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Historic Environment Services

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT



**THE OLD FORGE,
27A PARK STREET,
BALDOCK,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**Archaeological Monitoring and
Recording**

**Ref: MA 417
Planning ref: 21/02872/FP**

VERSION 1.0

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THE OLD FORGE
27A Park Street, Baldock,
Hertfordshire

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Archaeological Report for Monitoring and Recording

Prepared at the request of Wastell & Porter Architects Ltd

by

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Report No.101

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Summary

Minerva Archaeology is an independent practice specialising in archaeology and the historic environment. The company undertakes a wide variety of commercial archaeological projects for clients involved in housing and industrial development, pipeline and road construction, agriculture and landscaping.

As a condition of planning consent for the development of The Old Forge, 27A Park Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire, the local planning authority have required archaeological mitigation work. Minerva Archaeology was commissioned to undertake this work, which consisted of a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks for the development.

The site appears to be largely disturbed by later post-medieval activity associated with the urban development of Baldock. The stratigraphy appears to show a truncation of the natural chalk, likely from demolition or clearance of the earlier layout followed by a period of exposure, accumulating charcoal and/or soot prior to the accumulation of mixed made ground.

Three features were identified during the groundworks comprising of two potential pit features [101] and [104] which were undated and a late 19th century wall foundation, visible on cartographic records from 1899.

No other archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were encountered during the groundworks. Demonstrating that the potential risk of the development impacting remains of archaeological significance, may be considered to be High for the Modern and late post-medieval period and Low for all other periods.

Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of *Wastell & Porter Architects Ltd*, to cover a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording carried out as a condition of planning consent for development of The Old Forge, 27A Park Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire.

1.2 The present site fronts the north-western side of Park Street at the junction of Saddlers Close, and forms a rectangular plot, centred at NGR TL 524394 233782. The site, which is currently occupied by properties fronting Hitchin Street, to the south by Park Street, to the east by no.1 Saddlers Close, and to the west by 'The Old Warehouse' (Figure 1).

1.3 The development consisted of the erection of one detached one bed dwelling following the demolition of the existing outbuildings and conversion of the existing building into one three bed dwelling with associated landscaping.

Planning

1.4 In May 2022, the Historic Environment Team (HET) of Hertfordshire County Council, in line with Paragraph 189 of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), advised the need for a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording, to provide information on any potential archaeological remains which may be affected by development of the site (Phillips, 2022).

Scheme of Investigation

1.5 It was considered that the best strategy to mitigate the loss of any potential archaeological resource during the development of the site, was to carry out a programme of monitoring and recording of the groundworks to ensure that an appropriate record is made of any archaeological features and deposits that may be directly impacted by the development groundworks.

1.6 The monitoring programme included all groundworks, including the breaking up of a concrete slab, footings, service trenches and any other associated groundworks such as landscaping (Figure 1).

Site Background

Study Area

2.1 In order to establish the archaeological and historical context for the site, the overview set out below has been drawn under licence from the Hertfordshire *Historic Environment Record* (HER), Minerva Archaeology's own records and other sources. The study area extends to a 200m radius around the centre of the site.

Topography

2.2 Baldock is situated next to the Roman junction connecting Braughing, Verulamium and Sandy, and sits along the line of the Icknield Way. The town sits within a depression in the landscape, surrounded by higher, gently undulating ground containing neighbouring towns, villages, and arable fields.

2.3 The present site is located within the historic core of Baldock, situated on the north-eastern side of Baldock High Street and lies at around 68m AOD.

Geology

2.4 Locally the soils are described as unsurveyed, mainly urban, and industrial areas (SSEW 1983).

2.5 The present site sits among underlying geology identified as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation - Chalk. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 100.5 and 89.8 million years ago during the Cretaceous period. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS, 2022).

Previous Stages of work

2.6 No previous stages of archaeological work have been carried out on this site.

Archaeological Areas (Alert, Areas of significance etc)

2.7 The proposed development lies within Area of Archaeological Significance no. 96, as identified in the Local Plan. This denotes the medieval core of the town, and evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement.

Conservation Areas

2.8 None within the site or within the study area.

Scheduled Monuments

2.9 The Romano-British small town and Late Iron Age settlement at Baldock (List ref. 1016305) is located approximately 350m north of the proposed development. Several major archaeological excavations nearby have revealed over 2000 burials of Late Iron Age and Roman date.

2.10 There are several monuments in the wider area, including the settlement south of Blackhorse Farm (List ref. 1003548), approximately 700m to the north of the proposed site, a Barrow, south of Radwell (List ref. 1012366), approximately 1.7km to the north, the Radwell Roman Villa (List ref. 1016308), approximately 1.7km to the north, as well as a Henge north-west of Bush Wood (List ref. 1012095), approximately 2.2km to the south.

Listed Buildings

2.11 There are ninety listed buildings in the core of Baldock, ranging in date from the 13th to the 20th century. The earliest listing is the Grade I listed Church of St Mary's (Listing 1347611). A Majority of the listed buildings are Grade II and of 18th or 19th century origins and are concentrated at the north-western end of the High Street.

2.12 There are 20 Listed buildings within a 200m radius of the site, mainly concentrated along the High Street to the north-west, consisting of nineteen Grade II and one Grade II* listed buildings.

2.13 The buildings in closest proximity to the proposed site include no.83 High Street (Listing 1347635), approximately 40m to the south-east of the site, Pepper Court, High Street (Listing 1175491), approximately 95m to the north of the site and The Cock Public House (Listing, High Street, approximately 150m north-west of the site. All three buildings are Grade II listed and have origins in the post medieval period, dating from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Ancient Woodland

2.14 No Ancient Woodlands are located within the study area.

Historic Parks and Gardens

2.15 No Registered Parks and Gardens lie within the site or within the study area.

Registered Battlefields

2.16 No Registered Battlefields are located within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area.

Significant Heritage Assets and Historic Narrative

- The town of Baldock is a known multi-period archaeological landscape, the site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance no.96, which encompasses the late Iron Age settlement, small Roman town and the medieval core of Baldock.
- An extensive pit alignment, which has since been traced for a distance of approximately one kilometre through excavations, geophysical surveys and examination of aerial photographs,' was first identified during excavation at the west end of the proposed Hartsfield JMI School in 1982, 195m to the east. Several of the pits were shown to have contained upright timber posts, which may have been part of a boundary feature. The alignment was no later than the late Iron Age and may have originated at an earlier date. Beside the alignment in the same place were a pair of concentric ring ditches, the remains of a late Iron Age round house. Both of these features fell out of use in the early Roman period (Fenton 1995).
- At the site of a Tesco supermarket, adjacent to the site, archaeological investigations revealed an Iron Age spearhead (HHER175) and a Bronze Age cremation (HHER10077), as well as a number of 'poorly recorded' Roman cremation burials (HHER482) in between the building frontage and High Street.
- Approximately 150m to the north of the site is the location of a wealthy Late Iron Age cremation burial, named the 'Chieftains' burial (HHER1868), with an extensive assemblage including a bronze cauldron, a pair of iron fire dogs, bronze dishes, and wooden buckets with bronze fittings.

- Approximately 180m to the east of the site lies the Roman road from Baldock to Rush Green (HHER4635). The road heads south-west from Baldock for approximately 10km and is still partly in use but then disappears.
- Approximately 280m to the north-east of the site lies the Roman road to Braughing (HHER 4190), which remained in use until c.1600 when it was cut by a new park.
- Excavations in the area intended for playing fields at Hartsfield JMI School 400m to the north-east, also revealed numerous Roman features that include 'a T-shaped kiln, probably used as a corn-drier. Two isolated stretches of robbed-out flint and rubble wall (HHER 30919). A surface of tile, flint, and sandstone rubble, interpreted as the hard-core base of an interior floor. Other pit and ditch features were observed across the site. A coin hoard, consisting of 23 coins deposited in a pot in c. AD 350, was recovered from one of the pit features (Fenton 1995).
- In the same area, part of a Roman road was identified in a geophysical survey in 1973 and was subject to a limited excavation in 1982 (HHER 30919). The road runs NE-SW towards a junction with the main Roman road from Baldock to Braughing and the Football Close temple just beyond. 'The edges (of the road) were defined by substantial drainage ditches, and the surface consisted of well-worn flint and chalk metalling (Fenton 1995). Two Romano-British cremations were also recorded at the same site, Southeast of the roadway (HHER 30912). One included in its assemblage two bronze pins, a beaker, and a Samian cup and dish, dating it to c. AD 60-180 (Fenton 1995).
- A number of Roman coins have been found in back gardens and developments between Clothall Road, Pinnocks Lane and High Street, some of which were identified as coins of Gratian and Constantius II (HHER1055-1057) and Constantine (HHER 1060).
- Approximately 40m to the north of the site a Romano-British inhumation cemetery, dated to the 3rd – 4th century, was found during development between the Tene and the High Street, containing 80-100 burials also with evidence of occupation by the way of pits, postholes, and ditches.
- Approximately 230m to the north of the proposed development, on Baker's Close, a Romano-Celtic temple and other buildings are visible as cropmarks, including a possible earlier structure beneath the temple (HHER 770). Also in the field is a winged house, metalled roads, walled enclosures, courtyards, and a trapezoidal walled enclosure with internal sub-divisions, perhaps a second temple (Hillelson 1986).
- Directly opposite the site, to the west, lies the former grounds of the post medieval house and grounds 'The Elms' (HHER 18645). The 19th century house was built in 1859 and sat in extensive grounds bounded by High Street, Mansfield Road, Weston Way, and Crabtree Lane and consisted of a park landscape with scattered trees and a thicker tree belt around its edges, the entrance and lodge house was located on the high street. The house was owned by the Pryor family until it burned down in 1916 and was then bought by Kosmos, a Letchworth photographic firm until 1928 when it was bought by Kayser-Bondor, a hosiery company.

- The LiDAR Map of England and Wales does not show the site as containing clear features of interest (LiDAR, 2022).
- The earliest cartographic records consulted include the OS Map of 1884 (Surveyed 1880) which shows the site as part of a linear collection of buildings fronting both Hitchin Street and Park Street (NLS, 2022). The site appears to remain unchanged until 1899 map which shows the buildings on the site as much shorter, possibly due to demolition, creating an open yard fronting Park Street. The site and its immediate vicinity appears to remain unchanged until the construction of Saddlers Close in the 1980s.

Methodology

Introduction

3.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Waldock, 2024), current health and safety legislation, and with ClfA and ALGAO guidance documents.

Fieldwork

3.2 The overburden was removed, under close supervision, to the first significant archaeological horizon or to the natural geological horizon, as appropriate, using a 3-tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with 0.6 and 1m buckets.

3.3 Spoil from the machining was scanned for archaeological artefacts both visually and using a metal detector.

3.4 All identified trenches were photographed and recorded using the appropriate pro-forma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:20 and 1:50.

Schedule of site visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
18/03/2024	LW	2	Removal of Concrete Slab
19/03/2024	LW	1	Photos of area, Footings not started today
20/03/2024	LW	7	Footings
21/03/2024	LW	3.75	Footings
22/03/2024	LW	2.5	Reduction of Oversight
25/03/2024	LW	0.25	Photos of area clear of spoil

Post excavation

3.5 During the course of the excavations no artefacts or ecofacts were recovered. As such, no physical archive was retrieved for post excavation processing and analysis or the attention of appropriate specialists.

Archive Deposition and OASIS

3.6 The results of the present stage of work will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS database (ref.: minervaa2-511002).

3.7 On completion of all stages of the present project, it is intended that the full archive, including the documentary records owned by Minerva Archaeology, and the material records owned by the client and held in the care of Minerva Archaeology, will be deposited with *North Hertfordshire Museum Service*, Hitchin.

Copyright

3.8 Minerva Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an non-exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Advice and the Written Scheme of Investigation.

3.9 Minerva Archaeology will assign copyright on completion of the project to the museum or repository undertaking the ultimate curation of the archive, but will retain the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

Fieldwork Data

Site Stratigraphy

4.1 The site at Baldock was formed of a roughly rectangular plot of land with a single large building and smaller outbuilding. The site was otherwise composed of a mixture of concrete hardstanding and overgrown vegetation and was bounded by wooden fencing and a combination of brick walls and brick built buildings. The plot was also noted to slope downwards from Park Street to the North (Plate 1; Figure 2).

4.2 The observed stratigraphy was similar across the areas of groundwork, consisting of various layers of mixed clayey silt with modern and late post-medieval debris interpreted as made ground, between 0.6 and 1m in depth, overlying a natural of compact chalk. The natural was observed in all areas of ground reduction but appears to slope downwards to the north-west of the site, towards Hitchin Street (Plate 2).

MONITORING DATA

4.3 All ground reduction comprising footings and oversight were monitored during the course of the development (Figure 2).

4.4 The groundworks subject to archaeological monitoring were located in the south-western corner of the site over the location of garages and to the south of the existing building to be converted.

4.5 Prior to the excavation of the footing trenches the concrete slab from the garages and associated hardstanding were broken and removed under archaeological supervision. The removal of the hardstanding revealed that the concrete rested directly onto made ground (Plates 3 & 4).

4.6 It was noted that all new services on the site were to connect to nearby existing routes.

Footings

4.7 Four footing trenches were excavated in the area forming the rectangular footprint of the proposed structure. The footings aligned north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west respectively. They measured 5.5m and 15m in length respectively and 0.7m in width and reached a depth of between 0.95 and 1.2m (Figure 2).

4.8 The stratigraphy identified across the area of the footing trenches was composed of various layers and lenses of mixed clayey silt with modern and late post-medieval debris such as brick and tile and various glass bottles. It measured between 0.6 and 1m in depth and was noted to be thicker to the north-western end of the site. This could be demolition debris that has been repurposed as levelling material and has been interpreted as made ground.

4.9 A thin layer of soot/charcoal, (107), was identified below the made ground, which extended intermittently across the footprint and appears to define the base of the made ground above.

4.10 To the south-east of the area, a thin layer of re-deposited chalk was identified, (106) which contained no other inclusions.

4.11 The overburden overlay the natural substrate of compacted chalk, which was noted to slope downwards to the north-western end of the site. In some areas of the footing trenches, particularly the south-eastern corner, it appeared that the natural had been truncated prior to the accumulation of (107) (Plate 5).

4.12 During the excavation of the footing trenches, three features were identified;

- The latest feature observed comprised the wall foundation of an earlier structure, [103]. The feature was on a north-west to south-east orientation and was composed of frogged bricks which appeared to be in an English bond pattern, bonded with cement (Plate 6; Figure 3). The base of the wall foundation was cut into the natural chalk, however does not appear to be cut through the overburden.

- Predating this was feature [101] which was located broadly on the western side of the footprint, below the overburden and extending into the western baulk. It was unclear in plan but a subcircular edge was visible indicating a possible small pit feature. The feature measured over 0.6m length, 0.7m width and over 0.4m depth with vertical sides and an unclear base (Plate 7; Figure 3). The feature contained a single fill (102) comprising a moderately compacted pale yellowish grey chalky marly clay. The fill contained small chalk inclusions but was otherwise sterile and no finds were observed.

- [104] was also observed below the overburden, in the south-eastern corner of the footprint, extending into the south-eastern baulk. It was subcircular in plan and measured over 2.0m in length, over 0.7m in width and over 0.5m depth, with steep sloping sides. The base was not reached in the footing trench (Plate 7; Figure 3). [104] contained a single fill (105) comprising a moderately compacted mid yellowish brown clayey silt. The fill contained small chalk inclusions and occasional chalk flecks but was otherwise sterile and no finds were observed.

4.13 No other archaeological features, deposits, or finds were encountered in this element.

Ground Reduction

4.14 Ground reduction of the oversight was undertaken after the concrete was poured into the footing trenches. This did not impact the natural in the northern-most two-thirds of the site but revealed the continuation of wall foundation [103], observed between the two footing trenches.

4.15 At the southern-most end of the footprint the natural was impacted by approximately 0.2m by the ground reduction. This revealed the continuation of pit [104], confirming more of its shape in plan (Plate 8).

4.16 No other archaeological features, deposits, or finds were encountered in this element.

ARTEFACTS AND ECOFACTS

4.17 During the groundworks a single find was noted in the overgrowth on the north-eastern side of the existing building. The find was identified as an Air Raid Precaution (ARP) Ambulance sign of probable World War II date. It measured 0.915m in length by 0.3m width and was composed of post box red letters on white enamel. The sign appeared to be made of sheet metal with six pierced holes for fixing and was in a relatively good condition with only small areas of rusting (Plates 9 & 10).

4.18 The sign may be attributed to an intended ambulance base within Baldock, however there is little information to confirm this. It is possible that the sign more likely relates to the second hand furniture shop 'GEARYS' which occupied the site and neighbouring area from around the 1950's. Due to the find laying outside of the excavation area, the object was left on site and the owner made aware.

4.19 No other artefacts were observed, or collected through the duration of the groundworks.

Environmental samples

4.20 No samples were taken during this stage of works.

Discussion

Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aims of the present investigation have been to monitor all groundworks associated with the development, to ensure that an appropriate record is made of any archaeological features and deposits that were directly impacted by the development groundworks, in accordance with the research criteria of the project.

5.2 It was considered that the investigation had the potential to contribute to a better understanding of the origins and development of Baldock from the prehistoric period onwards.

2.6 In particular, the East of England Regional Research Framework highlights several areas of further study that may be considered as specific objectives for the present investigation, including, but not restricted to:

- LIA-Rom 11: When did towns emerge during the Late Iron Age and Roman periods?
- LIA-Rom 06: How can we increase our understanding of the Iron Age and Roman environment?
- Med (Rural) 01: How best can we synthesise what we already know about rural areas during the medieval period?
- Med (Rural) 09: How can we characterise medieval rural settlement morphology and relationships?
- P-Med 05: How can we increase our understanding of post-medieval cottages and smaller houses?
- P-Med 09: How can we capture the changing character of post-medieval urban centres?
- P-Med 11: How can we increase our understanding of post-medieval urban high streets?

Evidence

5.3 The present site composed of a mixture of concrete hardstanding and overgrown vegetation and was bounded by wooden fencing and a combination of brick walls and brick built buildings.

5.4 Groundworks for the proposed building have demonstrated a largely uniform, simple, stratigraphic sequence across the area, comprising of made ground above the natural substrate. The natural substrate presented as consistent compact chalk.

5.5 Three features were identified during the excavations including two possible pit-like features [101] and [104] which were undated and a single later post medieval wall foundation [103].

5.6 The results of the excavations appear to indicate that the natural chalk and features [101] and [104] were truncated, possibly due to clearance or levelling which resulted in the accumulation of re-deposited chalk layer (106). The presence of intermittent charcoal layer (107) suggests that the chalk surface was open for a period of time after which demolition material either accumulated or was brought in. It

was noted that the interior of the existing building was significantly lower than the exterior ground level and may have been subject to clearance.

5.7 The cartographic record appears to reflect what has been identified during the excavations.

5.8 The earliest map consulted is the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1884 which shows the site as part of a larger collection of buildings connecting Park Street to Hitchin Street. In the approximate location of the proposed building is a smaller building of a similar size (Figure 4).

5.9 The layout of the plot appears to be unchanged until 1899 which shows the demolition of the smaller building and the construction of a partition (Figure 5). As such, the demolition of the earlier structure may have been the cause of the ground clearance observed in the stratigraphy. The division of the plot also coincides with the presence of [103] and may also explain the difference in depths of the overburden on either side (Figure 3; Plate 6).

5.10 This layout appears to remain consistent up to the latest map, 1950.

5.11 No finds were recovered from the excavations although a fair quantity of late-post medieval and modern ceramic building material and glass bottles were noted from the made ground. A single ARP Ambulance sign was identified on the site and was recorded but not retained as it was not part of the excavation.

Conclusion

5.12 Overall the site appears to be largely disturbed by later post-medieval activity associated with the urban development of Baldock.

5.13 Three features were identified during the groundworks comprising of two potential pit features [101] and [104] which were undated and a late 19th century wall foundation, visible on cartographic records from 1899.

5.14 The investigation of the present site had the aim of gathering data that might increase our understanding of the origins and development of Baldock from the prehistoric period onwards.

5.15 Despite evidence for archaeological activity from the prehistoric period onwards being identified within the study area, no significant archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were encountered during the groundworks that predate the later post-medieval period.

5.16 This demonstrates that the potential risk of the development impacting remains of archaeological significance may be considered to be *High* for the post medieval and Modern periods and *Low* for all other periods.

Confidence Rating

5.17 During the course of the fieldwork, the conditions were acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. As such the confidence rating for the work may be considered to be *High*.

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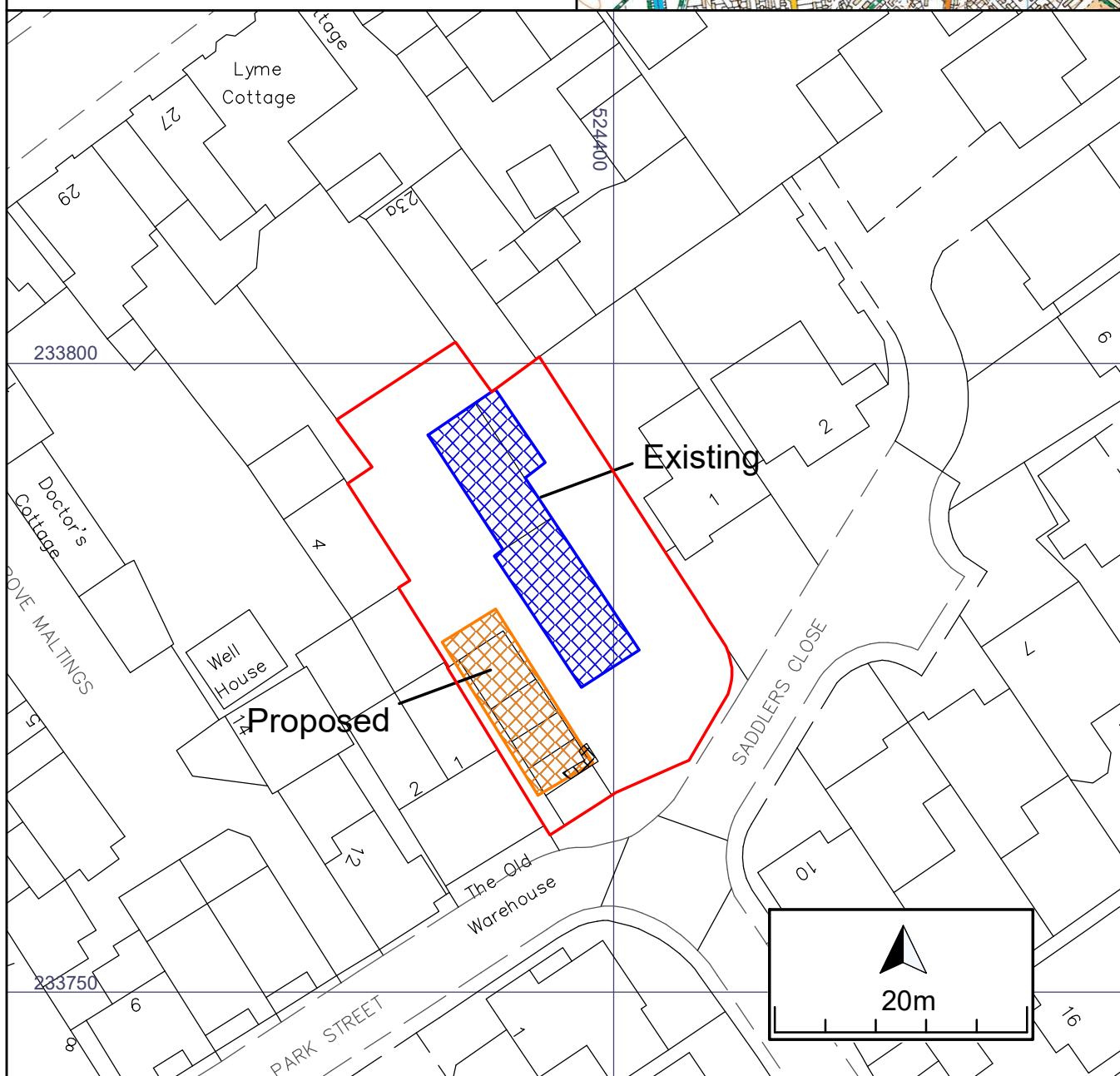
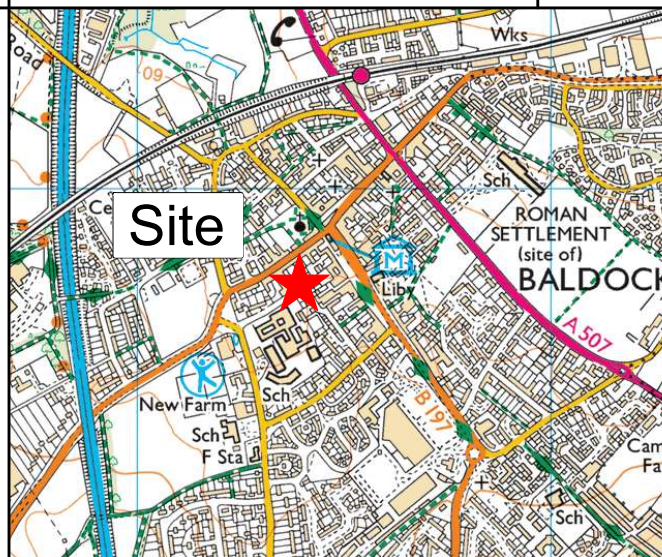
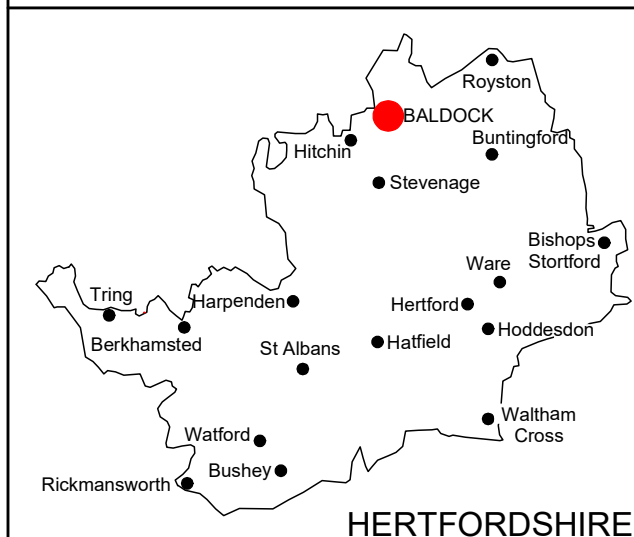
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Site location and layout

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Scale 1:500

Figure 1

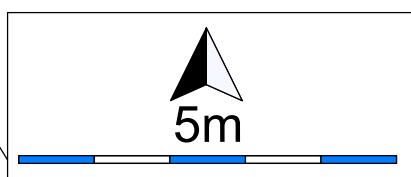
233782

524400

[103]

[101]

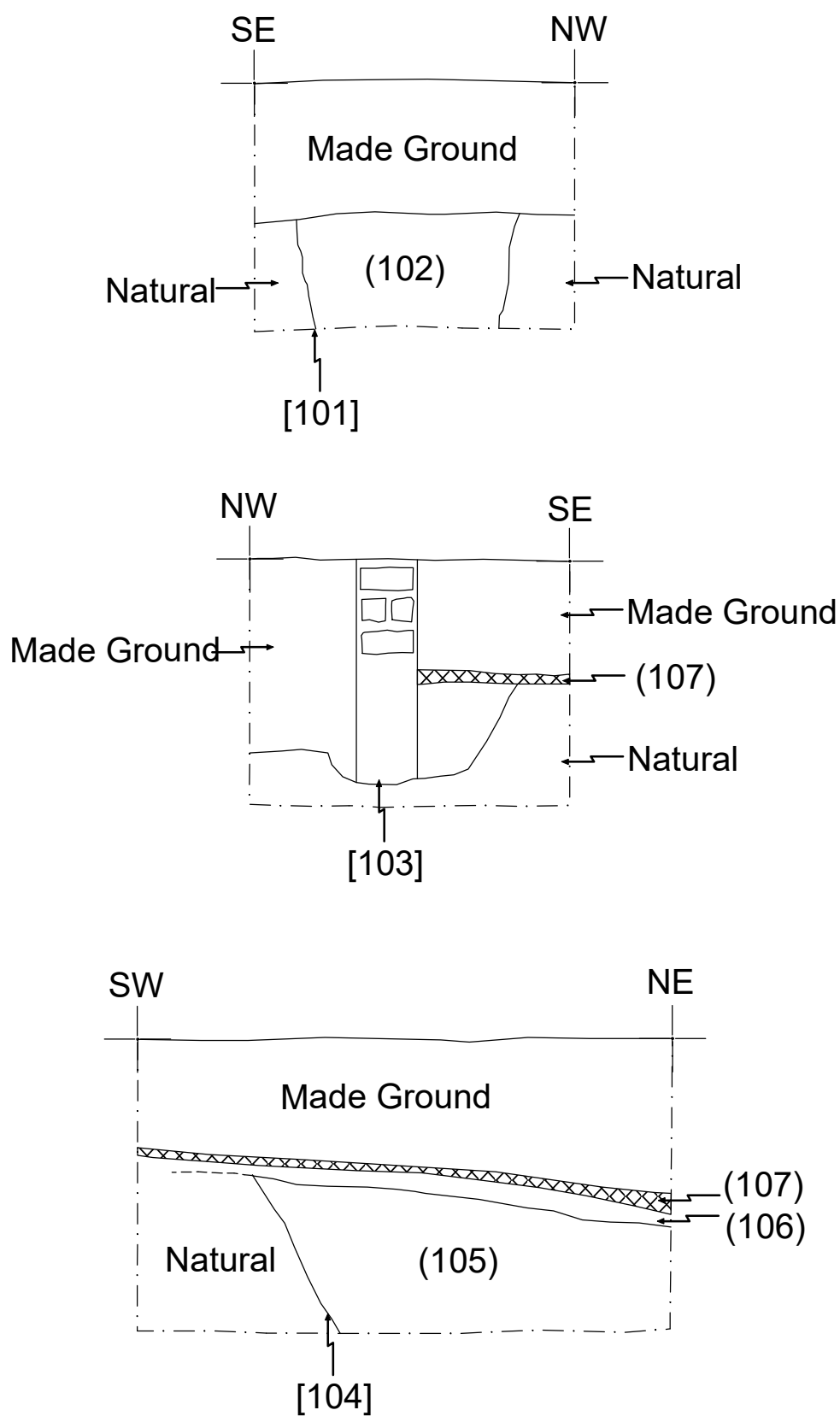
[104]



Layout of groundworks with features

Scale 1:100

Figure 2



1m



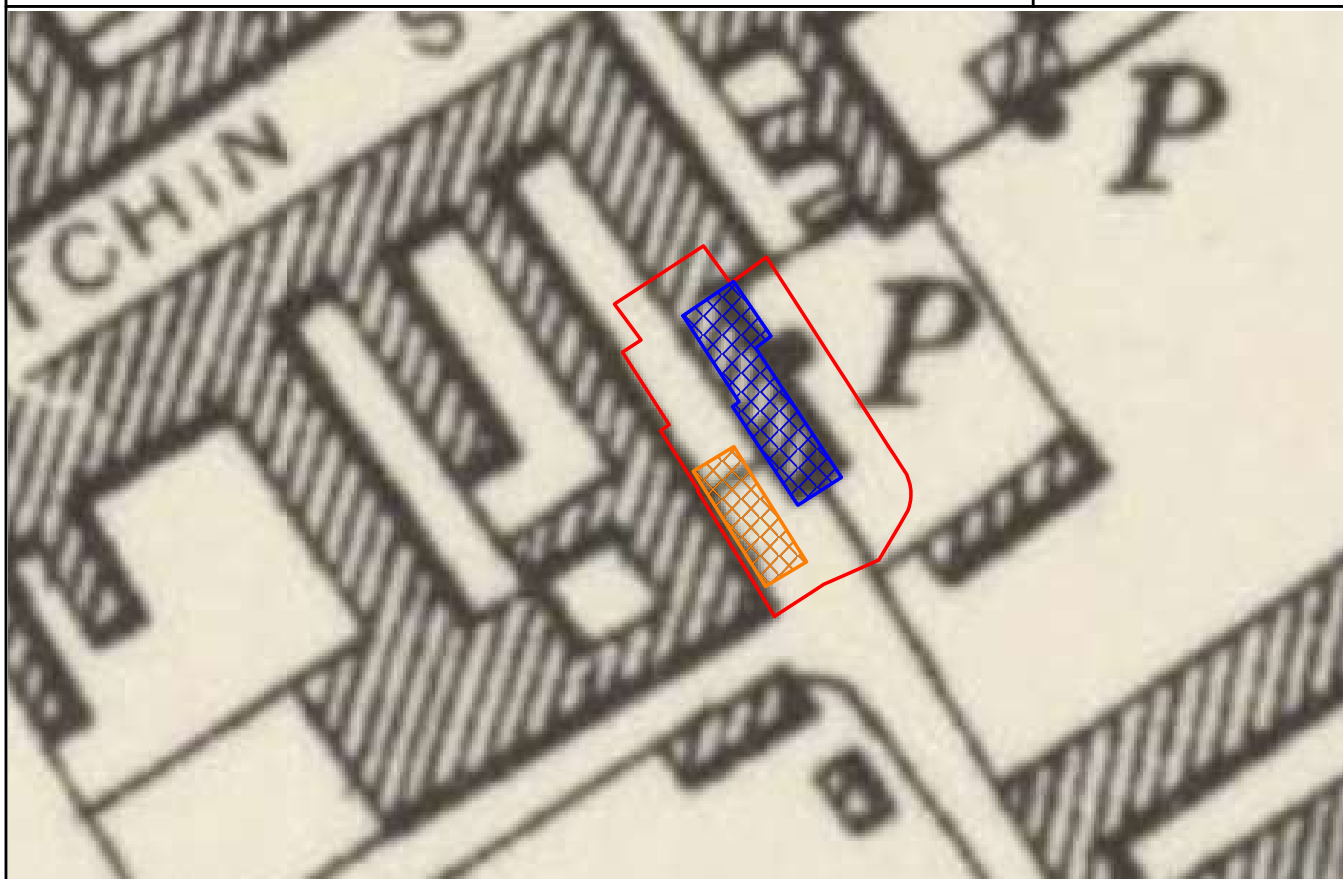


Ordnance Survey Map, 25-Inch Published 1887

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Scale 1:900

Figure 4



Ordnance Survey Map, 25-Inch Published 1899

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Scale 1:800

Figure 5

PLATES



Plate 1: Site – Looking North.



Plate 2: Stratigraphy – Looking North-East.

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Plate 3: Concrete Hardstanding – Looking North-West.



Plate 4: Made Ground Below Hardstanding – Looking North-West.

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Plate 5: Stratigraphy to show truncation of natural – Looking North-East.



Plate 6: [103] – Looking North-East.

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Plate 7: [101] – Looking South-West.



Plate 8: [104] Section – Looking North-West.

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Plate 9: [104] Plan – Looking North-West.



Plate 10: ARP Sign (Front).

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Plate 11: ARP Sign (Back).

OASIS Summary for minervaa2-511002

OASIS ID (UID)	minervaa2-511002
Project Name	Watching Brief at 27a Park Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire
Sitename	27a Park Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire
Sitecode	MA 417
Project Identifier(s)	MA 417
Activity type	Watching Brief
Planning Id	21/02872/FP
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Minerva Archaeology
Project Dates	18-Mar-2024 - 25-Mar-2024
Location	27a Park Street, Baldock, Hertfordshire NGR : TL 24394 33782 LL : 51.9885708674111, -0.18986368354226 12 Fig : 524394,233782
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Hertfordshire Local Authority District : North Hertfordshire Parish : North Hertfordshire, unparished area
Project Methodology	All work was carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), current health and safety legislation, and with CIfA and ALGAO guidance documents. Fieldwork. The overburden was removed, under close supervision, to the first significant archaeological horizon or to the natural geological horizon, as appropriate, using a 3-tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with 0.6 and 1m buckets. Spoil from the machining was scanned for archaeological artefacts both visually and using a metal detector. All identified trenches were photographed and recorded using the appropriate pro-forma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:20 and 1:50.
Project Results	The site appears to be largely disturbed by later post-medieval activity associated with the urban development of Baldock. The stratigraphy appears to show a truncation of the natural chalk, likely from demolition or clearance of the earlier layout followed by a period of exposure, accumulating charcoal and/or soot prior to the accumulation of mixed made ground. Three features were identified during the groundworks comprising of two potential pit features [101] and [104] which were undated and a late 19th century wall foundation, visible on cartographic records from 1899. No other archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were encountered during the groundworks. Demonstrating that the potential risk of the development impacting remains of archaeological significance, may be considered to be High for the Modern and late post-medieval period and Low for all other periods.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation Essential Water Services
HER	Hertfordshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Sycamore Mark
HER Identifiers	

Archives	Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;
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Report generated on: 29 May 2024, 12:34