

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:  
KEEPERS COTTAGE  
GORHAMBURY ESTATE  
ST ALBANS  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

*on behalf of the Gorhambury Estate*



**Calli Rouse BA PIFA**

**July 2006**

**ASC: 806/VPW/2**

Letchworth House  
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,  
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE  
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700  
Email: [office@archaeological-services.co.uk](mailto:office@archaeological-services.co.uk)  
Website: [www.archaeological-services.co.uk](http://www.archaeological-services.co.uk)



## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	VPW	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	806
<i>Event No:</i>	N/A	<i>Accession No:</i>	
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	St Albans		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	St Michael's		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 0672 1289		
<i>Present use:</i>	Residential		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Installation of a new sewage plant		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Not known		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	St Albans District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	28 <sup>th</sup> June 2006 – 4 <sup>th</sup> July 2006		
<i>Client:</i>	Gorhambury Estate C/o Strutt & Parker 34 St Peters Street St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3NA		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Neil Fraser – Strutt & Parker		
<i>Telephone</i>		<i>Fax:</i>	

## Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	20/07/2006
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

## CONTENTS

Summary .....	4
1. Introduction .....	4
2. Aims & Methods .....	7
3. Results. ....	8
4. Conclusions .....	10
5. Acknowledgements .....	11
6. Archive .....	11
7. References .....	12

### Appendices:

1. Monitoring Sheet .....	13
2. Photo List.....	20
3. ASC OASIS Form .....	21
4. SMR Summary Sheet.....	22

### Figures:

1. General location .....	3
2. Site plan .....	6

### Plates:

#### Cover:

1. View of service trench between house and Klargestester pit.....	9
2. Detail of soil profile in service trench between house and Klargestester pit.....	9
3. Service trench outside house .....	9
4. View of Klargestester pit .....	9
5. Detail of soakaway.....	9
6. Detail of service trench between soakaway and Klargestester pit .....	9

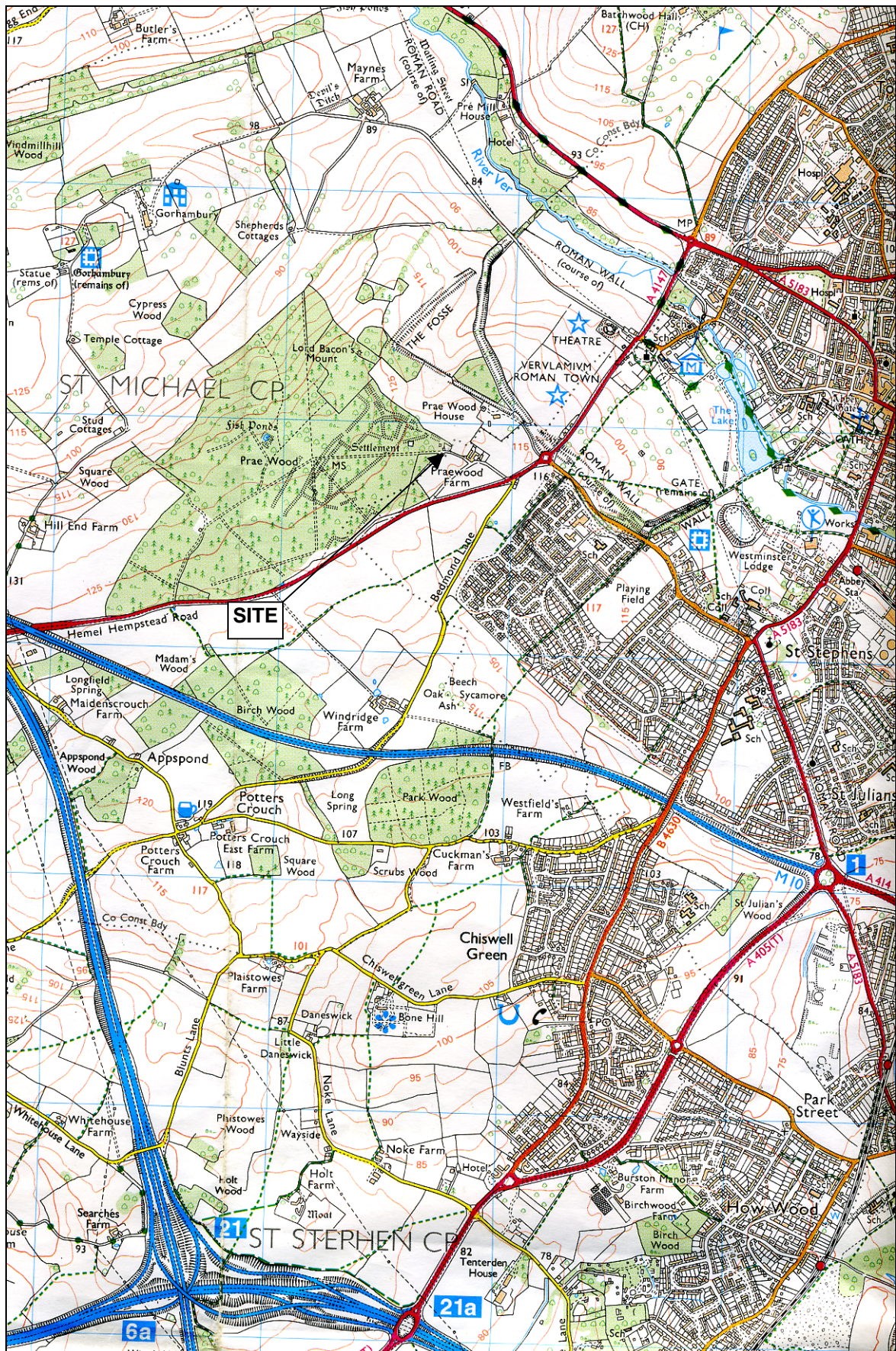


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*During June and July 2006, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Keepers Cottage on the Gorhambury Estate in St Albans, Hertfordshire, during the installation of a new sewage plant. No pre modern artefacts were recovered from the site, and no definite features were observed. However, deposits of pebbly clay observed within the groundworks could potentially represent the course of an Iron Age dyke associated with the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Prae Wood, located directly to the west of the site.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In July 2006 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief at Keepers Cottage, Gorhambury Estate, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 0672 1289: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by the Gorhambury Estate, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2006), and a brief (Priddy 2006) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *St Albans District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *East of England Regional Office of English Heritage*.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This watching brief has been required as a planning condition under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in response to proposals for the construction of a new sewage plant.

### 1.3 *Location*

The proposed development site is located on the western side of St Albans, at NGR TL 0672 1289 (Fig. 1), within the Gorhambury Estate.

### 1.4 *Description*

The site comprises the garden of Keepers Cottage, which is largely an open lawn area. Access to the site is from an access road that branches off the A4147 and provides admission to Prae Wood Farm before passing Keepers Cottage (Fig. 2).

### 1.5 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the area are of the *Marlow Association*, and are characterised as *well drained fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils. Some coarse and fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging*. The underlying geology comprises *plateau and river terrace drift* (Soil Survey, 1983, 581e). The site lies at an elevation of c.100m AOD.

### 1.6 *Archaeological & Historical Background*

There is little evidence for early prehistoric activity in the area, with only one Palaeolithic scraper (SMR=594) being recorded in the Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Records (Stephenson, 1999, 10), though slight traces of a Bronze Age settlement were reported from excavations on King Harry Lane to the east of the site (Stead and Rigby, 1989, 53).

Keepers Cottage is archaeologically significant due to its proximity to an important Iron Age site, known as Prae Wood. The site survives in the form of earthworks immediately to the west of the proposed development. It has been suggested that these earthworks were part of a communal kraal-system which began in the late Iron Age and continued to function into the Roman period, serving the needs of Verulamium (Wheeler & Wheeler 1936; Hunn 1980).

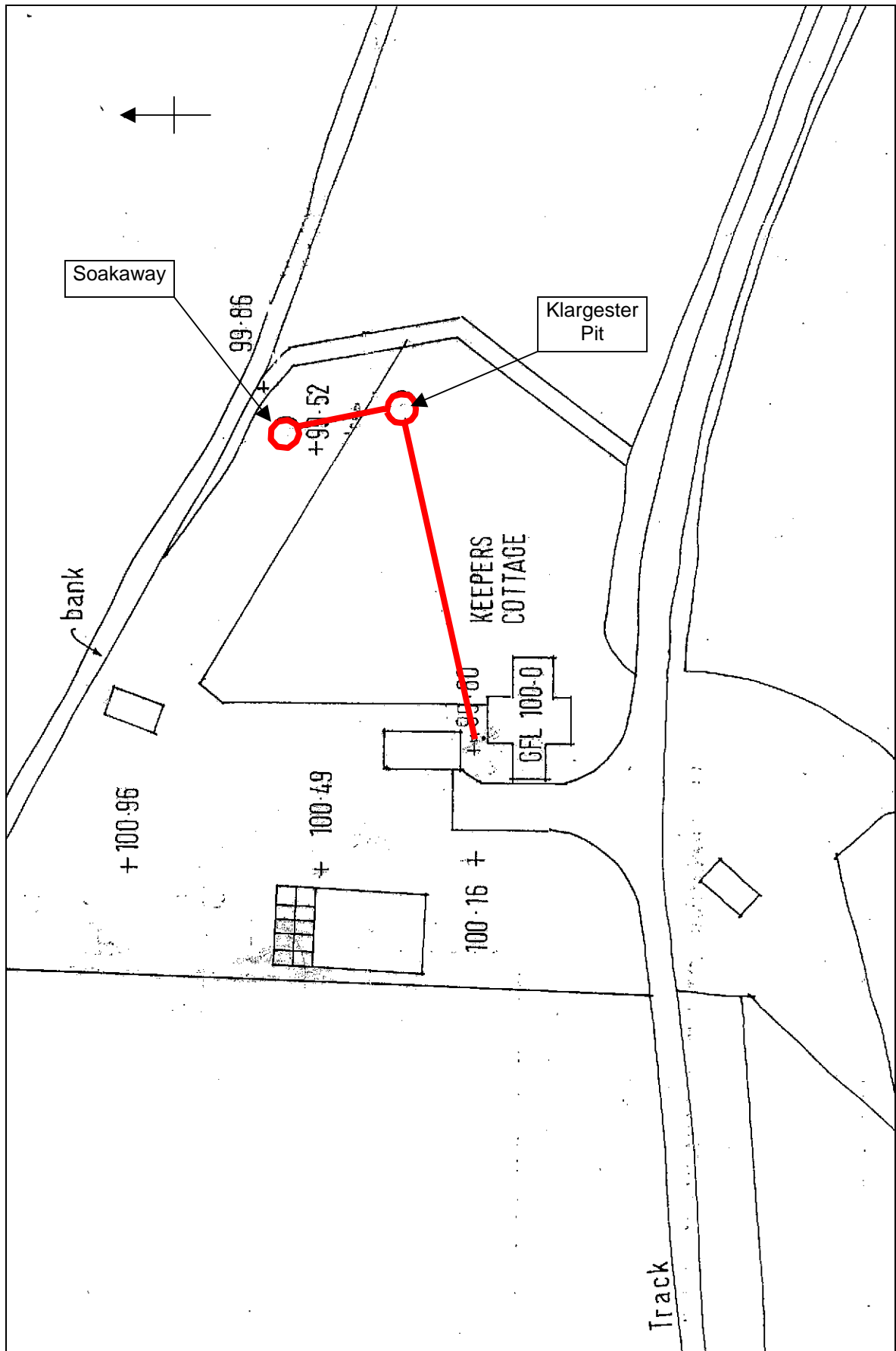
The playing field c.1km to the east of the site was the subject of an excavation in the 1930s which identified the presence of an Iron Age oppidum or town. The oppidum probably consisted of a series of open spaces interspersed with farmsteads and small settlements linked by trackways. The focal point may have been a royal building in the centre of what later became the Roman town of *Verulamium* and from where coin moulding debris has been recovered. The type of settlement might be described as an 'enclosed, dispersed settlement' carrying out some of the functions of a town, such as trade and administration, but with a heavy bias towards farming (Lightfoot and Hunn, 2002, 6).

Two important cemeteries dating roughly to the first half of the first century AD have been excavated in the vicinity of the site; at Verulam Farm Fields (Anthony, 1968), and immediately to the west of the aforementioned playing field (Stead and Rigby 1989). In addition to the late Iron Age burials, Roman and Saxon graves were also identified.

After the Roman invasion in AD 43, *Verulamium* (the Romanised version of *Verlamion*) grew to become the third largest Roman town in Britain, with the status of *municipium*, which would have meant that it was a self governing chartered city, with administrative responsibility for a significant part of the surrounding countryside, probably much of the area occupied by the *Catuvellauni* tribe (Lightfoot and Hunn, 2002, 10). The site itself is outside the *Verulamium* city wall, which was constructed between AD 265 and 270.

The development site falls within the boundaries of the Roman villa estate of Gorhambury. The earliest evidence for settlement on the estate dates back to the Neolithic period, but it was at its height from the late Iron Age through to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Neal *et al*, 1990).

Thirty-nine Saxon graves were identified c.0.9km to the east of the site. This cemetery is likely to have been in use from the middle of the 7<sup>th</sup> to the early 8<sup>th</sup> century (Ager 1989, 226), and indicates the occupation of the area by Germanic settlers at that time (Niblett, 2001, 142).



**Figure 2:** Site plan showing proposed route of sewage plant (scale 1:500)

## **2 Aims & Methods**

### **2.1 Aims**

As described in the brief (Section 2), the aims of the watching brief were:

- To preserve, by record, the archaeological deposits that were revealed during the topsoil strip for the Klargester and the soakaway, or revealed by service trenches.
- To ascertain the range of activity within the site
- To identify the periods of occupation represented.

### **2.2 Standards**

The work conformed to the project design (Rouse 2006), to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), 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 brief (Section 1), which required:

- The monitoring of groundworks associated with the development
- The recording and excavation of any archaeological deposits identified



### 3 Results

- 3.1 Four visits were made to the site between 28<sup>th</sup> June 2006 and 4<sup>th</sup> July 2006. During these visits, the excavations of the pipe trench, soakaway and Klargestep pit were observed.
- 3.2 The pipe trench running from the house (Plate 1) to the Klargestep pit was excavated to a depth of 0.3m, except at the junction with the Klargestep pit, where it measured c.0.5m in depth, and at the eastern end where it was 1.05m. It was 0.35m in wide throughout. The trench was cut through c.0.25m of topsoil (Context 100), below which was a natural sandy, gravelly clay (Context 101) (Plates 2 & 3).
- 3.3 The Klargestep pit measured 2.8m by 2.8m, and was 2m in depth (Plate 4). The topsoil (Context 100) in the pit reached to the same depth as in the pipe trench. Below this was a brown gravelly clay (Context 102) which made up the entire western side of the pit. The remaining three sides had a yellowish brown silty sand and gravel (Context 103) below the brown gravelly clay.
- 3.4 The soakaway was located between 6m and 7m to the north of the Klargestep pit, and measured 2m by 2m, and was 2m deep (Plate 5). It was cut through 0.2m of topsoil (Context 100), below which was the same gravelly brown clay (Context 102) that was observed in the Klargestep pit. The clay was 0.6m thick, and below this was a sandier version of the yellowish brown silty sand and gravel (Context 103) observed in the Klargestep pit.
- 3.5 The connecting drainage run between the Klargestep pit and the soakaway was excavated to a depth 0.9m and a width of 0.4m. The topsoil (Context 100) was c.0.4m deep, becoming shallower towards the northern end of the trench. Beneath the topsoil was a brown, pebbly soil (Context 104) (Plate 6).



**Plate 1:** View of service trench between house and Klargester pit, looking west north west , 2m scale 30/06/06



**Plate 2:** Detail of soil profile in service trench between house and Klargester pit, 2m scale 30/06/06



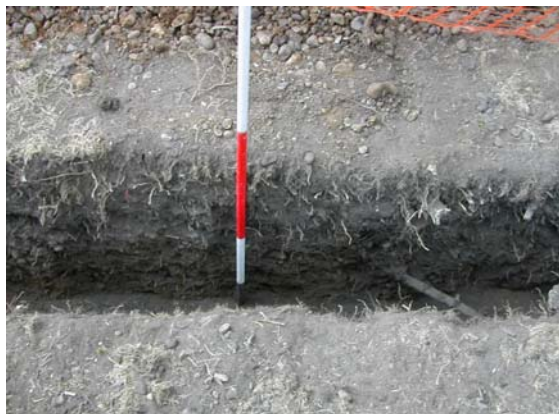
**Plate 3:** Service trench outside house, looking east 30/06/06



**Plate 4:** View of Klargester pit, looking west , 2m scale 03/07/06



**Plate 5:** Detail of soakaway, looking east , 2m scale 03/07/06



**Plate 6:** Detail of service trench between soakaway and Klargester pit, looking south east , 2m scale 04/07/06

## **4. Conclusions**

- 4.1 The extensive earthworks of Prae Wood, located to the west and south of the development, are thought to extend in the form of dykes along the northern boundary of the site (Wheeler & Wheeler 1936; Hunn 1980).
- 4.2 Upon examination of the site prior to excavation, it was noted that both the Klargester pit and the soakaway appeared to be aligned on the projected course of one of the Iron Age dykes. The earthworks of the bank and ditch were no longer visible above ground, but possible evidence for their existence was noted in the soil profile of both pits, particularly the Klargester pit.
- 4.3 The western side of the Klargester pit completely comprised a brown gravelly clay (Context 102), which was distinctly different from the soils observed in the cut of the pipe trench. This soil is almost certainly re-deposited, and is likely to be fill of one of the ditches. No archaeological artefacts were recovered from the Klargester pit.
- 4.4 The same gravelly clay (Context 102) was observed in the soil profile of the soakaway, although here it was only 0.6m thick. No manmade features or artefacts were observed within the soakaway, however it is probable that the gravelly clay represents upcast from the suggested ditch to the south.
- 4.5 The connecting drainage run between the Klargester pit and the soakaway revealed a brown pebbly soil (Context 104) beneath the topsoil. On examination, it was concluded that this soil could be disturbed. The drainage run was too shallow and constricted to establish the presence of the ditch, but it is probable that it is in this area. No archaeological finds were recovered from the drainage run.
- 4.6 In conclusion, while the works were limited and no pre modern artefacts were recovered from the site, the results imply that the projected alignment of the Iron Age ditches is correct. The presence of 19<sup>th</sup> century artefacts in the topsoil also suggests that the site was levelled during this period.

## **5. Acknowledgements**

The writer is grateful to Neil Fraser of Strutt & Parker for commissioning the work on behalf of the Gorhambury Estate. We would also like to thank Deborah Priddy of the East of England Regional Office of English Heritage for providing curatorial advice and monitoring the project on behalf of St Albans District Council.

The fieldwork was managed and undertaken for ASC Ltd by Jonathan Hunn BA PhD MIFA. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse and edited by David Fell MA MIFA.

## **6. Archive**

6.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site Monitoring Sheets
6. List of photographs/slides
7. Colour slides
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Original specialist reports and supporting information
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

6.2 The archive will be deposited with Verulamium Museum.

## 7. References

### *Standards & Specifications*

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Priddy, D 2006 *Archaeological Monitoring and Watching Brief: Verulamium Prae Wood Settlement* English Heritage
- Rouse C 2006 *Project Design for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Keepers Cottage, Gorhambury Estate, St Albans, Hertfordshire* ASC 806/VPW/1

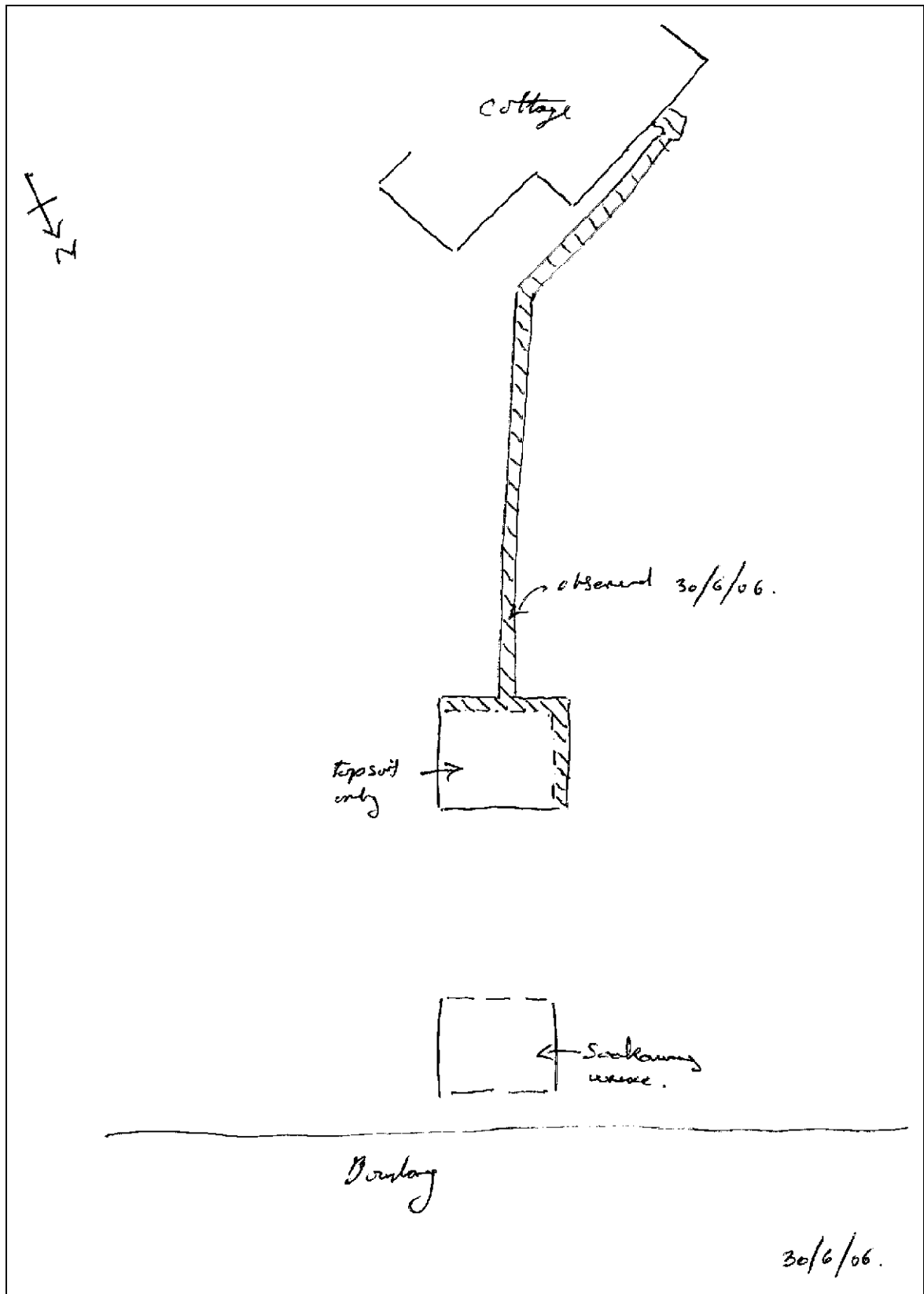
### *Secondary Sources*

- Ager, B. M. 1989 The Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Stead, I. M. and Rigby, 1989 *Verulamium: The King Harry Lane site*, English Heritage Archaeological Report no **12**, 219-239
- Anthony, I. E. 1968 Excavations in Verulam Hills Field, St Albans 1963-64, *Hertfordshire Archaeology*, **1**, 9-50
- Hunn, J R 1980 The Earthworks of Prae Wood in *Britannia Vol XI*, 21-30
- Lightfoot, M and Hunn, J.R. 2002 *An Archaeological Evaluation at King Harry Lane Playing Field, St Albans, Hertfordshire*. Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd.
- Neal, D S, Wardle A & Hunn J 1990 *Excavation of the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Settlement at Gorhambury, St Albans* English Heritage
- Niblett, R. 2001 *Verulamium: The Roman city of St Albans*. Tempus, Stroud.
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Stead, I. M. and Rigby, 1989 *Verulamium: The King Harry Lane site*, English Heritage Archaeological Report no **12**
- Stephenson, A. 1999 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: King Harry Lane Playing Field, St Albans, Hertfordshire*, CgMs: AS/KB/1896
- Wheeler, R.E.M. and T.V., 1936 *Verulamium, a Belgic and two Roman cities*, Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London **11** (Oxford).

## Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets

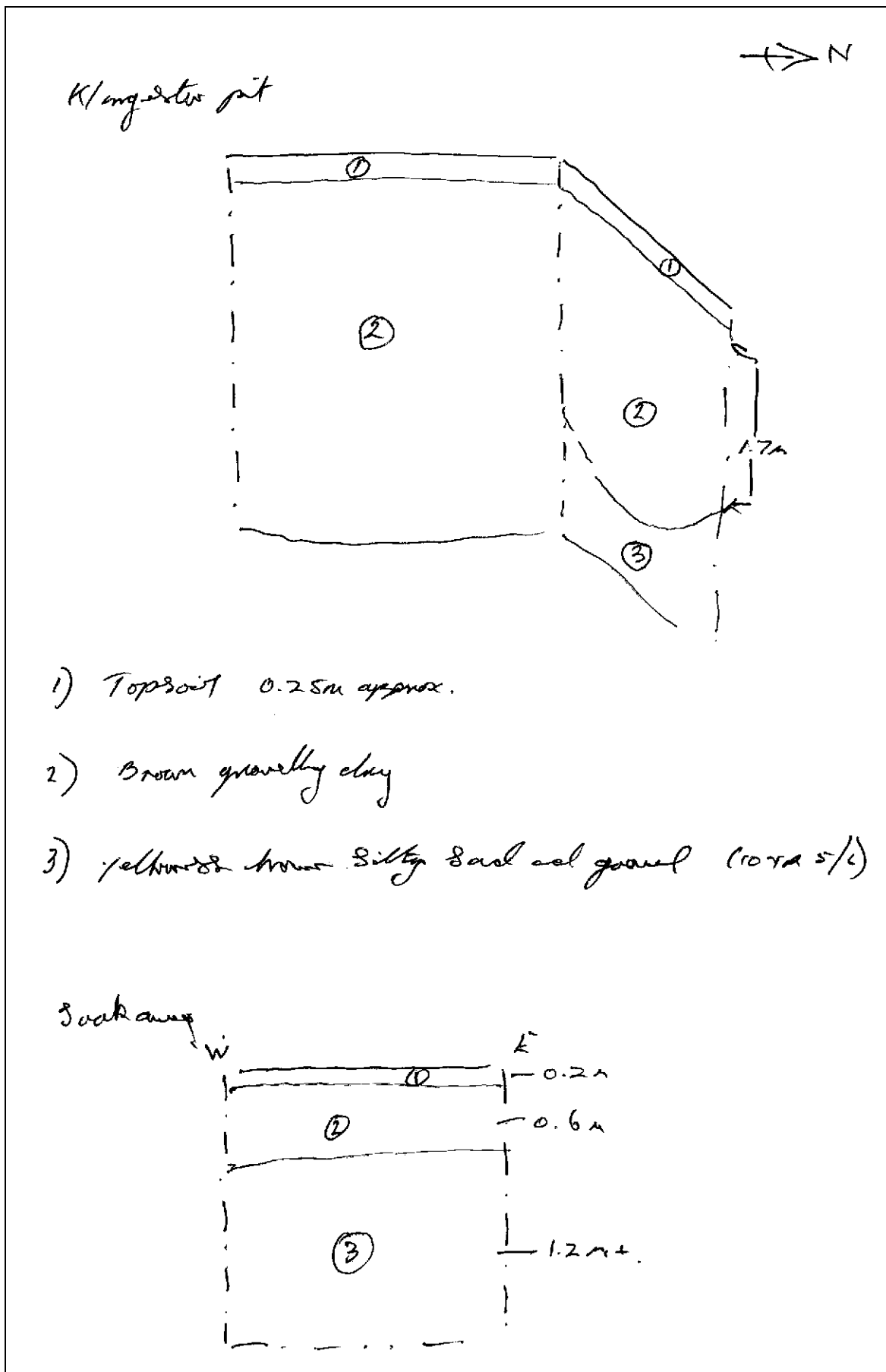
A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: <i>Keepers Cottage</i>		Project No/Code: <i>806 VPW</i>	Sheet: <i>1 of 4</i>			
<i>Proc Wood</i>		Date of visit: <i>28/6/06</i>				
Client/Developer: <i>Gorhambury Estate</i>						
Contact: <i>John McArdle</i>			Phone: <i>07971557886</i>			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: <i>8.55am</i>	Finish: <i>11.30am</i>				
Completed by: <i>JNA</i>						
Development Type:						
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: <i>Day &amp; Mild</i>						
Observations:						
<i>Initial site visit to determine programme of works and excavate area. The proposed soakaway is certainly in line of one of the buried earthworks and on further excavation so is the larger pit.</i>						
Comments:						
<i>Potential for better archaeology.</i>						
For sketch plan, use reverse						
©ASC, 2003						

A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: <i>Keepers Cottage</i>		Project No/Code: <i>806 1 VPW</i>		Sheet: <i>2 of 4</i>		
<i>Prace Wood St Albans</i>		Date of visit: <i>30/6/06</i>				
Client/Developer <i>Gorhambury Estate</i>						
Contact: <i>John Mc Ardle</i>				Phone: <i>07971-557886</i>		
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: <i>7.15am</i>		Finish:		
Completed by: <i>JRH</i>						
Development Type:						
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Leveling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: <i>Dry and Sunny</i>						
Observations: <i>Observed the entire run of the pipe trench to the Klargester pit. This is not much deeper than 0.3m beside the house (excluding the junction point which is c.0.50m deep). At the western end it is deeper at 1.05m (width is 0.35m). The trench is cut through topsoil (about 0.25m thick) and then through a sandy, gravelly clay; this looks natural in character. By contrast the Klargester pit (2.8m sq) looks as though it may be disturbed. Trench is about 20m (15m from house)</i>						
Comments: <i>Nothing significant observed so far.</i>						
For sketch plan, use reverse						
©ASC, 2003						

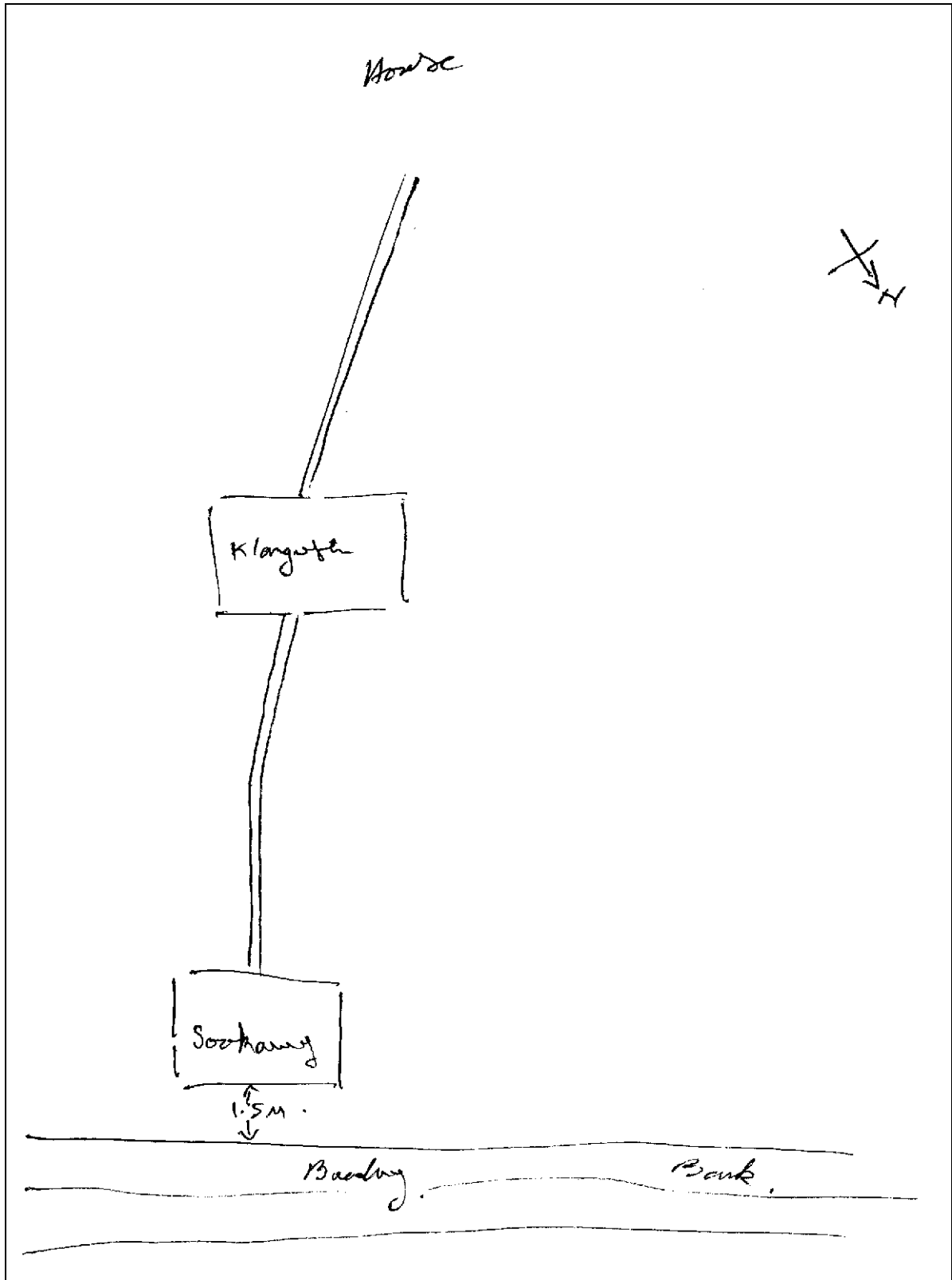




A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: Keepers Cottage Proach Wood, St Albans		Project No/Code: 806 1VPW		Sheet: 3 of 4		
Client/Developer: Gorhambury Estate		Date of visit: 3/7/06				
Contact: John McTaville		Phone: 07971-557886				
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 10.55 - 2.40	4.15 - 6.20	Finish: 6.20 pm			
Completed by: JRH						
Development Type:						
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Dry & Sunny						
Observations: Observed the Kingtoner pit which had been fully excavated and a small amount of bollots placed in the bottom (pit 2.8m Sq x 2m+). The western side of the pit consisted of a gravelly brown clay which was quite distinct from the soils in the drainage pipe. Almost certainly re-deposited and most likely this belongs to one of the dykes.  5.10 pm Also observed the Soak which was situated about 6-7m to the north of the Kingtoner pit (c. 2m sq by 2m+ deep). Beneath the very pebbly clay was a layer of orange sand. ① top soil 0.2m thick ② is 0.6m thick and the remainder ③ is the sand which is almost stone free. No sign of man made features although the pebbly clay ② may be separate from ditch to the north?  Comments: No sign of any artefacts from cursory inspection of spoil heaps and area of dump in the wooded.  The Service track connecting the Kingtoner with the working might reveal signs of ditch (?)						
For sketch plan, use reverse						
©ASC, 2003						



A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD		
Project: <i>Keepers Cottage</i>		Project No/Code: <i>806 VPW</i>	Sheet: <i>4 of 4</i>	
<i>Packwood, St Albans</i>		Date of visit: <i>4/7/06</i>		
Client/Developer				
Contact:			Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: <i>4.30</i>	Finish: <i>7.30</i>		
Completed by: <i>JRAA</i>				
Development Type:				
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying
				Pipelines
				Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: <i>Dry &amp; overcast</i>				
Observations: <i>Observed 90% of the drainage run that connects the Klargester with the soakaway. It is 0.9m wide &amp; 0.9m deep. Topsoil is c. 0.4m deep becoming shallower towards the northern end (0.3m). Beneath the topsoil is a brown sandy soil. Our excavation could be disturbed. To shallow &amp; restricted to establish the end of the ditch but water 'probable'</i>				
Comments: <i>Possible ditch. Topsoil containing 214 finds. No LPR1 or R15 material noted. At a depth of over 3m Green Chalk at base of soakaway</i>				
For sketch plan, use reverse				
©ASC, 2003				



## Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Keepers Cottage, Gorhambury Estate, St Albans, Herts				SITE NO/CODE: 806/VPW
Shot	B&W	Slide	Digital	Subject
1			✓	General shot, looking south west 28/06/06
2			✓	General shot, looking east, showing Klargester to be inserted 28/06/06
3			✓	General shot, looking east towards location of Klargester pit 28/06/06
4			✓	General shot, looking west at edge of Prae Wood 28/06/06
5			✓	General view over Ver valley, looking north west 28/06/06
6			✓	Earthworks (possible extraction pit) looking north west 28/06/06
7			✓	As above
8		✓	✓	General location shot, looking west 28/06/06
9			✓	View of service trench between house and Klargester pit, looking west north west 30/06/06
10			✓	Detail of service trench between house and Klargester pit, looking west north west 30/06/06
11			✓	View of service trench between house and Klargester pit, looking west north east 30/06/06
12			✓	Detail of soil profile in service trench between house and Klargester pit 30/06/06
13			✓	Working shot, looking south east 30/06/06
14			✓	View of track into wood to soil dump, looking west 30/06/06
15			✓	Service trench outside house, looking east 30/06/06
16			✓	Service trench outside house, looking west 30/06/06
17		✓	✓	View of Klargester pit, looking west 03/07/06
18		✓	✓	Oblique view of Klargester pit, looking west 03/07/06
19			✓	Working shot, looking east 03/07/06
20			✓	View of soakaway, looking north 03/07/06
21		✓	✓	Detail of soakaway, looking north north east 03/07/06
22			✓	Detail of soakaway, looking east 03/07/06
23			✓	Soakaway, showing outcropping of chalk at base 04/07/06
24			✓	Service trench between soakaway and Klargester pit, looking south east 04/07/06
25			✓	Detail of service trench between soakaway and Klargester pit, looking south east 04/07/06
26			✓	View of soil dump, looking west 04/07/06
27				
28				
29				
30				
31				
32				
33				
34				
35				
36				
37				
38				
39				
40				

## Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	Keepers Cottage, Gorhambury Estate, St Albans, Herts					
Short Description:	During June and July 2006, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Keepers Cottage on the Gorhambury Estate in St Albans, Hertfordshire, during the installation of a new sewage plant. No pre modern artefacts were recovered from the site, and no definite features were observed. However, deposits of pebbly clay observed within the groundworks could potentially represent the course of an Iron Age dyke associated with the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Prae Wood, located directly to the west of the site.					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	<u>WB</u>	Strip&Rec	Trenching	Test pits	Exc	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	SAM		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		-	
Current land use:	Garden		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		-	
Monument type:	Settlement		Monument period:		Iron Age - Roman	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)						
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Hertfordshire		OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)		TL 0672 1289	
District:	St Albans		Parish:		St Michael's	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Keepers Cottage, Gorhambury Estate, St Albans, Hertfordshire					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)			Height OD: (metres)		c.100	
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	Deborah Priddy		Project design originator:		Calli Rouse	
Project Manager:	Jonathan Hunn		Director/Supervisor:		Jonathan Hunn	
Sponsor / funding body:	Gorhambury Estate					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	28/06/06		End date:		04/07/06	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)			
Physical:	Verulamium Museum		No Finds			
Paper:			Brief/PD/Report/Record Sheets/Plans			
Digital:			CD with all digital files			
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)						
Title:	Watching Brief at Keepers Cottage, Gorhambury Estate, St Albans, Hertfordshire					
Serial title & volume:	ASC Report 806/VPW/2					
Author(s):	Calli Rouse BA PIFA					
Page nos	1-22		Date:		19/07/06	

## Appendix 4: SMR Summary Sheet

Site name and address: Keepers Cottage, Gorhambury Estate, St Albans, Hertfordshire		
County: Hertfordshire	District: St Albans	
Village/Town: St Albans	Parish: St Michael's	
Planning application reference: Not known		
Client name, address, & tel. no: Gorhambury Estate C/o Strutt & Parker 34 St Peters Street St Albans Hertfordshire AL1 3NA		
Nature of application: Installation of a new sewage plant		
Present land use: Garden		
Size of application area: n/a	Size of area investigated: n/a	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 0672 1289	Site code: 806/VPW	
Site director/Organization: Bob Zeepvat / ASC Ltd		
Type of work: Watching Brief		
Date of work:	Start: 28/06/06	Finish: 04/07/06
Curating museum: Verulamium Museum		
Related SMR nos:	Periods represented:	
Relevant previous summaries/reports		
Summary of fieldwork results: During June and July 2006, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Keepers Cottage on the Gorhambury Estate in St Albans, Hertfordshire, during the installation of a new sewage plant. No pre modern artefacts were recovered from the site, and no definite features were observed. However, deposits of pebbly clay observed within the groundworks could potentially represent the course of an Iron Age dyke associated with the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Prae Wood, located directly to the west of the site.		
Author: Calli Rouse	Date: 19/07/06	