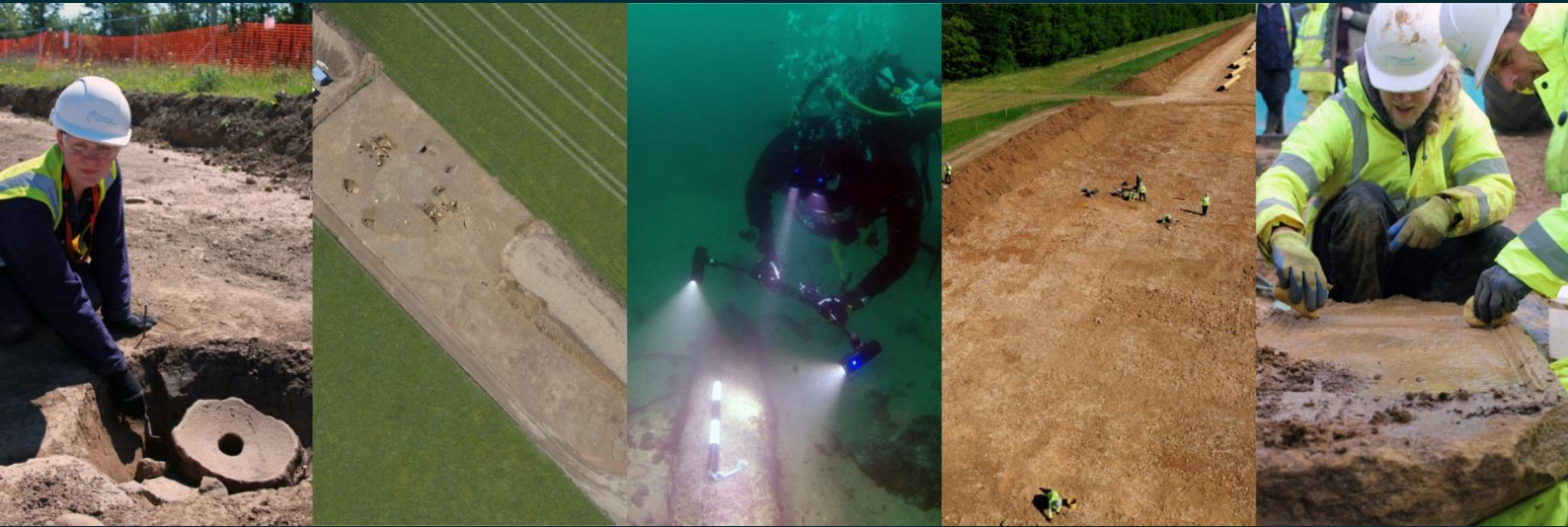


Land to the Rear of the Bull Inn  
Redbourn  
St Albans  
Hertfordshire

*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
Archaeology Collective

on behalf of  
B F Barlow Ltd

CA Project: 660586  
CA Report: 15785

November 2015



Land to the Rear of the Bull Inn  
 Redbourn  
 St Albans  
 Hertfordshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	24/11/2015	JSJ & DE	SCC	Internal review	N/A	DE

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land to the rear of the Bull Inn, 43 High Street
<b>Location:</b>	Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire
<b>NGR:</b>	TL 5108 2123
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	12–16 October 2015
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	5/14/2225
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with St Albans Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	BULL 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2015 on land to the rear of the Bull Inn, High Street, Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Four trenches were excavated within the site.

The evaluation demonstrated that the ground level at the site has been extensively truncated and made up with a series of undated made ground deposits. Only one feature was found to pre-date this truncation: an undated pit containing burnt material.

The made ground layers were cut by a substantial quarry pit. This pit contained three sherds of medieval pottery, but it is possible that these were residual. Also cut into the made ground were the fragmentary and poorly-preserved remnants of a series of red brick-built wall foundations and associated floor surfaces. These structures apparently relate to the Redbourn Brewery, which was situated to the rear of the Bull Inn and was demolished by the mid 20th century. Some of the bricks, however, were 17th/18th century in date, which is earlier than the first documentation of the brewery in 1866. This raises a number of possibilities: either the brewery was 17th/18th century in date but no documentation pre-dating 1866 survives; the brewery buildings re-used bricks from an earlier structure; or the brewery was housed in earlier buildings.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the rear of the Bull Inn public house, 43 High Street, Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire (centred on NGR: TL 5108 2123; Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective, acting on behalf of B F Darlow Ltd.
- 1.2 Planning permission for the demolition of existing outbuildings at the site and the erection of three new dwellings and a detached garage block has been granted by St Albans City and District Council (SACDC; the local planning authority), conditional on a programme of archaeological work (planning ref: 5/14/2225, Condition 9). The scope of this evaluation was defined by Simon West, District Archaeologist, SACDC. A subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Heritage Collective (2015) and approved by Simon West.
- 1.3 In addition to the WSI, the evaluation fieldwork followed: *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Simon West, including site visits on 13, 15 and 16 October 2015.

### ***The site***

- 1.4 The Bull Inn lies towards the centre of Redbourn, on the eastern side of the High Street (the A5183). The evaluation trenches were located in the plot to the rear of the Bull Inn (c. 800m<sup>2</sup> in area). At the time of the evaluation, this plot was a tarmac-surfaced former carpark associated with the public house.
- 1.5 A spot-height of 102m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) is recorded on the High Street to the north-west of the evaluation site; the ground level falls to 94m AOD on the High Street to the south-east of the evaluation site. A substantial drop in ground level between the evaluation site and the adjacent plot to the south-east was noted, suggesting that the properties along the eastern side of the High Street had been terraced.

- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation of the Cretaceous Period, overlain by Head clays, silts, sands and gravels (BGS 2015).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The evaluation site has been the previous subject of a desk-based heritage statement (Webb 2014) and an archaeological advice note (Archaeology Collective 2015). Redbourn itself has been the subject of an extensive urban survey (Thompson 2002), which provided a synthesis of then-available historical and archaeological sources relating to the town. The following section is summarised from these documents.

### ***Prehistoric (pre-AD 43) and Roman (AD 43–AD 410)***

- 2.2 Redbourn High Street preserves the line of Watling Street, which was a major Roman thoroughfare with a probable prehistoric antecedent. Nevertheless, there is little evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the vicinity of the evaluation site.
- 2.3 Flint tools dating to the Mesolithic (10,000 BC–4000 BC) and late Neolithic/Bronze Age (3000 BC–700 BC) have been found at Totton Mews (c. 75m south-west of the evaluation site) and at New Forge (c. 85m north-west of the evaluation site).
- 2.4 The only recorded Roman heritage asset within 1km of the evaluation site is a ditch uncovered at New Forge. It is likely that the area of modern Redbourn was part of the rural hinterland of Roman *Verulamium* (St. Albans).

### ***Early medieval (AD 410–1066) and medieval (1066–1539)***

- 2.5 Redbourn appears to have been established in the 11th century, when it was set out and managed by the Abbey of St Albans. The town is listed in the Domesday Book (1086) as the property of the Archbishop of St Albans. A priory was established alongside Watling Street during the late 12th century (c. 500m south-west of the application site).

### ***Post-medieval (1539–1800) and modern (1800–present)***

- 2.6 The Bull Inn is a Grade II listed building. While the present building is of probable 17th-century date, documentary records for the inn date back to 1595, indicating that an earlier public house building stood at the site. The Bull was one of the main coaching inns in Redbourn during the 18th century.
- 2.7 The Redbourn Brewery was situated to the rear of the Bull Inn and was first documented in 1866. In 1897, the brewery and its ten licensed houses were auctioned. There was no buyer for the brewery and it was closed. A plan from the auction particulars (Fig. 10) shows that there were yards, a cart shed, stores, stables, an engine room, a brewery, a malting house and coach houses within the plot to the rear of the Bull Inn. These structures were largely demolished by the mid 20th century.

## **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 As defined in the WSI (Heritage Collective 2015), the general aims of the evaluation were:
- to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains at the site;
  - to record the character, date location and preservation of any archaeological remains at the site; and
  - to record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remains at the site.
- 3.2 This information will enable SACDC to identify and assess the particular significance of the site's heritage resource, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).





## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of four trenches in the locations shown on Figure 2 (T1 and T3–T5; T2 was not excavated). The trench plan differed from that specified in the WSI (Heritage Collective 2014) to take account of site layout and Simon West's on-site comments. The trenches were located to test a sample of the proposed new build footprint.
- 4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate. Where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits requiring sampling were identified. All recovered artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The project archive and artefacts are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes, prior to deposition with the St Albans City Museum (artefacts to be deposited subject to the agreement of the legal landowner). A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B, respectively. Figure 2 presents a plan of the trenches, showing the recorded archaeological features.
- 5.2 The natural substrate comprised orange sands and gravels and was encountered at depths of 0.47m–0.75m below the modern ground level (bgl).



### **Trench 1 (Fig. 4)**

- 5.3 Natural substrate 1004 was exposed 0.47m bgl in the north-eastern end of the trench. The only feature cut directly into the natural substrate was undated pit 1035 (Fig. 3, Section BB; Fig. 9), which lay in the north-eastern end of the trench. This pit was 0.78m wide and 0.65m deep. It featured a sequence of seven fills, including a compacted chalk layer (1037). Some of these fills contained quantities of burnt stone and charcoal; pink discolouration of the underlying natural was indicative of *in situ* burning. Pit 1035 and the natural substrate were sealed by 0.33m-thick silty clay layer 1034.
- 5.4 Outside of the north-eastern end of the trench, silty clay layer 1034 had been removed and the natural substrate had been truncated to a maximum depth of c. 1.3m bgl. The truncated area of the trench featured a series of undated post-truncation clayey made ground layers, through which the later features/structures in the trench had been cut.
- 5.5 Substantial pit 1027 lay east of trench centre (Fig. 3, Section AA; Fig. 8; this feature was recorded in section only and is therefore not visible on Figure 2). This pit measured 6.6m in width and 1.14m in depth and was cut through made ground layer 1019. It was filled by a sequence of eight clayey/sandy fills, the penultimate of which (1020) contained three sherds of pottery dating from the 12th–early 14th centuries.
- 5.6 T1 contained a series of red brick-built wall foundations. Wall 1006 (Fig. 6) was cut into made ground layer 1009 (construction cut 1005). This wall measured 0.23m in width and survived to a height of 0.24m. It was L-shaped in plan, with its long axis aligned north-east/south-west. The bricks used in the construction of this wall were of 17th–18th century date. The inner surfaces of wall 1006 were abutted by a deposit of gravel in a silty clay matrix (1024), presumably representing a former floor surface.
- 5.7 North-east/south-west-aligned wall 1008 (Fig. 5) was 0.36m wide and survived to 0.4m in height. This wall had been cut into made ground layer 1009 (construction cut 1007). It was constructed of bricks dating to the late 19th/early 20th centuries. The northern face of wall 1008 was abutted by two overlying layers of concrete surfacing (1022 and 1023).

- 5.8 Structure 1013 (Fig. 3, Section AA) apparently represented the truncated south-eastern end of a north-west/south-east-aligned wall. This wall was 0.38m wide and survived to 0.8m in height. It was cut (construction cut 1011) into the final backfill (1012) of large pit 1027 (see above). The western face of wall 1013 was abutted by the remnants of brick surface 1018. This surface was overlain by levelling layer 1015, which was covered in turn by concrete surface 1014. This concrete surface partially overlapped adjacent concrete surface 1023.
- 5.9 The north-eastern end of T1 had been truncated by a modern service trench, which had been cut through tarmac surface 1000.

### ***Trench 3***

- 5.10 Natural substrate 3004 was exposed at a depth of 0.65m bgl. It was sealed by made ground layers 3003 and 3002, which had a combined thickness of 0.4m. Defunct salt-glazed stoneware pipe 3005 was cut through layer 3002. The sequence in T3 was sealed by tarmac surface 3000 and its sub-base 3001, which had a combined thickness of 0.15m.

### ***Trenches 4 and 5 (Fig. 7)***

- 5.11 Natural substrate 4004/5004 was exposed 0.75m bgl. It was sealed by 0.45m of made ground 4003/5003.
- 5.12 Pit 4005 was cut through layer 4003 in the north-eastern end of T4 and T5. This pit was not fully exposed in the trench, but was 4.5m wide. It was backfilled with sandy clay 4006 and silty sand 4007, the latter of which contained frequent brick rubble and mortar inclusions.
- 5.13 North-east/south-west-aligned wall footing 5005 was cut into layer 5003 (construction cut 5007) south-west of T5 centre. This fragment of wall survived to 0.16m in height and 2.2m in length. It was constructed of bricks dating to the 17th/18th centuries. Wall 5003 was abutted on its north-western side by possible surface 5002, which comprised broken tile and brick fragments in a compacted silty matrix.

- 5.14 Pit 4005 was sealed by 0.15m-thick made ground layer 4002. This layer was absent from the main body of T5. The sequence in T4 and T5 was sealed by tarmac surface 4000/5000 and its associated sub-base 4001/5001, which had a combined thickness of 0.15m.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 This section presents a summary of the artefactual material recovered from the site. For full discussion of the artefacts, see Appendix B.

### **Pottery**

- 6.2 Fill 1020 of pit 1027 (T1) yielded three sherds of Hertfordshire pottery dating to the late 12th to early 14th centuries.

### **Bricks**

- 6.3 Sample bricks were recovered from three of the structures exposed at the site. Those from structures 1006 (T1) and 5005 (T5) are 17th/18th century in date; those from 1008 (T1) date to the late 19th/early 20th century.

## 7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The earliest feature recorded by the evaluation was pit 1035 (T1). Although undated artefactually, this pit was the only feature which pre-dated the truncation episode described below. Pit 1035 contained quantities of burnt stone and charcoal and featured evidence for *in situ* burning, indicating that it might have functioned as a hearth and/or been associated with small-scale industrial activity. This would be consistent with activity in the rear yard of a medieval burghage plot fronting on to the High Street, although without any associated dating evidence this conclusion must remain tentative.
- 7.2 The evaluation demonstrated that the ground level at the site has been extensively truncated and made up with a series of silty/clayey made ground deposits. These processes presumably represent ground-levelling activity. The High Street drops in level by 8m AOD from north-west to south-east as it runs past the evaluation site and there is a substantial drop in ground level between the evaluation site and the

adjacent plot to the south-east, suggesting that the properties in this area have been terraced to counteract the natural slope. This truncation will have removed any earlier archaeological features which may have been present at the site.

- 7.3 The dates of the truncation and make-up processes are uncertain. Pit 1027 (T1), which was cut through one of the made ground layers, was found to contain a small quantity of medieval pottery, indicating that the made ground was medieval or earlier; however, the medieval dating of pit 1027 is not secure (see below). All of the 17th/18th century brick structures at the site (see below) were cut into the made ground layers, which might suggest that the truncation and make-up represent ground levelling prior to construction of the Bull Inn in the 17th century.
- 7.4 The function of substantial pit 1027 (T1) is unclear. Its large size and the nature of its fills were inconsistent with use as a latrine/waste pit in the rear of a medieval burgage plot. It is likely that the pit was excavated in order to quarry natural sand/gravel, which partially survived the undated truncation event in this area of the trench. One of the fills of pit 1027 contained three sherds of medieval pottery. While it is possible that these sherds were *in situ*, they may represent residual material originating from a putative medieval feature removed by pit 1027 as it quarried into the natural.
- 7.5 A series of brick-built wall remnants and associated floor surfaces were recorded at the site, and brick rubble-filled pit 4005 (T4/T5) was presumably associated with the demolition of a further such structure. The preservation of these structures was poor, and they were in a very fragmentary state.
- 7.6 All of the brick-built structures were aligned north-east/south-west or north-west/south-east, matching the alignment of the current plot. Comparison of these structures with the 1897 auction plan of the site (Fig. 10) suggests that wall 5005 (T5) was part of a stable block and the T1 walls were part of the malting house and coach house associated with the Redbourn Brewery, which was situated to the rear of the Bull Inn. It is notable, however, that the bricks forming walls 1006 (T1) and 5005 (T5) were 17th/18th century in date – while this is consistent with the 17th-century construction of the present Bull Inn building, it is earlier than the first documentation of the brewery in 1866. This raises a number of possibilities: either the brewery was 17th/18th century in date but no documentation pre-dating 1866

survives; the brewery structures dated from the mid 19th century but re-used bricks from an earlier structure; or the brewery was housed in earlier buildings.

## 8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter James, assisted by John Whitmore and Jake Streatfeild-James. This report was written by Jake Streatfeild-James and Derek Evans. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville and Peter Davenport. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Derek Evans.

## 9. REFERENCES

Archaeology Collective 2015 *Archaeological Advice Note: Land to the Rear of the Bull Inn, Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire*

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed 2 November 2015

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Heritage Collective 2015 *Written Scheme of Investigation (Archaeological Evaluation) Land to the Rear of the Bull Inn, Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire*

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Webb, F 2014 *Heritage Statement: Land at the Rear of the Bull Inn, Redbourn, Hertfordshire*

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1	1000	Layer		Surface	Tarmac			0.1	
1	1001				VOID				
1	1002				VOID				
1	1003	Layer		Made ground	Mid yellow-brown sand			0.1	
1	1004	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sands and gravels				
1	1005	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 1006				
1	1006	Structure	1005	Wall	Wall footing; lime mortar-bonded red bricks laid stretcher style	>3.5	0.23	0.24	C17-C18
1	1007	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 1008				
1	1008	Structure	1007	Wall	Wall footing; lime mortar-bonded red bricks laid stretcher style	4.2	0.36	0.4	IC19-eC20
1	1009	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey-brown sandy clay			0.3	
1	1010	Layer		Made ground	Orange-brown silty clay			0.49	
1	1011	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 1013				
1	1012	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey-brown silty clay			0.61	
1	1013	Structure	1011	Structure	Wall footing; lime mortar-bonded red bricks laid stretcher style	>0.5	0.38	0.8	
1	1014	Layer		Surface	Cement floor surface			0.1	
1	1015	Layer		Made ground	Compacted grey-brown sandy clay			0.1	
1	1016				VOID				
1	1017				VOID				
1	1018	Layer		Surface	Brick floor surface			0.18	
1	1019	Layer		Made ground	Mid grey-brown sandy clay			0.65	
1	1020	Fill	1027	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown silty sand			0.25	IC12-eC14
1	1021	Fill	1027	Fill of pit	Mid yellow-brown silty clay			0.38	
1	1022	Layer		Surface	Concrete floor surface			0.1	
1	1023	Layer		Surface	Concrete floor surface			0.1	
1	1024	Layer		Surface	Gravel in dark grey-brown silty clay matrix			0.14	
1	1025				VOID				
1	1026	Fill	1011	Construction cut fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay				
1	1027	Cut		Pit	Cut of possible quarry pit		6.6	1.14	
1	1028	Fill	1027	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown silty clay			0.11	
1	1029	Fill	1027	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand			0.17	
1	1030	Fill	1027	Pit fill	Redeposited natural			0.17	
1	1031	Fill	1027	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand			0.16	
1	1032	Fill	1027	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand			0.35	
1	1033				VOID				
1	1034	Layer		Made ground?	Grey-brown silty clay			0.33	
1	1035	Cut		Pit	Possible waste pit		0.78	0.65	
1	1036	Fill	1035	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown clayey sand with burnt stone inclusions			0.1	
1	1037	Fill	1035	Pit fill	Chalk, compacted			0.06	
1	1038	Fill	1035	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay			0.09	
1	1039	Fill	1035	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty sand, with burnt stone inclusions and charcoal flecks			0.1	
1	1040	Fill	1035	Pit fill	Grey-brown silty clay			0.18	
1	1041	Fill	1035	Pit fill	Mid-grey-brown sandy clay			0.1	
1	1042	Fill	1035	Pit fill	Mid orange-brown silty sand and gravel			0.45	
1	1043	Fill	1035	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silty clay			0.38	
3	3000	Layer		Surface	Tarmac			0.05	
3	3001	Layer		Levelling	Tarmac sub base			0.10	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
3	3002	Layer		Surface	Brick and tile fragments in a silty matrix			0.15	
3	3003	Layer		Made ground	Mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent broken brick and tile fragments			0.45	
3	3004	Layer		Natural	Mid orange brown sands and gravels				
4	4000	Layer		Surface	Tarmac			0.05	
4	4001	Layer		Levelling	Tarmac sub base			0.1	
4	4002	Layer		Surface	Broken brick and tile fragments in a silty matrix			0.15	
4	4003	Layer		Made ground	Mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent broken brick and tile fragments			0.45	
4	4004	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sands and gravels				
4	4005	Cut		Pit	Demolition pit		4.5	>0.95	
4	4006	Fill	4005	Pit fill	Dark grey brown silty clay			>0.95	
4	4007	Fill	4005	Pit fill	Light grey-brown silty sand, with frequent brick and mortar inclusions			0.15	
5	5000	Layer		Surface	Tarmac			0.05	
5	5001	Layer		Levelling	Tarmac sub base			>0.1	
5	5002	Layer		Surface	Broken brick and tile in a silty matrix			0.15	
5	5003	Layer		Made ground	Mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent broken brick and tile fragments			0.45	
5	5004	Layer		Natural	Mid orange-brown sands and gravels				
5	5005	Structure	5007	Wall	Wall footing; lime mortar-bonded red bricks laid stretcher style	2.2	0.5	0.16	C17-eC18
5	5006	Fill	5007	Construction cut fill	Backfill of construction cut				
5	5007	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 5005				



## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

### Pottery

By Jacky Sommerville

Artefactual material was recovered from one deposit. The recovered material dates to the medieval period. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Table B1. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Pottery fabric codes are equated to the type series established for St Albans by Neal (1990).

#### Pottery: medieval

Fill 1020 of pit 1027 (T1) produced three unfeathered bodysherds of Hertfordshire reduced ware, which was manufactured at multiple kilns across Hertfordshire during the late 12th to early 14th centuries (Turner-Rugg 1993, 31–3; 51). The pottery is in good condition, in terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation, and one sherd retains an internal limescale deposit.

Table B1: Pottery finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1020	Medieval pottery	Hertfordshire reduced ware	TF15	3	52	LC12–EC14

### Bricks

By Peter Davenport

Sample bricks were recovered from three of the structures exposed at the site (Table B2). Those from structures 1006 (T1) and 5005 (T5) are 17th/18th century in date; those from 1008 (T1) date to the late 19th/early 20th century.

Table B2: Brick spot-dates

Context	Spot-date
1006	17th/18th century
1008	late 19th century/early 20th century
5005	17th/early 18th century

### References

- Neal, D. S. 1990 'The medieval pottery' in Neal *et al.* 1990, 185–91
- Neal, D. S., Wardle, A. and Hunn, J. 1990 *Excavation of the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Settlement at Gorhambury, St Albans* English Heritage Archaeological Report No 14
- Turner-Rugg, A. 1993 'Medieval Pottery in Hertfordshire: a gazetteer of the principal collections' *Hertfordshire Archaeology* 11, 30–53

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Land to the Rear of the Bull Inn, Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2015 on land to the rear of the Bull Inn, High Street, Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Four trenches were excavated within the site.</p> <p>The evaluation demonstrated that the ground level at the site has been extensively truncated and made up with a series of undated silty/clayey made ground deposits. Only one feature was found to pre-date this truncation: an undated pit containing burnt material.</p> <p>The made ground layers were cut by a substantial quarry pit. This pit contained three sherds of medieval pottery, but it is possible that these were residual. Also cut into the made ground were the fragmentary and poorly-preserved remnants of a series of red brick-built wall foundations and associated floor surfaces. These apparently relate to the Redbourn Brewery, which was situated to the rear of the Bull Inn and was demolished by the mid 20th century. Some of the bricks, however, were 17th/18th century in date, which is earlier than the first documentation of the brewery in 1866. This raises a number of possibilities: either the brewery was 17th/18th century in date but no documentation pre-dating 1866 survives; the brewery buildings dated from the mid 19th century but re-used bricks from an earlier structure; or the brewery was housed in earlier buildings.</p>	
Project dates	12–16 October 2015	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Heritage statement (Webb, F 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	The Bull Inn, 43 High Street, Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	800m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	TL 5108 2123	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	St Albans City and District Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Archaeology Collective	
Project Manager	Derek Evans	
Project Supervisor	Peter James	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	St Albans City Museum	Ceramics
Paper	St Albans City Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, registers, drawings
Digital	St Albans City Museum	Database, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2015 <i>Land to the Rear of the Bull Inn, Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report <b>15785</b>		

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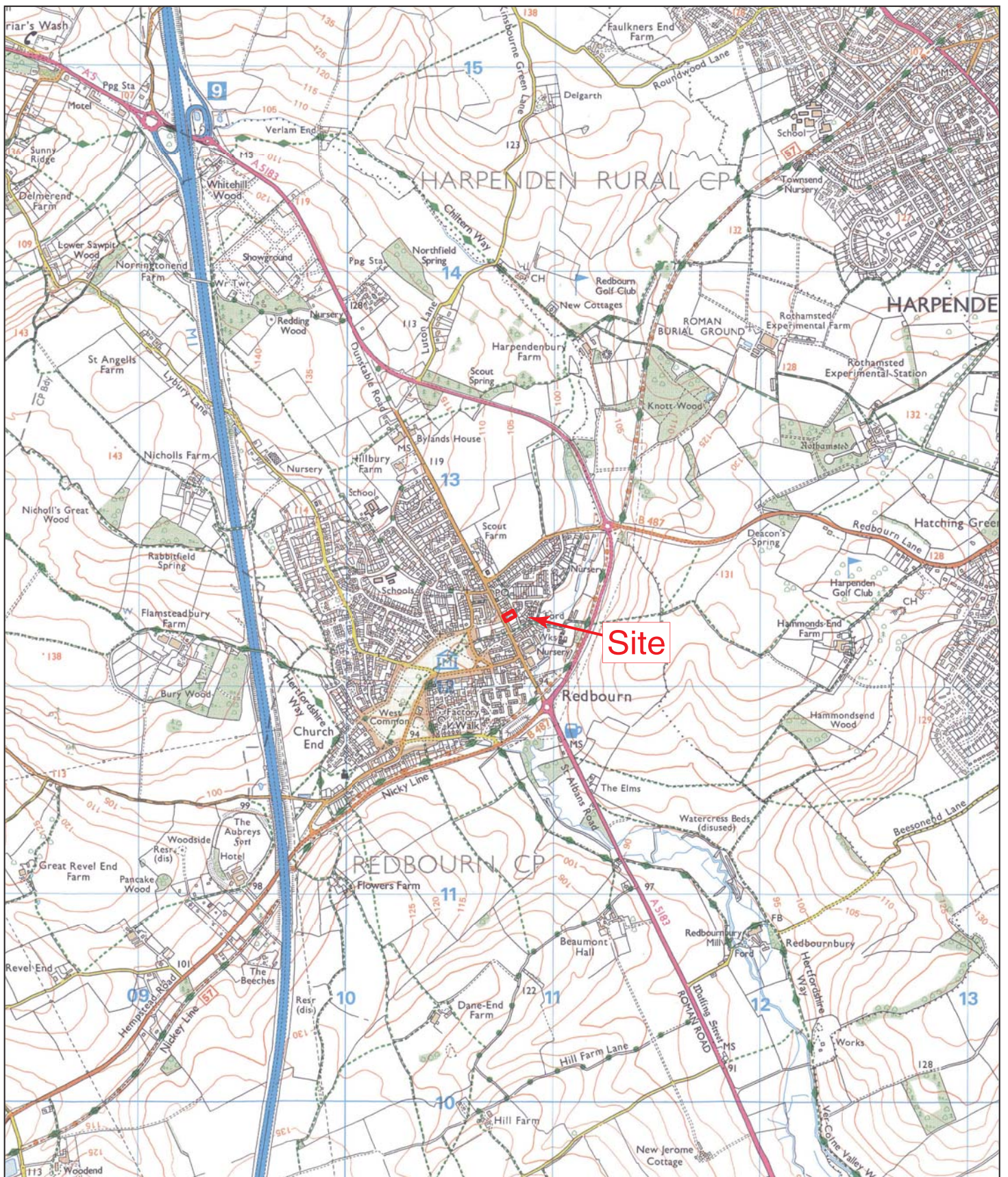
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land to the rear of The Bull Inn,  
 Redbourn, St Albans, Hertfordshire

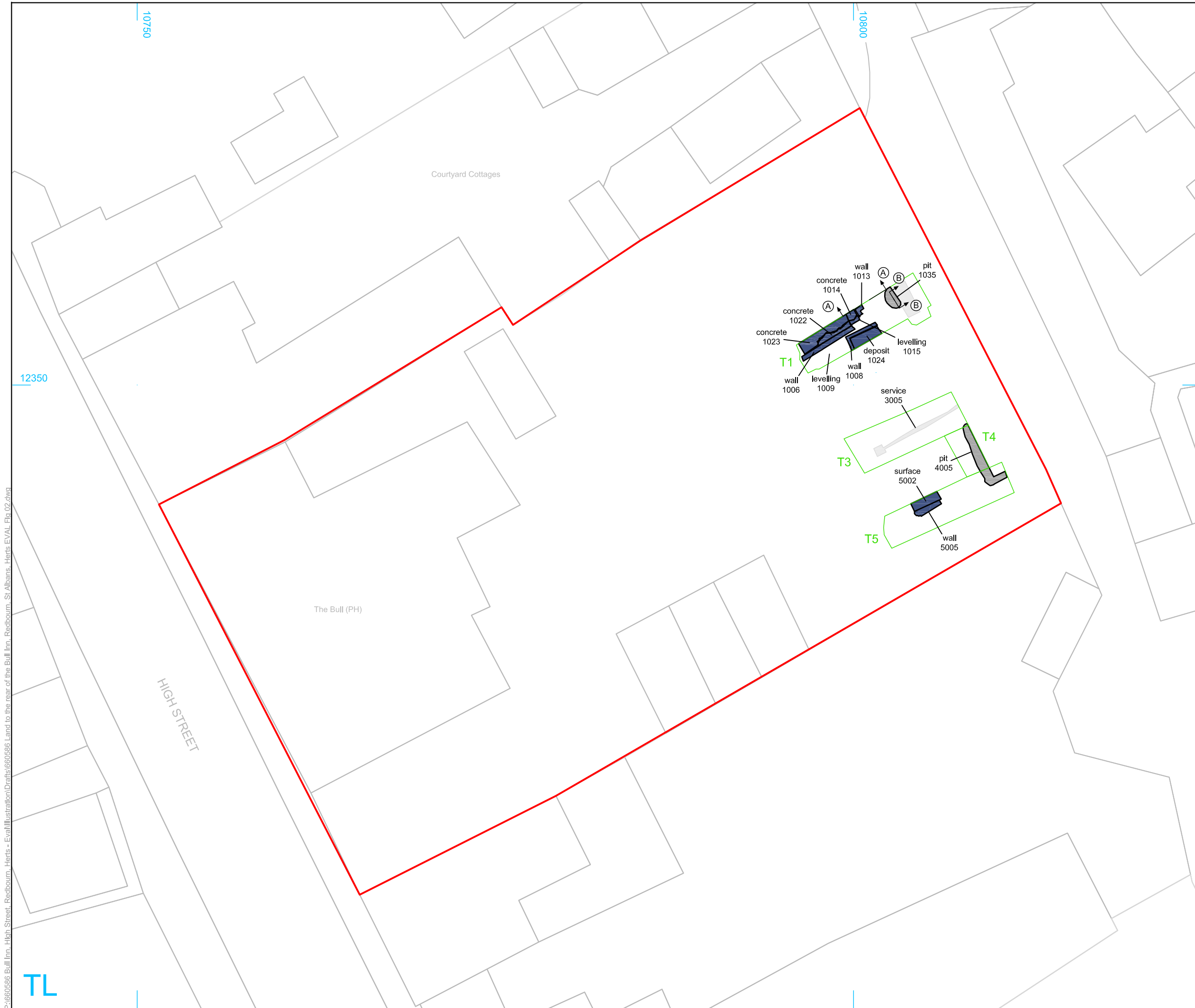
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan



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<b>CHECKED BY</b>	RP	<b>DATE</b>	29.10.15	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	DE	<b>SCALE @A4</b>	1:25,000	





- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- structural feature
- modern services
- A B section location



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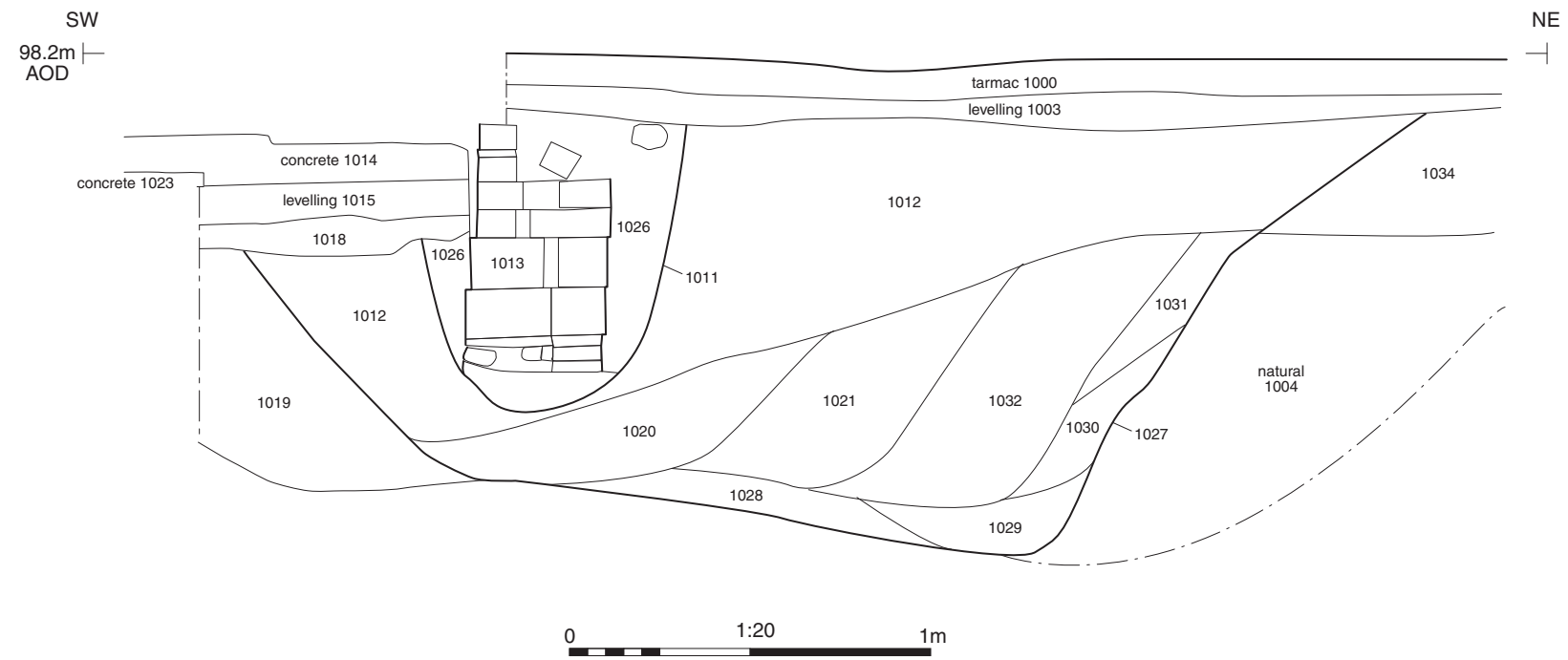
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 The site, showing evaluation trenches and archaeological features

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	660586	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	29.10.15	2
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A3	1:250	

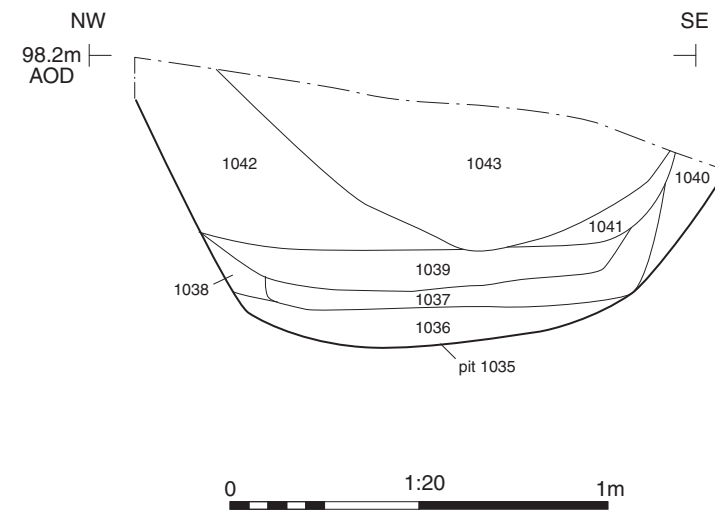
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TL

Section AA



Section BB




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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 1: sections**

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	23.11.15	<b>3</b>
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4



5

4 Trench 1, looking north-east (scales 1m)

5 Profile of wall 1008, looking north-west (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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6



7

6 Profile of wall 1006, looking south-east (scale 1m)

7 Trench 5, looking north-east (scales 1m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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8



9

8 South-east facing section pit 1027, facing north-west (scale 2m)

9 South-west facing section of pit 1035, facing north-east (scale 1m)



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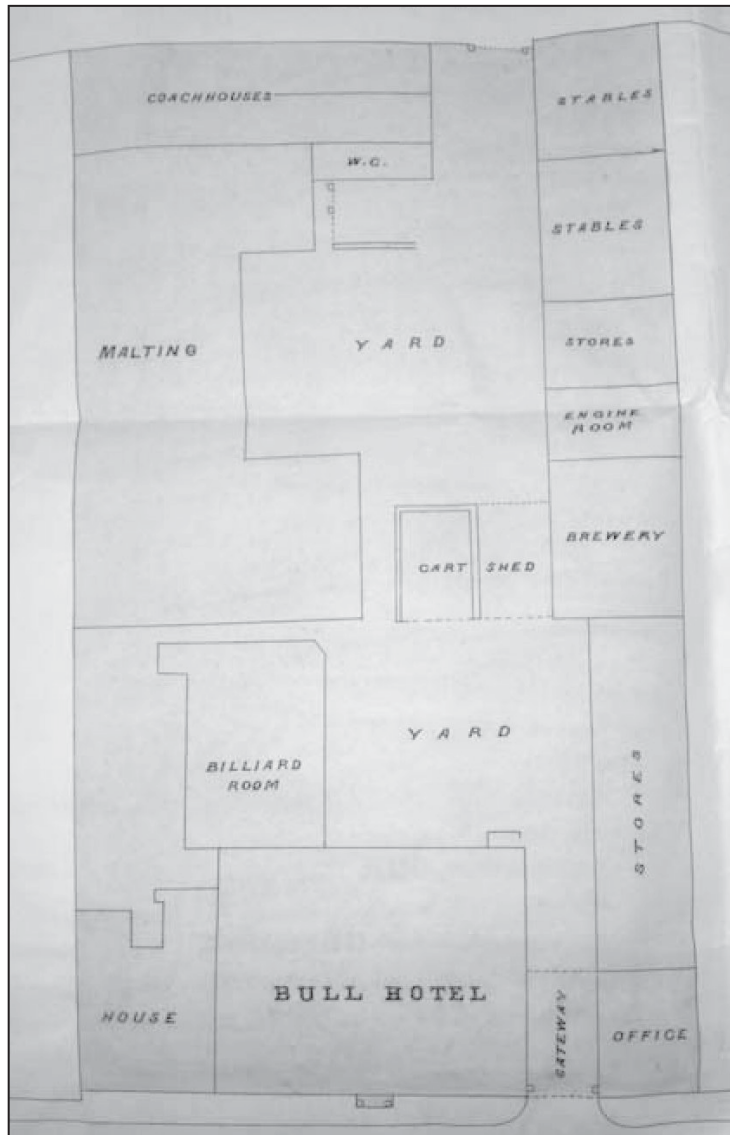
PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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10 1897 auction plan



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PROJECT TITLE

Land to the rear of The Bull Inn,  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Historic map**

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	24.11.15	
APPROVED BY	DE	SCALE@A4	NA	<b>10</b>