

A total of 229.0g of burnt bone was recovered at excavation. Bone weights of individual samples ranged from 38.3g up to 67.5g, with a mean of 57.3g (**Error! Reference source not found.**5). This falls below the average weight expected from modern adult cremations (1600–2000g). It may be that only a small ‘token’ amount of bone had been collected from the pyre (Brück 2006, 80, McKinley 1997).

Table 15: Weight and fragmentation of burnt human bone

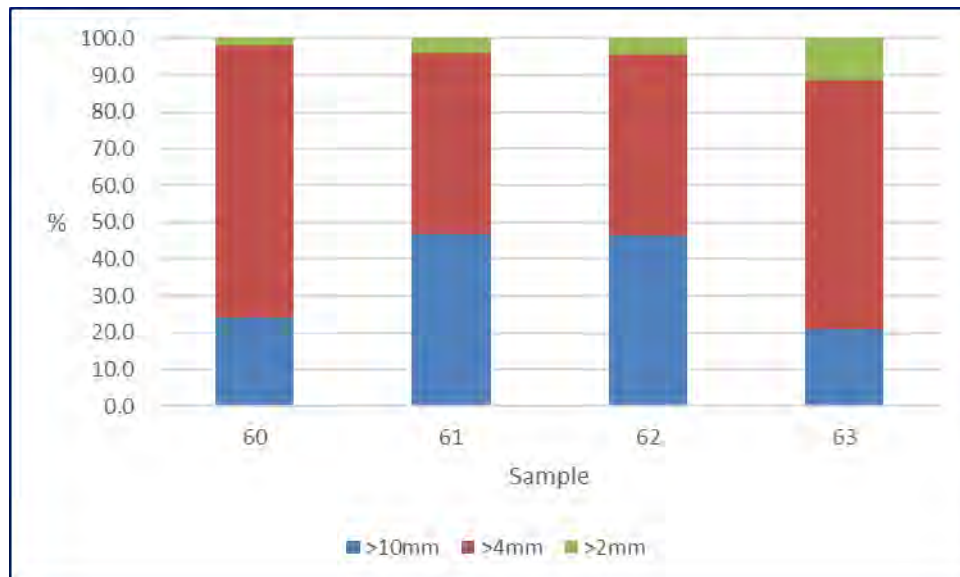
Zone	Trench	Context	Parent context	Sample	Total weight (g)	>10mm (g)	>4mm (g)	>2mm (g)	Identifiable bone (g)	Skull (g)	Axial (g)	Upper limb (g)	Lower limb (g)
2	117	11709	11708	60	38.3	9.3	28.3	0.7	10	4.3	0	0.1	5.6
2	117	11709	11708	61	67.5	31.6	33.2	2.7	31.6	9.6	0.2	0	21.8
2	117	11709	11708	62	57.9	26.9	28.5	2.5	32.2	5.5	0.6	18.3	7.8
2	117	11709	11708	63	65.3	13.6	44.3	7.4	11.9	1.1	0	8.9	1.9
Total					229.0	81.4	134.3	13.3	85.7	20.5	0.8	27.3	37.1

Residues were processed for all spits. The total residue weight was 2361g and consisted of fine pebbles, and coarse, medium and fine sand, plus occasional flakes of burnt bone.

Most bone fragments (95%) were coloured white or off white, an indication of a high level of oxidation, consistent with temperatures above 600°C where the bone has become fully calcined (Holden *et al* 1995a and b). Occasional light and dark blue fragments were observed, indicating that some bone was exposed to lower temperatures.

There was a high degree of fragmentation of burnt bone within the cremation burial, although some relatively large fragments survived allowing identification of elements. The largest fragment 74.2mm in length. The mean fragment size was 10mm.

Within the samples, there was a relatively limited range of burnt bone within each sieve fraction: >10mm 20.8–46.8%; >4mm 49.2–73.9%; >2mm 1.8–11.3% (Fig 22). Most bone fragments fell within the >4mm fraction, with all samples containing at least 49.2% of bone fragments in this sieve. In contrast, little bone fell into the >2mm sieve, representing less than 8% of bone in each sample.



Sample bone fractions as a percentage of total weight of bone Fig 22

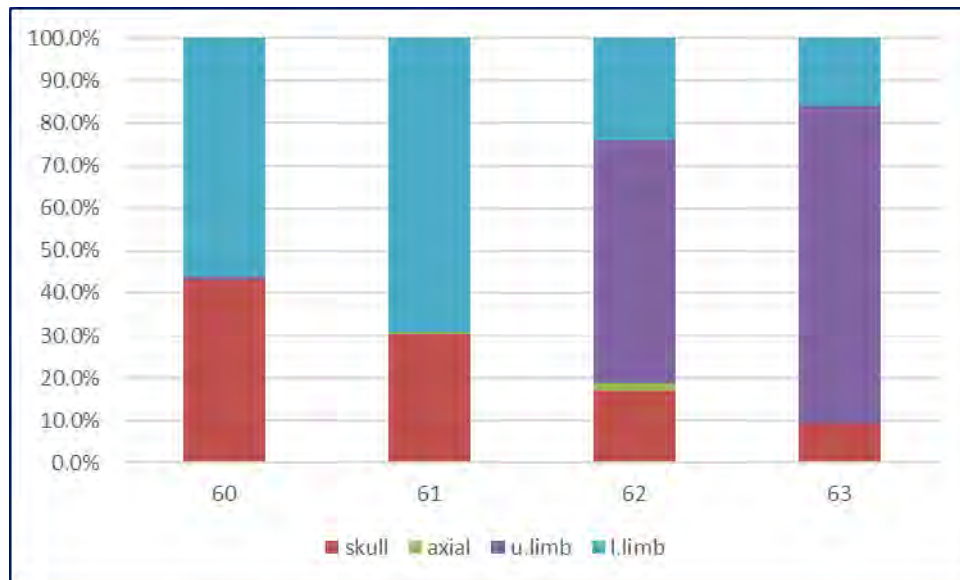
Oxidation and dehydration of the organic component of burnt bone can cause shrinkage, cracking and warping (McKinley 1994a, 339; McKinley 2000b, 405). Some evidence of heat induced dehydration was observed in the longitudinal and transverse cracking affecting bone surfaces, with longitudinal and crescent-shaped fragmentation, and some shrinkage and warping. When heated, bone with soft tissue coverage will exhibit a greater degree of warping, longitudinal splitting and transverse fracturing when compared to dry bone (Ubelaker 2015, 219).

Identifiable bone fragments

All four spits contained surviving bone fragments identifiable to body area (skull, axial, upper and lower limb). The percentage of identifiable fragments in each sample ranged from 18.2% to 55.6% (overall 37.4%).

The mean weights of areas of complete dry skeletons have been estimated at: skull 18.2%, axial skeleton 20.6%, upper limb 23.1% and lower limb 38.1% (McKinley

1994a, 6). In order to investigate the proportion of identifiable bone from each area of the body, the weight of bone from each of these areas was calculated as a percentage of the total weight of identifiable bone from each sample (Fig 23). Within the samples, identified skeletal elements ranged from: skull 9.2–43%; axial 0.0–1.9%; upper limb 0–74.8% and lower limb 16–69%. An interesting pattern emerges which appears to show a gradual decrease in identifiable cranial fragments as the fill descends, coupled with a decrease in lower limb and an increase in upper limb fragments. This change is particularly clear between samples <61> and <62> and suggests some limitations in the degree of mixing of elements from different body zones.



Percentage of identifiable bone by weight Fig 23

While the survival of some trabecular bone aided the identification of elements from the axial skeleton, this remained the most under-represented area of the body within the samples. This is a common finding in cremated remains, particularly in those with high levels of fragmentation. It was possible to recognise some larger fragments of long bones from the upper and lower limbs. The characteristic form of the cranial table permitted a good level of identification of fragments from the skull.

Cremation burial [11708] contained fragments of cranial vault, including parietal bone, together with a fragment of mandible, and maxillary premolar and mandibular molar tooth roots. Neural arch fragments, including one from the left side of the atlas, were identifiable from the axial skeleton. The upper long bones included fragments of humerus, radius and ulna shafts, together with phalanges, including three distal phalanges. From the lower limbs were sections of femur, tibia and fibula shaft.

Unburnt human bone

Three fragments of moderately preserved unburnt perinatal human cranium, one of which was identifiable to a parietal bone, were recovered from the top fill (10918) of large sub-rectangular pit [10911], of possible Roman date, in Trench 109.

Discussion

Burnt human bone

Evidence of cremation in the archaeological record increases from about 2100BC. The rite was dominant by the Middle Bronze Age, associated with the widespread use of barrow sites and Deverel-Rimbury ware. However, overall evidence of burial declined compared to the Early Bronze Age (Brück 2006, 74; Bradley 2007, 162; Caswell and Roberts 2018, 2; Brück 2021, 17).

Field records suggest cremation burial [11708] was located centrally within a Bronze Age ring ditch and may once have formed part of a larger cemetery. The burial contained a minimum number of one individual, but little further demographic information was obtained from the samples (Table 16). Evidence of dental development suggests the individual's age at death was at least six years but whether they attained adulthood is unknown. There was no indication of biological sex.

Pathological changes in the form of healed periostitis were observed on fragments of bone from the tibia and fibula. The aetiology of lower long bone periosteal lesions is uncertain and non-specific. They may be part of a reaction to infectious disease or could even be caused by trauma to the lower legs (Roberts and Cox 2003, 609). Other possible sources of such lesions include secondary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy, scurvy, venous stasis, and neoplastic disease (Resnick 2002, 4884; Ortner 2003, 88).

These pathological changes were located on fragments from spits 1–3, and this together with the presence of conjoining fragments of left tibia shaft in spits 1 and 2, suggest that bone from a single individual was spread through at least three of the spits. This further suggests that this was one single deposit. The bone within was mixed to a degree, although the majority of fragments from the lower limb were found within the upper spits, while the upper limbs occurred more frequently in the lower spits.

Cremation of the dead required a good deal of preparation, and many factors would have influenced the process, including the provision of clothes or pyre goods, the presence of a coffin or bier, the size and weight of the body, or bodies, the state of decomposition and the degree of soft tissue coverage (McKinley 2000b, 404; Bradley 2007, 176). Detailed analysis of the remains of a cremation burial can reveal a range of information on the technology and process of the funerary rite. There may be evidence relating to a number of stages, including attendant rituals, the mode of collection of burnt human remains from the pyre and the mode of deposition (McKinley 2000a 38; McKinley 2000c, 264).

Time and effort would be required for the gathering and drying of about a ton of wood to fuel the fire (Parker Pearson 2003, 49–50). Alternatively, wood might be sourced from existing stores, perhaps originally earmarked for domestic or other purposes. Many Bronze Age communities would have developed a considerable amount of knowledge and skill in the performance of what they considered to be a successful cremation and the deposition of the burnt remains. In order to maintain a high temperature, the pyre would have to be built using the correct fuel and would need to be supplied with a sufficient flow of oxygen. Cremation burial [11708] contained predominantly well calcined bone with evidence of the type of cracking, warping and shrinkage characteristic of the efficient burning of skeletons covered in soft tissue (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, 97; Thompson 2015, 6).

Once the cremation was over, and the pyre had sufficient time to cool, the remains could be collected. The well calcined bone, being white in colour, would stand out against the charred black background of wood and other material, making it easy to find and collect (McKinley 2000b, 407). In examples such as burial [11708], where the amount of bone recovered was less than the expected weight from a whole individual,

there is a possibility that some elements of the body were not fully calcined, and these were less likely to be collected from the pyre due to their darker colour. However, the presence of well calcined fragments from the cranium and the upper and lower limbs, suggests that this may instead be a token deposit where some bone was excluded. While there were few surviving fragments from the axial skeleton, the trabecular bone that forms much of the spine is less likely to survive in high temperature pyres. Those elements that did survive may have been fragmented further by the act of collection, their handling and the process of deposition (McKinley 1994a, 339).

While there was no evidence of associated pyre or grave goods with any of the burnt bone deposits, a review of any surviving wood, charcoal or charred plant macrofossils from the sample residues may provide further information on pyre technology and fuel use. In addition to large quantities of burnt bone, cremations produced remains incorporating materials such as charcoal and other fuel ash, burnt clay and flint, and fuel ash slag. This material might be deposited as part of the cremation burial or in separate pre-existing or purpose-dug pits (McKinley 1997, 137). Where large deposits of pyre debris are included with the cremated bone this may infer close proximity to the pyre site (Evans and Knight 1998, 31).

To enable further research to be carried out on this burial, as well as any from future mitigation, targeted radiocarbon dating is recommended in order to establish the period of funerary activity. Absolute dating of burials within Bronze Age cemeteries has been identified as a research priority and crucial to understanding the chronology of the Late Bronze Age in particular (E-MBA 03: *How can we refine the chronology of the Early and Middle Bronze Age?* E-MBA 06: *How can we refine the chronology of Bronze Age cemeteries?* E-MBA 21: *How best can we synthesise what we already know about Bronze Age burial?* LBA-MIA 17: *How can we better understand the nature and extent of Bronze Age cremation?* LBA-MIA 18: *How can we improve the dating of Bronze Age cremations and inhumations?*) (ALGAO 2025).

Aerial photography on the A505 Bypass to the south identified a large Bronze Age barrow cemetery (Albion Archaeology 2003). Geophysical survey and trial trenching recorded further ring ditches and barrows within the site boundary (Davies 2016; Finn and Muldowney 2017). Further afield, significant evidence of Bronze Age funerary activity has been investigated on excavations to the south of Cambridge (Gilmour et al 2010; Phillips 2015; Evans 2016) and at Biddenham Loop, West of Bedford (Luke 2016).

Unburnt human bone

The three fragments of perinatal human cranium from sub-rectangular pit [10911], of possible Roman date, may represent what remains of a disturbed burial. There is little evidence with which to ascertain the mode of deposition. Evidence from Roman cemeteries and Roman Law suggests that at least some of those who died young were excluded from formal cemeteries, and this may be an example (Lindsay 2000, 170; Pearce 2000, 127; Gowland *et al* 2014, 70). Alternatively, this may be a secondary deposit following the accidental disturbance of a grave. The small number of surviving fragments make this a feasible alternative.

Table 16: Burnt bone summary

Context	Sample	Pit	Bone weight (g)	Largest frag (mm)	Mean frag size (mm)	MNI	Age	Sex	Colour	Pathology	Comments
11709	60	11708	38.3	51.7	10	1	-	-	95% white/off-white, 5% dark blue-grey	L. tibia healed periostitis	Zone 2, Trench 117. Cremation burial spit 1.
11709	61	11708	67.5	66.4	10	1	-	-	95% white/off-white, 5% light blue-grey	Fibula and L. tibia healed periostitis	Zone 2, Trench 117. Cremation burial spit 2.
11709	62	11708	57.9	74.2	20	1	-	-	95% white/off-white, 5% dark blue-grey	Tibia healed periostitis	Zone 2, Trench 117. Cremation burial spit 3.
11709	63	11708	65.3	36.6	10	1	-	-	95% white/off-white, 5% dark blue-grey	-	Zone 2, Trench 117. Cremation burial spit 4.

6.7 Faunal remains by Chris Faine

Introduction

Six hundred and thirty fragments of hand collected and sampled animal bone were recovered from the evaluation, with 284 of these identifiable to species. The total weight of the assemblage was 11Kg. Archaeological activity on the site dated from the following periods:

- 1/ Late Bronze-Early Iron Age
- 2/ Late Iron Age-Early Roman
- 3/ Late Roman
- 4/ Saxo-Norman (9th-11th Century AD)
- 5/ Medieval (11th-13th Century AD)

Tables 17 and 18 show the assemblage quantified by phase in terms of number of fragments (NISP), and individuals (MNI). Fragments classed as "Large/Medium/Small Mammal" are not included in percentages.

Table 17: Species distribution by phase (NISP)

Species	Late Bronze-Early Iron Age		Late Iron Age-Early Roman		Late Roman		Saxo-Norman		Medieval	
	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	2	40	50	27	2	12	4	50	29	47.5
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	2	40	100	54	2	12	3	37.5	11	18.3
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	1	20	14	7.6					5	8.1
Horse (<i>Equus</i>)			13	6.9	1	5.8	1	12.5	14	22.9
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)			8	4.3						
Domestic Fowl (<i>Gallus sp.</i>)			2	1						
Goose Sized Bird									2	3.2
Common Frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)					12	71				
Large Mammal			122		7		5		56	
Medium Mammal	4		108		2		11			
V. Small Mammal	2		8						17	
Total:	7	100	425	100	26	100	24	100	134	100

Table 18: Species distribution by phase (MNI)

Species	Late Bronze- Early Iron Age		Late Iron Age-Early Roman		Late Roman		Saxo-Norman		Medieval	
	MNI	%	MNI	%	MNI	%	MNI	%	MNI	%
Cattle (<i>Bos</i>)	2	50	16	29	2	33	4	50	15	42.8
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	1	25	22	40	2	33	3	37.5	8	22.8
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	1	25	8	15					5	14.5
Horse (<i>Equus</i>)			4	7.2	1	17	1	12.5	6	17.1
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)			3	5.4						
Domestic Fowl (<i>Gallus sp.</i>)			2	3.6						
Goose Sized Bird									1	2.8
Common Frog (<i>Rana temporaria</i>)					1	17				
Total:	4	100	55	100	6	100	8	100	35	100

Methodology

All data was initially recorded using a specially written MS Excel database. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella and Davis (1994). Each element was identified to species where possible using comparative collections and reference manuals. The presence of large (cattle size), medium (sheep size), small (cat size) and very small mammal fragments was also recorded for each context but not used when assessing species proportions. Where applicable the number of diagnostic zones was noted for each element using a standard MOLA system (after Serjeantson, 1996). Epiphyseal fusion data was also noted (after Silver 1969). Siding was noted for the purposes of calculating MNI's. Tooth wear data for domestic mammal loose molars and mandibles (after Grant 1982, and Payne, 1973) was recorded to provide further ageing data. Where possible sexing was carried out via morphological criteria (e.g., Hatting 1995, Armitage and Clutton-Brock 1976), or metrical analysis (e.g., Grigson 1982, Ruscillo 2006, Greenfield, 2002). Metrical analysis followed Von den Driesch (1976), Grigson (1982) and Payne and Bull, (1988). This information was used to aid in species differentiation e.g. between sheep and goat (after Boessneck 1969, Halstead et al 2002). Identification of horse vs other equids was carried via morphological criteria after Baxter, 1998, Davis, 1980 and Eisenmann, 1986.

Quantification and summary by phase

Phase 1: Late Bronze/early Iron Age

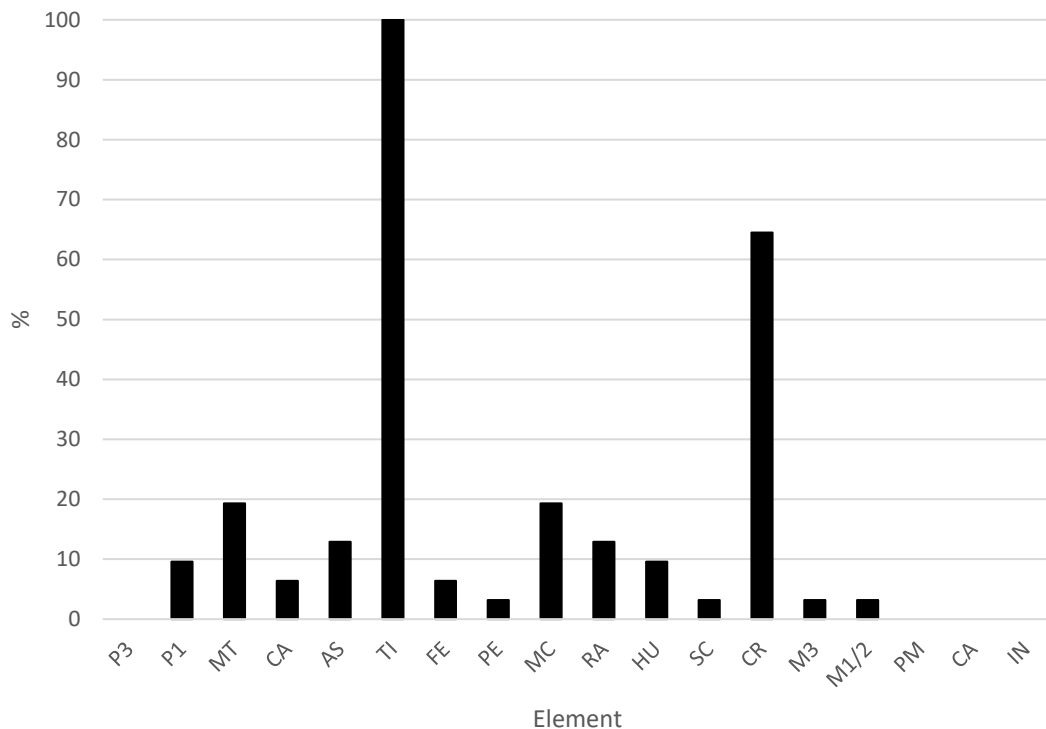
Only seven fragments of bone were recovered from this phase, all from fills of ditch [11804]. Adult cattle and sheep long bones are present in equal numbers, along with a partial pig astragalus. An intact metacarpal from (11810) derived from a male animal around 1.1m at the shoulder. Medium and very small mammal fragments were noted from environmental samples.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age/early Roman

Four hundred and twenty-five fragments were recovered from late Iron Age/early Roman contexts, the largest assemblage from the site. The vast majority (92%) was recovered from pits (largely quarrying), located in trench 109, with remainder deriving from ditches also in trench 109 but also 108.

Sheep/Goat is the dominant species (53.5% of NISP), with cattle being present in 26.7%. Pigs and horses are present in roughly equal numbers, with dog and domestic fowl being the only other species noted.

The late Iron Age/early Roman Iron Age sheep sample is indicative of primary processing waste from live animals or complete carcasses. Lower limb elements are most prevalent (primarily tibiae) but also cranial fragments. Twelve ageable mandibles (all but 1 of all available from the site), were recovered from trench 109 pit deposits. The majority (n: 8), were young adult animals (1-3 years of age 3 animal less than 1 year and a single old individual (8-10 years). Although small, this sample probably suggests a mixed husbandry regime (milk, meat and wool being valued equally). No sub adult long bones or measurable elements were noted.



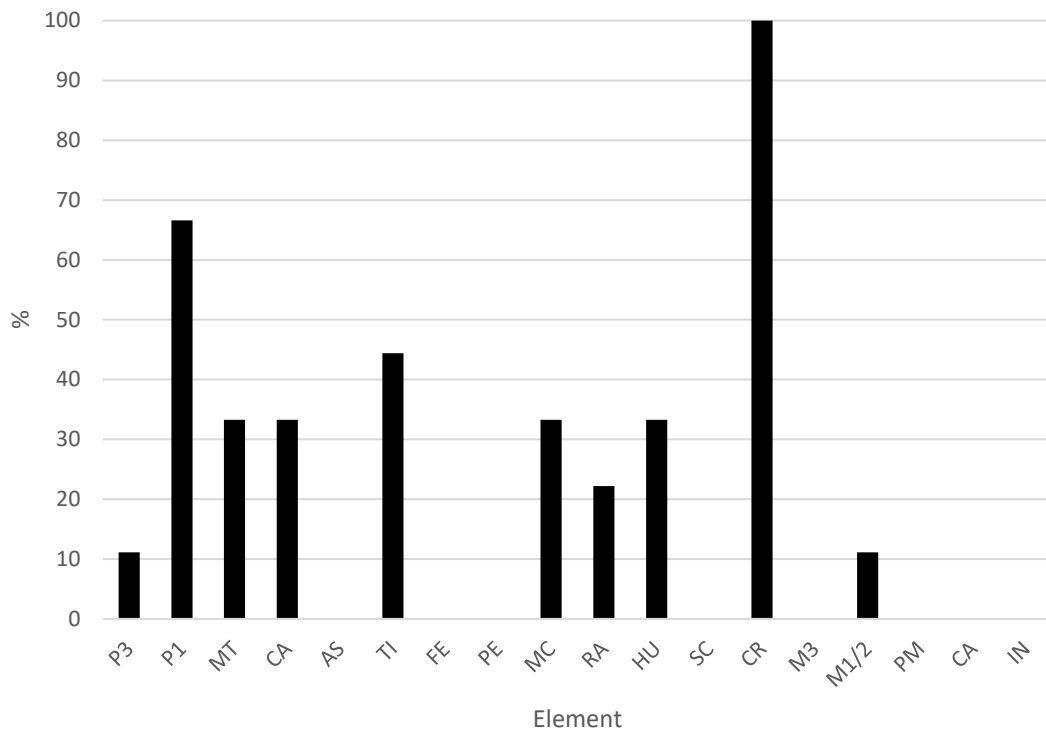
Late Iron Age/Early Roman sheep body part distribution Fig 24

The cattle assemblage shows broadly the same body part distribution as that of sheep (see Fig 25) again implying primary processing of whole carcasses. Cranial and hind lower limb elements are most prevalent (tibiae and phalanges). Few higher quality meat bearing elements (scapulae/femora/numeri), were recovered. Out of 9 available mandibles, 7 derived from 1 ½ to 2 ½ year old animals (most likely slaughtered for meat), along with single 3–4-year-old and old adult individuals.

The pig assemblage (although small) is again indicative of whole carcass processing, the sample consisting largely of skull fragments from young adult animals along with

loose teeth, and some higher quality meat bearing elements. Horse remains are also scarce, with the sample consisting of loose teeth and lower limb elements.

Dog remains consisted of adult limbs and axial elements from pit [19011] and may represent a single animal. The same pit also yielded a partial domestic fowl femur and tibiotarsus.



Late Iron Age/Early Roman cattle body part distribution Fig 25

Phase 3: Late Roman

The late Roman assemblage is small, consisting of partial cattle, sheep and horse long bone fragments, primarily recovered from ditch [14307]. Context (14309) from that feature contained a deposit of common frog limbs (most likely an accidental deposition).

Phase 4: Saxo-Norman

Twenty-four fragments of bone were recovered from this phase, the assemblage again consisting of partial cattle, sheep and horse long bone and cranial fragments. No ageable or measurable elements were recovered.

Phase 5: Medieval

One hundred and thirty-four fragments were recovered from this phase, with 61 identifiable to species. Seventy five percent of material derived from ditch fills, with the remainder from pits. Unlike earlier phases, cattle dominate (47.5% of NISP), with horse being the next most prevalent taxon (22%). Sheep and pig made up 18% and 8.1% of the sample respectively, with no other species noted aside from 2 goose sized bird fragments from ditch fill (14611).

The cattle sample is indicative of primary processing waste from live animals or complete carcasses. Lower limb elements are most prevalent (primarily tibia and metapodia) but also loose teeth. No sub adult elements or ageable mandibles were recovered. A distal metatarsal from ditch fill (14520) displayed chop marks possible in an attempt to fashion a tool or point.

Although the 2nd most prevalent species in the assemblage, the horse sample largely comprised loose adult teeth, with few post-cranial elements recovered. The sheep sample largely consisted of cranial elements and loose teeth, with a single 1–2-year-old mandible noted from ditch fill (15443). Pig remains are limited to loose teeth and skull fragments.

Discussion

The late Bronze/early Iron Age sample is small compared to other nearby assemblages, the material most likely representing general settlement debris.

In terms of the species present (both NISP and MNI) sheep were the main domestic species farmed during the late Iron Age/early Roman period. Analysis of Iron Age husbandry patterns demonstrates that there is a larger degree of intra site variation in East Anglian/Southern Midlands assemblages than is seen elsewhere in the country (Hambelton, 1999). However, proportional levels of sheep vs cattle are often observed from Iron Age sites. With the spread of agriculture during the Iron Age possibly leading to the increased use of sheep as multi use animals with the added benefit of their manure fertilising fields (Haselgrove, 1999). However, the variability of domestic taxon proportions can also be seen in the dominance of cattle in late Iron Age/early Roman phases along the A505 by-pass (Phillips et al, 2009).

The pastoral economy during this period consisted of the on-site breeding of (primarily) sheep for secondary products and cattle for meat as part of largely self-sufficient husbandry strategy. Mixed self-sufficient animal husbandry regimes are a feature of much of Southern and Eastern England in the Iron Age (Hambelton, 1999), with the often-small variations noted indicative of changing settlement priorities within a general multipurpose farming strategy. Pigs were kept for meat, with pork forming a small part of the diet. Animals were slaughtered and processed on site. Horses were used as mounts with scarce evidence of butchery (common for the Iron Age where evidence for hippophagy is scant). Domestic fowl were kept for meat and eggs.

Late Roman and early medieval assemblages are also small and represent general settlement waste. The medieval sample suggests on site processing of cattle for a range of purposes (no ageing data was available to narrow this down), with some processing of horses once their useful working lives had ended. Small numbers of sheep and pigs were kept, along with geese for meat, eggs and feathers.

6.8 Archaeobotanical remains by Wendy Smith

Introduction/methodology

A total of 29 environmental samples were processed for the retrieval of archaeobotanical and other organic remains in order to assess their potential to contribute to the interpretation of the site. All of the samples produced residues and flots, which have provided information about their botanical composition.

Bulk soil samples ranging from 0.5 litres – 36 litres and were processed by flotation in a modified Siraf-style flotation machine. The flot was collected over a 0.25 mm sieve and the residue was retained within a 1mm flexible nylon mesh. Details of the processed soil samples and volumes are summarised in Table 19. The flots and the residues were air dried, and the residues were sorted by eye by MOLA processing staff for any finds or environmental material.

All flots and sorted botanical materials from the residue were then rapidly scanned by the author, using a low-powered WILD fixed magnification binocular microscope and/or an EMZ MEIJl microscope at magnifications between x10 and x15. The abundance, diversity and general nature of plant macrofossils and faunal remains were recorded following the MOLA APEX database format on an excel spreadsheet, and archaeobotanical/ ecofact and other find information is summarised in Tables 20 – 23.

The scoring system employed in this assessment is as follows:

Abundance: Occasional (1) = 1–10 items, Moderate (2) = 11–50, Abundant (3) = 50+ items, Extremely Abundant (4) = 101+

Diversity: Low (1) = 1–3 items, Medium (2) = 4–7 items, High (3) = 7+ items

Nomenclature for indigenous taxa follows Stace (2019) and for economic plants follows (Zohary *et al.* 2013). Sample contents are described as POOR to RICH based on the following criteria:

POOR: samples with <50 quantifiable items and likely to be of low interpretable value

GOOD: samples with between 100 – 300 quantifiable items of modest interpretable value

RICH: samples with >350 items, considered to be of good interpretable value

Rich samples meet or exceed the desired target of 350 quantifiable plant remains for analysis, which is based on van der Veen and Fieller's (1982: 296, Table 7) experimental statistical work that established a sub-sample of 384 quantifiable items is sufficient to characterise any population of plant remains (up to an ∞ number of plant remains) with 95% accuracy $\pm 5\%$.

Scanning of samples was rapid and likely to underestimate smaller, fragmented and/or encrusted plant remains which are easily overlooked during rapid scanning. Identifications were not made in comparison with modern comparative material and/or standard identification keys. As a result, the quantity of plant macrofossils should be seen as notional, and all identifications should be viewed as provisional.

Table 19: List of samples assessed from excavations at Land North of Baldock Zones 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24)

Context	Trench	Parent Context	Sample No	Context Type	Provisional Phase	Vol Processed (L)	Flot Vol (ml)	Residue Vol (L)
11709	T117	11708	60	Cremation	Bronze Age	8 L	40 ml	1.7 L
11709	T117	11708	61	Cremation	Bronze Age	8 L	37 ml	1 L
11709	T117	11708	62	Cremation	Bronze Age	8 L	20 ml	1 L
11709	T117	11708	63	Cremation	Bronze Age	8 L	24 ml	2.5 L
11710	T117	11704	65	Ditch	Bronze Age	35 L	75 ml	9.5 L
11712	T117	11705	64	Gully	Bronze Age	32 L	60 ml	12 L
16007	T160	16004	82	Pit	Bronze Age	14 L	31 ml	4 L
16405	T164	16404	83	Curvilinear ditch	Bronze Age	32 L	70 ml	4 L
20106	T201	20104	84	Round barrow	Bronze Age	32 L	flot 1 of 2 - 60 ml/ flot 2 of 2 - 22 ml // TOTAL: 92 ml	9.5 L
20108	T201	20105	85	Ring ditch	Bronze Age	32 L	12 ml	15 L
20206	T202	20205	86	Ditch	Late Iron Age - Roman	5.5 L	20 ml	5.5 L
10912	T109	10915	70	Quarry pit	Late Iron Age - Roman	32 L	52 ml	7 L
10919	T109	10909	71	Quarry pit	Late Iron Age - Roman	32 L	38 ml	10 L
10927	T109	10911	72	Quarry pit	Late Iron Age - Roman	32 L	32 ml	9.5 L
11413	T114	11404	66	Ditch	Unphased	32 L	20 ml	10.5 L
11810	T118	11804	67	Boundary ditch	Late Bronze Age – late Iron Age	32 L	75 ml	7 L
13207	T131	13204	73	Enclosure ditch	Iron Age - Roman	32 L	30 ml	2.5 L
13407	T134	13404	81	Boundary ditch	Iron Age - Roman	34 L	47 ml	11.5 L
14518	T145	14512	78	Ditch	Roman to medieval	28 L	40 ml	2.5 L

Context	Trench	Parent Context	Sample No	Context Type	Provisional Phase	Vol Processed (L)	Flot Vol (ml)	Residue Vol (L)
14712	T147	14706	76	Ditch	Roman to medieval	1 L	6 ml	1 L
14716	T147	14709	75	Posthole	Roman to medieval	0.5 L	5 ml	0.5 L
11808	T118	11807	68	Pit	Unphased	32 L	25 ml	4.5 L
13006	T130	13004	79	Spread	Medieval	35 L	28 ml	7.5 L
13012	T130	13011	80	Test pit	Unphased	36 L	57 ml	3.5 L
13106	T131	13104	74	Ditch	Unphased	33 L	26 ml	2.5 L
14309	T143	14307	59	Ditch	Roman	35 L	95 ml	5 L
14611	T146	14605	69	Ditch	Medieval	32 L	32 ml	2.5 L
15445	T154	15438	77	Pit	Unphased	32 L	32 ml	1 L
20207	T202	20204	87	Pit	Late Iron Age - Roman	5 L	15 ml	5 L

Results

Most Baldock Zone 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24) samples produced abundant modern root and untransformed plant remains which suggests that the majority of samples collected were located near to modern topsoil and likely to be subject to freezing/ thawing action, as well as bioturbation (re-working of deposits by insects, rodents, plough damage, and so on).

Charred plant remains were noted in most samples, but generally in small quantities. In a few cases, untransformed/ possibly dried waterlogged plant macrofossils were noted in these samples.

Three samples have produced rich assemblages of charred plant macrofossils, which all are dominated by charred cereal grain: two Iron Age – Roman quarry pits from Trench 109 (sample <10912>/ context 10915 and sample <10919>/ context 10909) and one unphased sample from T143 (sample <59>/ context 14309/ ditch [14307]).

Two further samples are borderline for full analysis: Iron Age/Roman Trench 109 quarry pit [10911] (sample <72>/ context 10927) and Trench 154 unphased pit [15438] (sample <77>/ context (15445)).

In addition, it is recommended that the charred wood from seven samples might benefit from review by a charcoal specialist: Bronze Age cremation [11708], samples <60>/ context (11709) and <61>/ context (11709); Bronze Age pit [16004], sample <82>/ context (16007); Iron Age – Roman quarry pit [10909], sample <71>/ context (10919); Roman – medieval ditch [14512], sample <78>/ context (14518); unphased ditch [13104], (sample <74>/ context (13106); unphased pit [15438], sample <77>/ context (15445); unphased spread [13004], sample <78>/ context (13006). One hand-picked collection of charcoal also may benefit from review by a wood specialist: unphased ditch [15432]/ context (15443).

The following section presents a discussion of results by ecofact category and concludes with a discussion of any other artefacts noted in sample flots and/or sorted material from residue fractions. Artefacts sorted from residues are recorded on the MOLA environmental data processing forms and are reported elsewhere in their proper sections.

Discussion

The assessment results are summarised in Table 20 and will be discussed in the following section by identification category. Fuller details of the material discussed will be available below.

Charred plant remains

The results for charred plant macrofossils (or seeds and other reproductive plant parts in the widest sense) will be discussed separately from charred wood below (Table 21).

Table 20: Summary of assessment results and recommendations for samples and hand-picked charcoal collected from excavation at Baldock Zones 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24)

Sample No	Context	Trench	Parent Context	Context Type	Provisional Phase	Comments on CPR Assessment Results	Further CPR Analysis	Comments on Charcoal Appraisal	Further Assessment Charcoal
59	14309	T143	14307	Ditch	Roman	Cereal grain abundant. Some weed/ wild taxa also noted. > 350 items CPR observed - CPR assessed as RICH	YES / Un-phased	< 10 items > 4mm // in total < 50 items > 2 mm	
60	11709	T117	11708	Cremation	Bronze Age	<10 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR		< 15 items > 4 mm // in total < 100 items > 2 mm	? REVIEW
61	11709	T117	11708	Cremation	Bronze Age	< 5 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 10 items > 4 mm // in total > 100 items > 2 mm	REVIEW
62	11709	T117	11708	Cremation	Bronze Age	< 5 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 10 items > 4 mm // in total < 25 items > 2 mm	
63	11709	T117	11708	Cremation	Bronze Age	< 15 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 15 items > 4 mm // in total < 50 items > 2 mm	
64	11712	T117	11705	Gully	Bronze Age	< 15 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 5 items > 4 mm	
65	11710	T117	11704	Ditch	Bronze Age	< 20 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 5 items > 4 mm // in total < 15	

Sample No	Context	Trench	Parent Context	Context Type	Provisional Phase	Comments on CPR Assessment Results	Further CPR Analysis	Comments on Charcoal Appraisal	Further Assessment Charcoal
								items > 2 mm	
66	11413	T114	11404	Ditch	Unphased	< 10 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 5 items 4 - 2 mm (no CHD WOOD > 4 mm)	
67	11810	T118	11804	Boundary Ditch	Late Bronze Age – early Iron age	< 10 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		no CHD WOOD observed	
68	11808	T118	11807	Pit	Unphased	< 5 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 5 items > 4 mm // in total < 15 items > 2 mm	
69	14611	T146	14605	Ditch	Medieval	< 30 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 5 items > 4 mm // in total < 15 items > 2 mm	
70	10912	T109	10915	Quarry Pit	Late Iron age - Roman	Sample dominated by cereal grain - but fragmented and often poorly preserved. Some germinated grain noted. Some cereal chaff and weed/ wild plants also present. >350 items CPR observed (flot and residue). CPR assessed as RICH. May require riffling.	YES	< 10 items > 4 mm // in total < 25 items > 2 mm	

Sample No	Context	Trench	Parent Context	Context Type	Provisional Phase	Comments on CPR Assessment Results	Further CPR Analysis	Comments on Charcoal Appraisal	Further Assessment Charcoal
71	10919	T109	10909	Quarry Pit	Late Iron age - Roman	Abundant cereal grain. Some weed/ wild taxa also noted. Between 300 - 350 items CPR observed (flot and residue fractions). Sample assessed as GOOD to RICH.	YES	< 10 items > 4 mm // in total < 75 items > 2 mm	? REVIEW
72	10927	T109	10911	Quarry Pit	Late Iron age - Roman	Cereal grain, with some chaff and weed/ wild taxa present. Preservation often poor and range of weed/ wild taxa is limited. Between 75 - 125 items CPR noted. CPR assessed as MODERATE.	Borderline	< 5 items > 4 mm // in total < 15 items > 2 mm	
73	13207	T131	13204	Enclosure Ditch	Iron age - Roman	< 5 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 20 items 4 - 2 mm (no > 4 mm CHD WOOD observed)	
74	13106	T131	13104	Ditch	Unphased	< 10 items CPR and < 15 items UNT/ ?dried WPR observed. CPR and UNT/ ?dried WPR assessed as POOR.		< 10 items > 4 mm // in total < 75 items > 2 mm	? REVIEW
75	14716	T147	14709	Posthole	Roman to medieval	< 10 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		1 x 4 - 2 mm (no > 4 mm CHD WOOD noted)	
76	14712	T147	14706	Ditch	Roman to medieval	< 15 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 10 items 4 - 2 mm (no > 4 mm CHD	

Sample No	Context	Trench	Parent Context	Context Type	Provisional Phase	Comments on CPR Assessment Results	Further CPR Analysis	Comments on Charcoal Appraisal	Further Assessment Charcoal
								WOOD noted)	
77	15445	T154	15438	Pit	Unphased	CPR assemblage is dominated by cereal grain with very few weed/ wild taxa noted. Between 75 - 100 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR to MODERATE.	Border-line/ Un-phased	< 15 items > 4 mm // in total < 90 items > 2 mm	? REIVEW
78	14518	T145	14512	Ditch	Roman to medieval	< 5 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 40 items > 4 mm/ in total ~100 items > 2 mm	REVIEW
79	13006	T130	13004	Spread	Unphased	< 10 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 15 items > 4 mm // in total > 100 items > 2 mm	REVIEW
80	13012	T130	13011	Test Pit	Unphased	No CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR		< 5 items > 4 mm // in total < 60 items > 2 mm	
81	13407	T134	13404	Boundary Ditch	Iron age - Roman	< 5 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 10 items 4 - 2 mm (no > 4 mm CHD WOOD noted)	
82	16007	T160	16004	Pit	Bronze Age	< 20 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 50 items > 4 mm // in total > 100	REVIEW

Sample No	Context	Trench	Parent Context	Context Type	Provisional Phase	Comments on CPR Assessment Results	Further CPR Analysis	Comments on Charcoal Appraisal	Further Assessment Charcoal
								items > 2 mm	
83	16405	T164	16404	Curvilinear Ditch	Bronze Age	< 10 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 5 items > 4 mm // in total < 25 items > 2 mm	
84	20106	T201	20104	Round Barrow	Bronze Age	< 20 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 5 items > 4 mm // in total < 60 items > 2 mm	
85	20108	T201	20105	Ring Ditch	Bronze Age	< 5 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		< 5 items > 4 mm // in total < 25 items > 2 mm	
86	20206	T202	20205	Ditch	Late Iron Age - Roman	< 10 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		no CHD WOOD observed	
87	20207	T202	20204	Pit	Late Iron Age - Roman	< 20 items CPR observed. CPR assessed as POOR.		no CHD WOOD observed	
	10918	HAND-PICKED CHD WOOD	10911	Quarry Pit	Late Iron age - Roman			HAND PICKED CHARCOAL: > 4 MM X 2 // 4 -2 MM X 4	

Sample No	Context	Trench	Parent Context	Context Type	Provisional Phase	Comments on CPR Assessment Results	Further CPR Analysis	Comments on Charcoal Appraisal	Further Assessment Charcoal
	10920	HAND-PICKED CHD WOOD	10920	Quarry Pit	Late Iron age - Roman			HAND PICKED CHARCOAL: > 4 MM + // 4 -2 MM + // < 2 MM + (< 2MM FRAGS PROBABLY FROM LARGER FRAGS) - EST < 2 0 ITEMS TOTAL > 2 MM)	
	10916	HAND-PICKED CHD WOOD	10913	Quarry Pit	Late Iron age - Roman			HAND PICKED CHARCOAL: > 4 MM X 1	
	14408	HAND-PICKED CHD WOOD	14404	Ditch	Unphased			> 4 MM + // 4 -2 MM + // < 2 MM ++ (< 2MM FRAGS PROBABLY FROM LARGER FRAGS) - EST < 2 0 ITEMS TOTAL > 2 MM)	

Sample No	Context	Trench	Parent Context	Context Type	Provisional Phase	Comments on CPR Assessment Results	Further CPR Analysis	Comments on Charcoal Appraisal	Further Assessment Charcoal
	15443	HAND-PICKED CHD WOOD	15432	Ditch	Unphased			> 4 MM ++ (RING POROUS TAXON NOTED - EST < 20 FRAGS) // 4 -2 MM ++ (EST < 20 FRAGS) // < 2 MM ++++ (< 2 MM FRAGS PROBABLY ARE FROM LARGER PIECES OF CHARCOAL)	

Table 21: List of assessment results for plant remains from Baldock Zones 1-4 (BYGZ1-4'24) samples
(Data ordered by sample number and then plant remain category)

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
10912	70	CHD CHAFF	F	2	1	TRITICUM SPELTA L. - GB +; TRITICUM CF. SPELTA GB +; TRITICUM SPP. - RACHIS NODE ++; TRITICUM SP. - GB X 1; TRITICUM SP. - GLUME FRAG X 1; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM BASE X 1; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM NODE X 1
10927	72	CHD CHAFF	F	1	1	TRITICUM SPP. - GB +
14309	59	CHD GRAIN	F	4	1	HORDEUM +// CF. SECALE + // TRITICUM ++ // CEREALIA + + + + // CEREALIA/ POACEAE +
14309	59	CHD GRAIN	W	2	2	CEREALIA ++ // CEREALIA/POACEAE + // AVENA/BROMUS X 1 // CF. HORDEUM + // TRITICUM + (EST 30 ITEMS) - EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG
11709	60	CHD GRAIN	W	1	1	HORDEUM X 1 (BAG LABELLED SPIT 1)
11709	61	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CEREALIA X 1
11709	63	CHD GRAIN	F	1	-	CEREALIA +
11712	64	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CEREALIA X 1
11710	65	CHD GRAIN	F	1	-	CEREALIA +; CEREALIA/ POACEAE +
11810	67	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CEREALIA X 1; CEREALIA/ POACEAE +
14611	69	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	TRITICUM SP. X 1 (CPR); CEREALIA/ POACEAE + (CPR); CEREALIA/ POACEAE - DETACHED EMBRYO X 1 (?CPR/ ?UNT - RED COLOURING)
10912	70	CHD GRAIN	F	4	1	TRITICUM SPP ++; TRITICUM SP. - GERMINATED X 1; CF. TRITICUM SPP. - EMBRYO END MISSING +; CEREALIA + + +; CEREALIA/ POACEAE + + + +
10912	70	CHD GRAIN	W	2	1	HORDEUM SPP + // TRITICUM SPP + // TRITICUM SP. - GERMINATED X 1 // CEREALIA ++ // CEREAL/ POACEAE X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN WITH SORTED CPR FROM RES]CEREAL/ POACEAE X 1

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
						[EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN WITH SORTED CPR FROM RES]
10919	71	CHD GRAIN	F	2	1	HOREUM X 1; TRITICUM CF. SPELTA +; TRITICUM +; CEREAIA/ POACEAE ++
10919	71	CHD GRAIN	W	2	1	CEREAIA + // CF. CEREAIA + // CEREAIA/ POACEAE + (EST 12 ITEMS) (EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG)
10919	71	CHD GRAIN	W	2	1	HORDEUM SP. X 1 // CF. HORDEUM SPP + // TRITICUM SPP + // CEREAIA ++ // CEREAIA - GERMINATED X 1
10927	72	CHD GRAIN	F	3	1	HORDEUM +; TRITICUM +; CEREAIA ++; CEREAIA/ POACEAE (FRAGS) ++
10927	72	CHD GRAIN	W	1	1	CEREAIA (FRAGS) X 2 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG]
10927	72	CHD GRAIN	W	1	1	CEREAIA/ POACEAE - GERMINATED X 1
14716	75	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CEREAIA/ POACEAE X 1
14712	76	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CF HORDEUM SP X 1; CEREAIA/ POACEAE +
15448	77	CHD GRAIN	F	2	1	HORDEUM +; CF. HORDEUM +; TRITICUM +; CEREAIA ++; CEREAIA/ POACEAE - DETACHED EMBRYO X 1
15448	77	CHD GRAIN	W	1	-	CEREAIA X 4 // CEREAIA/ POACEAE + (7 FRAGS) [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG]
15448	77	CHD GRAIN	W	2	1	CEREAIA ++ // CEREAIA/ POACEAE +
14518	78	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CF TRITICUM X 1
13006	79	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CEREAIA/ POACEAE +
16007	82	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CF. CEREAIA X 1
16405	83	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CF. CEREAIA/ POACEAE FRAG X 1
20106	84	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	Flot 2 of 2: CF. CEREAIA X 1

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
20108	85	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CF. CEREALIA X 1 (ENCRUSTED); CEREALIA/ POACEAE X 1
20108	85	CHD GRAIN	W	1	1	CEREALIA/ POACEAE X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN CPR SORTED FROM RES BAG] / CEREALIA X 1 [1 X GRAVEL IN WITH CPR SORTED FORM RES]
20206	86	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CEREALIA +
20206	86	CHD GRAIN	W	1	-	CF. CEREALIA X 1 [ALSO 1 X WORMCASE IN WITH CPR SORTED FROM RES]
20207	87	CHD GRAIN	F	1	1	CEREALIA +
11709	60	CHD MISC	F	1	1	INDET TUBER (CF. ARRHENATHERUM ELATIUS VAR. BULBOSUM (WILLD.) ST.-AMANS) x 1
11709	63	CHD MISC	F	1	-	ARRHENATHERUM ELATIUS VAR BULBOSUM (WILLD.) ST-AMANS) TUBER X 1; ?TUBER/ ?CHARCOAL X 1; HVO +
11709	63	CHD MISC	W	1	-	?HVO/ ?SPENT COAL FUEL - + (EST 9 FRAGS) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
11709	63	CHD MISC	W	1	-	HVO X 2 (BAG LABELLED SPIT 4)
11710	65	CHD MISC	F	1	1	HVO X 1
11413	66	CHD MISC	F	1	-	HVO X 1; INDETERMIANTE - SMALL FRAGS (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL) +
11808	68	CHD MISC	F	1	1	HVO + (2 FRAGS) (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL)
10912	70	CHD MISC	W	1	1	UNIDENT NUTSHELL/ FRUIT CAPSULE FRAG X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN WITH SORTED CPR FROM RES]
10927	72	CHD MISC	F	1	1	HVO X 1 (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL)
10927	72	CHD MISC	W	1	1	HVO (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL) X 1 (EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG)
13207	73	CHD MISC	F	1	1	HVO X 1 (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL)

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
13207	73	CHD MISC	W	1	-	HVO X 2 (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL) - EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG
13207	73	CHD MISC	W	1	1	INDETERMINATE HVO - ?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL X 1
13106	74	CHD MISC	F	1	1	HVO X 1 (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL)
13106	74	CHD MISC	W	1	-	HVO/ SPENT COAL FUEL + (6 ITEMS) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
15448	77	CHD MISC	W	1	-	HVO X 3 (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL) [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG]
15448	77	CHD MISC	W	1	-	?ASHY CONCRETION/ ?COMPOSITE ROCK X 3 [KEPT WITH CPR SORTED FROM RES]
14518	78	CHD MISC	W	1	-	HVO/ SPENT COAL FUEL X 1 [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
13006	79	CHD MISC	W	1	-	HVO/ SPENT COAL FUEL X 1 [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
13407	81	CHD MISC	W	1	-	HVO? / SPENT COAL FUEL? - X 5 [KEPT IN WITH CHARCOAL]
16007	82	CHD MISC	F	1	1	HVO X 1 (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL)
16007	82	CHD MISC	W	1	-	?HVO / ?SPENT COAL + (1 X 4 - 2 MM) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
16405	83	CHD MISC	F	1	1	HVO X 1 (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL)
20106	84	CHD MISC	F	1	1	Flot 1 of 2: HVO + (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL) // Flot 2 of 2: HVO X 1 (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL)
20106	84	CHD MISC	W	1	1	HVO X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN CPR SORTED FROM RES BAG]
20108	85	CHD MISC	W	1	-	?HVO / ?SPENT COAL + (1 X 4 - 2 MM) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL] // HVO X 3 (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL) [IN WITH CPR SORTED FROM RES]
20206	86	CHD MISC	F	1	1	HVO + (?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL)
20207	87	CHD MISC	F	1	1	HVO +

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
11709	62	CHD NUTSHELL	F	1	1	CF. CORYLUS AVELLANA NUTSHELL FRAG (HNS) X 1 (SMALL FRAG - ?CPR/ ?CHARCOAL - POSSIBLY BARK?)
14611	69	CHD NUTSHELL	W	1	1	CORYLUS AVELLANA NUTSHELL FRAG (HNS) X 1
10919	71	CHD NUTSHELL	W	1	-	CORYLUS AVELLANA NUTSHELL (HNS) X 1 (EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG)
13106	74	CHD NUTSHELL	W	1	1	CORYLUS AVELLANA NUTSHELL (HNS) X 1 (EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG)
15448	77	CHD NUTSHELL	W	1	1	CORYLUS AVELLANA NUTSHELL FRAGMENT (HNS) X 1 [ALSO 2 X GRAVEL IN WITH CPR SORTED FROM RES]
20106	84	CHD NUTSHELL	W	1	1	CORYLUS AVELLANA NUTSHELL FRAG (HNS) X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN CPR SORTED FROM RES BAG]
20108	85	CHD NUTSHELL	W	1	1	CORYLUS AVELLANA NUTSHELL FRAG (HNS) X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN CPR SORTED FROM RES BAG]
14309	59	CHD SEEDS	F	2	3	CF. PISUM SATIVUM X 1; AVENA +; AVENA / BROMUS ++; LITHOSPERMUM X 1; RUMEX +; CF. POLYGONUM X 1; LOLIUM/ FESTUCA X 1; CARYOPHYLLACEAE/ AMARANTHACEAE X 1; CF. BUPLEURUM X 1; POLYGONUM/ RUMEX/ CAREX - INDET INTERNAL STRUCTURE X 1; UNIDENTIFIED FRAG X 1
11709	63	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	VICIA/ PISUM X 1
11709	63	CHD SEEDS	W	1	1	VICIA/ LATHYRUS X 1 (BAG LABELLED SPIT 4)
11712	64	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	FALLOPIA CONVULVULUS X 1 (?CPR/ ?MODERN); INDETERMINATE X 1 (CPR)
11710	65	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	ATRIPLEX X 1 (?CPR/ ?UNT)
11810	67	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	CF. VICIA/ PISUM X 1 (EST FROM 2 FRAGS)
14611	69	CHD SEEDS	F	1	2	CARYOPHYLLACEAE/ AMARANTHACEAE - INDET INTERNAL STRCT X 1; PAPAVER CF. SOMNIFERUM +; MEDICAGO/ MELILOTUS/ TRIFOLIUM X 1

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
10912	70	CHD SEEDS	F	2	3	POACEAE - MEDIUM-SIZED CARYOPSIS X 1; VICIA/ LATHYRUS +; AVENA/ BROMUS +; POLYGONUM AVICULARE +; CF. RUMEX ACETOSELLA X 1; APIACEAE - SMALL-SIZED MERICARP X 1; BROMUS X 1; POACEAE - SMALL-SIZED CARYOPSIS +; CF. POLYGONUM AVICULARE X 1; LITHOSPERMUM X 1 (?CPR); LOLIUM/ FESTUCA X 1; CHENOPIDUM X 1; CF. BROMOPSIS (ON SIZE) X 1; UNIDENT INTERNAL STRCT +
10912	70	CHD SEEDS	W	1	-	AVENA SP/ BROMUS SP. +
10919	71	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	MEDICAGO/ MELILOTUS/ TRIFOLIUM X 1; AVENA/ BROMUS +; VICIA/ LATHYRUS X 1
10927	72	CHD SEEDS	F	1	2	AVENA/ BROMUS +; POACEAE - SMALL-SIZED CARYOPSIS X 1; TRIPLEUROSPERMUM INODORUM X 1; POACEAE (WILD) CULM NODE X 1; UNIDENT INTERNAL STRUCTURE X 1
13106	74	CHD SEEDS	W	1	1	PRUNUS SP. FRAG X 2 (EST 1 WHOLE ITEM) [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG]
14716	75	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	POACEAE - LARGE-SIZED CARYOPSIS + (POORLY PRESERVED)
14712	76	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	VICIA/ PISUM X 1 (EST FROM 3 FRAGS)
15448	77	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	VICIA/ PISUM X 1; ANTHEMIS COTULA X 1; BROMUS X 1
13006	79	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	AVENA/ BROMUS X 1
13006	79	CHD SEEDS	W	1	-	PRUNUS SP. FRAGS X 2 (EST 1 WHOLE ITEM) [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN WITH SORTED CPR]
13006	79	CHD SEEDS	W	1	1	PRUNUS SP. X 1 (ESTIMATE FROM 5 FRAGS) [1 X GRAVEL and 1 X WORM CASE IN WITH CPR SORTED FROM RES]
13407	81	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	AVENA/ BROMUS X 1

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
16405	83	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	VICIA/ LATHYRUS X 1; AVENA/ BROMUS X 1
20206	86	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	CF. BROMUS/ BROMOPSIS FRAG X 1 (CPR); BUPLEURUM X 1 (?CPR)
20207	87	CHD SEEDS	F	1	1	AVENA/ BROMUS X 1
14309	59	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	> 4 MM +/- 4 -2 MM +/- < 2 MM ++++
14309	59	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM + / 4 -2 MM +/- < 2 MM + (< 30 ITEMS > 2 MM IN SIZE)
11709	60	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	> 4 MM +; 4 -2 MM +++; < 2 MM ++++
11709	60	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	4 -2 MM + / STEM FRAGS (4 -2 MM) +
11709	61	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	> 4 MM +; 4 -2 MM +++; < 2 MM ++++ (NB TUBE OF 'CHARRED GRAIN' WAS ALL CHARCOAL FRAGS)
11709	61	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	STEM FRAGS X 3 (4 - 2MM) // 4 -2 MM + (EST 4)// < 2 MM (EST 3)
11709	62	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	> 4 MM +; 4 - 2MM +; < 2 MM +++
11709	62	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	STEM FRAGS X 7 (4 - 2MM) // 4 -2 MM + (EST 8)
11709	63	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	> 4 MM +; 4 -2 MM +/-; < 2 MM ++++
11709	63	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM + (EST 10 ITEMS) // 4 -2 MM + (EST 6) // STEM X 1 (4 - 2 MM)
11712	64	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	< 2 MM ++++ (MOST FRAGS < 1 MM)
11712	64	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	4 -2 MM X 1
11710	65	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	4 -2 MM +/-; < 2 MM ++
11710	65	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM X 1
11413	66	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	4 -2 MM X 2
11808	68	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	> 4 MM X 1; 4 -2 MM +/-; < 2 MM +++ (OFTEN < 1 MM)
14611	69	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	> 4 MM X 1; 4 -2 MM +/-; < 2 MM ++ (MOST FRAGS < 1 MM)
14611	69	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	4 -2 MM + (EST 8) // < 2 MM + (EST 10)

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
10912	70	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM + (EST 6) // 4 -2 MM ++ (EST 15) // < 2 MM + (EST 6) // CF. CHARRED WOOD FRAGMENT X 1 (4 - 2 MM) [IN WITH GRAIN SORTED FROM FLOT]
10919	71	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	> 4 MM +; 4 -2 MM +; < 2 MM +++ (OFTEN < 1 MM)
10919	71	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	4 -2 MM ++ / < 2 MM ++ (EST < 40 - ITEMS > 2 MM) [ONE PEBBLE IN TUBE WITH CHARCOAL]
10927	72	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM +/ 4 - 2 MM + (EST 11 ITEMS > 2 MM)
13207	73	CHD WOOD	F	1	1	4 -2 MM +; < 2 MM +++ (MOST FRAGS < 1 MM)
13207	73	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	4 - 2MM +/ < 2 MM + (EST 10 ITEMS > 2 MM) [4 X GRAVEL IN WITH CHARCOAL]
13106	74	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM +/ 4 -2 MM ++/ < 2 MM + (EST 5 ITEMS > 4 MM/ 30 ITEMS AT 4- 2 MM) [GRAVEL X 1 KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
14716	75	CHD WOOD	F	1	1	4 -2 MM X 1; < 2 MM +
14712	76	CHD WOOD	F	1	1	4 - 2MM +/ < 2 MM ++
15448	77	CHD WOOD	F	1	1	> 4 MM X 1; 4 -2 MM +; < 2 MM +++
15448	77	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM + // 4 -2 MM ++ // < 2 MM + (EST 8 ITEMS > 4 MM/ 20 ITEMS 4 - 2 MM)
14518	78	CHD WOOD	F	1	1	> 4 MM +; 4 - 2 MM ++; < 2 MM ++++
14518	78	CHD WOOD	W	2	-	> 4 MM ++ (EST 30) // 4 -2 MM ++ (EST 20) [1 X GRAVEL KEPT IN WITH CHARCOAL]
13006	79	CHD WOOD	F	1	-	> 4MM +; 4 -2 MM +++; < 2 MM ++++
13006	79	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM X 2 // 4 -2 MM ++ (EST 20) // < 2 MM ++ (EST 30 - 40 ITEMS) [1 X GRAVEL KEPT IN WITH CHARCOAL]
13013	80	CHD WOOD	F	1	1	4 -2 MM +; < 2 MM ++
13012	80	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM X 1 // 4 -2 MM + (EST 10) // < 2 MM ++ (EST 25)
13407	81	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	4 -2 MM + // < 2 MM + (< 10 ITEMS IN TOTAL) [5 X GRAVEL KEPT IN WITH CHARCOAL]

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
16007	82	CHD WOOD	F	2	-	> 4 MM ++; 4 -2 MM ++++; < 2 MM ++++
16007	82	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM + (EST 4) // 4 -2 MM + (EST 5)
16405	83	CHD WOOD	F	1	1	> 4 MM X 1; 4 -2 MM +; < 2 MM +++
16405	83	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	4 - 2 MM X 1
20106	84	CHD WOOD	F	1	1	Flot 2 of 2: < 2 MM ++
20106	84	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM X 1 // 4 - 2 MM X 3 (1 ROUNDWOOD FRAG PRESENT)
20108	85	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM + (3 ITEMS)/ 4 - 2 MM ++ (12 ITEMS) // < 2 MM X 1 (1 X GRAVEL (< 4 MM) IN WITH CHARCOAL) // 4 -2 MM X 1 [IN WITH CPR SORTED FROM RES]
10918	-	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	HAND PICKED CHARCOAL: > 4 MM X 2 // 4 -2 MM X 4
10920	-	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	HAND PICKED CHARCOAL: > 4 MM + // 4 -2 MM + // < 2 MM + (< 2MM FRAGS PROBABLY FROM LARGER FRAGS) - EST < 2 0 ITEMS TOTAL > 2 MM)
10916	-	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	HAND PICKED CHAROCAL: > 4 MM X 1
14408	-	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM + // 4 -2 MM + // < 2 MM ++ (< 2MM FRAGS PROBABLY FROM LARGER FRAGS) - EST < 2 0 ITEMS TOTAL > 2 MM)
15443	-	CHD WOOD	W	1	-	> 4 MM ++ (RING POROUS TAXON NOTED - EST < 2 0 FRAGS) // 4 -2 MM ++ (EST < 20 FRAGS) // < 2 MM ++++ (< 2 MM FRAGS PROBABLY ARE FROM LARGER PIECES OF CHARCOAL)

Charred plant macrofossils

Most samples produced at least small quantities of charred plant remains and three of the 29 samples assessed here have produced rich assemblages of charred plant macrofossils (samples <59>, <70> and <71>).

In addition to these rich samples, two samples have produced moderate (between 75-120 items) assemblages of charred plant macrofossils which are considered borderline for analysis (samples <72> and <77>). These assemblages are relatively small and will be difficult to interpret but may be of archaeological interest (in terms of their location/ phase or significance of the archaeological context) to merit further analysis.

Samples <59> and <77> currently are unphased and if the date of these deposits cannot be resolved from conventional dating of small finds (especially pottery) it may be advisable to submit some cereal grain for radiocarbon determination from these samples.

Finally small quantities of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var *bulbosum* (Willd.) St-Amans) tubers were recovered from samples <60> and <63> from cremation [11708]. No further material is available, but these remains should be recorded in discussion of cremation [11708], and it may be desirable to photograph these remains at full analysis.

Charred wood

None of the samples have produced abundant quantities (> 100 items) of larger-sized (> 4mm) charred wood fragments. However, smaller-sized (4-2mm) charred wood fragments are relatively abundant in a few samples.

Three Bronze Age samples may have potential for charcoal analysis. Bronze Age samples <60> and <61> are directly associated with cremation [11708] and have produced abundant to very abundant small-sized (4-2mm) charcoal fragments. In addition, sample <82> is from Bronze Age pit [16004] and has produced a moderate quantity of larger-sized (> 4mm) and very abundant small-sized (4-2mm) charred wood fragments.

Iron Age/Roman quarry pit [10909] (sample <71>/ context 10919) has produced a small quantity of larger-sized (> 4mm) charred wood fragments and abundant (> 75 items) small-sized (4-2mm) charcoal fragments.

Roman - medieval ditch [14512] (sample <78>/ context 14518) has produced a few dozen larger-sized (> 4mm) charred wood fragments and approximately 100 small-sized (4-2mm) fragments of charred wood.

Three unphased samples also have produced assemblages that could benefit from review by a charred wood specialist. Unphased ditch [13104] (sample <74>/ context 13106) produced several large-sized (>4mm) charred wood fragments and abundant (> 75) small-sized (4-2mm) charcoal fragments. Unphased pit [15438] (sample <77>/ context 15445) has produced approximately one dozen large-sized (> 4mm) charred wood fragments and abundant small-sized (4-2mm) charcoal. Unphased sample <79> is from a spread (?ash layer) [13004] has produced approximately one dozen large-sized (> 4mm) charred wood fragments and very abundant small-sized (4-2mm) charcoal. Sample <79> also produced two small (4-2mm) fragments of possibly mineralised wood.

It may be advisable for a wood specialist to review the samples discussed above for their potential for analysis.

Finally, several collections of hand-picked charcoal were made during excavation at Baldock Zones 1-4 in 2024 (BYG/Z1-4'24); however, in all cases less than 50

fragments > 2mm in size were noted and, therefore, none have been recommended for review.

Untransformed/ dried waterlogged

Untransformed (uncharred) plant remains were noted frequently in samples. Untransformed root, seed, cereal/ large grass straw and/or culm nodes/ bases and stem/ stalk fragments all were noted and in most cases are considered modern contaminants of these samples (Table 22).

Two samples have produced untransformed remains which could potentially represent dried waterlogged plant remains; however, this material only has occurred in relatively small quantities (< 50 items ?dried WPR).

Roman – medieval ditch [14512] (sample <78>/ context (14518)) produced several duckweed (*Lemna* spp.) seeds, which potentially may be dried waterlogged plant macrofossils. Duckweed is typical of slow-flowing water bodies (Stace 2019: 876; Zeigler *et al* 2023: 4) and it is possible that these remains built up in the base of the ditch. These are thick-walled seeds which frequently will survive drying out when other taxa will not.

Unphased ditch [13104] (sample <74>/ context (13106)) has produced one possibly dried waterlogged achene of celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus* L.). Celery-leaved buttercup occurs in marshy fields, in shallow ditches/ ponds and along watersides (Stace 2019: 122) and produces a thick-walled achene, which often will survive drying-out when other taxa will not (BSBI Online Plant Atlas 2020). In addition, this sample produced a small (< 10mm) fragment of compressed, unidentified plant matter which is highly similar to dried-out waterlogged material the author has encountered previously.

In both cases the quantity of potential dried-out waterlogged plant remains was limited and no further analysis is required.

Table 22: List of untransformed plant remains recovered in samples from Baldock Zones 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24)
 (Data ordered by UNT plant category, then process (flot (F)/ residue (W), then sample number)

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
11712	64	UNT CHAFF	F	1	1	HORDEUM RACHIS NODE +; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM NODE + (MOST LIKELY MODERN); CEREALIA/ POACEAE - STRAW FRAG + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11710	65	UNT CHAFF	F	2	1	CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM NODE ++; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - STRAW FRAGS ++; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM BASE X 1 (ALL MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11413	66	UNT CHAFF	F	1	1	CEREALIA/ POACEAE - STRAW FRAG X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11810	67	UNT CHAFF	F	1	1	HORDEUM RACHIS NODE +; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM BASE X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11808	68	UNT CHAFF	F	1	1	CEREALIA/ POACEAE - STRAW FRAG + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14611	69	UNT CHAFF	F	1	-	CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM BASE X 1; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - STRAW FRAG + (BOTH MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10927	72	UNT CHAFF	F	1	1	CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM NODE X 1; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - STRAW FRAGS + (BOTH MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13106	74	UNT CHAFF	F	1	1	CF. HORDEUM RACHIS NODE X 1 (?UNT)
14518	78	UNT CHAFF	F	1	1	CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM NODE X 1; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - CULM BASE X 1 (BOTH MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13006	79	UNT CHAFF	F	1	1	TRITICUM AESTIVUM RACHIS NODE +; CEREALIA/ POACEAE - STRAW FRAG X 1 (BOTH MOST LIKELY MODERN)
16405	83	UNT CHAFF	F	1	1	CEREALIA/ POACEAE - STRAW FRAG X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11712	64	UNT GRAIN	F	1	-	CF. HORDEUM X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11712	64	UNT LEAF	F	1	-	LEAF FRAG + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10927	72	UNT LEAF	F	1	1	CYPRUS X LLEYLANDII - LEAVES + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14712	76	UNT LEAF	F	1	1	UNIDENT LEAF FRAG + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13006	79	UNT LEAF	F	1	1	UNIDENT LEAF FRAG + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
20108	85	UNT LEAF	F	1	1	UNIDENT LEAF FRAG + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14611	69	UNT MISC	F	1	-	MOSS + (MOST LIKELY MODERN - STILL GREEN)
10912	70	UNT MISC	F	1	-	MOSS + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
13106	74	UNT MISC	F	4	-	UNIDENT PLANT FRASS +++++ (VERY SIMILAR TO MATERIAL PREVIOUSLY OBSERVED FROM DRIED WPR SAMPLES) - (?UNT/ ?DRIED WPR)
13106	74	UNT MISC	W	1	-	COMPRESSED PLANT MATTER - ? DRIED WPR/ ?DECAYED MODERN PLANT MATTER [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG]
20206	86	UNT MISC	W	1	-	UNIDENT CLAYX/ PERIANTH X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10912	70	UNT ROOT	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14309	59	UNT ROOTS	F	2	-	ROOT ++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11709	60	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11709	61	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11709	62	UNT ROOTS	F	3	-	ROOT +++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11709	63	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11712	64	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11710	65	UNT ROOTS	F	3	-	ROOT +++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11413	66	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11810	67	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11808	68	UNT ROOTS	F	3	-	ROOT +++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14611	69	UNT ROOTS	F	2	-	ROOT ++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10919	71	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10927	72	UNT ROOTS	F	2	-	ROOT ++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13207	73	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14716	75	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14712	76	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
15448	77	UNT ROOTS	F	2	-	ROOT ++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14518	78	UNT ROOTS	F	2	-	ROOT ++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13407	81	UNT ROOTS	F	3	-	ROOT +++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
16007	82	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
20106	84	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	Flot 1 of 2: ROOT +++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN) // Flot 2 of 2: ROOT ++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
20108	85	UNT ROOTS	F	1	-	ROOT + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
20206	86	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT ++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
20207	87	UNT ROOTS	F	4	-	ROOT ++++ (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14309	59	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	PAPVER RHOEAS/ DUBIUM X 1
11709	60	UNT SEEDS	F	1	-	CHENOPODIUM +; BROMUS X 1; CF. PERSICARIA X 1 [ALL MOST LIKELY MODERN]
11709	61	UNT SEEDS	F	2	1	CHENOPODIUM +; FUMARIA + (BOTH MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11709	62	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	CHENOPODIUM + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11709	63	UNT SEEDS	F	2	2	FUMARIA +; CF. FALLOPIA (DECAYED/ DAMAGED) X 1; CHENOPODIUM ++; ATRIPLEX X 1
11712	64	UNT SEEDS	F	2	2	CHENOPODIUM ++; SOLANUM NIGRUM X 1; AETHUSA CYNAPIUM +; FALLOPIA CONVULVULUS +; LEMNA X 1
11710	65	UNT SEEDS	F	2	2	CARYOPHYLLACEAE/ AMARANTHACEAE - INDET INTERNAL STRCT X 1; PERSICARIA X 1; FALLOPIA +; ATRIPLEX +; VERONICA HEDERIFOLIA +; CHENOPODIUM ++; CF. POLYGONUM SP. X 1 (ALL MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11413	66	UNT SEEDS	F	2	2	FALLOPIA CONVULVULUS X 1; CHENOPODIUM +; ATRIPLEX +; AETHUSA CYNAPIUM +; CF. PERSICARIA/ POLYGONUM INDET X 1 (ALL MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11810	67	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	ATRIPELX X 1; CF. AETHUSA CYNAPIUM X 1; POLYLGNUM AVICULARE +; FALLOPIA/ POLYGONUM INDET X 1 (ALL MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11808	68	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	FALLOPIA CONVULVULUS X 1; SONCHUS ASPER X 1 (BOTH MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14611	69	UNT SEEDS	F	1		SONCHUS OLERACEUS +; SONCHUS ASPER +; ATRIPLEX +; CHENOPODIUM X 1; POACEAE (WILD) - CULM NODE + (ALL MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10912	70	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	BETULA +; FUMARIA +; ATRIPLEX X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10919	71	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	FUMARIA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10927	72	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	FUMARIA X 1; FALLOPIA CONVULVULUS X 1; BIRCH + (ALL MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13207	73	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	FALLOPIA CONVULVULUS X 1; CF. MENTHA X 1; CF. FUMARIA - INTERNAL STRUCTURE X 1

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
13106	74	UNT SEEDS	F	1	2	SONCHUS ASPER +; FICARIA VERNA X 1; POACEAE - SMALL-SIZED CARYOPSIS +; RANUNCULUS SCCELERATUS X 1 (?UNT/ ?DRIED WPR)
14716	75	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	SONCHUS ASPER X 1; SILENE X 1
15448	77	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	SONCHUS ASPER X 1; SILENE X 1
14518	78	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	FALLOPIA CONVULVULUS X 1; LEMNA + (BOTH ? UNT/ ?DRIED WPR - ESP LEMNA SPP)
13006	79	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	PERSICARIA X 1; SONCHUS ASPER +
13407	81	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	VERONICA HEDERIFOLIA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
16007	82	UNT SEEDS	F	2	2	SAMBUCUS X 1; FUMARIA - SEED COAT FRAG X 1; FUMARIA +; ATRIPLEX +; VERONICA HEDERIFOLIA +; CF. FUMARIA (ENCRUSTED) X 1 (ALL MOST LIKELY MODERN)
20106	84	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	Flot 1 of 2: SAMBUCUS +; FUMARIA X 1; ATRIPLEX + // Flot 2 of 2: ?FRUIT STONE (2 CHAMBERS) X 1; FUMARIA X 1; SAMBUCUS +; ATRIPLEX +
20207	87	UNT SEEDS	F	1	1	FUMARIA X 1
11413	66	UNT STEM	F	1	1	UNIDENT - STEM/ STALK FRAG X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14611	69	UNT STEM	F	1	-	INDET STALK / STEM + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
15448	77	UNT STEM	F	1	-	UNIDENT STEM/ STALK + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11710	65	UNT STEM	W	1	-	UNIDENT STEM FRAG X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN) - [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
13106	74	UNT STEM	W	1	1	UNIDENT STEM FRAG X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN) - [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN SORTED CPR BAG]
13013	80	UNT WOOD	F	1	1	> 4 MM X 1 (ROUNDWOOD)

Faunal remains

Animal bone, human bone, insect and/or other invertebrate remains and molluscs were noted frequently in the Baldock Zones 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24) samples (Table 23).

The results for each category of faunal remains will be discussed separately below.

Amphibian bone

A single possible amphibian bone was noted in sample <59>/ context (14309).

Animal bone

Animal bone was recovered from several samples, and these are listed in Table 23 under BONE MAM, BONE MISC and BONE SM MAM.

In most cases only small quantities of animal bone was recovered; however, abundant quantities of undifferentiated mammal bone were reported by MOLA processing staff for sample <77>/ context (15448) and sample <79>/ context (13006). This material was sent directly to the animal bone specialist and will be reported fuller in their assessment.

Human bone

Abundant to very abundant human bone fragments were recovered from samples <61>, <62> and <63> from Bronze Age cremation [11708]/ context (11709).

Insects and other invertebrates

Beetle (Coleoptera), fly (Diptera), millipede (Myriopoda)/ centipede (Scolopendra), wireworm (Agriotes)/ indeterminate insect larva and unidentified worm/ nematode (Nematoda) cases were noted in many samples in small numbers.

In almost all cases these were considered to be modern contaminants. However, sample <59>/ context (14309) has produced millipede remains which may be mineralised.

Table 23: List of other ecofacts recovered in samples from Baldock Zones 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24)
 (Data ordered by ecofact category, then process (F)/ residue (W)) and then sample number)

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
14309	59	BONE AMPHIB	F	1	1	? AMPHIBIAN BONE X 1
11709	61	BONE HUMAN	W	4	-	HUMAN BONE ++++ (SORTED FROM RES)
11709	62	BONE HUMAN	W	3	-	HUMAN BONE +++ (SORTED FROM RES)
11709	63	BONE HUMAN	W	4	-	HUMAN BONE ++++ (SORTED FROM RES)
14309	59	BONE MAM	W	2	-	MAMMAL BONE ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
11413	66	BONE MAM	W	1	-	MAMMAL BONE + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
11413	67	BONE MAM	W	1	-	MAMMAL BONE + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
11808	68	BONE MAM	W	1	-	MAMMAL BONE + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
14611	69	BONE MAM	W	1	-	MAMMAL BONE + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
10912	70	BONE MAM	W	2	-	MAMMAL BONE ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
10919	71	BONE MAM	W	2	-	MAMMAL BONE ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
10919	72	BONE MAM	W	2	-	MAMMAL BONE ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
14712	76	BONE MAM	W	1	-	MAMMAL BONE + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
15448	77	BONE MAM	W	3	-	MAMMAL BONE +++ (SORTED FROM RES)
14518	78	BONE MAM	W	2	-	MAMMAL BONE ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
13006	79	BONE MAM	W	3	-	MAMMAL BONE + (SORTED FROM RES)
13013	80	BONE MAM	W	1	-	MAMMAL BONE + (SORTED FROM RES)
20108	84	BONE MAM	W	1	-	MAMMAL BONE + (SORTED FROM RES)
11709	63	BONE MISC	F	1	1	BURNT BONE (< 4 MM) X 1 (UNDIAGNOSTIC)
14309	59	BONE MISC	W	1	-	BURNT BONE (> 4MM - UNDIAGNOSTIC) X 3 - EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN SEPARATE BAG
11413	66	BONE MISC	W	1	-	> 4 MM BONE FRAG (UNDIAGNOSTIC) X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN SEPARATE BAG]// BURNT BONE (MAMMAL) + (SORTED FROM RES)
11413	67	BONE MISC	W	1	-	BURNT MAMMAL BONE + (SORTED FROM RES)
10912	70	BONE MISC	W	1	-	BURNT BONE (> 4 MM - UNDIAGNOSTIC) FRAG X 3 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
						SEPARATE BAG] // BURNT BONE ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
10919	71	BONE MISC	W	1	-	INDET BONE FRAG X 1 (UNDIAGNOSTIC) (EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN SEPARATE BAG) // BURNT BONE (MAMMAL) ++ (SORTED FROM RES)
10927	72	BONE MISC	W	1	1	BURNT BONE (> 4MM - UNDIAGNOSTIC) X 2 - EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN SEPARATE BAG // BURNT BONE (MAMMAL) ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
15448	77	BONE MISC	W	1	1	BURNT BONE (UNDIAGNOSTIC - > 4 MM) X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN SEPARATE BAG] // BURNT BONE (MAMMAL) + (SORTED FROM RES)
20106	84	BONE MISC	W	1	1	BURNT BONE (UNDIAGNOSTIC) X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL AND PLACED IN SEPARATE BAG]
20108	84	BONE MISC	W	1	-	BURNT BONE (MAMMAL) + (SORTED FROM RES)
14309	59	BONE SM MAM	F	1	1	SM MAMMAL BONE X 1
14611	69	BONE SM MAM	F	1	1	SM MAMMAL BONE (DIAGNOSTIC - ?END OF FEMUR/ TIBIA) X 1
13006	79	BONE SM MAM	F	1	1	BURNT BONE - VERTEBRA X 1
10919	71	BONE SM MAM	W	1	-	SM MAMMAL BONE X 2 (?DIAGNOSTIC) (EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and IN SEPARATE BAG)
11712	64	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11413	66	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11810	67	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11808	68	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14611	69	INV BEETLES	F	1	-	COLEOPTERA + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10912	70	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10919	71	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
10927	72	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13106	74	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA X 1

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
13407	81	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
16405	83	INV BEETLES	F	1	1	COLEOPTERA + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11709	63	INV GENERAL	F	1	1	INDET INSECT FRAG X 1
14309	59	INV MISC	F	1	2	CENTIPEDE X 1; WORM CASES +; INDET INSECT FRAG X 1; MILLIPEDE + (?MINERALISED)
11712	64	INV MISC	F	1	1	WORM CASE X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11710	65	INV MISC	F	1	1	ADULT FLY (DIPTERA) HEAD X 1; WORM CASE X 1 (BOTH MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11810	67	INV MISC	F	1	1	MILLIPEDE X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13106	74	INV MISC	F	1	1	UNIDENT INSECT LARVA X 1
13407	81	INV MISC	F	1	1	INDET INSECT HEAD - ? ANT (FORMICIDAE) X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
16007	82	INV MISC	F	1	1	WORM CASE + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
16405	83	INV MISC	F	1	1	WIREWORM/ LARVA X 1; ANT (FORMICIDAE) HEAD X 1; WORM CASE X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
20106	84	INV MISC	F	1	1	Flot 1 of 2: WORM CASE X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN) // Flot 2 of 2: WORM CASE + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11712	64	INV PUPARIA	F	1	1	INDET INSECT PUPA (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11710	65	INV PUPARIA	F	1	1	FLY (DIPTERA) PUPARIA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
11810	67	INV PUPARIA	F	1	1	FLY (DIPTERA) PUPARIA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13207	73	INV PUPARIA	F	1	1	FLY (DIPTERA) PUPARIA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
13407	81	INV PUPARIA	F	1	1	FLY (DIPTERA) PUPARIA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
16405	83	INV PUPARIA	F	1	1	FLY (DIPTERA) PUPARIA X 1 (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14309	59	MIN SEEDS	F	1	1	?MPR - INDET INTERNAL STRUCTURE (ROUND) +
13006	79	MIN WOOD	W	1	-	4 -2 MM X 2 (ODD APPEARANCE - ? MINERALISED) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
14309	59	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +
11709	60	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
11709	61	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +
11709	62	MOLSC FW	F	2	1	VALLONIA ++
11709	63	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +
11712	64	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA X 1
11710	65	MOLSC FW	F	2	1	VALLONIA ++
11413	66	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +; CARYCHIUM X 1
11810	67	MOLSC FW	F	3	1	VALLONIA +++; CARYCHIUM +
11808	68	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	CARYCHIUM X 1; VALLONIA X 1
14611	69	MOLSC FW	F	3	1	VALLONIA ++; GYRAULUS ++
10919	71	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +
10927	72	MOLSC FW	F	2	1	VALLONIA ++
13207	73	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +; CARYCHIUM +
13106	74	MOLSC FW	F	3	1	CARYCHIUM +++; VALLONIA X 1
14712	76	MOLSC FW	F	2	1	VALLONIA ++
15448	77	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +
14518	78	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +; CARYCHIUM X 1
13006	79	MOLSC FW	F	2	1	VALLONIA ++; CARYCHIUM +
13013	80	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +
13407	81	MOLSC FW	F	3	1	VALLOINA +++
16007	82	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +
16405	83	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA +
20106	84	MOLSC FW	F	4	1	Flot 1 of 2: VALLOINA ++; CARYCHIUM +++ // Flot 2 of 2: CARYCHIUM ++++; VALLOINA ++
20108	85	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLOINA +
20206	86	MOLSC FW	F	1	1	VALLONIA X 1
20207	87	MOLSC FW	F	2	1	VALLONIA ++
20106	84	MOLSC MARINE	F	1	1	Flot 2 of 2: ?MARINE SHELL FRAGMENT (OYSTER-LIKE)
14309	59	MOLSC TR	F	4	3	CECILIOIDES +++; LAURIA ++; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++; EUCONULUS TYPE X 1; CF.

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
						VERTIGO X 1 (ENCRUSTED); TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE +; COCHLICOPA X 1
11709	60	MOLSC TR	F	3	2	CECILIOIDES ++; CF. LAURIA/ COLUMELLA TYPE + (ENCRUSTED); TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS ++; CF. VERTIGO TYPE (ENCRUSTED) X 1; COCHLICOPA X 1
11709	61	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	CECILIOIDES ++++; EUCONUUS TYPE +; COLUMELLA/ LAURIA (ENCRUSTED) ++; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE +; COCHLICOPA +
11709	62	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	CECILIOIDES ++++; LAURIA/ COLUMELLA TYPE (ENCRUSTED) +; EUCONULUS TYPE X 1; LAURIA +; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE +
11709	63	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	TROCHULUS TYPE ++; EUCONULUS TYPE +; CECILIOIDES ++++; CF. LAURIA (JUVENILE) X 1; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE X 1
11712	64	MOLSC TR	F	4	3	CECILIOIDES ++++; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE +++; EUCONULUS TYPE ++; LAURIA +++; INDET - LG ENCRUSTED SEHLL (2 - 4 CM) X 1; DISCUS ROTUNDATUS X 1; COLUMELLA X 1; COCHLICOPA +; CF. VERTIGO X 1
11710	65	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	CECILIOIDES ++++; LAURIA ++++; EUCONULUS TYPE ++; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE ++++; COCHLICOPA +++; CF. VERTIGO X 1
11413	66	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	CLAUSILIA +; CECILIOIDES ++++; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE ++++; COCHLICOPA ++; LAURIA TYPE X 1; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++; DISCUS ROTUNDATUS X 1
11810	67	MOLSC TR	F	4	3	POMATIUS +; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA (> 1 CM) ++; DISCUS ROTUNDATUS +; COCHLICOPA ++; CECILIOIDES ++++; LAURIA ++++; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++++; CLAUSILIA +; EUCONULUS TYPE +; VERTIGO +
11808	68	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	POMATIUS +; CECILIOIDES ++++; LAURIA ++; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE +
14611	69	MOLSC TR	F	2	2	TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++; VERTIGO X 1; EUCONULUS TYPE X 1; COCHLICOPA X 1

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
10912	70	MOLSC TR	F	4	3	CECILIOIDES +++++; LAURIA +++; EUCONULUS TYPE +; LG WHITE WHORL SNAIL/ LARGE UMBILICUS X 1; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE +; TROCHULUS TYPE X 1; COCHLICOPA X 1
10919	71	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	CECILIOIDES +++++; LAURIA +++; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE +++; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE ++; EUCONULUS TYPE +
10927	72	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE (> 1 CM) +; CECILIOIDES +++++; LAURIA +++++; ?CANDIDULA TYPE +; EUCONULUS TYPE +; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++; COCHLICOPA X 1
13207	73	MOLSC TR	F	2	2	DISCUS ROTUNDATUS +; LAURAI X 1; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE +; CECILIODIES +
13106	74	MOLSC TR	F	2	1	TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++; CECILIOIDES +; DISCUS ROTUNDATUS +
14716	75	MOLSC TR	F	2	1	CECILIOIDES +; VALLONIA +; LAURIA +
14712	76	MOLSC TR	F	3	1	CECILIOIDES ++; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA (> 1 CM) +; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++; LAURIA +
15448	77	MOLSC TR	F	1	1	LAURIA X 1
14518	78	MOLSC TR	F	2	2	COCHLICOPA X 1; CECILIOIDES +; LAURIA +; EUCONULUS TYPE X 1; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS +
13006	79	MOLSC TR	F	3	2	CECILIOIDES ++; LAURIA +; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE +; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++
13013	80	MOLSC TR	F	1	1	TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS +; CECILIODIES +
13407	81	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE +++++; LAURIA +++; CECILIOIDES ++; UNIDENT LG WHORL SNAIL +; COCHLICOPA X 1; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++
16007	82	MOLSC TR	F	2	1	CECILIODIES ++; LAURIA +; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE +
16405	83	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	EUCONULUS TYPE +; LAURIA +++++; CECILIOIDES ++; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS +++; COCHLICOPA +; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE +
20106	84	MOLSC TR	F	4	3	Flot 1 of 2: POMATIUS ++; HELIX TYPE X 1; DISCUS ROTUNDATUS ++; CECILIODIES ++; CLAUSILIA +; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE +; COCHLICOPA ++; EUCONULUS TYPE +; LAURIA +++ // Flot 2 of 2:

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
						POMATIUS +; CECILIOIDES +++; LAURIA +++; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++; DISCUS ROTUNDA- TUS +; COCHLICOPA +
20108	85	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	CECILIOIDES +++; LAURIA +++; EUCONULUS TYPE +; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE ++; VERTIGO X 1; COCHLICOPA X 1
20206	86	MOLSC TR	F	4	2	CECILIOIDES +++; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS TYPE +; TRICHIA/ HELICELLA TYPE ++; LAURIA +; COCHLICOPA X 1
20207	87	MOLSC TR	F	3	2	CANDICULA TYPE ++; LAURIA ++; CECILIOIDES ++; TRICHIA/ OXYCHILUS ++
14309	59	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	1	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
11709	61	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	2	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED ++ (SORTED FROM RESI- DUE)
11709	62	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	1	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
11709	63	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	2	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED ++ (SORTED FROM RESI- DUE)
11712	64	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	3	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED +++ (SORTED FROM RES)
11710	65	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	4	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED +++++ (SORTED FROM RES)
11413	66	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	3	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED +++ (SORTED FROM RES)
11810	67	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	3	-	MOLSC MISC +++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
11808	68	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	3	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED +++ (SORTED FROM RES)
14611	69	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	2	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED ++ (SORTED FROM RESI- DUE)
10919	71	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	2	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED ++ (SORTED FROM RESI- DUE)
10927	72	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	3	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED +++ (SORTED FROM RES)
13207	73	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	2	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED ++ (SORTED FROM RESI- DUE)
13106	74	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	1	-	MOLLUSC UNSPECIFIED + (SORTED FROM RES)
14712	76	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	1	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
14518	78	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	1	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
13006	79	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	2	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED ++ (SORTED FROM RESI- DUE)

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
13013	80	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	1	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
13407	81	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	2	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
16007	82	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	1	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
16405	83	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	2	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
20106	84	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	3	1	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED +++ (SORTED FROM RES)
20108	85	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	2	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED ++ (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
20206	86	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	1	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)
20207	87	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED	W	1	-	MOLSC UNSPECIFIED + (SORTED FROM RESIDUE)

Molluscs

Terrestrial and freshwater land snails were frequently noted in Baldock Zones 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24) samples.

Freshwater molluscs were abundant in samples <67>/ context (11810); <74>/ context (13106); <81>/ context (13407) and <84>/ context (20106). Only a few taxa were noted: *Carychium*, *Gyraulus* and *Vallonia* types.

Terrestrial molluscs frequently were abundant in samples. Samples with abundant and very abundant terrestrial land snails are listed in Table 24.

Table 24: Presence of terrestrial molluscs present

Context	Sample	Flot (F)/ Res- idue (W)	Abun- dance
14309	59	F	4
11709	60	F	3
11709	61	F	4
11709	62	F	4
11709	63	F	4
11712	64	F	4
11710	65	F	4
11413	66	F	4
11810	67	F	4
11808	68	F	4
14611	69	F	2
10912	70	F	4
10919	71	F	4
10927	72	F	4
14712	76	F	3
13407	81	F	4
16405	83	F	4
20106	84	F	4
20108	85	F	4
20206	86	F	4
20207	87	F	3

It is unclear whether the mollusc assemblages are securely ancient. Certainly, many of these samples included large quantities of modern root and other contaminants suggesting these deposits are near modern topsoil level. The abundance of *Cecilioides* in these samples is notable, especially as this taxon can burrow to several metres' depth below the ground surface.

It is advisable to have a mollusc specialist review the freshwater and terrestrial mollusc results, and they may wish to take into account the untransformed and invertebrate results from these samples.

Artefactual remains

Artefacts recovered by the MOLA Processing Team when sorting sample residues are recovered on the MOLA Environmental Data Processing Form and all finds recovered in this way have been submitted to the appropriate find specialists for cataloguing/assessment.

In addition, some artefacts have been recovered in sorted CPR/ Charcoal from residues and the flots assessed here. These are reported in Table 27 and when material has remained with sorted ecofacts (such as charcoal) this has been indicated.

Coal (anthracite) fragments were recovered frequently from Baldock Zones 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24) samples. This is consistent with the recovery of abundant modern root, seed/ plant stem and insect remains in these sample and suggests that the deposits excavated often are located near to modern ground level.

Small fragments of mortar (or possibly daub) were noted in a few samples. One silicified nodule (which could be plant matter but may be a waste from an industrial process) was noted in sample <59>/ context (14309).

Magnetic nodules (?slag/ ?iron stone) were noted in a few samples. It is unclear whether this is metalworking debris, but certainly in some cases under the microscope the material appeared to be metallic rather than iron stone. It is advisable that this material is reviewed by the MOLA small finds team and/or a metalworking specialist.

Table 25: List of other artefacts noted in flots and/or sorted residue material (CPR/ Charcoal) from Baldock Zones 1 – 4 (BYG/Z1-4'24)
(David ordered by artefact category, then process (flot (F)/ residue (W)), then sample number)

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
10919	71	?MORTAR	W	1	-	?MORTAR/ ?DAUB X 1 - KEPT IN WITH CHARCOAL
11712	64	COAL	F	1	1	?HVO /?SPENT COAL/ ?ANTHRACITE X 1
14611	69	COAL	F	1	1	ANTHRACITE X 1
13106	74	COAL	F	1	1	ANTHRACITE X 1
14716	75	COAL	F	1	1	ANTRHACITE X 1
20106	84	COAL	F	1	1	Flot 2 of 2: ANTHRACITE X 1
20108	85	COAL	F	1	1	ANTHRACITE X 1
14309	59	COAL	W	1	-	ANTHRACITE FRAGS X 3 (< 4 MM) - IN WITH CHARCOAL
11709	63	COAL	W	1	-	ANTHRACITE + (EST 10 FRAGS) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
11712	64	COAL	W	1	-	4 -2 MM X 1 [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
14611	69	COAL	W	1	-	4 -2 MM X 3 // < 2 MM X 1 [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
10912	70	COAL	W	1	-	ANTRHACITE (> 4 MM) X 9 [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
10919	71	COAL	W	1	-	ANTRHACITE X 5 (< 4 MM) - KEPT IN WITH CHARCOAL
13207	73	COAL	W	1	1	ANTHRACITE (4 - 2 MM) - KEPT WITH CHARCOAL
13106	74	COAL	W	2	-	ANTRHACITE ++ (EST 25 ITEMS) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
15448	77	COAL	W	1	-	ANTRHACITE X 3
14518	78	COAL	W	1	-	4 -2 MM ANTRHACITE X 3 [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
13012	80	COAL	W	1	-	ANTHRACITE X 4 (ALL < 2 MM) [IN WITH CHARCOAL]
13407	81	COAL	W	1	-	ANTRHACITE X 5 - [KEPT IN WITH CHARCOAL]
16007	82	COAL	W	1	-	ANTHRACITE X 6 (4 -2 MM) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
16405	83	COAL	W	1	1	ANTRHACITE X 1 [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
20106	84	COAL	W	2	-	ANTRHACITE (4 -2 MM) ++ (EST 11 FRAGS)
20108	85	COAL	W	2	-	ANTRHACITE (4 -2 MM) ++ (EST 11 FRAGS) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL] // ANATHRACITE X 1 [IN WITH CPR SORTED FROM RES]
14309	59	MISC ARTEFACT	F	1	1	SILICIFIED NODULE/ ?INDUSTRIAL DEBRIS (?GLASS WASTER) X 1

Context	Reg Samp. No.	ID	Process	Abundance	Diversity	Comments
13207	73	MISC ARTEFACT	F	1	1	WHITE FIBRE + (MOST LIKELY MODERN)
14309	59	MORTAR	W	1	-	MORTAR FRAG (< 4 MM) X 1; ?BURNT MORTAR (< 4 MM) X 1 - IN WITH CHARCOAL
11709	63	MORTAR	W	1	-	MORTAR X 1 (4 -2 MM)
15448	77	MORTAR	W	1	-	MORTAR/ DAUB X 2 (> 4 MM) [KEPT WITH CHARCOAL]
15448	77	MORTAR	W	1	-	?MORTAR/ ?CLAY NODULE X 1 [KEPT WITH CPR SORTED FROM RES]
14518	78	MORTAR	W	1	-	MORTAR/ DAUB X 1 [KEPT IN WITH CHARCOAL]
13006	79	MORTAR	W	1	-	?MORTAR/ ?DAUB X 1 - KEPT IN WITH CHARCOAL
13012	80	MORTAR	W	1	-	DAUB/ MORTAR X 1 (4- 2 MM) [IN WITH CHARCOAL]
20108	85	MORTAR	W	1	1	?CLAY/ ?MORTAR/ ?DAUB X 1 [IN WITH CPR SORTED FROM RES]
20206	86	SLAG	F	1	1	MAGNETIC NODULE X 1
11709	63	SLAG	W	1	-	?IRON STONE/ ?SLAG X 1 (CLEARLY MAGNETIC) [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN SEPARATE BAG]
14518	78	SLAG	W	2	-	MAGNETIC ?SLAG X 10 (8 X > 4 MM // 2 X 4 - 2 MM)
13006	79	SLAG	W	1	-	?SLAG/ ?IRON STONE X 1 - [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN SEPARATE BAG]
20108	85	SLAG	W	1	-	?SLAG X 1 // ?IRON STONE GRAVEL X 1 [EXTRACTED FROM CHARCOAL and PLACED IN SEPARATE BAG]

Potential of the data

The archaeobotanical assessment has identified three rich CPR assemblages and two borderline assemblages (samples <59>, <70>, <71>, <72> and <77>).

None of the samples have produced > 100 fragments of larger-sized (> 4mm) charred wood fragments. However, several samples have produced abundant to very abundant quantities of small-sized (4-2mm) charred wood fragment which potentially are identifiable (samples <60>, <61>, <71>, <74>, <75>, <77>, <78>, <79> and <82>).

It is recommended that these results are reviewed by a charred wood specialist.

Realisation of the original research aims*Original environmental research aims:*

This archaeobotanical assessment was carried out in order to fulfil the research aim of establishing the potential for the survival of environmental evidence in Zones 1-4 (BYG/Z1-4'24).

It is clear from this assessment that there is good potential for the recovery of interpretable charred plant remain assemblages and several samples assessed here have been recommended for further CPR analysis.

General discussion of potential

The assemblages recovered here have strong evidence for past cereal cultivation, accompanying weeds of crop and can provide data on past foodways, cereal crop processing activities and waste disposal patterns on site.

Significance of the data

Approximately twenty archaeological sites have reported Bronze Age – medieval plant remains from Hertfordshire (Carruthers and Hunter-Dowse 2019; see also associated database). Significant Romano-British results have previously been produced at Baldock (Murphy 1990) and also at Boxfield Farm, Chells, near Stevenage (Murphy 1999) and as part of the M1 Widening Scheme (Smith unpublished 2009).

The assemblages identified here add to the data from previous work in Baldock (Murphy 1990). There is potential once phasing is secure that this material may provide data for periods not otherwise well represented in the county (e.g. Late Bronze age or Saxon).

At present the phasing of these samples is provisional and covering whole periods or groups of periods. Further tightening of the chronology of these samples may identify data which can fill in various gaps in the existing archaeobotanical evidence for Hertfordshire. Sufficient material is available from the five samples recommended for further analysis should the project team wish to consider submitted plant remains for radiocarbon determination.

Botanical method statement

Twenty-nine samples from Land North of Baldock Zones 1-4, Hertfordshire (BYG/Z1-4'24) have produced a few abundant or moderate botanical assemblages which have been selected for further post-assessment analysis.

A subsequent revision of this selection should be carried out in combination with any chronological data obtained from C14 and other dating procedures. The aim of this

selection should be to include representative samples from all archaeological periods in addition to those from interesting features and/or with botanically significant assemblages.

Methodology will follow standard procedures in use by MOLA. Plant remains will be sorted, identified and quantified numerically. It has been assumed that in most cases only the richest samples, with the most abundant and diverse plant assemblages will be selected for analysis, so the time needed for studying each sample will be relatively high.

The remaining samples which did not contain sufficient archaeobotanical remains and, therefore, do not provide further data for the interpretation of the site will be discarded following standard procedures established by MOLA. Because it is not clear what other environmental analyses are required from material in these samples, for the moment, all samples should be retained in case of use for the charred wood specialist or the snail specialist.

7 DISCUSSION

The archaeological landscape of Baldock offers interesting evidence of continuous human activity. This was corroborated during the archaeological evaluation presented in this report, that has uncovered significant evidence of activity spanning from the Bronze Age to the medieval period, highlighting aspects of settlement, burial practices, and agricultural activity.

7.1 Bronze Age

During the Bronze Age, the landscape of Baldock was marked by burial practices linked to the construction of burial barrows, which were commonly associated with ring ditches, as evidenced by previous works such as aerial photography (Albion Archaeology 2003), geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (Davies 2016; Finn and Muldowney 2017). The evaluation identified these features primarily in Zones 2 and 4. In Zone 2, two ring ditches were uncovered, one of which appeared relatively undisturbed, while the other showed signs of later disturbance, likely due to agricultural or other human activities. At the centre of one of these ring ditches, a cremation deposit was found, although no associated finds were present to assist in dating the burial more precisely.

The boundary ditch identified in Zone 2, which produced a large assemblage of pottery, dating from the late Bronze Age to the early Iron Age, helps mark this transitional period. The lack of datable artefacts limits the ability to firmly date the burial to a specific phase within the Bronze Age, but the association with ring ditches strongly suggests a funerary function, typical of this period. In Zone 4, a greater concentration of ring ditches was uncovered, with some corresponding to results from earlier geophysical surveys. One particularly large outer ring ditch appeared to be part of a multi-phase barrow complex. The variations in width, depth, and fill types in this area indicate that these features were not only constructed at different times but were also reused and possibly modified during later phases. The presence of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery indicates a complex period of transition between the Bronze Age and the later periods, suggesting that the barrows in Baldock were part of a larger, evolving landscape of burial practices, possibly reflecting changes in ritual or social organisation over time.

7.2 Late Iron Age / early Roman

Transitioning into the Iron Age and Roman periods, the archaeological evidence reveals the continued occupation of the area, marked by both agricultural and settlement development. In Zones 1 and 2, a significant amount of evidence for late Iron Age to early Roman occupation was uncovered, showing a gradual transformation of the landscape. Enclosures, field systems, and boundary ditches point to an increasingly organised landscape being used for agriculture or, possibly, for the establishment of permanent settlements.

One of the most distinct features in Zone 2 was a boundary ditch aligned with the Great North Road, which is thought to have marked either a territorial or functional boundary. Pottery found within the fills of this ditch suggests that it was in use during the late Iron Age and the early Roman periods. Other field system ditches and enclosures, while lacking datable artefacts, displayed typical characteristics of Iron Age agricultural systems, indicating the organisation of land for farming. In the western area of Zone 2, an L-shaped ditch with late Iron Age to early Roman pottery in its fill may indicate a local settlement or an agricultural feature, further supporting the idea of transitional period between the Iron Age and Roman rural activity.

The continued use of Iron Age enclosures indicates a gradual evolution of the settlement and agricultural landscape rather than the replacement of a pre-existing settlements. The transition into Roman Britain appears to have been marked by continuity in some aspects of the local landscape, though the influence of Roman material culture and architectural practices would have gradually transformed the region.

7.3 Medieval

The medieval period saw the continued occupation of the Baldock area, with evidence of rural settlements and agricultural complexes.

Evidence of Saxon activity is limited, though still present. Features such as postholes and small pottery sherds found in later contexts suggest that some Saxon occupation may have occurred, possibly representing a period of resettlement or renewed activity in the area. However, the Saxon material is rather scarce, indicating that it was not as greatly represented in the archaeological record compared to earlier or later periods or it remains to be observed and investigated.

In Zone 3, double boundary ditches were found, along with associated pits and other ditches, suggesting the presence of a settlement or agricultural complex. Pottery and slag found within these features indicate both domestic and industrial activities taking place in the transition from the Roman to medieval periods. The presence of slag, in particular, points to the possibility of ironworking rather than smelting activity and could indicate such work having taken place in the area. Another trench in the area revealed a large boundary ditch, along with smaller pits and gullies, which likely formed part of a settlement complex. The finds of pottery, animal bones, and metal fragments in these features suggest that Baldock continued to be a hub of domestic and agricultural activity throughout the medieval period.

7.3 Research agendas

The archaeological findings from Baldock, encompassing periods from the Bronze Age throughout the medieval period, aligning with several key research agendas outlined in the East of England Regional Research Framework (EERRF 2025).

The archaeological evidence from Baldock offers significant information about the Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement and funerary activity, particularly in Zone 2, with the evidence corroborating a gradual transition between periods. Radiocarbon dating would hugely increase the gap in timeframes. The chronological framework for the Bronze Age, particularly during the late Bronze Age and the transition into the Iron Age, remains one of the most crucial gaps in current research, with radiocarbon dating being a key tool for refining this (E-MBA 03, 06, 21; LBA-MIA 17). By radiocarbon dating of the cremated remains and animal bone assemblage, a much better understanding of the chronology of the construction and filling of the ring ditches at Baldock in their wider context could be achieved.

The findings from Baldock demonstrate a gradual transition from Iron Age to Roman influence in the landscape. Boundary ditches, field systems, and enclosures with pottery finds help register this transition. The presence of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery in these features indicates a continuity in the use of the land during this period. Furthermore, the integration of Roman material culture, including the copper-alloy brooch, suggests that local populations began adopting Roman practices in a gradual process. This transition is also reflected in the evolution of settlement patterns and agricultural systems, pointing to an evolving rural landscape (LIA-ROM 05, 06).

The identification of boundary ditches suggest that they may have been used as territorial markers or functional boundaries, contributing to the organisation of the

landscape and the control of movement. They likely facilitated local and regional communication (Med (Rural) 03). The recovery of slag, suggesting ironworking and found in association with domestic and agricultural features is important to understand the scale and relevance of these industries in rural settings. Insight is extended by analysing these remains within the materials used and the technological practices of medieval rural populations (Med (Rural) 04).

In general, this archaeological evaluation portrays a dynamic landscape, shaped by human activity over centuries. From the Bronze Age barrows to the complex agricultural systems of the Iron Age and Roman periods, and the ongoing medieval settlement, the site suggests the long-term significance of this region in understanding broader patterns of land use and human settlement. The data gathered offers valuable insights into the evolving nature of settlement, burial practices, and agricultural progress. Although some features lack datable artefacts, the overall picture is one of a constantly changing landscape, marked by the persistence of human occupation and adaptation to mutable environment and social circumstances through time.

The archaeological evidence from Baldock contributes to the broader knowledge of the prehistory, Roman, and medieval rural landscapes over centuries. Further research and analysis of these features will likely yield further insights into their specific functions, as well as refine our comprehension of the chronology of events in this important area of Hertfordshire.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alberti, M, 2018 The Construction, Use, and Discard of Female Identities: Interpreting Spindle Whorls at Vindolanda and Corbridge. *Theoretical Roman Archaeology Journal*, 1(1): 2, 1–16
- Abrams, J, 2008 *Land at Baldock, Archaeological Assessment*, (DBA) Bedford
- Albarella, U and Davis, S. J. M. 1994. *The Saxon and Medieval animal bones excavated 1985-1989 from West Cotton, Northamptonshire*. AML Rep. Ser. 17/1994.
- Albion Archaeology, 2003 *A505 Baldock Bypass. Archaeological field evaluation*. (AER), Bedford
- Albion Archaeology, 2009 *Site 5 Land at Royston Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire Archaeological Field Evaluation*. (AER No. 2009/46), Albion Archaeology, Bedford
- Armitage, P.L. and Clutton-Brock, J. 1976. A System for Classification and Description of the Horn Cores of Cattle from Archaeological Sites. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 3: 329-348.
- Barber, B, and Bowsher, D, 2000 *The eastern cemetery of Roman London: excavations 1983–90*, MoLAS Monogr Ser 4, London
- Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth, P, Evans, J, Brown, D, H, and Wood, I, 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, Historic England and PCRG, SGRP and MPRG
- Barford, P, M, and Major, H, 1992 Later Bronze Age loomweights from Essex, *Essex Archaeol Hist* 23. Vol 23, pp. 117-120
- Barton, N, 2005 *Prehistoric flintwork*
- BGS 2025 The British Geological Survey GeoViewer, available at <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html>, last accessed 5th March 2025
- Booth, A, 2014 *Reassessing the long chronology of the penannular brooch in Britain: exploring changing styles, use and meaning across a millennium*, unpublished phd thesis, Leicester University
- Boessneck, J. 1969. Osteological Differences between Sheep (*Ovis aries* Linne) and Goat (*Capra hircus* Linne), in D. R. Brothwell, and E. Higgs, (eds.) *Science in Archaeology*. London.
- Bradley, R, 2007 *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*, Cambridge
- Brück, J., 2006 Death, exchange and reproduction in the British Bronze Age, *European Journal of Archaeology* 9(1), 73–101
- Brück, J., 2021 *Personifying prehistory: Relational ontologies in Bronze Age Britain and Ireland*, Oxford
- Brudenell, M, J, 2012, *Pots, Practice and Society: An Investigation of Pattern and Variability in the Post-Deverel Rimbury Ceramic Tradition of East Anglia*, University of York PhD. Found at <https://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/14230/>, accessed November 2024
- Buikstra, J E, and Ubelaker, D H (eds), 1994 *Standards for data collection from human skeletal remains: proceedings of a seminar at the Field Museum of Natural History*, Arkansas Archaeol Survey Res Ser 44, Fayetteville, AR
- Carruthers, W. and Hunter-Dowse, K. 2019 *A Review of Macroscopic Plant Remains from the Midland Counties*. (Historic England Research Report Series No. 47/2019). Swindon: Historic England

Caswell, E. and Roberts, B., 2018 'Reassessing community cemeteries: cremation burials in Britain during the Middle Bronze Age (c 1600–1150 BC)', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 18, 329–57

CIfA, 2021, *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting Advisory Checklist*, online at <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit/checklist>, accessed February 2025

CIfA 2022 *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2023a *Standard for archaeological field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2023b *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA, 2024, *Toolkit for Finds: pottery*, online at <https://www.archaeologists.net/toolkits/pottery>, accessed February 2025

CIfA 2024a Advisory Checklist <https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit/checklist> (accessed March 2025)

CIfA 2024b reporting guidelines <https://www.archaeologists.net/toolkits/pottery/reporting> (accessed March 2025)

Clark, J, 2004 *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c.1150 - c.1450* (2nd ed.), London

Crummy, N, 1983 *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971–9*, Colchester Archaeological Report 2, Colchester

Crummy, N, 1988 *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971–85*, Colchester Archaeological Report 5, Colchester

Davies, R, 2016 *Geophysical Survey at North Baldock, Hertfordshire. (Geophysical Survey Report)*. Stratascan, Upton Upon Severn.

Davis, S. 1980. Late Pleistocene and Holocene equid remains from Israel. *Zoological J. of the Linnaen Soc.* 70 (3). pp. 289-312.

Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. AML rep. 81/91 London.

DLUHC, 2024 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

Driesch, A von den. 1976. *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Harvard: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology Bulletin 1.

EERRF 2025 *East of England Regional Research Framework*, Research Frameworks Network, available online at <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/> (last accessed 20th February 2025)

EERRF 2011 *Post-medieval Research Agenda* [Post-medieval Research Agenda - East of England Research Framework](#) (accessed March 2025)

Eisenmann, V. 1981. *Etude des dents jugales inferieure des equus (Mammalia, Perissodactyla) actuels et fossiles*. *Palaeovertebrata*, 10. pp. 127-226

Evans, C, with Tabor, J, and Vander Linden, M, 2016 *Twice-Crossed River. Prehistoric and Palaeoenvironmental Investigations at Barleycroft Farm/Over, Cambridgeshire*. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Landscape Archives Series. The Archaeology of the Lower Ouse Valley Volume III. Cambridge: McDonald Institute

Evans, C, and Knight, M, 1998 *The Butcher's Rise ring-ditches: excavations at Barleycroft Farm, Cambridgeshire, 1996, 50–60*, Cambridge Archaeological Unit, unpublished report 283

- Evison, V, 1987 Dover: The Buckland Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, London
- Finn, C, and Muldowney, M, 2017 Archaeological Evaluation on land adjacent to Bygrave Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire, October to December 2016, (AER No. 17/22), MOLA Northampton, Northampton
- Gallagher, A, Murray, M, Langston, A, 2023 Geophysical Survey report of Site South of Ashwell Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire (Geophysical Survey Report). Magnitude Surveys, Bradford
- Grant, A. 1982. The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. In B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*. Oxford: BAR British Series 199
- Gilmour, N, Dodwell, N, and Popescu, E, 2010 A Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery on the Western Claylands at Papworth Everard. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 99, 7–24
- Gowland, R, Chamberlain, A, and Redfern, R C, 2014 On the brink of being: re-evaluating infanticide and infant burial in Roman Britain, in *Infant health and death in Roman Italy and beyond* (eds M Carroll and E-J Graham), Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 69–87
- Greenfield, H. J. 2005 Sexing fragmentary ungulate acetabulae. In D. Ruscillo. (eds.) *Recent Advances in Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones, (Proceedings of the 9th ICAZ Conference, Durham 2002)*. Oxford
- Grigson, C. 1982. Sex and age determination of some bones and teeth of domestic cattle: a review of the literature, in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*. Oxford: BAR British Series 199
- Gurney, D, 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, EAA Occasional Paper
- Gustafson, G, and Koch, G, 1974 Age estimation up to 16 years of age based on dental development, *Odontologisk Revy* 25, 297–306
- Halstead, P. Collins, P. and V. Isaakidou. 2002. Sorting the Sheep from the Goats: Morphological Distinctions between the Mandibles and Mandibular Teeth of Adult Ovis and Capra. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 29. pp. 545-553.
- Hambleton, E. 1999. *Animal husbandry regimes in Iron Age Britain*. BAR British Series 282.
- Hamerow, H, 1993 *Excavations at Mucking Volume 2 - The Anglo-Saxon settlement*, London
- Haselgrove, C. 1999. Iron Age Societies in central Britain, in B. Bevan, *Northern Exposure: Interpretative Devolution in the Iron Ages in Britain*
- Hatting, T. 1995. Sex-related characters in the pelvic bone of domestic sheep (Ovis aries L.) *Archaeofauna* 4. 71-76
- Hawkes, C, F, C, and Hull, M, R, 1947, *Camulodunum. First reports on the excavations at Colchester, 1930-1939*, [Society of Antiquaries Res Rep](#) XIV
- HE 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, Historic England
- Hertfordshire Museums, 2017, Hertfordshire Archaeological Archive Standards
- Holden, J, L, Phakey, P, P, and Clement, J, G, 1995a Scanning Electron Microscope Observations of incinerated human femoral bone: a case study. *Forensic Science International* 74: 17–28

- Holden, J. L., Phahey, P. P., and Clement, J. G., 1995b Scanning Electron Microscope Observations of Heat-Treated Human Bone. *Forensic Science International* 74: 29–45
- HSE 2014, Avoiding danger from underground services, Health and Safety Executive
- Lovejoy, C., Meindl, R., Pryzbeck, T. and Mensforth, R., 1985 Chronological metamorphosis of the auricular surface of the ilium: a new method for the determination of age at death, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 68, 47–56
- Lindsay, H., 2000 Death-pollution and funerals in the city of Rome, in *Death and disease in the ancient city*, (eds V M Hope and E Marshall), London, 152-73
- Luke, M., 2016, *Close to the Loop: Landscape and Settlement Evolution by the Biddenham Loop, west of Bedford*. Bury St Edmunds: EAA monograph 156
- Manning, W. H., 1985 *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum*, London
- Marshall, M., 2022 *Guide to recording Registered Small Finds in the MOLA Oracle CDE database*, unpublished MOLA guidelines
- McKinley, J., 1994a Bone fragment size in British cremation burials and its implications for pyre technology and ritual, *Journal of Archaeological Science* 21, 339–42
- McKinley, J. I., 1997 Bronze Age 'barrows' and funerary rites and rituals of cremation, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 63, 129–45
- McKinley, J., 2000a Phoenix rising: aspects of cremation in Roman Britain. In *Burial, society and context in the Roman world* (eds J Pearce, M Millet, and M Struck), Oxford, 38–44
- McKinley, J., 2000b The analysis of cremated bone, in *Human Osteology in Archaeology and Forensic Science* (eds M Cox and S Mays), London, 403–22
- McKinley, J. I., 2000c The dead, in *The eastern cemetery of Roman London: excavations 1983–90* (eds B Barber and D Bowsher), MoLAS Monograph 4, London 264–96
- McKinley, J., 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone, in *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (eds M Brickley and J I McKinley) (BABAO/IFA) 8–12
- Meckseper, C., 2016 Land north of Baldock, Site BA1, Hertfordshire: Desk based heritage Assessment. (DBA), Albion Archaeology, Bedford
- MOLA 2014 *Archaeological Fieldwork Manual*, MOLA Northampton
- MOLA, 2024a, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Land North of Baldock zones 1-4*, MOLA unpublished report
- MOLA, 2024b, *London Pottery codes*, found at <https://mola.iro.bl.uk/concern/datasets/42f468ff-e433-4506-8421-0795df66d518>, accessed November 2024
- MOLA, 2024c MOLA London Ceramic codes available at <https://doi.org/10.48583/gck4-zd57> (last accessed March 2025)
- MOLA, 2024d MOLA Ceramic and building material fabric code: Roman, medieval and post-medieval available at <https://mola.iro.bl.uk/uv/uv.html#?manifest=https://mola.iro.bl.uk/concern/datasets/42f468ff-e433-4506-8421-0795df66d518/manifestandconfig=https://mola.iro.bl.uk/uv/uv-config.json> (last accessed March 2025)
- Murphy, P., (1990) *Baldock, Hertfordshire: Land Molluscs, Carbonised Cereals and Crop Weeds, Charcoal, Avian Eggshell and Coprolites From Prehistoric And Roman Contexts*. (Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report, Old Series 123/ 90). London: English Heritage

- Murphy, P. (1999) Plant remains and other macrofossils, pp. 136 – 42, in C.J. Going and J.R. Hunn (eds), *Excavations at Boxfield Farm, Chells, Stevenage, Hertfordshire*. (Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 2). Stroud: Sutton Publishing
- Newbould, J, 2008 Site 1b Land at Wallington Road, Baldock, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Field Evaluation (AER). Albion Archaeology, Bedford
- North Hertfordshire District Council, 2022 North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011 -2031
- Ortner, D J, 2003 Identification of pathological conditions in human skeletal remains, 2 ed, London
- Orton, C R, Tyers, P and Vince, A, 1993. Pottery in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press
- Parker Pearson, M, 2003 *The archaeology of death and burial*, Stroud
- Payne, S. 1969. A metrical distinction between sheep and goat metacarpals, in P. J. Ucko and G. W. Dimbleby (eds.) *The domestication and exploitation of plants and animals*. London.
- Payne, S. 1973. Kill-off Patterns in Sheep and Goats: the Mandibles from Aşvan Kale. *Anatolian Studies* Vol. 23
- Payne, S and Bull, G. 1988. Components of variation in measurements of pig bones and teeth, and the use of measurements to distinguish wild from domestic pig remains. *Archaeozoologica*, 2, pp. 27-65.
- PCRG, 2010, The Study of Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and publication, online at https://www.prehistoricpottery.org/_files/ugd/b40101_48969801f0fd4147b24b935728c32ff7.pdf. Accessed November 2024
- Pearce, J, 2000 Infants, cemeteries and communities in the Roman provinces In *Proceedings of the tenth annual theoretical Roman archaeology conference* (eds G Davies, A Gardner and K Lockyer), Oxford, 125–45
- Phillip, M., H. Duncan and C. Mallows. 2009. *Four Millennia of Human Activity Along the A505 Baldock Bypass, Hertfordshire*. East Anglian Archaeology 128.
- Phillips, T, 2015 A Bronze Age barrow and cremation cemetery and Early – Middle Iron Age settlement at The Fawcett Primary School, Cambridge. OA East Report 1618
- Powers, N, 2014 Guidelines for the assessment of burnt bone, unpub MOLA rep
- Powers, N (ed), 2008 Human osteology method statement: published online March 2008, unpub MOLA rep, <http://archive.museumoflondon.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2D513AFA-EB45-43C2-AEAC-30B256245FD6/0/MicrosoftWordOsteologyMethodStatementMarch2008.pdf> (last accessed 11 July 2024)
- Resnick, D (ed), 2002 Diagnosis of bone and joint disorders, 4 edn in 5 vols, Philadelphia, PA
- Richmond A.D.W and Burleigh G.R, 1992, *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Engine Public House Baldock*, North Hertfordshire District Council Museums, Field Archaeology Section.
- Roberts, C, and Cox, M, 2003 Health and disease in Britain: from prehistory to the present day, Stroud
- Ruscillo, D. (eds). 2006. *Recent Advances in Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones. Proceedings of the 9th ICAZ Conference, Durham 2002*. Oxford
- Scheuer, L, and Black, S, 2000 *Developmental Juvenile Osteology*, London

- Serjeantson, D. 1996: The Animal Bones. In Needham, S. and Spence, T. (eds.), *Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations. Vol. 2 Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East, Runnymede* (London, British Museum), 194–223.
- Silver, I. A. 1969. The ageing of domestic animals. In D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds). *Science in Archaeology* 283-302.
- Smith, W. (unpublished 2009) *Roman and Medieval Charred Plant Remains from the northern extension of Junction 8 and Junction 9 of the M1 Widening Scheme, Herefordshire*. (Oxford Archaeology Unpublished Specialist Report). Oxford Arch Unpublished Archive Report MOW05. Oxford: Oxford Archaeology
- Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Sparkes, I G, 1989 *Old Horseshoes*, Shire Album 19, Aylesbury
- Spoerry, P, 2016 *The Production and Distribution of Medieval Pottery in Cambridge-shire*, East Anglian Archaeology 153
- Stace, C. 2019 *New Flora of the British Isles* (4th edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Stead, I, M, and Rigby, V, 1986, Baldock: The Excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement 1968-72, *Britannia Monograph Series No. 7*, London
- Sutton, A, with Anderson, K, Banks, P, Blinkhorn, P, Hudak, E, Lyons, A, Machin, S, Percival, S, Perrin, R, Rebisz-Nizolek, A, and Scholma-Mason, O, 2025, *A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon: Pottery Methodology*. Online at https://archaeologydataservice.auk/archiveDS/archiveDownload?t=arch-3796-1/dissemination/Reports/2Methodologies/16_A14_CAMBRIDGE_TO_HUNTINGDON_IMPROVEMENT_SCHEME_POTTERY_METHODODOLOGY.pdf, accessed 24th February 2025
- Thompson, I, 1982, *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England*, BAR British Series 108, online at <https://tedconnell.org.uk/AFW/02/00.htm>, accessed November 2024
- Thompson, T, 2015 Fire and the body: Fire and the people, in *The archaeology of cremation: burned human remains in funerary studies* (ed T Thompson), Oxford, 1–18
- Tomber, R, and Dore, J, 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook*, Museum of London Archaeology Service monograph 2, London, online at <https://romanpotterystudy.org.uk/nrfrc/base/>, accessed 26th February 2025
- Ubelaker, D.H., 2015 Case applications of recent research on thermal effects on the skeleton, in *The archaeology of cremation: burned human remains in funerary studies* (ed T Thompson), Oxford, 213–26
- Van der Veen, M. and Fieller, N. 1982 Sampling seeds. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 9: 287–98
- Von den Driesch, A and Boessneck, J. 1974. *Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhöhenberechnung aus Längenmaßen vor und frühgeschichtlicher Tierknochen*, *Säugetierkundliche Mitteilungen*, 22, München
- Walton Rogers, P, 2009 Textile Production in: Evans, D, and Loveluck, C (eds.), 2009 *Life and economy at early medieval Flixborough c. AD 600–1000*, Oxford. 281-301
- Wells, J, 2009, Appendix 3. Ceramic Type Series in Phillips, M, Duncan, H and Malloys, C, *Four Millennia of Human Activity Along the A505 Baldock Bypass, Hertfordshire*, East Anglian Archaeology 128

Ziegler, P., Appenroth, K.J., Sree, K.S. (2023) Survival strategies of duckweeds, the world's smallest angiosperms. *Plants* 12: 2215.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/plants12112215>

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E. 2013 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World: The Origin and Spread of Domesticated Plants in South-West Asia, Europe, and the Mediterranean Basin* (4th edition). Oxford: Oxford University Press

Website consulted

BSBI Online Plant Atlas (2020) P.A. Stroh, T. A. Humphrey, R.J. Burkmar, O.L. Pescott, D.B. Roy, and K.J. Walker (eds.) *Ranunculus sceleratus* L.
<https://plantatlas2020.org/atlas/2cd4p9h.963> [Accessed 04/02/2025]

MOLA

March 2025

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH INVENTORY

Trench 107												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Aligned	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation-ship	Samples
10701	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
10702	Subsoil			Mid yellow-brown silty-sand	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
10703	Natural			Soft light grey-white chalk changes to light yellow brown silty clay with large light grey yellow brown sandy clay and chalk approx 8m towards the south	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.7			
Trench 108												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta-tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation-ship	Samples
10801	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
10802	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
10803	Natural			Firm dark red-brown clay with occasional chalk flecks changes to light grey-white chalk to the NE end of trench frequently mottled with sandy-clay	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.65			
10804	Natural			N/A								
10805	Cut of ditch		10807	Linear in plan, BOS (top) steep concave, sloping sides, augered to base	SE-NW		>1.80m	3.60m	0.64 then augered to total depth of 1.04 to Natural and test-pitted due			

										to H+S concerns		
10806	Natural				N/a							
10807	Fill of ditch [10805]	10805	Firm mid red-brown silty clay with moderate small cobbles and moderate to frequent medium to large flint and occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk			Pottery, A. Bone, Lithic-Flakes	/	/	0.64 then augered to total depth of 1.04 to Natural and test-pitted due to H+S concerns			
Trench 109												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
10901	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
10902	Subsoil			Soft mid yellow-brown silty sand	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
10903	Natural			Firm grey-white chalk	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40			
10904	Parent context and cut of quarry pits	N/a	N/a	Sub-oval for pit - Parent Number for Quarry pits [10909], [10910],[10911],[10913],[10914],[10915]			>1.80	12.6	1.2			Sub-oval for pit - Parent Number for Quarry pits [10909], [10910], [10911], [10913], [10914], [10915]

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

10905	Ditch	10908	Linear in plan with BOS (top/base) gradual, sides-concave, concave base	NW-SE	>1.80	1.11	0.33	
10906			Tested Natural				N/a	
10907			Tested Natural				N/a	
10908	Natural infill	10905	Firm mid red-brown silty sandy clay	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	0.33	
10909	Cut of Quarry pit	10925 10919 10920 10921 10928 10924	Sub-circular (full extant beyond the L.O.E) in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), steep-sloping/concave sides and concave base. Most southern pit in grouping	NW-SE	>1.8	4.5	1.2	cuts 10910
10910	Cut of Quarry pit	10933	Sub-rectangular in plan with sharp BOS (top/base), sloping concave sides, and undulating base	NW-SE	7.5	>1.8	0.5	cut by 10909
10911	Cut of Quarry pit		Sub-rectangular in plan with rounded corners, sharp BOS (top/base), gradual concave sides and undulating base	NW-SE	7.2	>1.8	0.85	
10912	Fill of Quarry pit [10915]	10915	Firm dark grey-brown silty sand with moderate chalk	Pottery, A. Bone, Flint	/	/	0.2	70
10913	Cut of Quarry pit	10916 10917	Sub-circular in plan with rounded corners, sharp BOS (top/base), sharp step concave slopes (W) very steep convex (E) and concave base	E-W	2.8	>1.8	1.1	
10914	Cut of Quarry pit	10932	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top), concave sides, gradual BOS (base) and concave base	NW-SE	2	>1.8	0.39	cut by 10911
10915	Cut of Quarry pit	10912	Sub-circular in plan with rounded corners, sharp BOS (top/base), concave sides and concave base	E-W	0.75	>1.8	>0.25	cuts pit [10913]
10916	Upper Fill of Quarry	10913	Firm light grey-brown, with frequent small chalk and	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	1.1	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

	pit. Re-deposited Natural		occasional charcoal flecks, redeposited Natural chalk					
10917	Base Fill of Quarry pit. Dumped	10913	Firm dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk fragments	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	0.35	
10918	Top Fill of quarry pit	10911	Soft dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional small chalk and moderate charcoal flecks	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	0.4	
10919	Top Fill of Quarry pit	10909	Soft dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Pottery, A. Bone, Flint, CBM	/	/	0.7	71
10920	Fill of Quarry pit. Dumped	10909	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	Pottery, A. Bone, Flint, CBM	/	/	0.6	
10921	Fill of Quarry pit	10909	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks		/	/	0.45	
10922	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	
10923	Fill of pit. Dumped	10909	Soft light grey-brown silty sand frequent small chalk	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	0.7	
10924	Fill of pit. Dumped	10909	Soft light grey-brown silty sand with frequent small chalk		/	/	0.8	
10925	Fill of pit. Dumped	10910	Soft light grey-white silty chalk with frequent small chalk		/	/	0.4	
10926	Fill of pit	10910	Soft light grey-white silty chalk with frequent small chalk	Pottery, A. bone, CBM	/	/	0.5	
10927	Fill of pit	10911	Soft dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	0.25	72
10928	Fill of pit	10911	Soft light grey-brown silty sand and moderate large chalk		/	/	0.35	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

10929	Fill of pit	10911	Soft light grey-brown silty sand with frequent small chalk		/	/	0.25
10930	Fill of pit	10911	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	0.5
10931	Fill of pit	10914	Firm light grey-white silty chalk		/	/	0.6
10932	Fill of pit	10914	Soft light grey-brown silty chalk with frequent small chalk		/	/	0.4
10933	Fill of pit	10911	Soft light grey-brown silty chalk with frequent chalk		/	/	0.5

Trench 110

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
11001	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	E-W		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
11002	Subsoil			Soft mid yellow brown silty sand	E-W		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
11003	Natural			Firm grey-white chalk	E-W		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40			
11004	Cut of ditch		11005	Linear in plan with a BOS (top/base), concave sides and flat base	NE-SW		1.34	1.01	0.39			
11005	Fill of ditch. Natural infill	11004		Soft light white-brown chalky silt with frequent chalk and occasional charcoal flecks		Pottery, A. bone, CBM	/	/	0.39			

Trench 111

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
11101	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
11102	Subsoil			Soft mid yellow-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
11103	Natural			Firm grey-white chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.50			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

11104	Tested Natural			Tested Natural								
11105	Cut of Irrigation ditch		11108	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), concave sides, gradual BOS (base) and a concave base	E-W		>1.80	1		0.41		
11106	Cut of ditch-Terminus		11110	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base) concave sides and an undulating base	N-S		>1.20	0.51		0.22		
11107	Tested Natural			Tested Natural								
11108	Fill of ditch		11105	Firm mid to dark red-brown silty sand, frequent small cobbles, frequent flint, frequent chalk, occasional charcoal		Pottery, A.Bone, Flint	/	/		0.41		
11109	Cut of ditch		11111	Linear in plan with a gradual (N) and sharp (S) BOS (top), concave sides, gradual BOS (base) and concave base	E-W		>1.80	0.75		0.17		
11110	Fill of terminus. Natural Infill		11106	Firm mid red-brown silty sand, moderate chalk			/	/		0.22		
11111	Fill of ditch. Natural infill		11109	Firm light to mid yellow-brown silty sand, frequent chalk			/	/		0.17		

Trench 112

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
11201	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
11202	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
11203	Natural			Firm light grey-white chalk mottled with large patches of sandy-clay to the NE end	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.55			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

11204	Natural			Tested Natural								
11205	Natural			Tested Natural								

Trench 113

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
11301	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
11302	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.5			
11303	Natural			Firm grey-white chalk mottled with dark white grey chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.80			

Trench 114

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
11401	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
11402	Subsoil			Firm mid red-brown silty sand with frequent chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
11403	Natural			Firm light yellow-white chalk mottled with patches of red sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40			
11404	Cut of ditch		11413 11414 11415	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	NW-SE		>1.80	1.3	0.4			
11405	Cut of pit		11416	Oval in plan with rounded corners, gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	N/a		/	0.8	0.22			
11406	Natural			Tested Natural								
11407	Cut of pit		11411	Oval in plan with rounded corners, gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	NE-SW		0.5	0.6	0.08			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

11408	Cut of ditch-Terminus	11412	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base) gradual, concave sides, and concave base	N-S	>1.18	0.67	0.19	
11409	Natural		Tested Natural					
11410	Natural		Tested Natural					
11411	Fill of pit. Natural infill	11407	Loose mid red-brown silty sand with frequent small chalk pebbles		/	/	0.08	
11412	Fill of terminus	11408	Loose mid red-brown silty sand with frequent small chalk pebbles		/	/	0.19	
11413	Top Fill of ditch. Natural infill	11404	Soft dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional cobbles and charcoal	A.Bone	/	/	0.13	<66>
11414	Mid Fill of ditch. Backfill	11404	Firm mid red-brown silty clay with frequent cobbles, frequent chalk, occasional to moderate charcoal flecks	A.Bone	/	/	0.22	
11415	Base Fill of ditch. Slumping	11404	Soft light to medium brown-grey silty sand with frequent chalk		/	/	0.08	
11416	Fill of pit. Natural infill	11405	Firm mid red-brown silty sand with frequent chalk		/	0.8	0.22	

Trench 115

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
11501	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.35			
11502	Subsoil			Firm mid red-brown silty sand with frequent chalk	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
11503	Natural			Firm light yellow-white chalk with patches of red sand	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.45			
11504	Natural			Tested Natural								

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

11505	Natural		Tested Natural									
11506	Natural		Tested Natural									
11507	Natural		Tested Natural									
11508	Natural		Tested Natural									
11509	Cut of pit		11510	Sub-circular in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides and flat base	NE-SW		1.3	1.34	0.35			
11510	Fill of pit	11509		Soft to loose silty sand with frequent large sub angular flint		A.Bone	/	/	0.35			

Trench 116

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
11601	Topsoil			Dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.23			
11602	Subsoil			Light grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
11603	Natural			Light yellow-white chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.33			
11604	Cut of boundary ditch		11607 11608	Linear in plan with a sharp (E) and stepped near vertical (W) BOS (top), convex sides, BOS (base) gradual and flat base	N-S		>1.80	1.55	0.75			
11605	Natural			Tested Natural								
11606	Cut of posthole		11609	Sub semi-circular, BOS (top) gradual, concave sides, BOS (base) gradual, flat base	NW-SE		0.18	0.24	0.05			
11607	Top Fill of boundary ditch. Natural infill	11604		Soft mid yellow-brown silty sand with frequent medium rounded chalk, moderate medium chalk pockets, moderate medium sub angular nodular flint		Pottery	/	/	0.6			
11608	Base Fill of	11604		Loose light yellow-white chalky gravel			/	/	0.15			

	bound-ary ditch. Natural infill												
11609	Fill of posthole . Natural infill	11606		Soft dark grey black silty sand with frequent flecks of chalk			/	/	0.05				
Trench 117													
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta-tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation-ship	Samples	
11701	Topsoil			Dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25				
11702	Subsoil			Light grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1				
11703	Natural			Lighth yellow-white chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.35				
11704	Cut of ditch		11710 11711	Linear in plan, BOS (top) gradual, concave sides, BOS (base) gradual, concave base	NW-SE		>1.80	1.58	0.39				
11705	Cut of Gully		11712	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and undulating base	N-S		>1.20	0.8	0.1				
11706	Cut of Tree Throw		11713	Irregular in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and undulating base	N-S		0.94	0.82	0.26				
11707	Void			Void									
11708	Cut of Crema-tion		11709	Circular in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave side, and undulating base	N-S		0.56	0.48	0.18				
11709	Fill of Crema-tion	11708		Soft dark black chalky silt, very frequent human bone, charcoal rich, frequent heat effected stones/flint		H. bone, Flint	/	/	0.18m			<60> <61> <62> <63>	
11710	Fill of ditch	11704		Loose mid red-brown sandy silt frequent rounded chalk pebbles			/	/	0.25m			<65>	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

11711	Fill of ditch	11704	Loose mid grey-brown sandy silt frequent rounded chalk pebbles and moderate subangular flint		/	/	0.39m	
11712	Fill of Gully	11705	Soft light white-brown chalky silty with very frequent chalk and flint		/	/	0.10m	<64>
11713	Fill of Tree Throw	11706	Soft mid white-brown chalky silt frequent chalk and flint. bioturbation present	Pottery	/	/	0.26m	<66>

Trench 118

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
11801	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.38			
11802	Subsoil			Firm mid red-brown silty sand with frequent chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.35			
11803	Natural			Firm light yellow-white chalk with frequent patches of red sand			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.75			
11804	Cut of boundary ditch		11810 11811 11812	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), straight near vertical sides and sloping base that tapers at centre	E-W		>1.8	1.82	1.04			
11805	Natural			Tested Natural								
11806	Natural			Tested Natural								
11807	Cut of pit		11808 11809	Irregular in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and undulating base	SW-NE		1.53	0.7	0.35			
11808	Top Fill of pit	11807		Soft dark black chalky silt with moderate chalk, occasional charcoal flecks and moderate flint			/	/	0.19			<68>
11809	Base Fill of pit. Natural infill	11807		Soft light white-brown chalky silt, moderate flint, and frequent chalk		CBM	/	/	0.15			
11810	Top Fill of	11804		Loose red-brown silty sand with moderate small angular cobble and occasional small chalk		Pottery A.Bone	/	/	0.44			<67>

	bound-ary ditch. Deliber-ate backfill											
11811	Mid Fill of bound-ary ditch. Deliber-ate backfill	11804		Compact mid red-brown silty sand with moderate small chalk and sub rounded/sub angular cobble	A.Bone	/	/	0.34				
11812	Base Fill of bound-ary ditch. Natural infill	11804		Firm light brown-yellow silty chalky sand with frequent small chalk		/	/	0.3				

Trench 119

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta-tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation-ship	Samples
11901	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NNE-SSW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
11902	Subsoil			Soft mid grey-brown silty clay	NNE-SSW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
11903	Natural			To the NNE end for 10m firm light greyish white chalk; beyond those 10m rest of the trench is a firm mid yellowish grey clay with occasional chalk flecks	NNE-SSW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.35			
11904	Natural			Tested Natural								
11905	Cut of pit		11909	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top), concave (NE edge) and gentle (SW) sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE		0.9	0.72	0.19			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

11906	Cut of pit	11910	Circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top), straight sides, gradual BOS (base) and concave base		0.28	0.26	0.08	
11907	Cut of pit	11911	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top), straight sides, gradual BOS (base) and concave base		0.48	0.44	0.17	Truncated by plough scar
11908	Cut of pit	11912 11913	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp (N) BOS (top), steeped (north) straight and undercut (south) sides, gradual BOS (base) and concave base			0.32	0.23	
11909	Fill of pit. Natural infill	11905	Soft mid grey-brown sandy-silty clay, occasional small and large chalk, occasional medium rounded flint		/	/	0.19	
11910	Fill of pit. Natural infill	11906	Soft light grey-brown sandy silty clay with occasional small, rounded chalk and occasional medium sub-rounded flint		/	/	0.08	
11911	Fill of pit. Natural infill	11907	Soft mid grey-brown sandy silty clay mottled with chalk, and occasional small flecks charcoal	Pottery, A, bone	/	/	0.17	
11912	Top Fill of pit. Natural infill	11908	Soft medium grey-brown sandy silty clay with moderate small charcoal and chalk flecks		/	/	0.17	
11913	Base Fill of pit. Natural infill	11908	Soft mid grey-brown silty clay		/	/	0.12	

Trench 120

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
12001	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.15			
12002	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.15			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

12003	Natural			Firm mid yellow-grey sandy clay with mid chalk flecks and organics sand patches; changes to reddish brown sand with yellow white chalk to the SW	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.30		
12004	Cut of boundary ditch		12004	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), near vertical concave sides, and a concave base	NE-SW		>1.80	0.63	0.37		
12005	Fill of boundary ditch. Deliberate backfill		12005	Firm mid yellow-brown silty sandy clay with moderate small sub-rounded and sub angular stones/chalk		Metal, CBM	/	/	0.37		

Trench 121

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
12101	Topsoil			soft dark grey-brown silty sand	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
12102	Subsoil			firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
12103	Natural			firm mid yellow-grey clay with moderate chalk fleck and orange sand; changes to light yellow chalk to S end of trench	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.70			
12104	Cut of ditch		12105	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	NE-SW		>1.8	0.91	0.34			
12105	Fill of ditch. Natural infill		12104	Soft mid to dark red-brown silty sand with moderate small cobble, occasional small charcoal flecks and occasional chalk			/	/	0.34			

Trench 122

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta-tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation-ship	Samples
12201	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
12202	Subsoil			Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.05			
12203	Natural			Firm yellow-white chalk with sandy glacial flows frequent orange to grey silt	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.35			
12204	Cut of ditch		12205	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	NE-SW		>1.80	0.91	0.34			
12205	Fill of ditch. Natural infill	12204		Soft mid to dark red-brown silty sand with moderate small cobble, occasional small flecks charcoal and occasional chalk			/	/	0.34			

Trench 123

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta-tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation-ship	Samples
12301	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
12302	Subsoil			Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.12			
12303	Natural			Firm yellow-white chalk with sandy glacial flows frequent orange to grey silt	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.37			
12304	Natural			Tested plough scar								
12305	Cut of posthole		12306	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), near vertical concave sides, and concave base			0.26	0.26	0.1			
12306	Fill of posthole. Natural infill	12305		Firm light brown-grey chalky silty with moderate chalk flecks			/	/	0.1			

**Trench
124**

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta- tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation- ship	Samples
12401	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
12402	Subsoil			Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.05			
12403	Natural			Firm yellow-white chalk with sandy glacial flows with frequent orange to grey silt	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.08			
12404	Cut of ditch		12405 12406	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	NE-SW		>1.80	0.8	0.28			
12405	Top Fill of ditch. Natural infill	12404		Soft mid red-brown silty sand with occasional small cobble, occasional small charcoal and occasional gravel			/	/	0.2			
12406	Base Fill of ditch. Deliberate backfill	12404		Soft mid yellow-brown silty sand with frequent chalk			/	/	0.18			

**Trench
125**

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta- tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation- ship	Samples
12501	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	E-W		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.27			
12502	Subsoil			Soft mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	E-W		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
12503	Natural			Firm light white-grey chalk and patches of mid orange-brown sand	E-W		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.37			
12504	Cut of ditch		12505	Linear in plan, BOS (top) gradual, concave sides, BOS (base) gradual, undulating base with burrowing activity	NW-SE		0.93	0.87	0.36	12607		

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

12505	Fill of ditch. Natural infill	12504		Soft light white brown chalky silty with frequent chalk and moderate flint		Pottery, A.Bone	/	/	0.36			
Trench 126												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
12601	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
12602	Subsoil			Soft mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.2			
12603	Natural			Firm light white-grey chalk and patches of mid orange-brown sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.45			
12604	Cut of pit		12611	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), stepped sides, and concave base	W-E		>1.3	3.34	1.01			
12605	Cut of ditch		12610	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), steep concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and flat base	W-E		>3.0	0.53	0.18			
12606	Cut of ditch		12609	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), straight near vertical (north) and stepped concave (south) sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	W-E		>2.50	1	0.61			
12607	Cut of ditch		12608	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), straight steep sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE		>1.80	1.36	0.7	12504		
12608	Fill of ditch	12607		Firm mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, small sub angular stones, and occasional small pebbles		A. Bone, Metal	/	/	0.7			
12609	Fill of ditch	12606		Firm mid grey-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, occasional pebbles of chalk, occasional small subangular flint		Pottery, A.Bone	/	/	0.61			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

12610	Fill of ditch	12605	Firm mid brown-grey silty clay with small cobbles			/	/	0.18			
12611	Fill of pit	12604	Firm grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, moderate flecks of chalk and occasional subangular flint/small stones	Pottery, A.Bone		/	/	1.01			

Trench 127

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
12701	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
12702	Subsoil			Soft mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.06			
12703	Natural			Firm light white-grey chalk and patches of mid orange-brown sand	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.36			

Trench 122

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
12801	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
12802	Subsoil			Soft mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
12803	Natural			Firm light white-grey chalk and patches of mid orange-brown sand	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40			

Trench 129

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
12901	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

12902	Subsoil			Soft mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
12903	Natural			Firm light white-grey chalk and patches of mid orange-brown sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40			
Trench 130												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
13001	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
13002	Subsoil			Soft mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
13003	Natural			Firm light white-grey chalk and patches of mid orange-brown sand	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.60			
13004	Cut of Spread		13006 13007	Linear in plan with a shallow BOS (top), gradual sides, not based.	E-W		>0.90	>1.80	0.38	13008 13011		
13005	Natural			Tested Natural								
13006	Base Fill of Spread	13004		Firm dark brown-grey silty clayey sand with frequent medium and large angular and subangular flint and occasional small chalk flecks		Pottery, A.Bone	/	/	0.22			<79>
13007	Top Fill of Spread	13006		Soft mid grey-brown silty sandy clay with frequent medium subangular and angular flint					0.17	13009 13012		
13008	Cut of test-pit		13009 13010	Test pit of spread	W-E		>1.0	>1.0	0.36	13004		
13009	Top Fill of test-pit	13008		Soft mid grey-brown silty sandy clay with frequent medium subangular and angular flint		Pottery	/	/	0.27	13007 13012		
13010	Base Fill of test-pit	13008		Firm mid blue-grey silty clay, frequent large and medium angular flints and occasional small charcoal flecks		A. Bone	/	/	0.16	13013		
13011	Cut of test-pit		13012 13013	Test pit of spread	W-E		>1.0	>1.0	0.38			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

13012	Top Fill of test-pit	13011	Soft mid grey-brown silty sandy clay, frequent medium subangular and angular flint	A.Bone	/	/	0.17	13007 13009	<80>
13013	Base Fill of test-pit	13011	Firm mid blue-grey silty clay, frequent large and medium angular flints and occasional small charcoal flecks	Wood	/	/	0.21	13010	

Trench 131

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
13101	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
13101	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.15			
13103	Natural			Firm light brown-grey clay	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.45			
13104	Cut of ditch		13106	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	NW-SE		>1.8	0.53	0.29			
13105	Cut of posthole		13107	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), steep concave sides, and concave base				0.3	0.1			
13106	Fill of ditch. Natural infill	13104		Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional chalk			/	/	0.29			<74>
13107	Fill of posthole . Natural infill	13105		Firm light grey-brown silty clay mottled with yellow brown clay and occasional charcoal flecks			/	/	0.1			

Trench 132

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
-------------	--------------	---------	-----------	-------------	-------------	------------	------------	-----------	----------------------	---------	--------------	---------

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

BALEDOOR LONES T, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE												
13201	Topsoil			Firm dark brown-grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks, occasional small subangular flint			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
13202	Subsoil			Firm mid grey-brown clayey silty moderate small sub angular chalk and occasional small sub angular flint			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
13203	Natural			Firm light brown-grey clay with frequent small to medium subangular chalk and occasional small subangular flint			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.50			
13204	Cut of enclosure ditch		13207 13208	Linear in plan, BOS (top) sharp, steep concave, BOS (base) sharp, concave base	NE-SW		>1.80	1.35	0.4			
13205	Natural			Tested Natural								
13206	Natural			Tested Natural								
13207	Basal Fill of ditch. Natural infill	13204		Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk, iron panning and charcoal			/	/	0.25			<73>
13208	Top Fill of ditch. Natural infill	13204		Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal			/	/	0.18			
Trench 133												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
13301	Topsoil			dark brown-grey firm clayey silt moderate small sub angular chalk occasional small sub angular flint			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
13302	Subsoil			mid brown-grey firm clayey silt moderate. small sub angular chalk occasional small sub angular flint			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.2			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

13303	Natural			mottled light brown-white chalk and mid brown-grey clay; moderate chalk flecks, occasional small to medium sub angular flint			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.50			
13304	Natural			Tested Natural								

Trench 134

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
13401	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.35			
13402	Subsoil			Soft mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
13403	Natural			Firm light white-grey chalk and patches of mid orange-brown sand			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.60			
13404	Cut of boundary ditch		13407	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), straight near vertical sides, and concave base	NE-SW		>1.80	2.2	0.73			
13405	Natural			Tested Natural								
13406	Cut of ditch		13408	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	NE-SW		>1.8	0.37	0.08			
13407	Fill of boundary ditch. Natural infill	13404		Firm light yellow-brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks			/	/	0.73			<81>
13408	Fill of ditch. Natural infill	13406		Firm light yellow-brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks			/	/	0.08			

Trench 135

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta- tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation- ship	Samples
13501	Topsoil			dark brown-grey firm clayey silt moderate small sub angular chalk occasional small sub an- gular flint	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
13502	Subsoil			mid brown-grey firm clayey silt moderate. small sub angular chalk occasional small sub an- gular flint	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.15			
13503	Natural			firm light grey-brown clay, small to medium sub angular flint, fre- quent chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.45			
Trench 136												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta- tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation- ship	Samples
13601	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
13602	Subsoil			Friable mid orange-brown clayey silt with moderate small sub an- gular chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
13603	Natural			Strongly cemented light brown- white chalk with occasional small to medium sub angular flint	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40m			
13604	Cut of ditch		13607 13608	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), stepped sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NE-SW		>1.8	1.78	0.82	13804		
13605	Natural			Tested Natural								
13606	Natural			Tested Natural								
13607	Top Fill of ditch	13604		Friable mid orange-brown silty sand, frequent small, rounded chalk, frequent medium sub- rounded flint/sandstone and fre- quent small chalk flecks		Pottery	/	/	0.7			

13608	Base Fill of ditch	13604	Friable light yellow-brown silty chalky sand with frequent small rounded chalk and frequent small gravel	/	/	0.17
-------	--------------------	-------	--	---	---	------

Trench 137

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
13701	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
13702	Subsoil			Soft mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
13703	Natural			Firm light white-grey chalk and patches of mid orange-brown sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.50			
13704	Natural			Tested Natural								
13705	Natural			Tested Natural								
13706	Natural			Tested Natural								

Trench 138

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
13801	Topsoil			Dark brown-grey firm clayey silt with moderate small subangular chalk and occasional small subangular flint	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
13802	Subsoil			Firm mid brown-grey clayey silt with moderate small subangular chalk and occasional small subangular flint	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
13803	Natural			Strongly cemented light brown-white chalk, occasional small to medium sub angular flint	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.65			
13804	Cut of ditch		13805 13806	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), convex (SW edge)	NW-SE		>1.8	2.02	0.78			

			stepped gradual (NE), gradual BOS (base), and concave base										
13805	Top Fill of ditch. Natural infill	13804	Friable mid orange-brown silty sand frequent small rounded chalk, frequent medium sub-rounded flint/sandstone and frequent small chalk flecks				/	/	0.62				
13806	Base Fill of ditch. Erosion	13804	Friable light yellow-brown silty chalky sand frequent small rounded chalk and gravel				/	/	0.16				

Trench 139

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
13901	Topsoil			Friable dark grey-brown silty sand with small chalk pebbles			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
13902	Subsoil			Friable medium grey-brown silty sand			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.15			
13903	Natural			Firm light yellow-white sand			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40			

Trench 140

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
14001	Topsoil			Soft dark grey-brown silty sand	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
14002	Subsoil			Soft mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.18			
14003	Natural			Firm light white-grey chalk and patches of mid orange-brown sand	N-S		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.43			

Trench 141

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
14101	Topsoil			Friable dark black-brown frequent chalk flecks	E-W		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
14102	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown frequent chalk pebbles	E-W		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.2			
14103	Natural			Firm silty clay yellow-brown with frequent chalk flecks and silty yellow brown white chalk	E-W		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.50			
14104	Natural			Tested Natural								
Trench 142												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
14201	Topsoil			Friable dark black-brown frequent chalk flecks	SW-NE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
14202	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown frequent chalk pebbles	SW-NE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
14203	Natural			Firm silty clay yellow-brown with frequent chalk flecks and silty chalk yellow brown white	SW-NE		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40			
14204	Natural			Tested Natural								
14205	Cut of ditch		14209	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	E-W		>1.0	0.7	0.41			
14206	Natural			Tested Natural								
14207	Cut of ditch		14210	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), concave sides, gradual BOS (base), undulating base	NW-SE		>1.0	0.6	0.21			
14208	Cut of ditch		14211	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), straight sides, gradual BOS (base), and flat base	NW-SE		>1.0	0.73	0.17			
14209	Fill of ditch	14205		Soft dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional small angular flint and small flecks of chalk		Pottery, A. Bone	/	/	0.41			
14210	Fill of ditch	14207		Firm dark grey-brown silty clay		Pottery	/	/	0.21			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

14211	Fill of ditch	14208		Soft light brown-grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks			/	/	0.17			
Trench 143												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
14301	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown silty clay	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.28			
14302	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown silty sand with frequent chalk	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
14303	Natural			Firm light yellow-white chalk and frequent orange-brown sandy glacial till	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.38			
14304	Natural			Tested Natural								
14305	Natural			Tested Natural								
14306	Cut of ditch		14312	Linear in plan, BOS (top) gradual, concave sides, BOS (base) gradual, flat base	N-S		>1.8	0.85	0.3			
14307	Cut of ditch		14308 14309 14310	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), steep concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE		2.45	0.96	1.03			
14308	Top Fill of ditch	14307		Soft light white-grey chalky silt with frequent chalk, moderate charcoal flecks, moderate stone/flint		Flint	/	/	0.6			
14309	Mid Fill of ditch	14307		Soft dark grey-black chalky silt, frequent charcoal flecks, mottled with clay dumping deposits, moderate stone		Pottery A.Bone	/	/	0.42			<59>
14310	Base Fill of ditch	14307		Firm light yellow-white silty chalk with moderate stone			/	/	0.17			
14311	VOID			VOID								
14312		14306		Soft light whit-brown chalky silt with frequent chalk		Pottery Mollusc inclusions	/	/	0.3			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Trench 144													
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples	
14401	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown clayey loam sand, occasional chalk flecks	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3				
14402	Subsoil			Firm mid grey-brown silty clay occasional subangular flint	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1				
14403	Natural			Light yellow-brown clay with frequent small chalk flecks and occasional large chalk	NW-SE		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40				
14404	Cut of ditch		14408 14409	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), stepped with gradual incline and nonprecipitable (NE) stepped gradual then steep (SW), gradual BOS (base), and undulating base	SW-NE		>1.80	1.9	0.42		truncated along the NE by [14407]		
14405	Cut of ditch terminus		14414	Linear in plan, BOS (top) sharp, concave (SW) and straight (SE), BOS (base) gradual, undulating base	NE-SW		>1.80	1.09	0.32				
14406	Cut of ditch terminus		14413	Curving Linear plan with a sharp BOS (top), gentle straight (NE) and steep (SW) sides, sharp (SW) and gradual BOS (base), and undulating base	NE-SW		>4.60	0.56	0.13	14411			
14407	Cut of gully		14410	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), straight sides, gradual BOS (base), and undulating base	NE-SW		>1.80	0.44	0.27		Cuts [14404]		
14408	Top Fill of ditch	14404		Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small angular flint, frequent small rounded chalk, occasional pockets of small chalk flecks		A. Bone, mollusc shell, Pottery	/	/	0.36				
14409	Base Fill of ditch	14404		Firm light grey-brown silty clay, occasional small rounded chalk and occasional large flat flint		A.Bone	/	/	0.08				

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

14410	Fill of Gully	14407	Soft dark red-grey silty clayey sand with occasional pockets of small chalk flecks and moderate small charcoal flecks		Pottery, A. Bone, Metal, SPF29	/	/	0.27	
14411	Cut of ditch terminus	14412	Curving linear, BOS (top) sharp, straight and gradual (NE) Concave and gradual (SW), BOS (base) gradual, undulating base	NE-SW		>7.40	0.49	0.15	14406
14412	Fill of ditch	14411	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small angular and sub rounded flint and frequent small rounded chalk			/	/	0.15	
14413	Fill of ditch	14406	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular and frequent small rounded chalk and small chalk flecks			/	/	0.13	
14414	Fill of Gully	14405	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional small sub angular rounded flint and frequent small rounded chalk		Pottery, A. Bone, Slag	/	/	0.32	

Trench 145

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
14501	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown silty clay	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.26			
14502	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
14503	Natural			Firm light yellow-brown clay with occasional chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.51			
14504	Natural			Tested - Natural								
14505	Cut of ditch		14527	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and flat base	NW-SE		>0.69	0.31	0.3			
14506	Natural			Tested - Natural								
14507	Cut of ditch		14524	Linear in plan, sharp BOS (top), straight sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE		>2.0	0.7	0.78		Is cut by [14508]	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

14508	Cut of ditch		Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and flat base	NE-SW	>2.0	1.04	0.22	Cuts the ditch [14507]
14509	Cut of ditch terminus	14522	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and undulating base	NE-SW	>1.10	0.41	0.09	
14510	Cut of enclosure ditch	14520 14521	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), stepped sides, gradual BOS (base), and undulating base	NW-SE	>2.20	1.63	0.45	
14511	Cut of ditch	14519	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), stepped (NE) and concave (SW), sharp (NE) and gradual (SW) BOS (base), and undulating base	NW-SE	>2.60	0.65	0.22	
14512	Cut of ditch	14516 14517 14518	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), steep (SW) and stepped (NE), base not reached, augured to total depth of 1.00	NW-SE	>2.50	3.76	0.80 augured to total depth of 1.00	
14513	Cut of ditch terminus	14526	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and undulating flat base	NW-SE	>2.20	0.47	0.06	
14514	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
14515	Cut of ditch	14525	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE	>2.40	0.74	0.17	
14516	Fill of ditch	14512	Firm mid to light blue-grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small subangular stones	Pottery, A.Bone, Metal (Slag)	/	/	0.21	
14517	Fill of ditch	14512	Firm light grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and medium subangular stones	Shell, Slag	/	/	0.38	
14518	Fill of ditch	14512	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small subangular stones	Pottery, A.Bone, Metal, SPF32	/	/	0.2	<78>
14519	Fill of ditch	14511	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small stones	A.Bone	/	/	0.22	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

14520	Base Fill of ditch	14510	Firm light grey-blue silty clay with occasional charcoal and medium to small subangular stones and occasional chalk flecks	Pottery, A.Bone, Metal, SPF28	/	/	0.3
14521	Top Fill of ditch	14510	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with chalk flecks and small to medium subangular stones	Pottery, Metal (slag)	/	/	0.13
14522	Fill of ditch-terminus	14509	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small subangular stones	A.Bone	/	/	0.09
14523	Fill of ditch	14508	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small charcoal flecks, occasional small chalk flecks, and medium to small subangular stones	Pottery, A.Bone	/	/	0.22
14524	Fill of ditch	14507	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small subangular stones		/	/	0.28
14525	Fill of ditch-terminus	14515	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small subangular stones	A.Bone, Metal (slag)	/	/	0.17
14526	Fill of ditch-terminus	14513	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk		/	/	0.06
14527	Fill of ditch	14505	Firm light brown-red silty clay with moderate stone and manganese flecks		/	/	0.3

Trench 146

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
14601	Topsoil			Friable dark black-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
14602	Subsoil			Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
14603	Natural			Firm mid yellow/red-brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small subangular flint			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.5			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

14604	Cut of ditch	14608	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, concave base	NE-SW	>0.65	0.63	0.13	
14605	Cut of ditch	14611	Linear (Potential pit, not confirmed due to flooding and depth) in plan with a gradual BOS (top), concave sides, under-terminated base	NW-SE	4.46	1.1	0.78	
14606	Cut of ditch	14610	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	NW-SE	>1.02	1.1	0.2	
14607	Cut of ditch terminus	14609	Sub-circular in plan with gradual BOS (top/base), concave sides, and concave base	N-S	>1.30	0.78	0.15	
14608	Fill of ditch	14604	Soft mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk impacted by frequent rooting		/	/	0.13	
14609	Fill of ditch-terminus	14607	Soft mid white-brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions occasional chalk		/	/	0.13	
14610	Fill of ditch	14606	Soft mid brown-black silty clay with moderate manganese occasional stone	Pottery, Shell	/	/	0.2	
14611	Fill of ditch	14605	Firm mid white-grey silty clay frequent stone and moderate flint, moderate charcoal flecks	Pottery, A.Bone, Metal, SPF9, SPF12,	/	/	0.78	<69>

Trench 147

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
14701	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown silty clay	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.22			
14702	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
14703	Natural			Firm light yellow-brown sandy clay with frequent large patches of chalk; changes at NE end to dark grey-brown clay	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.52			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

14704	Cut of ditch	14714	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and a flat base	NW-SE	0.72	0.52	0.23	
14705	Cut of ditch	14715	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base) gentle concave side, and flat base	NW-SE	0.55	0.37	0.16	
14706	Cut of ditch	14712	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and uneven base	NW-SE	1.41	1.01	0.42	
14707	Cut of cultivation ditch	14713	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and uneven base	NW-SE	0.74	0.37	0.27	
14708	Tested - Natural	N/A	Tested - Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
14709	Cut of posthole	14716	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), near vertical concave sides, and tapered base	NW-SE	0.82	0.41	0.3	
14710	Tested - Natural	N/A	Tested - Natural	N/A				
14711	Cut of curved linear	14717	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top) gentle concave sides gradual BOS (base) and a concave base	NW-SE	0.55	0.28	0.25	
14712	Fill of ditch	14706	Firm mid white-brown silty clay with frequent stone and flint, and charcoal flecks	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.42	<76>
14713	Fill of cultivation ditch	14707	Firm dark yellow-brown silty clay with moderate stone and flint, and moderate charcoal flecks		/	/	0.27	
14714	Fill of ditch	14704	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional stone and charcoal flecks	Pottery	/	/	0.23	
14715	Fill of ditch	14705	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent stone and flint, and charcoal flecks	Pottery, Bone, and SPF 27	/	/	0.16	
14716	Fill of post hole	14709	Firm mid white-brown silty clay with frequent stone and flint, and charcoal flecks	Pottery	/	/	0.3	<75>

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

14717	Fill of curved linear	14711	Firm mid black-brown silty clay with moderate stone and charcoal flecks	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.25
-------	-----------------------	-------	---	---------------	---	---	------

Trench 148

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
14801	Topsoil			Friable dark grey-brown silty sand and small chalk pebbles	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
14802	Subsoil			Friable medium grey-brown silty sand	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
14803	Natural			Firm light yellow-white sandy chalk	NE-SW		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.40			

Trench 149

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
14901	Topsoil			Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
14902	Subsoil			Firm light grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
14903	Natural			Firm light yellow-white silty chalk with frequent chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.5			
14904	Cut of enclosure ditch		14909 14910 14911 14920 14921 14922 14925 14926	Linear in plan with a sharp (SW) and gradual (NE) BOS (top), gentle uneven stepped (SW) and gentle to steep uneven stepped (NE) sides, gradual (SW) and sharp (NE) BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE		>1.8	3.35	1.45			Close proximity to inner enclosure ditch 14905, cut by 14915
14905	Cut of enclosure ditch		14913 14914	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and a concave base	NW-SE		>1.8	1.49	0.37			Close proximity to outer enclosure ditch 14904

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

14906	Cut of ditch	14916	Linear in plan with a gradual (SW) and sharp (NE) BOS (top), gentle straight (SW) and steep straight (NE) sides, not perceptible (SW) and gradual (NE) BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE	>1.8	0.92	0.13	Near 14904 and 14905
14907	Cut of boundary ditch	14917 14918 14923 14924	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), gentle convex (E) and steep convex (W) sides, gradual (E) and sharp (W) BOS (base), and flat base	NW-SE	>1.8	3.08	0.77	
14908	Cut of ditch	14919	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), steep concave (NE) and gentle concave (SW), gradual (NE) and non-perceptible (SW) BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE	>1.8	0.74	0.26	
14909	Fill of enclosure ditch. Natural infill	14904	Soft mid grey-brown clayey silty sand with occasional small charcoal flecks	Pottery, Bone, worked stone (SPF 10), slag	/	/	0.46	
14910	Natural infill of enclosure ditch	14904	Soft mid grey-brown sandy silty clay with occasional medium subangular flint	Flint	/	/	0.28	
14911	Natural infill of enclosure ditch	14904	Soft mid grey-brown clayey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint	Pottery, slag	/	/	0.25	
14912	Intentional backfill of 14915	14915	Soft mid grey-brown silty sandy clay with occasional small to medium subangular flint and occasional small charcoal	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.35	
14913	Natural infill of enclosure ditch	14905	Soft mid yellow-brown clayey silty sand with occasional medium flint nodules	Pottery	/	/	0.14	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

14914	Natural infill of enclosure ditch	14905	Firm mid green-brown silty clayey gravel with moderate pockets of medium chalk flecks and occasional medium rounded chalk	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.24	
14915	Cut of ditch	14912	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), steep concave (SW) gentle concave (NE), gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE	>1.8	0.67	0.35	Cut into enclosure ditch 14904
14916	Fill of ditch	14906	Firm mid red-brown silty clay with occasional small chalk flecks, small rounded chalk, and small sub-rounded flint	Pottery	/	/	0.13	
14917	Fill of boundary ditch. Natural infill	14907	Soft mid grey-brown sandy silty clay with occasional medium rounded chalk and large subangular flint	Pottery, Bone, Flint	/	/	0.27	
14918	Fill of boundary ditch. Natural infill	14907	Firm light yellow-brown chalky silty clay with frequent small to medium rounded chalk and occasional large subangular flint	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.27	
14919	Fill of ditch. Natural infill	14908	Soft mid green-brown silty clay with occasional small subangular flint and occasional small rounded chalk		/	/	0.26	
14920	Fill of enclosure ditch. Natural infill	14904	Firm light yellow-brown chalky silty sand with frequent pockets of medium chalk flecks and small rounded chalk, and occasional medium to large subangular flint		/	/	0.19	
14921	Base Fill of enclosure ditch. Natural infill	14904	Soft mid green-brown silty clay with occasional small rounded flint and small chalk flecks		/	/	0.3	

14922	Fill of enclosure ditch. Natural infill	14904	Firm light yellow-brown chalky silty sand with frequent pockets of medium chalk flecks and small rounded chalk, and occasional medium subangular flint	/	/	0.1
14923	Fill of boundary ditch. Redeposited natural	14907	Firm light yellow-brown chalky silty sand with frequent small to medium rounded chalk and frequent small chalk flecks	/	/	0.4
14924	Base Fill of boundary ditch. Natural infill	14907	Soft mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional medium subangular flint	/	/	0.22
14925	Fill of enclosure ditch. Natural infill	14904	Firm light yellow-brown chalky silty sand with frequent pockets of medium chalk flecks and small rounded chalk, and occasional medium to large subangular flint	/	/	0.18
14926	Fill of enclosure ditch. Natural infill	14904	Firm light yellow-brown chalky silty sand with frequent pockets of medium chalk flecks and small rounded chalk, and occasional medium subangular flint	/	/	0.2

**Trench
150**

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
15001	Topsoil			Friable dark black-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
15002	Subsoil			Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15003	Natural		Firm mid yellow/red-brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small subangular flint		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.65
15004	Cut of ditch	15008	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and concave base	N-S	>1.8	0.7	0.17
15005	Cut of pond	15007	Rectangle slot in plan, gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave side, and flat base	NE-SW	1.0 (slot)	1.08	0.46
15006	Cut of pit	15009	Sub-circular in plan with rounded corners, with a sharp BOS (top/base), steep concave sides, and flat base	N-S	0.75	1.25	0.15
15007	Fill of pond	15005	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent rounded chalk pebbles	Pottery, CBM	/	/	0.46
15008	Fill of ditch	15004	Firm light yellow-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal	Animal bone (not retained)	/	/	0.17
15009	Fill of pit	15006	Firm dark grey-brown silty sand with moderate charcoal	Animal bone (not retained)	/	/	0.15

Trench 151

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
15101	Topsoil			Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.48			
15102	Subsoil			Firm light grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.12			
15103	Natural			Firm light yellow-white silty chalk with frequent chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.6			
15104	Cut of post hole		15111	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), vertical straight sides, and flat base	N/A		0.41	0.32	0.15			
15105	Cut of bell pit		15112	Sub-oval in plan with a sharp BOS (top) undercutting concave sides, was not based	NW-SE		0.85	>0.25	1.6			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15106	Cut of ditch	15113	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), gentle straight sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NE-SW	1 (slot)	0.75	0.13	
15107	Cut of ditch	15119	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top) to SE, sharp BOS (top) to NW, gentle concave sides gradual BOS (base) and a concave base	NW-SE	>1.8	1.9	0.62	
15108	Cut of pit	15116	Oval in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), steep concave sides, and concave base	NE-SW	>0.7	0.67	0.55	
15109	Cut of pit	15115	Sub-oval in plan with a sharp BOS (top), gentle convex (SW) and gentle concave (NE), gradual BOS (base), and flat base	NE-SW	0.94	0.81	0.33	
15110	Cut of post hole	15114	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top), gentle convex (SW) and steep concave (NE), gradual BOS (base) and flat base	N/A	0.32	0.3	0.09	
15111	Fill of post hole	15104	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional charcoal		Bone	/	/	0.15
15112	Fill of bell pit	15105	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional subangular flint		Pottery	/	/	0.85
15113	Fill of ditch	15106	Compact dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk pebbles			/	/	0.13
15114	Fill of post hole	15110	Compact mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks			/	/	0.09
15115	Fill of pit	15109	Compact mid grey-brown silty chalk with frequent rounded chalk pebbles			/	/	0.33
15116	Fill of pit	15108	Compact mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent rounded chalk pebbles		Pottery	/	/	0.55
15117	Cut of ditch	15118	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and concave base	NE-SW	>1.8	0.48	0.3	Truncated by 15107

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15118	Fill of ditch	15117		Compact mid yellow-brown silty sand with frequent rounded chalk pebbles		Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.3			
15119	Fill of ditch	15107		Compact mid yellow-brown silty sand with frequent rounded chalk pebbles			/	/	0.62			
Trench 152												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
15201	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown silty sand			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
15202	Subsoil			Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.15			
15203	Natural			Firm yellow white chalk to SE, changes to NW end to firm yellow brown silty clay			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.45			
15204	Cut of ditch		15211 15212	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top) gentle straight sides, not based due to possible asbestos found	NE-SW		>1.8	3.1	N/A			
15205	VOID			VOID								
15206	Tested Natural			Tested - Natural								
15207	Cut of pit		15210	Sub-circular in plan with a gradual (SW) and sharp (SE) BOS (top), not perceptible to near vertical stepped (SW) and near vertical straight (SE) sides, not perceptible (SW) and sharp (SE) BOS (base) and flat base	N/A		>1.4	0.85	0.28			
15208	Cut of ditch		15214	Linear in plan with a sharp (NE) and uncertain (SW) BOS (top), gentle straight sides, sharp (SW) and gradual (NE) BOS (base), and flat base	NE-SW		>1.8	1.11	0.34			
15209	Cut of spread		15213 15217	Sub-circular in plan with a not perceptible BOS (top), not	NW-SE		>1.8	>2.81	0.12			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

			perceptible straight sides, not based					
15210	Fill of pit	15207	Soft mid grey-brown clayey sand with occasional pockets of small chalk flecks and frequent small to medium angular chalk, and occasional large subangular flint	Pottery, Bone, CBM	/	/	0.28	
15211	Fill of ditch	15204	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional medium subangular flint and moderate large sub-rounded flint, and small chalk flecks, and frequent small rounded chalk	Pottery, Bone	/	/	Unknown	
15212	Fill of ditch	15204	Soft light grey-brown silty sand with occasional medium subangular flint and moderate large sub-rounded flint, and small chalk flecks, and frequent small rounded chalk	Pottery, Bone	/	/	Unknown	
15213	Fill of spread	15209	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional small chalk flecks and small rounded chalks and flint	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.12	
15214	Fill of ditch	15208	Soft dark grey-brown silty clay with moderate small to medium chalk flecks and small sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small subangular flint	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.34	
15215	Cut of drainage ditch	15216	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top) steep straight sides sharp BOS (base) and a flat base	NE-SW	>1.8	0.45	0.27	
15216	Fill of drainage ditch	15215	Soft dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small chalk flecks and medium subangular flint, and moderate small rounded chalk	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.27	
15217	Fill of spread	15209	Soft mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional small chalk flecks small rounded chalk and flint	Pottery, Bone, CBM	/	/	0.44	

Trench 153												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
15301	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown silty sand			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
15302	Subsoil			Firm mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.2			
15303	Natural			Firm yellow white chalk to SE, changes to NW end to firm yellow brown silty clay			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.5			
15304	Cut of post hole		15326	Circular in plan with a gradual (NE) and sharp (SW) BOS (top), gentle straight (NE) and steep straight (SW) sides, sharp (NE) and gradual (SW) BOS (base) and flat base	N/A		0.47	0.43	0.14			
15305	Cut of post hole		15325	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top), steep stepped (NE) and steep straight (SW), sharp (NE) and gradual (SW) BOS (base) and flat base	N/A		0.28	0.24	0.12			
15306	Cut of post hole		15324	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), steep straight (NE) and vertical straight (SW) sides, and flat base	N/A		0.32	0.27	0.2			
15307	Natural			Tested Natural								
15308	Cut of post hole		15323	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top), steep undercutting (NE) and steep stepped (SW), gradual BOS (base) and flat base	N/A		0.45	0.41	0.26			
15309	Cut of post hole		15322	Sub-circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top) steep straight sides gradual BOS (base) and flat base	N/A		0.27	0.23	0.11			
15310	Natural		N/A	Tested Natural								
15311	Cut of terminus		15321	Linear terminus in plan with a sharp BOS (top), gentle concave	NE-SW		>1.6	0.65	0.17			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

			sides, gradual BOS ((base) and concave base					
15312	Cut of terminus	15318	Linear terminus in plan with a gradual (SE) and sharp (NW) BOS (top), steep convex sides with steep undercut near base, sharp BOS (base) and concave base	NE-SW	1 (slot)	0.98	0.27	
15313	Cut of boundary ditch	15315 15316 15317 15327	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), steep concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NE-SW	1 (slot)	1.83	0.53	
15314			VOID					
15315	Base Fill of boundary ditch	15313	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and subangular flint	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.34	
15316	Upper NW Fill of boundary ditch	15313	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and occasional subangular flint	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.31	
15317	Upper SE Fill of boundary ditch	15313	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional subangular flint	Pottery, Bone, and Fe nail (SPF 7)	/	/	0.24	
15318	Fill of terminus	15312	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay moderate chalk and subangular flint and occasional charcoal	Pottery	/	/	0.27	
15319	Fill of ditch	15320	Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with moderate charcoal and occasional subangular flint	Pottery, Bone	/	/	0.19	
15320	Cut of ditch	15319	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), steep concave sides, gradual BOS (base) and concave base	NE-SW	1 (slot)	0.4	0.19	Cuts 15318
15321	Fill of terminus	15311	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, and moderate sub-rounded flint and chalk		/	/	0.17	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15322	Fill of posthole	15309	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional sub-rounded flint and charcoal	/	/	0.11
15323	Fill of posthole	15308	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional sub-rounded flint and charcoal	/	/	0.26
15324	Fill of posthole	15306	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional sub-rounded flint and charcoal	/	/	0.2
15325	Fill of posthole	15305	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional sub-rounded flint and charcoal	/	/	0.12
15326	Fill of posthole	15304	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional sub-rounded flint and charcoal	/	/	0.14
15327	Fill of boundary ditch	15313	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay occasional charcoal and occasional subangular flint	/	/	0.2

Trench 154

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
15401	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown silty clay			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
15402	Subsoil			Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.1			
15403	Natural			Firm light yellow-brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.4			
15404	Cut of possible linear		15422 15423 15424	Linear in plan with gradual corners, with a gradual BOS (top) gentle concave sides gradual BOS (base) and a flat base	N-S		>1.80	1	0.55		Near 15405	
15405	Cut of gully		15425	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top) gentle concave sides	NW-SE		>1.80	0.7	0.15		Near 15404	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

			gradual BOS (base) and a concave base					
15406	Cut of gully	15421	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top) gentle concave sides gradual BOS (base) and a concave base	N-S	>1.80	0.6	0.1	
15407	Cut of gully	15426	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and flat base	NE-SW	>1.80	0.5	0.15	Truncated by linear 15409
15408	Cut of terminus	15442	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), gentle concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and undulating concave base	E-W	>2.98	0.4	0.31	Truncated by 15432
15409	Cut of ditch	15427	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and concave base	N-S	>1.80	0.5	0.4	Truncates gully 15407
15410	Cut of gully	15428	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), near vertical concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	NE-SW	>5	0.12	0.08	Truncated by gully 15411
15411	Cut of gully	15429	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and flat base	NE-SW	>4	0.85	0.34	Truncates gully 15410, truncated by gully 15412
15412	Cut of gully	15430	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and concave base	N-S	>1.8	0.65	0.15	Truncates gully 15411
15413	Cut of ditch	15439	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), gentle concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and undulating concave base	N-S	>1.8	0.78	0.28	Truncated by pit 15433, and is near pit 15435
15414	Natural		Tested Natural					

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15415	Cut of pit	15449 15450	Oval in plan with a sharp BOS (top) gentle concave sides, not based	N-S	>1.8	>3	0.8 (augured to depth of 1.38)	Truncated by pit 15416
15416	Cut of pit	15448	Oval in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and concave base	NE-SW	2.08	1 (slot)	0.32	Truncated pit 15415
15417	Natural		Tested natural					
15418	Cut of pit	15437	Circular in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and concave base	N/A	>1.1	1 (slot)	0.18	Truncated by 15445
15419	Void		Void					
15420	Cut of gully	15446	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), gentle concave sides, gradual BOS (base), and concave base	E-W	>1.8	0.76	0.18	Truncated by 15444
15421	Fill of gully	15406	Compact mid red-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, flint, and frequent chalk flecks	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	0.1	
15422	Top Fill of possible linear	15404	Soft dark grey-brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium cobble	Pottery, A. bone, flint	/	/	0.22	
15423	Middle Fill of possible linear	15404	Firm mid to dark grey-brown with occasional chalk and flint and frequent large charcoal	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	0.16	
15424	Bottom Fill of possible linear	15404	Soft light brown-grey silty sand with moderate to frequent gravel and occasional charcoal		/	/	0.1	
15425	Fill of gully	15405	Firm mid to dark red-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint		/	/	0.15	
15426	Fill of gully	15407	Firm mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint		/	/	0.15	
15427	Fill of gully	15409	Firm mid red-brown silty clay with moderate chalk, flint, and charcoal	A. bone	/	/	0.4	15443
15428	Fill of gully	15410	Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal		/	/	0.08	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15429	Fill of gully	15411	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal	Pottery	/	/	0.34	
15430	Fill of gully	15412	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal	Fe nail (SPF 25)	/	/	0.18	
15431	Void		Void					
15432	Cut of ditch	15443	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and concave base	N-S	>1.8	>3	0.71	Truncates 15408
15433	Cut of pit	15440	Circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and concave base	N/A	/	0.76	0.26	Truncates 15413 and 15434
15434	Cut of gully	15441	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top) gentle concave sides gradual BOS (base) and a concave base	NE-SW	>1.8	0.64	0.11	Truncated by 15433
15435	Cut of pit	15436	Circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and tapered base	N/A	/	0.52	0.28	Near 15413
15436	Fill of pit	15435	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and occasional gravel		/	/	0.28	
15437	Fill of pit	15418	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and gravel	Pottery, A. bone	/	/	0.18	
15438	Fill of pit	15445	Firm mid to dark brown-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal	A. bone	/	/	0.17	
15439	Fill of ditch	15413	Firm mid red-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and cobble		/	/	0.28	
15440	Fill of pit	15433	Firm dark grey-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal		/	/	0.26	
15441	Fill of gully	15434	Firm light to mid blue-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks		/	/	0.11	
15442	Fill of terminus	15408	Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with moderate gravel, chalk, and occasional to moderate charcoal		/	/	0.31	

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15443	Fill of ditch	15432		Firm mid to dark grey-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal, cobble, and gravel		Pottery, A. bone, and Fe nail (SPF 26)	/	/	0.7	15427		
15444	Cut of discrete		15447	Discrete in plan with a sharp BOS (top) gentle concave sides gradual BOS (base) and a concave base	N-S		>1.8	>3	0.32		Truncates gully 15420	
15445	Cut of pit		15438	Circular in plan with a sharp BOS (top) gentle concave sides gradual BOS (base) and a concave base				0.9	0.17		Truncates 15418	
15446	Fill of gully	15420		Firm mid to light blue-grey with moderate charcoal and small gravel, and occasional chalk			/	/	0.18			
15447	Fill of discrete	15444		Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and moderate small gravel, and occasional chalk		Metal object (SPF 30)	/	/	0.38			
15448	Fill of pit	15416		Firm dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and moderate to frequent gravel, and occasional chalk		Pottery, A. bone, and Fe nail (SPF 26)	/	/	0.32		<??>	
15449	Top Fill of discrete	15415		Compact mid yellow-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and gravel		Pottery, A. bone, Metal object (SPF 31)	/	/	0.6			
15450	Base Fill of discrete	15415		Compact mid to light brown-grey silty clay with frequent large charcoal			/	/	0.22			
Trench 155												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
15501	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown silty clay			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15502	Natural			At NW end dark brown-grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks then changes up through trench to light yellow brown clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
-------	---------	--	--	---	--	--	---------------	---------------	-----	--	--	--

Trench 156

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
15601	Topsoil			Friable mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
15602	Subsoil			Firm light grey-brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.2			
15603	Natural			Firm light yellow-white silty chalk with frequent chalk flecks then changes to a firm mid yellow/red-brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small subangular flint			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.5			
15604	Cut of ditch		15607	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), steep concave sides, and uneven base	NW-SE		0.68	0.62	0.15			
15605	Cut of gully		15606	Linear in plan with a gradual BOS (top/base), gentle concave sides, and concave base	NW-SE		0.5	0.5	0.15			
15606	Fill of gully	15605		Soft mid black-brown chalky silt with frequent chalk and occasional charcoal flecks		CBM	/	/	0.15			
15607	Fill of ditch	15604		Soft mid orange-brown chalky silt with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks			/	/	0.15			

Trench 157

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
-------------	--------------	---------	-----------	-------------	-------------	------------	------------	-----------	----------------------	---------	--------------	---------

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15701	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown silty clay			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
15702	Subsoil			Firm mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.5			
15703	Natural			Firm light grey-white chalk with moderate mid orange-brown sandy patches			Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.75			
15704	Cut of terminus		15709	Linear in plan with a sharp (NE) and gradual (S) BOS (top), gentle stepped sides, gradual BOS (base) and uneven base	N-S		>1.36	0.96	0.13			
15705	Cut of ditch		15708	Linear in plan with a gradual (E) and sharp (W) BOS (top), gentle straight (E) and steep not perceptible (W), gradual (E) and not perceptible (W) BOS (base), and flat base	N-S		>1.8	2.13	0.32			
15706	Cut of ditch		15707	Linear in plan with a not perceptible BOS (top), not perceptible uneven sides, gradual (NE) and not perceptible (SW) BOS (base), and concave base	NW-SE		>1.8	1.38	0.13			
15707	Fill of ditch		15706	Firm mid red-brown silty sand with occasional small rounded chalk			/	/	0.13			
15708	Fill of ditch		15705	Firm mid red-brown silty sand with occasional pockets of chalk and moderate small rounded chalk			/	/	0.32			
15709	Fill of terminus		15704	Firm mid red-brown silty sand with occasional pockets of chalk and moderate small to medium rounded chalk			/	/	0.13			
Trench 158												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
15801	Topsoil			Firm dark grey-brown silty clay			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.26			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

15802	Subsoil		Firm mid orange-brown silty sand with moderate chalk flecks		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3
15803	Natural		Firm light grey-white chalk with moderate mid orange-brown sandy patches		Entire trench	Entire trench	>0.56
15804	Cut of ditch	15808	Linear in plan with a sharp (W) and not acceptable (E) BOS (top), gentle uneven side (E) and gentle to not perceptible stepped (W) sides, not perceptible BOS (base), and tapered base	NW-SE	>1.8	1.03	0.17
15805	Natural		Tested Natural				
15806	Cut of terminus	15809	Linear in plan with a sharp (W) and gradual (E) BOS (top), near vertical straight (W) and gentle uneven (E) sides, sharp (W) and not perceptible (E) BOS (base), and uneven tapered base	N-S	1.24	0.52	0.24
15807	Cut of gully	15810	Linear in plan with a not perceptible BOS (top) gentle convex side to E, not perceptible straight side to W, gradual BOS (base) to E, not perceptible BOS (base) to W, and a flat base	N-S	>0.56	0.34	0.18
15808	Fill of ditch	15804	Firm mid red-brown silty sand with moderate pockets of chalk and small to medium rounded chalk		/	/	0.17
15809	Fill of terminus	15806	Firm mid red-brown silty sand with moderate pockets of chalk and small to medium rounded chalk		/	/	0.24
15810	Fill of gully	15807	Firm mid red-brown silty sand with moderate pockets of chalk and small to medium rounded chalk		/	/	0.18
Trench 159							

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta- tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation- ship	Samples
15901	Topsoil			Friable, mid grey-brown silty loam sand, occasional medium rounded chalk and frequent small chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.23			
15902	Subsoil			Soft, medium orange-brown silty sand with frequent mixed chalk. Only present from approximately 15m from east trench LOE.			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.23			
15903	Cut of ditch		15906 15907	Linear in plan with sharp (NE) and moderate (SW) BOS (Top), straight sides, sharp BOS (Base) and flat base	NW-SE		0.65	>1.80	0.26		Cut by 15904	
15904	Cut of ditch		15908	Linear in plan with moderate BOS (Top), concave sides, gradual BOS (Base) and flat base	NW-SE		>1.8	1.28	0.15		Cuts 15903 and 15905	
15905	Cut of pit		15909	Sub-circular in plan with gradual BOS (Top), gradual BOS (Base) and flat base	NE-SW		>2	>1.6	0.1		Cut by 15904	
15906	Upper Fill of ditch	15903		Compact, mid yellow-brown, stony silt with frequent chalk moderately sorted (0.05-0.20mm)		A. bone	/	/	0.2			
15907	Upper Fill of ditch	15903		Compact, mid orange-brown, silty stone with frequent chalk moderately sorted (0.05-0.20mm)			/	/	0.1			
15908	Fill of ditch	15904		Compact, mid grey-brown, stony silt with frequent moderately sorted chalk (0.10-0.20mm)			/	/	0.15			
15909	Fill of pit	15905		Compact, mid yellow-brown, silty stone, with frequent chalk moderately sorted (0.05-0.20mm) and rare flint (0.20-0.30mm)			/	/	0.1			
Trench 160												

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta- tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation- ship	Samples
16001	Topsoil			Friable, mid grey-brown silty loam sand with occasional medium rounded chalk and frequent small chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.28			
16002	Subsoil			Soft, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent mixed chalk (only present from approximately 15m from east of trench for c. 9m of length)			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.15			
16003	Natural			Loose, light yellow white chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	From 0.41			
16004	Cut of pit		16007 16008	Sub-circular in plan with sharp BOS (Top), gradual and straight (north) and gradual and concave (south) sides, not perceptible BOS (Base) and uneven base			0.77	0.55	0.19			
16005	Cut of barrow ditch		16009 16010	Linear in plan with a sharp BOS (top), gradual and uneven sides, gradual BOS (base) and an uneven base	N-S		>1.80	1.4	0.43	20104		
16006	Cut of barrow ditch			Slightly curvilinear in plan with gradual BOS (Top), shallow and uneven sides, not perceptible BOS (Base) and an uneven base	N-S		>1.82	2.1	0.23	20105		
16007	Upper Fill of pit (Natural infill)	16004		Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent small chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks		Slag	/	/	0.15			<82>
16008	Natural erosion lower Fill of pit	16004		Loose, light grey-white chalk gravel (silty), with frequent small chalk pellets			/	/	0.05			
16009	Upper Fill of ditch (Natural infill)	16005		Friable, dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent small chalk flecks and subangular and angular medium chalk			/	/	0.29			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

16010	Natural ero- sional lower Fill of ditch	16005	Loose, light grey-white chalk gravel and powdered chalk mix, with frequent large and medium angular chalk and frequent pockets of chalk flecks	/	/	0.14
16011	Upper Fill of ditch (Natural infill)	16006	Friable, mid orange-brown silty sand, with medium moderate rounded chalk and small chalk flecks	/	/	0.11
16012	Natural ero- sional lower Fill of ditch	16006	Loose, light grey-white chalk gravel and powdered chalk mix, with frequent large and medium angular chalk, frequent pockets of chalk flecks and occasional subangular medium flint	/	/	0.12

**Trench
161**

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orienta- tion	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relation- ship	Samples
16101	Topsoil			Friable, mid grey-brown silty loam sand with occasional me- dium rounded chalk and fre- quent small chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.29			
16102	Subsoil			Soft, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent mixed chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.36			
16103	Natural			Loose, light yellow-white chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	> 0.65			
16104	Cut of spread			Linear in plan with sharp BOS (Top) and moderate uneven sides			>1	>0.62	>0.22			
16105	Natural			Tested Natural								
16106	Natural			Tested Natural								
16107	Natural			Tested Natural								
16108	Natural			Tested Natural								

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

16109	Fill of spread			Firm, mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded chalk and small subangular flint			/	/	>0.22			
-------	----------------	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	-------	--	--	--

Trench 162

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
16201	Topsoil			Friable, mid grey-brown silty loam sand with occasional medium rounded chalk and frequent small chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.2			
16202	Subsoil			Soft, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent mixed chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.16			
16203	Natural			Loose, light yellow-white chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	> 0.36			

Trench 163

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
16301	Topsoil			Friable, mid grey-brown silty loam sand with occasional medium rounded chalk and frequent small chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
16302	Subsoil			Soft, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent mixed chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.4			
16303	Natural			Loose, light yellow white chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	> 0.80			
16304	Natural			Tested Natural								
16305	Lower Fill of large bank			Firm, mid brown-yellow clayed silt, with moderate chalk and flint stones throughout moderately sorted (0.05-0.2mm)		CBM	/	/	0.18			
16306	Upper Fill of large bank			Firm, mid orange-brown clayed silt, with moderate chalk and flint stones throughout moderately sorted (0.05-0.4mm)			N/A	N/A	0.32			

Trench 164												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
16401	Topsoil			Friable, dark brown, silty clay			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
16402	Subsoil			Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay, with frequent small chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.17			
16403	Natural			Firm, white chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	From 0.42			
16404	Cut of curvilinear ditch		16405 16406 16407 16408 16409	Curvilinear in plan with gradual BOS (Top), straight sides, sharp BOS (Base) and a flat base	NE-SW		>1.8	3.24	0.58	20004		
16405	Top Fill of curvilinear ditch	16404		Friable, mid orange-brown clayed silt, with occasional moderately sorted chalk inclusions (0.05-0.2mm) and rare flint inclusions (0.1-0.4mm)		A. bone	/	/	0.34			<83>
16406	Fourth Fill of curvilinear ditch	16404		Compact, light brown-yellow silty chalk, with frequent chalk moderately sorted (0.05-0.2mm)			/	0.8	0.12			
16407	Third Fill of curvilinear ditch	16404		Compact, mid brown-yellow silty chalk, with frequent well sorted chalk (0.05-0.1mm)			/	1.66	0.24			
16408	Bottom Fill of curvilinear ditch	16404		Compact, light brown-white silty chalk, with frequent chalk moderately sorted (0.1-0.5mm)			/	1.7	0.16			
16409	Bottom Fill of curvilinear ditch	16404		Compact, light brown-white silty chalk, with frequent chalk moderately sorted (0.2-0.6mm)			/	0.7	0.26			

**Trench
165**

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
16501	Topsoil			Friable, dark brown, silty clay			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.29			
16502	Subsoil			Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay, with frequent small chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.14			
16503	Natural			Firm, white chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	From 0.40			
16504	Cut of ring ditch		16506 16507	Slightly curvilinear in plan, sharp in southeast and gradual in northwest BOS (Top), gently convex sides, gradual BOS (Base) and a concave base	NE-SW		>1.8	1.6	0.36			
16505				Tested - Natural								
16506	Rede- posited Natural (chalk) in curvi- linear ditch	16404		Mid firm, light white-brown silty chalk, with root action			/	/	0.07			
16507	Top Fill of curvi-linear ditch.	16404		Mid firm, mid brown silty clay, with frequent rooting and occasional chalk flecks		A. bone	/	/	0.36			

**Trench
166**

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
16601				Friable, dark brown, silty clay		Metal	Entire trench	Entire trench	0.36			
16602				Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay, with frequent small chalk flecks (only present for		Metal	Entire trench	Entire trench	0.28			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

			approximately 12m southeast to northwest)				
16603			Firm, white chalk		Entire trench	Entire trench	From 0.65
16604	Cut of ditch terminus	16609	Curvilinear in plan, gradual BOS (Top), concave sides, gradual BOS (Base) and a rounded base	E-W	>1.7	0.73	0.13
16605	Cut of ditch	16613 16614 16615	Curvilinear in plan, moderate BOS (Top), straight sides, sharp BOS (Base) and a flat base	NE-SW	>1.8	2.43	0.36
16606	Cut of ditch	16610 16611	Linear in plan, moderate BOS (Top), concave sides, moderate BOS (Base) and a rounded base	NE-SW	>1.8	1.1	0.22
16607	Cut of posthole	16612	Circular in plan, sharp BOS (Top), concave sides, gradual BOS (Base) and a concave base		0.39	/	0.15
16608	Cut of posthole	16616 16617	Sub-circular in plan, steeply sloped (near vertical) sides, sharp BOS (Base) and a flat base		0.71	0.54	0.3
16609	Single Fill of ditch terminus	16604	Friable, mid yellow-brown clayed silt with moderate chalk inclusions throughout moderately sorted (00.5-0.1mm)		/	/	0.13
16610	Top Fill of ditch	16606	Friable, mid yellow-brown clayed silt with moderate chalk inclusions throughout moderately sorted (00.5-0.1mm)		/	/	0.1
16611	First Fill of ditch	16606	Friable, mid brown-yellow clayed silt with frequent chalk throughout moderately sorted (0.05-0.2mm)		/	/	0.13
16612	Single Fill of posthole	16607	Mid firm, mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks		/	/	0.15
16613	Top Fill of ditch	16605	Friable, mid orange-brown clayed silt with occasional moderately sorted chalk inclusions (0.05-0.2mm)		/	/	0.33

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

16614	Second Fill of ditch	16605	Compact, mid brown-yellow silty stone with frequent chalk moderate sorting (0.05-0.2mm)	/	1.18	0.13
16615	First Fill of ditch	16605	Compact, mid brown-yellow silty stone, with frequent moderately sorted chalk inclusions (0.05-0.3mm)	/	1.33	0.16
16616	Top Fill of posthole	16608	Compact, light brown-yellow silty stone with frequent chalk moderately sorted (0.05-0.4mm)	/	/	0.12
16617	First Fill of posthole	16608	Friable, light yellow-brown stony silt with moderately sorted chalk inclusions	/	/	0.15

Trench 167

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
16701	Topsoil			Friable, dark brown, silty clay		Metal	Entire trench	Entire trench	0.23			
16702	Subsoil			Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay, with frequent small chalk flecks		Metal	Entire trench	Entire trench	0.21			
16703	Natural			Firm, white chalk at southwest of the trench. From around 7-12m in trench it changes to friable light brown sand.			Entire trench	Entire trench	From 0.44			
16704				Tested - Natural								
16405	Cut of curvilinear ditch		16706	Curvilinear in plan, sharp (north-west) and not perceptible (southeast) BOS (Top), straight and gradual (north-west) and uneven and shallow sides, gradual BOS (Base) and an uneven base	N-E; S-W		> 1.80	1.88	0.31			
16706	Natural infilling of curvilinear ditch	16705		Soft, light orange-brown silty sand with occasional small chalk flecks			N/A	N/A	0.31			

Trench 200												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
20001	Topsoil			Friable, mid grey-brown silty loam sand with occasional medium rounded chalk and frequent small chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.3			
20002	Subsoil			Soft, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent mixed chalk (only present from approximately 15m from east of trench for c. 9m of length)			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.2			
20003	Natural			Loose, light yellow white chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	From 0.5			
20004	Cut of ring ditch		20005 20006	Curvilinear in plan, sharp on northwest edge and gradual on the southeast edge BOS (Top), shallow and uneven sides, gradual BOS (Base) and an uneven concave base	NE-SW		>10.5	2.07	0.27	16404		
20005	Natural infill of ring ditch	20004		Friable, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent rounded chalk and frequent pockets of chalk flecks			/	/	0.24			
20006	Natural erosional Fill of ring ditch	20004		Loose, light grey-white chalk gravel and powdered chalk mix with chalk pellets and frequent pockets of medium chalk flecks			/	/	0.07			
Trench 201												
Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
20101				Friable, mid grey-brown silty loam sand with occasional			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.12			

BALDOCK ZONES 1-4, NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE

			medium rounded chalk and frequent small chalk flecks						
20102			Soft, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent mixed chalk (only present from approximately 15m from east of trench for c. 9m of length)		Entire trench	Entire trench	0.18		
20103			Loose, light yellow-white chalk		Entire trench	Entire trench	From 0.3		
20104	Cut of round barrow	20106 20107	Linear in plan, sharp BOS (Top), moderately concave sides, gradual BOS (Base) and a concave base	NE-SW	>1	1.65	0.47	16005	
20105	Cut of ring ditch	20108 20109 20110 20111	Curvilinear in plan, gradual BOS (Top), stepped gentle slope at the top (eroded) then near vertical to base sides, sharp BOS (Base) and a flat base	SW-NE	>5	6.8	0.56		Cut by 20114
20106	Upper Fill of round barrow	20104	Friable, mid brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded chalk and small to medium subangular flint	A. bone, CBM	/	/	0.29		<84>
20107	Basal Fill of round barrow	20104	Friable, mid brown-grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium subangular chalk		/	/	0.22		
20108	Top Fill of ring ditch	20105	Friable, mid orange-brown stony clay silt with frequent moderately sorted chalk (0.05-0.2mm)	Pottery	/	/	0.32		<85>
20109	Third Fill of ring ditch	20105	Compact, light white-brown silty chalk with frequent chalk throughout (0.05-0.1mm)		/	/	0.2		
20110	Initial Fill of ring ditch, likely erosional (north-west side)	20105	Compact, light yellow-grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions (0.05-0.2mm)		/	0.84	0.28		

20111	Initial Fill of ring ditch, likely erosional (south-east side)	20105	Compact, light yellow-grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions (0.05-0.2mm)		/	0.64	0.24	
20112	Top Fill of ring ditch	20114	Friable, mid orange-brown clayed silt with frequent moderately sorted chalk inclusions (0.05-0.2mm)		/	/	0.36	
20113	First Fill of ring ditch	20114	Compact, light yellow-brown clayey silt with frequent chalk moderately sorted (0.05-0.2mm)		/	/	0.12	
20114	Cut of ring ditch	20112 20113	Curvilinear in plan, sharp BOS (Top), concave sides, gradual BOS (Base) and a rounded base	SW-NE	>5	1	0.48	Cuts 20105

**Trench
202**

Context No.	Context type	Fill of	Filled by	Description	Orientation	Finds type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ Thickness (m)	Same as	Relationship	Samples
20201	Topsoil			Friable, mid grey-brown silty loam sand with occasional medium rounded chalk and frequent small chalk flecks			Entire trench	Entire trench	0.22			
20202	Subsoil			Soft, mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent mixed chalk		Fe nail	Entire trench	Entire trench	0.25			
20203	Natural			Loose, light yellow-white chalk			Entire trench	Entire trench	From 0.47			
20204	Cut of pit		20207 20208	Circular in plan, sharp BOS (Top), steep (nearly vertical) sides, gradual BOS (Base), not visible base			2.37	N/A	1.13			
20205	Cut of ditch		20206	Linear in plan, sharp BOS (Top), straight - moderate to steep slope sides, sharp BOS (Base)	NE-SW		>2.5	1.1	0.28			

			and a sloping up towards south-east base					
20206	Single Fill of ditch	20205	Friable, mid orange-brown clayed silt with moderate chalk inclusions (0.05-0.4mm) and occasional flint inclusions (0.2-0.5mm) moderately sorted	A. bone, Pottery	/	/	0.28	<86>
20207	Top Fill of pit	20204	Mid firm, mid orange-brown clayed silt with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional flint, moderately sorted	A. bone, Pottery	/	/	0.63	<87>
20208	First Fill of pit	20204	Mid firm, dark orange-brown clayed silt with moderate chalk inclusions and occasional flint inclusions, moderately sorted	Pottery	/	/	0.52	



MOLA
Kent House
30 Billing Road
Northampton
NN1 5DQ
0800 208 4015
hello@mola.org.uk