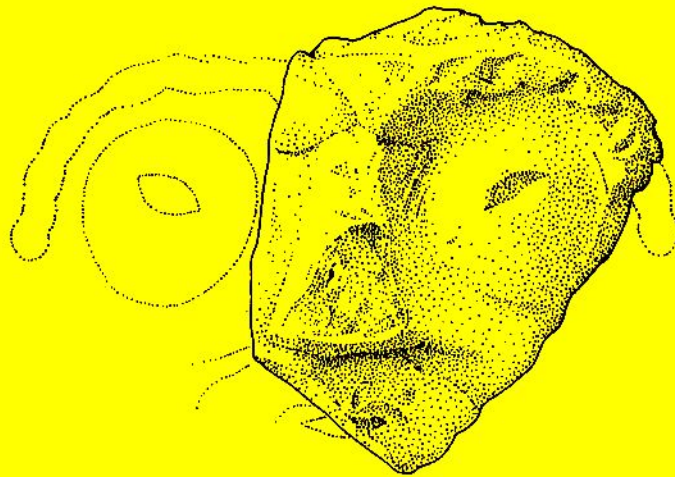




North Hertfordshire District Council



*An Archaeological Investigation at
'The Stationmaster's House,'
Baldock.*

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
AT
'THE STATIONMASTER'S HOUSE',
16, STATION ROAD, BALDOCK,
HERTFORDSHIRE.**

by

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with

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Commissioned by R.H.Bousted

North Hertfordshire District Council Museums

Field Archaeology Section

Department of Engineering and Leisure Services

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Stationmaster's House, Baldock.

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Cover illustration: A pottery human face-mask, probably from a jug manufactured in the Oxfordshire or Much Hadham potteries during the late third or fourth century AD. Found in trench B, layer [27]: a rubbish deposit in a disused quarry.

NB The views expressed in this report are those of the authors who take full responsibility for them. They are not necessarily the views of the North Hertfordshire District Council.

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The excavation was supervised and this report written by Mark Atkinson, Assistant Site Supervisor with the North Hertfordshire Field Archaeology Section, with additional contributions from Gil. Burleigh, Keeper of Field Archaeology, and David Went, Field Officer. G.R. Burleigh, had overall responsibility for the project and edited this report. Mark Stevenson was responsible for the report's final production.

Illustrations by Faith Pewtress, with amendments by Jane Read.

Cover illustration by Jane Read.

1. Introduction and Archaeological Background

1.1 During the period March to July 1991 the North Hertfordshire District Council Field Archaeology Section undertook an investigation in the gardens surrounding Number 16, Station Road, Baldock. The work was prompted by the intended redevelopment of the site by the owner, Mr. R.H. Bousted, who also kindly agreed to the provision of funding for the investigation.

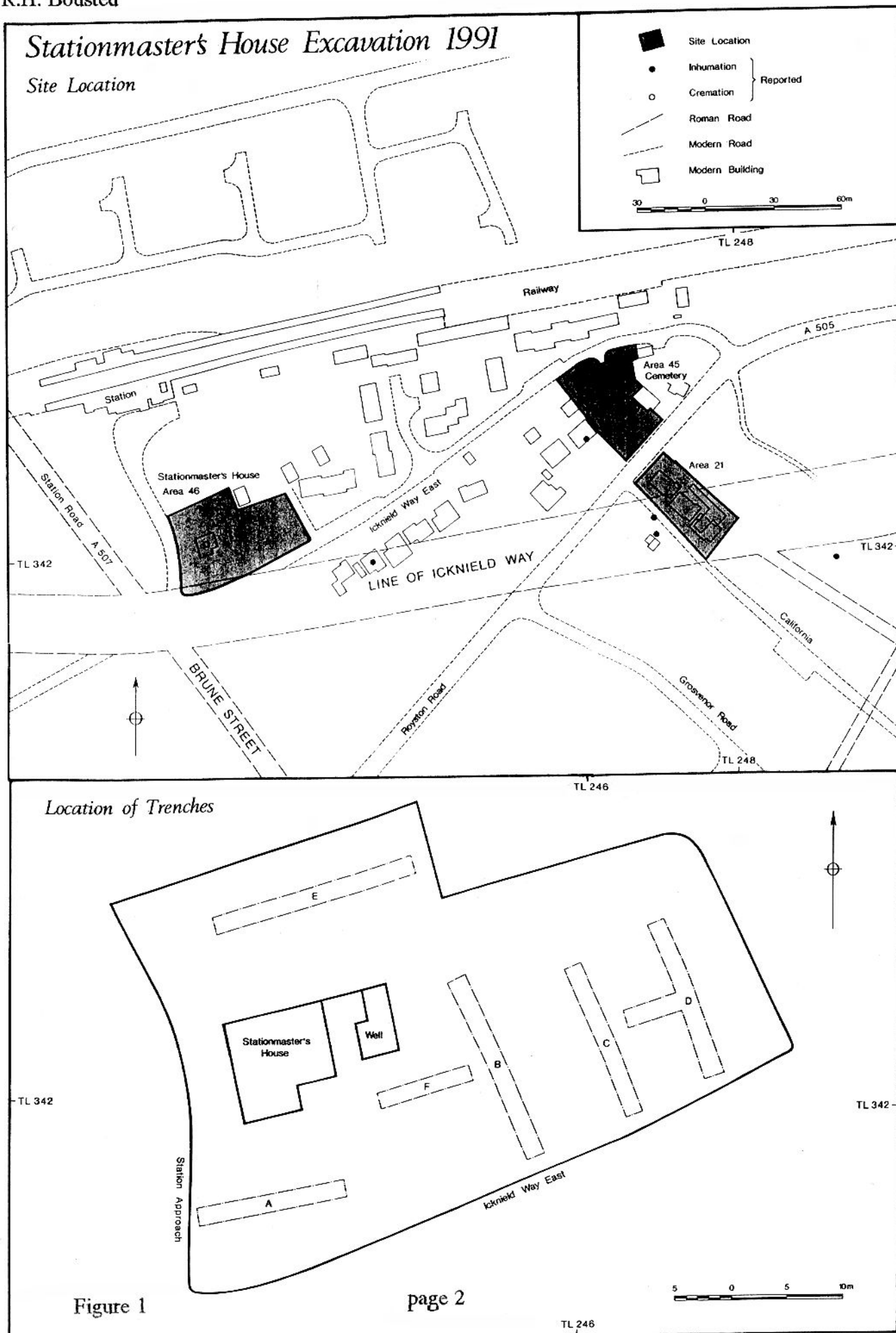
1.2 The site lay within the gardens of what used to be the 'Stationmaster's House', hence its close proximity to the Railway Station on the northern outskirts of Baldock (see Figure 1). The construction of modern roads and housing in the immediate vicinity has reduced the surrounding ground level significantly, largely removing any archaeological remains in the process. However, the plot of land surrounding 16, Station Road has been maintained as a garden since the latter part of the nineteenth century. In effect this has led to the creation of an 'island' on which stands the station and the Stationmaster's House with the archaeological deposits preserved below. The proposed redevelopment has afforded perhaps one of the last opportunities to investigate undisturbed archaeological evidence in this part of Baldock.

1.3 This site is the most north-westerly investigated in Baldock to date. It lies on a chalk ridge which probably served as the limit of the Romano-British town (see Figure 2), as well as forming part of the route of the Icknield Way. This prehistoric track, which led from Wiltshire to East Anglia, continued in use during the Roman period, the mid-first to early fifth centuries AD. At Baldock the Icknield Way converged with other roads which led to some of the main towns of Roman Britain including St.Albans (Verulamium), and Col-

chester. The junction of the Icknield Way and another road leading northwards to Godmanchester and beyond is known to be in close proximity to the Stationmaster's House; in Medieval times this latter road was known as Brune Street.

1.4 It was perhaps the junction of roads which formed the basis for the Roman town of Baldock. In the late Iron Age, around 100BC., a settlement developed, probably as the nucleus of a sub-tribal group whose farmsteads, scattered throughout the hinterland, supplied Baldock as a market place. The variety of burial practises evident at the time might suggest that Baldock was fulfilling a separate function as the centre of local religious cults. Wealthy burials have been discovered in The Tene area of the town and on Upper Walls Common. These comprised the cremated remains of the deceased together with articles of their personal possessions such as bronze bound wooden buckets, iron firedogs, and imported pottery amphorae for wine; all objects of conspicuous wealth in the second half of the first century BC. It would appear that the local aristocracy regarded Baldock as a suitable place to display this wealth in death.

1.5 Baldock continued to develop after the Roman conquest in AD43. The trackways which had connected the Iron Age settlement to other regional centres of occupation were improved and soon came to carry the increased trade which was an integral part of the operation of the Empire. Imported goods, although still rare and expensive, began to appear in greater quantity in the town, and in the graves of its inhabitants. Increased prosperity was reflected in the buildings and precincts in the centre of the town and by the



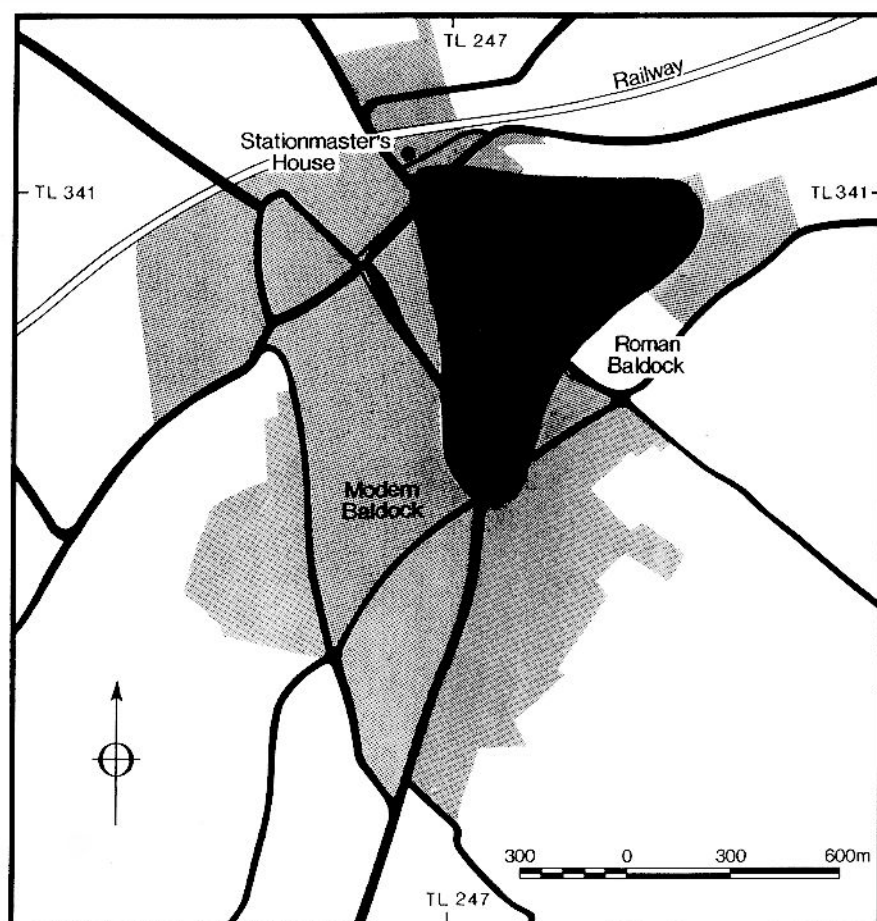


Figure 2

various industries which emerged. However, Baldock was never a defended settlement, nor apparently did it acquire administrative power under Roman government. Essentially, the town continued as the centre of an agricultural community, providing a market linked to the Roman road system, and a focus for religious activity.

1.6 We know from previous work in Baldock and elsewhere that Roman cemeteries were commonly located alongside roads and in the angles of road intersections. Indeed inhumations were discovered during the construction of a house opposite the site on Icknield Way East in the 1930's, and during the extension of another house in the 1970's. More recently, in 1988 an Iron Age and Roman cemetery,

Bal-45, was partially excavated ahead of house construction in the angle between Icknield Way East and Royston Road (see Figure 1). The possibility of further burials within the proposed development area, which lies so close to the junction of two Roman Roads, could not be ignored. A Roman flagon was found by workmen beneath the Stationmaster's House in 1910, and is now in Letchworth Museum. This vessel may originally have been associated with a burial, however no further information was recorded at the time.

1.7 A further point of interest is that the site lies close to the springs of the river Ivel, originally the main water source for the settlement, and in all probability the focus of both functional and ritual activities.

2. Methodology

2.1 The investigation undertaken by the Field Archaeology Section began as an evaluation project. A series of five trial trenches were positioned across the gardens (see Figure 1), in order to assess the nature, depth and survival of archaeological remains. The trenches, A to E, were excavated using a JCB with a 1.5m toothless ditching bucket attached to its back actor. Overlying material, topsoil and modern deposits, were stripped away to reveal the top of the archaeological deposits. Where possible these deposits were not disturbed further.

2.2 It was immediately obvious from the evaluation work that there were indeed significant archaeological deposits present across the whole site. Since they were deeply stratified and the trenches covered a reasonably large area of the gardens, it was decided that further excavation within the existing trenches was more practical, within the constraints of available resources and given the apparent significance of the deposits, than to embark on a larger, open area investigation. In this way it was hoped that the maximum amount of information about the site would be recovered without necessitating a comprehensive excavation which would involve massive earthworks and the removal of vast amounts of soil from the site. The latter would have been an expensive operation.

2.3 The actual excavation of the deposits and features discovered during the evaluation was carried out by a team of four archaeologists. The accumulated layers and fills within trenches A, B, D and E were methodically removed in reverse stratigraphic sequence until the cut surfaces of the natural chalk were reached. Trench C, being similar to B, was machined-out onto the top of natural chalk rather than excavated by hand. It was considered that the deposits in this part of the site had been adequately dealt with in trench B, so trench C was used to provide a good cross-section of the features.

2.4 Additional machining was undertaken following the completion of the five trenches; a small extension was made at right angles off trench D and a new trench, designated F, was established between A and B. These were both positioned in order to determine the eastern and western extents of features previously located.

2.5 All features were fully recorded by means of scale plans, section drawings and detailed written descriptions on pro-forma context sheets. A full photographic record was also maintained. Further illustrations were made from the field drawings whilst the finds were processed and the text of this report prepared.

3. Results

3.1 Trench A 13.5m x 1.55m (see Figures 1 and 3)

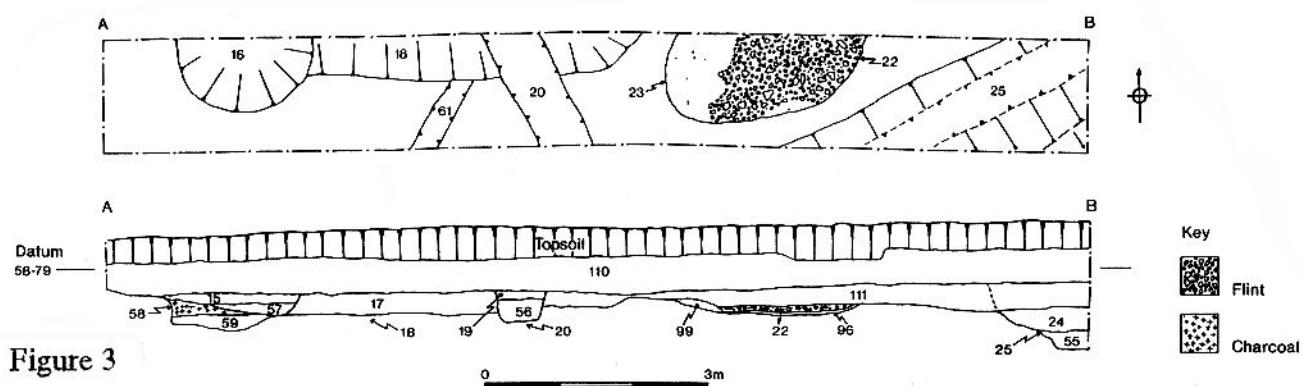


Figure 3

3.1.1 Trench A was located on the south side of the Stationmaster's House, parallel with Icknield Way East and orientated east-west. Archaeological cut features did not become evident until the machining of the trench reached natural chalk, approximately 0.80m to 1.10m below the modern ground surface, although there were stratified post-Roman deposits above the natural chalk and below the topsoil.

3.1.2 A shallow, narrow, linear cut [61], orientated north-south ran across the middle of the trench. This probable gulley was filled with a yellow-brown calcareous silt containing no finds. It was cut by a large feature [18], the edge of which ran along the north side of the trench with its bulk extending off northward. This in turn was cut by semi-circular and linear features [16] and [20]. Feature [16], was half of a round pit cut at the west end of the trench, the rest of it extending beyond the limit of excavation. It contained four fills which yielded animal bone and shell fragments and Romano-British pottery sherds of the 2nd century AD, including a piece of amphora from [57]. The linear cut [20], was a fairly shallow ditch 0.50m wide and orientated NW-SE. It had steep sides and a flat base bottomed onto natural chalk. It contained two fills, the lower [56], was a yellow-brown silt-clay, within which a large quantity of small butchered

animal bone fragments lay in a definite horizon. This would appear to be the result of a single deposition of rubbish into the ditch during the early stages of its silting up. The upper fill of darker brown silt [19], contained a significant number of 2nd century AD pottery sherds indicating that rubbish continued to be thrown in as it further silted up.

3.1.3 To the west of [20], was a roughly oval shaped feature [23], extending northward beyond the limit of excavation. It was comprised of a shallow cut or depression 2.75m across filled with two deposits of silt material [96] and [99], and overlain by [22]; a compact layer of sub-angular flint pebbles and chalk fragments. Layer [22], appears to have been the remains of a metallised surface with [96], as its bedding material. It contained 2nd century potsherds. It was not clear whether its edges were real and contained within the cut or if it had survived in a natural depression in the chalk and been truncated elsewhere.

3.1.4 Part of a NE-SW oriented linear feature, [25], occupied the eastern end of the trench. This was a step-sided cut into the natural chalk approximately 1.90m wide and surviving to a depth of 0.60m. Its fills, [24] and [55], contained a large assemblage of 4th century AD pottery together with animal bone, tile, shell and a bronze coin (SF No. 029), as yet

unidentified, though of late Roman date.

3.1.5 All of the above chalk-cut features were sealed by two substantial deposits of calcareous silt [110] and [111], totalling a maximum thickness from modern ground level of 0.80m respectively. They were noticeably different from the silt deposits below because of their very low content of animal bone and pottery. Only occasional small tile and bone fragments were collected from the sections suggesting that

they were gradual accumulations of material, rather than the deliberate dumping of material. This silting process appears to have continued into the later Medieval period. Similar sequences were recorded in trenches B, C and D, as is discussed below (section 4.2). These thick deposits were in turn overlain by fine grey-brown garden soil containing 19th and 20th century pottery, brick, tile and slate.

3.2 Trench B 17m x 1.5m (see Figures 1 and 4)

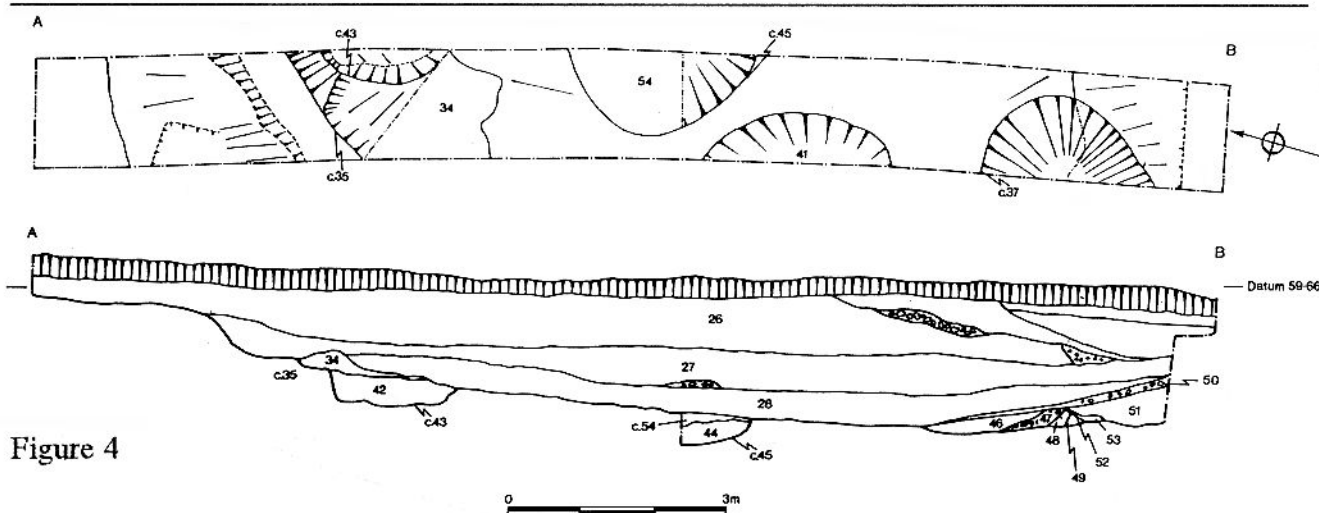


Figure 4

3.2.1 Trench B, a north-south orientated machine slot, was located to the east of the Stationmaster's House in what was its back garden. It was hoped that this trench, and trenches C and D, would pick up the projected line of the ancient Icknield Way as defined during the Roman period. Excavation revealed a massive cut into the natural chalk with its northern edge stepped and steeply sloping down to a rounded and undulating base, into which a number of inter-cutting, generally rounded, excavations had been made. These shallow gouges [35], [37], [39], [41], [43], [45], [49] and [52], were backfilled with silty chalk rubble which contained occasional small pottery sherds of Romano-British date, bone and shell fragments and flecks of charcoal. They appear to be individual 'episodes' of chalk extraction which were either backfilled with rubble from this mining activity or

accumulated from the natural disintegration of the surrounding exposed chalk bedrock. However, some of these, such as [37], and [43], were cut through the backfills of earlier scoops and would seem to indicate smaller-scale secondary extraction.

3.2.2 Much of this probable mining activity seemed to be sealed beneath a thin layer of redeposited, dirty chalk. This material [50], was presumably the product of weathering and perhaps trampling following the abandonment of this area of the quarry. Above this was a series of thick silt deposits totalling 1.75m. The lowest [28], was a yellow-brown calcareous silt containing a large amount of unabraded 2nd - 4th century pottery sherds, including the lion-head spout illustrated on the front cover, large animal bones including jaws and leg bones, iron nails and three bronze coins, also of Roman date. Deposition seems to have occurred

in the mid-late 4th century.

3.2.3 Three chalk rubble spreads [30], [31], and [32], were found on top of [28], and perhaps within [27], the overlying layer. These spreads, though loose and fragmentary were definitely linear and all roughly orientated NE-SW. They were surrounded and sealed by [27] which yielded a quantity of 2nd - 4th century pottery together with bone, charcoal, shell and tile fragments. The rubble layers were interpreted as a possible trackway of late Romano-British date crossing the abandoned and partially backfilled quarry. Abraded pottery, coins and iron objects found within these layers may be considered as accidental losses along its route, and rubbish such as broken vessels being disturbed by the passage of traffic. However, since the layer appeared to be contained, this interpretation must remain qualified. The rubble layers may simply be another of the quarry backfills.

3.2.4 Context [26], the uppermost of the three thick silt deposits, was a yellowish light brown

silt with a maximum thickness of 0.80m which filled the quarry cut completely and extended beyond its edge to the north. Although it was completely excavated by machine in this trench the section showed that, unlike [27] and [28], it contained a very little dateable material including 2nd - 4th century abraded potsherds; and small fragments of tile and flecks of charcoal were noted. No tip lines were observed and it may be that this deposit was a single and deliberate attempt to level off the remaining depression of the disused quarry, perhaps in the later Roman or even Medieval periods (see section 3.3.4 below). Context [26], was cut at the southern end of the trench by a number of post-medieval features, apparently associated with the Stationmaster's House. A square rubbish pit of late 19th or early 20th century date was found at the south end of the trench, and a wide linear cut with various rubble fills, interpreted as a boundary or drainage ditch, of the same date. These were all sealed by grey-brown garden soil.

3.3 Trench C 13.5m x 1.5m (see Figure 1 and 5)

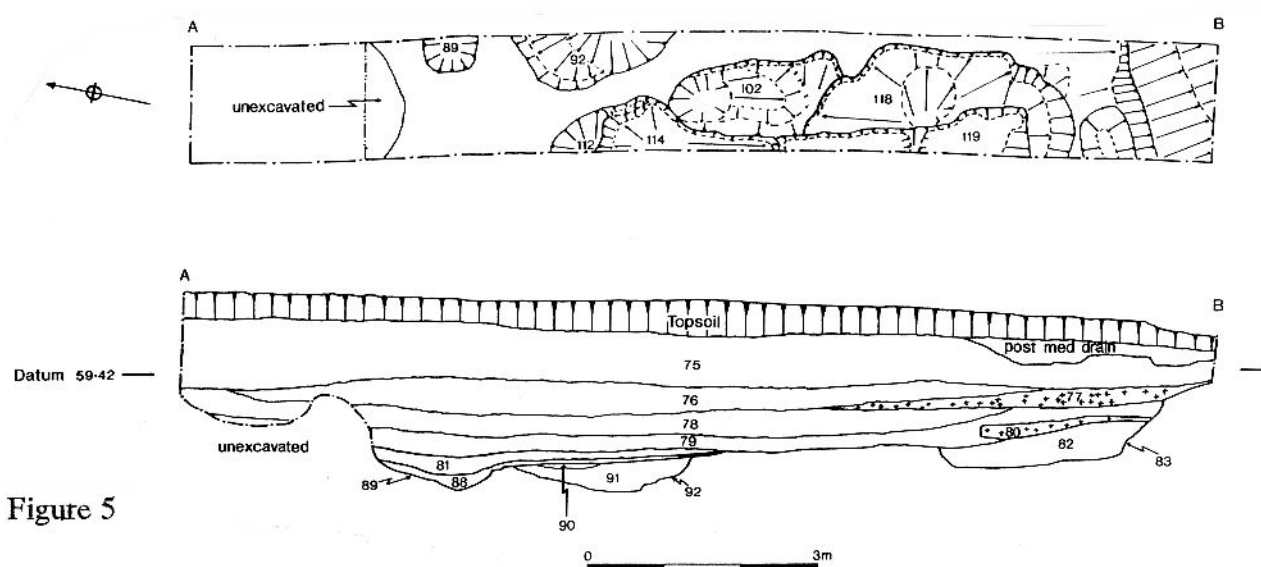


Figure 5

3.3.1 Trench C was also to the east of the Stationmaster's House and parallel with trench B. It was almost entirely excavated by machine in order to create a section through the quarry feature as already discussed in the methodology

section above.

3.3.2 Again, as in trench B, the quarry cut was revealed; this time with the southern edge being exposed. It was similarly stepped and overlain

by light brown silt and chalk rubble which presumably collected on the ledges and slope as the exposed chalk disintegrated. This material was similar to that occupying further quarrying cuts, [92], [102], [112] and [118], in the base of the overall feature. Some of these were much the same as the shallow rounded scoops in trench B but there were also two, [114] and [119], which were found to be much more substantial. These were approximately 0.50m in depth with much more angular shapes in plan. This was due to the apparent exploitation of the natural planes and joints inherent in the solid chalk during its extraction. The stratigraphical sequence of the cutting and filling of all of these features, was difficult to establish. It may well be that [114] and [119], represent the primary and large-scale exploitation of the chalk whilst the smaller delvings indicate secondary extraction prior to abandonment as seen in trench B.

3.3.3 Trench C would appear to show that after chalk extraction ceased the quarry was used for other purposes during the Roman period. At the north end of the trench a deposit of black, almost pure charcoal [88], overlay the backfills of the extraction pits. The deposit focused upon

an apparently circular cut [89], which extended beyond the east-facing trench wall, and became a spread approximately 0.05m thick extending out in all directions according to the trench sections and those of trench D adjacent. Layer [88], contained burnt animal bone and flint and may be the result of dumping domestic hearth waste in the disused quarry delving before it became filled with rubble. A yellow-brown calcareous silt above [81], would appear to be a sealing layer over the top of this deposit.

3.3.4 The overlying deposits [75] to [80], were much the same as the thick layers of silt described in trench B. Some deposits directly equate, such as [75] with [26], and [76] with [27]. They may illustrate the same backfilling of the quarry cut but no evidence of the possible trackway was observed. An alternative explanation which would also account for the absence of tip lines and presence of scarce but abraded finds, is that these layers represent the slow accumulation of soil by natural processes over a very long period of time; with perhaps the occasional dumping of rubbish deposits. These overlying deposits yielded a few weathered sherds of Romano-British date.

3.4 Trench D 14m x 1.5m (see Figures 1 and 6)

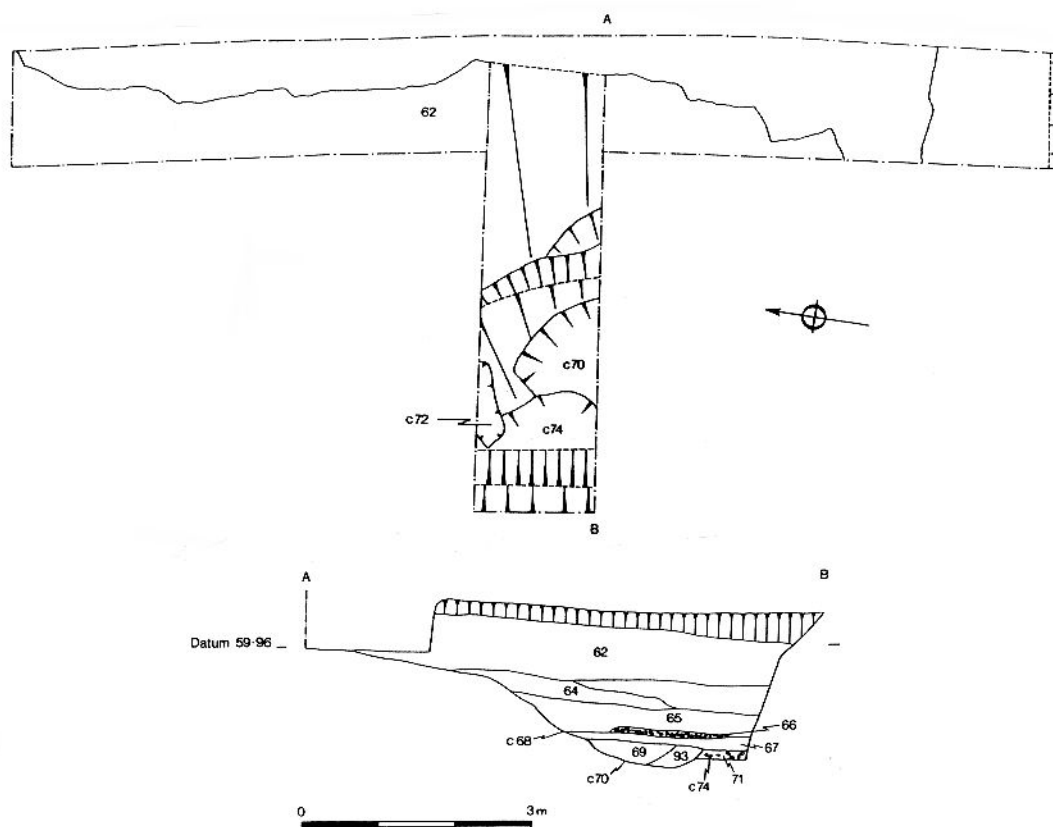


Figure 6

3.4.1 Trench D was a further machine excavation, parallel to trenches B and C, also to the east of the Stationmaster's House. It was found to be located on the eastern edge of the quarry cut with the top of natural chalk encountered at a maximum 0.80m below the modern ground level. An extension to the west was also excavated. This revealed the full extent of the quarry edge, a convex slope at the top with a slight step down into a concave slope onto the quarry base. The base was, as usual, cut by small, shallow scoops filled with silty rubble yielding only occasional fragments of abraded Romano-British pottery, tile and animal bone.

3.4.2 These were sealed by a single grey silty

chalk rubble layer [66], the product of continued weathering following the infilling of the extraction pits. A layer of black charcoal [67], below this may be directly equated with [88]. Most of the overlying, 'levelling' layers were similar to those already discussed, being thick calcareous silt deposits containing very little in the way of finds except occasional small brick and tile fragments. They appeared to equate with those in trench C, and the upper ones [62] and [63], with [26] and [27], in trench B. Like [26], layer [62], was observed not to be confined to the quarry cut but rather extending further to the east.

3.5 Trench E 18m x 1.5m (see Figures 1 and 7)

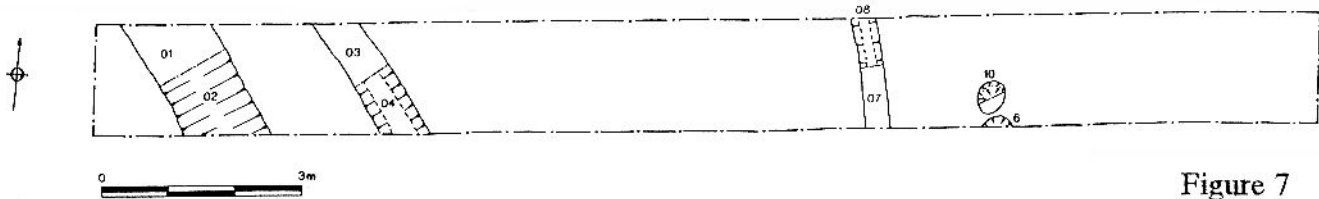


Figure 7

3.5.1 Trench E was located to the north of the Stationmaster's House, orientated east-west. Natural chalk was found to be at a depth of only 0.30m from the ground surface with the intervening stratigraphy being totally disturbed by modern garden cultivation. Only the bases of earlier features survived where they cut into chalk.

3.5.2 Two parallel linear features, orientated north-south, were uncovered at the west end of the trench. Cut [02], was 1.10m wide and 0.24m deep with a roughly rounded profile. Its single clayish-silt fill contained a number of animal bone fragments and weathered pottery sherds of 1st - 2nd century AD date. Cut [04], was 1.40m to the east and slightly smaller, being 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep with a U-shaped profile. These features seem to be the remains of land boundaries or drainage ditches

and could possibly have run parallel to the eastern edge of the known Roman Road running northwards towards the Romano-British settlement of Sandy in Bedfordshire, Medieval Brune Street. Towards the east end of the trench was a narrow, shallow gully orientated NNW-SSE [08]. Its chalk rubble in a silt matrix fill [07], yielded a few sherds of Romano-British pottery. This gully was 0.08m deep. Two small circular features [06] and [10], were found to be apparent postholes, each contained a single chalky silt fill; and the latter incorporated a small amount of pottery sherds of Romano-British date. Feature [06], was 0.14m deep, and feature [10], was 0.14m deep.

3.5.3 A number of thin linear striations in the surface of the natural chalk were also examined and interpreted as periglacial features.

3.6 Trench F 8m x 1.5m (see Figures 1 and 8)

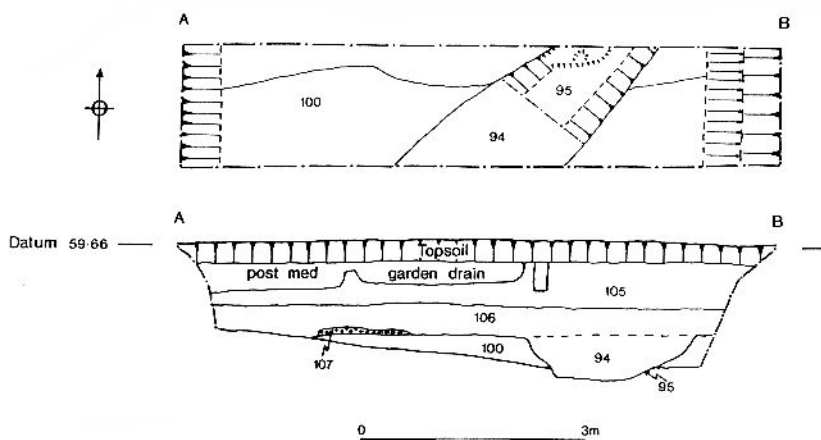


Figure 8

3.6.1 Trench F was located to the south-east of the Stationmaster's House in an attempt to discover the western edge of the chalk quarry, presumed to occur somewhere between

trenches A and B.

3.6.2 However, the machine excavation of this trench found the top of the natural chalk to be

1.70m below ground level and revealed the edge of another large cut [100], extending to the south. The chalk defined an edge running along the north side of the trench and sloping off down to the south and beyond the limit of excavation. This apparent feature was filled with a slightly clayish silt from which a few sherds of Romano-British pottery, tile and bone fragments were recovered.

3.6.3 This feature was cut by a linear feature [95], orientated NE-SW, approximately 1.42m wide and 0.67m deep, with slightly rounded sides sloping down to a flat base cut into the natural chalk. Its single fill [94], yielded a good assemblage of 2nd to fourth century pottery, animal bone, shell and charcoal flecks together with one fragment of glass, SF No.32, and a

piece of slag, SF No.33. Judging from the similar base levels, pottery content and fill type, as well as similar alignment which allows a projection to be made, it would appear that [95] is a continuation of the linear ditch [25], revealed in trench A. It is also possible that the chalk edge running NE-SW, near the northern end of trench B, represents the NW edge of the same ditch, but it has been truncated by cut [35].

3.6.4 The trench sections showed that these features were overlain by two thick deposits of silt, [105] and [106], which correlate with [26] and [27] in trench B and with [110] in trench A. The upper layer was overlain by grey garden soil and cut into by modern drainage trenches filled with brick rubble.

4. Conclusion

4.1 The results of the archaeological investigation would seem to highlight three aspects of the usage of the site; trenches B, C and D focus upon what has been interpreted as a chalk quarry; while trenches A and F appear to be peripheral though perhaps linked to it as will be discussed. Trench E contained features unrelated to the quarry but is much more characteristic of the kind of remains expected to survive on the edge of the Roman town.

4.2 The information gained from trenches B, C and D collectively describe a large excavation into the side of the chalk ridge (see Figure 9), which, from the edges located, measured in excess of 20.00m east-west and approximately 15.00m north-south. Examination of the overall quarry cut suggests that it was actually a whole series of smaller cuts and angular faces from which the chalk was extracted. With a maximum depth of 2.50m, this must have been a substantial operation perhaps coinciding with a phase of construction within the Romano-British town when chalk would be needed for surfacing, mortar, and perhaps as a building material itself. It would seem that the quarry's

use persisted after this main phase of extraction with a series of smaller extraction pits being dug into its base. There would have always been a need for chalk, not only for mortar and plaster, but also in the tanning industry which may have been locally important. Eventually these pits were allowed to silt up or were perhaps purposely backfilled, followed by the dumping of apparently domestic hearth waste, although the samples of this have not yet been analysed. This phase of secondary usage would seem to have been short-lived, judging by the reasonably small build-up of rubbish. It was perhaps followed by an attempt to backfill the whole of the quarry cut with a series of massive dump layers, still within the Roman period. Perhaps the possible traces of trackway noted within trench B were part of this process, bringing cartloads of material rather than there being an unassociated road cutting across what must have been the partial hollow of the half-filled quarry cut. The uppermost deposit, a light brown calcareous silt present across all of the trenches, except E, was perhaps the last concerted attempt to fill the remaining depression although the deposit was strangely devoid

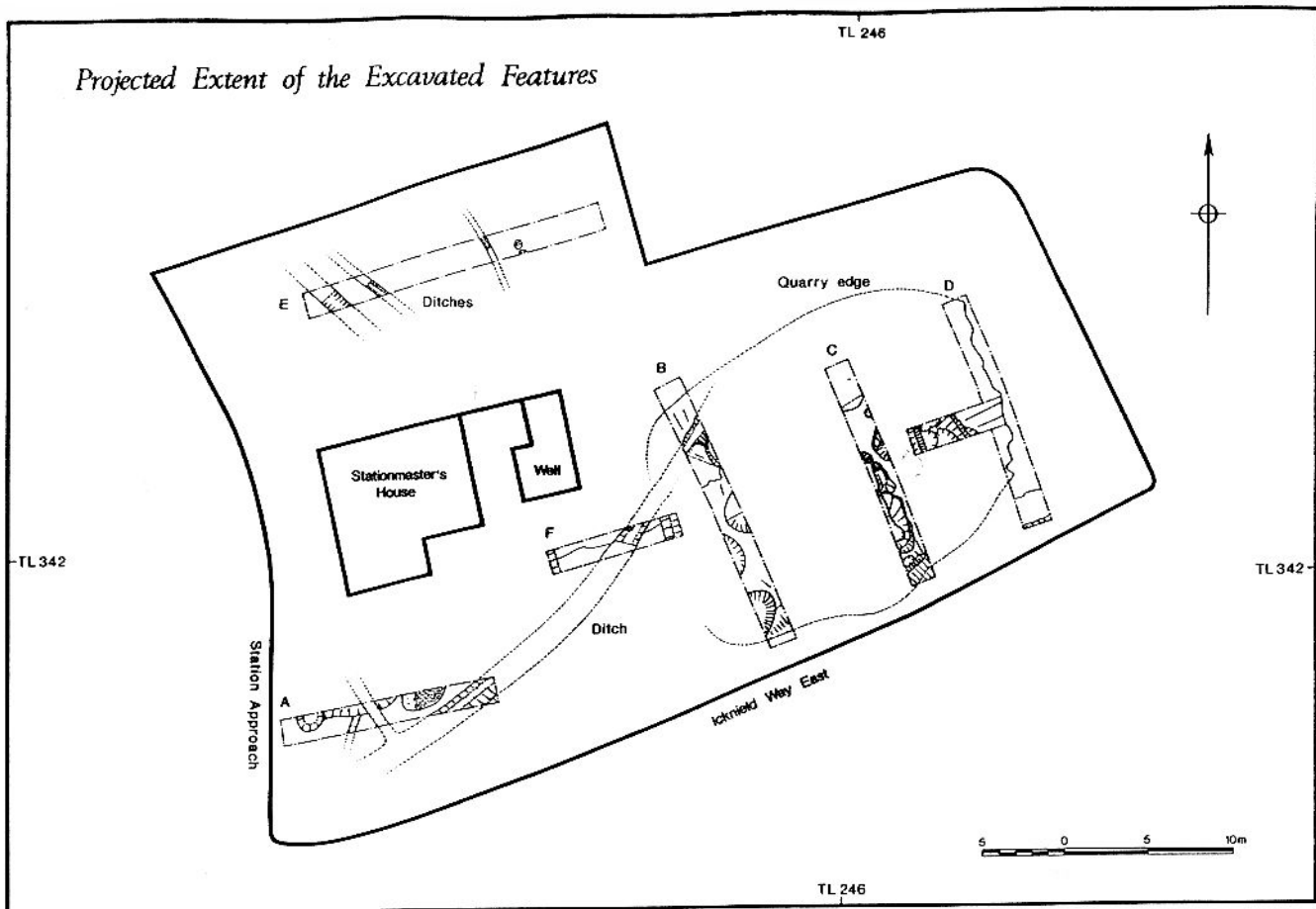


Figure 9

of dateable finds and may have been as late as the Medieval period in its completion. In fact it seems more likely that this uppermost deposit represents an accumulation of silt by natural processes over many centuries.

4.3 Features in trenches A and F, though outside the chalk quarry feature, would nevertheless seem to be associated with it. The apparent absence of an edge along the quarry's western limits suggests that access into the quarry was from this side.

4.4 It was not possible to determine the exact relationships between the various ditches revealed. However, [25] and [95], seem to be parts of the same ditch running in a NE-SW direction. Ditches [02], [04], [08] and [20], perhaps indicate enclosures lying to the north of ditch [25/95]. Perhaps there was an occupa-

tion site in close proximity, probably, with access to the Icknield Way, which is projected to be just to the south of the site.

4.5 The ditches and postholes uncovered in trench E were likely to have been land boundaries and drainage channels but, given the frequency of cemetery sites in the vicinity of roads along this edge of Roman Baldock, it is possible, though less likely, that they form burial enclosures such as have been previously found elsewhere. Whatever their purpose, these postulated enclosures apparently lie in the NE angle formed by the junction of the Romanised Icknield Way with the Baldock to Sandy Road, later known as Brune Street.

4.6 **Dating** from a preliminary non-specialist assessment of the stratified pottery associated with the quarry deposits and other features, it is

possible to suggest a provisional phasing of the sequence of development in the site's occupation.

4.7 In the later 1st and early 2nd centuries AD, a number of ditched enclosures were perhaps laid out in the NE angle formed by the junction of the Icknield Way and Brune Street. Whatever the purpose of the enclosures, whether for domestic, burial or agricultural use, their ditches seem to have silted up by the later 2nd century.

4.8 During the 3rd century AD, a large ditch [25/95], was dug SW to NE across the site, perhaps at approximately 45 degrees to the line of the Icknield Way. This ditch began silting in the later 3rd century, and was deliberately filled-in with rubbish in the later 4th century.

4.9 The quarry possibly began to be excavated in the 3rd century AD and continued in use into the 4th century. By the second half of the 4th century, layers of rubbish-filled soil were being dumped at the base of the quarry. The abandoned quarry then appears to have been filled in gradually over perhaps many centuries by a combination of natural weathering processes and deliberate dumping, until by the Middle Ages it probably was visible as only a shallow depression.

4.10 Further centuries passed when the land was perhaps sometimes cultivated and sometimes left as unploughed grassland until the coming of the L.N.E.R. railway in the middle of the 19th century. The rest is history.

5. Recommendations

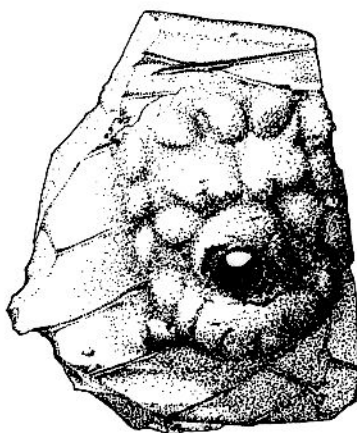
5.1 Whilst the essential nature of the surviving archaeological features has been assessed by these excavations, a number of questions remain unanswered. The full extent of the quarry still requires confirmation, as does its association with the various ditches to the west. It would also be useful to locate indications for the precise whereabouts of the surrounding roads, the courses of which are as yet only postulated in this area of Baldock. The existence of burials elsewhere on the site is also a possibility especially considering the finding of the Roman vessel under the house in 1910, as already discussed. The extent and purpose of the ditched enclosures also requires further elucidation.

5.2 It is recommended that the demolition of

the existing buildings and groundworks of the subsequent redevelopment of the site is monitored by archaeologists in order to observe any further features uncovered which may enhance our understanding of those already excavated.

5.3 It is also recommended that the excavation and removal of the stratified archaeological deposits within the ancient quarry is monitored closely and recorded in order to retrieve a larger sample of the interesting and important finds of metalwork, pottery, etc., that are still there, for further study.

5.4 In order to achieve the above aims, it is recommended that an appropriately worded condition be attached to the grant of any further planning permission.



End illustration: A pottery spout in the form of a lion's head found in trench B, layer [28]; a rubbish deposit at the base of the quarry. Originally this would have been part of a colour-coated vessel, manufactured in the Lower Nene Valley potteries during the late third or fourth century AD.