



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING AND DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS:
ODDY HILL BUNGALOW, FOX ROAD, WIGGINTON,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council



**Nicholas A Crank BSc AIFA &
Karin Semmelmann MA AIFA**

May 2006

ASC: 745/OHB/03

Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	OHB	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	745
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village:</i>	Wigginton		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Wigginton		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 93438 10664		
<i>Present use:</i>	Dwelling and pasture		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Pre-planning		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Dacorum District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	13 th December 2005		
<i>Client:</i>	Hertfordshire Property Corporate Services County Hall Pegs Lane Hertford SG13 8DQ		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Alan Haines		
<i>Telephone</i>		<i>Fax:</i>	

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Nicholas A Crank	<i>Date:</i>	4 th January 2006
<i>Revisions:</i>	Karin Semmelmann	<i>Date:</i>	15 th May 2006
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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CONTENTS

Summary.....	6
1. Introduction	6
2. Aims & Methods	8
3. Walk-Over Survey	9
4. Archaeological & Historical Evidence	11
5. Building Description	16
6. Statutory Constraints	22
7. Conclusions	23
8. Acknowledgements	24
9. Archive	24
10. References	26

Figures:

1. General location	5
2. Site location	7
3. Tithe Map 1841	14
4. Enclosure Map 1854.....	14
5. Ordnance Survey 25in Map 1898.....	15
6. Ordnance Survey 25in Map 1924.....	15
7. Ground plan	21

Appendices:

1. List of Photographs.....	26
2. ASC Oasis Form.....	27
3. SMR summary sheet.....	29

Plates:

Cover: West & south elevations

1. Dry valley in the northern part of the field.....	10
2. Looking north east across the field.....	10
3. South & west elevations	18
4. West elevation	18

5. East elevation..... 18

6. North elevation 18

7. Sheds to west of house 18

8. Shed to northeast of house..... 18

9. Room 1, looking north..... 19

10. Room 2, looking north..... 19

11. Room 3, looking north..... 19

12. Room 4, looking south east 19

13. Room 4, looking north west 19

14. Room 5, looking south 19

15. Room 6, looking south west 20

16. Room 7, looking south west 20

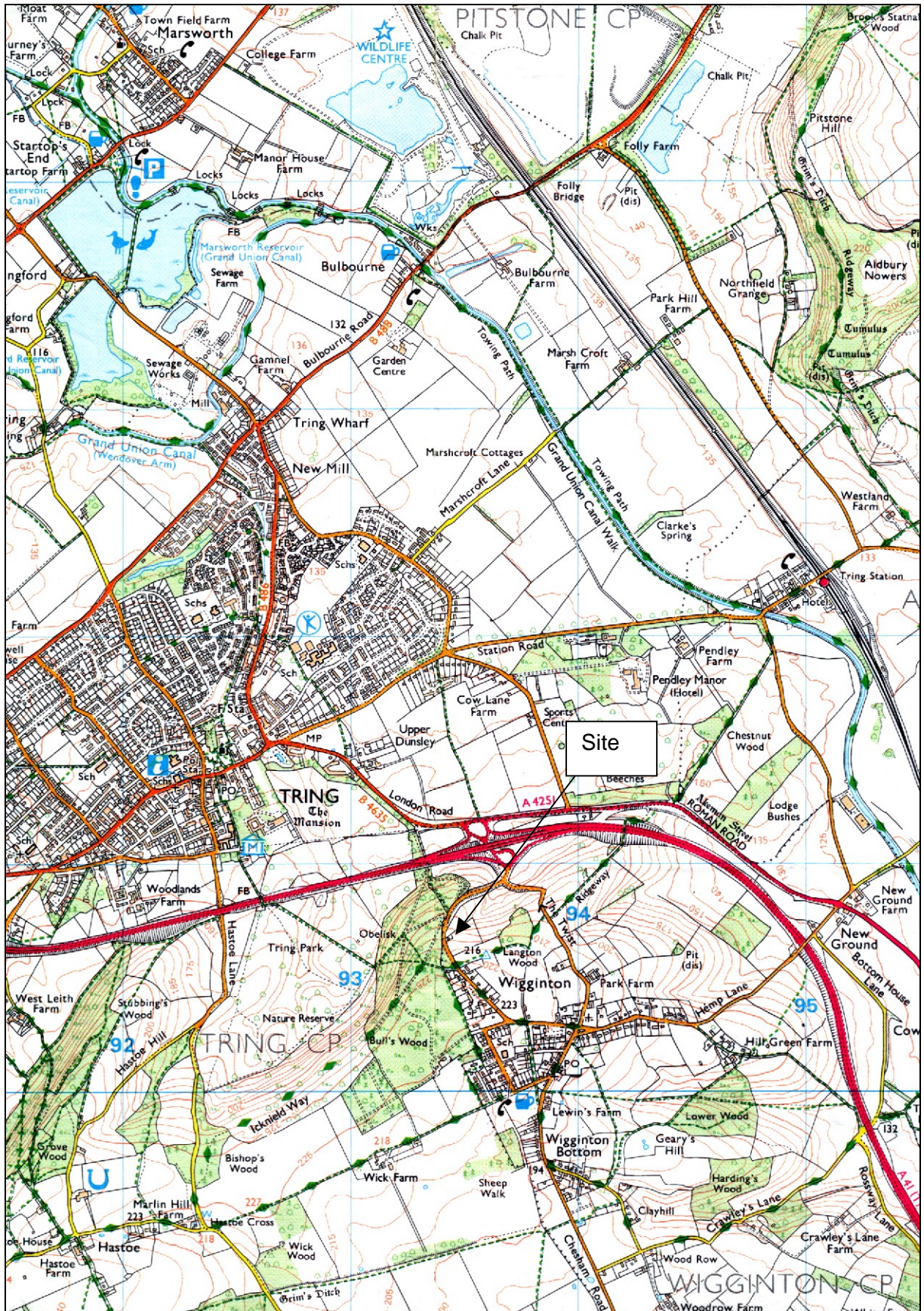


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In December 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building assessment and desk-based assessment of Oddy Hill Bungalow, Fox Road, Wigginton in order to assess the impact of any future planning proposal for the site with specific regard to the historic environment. The timber built bungalow, which was probably built as a farm labourer's cottage, originally had only 3 rooms and dates from 1931. It has subsequently been extended and modernised and now has 7 rooms and modern services apart from gas. The land on which it was built appears to have been open farmland from at least the medieval period. Within the site are two former ponds and a trackway known locally as "The Roman Ditch". A demolition layer found in the SW corner of the meadow during the installation of a pipeline in 2000 suggests the presence of another structure on the site. This may well have been an outhouse associated with the bungalow.

1 Introduction

1.1 In December 2005 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building assessment and desk-based assessment of Oddy Hill Bungalow, Fox Road, Wigginton (NGR SP 93438 10664: Fig. 1). The work was required to enable assessment of the impact of any future planning proposal for the site with specific regard to the historic environment, and has been defined in a project design prepared by ASC (Crank & Rouse 2005) and a brief (Batt 2005) prepared by *Hertfordshire County Archaeology Office*, acting as archaeological advisor (AA) to *Hertfordshire County Council*.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This assessment has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 & 16* (PPG15/16), prior to proposals for the redevelopment of the site.

1.3 *Location*

The site is located on the east side of Oddy Hill, 100m north east of Wigginton village and c.1.3km south east of the centre of Tring, at NGR SP 93438 10664. The site lies at an elevation of c.210m AOD.

1.4 *Description*

The site comprises a small single storey cottage of timber construction occupying a small enclosed plot of land with sheds to the north and west. The site is bounded to the west by Fox Road and on the other sides by open farmland.

1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The site is level but is located on a north east facing slope at c.210m AOD. Soils in the vicinity belong to the Charity 2 association (Soil Survey 1983, 571m), described as 'Well drained flinty fine silty soils in valley bottoms. Calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble on valley sides, sometimes shallow.' The underlying geology comprises flinty and chalky drift over chalk.

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

In line with the requirements of the Brief (Section 3), the aims of the assessment were:

Building Assessment

- to compile a record of the house (RCHME Level 3) with appropriate analysis and interpretation;
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structures recorded by the project.

Desk-based Assessment

- to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the site's historic environment from documentary sources;
- to include a comprehensive appraisal of the context in which the archaeological evidence rests, and to highlight any research priorities relevant to any further investigation of the site;
- to provide a predictive model of any archaeological remains present or likely to be present on the site, and to include an appraisal of their significance;
- to provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of an appropriate management/investigation strategy for the site's historic environment, in the light of the current planning proposal.

2.2 Standards

The work conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification*, 3rd Edition (RCHME 1996), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 4), which required:

Building Assessment

- to record the building in its present condition to RCHME Level 3.

Desk-based Assessment

- to consult, verify and assess any relevant information from the sources listed in the brief (para. 4.3, 1-6);
- to consider the archaeological impact of current and past land use;
- to consider the archaeological significance of any landscape features;
- to include a site visit and preliminary walkover survey;
- to appraise the site's hydrological conditions, and assess the potential for waterlogged archaeological/environmental deposits.

3 Walk-Over Survey

As part of the assessment a preliminary walk-over survey of the site and the adjacent field was undertaken on 13th December, at the same time as the building survey.

3.1 *Aims*

The walk-over survey was undertaken with the following aims:

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any remains present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.
- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by the CAO.

3.2 *Results*

The site is predominantly rural in character and fronts Fox Road to the west, the boundary comprising an unmanaged hedgerow. The house is located in the north west corner of the site, adjacent to Fox Road. To the north and west of the house are a group of ramshackle sheds of 20th century construction and no particular architectural merit (Plates 7 & 8). A small enclosed garden with a concrete slab patio lies adjacent to the east of the house. A gate leads from the driveway into the adjacent field (Plate 2). The field is laid to grass and slopes steeply to the north and east. The locations of the two ponds on the 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance survey maps are discernible as changes in vegetation in slight depressions. A prominent feature runs adjacent to the northern boundary of the field (Plate 1). This is a probable dry valley that may be periglacial in origin despite it apparently being referred to locally as 'the Roman ditch'. This feature may well have continued under the assessment site the area being levelled up prior to the construction of the house.



Plate 1: Dry valley in northern part of field



Plate 2: Looking north east across field

4 Archaeological & Historical Evidence

The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors that are taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs.

The study area, covering the site and a radius of *c.*0.5km around it, lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest. NB. HER = Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record.

4.1 Archaeological & Historical Background to the Study Area

Prehistoric (before 600BC)

Little is known of early prehistoric settlement in the area. Environmental evidence suggests that the Chilterns themselves were largely covered with deciduous woodland in the sixth to fourth millennia BC (Holgate 1995, 3). Early prehistoric human activity seems to have been mainly limited to the river valleys. Beyond the study area, excavations in advance of the A41 Berkhamsted bypass revealed activity from the Neolithic period onwards at Bottom House Lane, *c.*1.5km east of the assessment site (McDonald 1995, 121). The boundary earthwork known as Grims Ditch, dated to the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age, lies to the south of Wigginton (HER 50). Tring lies on the route of the *Ickniel Way*, generally supposed to be a trackway of prehistoric date, following the Chiltern scarp. No prehistoric sites are recorded on the HER within the study area.

Iron Age (600BC-AD43)

As for the earlier prehistoric period, little is known of Iron Age activity in the area. Outside the study area, iron production sites and furnaces for smelting iron ore have been found at Tring (HER6069). Late Iron Age coins (HER153) and a probable gold torc (HER6059), also of late Iron Age date, have also been found in the Tring area. Early Iron Age pottery has also been found to the east of Brook Street, Tring, in association with a late Roman coin (HER6390). No sites from this period are recorded on the HER within the study area.

Roman (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period, the area fell within the *civitas* (tribal territory) of the *Catuvellauni*, with its administrative centre at *Verulamium* (St Albans). The Roman road from St Albans to Alchester (Oxon), latterly known as *Akeman Street* (now the A4251) runs *c.*1km to the north east. The nearest Roman settlement to the assessment site was at Cow Roast, 2km to the south-east. Little is known of the settlement, though it was evidently associated with a significant metal-working industry (Zeepvat 1997). Fieldwork on the National Trust's Ashridge Estate, *c.*3.5km east of the assessment site, has recorded a number of surviving earthworks of field systems and enclosures, possibly of Roman date, in established woodland. No Roman sites are recorded on the HER within the study area.

Saxon (c.450-1066)

There is no Anglo-Saxon material from within the study area, though evidence from documentary sources, and excavations in the area suggest a continuity from the early post-Roman period onwards. In the late Saxon period, up to the Danish wars of the 9th century, west Hertfordshire fell within the kingdom of Mercia (Gover *et al* 1970). During those wars much of Hertfordshire was annexed by the Danes, so much so that the western hundred of the county was known as *Dacorum*, the ‘Danish hundred’ (*ibid.*).

Medieval (1066-1500)

In the medieval period the assessment site lay between two population centres, Tring and the village of Wigginton.

Post-Medieval & Modern (1500-1900-present)

To the west of the site and bounded by Fox Road lie the 18th century landscaped park and woodland of Tring Park. This area is registered as Grade II on the English Heritage national register of historic parks and gardens and along with two related historic buildings comprises the only entries in the HER within the study area (HER7343, 12637 & 12638).

4.2 The Known Archaeology & History of the Site

Prehistoric-Saxon

No remains of the above periods have been recorded on the assessment site.

Medieval

No remains of the above period have been recorded on the assessment site.

Post-Medieval

The earliest map to show the assessment site and its surroundings in any detail is Dury and Andrews’ Map of Hertfordshire of 1766 (not illustrated) which shows the site as open fields.

The Wigginton Tithe map of 1841 (Fig. 3) also shows the site area as open farmland. As today the site lies within the north west corner of a field, the only feature of note is that the adjacent field extends further to the east than at present. The enclosure map of 1854 (Fig. 4) shows no significant change to the site.

By the appearance of the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey sheet of 1898 (Fig. 5) the field in which the site is situated is reduced in size contracting its eastern boundary and two small ponds have appeared. The assessment site remains undeveloped.

Modern (1900-present)

The third edition 25” Ordnance Survey of 1924 (Fig. 6) shows no change to the site from the 1st edition and the surroundings are likewise unchanged.

The bungalow is documented as having been constructed in 1931 by Mr. C. Hearn, presumably to house a farm labourer working on Dunsley Farm on whose land it lies. It was extended and modernised in the late 1960s/early 1970s (see section 7.2) and is still inhabited by a Dunsley Farm employee.

During the laying of a water pipeline in 2000, a demolition layer consisting of brick, tile and flint was observed in the trench near the SW corner of the meadow (Batt, 2005).



Figure 3: Tithe Map 1841 (not scaled)



Figure 4: Enclosure Map 1854 (not scaled)

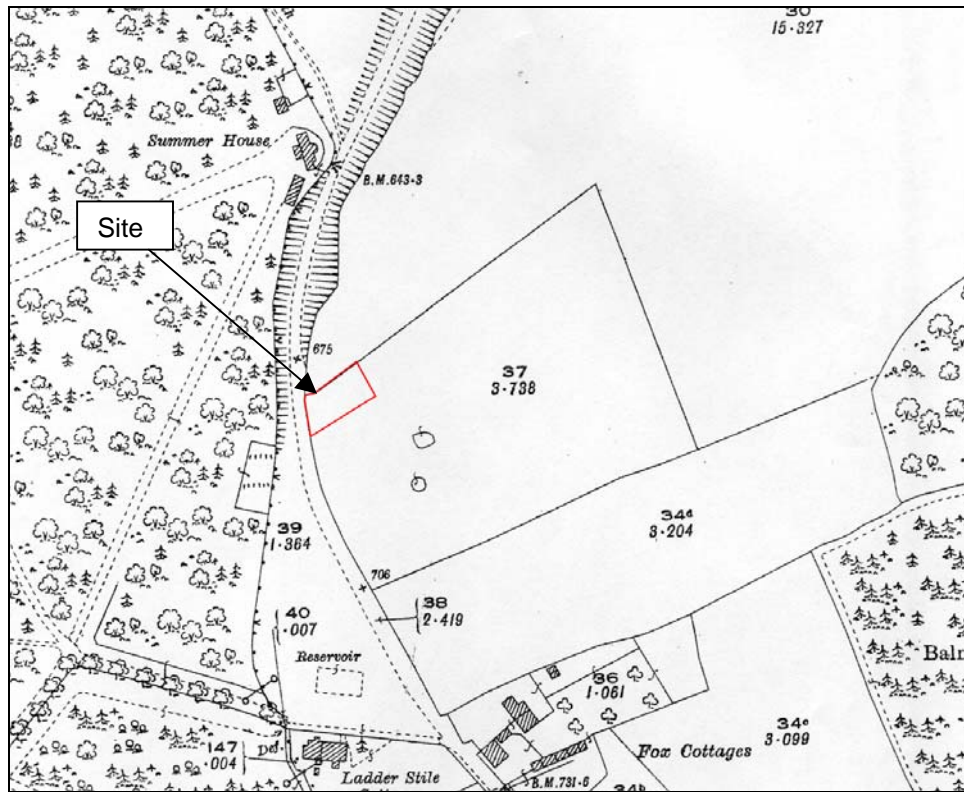


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 25in Map, 1898 (not scaled)

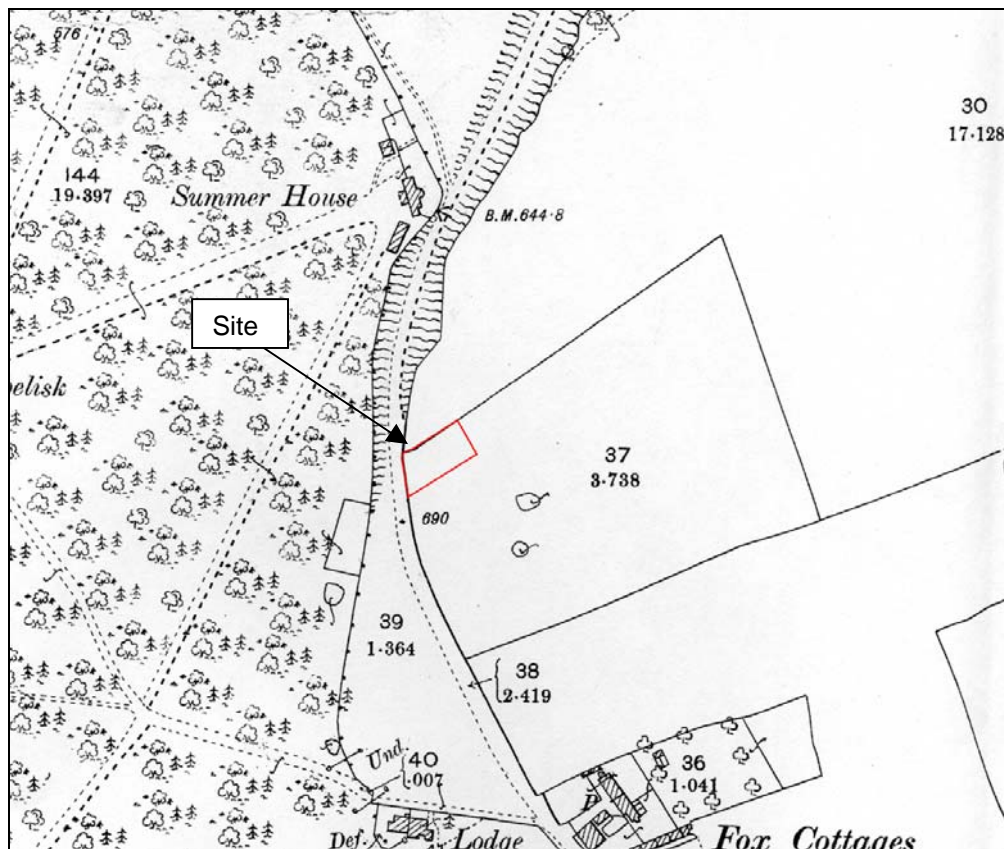


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 25in Map, 1924 (not scaled)

5 Description

5.1 *General*

Oddy Hill Bungalow ('Lostwithial') is a detached, timber framed and weatherboarded, single-storey cottage with a lean-to extension on its east elevation. The superstructure of the building rests on a brick plinth. The building measures 9.25 x 5.8m overall, and rises to 2.45m at the eaves. In plan it is essentially a single bedroom cottage with a hipped, tiled roof, single chimney stack and no cellar. The lean-to extension provides a porch/utility room, kitchen and small additional bedroom. The house was occupied at the time of the survey and therefore the presence of furniture and personal possessions of the tenant necessarily impeded the recording process.

5.2 *South Elevation* (Plate 3)

The south elevation features the lean-to extension at its eastern end into which is set a wooden plank boarded door. A single wood framed modern casement window lights the bathroom (Room 6) in the main body of the building.

5.3 *West Elevation* (Plate 4)

This elevation is pierced by a wooden front door half glazed with a 6 light window. The door is no longer in use, but once opened directly into the living room (Room 4). It is flanked by 2 narrow single pane fixed windows. Two 12-light casement windows are located at each end of the elevation.

5.4 *East Elevation* (Plate 5)

This elevation is dominated by the lean-to extension which is roofed partly in corrugated plastic and iron, and joins the main structure below the eaves guttering. The extension is also weatherboarded and is pierced by two single light and one 2-light wood framed casement windows.

5.5 *North Elevation* (Plate 6)

This elevation is rather plain and features the lean-to extension at its eastern end, which noticeably lacks the brick plinth of the main structure. It is pierced by a single 2-light casement window at eaves height.

5.6 *Ground Floor* (Fig. 7)

Room 1 (Plate 9)

Size: 2.1m x 1.98m, height 2.15m

Description: This small porch / utility room appears to have been added to the original extension. The walls are whitewashed weatherboard and it is lit by a single modern casement window and clear plastic roofing. A plank boarded door leads to kitchen (Room 2). The floor is concrete.

Room 2 (Plate 10)

Size: 3.4m × 1.98m, height 2.15m

Description: Kitchen with modern units and fittings. The walls are part tiled, plastered and painted, the ceiling is plastered and painted and the floor is covered with linoleum. There is a single pane modern casement window in the east wall and an internal casement window to Room 4 in west wall. There is a modern door in the north wall leading to Room 3 and a substantial brick step rising to Room 4 to the east.

Room 3 (Plate 11)

Size: 2.84m × 2.15m, height 2m

Description: This is a small 2nd bedroom with painted and plastered walls and ceiling, a single light modern casement window in the east wall and a concrete floor. It is accessed by steps leading down from Room 2 to the south.

Room 4 (Plates 12-13)

Size: 3.3m × 3.1m, height 2.2m

Description: This is the living room which has steps leading up from Room 2. The walls are plastered and painted, the ceiling panelled with fibreboard panelled and the floor carpeted. The external door with flanking single light fixed windows in west wall is no longer used. There is an internal sliding door and casement window in the east wall, a modern brick fireplace on north wall and a door in the south wall leading to the vestibule (Room 5).

Room 5 (Plate 14)

Size: 2.42m × 1.2m, height 2.25m

Description: Small vestibule with a casement window in west wall and doorways to Rooms 4 and 6. The walls and ceiling are plastered and painted and the floor is boarded.

Room 6 (Plate 15)

Size: 2.57m × 2.06m, height 2.2m

Description: Bathroom with a fitted bath, wash basin, lavatory and boiler. The walls and ceiling are plastered and painted and the floor is boarded. There is a casement window in south wall and a door to a bedroom (Room 5) in the north west corner.

Room 7 (Plate 16)

Size: 3.36m × 2.54m, height 2.19m

Description: Main bedroom with a cast iron fireplace with mantel shelf on south wall and built-in wardrobe adjacent to it. The walls and ceiling plastered and painted and the floor is boarded. There are casement windows in the west and north walls and a door to Room 4 in south west corner.

5.7 Roof

The roof is hipped and tiled with diamond-shaped flat asbestos tiles and clay ridge tiles. A single plain brick chimney with clay pot emerges from the ridge towards the north end.



Plate 3: South and west elevations



Plate 4: West elevation



Plate 5: East elevation



Plate 6: North elevation



Plate 7: Sheds to west of house



Plate 8: Shed to north east of house



Plate 9: Room 1, looking north



Plate 10: Room 2, looking north



Plate 11: Room 3, looking north



Plate 12: Room 4, looking south east



Plate 13: Room 4, looking north west



Plate 14: Room 5, looking south



Plate 15: Room 6, looking south west



Plate 16: Room 7, looking south west

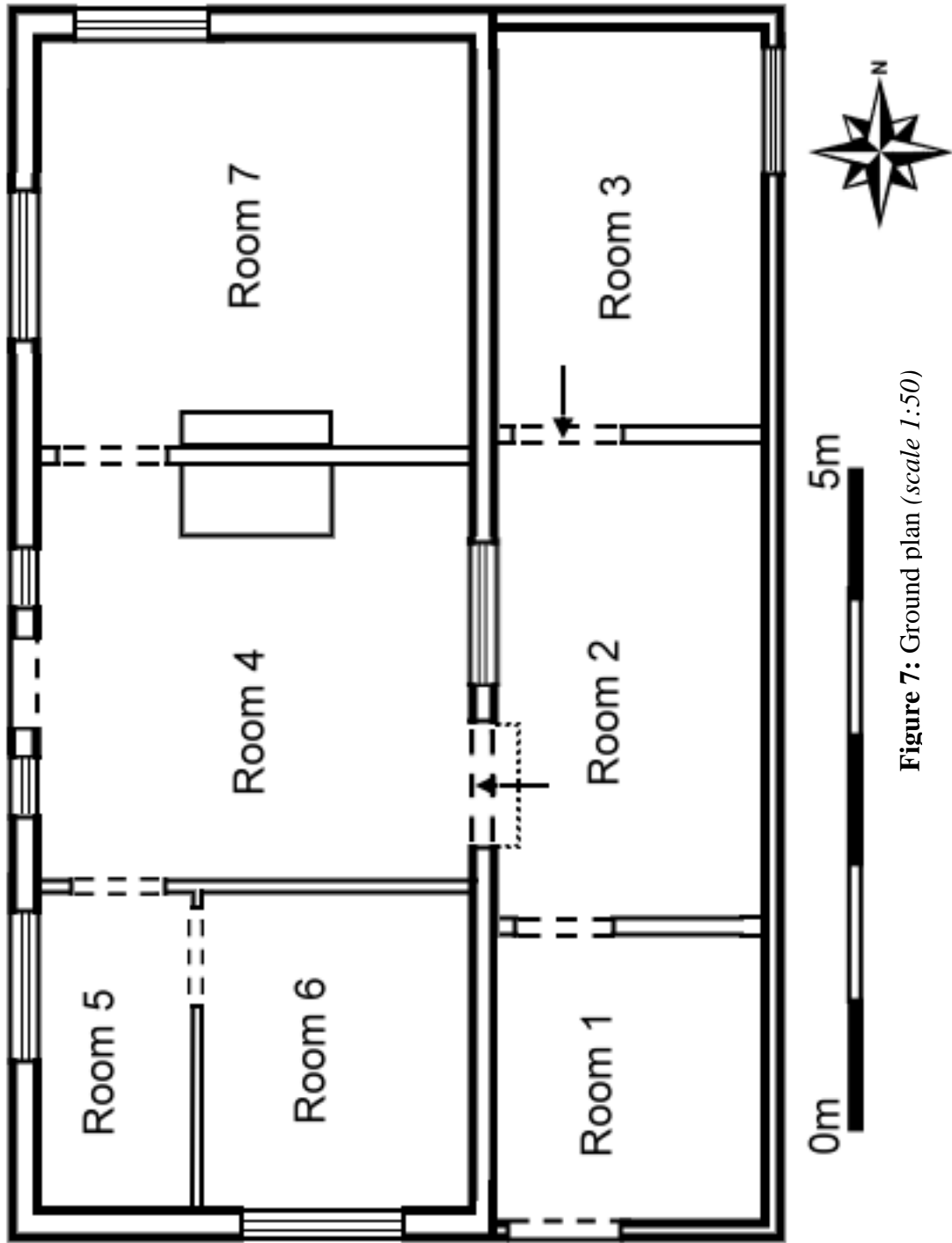


Figure 7: Ground plan (scale 1:50)

6 Statutory Constraints

6.2 Areas of Archaeological Significance

The site lies to the north of AAS9 defined as the medieval village of Wigginton.

6.3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

There are no scheduled monuments on or adjacent to the assessment site.

6.4 Parks and Gardens

The Grade II registered park and woodland of Tring Park lies to the west of the site adjacent to Fox Road.

6.5 Listed Buildings

There are no listed buildings on or adjacent to the assessment site.

7 Conclusions

7.1 The Archaeology of the Site

From the available evidence, it appears that the assessment site was open farmland from at least the medieval period to 1931. There is little evidence for activity in earlier periods on the site save for the ponds identified on the earlier Ordnance Survey sheets and the trackway known locally as “the Roman Ditch” which may have continued under the present building. The building debris found in the south-west corner of the meadow found during the installation of a pipe trench in 2000 could well indicate the presence of a former building, possibly an outhouse associated with the bungalow. Any development of the site could allow further archaeological investigation of these features to allow these to be better understood.

7.2 The Buildings

The house was constructed in 1931 by C. Hearns and was probably originally intended to accommodate a worker on Dunsley Farm on whose land it lies. As such, it is highly unlikely to have been part of the ‘Land Fit for Heroes’ initiative. The building, which originally consisted of three rooms, was extended to the east by 1970 when a survey was undertaken by R. Alderman who recorded a lean-to extension containing a kitchen and store. This has subsequently been enlarged to include a porch/utility room at the southern end. It is also recorded that the bathroom and a septic tank were installed in 1972. The small vestibule (Room 5) is likely to have been created when the bathroom was installed in order to comply with the building regulations at the time. The structure retains an original fireplace in the main bedroom (Room 7). Should the building be under threat of demolition in the future, it may be considered worthwhile to undertake a full photographic record of it without the furniture.

8 Acknowledgements

ASC would like to thank Alan Haines of Hertfordshire County Council for commissioning this project; Kate Batt and Alison Tinniswood also from Hertfordshire County Council for providing the archaeological background and monitoring service; the Hertfordshire Archive and Library Service for providing historical information and Mr. A. Marks of Dunsley Farm and the present inhabitant of Oddy Hill bungalow for allowing access to the building for recording purposes.

The fieldwork for this project was undertaken by Nick Crank. The report was written by Nick Crank and Karin Semmelmann and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

9 Archive

9.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Architect's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints
8. B/W negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

9.2 The archive will be deposited with Dacorum Heritage Trust.

10 References

Standards & Specifications

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.

Batt, K. 2005. *Written Brief : Oddy Hill Bungalow, Fox Road, Wigginton, Hertfordshire* (HCC)

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.

RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification* (3rd Edition).

Books and Historical Sources:

Gover, JEB, Mawer A & Stenton FM 1970 *The Place-Names of Hertfordshire*. English Place-Name Soc. **40** (Cambridge).

Holgate R 1995 'Early prehistoric settlement of the Chilterns' *in* Holgate (ed.), 3-17.

McDonald, T 1995 'The A41 project, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust' *in* Holgate (ed.), 120-124.

Zeeprat B 1997 *The Roman Settlement at Cow Roast, Hertfordshire: Updated Project Design & Assessment Report*. Hertfordshire Arch. Trust, May 1997.

Maps

Tithe Map (1841) HALS: QS/E/75

Enclosure Map (1854) HALS: DSA4/118/2

2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map (1898) 25in XXV.1S

Ordnance Survey Map (1924) 25in XXV.1S

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Oddy Hill Bungalow, Fox Road, Wigginton				SITE NO/CODE: 746/OHB
Shot	B&W	Slide	Digital	Subject
1	X		X	Porch/utility room (Room 1) looking N
2	X		X	Kitchen (Room 2) looking N
3	X		X	Bedroom (Room 3) looking N
4	X		X	SE corner of living room (Room 4)
5	X		X	NW corner of living room (Room 4)
6	X		X	S wall of vestibule (Room 5)
7	X		X	SE corner of bathroom (Room 6)
8	X		X	NE corner of bedroom (Room 7)
9	X		X	Fireplace in bedroom (Room 7)
10	X		X	Outbuildings
11	X		X	West elevation
12	X		X	South & west elevations
13	X		X	North elevation
14	X		X	Outbuilding
15	X		X	East elevation
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Shot 1



Shot 2



Shot 3



Shot 4



Shot 5



Shot 6



Shot 7



Shot 8



Shot 9



Shot 10



Shot 11



Shot 12



Shot 13



Shot 14



Shot 15

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	Oddy Hill Bungalow, Fox Road, Wigginton					
Short Description:	In December 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building assessment and desk-based assessment of Oddy Hill Bungalow, Fox Road, Wigginton in order to assess the impact of any future planning proposal for the site with specific regard to the historic environment. The timber built bungalow, which was probably built as a farm labourer's cottage, originally had only 3 rooms and dates from 1931. It has subsequently been extended and modernised and now has 7 rooms and modern services apart from gas. The land on which it was built appears to have been open farmland from at least the medieval period. Within the site are two former ponds and a trackway known locally as "The Roman Ditch". A demolition layer found in the SW corner of the meadow during the installation of a pipeline in 2000 suggests the presence of another structure on the site. This may well have been an outhouse associated with the bungalow.					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DBA	<input type="checkbox"/> FW	<input type="checkbox"/> Geophys	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bldg Rec	<input type="checkbox"/> Post-Exc
	<input type="checkbox"/> WB	<input type="checkbox"/> Strip&Rec	<input type="checkbox"/> Trenching	<input type="checkbox"/> Test pits	<input type="checkbox"/> Exc	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None		
Current land use:	Residential		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown		
Monument type:	Building		Monument period:	Modern		
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Hertfordshire		OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)	SP 93438 10664		
District:	Dacorum		Parish:	Wigginton		
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Oddy Hill Bungalow, Fox Road, Wigginton, Hertfordshire					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	n/a		Height OD: (metres)	210mAOD		
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	Kate Batt		Project design originator:	Nick Crank & Calli Rouse		
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat		Director/Supervisor:	Nick Crank		
Sponsor / funding body:	Hertfordshire County Council					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	13.12.2005		End date:	13.12.2005		
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)			
Physical:						
Paper:	Dacorum Heritage Trust		1 box file			
Digital:	Dacorum Heritage Trust		2 CD			
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)						

Title:	Historic Building Assessment & Desk Based Assessment: Oddy Hill Bungalow, Fox Road, Wigginton, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:			
Author(s):	Nicholas Crank	Karin Semmelmann	
Page nos	33	Date:	5 th January 2006

Appendix 3: SMR Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Oddy Hill Bungalow Fox Road Wigginton Herts.		
County: Hertfordshire		District: Dacorum
Village/Town: Wigginton		Parish: Wigginton
Planning application reference: n/a		
Client name, address, & tel. no: Hertfordshire Property Corporate Services County Hall Pegs Lane Hertford SG13 8DQ Tel. 01992 588120		
Nature of application: n/a		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: n/a		Size of area investigated: n/a
NGR (to 8 figures): SP 93438 10664		Site code: 745/OHB
Site director/Organization: Bob Zeepvat / ASC Ltd		
Type of work: Building assessment & desk based assessment		
Date of work:	Start: 13.12.2005	Finish: 13.12.2005
Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust		
Related SMR nos: n/a		Periods represented: Modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports n/a		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>In December 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building assessment and desk-based assessment of Oddy Hill Bungalow, Fox Road, Wigginton in order to assess the impact of any future planning proposal for the site with specific regard to the historic environment. The timber built bungalow, which was probably built as a farm labourer's cottage, originally had only 3 rooms and dates from 1931. It has subsequently been extended and modernised and now has 7 rooms and modern services apart from gas. The land on which it was built appears to have been open farmland from at least the medieval period. Within the site are two former ponds and a trackway known locally as "The Roman Ditch". A demolition layer found in the SW corner of the meadow during the installation of a pipeline in 2000 suggests the presence of another structure on the site. This may well have been an outhouse associated with the bungalow.</p>		
Author: Karin Semmelmann		Date: 5 th January 2006