

## Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION: STANBOROUGH HOUSE, 76 HIGH STREET, HODDESDON, HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 3732 0866

*on behalf of Latis Limited  
for Stanborough Court Developments Ltd*



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October 2012

ASC: 1560/HCC/2




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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	HCC	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1560
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-134859	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	Pending
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Hoddesdon		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Broxbourne		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 3732 0866		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	2500 sq m (area available for evaluation)		
<i>Present use:</i>	Social club & car park		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	a) Restoration of existing building: conversion to bar & restaurant b) Construction of new social club c) Construction of apartment building & associated works		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Broxbourne Borough Council		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	7/0910/08		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	24th to 26th September 2012		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Latis Ltd 65 New Bond Street Mayfair London W1S 1RN		
<i>Client:</i>	Stanborough Court Developments Ltd		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Robert Luck		

## Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Mo Muldowney	<i>Date:</i>	02 October 2012
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	02 October 2012

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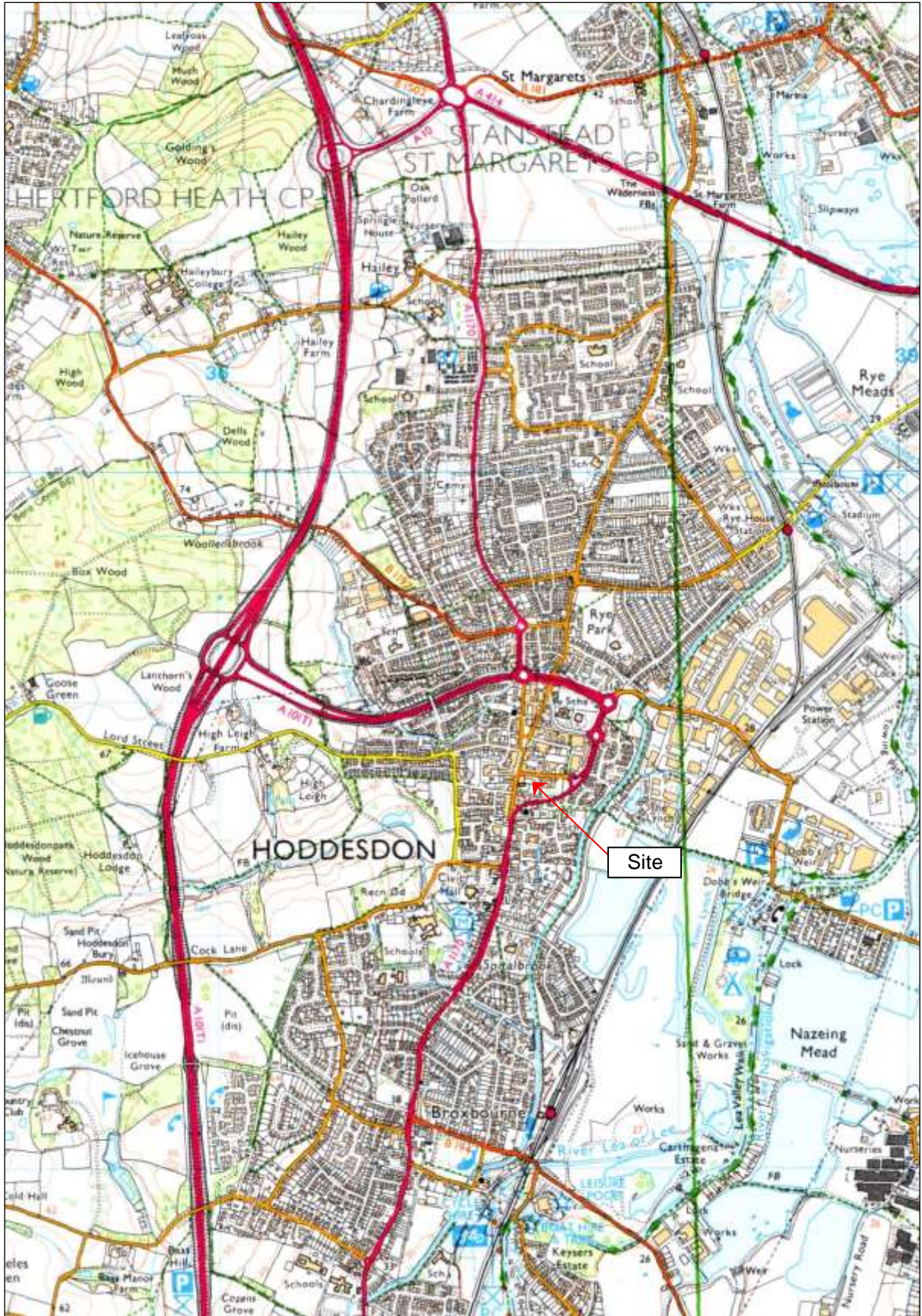


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In September 2012, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the rear of Stanborough House, 76 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, ahead of the proposed residential and commercial redevelopment of the site. All four trenches revealed a significant amount of made-ground, built up throughout the post-medieval and into the modern period, following the lateral truncation of previous deposits including the natural silty clays.*

### 1. Introduction

1.1 In September 2012 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Stanborough House, 76 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Latis Ltd, for Stanborough Court Developments Ltd, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2012), and approved by *Herts CC Historic Environment Unit*, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *Hoddesdon Borough Council*. The relevant planning application reference is 7/0910/08.

#### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

#### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

#### 1.4 *The Site*

##### 1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in Hoddesdon, in the Borough of Broxbourne, at NGR TL 3732 0866 (Fig. 1). It stands on the east side of the High Street, south of its junction with Conduit Lane, c.0.5km north of the town centre, and 0.3km south of the parish church (Fig. 2). The site lies within *Area of Archaeological Significance 3*, as designated on the Local Plan, relating to the historic core of the settlement.

Behind 76 High Street there is a lawned area, beyond which is a large walled tarmac car park, together totalling c.2500 sq. m. The rear of the property can be accessed through a double gate in Conduit Lane.

The building has a complete range of modern services, all of which will be present under the car park surface. In addition to the modern surface to the car park, the building has been extensively extended in the last forty years, which may have resulted in the loss or deterioration of below ground archaeological remains.

#### 1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

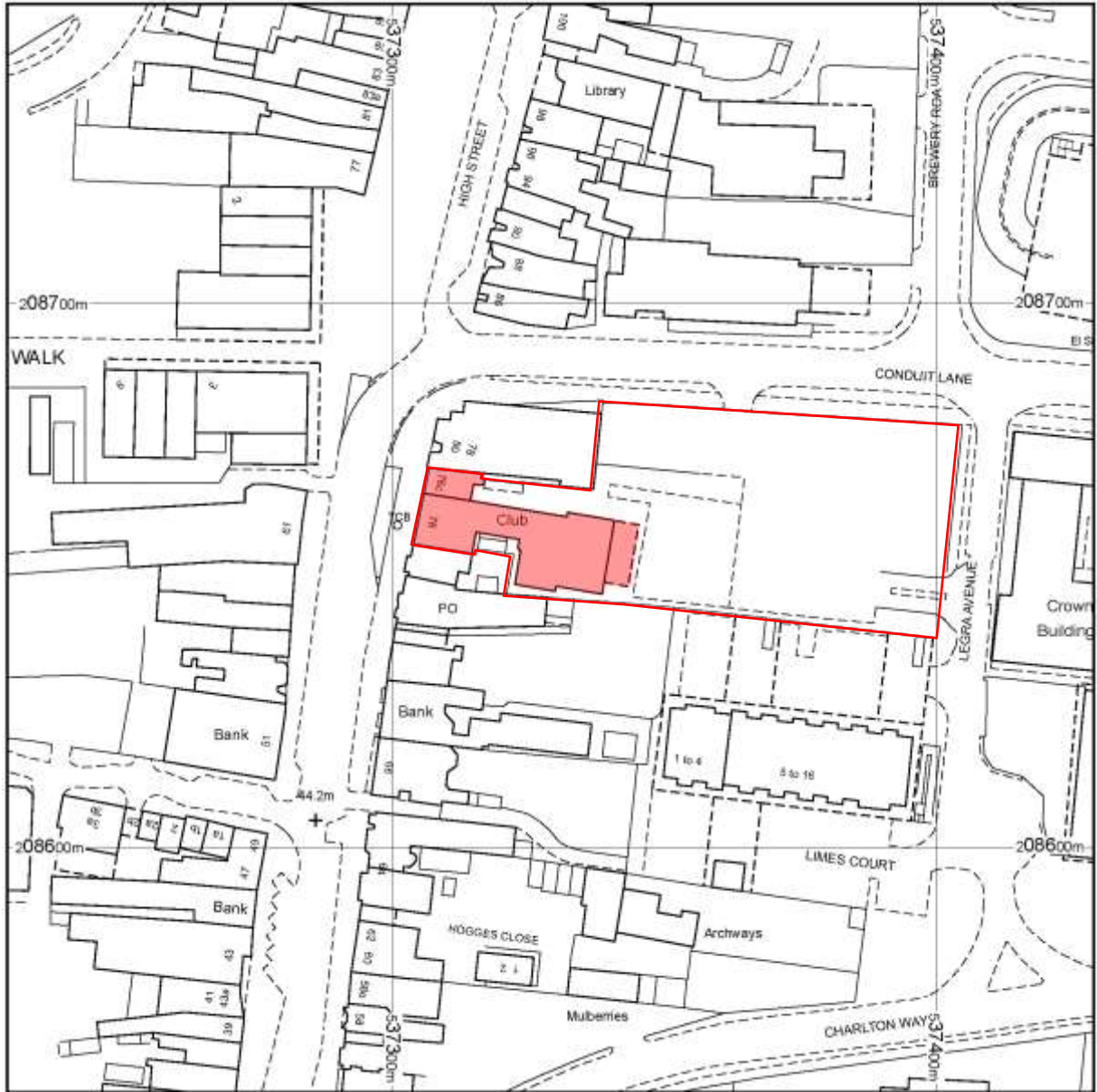
The site is level, and is located on higher ground (c.45m AOD) to the west of the alluvium of the flood plain of the river Lea. The site is in an urban area, so natural soils will have been modified (Soil Survey 1983). The underlying geology comprises mainly London Clay over chalk (Thompson 2002, 2).

#### 1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises (Fig. 3):

- *Restoration, alteration and conversion of existing social club building to form a bar and restaurant building (A3/A4) with 2×1-bed units;*
- *Erection of a new social club building including ancillary offices;*
- *Erection of a 3/4-storey building containing 22 one-bed and 18 two-bed units with associated parking and amenity works*





**Figure 2:** Site plan (scale 1:1250)



Figure 3: Proposed development (scale as shown)



## 2. Aims & Methods

### 2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design, the aims of the evaluation were:

- To gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of proposed development

### 2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008a & c, 2009a & b) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2010), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991, EH 2006a & b), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

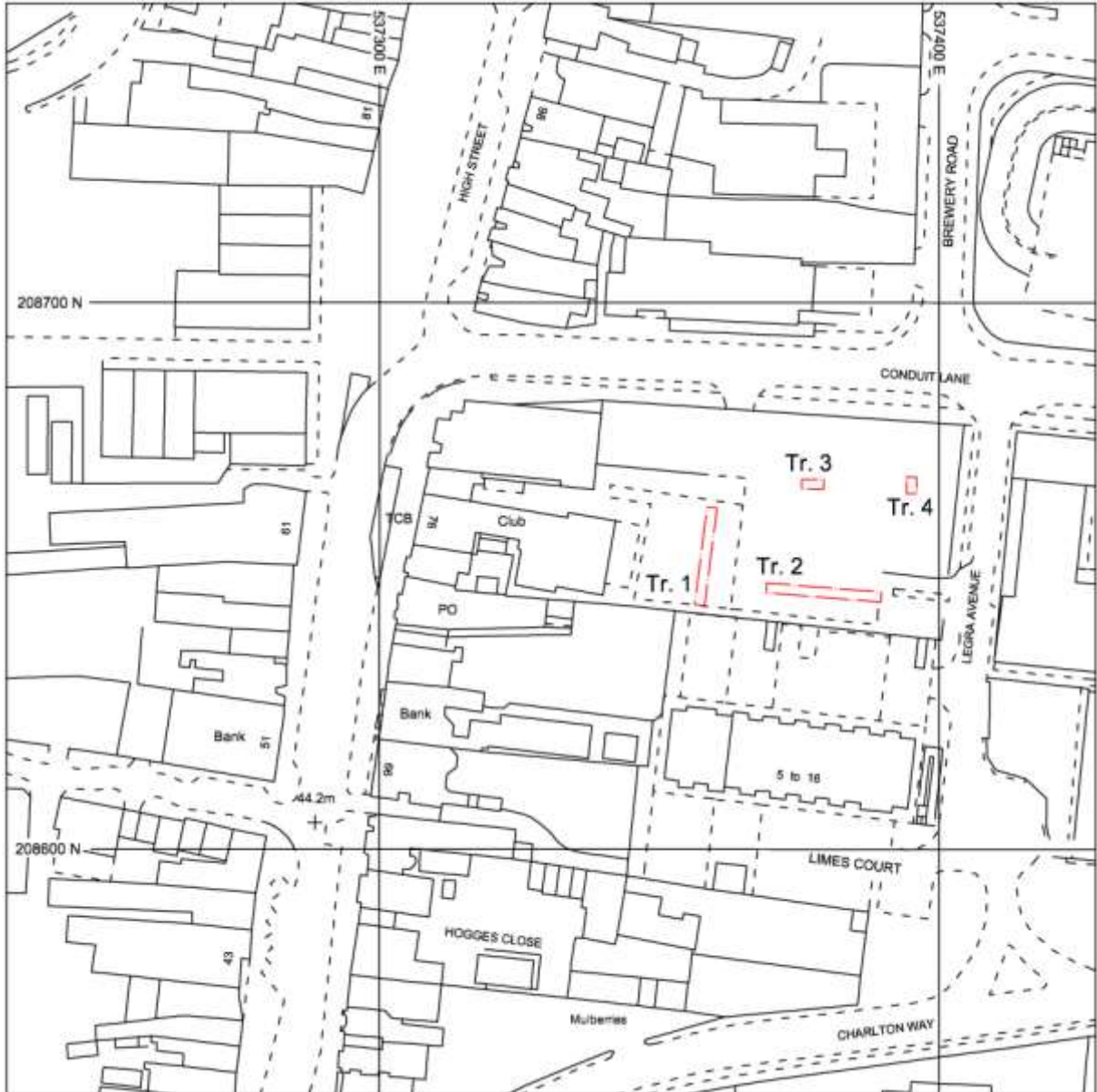
### 2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the project design, and involved:

- Excavation of four trial trenches, each 1.8m wide but variable in length, amounting to a 3% sample of the site area affected by the proposed development. Actual trench locations are shown in Fig. 4.

### 2.4 *Constraints*

In order to avoid damage to an underground service, Trench 1 was shortened at the south end by 1.8m and Trench 2 was shortened by 2.5m at the east end. Access to all trenches was prevented by their depth and the partial loose nature of the made-ground encountered in them. As a result recording was done from the ground surface only.



**Figure 4:** Trench locations (scale 1:1250)

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information the desk-based assessment (Semmelmann 2007) and the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER: search ref. 130/12).

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC)

Two stone implements comprising an Acheulian handaxe and the butt end of a handaxe as well as two flakes (HER 1216) were found by SH Warren in a brickyard worked in c.1895 to the west of the High Street. A stone or flint handaxe (HER 2101) was also discovered in the same area.

Prehistoric features and finds have been discovered in Hoddesdon including four Mesolithic occupation sites on the flood plain at Dobbs Weir, c.900m south-east of the site (Thompson 2002, 3). Evidence was also discovered for Neolithic occupation in a quarry face at Rye Meads, and at Hailey Hall, respectively c.2.2km north-east and 2.5km south-east of the site. Late Bronze Age occupation evidence was unearthed at John Warner School, c.1.75km northeast of the site and a possible barrow cemetery is located at Wormley, to the south of the town.

3.3 **Iron Age** (600BC-AD43)

An Iron Age settlement site has been identified to the north of the town at Hailey Hall. It appears that this was abandoned after the Roman conquest and the site was used for cremation burials (Thompson 2002, 6). Iron Age pottery fragments (HER 0184) were recovered from Yewlands, south-west of the site.

The only other features possibly relating to this period are a series of co-axial land boundaries covering some 20 sq. km in the vicinity of Hoddesdon, Cheshunt and Brickendon. Many of these boundaries are still in use as footpaths, roads and field boundaries (Thompson 2002, 4).

3.4 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period the Hoddesdon area lay within the tribal *civitas* of the *Catuvellauni*, with its major settlement at *Verulamium* (St Albans). The nearest settlement was at Ware, where the Roman road from London to York, known as *Ermine Street*, crossed the Lea (Thompson 2002, 6). The road passes c. 2.5km west of Hoddesdon town centre. It is thought that settlement in the Hoddesdon area at this time took the form of rural farmsteads (*ibid*, 4). Late Iron Age and Roman period settlement appears to have been largely on the boundary between the gravels and clays so that the streams and the Lea valley could be exploited.

Roman pottery and bones associated with small 'burial vases' (HER 1225) were discovered in 1861 in Pauls Lane, 500m north-east of the site. Other Roman material, including a coin from the Vespasian period (HER 1432) was found a similar distance to the northeast. A trackway and three horseshoes similar to Roman examples were

discovered in Ware Road in 1899 (HER 2953). Two pottery fragments were found close to Woollens Brook (HER 10956), one of which is almost certainly of Roman date. 'Roman Road' in Hoddesdon is named after Roman building materials (HER 1217) discovered close to the medieval ford north of Woollens Brook in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Other finds discovered in the area (HER 1218) included urned cremations in a ditch with a spearhead nearby.

### 3.5 *Saxon and Medieval* (c.450-1600)

There is no evidence for earlier Saxon activity in Hoddesdon, though late Saxon estates are clearly represented in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The Survey records 6 properties in amounting to 10 hides in total. None of the manors had a priest, church or a mill, suggesting that there was no substantial settlement, but there were weirs and a fishery in four of them producing eels (Thompson 2002, 7; VCH online). In 1253 a Tuesday market was granted in Hoddesdon and an annual 3-day fair on the feast of St Martin (11<sup>th</sup> November).

From the late 12<sup>th</sup> century the road along the west bank of the Lea through Hoddesdon became the main London to Cambridge route, when a bridge was built over the river Lea at Ware (Thompson 2002, 7). Despite the increased importance of the town, Hoddesdon was without a church until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. St Katherine's Chapel (HER 2951) was built at the north end of the market place in 1336. It was closed in 1657 and subsequently fell into disrepair, being demolished in 1707 (Thompson 2002, 7).

The Hospital of St Laud & St Anthony, Spitalbrook (HER 13317) is recorded as early as 1390. It occupied a 40 acre site east of the road on Spital Hill, on land held from Hoddesdonbury Manor. The hospital was so poorly funded that in 1568 the 8 inmates had to go begging. The hospital closed in 1573 and was used by the free grammar school of Broxbourne. The school had disappeared by 1595 and the building became a tavern by 1624 (Thompson 2002, 9-10).

### 3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Hoddesdon flourished in the 17<sup>th</sup> century when the highway became part of the Old North Road linking London, Ware, Royston, and Huntingdon, where it joined the Great North Road. It was turnpiked between Enfield and Ware in the 1720s and a tollhouse was erected at Spitalbrook in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was demolished in 1872 (Thompson 2002, 12). The town retained much of its earlier layout despite the fact that many new houses were erected, mainly along the High Street.

The importance of the coaching industry was supplemented by an increase in brewing and malting in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This is reflected in the HER, which has 4 entries for maltings (HER 5300, 5385, 6847, 6848) and 2 entries for breweries (HER 5446, 6849) within 500m of the site. Social issues were also addressed at this time with the construction of the workhouse, almshouses and pesthouse, and a parish cage was added to St Katherine's Chapel in 1722 (Thompson 2002, 22).

The present building at 67 High Street is thought to have been built in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and the rear wing added in 1637, the date displayed on the rainwater hoppers (Garside 2002, 41). It is recorded that in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the building was used as a doctor's surgery by William Horley, who was also the local registrar. It became a training school for servants between 1860 and 1890 (*ibid*, 85).



### 3.7 **Modern** (1900-present)

By the early 20<sup>th</sup> century brewing, building, the manufacture of sporting equipment, market gardening and watercress growing had replaced milling and malting as the major local sources of income. Watercress beds were set up in 1885 at the Lynch where it was possible to control the speed and temperature of the water. Willows were grown on the Lea near Rye House for the manufacture of tennis rackets and cricket bats: this business failed when the river level fell during the Second World War. The development of market gardens and nurseries in Hoddesdon began in 1899 at the north end of town (*ibid*, 31).

In 1901 Dr Wells, a founder member of the Hoddesdon Conservative Club, bought 76 High Street. It was he who initially rented the building to the club (Garside 2002, 99). The 1968 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 sheet shows the present car park as a bowling green (Simmelmann 2007, fig. 9).

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

Four trenches were excavated in the development area; three in the car park area at the rear of the plot, and one in the grassed area immediately behind the building (Fig. 4).

The trenches were opened with a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, operating under continuous archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed and mechanical excavation ceased at either 1.2m or when the natural horizon was encountered.

#### *General Stratigraphic Sequence*

All trenches contained the same sequence of light orange silty clay natural (102), overlain by made-ground (101). The uppermost deposit was mid yellow brown topsoil with turf (100). The made-ground comprised various deposits of brick and mortar debris, thick dark soils with coal, glass and porcelain pottery fragments distributed throughout, asbestos tiles etc. and redeposited clays and silts.

Natural (102) was encountered at a height of between 39.34m OD in Trench 4 at the lower end of the car park area, and 40.61m OD in Trench 1. The depth of the natural below the present ground surface varied between 1.4m (Trench 1) and 2.0m (Trench 3). Topsoil was encountered in Trench 1 only, with asphalt as the uppermost layer in the remaining trenches, and was no more than 0.25m thick.

Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1. The specialist finds report is presented in Appendix 4.

### 4.2 Trenches (Fig. 4: Plates 1 to 5)

All four trenches contained made-ground only and no archaeological features were present. The made-ground varied in character both in and between trenches, and contained a mixture of artefacts ranging from a fragment of clay tobacco pipe and oyster shell to screw-top glass bottles and a metal teapot.



**Plate 1:** Trench 1, facing south



**Plate 2:** Trench 2, facing east



**Plate 3:** Trench 2, made-ground deposits at west end, facing south



**Plate 4:** Trench 3, facing south





**Plate 5:** Trench 4, made ground deposits at north end, facing west

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The results of the evaluation demonstrate that there has been significant activity on the site over the post-medieval to modern period, commencing with a site-wide reduction in the ground level to approximately 40m OD. This removal of previous deposits included truncation of the upper surface of the natural substrate and resulted in the removal of any medieval or earlier features or deposits that may have been present. After this, the ground level of the site was raised, probably in stages and also not over the whole plot at the same time, given the variation in character and type of the made-ground, to an approximate height of 42m OD. The final and most recent activity at the rear of the plot, observed in Trenches 2, 3 and 4, was the instatement of the car park surface. In Trench 1 the most recent activity comprised a layer of turf.
- 5.2 Given the intensity of activity during the post-medieval and modern period, and the lateral truncation to the natural it is not possible to establish whether any medieval or earlier deposits would have been present within the development area. The background research (Section 3) does indicate that there may have been medieval remains, particularly from 13<sup>th</sup> century (and onwards) after the town was granted a market charter in 1253, but these are much more likely to be located towards the west of the development area, fronting the High Street. It also indicates that pre-medieval activity is unlikely to be present in the development area, with the majority of documented evidence showing it lies at a considerable distance.
- 5.3 No archaeological remains that pre-date the post-medieval period have survived in the development area, located at the rear of the plot. The absence of activity here does not preclude the presence of remains towards the front of the plot, given its location on the High Street frontage and the development of the settlement since the 13<sup>th</sup> century, but the potential for survival is unknown.

### *Confidence Rating*

Although heavy rain is not normally conducive to the excavation and examination of deposits, there was in this instance no difficulty with the identification of the remains uncovered in the development area. The greater than normal depths of the trench meant that it was not possible to work in them, but this did not prove to be a problem as no archaeological deposits survived, and there was no requirement for stepping the trenches. Overall, a high confidence rating can be applied to the results of the evaluation.

## **6. Acknowledgements**

The evaluation was commissioned by Latis Ltd for Stanborough Court Developments Ltd. The project was monitored by Andy Instone of the Herts CC Historic Environment Unit on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIfA. Fieldwork was carried out by Mo Muldowney BA PIfA and Gareth Shane BSc. The report was prepared by Mo Muldowney and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIfA.

## **7. Archive**

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDRom with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Broxbourne Museum.

## 8. References

### *Standards & Specifications*


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. English Heritage (London)
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- IFA 2008a *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
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- IFA 2010 *Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct*
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- Instone 2012b *Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: Hoddesdon Conservative Club, 76 High Street, Hoddesdon*. Herts CC Historic Environment Unit, issued 03/08/12
- Zeeprat B 2012 *Project Design for Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief, & Trial Trench Evaluation, for Latis Limited on behalf of Stanborough Court Developments Ltd* ASC doc. Ref. 1560/HCC/1


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- Garside S 2002 *Hoddesdon: a history*. Phillimore (Chichester)
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* Harpenden
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- Thompson I 2002 *Hoddesdon: Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*. HCC (Hertford)
- Tregelles J A 1908 *A History of Hoddesdon*. Stephen Austin & Sons (Hertford)
- VCH 1912 'Parishes: Broxbourne with Hoddesdon', *A History of the County of Hertford: vol 3*, 430-440  
URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=43639&strquery=hoddesdon>.
- Williams A & Martin G H (eds) 2003 *Domesday Book: a complete translation*. Penguin Classics (London)




## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	18m	Width	1.8m	Depth	1.5m
	Trench top N			42.11m OD		
	Trench base N			40.60m OD		
	Trench top S			42.12m OD		
	Trench base S			41.01m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	537359, 208662		S	537357, 208644	
Orientation:			N-S			
Reason for Trench:			Targeting grassed area at rear of building			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
100	Layer	Mid yellowish brown loose silt with turf. Topsoil	-	250	0	
101	Layer	Variable brick and mortar rubble, dark soils and gravels. Post-medieval to modern made-ground	-	1250	250	
102	Layer	Light orange silty clay. Natural	-	-	1500	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	21m	Width	1.8m	Depth	2.0m
	Trench top E			41.39m OD		
	Trench base E			40.23m OD		
	Trench top W			41.93m OD		
	Trench base W			39.91m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	537389, 208647		W	537368, 208648	
Orientation:			E-W			
Reason for Trench:			Targeting south edge of car park			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
101	Layer	Variable brick and mortar rubble, dark soils and redeposited silts. Upper layers gravels and tarmac car park surface. Post-medieval to modern made-ground	-	2000	0	
102	Layer	Light orange silty clay. Natural	-	-	2000	

Trench 3						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	4m	<b>Width</b>	1.8m	<b>Depth</b>	1.5m
	<b>Trench top</b>			41.67m OD		
	<b>Trench base</b>			40.21m OD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>E</b>	537378, 208667		<b>W</b>	537374, 208667	
	<b>Orientation:</b>			E-W		
<b>Reason for Trench:</b>			Targeting north side of car park			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Width (max: mm)</b>	<b>Thickness (max: mm)</b>	<b>Depth (BGL: mm)</b>	
101	Layer	Variable brick and mortar rubble, dark soils and redeposited silts. Upper layers gravels and tarmac car park surface. Post-medieval to modern made-ground	-	2000	0	
102	Layer	Light orange silty clay. Natural	-	-	2000	

Trench 4						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	3m	<b>Width</b>	1.8m	<b>Depth</b>	1.8m
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench top</b>			41.10m OD		
	<b>Trench base</b>			39.34m OD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>N</b>	537395, 208668		<b>S</b>	537395, 208665	
<b>Orientation</b>			N-S			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Targeting east side of car park			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Width (max: mm)</b>	<b>Thickness (max: mm)</b>	<b>Depth (BGL: mm)</b>	
101	Layer	Variable brick and mortar rubble, dark soils and redeposited silts. Upper layers gravels and tarmac car park surface. Post-medieval to modern made-ground	-	2000	0	
102	Layer	Light orange silty clay. Natural	-	-	2000	

## Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Stanborough House, 76 High Street, Hoddesdon			SITE NO/CODE: 1560 HCC
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Trench 1, facing south
2		✓	Trench 1, sondage at north end, facing south
3		✓	Trench 1, made-ground in sondage at north end, facing south-west
4		✓	Trench 1, sondage at north end, facing south
5	✓	✓	Trench 2, facing east
6	✓	✓	Trench 2, made-ground in sondage at west end, facing south
7	✓	✓	Trench 2, facing west
8	✓	✓	Trench 2, made-ground at west end, facing south
9		✓	Trench 2, made-ground east of concrete plinth, facing south
10		✓	Trench 2, concrete plinth, facing south
11		✓	Trench 2, made-ground west of concrete plinth, facing south
12	✓	✓	Trench 1, sample of made-ground near south end, facing east
13		✓	As above
14	✓	✓	Trench 3, made-ground, facing south
15		✓	Rear of 76 High Street, facing south-west
16	✓	✓	Trench 4, base of excavation, facing west
17	✓	✓	Trench 4, made-ground, facing west

## Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	CBM/ Tile		Glass		Clay Pipe		Fe		Shell	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)
101	3	131	3	131	1	5	1	9	1	9

### *Metal-detected Finds*

Before the evaluation commenced, a metal-detecting survey was carried out in the grassed area immediately behind Stanborough House. A small range of objects was recovered consisting of four coins (one of which was a modern Arabic coin and not included here), part of a brooch or fastening and eight buckles (Plates 6 to 9). All the objects are thought to date to the post-medieval period.

### *Catalogue*

#### **Coins**

Penny. George III, about 1806/7. Worn condition. Diam: 30mm

Halfpenny. George III, about 1806/7. Worn condition, partially legible. Diam: 28mm

Bun-head halfpenny . Victoria, 186. Rubbed smooth but still legible. Diam: 25mm

#### **Buckles**

There were seven D-shaped buckles varying between 22mm and 37mm in width, including one double-looped example and one rectangular in shape and 26mm wide. Most if not all are copper alloy and five had pins that are now missing.

#### **Brooch/fastening**

Copper alloy brooch or fastening, incomplete but fair condition.



**Plate 6:** Coins, obverse (*scale 5cm*)



**Plate 7:** Coins, reverse (*scale 5cm*)



**Plate 8:** Buckles (*scale 5cm*)



**Plate 9:** Brooch/fastening (side view) (*scale 5cm*)



## Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Stanborough House, 76 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire	OASIS reference:	Pending
Short Description:	In September 2012, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the rear of Stanborough House, 76 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, ahead of the proposed residential and commercial redevelopment of the site. All four trenches revealed a significant amount of made-ground, built up throughout the post-medieval and into the modern period, following the lateral truncation of previous deposits including the natural silty clays.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Garden and car park	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Yes
Monument type:	Layers	Monument period:	Post-medieval to modern
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	CBM; glass		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 3732 0866
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Stanborough House, 76 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire EN11 8ET		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	2500 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	c. 50m OD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Andy Instone	Project design originator:	Bob Zeepvat
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	Mo Muldowney
Sponsor / funding body:	Latis Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	24 September 2012	End date:	26 September 2012
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Broxbourne	CBM, glass, report	
Paper:		Report, site records, photographs	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Stanborough House, 76 High Street, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1560/HCC/2		
Author(s):	Mo Muldowney BA PIfA		
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