



Land off Station Road, Ashwell, Hertfordshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

for Beck Homes

09/09/2025



Land off Station Road, Ashwell, Hertfordshire

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

for Beck Homes

September 2025

Ver 2.1

PROJECT INFORMATION:

HA JOB NO.	P25-231
NGR	527903, 239624
PARISH	Ashwell Parish
COUNCIL	Hertfordshire County Council

PROJECT TEAM:

PROJECT MANAGER	Andrew Brown
AUTHOR	Emily Simons
SITE VISIT	Ben Redclift
APPROVED BY	Owen Raybould
VERSION COMMENTS	2.1 – clarification of PDA and assessment area



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....	4
1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.1. PLANNING BACKGROUND.....	6
1.2. CONSULTATION	6
1.3. SITE DESCRIPTION.....	9
1.4. GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY	10
2. LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE.....	12
2.1. STATUTORY PROTECTION.....	12
2.2. NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	13
2.3. LOCAL PLANNING POLICY.....	14
2.4. GUIDANCE.....	16
2.5. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	16
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	17
4. METHODOLOGY.....	18
4.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’.....	18
4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE ASSETS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED.....	18
4.3. LIMITATIONS OF BASELINE DATA.....	19
4.4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT	20
5. RESULTS.....	24
5.1. OVERVIEW OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT	24
5.2. HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTER (HLC).....	28
5.3. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.....	28
5.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.....	29
5.5. DISTURBANCE	36
5.6. <i>FIELD VISIT</i>	36
6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPORTANCE	37
6.1. KNOWN AND POTENTIAL HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE PDA.....	37
6.2. SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS IN THE STUDY AREA – SCREENING EXERCISE.....	37
7. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.....	40
8. PREDICTED IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	41
8.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS.....	41
8.2. SETTING EFFECTS	41
9. DISCUSSION OF HERITAGE RISK.....	41
9.1 HERITAGE RISK CONSULTATION.....	41
9.2. EVALUATION INVESTIGATIONS.....	42
9.3. MITIGATION MEASURES.....	42
10..... CONCLUSIONS.....	43
GLOSSARY	44
Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd	3

REFERENCES.....	50
APPENDIX 1: KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA.....	51

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illus. 1. Site Location and Proposed Development Area (PDA).....	7
Illus. 2. Aerial image of the PDA and surrounds.....	8
Illus. 3. Aerial image of the PDA with the previously assessed and trial trenched area shaded in blue (EHT8576 and EHT9184).	8
Illus. 4. Area assessed as part of this DBA.....	9
Illus. 5. General view of the PDA, looking west.....	10
Illus. 6. General view of the PDA, looking east, showing the disturbed ground in the foreground.....	10
Illus. 7. PDA and 1 km Study Area illustrating the designated heritage assets.....	25
Illus. 8. DBA assessment area and 1km Study Area illustrating the non-designated heritage assets.....	26
Illus. 9. PDA and 1 km Study Area illustrating the archaeological events recorded in the HER.....	27
Illus. 10. Trial trench plan from the adjacent development area and the northern part of the current PDA. Note, of the potential archaeology identified during geophysical survey, the northeastern linear is not oriented to pass into PDA (Headland 2018, Illus. 2, 47).....	29
<i>Illus. 11. LiDAR plan of the PDA showing a linear feature in proximity to the western corner of the assessed area.....</i>	<i>29</i>
Illus. 12. Hertfordiae Comitatus a Cattifuclanis olin inhabitatus / (Iohannes Norden perambulavit & descripsit. Wilhelmi Kip sculpsit. Norden, John, 1548-1625?; Kip, William. London 1610. SLS, EME.s.56.A.....	33
Illus. 13. Approximate location of the PDA indicated in red. A topographical map of Hertford-Shire, from an actual survey ... / by Andrew. Dury & Jno. Andrews. Dury, Andrew.; Andrews, John, 1736-1809. London 1766. SLS, EME.s.155 (III).....	34
Illus. 14. 1841 Tithe mapping for Ashwell (1841).....	35
Illus. 15. Enclosed land c. 1863. PDA is Plot 488.....	35
Illus. 16. 1899 Ordinance Survey, Ashwell, Hertfordshire.....	36
Illus. 17. View southwest of the PDA and Station Road toward the crop marks of five Ring Ditches (1451703).....	38
Illus. 18. Entrance to the PDA from Station Road. Facing northeast.....	38
Illus. 19. Southwest facing view of the PDA, note the surrounding hedges.....	39
Illus. 20 Proposed Development layout. Note, the greyed-out area is the adjacent Senuna Park Development. The area previously assessed is outlined in red dashes. Source Beck Homes Aug 2025.....	40

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report is an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for a proposed development off Station Road, Ashwell, North Hertfordshire (NGR 527903,239624), post code SG7 5LT. It has been prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on behalf of Beck Homes to support a planning application to develop the site. A DBA and archaeological evaluation were previously completed for an adjacent property that partially overlies the current PDA.

The DBA Study Area includes a 1 km buffer zone beyond the proposed development area (PDA), within which the archaeological and historical development of the PDA and surrounding area is discussed. In accordance with national and local planning policy and guidance, the possible impacts that the proposed development could have on known and potential below-ground archaeological remains within the PDA are considered.

There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA, although there are 24 designated heritage assets within the Study Area, comprising two scheduled monuments: the crop marks of five prehistoric ring ditches (List Entry Number: 1451703) and a Roman villa NE of Ashwell Village (List Entry Number: 1006876), three Grade II* listed buildings dating to the 15th and 16th centuries and 19 Grade II listed buildings, all located within Ashwell Village.

There is one known non-designated heritage asset within the assessed area, (MHT39086). This refers to a findspot of moveable artefacts that have since been removed from the PDA. There is a further 198 non-designated heritage assets within the Study Area recorded in the Hertfordshire County Council and Cambridgeshire County Council HER's. However, 128 of these are findspots of moveable artefacts that have been removed from the Study Area.

A review of the baseline data presented in this report demonstrates a negligible - low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be preserved from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic within the PDA; if any remains of this date were found to be present, they would be considered of high or medium importance. The proximity of the PDA to scheduled monument, 'Crop marks of five Ring Ditches west of Station Road, Ashwell' (List Entry Number: 1451703) indicates a medium potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains from the Neolithic/Bronze Age; if these remains are present, they would likely be of medium importance. There is an assessed medium potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be preserved from the Iron Age or Roman period within the PDA; if any remains of this date were found to be present, they would be considered of low importance. There is an assessed low potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains to be preserved within the PDA from the Saxon period; if any remains of this date were found to be present, they would be considered of likely negligible importance. The proximity of Medieval to post-medieval pits identified in the adjacent Senuna Park development area indicate that there is medium potential for similar features to be present within the PDA; should these be present, they may be considered of negligible importance.

In light of the archaeological potential of the PDA, the local planning authority may require further archaeological investigation. A staged programme of works may begin with a geophysical survey. Depending on the results of non-intrusive survey, a subsequent intrusive archaeological trial trenched evaluation may be required; it is anticipated this would be required as a condition of planning consent. Should the LPA archaeological advisor require field investigations, these should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

No heritage assets sensitive to visual or other sensory changes have been identified. No further detailed assessments are considered proportionate to the likely impacts of the proposed development.

It is not anticipated that the proposals to develop the PDA should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies relating to the historic environment. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

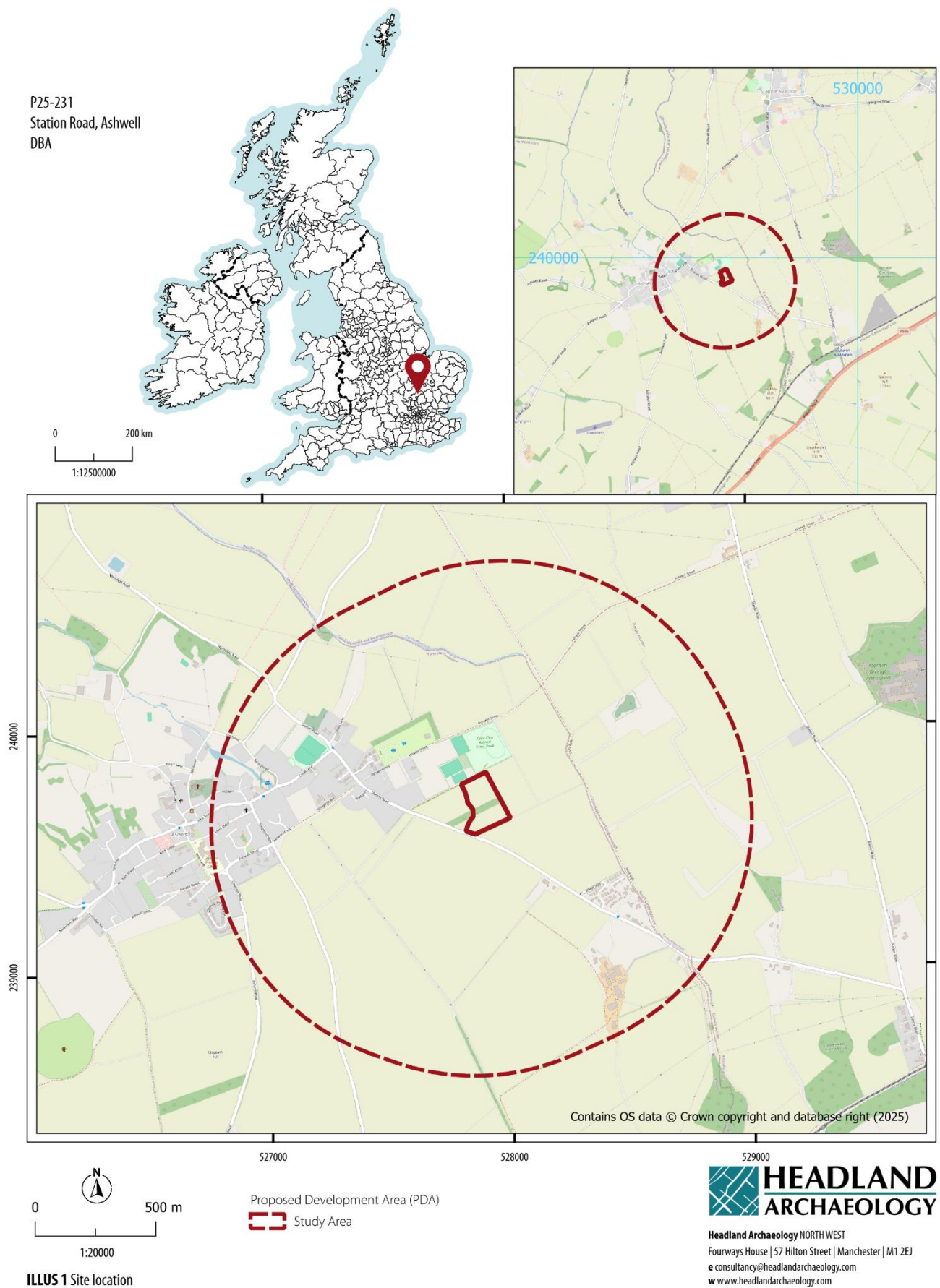
1. Introduction

1.1. *Planning Background*

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by Beck Homes and presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) to support a planning application for the development of a residential development for c. 36 homes off Station Road, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, post code (SG7 5LT) (Illus. 1 and Illus. 2).
- 1.1.2. Headland Archaeology Ltd previously undertook works associated with an adjacent residential development (Senuna Park development), which shared part of the current PDA. These earlier works were based on a desk-based assessment (Archaeology Collective 2017) and a geophysical survey (Headland 2017). A Written Scheme of Investigation for an intrusive evaluation of the development was prepared and submitted for approval to Simon Wood, Historic Environment Advisor, Hertfordshire County Council, (Headland 2018a). Archaeological trial trenching was completed across the adjacent site and within the northern part of this PDA. Several features were identified (Headland 2018b) (Illus. 3).
- 1.1.3. This report describes and assesses the significance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the southern part of the PDA (Illus. 3). It provides an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets, including upon the contribution made by their setting, in order to identify potential historic environment planning constraints.
- 1.1.4. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Section 3).

1.2. *Consultation*

- 1.2.1. No formal consultation with the archaeological officers of either the Hertfordshire County Council or Cambridgeshire County Council has been undertaken. The Archaeology Officers of each council have been contacted only to provide HER data for the 1 km study area.



Illus. 1. Site Location and Proposed Development Area (PDA)



Credit: GOOGLE, (2025)

Illus. 2. Aerial image of the PDA and surrounds.



Illus. 3. Aerial image of the PDA with the previously assessed and trial trenched area shaded in blue (EHT8576 and EHT9184).



Illus. 4. Area assessed as part of this DBA

1.3. Site Description

- 1.3.1. The PDA is located beyond the south-eastern outskirts of the village of Ashwell, North Hertfordshire (NGR: TL 27903 39624; Illus. 1-Illus. 2). It comprises approximately 1.4 Ha of previously assessed arable land north of the extant tree line (Illus. 3), bounded on the west by the Senuna Park Development; and 1.3 Ha of flat arable land south of the tree line, bounded along the west by Station Road. The PDA is bounded along the south by a farm track, and by arable land to the east and south.
- 1.3.2. The assessed area in this DBA refers to the southern section of the PDA which has not previously been assessed (Illus. 4).
- 1.3.3. Satellite imagery indicates that impacts associated with the Senuna Park Development, either stripped ground or dumped material, are present immediately to the northwest of the assessed area (Illus. 2-Illus. 4). The field visit concluded that this area had been disturbed with wheel rutting and uneven ground identified below the scrub grass (Illus. 4).



Illus. 5. General view of the PDA, looking west.



Illus. 6. General view of the PDA, looking east, showing the disturbed ground in the foreground

1.4. Geology and Geomorphology

- 1.4.1. The underlying solid geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey as Zig Zag Chalk formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Cretaceous Period (ca. 94 to 100 Mya) (British Geological Survey).¹

¹ BGS Geology Viewer (BETA)

- 1.4.2. The overlaying soil in the eastern half of the PDA are described as free draining lime-rich loamy soils. In the western part of the PDA, the soils are of similar composition, although shallower in profile (The Land Information System).²
- 1.4.3. The soils may be defined as moderately fertile which would have been conducive for settlement and farming from an early period (Archaeology Collective 2017).

² LandIS - Land Information System - Soilsclapes soil types viewer

2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1. Statutory Protection

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the PDA is described in Table 1.

Table 1. Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to listed buildings. Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting. Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II listed buildings are of special interest.³ This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'. Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows: Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</i> <i>(2) Without prejudice to section 72, in the exercise of the powers of appropriation, disposal and development (including redevelopment) conferred by the provisions of sections 232, 233 and 235(1) of the principal Act, a local authority shall have regard to the desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular, listed buildings.</i> Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions. <i>(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</i>
Treasure Act 1996	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above (even if found at different times). The Secretary of State may by order designate any class of object which he considers to be of outstanding historical, archaeological or cultural importance. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.

³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/listed-buildings/>

Legislation	Key Issues
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria: ○ Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1) ○ Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that heritage asset (Criterion 2 & 3) ○ Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4) ○ Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as "old enclosure" on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5) A judicial review in 2002⁴ ruled that any hedgerow can be deemed of a pre-inclosure date if it is depicted on a map dating to 1845 or earlier, regardless of whether Inclosure Acts exist for that location.
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953	The 1983 Act created the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (HBMC) – now Historic England, a non-departmental public body, given the broad remit of managing the historic built environment of England. The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorises Historic England to compile a register of "gardens and other land" situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest. <u>Registered Parks and Gardens</u> The Register was established in 1984 and there are currently over 1,600 sites included. Sites are graded I, II*, or II along the same lines as listed buildings. A registered park or garden is not protected by a separate consent regime, but applications for planning permission will give great weight to their conservation. The NPPF defines them as designated heritage assets and as such their conservation should be an objective of all sustainable development. Substantial harm to or total loss of a Grade II registered park or garden should be exceptional and for a Grade II* or I registered park or garden such loss or harm should be wholly exceptional.
National Heritage Act 1980, amended 1983 & 1997	<u>The Register of Historic Battlefields</u> Historic England maintains a Register of Historic Battlefields. Battlefields are not graded. Like registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields are not subject to a separate consent regime, but they are considered designated heritage assets under the NPPF and therefore, as with parks and gardens, great weight should be given to their conservation and substantial harm or total loss of a registered battlefield should be wholly exceptional.

2.2. National Planning Policy Framework

2.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024⁵) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.

2.2.2. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:

(202) "[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations."

⁴ DEFRA 2002 Hedgerow Regulations 1997 - A Guide to the Law and Good Practice - Amendment May 2002
⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67aafe8f3b41f783cca46251/NPPF_December_2024.pdf

(207) *"In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation."*

(213) *Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

(footnote 72) [Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]

(215) *Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.*

(216) *The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.*

(218) *Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

(footnote 76) [Copies of evidence should be deposited with the relevant historic environment record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository.]

(220) *Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.*

- 2.2.3. The NPPF does not define "substantial harm" or "less than substantial harm", however case law and planning appeal decisions have determined that substantial harm is a high threshold where the heritage significance of an asset is almost completely lost.

2.3. Local Planning Policy

The North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011 - 2031

- 2.3.1. The North Hertfordshire Local Plan 2011-2031 was adopted on Tuesday 8 November 2022 and replaces the saved policies of the District Plan Second Review with Alterations. The following saved policy is relevant to this assessment:

2.3.2. Policy HE1: Designated heritage assets

Planning applications relating to Designated heritage Assets or their setting shall be accompanied by a Heritage Assessment/Justification Statement that:

- i. Assesses the significance of heritage assets, including their setting;*
- ii. Justifies and details the impacts of any proposal upon the significance of the designated heritage asset(s); and*
- iii. Informs any necessary measures to minimise or mitigate against any identified harms.*

Planning permission for development proposals affecting Designated Heritage Assets or their setting will be granted where they (as applicable):

- a) Enable the heritage asset to be used in a manner that secures its conservation and preserves its significance;*
- b) Incorporate a palette of materials that make a positive contribution to local character or distinctiveness, where it is appropriate and justified; and*
- c) Will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, and this harm is outweighed by the public benefits of the development, including securing the asset's optimum viable use.*

Where substantial harm to, or loss of significance, of a designated heritage asset is proposed the Council shall refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the scheme is necessary to deliver considerable public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss.

2.3.3. Policy HE3: Non-designated heritage assets

Permission for a proposal that would result in harm to, or the loss of, a non-designated heritage asset will only be granted provided that a balanced judgement has been made that assesses the scale of harm to, or loss of significance of the non-designated asset and, where the proposal results in the loss of a non-designated heritage asset:

- a) The replacement building contributes to preserving the local character and distinctiveness of the area; and*
- b) Where the asset is located in a conservation area a continuous contract for the demolition and redevelopment of the site has been secured, unless there are justifiable grounds for not developing the site.*

2.3.4. Policy HE4: Archaeology

Permission for development proposals affecting heritage assets with archaeological interest will be granted provided that:

- a) Developers submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where justified, an archaeological field evaluation.*
- b) It is demonstrated how archaeological remains will be preserved and incorporated into the layout of that development, if in situ preservation of important archaeological remains is considered preferable; and*
- c) Where the loss of the whole or a material part of important archaeological remains is justified, appropriate conditions are applied to ensure that the archaeological recording, reporting, publication and archiving of the results of such archaeological work is undertaken before it is damaged or lost.*

Where archaeological sites have been assessed to meet the criteria for inclusion on adopted registers or maps of locally important heritage assets these shall be treated in the same way as archaeology areas and areas of archaeological significance. Areas of as yet, unknown archaeology may be identified during research, or through the planning or plan making process. These sites or areas should be treated in the same way as archaeology areas and areas of archaeological significance.

2.4. Guidance

- 2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014, revised 2017 and 2020⁶) and *Code of Conduct* (2014, revised 2020⁷), in addition to *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA3, 2017⁸).
- 2.4.2. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England Advice Note 12, 2019⁹) contains guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA2, 2015¹⁰).
- 2.4.3. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*¹¹. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

2.5. Professional Standards and Acknowledgements

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
- 2.5.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence AC0000811465.

6 https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfA%26GDBA_4.pdf

7 <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2022.pdf>

8 <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

9 <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

10 <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

11 https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform determination of a planning application for the development of the PDA in relation to its likely impact on the historic environment. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the PDA, their significance, and strategies for further evaluation, mitigation, or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017¹²) defines a DBA as '...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.'
- 3.1.4. GPA2¹³, para 12.3 requires that a DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so.
- 3.1.5. It might achieve this via specific objectives such as establishing the known and potential archaeological remains at a site from a wide range of sources, noting the heritage significance of the respective remains, identifying likely development impacts and assessing what the risks are of there being heritage-related constraints on development of the site.
- 3.1.6. The objectives are as follows:
- Collate available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the PDA;
 - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area that may be affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to be present at the PDA;
 - Determine the likely physical impact of the proposed development;
 - Identify heritage assets beyond the PDA that may be affected by development within their setting, to describe their significance and the contribution of their setting, and make an assessment of how this significance may be affected by the proposed development; and
 - Make recommendations for and understand and identify the likelihood that the planning authority may require further investigations.

¹² https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

¹³ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

4. Methodology

4.1. Terminology – ‘Significance’ and ‘Importance’

- 4.1.1. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 207 and HEAN12, and taking account of Historic England’s guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2¹⁴).
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. The significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in HEAN12¹⁵ (i.e. in *archaeological*, *architectural*, *artistic*, or *historic* terms), which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations, but may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPPF.
- 4.1.4. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.5. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).
- 4.1.6. For further terminology and definitions, see Glossary at the end of the document.

4.2. Identification of Heritage Assets that may be Affected

Study Area

- 4.2.1. The Study Area for this assessment comprises a 1 km buffer surrounding the PDA, within which the archaeological and historical development of the PDA and surrounding area has been considered.
- 4.2.2. The study area spans two counties. The PDA lies within Hertfordshire and the 1 km buffer crosses into Cambridgeshire. HER data from both counties is utilised in this report.

Data Sources

- 4.2.3. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
 - Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website¹⁶ on 12 August 2025 and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Historic England website;
 - Historic England research records, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website¹⁷;
 - Archaeological records held by each of the Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Records (HERs) on 22 July and 22 August respectively;
 - Historic Landscape Characterisation data provided by Hertfordshire HER;
 - Historic maps and plans held in the National Library of Scotland archive;
 - Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey¹⁸;
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme data;

¹⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

¹⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

¹⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/data-downloads/>

¹⁷ www.heritagegateway.org.uk

¹⁸ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

- Aerial photographs held by the National Collection of Aerial Photography¹⁹
- Environment Agency Lidar data²⁰
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.

- 4.2.4. Heritage assets within the southern part of the PDA are shown in Illus 5 and 6 with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Appendix 1). These were compiled from data provided by the data sources listed above.
- 4.2.5. Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by National Heritage List for England list entry number. Non-designated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference.

Field Visit

- 4.2.6. A field visit was undertaken on Wednesday 13 August 2025, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.
- 4.2.7. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

Historic Map Regression

- 4.2.8. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the PDA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.
- 4.2.9. Parish tithe mapping and associated apportionment documents were consulted where available to identify annotated structures and record any field name evidence indicative of archaeological potential.

Lidar

- 4.2.10. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 4.2.11. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1m resolution for the Site. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and is made up from a combination of the full EA dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1m resolution tile may contain decimated 50cm data as well as native captured 1m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.
- 4.2.12. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

4.3. Limitations of Baseline Data

Data Sources

- 4.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
 - Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological

¹⁹ NCAP - National Collection of Aerial Photography | NCAP

²⁰ <https://environment.data.gov.uk/>

potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;

- A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology. HER records can be limited due to opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery, and depend on commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than as the result of a structured research framework.
- It is possible the interpretation of sites may be revised in the light of further investigation. Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots, for example.
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

Field Visit

- 4.3.2. Any archaeological field visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains may be present below ground level and may have no surface indicators.
- 4.3.3. During the field visit, conditions were clear. However, there was low ground visibility (approximately 15%) due to the presence of long grass, although the visible soil was loose and well-ploughed.

4.4. Impact Assessment

- 4.4.1. Impacts of the proposed development on the historic environment can arise through direct/indirect physical impacts, or impacts through change within their setting:
- Direct physical impacts describe those activities of the proposed development that directly cause damage to the fabric of a heritage asset. Typically, these activities are related to construction works and will only occur within the PDA.
 - Indirect impacts describe secondary processes, triggered by the proposed development, that lead to the degradation or preservation of heritage assets. For example, changes to the setting of a building may affect the viability of its current use and thus lead to dereliction. These impacts may occur within or outside of the PDA.
 - An impact on the setting of a heritage asset occurs when the presence of the proposed development changes the surroundings of a heritage asset in such a way that it affects (beneficially or adversely) the cultural significance of that asset. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other environmental factors such as noise, light or air quality can be relevant in some cases. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to significant effects during the prolonged operational stage of the development. Setting effects may occur within or without the PDA.

Assessment of Importance

- 4.4.2. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor.
- 4.4.3. Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2²¹, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance.
- 4.4.4. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the PDA that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further archaeological works.

²¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

- 4.4.5. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the impact assessment and summarised in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1), following the guidance in Table 2.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (e.g. through excavation)
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

Potential for Unknown Heritage Assets

- 4.4.6. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Proposed Development Area is referred to as *archaeological potential*. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 3, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire HERs;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 3. Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

Impact Assessment

- 4.4.7. Impact assessment considers the effects of the proposed development on the significance of the identified heritage assets, or its assessed archaeological potential, including both positive ('beneficial') and adverse ('harm') impacts.
- 4.4.8. The assessment of physical impacts considers the extent or degree of harm proposed relative to the importance of the physical remains.
- 4.4.9. The level of harm predicted is stated in accordance with the criteria contained in Paragraphs 212-214 of the NPPF (2024). However, it must be understood that there is no definite criteria or method for categorising harm, as this judgement ultimately rests within the authority of the decision-maker, in this case the local planning authority.

Setting Impacts

- 4.4.10. Visual impacts are most commonly encountered but other introduced environmental factors can affect the setting of heritage assets such as noise, light or air quality. Impacts may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommission, but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the development.
- 4.4.11. Where potential impacts within the settings of heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England's guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3²²).
- 4.4.12. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.
- 4.4.13. An assessment of the sensitivity of a heritage asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 4.4.14. In accordance with GPA3, and through an assessment of significance in accordance with NPPF and HEAN 12, a screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the heritage assets that are likely to be affected by the proposed development and therefore require detailed assessment.
- 4.4.15. Heritage assets screened as sensitive to visual change were assessed with a view to potential setting impacts. The field visit enabled assessment of likely impacts of the proposed development: locations which would

²² <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

remain unaffected, locations which have some visibility but that is minimal and does not affect the baseline condition, and locations where visibility is possible/prominent.

- 4.4.16. The scope of this DBA is limited to identifying where no substantial setting impacts are anticipated requiring no further works, or where substantial setting impacts are anticipated, to identify which heritage assets are considered likely to be affected, and to make recommendations for proportionate further detailed assessments.

Minimising Harm

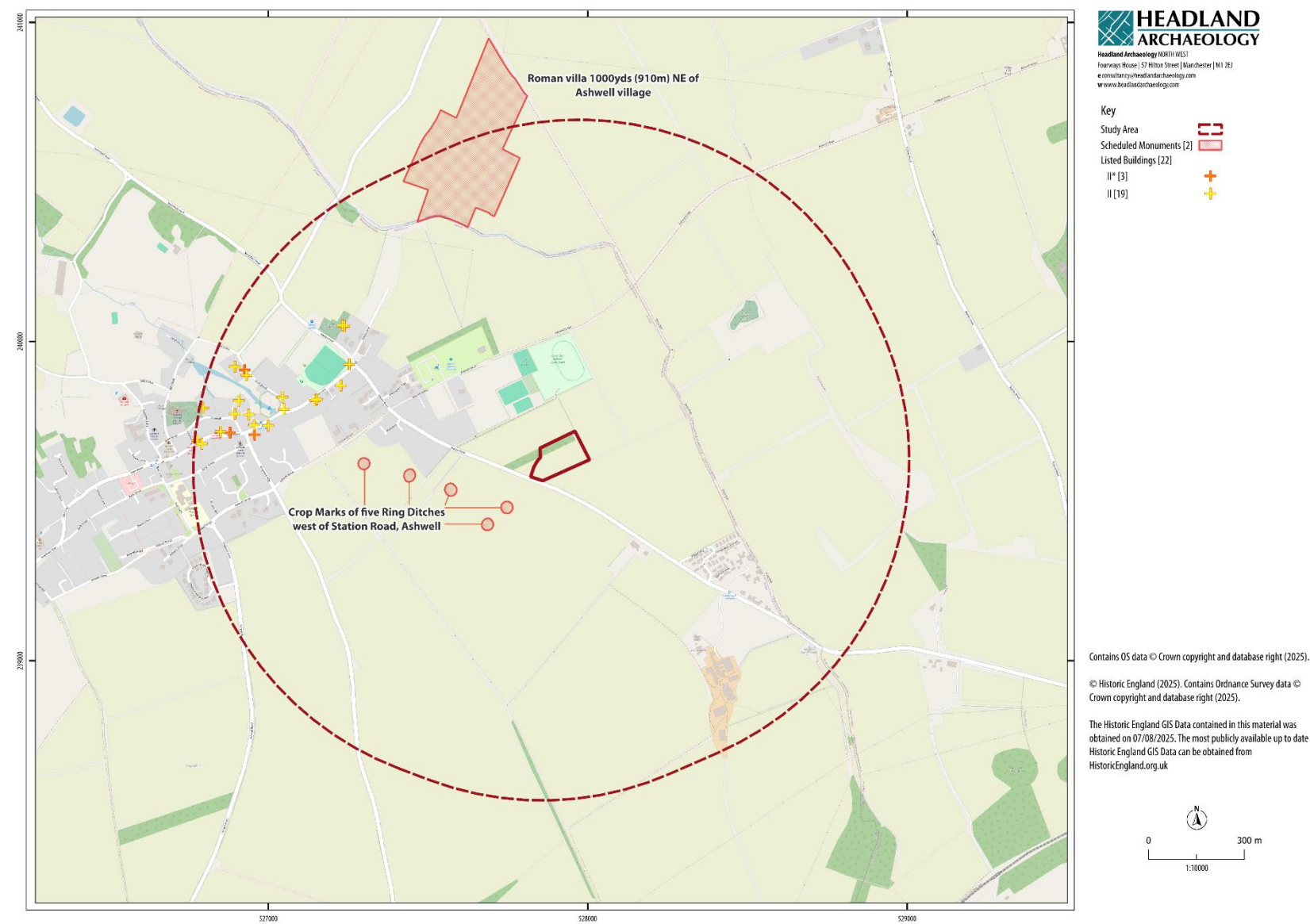
- 4.4.17. Where appropriate, measures for further assessment of, or mitigation of identified impacts are identified.

5. Results

5.1. Overview of the Historic Environment

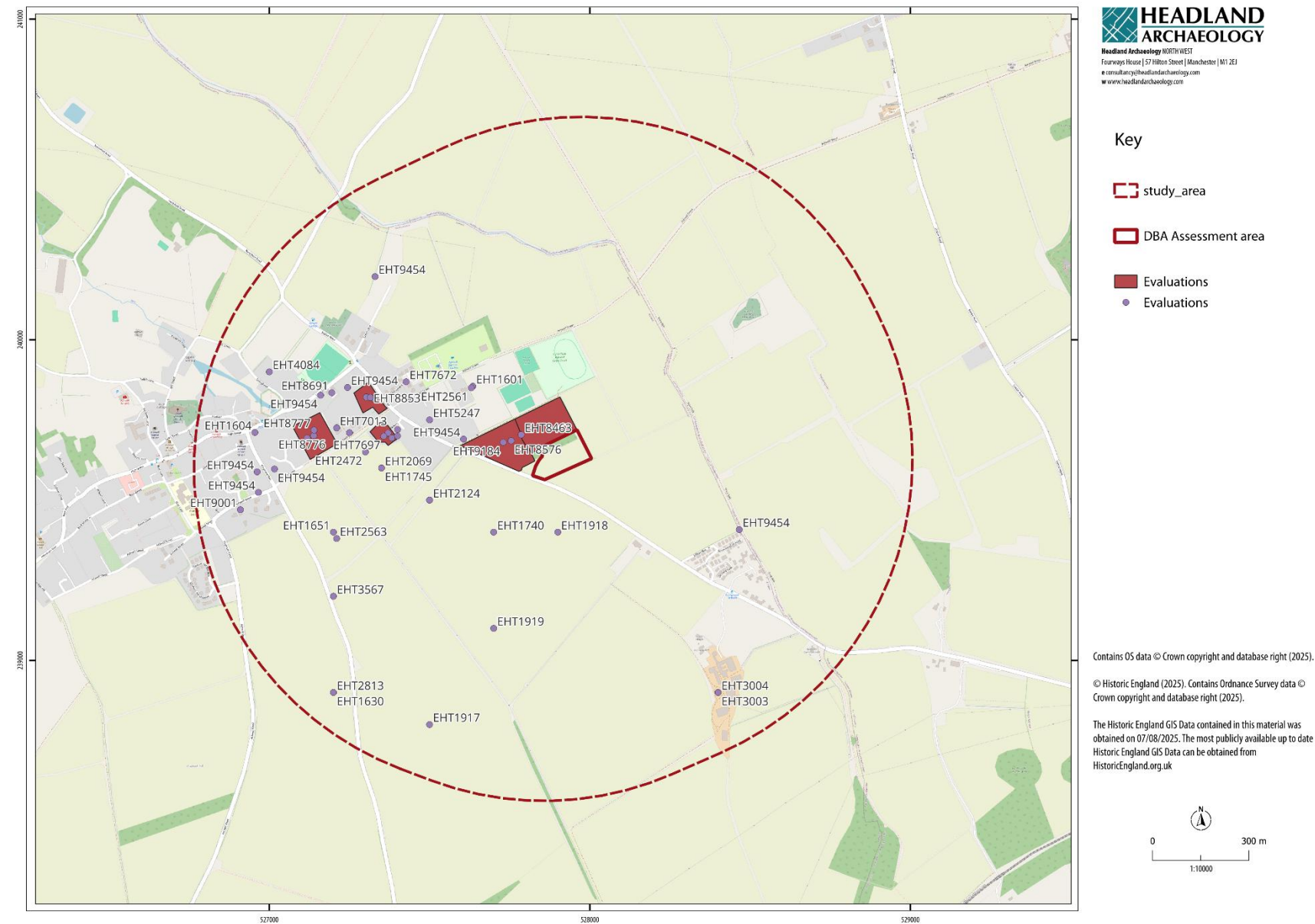
- 5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets is presented in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1), and the location of each is shown on Illus. 5 and 6. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in Section 6: Statement of Significance and Importance, below.
- 5.1.2. There are no designated heritage assets within the PDA.
- 5.1.3. The PDA lies within the northeastern boundary of an Archaeological Alert Area (No. 31), defined in the North Hertfordshire Local Plan. While the alert area is not a statutory designation, it is used as a tool to determine areas of archaeological potential and probable requirements for additional archaeological assessment.
- 5.1.4. There is one non-designated heritage assets within the southern part of the PDA (MHT39086), located at the northeastern corner of the assessed area. Another non-designated asset (MHT29989) lay in proximity, just outside the assessed area's boundary. The latter is described as a "medieval lead seal matrix, Ashwell" and the former has limited available data.²³ However, both appear to represent findspots of moveable artefacts that have since been removed from the PDA.
- 5.1.5. There are two scheduled monuments within the Study Area: 'Roman villa 1000yds (910m) NE of Ashwell Village' (List Entry Number: **1006876**) lies 680 m north of the PDA. The second scheduled monument 'Crop marks of five Ring Ditches west of Station Road, Ashwell' (List Entry Number: **1451703**) included five features aligned approximately 80 m south and southwest of Station Road. The closest of the features lies approximately 90 m from the PDA, with the furthest at approximately 560 m from the PDA.
- 5.1.6. There are three Grade II* listed buildings within the Study Area along with 19 Grade II listed buildings. These are all located within the historic centre of Ashwell Village. These buildings are not discussed in detail in this report, except as necessary components of the historical and archaeological development of the wider area as it relates to the PDA.
- 5.1.7. There are 197 non-designated heritage assets external to the PDA, within the Study Area (175 Hertfordshire HER's and 22 Cambridgeshire HER's). The earliest 13 of these may date to the Neolithic-Bronze Age; 16 may be dated to the early to late Iron Age; 35 to the Roman Period; 4 to the Saxon Period; 79 to the Medieval Period; and 34 to the Post-Medieval/Modern period. 16 assets are of unknown date, although as these include the five designated crop marks (1451703), they may relate to the Bronze Age. The majority of these assets (128) comprise findspots of moveable artefacts, since removed, although several relate to archaeological sites identifying post-medieval kilns (e.g., MHT 11359), farmhouses (e.g., MHT 16572), and ditches (e.g., MHT 11397).

²³ Portable Antiquities Scheme, <https://finds.org.uk/>



Illus. 7. PDA and 1 km Study Area illustrating the designated heritage assets.





Illus. 9. PDA and 1 km Study Area illustrating the archaeological events recorded in the HER

5.2. Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

- 5.2.1. Historic Landscape Characterisation of the study area (HTT8498) defines the PDA as: Formal Style Parliamentary Enclosure from 1880.
- 5.2.2. As is described below in Section 5.4, the PDA appears to have been utilised primarily as agricultural land up to and including its enclosure.

5.3. Previous Investigations

- 5.3.1. A total of 51 archaeological investigations are entered in the Hertfordshire County Council HER within the Study Area. Many of these are associated with the historic village of Ashwell and retain little relevance to the PDA. Cambridgeshire County Council HER add three additional archaeological investigation all of which are related to historical excavations of the Romano-British burial ground (MCB1166) 800 m east of the PDA. The locations of the archaeological events are shown on Illus 7. The research and evaluation undertaken for the adjacent development, immediately north of the PDA is the most relevant of the previous investigations, although several other evaluations in the vicinity are also valuable regarding the potential nature of archaeological resources within the PDA. These are summarised below:

Station Road, Ashwell – DBA. Archaeology Collective 2017

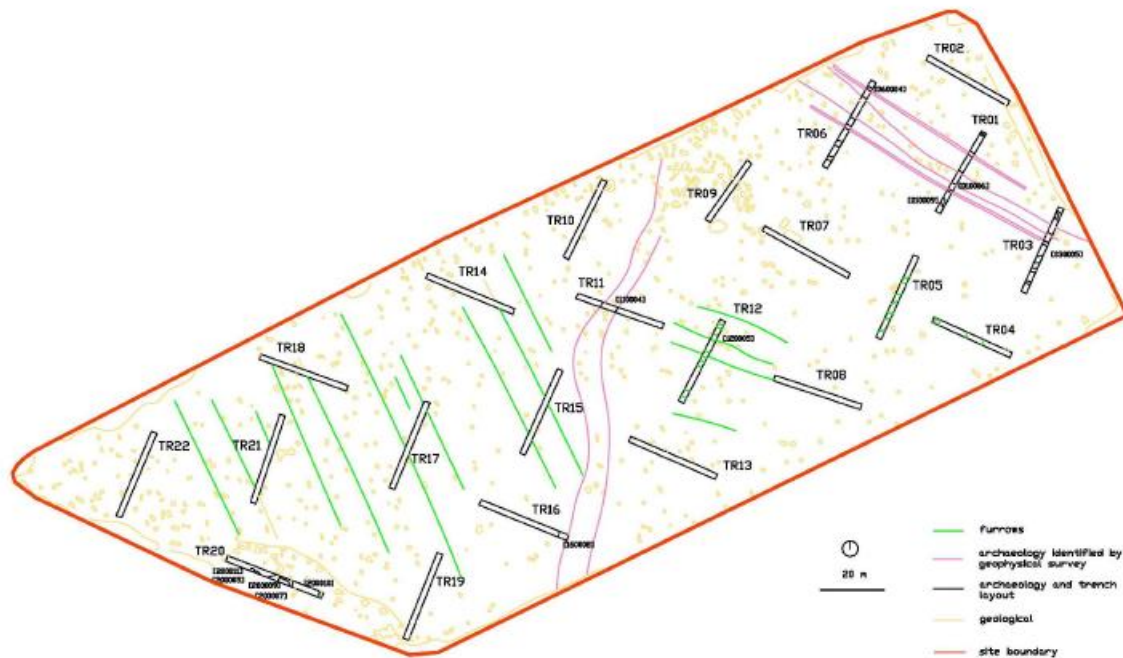
- 5.3.2. An initial DBA for an adjacent development (Senuna Park development) was completed in 2017 by Archaeology Collective. The report synthesised relevant information for the northern part of the PDA and a 1 km Study Area, thereby assessing the PDA under discussion in this DBA.

Station Road, Ashwell – Trial trenching, Archaeological Evaluation. Headland Archaeology 2018

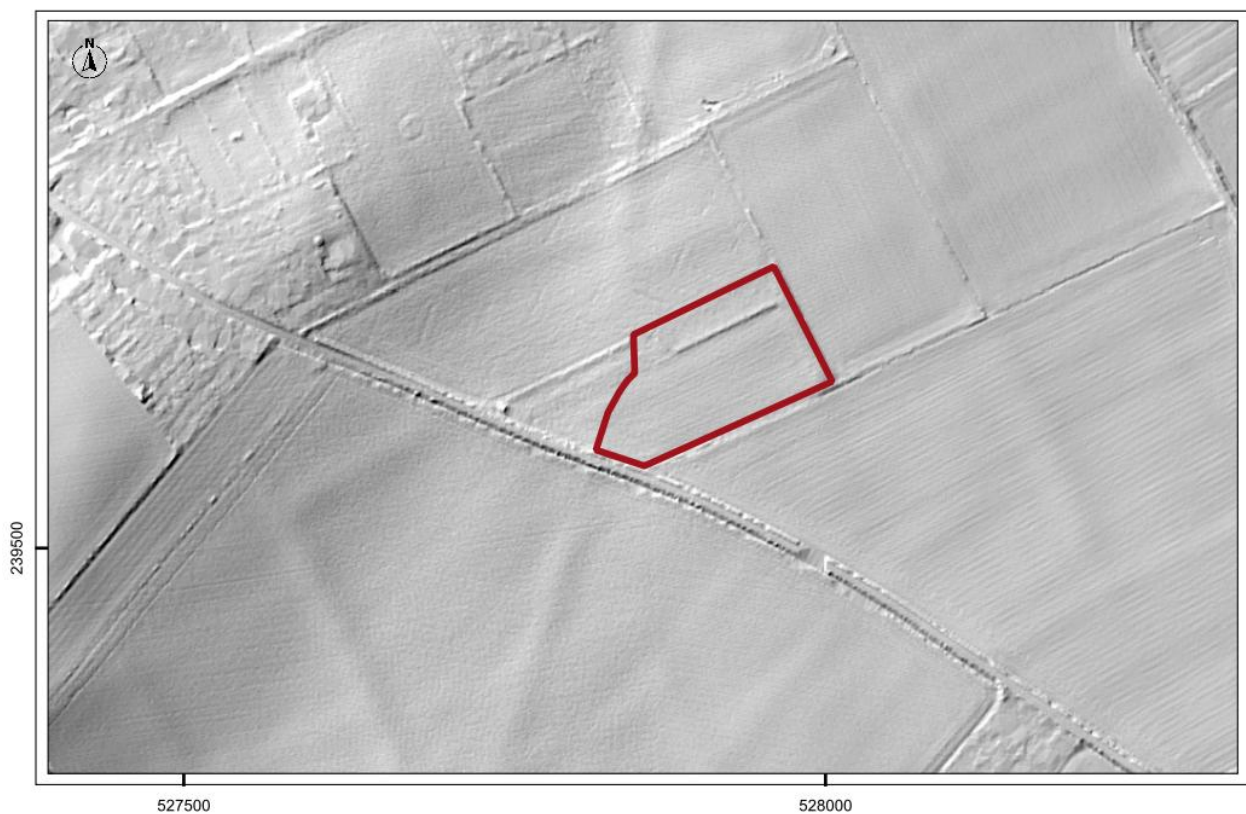
- 5.3.3. The closest archaeological event to the PDA was associated with the same adjacent development (Illus. 9), and covered the northern section of the current PDA. An archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching was undertaken between 7–16 March 2018 (EHT8576 and EHT9184). All trenches were 30 m in length and 1.8m in width, although TR20 was extended to 38m to encompass the edges of pit [200010]. The complete trench results inclusive of contexts, measurements, and orientations are presented in Headland 2018b. Significantly, linear features that had been identified as part an earlier geophysical survey (Headland 2017) were targeted as part of the trenching plan. These revealed what was determined to be a late Iron Age/Roman road in the northeastern part of the area (Illus. 10) and potentially an earlier trackway in the central part of the site. Of the two features, the Roman road is not oriented to pass through the PDA. However, it is possible that the trackway may pass through the western corner of the site. The line of this track is also visible on the LiDAR data within the PDA (Illus. 11). These were determined to be of medium (regional) importance. In the southwestern part of the site, medieval and post-medieval pitting was present which was assessed as of low significance.

Other Trial Trenching in the Study Area

- 5.3.4. Several areas close to the PDA have been subject to investigation through trial trenching. A series of chalk quarries dating to the post-medieval period were identified at 61 Station Road, approximately 450 m northwest of the PDA (EHT7672). A Bronze Age ring ditch was also found in the same direction, approximately 400 m of the PDA (EHT7696 and EHT7697). North of Ashwell Street, approximately 600 m to the northwest of the PDA, a small ditch with Roman ceramics was identified (EHT7012, EHT7013, and EHT4570).



Illus. 10. Trial trench plan from the adjacent development area and the northern part of the current PDA. Note, of the potential archaeology identified during geophysical survey, the northeastern linear is not oriented to pass into PDA (Headland 2018, Illus. 2, 47).



Illus. 11. LiDAR plan of the PDA showing a linear feature in proximity to the western corner of the assessed area.

5.4. Archaeological and Historical Narrative

- 5.4.1. Much of the following historical narrative is derived from research previously undertaken for the adjacent Senuna Park development (Archaeology Collective 2017) relating to the site immediately north and west of

the PDA. Additional information has been included to further develop understanding of the archaeological potential within the PDA.

Prehistoric Periods

PALAEOLITHIC (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

- 5.4.2. Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlement sites or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.
- 5.4.3. There is no evidence relating to this period within the PDA or study area.
- 5.4.4. It is considered that there is negligible potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the shallow nature of the soils above the geological substrate. If present, the well-draining nature of the soils, in addition to their more recent history of agricultural cultivation, may have caused small finds to move through the soils to rest directly atop the chalk bedrock. The survival of such potential assets are likely to relate to artefacts only.

MESOLITHIC (8500-4000 BCE)

- 5.4.5. Evidence of Mesolithic activity tends to be represented by lithic findspots, small flakes of flints known as microliths typified this period.
- 5.4.6. Settlement sites are generally rare as communities are likely to have moved seasonally.
- 5.4.7. There are several flints which may have been formed during the Mesolithic recorded within a later prehistoric assemblage at the nearby Westbury Farm, approximately 1.4 km west of the PDA.
- 5.4.8. The above examples were also included in a later assemblage which may be indicative of reuse over a long period of time or the continuation of Mesolithic techniques into later periods. The absence of evidence for Mesolithic activity within and in proximity to the Study Area supports an assessment that there is negligible potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to their relative rarity.

NEOLITHIC (4000-2200 BCE)

- 5.4.9. The Neolithic period demonstrated a gradual transition towards settlement which facilitated a shift towards agriculture. The changing relationship with the land stimulated the development and construction of monuments and new burial practices. Flint and stonework continue to be the primary type of archaeological finds, although ceramics also begin to appear in Neolithic assemblages.
- 5.4.10. A characteristic feature of the Neolithic period is the development of barrows or burial mounds as landscape features and memorials. The scheduled monument, 'Crop marks of five Ring Ditches west of Station Road, Ashwell' (List Entry Number: **1451703**), likely date to the Neolithic-Bronze Age periods, representing truncated barrows or ring ditches, south and west of the PDA. A similar feature, MHT2360, is a possible Neolithic long barrow or oval enclosure approximately 620 m to the southwest of the PDA. These barrows lay within a similar landscape as is present within the PDA, and while neither crop marks nor barrows are currently visible, such absence should not be taken to indicate that they are not present below ground.
- 5.4.11. Also, within the Study Area, additional Neolithic occupation is evidenced through the significant site MHT30533, a Neolithic henge and inhumation, approximately 410 m northwest of the PDA. Furthermore, a large, mixed assemblage of worked flint representing several periods from the Neolithic to the Late Roman Period (MHT6979) has been identified in the western part of the study area, within the historic village of Ashwell.
- 5.4.12. As above, Westbury Farm – approximately 1.4 km west of the PDA, outside of the study area – yielded three Neolithic stone axe heads and three arrowheads, in addition to several pits containing flint and ceramics dating to the Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age transition.
- 5.4.13. The DBA (Archaeology Collective 2017), for the development immediately north of the PDA originally assessed the potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be high. Subsequent testing did not identify any such features, and while that does not suggest that they are not present in the PDA, it may reflect a similar landscape. While there are no recorded assets from the Neolithic period within the PDA, the presence of several significant features within the Study Area, in nearby and similar landscapes, there is an assessed

medium potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA. Should any previously unknown assets be present, they may comprise truncated or hidden burial mounds, ditches, or pits that could contain inhumation, worked stone, or ceramic artefacts. It is anticipated that should these features be present, they would be in poor state of preservation due to the high level of cultivation and shallow nature of the soils within the PDA and therefore of medium to low significance.

BRONZE AGE (2200-700 BCE)

- 5.4.14. The Bronze Age period is characterised by the intensification of agriculture, increased patterns of land holding, changing funeral practices and developments in artefact manufacture and use. While this period saw the development of metalwork, stone tools remained in circulation and may be found in contemporary assemblages.
- 5.4.15. As above, barrows (or tumuli) and circular burials are characteristic of the Bronze Age, often identified as crop marks within modern agricultural units. As above (5.4.10), the scheduled monument, 'Crop marks of five Ring Ditches west of Station Road, Ashwell' (List Entry Number: **1451703**), and other circular features likely date to the Neolithic-Bronze Age period.
- 5.4.16. There is no evidence of known heritage assets recorded in the HERs relating to this period within the PDA. However, as discussed above, the proximity of Neolithic-Bronze Age features to the PDA indicates that there is medium potential that previously unknown assets may be present in the PDA, although, if present, are likely to be in a state of poor preservation due to the high level of cultivation and shallow nature of the soils within the PDA and therefore of medium to low significance.

IRON AGE (700 BCE- 43 CE)

- 5.4.17. Immediately prior to and during the transition from the Iron Age to the Roman Period, there were several large settlements in the region occupied by the Belgae people. In the 1920s, Belgae cremations were found alongside Roman burials approximately 670 m northeast of the PDA on the south facing side of a knoll. Later 2nd and 3rd century inhumations were also found within the cemetery. Additional burials nearby were identified in the 1990s (MHT1789), approximately 365 m east of the site.
- 5.4.18. There are no known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA.
- 5.4.19. Scheduled monument, Arbury Banks Iron Age hillfort (List Entry Number: **1008981**), lies approximately 1.6 km southwest of the PDA. The monument likely dates from the early Iron Age.
- 5.4.20. There is evidence of a possible Iron Age fort (MCB6437) 800 m east of the PDA along with crop marks indicative of Iron Age enclosures (MCB21326 and MCB21993). This evidence indicates a moderate degree of settlement in the area. It is likely that the surrounding area would have provided fertile agricultural land for the Iron Age communities. The agricultural use of the land during this period would have utilised features such as ditches, linear features, enclosures, and pits to indicate boundaries, and while not currently known within the PDA, may be present. Certainly, the linear feature identified during the trial trenching (MHT39772) for the adjacent development and also visible on the LiDAR data in the western edge of the PDA may relate to a boundary ditch relating to this period. However, the feature was also interpreted as a possible road that may relate to the later Iron Age or Roman period. Consequently, there is a medium potential for archaeological remains related to Iron Age agricultural activities to be present within the PDA. Any features that are present within the PDA are likely to be associated with farming of the land and therefore of Low significance.

Historic Periods

Roman/Romano-British Period (43CE- 410CE)

- 5.4.21. There are no known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA. There are several assets relating to this period recorded within the study area and beyond.
- 5.4.22. The Roman town of Baldock was established approximately 3.5 km southwest of Ashwell Village, c. 4 km from the PDA. There are several trackways and roads associated with the town, although none that clearly pass in proximity to the PDA. However, a late Iron Age/Roman period road (MHT39772) was identified approximately 90 m north of the PDA during the Senuna Park development investigations. The road was orientated north-west/south-east meaning that it likely continues east of the PDA, in the opposite direction to Baldock.
- 5.4.23. Approximately 730 m to the northwest of the PDA, within the historic village of Ashwell, is a spring that may have been a site of veneration during the Roman period (and possibly earlier). Several small finds from multiple

periods have been found here (MHT6979). To the north-east of the Study Area is a Late Iron Age/Roman burial ground that was partially excavated in the 1920s and 1930's (ECB797 and ECB798). Another Roman site associated with the stream is located northwest of the village, outside of the Study Area. Using metal detection and subsequent geophysical survey, a hoard of finds that appear to have come from a place of veneration was identified at the nearby Bluegates Farm. The deposit was in proximity to two settlements and contained votive objects, although it is unclear if these finds had been redeposited.

- 5.4.24. Roman settlement and agricultural practices are evident in the Study Area. Primarily through the presence of scheduled monument, 'Roman villa 910m NE of Ashwell village' (Listing no. **1006876**), which is approximately 750 m north of the PDA. Ceramics indicate that the villa was occupied from the late 2nd century – early 5th century CE. A related field system (MHT7925 and MHT7927), indicated by crop marks, demonstrate the agricultural practices undertaken by the occupants during this period. The villa is located immediately north of a stream, providing clear demarcation from the southern fields and the PDA.
- 5.4.25. Roman ditches (MHT11397) 200 m north-west of the PDA likely bounded a track between fields. MHT17600, lies 650 m north-east of the PDA similarly probably functioned as a means of demarcating fields.
- 5.4.26. The proximity and number of Roman finds to the PDA has resulted in the assessment that a medium potential for features and artefacts relating to this period may be present within the PDA. The nature of those features and artefacts already identified nearby, indicates that any potential archaeological finds are likely to be related to agricultural practices, in the form of ditches, tracks, and small ceramic finds with low archaeological significance. It is considered that there is low potential for finds associated with veneration practices or small-scale exchange to be present in the PDA.

Early Medieval Period (410-1066 CE)

- 5.4.27. There are no known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA.
- 5.4.28. Within the Study Area, there are several examples of Saxon or Early Medieval settlement. The nearby village of Ashwell is first attested in documents as 'ash spring' from a 10th century will.²⁴ The manor and rectory of 'Aescwelle' was subsequently gifted to Westminster Abbey in c.1060. Two metalwork items (MHT2549) from this period were identified near the spring in the village: a 9th century copper and enamel strip decorated with the image of a dog, and a 10th century scabbard chape decorated with a tree of life motif.
- 5.4.29. The county boundary was established during the late Saxon Period and is archaeologically represented as a ShireBalk – a bank and ditch (MCB3389). Close to this boundary, two sunken-floored grubenhäuser (MCB3391) are evidence for early Saxon architecture, and later ceramics indicate that the area was occupied into the late Saxon period.
- 5.4.30. Much like the preceding Roman Period, it is likely that the PDA operated as agricultural land. It is considered that there is low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered at the site due to the limited Saxon period finds in proximity and the likelihood that the PDA remained in agricultural use. Any evidence for Saxon period activity is likely to comprise plough marks and artefacts of low to negligible significance.

Medieval Period (1066CE- 1500CE)

- 5.4.31. There are no known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA. Within the Study Area, there are several examples of Medieval settlement, primarily within the boundary of Ashwell village founded in the earlier Saxon period.
- 5.4.32. The Domesday Book, from 1086 CE, shows Ashwell as being owned by several different people. From 1060 CE, the borough was owned by Westminster Abbey and comprised approximately 53 men and the households, along with two water mills. It was fast becoming one of the more important market towns, demonstrating long enduring path networks for travellers into the town.
- 5.4.33. Ashwell remained connected with neighbouring settlements, although by 1350 CE, increased numbers of settlements and markets limited Ashwell's previous importance. However, a range of occupational surnames indicate the presence of specialists such as glove-makers and sword-makers resided in the still prosperous town. Agricultural products such as sheep and wool were also important trade items. The town's prosperity

²⁴ Gover, Mawer, and Stenton 1938

resulted in the construction of several sizable and high-quality buildings, some of which remain in the village today.

- 5.4.34. The agricultural area surrounding the village comprised large communal Open Fields. The PDA lay within the former Redland Field, perhaps named for the village hamlet 'Redreth End' c. 400 m to the northeast.
- 5.4.35. Medieval farming is characterised by a high level of ploughing which has resulted in the development of 'ridge and furrow' features. Later tithe mapping of Ashwell demonstrates the presence of characteristic curved strips of land associated with single directional ploughing (Illus 12). It is likely that the PDA operated as agricultural land and it is therefore considered that there is low potential for previously unknown remains of this period to be encountered within the PDA. Any evidence for Medieval period activity is likely to comprise rig and furrow cultivation of negligible significance.

Post-Medieval Period (1500-1900CE) and Modern (1900CE – current)

- 5.4.36. There are two known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA (MHT29989 and MHT39086). The former is described as a "medieval lead seal matrix, Ashwell" and the latter has limited available data. However, both appear to represent findspots of moveable artefacts that have since been removed from the PDA.
- 5.4.37. Norden's 1610 county map highlights the positioning of Ashwell Village alongside the main river (Cam/Rhee) (Illus. 12). The 1766 Dury and Andrews topographic plan illustrates the presence of a road in the same approximate alignment as the current Station Road (Illus. 13)

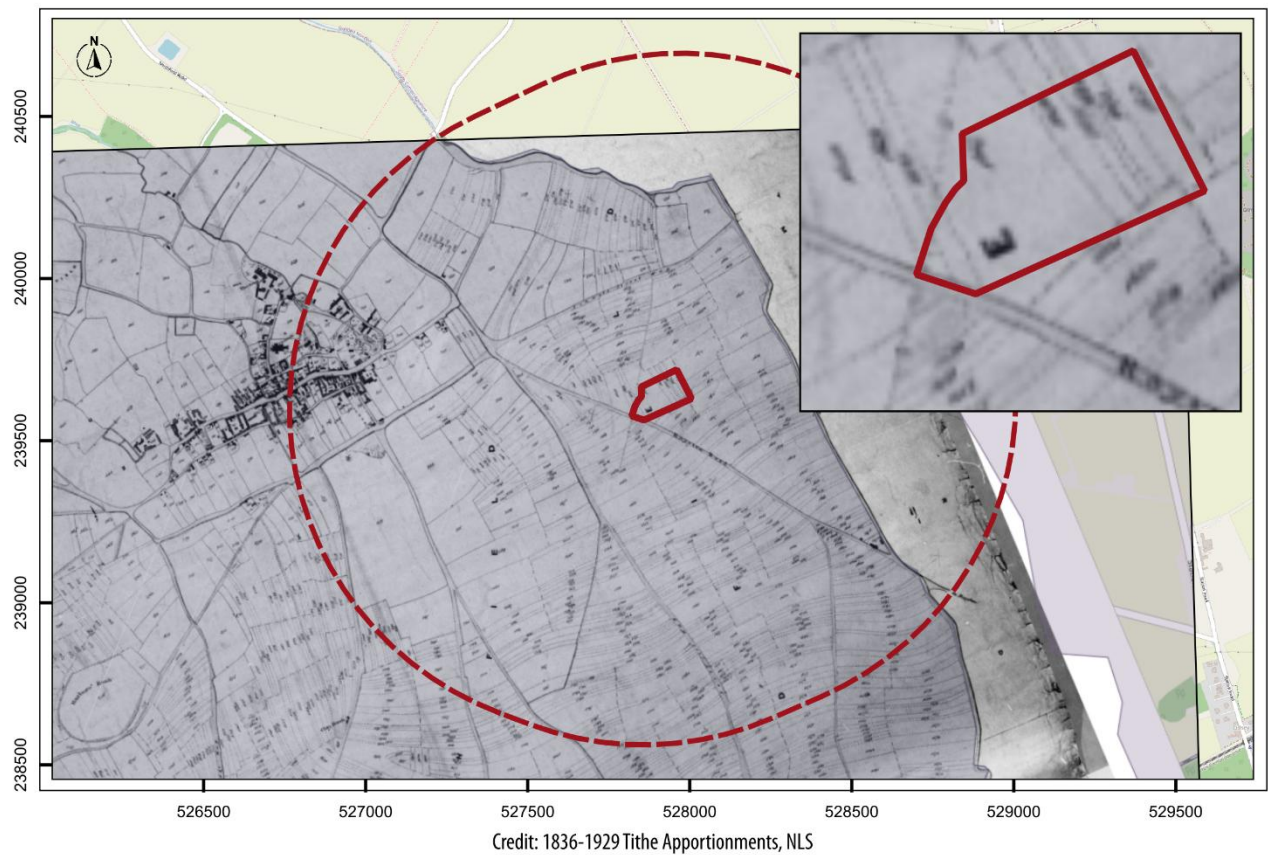


Illus. 12. Hertfordiae Comitatus a Cattifucanis olin inhabitatus / (Iohannes Norden perambulavit & descripsit. Wilhelmi Kip sculpsit. Norden, John, 1548-1625?.; Kip, William. London 1610. SLS, EME.s.56.A.

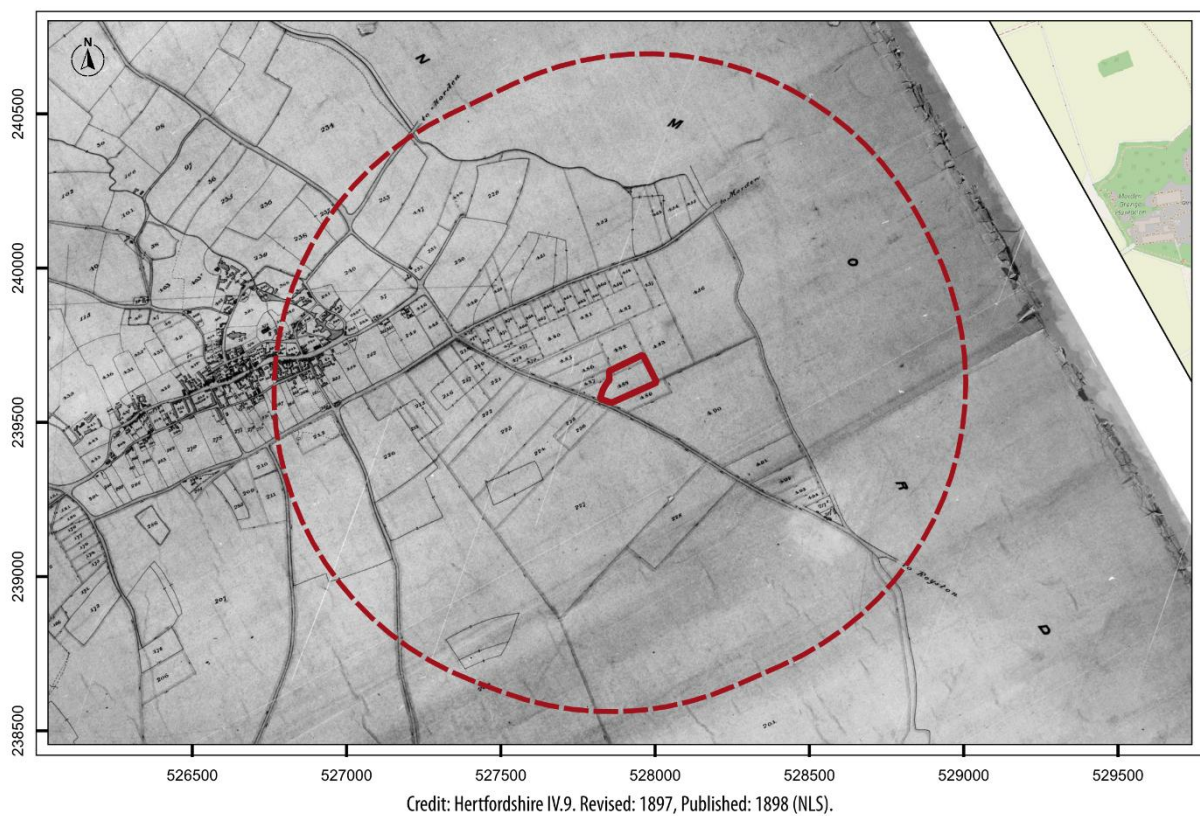


Illus. 13. Approximate location of the PDA indicated in red. A topographical map of Hertford-Shire, from an actual survey ... / by Andrew. Dury & Jno. Andrews. Dury, Andrew.; Andrews, John, 1736-1809. London 1766. SLS, EME.s.155 (III)

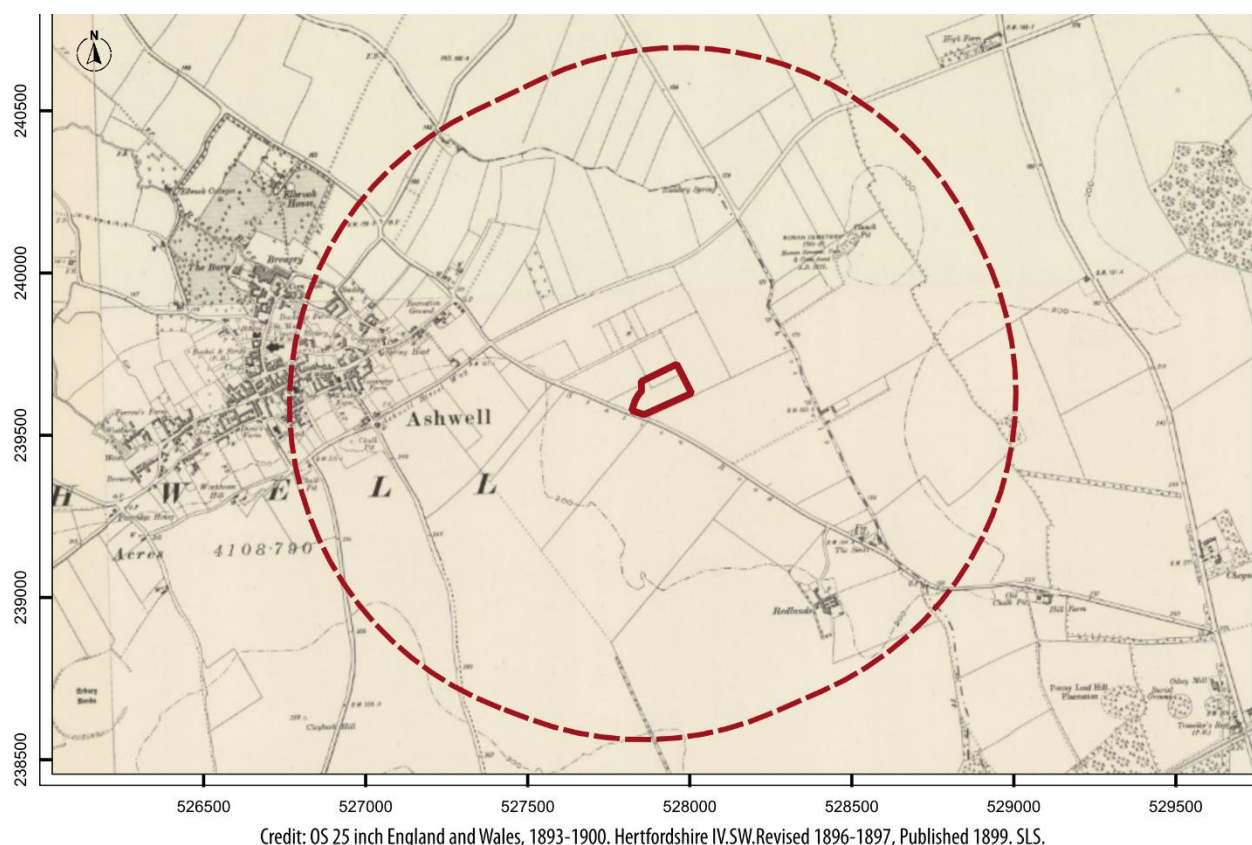
- | | |
|---------|--|
| 5.4.38. | The Ashwell Tithe Map (1841) shows the unenclosed fields of the PDA and surrounding fields (Illus. 14). The Tithe Apportionment illustrates common ownership and occupation on these strip fields. |
| 5.4.39. | The area was enclosed in 1863, reflected in the Historic Landscape Characterisation (18 th century Parliamentary Enclosure). The land was amalgamated into one Plot 488, joining the southern half of the pre-enclosure strips (Illus. 15). This area has remained in the same layout since amalgamation. |
| 5.4.40. | Map regression, as illustrated (Illus. 12-Illus. 16) in addition to other historic records (see 5.4.31) indicate that the PDA remained agricultural land. The aerial photographs (NCAP) provide evidence of continued agricultural use of the land into the 20 th century. The elevation of the photographs did not allow for observation of potential cropmarks that may indicate earlier use of the land. |
| 5.4.41. | Medieval and post-medieval pits were identified in the adjacent Senuna Park development area, (5.3.3, Headland 2018). Their proximity to the PDA indicates that there is medium potential for similar below ground remains to be present within the PDA associated with medieval and post-medieval periods. Any such remains would be of archaeological significance, although may be considered to be of negligible importance. |
| 5.4.42. | There is negligible potential for archaeological remains related to the modern period to be present within the PDA. Should any remains be present, they are likely to be of negligible archaeological importance. |



Illus. 14. 1841 Tithe mapping for Ashwell (1841)



Illus. 15. Enclosed land c. 1863. PDA is Plot 488



Illus. 16. 1899 Ordnance Survey, Ashwell, Hertfordshire.

5.5. Disturbance

- 5.5.1. The evidence points to the PDA and its immediate surrounds having operated as a mixture of arable and pastoral land throughout history and prehistory. There is limited evidence for historical disturbance, other than ploughing, however the shallow nature of the topsoil and subsoils may therefore limit the preservation of any archaeological features that remain.
- 5.5.2. More recent disturbance was noted from satellite imagery and evidence for this disturbance was confirmed during the field visit. The satellite imagery (see Illus. 2-Illus. 4) shows ground disturbance in proximity of the PDA. This may represent dumped material from the development to the north. The field visit noted the area included wheel ruts and disturbed ground below the scrub vegetation. It was unclear to what extent the ground disturbance may have affected the archaeological potential in this area. It is possible that the disturbance amounted to the tracking of machinery and dumping of material rather than any excavation events and that any surviving below ground archaeology would be preserved in-situ.

5.6. Field Visit

- 5.6.1. The field visit took place on Wednesday 13 August in clear conditions. The significance of nearby Heritage assets recorded in the HER were assessed, in addition to any potential relationship that may be present with the PDA.
- 5.6.2. The PDA is characterised by flat arable land bounded a band of mature trees along the northwest boundary. There was low ground surface visibility, approximately 15%, with no visible artefactual evidence.
- 5.6.3. There was no visible evidence of field boundaries or possible structures.

6. Statement of Significance and Importance

6.1. *Known and Potential Heritage Assets within the PDA*

- 6.1.1. There is one recorded heritage assets within the PDA: MHT39086, located at the northeastern corner of the PDA. However, this asset refers to a findspot and the associated artefacts have since been removed and have negligible historical significance and importance.
- 6.1.2. As demonstrated through historical map regression, it is likely that the PDA appears to have remained agricultural.
- 6.1.3. This assessment identifies medium potential for below ground archaeological remains of prehistoric to Roman period to be present within the footprint of the PDA. From the Early medieval period onwards the potential for below ground archaeological remains is assessed as low.
- 6.1.4. There are no known archaeological remains from the prehistoric period within the PDA. However, the proximity of scheduled monument, 'Crop marks of five Ring Ditches west of Station Road, Ashwell' (List Entry Number: **1451703**), indicate the possibility of the presence of a burial landscape. Therefore, it is assessed that there is a medium potential of Neolithic or Bronze Age archaeology. Should these be present, they may be of equal significance to the above scheduled monument, and therefore of high importance. However, the use of the land for agricultural purposes is likely to have truncated any such remains and it is likely that any surviving archaeology from the Neolithic would be of moderate significance.
- 6.1.5. A Late Iron Age/Roman road was identified in previous assessments of the northern section of the PDA (Headland 2018). This was confirmed during trial trenching. This feature is orientated north-west/south-east, passing north and east of the PDA. There was also a second possible track orientated north/south that potentially continues into the north-west corner of the PDA. Therefore, this assessment identifies that there is a medium potential for below ground archaeological remains to be present within the PDA associated with the Late Iron Age/Roman periods. Should additional remains be identified within the PDA, they may be considered of low significance.
- 6.1.6. Medieval and post-medieval pits were identified in the adjacent development area, (5.3.3, Headland 2018). Their proximity to the northwestern boundary of the PDA indicates that there is medium potential for below ground remains to be present within the PDA associated with medieval and post-medieval pits. Any such remains would be of archaeological significance, although may be considered to be of negligible importance.
- 6.1.7. From assessment of the available evidence, the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains of high importance to be present within the site is considered to be low.

6.2. *Setting of Heritage Assets in the Study Area – Screening Exercise*

- 6.2.1. The PDA remains surrounded by mature trees and high hedges, restricting almost all views to and from the site (Illus 14 and 15). This growth effectively screens the PDA from the surrounding areas.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.2.2. There are two scheduled monuments comprising a Roman Villa (1006876) and five Ring Ditches (1451703), (possibly Bronze Age), within the study area.
- 6.2.3. The Roman Villa (1006876) lies approximately 700 m north of the assessed area, immediately north of an intervening stream. The presence of modern buildings, the stream, and the extant treeline immediately north and northwest of the PDA prevents any intervisibility between the villa and the PDA. The intervening landscape and growth results in the PDA affecting no change in the setting of the villa. Therefore, no change to the monument's significance is anticipated.
- 6.2.4. The crop marks of five Ring Ditches (1451703) are aligned south and west of Station Road between 80–500 m south and southwest of the PDA. This area is characterised by gently undulating cropped land (Illus. 19).
- 6.2.5. While no dating information was present in the HER data, it is possible that these ring ditches represent Bronze Age burials, albeit, heavily ploughed and possibly truncated. The alignment of the ring ditches, and likelihood that they represent burials is indicative that the land south of Station Road may be related to a historical burial landscape. There is no intervisibility between the PDA and the northern two ring ditches due to the presence of modern

buildings and the treeline within the PDA. The area around the southern three ring ditches is visible from the PDA, although separated by the modern road. The significance of the ring ditches is derived from their archaeological potential and their setting, in particular, their location in relation to each other. The current village of Ashwell has been built immediately north and east of the ring ditches, and the development of the PDA to their east is unlikely to alter the setting of the ring ditches, particularly their relation to each other. Furthermore, the ring ditches have been subject to significant agricultural impacts. It is considered that should the proposed development be approved, any change to the significance of the monument would be negligible.



Illus. 17. View southwest of the PDA and Station Road toward the crop marks of five Ring Ditches (1451703).



Illus. 18. Entrance to the PDA from Station Road. Facing northeast.



Illus. 19. Southwest facing view of the PDA, note the surrounding hedges.

- 6.2.6. The lack of intervisibility between the PDA and listed buildings within the village of Ashwell preclude significant impacts to their setting. Any changes to the associated setting of the listed buildings is considered negligible.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 6.2.7. The non-designated heritage asset already identified within the PDA was removed upon identification and any changes to its associated setting is considered negligible.
- 6.2.8. It is not anticipated that the settings of other non-designated heritage assets would be adversely affected by the proposed development.

7. Proposed Development

- 7.1.1. The proposed development is adjacent to the Senuna Park development, precipitated in 2017. A provisional plan has been provided by the client (Illus. 20).
- 7.1.2. The proposed development comprises c 36 residential buildings to a maximum height of two-storey.
- 7.1.3. The development will require bulk landscaping associated with the establishment of residential roads, housing foundations, and the installation of required services.
- 7.1.4. As mentioned in section 1.3, the northern part of the PDA has previously been subject to a DBA and subsequent trial trenching (Headland 2018).



Illus. 20 Proposed Development layout. Note, the greyed-out area is the adjacent Senuna Park Development. The area previously assessed is outlined in red dashes. Source Beck Homes Aug 2025

8. Predicted Impacts of the Proposed Development

8.1. Archaeological Remains

- 8.1.1. The assessment presented in this report has considered the evidence for the known archaeological and heritage resource within and surrounding the PDA in order to establish the potential constraints and implications for construction of the proposed residential development.
- 8.1.2. Direct impacts upon known or previously unknown buried archaeological remains have the potential to occur during development as a result of intrusive groundworks causing truncation, fragmentation or complete removal. Activities which may have an impact upon buried archaeological remains include: construction enabling works, any areas of cut and fill, bulk excavation and topsoil stripping, site compound establishment and excavations for footings, roads, utilities and landscaping.
- 8.1.3. There is one known heritage assets within the assessed area (MHT39086); however, this refers to artefactual remains, removed from the site upon identification. There is a low potential for subsurface features or artefactual resources associated with this asset to be present within the PDA.
- 8.1.4. From assessment of the available evidence, the potential for hitherto unknown archaeological remains of low-medium importance, to be present within the PDA is considered to be medium to low. Direct impacts upon archaeological potential may be anticipated and mitigated.
- 8.1.5. From assessment of the available evidence, the potential for hitherto unknown significant archaeological remains of high importance to be present within the site is considered to be low.

8.2. Setting Effects

- 8.2.1. Impacts upon the setting of heritage assets in the area within/surrounding the site may occur during the construction and operation of the development as a result of visual or other sensory changes (such as noise, light and movement) within their settings, such that our ability to appreciate the significance of the asset as adversely (or beneficially) affected.
- 8.2.2. In summary, no heritage assets sensitive to visual or other sensory changes have been identified within the visual envelope of the proposed development through the screening exercise presented in this DBA. Any change introduced by the likely nature of the proposed development, and the receiving environment, means that setting impacts are unlikely to be significant.
- 8.2.3. The archaeological, architectural and/or historic significance of each designated and non-designated heritage asset would be fully preserved and appreciated should the proposed development be constructed.

Historic Landscape Character

- 8.2.4. The development proposal is for a residential development, located alongside an in-progress residential development immediately to the north and adjacent to Station Road.
- 8.2.5. The immediate surrounds are dominated by agricultural lands that have historically been characterised as Formal Style Parliamentary Enclosures. The small size (1.3 Ha), and low elevation of the development fits within the existing character of the nearby historical village of Ashwell, which includes several recognised heritage assets (see 5.1.6).
- 8.2.6. The development design, in addition to the mature tree growth surrounding the site creates minimal visual disruption to the large-scale cultivation in the surrounding area and restricts any potential visual impact on the historic centre of Ashwell Village.

9. Discussion of Heritage Risk

9.1 Heritage Risk Consultation

- 9.1.1. The potential for heritage risk to development can take several forms.

- Criminal prosecution where unlawful activity takes place (for example damaging a scheduled monument without consent)
- There is a potential for the LPA archaeological advisor or Historic England (i.e. curatorial archaeologist) to object to a planning application on the basis of the likely impacts on important heritage assets.
- The curators may request a programme of archaeological investigations to characterise known or potential archaeological remains at the site in order to inform determination of the planning application.
- Alternatively, the curatorial bodies may require investigations to be undertaken post-determination where there is confidence that there are unlikely to be impacts so significant, they would warrant refusal to grant planning consent.
- The results of investigations trigger a requirement from the LPA archaeological advisor to adopt mitigation measures.
- The presence of previously unknown archaeological remains first encountered during construction ground works which interrupt the programme, bring significant unexpected cost to excavate or accommodate within the scheme design.

9.1.2. Archaeological evaluation investigations typically take the form of surface artefact recovery from plough soils or, geophysical survey to identify anomalies which may be buried archaeological features and trial trenching. The specific circumstances of the site, the extant knowledge and development impacts will inform selection of what, if any technique is most appropriate. It is worth noting that no technique gives results which are comprehensive, and each is subject to limitations.

9.2. *Evaluation Investigations*

9.2.1. In light of the specific circumstances of this PDA and the potential development impacts described in Section 8, it is considered possible that the LPA archaeological advisor may request, in the first instance, the completion of a geophysical survey within the southern part of the PDA (if this has not been completed prior to the planning application). This would identify any potential anomalies that may be indicative of archaeological remains. Particularly whether features previously identified in the survey and trench testing undertaken immediately north of the extant treeline (Headland 2018), continue into the PDA. The results of the geophysical survey will inform whether additional methods of evaluation such as trial trenching may be required.

9.3. *Mitigation Measures*

9.3.1. Depending upon the results of any required investigations, no further action might be required by the planning process. In the event that archaeological remains are identified during evaluation investigations, mitigation measures may be required. These are typically a condition of consent and defined in a written scheme of investigation (WSI) to be agreed by the curatorial archaeologist. Mitigation measures may include (but not be limited to):

- Adjustment of design to avoid impacts (reserved for remains of the highest importance), securing preservation in situ
- Archaeological excavation, recording and reporting
- Watching brief on ground works (and subsequent reporting)

9.3.2. This mitigation may be required for any development proposals, if required by the LPA Archaeologist.

10. Conclusions

- 10.1.1. The PDA off Station Road, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, is proposed for a residential development located immediately adjacent to a land parcel that was previously assessed in 2017-2018. The northern part of the PDA was assessed at the same time. Therefore, this DBA is focussed on the, previously unassessed, southern part of the PDA.
- 10.1.2. It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding the potential heritage constraints to the proposed development and whether further investigation and mitigation is required.
- 10.1.3. The DBA identified one non-designated heritage asset within the assessed area: MHT39086, a metal find which has since been removed.
- 10.1.4. Based on the data presented above, inclusive of the information within the HERs, historic mapping, proximity of known archaeology and the results of previous archaeological works, it is considered a medium potential for archaeological remains of medium to low importance from the prehistoric period through to the Roman period. There is low potential for archaeological remains of low significance from the Saxon period, and medium potential for remains of low to negligible significance from the Medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 10.1.5. Based on the above assessment and screening exercise, there is no impact anticipated on the settings of known Heritage assets.
- 10.1.6. The likely impacts resulting from the proposed development include physical impacts upon potential archaeological remains during the construction phase.
- 10.1.7. It is not anticipated that proposals to develop the site should represent a conflict with legislation or national or local planning policies relating to the historic environment. The likely development impacts are not considered sufficiently significant to warrant refusal of a planning application to develop the site.
- 10.1.8. In light of the archaeological potential of the PDA, the local planning authority may require further archaeological investigation. A staged programme of works may begin with a geophysical survey in the south of the PDA. Depending on the results of non-intrusive survey, a subsequent intrusive archaeological trial trenched evaluation may be required; it is anticipated this would be required as a condition of planning consent. If significant archaeological remains are recorded, an additional programme of archaeological investigation may be required.
- 10.1.9. Should the LPA archaeological advisor require additional investigations, these should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeological organisation in accordance with a written specification agreed in advance with the Local Planning Authority.

GLOSSARY

Definitions

Term	Definition
Curator	Archaeological advisor working to a statutory organisation controlling consents, such as the local planning authority, national heritage body or other government body.
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	"A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest." Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded. Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of 'special architectural or historic interest'
Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also 'Monuments')	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance: NPPF	"the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting"
Significance: GAPN 2	"The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special interest for listed buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset's significance."

Term	Definition
Significance: NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)	Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations. Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point; Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types; Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture; Historic - An interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation's history, but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
Setting: NPPF	"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral" (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3)

Terms

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.

Term	Definition
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Enclosure	A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Inclosure	A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.

Term	Definition
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement

Term	Definition
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic building material
CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment

OS	Ordnance Survey
PDA	Proposed Development Area
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

References

Bibliographic References

Cranfield University Soil and Agrifood Institute Soilscales LandIS - Land Information System - Soilscales soil types viewer

Archaeology Collective. (2017) *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at Station Road, Ashwell, Hertfordshire*. Unpublished report on behalf of Beck Homes Limited.

Gover, J.E.B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F.M. 1938. *The Place-Names of Hertfordshire* (English Place-Name Society Volume XV) Cambridge University Press.

Headland Archaeology 2017 *Land at Station Road, Ashwell, Hertfordshire Geophysical Survey*. Unpublished Client Report LSRA17

Headland Archaeology 2018a *Land at Station Road, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, A Written Scheme of Investigation*. Unpublished Client Report SRAT18/001

Headland Archaeology 2018b *Land at Station Road, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, Trial Trenching, Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished Client Report SRAT18/001

Historic Maps

- 1579 Christopher Saxton. *Hartfordiae Comitatus Sheet 13*. (British Library Maps. C.7.c.1).
- 1766 Andrew Dury & John Andrews. *A Topographical Map of Hertfordshire*.
- 1804 William Hyett. *Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing* (British Library OSD 147/9).
- 1822 Andrew Bryant. *The County of Hertford from Actual Survey in the Years 1820 and 1821*.
- 1840 Ashwell Tithe Map. (Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies DSA 4/6/2).
- 1863 Ashwell Enclosure Map. (Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies QS/E8-9).
- 1877 Ordnance Survey 6-inch 1st Edition (surveyed 1877). Hertfordshire Sheet IV.
- 1881 Ordnance Survey 25-inch 1st Edition (surveyed 1877). Hertfordshire Sheet IV.9.
- 1898 Ordnance Survey 25-inch 2nd Edition (revised 1897). Hertfordshire Sheet IV.9.
- 1903 Ordnance Survey 25-inch (revised 1901). Cambridgeshire Sheets LVII.14 & 15.
- 1924 Ordnance Survey 25-inch (revised 1921-2). Hertfordshire Sheet IV.9.
- 1940 Ordnance Survey 25-inch (revised 1937). Hertfordshire Sheet IV.9.
- 1950 Ordnance Survey 6-inch (revised 1947). Hertfordshire Sheet IV.SW.
- 1960 Ordnance Survey 6-inch.
- 1968-75 Ordnance Survey 1:2500.
- 1975-6 Ordnance Survey 1:2500.
- 1978-83 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000.

Aerial Photographs

Prints held by National Collection of Aerial Photographs

Library Reference	Sortie	Date	Frame Numbers
000-000-032-5490	AF/90/0071	1990	331
00-000-126-452	HLS/BEDS/81/0001	1981	8547

Appendix 1: Known heritage assets within the study area

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1451703	Crop Marks of five Ring Ditches west of Station Road, Ashwell, the rear of Walkdens, Station Road, Ashwell, Baldock	The site comprises five ring ditches, probably the visible remnants of a number of Bronze Age barrows. The five ring ditches at Ashwell are dispersed across a number of fields and are centred on the site of a henge. Two ring ditches to the east of the henge have been destroyed or truncated by recent development. A further five remain to the south west and south east of the site of the henge. The ring ditches probably represent the remains of a dispersed barrow cemetery.	527571, 239536	Prehistoric	SAM	High
1006876	Roman villa 1000yds (910m) NE of Ashwell village	This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.	527616, 240566	Roman	SAM	High
1102721	Ducklake	House. Two hall houses joined in one long range. Late C15 or early C15 origin on north; C16 origin on south. Timber frame. Roughcast walls. Plain tile roofs. Two storeys.	TL 26926 39911	15th C	LB II*	High
1102750	Jessamine House	House. Circa 1700. Interior with some reused C16 timber framing. Chequered red brick front. Plain tile gable end roof. 2 storeys and attics.	TL 26957 39708	18th C	LB II*	High
1174915	Forresters Cottage	A picturesque group of houses dating from the late C15 and early C16. Restored 1960s. Timber frame, partly exposed. Plain tile roofs. 2 storeys.	TL268803 9714	15th C	LB II*	High
1102712	Village Lock-Up In Garden Of Number 20	Village lock-up or cage. Early-mid C19. Small square building with clunch walls and slate pyramid roof.	TL 26895 39773	19th C	LB II	Medium
1102713	The Rectory	House. Circa 1830. Stucco on brick. Low-pitched slate roof. 2 storeys. 3 slightly projecting window bays.	TL 26796 39792	20th C	LB II	Medium
1102714	34, Lucas Lane	House. Late C17. Timber frame. Roughcast, steep pitched roof with C20 pantiles.	TL 27227 39862	17th C	LB II	Medium
1102720	Sring Cottage	House. Mid C18 features, possibly an earlier core. Timber frame. Roughcast walls. Plain tile gable end roof.	TL 27049 39788	18th C	LB II	Medium
1102722	Barn At Ducklake	Barn. Probably C18. Long range of at least 8 timber frame bays at right angles to road. Weatherboarded.	TL 26895 39921	18th C	LB II	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
1102746	Barn At Rear Of Three Tuns Hotel	Barn. Late C18 or early C19. Timber frame. Weatherboarding. Plain tile half hipped roof. Red brick base.	TL 26939 39771	18th C	LB II	Medium
1174911	The Three Tuns Hotel Public House	Hotel and public house. Early C19 (dated brick: IPA P9 1803). Red brick. Gauged segmental window heads. Slate hipped roof. Two storeys.	TL 26955 39739	19th C	LB II	Medium
1174928	Plait Hall	House. Mid and late C17, recased mid C19. Roughcast. Slate roof. 2 white brick ridge chimney stacks. Timber frame. Original brick plinth. 2 storeys and attics.	TL 26777 39689	17th C	LB II	Medium
1175046	Beams	House. C16, altered C18 and C20. Exposed timber frame. Plastered walls with C20 patterned brick infill. Plain tile roof with C18 red brick stack to left gable end. 2 storeys.	TL 26792 39680	16th C	LB II	Medium
1175177	14, Lucas Lane	House. C18. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Machine tile roof. L-shaped building, 2 storeys.	TL 27146 39816	18th C	LB II	Medium
1175188	Ashwell War Memorial	Ashwell's war memorial committee was set up in 1919 under the chairmanship of Wolverley Attwood Fordham, a local brewer, with his wife Phyllis as secretary.	TL 27254 39929	Modern	LB II	Medium
1175350	Mulberry Tree Cottage	Semi-detached pair of cottages. Late C17 or early C18. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Painted brick base. Thatched roof with central rebuilt ridge stack. 2 storeys.	TL 27044 39826	17th C	LB II	Medium
1175369	Tombstone In New Cemetery To Mary Morwenno Bolitho, Wife Of Philip Le Grand Gribble	Tombstone, in corner of New Cemetery. 1924 by Sir Edwin Lutyens	TL 27238 40048	Modern	LB II	Medium
1295318	Granary Adjoining South Corner Of Ducklake	Granary. Early C17. Timber frame. Weatherboarded. Plain tile roof with gable end to road. Single storey.	TL 26932 39894	17th C	LB II	Medium
1295482	Spring House	House. C16 or earlier core. Mid C19 brick casing, now painted. Plain tile hipped roof. Two storeys. Core of house on west shows a C17 red brick stack behind front roof	TL 27000 39736	16th C	LB II	Medium
1347314	The Green	House, formerly 2 cottages. Later C17 and early C18. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Tarred brick plinth. Thatched roof. L plan. 2 storeys.	TL 26908 39815	17th C	LB II	Medium
1347315	Alder Cottage	House. Mid C19. Timber frame. Plastered walls. Low pitched slate roof. 2 storeys.	TL 27152 39819	19th C	LB II	Medium
1347317	Tombstone In New Cemetery To Wolverly Attwood Fordham	Tombstone in N corner of New Cemetery. 1921 by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Portland stone	TL 27232 40051	Modern	LB II	Medium
1347328	Vine Cottage	House. Late C17 or early C18, altered mid C19 when front was faced in white brick, now rendered. Timber frame. Roughcast gable ends. Plain tile roof. 2 storeys.	TL 26850 39717	17th C	LB II	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MHT10794	Redlands Farm, Station Road, Ashwell	Brick farm buildings built in 1863		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT11356	Site Of Fordham's Windmill, Ashwell Street, Ashwell			Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT11357	Quaker Burial Ground And Site Of Meeting House, Ashwell	18th century meeting house, burnt down in 1850; the walled burial ground survives		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT11359	Site Of Post-Medieval Lime Kilns, Ashwell Street, Ashwell	19th century lime kilns on each side of Ashwell Street		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT11397	Two Roman Ditches, Station Road, Ashwell	Parallel ditches in open grassland		Roman	HCC HER	Low
MHT11770	The Shire Balk, Ashwell	Earthwork on county boundary		Early Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT12778	Ridge And Furrow, Lucas Lane, Ashwell	Earthworks of medieval strip fields		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT13670	Cropmarks Of Historic Strip Fields, Green Lane, Ashwell	Linear strip cropmarks of ridge and furrow		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT16572	Jessamine House, 15 High Street, Ashwell	Farmhouse built c.1700, partly with older materials; later fronted in brick		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT17600	Roman Ditch, Lucas Lane, Ashwell	Ditch containing the base of a Roman pot, and bones possibly from a horse; also an undated pit		Roman	HCC HER	Low
MHT17614	Independent Chapel (Congregational/United Reformed Church), Silver Street, Ashwell	1851 chapel built on the site of an earlier chapel burnt in the 1850 fire		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT17617	The Three Tuns, 6 High Street, Ashwell	Early 19th century alehouse which replaced two earlier alehouses		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT1789	Mid/Late Anglo-Saxon And Medieval Occupation, And ?Roman Burials, Ashwell	Grubenhaus, ditch, and possibly earlier burials		Early Roman to Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT18808	Ashwell War Memorial, Lucas Lane, Ashwell	1919 war memorial designed by Lutyens		Twentieth Century	HCC HER	Low
MHT21421	Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	A copper-alloy buckle plate of Medieval date		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT21422	Medieval - Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	Just over half of a copper-alloy double-oval buckle		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT21423	Medieval - Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	A copper-alloy double-loop buckle		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT21426	Medieval Copper-Alloy Strap Loop, Ashwell	A copper-alloy strap loop of Medieval date		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT21465	Medieval Silver Long-Cross Penny, Ashwell	A silver long-cross penny of Edward I, II or III		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MHT21467	Post-Medieval Silver Penny, Ashwell	A silver penny of the Commonwealth period, 1649-1660		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT21468	Late Roman Coin, Ashwell			Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT2309	Cropmark Of Ring Ditch, East Of Claybush Hill, Ashwell			Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT2319	Cropmark Of Rectangular Enclosure, S Of Ashwell Street, Ashwell			Unknown	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT2360	Cropmark Of Oval Enclosure, South Of Ashwell Street, Ashwell			Neolithic	HCC HER	Low
MHT2415	Cropmarks Of Pit Alignment, South Of Royston Road, Ashwell			Unknown	HCC HER	Low
MHT2416	Cropmarks Of Enclosure & Ditches, South Of Station Road, Ashwell			Unknown	HCC HER	Low
MHT2424	Cropmark Of Ring Ditch, South Of Station Road, Ashwell			Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	HCC HER	Low
MHT2468	Cropmark Of Ring Ditch, South Of Ashwell Street, Ashwell			Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	HCC HER	Low
MHT2469	Cropmark Of Ring Ditch, South Of Ashwell Street, Ashwell			Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	HCC HER	Low
MHT2508	Cropmarks Of Enclosure, South Of Station Road, Ashwell	A possible Neolithic long barrow		Unknown	HCC HER	Low
MHT2510	Cropmarks Of Linear Ditches & Square Enclosures, Ashwell Fields, Ashwell			Unknown	HCC HER	Low
MHT25172	Medieval Copper-Alloy Finger Ring, Ashwell			Medieval to Unknown	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT2549	Saxon, Medieval & Post-Medieval Metalwork, South Of High Street, Ashwell			Late Saxon to Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27362	Post-Medieval Lead Cloth Seal, Ashwell			Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27456	Medieval Silver Halfpenny, Ashwell			Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27457	Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Token Farthing, Ashwell			Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MHT27468	Late Roman - Sub-Roman Copper-Alloy Strap-End, Ashwell	A heavily corroded and bent copper-alloy tubular strap-end		Late Roman to Sub Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27470	Medieval Silver Long-Cross Penny, Ashwell	A silver long-cross penny of Henry V, 1413-1422		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27471	Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Jetton, Ashwell	A (possibly deliberately) bent copper-alloy Nuremberg jetton		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27472	Late Roman Coin, Ashwell			Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27473	Late Roman Coin, Ashwell			Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27474	Late Roman Coin, Ashwell			Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27475	Early Roman Copper-Alloy Coin, Ashwell	A heavily worn and corroded copper-alloy dupondius of Commodus		Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27476	Late Iron Age Copper-Alloy Coin, Ashwell	A heavily corroded late Iron Age bronze unit, probably of Tasciovanus		Late Iron Age	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27477	1st Century Copper-Alloy Hod Hill Brooch, Ashwell	A fragment of a copper-alloy Hod Hill Class B brooch		Late Iron Age to Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27478	Late Medieval - Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Button, Ashwell	A copper-alloy buckle of suggested late 15th to 16th century AD date		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27479	Late Medieval - Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Book Clasp, Ashwell	A copper-alloy book clasp, the upper edge is scalloped		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27480	Medieval Copper-Alloy Strap-End, Ashwell	A copper-alloy tongue-shaped plate from a composite strap-end		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27481	Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	A copper-alloy plate, possibly from a medieval single-loop buckle		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27522	Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Mount, Offley	A copper-alloy belt mount or harness decoration of probable 17th century AD date		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27523	Medieval - Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Mount, Ashwell	A large and decorative copper-alloy mount		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27524	Medieval Copper-Alloy Strap-End, Ashwell	A copper-alloy two-piece strap-end		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27525	Late Medieval/Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Thimble, Ashwell	A copper-alloy open top thimble, or sewing ring		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27526	Medieval - Early Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Thimble, Ashwell	A cast copper-alloy heavy duty thimble		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27527	Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	A frame from a single-loop copper-alloy buckle		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27528	Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle Plate, Ashwell	A gilt copper-alloy buckle plate, probably from a single-loop buckle		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27531	Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Jetton, Ashwell	A heavily worn, corroded and bent copper-alloy Nuremberg jetton		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MHT27538	Post-Medieval Silver Groat, Ashwell	A slightly worn silver groat of Mary		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27539	Early Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Jetton, Ashwell	A corroded copper-alloy Nuremberg jetton of the 16th century Rose/Orb series		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27547	Medieval - Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	An incomplete copper-alloy double-oval buckle		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27548	Medieval Copper-Alloy Mount, Ashwell	A copper-alloy mount of probable medieval date		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT27549	Medieval Copper-Alloy Strap-End, Ashwell	A copper-alloy strap-end of medieval date		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28708	Medieval Copper-Alloy Mount, Ashwell	A probable 12th-13th century copper-alloy mount, possibly from a casket		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28736	Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	A copper-alloy buckle of post-medieval date		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28737	Lower Mesolithic - Later Bronze Age Flint Flake, Ashwell	A small waste flint flake of probable Mesolithic to Bronze Age date		Lower Mesolithic to Later Bronze Age	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28738	Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Token Farthing, Ashwell	A copper-alloy token farthing of 17th century AD date		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28739	Medieval Silver Short-Cross Farthing, Ashwell	A silver cut voided short cross farthing of Henry II-Henry III		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28740	Medieval Silver Long-Cross Penny, Ashwell	Silver long-cross penny, Edwardian (1279-1377)		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28741	Medieval Copper-Alloy Vessel Fragment & Pot Rivet, Ashwell	A copper-alloy pot rivet and sheet metal fragment of probable medieval date		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28742	Medieval - Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Harness Pendant, Ashwell	A small copper-alloy harness pendant, traces of gilding		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28743	Post-Medieval Lead Cloth Seal, Ashwell	A small lead cloth seal of probable 16th to 18th century AD date		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28744	Early - Late Roman Lead Seal Box Lid, Ashwell	A lead or lead-alloy artefact which may be a Roman seal box lid		Early Roman to Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28831	Early Roman Copper-Alloy Coin, Ashwell	A copper-alloy sestertius, As, or dupondius		Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28842	Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Weight, Ashwell	A copper-alloy square coin weight for a Charles I period gold Unite (20 shillings)		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28843	Medieval Silver Short-Cross Halfpenny, Ashwell	A hammered silver cut voided short cross halfpenny of Henry II, John, or Henry III		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28844	Medieval Copper-Alloy Jetton, Ashwell	An Anglo-Gallic jetton of probable late 13th to 14th century AD date		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MHT28854	Medieval Copper-Alloy Mount, Ashwell	A medieval copper-alloy domed sexfoil mount		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28855	Post-Medieval Lead Cloth Seal, Ashwell	A lead cloth seal of post-medieval date		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28856	Post-Medieval Lead Cloth Seal, Ashwell	A lead cloth seal of post-medieval date		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28857	Medieval Silver Long-Cross Penny, Ashwell	A cut voided long-cross halfpenny of Henry III		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28858	Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	A fragment of a medieval copper-alloy buckle		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28859	Medieval Copper-Alloy Strap-End, Ashwell	A medieval copper-alloy strap-end		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28860	Post-Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	A shoe buckle with simple decoration		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28861	Medieval Copper-Alloy Brooch Fragment, Ashwell	A fragment of a medieval copper-alloy brooch		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT28974	Medieval Copper-Alloy Strap-End, Ashwell	Medieval copper-alloy three piece strap-end		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29109	Roman Copper-Alloy Mount, Ashwell	An incomplete cast pelta-shaped probable mount, probably Roman in date		Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29367	Late Roman Coin, Ashwell			Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29368	Late Roman Coin, Ashwell			Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29390	Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle Fragment, Ashwell	Fragment of a medieval copper-alloy D-shaped buckle		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29391	1st Century Copper-Alloy Brooch, Ashwell	Complete but damaged dolphin type brooch of 1st century AD date		Late Iron Age to Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29428	Medieval Copper-Alloy Finger Ring, Ashwell	Copper-alloy finger-ring with original bezel attachment missing		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29429	Late Roman Copper-Alloy Vessel Mount, Ashwell	A copper-alloy mount in the form of a bird, probably a duck, likely from a vessel		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29430	Medieval Copper-Alloy Thimble, Ashwell	Copper-alloy thimble of mid-14th century date and probable English origin		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29431	Medieval Copper-Alloy Thimble, Ashwell	Cast copper-alloy thimble of probable 15th century AD date and continental origin		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT2973	Late Iron Age/Roman Coins And Pottery, South Of High Street, Ashwell			Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29957	1st Century Copper-Alloy Hod Hill Brooch, Ashwell	Flattened fragment of a cast copper-alloy brooch of 1st century AD Hod Hill type		Late Iron Age to Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MHT29958	1st Century Copper-Alloy Colchetser Brooch, Ashwell	An incomplete copper alloy Colchester brooch		Late Iron Age to Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29959	Late Roman Coin, Redlands Farm, Ashwell			Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29981	Medieval Copper-Alloy Buckle, Ashwell	Cast copper-alloy single loop oval buckle with ornate outer edging		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29982	Medieval To Post-Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle, Ashwell			Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29983	Medieval Copper Alloy Buckle, Ashwell			Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29984	Medieval Copper Alloy Belt Buckle, Ashwell	Buckle with surviving remnants of a leather belt		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29985	Silver Long Cross Penny, Ashwell	Very worn but possibly Edward I, 1271-1308		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29988	Medieval Coin, Ashwell	Silver long cross penny		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29989	Medieval Lead Seal Matrix, Ashwell			Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT29990	Roman Copper Alloy Brooch, Ashwell			Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT30282	Second World War Crash Site, Lucas Lane, Ashwell	Site of the crash of a Dornier bomber shot down in World War II		World War II	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT30519	The Fox, Station Road, Ashwell	Post-medieval beer house at small hamlet called The Sinks; a private house since 1959		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT30533	Site Of Late Neolithic Henge, The Walkdens, Station Road/Ashwell Street, Ashwell	Class II henge monument, with many pits inside and outside		Late Neolithic to Later Bronze Age	HCC HER	Low
MHT31272	Post-Medieval Chalk Pits, Station Road, Ashwell	Group of three large pits dug to extract the chalk		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT31595	Undated Features, Station Road, Ashwell	Undated features including ditches, a gully, a pit and a post hole.		Unknown	HCC HER	Low
MHT31604	Linear Feature To South West Of Station Road, Ashwell			Unknown	HCC HER	Low
MHT34323	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Iron Age to Sub Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT36332	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Iron Age	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT37067	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT38774	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT38775	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT38776	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MHT38777	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT38778	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT38779	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39078	Pas Findspot	small find		Middle Saxon to Late Saxon	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39079	Pas Findspot	small find		Sub Roman to Middle Saxon	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39080	Pas Findspot	small find		Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39081	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Iron Age to Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39082	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39085	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39086	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39087	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39088	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39089	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39090	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39091	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39093	Pas Findspot	small find		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39095	Pas Findspot	small find		to Unknown		
MHT39096	Pas Findspot	small find		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39097	Pas Findspot	small find		to Unknown		
MHT39098	Pas Findspot	small find		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39103	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39234	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39237	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Iron Age	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39238	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39239	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39240	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39241	Pas Findspot	small find		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39242	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39243	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39515	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39516	Pas Findspot	small find		Early Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
				Late Iron Age	HCC HER	Negligible
				Late Saxon to Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MHT39518	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39519	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39524	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39525	Pas Findspot	small find		Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39527	Pas Findspot	small find		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39528	Pas Findspot	small find		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39532	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39533	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39534	Pas Findspot	small find		Late Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39548	Pas Findspot	small find		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT39754	Iron Age, Roman, Saxon And Undated Features, Hunts Close, Ashwell	Iron Age to Medieval activity. Features include Roman linear feature, Roman ditches and an Anglo-Saxon possible sunken-featured building in the western portion of the site and undated pits in the eastern side, suggesting occupation.		Early Roman to Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT39772	Late Iron Age/Early Roman Road And Other Features, Station Road, Ashwell	Late Iron Age/Roman road with roadside ditches and possible earlier trackway as well as medieval and post-medieval pitting. Ridge and furrow also present.		Late Iron Age to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT4442	Cropmarks Of Ditches, South Of Ashwell Street, Ashwell			Unknown	HCC HER	Low
MHT4457	Cropmark Of Post-Medieval Windmill, South Of Ashwell Street, Ashwell	Distinctive cross-base of a post mill		Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT4458	Cropmark Of Ring Ditch, Possible Windmill, S Of Ashwell Street, Ashwell			Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT456	Inhumation Burial, Ashwell			Unknown	HCC HER	Low
MHT4692	Ashwell Street, Ashwell	Route of at least medieval and possibly much earlier origin at the foot of the Chiltern scarp		Historic: period uncertain	HCC HER	Low
MHT4717	Cropmark Of Ring Ditch, South Of Station Road, Ashwell			Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	HCC HER	Low
MHT4848	Romano-British Coins, East Of Ashwell Springs, Ashwell			Roman	HCC HER	Negligible
MHT5336	Malting, Green Lane, Ashwell	Early 20th century malting, used to house German prisoners during WWI		Twentieth Century	HCC HER	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MHT6113	Cropmarks Of Ring Ditches, E Of Ashwell Farm, Ashwell	Prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects from above the source of the river Rhee		Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	HCC HER	Low
MHT6979	Multiperiod Finds, 'The Steppes', Springhead, Ashwell			Late Neolithic to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT7687	Cropmark Of A Probable Round Barrow, Ashridge Farm, Ashwell			Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	HCC HER	Low
MHT7863	Cropmarks Of Pillow Mounds, East Of Claybush Hill, Ashwell			Medieval to Post Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT7911	Cropmarks Of A Ring Ditch, Ashwell			Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	HCC HER	Low
MHT7924	Cropmark Of A Ring Ditch, Ruddery Spring, Ashwell	Group of fields at a medieval hamlet		Late Neolithic to Earlier Bronze Age	HCC HER	Low
MHT7925	Cropmarks Of A Field System, Ruddery Spring, Ashwell			Medieval	HCC HER	Low
MHT7927	Cropmarks Of Linear Ditches, Ruddery Spring, Ashwell			Unknown	HCC HER	Low
MCB6437	Iron Age fort?, Guilden Morden	Cropmark; Conjectural Evidence		Iron Age	CCC HER	Low
MCB21995	Former trackway of possible Roman date, Guilden Morden	Documentary Evidence		Roman	CCC HER	Low
MCB30146	Roman Road: Newnham to Thriplow (Margary 230)	Conjectural Evidence		Roman	CCC HER	Low
MCB21328	Ring ditches, 400m north of Hill Farm	Cropmark		Unknown	CCC HER	Low
MCB33675	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Guilden Morden	Earthwork		Unknown	CCC HER	Low
MCB21992	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch, Guilden Morden	Documentary Evidence		Bronze Age	CCC HER	Low
MCB25753	Square enclosure of possible medieval date, north of Ruddery Spring, Guilden Morden	Earthwork		Medieval to 19th century	CCC HER	Low
MCB33215	Pit alignment, Steeple Morden	Cropmark; Cropmark		Unknown	CCC HER	Low
MCB27297	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Steeple Morden	Earthwork		Unknown	CCC HER	Low

Click or tap here to enter text.

Click or tap here to enter text.

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Description	Coordinates	Period	Status	Importance
MCB21993	Iron Age to Roman square enclosure, Guilden Morden	Documentary Evidence		Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	CCC HER	Low
MCB33675	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Guilden Morden	Earthwork		Unknown	CCC HER	Low
MCB21326	Iron Age or Roman enclosures, 780m east of Ashridge Farm Guilden Morden	Cropmark; Cropmark; Cropmark		Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	CCC HER	Low
MCB33675	Furlong boundaries in the parish of Guilden Morden	Earthwork		Unknown	CCC HER	Low
MCB21994	Ditches and pits of possible Roman date, Guilden Morden	Documentary Evidence; Documentary Evidence; Documentary Evidence		Roman	CCC HER	Low
MCB1166	Iron Age - Roman cemetery, Guilden Morden chalkpit	Excavated Feature; Excavated Feature; Excavated Feature; Excavated Feature		Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman	CCC HER	Low
MCB2886	Former ridge and furrow, Steeple Morden	Levelled Earthwork		Medieval to 19th century	CCC HER	Low
MCB31464	Former ridge and furrow, Guilden Morden	Levelled Earthwork		Medieval to 19th century	CCC HER	Low
MCB27286	Iron Age to Roman ditch, Guilden Morden	Cropmark		Early Iron Age to 5th century Roman	CCC HER	Low
MCB3390	Roman inhumations, Guilden Morden	Sub Surface Deposit; Sub Surface Deposit		Roman	CCC HER	Low
MCB3391	Grubenhauser E of Shire Balk	Sub Surface Deposit; Sub Surface Deposit		Saxon	CCC HER	Low
MCB3389	Shire balk medieval boundary	Earthwork		Medieval	CCC HER	Low
MCB25752	Post medieval field boundary, 150m northeast of Redlands Farm Cottages, Guilden Morden			Unknown	CCC HER	Low



© 2024 by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd

Headland Archaeology Scotland
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE
t 0131 467 7705
e scotland@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Yorkshire & North
Units 23-25&15 | Acom Business Centre | Balme
Road Cleckheaton BD19 4EZ
t 0127 493 8019
e
yorkshireandnorth@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology South & East
Building 68C | Wrest Park | Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
t 01525 861 578
e
southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology Midlands & West
Unit 1 | Clearview Court | Twyford Rd
Hereford HR2 6JR
t 01432 364 901
e
midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

Headland Archaeology North West
Fourways House | 57 Hilton Street
Manchester M1 2EJ
t 0161 236 2757
e northwest@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com