



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Report

Aubrey Park Hotel
Hemel Hempstead Road
Redbourn
Hertfordshire



Quality Check

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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

Between November 2015 and April 2016 KDK Archaeology undertook an archaeological Strip, Map and Sample excavation at Aubrey Park Hotel, Redbourn, Hertfordshire following the demolition of the existing function facilities, followed by the refurbishment and extension of the existing hotel.

The site lies in a highly sensitive archaeological area being situated on the Aubrey's Iron Age Hillfort. It is also adjacent to a Grade II listed timber framed building, now part of the Aubrey Park Hotel, but originally forming part of Foster's Farm which may have had origins as far back as the 13th century.

The project exposed a number of rubbish pits and post-holes some of which may have formed a fence line, and a water storage chamber, dating between the early Post-Medieval and modern periods, all of which were probably associated with general activity at Fosters Farm and later on when it became a residential dwelling up until the 1970s when it became a hotel.

The works also revealed the general stratigraphy of the site consisting of topsoil onto the natural strata with deposits of modern made-ground in close proximity to the hotel rooms, thought to be a direct result of their construction in the 1970s/80s.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between November 2015 and April 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation at Aubrey Park Hotel, Hemel Hempstead Road, Redbourn, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Pulse Associates on behalf of the Aubrey Park Hotel, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Kaye 2015), and approved by District Archaeologist for St Albans, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), St Albans City and District Council. The relevant planning application reference is 5/2015/0382.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location & Description

Aubrey Park Hotel is located to the southwest of Redbourn on the northern side of the B487 road leading to Hemel Hempstead (Fig. 1). It is within the civil parish of Redbourn and the administrative district of St Albans. The site is located on the southern side of a probable Iron Age hillfort immediately west of the M1 motorway (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The underlying geology is described as Lewes nodular chalk and Seaford chalk formation. Superficial deposits are not recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain>), but previous excavations have come down onto clay with flints.

The site is located on the bottom of the Ver valley, adjacent to the M1 corridor at approximately 105m AOD.



Development

The planning application was for the demolition of the existing function facilities and other ancillary buildings, followed by the refurbishment and extension of the existing hotel, including the construction of new rooms to the side, a new kitchen, car parking and extensive landscaping, including a patio area to the rear of main building (Fig. 3).

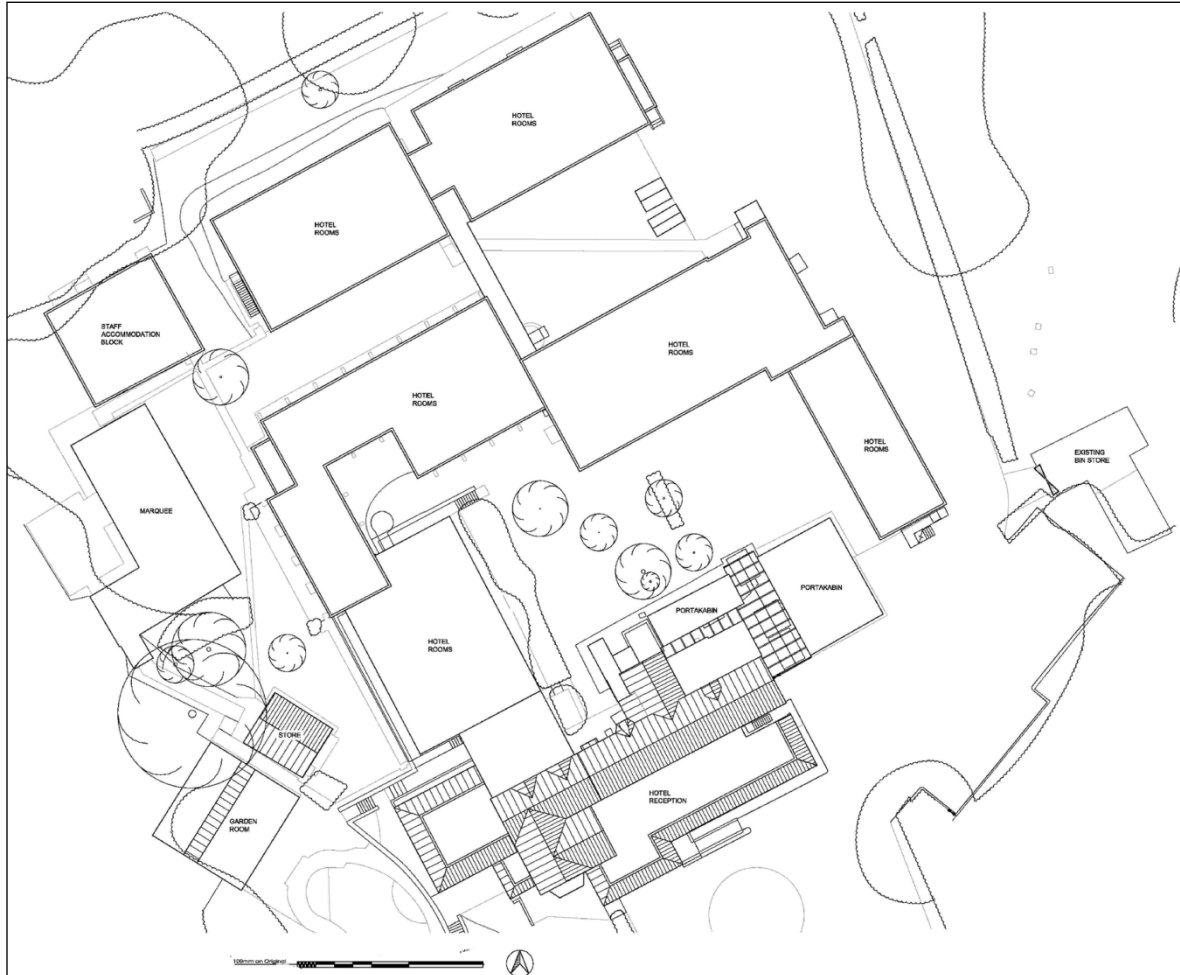


Figure 2: Site location (not to scale)

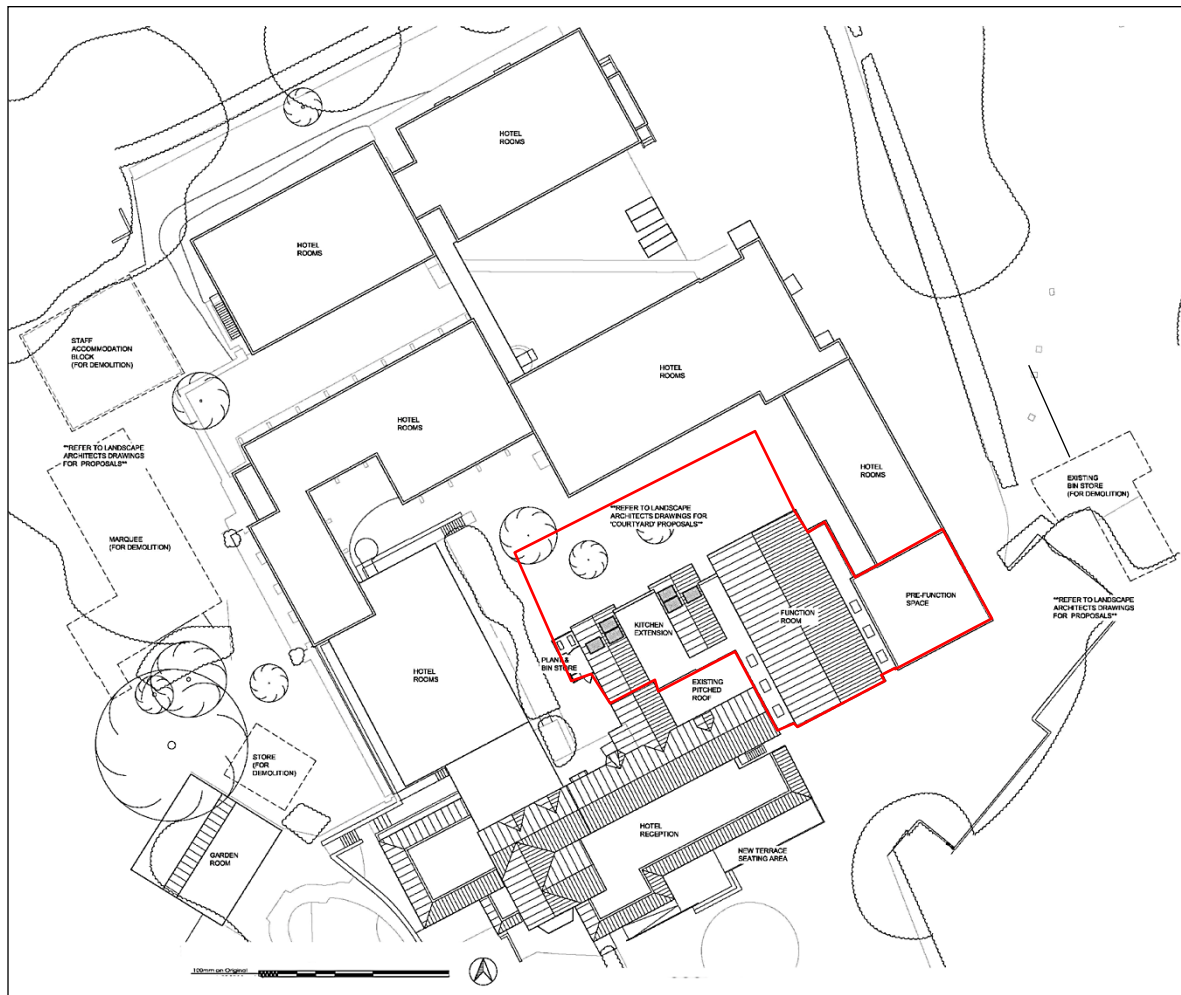


Figure 3: Development: extension to the existing hotel and landscaping highlighted (not to scale)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Kaye 2015) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the AA, the methods used were as follows:

- The strip, map and sample area is shown in Fig. 4.
- Modern overburden and topsoil was removed down to archaeological deposits, or natural geology, whichever was encountered first, for all areas likely to impact on archaeological deposits.
- Spoil was assessed for artefacts.
- It was agreed with the St Albans District Archaeologist that a site visit would only be made should significant archaeological deposit/features be exposed.
- Archaeological deposits/features encountered were given adequate time to investigate and record.
- The areas identified for archaeological investigation were excluded from further development work until the archaeological investigation has been completed.
- The excavation areas were hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief.
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014).
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014).
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008).
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003).



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The proposed development site lies within a highly sensitive archaeological area, being within a Scheduled Ancient Monument and adjacent to a Grade II listed timber framed building. It is therefore possible that archaeological evidence has survived within the development area dating from the construction of the Iron Age hillfort, and possibly earlier, through to the post-medieval/modern period. The following is a summary of the archaeological and historical background written for a Historic Asset Impact Assessment prepared for the site by KDK Archaeology (Semmelmann 2013).

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Redbourn appears to have seen human activity since the Mesolithic period, when the river margins would have been exploited on a seasonal basis. There is evidence to suggest that there were Bronze Age burial mounds and enclosures of unspecified date in and around Redbourn (Thompson 2002: 2). Pottery sherds recovered during the archaeological investigations associated with the widening of the motorway suggest possible Neolithic and/or Bronze age occupation pre-dating the construction of the Aubrey's hillfort (HER 25).

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC – AD43)

The Aubreys hillfort (HER 25, SM 2), which covers a total of 9.21Ha, consists of a double bank and ditch except on the northwest where both are single, and on the east where the outer ditch has been backfilled. There is an entrance to the southwest and another to the north. It is of a type known as a *plateau fort*, which may have had a variety of functions, such as refuges, trading centres, ritual foci etc. The locations of the earthworks, which are on a flat spur at the end of a shallow east-west valley and close to a small tributary of the river Ver, as well as the lack of evidence for structures within it suggest that it is unlikely to have functioned as a major place of refuge. However, following trial trenching on the site in 1995, it was suggested that the overall defensive capability of the earthworks would have included ditches over 3m in depth, and ramparts of a similar height topped by palisades perhaps totalling 8m in all with an even higher inner rampart, which could have been sufficient for a local, short-term refuge (West 1995: 7-8).

The archaeological investigations on the earthworks by Mortimer Wheeler in 1933 and the Redbourn Research Group in the 1950s produced little additional information, but the 1990s excavations on the eastern side of the earthworks revealed not only the full extent of the outer ditch but also made clear that both ditches had been deliberately backfilled in fairly recent times (West 1998: 6). The interior of the enclosure has also been investigated prior to the construction of new buildings on the site in 1982 and 1983, but only post-medieval features were encountered (see below).

3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

There is a little evidence for Roman settlement in the area other than minor farmsteads, with larger villas a little distance away Gorhambury, Rothamsted and Childwickbury (Thompson 2002; 3-4). In addition, two temples and associated ancillary buildings have recently been excavated at Friars Wash to the northwest of Redbourn (Wessex Archaeology 2009: 16). There is no evidence for Roman activity on the site.



3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

Early Saxon evidence in Redbourn is also scant with two pagan burial mounds close to the Roman road (HER 1623) on what later became Redbourn common and a spearhead found close to the church (Thompson 2002: 4). There is no evidence for Saxon activity on the site.

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

Three land holdings were recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, the largest of which was the manor that had been granted to St Albans Abbey during the time of Edward the Confessor by Siward of King Edward in 1066 (*ibid*: 379). It was a relatively wealthy estate with two mills, woodland for 300 pigs, pasture and arable worth in total £30 (Williams & Martin 2002: 376). The other manors were held by the Bishop of Lisieux and Ranulph of the Count of Mortain.

It is during the late 13th century that the farm later known as Foster's Farm appears to have been established and is recorded as being associated William de Forester in 1287 (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1938 : 80). There is, however little archaeological evidence for medieval activity on the site; two 12-14th century pottery sherds being discovered during archaeological evaluation in 1982 (West 1998: 4).

3.7 **Post-Medieval- Modern** (1500-present)

The nature of the medieval landholding is largely conjectural; it can be assumed that there was a farm on the site from the 13th century onwards, but the archaeological and historical evidence is scant. This however changes from the 17th century onwards as structural, archaeological and later documentary remains survive.

Foster's Farm was sold in 1906 to the hatter and clothier George Dunn, who converted the farm into a private residence. Dunn's four sons established an organic vegetable supply business at the Aubreys in the late 1930s, aptly known as 'The Four Brothers'. The house was sold in 1946 as part of the Flamsteadbury Estate.

Since the 1970s the site has been used as a hotel, albeit under different ownership. The Grade II listed farmhouse, part of Foster's Farm was extended initially by George Dunn in the early 20th century and has since seen considerable expansion in the form of hotel accommodation and service areas.

Archaeological investigations undertaken on the site since 1933 have revealed largely post-medieval features such as fence lines consisting of post and stake holes, a 19th century drain and a contemporary well. Buildings, market garden, cultivation, tree planting and possible evidence for animal husbandry was also evident on aerial photographs taken in 1959 (West 1998: 4). In 2013 KDK Archaeology carried out an evaluation on the site, which produced a small amount of prehistoric flint (Kaye 2013: 4).



4 Results

4.1. *Initial Visits*

Initially 6 service investigative trenches were both mechanically and hand excavated under archaeological supervision (Fig. 5). The trenches ranged between 0.1m-1.2m deep (see below for general site stratigraphy encountered). Trench 1 contained a single Pit [102] (see below for description), whilst in the remaining trenches no archaeological finds, feature or deposits were observed.

4.2. *Site Stripping*

An area of c.1718.06 sq. m was mechanically stripped of topsoil and overburden under close archaeological supervision, as required in the brief. The stratigraphy encountered comprised (Figs. 4-5 & 7; Plates 1-8):

0.3m deep of Topsoil (100) consisting of dark greyish brown, soft silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones;

0.47m max deep of Made-Ground (104) consisting of dark blackish grey brown, soft silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal, small sub-angular stones and flint, containing fragments/flecks of ceramic building material (CBM), modern pottery and metal.

The underlying natural strata (101) comprised mid brownish orange, soft clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular flint.

4.3. *Sampling Strategy*

On completion of the site strip, archaeological features comprising a number of Post-Holes and Pits were revealed. Following consultation with the AA, it was agreed that subsequent excavation would follow the sampling strategy outlined in the brief.

4.4. *Archaeology*

Pit [102] was found in service investigation Trench 1, it was primarily seen in section, consisting of moderately sloping sides with a concave base that measured 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill (103), which appeared to be backfill comprising mid-dark greyish brown mixed with mid brownish orange, soft, silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones and flint and no finds. During the Strip, Map and Sample in this area the feature was not observed and therefore was thought to have been a pit mainly situated within the investigation trench (Fig. 5&7; Plate 9).

Possible Post-Hole [105] was found in the Strip, Map and Sample area for the new patio. It was oval in plan with very shallow sloping sides and a flat base measuring 0.44m long, 0.29m wide and 0.05m deep. It contained a single naturally silted fill (106) consisting of mid greyish brown, soft, silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and CBM and moderate small sub-angular stones. This feature was cut by possible post-hole [107] (Figs. 5-6; Plate 10).

Possible Post-Hole [107] was found cutting possible Post-Hole [105]. It was sub-circular in plan with moderate-steep sloping sides and a flat base which measured 0.53m long, 0.41m wide and 0.09m deep. It too contained a single naturally silted fill (108) comprised of dark blackish brown, soft, silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones and moderate flecks of charcoal. It contained a clay pipe stem and a fragment of CBM (not retained) (Figs. 5-6; Plate 10).



Pit [109] was situated in the southern end of the Strip, Map and Sample area, it was sub-circular in plan with very shallow sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.54m long, 0.55m wide and 0.05m deep. It contained a single naturally silted fill (110) consisting of mottle mid-dark greyish brown and coppery orange, friable, clay with frequent small sub-angular stones and flecks of charcoal. The feature contained a dumped concentration of degraded metal, fragment of slate and animal bone (ribs); (not retained) (Figs. 5-6; Plate 11).

Pit [111] was also found in the southern part of the site. It was oval in shape with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base that measured 0.71m long 0.42m wide and 0.17m deep. It contained a single naturally silted fill (112) consisting of mottled mid-dark greyish brown and coppery orange, soft, clay with frequent small sub-angular stones, flint and moderate flecks of charcoal. It contained finds of Glazed Red Earthenware dating to the mid-16th century, brick and roof tile dating to the late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval and iron nail (retained) (Figs. 5-6; Plate 12).

Post-Hole [113] was situated towards the centre of the site. It was sub-circular in plan with shallow-moderately sloping sides and a concave base that measured 0.35m long, 0.41m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single naturally silted fill (114) comprising mid greyish brown, soft, clay with moderate small-medium sub-angular stones and flint and a small fragment of tile/brick un-dateable (retained) (Figs. 5-6; Plate 13).

Post-Hole [115] was situated northeast of Post-Hole [113]. It was circular in plan with vertical sides and flattish base that measured 0.38x0.38m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It contained a single, thought to be backfilled fill (116) consisting of mid greyish brown, soft, clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and flint and no finds (Figs. 5-6; Plate 14).

Pit [117] was found in the southern end of the Strip, Map and Sample area and extended beyond the limit of excavation. It was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base that measured 1.57m long, >1.36m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained three backfilled fills; fill (118) was the primary fill consisting of mid orangey brown, soft, clay with frequent small-medium flint nodules containing dumped finds of Glazed Red Earthenware and Midland Blackwares dating to the late 16th century (retained), and blue and white ceramic, animal bone and fragments of glass bottles (not retained). Secondary fill (119) was mid brownish grey, soft, clay with frequent flecks of charcoal and dumped fragments of brick, tile, animal bone and white ceramic pottery (not retained). Tertiary fill (120) consisted of mid greyish brown, soft, clay with frequent small-medium flint nodules and moderate flecks of charcoal and contained dumped fragments of Glazed Red Earthenware dating to the mid-16th century (retained), brick, tile, animal bone and a clay pipe stem (not retained) (Figs. 5&7; Plate 15).

Water Chamber [121] was found at the southwest corner of the Strip, Map and Sample area. Here a man-hole was present into which a square brick chamber was observed approximately 3x3m and 3m deep. It was constructed of red bricks bonded with lime mortar (Fig. 5; Plates 16&17).

4.5 *Further Trenching*

A gas service trench was mechanically excavated around the periphery of the excavation area. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.75m deep and the stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m deep of topsoil (100) underlying 0.2m deep of made-ground (104), underneath which was the natural strata (101). No archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed (Fig. 5; Plates 18-19).



4.6 *Phasing*

Phasing was difficult to fully establish for the site as the majority of the features found were discrete, a number were lacking in finds, and those features which did contain finds were of a similar date. However, where possible broad phasing was established as follows (Fig. 5):

Phase 1

Phase 1 consists of two Pits [111] & [117] containing early Post-Medieval finds (16th century).

Phase 2:

Phase 2 was made-up of a number of features containing late Post-Medieval/Modern finds; pos. Post-Hole [105] was cut by Pos. Post-Hole [107] which contained a fragment of Post-Medieval clay pipe stem, and Pit [109]. Water Storage Chamber [121] was also included in this phase as the chamber was constructed with lime mortar the primary bonding material until 20th century when we see cement mortar being more commonly used.

Undated:

A number of discrete features containing no finds could not be dated; Pit [102], Post-Hole [113] & Post-Hole [115].



5 Artefactual Report

Pottery & Ceramic Building Material

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 24 sherds with a total weight of 785g. It was all early post-medieval. The following fabric types were noted:

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century (Brears 1969). 21 sherds, 704g.

MB: Midland Blackwares, AD 1580-1700 (ibid.). 3 sherds, 81g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region. The sherds of MB were all from a jug, while those of GRE were mainly from pancheons (large bowls) and jars. These are common forms in the respective tradition. The sherds are all in good condition, and appear reliably stratified.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Cntxt	GRE		MB		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	
112	3	32			M16th C
118	2	222	3	81	L16thC
120	16	450			M16th C
Total	21	704	3	81	

CBM

Context (112) produced a single fragment of brick (weight = 287g) and two of roof tile (86g). The brick is in a hard sandy fabric with sparse flint. It is 45mm thick, and is of late medieval or early post-medieval date. Bricks of this size were common in the 16th century (Salzman 1979, 144).

The two fragments of flat roof-tile are in a similar fabric. Only one survives to its original full thickness, which is 13mm. tiles of such thickness were made standard by a statute in the late 15th century (ibid. 230).

A small fragment from a tile or brick (weight = 1g) occurred in context (114). It is undatable.

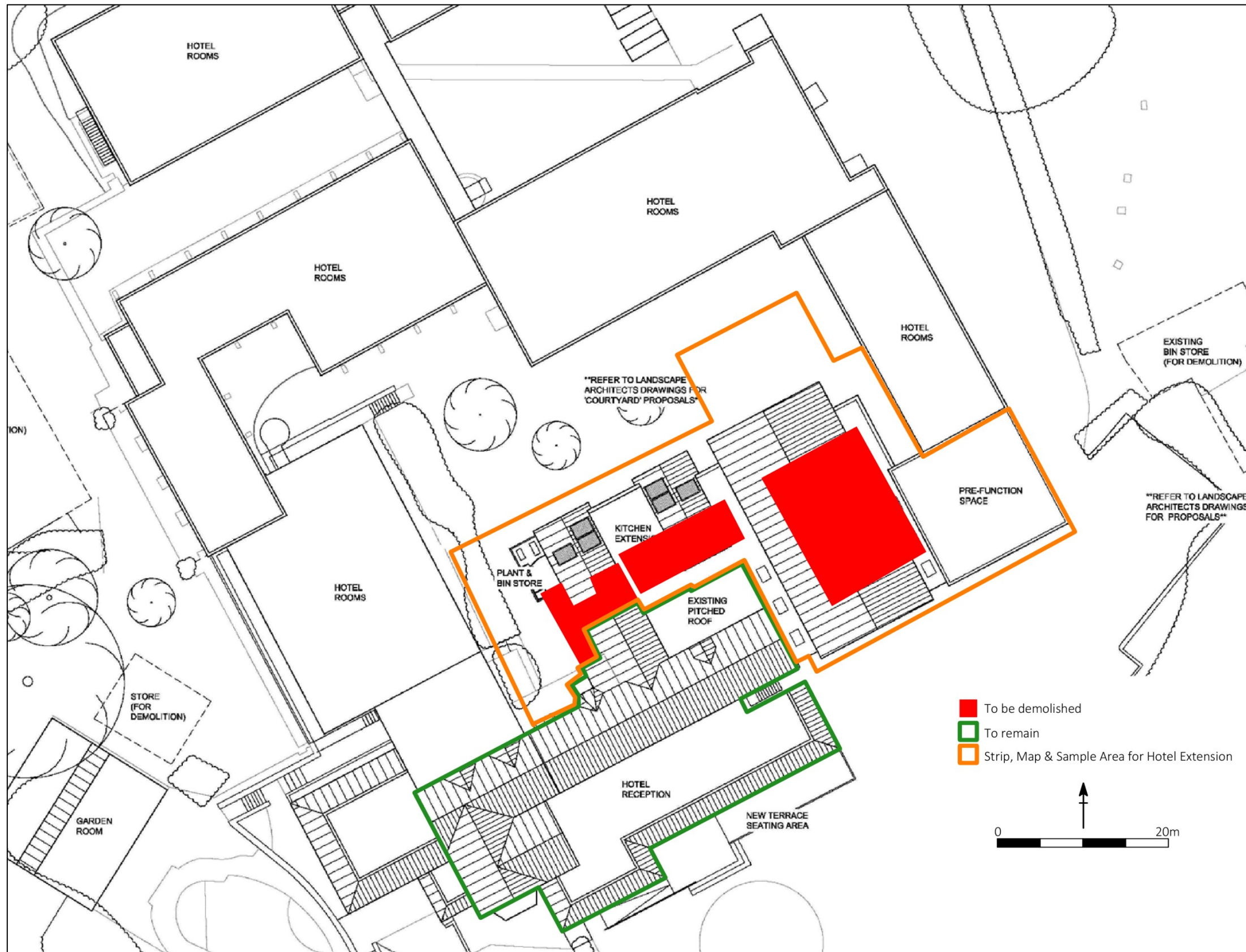


Figure 4: Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Area (scale 1:500)

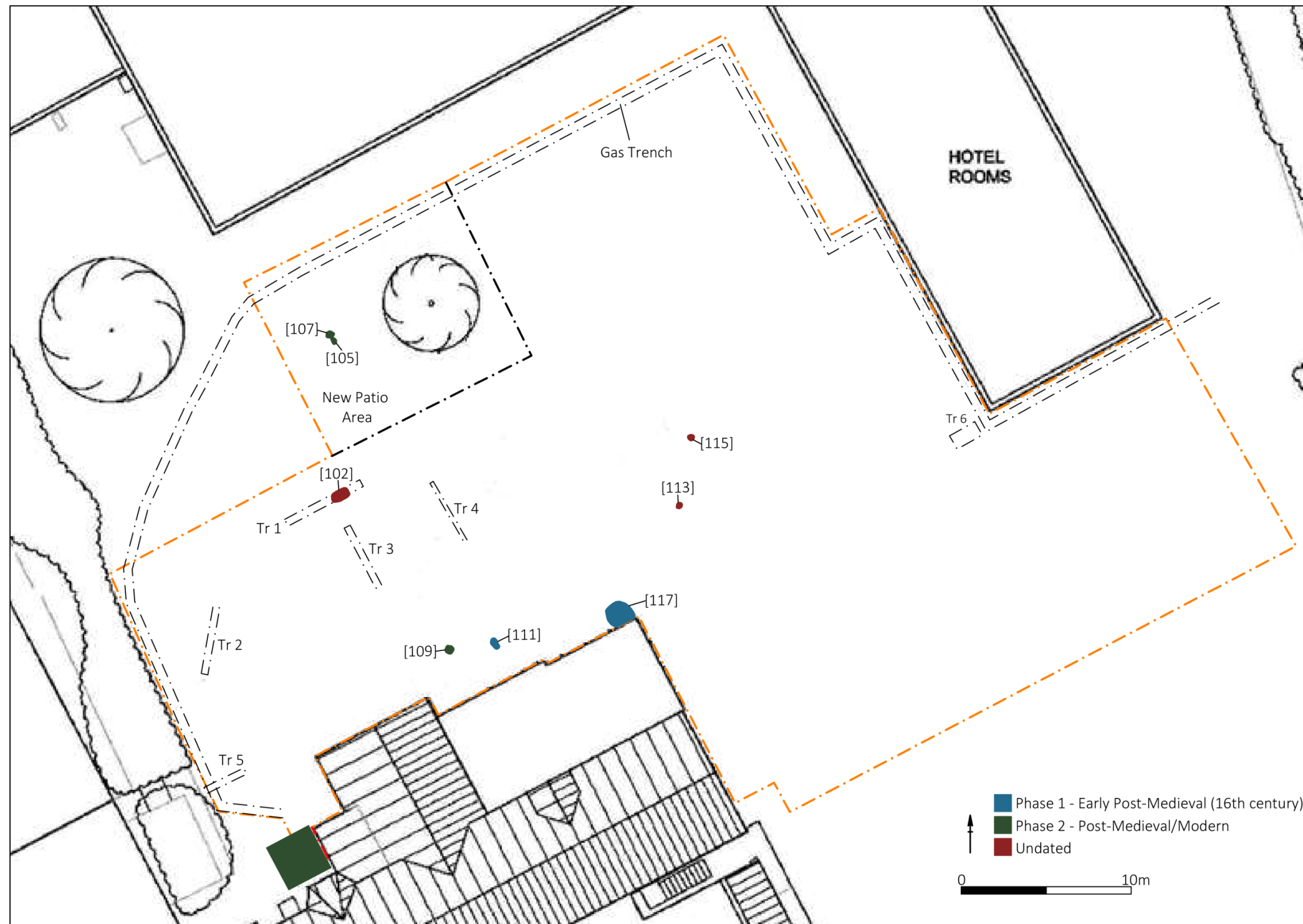


Figure 5: Archaeology and Phase Plan (scale 1:250)

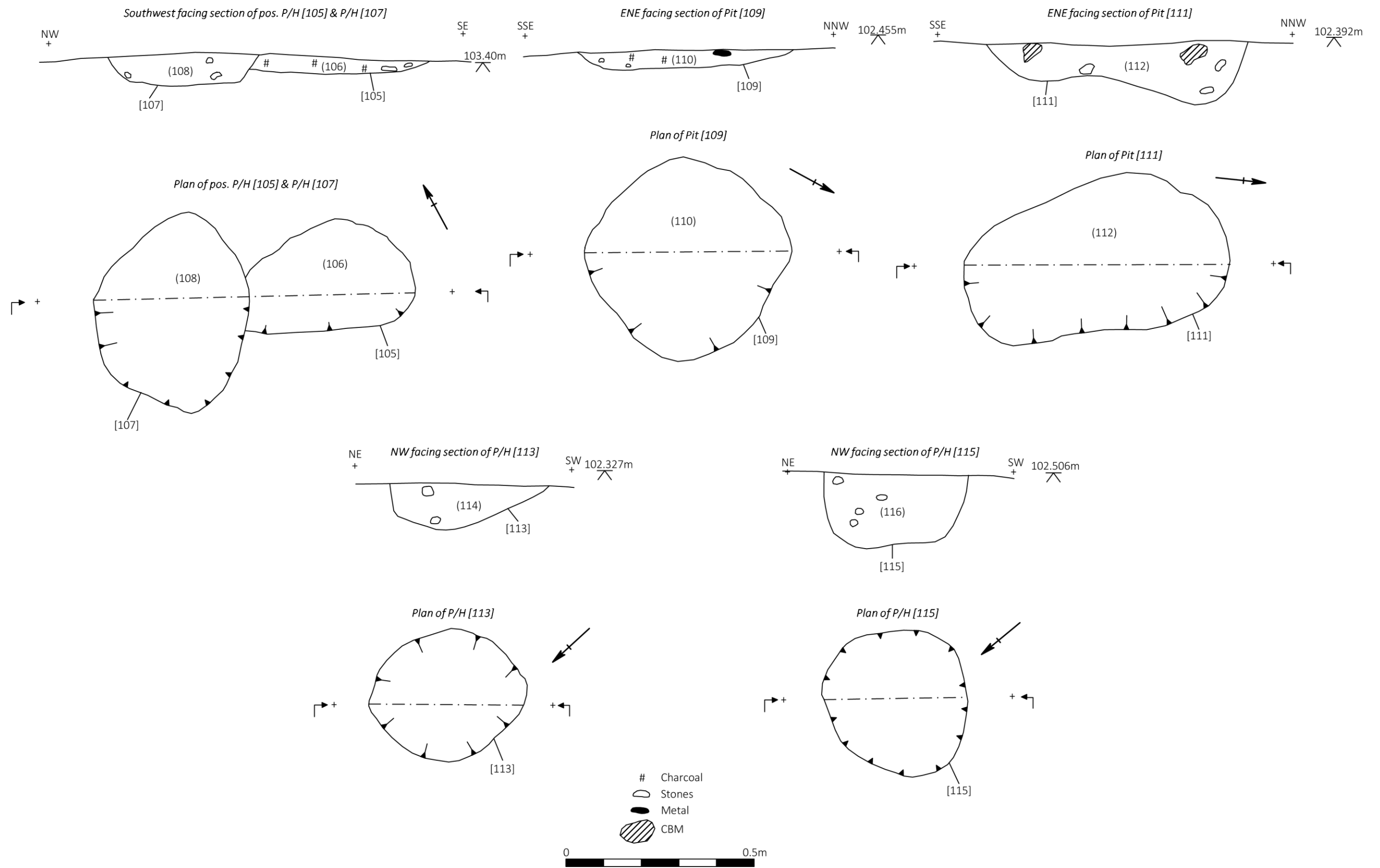


Figure 6: Sections and Plans (scale 1:10)

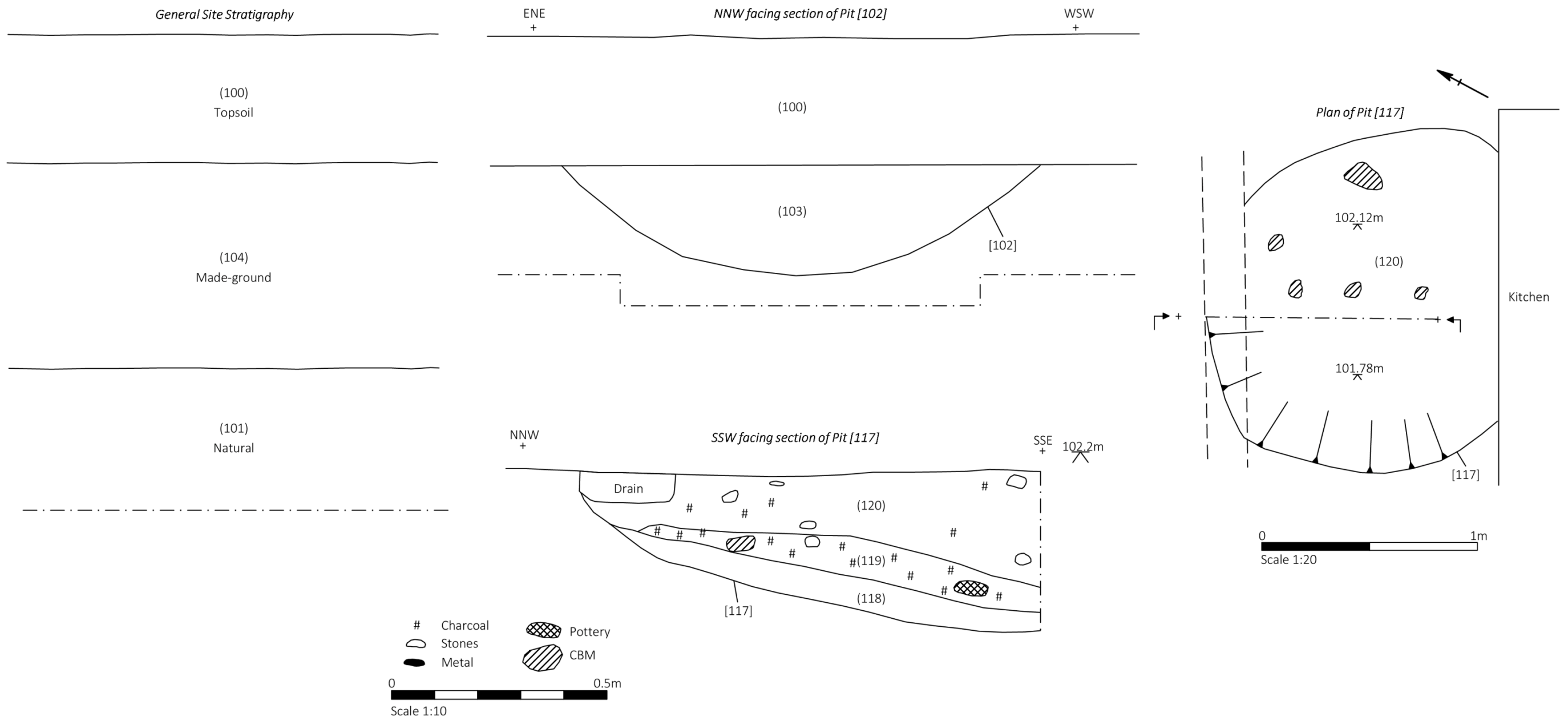


Figure 7 Sections and Plans (scale as shown)



Plate 1: Strip, Map & Sample, towards the south end of site, looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 2: Strip, Map & Sample at SW end of site, looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 3: Strip, Map & Sample for new patio at NW corner of site, looking E (1m scale)



Plate 4: Strip, Map & Sample, towards the NE corner of site, looking SE (1m scale)



Plate 5: Strip, Map & Sample, towards the E end of site, looking N (2x1m scale)



Plate 6: Strip, Map & Sample, at southern end of site, looking E (2x1m scale)



Plate 7: Strip, Map & Sample, stratigraphy at SW corner of site, looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 8: Strip, Map & Sample, stratigraphy along the NE side of site, looking ENE (2x1m scale)



Plate 9: Service Investigation Trench 1, Pit [102], looking SSE (1m scale)



Plate 10: Pos. P/H [105] & [107], looking NE (500mm scale)



Plate 11: Shallow Pit [109], looking SW (200mm scale)



Plate 12: Pit [111], looking SW (200mm scale)



Plate 13: Post-Hole [113], looking SSE (20mm scale)



Plate 14: Post-Hole [115], looking SSE (20mm scale)



Plate 15: Pit [117], looking NNE (1m scale)



Plate 16: Water storage chamber, looking S (1m scale)



Plate 17: Inside view of water storage chamber



Plate 18: Gas Trench, looking SW (1m scale)



Plate 19 : Gas Trench, stratigraphy, looking SE
(1m scale)



6 Conclusions

The site lies in a highly sensitive archaeological area being situated on the Aubrey's Hillfort, an Iron Age Scheduled Ancient Monument and also adjacent to a Grade II listed timber framed building originally forming part of Foster's Farm which may have had origins as far back as the 13th century.

The initial archaeological aims of the project were met as the works exposed a number of discrete rubbish Pits and Post-Holes, a few of which may have formed a fence line, and a Water Storage Chamber dating between the early Post-Medieval and modern periods. Despite the lack of finds and stratigraphic relationships it appears there were two Pits [111] & [117] containing 16th century pottery of Glazed Red Earthenware mainly from pancheons (large bowls) and jars, and Midland Blackwares all from a jug, along with brick and tile of late medieval/early Post-Medieval date; these two features would have been associated with the general activity at Foster's Farm.

There were also a number of features dating to the late Post-Medieval/modern periods in the form of two possible shallow Post-Holes [105] & [107], and rubbish Pit [109], along with the Water Storage Chamber [121]. The history of the site indicates that Foster's Farm was sold in 1906 when it became a private residence, and in the 1930s was used to run a vegetable supply business until 1946 when it was sold as part of the Flamsteadbury Estate and later went into use as a hotel from the 1970s. Therefore, it is likely that the Post-Holes and rubbish Pits are either associated with later activity at Foster's Farm or once it had been sold on.

Two further Post-Holes [113] & [114] and a rubbish Pit [102] were also found containing no finds.

The works also revealed the general stratigraphy of the site consisting of topsoil onto the natural strata with deposits of modern made-ground in close proximity to the hotel rooms, thought to be a direct result of their construction in the 1970/80s.

As all the archaeological features found were later in date (Post-Medieval/modern) it was deemed unnecessary to take environmental samples, as this would not supply any useful information regarding environmental conditions.

All the cut features within the main area of excavation were shallow, suggesting that the recorded archaeology represented only the bases of features. The site stratigraphy consisted of topsoil and made ground overlying the natural geology, suggesting that the site had been truncated at some point, probably in the Post-medieval period, by an unknown amount. Other archaeological features may have been lost during this process, which could account for the absence of prehistoric features. However, as no artefacts from that period were recovered either, there is a possibility that the site simply did not coincide with the location of any features pre-dating the Post-medieval period.



7 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Larry Greenwell of Pulse Associates for commissioning this report on behalf of Aubrey Park Hotel. Thanks are also due to Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Office for providing historical background to the site and its environs and to Simon West District Archaeologist for St Albans District and City Council and Deborah Priddy Historic England for monitoring the project.

Thanks are due to Ashe Construction with specific mention of onsite managers Mike Judd, Lee Dimmer & Rusty Scott and ground workers Walter Rankin and Bernard Shanley.

The fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA, Eva Estella BA, David Kaye BA ACIfA and Jessica Bertrand MA PCIfA. The report was written by Carina Summerfield-Hill, and edited by David Kaye.



8 Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Specialist reports
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with Verulamium Museum St Albans.



9 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
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Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

Context Register

Context	Type	Description
100	Layer	Topsoil
101	Layer	Natural Strata
102	Cut	Cut of Pit
103	Fill	Fill of Pit [102]
104	Layer	Made-ground
105	Cut	Possible Post-Hole
106	Fill	Fill of possible Post-Hole [105]
107	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole
108	Fill	Fill of Post-Hole [107]
109	Cut	Cut of Pit
110	Fill	Fill of Pit [109]
111	Cut	Cut of Pit
112	Fill	Fill of Pit [111]
113	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole
114	Fill	Fill of Post-Hole [113]
115	Cut	Cut of Post-Hole
116	Fill	Fill of Post-Hole [115]
117	Cut	Cut of Pit
118	Fill	Fill of Pit [117]
119	Fill	Fill of Pit [117]
120	Fill	Fill of Pit [117]
121	Structure	Water Storage Chamber

Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
1	2	1:10	Plan of pos. Post-Holes [105] & [107]
1	4	1:10	Plan of Pit [109]
1	6	1:10	Plan of Pit [111]
2	7	1:50	Plan of southern end of site
3	9	1:10	Plan of Post-Hole [113]
3	11	1:10	Plan of Post-Hole [115]
3	13	1:20	Plan of Pit [117]

Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	1	1:10	SW facing section of pos. Post-Holes [105] & [107]
1	3	1:10	ENE facing section of Pit [109]
1	5	1:10	ENE facing section of Pit [111]
3	8	1:10	NW facing section of Post-Hole [113]
3	10	1:10	NW facing section of Post-Hole [115]
3	12	1:10	SSW facing section of Pit [117]



Appendix 2: Finds Concordances

Context	Pottery		CBM		Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	Type/(no)	(g)
112	2	29	4	380	Fe object x1	11
114			1	2		
118	5	304				
120	14	455				

(Retained)



Appendix 3: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 160/SAA		Site Name: Aubrey Park Hotel, Redbourn, Hertfordshire
Digital	B&W	Subject
1	1	Service Investigation Trench 1, looking ENE with tile (1m scale)
2	2	Service Investigation Trench 1, Pit [102], looking SSE with tile (1m scale)
3		Service Investigation Trench 2, looking SSE with tile (1m scale)
4		Service Investigation Trench 3, looking SE with tile (1m scale)
5		Service Investigation Trench 4, looking SSE with tile (1m scale)
6		Service Investigation Trench 5, looking N with tile (1m scale)
7		Service Investigation Trench 6, looking SW with tile (1m scale)
8		Ground reduction towards NW part of site, looking SW with tile (2x1m scale)
9		Ground reduction towards NW part of site, looking SW (2x1m scale)
10		Ground reduction towards NW part of site, looking NE with tile (2x1m scale)
11		Ground reduction towards NW part of site, looking NE (2x1m scale)
12		Ground reduction towards NW part of site, looking NW with tile (2x1m scale)
13		Ground reduction towards NW part of site, looking NW (2x1m scale)
14	3	Ground reduction, pos. P/H [105] & [107], looking NE with tile (500mm scale)
15		Ground reduction, pos. P/H [105] & [107], looking NE (500mm scale)
16	4	Ground reduction, general shot of topsoil strip, looking S (1m scale)
17	5	Ground reduction, general shot of topsoil strip, looking SE (1m scale)
18	6	Ground reduction, Pit [109], half sectioned, looking SW (200mm scale)
19	7	Ground reduction, Pit [111], half sectioned, looking SW (200mm scale)
20	8	Ground reduction, P/H [113], half sectioned, looking SSE (20mm scale)
21	9	Ground reduction, P/H [115], half sectioned, looking SSE (20mm scale)
22	10	Ground reduction, Pit [109], 100% ex, looking SW (200mm scale)
23	11	Ground reduction, Pit [111], 100% ex, looking SW (200mm scale)
24	12	Ground reduction, P/H [113], 100% ex, looking SSE (200mm scale)
25	13	Ground reduction, P/H [115], 100% ex, looking SSE (200mm scale)
26		Ground reduction, general shot towards the south of site, looking SW (2x1m scale)
27		Ground reduction, general shot towards the south of site, looking NE (2x1m scale)
28	14	Ground reduction, general shot towards the NE corner of site, looking SW (1m scale)
29		Ground reduction, general shot towards the NE corner of site, looking SE (1m scale)
30		Ground reduction, general shot towards the NE corner of site, looking NW (1m scale)
31	15	Ground reduction, stratigraphy towards the NE corner of site, looking SW (1m scale)
32	16	Ground reduction, stratigraphy towards the SW corner of site, looking SW (1m scale)
33	17	Ground reduction, stratigraphy along the NE side of site, looking ENE (2x1m scale)
34		Ground reduction, stratigraphy along the NE side of site, looking ENE (2x1m scale)
35	18	Ground reduction at southern end of site, looking E (2x1m scale)
36		Ground reduction along E side of site, looking SE (2x1m scale)
37		Ground reduction, around fire escape towards the E end of site, looking N (2x1m scale)
38	19	Ground reduction, Pit [117], looking NNE with tile (1m scale)
39		Ground reduction, Pit [117], looking NNE (1m scale)
40		Gas Trench, looking SW (1m scale)
41	20	Gas Trench, stratigraphy, looking SE with tile (1m scale)
42	21	Gas Trench, looking NE (1m scale)
43	22	Gas Trench, stratigraphy at SW corner of site, looking SW with tile (2x1m scale)
44		Gas Trench, stratigraphy at SW corner of site, looking SW (2x1m scale)
45	23	Water storage chamber, looking S with tile (1m scale)
46		Water storage chamber, looking S (1m scale)



SITE NO/CODE: 160/SAA		Site Name: Aubrey Park Hotel, Redbourn, Hertfordshire
Digital	B&W	Subject
47		Water storage chamber view looking inside
48	24	Gas Trench, towards the east part of the site, looking NNE with tile (1m scale)
49	25	Gas Trench, towards the east part of the site, stratigraphy, looking NNW with tile (2x1m scale)
50		Gas Trench, towards the east part of the site, stratigraphy, looking NNW (2x1m scale)
51	26	Gas Trench, into car park to the east, stratigraphy, looking NNW with tile (1m scale)
52		Gas Trench, into car park to the east, stratigraphy, looking NNW (1m scale)
53	27	Ground reduction at SW part of the site, looking N with tile (1m scale)
54		Ground reduction at SW part of the site, looking N (1m scale)
55	28	Ground reduction for new patio, looking E with tile (1m scale)
56		Ground reduction for new patio, looking E (1m scale)
57	29	Ground reduction at SW end of the site the site, looking SE with tile (1m scale)
58		Ground reduction at SW end of the site, looking SE (1m scale)
59		Ground reduction at SW end of the site, looking NNE (1m scale)
60		Footing trench and pad at E end of the site, looking NW with tile (2x1m scale)
61		Footing trench and pad at E end of the site, looking NW with tile (2x1m scale)
62		Pad at E end of the site, stratigraphy, looking SW with tile (2x1m scale)



Appendix 4: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Aubrey Park Hotel, Hemel Hempstead Road, Redbourn, Hertfordshire	Project Site Code	160/SAA
OASIS reference	Kdkarcha1-221667	Event/Accession no	AHF15
OS reference	TL 09487 11055	Study area size	2118.19 Sq. m
Project Type	Strip, Map and Record	Height (mAOD)	105m AOD
Short Description	<p>Between November 2015 and April 2016 KDK Archaeology undertook an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at Aubrey Park Hotel, Redbourn, Hertfordshire during the demolition of the existing function facilities, followed by the refurbishment and extension of the existing hotel.</p> <p>The site lies in a highly sensitive archaeological area being situated on the Aubrey's Iron Age Hillfort, and also adjacent to a Grade II listed timber framed building (now Aubrey Park Hotel) originally forming part of Foster's Farm which may have had origins as far back as the 13th century.</p> <p>The project exposed a number of rubbish Pits and Post-Holes some of which were thought to have formed a fence line, and a Water Storage Chamber, dating between the early Post-Medieval and modern periods, which were associated with general activity at Fosters Farm and later on when it became a residential dwelling up until the 1970s when it became a hotel.</p> <p>The works also revealed the general stratigraphy of the site consisting of topsoil onto the natural strata with deposits of modern made-ground in close proximity to the hotel rooms, thought to be a direct result of their construction in the 1970s/80s.</p>		
Previous work	Evaluation (KDK Archaeology 2013) Evaluations (Simon West 1995, 1998)	Site status	Grade II Listed timber framed building and Iron Age Hillfort SM 2
Planning proposal	Extension and refurbishment of hotel	Current land use	Hotel
Local Planning Authority	St Albans City and District Council	Planning application ref.	5/2015/0382
Monument type	Pits, Post-Holes	Monument period	Post-medieval/modern
Significant finds	Pottery, CBM	Future work	No
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Simon West (St Albans)	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye BA ACIfA	Director/Supervisor	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA
Sponsor/funding body	Aubrey Park Hotel		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	24.11.15	End date	04.04.16



PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Verulamium Museum St Albans	Pottery, CBM	
Paper		WSI, report, fieldwork paperwork and drawings, b&w photographs and negatives	
Digital		CD containing all digital data	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Strip, Map and Record: Aubrey Park Hotel, Hemel Hempstead Road, Redbourn, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	160/SAA 2.0		
Author(s)	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA		
Page nos	37	Date	21.07.16



Appendix 5: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record Sheet

Site name and address: Aubrey Park Hotel, Hemel Hempstead Road, Redbourn, Hertfordshire	
County: Hertfordshire	District: St Albans
Village/Town: Redbourn	Parish: Redbourn
Planning application reference: 5/2015/0382	
Client's name, address, & tel. no: Pulse Associates Ltd, London Office, 1 Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1BR 9 (on behalf of Aubrey Park Hotel)	
Nature of application: Extension and refurbishment of hotel	
Present land use: Hotel	
Size of application area: 2022.91 sq.m	Size of area investigated: 2118.19 sq.m
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 09487 11055	Site code: 160/SAA
Site director: Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd
Type of work: Strip, Map and Record	
DATE OF WORK: Start: 24.11.15	Finish: 21.07.16
Curating museum: St Albans Museum	
Related HER nos: HER25	Periods represented: Post-Medieval/modern
<p>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</p> <p>Kaye, D 2013 Archaeological Evaluation: Aubrey Park Hotel, Hemel Hempstead Road, Redbourn, Hertfordshire. Leighton Buzzard: KDK Archaeology Ltd.</p> <p>West, S. 1998 The Aubreys Enclosure, Redbourn, Hertfordshire</p> <p>West, S. 1995. The Aubreys enclosure, Redbourn, Hertfordshire. RNO 126</p>	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>Between November 2015 and April 2016 KDK Archaeology undertook an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at Aubrey Park Hotel, Redbourn, Hertfordshire during the demolition of the existing function facilities, followed by the refurbishment and extension of the existing hotel.</p> <p>The site lies in a highly sensitive archaeological area being situated on the Aubrey's Iron Age Hillfort, and also adjacent to a Grade II listed timber framed building (now Aubrey Park Hotel) originally forming part of Foster's Farm which may have had origins as far back as the 13th century.</p> <p>The project exposed a number of rubbish Pits and Post-Holes some of which were thought to have formed a fence line, and a Water Storage Chamber, dating between the early Post-Medieval and modern periods, which were associated with general activity at Fosters Farm and later on when it became a residential dwelling up until the 1970s when it became a hotel.</p> <p>The works also revealed the general stratigraphy of the site consisting of topsoil onto the natural strata with deposits of modern made-ground in close proximity to the hotel rooms, thought to be a direct result of their construction in the 1970s/80s.</p>	
Author: Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA	Date: 21.07.16