

# Archaeological Evaluation of land at Goffs Oak, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



February 2015

**Client: Taylor Wimpey North Thames**

OA East Report No: 1712

OASIS No: oxfordar3-201915

NGR: TL 3364 0210

# **Archaeological Evaluation of land at Goffs Oak, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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*Report Date: February 2015*

**Report Number:** 1712  
**Site Name:** Land off Halstead Hill and Barrow Lane, Goffs Oak, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire  
**Date of Works:** December 2014 – January 2015  
**Client Name:** Taylor Wimpey North Thames  
**Client Ref:** PG/xxxxx/01  
**Planning Ref:** 07/13/0631/F  
**Grid Ref:** TL 3364 0210  
**Site Code:** XHTGOF14  
**Finance Code:** XHTGOF14  
**Receiving Body:** Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit  
**Accession No:**

Prepared by: Robin Webb  
Position: Supervisor  
Date: January 2015

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Position: Senior project Manager  
Date: January 2015  
Signed:



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## Summary

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 3.35 hectares of land between Barrow Lane (to the south) and Halstead Hill (to the west) in Goffs Oak, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire. The work took place in response to a planning condition. The site was centred on grid reference TL 3364 0210. The fieldwork took place in two phases, between 1/12/14 and 2/12/14, and between 26/1/15 and 27/1/15. In total, 12 trenches were excavated, each of 50 metres by 2 metres.*

*The trenches revealed no archaeological features, only modern disturbance. The northern half of the site had seen fly-tipping across large areas, but did reveal a 20<sup>th</sup> century machine pit with wooden planks across the base and a concrete plinth. The south-western corner was affected by garages that had been on the site previously, whilst the south-eastern corner contained shallow deposits disturbed by concrete posts.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land off Halstead Hill and Barrow Lane, Goffs Oak, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, centred on grid reference TL 3364 0210 (see figure 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in response to a planning condition. All work was carried out in accordance with an approved WSI prepared by Myk Flitcroft of CgMs (2014).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012).
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The geology of the area around the site is London clay overlain by superficial glacial till boulder clay and Pleistocene glacial pebble gravel (British Geological Survey Sheet 239, 1:50 000 series).
- 1.2.2 Goffs Oak is a small village in south-east Hertfordshire, to the west of Cheshunt, with farms and open fields on all sides, and is located on a rise. New River lies to the east and Cuffley Brook to the west (Ordnance Survey Landranger Series Sheet 166).
- 1.2.3 The site itself sat on a relatively flat area towards the top of a hill, bounded to the west by Halstead Hill, and to the south by Barrow Lane. There was a nursery to the east and open land to the north. Large areas of the southern part of the site recently had warehouses and garages (to the west) and glass houses (to the east) demolished, with a mixture of hard-standing, concrete and rough grass covering those areas that had not had buildings upon them. The northern part of the site consisted largely of meadow and rough grass, though with fly-tipping across the area to the east of a pond.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

#### 1.3.1 Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 The area around the site was significant during the Bronze Age, with the Bronze Age landscape of the Lea Valley being recognised as of national importance. The development area lay on the western fringes of the landscape (Bryant, Perry and Williamson 2005:5; Richards and Wilson 2008:9). These can be seen in the co-axial boundaries that lay to the north of the development area and covered a 20 square kilometre area. These appear to have been respected by the route of *Ermine Street*, giving them a prehistoric date, and they may even date back to the Bronze Age (Hertfordshire HER 9224, NGR TL 331 062) (Bryant, Perry and Williamson 2005; Flitcroft 2014:3).

#### 1.3.3 Roman



1.3.4 After a break in the known settlement of the area during the Iron Age, the Romans built one of their major communication roads through the area, linking *Londinium* (London) to *Lindum Colonia* (Lincoln) and on to *Eboracum* (York) (Richards and Wilson 2008:9): the route of *Ermine Street* was located about 1km to the east of the development area.

### 1.3.5 Medieval

1.3.6 Little is related about medieval settlement at Goffs Oak, but a medieval moated site, known as Dark's Moat (Hertfordshire HER Number 2040, NGR TL 326 029), is known to have existed to the north-west of the development area (Richards and Wilson 2008:9).

### 1.3.7 Post-medieval

1.3.8 The name of Goffs Oak is thought to derive from a local family: William Goff held a 99 year lease on Cheshunt Park from 1650 (2km to the north-east), and a 19th century monument to a member of the Goff family stands in St James' churchyard (Page 1912). The oak tree from which the hamlet was originally named stood opposite the Public House at Goffs Oak, although it was blown down in 1950, and its replacement was blown down in the hurricane of 1987 (NMR TL 30 SW 1 at NGR TL 3223 0306). Dury and Andrews' map of 1766 depicts an oak tree at Goffs Oak indicating the presence of the tree, and Archer, writing in 1923 notes that the text on a drawing of the oak gave its diameter as 20 feet at 3 feet from the ground (Archer 1923:148).

1.3.9 To the north-west of the development area, excavations in 2008 revealed a post-medieval ditch at Brynfield Nursery that aligned with field boundaries on Ordnance Survey maps (Richards and Wilson 2008:16). Further to the north-west again, was the site of an 1860 tower mill (Hertfordshire HER number 1907, NGR TL 317 035) that was built on the site of an earlier mill (Smith 1986:39). The local church, St James', was constructed in the Early Gothic style (Hertfordshire HER 16139, NGR TL 328 032) (Page 1912).

1.3.10 Located to the south of the development area (at NGR TL 3225 0252) was a nineteenth century farm with a two-storey brick stable and an adjacent single-storey timber structure that dated from between 1826 and 1842 (Williams and Pozorski 2009:6).

## 1.4 Previous studies and investigations

1.4.1 **Brynfield Nursery**, NGR TL 3252 0301

1.4.2 To the north-west of the development area, work was undertaken at Brynfield Nursery in 2008 by Archaeological Services and Consultancy. This was a series of four trenches ahead of the rebuilding of some of the glasshouses. The only evidence that was uncovered in the work was a ditch, probably post-medieval, that aligned with field boundaries on Ordnance Survey maps (Richards and Wilson 2008:16).

1.4.3 **Poyndon Farm**, NGR TL 3225 0252

1.4.4 At Poyndon Farm, to the south of the current site, work by Archaeological Solutions in 2009 examined the nineteenth century farm with its brick two-storey stable block and adjacent timber structure. The recording of the trenches between these buildings revealed no archaeological features (Williams and Pozorski 2009).

## 1.5 Acknowledgements

1.5.1 The author would like to thank Taylor Wimpey North Thames as the client. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray. Thanks are also extended to Adele Lord, Diogo da Silva and Lukas Barnes who helped with the fieldwork. The project was

monitored by Andy Instone of Hertfordshire County Council. The machining was undertaken by Materials Movement Ltd.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aim of the programme of archaeological works will be to identify and safeguard the archaeological interest in the site through archaeological investigation and record-making.
- 2.1.2 The initial objective of the programme of work will be to establish - within the constraints of the sampling strategy set out below - the presence/absence, location, extent, date, character, condition and depth of any significant archaeological remains within the site.
- 2.1.3 If shown to be appropriate by the results of the trial trenching programme, additional objectives for subsequent phases of archaeological works will be defined.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The approved WSI required that 12 trenches, each 50 metres by 2 metres, were excavated around the outside of the footprints of the demolished structures and in the meadow and rough grass to the north.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 12 tonne excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS fitted with Smartnet.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Site conditions were damp underfoot with a mixture of dry, overcast and wet days. The trenches in the south-west of the site were heavily disturbed, whilst the trenches in the north-east had layers of fly-tipping over the top.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The trenches are presented below in numerical order (see figure 2 for the locations of the trenches). General descriptions of the trenches have been given in Appendix A. All of the trenches were 50 metres by 2 metres. The natural geology of the area consisted of London clay overlain by a friable dark greyish brown clay-silt topsoil layer and a subsoil of friable mid orange-brown clay-silt. The southern side of the site was heavily disturbed by garages and glasshouses, with concrete and asphalt covering large areas. Beneath these there were deposits affected by the site's previous use as a garage (see plate 1). The northern side of the site was less disturbed with meadowland and a pond, but did have fly-tipping across the surface (see plate 2).

### 3.2 Trenches

#### *Trench 1*

3.2.1 This trench contained no archaeological features, but it did have a cast iron pipe running north-west to south-east across its middle.

#### *Trench 2*

3.2.2 Trench 2 was affected by the site's previous use as a garage and had a modern pit containing brick, plastic and glass through the middle of it.

#### *Trench 3*

3.2.3 This trench contained only modern disturbance and two drains.

#### *Trench 4*

3.2.4 This trench contained only modern features cutting down through the topsoil and incorporating plastic garden sacks. The layers within the trench were affected by the site's previous use as a garage and there were patches of asphalt visible on the surface.

#### *Trench 5*

3.2.5 This trench was heavily disturbed, with a demolition layer, incorporating plastic, visible at the southern end, a dark oily layer that contained a tank with petrol in, and a dark blue-grey clay layer that seemed affected by the site's previous use as a garage.

#### *Trench 6*

3.2.6 Trench 6 contained concrete and plastic sheeting beneath the topsoil, with the bases of concrete posts cutting into the natural.

#### *Trench 7*

3.2.7 Trench 7 was devoid of archaeology, with modern intrusions of concrete blocks and a cast iron pipe across the middle of the trench.

#### *Trench 8*

3.2.8 The north end of this trench contained a 20<sup>th</sup> century machine pit (see plate 3). The base of the pit was lined with wooden planks evenly spaced by half-bricks. Overlying the planks was a coal and coal dust deposit that had probably accumulated whilst the pit was open. The south end of the pit was 1 metre from a brick and concrete plinth, whilst the north end aligned with a square void outside the development area. Overlying

the coal deposit was a redeposited topsoil deposit that was in turn overlain by a redeposited natural and the topsoil that lay across the site.

***Trench 9***

- 3.2.9 Trench 9 was affected by the sites previous use as a garage at the western end and contained a large modern pit, a modern burnt pit and a drainage pipe.

***Trench 10***

- 3.2.10 This trench contained only a sandy layer below modern concrete.

***Trench 11***

- 3.2.11 Trench 11 had modern intrusions of brickwork at the northern end and plastic pipes running across its middle.

***Trench 12***

- 3.2.12 This trench contained only a modern pit and a posthole from a concrete post (see plate 4).

**3.3 Finds Summary**

- 3.3.1 No artefacts were recovered from the site as those that were present were in modern features.

**3.4 Environmental Summary**

- 3.4.1 There were no deposits of a suitable nature for environmental sampling.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The previous use of the SW part of the site meant it was heavily disturbed. Extensive fly tipping had taken place in the NE part of the site. Neither of these factors affected the accuracy of the evaluation as no archaeology was encountered on site.

### 4.2 Archaeology

4.2.1 The trial trenches over the development area revealed nothing other than 20<sup>th</sup> century intrusions, with layers introduced to level the ground ahead of concrete surfaces, concrete posts running across the site, and machinery with their associated service pits and concrete plinths.

### 4.3 Significance

4.3.1 The results of this evaluation show that there were no archaeological remains within the development area, and a high degree of modern disturbance from the garages and warehouses on the site. This agrees with the paucity of evidence recovered from the nearby sites at Brynfield Nursery to the north-west and Poyndon Farm to the south.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of brown-orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench contained only a modern pit comprising of demolition rubble. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of brown-orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 3						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Modern disturbance went down from the top of the trench to the natural. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brown-orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.77	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.43	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 4						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench contained only modern pits cutting down through the topsoil. Consists of a mixed topsoil and demolition rubble overlying a disturbed subsoil, a modern clay, and a natural of brown-orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.94	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	

<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
01	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil mixed with rubble	-	-
03	Layer	-	0.22	Disturbed subsoil	-	-
04	Layer	-	0.3	Modern layer	-	20 <sup>th</sup> century

<b>Trench 5</b>						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	N-S	
Trench consisted of modern disturbance. An asphalt layer overlay demolition rubble, a black oily layer, a dark grey clay, and a natural of orange-brown clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.85	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
05	Layer	-	0.1	Asphalt surface	-	20 <sup>th</sup> century
06	Layer	-	0.2	Demolition rubble	-	20 <sup>th</sup> century
07	Layer	-	0.35	Black oily layer	-	20 <sup>th</sup> century
08	Layer	-	0.25	Dark clay	-	20 <sup>th</sup> century

<b>Trench 6</b>						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	N-S	
Trench contained modern concrete posts. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brown-orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
01	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

<b>Trench 7</b>						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Contained modern intrusions of an iron pipe and concrete blocks. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brown-orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.49	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	50	
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
01	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-



02	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
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Trench 8						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained a 20 <sup>th</sup> century machine pit with large timber planks at the base, along with a concrete machine footing, and brick and concrete wall foundation. Consists of topsoil overlying a redeposited natural. This overlay a redeposited topsoil and compacted coal deposit, and a natural of brown-orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
12	Cut	2	0.25	Cut of machine pit	-	20 <sup>th</sup> century
13	Fill	2	0.25	Fill of machine pit <b>12</b>	Brick, coal, slag	20 <sup>th</sup> century
14	Layer	-	0.25	Redeposited topsoil levelling layer	Glass, brick	20 <sup>th</sup> century
15	Layer	-	0.1	Redeposited natural	-	-

Trench 9						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained modern pits and pipes. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brown orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 10						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of a concrete layer at the south end and red gravel hardcore at the north end, overlying a red gravel levelling layer, a dark grey-brown subsoil, and a natural of brown-orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.57
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8
					<b>Length (m)</b>	50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
02	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-
09	Layer	-	0.4	Red sand levelling layer	-	20 <sup>th</sup> century

Trench 11						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. There were modern intrusions of brickwork at the northern end, and plastic pipes across the middle of the trench. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brown-orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.47
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 12						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		ENE-WSW
Trench contained a modern fence post towards its eastern end. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brown-orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.42
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		50
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
01	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
02	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
10	Cut	0.3	0.15	Cut of posthole	-	20 <sup>th</sup> century
11	Fill	0.3	0.15	Fill of posthole <b>10</b>	Glass	20 <sup>th</sup> century

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### **Maps Consulted:**

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Ordnance Survey. 1988. Sheet 166. Luton, Hertford and Surrounding Area. Landranger. 1:50 000 series.

## APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-201915		
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation of land at Goffs Oak, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	01-12-2014	Finish	27-01-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XHTGOF14	Planning App. No.	07/13/0631/F
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Housing Estate

### Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Modern 1901 to Present		Select period...
Posthole	Modern 1901 to Present		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

### Project Location

County	Hertfordshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Broxbourne	Land off Halstead Hill/Barrow Lane Goffs Oak Waltham Cross, EN7 5NA	
Parish	Cheshunt		
HER	N/A		
Study Area	1200 square metres	National Grid Reference	TL 3364 0210

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	N/A
Project Design Originator	CgMs
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	Robin Webb

### Project Archives

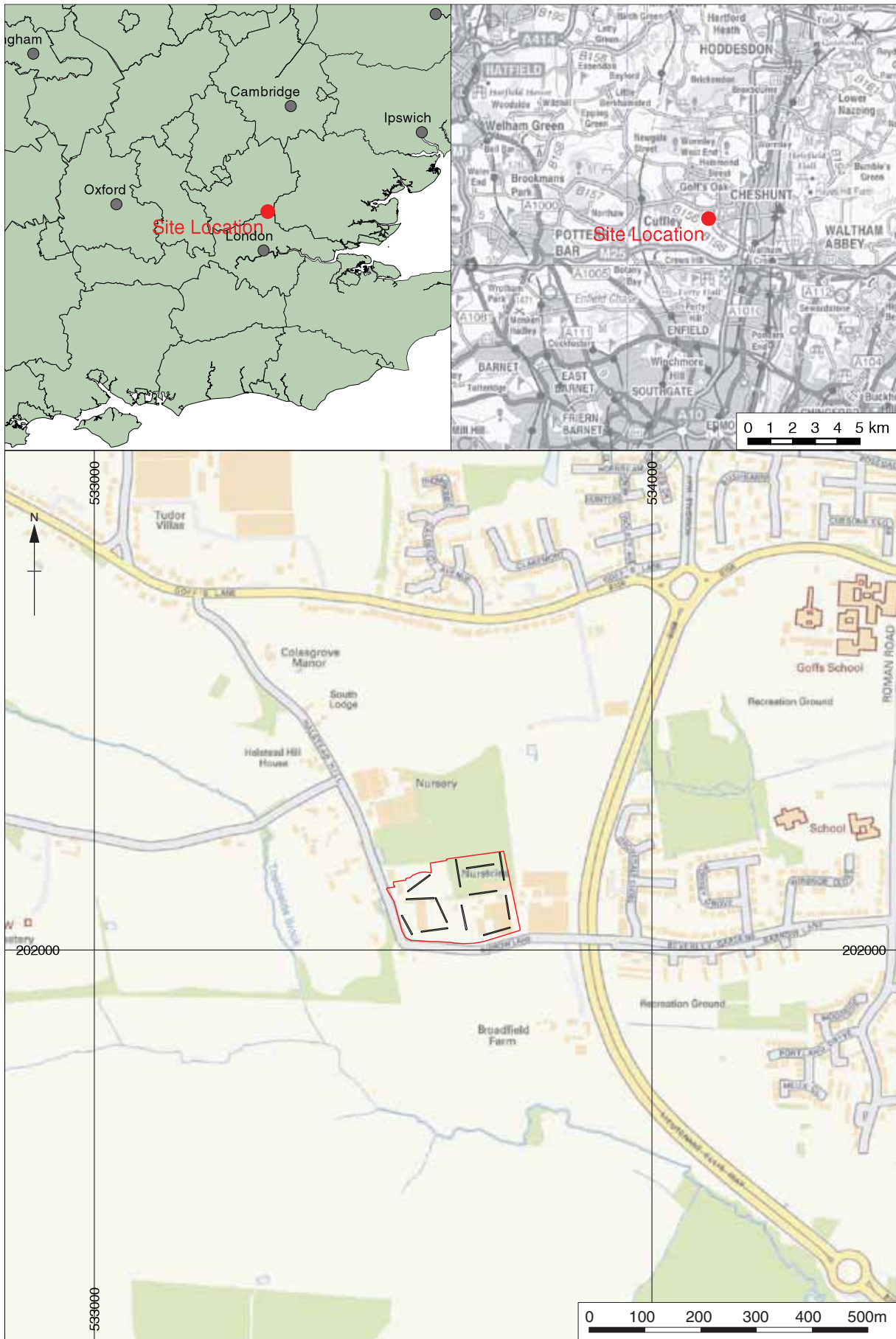
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Hertfordshire County Council	OA East	Hertfordshire County Council
XHTGOF14	XHTGOF14	XHTGOF14

### Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

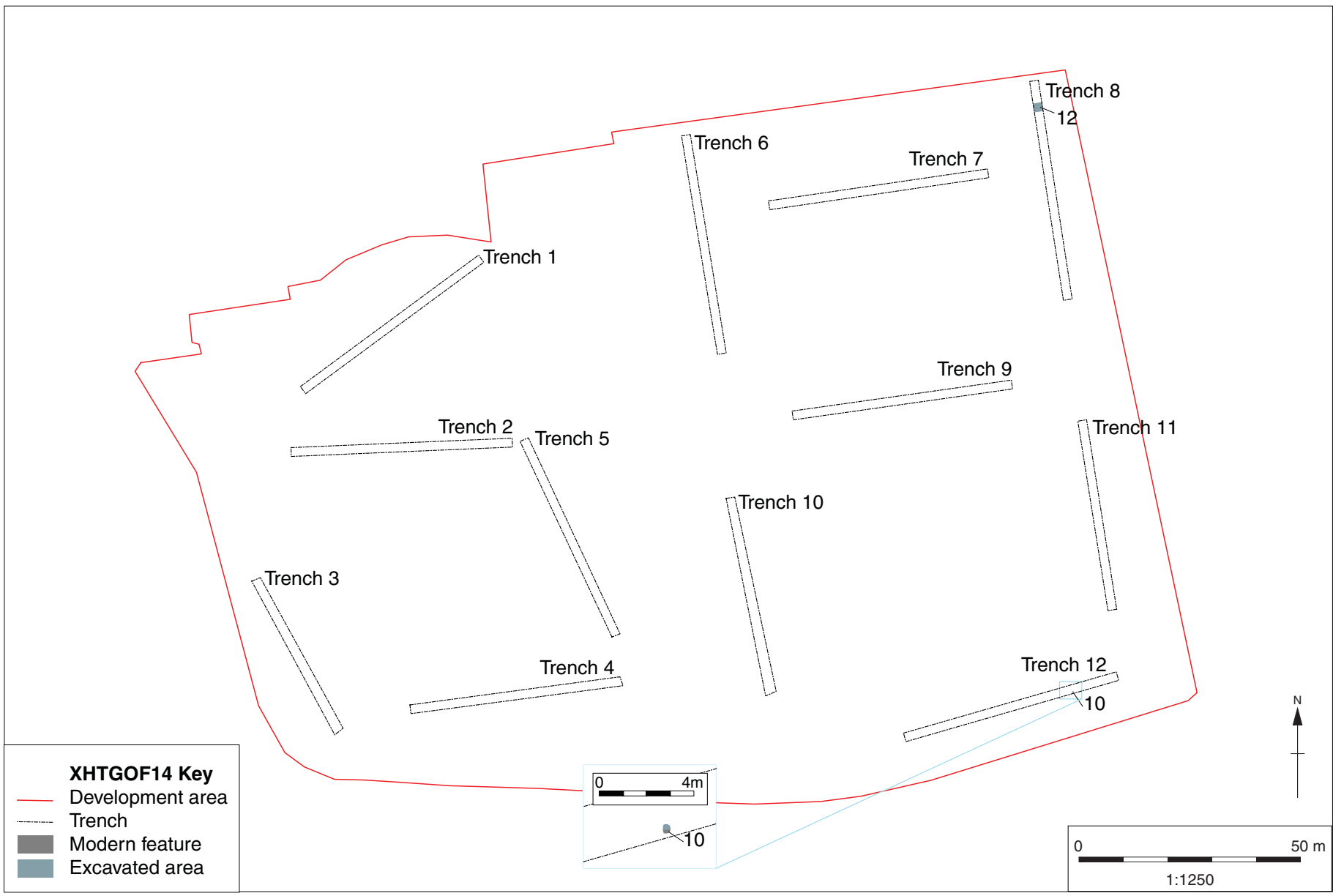


Figure 2: Trench plan



Plate 1: Trench 2. Facing west



Plate 2: Trench 7 with fly-tipping on the sides. Facing east





Plate 3: Machine pit 12. Facing south



Plate 4: Posthole 10. Facing east



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