

VSSA18



City Centre Opportunity Site South (CCOS South), Victoria Street, St Albans

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of St Albans City and District Council

VSSA18

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City Centre Opportunity Site South (CCOS South), Victoria Street, St Albans

Report V1

Client: St Albans City & District Council

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Grid Reference: NGR TL 14969 07215
Address: Victoria Street, St Albans
Parish: Central Area St Albans
Council: St Albans City & District Council
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Schedule

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CCOS SOUTH, VICTORIA STREET, ST ALBANS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Summary

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of the site of the proposed City Centre Opportunity Site South, Victoria Street, St Albans. The work was commissioned by St Albans City & District Council in response to Conditions 23 & 24 of planning permission granted for application No. 5/2017/1060. The evaluation was undertaken between July 30th and August 3rd, 2018. The foundation levels of a possible 18th-century wall were identified in a single trench located on the street front adjacent to the former police station on Victoria Street. No or further archaeological features were identified on the site nor were any artefacts retrieved from the evaluation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by St Albans City & District Council to undertake a programme of archaeological works at the site of the proposed Civic Centre Opportunity Site South at Victoria Street, St Albans.

Planning permission for the development (Application No. 5/2017/1060) was granted by St Albans City & District Council subject to several conditions, including two relating to archaeological works (Numbers 23 and 24):

Condition 23.

No demolition or construction works shall take place within the site until a written scheme of archaeological work (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This scheme shall include on-site work, and off-site work such as the analysis, publication, and archiving of the results, together with a timetable for completion of each element. All works associated with the development hereby approved shall be carried out and completed in accordance with the approved details, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This must be carried out by a professional archaeological/building recording consultant or organisation in accordance with the agreed written scheme of investigation

Condition 24

In accordance with the details approved pursuant to Condition 23, further information shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority regarding the impact of the proposals on archaeological assets prior to the commencement of development. This additional information should comprise the results of a desk-based archaeological impact assessment which should assess the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains which may survive on the site. Once the results of this assessment have been submitted, the applicant, or their agent or successors in title shall agree any further archaeological investigations and/or appropriate strategies to mitigate the impact of any development on the site's historic environment in consultation with the Local Planning Authority. Mitigation strategies may include: a) the preservation of any remains in situ, inappropriate archaeological excavation of any remains before any development commences on the site, with provisions for the subsequent analysis and publication of results, b) the archaeological monitoring of the ground works of any development (also including a contingency for the preservation or further investigation of any remains then encountered), c) and such other provision as may be necessary to protect the archaeological interests of the site.

Prior to intrusive archaeological fieldwork, the archaeological background was defined by an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Millward 2015) and a Heritage Statement (Montagu Evans, 2017).

A brief (West 2018) was prepared by the Simon West, the District Archaeologist for St Albans City and District Council outlining the archaeological works need to fulfil Condition 23. Headland Archaeology then prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2018) on behalf of St Albans City & District Council; setting out the proposed strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the Site.

The WSI was submitted to and agreed with Simon West. This report details the results of the work.

1.2 Site Description

The development site is located within the city of St. Albans. It is bounded by Victoria Street to the south and Bricket Road to the east, centred on NGR TL 14959 07215 (Illus. 1). The site is approximately 0.6ha and includes existing NHS buildings at the north of the site, the Police Station next to Trench 1 and car-parking areas. The development area slopes slightly from the north west (113m OD) to the south east (110m OD).

The solid geology comprises of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 84 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. (British Geological Survey website; <http://www.bgs.ac.uk> accessed 18/07/18).

1.2 Archaeological Background

Prior to intrusive archaeological fieldwork, the archaeological background was defined by an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Millward 2015) and a Heritage Statement (Montagu Evans, 2017). The following is a synthesis of the key archaeological findings from those documents.

Prehistory

There are no known prehistoric assets in close vicinity of the development site.

Romano-British

There is limited evidence for any Roman activity, suggesting it is likely the area was utilised for common land or open fields. The development site is located external to the town walls of Roman Verulamium.

Medieval

The site is approximately 110 metres north-west of St Peters Street, the main thoroughfare through the medieval town and lies within the medieval town boundary, Tonman Ditch or Monks Ditch, approximately 75m to the east (Urban Archaeological Database (HHER) Monument 637; Part of the Tonman Ditch).

Victoria Street was previously known as Shropshire's Lane or 'Butts' Lane, referring to the archery butts that was situated within Tonman Ditch. Shropshire Lane was renamed 'Victoria Street' in 1877 as the Charter granted by Queen Victoria designated the Abbey Parish Church as a Cathedral and conferred on the town the status of city. In response, Shropshire Lane was renamed 'Victoria Street' in her honour.

Excavations undertaken by St. Albans Museums Service in 1998 at Saracens Head Yard and Chequers Street (to the north of the development site) identified evidence for 'rear yard activity' dated to the early medieval period (c. 1150). This activity had continued until the late 18th/early 19th century.

The development resides beyond the main street frontage, but plots located on the east side of the town were unusually long, stretching back from the street frontage to the Tonman Ditch.

Post-medieval to Modern

During the post-medieval period, the development site remained part of the wider 'townscape'. The Site is shown as part of the 'Town Backsides' on Hare's 1634 Map of St Albans (OAS 2015, Fig 4) and on the same map a north-northeast – south-southwest field boundary traverses the eastern section of the site. Several buildings are apparent within the Site's southwest quadrant on Wren's plan of St Albans which dates to 1766 (see Illus. 4-A). A series of small, but different, buildings are depicted on the 1840

Tithe Map, the 1st edition 1:2500 map and the 2nd edition OS Map (Illus. 4- B, C &D). The historic maps show that with the exception of the southwest quadrant, the site remained largely undeveloped until the late 19th century.

Located to the immediate east of the development site is a small rectangular plot that was used as a 'Quakers' burial ground. This plot remains and is maintained as a small public garden. Immediately to the west of the site is a Grade II listed building which comprises an early 18th-century pair of cottages (NHL1174646).

During the preparation of the DBA it was noted that a tomb or burial was stated to have been identified during the construction on the police station on the site during the 1960s (Millward 2015, 3). The exact nature or date of this feature was impossible to determine nor was it recorded on the Hertfordshire HER.

Archaeological potential of the site and evaluation results

The DBA concluded that there was low potential for the recovery of remains of prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval date on the Site (Millward 2015, 10). The site was proposed to have some potential for the identification of archaeological features dating to the medieval period and high potential for post-medieval and early modern remains (Millward 2015, 10-11).

The evaluation did not identify any features of archaeological potential in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5. The foundation level and the fragmentary remains of the lowest course of a wall were recorded in Trench 1. This wall possibly corresponds with a building depicted on Wren 1766 plan of St Albans (Section 4.2 and Illus. 4-A).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 General

The methodology followed was outlined in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2018) and designed to meet the requirements of the project brief (West 2018)

In general, the purpose of the investigation was to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected by the proposal. This was to be achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function and character of any remains on the site within their cultural and environmental setting.

The general aims of the investigation included:

- establishing the depth and character of archaeologically 'sterile' overburden;
- identifying, characterising and dating any potential archaeological remains within the site;
- defining any constraints encountered during the evaluation and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (e.g. areas of disturbance, service locations, etc.).

2.2 Specific local and regional research objectives

The local and regional research contexts were provided by St. Albans Urban Archaeological Assessment (2005) and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (2011). The research objectives within these documents have examined based on the results from the evaluation, and were originally intended to address the following themes:

- Compared to the Roman and medieval periods, comparatively little is known about the town (St. Albans) between the collapse of Roman rule in Britain in the early 5th century and the Norman Conquest. (St. Albans Urban Archaeological Assessment, 2005).
- Medieval Urban Settlement: 'development in our understanding of the inter-relationships between towns and their hinterlands. (Medlycott 2011, 70).
- Medieval Urban Settlement: 'The development to towns, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand' (Medlycott 2011,

70).

- Medieval Urban Settlement: 'Many towns retain their high medieval planned layout of market-place and burgage plots, but much remains to be understood about these places before this layout occurs' (Medlycott 2011, 70).

The national research context for the site is informed by Historic England's *A Thematic Research Strategy for the Urban Historic Environment* (2015).

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited in the appropriate registered museum (St Albans: Verulamium Museum) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit. An online OASIS form will also be completed (headland4-322532).

3. METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out between the 30th July to Friday 3rd August 2018. In total 5 trenches were excavated at the Site. Trench 1 was 3.1m in length, Trench 2 was 6m in length, Trench 3 and 4 were each 15m in length and Trench 5 was 6m in length. All were 1.8m in width (Illus. 1 and 2).

The trenches were set out initially in accordance with the agreed trench layout plan in the WSI using a Trimble GNSS device. Each trench had to be moved or adjusted to accommodate various site constraints and services that became apparent during the fieldwork. Trench 1 was shortened due to the potential for unidentified buried services in the area. Trench 2 was moved to the northeast to avoid obstacles on site. Trenches 3 and 4 were shorted by 1m and 2m respectively to avoid services. Trench 5 was shortened to avoid site cabins and unidentified buried services. The District Archaeologist was informed of the amendments to the trench locations.

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision. Potential archaeological features were excavated by hand.

Investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken through hand excavation. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified archaeological or potentially archaeological remains were investigated and recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

3.1 Recording

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2018). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device. A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and a metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in the Appendix 1. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 1: (1001), Trench 2: (2001)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating we have completed and presented in this report. This structure reflects Headland Archaeology's adherence to the CIfA guidance on report production, which states that "*descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements*" (CIfA 2014b, 14, Section 5).

Archaeological remains were uncovered in one of the five trenches that were excavated at the site. The remains comprised the foundation level of a post-medieval wall, which the cartographic evidence indicates to be 18th-century in date. No further archaeological remains were identified at the Site. No topsoil or subsoil deposits were exposed in any trench which indicates that the ground was reduced

prior to the 20th-century construction on the site. No archaeological artefacts were retrieved from the evaluation.

4.2 Trench Results

Trenches with archaeological features

Archaeological remains were identified in Trench 1. This trench was excavated at the street front adjacent to the old police station on Victoria Street. The density of underground services in this area, along with the potential for further unidentified buried services, limited the size of the trench. Trench 1 was opened to a length of 3.1m and a maximum depth of 0.56m. The shallow foundation levels of the corner section of a possible 18th-century wall were identified at the north and east of the trench (Illus. 2-4).

Description

The earliest identified archaeological feature was the cut [1005] for the wall foundation. This was only discernible along the southwest edge of the northwest-southeast wall section. The cut was uncovered for a maximum length of 1.20m northwest-southeast and a maximum width of 0.60m northeast-southwest. This was filled by (1007), a compacted layer of lime mortar with fragmented red brick inclusions that comprised the lowest layer of each section of the wall. The northwest-southeast extent of (1007) was 1.41m long and 0.6m wide and the northeast-southwest extent measured 1.85m in length and 0.9m in width. This layer was truncated by later development at its eastern and southern limits and appears to have been shallow (<0.05m in depth) as the underlying geological substrate was exposed in these areas. The remains of the lowest course of red brick walling (1006) were apparent as a single course of fragmented red brick running northwest-southeast along the northern extent of the wall. The wall foundation layers were overlaid by a two rubble layers of similar composition and consistency to those observed elsewhere on the site (see below). These comprised two deposits of sandy clay and gravel which contained brick debris (1003) and (1004). Overlying the uppermost of these (1004), were two rubble deposits which were used to level the site. The lowest was a (1003), a yellow sand deposit with occasional fragments of red brick which underlay (1002), a densely packed later of red brick in a yellow brown sand matrix. It is likely that the red brick in these deposits originally came from the police station that was constructed in this area of the site in the late 19th-century. No archaeological artefacts were retrieved from Trench 1.

Interpretation

The wall foundation in this trench was surveyed and the resulting data was plotted on to a series of historic maps of the area (Illus. 4, A-D). Trench 1 appears to straddle the boundary between two plots which fronted onto Victoria Street and this boundary line was respected at different stages of the 18th and late 19th centuries. The foundation corresponds to two structures depicted on Andrew and Wren's 1776 Plan of St Albans (Illus. 4, A), and can be shown to overlie the dividing wall between two buildings and the northeast corner of the western building. This building was demolished by 1840 and is not shown on the tithe map for that year (Illus. 4, B). The 2nd edition OS map (1879) depicts a structure in this area and there is an overlap between the remains in Trench 1 and this building, but it is less consistent, particularly along the northwest-southeast wall extent, than that apparent on the 1776 map (Illus. 4, D). The brick apparent in the wall foundation was distinct from that in the overlying rubble layers (see above and Appendix 1) which suggests that it predated the Victorian police station and is most likely part of an 18th-century building on the site. It is possible that this building is contemporary with the early Grade II -listed early 18th-century pair of cottages immediately to the west of the Site and Trench 1 on Victoria Street. It is possible that this wall is from a street fronting cottage and was part of a possible terrace of cottages or a larger structure depicted on the Map. The structure in Trench 1 is outside of the Quaker Landholding as shown on 18th-century maps of the Area (Millward 2015, Figure 3).

Trenches without archaeological features

Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5 were excavated across separate sections of the site (Illus. 1 and 2, Appendix 1). No evidence of archaeological material, or the field boundaries and cultivation features depicted on the historic maps of the area were uncovered in these trenches. Trenches 2-5 displayed a similar deposit profile following excavation. No topsoil or subsoil were exposed in any trench which indicates that the ground was reduced prior to the 20th-century construction on the site. In Trenches 2, 3 and 4 between 0.82m and 1.10m of made ground overlay the geological substrate. The made ground comprised separate layers of densely compacted red brick and rubble which formed the foundation for a layer of tarmac which sealed every area of the site. In Trench 5 the made ground deposits were similar

to those in Trenches 2-4 but overlay a thick deposit of dark brownish grey clay with contained construction debris. This was 1.15m in exposed depth and the geological substrate was identified at 2.5m below present ground level in this trench. This illustrates the depth of the ground reduction that was undertaken in some parts of the site prior to the 20th-century construction phase.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Quality of preservation

The depth of modern overburden (between 0.82m and 2.50m) suggests that 19th century buildings (apparent from historic maps) were demolished and largely used as a levelling layer on the site. This material was deposited onto the geological substrate of the site following topsoil and subsoil removal. In Trench 1, the rubble deposits formed a protective layer over earlier remains, meaning that despite extensive re-development in the 20th century, the foundation level of a possible 18th century wall could be identified in this trench.

5.2 Summary of remains

The archaeological features identified at the site comprised the foundation level of a possible 18th-century wall which appear to correspond to a structure depicted on Andrew and Wren's 1766 Plan of St Albans.

5.3 Description of heritage assets

Description of Heritage Asset	Trench	Feature	Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1: 18 th -century building foundation/wall	01	[1005] (1006) (1007)	Medium significance of local and regional interest

Table 1 Description of heritage asset

HA1 comprises evidence for 18th-century occupation at the site and consists of the foundation levels of a wall which comprised the corner of one property and the dividing wall between two properties on adjacent plots. This is considered to have medium significance of local and regional interest.

Although the research objectives as set out in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2018; Section 2.2, above) have not been met by the results of the fieldwork, the work at the site has the potential to contribute to further research objectives for the post-medieval period. Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medleycott 2011), identifies the research potential for recording monuments that post-date the 1700s in an urban context (Medleycott 2011, 79-80). Further investigations at the site may contribute to required research on material culture studies of the post-medieval and particularly modern periods, including pottery, brick and tile, glass and clay tobacco pipes (Medleycott 2011, 78).

6. CONCLUSION

The trial trenching evaluation revealed the remains of the foundation level of a possible 18th-century wall which appear to correspond to a structure depicted on Andrew and Wren's 1766 Plan of St Albans. No further archaeological features were identified at the site which underwent significant levelling and development in the 20th century.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDICES


Appendix I – Trench and context summary


Trench number	TR01				
		TR01 Looking northeast			
Length	3.1m	Width	1.8m		
Minimum depth to level of archaeological significance	0.56m	Maximum depth to level of archaeological significance	0.56m		
Context No.	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
(1001)	Tarmac layer	-	-	-	0m-0.12m
(1002)	Made ground – densely packed red brick in a yellow and brown sand matrix	-	-	-	0.12m-0.34m
(1003)	Made ground – Yellow orange sand with occasional fragments of red brick	-	-	-	0.34m-0.45m
(1004)	Deposit of brick debris and loosely compacted grey sand and gravel	-	-	-	0.45m-0.56m


(1009)	Yellow orange sandy clay with rubble debris inclusions	-	-	-	0.52m-0.56m
(1006)	Lowest brick course of wall/wall foundation	-	0.40m	0.32m	0.08m
(1007)	Lime mortar wall foundation	-	1.41m NW-SE section 1.85m NE-SW section	0.6m+ NW-SE Section 0.90m NE-SW section	- Not ex.
[1005]	Cut of wall foundation	-	1.20m+	0.6m +	- Not ex.
(1008)	Geological substrate – mottled reddish yellow sandy clay	-	1.00m+	1.69m	0.14m
Trench Summary	Excavation revealed the remains of the northeast corner of a structure with a possible 18 th -century date and a dividing wall between two properties.				

Trench Number	TR02				
		TR02 looking southwest			
Length	7m	Width	1.8m		
Minimum depth to geological deposit	0.82m	Maximum depth to geological deposit	1.05m		
Context No.	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
(2001)	Tarmac layer	-	-	-	0-0.10m
(2002)	Made ground comprising red brick fragments, gravel and greyish brown sand	-	-	-	0.10m - 0.48m
(2003)	Made ground comprising brick fragments in a dark greyish brown mottled sand	-	-	-	0.48m-0.62m

(2004)	Levelling deposit of tarmac shavings	-	-	-	0.62m-0.82m
(2005)	Concrete footing for a modern structure	-	-	-	0.82m
(2006)	Geological substrate – Mottled reddish brown sandy clay	-	-	-	0.82m-1.05m+
Trench Summary	Ground reduced and levelled with rubble deposits in the 20 th century. No archaeological remains identified in the trench.				

Trench number	TR03				
		TR03 looking northeast			
Length	15m	Width	1.8m		
Minimum depth to geological deposit	0.63m	Maximum depth to geological deposit	0.63m		
Context No.	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
(0301)	Tarmac layer	-	-	-	0m-0.07m
(3002)	Made ground – densely packed red brick in a yellow and brown sand matrix	-	-	-	0.07m-0.43m
(3003)	Made ground – loosely compacted dark grey sand and gravel	-	-	-	0.43m-0.63m
(3004)	Geological substrate – mottled reddish yellow sandy clay with gravel inclusions	-	-	-	0.63m+
Trench Summary	Ground reduced and levelled with rubble deposits in the 20 th century. No archaeological remains identified in the trench.				

Trench Number	TR04				
		TR04 looking northeast			
Length	15m	Width	1.80m		
Minimum depth to geological deposit	1.10m	Maximum depth to geological deposit	1.10m+		
Context No.	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
(4001)	Tarmac layer	-	-	-	0m-0.12m
(4002)	Made ground – densely packed modern red brick in a yellow and brown sand matrix	-	-	-	0.12m-0.55m
(4003)	Made ground – fragmented modern red brick in a dark greyish brown sand	-	-	-	0.55m-1.10m
(4004)	Geological substrate – Reddish brown mottled sandy clay	-	-	-	1.10m+
Trench Summary	Ground reduced and levelled with rubble deposits in the 20 th century. No archaeological remains identified in the trench.				

Trench Number	TR05				
		TR05, sondage at northeast end, looking northwest			
Length	7m	Width	1.80m		
Minimum depth to geological deposit	2.50m	Maximum depth to geological deposit	2.60m		
Context No.	Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)	Dimensions			
		Diameter	Length	Width	Depth
(5001)	Tarmac layer	-	-	-	0m-0.1m
(5002)	Made ground – densely packed modern red brick in a yellow and brown sand matrix	-	-	-	0.10m- 0.47m
(5003)	Made ground – orange brown gravelly sand with a thin lens of tarmac shavings within	-	-	-	0.47m-0.65m
(5004)	Made ground- dark brown compact clay	-	-	-	0.65m-0.92m
(5005)	Layer of crushed modern red brick	-	-	-	0.92m-1.15m

(5006)	Levelling deposit – dark brownish grey clay with inclusions of modern debris	-	-	-	1.15m-2.50m
(5007)	Geological substrate -	-	-	-	2.50m+
Trench Summary	Ground reduced and levelled with rubble deposits in the 20 th century. No archaeological remains identified in the trench.				

Appendix II – Photographic Register

Photo Number	Direction Facing	Description
1001		Access on to site (from Bricket Road)
1002		Access on to site (from Bricket Road)
1003		Access on to site (from Bricket Road)
1004		Access on to site (from Bricket Road)
1005		Access on to site (from Bricket Road)
1006		Access on to site (from Bricket Road)
1007		Access on to site (from Bricket Road)
1008		Access on to site (from Bricket Road)
1009		Access on to site (from Bricket Road)
1010	N	Trench 4 Post ex shot
1011	E	Representative west facing section of Trench 4
1012	N	Trench 3 Post ex shot
1013	E	Representative west facing section of Trench 3
1014	S	General shot of Trench 2 location
1015	S	General shot of Trench 2 location
1016	S	Backfilled Trench 3
1017	S	Backfilled Trench 3
1018	SW	Trench 5, post-ex
1019	W	Representative east facing section of Trench 5
1020	W	Representative east facing section of Trench 5
1021	NE	Backfilled Trench 5
1022	NE	Southwest facing shot of Trench 2
1023	SE	Northeast facing shot of Trench 2
1024	N	South facing shot of backfilled Trench 2
1025	W	Sondage in Trench 5
1026	N	Shot of Trench 1 location
1027	N	Shot of Trench 1 location
1028	N	South-facing shot of wall foundation (1007) in Trench 1
1029	N	South-facing shot of wall foundation (1007) in Trench 1
1030	-	Plan shot of wall foundation
1031	N	South facing shot of bricks (1006) in Trench 1
1032	N	South facing shot of bricks (1006) in Trench 1
1033	E	West facing shot of wall foundation (1007) in Trench 1
1034	W	East facing representative section of Trench 1
1035	W	East facing shot of Victoria Street
1036	W	East facing shot of listed building adjacent to Trench 1
1037	E	West facing shot of Victoria Street
1038	N	Backfilled Trench 1
1039	N	Backfilled Trench 1
1040	N	Backfilled Trench 1

Appendix III – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: headland4-322532	
Project details	
Project name	Victoria Street, St. Albans
Short description of the project	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of the site of the proposed City Centre Opportunity Site South, Victoria Street, St Albans. The work was commissioned by St Albans City and District Council in response to Conditions 23 and 24 of planning permission granted for application No. 5/2017/1060. The evaluation was undertaken between July 30th and August 3rd, 2018. The foundation levels of a possible 18th-century wall were identified in a single trench located on the street front adjacent to the former police station on Victoria Street. No further archaeological features were identified on the site nor were any artefacts retrieved from the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 30-07-2018 End: 03-08-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	VSSA18 – Site code
Any associated project reference codes	5/2017/1060 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Car park (flat)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE ST ALBANS ST ALBANS Victoria Street, St. Albans
Postcode	AL1 3HR
Study area	0.5 Hectares

Site coordinates	TL 1485 7250 52.338146040425 -0.314079359361 52 20 17 N 000 18 50 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 46m Max: 51m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Headland Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Headland Archaeology
Project design originator	Caitriona Gleeson
Project director/manager	Caitriona Gleeson
Project supervisor	Peter James
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Verulamium Museum
Digital Archive recipient	Verulamium Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Verulamium Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Report"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	City Centre Opportunity Site South, Victoria Street, St Albans: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	James, P. Gleeson, C.
Other bibliographic details	VSSA18

Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Headland Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wrest Park, Silsoe, Bedfordshire
Description	PDF Grey Literature Archaeological Evaluation Report

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION

ILLUS 2 TRENCH PLAN AND DETAIL OF WALL FOUNDATION(S) [1005] IN TRENCH 1

ILLUS 3 SOUTH FACING VIEW OF WALL FOUNDATION(S) [1005] IN TRENCH 1

ILLUS 4 WALL FOUNDATION [1005] SHOWN ON HISTORIC MAPS OF THE AREA (AFTER MILLWARD 2015)

A ANDREW AND WREN'S PLAN OF ST ALBANS, 1766

B ST PETER'S PARISH TITHE MAP, 1840

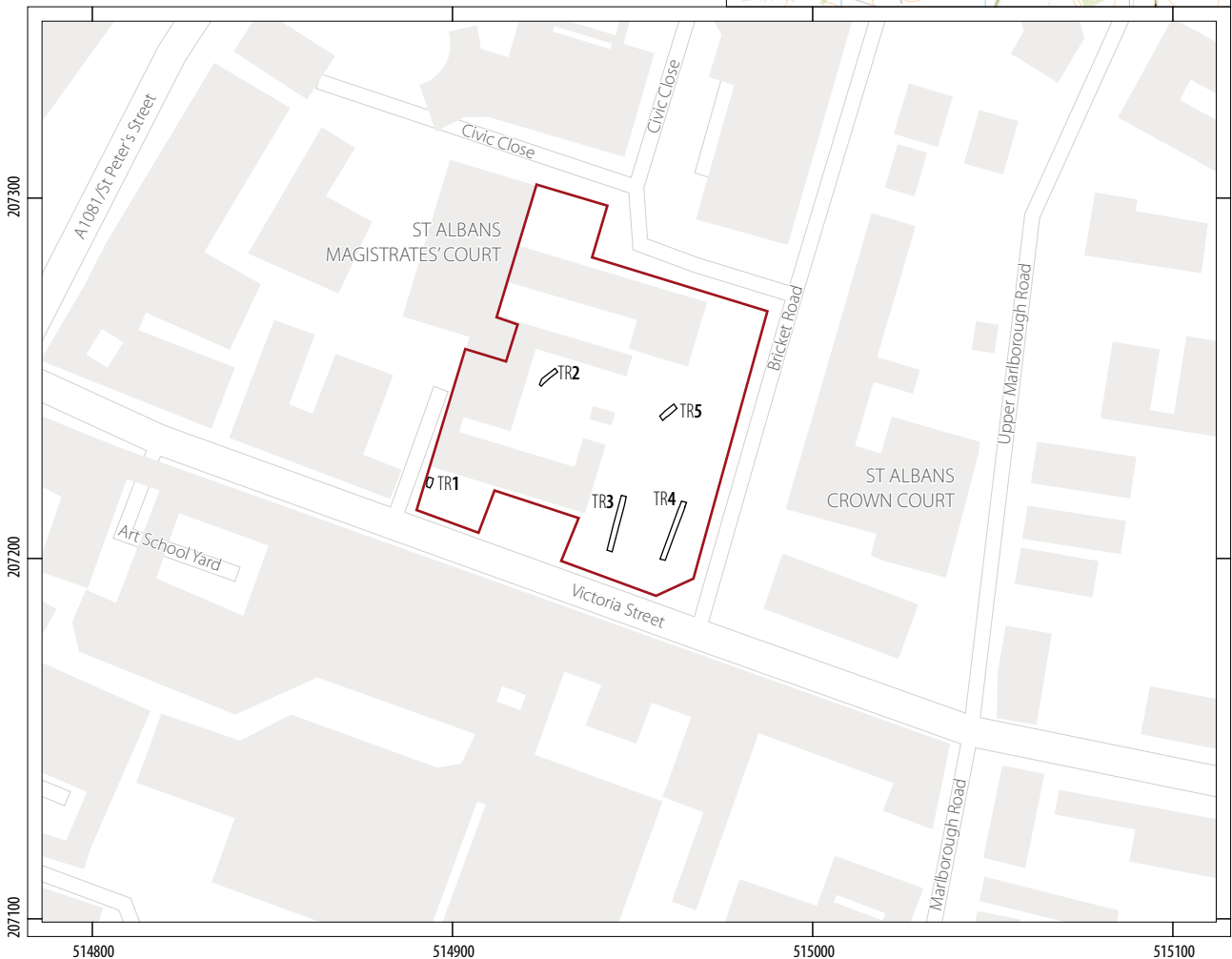
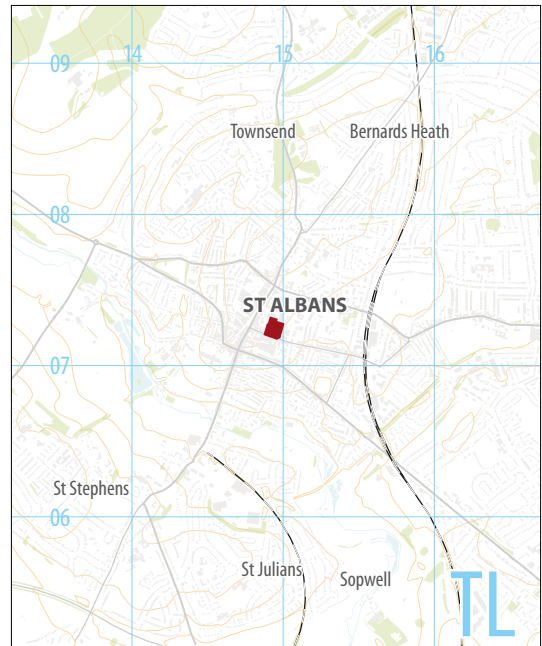
C 1ST EDITION OS 1:2,500 MAP, 1879

D 2ND EDITION OS MAP, 1879

Land adjacent to
Victoria street
St Albans
Hertfordshire



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4

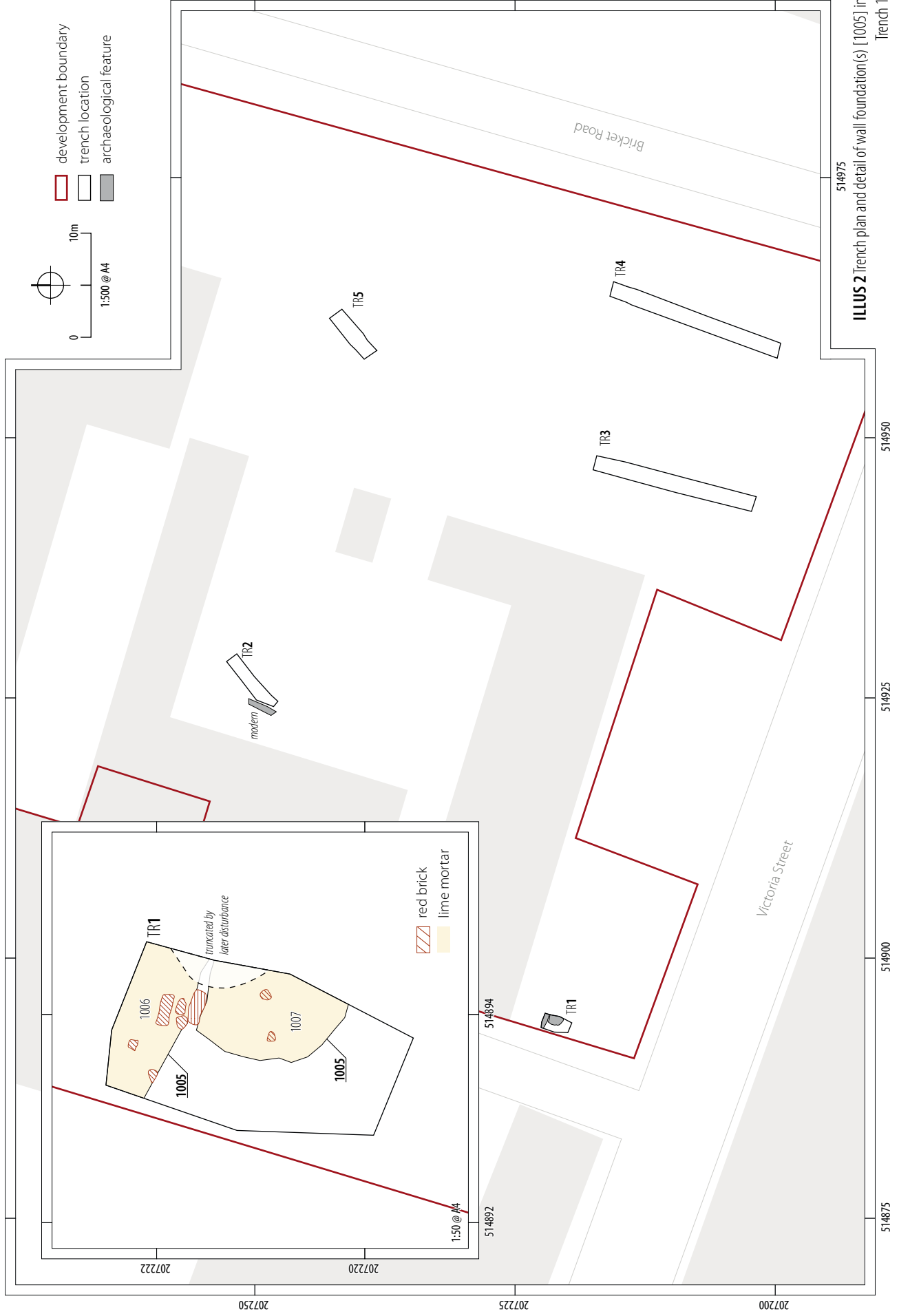


0 20m
1:1,000 @ A4

development boundary
trench location

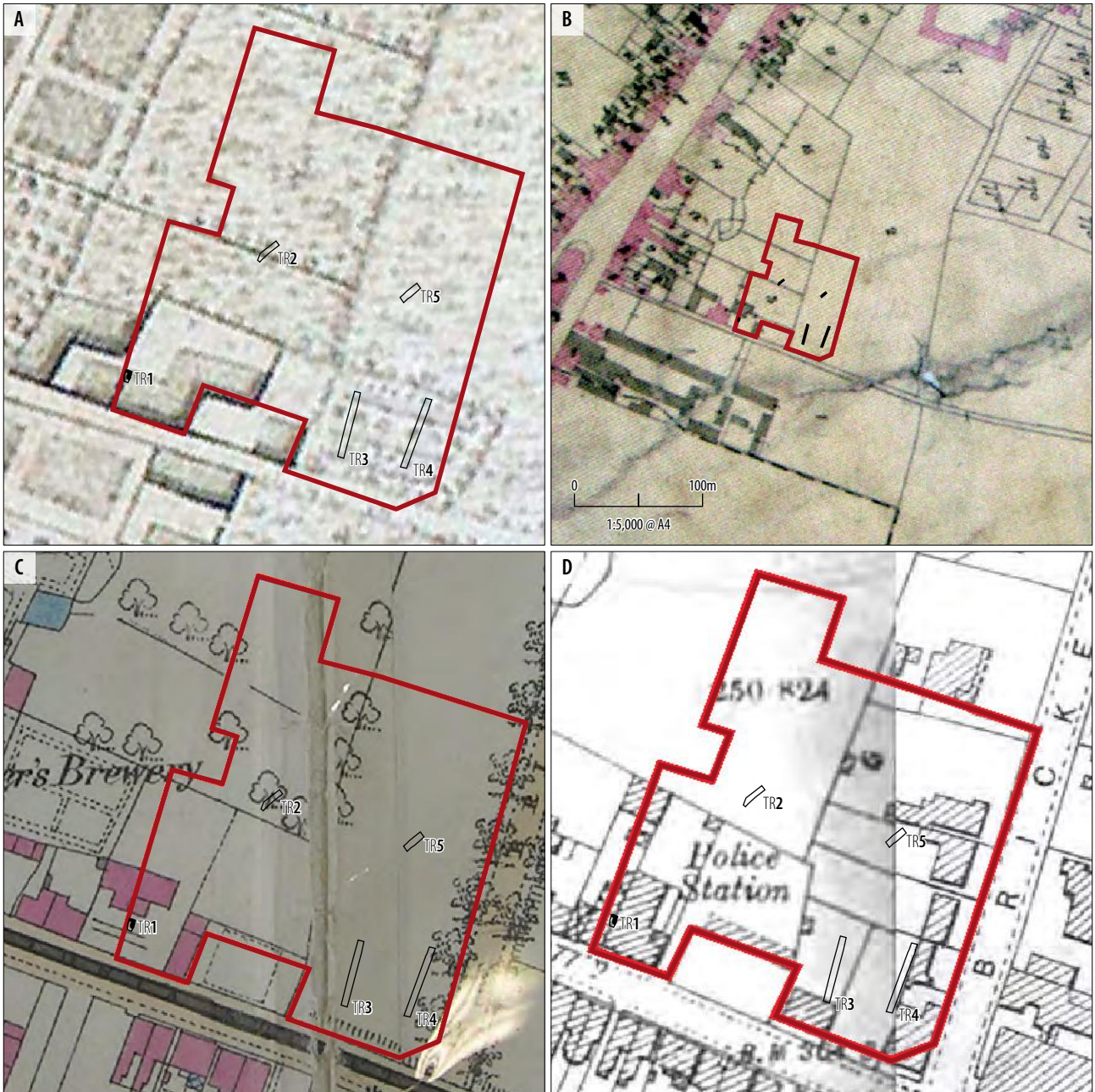


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ILLUS 3 South facing view of wall foundation(s) [1005] in Trench 1



ILLUS 4 Wall foundation(s) [1005] shown on historic maps of the area (After Millward 2015) **A** Andrew and Wren's Plan of St Albans, 1766 **B** St Peter's Parish Tithe Map, 1840 **C** 1st edition OS 1:2,500 Map, 1879 **D** 2nd edition OS Map, 1879



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