
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**122 FISHPOOL STREET, ST ALBANS,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Author: Gary Brogan BSc	
NGR: TL 1410 0735	Report No: 3335
District: St Albans	Site Code: AS1120
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3132
Signed:	Date: July 2009

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 *INTRODUCTION***
- 2 *SITE DESCRIPTION***
- 3 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 4 *METHODOLOGY***
- 5 *DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 6 *CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 7 *DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 8 *DISCUSSION***

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

APPENDIX 2 THE SPECIALISTS REPORTS

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire Archaeological Monitoring & Recording		
<p><i>In June 2009, Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted archaeological monitoring and recording at 122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire (TL 1410 0735). The archaeological recording was undertaken in response to a planning condition attached to proposals for the creation of two new detached dwellings to the rear of 122 Fishpool Street. This archaeological recording followed previous programmes of archaeological monitoring and recording conducted by AS in the rear yard area of the site in March 2008 (Pozorski 2008) and September 2008 (Pozorski, Rozwadowski and Collins 2008). An archaeological evaluation at the site in 2000 revealed that a significant proportion of it was taken up by medieval quarrying (Boyer 2000).</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated on the northern side of Fishpool Street, to the north east of the river Ver, close to the city centre of St Albans, Hertfordshire. The area had the potential for archaeological remains of Roman, Saxon and medieval date, and the greatest potential was for further remains of medieval quarrying.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological recording encompassed the large foundation pit for new cellars. In its base was revealed a Roman well dating to AD 120-160 but due to its proximity to the side of the foundation, its excavation was limited. A series of quarry pits were located in section at the eastern corner of the foundation pit. Two of these contained post-medieval CBM.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	5 th and 8 th June 2009		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	?
P. number	P3132	Site code	AS1120
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring and Recording		
Site status	Area of Archaeological Significance 25		
Current land use	Residential garden		
Planned development	Two new detached dwellings		
Main features (+dates)	Roman well (AD 120-160); five post-medieval quarry pits		
Significant finds (+dates)	Roman pottery, Roman CBM, post-medieval CBM, animal bone and one fragment of human bone.		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	St Albans	St Albans
SMR for area	Hertfordshire HER		
Post code (if known)	AL3 4RZ		
Area of site	c. 460m ²		
NGR	TL 1410 0735		
Height AOD (max)	c. 90.00m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	St Albans City & District Council District Archaeologist (SADC)		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Gareth Barlow, Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Oakbridge Homes Ltd		
Full title	122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire Archaeological Recording		
Authors	Gary Brogan		
Report no.	3335		
Date (of report)	27 th July 2009		

122 FISHPOOL STREET, ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In June 2009, Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted archaeological monitoring and recording at 122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire (TL 1410 0735). The archaeological recording was undertaken in response to a planning condition attached to proposals for the creation of two new detached dwellings to the rear of 122 Fishpool Street. This archaeological recording followed previous programmes of archaeological monitoring and recording conducted by AS in the rear yard area of the site in March 2008 (Pozorski 2008) and September 2008 (Pozorski, Rozwadowski and Collins 2008). An archaeological evaluation at the site in 2000 revealed that a significant proportion of it was taken up by medieval quarrying (Boyer 2000).

The site is situated on the northern side of Fishpool Street, to the north east of the river Ver, close to the city centre of St Albans, Hertfordshire. The area had the potential for archaeological remains of Roman, Saxon and medieval date, and the greatest potential was for further remains of medieval quarrying.

The archaeological recording encompassed the large foundation pit for new cellars. In its base was revealed a Roman well dating to AD 120-160 but due to its proximity to the side of the foundation, its excavation was limited. A series of quarry pits were located in section at the eastern corner of the foundation pit. Two of these contained post-medieval CBM.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 On the 5th and 8th June 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at 122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire (TL 1410 0735; Figs. 1-2). The archaeological recording was commissioned by Oakbridge Homes Ltd prior to the proposed construction of two new detached dwellings to the rear of Bank House (Planning Ref. 5/2007/2905).

1.2 The monitoring was conducted in accordance with the requirements and advice of the St. Albans City & District Council District Archaeologist (SADC), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological recording prepared by AS (dated 03/06/2009), and approved by SADC. The project followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (revised 2001)*, and also adhered to *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme
- to secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the publication of the project results, if appropriate
- to secure the conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

1.4 The specific objectives of the projects were :

- initial clearance of overburden under archaeological observation
- monitoring of all groundworks as necessary
- mitigation by a programme of archaeological recording, if archaeological remains are present
- post-excavation and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project.

1.5 The archaeological recording followed two previous phases of archaeological monitoring and recording conducted by AS at the site in March 2008 (Pozorski, 2008) and August 2008 (Pozorski, Rozwadowski and Collins 2008).

Planning policy context

1.6 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.7 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located on the north side of Fishpool Street, to the rear of Bank House (No. 122), north-east of the river Ver and close to city centre of St Albans, Hertfordshire. It is surrounded by residential properties and the ground in the area rises naturally from west to east.

2.2 St Albans lies on a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous Upper Chalk (BGS 1996), which is overlain by flinty and chalky drift and possible alluvium associated with the River Ver. The soils of central St Albans are unsurveyed due to the urban nature of the area. Those in the surrounding area are of the Charity 2 Association, which are described as well-drained flinty fine silty soils in valley bottoms and calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble on

valley sides (SSEW 1983). These may be found in the area to the south-west of the city. To the north the soils comprise those of the Hornbeam 3 association, which are deep fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils, while to the south and south-east may be found soils of the Batcombe association; these are described as fine silty over clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

2.3 The area of archaeological monitoring lay to the rear of the property, within the established gardens.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological significance close to the historic core of the city of St Albans, within an area where archaeological remains of a number of periods have been found, in particular evidence of later prehistoric, Romano-British, post-Roman and Saxon activity.

3.2 The site lies on the northern side of Fishpool Street, to the north east of the river Ver, within an area that has potential for evidence of Roman, Saxon and medieval activity. Fishpool Street has been in existence since at least the early medieval period, and may follow the line of a Roman road. The site is located immediately north of the Roman town of *Verulamium* (located on the southern side of the river) and Roman remains have been found adjacent to the road to the west. In addition, Roman burials and pits have been found to the north and west, suggesting the presence of a large cemetery in the area. The site also lies in close proximity to the possible location of the Anglo-Saxon *burh* of Kingsbury, though to have occupied an area to the north of the site. During the medieval period, occupation extended along both sides of Fishpool Street, with the consequent potential for remains of property boundaries, refuse pits, and 'back-yard' activity of this period.

3.3 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by HAT (now AS) in 2000, on land to the rear of 122 Fishpool Street (Boyer 2000), revealing a large medieval quarry pit and a further small pit of medieval date. Residual Roman pottery was also recovered. The features cut the natural chalk deposits. A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out by AS during the groundworks for an extension to the rear of 122 Fishpool Street in March 2008 (Pozorski 2008). This revealed no archaeological remains. Further monitoring and recording was carried out in August 2008 for a new service trench south of Bank House, and this also revealed no archaeological remains (Pozorski, Rozwadowski and Collins 2008).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording comprised the observation of groundworks, inspection of modern overburden and natural deposits for archaeological features. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as

appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

4.2 The archaeological recording focused on groundworks associated with the excavation of a single foundation pit to accommodate cellars for the two building plots (DPs 1-3). These cellars were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator to a depth of approximately 3.5m and the groundworks monitored by AS on 5th and 8th June 2009.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs 3-4)

5.1 The Cellars

5.1.1 Five sample sections were recorded within the foundation pit (Figs. 3 & 4).

Sample Section 1:

<i>Sample Section 1 (DP 6; Fig. 4)</i> <i>South-west Facing</i> <i>0.00 = 90.14m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small flint and chalk fragments.
0.20m+	L2002	Natural. Solid white chalk

Sample Section 2:

<i>Sample Section 2 (DP 7; Fig. 4)</i> <i>South-east Facing</i> <i>0.00 = 90.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.98m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.98 – 1.38m	L2001	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent flints and moderate chalk.
1.38m+	L2002	Natural. As above

Sample Section 3

<i>Sample Section 3 (DP 8; Fig. 4)</i> <i>North-east Facing</i> <i>0.00 = 90.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 1.20m	L2001	Subsoil. As above.

Sample Section 4

<i>Sample Section 4 (DP 9; Fig. 4)</i> <i>North-west Facing</i> <i>0.00 = 90.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.44m	L2000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small flint and chalk fragments.
0.44 – 0.80m	L2001	Subsoil. As above.

Sealed below the subsoil (L2001) was a series of quarry pits seen in section only. Of the earliest, F2003, only the base survived and it was filled with mid reddish brown clay silt (L2004) that contained post-medieval CBM (304g). This had been truncated by Pit F2005, which was filled with mid orange brown sandy silt with visible tip lines to the north-east of chalkier material (L2006). This fill, L2006, contained post-medieval CBM (426g) and animal bone (78g). The south-west edge of this pit was cut by another, F2007, which had steep straight sides and contained two fills. The lowest, L2008, consisted of pale grey brown chalky clay approximately 1.50m thick, whilst the upper fill, L2009, was 1.90m thick and composed of dark reddish brown sandy silt.

Sample Section 5

<i>Sample Section 5 (DPs 10-12; Fig. 4)</i>		
<i>South-west Facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 90.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.44m	L2000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small flint and chalk fragments.
0.44 – 0.80m	L2001	Subsoil. As above.

Beneath the subsoil, L2001, was a series of further quarry pits. The earliest pit, F2012, was located at the north-west end of the sample section. This was at least 5m wide and 1.20m deep and contained L2013, brownish grey sandy silt with tips of chalk. The south-eastern end of F2012 was cut by quarry pit F2010. The pit had straight sides and a flat base and was at least 6m long and 1.10m deep. Its fill, L2011, was mixed greyish brown and orangey brown sandy silt, with lenses of chalk. The south-east end of F2010 was cut by the north-west end of pit F2005 (DP 11), described in Sample Section 4 above.

5.1.2 A probable well, F2014, was located at the base of the cutting for the new cellars (Fig. 4, DP 4). This heavily truncated feature was 1.25m in diameter and contained a brown clayey silt and sand (L2015). F2014 was half sectioned but only to a restricted depth of 0.30m to recover artefacts; the excavation was restricted due to its proximity to the 3.5m high side of the cutting (DP 5). The fill, F2015, contained Roman pottery (570g), Roman CBM (740g), animal bone (130g) and human bone (68g).

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 The archaeological recording was hampered by the substantial depth of the groundwork. Health and Safety constraints meant that sections within the foundation pit for the cellar could not be hand cleaned and accurately recorded. The probable well (F2014) could not be excavated due to its location close to the side of the foundation pit.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The site was covered by topsoil L2000, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small flint and chalk fragments. This was on average 0.25m thick but in some places it was a substantial layer. Across the eastern corner of the site the topsoil had been banked up to 0.44m thick and in the western corner it was 1m thick and helped fill a depression within the natural chalk.

7.2 Subsoil, L2001, consisting of mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent flints and moderate chalk was located under the topsoil across the site. The depth varied from 0.36m in the eastern corner of the site to 0.80m in the western side, where it appeared to fill a depression in the chalk natural. L2001 was not present in the northern corner.

7.3 The natural substrate was solid white chalk with occasional flints and thin lenses of orange yellow sand. Where it had not been truncated by the large quarry pits it was revealed to be on average only 0.20m below ground level. There was possibly a depression within the surface of the chalk in the north-western corner of the site and here it was on average 1.30m below present ground level.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The groundworks associated with the foundation pit for the cellars revealed several archaeological features. The most significant of these was a well, F2014, that contained a pottery group closely dated to AD 120-160. The groundworks had truncated the well by at least 3m and the hand excavation of its fills was limited to a further 0.30m because of health and safety constraints. It is possible that this well (F2014) relates to a pit (F1008) revealed by the evaluation at the site in 2000. Several quarry pits were revealed in section within the eastern corner of the foundation pit. Two of these, F2003 and F2005, contained post-medieval CBM (most likely 17th to 18th century in date). It is probable that these quarry pits are related to that (F1007) located during the evaluation in 2000.

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records will be deposited at St Albans Museum in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Oakbridge Homes for funding the project (in particular Mr John Bayliss for his kind assistance).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Simon West of SADC.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boyer, P, 2000, *Land to the Rear of 122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire; An Archaeological Evaluation*, HAT Report 781

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (ed) 2000 *Research and Archaeology; a Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Occasional Papers 3

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1994 (revised 2001), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*. IFA

Pozorski, Z, 2008, *122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, AS Report 3049

Pozorski, Z., Rozwadowski, M., Collins, T. 2008, *122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Building Monitoring and Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, AS Report 3165

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983 *Sheet 6: Soils of South-East England*. (Scale 1:250 000), Harpenden

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. Harpenden

APPENDIX 1

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
2003	2004	Pit Fill			304		
2005	2006	Pit Fill			426	78	
2014	2015	Fill of Well		(24) 570g	740	130	Human Bone ? (1) 68g

APPENDIX 2

THE SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

A total of 27 sherds (927g) of well-preserved Roman pottery were contained in Well F2014 (L2015). The range of forms and fabrics present suggest this pottery group was deposited c.120-160AD and was associated with domestic occupation of relatively substantial status.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and rim estimated equivalence (R.EVE). Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification, assigned a code according to the system developed for National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) and described below. References to the form type series for Verulamium developed by Wilson (1972 and 1984) have been abbreviated to *Ver.* type XXX, while samian forms: *Drag.* reference Webster (1996). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

Fabric Descriptions

LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)
KOL CC	Cologne colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 57)
COL CC2	Colchester (late) colour-coated ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 132)
HGW RE C	Highgate Wood reduced ware C (Davies et al 1994, 82; Tomber & Dore 1998, 136)
LON FR	London fine reduced ware (Seeley & Drummond-Murray 2005, 128; Tomber & Dore 1998, 137) potentially produced at Northgate House/Copthall Close (Walbrook Valley), London.
VER WS	Verulamium region white-slipped ware (Seeley & Drummond-Murray 2005, 109)
VER WH	Verulamium region white ware (Lyne 1999, 239; Tomber & Dore 1998, 154)
VER RE	Verulamium region grey ware (Lyne 1999, 239)
ROB SH	Romano-British shell-tempered ware, probably manufactured at Harrold, Beds (Tomber & Dore 1998, 115)
BAT AM2	Baetican (late) amphorae 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 85)

Discussion

The pottery group contained in Well F2014 (L2015) contained sherds from a minimum of 12 vessels, with half the vessels occurring in imported or Romano-British fine wares (Table 1). In total these vessels included three

beakers, a cup, three dishes, a bowl, two jars, an amphorae and a single un-attributable vessel.

Fabric Group	Sherd Count	Weight (G)	R.EVE	Minimum No. of Vessels
LEZ SA2	2	24	0.20	2
KOL CC	1	5	0.00	1
COL CC2	1	5	0.00	1
HGW RE C	2	15	0.00	1
LON FR	2	50	0.10	1
VER WS	1	3	0.00	1
VER WH	8	188	0.40	1
VER RE	4	168	0.07	2
ROB SH	1	42	0.00	1
BAT AM2	5	427	0.00	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>0.77</i>	<i>12</i>

Table 1: Quantification of fabric groups

The fine wares (LEZ SA2, KOL CC, COL CC2, HGW RE C and LNO FR) accounted for a total of 8 sherds (99g) of the group. The Lezoux samian ware (LEZ SA2) included rim fragments from a *Drag.33* conical cup and a *Drag.36* dish with trailed vine decoration on the overhanging rim, both of which were common in the 2nd century AD. The major period of importation for LEZ SA2 to Britain began c.AD120, as did the importation of Cologne colour-coated ware (KOL CC) the other continental import in the group. KOL CC is only present as a single body sherd with rough-cast decoration from a beaker (which probably had a cornice rim). Further beaker sherds occur in HGW RE C and COL CC2 and are also limited to body and basal sherds. The remaining fine ware vessel is in LON FR and comprises a dish with a flaring rim of *Ver.* type 2508-9 (imitating samian form *Curle* 15). Significantly within the fine wares, the import of KOL CC and production of HGW RE C had largely declined by c.AD160, therefore a date for this pottery group between c.AD120-160 appears highly likely.

The coarse wares are dominated by sherds of locally produced VER WH and VER RE. The VER WH sherds are entirely derived from a single necked jar with an everted rim, of *Ver.* type 650 (c.AD130-140), and with soot stains on parts of the exterior. Although the form type has a narrow date range that corresponds with the fine wares, this type of jar was probably a utilitarian type produced over a significantly longer period. The two forms evident in VER RE are more indicative of a 2nd century AD date and comprise the base and body of a reed-rimmed bowl (*Ver.* type 2447/2453) and a shallow bead rim dish with exterior burnished lattice decoration (*Ver.* type 2573). The remaining coarse wares include a body sherd of VER WS, possibly from a flagon, and a basal sherd of ROB SH, almost certainly from a jar.

The group also includes five body sherds (427g) of BAT AM2, produced in the Guadalquivir Valley in the south of Spain and used primarily to transport olive oil although many of these amphorae are retained for secondary uses.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of five fragments (740g) of Roman CBM and ten fragments (730g) of post-medieval CBM.

The Roman CBM was entirely contained in Well F2014 (L2015) and although fragmented was in a well-preserved condition. All fragments are derived from tegulae roof tile and occur in oxidised orange fabrics with common quartz sand temper (<0.5mm) and sparse to occasional red iron rich and calcareous inclusions (0.25-3mm).

Post-medieval CBM was contained in Pits F2003 (L2004) and F2005 (L2006) and occurs in fabrics of similar composition to the Roman CBM except harder fired. The CBM in Pit F2003 (L2004) comprises relatively small fragments of brick, one of which exhibits traces of a dark blue-grey glaze on its header and stretcher faces suggesting it dates to the late 17th to early 18th centuries when this technique of decoration was most common. The CBM in Pit F2005 (L2006) is entirely comprised of fragments of peg-tile used for roofing and probably dating from the 16th to 18th centuries.

The Bone

Mike Feider

Fourteen fragments of bone were recovered from this site. One of these was a fragment of human occipital bone and the remainder were from animals (Table 2). Cattle, sheep/goat, and goose (*Anser* Sp.) remains were present in the assemblage and the unidentified fragments probably represent these species as well.

Table 2: Bones from AS1120 (NISP: Number of Identified Specimens)

Context	Species	NISP	Element
2006	Cattle	2	Radius, ulna (butchered)
	Goose	2	Radius, sternum
	Large ungulate	1	Rib
2015	Cattle	4	Horncore, skull fragments
	Human	1	Occipital bone
	Large ungulate	1	Rib
	Sheep/goat	2	Horncore (butchered), rib (butchered)
	Small ungulate	1	Rib

Three butchery marks were recorded: a chop mark on a cow ulna, probably from the disarticulation of the elbow, a small cut mark on the medial surface of a sheep/goat rib, and a small chop mark at the base of a sheep/goat horncore, probably made to facilitate the removal of the horn itself.

The assemblage was quite fragmented, but otherwise in fairly good condition, as can be seen by the survival of the bird bones. Further investigation of the site should expect to find similar preservation and possibly further signs of hornworking.

APPENDIX 3

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
County: Hertfordshire	District: St Albans
Village/Town: St Albans	Parish: St Albans
Planning application reference:	5/2007/2905
Client name/address/tel:	Oakbridge Homes Ltd
Nature of application:	Two detached dwellings.
Present land use:	Garden.
Size of application area: c. 460m ²	Size of area investigated: c. 460m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 1410 0735
Site Code:	AS 1120
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Recording
Date of work:	5 th and 8 th June 2009
Curating museum:	St Albans Museum
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented:- Roman and post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	Boyer, P, 2000, <i>Land to the Rear of 122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire; An Archaeological Evaluation</i> , HAT Report 781 Pozorski, Z, 2008, <i>122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i> , AS Report 3049 Pozorski, Z., Rozwadowski, M., Collins, T. 2008, <i>122 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Building Monitoring and Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i> , AS Report 3165
Summary of fieldwork results:	The archaeological recording encompassed the large foundation pit for new cellars. In its base was revealed a Roman well dating to AD 120-160 but due to its proximity to the side of the foundation, its excavation was limited. A series of quarry pits were located in section at the eastern corner of the foundation pit. Two of these contained post-medieval CBM
Author of summary: Gary Brogan	Date of Summary: 27 th July 2009

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1 General view of the site. Looking north.



2 General view of the site. Looking south.



3 *View inside the foundation pit. Looking north-west*



4 *Northern corner of foundation pit showing Roman well F2014. Looking north.*



5 Roman well F2014. Looking east.



6 Sample Section 1. Looking north-east.



7 Sample Section 2.
Looking south-west.



8 Sample Section 3.
Looking south-west.



9 *Sample Section 4. Looking south-east*



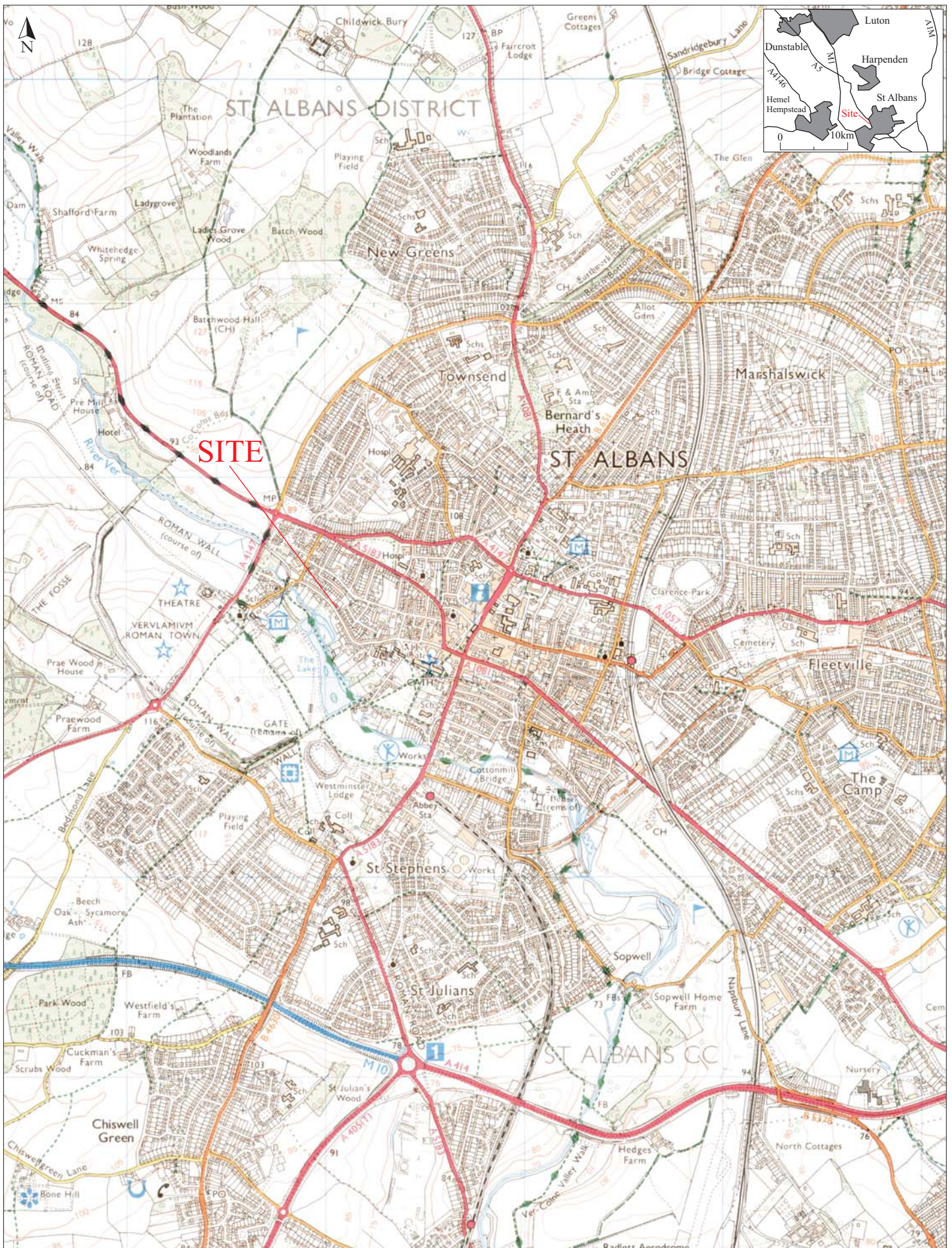
10 *South-east end of Sample Section 5. Looking east*



11 Quarry pit F2005 cutting Quarry pit F2010. Looking east.

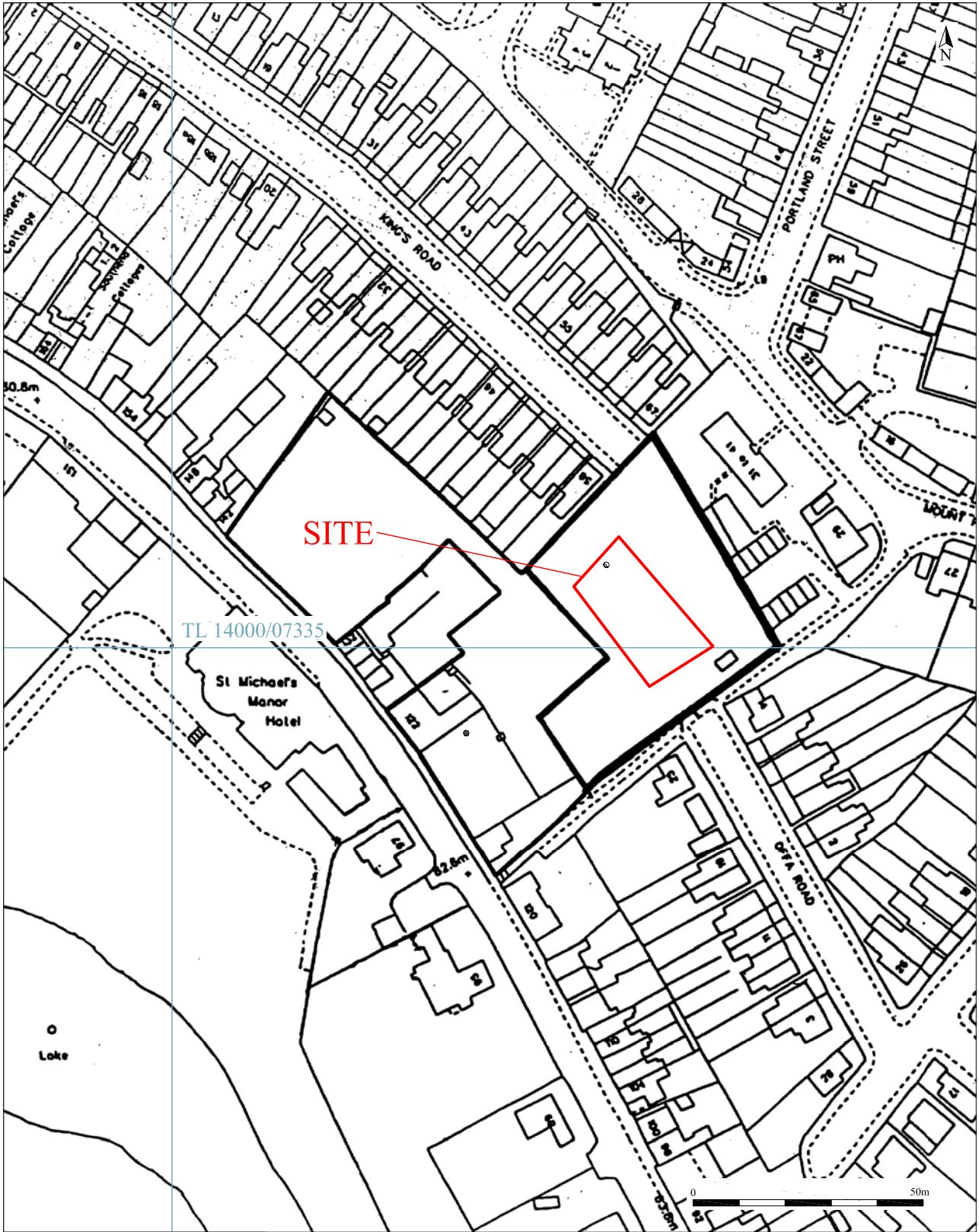


12 North-west end of Sample Section 5. Looking east



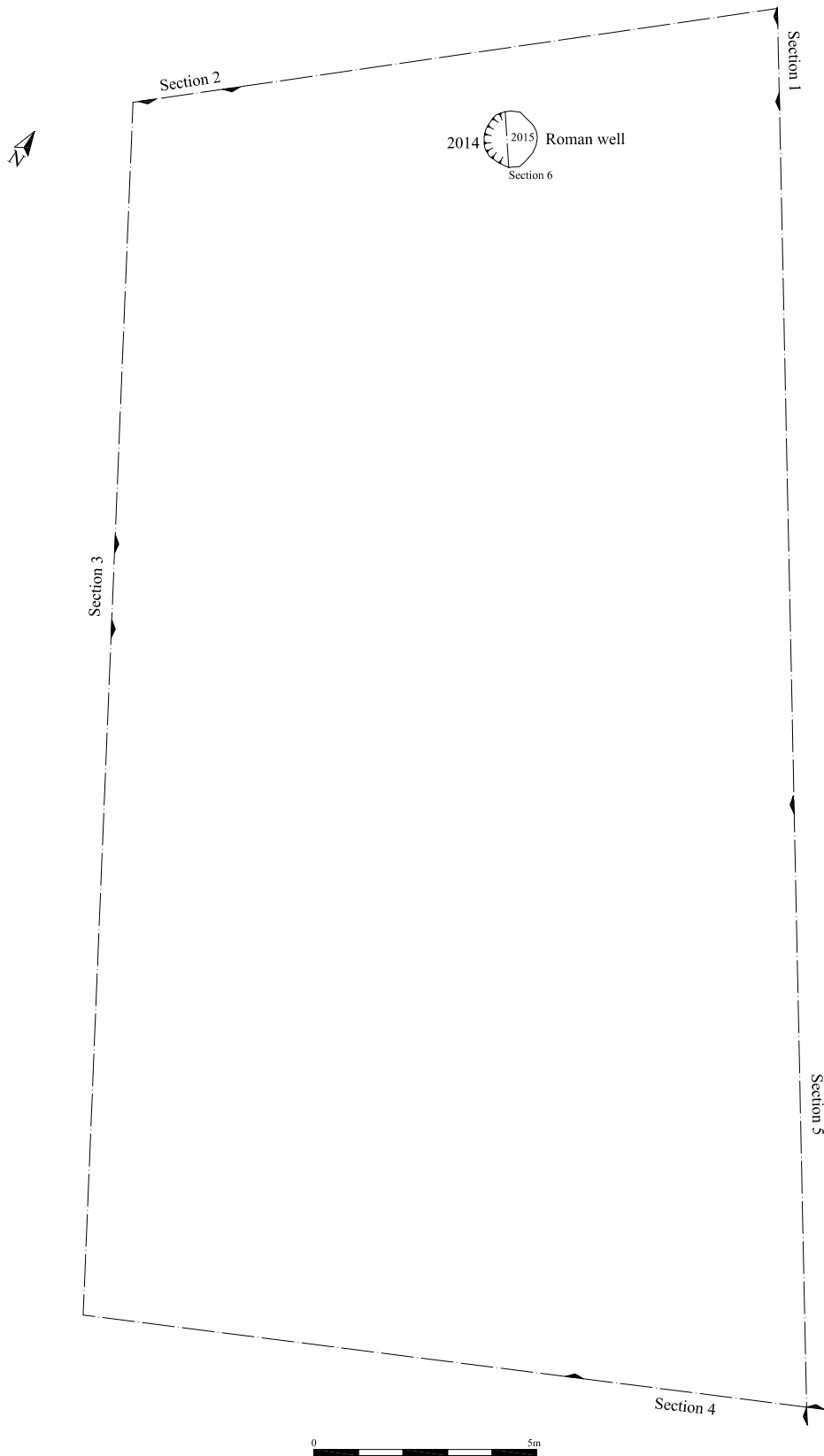
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

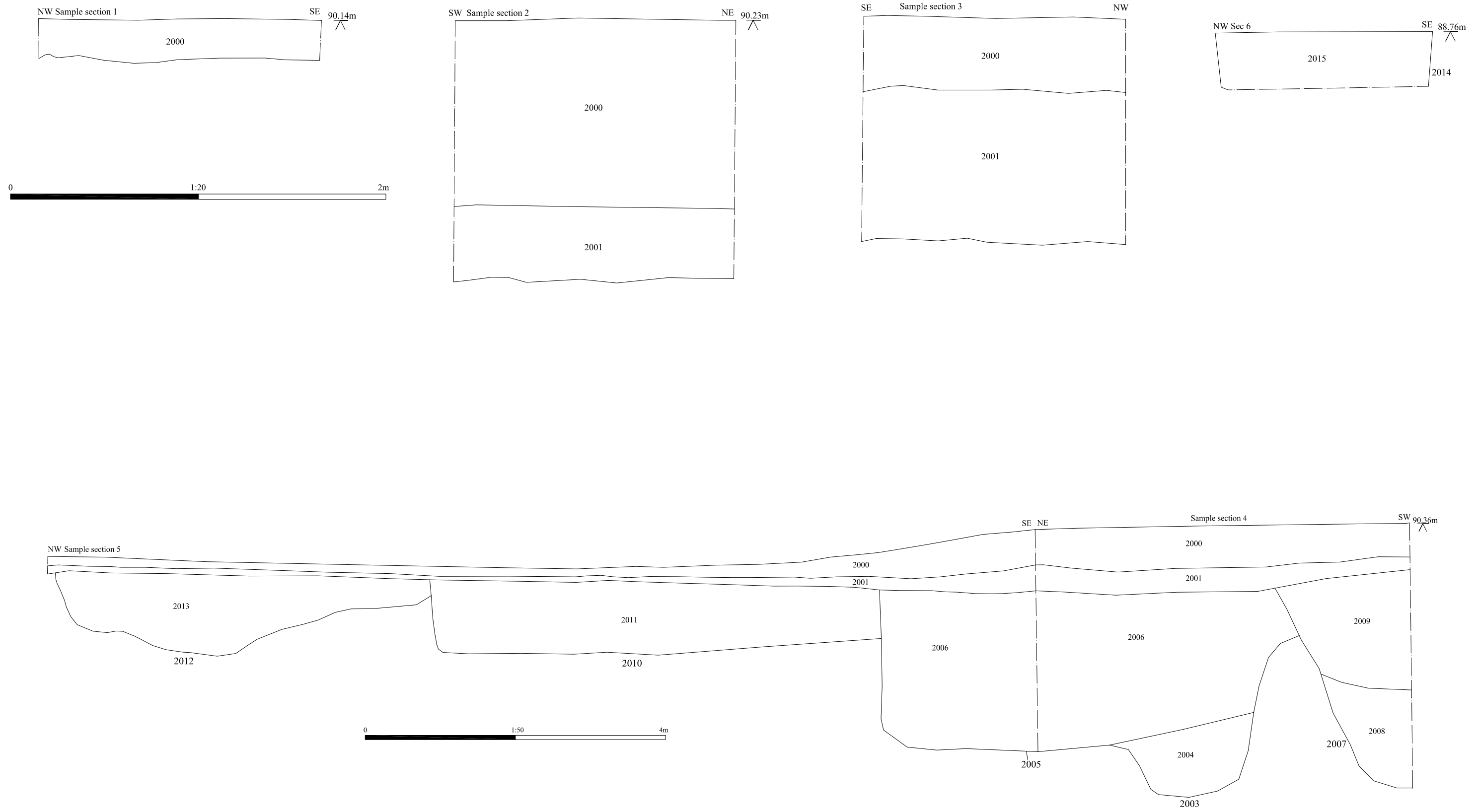


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 All features plan
Scale 1:150 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Sections
 Scale sections 4,5 at 1:50 & sections 1-3,6 at 1:20 at A3