

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & WATCHING BRIEF:
THE OLD BREW HOUSE
56 MARSHAL'S DRIVE
ST ALBANS
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 1645 8600

on behalf of Mr & Mrs Levy



Lydia Breeze-Chilcott BA & Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA

October 2012

ASC: 1466/SMD/2



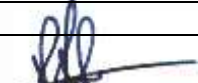
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<i>Village/Town:</i>	St Albans		
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In October 2011 historic building recording was undertaken of The Old Brewhouse, 56 Marshal's Drive, St Albans, Hertfordshire. This was followed by a watching brief in May 2012. Both were conditions of planning permission for the construction of a replacement building on the site.

The site is documented from the 13th century, but Marshalswick House, which has given the road its name, was not built until c.1630. The Old Brewhouse was one of several ancillary buildings to Marshalswick House and was located in a range of buildings to the east of the main entrance to the house. The estate was sold and developed piecemeal in the 1920s and 30s but the Old Brewhouse survived.

The building dates from the 18th century and was enlarged in the mid 20th century and again some 60 years later. The 18th century range retains few early features, the most significant being the timbers and fireplace in the central ground floor room. There is insufficient evidence to confirm that the building was the brew house, it could equally well have functioned as a laundry or for both brewing and washing. A large cistern, which was revealed during the watching brief, would have ensured a readily and adequate supply of water for either.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between October 2011 and May 2012 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out historic building recording and a watching brief of The Old Brewhouse, 56 Marshal's Drive, St Albans, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Wastell & Porter Architects Ltd on behalf of Mr & Mrs Levy, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Sammelmann 2011). The relevant planning application reference is 5/11/0436.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording and watching brief has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The Old Brew House is located on the south side of Marshal's Drive within the grounds of the former Marshalswick estate. The property is situated in the district, town and parish of St Albans, to the northeast of the modern town centre at NGR TL 1645 8600 (Fig. 1).

The house is a 2-storey, L-shaped detached building under a tiled roof. The plot is bounded by residential properties to the south, east and west and by Marshal's Drive to the north (Fig. 2).

The natural soils of the site comprise the Charity Association, namely well drained flinty fine silty soils over chalky drift (Soil Survey 1983, 571m). The underlying geology comprises alluvial deposits of the river Ver, over Upper Chalk (BGS, Sheet 239). The site lies at an elevation of *c.*120m AOD.

1.5.2 *Proposed Development*

Demolition of the present building and the construction of a new 2-storey detached dwelling (Fig. 3).

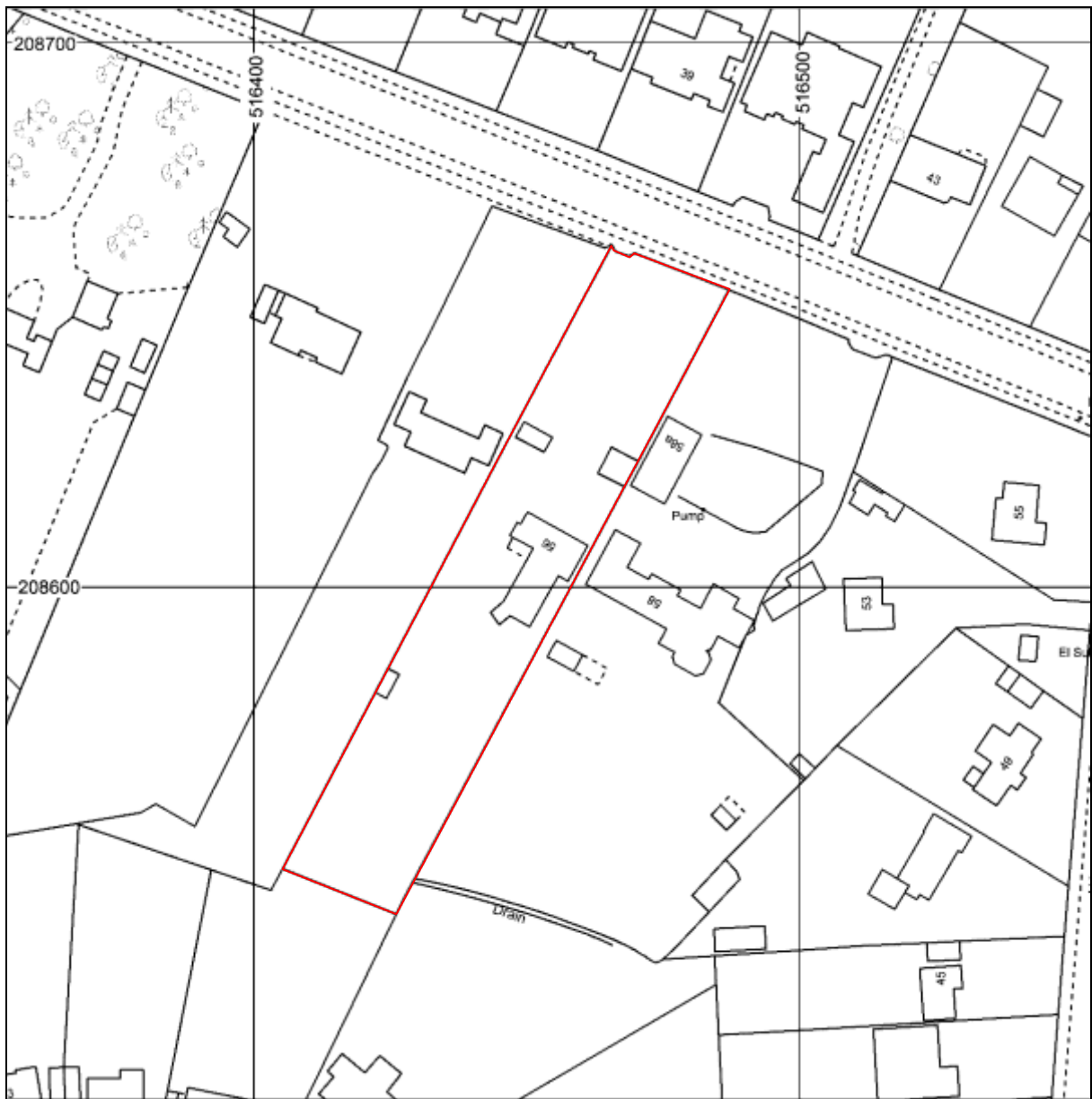


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

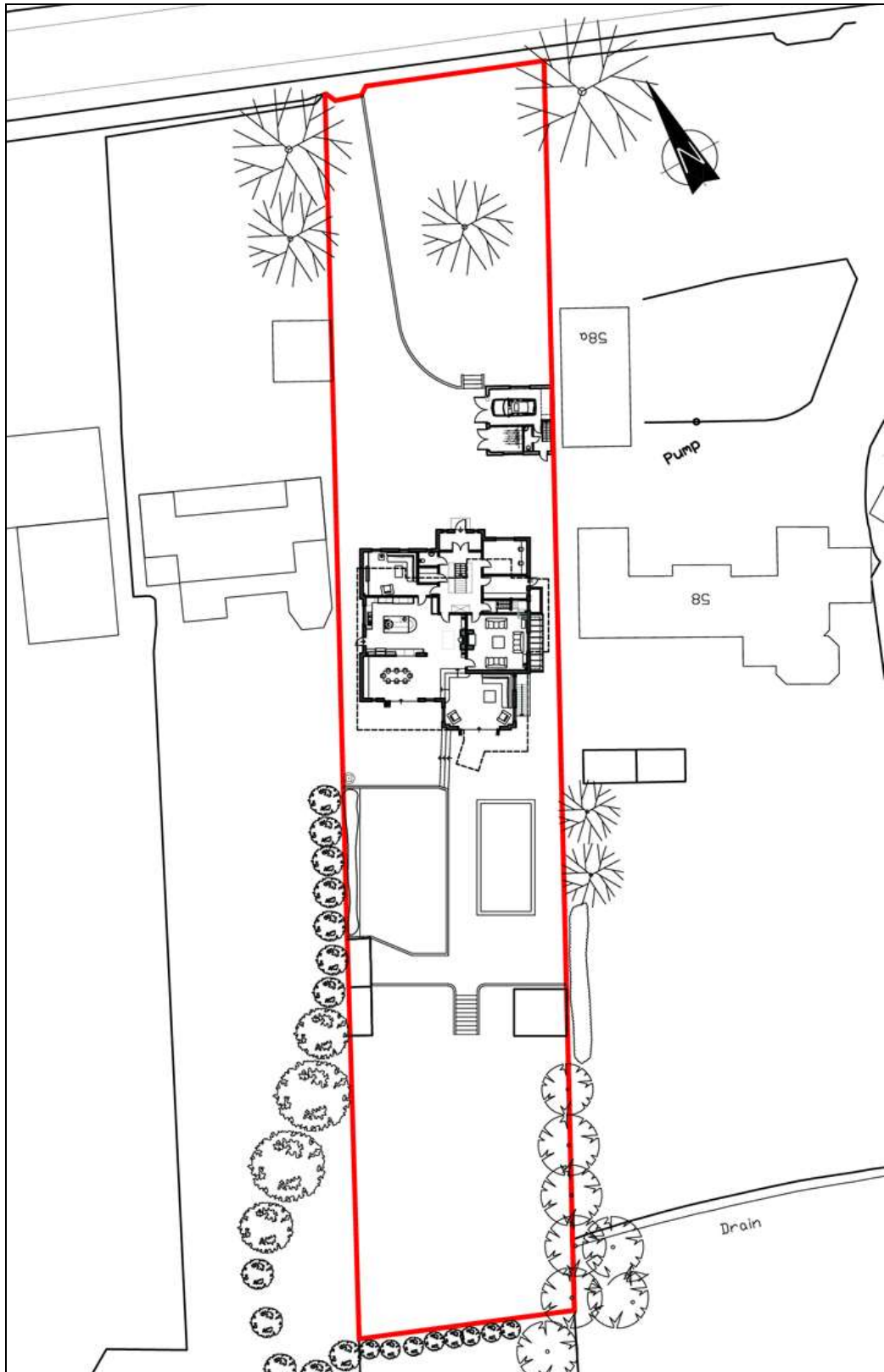


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:750)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design (Section 2), the aims of the building recording and watching brief were:

Building Recording:

- English Heritage Level 2 recording, to be upgraded to Level 3 in areas of particular historical interest if appropriate
- Dendrochronological dating of significant historic timbers as appropriate

Watching Brief:

- Archaeological watching brief on the groundworks with a possibility of more intensive archaeological investigation if significant remains are revealed

2.2 *Standards*

The work conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the project design

- A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 2 (EH 2006).
- A watching brief on the groundworks

2.4 *Constraints*

It was determined early on that the site had been truncated, and it was agreed with the planning archaeologist that further archaeological monitoring was not required.

3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER), Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies Library (HALS), the internet and ASC's library. The location of known heritage assets recorded in the HER is shown in Fig. 4, and details appear in Appendix 1 (HER enquiry reference: 194/11).

3.2 *Prehistoric* (Before 600BC to 43AD)

The earliest archaeological evidence for human activity in the area is a flint handaxe (HER13540) of probable Middle Palaeolithic date (430,000 - 40,000 BP). Although it was found at 86 Beech Road, c. 924m to the northwest of the development site, it is thought to have come in with garden compost from the finder's allotment in Sandridge Road, where flint is relatively abundant. A little further northwest and outside the study area is an Iron Age ditch known as Beech Bottom Dyke (HER14606). This may have been a territorial boundary or defensive earthwork around the Catuvellaunian tribal centre that predated Roman Verulamium, but how it relates to other earthworks at Verulamium is unclear.

3.3 *Medieval* (AD 43-c.450 AD)

Roman Verulamium is well known and outside the scope of this report. However, there are two entries for a Roman road c.518m to the south of Marshals Drive (HER 4662 & 4666) and for at least one urned cremation burial c.781m to the east of the site (HER 9759). The Roman road has been classified as Viatores 214, and is thought to have run from Follys Lane to Sutton Farm. Part of this roadway has been excavated at Sandpit Lane (HER4666) revealing a metalled surface that does not appear to have been a road, let alone a Roman one. The urned cremation was discovered during building work in Jersey Lane the 1950s. Little further information is available, largely because the finds were not retained.

3.4 *Saxon* (450-1066)

Until 1913 the land on which the Old Brewhouse stands was part of the parish of Sandridge. Sandridge Manor is said to have been granted by Egfrid son of King Offa of Mercia to St. Albans in 796. It remained in the abbey's possession until the Dissolution. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the manor as being a 10 hide estate with land for 13 ploughs, a mill, meadow, pasture and woodland for 300 pigs. It was valued at £18, making it one of the most valuable manors in Hertfordshire at the time (Williams & Martin 2003:376).

3.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

From 1271 to 1377 the tenants of the lands later making up part of the Marshalswick estate were John and William Marschal (Webb 2010). Although the name Marshalswick may well refer to the 'wic', (Anglo-Saxon for 'dwelling place') of the Marshals – a Norman term for someone who tends horses, Wick has also been defined

as a term used for either a dairy farm or a marsh (West 2011). The estate was held by Robert Belamys and John Attewelle in the 15th century (Adams et al 2008: 2).

3.3 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

In 1540, following the Dissolution of the monasteries, the manor was granted to Ralph Rowlatt, an ancestor of the present Earl Spencer (Webb 2010: 2).

It is thought that the mansion was first built c.1630 and a house is shown at Marshalswick on the 1676 map of the County of Hertfordshire by John Seller. The Thrale family farmed at Marshalswick until they had to give up the lease in 1736 because of financial difficulties (*ibid*). During their ownership it seems an enclosed garden on the southwest side and an orchard were developed: this is shown on the 1726 Spencer estate map.

It passed into the ownership of Mr. Farwell, as noted in records in 1740. Richard Sears is mentioned in relation to the property in 1746, then in 1749 and 1750 John Southcote appears, after which it is held by William Baldock. In 1765 William Baldock and Major Richardson each hold part of the estate, but in 1770 Richardson's share was bought by Samuel Marten, who went on to acquire the whole estate and add some considerable portion bought from Earl Spencer in 1786 (VCH).

After Marten died in 1788 Charles Bouchier, former Governor of Madras, bought the 75-acre Marshalswick estate. He enlarged the house and renamed it Sandridge Lodge (HER15775). In 1802 it was sold to Mr. Strode and then the following year the estate was bought by George Sullivan Marten, who restored the name to Marshalswick. By 1855 his son, George Robert Marten, owned the property of a reported 809 acres and lived there for 50 years. During this time he made the main road his private carriageway (now Marshals Drive) and diverted a new road through a field on the edge of his park, which is now Marshalswick Lane (Anon 1993: 10). He also exchanged land with the Earl of Spencer during the 1850s, improving his privacy at the back of the property (Webb 2010: 4). After his death the property passed to his brother Thomas Powney Marten. When Thomas died in 1889 it passed to his son George Nisbet Marten who died in 1905, leaving it to his son George Earnest Marten and his widow, who continued to live there until 1924 (VCH).

Also recorded in the Hertfordshire HER was a farmstead associated with the Marshalswick estate south of a track which is now Hughenden Road (HER15776). There is also a surviving 18th century timber-framed house (HER13726) approximately 928m southwest of the development site, built on waste land.

3.4 *Modern* (1900-present)

The house was offered for sale in 1921 and again in 1926 after the first attempt failed. The house was described as '*a substantial built 18th century residence of the Georgian type approached by a picturesque carriage sweep and standing well back from the road almost entirely screened by large banks of rhododendrons and fully-grown oak, elm and beech trees and shrubs*'.

By 1927 the main house had been demolished. However, parts of the estate had been developed since 1921; 179 acres were bought by a development company in that year and individual plots of land were sold over the next few years. The Old Brewhouse was sold by 1934 when another sale of a group of plots took place. Whether the building was actually the brewhouse is unclear. It is not specifically referred to in any of the sales particulars or plans and may have been the laundry or the stables.

Marshalwick Farm also succumbed to development in the 20th century. Indeed, there was notable post-war development there during the 1950s, with a mixture of private and council housing. The number of households grew in the 1950s from 13,500 to 16,133 (Freeman 2008: 293).

3.5 *Cartographic Evidence*

A map produced by Warburton in 1746 shows the location of Marshals Wick, but no detail of the house or boundaries of the estate (Fig. 5). Greater detail is to be seen on the Tithe Map of 1843 (Fig. 6), but the earliest map to show the building in sufficient detail is the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1879 (Fig. 7). The eastern range of the present house is clearly depicted, but showing a different footprint to that today, with several buildings along the eastern side apart from at the northern end. The angled southern end of the east range is seen to extend further southwestwards and appears to clasp the northeast corner of Marshalwick House. The layout remains the same between 1879 and 1924 (Figs 7-9) but by 1939 Marshalwick House has been demolished but the Old Brewhouse is depicted as having gained some additional buildings to the east (Fig. 10).



Figure 4: Historic Environment Record Entries (scale 1:2500)



Figure 5: Warburton's Map of 1746 (not to scale)

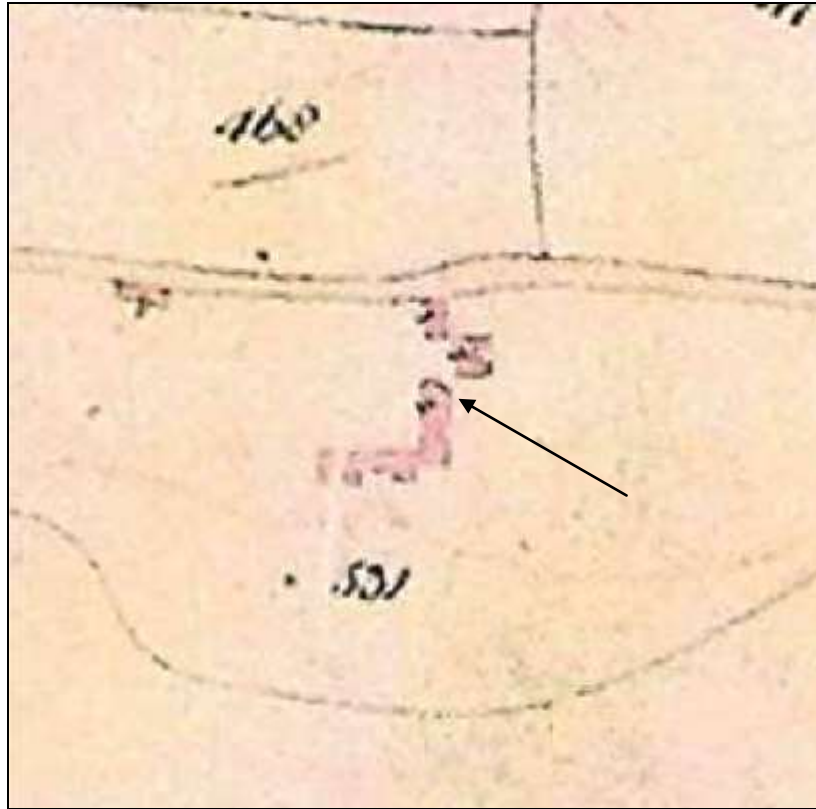


Figure 6: Tithe map 1843 (*not to scale*)

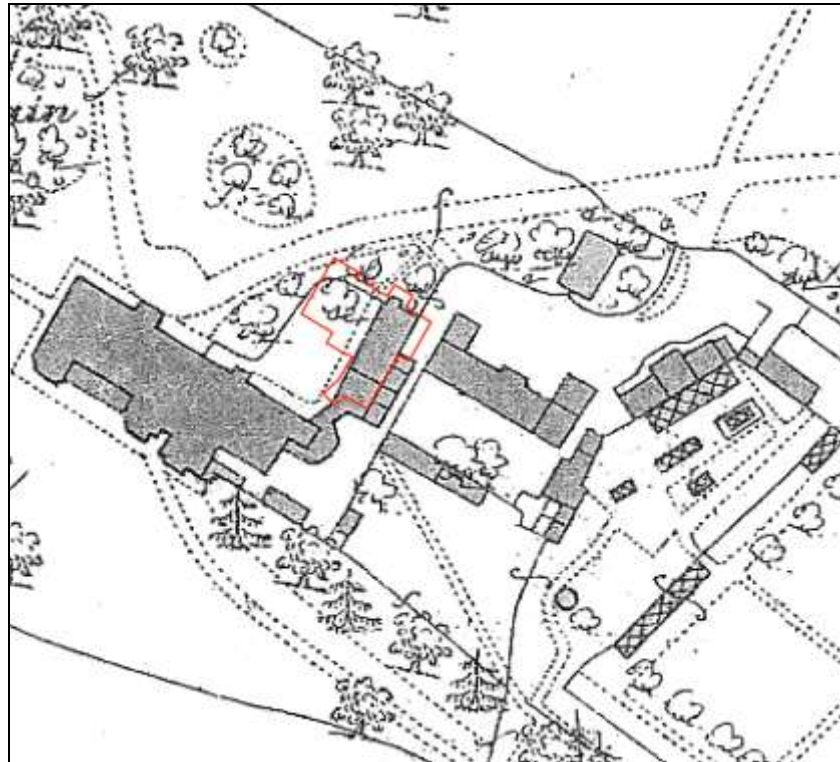


Figure 7: Extract from the 1879 Ordnance Survey Map (*scale 12½in to 1 mile*)

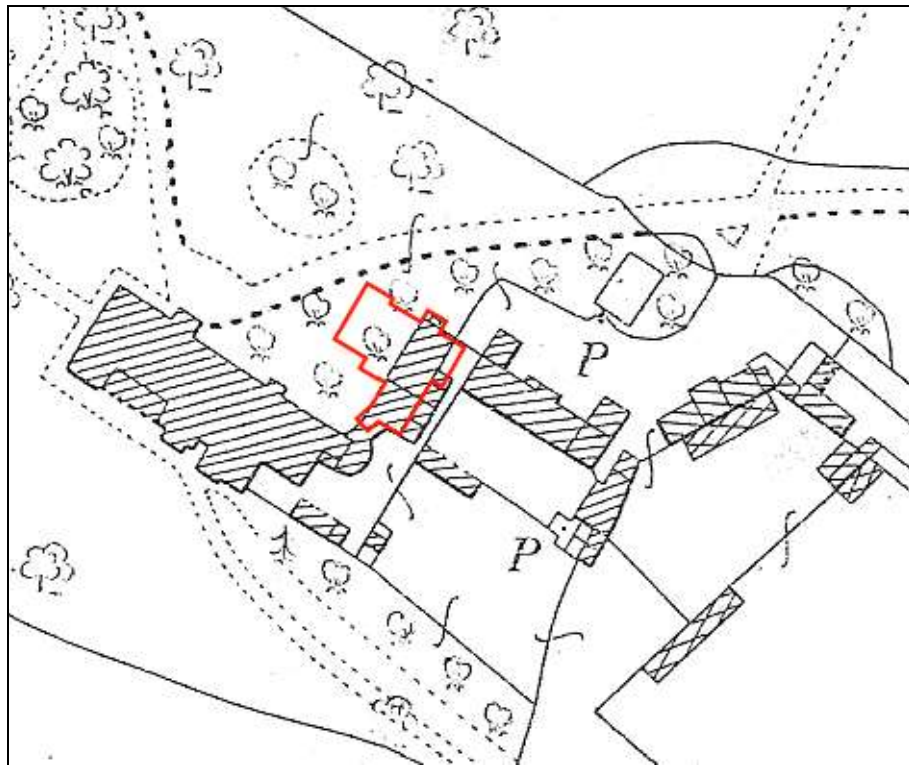


Figure 8: Extract from the 1898 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 12½in to 1 mile)

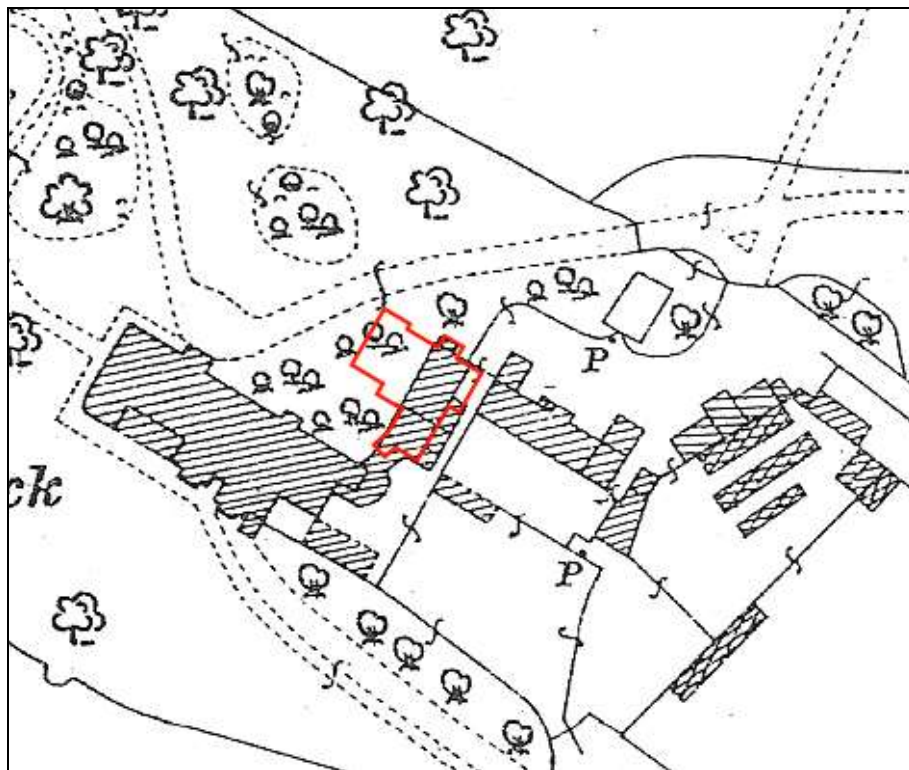


Figure 9: Extract from the 1924 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 12½in to 1 mile)

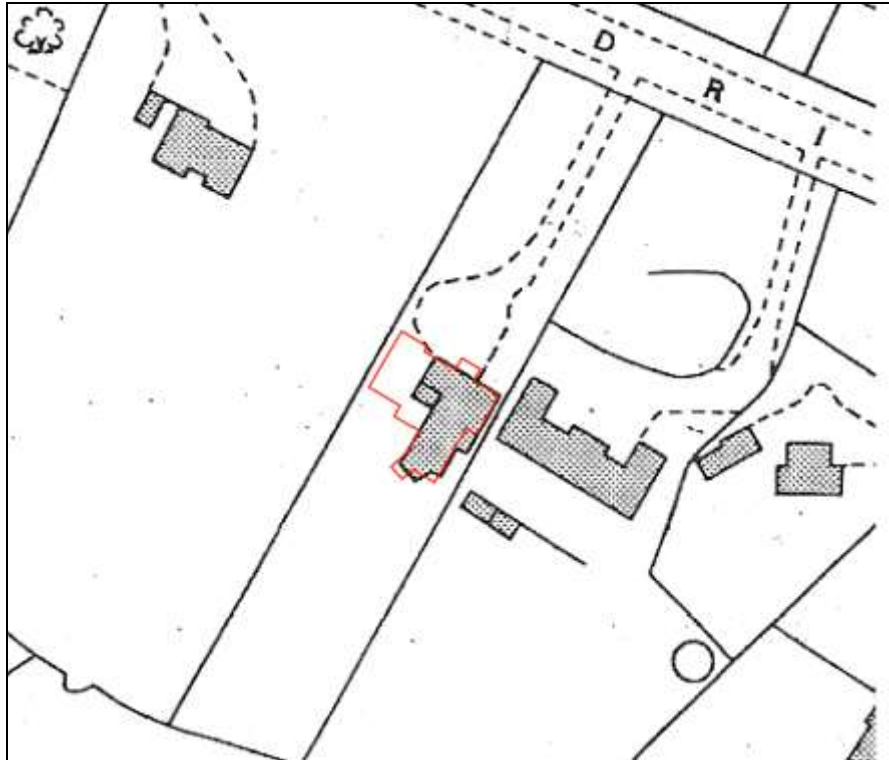


Figure 10: Extract from the 1939 Ordnance Survey Map (scale 12½in to 1 mile)

4 Description

4.1 *General*

The Old Brewhouse is a 2-storey brick built structure under a clay tiled roof. For the purposes of this report the front of the building is considered to face north.

4.2 *North Elevation* (Fig. 11, Plate 1)

The bricks at the eastern end of the north elevation measure c.22 x 10.5 x 5.5cm (8¾ x 4 x 2¼ inches), and are set in Flemish bond with lime mortar. The horizontal skintlings on the side of the bricks suggest this part of the house was built after c.1770. Queen closers to the right of the porch indicate the western end of this part of the build. To the left of the porch is a rowlock arch over a bricked up window. The door of the porch is a reproduction door with a single glazed window.

The central part of the building is also built with handmade bricks with horizontal skintlings, although it is clear that these have been reclaimed. The queen closers marking the western end of this phase of construction are to the left of the downpipe. The brickwork in this part of the wall has been repointed in cement mortar.

The western end of the northern elevation is of modern "handmade" bricks (c.23 x 10 x 6cm) in Flemish bond and with cement mortar. In attempt to keep with the style of the eastern side, queen closers have been used.

The casement windows on the ground floor have timber lintels and sills. The first floor windows are all 2 and 3-light dormer windows apart from the first floor window in the gable on the right side.

4.3 *West Elevation* (Fig. 12, Plate 2)

The brickwork in the west elevation is set in modern stretcher bond. There is one single-light window with a timber lintel, a tiled sill with three decorative rows of tiles above.

4.4 *East Elevation* (Fig. 13, Plates 3-5)

The brickwork in the east elevation is in Flemish bond. A roof scar marks the presence of an earlier roof and an earlier window is indicated by a soldier course. Below these features there is an iron tie. Along the bottom of the wall runs a plinth about 30cm high.

On the ground floor there are two 3-light casement windows with a timber lintel and sill. Both appear to be later insertions. On the first floor there are two 2-light dormer windows set back and another 3-light dormer flush with the wall.

Like the rest of the building, the Laundry Room at the northern end of the east elevation is of red brick set in lime mortar. This contrasts with the yellow bricks used for the chimney that has been added to its south wall. The bulbous base of the chimney is created from bricks set in soldier courses. A single light window has been added to

either side of the chimney. At the northern end is a three-light casement window and a stable door.

4.5 **South Elevation** (Fig. 14, Plates 6-7)

The south end of the east range has a narrow annexe, which is angled towards the southwest, to the west of the main range. The hand made bricks in the east wall of the annexe are approximately 18-22 x 8-9 x and 5.5-6cm ($7\frac{1}{8}$ - $8\frac{3}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{8}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{8}$ - $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches), and are poorly puddled with stone inclusions. The wall abuts the adjoining wall of the east range suggesting that this is both later and that the bricks have been reused. Three bonding timbers have been incorporated in the south wall, which is otherwise of modern construction, bricks set in stretcher bond with cement mortar. There is a door in the south wall of the annexe and a window in the east wall beneath a segmental arch. The west wall of the annexe was clearly part of the original build of the range and a blocked arch in the west elevation suggests that there may have been an opening to allow access from the house to the gardens behind the east range.

The west end of the south elevation is modern with French doors and a hipped gabled roof with clay tiles. The two sections are linked by a modern conservatory.

4.6 **Common Internal Features**

The majority of the walls in the house, ground floor and first floor, have plastered and painted walls. Similarly most of the doors are modern planked and painted, and any variations are stated in the descriptions below.

4.7 **Ground Floor** (Fig. 15)

Room G1 (Plates 8-10)

Size: 4.83 × 5.82m, height 5.51m (2.44m east height, 2.23m south height)

Location: Front of the building

Description: G1 is an entrance hall, of double-height on the west side with the staircase leading to the first floor. The modern closed string staircase has 14 risers, modern balusters and a handrail, and leads up to a little balconet in the landing (F1). The stair gallery is open to the hipped roof.

There is a 3-light casement dormer window in the north elevation at first-floor level and a 3-light and a 2-light casement window on the ground floor. Doors in the east south and west walls open into Rooms G5, G2 and G6 respectively. At the southeast corner of G1 there is a walk-in cupboard.

There are two exposed beams in the ceiling on the eastern side of the room, the southern one with strap markings. A central post with a square capital supports a transverse beam, which is chamfered on all three sides. There is another supporting beam on the opposing east wall. The room has timber flooring and bolection moulded skirting board.

Room G2 (Plates 11-19)

Size: 6.62 × 5.84m, height 3.26m

Location: South of G1, north of G3 and east of G10.

Description: The room can be accessed via the hall (G1), the rear sitting room (G3) and by a stable door in the conservatory (G10). There is a 3-light casement window in the east wall and a similar window but with gothic lights above in the west wall. There is a timber floor that runs north-south and skirting boards with bolection moulding.

There are two binding beams with straight chamfers and run out stops. Small winches are set into each of the beams. The northern beam is supported by a single moulded post on the east side. A metal plate with hooks has been attached to the capital and two forelock bolts pierce the post just below the ovolo moulding.

In the south wall is a large re-built brick fireplace with timber surround and stone hearth. The back plate has the date of 1664 on it, and is clearly re-used. To the east of the fireplace is a brick arch, presumably the remains of an oven or similar. A hatch vents into the chimney breast above. There is a step down to Room G3 to the south.

Room G3 (Plates 20-23)

Size: 5.94 × 5.28m,

Location: Southern end of east range

Description: A door in the north wall gives access to Room G2 and another in the south wall opens into a store (G4). To the east of the store is a step leading up to French doors. There is a 3-light casement window in the east wall.

The room is characterised by exposed timbers and rustic wood effect to the skirting boards and doors. The exposed beams in the ceiling are approximately 14cm wide and 110cm apart. The timber floor runs north-south.

The fireplace in the north wall is made of brick and tile with a timber shelf, a quarry tile hearth and a removable grate. In the wall behind the fireplace is a small cupboard.

Along the west wall is a closed string staircase leading up to the first floor, with 13 risers, simple timber banisters and a handrail. Below the stairs is a herringbone pattern in brick.

Room G4 (Plates 24)

Size: 2.98 × 1.68m, height 2.63m

Location: Southwest annexe to G3

Description: The northern wall of this annexe is exposed brick and the other walls are plastered and painted, as is the ceiling. There is a recess in the west wall with shelves. There is a single light window in the east wall and a door to the exterior in the south wall. The floor is made up of quarry tiles and there is a step down into the room from G3.

Room G5 (Plate 25)

Size: 4.23 × 2.04m

Location: Annexe to the east of the hall (G1)

Description: This comprises a small lobby and a laundry to the south of it. The lobby has a quarry tiled floor, an alcove to the north with a single-light window and two steps leading down to a stable door in the east wall. The plank and batten door opening into the laundry has beaded planks.

This laundry has a hipped roof, carpeted floor and plain skirting board. The south wall is of unpainted bricks set in stretcher bond within which is a brick fireplace with quarry tile hearth. Either side of the chimney is a single-light casement window. There is a built-in cupboard in the northeast corner of the room.

Room G6 (Plate 26)

Size: 6.09 × 4.97m, height 2.38m

Location: At the front of the house, west of the hall (G1).

Description: This area comprises the open plan kitchen, formerly two rooms, and the passage to the south of it. The floor is tiled throughout.

It has a modern door to G1 and two sets of French doors in the south wall to G10. Further west is another door into the family room (G9), the study (G7) and the WC (G8). In the north wall of the kitchen is a 3-light casement window and a 2-light casement window to the west of it. A 2-light window is in the remaining dividing wall between the kitchen and passage.

The defining characteristic of this area is the brick fireplace and chimney in the west wall of the central passage area.

Room G7 (Plates 27-28)

Size: 4.38 × 3.93m, height 2.54m

Location: The northwest corner of the house

Description: The study is accessed by a door in the south wall. There is a single-light window in the east wall and a 3-light casement to the north. There is a cornice, skirting with bolection moulding and a carpeted floor.

Room G8

Size: 2.07 × 1.46m, height 2.24m

Location: South of the study (G7)

Description: This room has a door in the east wall and a single-light casement window in the west wall. A basin and WC are located in the north of the room, which is carpeted and has bolection moulded skirting.

To the east of the WC is a walk in cupboard.

Room G9 (Plate 29)

Size: 4.38 × 4.05m, height 2.56m

Location: South west corner of the house

Description: The family room has a door in the north wall to the passage (G6) and French doors in the east and south walls opening into the conservatory (G10) and the garden respectively. The ceiling is panelled with beaded moulding, the floor is carpeted and the skirting boards have bolection moulding. There is a raised brick fireplace in the northern wall with a metal grate.

Room G10 (Plates 30-32)

Size: 6.26 × 6.09m, height 3.17m

Location: Central room to the south

Description: The walls are unpainted brick; the east and west walls are set in Flemish bond and the rest are in stretcher bond. The floor is tiled.

The roof in the centre of the conservatory is gabled with mono-pitched sections on either side. There are opposing 2-light windows in the east end of the north and south walls and window in the west wall. The 3-light gothic window in the east wall has a soldier course above.

The stable door to G2 in the east wall is an original opening, re-pointed, with a segmental arch, queen closers and a boot scraper, but the door is a reproduction. The northeast corner of the room has been rebuilt, presumably when the conservatory was erected. The window in this corner has soldier course above it.

4.9 **First Floor** (Fig. 16)

Room F1 (Plates 33-36)

Size: 8.86 × 4.8m, height 2.83m

Location: Northern end of east range and south of F7 & F10

Description: This is the landing at the top of the main staircase and the passage leading to the rooms to the west of it. There is a studded partition between the two. The first floor rooms in the east range are accessed by a short staircase and door opposite the main staircase. The floor is carpeted throughout, and the skirting boards have bolection moulding.

At the west end of F1 is a single step up to a small landing with a built in cupboard in the west wall and a door in the north and south walls opening into Rooms F9 and F11 respectively.

Room F2 (Plate 37)

Size: 4.77 × 2.76m, height 2.8m

Location: Northeast corner of the first floor.

Description: This bedroom has a door in the west wall and a 2-light modern timber dormer window in the east wall. There is a built-in wardrobe and cupboard in west wall and a shelf at hip height on the south wall. The walls are papered to half-height and have bolection moulded skirting board and a carpeted floor.

Room F3 (Plate 38)

Size: 4.07 × 2.16m, height 2.53m

Location: Corridor in the east range

Description: The walls are papered, the floor is carpeted and the skirting board is plain. The west side is hipped and has a 2-light dormer window. The east wall is a studded partition with fixed lights along the top.

The collar and clasped purlin are exposed. The ceiling is panelled to just below the collar.

The 2-panelled door in the north wall to F1 has H-shaped hinges, a common hinge type in the 18th century. The plank and batten door in the south wall the door is deep but does not appear to be old.

Room F4 (Plate 39)

Size: 3.41 × 2.56m, height 2.53m

Location: East of Room F3.

Description: The ceiling and stud partition in this bedroom are the same as in Room F3. The remaining walls are papered and have plain skirting. The plank and batten door is in the west wall and in the east wall is a 2-light dormer window with a sink below it. There are built in cupboards in the southeast corner by the alcove of the window and along the north wall. The floor is carpeted.

Room F5 (Plates 40-41)

Size: 4.65 × 2.48m, height 2.48m

Location: South of Room F3.

Description: This bathroom can be accessed by a plank and batten door from F3 and via a 4-panelled door with H-shaped hinges from Bedroom F6 to the south. There is a 2-light timber casement window in the west wall and a tiled fireplace with a timber surround in the south wall. The ceiling has beaded panelling and the clasped purlin is fully exposed. There is a wooden floor, torus moulded skirting boards and a picture rail along the north wall floor with panelling above. There is half-panelling on the west wall and the east wall is fully panelled. In the northeast corner is a tiled area for the shower and the remainder of the walls are painted plaster.

There is a shower in the northeast corner, a bath in the western alcove, a basin on the north wall and a WC and basin on the south wall.

Room F6 (Plates 42-43)

Size: 5.87 × 4.44m, height 2.67m

Location: Southern end of the east range

Description: The floor level of this bedroom is lower than that of the neighbouring bathroom. A short closed string staircase of 4 risers in the northwest corner of the room leads to the dividing door, which on this side has planks attached to match the exposed timbers in the room. A further staircase links this room with the sitting room (G3) below. There is a 3-light timber casement window in the south wall and a similarly sized dormer in the east wall.

The walls and ceiling are plastered and painted with decorative timbers on the north and west walls and in the southwest corner. The roof is hipped to the east where there is also an exposed purlin. The floor is carpeted and the skirting board is plain. There is a brick fireplace with a timber frame in the north wall that has shelves on either side. Built in cupboards line the west wall.

Room F7 (Plate 45)

Size: 3.71 × 2.27m, height 2.36m

Location: West of the main staircase

Description: This bathroom has a panelled door in the south wall and a 3-light dormer window in the north wall.

The north and east walls are half-panelled and the southwest corner is tiled for a shower unit. The remaining walls are painted as is the bolection moulded skirting board. The timber floor is panelled east to west.

There is a shower in the southwest corner, basin on the north wall, a WC on the west wall and a bath to the east.

Room F8 (Plate 46)

Size: 3.03 × 2.76m, height 2.38m

Location: South of F1

Description: The walls of this bedroom are papered and the room has bolection moulded skirting and a carpeted floor. There is a 3-light timber casement window in the south wall and a walk-in cupboard in the west wall.

Room F9 (Plates 47-49)

Size: 4.38 × 3.63m, height 4.28m

Location: Northwest corner of house

Description: This bedroom is accessed by a planked door in the south wall and has another door in the east wall to Room F10. There is a 3-light casement window in the north wall. The roof is pitched and boarded with decorative purlins below painted collars. The floor is carpeted. The walls are painted throughout.

Room F10 (Plate 50)

Size: 2.2 × 2.27m, height 2.38m

Location: East of F9.

Description: This is the en-suite shower room for bedroom F9. It has a 2-light dormer window in the north wall and half height panelling on the north and west walls. Elsewhere the walls are painted. The timber floor boards run north to south. On the east wall is a shower and a WC, and in the west is a basin.

Room F11 (Plates 51-52)

Size: 4.37 × 4.04m, height 4.28m

Location: Southwest corner of the house

Description: This is another bedroom with a similar roof to that in F9. It is accessed by a door in the north wall, to the west of which is a brick fireplace with fully exposed chimney breast. The walls are painted and the floor carpeted. There is two 2-light casement window in the south and east walls. A door in the north wall leads into Room F12.

Room F12 (Plates 53)

Size: 2.36 × 2.41m, height 3.18m

Location: Between Rooms F9 and F11

Description: This small bathroom serves Room F11 and is lit by a velux window to the west. The west wall is tiled and the remaining walls are painted. An alcove to the east houses a basin and there is a bath to the north and a WC to the south. The floor is carpeted.



Plate 1: North elevation.



Plate 2: West elevation.



Plate 3: East elevation, looking north-northwest.



Plate 4: East elevation detail of roof scar.



Plate 5: East elevation, looking southwest.



Plate 6: South elevation.



Plate 7: South elevation.



Plate 8: Room G1: south wall.



Plate 9: Hall (G1) looking northeast.



Plate 10: Room G1: looking southeast.



Plate 11: Reception room (G2): south wall.



Plate 12: Room G2: east wall.



Plate 13: Room G2: north wall.



Plate 14: Room G2: west wall.



Plate 15: Room G2: detail of metal eyes.



Plate 16: Room G2: detail of winch.



Plate 17: Room G2: detail of moulding and metal stops.

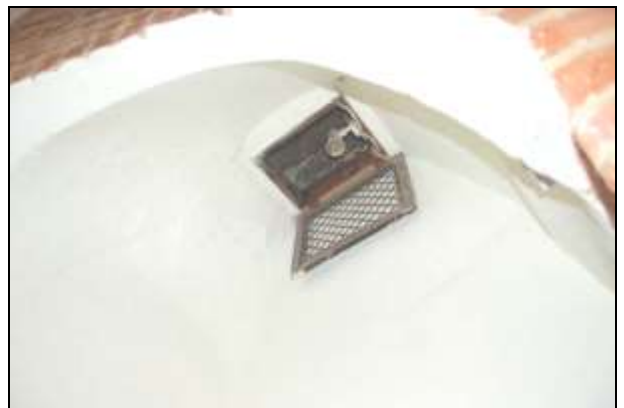


Plate 18: Room G2: detail of hatch.



Plate 19: Room G2: detail of fireplace and back plate.



Plate 20: Sitting room (G3): east wall.



Plate 21: Room G3: north wall.



Plate 22: Room G3: west wall.



Plate 23: Room G3 looking south.



Plate 24: Room G4 looking south.



Plate 25: Laundry room (G5), detail in south wall.



Plate 26: Kitchen (G6), looking north.



Plate 27: Room G6, looking south.



Plate 28: Study (G7), looking northeast.



Plate 29: Family room (G9), looking northwest.



Plate 30: Conservatory (G10), looking southeast.



Plate 31: Room G10, looking northeast.



Plate 32: Room G10, looking northwest.



Plate 33: Hall (F1), looking east.



Plate 34: Room F1, looking southeast.



Plate 35: Room F1: western bay, looking south.



Plate 36: Room F1, looking south.



Plate 37: Bedroom 5 (F2), looking northeast.



Plate 38: Hall (F3), looking south.



Plate 39: Bedroom 4 (F4), looking southeast.



Plate 40: Bathroom 1 (F5), looking southeast.



Plate 41: Room F5, west wall.



Plate 42: Master bedroom (F6): north wall.



Plate 43: Room F6, looking southeast.



Plate 44: Bathroom 4 (F7): east wall.



Plate 45: Room F7, looking north.



Plate 46: Bedroom 2 (F8), looking southwest.



Plate 47: Bedroom 4 (F9), looking northwest.



Plate 48: Room F0 ceiling, looking west.



Plate 49: Room F9: southeast corner.



Plate 50: Bathroom 3 (F10), looking northeast.



Plate 51: Bedroom 3 (F11), looking southeast.



Plate 52: Room F11: north wall.



Plate 53: Bathroom 2 (F12), looking northeast.

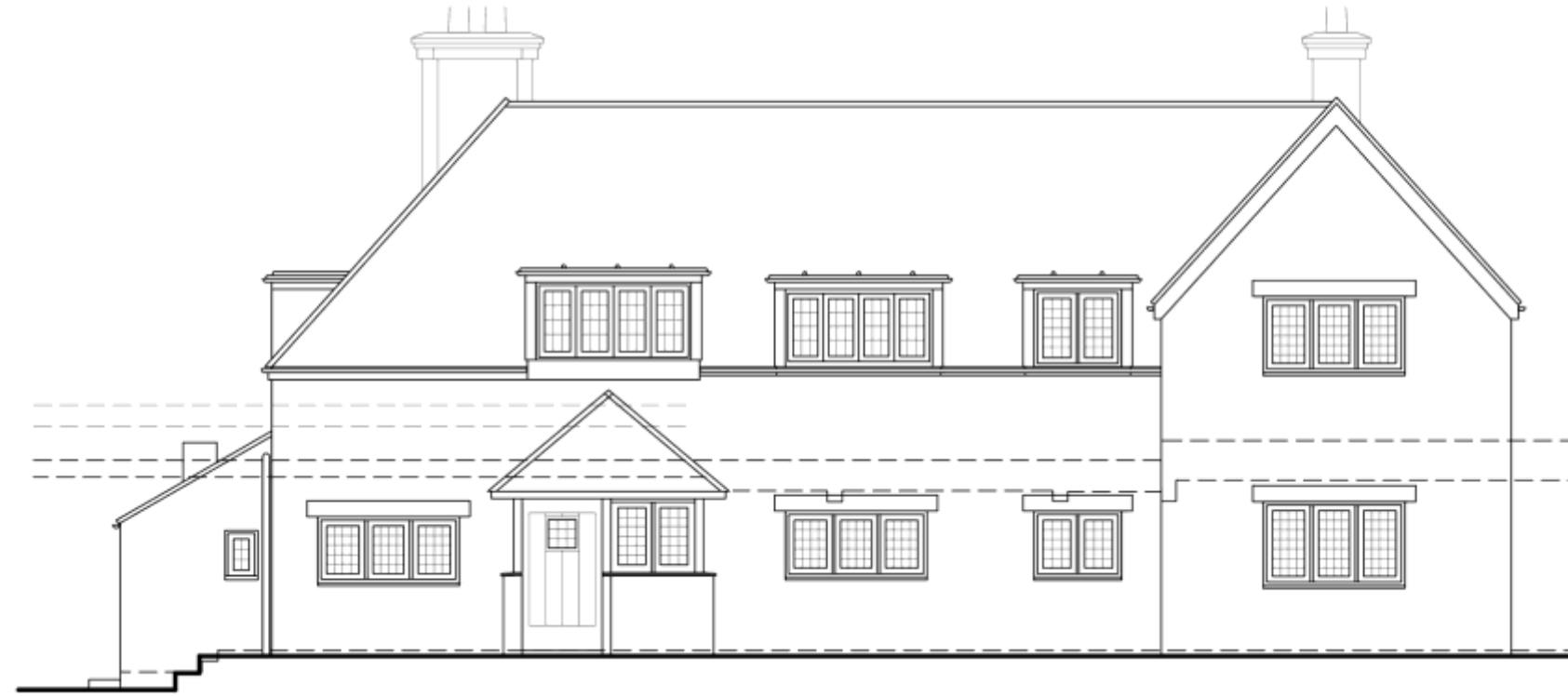


Figure 11: North elevation (scale 1:100)

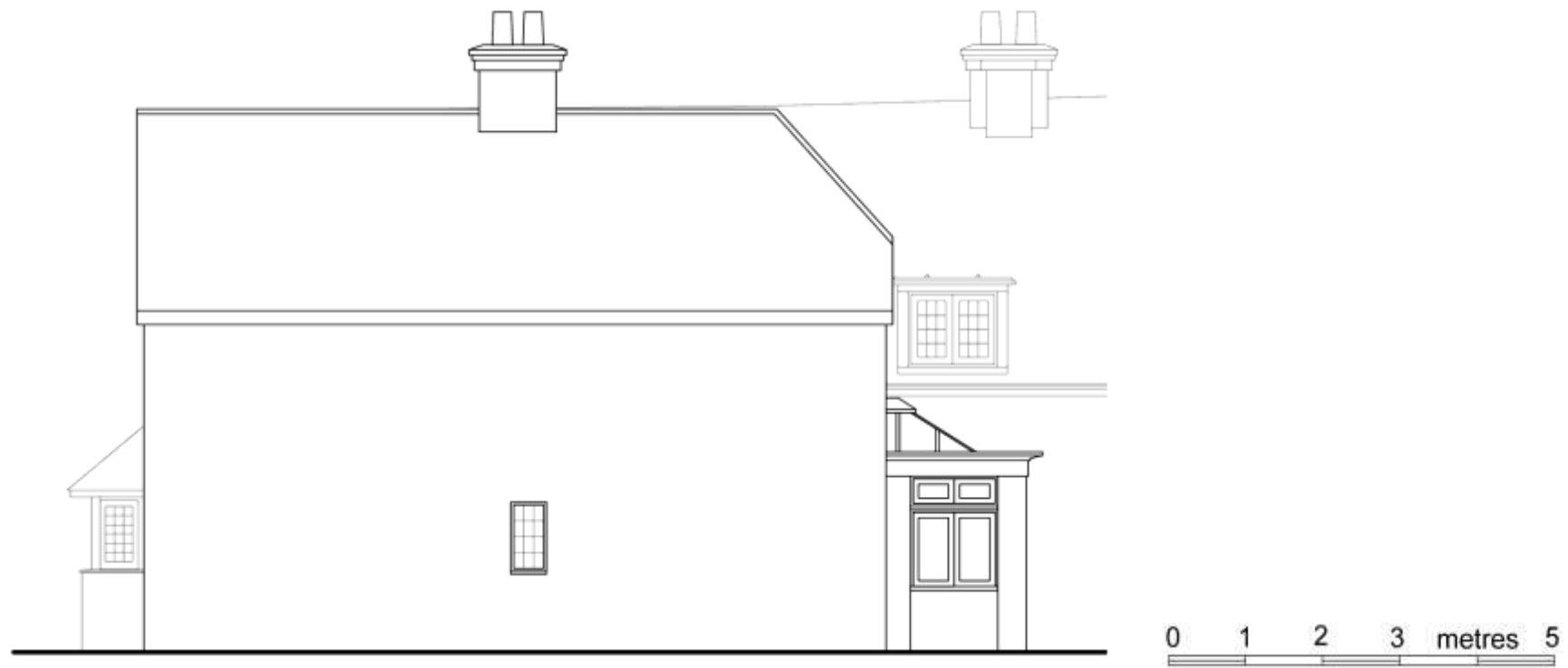


Figure 12: West elevation (scale 1:100)

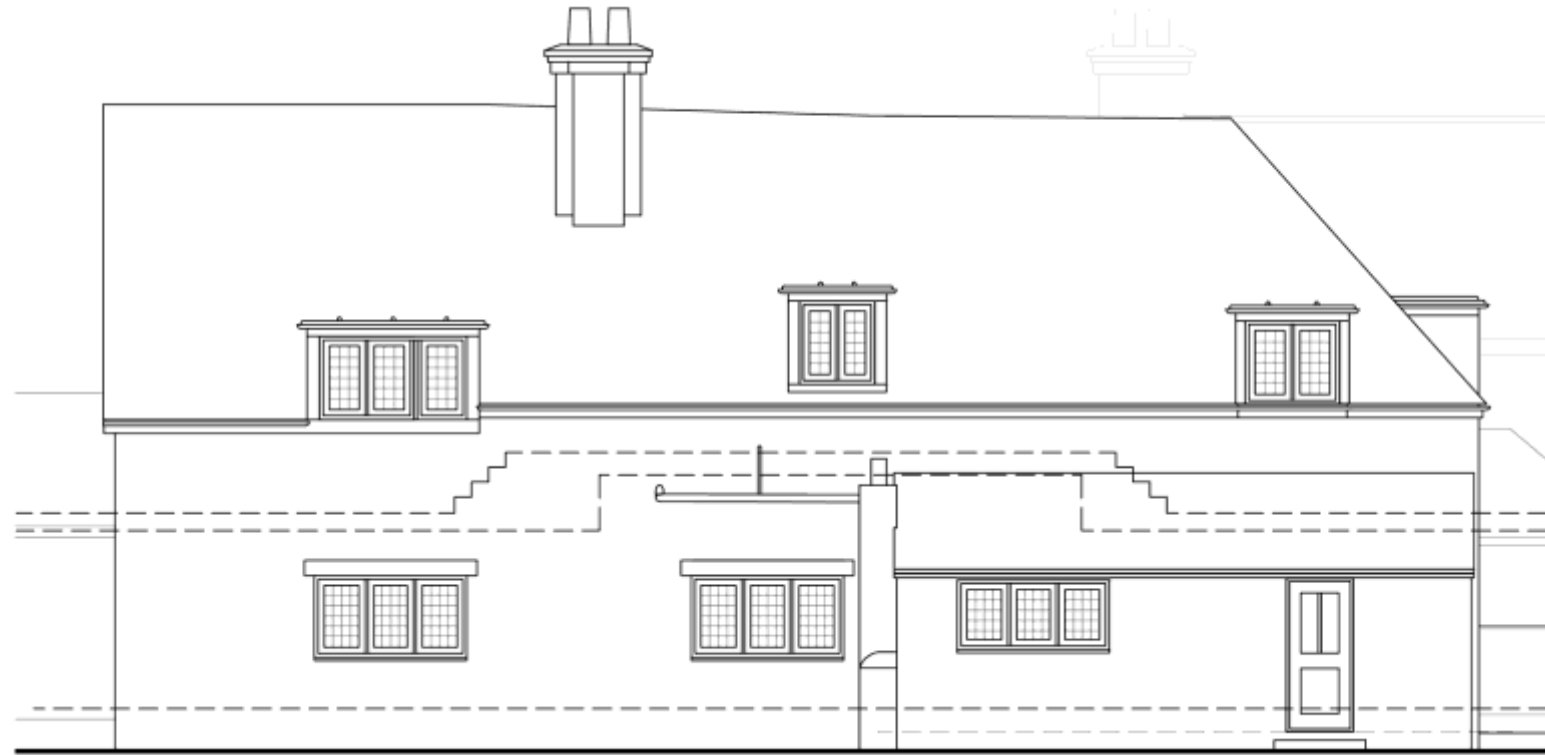


Figure 13: East elevation (scale 1:100)



Figure 14: South elevation (scale 1:100)

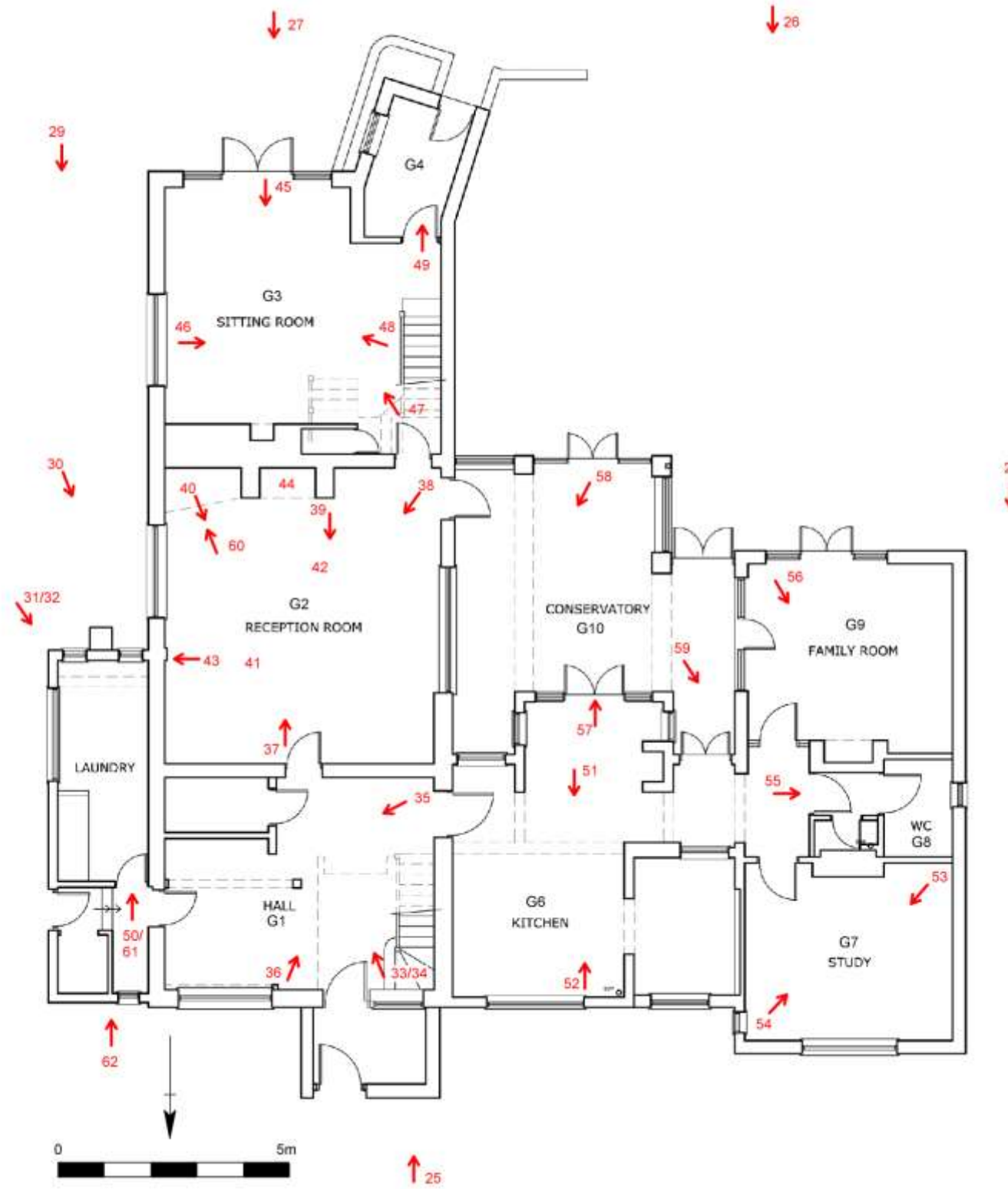


Figure 15: Ground floor plan showing photo locations (scale 1:125)



Figure 16: First floor plan showing photo locations (scale 1:125)



Figure 17: Phase plan (scale 1:150)

5 Watching Brief

Three watching brief visits were undertaken during the course of the groundworks. That the site had been truncated was indicated by the stratigraphy, which comprised approximately 0.40m of made ground over orange clay with flint (Plate 54). Nonetheless, a brick cistern approximately 5m in diameter and 5m deep, was uncovered beneath the late 20th century wing of the building (Plate 55). The orange, unfrogged bricks measured *c.* 22 x 9.5 x 5.5cm and had been rendered with lime and coated with a black, possibly bituminous substance (Plates 56-57). The upper part of the cistern overhung the vertical walls, which suggests that the feature may have been vaulted. There was a concrete base but no inlet or outlet holes were evident.



Plate 54: Ground reduction for the cellar



Plate 55: The top of the cistern after cleaning



Plate 56: View from the bottom of the cistern



Plate 57: Detail of the cistern walls

6 Conclusions

The brickwork, structural features and cartographic evidence indicate that the oldest part of The Old Brewhouse is the east range. It is no longer as originally built; a window has been blocked in the north elevation, another in the east elevation and a roof scar immediately south of the extension added in the 1920s or 30s indicates the loss of an earlier structure. The central section, of early 20th century build, is only recognisable in its relict floor plan and the surviving brickwork. The west range and conservatory are both modern and will not be commented on further.

The addition to the west of the east range is first shown on the 1939 Ordnance Survey plan and is clearly missing from the plan accompanying the 1934 sales particulars, giving a close construction date. It was built in a traditional style using some reclaimed materials, possibly from Marshalswick itself.

It is the east range that is the most significant in both its age and earlier function. The brickwork and use of bonding timbers in the south elevation suggest an 18th century date. Similarly, the narrow chamfers and run out stops on the beams in the reception room (G2) as well as the fairly meagre scantling of the timbers are also suggestive of 18th century work.

The reception room (G2) was the heart of the building, having both an inglenook fireplace and an associated structure in the corner to the east. Whether this corner structure once held an oven or whether it contained a large vat is no longer evident. The flue in the ceiling of the structure as well as its position next to the fireplace indicating that it needed heat to function does little to identify it further. It could certainly have contained a copper that may have been used for either brewing or washing laundry, or (as was not unusual) both. An important feature of both the laundry and brewhouse was a high ceiling to allow steam to escape (cf Hardyment 1997: 105, 223), and at 3.26m the ceiling in G2 is higher than in the neighbouring rooms to north and south. The hooks in the capital of the post and the remains of the pulleys in the two beams may have carried lines or racks for drying or airing clothes (*ibid*: 229). Whether pulleys and lines may have been fundamental to the brewing process is not clear to this writer, but historical research suggests a high building, plentiful water and fairly large equipment would have been required for a larger house. A study undertaken on behalf of English Heritage describe an 18th century brewhouse as follows:

By the 18th century the purpose-built brewhouse had become an integral part of the offices typically found at the large country house. It was normally a good two storeys in height, with large, unglazed louvred windows and often a ventilation lantern on the roof ridge. The height of the brewhouse allowed full advantage to be taken of gravity during the brewing process, as pumps were either non-existent or inadequate (Pearson 2010: 4).

The height of the reception room, which may mitigate against the building being a brewhouse, has also impacted on the floor levels above where short staircases lead up to the central rooms from F1 and F6. Although there are few indications regarding a

chronology of the development of the first floor, the beams in the reception room would suggest this floor was in place from first construction. Although it would be extremely slender evidence on its own, the 18th century hinges on the doors opening into Room F3 could further support the proposed structural chronology.

The southern end of the building is of particular interest. The angled annexe (G4) was originally longer and connected to Marshalswick and was presumably a passage between the two. The present Black Forest hunting lodge appearance of Rooms G3 and F6 above is out of keeping with the rest of the house and may possibly be a relict of the 1930s rebuild. The interconnecting staircase allows the possibility that this end of the range could once have been a bothy.

The cistern that was revealed during the groundworks undoubtedly provided the water supply to the Old Brewhouse. That there was no in or outlet pipes may well be due to the truncation during later building works.

The question as to whether the building was originally the brewhouse for Marshalswick House remains unanswered. Both brewhouse and wash house would have required a plentiful supply of water, which is evident here. Despite being carefully sited as regards pervading smell, they were often found in a prominent position even the first in the range on the approach to a house (Sambrook 1996: 26). In some houses a single building served as both brewery and washhouse (*ibid*: 28) and in many they were situated close to each other to share the resources.

The archaeological evidence for the former function of the building is scant and rests largely on the vented feature to the side of the fireplace and the eyelets and pulleys on the timberwork in Room G2, which seem to this writer to be more reasonably associated with a laundry, possibly for drying lines, than a brewery.

7 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Wastell Porter Architects on behalf of Mr & Mrs Levy. The writer is grateful to James Porter for his assistance. The project was monitored by Simon West on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the staff at Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS) for their assistance in the background research.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MifA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann, Lydia Breeze-Chilcott BA, Martin Cuthbert, BA PifA, Mo Muldowney BA AifA and David Kaye BA AifA. The report was prepared by Karin Semmelmann and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MifA.

8 Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Report
3. Historical & Survey notes
4. Architect's survey drawings
5. List of photographs
6. B/W prints
7. B/W negatives
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with HALS.

9 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.
- Semmelmann, K. 2011 *Project Design for Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief: The Old Brew House, 56 Marshal's Drive, St Albans, Hertfordshire* ASC

Books and Historical Sources:

- Adams, B. Ellis, C. Gardner, H & Leiper, H. 2008 *Marshalswick: the story of a house and its estate* Private Publication
- Anon. 1993, *Marshalswick St Mary's, Marshalswick Commemorative Brochure*, Private Publication
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- Freeman, M. 2008 *St Albans: a history*. Lancaster: Carnegie Publishing Limited
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- Sambrook, P, 1996 *Country House Brewing 1500-1900* London: Hambledon Press
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- Tithe Award, 28th August 1843, HALS REF: DSA 4/91/1
- Victoria County History, r.1971 *Hertfordshire Vol. II* London: Dawsons of Pall Mall
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- Williams, A. and Martin, G.H. 2003, *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation* London:Penguin Books Limited
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http://www.thrale.com/historic_sandridge_story_hertfordshire_parish
<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/domesday/world-of-domesday/landscape.htm>

Maps

Date	Reference	Description
1695	ASC collection	Oliver's map of Hertfordshire
1749	ASC collection	Warburton's map of Hertfordshire
1766	ASC collection	Dury & Andrews map of Hertfordshire
1821	ASC collection	Bryant's map of Hertfordshire
1843	IR/30/15/84	1843 Tithe Map
1879	XXXIV.8	1 st edition Ordnance Survey map
1898	XXXIV.8	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map
1939	XXXIV.8	Ordnance Survey map
1984	TL 1608 1708	Ordnance Survey map

Appendix 1: Historic Environment Record

HER No.	NGR (TL)	Period	Type	Description
4662	164 080	Roman	Road	Supposed line of Roman road (Viatores 214 from Folly Lane, St Albans, to Suttons Farm) The purported road metalling in Sandpit Lane appears far too slight to be Roman
4666	1667 0811	Roman	Road	Pebbled surface on the line of the purported road 214 (see [4662]) but seems hardly substantial enough to be Roman and is not certainly a road of any kind.
9759	1710 0850	Roman	Cremation	One or more urned cremation found in 1955 in Jersey Lane
12409	1560 0850	Uncertain	Common Land	Sandridge Road wastes; registered common land in several parts
13540	15607 08996	Paleolithic	Hand axe	A flint handaxe of probable Middle Palaeolithic (430,000 - 40,000 BP) date. The finder considers that it may have come in garden compost from his allotment in Sandridge Road, where flint is abundant, to 86 Beech Road (where it is not) in the recent past
13726	15790 07978	Post-med	Building	18 th cent timber framed house built on waste land (16 Sandpit Lane)
14606	15426 09069	Iron Age	Earthwork	Beech Bottom Dyke. Unexcavated ditch 30m wide and 10m deep, with a bank on each side.
14628	15699 07964	Roman	Road	Possible course of Roman road to Ware. 'Agger' up to 20 feet wide and 150 yds long converging on Sandpit Lane; some metalling seen; date not established
15775	16416 08601	Post-med	Country House	Marshalswick House. 18th century country house with landscaped grounds, remnants of which survive
15776	16952 08669	Post-med	Farm	Farmstead associated with the Marshalswick estate which stood south of Hughenden Road

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1466/SMD			Site Name: 56 Marshals Drive, St. Albans
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	First floor hall (F1), looking east.
2	✓	✓	F1 looking southeast.
3	✓	✓	Bedroom 5 (F2), looking northeast.
4	✓	✓	F1: east end, looking south.
5	✓	✓	F3, looking south.
6	✓	✓	Bedroom 6 (F4), looking southeast.
7	✓	✓	Bedroom 6 (F4), looking east-southeast.
8	✓	✓	Bathroom 1 (F5), looking southeast.
9	✓	✓	Bathroom 1 (F5), west wall.
10	✓	✓	Master bedroom (F6): north wall.
11	✓	✓	Master bedroom (F6): looking southeast.
12	✓	✓	Bathroom 4 (F7): east wall.
13	✓	✓	Bathroom 4 (F7): north wall.
14	✓	✓	Bedroom 2 (F8): looking southwest.
15	✓	✓	Bathroom 3 (F10): looking northeast.
16	✓	✓	Bedroom 4 (F9): looking northwest.
17	✓	✓	Bedroom 4 (F9): detail of ceiling, looking west.
18		✓	Bedroom 4 (F9): looking southeast.
19	✓	✓	Bedroom 3 (F11): north wall.
20		✓	Bedroom 3 (F11): north wall.
21	✓	✓	Bedroom 3 (F11): south wall.
22		✓	Bedroom 3 (F11): south wall.
23		✓	Bathroom 2 (F12): looking northeast.
24		✓	First floor hall (F1), bay seating, looking south.
25	✓	✓	North elevation.
26	✓	✓	South elevation.
27	✓	✓	South elevation.
28	✓	✓	West elevation.
29	✓	✓	East elevation, looking north-northwest.
30	✓	✓	East elevation: detail of roof scar, looking north-northwest.
31	✓	✓	East elevation: detail of wall showing earlier window, looking west.
32	✓	✓	East elevation of Laundry room (G5) extension, looking north-northwest.
33	✓	✓	East elevation, looking southwest.
34	✓	✓	Hall (G1), looking southeast.
35	✓	✓	Hall (G1), looking northeast.
36	✓	✓	Room G1, looking south.
37	✓	✓	Reception room (G2), south wall.
38	✓	✓	Room G2: east wall.
39	✓	✓	Room G2: north wall.
40	✓	✓	Room G2: west wall.
41	✓	✓	Room G2: detail of metal eyes on post and beam.
42	✓	✓	Room G2: detail of metal winch on beam.
43	✓	✓	Room G2: detail of moulding and metal stops on post.
44	✓	✓	Room G2: detail of metal fireplace and back plate.
45	✓	✓	Sitting room (G3): north wall.
46	✓	✓	Room G3: west wall.

47	✓	✓	Room G3: south wall.
48	✓	✓	Room G3: east wall.
49	✓	✓	Room G4, looking south.
50		✓	Laundry room (G5), looking south.
51	✓	✓	Kitchen (G6), looking north.
52	✓	✓	Room G6, looking south.
53	✓	✓	Study (G7), looking northeast.
54		✓	Room G7, looking southwest.
55		✓	Room G8, looking west.
56	✓	✓	Family room (G9): north wall.
57	✓	✓	Conservatory (G10): south wall.
58	✓	✓	Conservatory (G10): east wall.
59	✓	✓	Room G10, looking northwest.
60	✓	✓	Room G2: detail of hatch.
61	✓	✓	Room G5: detail of south wall.
62	✓	✓	North elevation: east end.

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	The Old Brew House, St Albans	OASIS reference:	archaeol2-113116
Short Description:	<p>In October 2011 historic building recording was undertaken of The Old Brewhouse, 56 Marshal's Drive, St Albans, Hertfordshire, followed by a watching brief in May 2012. Both were conditions of planning permission for the construction of a replacement building on the site.</p> <p>The site is documented from the 13th century, but Marshalswick House, which has given the road its name, was not built until c.1630. The Old Brewhouse was one of several ancillary buildings to Marshalswick House and was located in a range of buildings to the east of the main entrance to the house. The estate was sold and developed piecemeal in the 1920s and 30s but the Old Brewhouse survived.</p> <p>The building dates from the 18th century and was enlarged in the mid 20th century and again some 60 years later. The 18th century range retains few early features, the most significant being the timbers and fireplace in the central ground floor room. There is insufficient evidence to confirm that the building was the brew house, it could equally well have functioned as a laundry or for both brewing and washing. A large cistern, which was revealed during the watching brief, would have ensured a readily and adequate supply of water for either.</p>		
Project Type:	Historic building recording & watching brief		
Previous work:	None	Site status:	None
Current land use:	Residential	Future work:	No
Monument type:	House	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds:	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL1645 8600
Site address:	56 Marshal's Drive, St Albans , AL1 4RG		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	1663 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	c. 120m AOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	S. West (SACDC)	Project design originator:	K. Semmelmann (ASC)
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	Karin Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr & Mrs Levy		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	22nd November 2011	End date:	May 2012
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	HALS	None	
Paper:		Site notes, photos, architects drawings etc	
Digital:		1 CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording & Watching Brief: The Old Brew House, 56 Marshal's Drive, St Albans, Herts		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1466/SMD/2		
Author(s):	Lydia Breeze-Chilcott BA & Karin Semmelmann MA MifA		

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