

**Smallford Campus, Oaklands College,  
St Albans, Hertfordshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation**

**for Taylor Wimpey**

by Andrew Weale and Danielle Milbank  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code OCH04/82a

**November 2007**

## Summary

**Site name:** Smallford Campus, Oaklands College, St Albans, Hertfordshire

**Grid reference:** TL 1860 0770

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 11th to 26th October 2007

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Andrew Weale

**Site code:** OCH 04/82a

**Area of site:** 14ha

**Summary of results:** Several linear features (gullies and ditches), two pits and two postholes, all of uncertain date.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at St Albans Museum in due course

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# Smallford Campus, Oaklands College, St Albans, Hertfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Andrew Weale and Danielle Milbank

Report 04/82a/2

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Smallford Campus of Oaklands College, Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (TL 1860 0770) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Steve McBurney of GVA Grimley, 1st Floor, City Point, 29 King Street, Leeds, LS1 2HL on behalf of Taylor Wimpey UK Limited, Second floor, Beech House, Milton Keynes, MK9 3DR.

Planning permission has been sought from The City and District of St Albans to redevelop the Smallford Campus of Oaklands College with the construction of a new college building with car parking, a residential development, equestrian centre, sports pitches and ancillary features. As a requirement of the planning process as set out in *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), a field evaluation was required as a result of the possibility of damage or destruction of archaeological deposits. This information is intended to inform the planning process. This was to take place following the demolition of the majority of the existing structures on the site. This is in accordance with the City and District Council's policies on archaeology.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Simon West, District Archaeologist with St Albans City and District Council and was originally intended to be carried out in several phases. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale, Marta Buczek and James Earley from the 11th to the 26th of October 2007 and the site code is OCH 04/82a. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at St Albans Museum in due course.

The field evaluation follows a desk-based assessment which demonstrated the archaeological potential of the site (Ford 2004), the results of which are summarized below.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the eastern margins of the city of St Albans in Hertfordshire (Fig. 1), with Hatfield Road to the south and Oaklands Lane to the north and east. To the north-east, the site is bounded by a backfilled sand and gravel quarry, and to the south-east, a south-flowing stream and woodland belt, with paddocks beyond. The western boundary of the site is formed by various properties and school playing fields. The majority of the area of the site to be archaeologically evaluated comprised farmland surrounding the Oaklands College complex.

Additional areas for evaluation lay within currently in-use college facilities and were to take place as additional phases of fieldwork when access was possible. The campus occupies c. 118 ha in total, of which the development area is approximately 14ha. The farmland is made up of a mix of arable and grassland with several areas of woodland. In the vicinity of the college buildings, which stand towards the centre of the site, land use includes areas of horse paddock and a small golf course. Several groups of houses are present elsewhere on the site.

The northern part of the site slopes down northwards to a height of approximately 77m above Ordnance Datum. The remainder of the site is fairly level and lies at a height of approximately 85m AOD. The area to be evaluated lies mainly on the slope, from around 80m AOD in the west to around 77m in the east. The underlying geology is Boulder Clay, with gravel on the northern and eastern margins (BGS 1978). In all trenches, the underlying geology observed was mottled reddish/yellowish brown silty clay sand, with gravel inclusions and patches in varying proportions.

### **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment for the project (Ford 2004). In summary, the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, with a range of sites and findspots of various periods recorded from surrounding areas and within the college grounds itself. Parts of the site have been subject to previous investigation involving the use of test pits and selected trial trenches (BCAS 1998). The findings comprise a Roman enclosure confirmed by trial trenching, a possible undated enclosure visible on aerial photographs (Fig. 3), Bronze Age deposits discovered by trial trenching, and scatters of Roman and Bronze Age pottery. Some of these features recorded lie within the proposed development areas.

### **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period were present;
- to determine if a cropmark complex visible from the air is of archaeological origin;

to determine the nature and extent of Bronze Age activity on the site as indicated by previous trial trenching;

to determine if good archaeological preservation has taken place in areas where colluvial deposits have formed.

This was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

It was proposed to dig 96 trenches, each 25m long and a minimum of 1.8m wide (c. 4% of the development area). The trenches were to be arranged in a 'stratified random' layout targeting the development areas. These were to be dug with a 360°-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, exposing the archaeologically relevant levels, under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, stripped areas were cleaned by hand, and sufficient of the archaeological features were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the project.

## **Results**

A total of 64 trenches were eventually dug rather than the 96 proposed. This lower total was due to the presence in areas of proposed re-development of more in-use college facilities such as areas set aside for college students' outdoor projects and teaching areas than was anticipated.

The trenches ranged in length between 24.1m and 37.7m and were between 0.35m and 0.65m deep overall. The stratigraphy observed in all trenches was broadly similar. Topsoil was 0.20m to 0.35m thick, and overlay a subsoil layer which comprised brown sandy clay (with some reddish and yellowish mottling) which was 0.10m to 0.20m thick. This overlay the natural geology, which was mottled red/yellow brown clay sand with gravel inclusions and patches in varying proportions.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Trenches with features are described below (Fig. 3).

### Trench 13 (Figs 4 and 6; Plate 1)

This trench was aligned approximately north-south and was 25.8m long and 0.49m deep. Topsoil 0.38m thick overlay subsoil (as above) which was 0.05m thick. This overlay the clayey sand natural geology. This, and adjacent trenches were located to intersect a possible cropmark visible on aerial photographs (Fig. 3). A large, possibly linear feature, 7.65m wide with irregular edges, was observed and appeared to be aligned approximately

east-west. A 2m long and 0.87m wide slot (cut 19) was excavated through this and showed the feature to be 0.43m deep. It was filled with firm brown silty sandy clay (74) with occasional small sub-rounded flint gravel, which may represent redeposited natural material. This feature was thought to be a borrow pit rather than a ditch, but contained no finds or dating evidence. It is possible that this feature is responsible for a part of the cropmark observed.

#### Trench 15 (Figs 4 and 6)

This trench was aligned south west - north east and measured 25.2m long and 0.40m deep overall. Topsoil 0.28m thick overlay 0.12m of subsoil (as above). This overlay the clay sand natural geology. A small oval feature (18) possibly a single posthole, was excavated at the east end of the trench. This was 0.38m wide, 0.66m long and 0.10m deep, with a concave base. It was filled with a dark brownish grey silty clay sand with occasional small flint inclusions(72) but contained no dating evidence.

A slot was excavated through a shallow ditch (9) aligned east-west. This was 1.3m wide and 0.27m deep and the slot measured 0.85m long. It is thought to continue into trench 26 (cut 5). It was in-filled with grey brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions (63) but contained no dating evidence.

#### Trench 26 (Figs 4 and 6)

This trench was aligned south west - north east and was 24.3m long and was 0.38m deep. Topsoil 0.29m thick overlay subsoil, which was 0.07m thick. This in turn overlay the natural geology, which in this trench comprised mottled red/yellow brown clay sand with gravel.

At the north east end of the trench, were three parallel features, aligned approximately south east - north west. Cut 5 was a shallow ditch with a slightly undulating base, 1.10m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled with deposit 59, which was a light grey brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel.

Cut 6 was 0.22m wide, 0.28m deep, steep-sided with a concave base. It was filled with 60, dark brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions, and appeared to be a narrow gully or a deep plough scar.

Cut 7 had a sloping side to the northwest, and a concave base. It measured 0.71m wide and 0.18m deep, and was in filled with 61, a brown silty sandy clay deposit with frequent gravel inclusions. This may have been another shallow ditch truncated on its southeast side, though it was not possible to ascertain the relationships between features 5, 6 and 7.

No finds or dating evidence was recovered from these features. Trench 26 was adjacent to Trench 15, and cut 5 may be the continuation of the same feature recorded as cut 9 (a shallow ditch) in Trench 15.

#### Trench 27 (Figs 4 and 6)

This trench was aligned approximately north-south, was 28m long and 0.43m deep. Topsoil 0.37m thick overlay a silty sandy clay subsoil layer 0.07m thick. This overlay the geology, which in this trench was gravel. At the

south end, a roughly oval posthole 12 was cut by a plough score and was 0.17m deep. It contained modern brick/tile fragments. Pit 11 measured 0.56m long and 0.66m wide, and 0.18m deep. This was filled with grey brown sandy clay silt with moderate gravel inclusions (65). No dating evidence was recovered

At the north end, a linear feature was observed which was aligned south east - north west. A slot (8) 0.84m long was excavated through the ditch. It was 1.20m wide and 0.24m deep, and was filled with deposit 62, which was grey brown silty sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions. No finds or dating evidence were recovered from this ditch.

#### Trench 34 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 34 was 28.2m long and 0.49m deep overall, and was aligned south east - north west. Here, topsoil 0.36m thick overlay subsoil which was 0.10m thick. This overlay the clayey sand natural geology. Cut 10, a small circular feature, likely to be a posthole, was observed at the northwest end. This measured 0.40m in diameter, was 0.13m deep with a concave (or slightly v-shaped) base and sloping sides. It was in filled with 64, a dark brown grey silty sandy clay deposit, but did not contain any dating evidence.

#### Trench 36 (Figs 4 and 6)

This measured 27.3m long and 0.35m deep, and was aligned south west - north east. Topsoil 0.32m thick overlay a subsoil layer which was 0.05m thick. This overlay the sandy clay geology. A possible linear feature, cut 13, which was aligned east-west lay approximately at the centre of the trench. This was 0.22m deep and 0.82m wide. It was in filled with 67, brown silty clay sand with frequent gravel. This feature is thought to continue into nearby trench 63 as cut 20. No finds or dating evidence was recovered from this shallow ditch.

#### Trench 38 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 38 was aligned approximately north-south, was 27.6m long and 0.30m deep. Topsoil 0.21m thick overlay subsoil (as above) 0.08m thick. This overlay the clay sand geology. At the north end, a ditch (16) aligned approximately east-west, was 0.99m wide and 0.27m deep, and the excavated slot was 0.61m long. Cut 16 was in filled with 70, which was firm light grey silty clay sand with occasional gravel, but no dating evidence was recovered.

#### Trench 40 (Figs 4 and 6)

This was aligned north west-south east, measured 26.10m long and was 0.64m deep. Here, topsoil 0.52m thick overlay subsoil 0.08m thick, which in turn overlay the sandy clay geology. A narrow gully (14) was aligned east-west, and was 0.25m wide and 0.16m deep. A 0.65m long slot was excavated through it, and the fill comprised brown orange silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments (68). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature apart from a residual prehistoric struck flint.

Trench 46 (Figs 4 and 6)

This trench was aligned north-south and was 30.2m long and 0.43m deep overall. Topsoil 0.31m thick overlay subsoil 0.08m thick. This in turn overlay the sandy clay geology. A pit or possible ditch terminal, cut 15, was excavated towards the north end of the trench. This was 1.04m wide and 1.37m across. It was fairly shallow 0.26m deep, and was in filled with light brown grey silty clay sand with occasional gravel (69). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 52 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 52 was 27.7m long and 0.42m deep, and was aligned north east - south west. Topsoil 0.26m thick overlay subsoil which was 0.12m thick. This in turn overlay the sandy clay geology. A linear feature was aligned approximately south east-north west and in plan was irregular-sided and narrowed toward the south-east. A slot (17) was excavated through this, which was 1m long. The feature was 1.90m wide and 0.42m deep, with a concave base, and was in filled with a brown orange silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions (71). No finds or dating evidence was recovered from this feature, but on the basis of its form in plan and profile it may be a natural, not archaeological, feature.

Trench 55 (Figs 4 and 6)

This was aligned approximately north-south and measured 28.5m long and 0.33m deep. Topsoil 0.23m thick overlay the subsoil which was 0.13m thick, and in turn overlay the sandy clay natural geology, which in this trench had frequent gravel patches and inclusions. At the southwest end, a linear feature (2) was noted with a terminal. This feature measured 1.6m wide with a 0.60m slot was excavated at the terminal end. Cut 2 was very shallow (0.09m deep) and in filled with (54), a grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. A sherd of 19th-century or modern flowerpot was recovered from this slot.

Trench 56 (Figs 4 and 6; Plate 2)

Trench 56 was aligned south east-north west and was 28.6m long and 0.36m deep. Topsoil here was 0.23m thick, and overlay subsoil which was 0.13m thick. This overlay sandy clay with gravel geology. At 12m from the south end, a ditch (3) aligned south west-north east was excavated. It was 1.20m wide and was dug to a depth of 1.08m and was filled with three layers 55, 56 and 57 (silty clay and silty sandy clay deposits), of which layer 55 contained a single pottery sherd of late 19th century or modern date.

Trench 57 (Figs 5 and 6; Plate 3)

This trench was 28.1m long and 0.40m deep, aligned approximately north-south. Topsoil 0.19m thick overlay subsoil 0.26m thick, which in turn overlay the clay, sand and gravel geology. Towards the south end, a slot (1) was dug through a ditch aligned approximately SW-NE. This was 1.4m wide and 0.40m deep, and fill 53 (brown orange silty sand and gravel) contained late 19th-century or modern pottery and flower pot fragments.



### Trench 59 (Figs 5 and 6)

Trench 59 was aligned south east-north west and measured 24.1m long and 0.48m deep. Topsoil 0.32m thick overlay subsoil which was 0.09m thick. This overlay the clay sand natural geology. At the south east end, a slot was excavated through a ditch (4), aligned approximately south west-north east. This was 2m wide and 0.58m deep, and infilled with a dark grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel and larger flint inclusions (58). It also contained 2 fragments of tile weighing 291g and 36 fragments of ferrous material weighing 776g.

### Trench 63 (Figs 5 and 6)(Plate 14)

Trench 63 was aligned north - south and measured 29.0m long and 0.47m deep. Topsoil 0.39m thick overlay subsoil which was 0.06m thick. This overlay the clay sand natural geology. The trench was positioned to intersect a ditch present in nearby Trench 36. The ditch (20) was located but was not investigated further.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery* by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 5 sherds with a total weight of 19g. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 3. It comprised entirely modern wares, as follows:

HE: Horticultural earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. 2 sherds, 6g.

MPWE: Mass-produced white earthenwares, mid 19th century onwards. 3 sherds, 13g.

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising just 10 struck flints was recovered during the course of the evaluation. Apart from one piece from a cut feature, the collection was all recovered from topsoil (50) or subsoil (51, 73) contexts. The collection comprises 8 flakes, 1 spall (a piece less than 20x20mm), and a possible broken blade (narrow flake). The raw material was probably obtained from the local gravel deposits

The material is in moderate condition with much edge damage and typical of collections recovered from ploughsoil contexts. None of the edge damage can be considered as deliberate retouch. The material is predominantly broad flake (or uncertain) and is not closely datable in itself but is likely to be later of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. One exception to this is a possible broken blade that might be from the Mesolithic period though the dating of this is not clear cut. This dating would be at odds with the context of its discovery (a gully) and it is likely to be a residual or redeposited find.

### *Brick and Tile*

A total of 6 brick and tile fragments weighing a total of 366g were recovered from linear features 1, 2, 4, and 12, in addition to fragments from topsoil and subsoil layers (not retained). The fragments were all red fabric with no notable inclusions, although the majority appeared to be tile rather than brick. None of the material would be out of place in a post-medieval context.

### *Glass*

Two glass fragments weighing 2g and 9g were recovered from ditch 1 (53) (Trench 57) and ditch 3 (55) (Trench 56) respectively. These were both colourless and appeared to be of Victorian or modern date.

### *Metalwork*

Metalwork was recovered from three separate contexts, a total of 43 fragments weighing 972g. With one exception (an unidentifiable fragment of copper alloy from ditch 3 (55) (Trench 56) all were iron. From ditch 3 (55), an iron nail was identified along with one other small unidentifiable iron fragments. Ditch 4 (58) (Trench 59) contained a large amount of ferrous material with 36 fragments of varying size. However, these were so amorphous and badly corroded that identification was impossible. Both these ditches were of late post-medieval date and are of little note. Ditch 5 (59) in trench 26 revealed four unidentifiable fragments of iron weighing 139g. This ditch was not dated by other artefacts but is also likely to be of post-medieval date.

## **Conclusion**

The evaluation trenches have revealed a very number of cut features and recovered a small number of artefacts of archaeological interest. However, the cut features revealed were either undated, of doubtful archaeological authenticity or unambiguously of late post-medieval date.

Some of the artefacts recovered, namely the struck flints, are undoubtedly of prehistoric origin but none of these were recovered from cut features that are likely to be of prehistoric date. In fact the vast majority were recovered from topsoil and subsoil contexts. The numbers recovered are few and are more likely to represent casual loss or discard rather than indicating the former presence of prehistoric occupation.

Previous evaluation of the college land revealed a number of deposits and finds of archaeological interest suggesting the presence of Iron Age or Roman deposits to the east and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age deposits to the north and south of the current proposal area (BCAS 1998). Only one of these areas, that to the south, lies

close to the current proposal boundary. The findings of the original evaluation in this latter area were limited to one trench which was located just beyond the current boundary. Neither those previous evaluation trenches which lay with the current proposal area, nor the recent trenches reported here found any additional archaeological deposits in this zone.

During the course of the initial desk-based assessment (Ford 2004), a cropmark was noted on one aerial photograph possibly indicating the presence of an enclosure on the site. No trace of this enclosure was recorded during this evaluation exercise with just one deposit of doubtful archaeological significance found nearby.

One objective of the current fieldwork was to determine if colluvial (hillwash) deposits were present and which could have buried and masked earlier archaeological deposits. Whilst all of the trenches revealed the presence of subsoil and variable depths of both subsoil and topsoil and which could be construed as colluvium, no excessive build up of the latter was revealed. In any event all of the trenches were dug to a depth which exposed the natural geology.

On the basis of these results therefore, it is concluded that the areas of the proposal site evaluated during the course of this project have low archaeological potential.

## **References**

- BCAS 1998, 'Oaklands College, Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire, An archaeological field evaluation', Bedfordshire County Archaeol Service, rep OC496, Bedford
- BGS, 1978, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50 000, Sheet 239, Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Ford, S, 2004, 'Smallford Campus, Oaklands College, St Albans, Hertfordshire, an archaeological desk-based assessment', Thames Valley Archaeological Services report 04/82A, Reading
- PPG16, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning*, Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance 16, HMSO

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at south or west end

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	25.3	1.8	0.70	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m+ mottled red/ yellowish brown clay sand (brickearth) (natural geology)
2	25.7	1.8	0.96	0.00m-0.41m topsoil; 0.41m+ natural geology
3	25.6	1.8	0.89	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology
4	26.0	1.8	0.50	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m+ natural geology
5	25.0	1.8	0.51	0.00m-0.36m topsoil; 0.34m-0.50m subsoil; natural geology (gravel at south)
6	28.3	1.8	0.50	0.00m-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m+ natural geology
7	26.4	1.8	1.01	0.00m-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m-1.00m subsoil; 1.00m+ natural geology (gravel)
8	28.7	1.8	0.40	0.00m-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
9	25.5	1.8	0.52	0.00m-0.43m topsoil; 0.43m-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ natural geology
10	26.6	1.8	0.45	0.00m-0.25m topsoil; 0.25m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ natural geology
11	27.1	1.8	0.46	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology
12	25.5	1.8	0.50	0.00m-0.37m topsoil; 0.37m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology
13	25.8	1.8	0.49	0.00m-0.38m topsoil; 0.38m-0.43m subsoil; natural geology. Cut 19 [Plate 1]
14	25.9	1.8	1.02	0.00m-0.46m topsoil; 0.46m-1.00m subsoil; 1.00m+ natural geology
15	25.2	1.8	0.40	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m+ natural geology. Cuts 9, 18.
16	28.5	1.8	0.50	0.00m-0.38m topsoil; 0.38m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ natural geology
17	24.7	1.8	0.50	0.00m-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ natural geology. Cut 9
18	34.8	1.8	0.61	0.00m-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m+ natural geology
19	26.8	1.8	0.46	0.00m-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m+ natural geology
20	26.9	1.8	0.58	0.00m-0.37m topsoil; 0.37m-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m+ natural geology
21	31.4	1.8	0.45	0.00m-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.41m subsoil 0.41m+ natural geology
22	26.5	1.8	0.39	0.00m-0.25m topsoil 0.25m-0.37m; disturbed brickearth 0.37m+ mottled red/ yellowish brown silty clay sand
23	27.5	1.8	0.50	0.00m-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology
24	26.2	1.8	0.48	0.00m-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m+ natural geology
25	25.3	1.8	0.43	0.00m-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
26	24.3	1.8	0.38	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology. Cuts 5, 6, 7.
27	28.0	1.8	0.43	0.00m-0.37m topsoil; 0.37m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ natural geology. Cuts 8, 11, 12.
28	29.9	1.8	0.42	0.00m-0.31m topsoil; subsoil 0.31m-0.42m; 0.42m+ natural geology
29	29.3	1.8	0.35	0.00m-0.23m topsoil; subsoil 0.23m-0.35m; 0.35m+ natural geology
30	23.6	1.8	0.35	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology
31	26.7	1.8	0.40	0.00m-0.30m topsoil; 0.30m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ natural geology
32	25.9	1.8	0.49	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology
33	24.4	1.8	0.43	0.00m-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40+ natural geology
34	28.3	1.8	0.49	0.00m-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ natural geology. Cut 10.
35	28.8	1.8	0.49	0.00m-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology
36	27.3	1.8	0.35	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology. Cut 13.
37	26.3	1.8	0.40	0.00m-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
38	27.6	1.8	0.30	0.00m-0.21m topsoil; 0.21m-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ natural geology. Cut 16.
39	27.1	1.8	0.42	0.00m-0.34m topsoil; 0.34m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ natural geology
40	26.1	1.8	0.64	0.00m-0.52m topsoil; 0.52m-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m+ natural geology. Cut 14.
41	26.1	1.8	0.41	0.00m-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology
42	27.1	1.8	0.36	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology
43	26.3	1.8	0.42	0.00m-0.33m topsoil; 0.33m-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m+ natural geology
44	28.7	1.8	0.42	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.32m-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ natural geology
45	28.3	1.8	0.53	0.00m-0.40m topsoil; 0.40m-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ natural geology
46	30.2	1.8	0.43	0.00m-0.31m topsoil; 0.31m-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ natural geology. Cut 15.
47	32.9	1.8	0.48	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.28m-0.44m subsoil; 0.44m+ natural geology
48	29.0	1.8	0.53	0.00m-0.41m topsoil; 0.41m-0.51m subsoil; 0.51m+ natural geology
49	37.7	1.8	0.48	0.00m-0.37m topsoil; 0.37m-0.47m subsoil 0.47m+ natural geology
50	29.9	1.8	0.54	0.00m-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ natural geology
51	28.8	1.8	0.45	0.00m-0.35m topsoil; 0.35m-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ natural geology
52	27.7	1.8	0.42	0.00m-0.26m topsoil; 0.26m-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ natural geology. Cut 17.
53	25.8	1.8	0.35	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural geology.
54	29.3	1.8	0.34	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology
55	28.5	1.8	0.33	0.00m-0.18m topsoil; 0.18m-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural geology. Cut 2
56	28.6	1.8	0.36	0.00m-0.23m topsoil; 0.23m-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ natural geology. Cut 3. [Plate 2]
57	28.1	1.8	0.40	0.00m-0.19m topsoil; 0.19m-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ natural geology. Cut 1. [Plate 3]
58	28.8	1.8	0.53	0.00m-0.36m topsoil; 0.36m-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ natural geology
59	24.1	1.8	0.48	0.00m-0.32m topsoil; 0.37m-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ natural geology. Cut 4.
60	26.1	1.8	0.47	0.00m-0.27m topsoil; 0.27m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology
61	29.1	1.8	0.43	0.00m-0.29m topsoil; 0.29m-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ natural geology

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
62	26.2	1.8	0.36	0.00m-0.28m topsoil; 0.29m-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ natural geology
63	29.0	1.8	0.47	0.00m-0.39m topsoil; 0.39m-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ natural geology. Cut 20. <b>[Plate 4]</b>
64	26.6	1.8	0.38	0.00m-0.24m topsoil; 0.24m-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ natural geology

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
57	1	53	Ditch slot	19th/20th century	Pottery
55	2	54	Pit/ possible terminus	19th/20th century	Pottery
56	3	55,56,57	Ditch slot	19th/20th century	Pottery
59	4	58	Ditch slot	19th/20th century	Pottery
26	5	59	Ditch slot	Post-medieval?	Iron
26	6	60	Gully slot (possible)		
26	7	61	Ditch slot		
27	8	62	Ditch slot		
17	9	63	Ditch slot (possible)		
34	10	64	Posthole		
27	11	65	Pit		
27	12	66	Posthole	Post-medieval	Tile
36	13	67	Ditch slot		
40	14	68	Gully slot		
46	15	69	Pit		
38	16	70	Ditch slot		
52	17	71	Ditch slot		
15	18	72	Posthole		
13	19	74	Possible feature		
63	20	75	Ditch (not excavated)		

### APPENDIX 3: Pottery

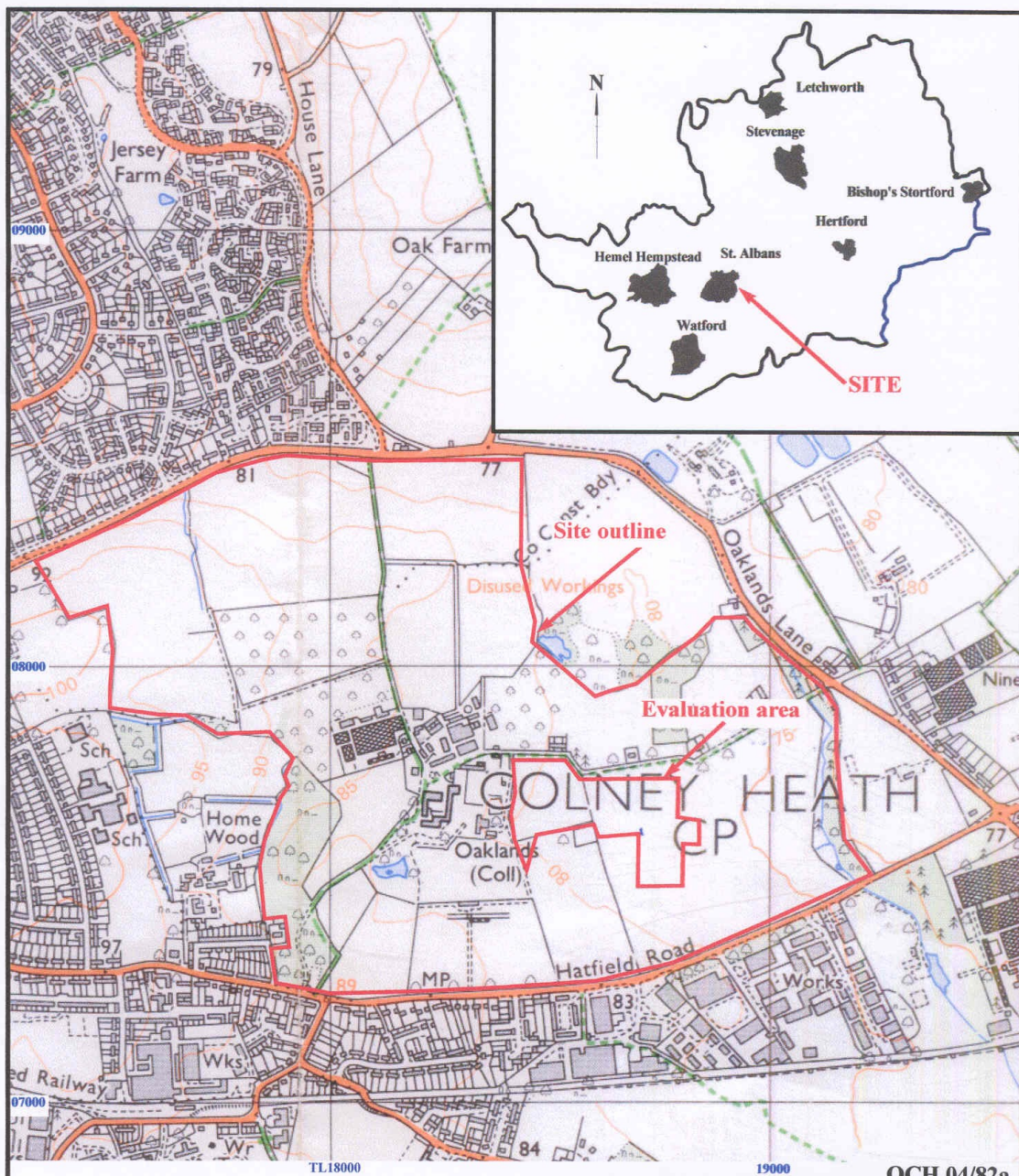
Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>HE</i>		<i>MPWE</i>	
		<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>
1	53	1	1	1	1
2	54	1	5		
3	55			1	2
4	58			1	10
	Total	2	6	3	13

## APPENDIX 4: Struck Flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Comment</i>
11	50	Intact Flake
26	51	Intact Flake
32	50	Broken Flake
34	50	Spall
35	50	Intact Flake
41	50	Intact Flake
41	50	Intact Flake
46	73	Broken flake
48	50	Intact flake
40	14 (68)	Possible broken blade





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**Oaklands College, Smallford Campus, Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire, 2007  
Archaeological evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within St. Albans and Hertfordshire.

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Figure 2. Location of trenches

OCH 04/82a

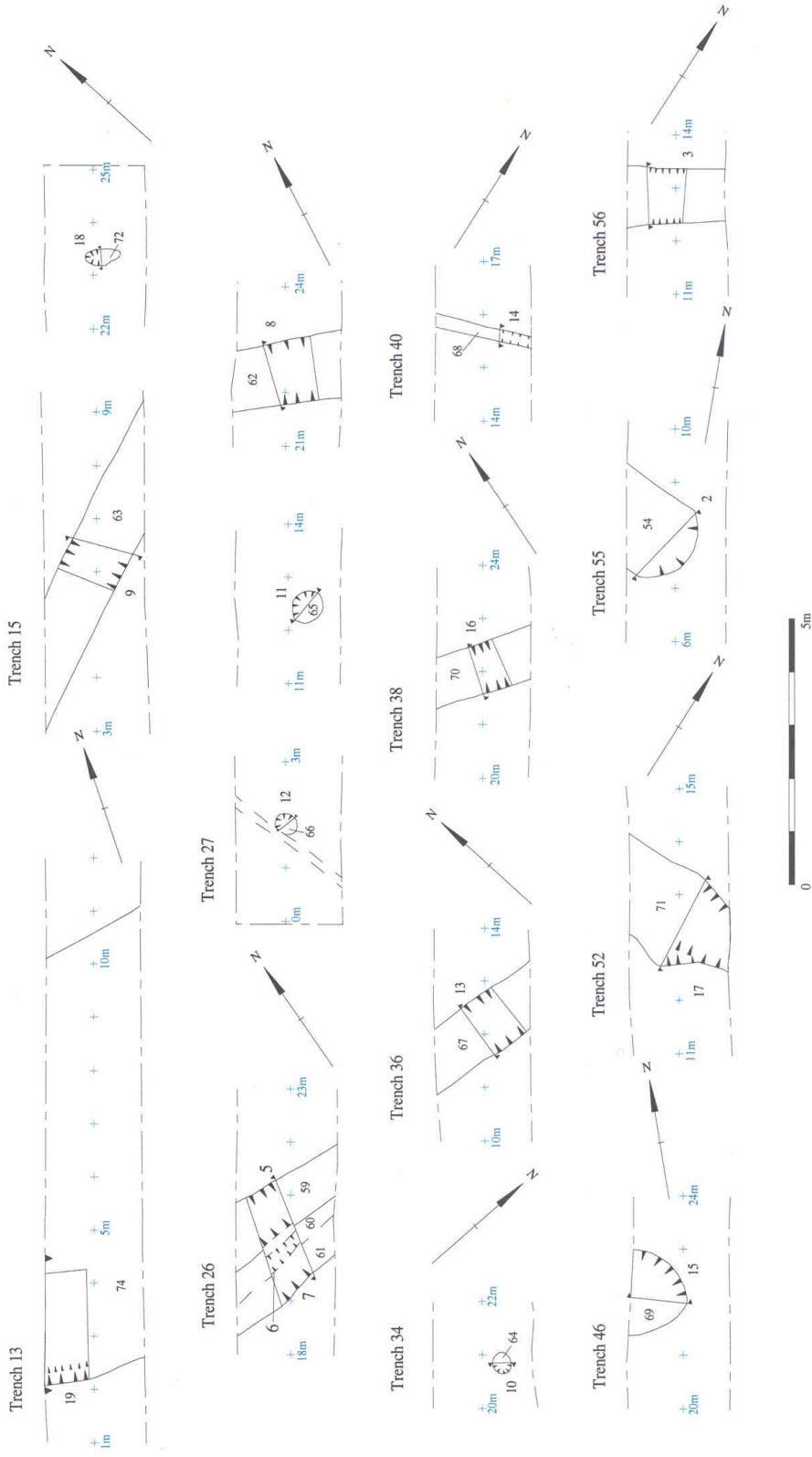
# Oaklands College, Smallford Campus, Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire, 2007



Figure 3. Location of features.

OCH 04/82a

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St. Albans, Hertfordshire, 2007**



OCH 04/82a

Figure 4. Detail of trenches.

**Oaklands College, Smallford Campus, Hatfield Road,  
St. Albans, Hertfordshire, 2007**

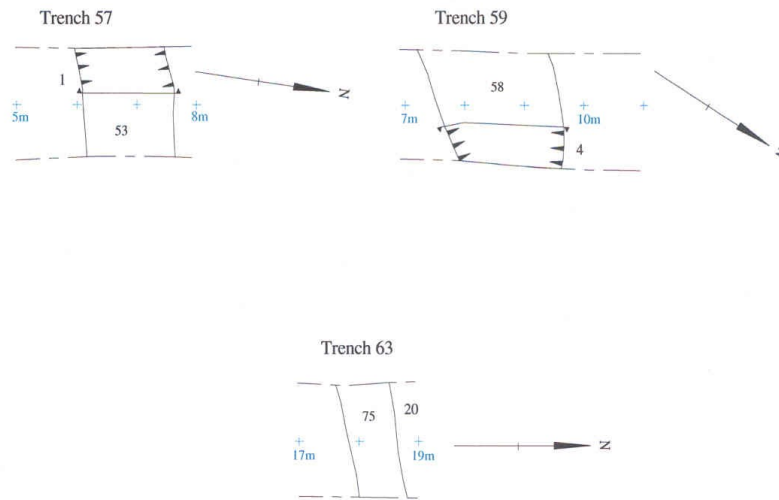


Figure 5. Detail of trenches.

# Oaklands College, Smallford Campus, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, 2007

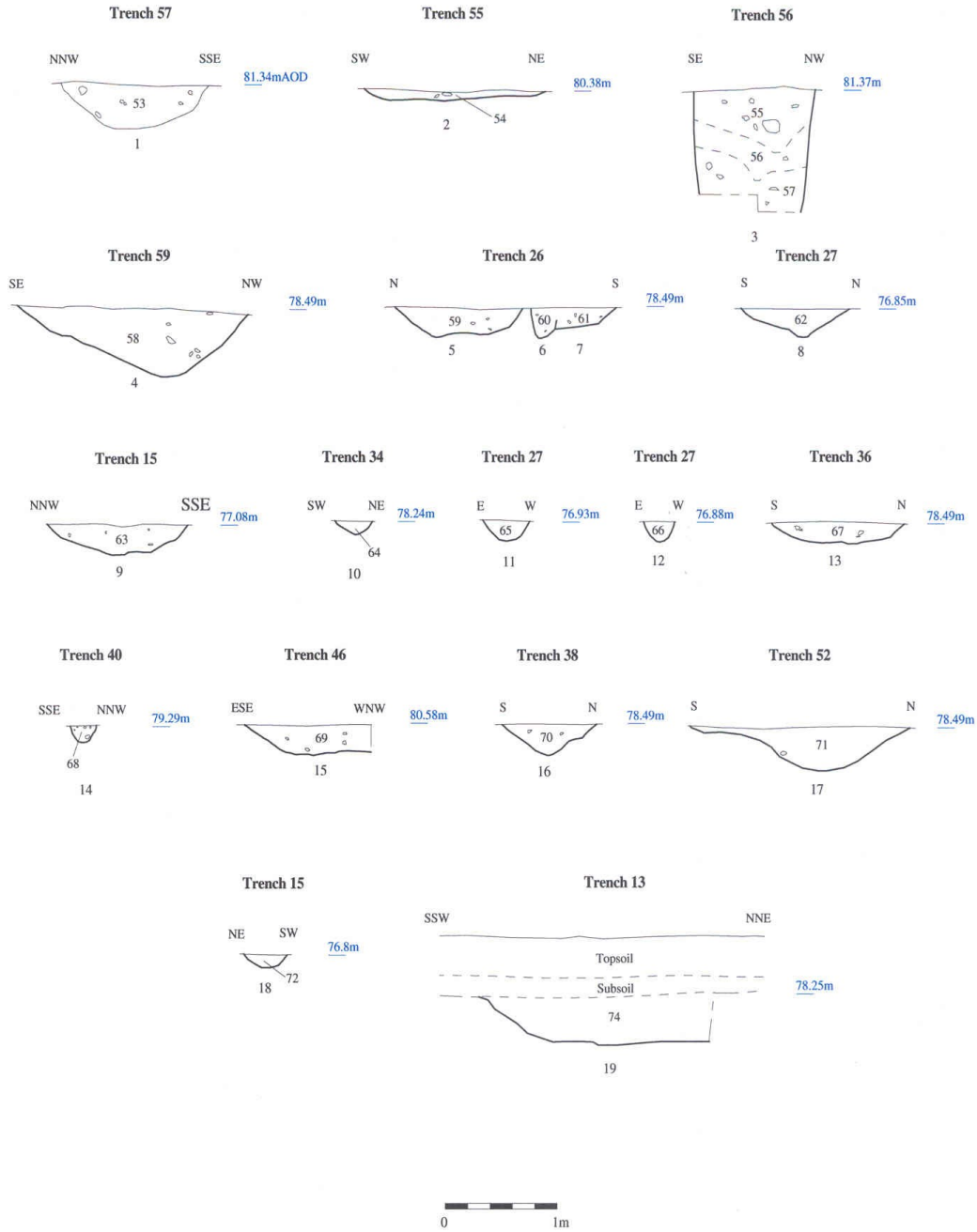


Figure 6. Sections

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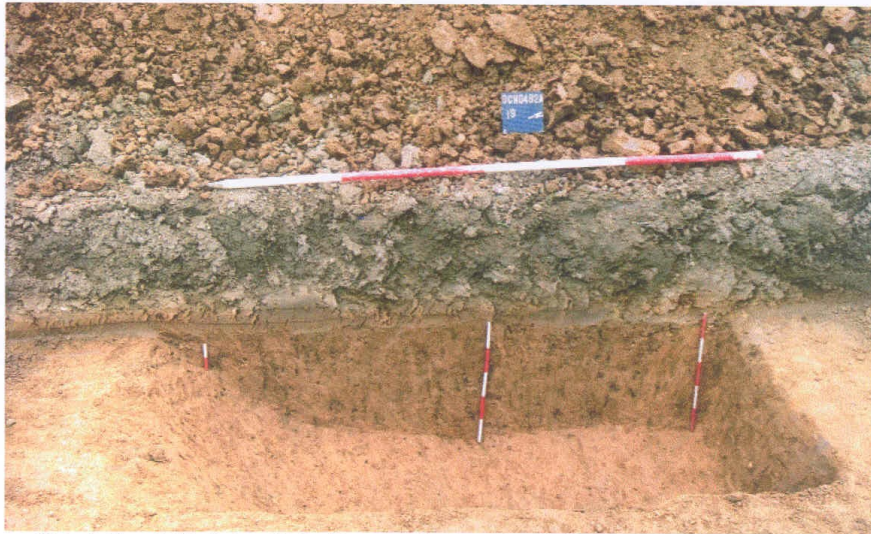


Plate 1. Trench 13, feature 19, looking west; horizontal scale 2m, vertical scales 0.5m and 0.1m.

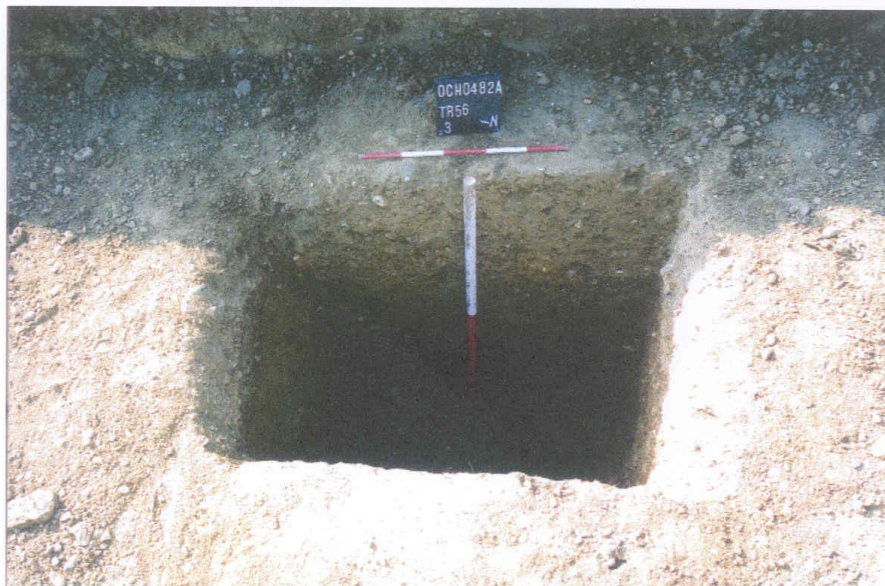


Plate 2. Trench 56, feature 3, looking south-west; horizontal scale 0.5m, vertical scale 1m.



Plate 3. Trench 57, looking north; scales 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 63, looking north; scales 2m and 1m.