
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
BUILDING RECORDING AT
FORMER GLEN EAGLE MANOR HOTEL,
LUTON ROAD, HARPENDEN,
HERTFORDSHIRE
(HPLR13)**

Work Undertaken For
**RDT Design on behalf of
Jarvis Homes**

August 2014

Report Compiled by
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and Mark Peachey BA(Hons)

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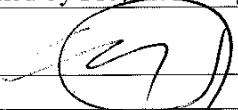

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



Quality Control

Archaeological Monitoring and Building Recording
at former Glen Eagle Manor Hotel,
Luton Road,
Harpenden,
Hertfordshire
HPLR 13

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Date: 29 August 2014	Date: 29 August 2014

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1. SUMMARY

A scheme of archaeological work was required during development at the former Glen Eagle Manor Hotel, Luton Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire as the site was archaeologically sensitive. The hotel building was a locally-listed structure of 19th century date with later additions. Roman artefacts suggesting occupation have been found in Harpenden and a Saxon military road is followed by Luton Road, adjacent to the site. Harpenden is a settlement of medieval origin and the 12th century church of St Nicholas is nearby.

A building recording survey confirmed the survival of much of the original late 19th century house. Elsewhere, most of the original fittings had been lost and the layout obscured by partitioning.

Archaeological monitoring and recording subsequent to the demolition of the former hotel indicated most of the groundworks occurred in the area of the cellar of the building and, consequently, no archaeological remains were revealed.

No artefacts were retrieved.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Archaeological Building Recording

Building recording is defined as:

‘... a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components on land or under water.’ (IfA 2008a).

2.2 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.” (IfA 2008b).

2.3 Planning Background

A planning application (ref: 5/13/1858) for the demolition of the existing former hotel building and residential development at the site was granted by St Albans District Council with conditions for archaeological investigations in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) approved by the local planning authority (Appendix 1).

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by RDT Design on behalf of Jarvis Homes to undertake the work. Building recording was carried out on 8th and 23rd January 2014 and the archaeological monitoring and recording between 21st May and 16th June 2014.

2.4 Topography and Geology

Harpenden is 8km southeast of Luton and 7km northwest of St Albans in the administrative district of St Albans, Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The site is located in the centre of Harpenden, c. 400m north of the church of St Nicholas, on the west side of Luton Road at its junction with Townsend Lane, at National Grid Reference TL 131 146 (Fig. 2).

The geology of the area comprises river terrace deposits of sand and gravel that

overlie chalk (Hodge *et al.* 1984). The site is in the lower part of a slight northwest-southeast valley at about 104m OD.

2.5 Archaeological Setting

Harpenden is a settlement of medieval origin, though Roman artefacts including coins and querns have been found and suggest occupation of the period in the area. Nearby is the church of St Nicholas, of 12th century origin with a 15th century tower. The church, except the tower, was pulled down in 1862. The place name Harpenden refers to a *herepath*, a Saxon route used by the military of about the 9th century. This *herepath* is followed by the Luton Road, which passes immediately alongside the site.

The former Glen Eagle Manor Hotel is locally listed and situated within Harpenden Conservation Area. Sources assessed as part of a Heritage Statement produced in support the application for planning permission (Lowe 2013) indicate that the hotel was developed around a large house built either in the 1880s or in 1894. The house, built for Captain Charles Braithwaite, was first depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping in 1897. Archive photographs included in the Heritage Statement show a large house in red brick with three-storey gable windows on the southeast side and a two-storey projection from the southeast corner.

The house was converted to a hotel in 1928 and an extension was built on the south side in 1931. A much larger extension was built on the east side of the building in 1971, including a wing projecting to the south. It has several 20th century extensions that subsume the original building.

3. BUILDING RECORDING

by R. Trimble

3.1 Methodology

Recording of the buildings was undertaken to Level 2 standard, as defined by English Heritage (English Heritage 2006), and in accordance with recommendations for historic building recording made by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers.

The record was compiled through:

- a photographic record including views of exterior of the building, the principal circulation areas, and individual rooms.
- Views of internal and external structural and decorative details relevant to the design, development and use of the buildings (English Heritage 2006; ALGAO 1997)

The photographic archive was compiled in colour, using a digital SLR camera fitted with a 16-85mm lens. An index to the photographic record was compiled on Archaeological Project Services *pro forma* recording sheets.

Photographic viewpoints were marked on plans of the building provided by Jarvis Homes.

3.2 Results

The extent of surviving elements of the late Victorian house are depicted in Fig. 4, contained within the area bounded by a red line. Further plans depicting the older parts of the building are reproduced in Fig. 5, together with annotations showing the locations of photographic viewpoints. At the time of the survey, the shell of the original house was largely intact from the bay windows and further west but had

been substantially destroyed by later alterations in the area east of the bay windows. It is possible that some original outbuildings were subsumed into service areas at the west end of the late building.

Exterior

In the north elevation (see *Plate 1*), the original facade was largely intact, except for the area east of the projecting element over the modern foyer. Original fabric, characterised by brickwork in Flemish Bond (in contrast to the more recent build in stretcher bond) includes the projection and all of the area east of a modern wing extending forward from the west end of the facade. There appears to have been some alteration in the arrangement of windows at first floor level, indicated by a blocked window immediately west of the projection (denoted by the surviving brick arch). At least one of the pair of small windows is a late insertion replacing the larger window indicated by the arch. The attic window is also late and relates to a hotel room built into the roof space (see below).

In the south elevation (see *Plate 2*), the bay survived at first and second floor levels and the area to the west was intact (including the five portrait windows at first floor). The central dormer window appears to have been original but the windows to either side were late alterations. Bay windows visible at the southeast corner on historic photographs appeared to have been demolished as part of works to construct the late extension east of the surviving bay windows.

The western elevation of the original house was obscured by late hotel extensions.

Interior - Staircases

Internally, the original oak staircase was largely intact on the north side of the building, in the area behind the projecting

entrance (see *Plate 3*), as was the large window in the north wall (see *Plate 4*). Woodwork around the landing at first floor level (see *Plate 5*) and the oak stairs to the second floor were also original (see *Plates 6 and 7*). At second floor level, the stairs were cased within late partition walls (*Plate 8*).

A second staircase at the west end of the house was probably used for services and was set conveniently near to adjacent outbuildings shown on the late Victorian Ordnance Survey map. The stairs extended west at ground floor (see *Plate 9 and 10*), before turning east and rising to first floor level (see *Plate 11*). The stairs originally turned north in the area of later panelling visible to left of view in *Plate 10*, but were extended to the west following the construction of the new wing and the opening up of the original west wall. The staircase continues up to the second floor (*Plate 12*).

Interior

The basement, located in the western part of the house and apparently extending across the full width of the building, was reached from stairs descending to the east from behind a door located on the south side of the central east-west corridor. South of the stairs were two rectangular spaces aligned north-south, each with a barrel vaulted ceiling. The western area had brick supported shelves which probably originally functioned as a wine bottle rack along the west wall (see *Plate 13*), while the eastern area had a more recent wine rack along its west wall (see *Plate 14*). The northern space north of the stairs was most recently in use as a boiler room (equipment on the west side of the room and only partly visible in *Plate 15*).

Some of the rooms used as service areas at ground floor at the western end of the building (see *Plates 16 and 17*) could have

been formed from outhouses situated to the west of the original building, although this was difficult to corroborate because of the extent of recent modification.

Little in the way of architectural detail (such as mantelpieces or fireplaces) survived in the individual rooms and the majority had been substantially altered to form *en-suite* bathrooms. At first floor, the main bedroom in the south bay (see *Plate 18*) was apparently truncated to the east – possibly to create a hotel bathroom or through construction of the extension to the east. The remaining rooms at first floor (see *Plates 19, 20, 20, 21 and 22*) had been subject to a similar level of alteration.

At second floor, the bedroom over the stairs on the north side of the building (see *Plate 23*) was apparently formed by partitioning on the south side, which would suggest that the area originally formed part of a ‘gallery’ situated to the north of the bay window bedroom. Components of the roof structure exposed in the room might have provided a decorative element in this ‘gallery’ (*Plates 24 and 25*). The bedroom in the bay on the south side of the second floor (see *Plate 26*) appeared to have been truncated on the east side, in similar fashion to the room below. West of the ‘gallery’ area the room on the north side of the building was apparently built into the roof space (see *Plate 27*), corresponding with the late dormer window seen from the exterior. However, a room on the south side (not depicted) is probably original as it corresponds with a window seen in historic photographs. Timbers at the northwest corner of the roof of the house were visible in a storeroom (see *Plate 28*).

3.3 Discussion

The survey has confirmed the survival of much of original house, except for the parts affected by the extension east of the

bay windows. Internally, the main staircase is clearly recognisable as an element of the original house. Elsewhere, most of the original fittings had been lost in the various rooms and the original layout was obscured by partitioning to form *en suite* bathrooms.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

4.1 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the work was to record and interpret historic and archaeological features exposed during the dismantling/demolition of the building and development groundwork.

The objectives of the investigation were to determine the form, function and spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered and to, as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from them and to establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

4.2. Methods

The investigation involved monitoring of building dismantling/demolition and development groundwork, and investigation and recording of any archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 2. A photographic record was also compiled. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

4.3. Results

Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

The footprint of the new building was first delineated by sheet piling. The area within, largely comprising the cellared area of the former hotel, was then reduced to the required depth by mechanical excavators (Plates 29, 30). Due to the method of excavation, an accessible straight section could not be recorded but an approximately 2m depth of sand and gravel natural deposits (002) was observed overlain by modern made ground (001). No archaeological features were observed.

4.4. Discussion

The site had been severely disturbed by the cellaring of the hotel and no archaeological remains were revealed.

5. CONCLUSIONS

A programme of archaeological work was carried out at the former Glen Eagle Manor Hotel, Luton Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire as the site was archaeologically sensitive.

A building recording survey confirmed the survival of much of original house with the main staircase clearly recognisable as an element of it. Elsewhere, most of the original fittings had been lost and the layout obscured by partitioning.

Archaeological monitoring and recording subsequent to the demolition of the former hotel revealed no archaeological remains.

No artefacts were retrieved.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of RDT Design for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis on behalf of Jarvis Homes. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Denise Drury.

7. PERSONNEL

Project Coordinator: Gary Taylor
Building Recording: Russell Trimble
Archaeological Monitoring: Neil Parker
Photographic reproduction: Russell Trimble, Mark Peachey
Illustration: Mark Peachey, Russell Trimble
Building recording analyst: Russell Trimble
Post-excavation analyst: Mark Peachey

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

ALGAO 1997 *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practise*

Hodge, CAH, Burton, RGO, Corbett, WM, Evans, R, and Seale, RS, 1984 *Soils and their use in Eastern England, Soil Survey of England and Wales 13*

IfA, 2008a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

IfA, 2008b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

Lowe, R, 2013 *Heritage Statement,
Former Glen Eagle Manor Hotel Site,
Luton Road, Harpenden*

9. ABBREVIATIONS

ALGAO Association of Local Government
Archaeological Officers

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

OS Ordnance Survey



Figure 1 - General location plan




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KEY
 Area shown on Fig 3


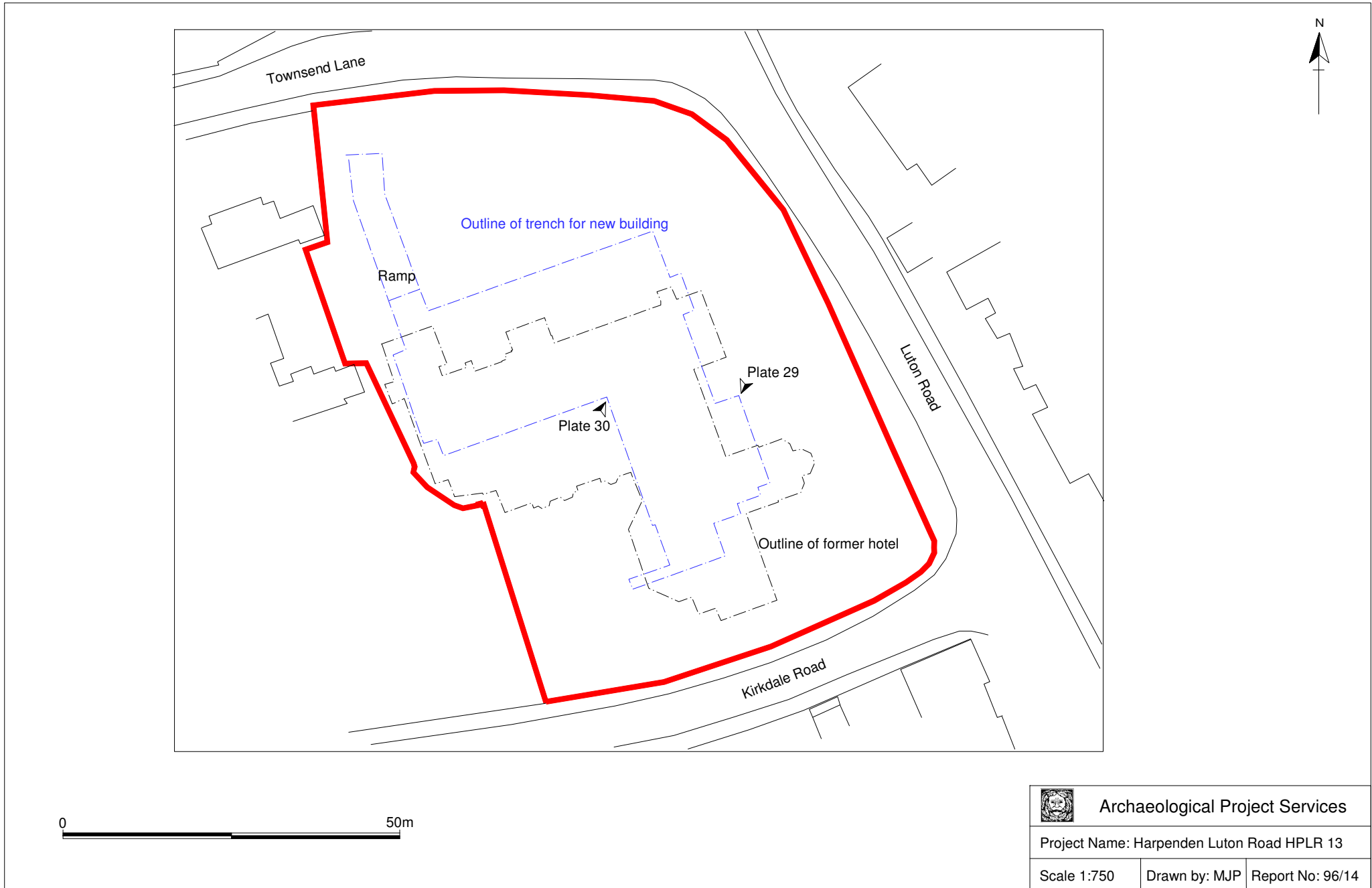
	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Harpenden Luton Road HPLR 13		
Scale 1:25000	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 96/14

Figure 2. Site location plan




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Harpenden Luton Road HPLR 13		
Scale 1:750	Drawn by: MJP	Report No: 96/14

Figure 3. Trench location plan

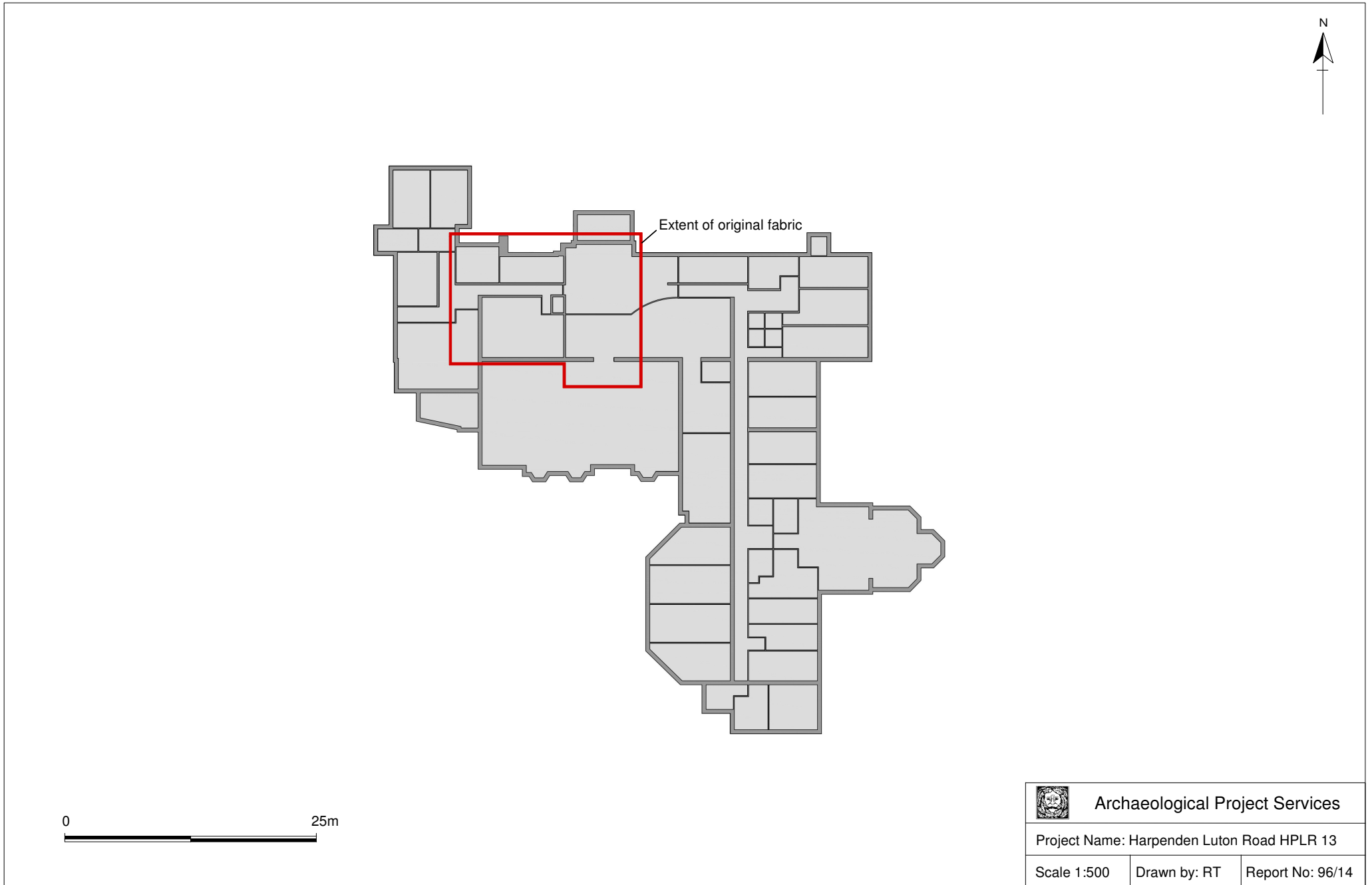


Figure 4. Plan showing ground floor and extent of original fabric of building.

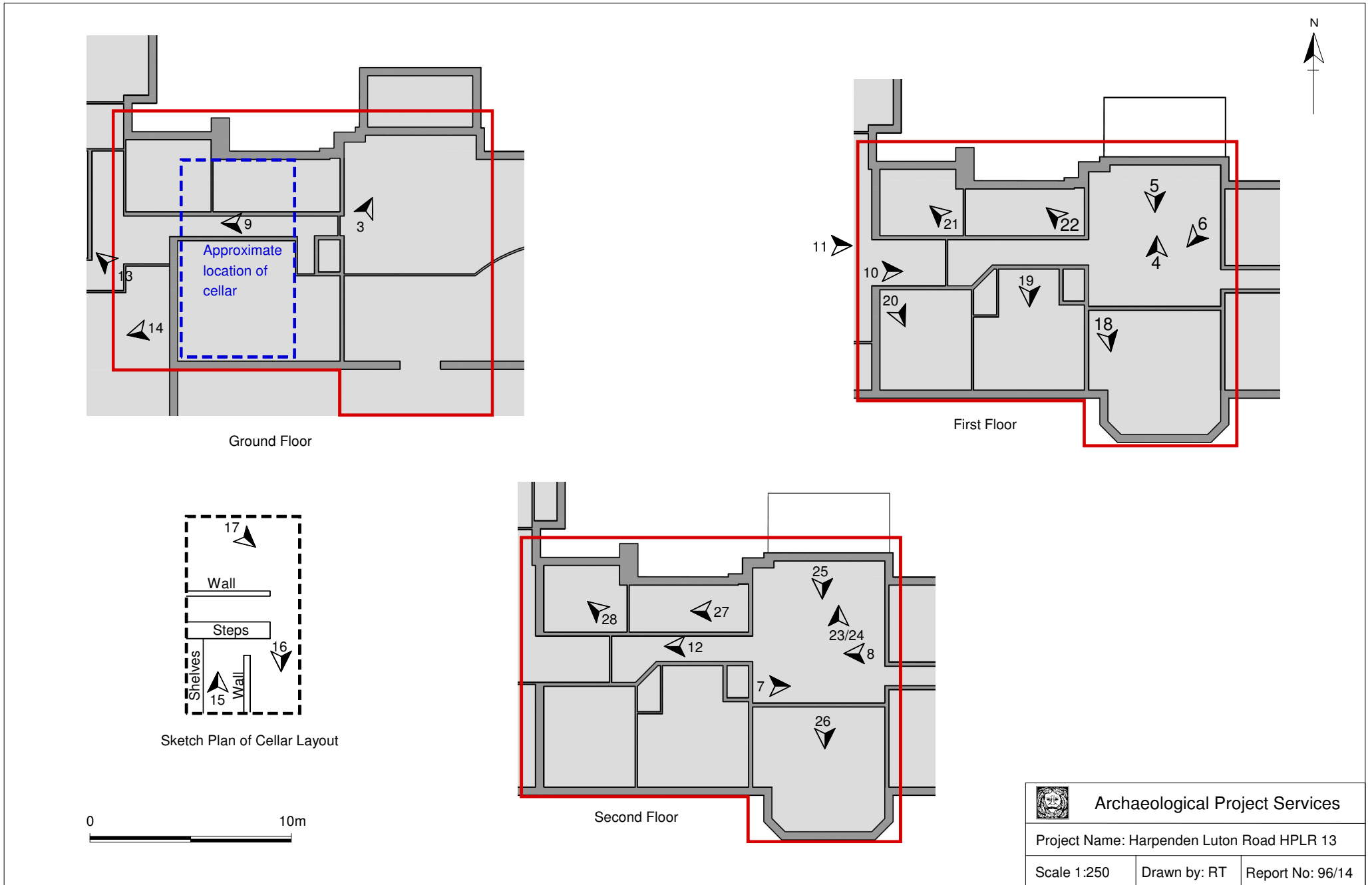


Figure 5. Plans showing photographic viewpoints within building



Plate 1. North facing elevation, looking *c.* southeast



Plate 2. South facing elevation looking *c.* northwest



Plate 3. Staircase viewed from ground floor level facing NNW



Plate 4. Interior of stairs window, looking northwest



Plate 5. Landing and stairs to second floor, looking southeast



Plate 6. Stairs to second floor, looking south



Plate 7. Stairs to second floor, looking northeast



Plate 8. Second floor landing, looking southwest



Plate 9. Original southwest door and second staircase, looking southwest

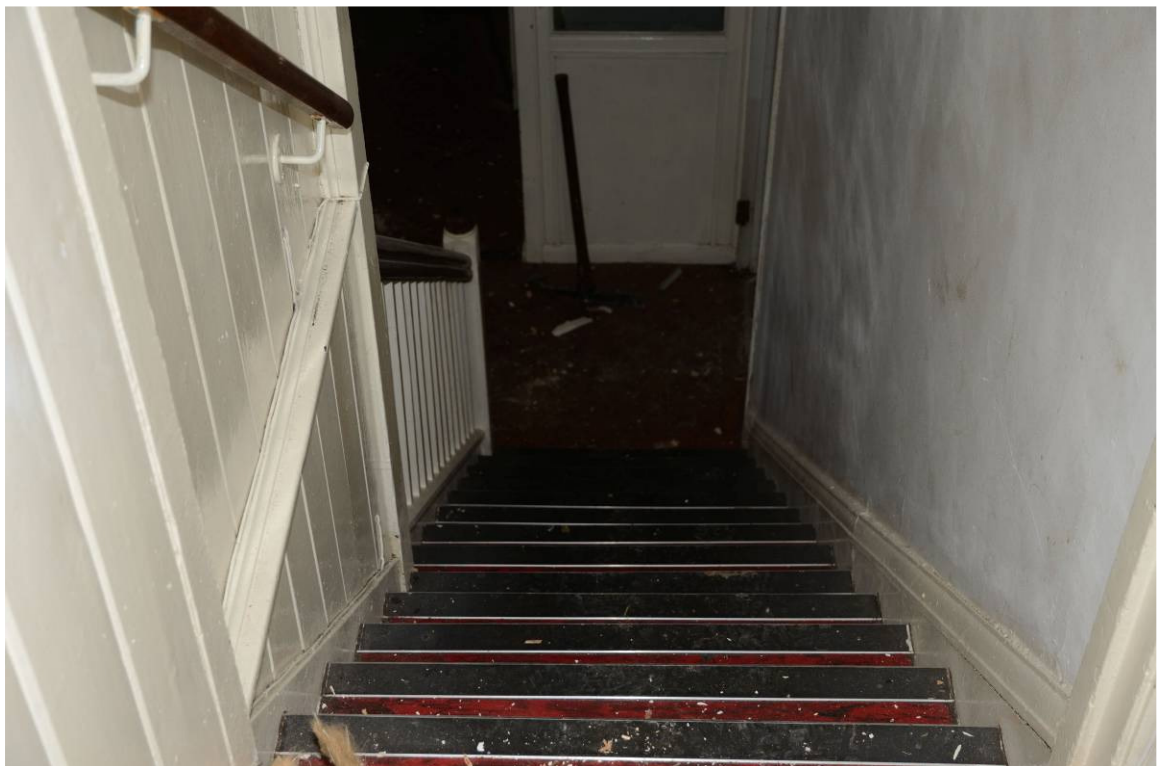


Plate 10. Second staircase, looking northeast



Plate 11. Second staircase from first floor, looking northeast



Plate 12. Second staircase from second floor, looking southwest



Plate 13. Basement storage area, looking northwest



Plate 14. Basement area with wine racks, looking southeast



Plate 15. Basement northwest of the stairs, looking east



Plate 16. 'Boiler room'. looking c. west



Plate 17. Room in extensions to southwest, looking southwest



Plate 18. Main bedroom at first floor, facing southeast



Plate 19. First floor bedroom, facing southeast



Plate 20. First floor bedroom, facing *c.* east



Plate 21. First floor bedroom, facing west



Plate 22. First floor rooms, facing west



Plate 23. Second floor window in projecting bay to northwest, facing northwest



Plate 24. Exposed roof timbers in the projecting bay, facing northwest



Plate 25. Exposed roof timbers in the projecting bay, facing southeast



Plate 26. Main bedroom at second floor, looking southeast



Plate 27. Exposed roof timbers on the northwest side of second floor, looking southwest



Plate 28. Storage room at second floor, northwest corner, looking west



Plate 29. Machining the basement of the new building looking southwest



Plate 30. General view of deepened site looking northeast

Appendix 1: SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

PREPARED FOR RDT DESIGN

BY ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Institute for Archaeologists' Registered Organisation No. 21

DECEMBER 2013

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 *A scheme of archaeological work is required during development at the former Glen Eagle Manor Hotel, Luton Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*
- 1.2 *The site is archaeologically sensitive. The building is a locally-listed structure of 19th century date with later additions. Roman artefacts suggestion occupation have been found in Harpenden and a Saxon military road is followed by Luton Road, adjacent to the site. Harpenden is a settlement of medieval origin and the 12th century church of St Nicholas is nearby.*
- 1.3 *The investigation will involve monitoring of building dismantling/demolition and development groundwork, and investigation and recording of archaeological remains. Features exposed will be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for a scheme of archaeological work during development at the former Glen Eagle Manor Hotel, Luton Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
 - 2.2.1 Overview.
 - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
 - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
 - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 Harpenden is 8km southeast of Luton and 7km northwest of St Albans in the administrative district of St Albans, Hertfordshire. The Site is located in the centre of Harpenden, c. 400m north of the church of St Nicholas, on the west side of Luton Road at its junction with Townsend Lane, at National Grid Reference TL 131 146.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 4.1 A planning application for the demolition of the existing former hotel building and residential development at the site was granted by St Albans District Council with conditions for archaeological investigations.

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 5.1 The geology of the area comprises river terrace deposits of sand and gravel that overlie chalk. The site is in the lower part of a slight northwest-southeast valley at about 104m OD.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

- 6.1 The former Glen Eagle Manor Hotel is locally listed and situated within Harpenden Conservation Area. It is thought to have been constructed about 1894 as a typical detached Victorian house in pleasure grounds. It has several 20th century extensions that subsume the original building.

- 6.2 Harpenden is a settlement of medieval origin, though Roman artefacts including coins and querns have been found and suggest occupation of the period in the area. Nearby is the church of St Nicholas, of 12th century origin with a 15th century tower. The church, except the tower, was pulled down in 1862. The place name Harpenden refers to a 'herepath', a Saxon route used by the military of about the 9th century. This herepath is followed by the Luton Road, which passes immediately alongside the site.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aim of the work will be to record and interpret historic and archaeological features exposed during the dismantling/demolition of the building and development groundwork.

7.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIfA). Archaeological Project Services is IfA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 Building Investigation will be undertaken during to the demolition of the existing building and will be carried out in accordance with English Heritage (2006) guidelines. Subject to accessibility and Health and Safety considerations, the record will include:

- A photographic survey, to be tied to floor plans, of the Victorian and Edwardian sections of the building only, to include within these specified areas: general and detailed views of the exterior and interior of all rooms and circulation areas; all roof structures; doors, windows and any other original or historic structural or decorative features and details.
- Dimensioned plans of each floor as existing within the specified area. This will incorporate details of the form and location of any structural features of historic interest; supplemented by
- A written record providing an account of the building's type, materials and possible dates.

8.2.2 Archaeological monitoring of development groundwork will be undertaken. This will be carried out intermittently and if initial stages of monitoring indicate that there is limited potential for archaeological remains in the area this will be communicated to the St Albans District Archaeologist to seek an early termination of the monitoring.

8.2.3 Stripped areas and trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets.

8.2.4 Finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis.

8.2.5 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:

- the site during the investigation to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within the area.
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left *in situ* and only excavated if absolutely necessary. Should removal be required the appropriate Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained before the exhumation of the remains. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, coroner and the police will be informed, where appropriate.

9 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

9.2 On completion of the fieldwork, the records will be analysed and a report detailing the results of the investigation will be prepared. This will involve:

9.2.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.2.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln.

9.3 Stage 2

9.3.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.3.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.4 Stage 3

9.4.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

9.4.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the investigation.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- Plans of the building.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site, the building, and specific archaeological features.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the client; the St Albans District Planning Archaeologist; and to Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record.

11 **ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to the appropriate local museum/archive repository, in accordance with standard national guidelines and procedures and any local museum-specific requirement.

12 **PUBLICATION**

12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).

12.2 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate local and national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* for findings of medieval or later date.

13 **CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with the St Albans District Archaeologist. They will be given 10 days written notice of the commencement of the project.

14 **VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.

14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.

14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.

14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

15 **PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

15.1 The investigation will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme, and also on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site. Post-excavation work is likewise dependent on the quantity and complexity of archaeological remains encountered.

15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of investigations of this type will undertake the work.

15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists.

16 **SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT**

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric – A Beeby, APS/local specialist, if required Roman – A Beeby, APS local specialist, if required Post-Roman - A Beeby, APS/ local specialist, if required
Non-pottery Artefacts	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist/G Taylor, APS

Animal Bones	J Rackham/M Holmes, independent specialists
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	Dr R Gowland, Independent Specialist
Carbon dating	SUERC

17 **INSURANCES**

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

18 **COPYRIGHT**

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

19 **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice*

Specification: Version 1, 13-12-13

Appendix 2

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Description	Interpretation	Date
001	Concrete and stone rubble, up to 0.5m thick	Made ground	Modern
002	Loose orangey brown sand and gravel, at least 2m thick	Natural	

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The excavation archive consists of:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Context register sheet |
| 2 | Context record sheets |
| 5 | Daily record sheets |
| 4 | Photographic record sheets |

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Verulamium Museum
St Michael's street
St Albans
Hertfordshire
AL3 4SW

Museum Accession Code:	LRH 13
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	HPLR 13
OASIS Record No:	archaeo11-188573

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol1-188573

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and building recording at former Glen Eagle Hotel, Luton Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire
Short description of the project	A building recording survey of the former hotel confirmed the survival of much of the original late 19th century house except for parts affected by extension east of the bay windows. Internally, the main staircase was clearly recognisable as an element of the original house. Elsewhere, most of the original fittings had been lost in the various rooms and the original layout was obscured by partitioning to form en suite bathrooms. A watching brief on new groundworks subsequent to demolition of the hotel revealed no archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 08-01-2014 End: 16-06-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	HPLR13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LRH13 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	5/13/1858 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE ST ALBANS HARPENDEN Former Glen Eagle Hotel, Luton Road
Postcode	AL5 2UQ

Study area 1500.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 131 146 51.8181121828 -0.358956545916 51 49 05 N 000 21 32 W Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 104.00m Max: 104.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Project Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator Gary Taylor
 Project director/manager Gary Taylor
 Project supervisor Russell Trimble
 Project supervisor Neil Parker
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body RDT Design on behalf of Jarvis Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Verulamium Museum
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Verulamium Museum
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Monitoring and Building Recording at former Glen Eagle Manor Hotel, Luton Road, Harpenden, Hertfordshire
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Trimble, R; Peachey, M.
 Other bibliographic details 96/14
 Date 2014
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Project Services
 Place of issue or publication Heckington

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