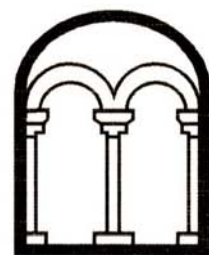


**TRING PARK SCHOOL  
FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS  
TRING  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH  
EVALUATION**

**Albion**  
archaeology



**TRING PARK SCHOOL  
FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS,  
TRING,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH  
EVALUATION**

Project: TP3084

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Version 1.1

Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
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## Preface

*All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this document does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council). Any person/party relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the state of knowledge at the time it was written.*

## Acknowledgements

*The project was commissioned by Tring Park School for the Performing Arts and monitored by Alison Tinniswood (Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor) on behalf of Dacorum Borough Council.*

*The fieldwork was undertaken by Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Ian Turner with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).*

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## Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
EAA	East Anglian Archaeology
HEA	Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor
HER	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record
PDA	Permitted development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Planning permission (4/00883/17/MFA) was granted by Dacorum Borough Council for the construction of two new buildings — a residential Boarding House and a mixed-use Hub building — at the Tring Park School for the Performing Arts.*

*The school occupies the late 17th-century Mansion House (designed by Sir Christopher Wren) and the site includes other historic buildings and gardens. The permitted development area (PDA) also lies within a wider landscape of historical and archaeological significance, which was described in a desk-based assessment that accompanied the planning application.*

*To address condition no. 8 on the planning permission, the Historic Environment Advisor for Hertfordshire County Council advised that an archaeological trial trench evaluation was necessary, within the footprint of the two buildings, in order to identify and investigate the site's archaeological potential. The work was carried out in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*The trial trenching revealed no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts earlier than the modern period (1750-onwards). No in-situ remains of structures or buildings associated with the Mansion House were found.*

*Trench 1, within the footprint of the proposed Boarding House, revealed a large tree-planting pit, contemporary with the gardens of the historic Mansion House and a raised bank of made ground dating to the 1970s development phase.*

*Trench 2, within the footprint of the proposed Hub building, revealed a series of layers to a depth of 2m. The upper levelling layer contained modern brick associated with the buildings constructed in the 1970s. The lower layers contained un-frogged brick and tile fragments, some of probable 18th-century date. The layers are probably associated with the demolition of buildings illustrated on the OS map of 1877, near this location, but absent from the map of 1899. The lowest layer encountered, situated above natural clay, was a black silt deposit containing china fragments of 19th-century date.*

*The results of the trial trenching indicate that the site has very limited archaeological potential and that any future development of the site is unlikely to impact significant archaeological remains.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning permission (4/00883/17/MFA) was granted by Dacorum Borough Council for the construction of two new buildings — a residential Boarding House and a mixed-use Hub building (Figure 6) — at the Tring Park School for the Performing Arts.

The school occupies the late 17th-century Mansion House (designed by Sir Christopher Wren) and the site includes other historic buildings and gardens. The permitted development area (PDA) also lies within a wider landscape of historical and archaeological significance, which was described in a desk-based assessment that accompanied the planning application (Albion Archaeology 2017a).

Planning condition no. 8 states:

*No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

Following discussion, the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) indicated that the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted under condition no. 8 should include provision for an archaeological trial trench evaluation as an initial stage of works.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2017b), detailing the methods and procedures to be employed, and to undertake the fieldwork.

This document presents the results of the trial trenching and an assessment of the potential impact of development groundworks upon potential archaeological remains. These results will be used to determine any necessary strategy to mitigate the effects of further development upon any significant heritage assets identified at the site.

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Tring is a small market town in the north-west of Hertfordshire, close to the Buckinghamshire border (Figure 1). The PDA itself is centred at OS grid reference SP 92600 11200.

The present school occupies a mixture of historic and modern buildings (Figure 5). The historic buildings comprise the Mansion House and a range of the former stable block, the Clock House. The modern buildings were purpose-built for the school from the 1970s onwards. The school stands within a landscaped garden with lawns and mature tree planting covering an area of approximately 6.9 hectares.



The school is located in the north-west corner of Tring Park, an extensive area of landscaped parkland (c. 100 hectares), which was formerly part of the estate attached to the house but which is now in the ownership of the Woodlands Trust.

Tring lies in a basin at the foot of the chalk escarpment of the Chilterns with Tring Park occupying a dry valley which slopes down towards the town. The Mansion House and the Clock House occupy a level terrace on the highest part of the school grounds. To the north and west of the modern buildings, which form a courtyard attached to the Clock House, the land falls away in a steep bank down to the grassed areas known as the Upper and Lower Lizzies. The underlying bedrock consists of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated); no superficial deposits are recorded<sup>1</sup>.

Tring Park School lies within the Tring Conservation Area. It contains four listed buildings: a section of the wall of Tring Park (NHLE 1067823); the Mansion House (NHLE 1342226); the Clock House (NHLE 1077999); and a historic lamp post (NHLE 1077998). The school grounds form part of a Grade II historic garden on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens. The PDA lies just beyond the Tring Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS 10).

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

The historical and archaeological background is more fully described in the desk-based assessment written to accompany the planning application (Albion Archaeology 2017a). Information relevant to the archaeological works is summarised here.

One archaeological investigation has taken place within the school grounds and a small number of other investigations are recorded from the wider area.

A trial trench evaluation (EHT1504) was carried out prior to the construction of the Park Studios in the south-west of the school grounds. Two trenches were excavated in an area that had been levelled to create a formal garden and tennis court in the late 19th century. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded, and it appeared that any such potential remains would have been destroyed by the 19th- and early 20th-century landscaping of this area.

Sixteen other archaeological events are recorded from the wider area, a number of which consisted of or included an element of archaeological monitoring of groundworks during construction projects (event numbers EHT 1165, 1271, 4770, 4776, 5611, 6783 and 7896). None of these investigations uncovered any significant archaeological finds, features or deposits. Archaeological monitoring, 400m west of the PDA, at the former council depot in Queen Street revealed a ditch and three pits. These contained no artefacts and are undated (Estela 2016). This site is not listed in the HER events data but does appear in the list of monuments data (HER31166).

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<sup>1</sup> Contains British Geological Survey materials © NERC 2017



Some Iron Age finds are known from the area, including at the Grove Road estate in the north-east of Tring, a short distance from the school (HER6390).

The course of the Roman road of Akeman Street (HER4595) crosses from east to west, *c.* 100m south of the Mansion House, on the course of the old A41, which crossed Tring Park until it was diverted in the early 18th century. This was one of the main routes in the Roman period towards the west from Verulamium (St Albans). A number of other Roman remains have been found in the general area, e.g. the Roman settlement and iron production site of Cow Roast, located 3km east of Tring on the line of Akeman Street.

The medieval town of Tring (HER19) was centred on the church and extended southwards along Akeman Street. The burgage plots lining Akeman Street probably extended into the south-west corner of the school grounds closest to the proposed Hub building. The parish church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE1084356, HER4382) is located to the north and is a Grade I listed building that contains 13th-century fabric. The site of the manor house for Tring Manor is not known, but it is likely to have been located either on the site of the present Mansion House or somewhere near the church (Hunns 2000).

In the post-medieval and Modern periods the PDA formed part of the grounds of the new manor house that was built in the 1680s. Historical map and documentary evidence indicates the existence of a formal garden on the south side of the house and a stable yard (which includes the present Clock House) on the west side of the house. The location for the proposed new Boarding House is indicated as an open space or field on 18th-century maps and engravings. By the mid-19th century it contained a stable or stockyard, adjoining the north side of the main stable yard, which was removed as part of the landscaping undertaken in the late 19th century. The site of the proposed Hub building stands within the area of the formal 18th-century gardens, probably within the site of a walled kitchen garden, which was replaced by a partially enclosed yard or garden in the mid-19th century; that, in turn, was swept away in the late 19th-century landscaping.

The parkland to the south and east of the school and the grounds of the school are listed on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens for its special historic interest (NHLE 1000218). The park and gardens were laid out in the late 17th or early 18th century and were landscaped in the late 18th century. They contain work by Charles Bridgeman and James Gibbs. Parts of the early formal layout remain, together with earthwork remains of a large, possibly late 17th-century, formal garden layout. The house and garden were altered by the Rothschilds in the later 19th century.





#### **1.4 Project Objectives**

The principal objective of the archaeological evaluation was to determine whether archaeological remains were present within the PDA and, if so, to establish their extent, condition, nature and significance. Once this was established additional work might be required in order to excavate and record significant deposits.

The broader objectives of the project were to record archaeological remains impacted by the development in relation to their significance as defined under *NPPF*. This would add to the knowledge and understanding of the origins and nature of settlement in the area.

Although there was a reasonable likelihood of Iron Age or Roman remains and although the PDA skirted the edges of the medieval town, assessment of the known evidence suggested that a key focus would be any remains of buildings and landscaping features associated with the post-medieval park. Any archaeological remains found in the area of the Boarding House could relate to the later 19th-century development of the grounds around the Mansion House. The site of the Hub building was closer to the Mansion House and was more likely to retain evidence for formal garden landscaping associated with the early stages of development of the late 17th-century mansion.

The regional research agenda also highlighted a number of themes around the development and survival of different parks and gardens (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).



## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Introduction

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below and detailed in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2017b).

Throughout the project the standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to.

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (3rd edn, 2017).
• CfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (Gurney 2003)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition</i> (2015)
• Dacorum Heritage Trust	<i>Depositing Archaeological Archives at the Dacorum Heritage Trust</i> (2009)

### 2.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching comprised the excavation of two trenches and took place between 29th November and 1st December 2017. The investigation focused on the locations of the two new buildings. Existing ground conditions limited the possible locations for the trenches, due to a high banked area of made ground for a car park within the area of the proposed Boarding House and a disused swimming pool within the area of the new Hub building.

Trench 1, within the new Hub building footprint, was 15.5m long x 1.8m wide. Trench 2, within the new Boarding House footprint, was 12.5m long x 1.8m wide.

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket and operated by an experienced driver under the supervision of an archaeologist. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first.

Any potential archaeological features were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Each trench was



subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. The trenches were backfilled with HEA approval.

### **2.3 Archiving**

All records and materials produced will be archived to the standards outlined in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* and *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service (ref.: albionar1- 297856).

Permission will be sought from the landowner for transfer of title of all retained finds to the Dacorum Heritage Trust Museum, Berkhamsted on completion of the project.



### 3. TRENCHING RESULTS

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All significant deposits, features and artefacts found within the trial trenches are described below and shown on Figure 2. All deposits are recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 100 for Trench 1 and 200 for Trench 2. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [\*\*\*] and round brackets to fills or layers (\*\*\*). Detailed data on all trenches, features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1.

#### 3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located on low-lying ground to the north-west of the current range of buildings in an area known as the Lower Lizzies. It extended into the sloping bank of an area of high ground that is currently the car park north-west of the Clock House.

No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts pre-dating the modern period were present in the trench. A tree-planting pit and a series of landscaping layers making up the high bank were investigated.

##### 3.1.1 Overburden and natural geology

A 0.15–0.2m-thick dark brown-grey clay-silt topsoil (100) overlay a 0.1–0.18m-thick mid-grey clay silt subsoil.

The undisturbed geological deposit was white chalk. It was heavily fractured and relatively soft at the top of the deposit, but solid at a depth of *c.* 0.10m.

An irregular variation in the geology [105] at the north-west end of the trench was 1m long, 0.85m wide and 0.23m deep; it contained a main deposit of sterile light orange-white clay-silt. A patchy, darker upper deposit of mid-brown-grey clay-silt is judged to be the result of rooting. The feature contained no artefacts.

##### 3.1.2 Modern (1750-onwards) features

###### Tree-planting pit

A semi-circular edge of a large tree-planting pit [103] was present towards the centre of Trench 1. It had vertical sides with a flat base measuring at least 4.2m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained mid-orange-brown clay-silt (104). An abraded, coarse sand-tempered brick fragment (275g), a piece of ceramic peg tile (66g) and fragments of at least three terracotta plant pots (104g; not retained) were collected from the fill. These artefacts are broadly dated to the modern period (post-1750).

The tree-planting pit is interpreted as a landscaped garden feature associated with the Mansion House.

###### Raised terrace bank layers

Four layers formed the steep sloping bank located at the south-east end of the trench.



The lowest layer (108) was up to 0.65m thick and overlay buried topsoil (100). It comprised re-deposited geological deposits — light grey-white silt with frequent medium-sized fragments of chalk. It was sealed by a *c.* 0.12m-thick layer of demolition debris (109), comprising light grey-orange sandy silt with plastic and modern frogged brick fragments (not collected). The main part of the bank comprised 1.1m-thick layer (110) — mid-brown-grey clay-silt with occasional modern frogged brick fragments (not collected). This was sealed by *c.* 0.2m of topsoil (111).

The bank is interpreted as part of the outer edge of a deliberately raised ‘terrace’ that forms the surface of a car-parking area. The artefactual evidence indicates that the bank was created as part of the building programme undertaken in the 1970s.

### **3.2 Trench 2**

Trench 2 was located within sloping ground to the south-west of the Clock House and a group of classroom buildings constructed in the 1970s.

No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts earlier than the modern period were present within the trench.

#### **3.2.1 Overburden and natural geology**

A 0.15–0.26m-thick dark brown-grey clay-silt topsoil (200) overlay a series of levelling and demolition layers that are discussed in sequence below.

The undisturbed geological deposit (207) was light orange silty clay, revealed at a depth of 1.8m below the current ground level.

#### **3.2.2 Modern (1750-onwards) features**

Beneath the topsoil, was a ground-raising layer (201) of light brown-grey clay-silt. It contained frequent medium-sized fragments of chalk and moderate fragments of modern frogged brick (not collected). The layer is interpreted as a levelling / landscaping deposit associated with the classroom buildings constructed in the 1970s.

Beneath the 1970s landscaping layer was a *c.* 0.12m-thick buried former topsoil (202) of dark grey-black clay-silt.

Below the buried topsoil were two abutting layers (203) and (206) of light grey-orange and mid-brown-grey silt; they were 0.15–0.28m thick and contained stock-moulded brick fragments (5kg), likely to be of 18th-century date, flat roof tile (249g) and a piece of modern glazed ceramic land drain (89g: not retained). A complete brick (L220 x W100 x D60–70mm) was recovered from (203). Its variable depth and carefully finished mortared face suggest it may be a voussoir, used in the construction of an arch or vault). Bricks from (206) occur in a coarse sandy fabric with frequent cinder inclusions and include an incomplete burnt / vitrified header (W110 x D55mm). All the brick and fragments found are likely to be of 18th-century date.



Layers (203) and (206) are judged to be demolition layers associated with the removal of several buildings located outside the main stables courtyard — they were illustrated on the OS map of 1877 but were absent from the map of 1899 (Figure 4).

Below the demolition layers was a deposit of light grey-white medium-sized chalk fragments (204). It was *c.* 0.70m thick and contained three peg tile fragments (440g) and two coarse sand-tempered pieces of stock-moulded brick (366g), including a small portion of a possible burnt / vitrified header. The layer is interpreted a mix of re-deposited natural chalk and demolition debris that is associated / contemporary with demolition layers (203) and (206).

Below layer (204) was a black clay-silt layer (205) that contained moderate charcoal flecks, medium-sized un-frogged brick fragments (not collected), and single 19th-century white and transfer-printed earthenware pottery sherds (15g), the latter with a dark blue floral motif. This material may have accumulated over time, possibly as a result of deliberate dumping of refuse. It overlay the sterile natural clay (207).

The absence of subsoil in this area indicates some degree of truncation [208] of the natural geology. The extent and character of the truncation is unknown, as only a small part of the ‘base’ of it was revealed within the trench. Layer (205) may have accumulated within feature [208].

A modern metal drain pipe was present within the trench on a NNW to SSE alignment. It truncated demolition layer (203) and was covered by the buried topsoil layer (202).



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts earlier than the modern period (1750-onwards) were found in the trenches. No *in-situ* remains of structures or buildings associated with the Mansion House were found.

Within Trench 1 a large tree-planting pit represents a garden feature. A series of layers that made up the steep bank at the edge of a raised, terraced car park were confirmed to be part of the 1970s building programme.

Trench 2 contained a series of layers to a depth of 2m. The upper levelling layer contained 20<sup>th</sup> century brick associated with the buildings constructed in the 1970s. The lower layers contained residual un-frogged brick and tile fragments likely to be of 18th-century date. The layers may be associated with the demolition of buildings illustrated on the OS map of 1877 near this location and the levelling of the ground.

The results of the trial trenching demonstrate that the locations for the two planned buildings have little or no archaeological potential. Therefore, any future development of the site is unlikely to impact on significant archaeological remains.



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## 6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 15.50 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 92530: Northing: 11229)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 92537: Northing: 11214)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones 0.15m to 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid grey clay silt occasional small chalk 0.10m to 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Friable light white chalk Top 10cm of layer was heavily fractured.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Pit	sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: min depth 0.35m, min length 4.2m Cut of tree planting pit associated with Manor house landscaped gardens.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
105	Natural interface	Irregular sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.85m, min depth 0.23m, min length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Primary fill	Firm light orange white clay silt Sterile main fill of a natural anomaly.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Secondary fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk Secondary fill of a natural feature caused by its colonisation by rooting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Levelling layer	Loose light grey white silt frequent medium-large chalk Lowest layer of deposit forming a high banked terrace - for the car park constructed in the 1970's. c. 0.65m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Demolition layer	Friable light grey orange sandy silt frequent medium CBM A layer containing plastic, glass and modern brick fragments forming part of a high banked terrace - for the car park constructed in the 1970's. c. 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
110	Levelling layer	Friable mid brown grey clay silt occasional medium CBM, moderate small chalk A topsoil derived layer forming part of a high banked terrace - for the car park constructed in the 1970's. C. 1.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
111	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk Topsoil above layers forming a high banked terrace - for the car park constructed in the 1970's. 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 12.50 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.15 m. Max: 1.9 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 92604; Northing: 11151)

OS Grid Ref.: SP (Easting: 92593; Northing: 11146)

Reason: Assess archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones 0.15m to 0.26m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Levelling layer	Friable light brown grey clay silt frequent medium chalk A build up / landscaping layer containing moderate amounts of modern frogged brick fragments, associated with 1970's building additions. 0.25m to 0.95m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
202	Topsoil	Friable dark grey black clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional medium stones A thin buried former topsoil. c. 0.12m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Demolition layer	Friable light grey orange silt frequent medium-large CBM Layer contained frequent un-frogged brick and tile fragments. 0.15m to 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
204	Levelling layer	Friable light grey white silty chalk moderate medium CBM Layer of re-deposited natural chalk with patches of un-frogged brick and tile fragments. c. 0.70m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
206	Demolition layer	Friable mid brown grey clay silt frequent medium CBM Layer contained frequent un-frogged brick and tile fragments. 0.15m to 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
207	Natural	Firm light orange silty clay A sterile natural deposit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Quarry	base: flat Presence of deposit (205) directly overlying natural clay layer (207) at considerable depth below surrounding ground level suggests truncation, i.e. the cut of a large pit - possibly a quarry pit ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Primary fill	Friable dark black clay silt occasional medium CBM, frequent flecks charcoal A dark coloured deposit containing charcoal and occasional willow pattern china fragments. 0.18m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



## APPENDIX 2: HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Tring Park School for the Performing Arts, Tring		
County: Hertfordshire	District: Dacorum	
Village/Town: Tring	Parish: N/A	
Planning application reference: 4/00883/17/MFA		
HER Enquiry reference: 286/16		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Tring Park School for the Performing Arts, Mansion Drive, Tring, Hertfordshire, HP23 5LX. 01442 824255		
Nature of application: New school buildings		
Present land use: School grounds		
Size of application area: c. 810 m <sup>2</sup>	Size of area investigated: 50.40m <sup>2</sup>	
NGR (to 8 figures): SP 9260 1120		
Site code (if applicable): TP3084		
Site director/Organization: Drew Shotliff / Albion Archaeology		
Type of work: Archaeological trial trench evaluation		
Date of work:	Start: 29/11/2017	Finish: 01/12/2017
Location of finds and site archive/Curating museum: Dacorum Heritage Trust Museum, Berkhamsted.		
Related HER Nos: N/A	Periods represented: Modern.	
Relevant previous summaries/reports: Albion Archaeology, Desk-based Assessment, Report 2017/008, Albion Archaeology, Written Scheme of Investigation, Report 2017/147		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p><i>The two trial trenches revealed no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts earlier than the modern period. No in-situ remains of structures or buildings associated with the Mansion House were found.</i></p> <p><i>Trench 1, within the footprint of the proposed Boarding House, revealed a large tree-planting pit, contemporary with the gardens of the historic Mansion House and a raised bank of made ground dating to the 1970s development phase.</i></p> <p><i>Trench 2, within the footprint of the proposed Hub building, revealed a series of layers to a depth of 2m. The upper levelling layer contained modern brick associated with the buildings constructed in the 1970s. The lower layers contained un-frogged brick and tile fragments, some of probable 18th-century date; they are probably associated with the demolition of buildings illustrated on the OS map of 1877, near this location, but absent from the map of 1899. The lowest layer encountered, situated above natural clay, was a black silt containing china fragments of 19th-century date.</i></p>		
Author of summary: Ian Turner	Date of summary: 14/12/2017	



## 8. APPENDIX 3: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

### OASIS ID: albionar1-297856

#### Project details

Project name	Tring Park School for the Performing Arts
Short description of the project	Planning permission was granted at the Tring Park School for the Performing Arts for the construction of two new buildings — a residential Boarding House and a mixed-use Hub building. The school occupies the site of a late 17th-century Mansion House by Sir Christopher Wren with other historic buildings and gardens. The trial trenching revealed no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts earlier than the modern period. Trench 1, within the footprint of the proposed Boarding House, revealed a large tree-planting pit, contemporary with the gardens of the historic Mansion House and a raised bank of made ground dating to the 1970s development phase. Trench 2, within the footprint of the proposed Hub building, revealed a series of layers to a depth of 2m. The upper levelling layer contained modern brick associated with the buildings constructed in the 1970s. The lower layers contained un-frogged brick and tile fragments, some of probably 18th-century date; the layers are probably associated with the demolition of buildings illustrated on the OS map of 1877, near this location. The lowest layer encountered, situated above natural clay, was a black silt deposit containing china fragments of 19th-century date.
Project dates	Start: 29-11-2017 End: 01-12-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	TP3084 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	TERRACE Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (e.g. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE DACORUM TRING Boarding House, Tring Park School
Study area	50.40 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 9260 1120 51.791326272141 -0.657215419359 51 47 28 N 000 39 25 W Point



### Project creators

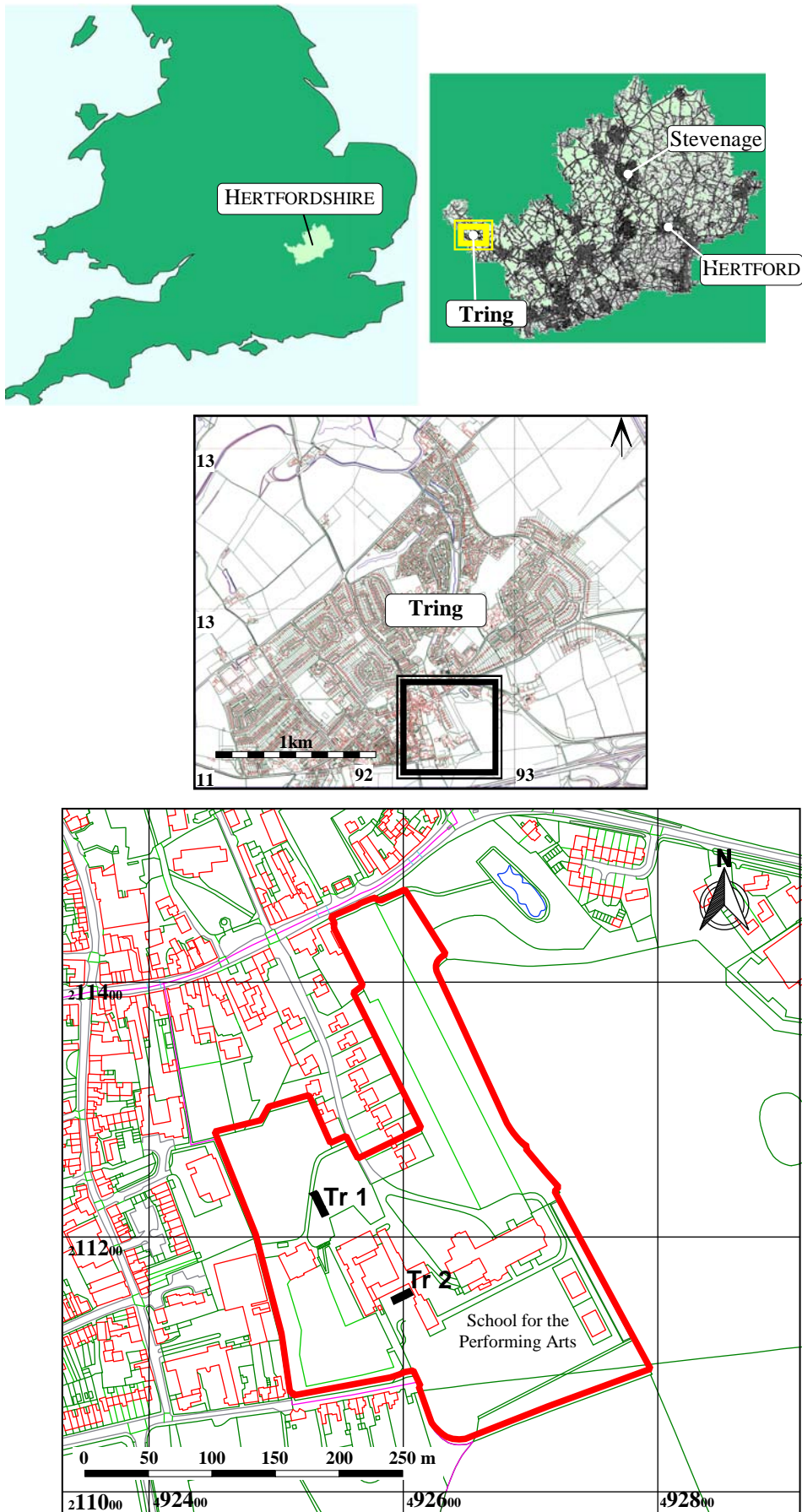
Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	No Brief
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Hester Cooper-Reade
Project supervisor	Ian Turner

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Dacorum Heritage Trust Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Physical Archive notes	Museum and landowner as to be consulted as to whether the finds are to be retained by the museum
Digital Archive recipient	Dacorum Heritage Trust Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

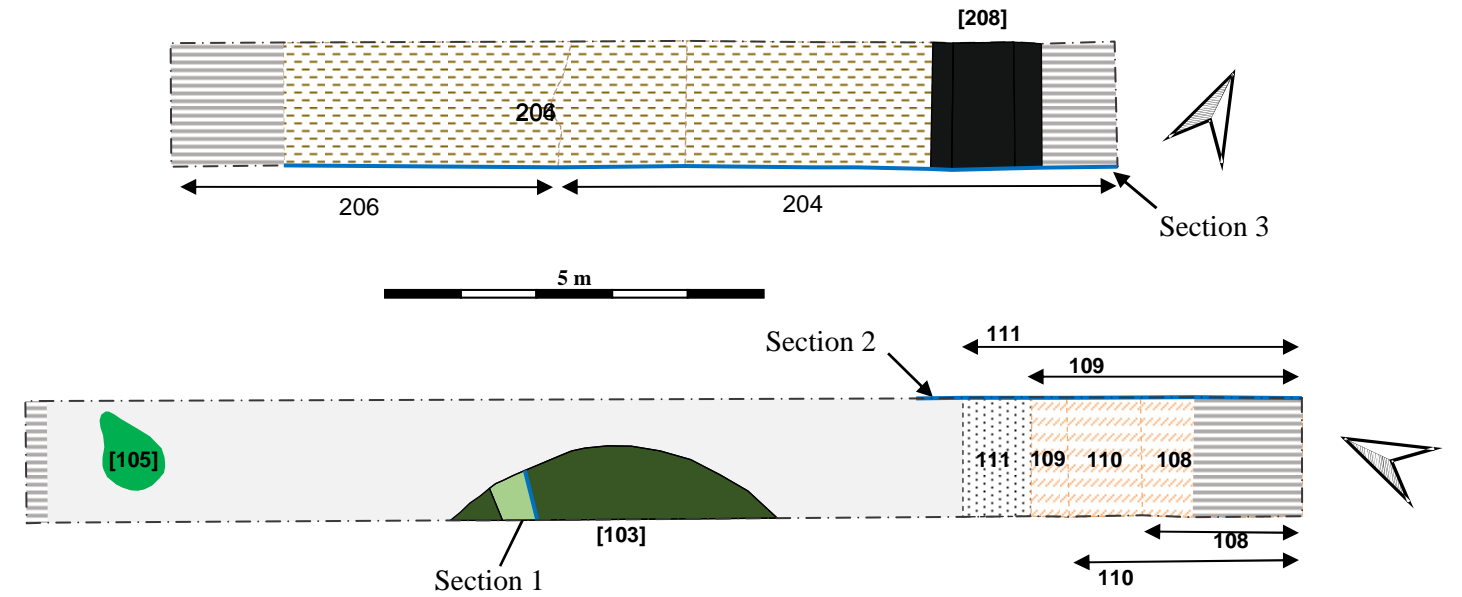
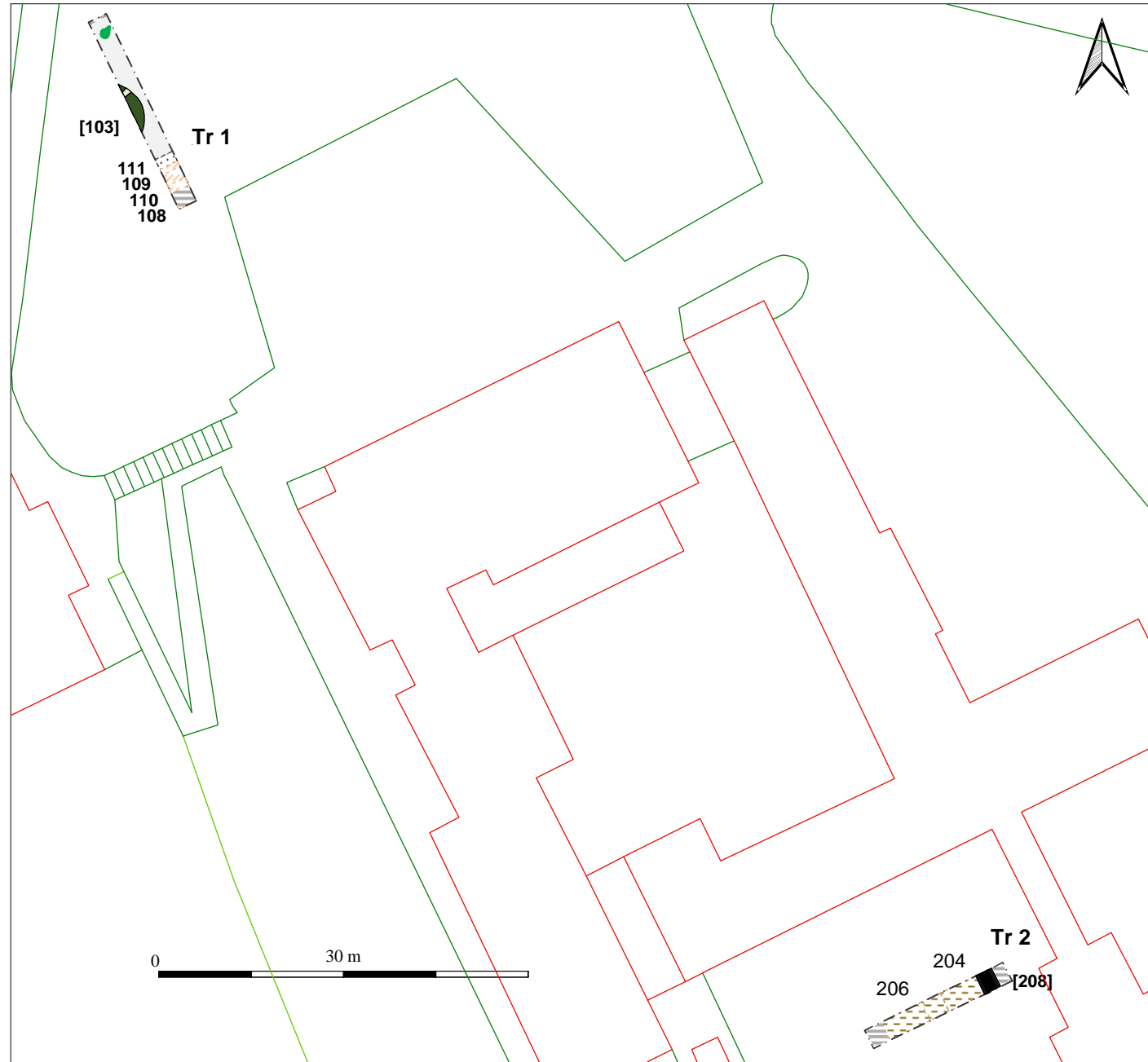
### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Tring Park School for the Performing Arts, Tring, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Turner, I'
Other bibliographic details	2017/199
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Entered by	Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)
Entered on	14 December 2017

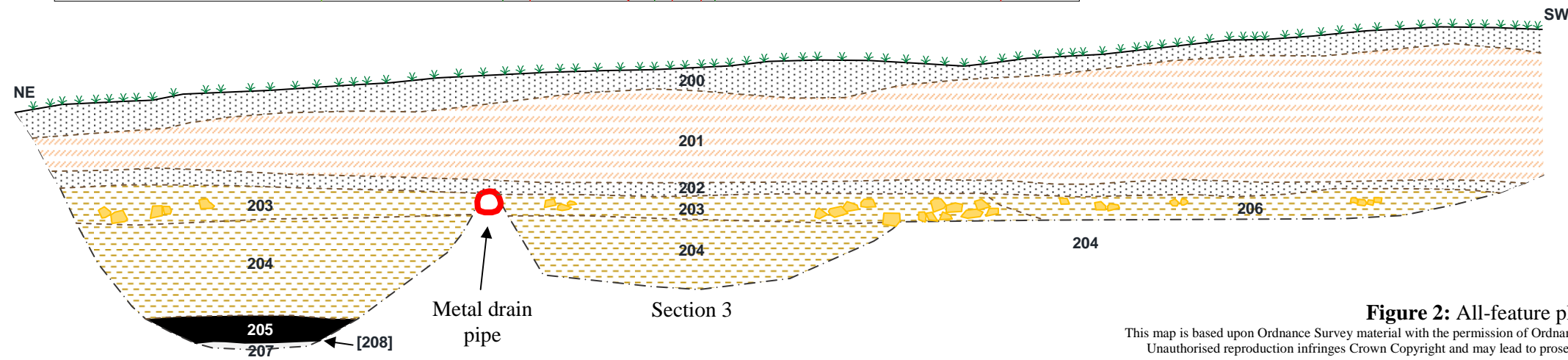
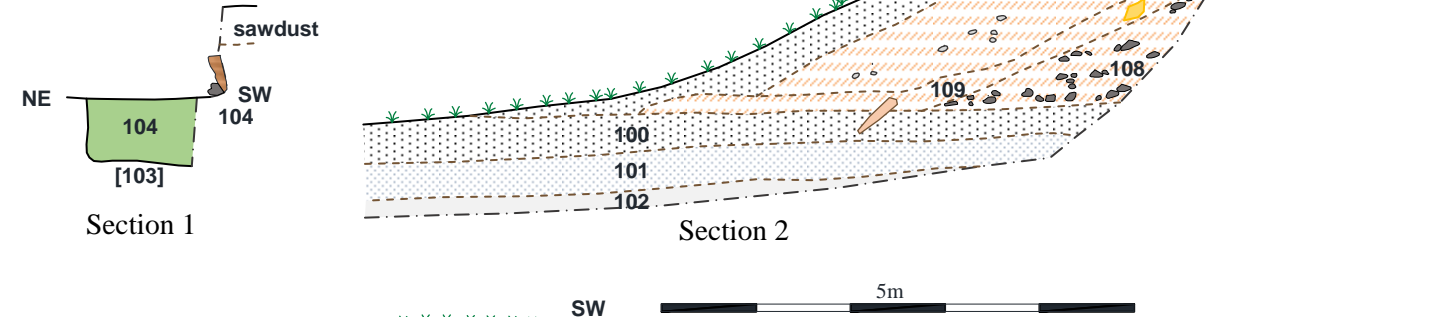


**Figure 1: Site location**

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- Trial trench
- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- 1970s landscaping make-up layers
- Modern-period tree planting cut
- Modern-period tree planting cut – excavated segment
- Late 19th-century layers
- Quarry pit or natural depression (with a black clay silt primary deposit)
- Root disturbance
- Natural chalk
- Slope of trench cut



**Figure 2: All-feature plans and sections of the trenches**

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**Figure 3:** Selected photographs



Trench 1: Tree-planting pit [103]  
Scale 40cm



Trench 1: Natural anomaly [105]  
Scale 1m



Trench 1: Modern layers (108), (109),  
(110) and (111) forming raised ground for  
car-park terrace  
Scale 1m





Trench 2: Layers (200), (201), (202), (203), (204), (205) and (207), NW-facing section  
Scale 1m

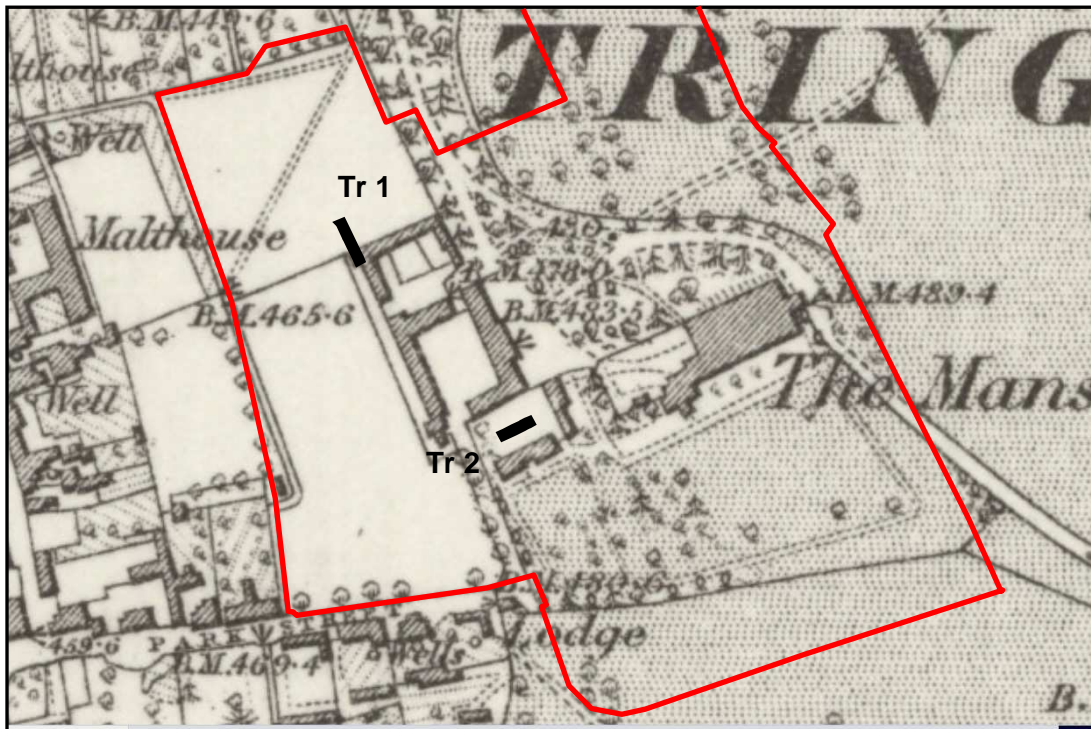


Trench 2: Layers (200), (201), (202),  
(203), (204), (205), (207) and (206),  
facing south-west  
Scale 1m

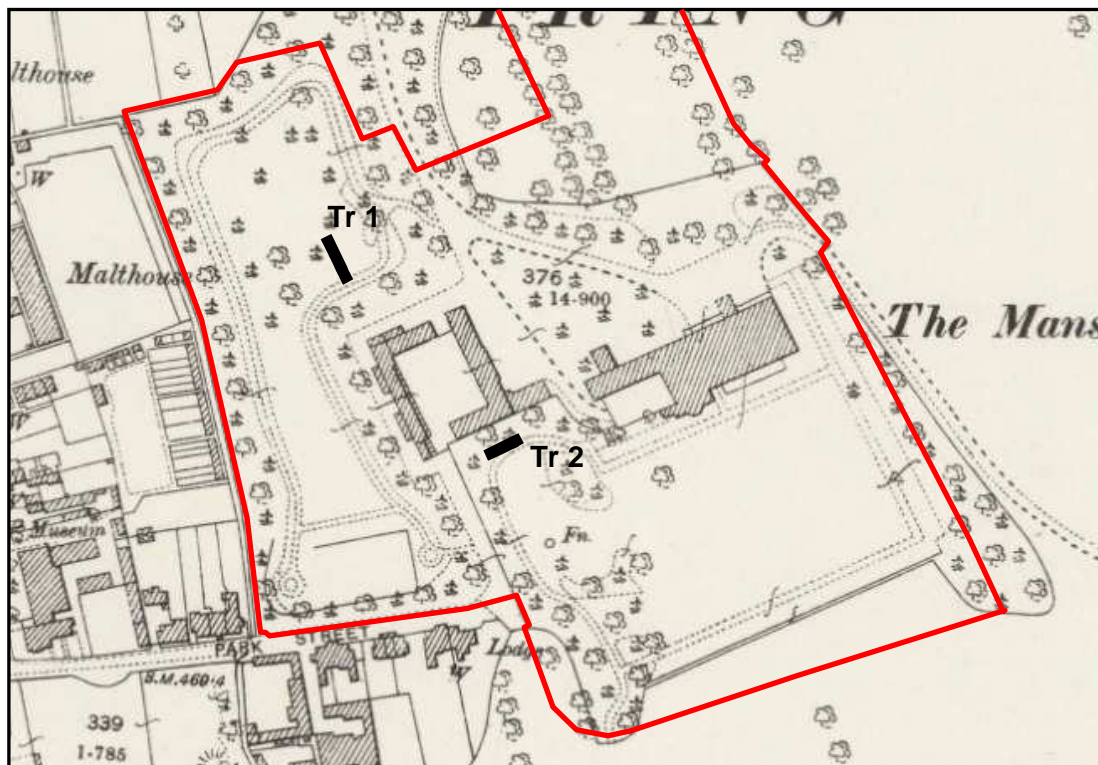


Trench 2: Layers (200), (201), (202), (206) and (203), facing east  
Scale 1m

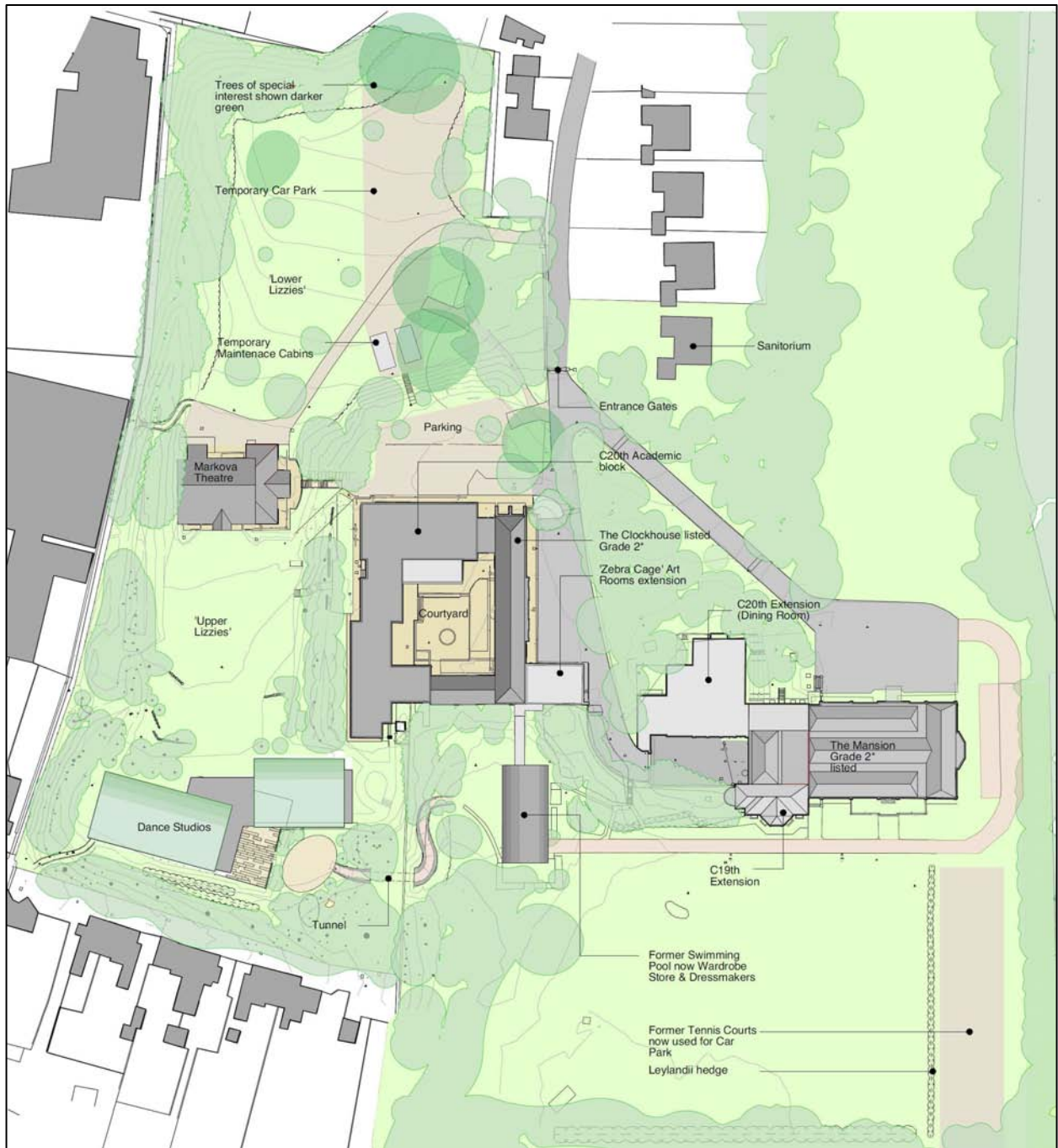
**Figure 4: Historic maps**



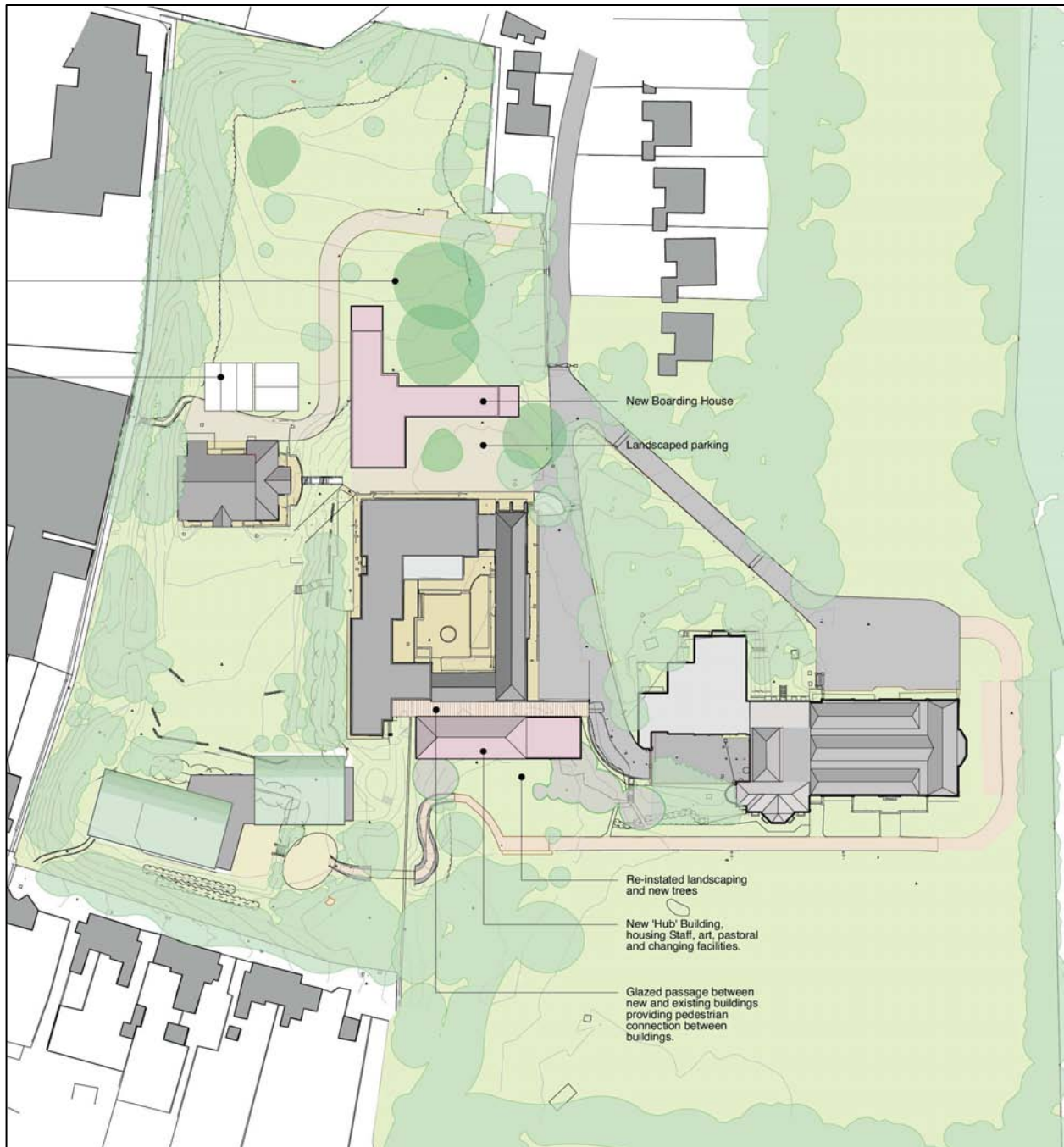
1877 Ordnance Survey Map



1899 Ordnance Survey Map



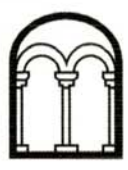
**Figure 5:** Site plan as existing (Burrell Foley Fischer drawing ref. AP0/100)



**Figure 6:** Site plan as proposed (Burrell Foley Fischer drawing ref. SK153)



**Albion**  
archaeology



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