

Marlborough School St Albans, Hertfordshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



August 2016

Client: Rockwell London Limited

OA East Report No: 1964

OASIS No: oxfordar3-258797

NGR: TL 1414 0581

Marlborough School, St Albans, Hertfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: August 2016

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Summary

Between the 25th and 26th July 2016 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at Marlborough School, Watling Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Four trenches totalling just under 35m in length were opened, three of these revealed a number of ditches and pits dating from the prehistoric to the modern period. A group of three features, recorded at the north-east end of trench 4 represented the remains of heavily truncated pits and the terminus of a ditch, the latter contained worked flint in its backfill. Two shallow ditches, in Trenches 3 and 4, had also been heavily truncated and all these features were sealed by a subsoil. Modern remains were represented by a possible ditch in Trench 2 and a series of service pipe trenches and concrete capped sump or shaft in Trenches 3 and 4. Pottery, ceramic building material and flint recovered from the subsoil deposit was dated to the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Marlborough School, Watling Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) issued by Tom Phillips of Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) on behalf of the client (Rockwell Homes) following consultation with Simon West, District Archaeologist for St Albans.
- 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). The results will enable decisions to be made the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate district stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The following section is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Phillips 2016, 1)
- 1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the site is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation with possible superficial deposits of riverine sand and gravel (Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup) (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 06/06/16).
- 1.2.3 The site is located on a relatively flat plateau at approximately 100m OD overlooking the valley of the river Ver to the north.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following section is drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Phillips 2016, 2-3):

Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 Findspots of Neolithic – Bronze Age flints were found at St Stephens Pond, c. 200m to the north of the site (HHER 30797), while a possible Palaeolithic scraper (HHER 594) and probable Bronze Age flints (HHER 4549) were found in St Julian's Wood, 800m to the south. A group of Middle Bronze Age pits were found at King's Park, King Harry Lane, c. 700m to the north-west (HHER 30093 and 30094).

Iron Age

- 1.3.3 In the Late Iron Age, a major settlement or oppidum of the Catuvellauni was located on the hillside of Prae Wood and in the valley below on the western banks of the Ver. This was partially to the north of the Roman town, approximately 1.5 – 2km north-west of the site.

1.3.4 Closer to the site, parts of a large curvilinear earthwork and boundary ditch aligned north-west to south-east (Wheeler's Ditch), which is thought to have been part of the *oppidum* dyke system, have been found 700m to the north-west (HHER 14306 and 14307), most recently during excavations for the housing development of King's Park. The same excavations identified three cremation burials, found on the outer side of the entrance through the Wheeler Ditch (HHER 30097). Each burial was in a pit and accompanied by Late Iron Age pottery.

1.3.5 A Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch was found 250m to the north-west (HHER 14685).

Romano-British

1.3.6 The Roman town of Verulamium lay on the south side of the River Ver; the eastern half of which now forms Verulam Park. The central forum was located near the location of the present-day Verulamium Museum and St Michael's church.

1.3.7 The current site is located directly to the west of Roman Watling Street (Urban Archaeological Database Monument 339), which runs from the south-east coast via Verulamium to Chester. It was one of the most important Roman and later roads in the country. A site (St Albans Museums Site 15) to the north, on the opposite of the Street close to the church, uncovered the Watling Street side ditch. Watling Street entered the Roman town through the London Gate (HHER 14320), located c. 900m to the north-north-west.

1.3.8 A major Roman cemetery was located c. 300m to the north on both sides of King Harry Lane and Watling Street (HHER 14155). Burials have been discovered since at least the earlier 19th century, with several excavations uncovering inhumations and cremations (see also HHER 14685 and 14686). A Roman mortar-bonded tile and flint base or structure was found during a watching brief near to the cemetery sites (HHER 12135).

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.9 St Stephen's church, 250m to the north, is one of four possible Saxon foundations in St Albans (HHER 14163). St Stephen's is located on top of the hill adjacent to Watling Street and the large Roman cemetery centred around King Harry Lane.

Medieval/ post-medieval

1.3.10 A 14th century monastic barn was located c. 250m south of the site to the east of Watling Street, within the area of St Julian's (HHER 2025). Close by is the site of the 12th century hospital of St Julian's (HHER 2026).

1.3.11 A post-medieval chalk mine or quarry was found directly to the south-west of the site between the school buildings and Watling Street (HHER 9663).

1.3.12 Glebe House is an early 18th century Grade II listed building located opposite the site, referred to on the OS First Edition map as St Stephen's cottage (HHER 30796).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank the client Rockwell London Limited who commissioned the work. Machining was carried out by Maxwell Plant Hire. The project was managed by Tom Phillips, Michael Webster carried out the evaluation and site survey was undertaken by David Brown, all from Oxford Archaeology East. The site work was monitored by Simon West, St Albans District Archaeologist.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The proposed archaeological strategy required that the trial trenches were to be excavated by machine to the depth of geological horizons or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first.
- 2.2.2 A 4% sample of the development area was investigated by a total of four trial trenches measuring between 6m to 10m in length and 1.8m wide.
- 2.2.3 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.4 The site survey was carried out by David Brown using a Leica GS08 GPS.
- 2.2.5 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.
- 2.2.6 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.
- 2.2.7 No environmental sampling was undertaken, it was thought any sampling would not yield any useful information.
- 2.2.8 Site conditions were generally good, care was taken to avoid existing trees, overhead and buried services, resulting in some of the trenches being relocated and shortened in length.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Details of each trench are given in Appendix A, along with brief descriptions of each deposit encountered. A full description of features and deposits are given by trench below, with relevant figures and plates. Deposits and features were numbered on site using a single sequential list of context numbers – features have not been re-numbered during post-excavation.
- 3.1.2 All trenches revealed a natural geology of gravel with sands and clays. In Trenches 1 and 2 the natural geology was sealed by topsoil (1). In Trench 3 the natural gravel was sealed by subsoil (2) and topsoil (1). In Trench 4 the sequence comprised subsoil (2), buried soil (22) and topsoil (1).

3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was located towards the north-west of the site, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west (Fig. 2 and Plate 1). The trench was devoid of archaeology.

3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 was located within the west of the proposed development site, orientated east-north-east to west-south-west (Fig. 2 and Plate 2).
- 3.3.2 Ditch 4 extended along the northern edge of the trench and was aligned approximately east to west. Its full dimensions were unknown but was excavated to a depth of 0.25m. Its single fill (3) comprised a pale grey brown clay silt, which contained modern brick, tile and pottery.

3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 was located towards the north-east corner of the proposed development site (Fig 2; Plates 3 and 4). Due to the presence of mature trees and buried services the trench was excavated in an L-shape to avoid these obstacles. A total of three linear ditches were encountered, including two modern service trenches, which cut the subsoil (2). The remaining ditch (6) was sealed by subsoil (2). The subsoil contained Roman brick, medieval pottery and post-medieval tile.
- 3.4.2 Ditch 6 (Fig. 2 and 3; Plates 4 and 5) was located within the south-west end of the trench. It was aligned roughly north-west to south-east and measured 1.1m wide and 0.52m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The fill of this ditch comprised a pale-mid brown clay silt (5) with frequent pebbles/stones; no finds were recovered.
- 3.4.3 Ditch 8 (Fig. 2; Plates 3 and 4) was located towards the north-west corner of the L-shaped trench. It was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.6m wide. The ditch possibly equated to pipe trench feature 14 in Trench 4. This modern feature, although not excavated, was filled by a dark grey brown clay silt (7).
- 3.4.4 Ditch 10 (Fig. 2 and Plate 3) was located mid way along the south-west to north-east arm of the trench, and was orientated north-west to south-east. This modern feature,

although not excavated, was filled by (9) a dark grey brown clay silt, which was similar in composition to the fill of ditch 8.

3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 was located towards the south-east corner of the site, orientated east-north-east to west-south-west (Fig. 2 and Plate 6). A total of six features were recorded in the trench. The trench was cut through a modern turf layer (1), a sealed buried topsoil (22) and a subsoil (2), onto natural gravel and clays. The subsoil contained Roman pottery (2 sherds, 20g), medieval pottery (3 sherds, 24g), Roman and post-medieval ceramic building material and Bronze Age to Early Iron Age struck flints.
- 3.5.2 Three shallow features (17, 19 and 21; Plate 8), recorded at the north-east end of the trench, were sealed by the subsoil (2). These features had been heavily truncated and possibly represented the earliest phase of activity on the site.
- 3.5.3 Pit 17 was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.55m long, 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. The fill of this pit comprised a mid brown clayey silt (16) with pebbles and flint inclusions, but devoid of dating evidence.
- 3.5.4 Ditch 19 represents the possible south-east terminus of a ditch. The ditch measured 0.66m wide by 0.14m deep, and had a shallow U shaped profile (Fig. 2 and 3). The fill of this ditch comprised a mid brown clayey silt (18), which produced two struck flint flakes, possibly of Early Neolithic date.
- 3.5.5 Pit 21 was roughly sub-circular in plan and measured 0.52m wide by 0.11m deep. The feature appeared to extend under the north-east end of the trench, therefore its true dimensions are not known. The fill of this pit comprised a pale brown clay silt (20) with pebble and flint inclusions and no dating evidence.
- 3.5.6 Ditch 12 (Fig. 2 and 3; Plate 7) was a very shallow feature, which had been subject to heavy truncation. It measured 1.8m wide by 0.15m deep and was aligned north-west to south-east. The fill of the ditch comprised a mid to dark brown clayey silt (11) with frequent stone/pebble and flint inclusions. No dating was recovered from the fill.
- 3.5.7 Pipe Trench 14 (Fig 2 and 3; Plate 7) was aligned north-west to south-east and possibly equated to 8 in trench 3. The feature measured 0.5m wide by over 0.75m deep and ran into a sump feature, capped by concrete slab 15 to the south-east. The sides of the pipe trench were vertical, which suggests it was machine excavated. The fill of the pipe trench comprised a redeposited natural material (13) made up of chalk lumps with flint nodules, clay lumps and sand patches. The backfill sealed a salt glaze pipe.
- 3.5.8 Slab 15 (Plate 9) was a concrete slab measuring 1.8m in diameter. Its thickness was unknown and it sealed a chamber or shaft for a soak away, which pipe trench 14 extended into. The slab truncated layer 22.

3.6 Finds Summary

- 3.6.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation. Only two struck flints were recovered from a sealed context (ditch 19 in trench 4) and were dated to the Early Neolithic period. The remainder of the finds were recovered from the subsoil deposit (2), and included the following; two flint flakes of Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, Roman pottery (2 sherds, 20g), medieval pottery (3 sherds, 24g) and Roman and post-medieval ceramic building material (6 pieces, 150g). The spread and range of dating material suggests that this part of the site was subject to agricultural activity including ploughing.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Pre-modern features

- 4.1.1 The series of possible ditches and pits in trenches 3 and 4 were sealed below a 0.15 to 0.6m thick layer of subsoil (2). Ditch **6** in trench 3 and ditch **12** in trench 4 were broadly parallel with Roman Watling Street. Neither could be described as a road side ditch based on dimensions and the lack of dating evidence although of all the possible pre-modern features, ditch **6** was the most convincing boundary ditch and could represent Roman or earlier land use.
- 4.1.2 Despite the depth of soil sealing the features in trench 4, all the features were shallow, suggesting the features had been truncated at an earlier date.
- 4.1.3 Only one of the possible pre-modern features contained finds, ditch terminus **19** in trench 4, comprising two struck flint flakes of possible Early Neolithic date. The other pre-modern features were undated but were possibly of prehistoric or Roman date.
- 4.1.4 All other finds were recovered from the subsoil layer.

4.2 The Modern features

- 4.2.1 The modern features in trenches 2, 3 and 4 dated to the late 19th or 20th century.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The possible pre-modern features in trenches 3 and 4 were shallow apart from ditch 6 in trench 3 and mostly undated. It is possible that better survival of archaeological remains may occur along the frontage that runs parallel with the existing Watling Street, located to the north-east of the site, in an area which is currently wooded and overgrown.

4.4 Recommendations

- 4.4.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the St Albans District Archaeologist.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of gravel and sand. The site had been heavily truncated during construction of the existing building resulting in no subsoil surviving.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
The trench was devoid of archaeology except for a modern feature. The trench had been heavily truncated during the construction of the existing buildings resulting in no subsoil surviving in this area.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	9.25
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer		0.24	Topsoil		
3	fill		0.25	Modern feature fill	Brick, pottery and Tile	Off modern date, discarded on site.
4	cut		0.25	Possible ditch of modern date		
Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW-SE
The trench was located in the rear garden of an existing property. It contained two modern linear features and one ditch of an unknown date. Because of the presence of services the trench was excavated in an L-shape.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.6
					Length (m)	10.5
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer			Topsoil		
2	layer			Subsoil	Pottery and CBM	Roman brick, medieval pottery, post medieval Tile
5	fill			Ditch fill		
6	Cut	1.1	0.52	Ditch		

7	fill			Modern ditch/pipe trench fill, similar to 13		20th century
8	Cut	0.6		Modern Pipe trench same as 14 in trench 4.		
9	fill			Fill of modern trench/ditch		20th century.
10	Cut			Modern trench same date as 8 .		

Trench 4						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
The trench contained four archaeological features, one of which produced worked flint. Two modern features represented a pipe trench, equated to feature 8 in trench 3, and a sump or well chamber, sealed by a concrete slab.				Avg. depth (m)	0.7	
				Width (m)	1.6	
				Length (m)	10	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer			Turf/topsoil		
2	Layer			Subsoil	Pottery, cbm and flint	Roman, Medieval to post medieval
11	Fill			Fill of very shallow linear feature 12		
12	Cut	1.8	0.15	A shallow linear ditch heavily truncated		
13	Fill			Chalk and flint backfill of modern pipe trench 14	Salt glaze pipe left in situ	20th century
14	Cut	0.5	>0.75	Cut of modern pipe trench equated to 8 in trench 3		
15	Layer			Concrete slab sealing sump or well chamber		20th century
16	Fill			Fill of truncated pit 17		
17	Cut	0.5	0.12	Base of truncated pit		
18	Fill			Fill of possible sw butt end of heavily truncated ditch	Flint	Pre Historic
19	Cut	0.66	0.14	The sw butt end to linear feature		
20	Fill			Fill of possible pit		
21	Cut	0.52	0.11	Pit feature heavily truncated and runs under the ne end of trench.		
22	Layer			A possible buried topsoil sealed by the recent turf material 1.		

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Struck Flints

by Anthony Haskins

- B.1.1 Four flints were recovered during the evaluation, weighing 35g. Two residual flakes were recovered from the subsoil in Trench 4. Both are struck from a good quality mid greyish-brown translucent flint with occasional inclusions. One of the two flakes has a small area of damage on the left lateral edge suggesting it was utilised in the past. The form of both these flints suggests they are of later prehistoric date (Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age).
- B.1.2 The other two flints were recovered from pit fill (18). Both flints are lightly recorticated and are a pale greyish-blue. These are both snapped blades or blade like flakes and are of Early Neolithic date.

B.2 Pottery

by Michael Webster

- B.2.1 Roman Pottery: A total of 2 sherds, weighing 20g, of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the subsoil layer 2 in Trench 4. These were Early to Late Roman in date (mid 1st to late 4th century AD). They are thought to be locally produced utilitarian domestic coarse wares, a Romanised sandy oxidised ware sherd and a Romanised sandy ware sherd.
- B.2.2 Medieval Pottery: A total of 3 sherds, weighing 24g, was recovered from the subsoil layer 2 in Trenches 3 and 4. The sherds were abraded but representative of medieval sandy wares, similar to the types found in neighbouring Essex, dating from the mid 13th to early 16th centuries and comprised a jug base sherd, a mill green ware body sherd and a pale yellow brown glaze body sherd.

B.3 Ceramic Building Material

by Ted Levermore

- B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of brick and tile (6 pieces, 150g). These pieces are made up of red and orange hard dense clay with few visible inclusions. Form and fabric have been examined and summarised in the table below.
- B.3.2 Four pieces are post-medieval in date. Two fragments are made of a different fabric and are probably Roman. The whole assemblage is fragmentary and abraded. Therefore, no further conclusions can be drawn from this material.

Context	Trench	Count	Weight (kg)	Date	Comment
2	3	1	0.024	Post Med	Tile Frag
2	3	1	0.048	?Roman	Brick Frag
2	4	1	0.046	Post Med	Tile Frag
2	4	1	0.014	?Roman	Tile Frag
2	4	2	0.018	Post Med	Undiagnostic
	Total	6	0.150		

Table 1: Catalogue of CBM

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Phillips, T., 2016, Written Scheme of Investigation. Archaeological Evaluation at Marlborough School, St Albans, Hertfordshire. OA East unpublished document

APPENDIX D. HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Marlborough School, Watling St, St. Albans, AL1 2QA		
County: Hertfordshire	District: St Albans	
Village/Town: St Albans	Parish:	
Planning application reference: n/a		
HER Enquiry reference: n/a		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Rockwell London Limited, Enterprise House, Roundwood Lane, Harpenden, AL5 3BW. Tel: 01582 462 624		
Nature of application: Residential housing		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: 1600 sq. m	Size of area investigated: 35m of linear trenching	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 1414 0581		
Site code (if applicable): XHTMBS 16		
Site director/Organization: Tam Webster/ Oxford Archaeology East		
Type of work: Evaluation trenching		
Date of work:	Start: 25/07/16	Finish: 26/07/16
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: St Albans Museums Service		
Related HER Nos: N/a	Periods represented: Roman?	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: n/a		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>Four trenches totalling just under 35m in length were opened, three of these revealed a number of ditches and pits dating from the prehistoric to the modern period. A group of three features, recorded at the north-east end of trench 4 represented the remains of heavily truncated pits and the terminus of a ditch, the latter contained worked flint in its backfill. Two shallow ditches, in Trenches 3 and 4, had also been heavily truncated and all these features were sealed by a subsoil. Modern remains were represented by a possible ditch in Trench 2 and a series of service pipe trenches and concrete capped sump or shaft in Trenches 3 and 4. Pottery, ceramic building material and flint recovered from the subsoil deposit was dated to the prehistoric to post-medieval periods.</p>		
Author of summary: Tom Phillips	Date of summary: 10/08/16	

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-258797		
Project Name	Marlborough School, St Albans, Hertfordshire		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	25-07-2016	Finish	26-07-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XHTMBS 16	Planning App. No.	5/16/0322
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Development Type	For DBA/Evaluation - select the type of development planned for the site...

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
Ditch	Neolithic -4k to -2k	Flint	Neolithic -4k to -2k
Pipe Trench	Modern 1901 to Present	Pottery/CBM	Roman 43 to 410
	Select period...	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Hertfordshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	St Albans	Marlborough School, Watling Street, St Albans. AL1 2QU
Parish		
HER		
Study Area	1600 Sqm	National Grid Reference
		TL 1414 0581

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Tom Phillips
Project Design Originator	Hertfordshire County Council
Project Manager	Tom Phillips
Supervisor	Michael Webster

Project Archives

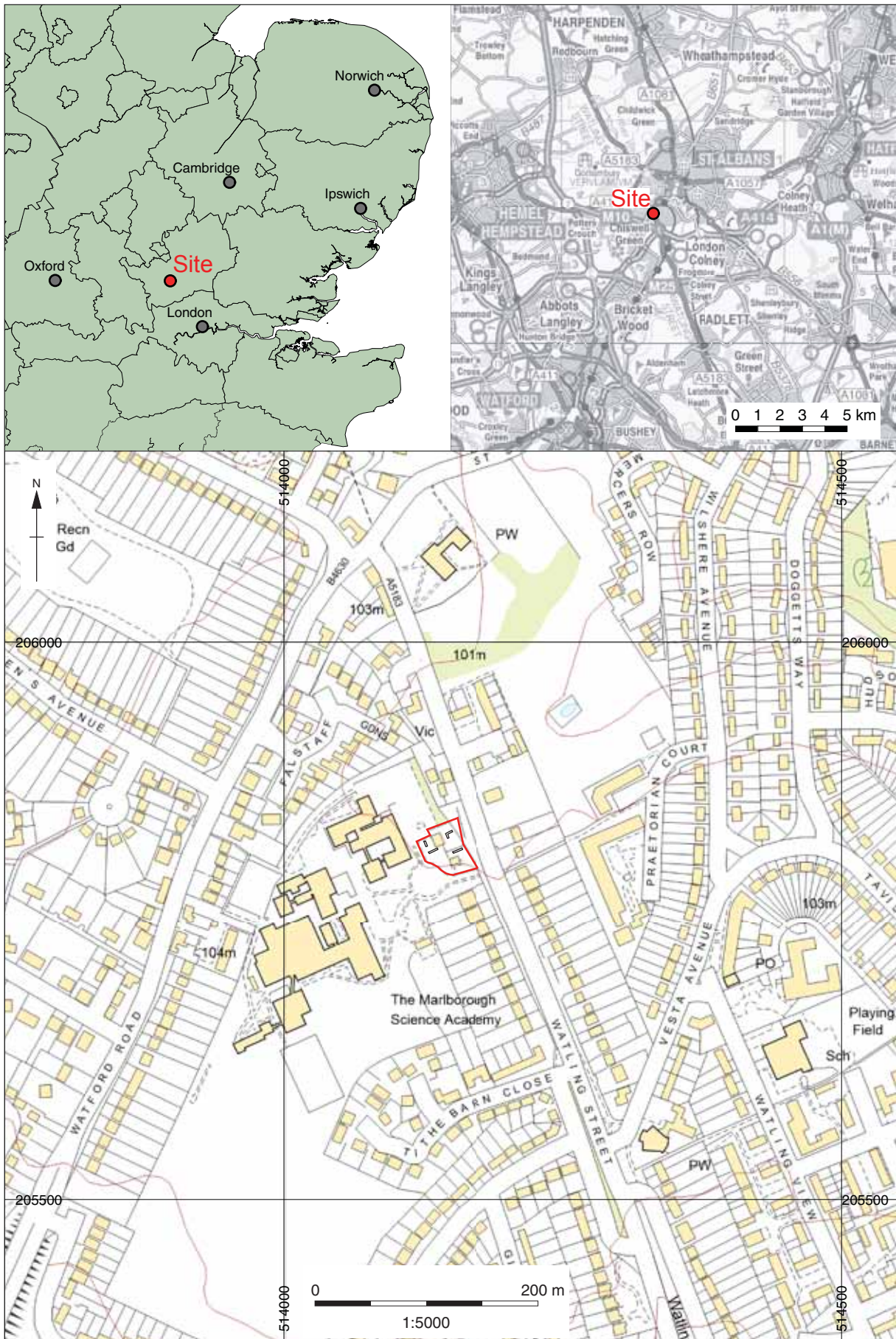
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
St Albans Museum	OA East	St Albans Museum
XHTMBS 16	XHTMBS 16	XHTMBS 16

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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



Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches

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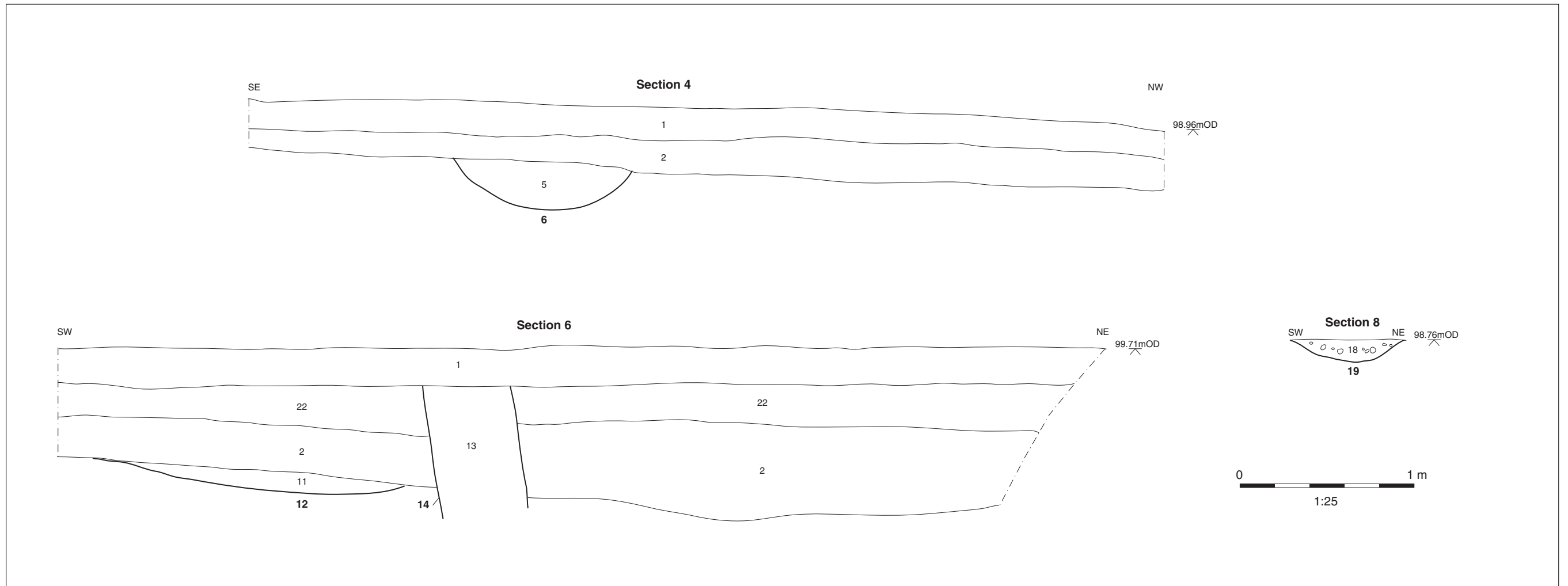


Figure 3: Selected sections



Plate 1: General shot of Trench 1 looking south-east



Plate 2: General shot of Trench 2 looking north-east



Plate 3: General shot of Trench 3, south-west to north-east arm, looking north-east



Plate 4: General shot of Trench 3, north-west to south-east arm, looking south-east



Plate 5: Ditch 6 in Trench 3, looking south-east



Plate 6: Pre-excavation shot of Trench 4, looking north-east



Plate 7: Detail of section showing shallow ditch **12** and modern pipe trench **14**, in Trench 4, looking north-west



Plate 8: Detail of features **17**, **19** and **21** at the north-east end of Trench 4, looking north-east



Plate 9: Detail of concrete slab **15**, looking south-east



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