



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Historic Building Watching Brief and Archaeological Watching Brief

14 George Street
St Albans
Hertfordshire



Quality Check

<i>Author</i>	Karin Kaye MA MCifA and Chris Martin-Taylor	<i>Version</i>	240/SAG/2.1	<i>Date</i>	14.02.2019
<i>Editor</i>	David Kaye BA ACifA	<i>Version</i>	240/SAG/2.1	<i>Date</i>	22.02.2019
<i>Revision</i>		<i>Version</i>		<i>Date</i>	

© KDK Archaeology Ltd 2019 No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort has been made to provide as complete and as accurate a report as possible. However, KDK Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies, or omissions contained in this document.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
KDK Archaeology Licence No. 100053538

Unit 3 Leighton Road Leighton Buzzard Bedfordshire LU7 1LA

Tel: 01525 385443

Email: office@kdkarchaeology.co.uk

Website: www.kdkarchaeology.co.uk





Contents

Summary.....	1
1. Introduction	1
2. Aims & Methods	6
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	8
4. Building Description	13
5. Archaeological watching Brief.....	18
6. Conclusions	23
7. Acknowledgements.....	24
8. Archive	25
9. References	26

Appendices:

1. Recording Sheets	28
2. List of Photographs	39
3. KDK Archaeology OASIS Sheet.....	40
4. Hertfordshire HER Summary Sheet.....	42

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site location	4
3. Development plan.....	5
4. Extract of the 1822 plan of St Albans	10
5. Extract of the 1879 OS map of St Albans	11
6. Extract of the 1898 OS map of St Albans	11
7. Extract of the 1924 OS map of St Albans	12
8. Front and rear elevations.....	14
9. Ground floor plan.....	15
10. First floor plan	16
11. Trench plan	21
12. Site stratigraphy as seen in Trench 1	22

Plates: Archaeological Watching Brief

1. Graded area for proposed patio, facing southwest	19
2. Trench 1 stratigraphy, facing southeast.....	19
3. Trench 1 overview, facing southeast.....	19
4. Trench 2, facing southwest	19
5. Trench 2, facing southwest	19
6. Trench 2, facing northwest	19
7. Trench 3 overview, facing southwest.....	20
8. Pit excavated before it was extended into Trench 3, facing northwest	20

Plates: Historic Buildings Survey (number in red = shot number)

1. North elevation (20).....	28
2. South elevation (19).....	29
3. Room G1: view to north (11).....	30
4. Room G1: view to south (13)	30
5. Room G2: view to south (12)	31
6. Room G2: fireplace (14)	31
7. Room G3: view to southeast (15).....	32



8. Room G3: view to north (16).....	32
9. Room G3: view to south (17)	32
10. Room G4: northeast corner (18)	33
11. Room F1: view to south (1)	34
12. Room F1: view to northeast (2).....	34
13. Room F1: view to northwest (3).....	34
14. Room F2: view to north (4)	35
15. Room F2: view to south (5)	35
16. Room F3: view to southwest (6)	36
17. Room F3: view to northwest (7).....	36
18. Room F3: view to south (8)	36
19. Room F3: view to northeast (9).....	36
20. Room F4: view to south (10)	37



Summary

Between October 2016 and July 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording, a Historic Building Watching Brief and an Archaeological Watching Brief of 14 George Street, St Albans as part of the planning permission for the conversion of the building to residential use. The building is a Grade II listed structure located immediately to the north of the abbey precinct on the site of a medieval burgrave plot. Although described as having been constructed in the later 18th century, the timber framing behind the brick built frontage is clearly late medieval. The building was extended in the 19th and again in the 20th century.

The archaeological Watching Brief on the ground reduction in the rear garden revealed considerable made ground containing unstratified animal bone, oyster shell, clay pipe stems, ceramic building material (CBM), glass and pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 19th century. No archaeological features were discovered and there was no evidence for the abbey wall that was thought to have traversed the site.

1 Introduction

1.1 Between October 2016 and July 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording, a Historic Building Watching Brief and an Archaeological Watching Brief of 14 George Street, St Albans. The project was commissioned by Cannon Morgan & Rheinberg Partnership, and was carried out at the request of Ms Mariella Viventi according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Shlasko 2016), and approved by Simon West, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), St Albans City and District Council. The relevant planning application reference is 5/2015/2169.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Conditions 7, 8 and 9 of the planning permission for the development of buildings on the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

Number 14 George Street is located in the historic core of the city of St Albans, in a non-parished part of the administrative area of the St Albans City and District Council. It is situated within the St Albans Conservation Area Character Area 4 (St Albans City and District Council 2016) and Archaeologically Sensitive Area AS.R.25 at National Grid Reference is TL14495 07170 (Fig. 1). George Street runs approximately west-northwest from the junction of the High Street and Verulam Road, down a steep slope toward Fishpool Street and the River Ver. It serves as the northern boundary of the St Albans Abbey precincts.

Description

The property is a two-storey brick house that was subdivided into two (14 and 15 George Street) in the 19th century (HER 31146). The building is Grade II listed, as are most of the buildings on George Street. The north façade of No. 14 opens onto the bottom end of George Street, near the intersection of George Street, Spicer Street and Romeland Hill. In the rear, the back garden is flanked on all three sides by neighbouring gardens.

The listed building description is as follows (English Heritage Building ID: 163297):



Later C18, originally one house. 2 storeys and basement (only visible below No 15), 3 windows. Moderately high pitched, tiled roof. Red brick, with brick eaves cornice. Casement windows with glazing bars in stucco lined reveals. Modern shop front to ground floor of No 14, No 15 has ground floor sash window with glazing bars under gauged brick arch, and similar arch to basement window. Doorcase of fluted pilasters and cornice hood, but modern door.

Geology & Topography

The development site is located at c.107m AOD, on a steep slope between the high ground where the city centre and Abbey are located and the Ver Valley to the south and west. The superficial geology consists of sand and gravel of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup. The bedrock geology is chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Development

The development consisted of a change of use from retail and office two bedroom dwelling. It included the removal of the existing shopfront and the insertion of a new door, windows and brickwork. The existing rear extension was replaced with a single storey extension, rear patio and steps (Fig. 3).

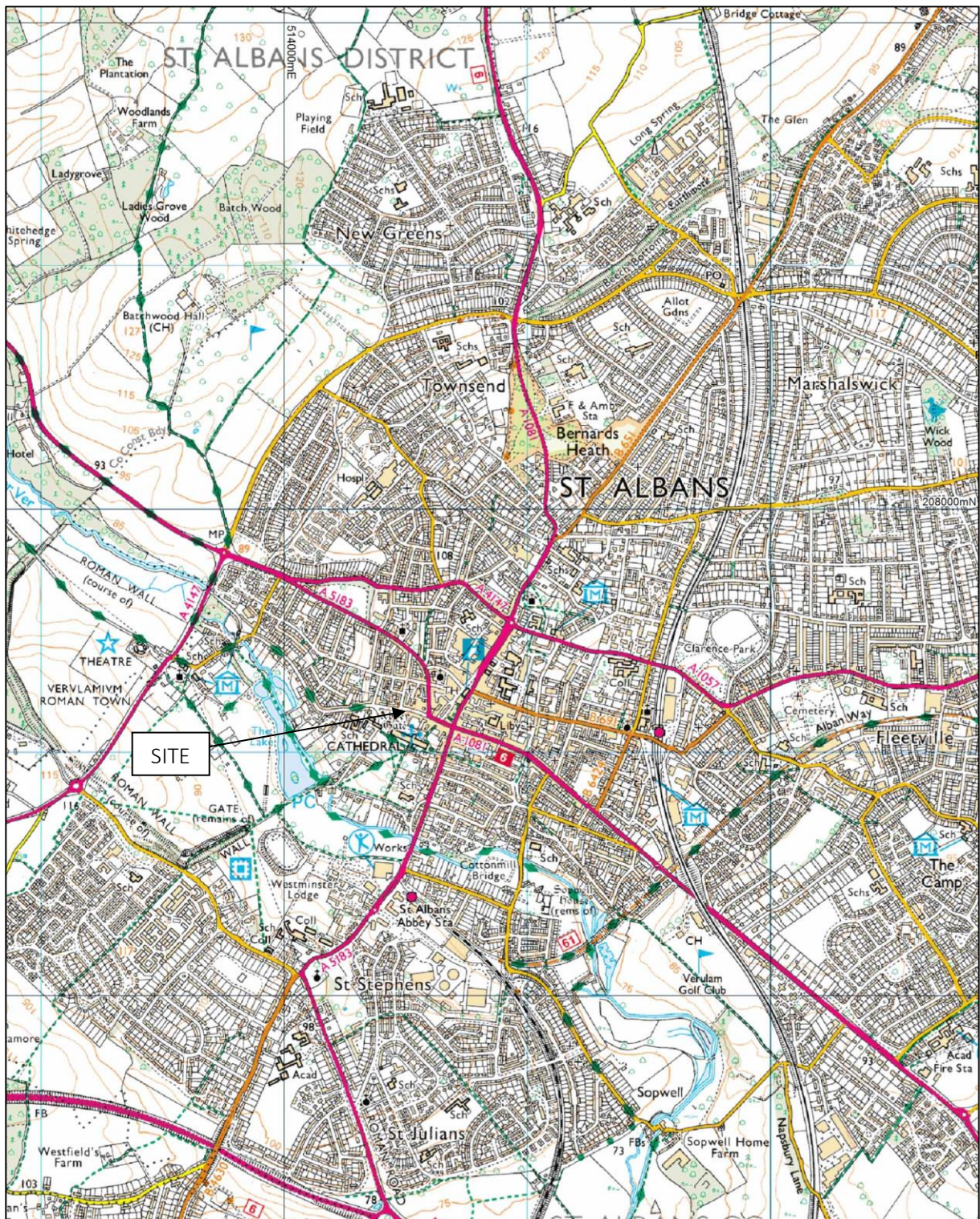


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

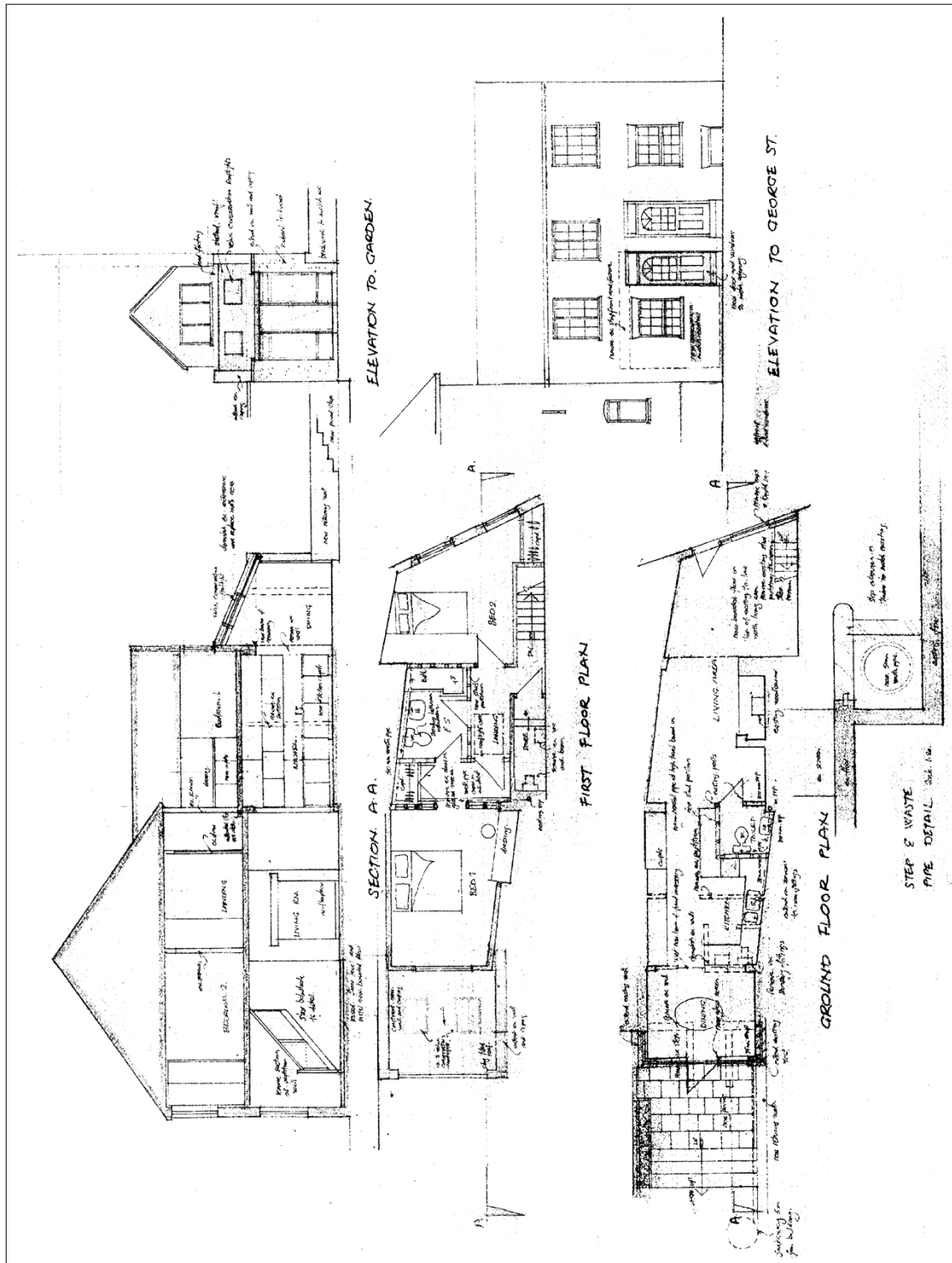


Figure 3: Development plan (not to scale)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of the project were:

Historic Building Watching Brief:

- To ensure the archaeological recording of previously unexposed historic building fabric
- To ensure the archaeological recording of all aspects of the development programme likely to have an impact on the historic fabric of the building before and during the works
- To provide an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the investigations in their local and regional context, with reference to the relevant regional research agendas.

Archaeological Watching Brief:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions
- The analysis of the results of the archaeological work, with provision for the subsequent production of a report and archive, and the publication of results, as appropriate

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the Written Scheme of Investigation which required:

- A Watching Brief on building works involving significant disturbance to the historic fabric of the buildings.
- An Archaeological Watching Brief on groundworks outside of the building

2.4 Constraints

Much of the ground floor had been stripped prior to the initial site visit, which did not allow for the recording of the last use of the building. KDK was also not informed when historic building fabric had been exposed and as a result the possibility of gaining any further



information regarding the structural narrative, most particularly of the ground floor, was lost. Nonetheless, the building survey demonstrated that the property is considerably older than the listed building description suggested, and is a relict, albeit altered, of the medieval town layout.



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 St Albans has been an area of prominent settlement from as early as the Iron Age period, and there is substantial evidence for the development and growth of the town through the subsequent Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. During this time, the focus of settlement has shifted several times, with the Iron Age and Roman settlements situated on the lower slopes of the Ver valley, followed by a move in the post-Roman period to the high ground where the modern city centre and Abbey are located. George Street is located in the medieval core of St Albans, just outside the Abbey precincts.

This section has been compiled with information from readily available sources, including the National Heritage List for England, the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. 157/16), the St Albans City and District Council Conservation Area documents (2016) and KDK's own library.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC-AD43)

The earliest evidence for human activity in the vicinity of the town of St Albans is represented by flint artefacts, which have been found in the valley of the river Ver. The area went on to become of considerable importance during the late Iron Age and a number of major sites of this period are located nearby. These sites include significant occupations at Prae Wood, c.1.5km west of the site (Wheeler & Wheeler 1936), the settlement of Verlamion, the forerunner to Roman Verulamium, on the south bank of the River Ver (Thompson and Niblett 2005) and occupation at Gorhambury (Neal et al 1990). Other important Iron Age sites have also been found in the area, including the high-status burial at Folly Lane (Niblett 1999), the Iron Age cemetery at King Harry Lane (Stead and Rigby 1989) and Beech Bottom Dyke (<https://historicengland.org.uk>).

3.3 *Roman* (AD43- c.450)

Following the Roman invasion in AD43, the settlement at Verlamion, on the south slopes of the Ver valley, was incorporated into the Roman world. The Roman settlement became known as Verulamium and Watling Street, one of the most important roads in Roman Britain, passed through the town on its way from London to Chester (St Albans District Council 2016). During the Boudiccan revolt of AD61 it was burnt to the ground, but it was rebuilt and it grew to become an important administrative town, the third largest city in Roman Britain. Even after Roman influence declined in the 5th century, Verulamium remained a substantial town.

Roman law required that burials take place outside settlements, and Verulamium has a number of cemeteries outside the city walls. One of these was found in the precincts of the Abbey, under the west range of the cloister and probably extending under the Abbey church (HER 14052). This 4th century cemetery is located c.110m south of the development site.

One event during the Roman period was to have a lasting influence on the development of the city. Sometime in the late 3rd century, the execution of the first British Christian martyr, a man named Alban, took place on a hill to the east of the Roman town (*ibid*). As discussed below, the site of his execution was to have great significance in the birth of the town we know today.



3.4 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

By the end of the 5th century, Alban's grave was a place of pilgrimage. In 793, King Offa of Mercia founded St Albans Abbey at the site of Alban's execution. The Abbey prospered during the Saxon period, controlling large areas of land around Hertfordshire. A small town was established within the Abbey walls, supplying the needs of the monks and their visitors (<https://www.stalbanscathedral.org/history/monastic-site>). However, during this period, the main settlement was located at Kingsbury, to the north of the former focus of Roman settlement. Kingsbury was of some considerable size, and was protected by significant earthworks. The exact date of its foundation is unknown, but it has been postulated that it was established by King Offa at the same time as the Abbey, an opinion supported by the fact that Kingsbury was governed by officers of the king, independently of the Abbey itself (Victoria County History online).

It was not until the latter part of the 10th century that the sixth abbot of St Albans, Abbot Wulsin, decided to enlarge the town surrounding the Abbey, establishing a market and attracting inhabitants by providing assistance with money and building materials to those who came. It was also Wulsin who built the churches of St Stephen, St Michael and St Peter, along the main routes into the town, and eventually the town of St Albans eclipsed Kingsbury as the focus of local settlement (*ibid*).

3.5 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

During this period, St Albans continued to prosper as the influx of pilgrims to the town necessitated its further development (*ibid*). George Street, situated just outside the Abbey precinct, was an ideal location for public houses, inns and other services aimed at the Abbey and its visitors. Although the abbey was founded in the 8th century, the oldest surviving elements date to the early Norman period. Construction of the new Abbey church began in 1077, under Abbot Paul de Caen and continued into the 12th century. Materials for the church, stone and tile, were quarried from the site of the abandoned Roman town at the bottom of the hill. The Abbey Church is a Grade I listed building. The 14th century Gatehouse is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HT35), as is the site of the conventual grounds around the church (HT96). The original precinct walls extended further to the north, closer to George Street, but they were moved in the 14th century to provide more room for the residents along the street (HER 14137). The original line of the wall may run through the development site (HER 10461). A lay cemetery was located near the boundary wall (HER 14050).

A number of other remains of Abbey buildings are found in the vicinity of the development site. There were workshops on the north side of the church, producing candles, glass and even a bell foundry (HER 14089).

Outside the Abbey, a variety of services flourished on George Street and neighbouring lanes. Excavations on Romeland Hill prior to development in the 1970s, uncovered evidence for iron working (HER 14576) and bronze working (HER 14580) along with remains of other medieval buildings, c.80m west of the development site. The George Inn, first mentioned in 1401, was one of the most important public houses in St Albans, located c.75m east of 14 George Street (HER 14620). Several other taverns and inns lined George Street in the medieval period (e.g. HER 14618 and 15928). Many of the properties along George Street still reflect their layout as building plots in the medieval period (St Albans District Council 2016: 63-64).



3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, the Abbey fell into ruin and building materials were robbed for use elsewhere in the town and beyond, with the present abbey church being all that remains of what was once one of the most important monasteries in the country (<https://www.stalbanscathedral.org/history/monastic-site>).

St Albans continued to prosper as a stopping point on the journey from London to the northwest. It also developed as a manufacturing centre, particularly in the production of hats (St Albans District Council 2016). The Straw House (HER 18709) on Spicer Street, c.35m northwest of the development site, was a mid-19th century hat factory. Other industries in the area include a sawmill on Romeland Hill (HER 7076), c.80m from the development site and a flour mill (HER 7081), c.65m northeast of 14 George Street.

3.7 *Modern* (1900-present)

George Street has remained a largely commercial area, although small shops and restaurants have replaced many of the pubs and taverns. Modernisation is a continuing process, and the planning portal indicates that the first floor extension to the rear of 14 George Street dates from the late 1980s.

3.8 *Cartographic evidence*

The earliest detailed map showing 14 George Street is reproduced in Clutterbuck's County History of 1822 (Fig. 4). The burgage plots are clearly defined and only the historic core of the building exists. By 1879 the first of the two rear extensions had been built (Fig. 5), which remained the same until at least 1924 (Figs. 6-7). The garden is shown as being longer on all the early maps

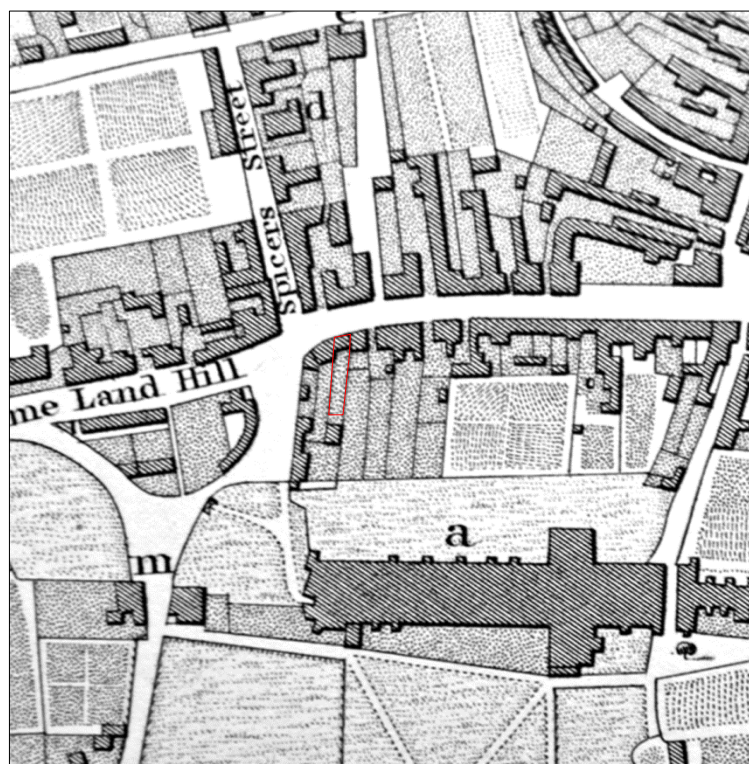


Figure 4: Extract of the 1822 plan of St Albans (not to scale)

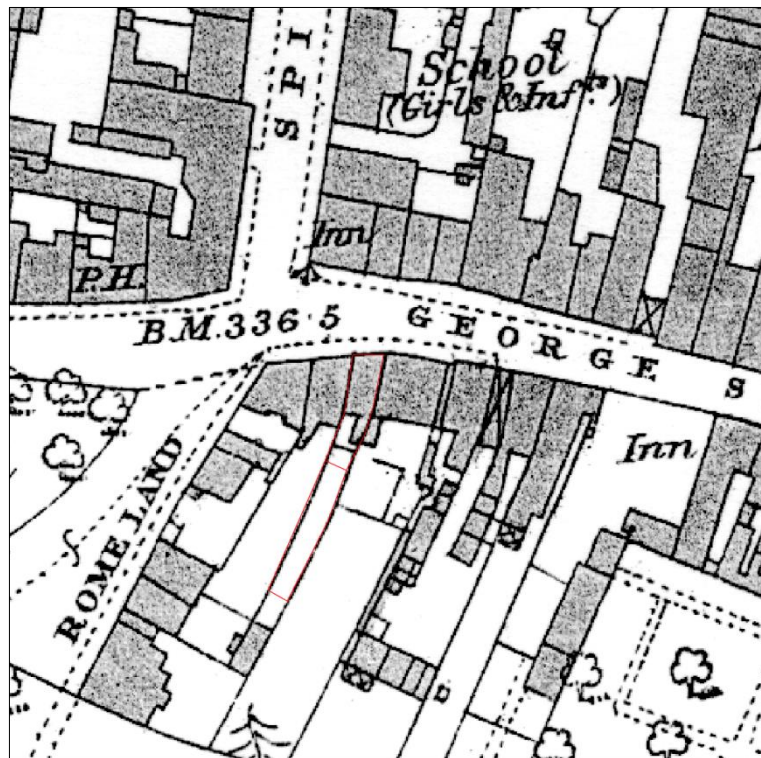


Figure 5: Extract of the 1879 OS map of St Albans (scale 1:1000)



Figure 6: Extract of the 1898 OS map of St Albans (scale 1:1000)

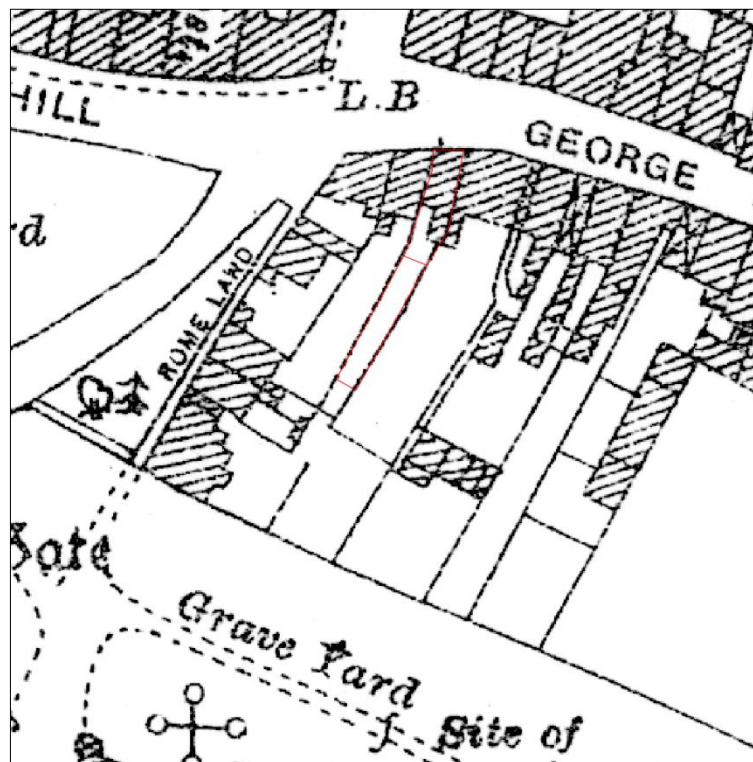


Figure 7: Extract of the 1924 OS map of St Albans (scale 1:1000)



4 Building Description

4.1 General

The building is a 2-storey brick faced structure with cellars under a clay tiled roof. It has been fairly extensively extended to the rear. The garden, which is accessed by the single storey extension is considerably higher than the patio by the back door.

The survey sheets for each room with the associated photographs can be found in Appendix 1.

4.2 Exterior (Fig. 8)

The front elevation is built of red brick in Flemish bond. It has an early 20th century shopfront with a glazed door to either side of the large window. The door to the left leads directly to the first floor, which contains offices. There are two timber casement windows with queen closers lighting the first floor.

The rear elevation as a modern single storey brick built extension behind which is a 2-storey extension with a large 3-light window at first floor level. The ground floor has a centrally located door and timber casements to either side.

4.3 Basement

This was inaccessible during the survey.

4.4 Ground Floor (Fig. 9)

Much of the ground floor had been stripped prior to the initial survey. The room at the front of the building, G1 had a hatch in the floor to the cellar and was open to Room G2 to the south. Historical joists could be seen above the modern ceiling in G1 and an exposed post in the west wall had a redundant mortice and stave hole. The floor was of north-south aligned timber boards.

There was a step up to Room G2, which had an inglenook fireplace with a salt hole and shelf in the east wall. This had original brickwork in the back but appeared to have been added to in the 18th century. Later repairs and additions were also evident, primarily the hearth and flue which were 20th century. The wall around the fireplace was brick, but the west wall was painted plaster.

A step led up to Room G3, which had been subdivided into four rooms during the previous ownership. There was a 50cm wide, half height wall dividing the western ends of Rooms G2 and G3, but the remaining walls were of painted plasterboard. The floor was tiled and the modern joists were exposed in the ceiling. There was a small window in the south wall, lighting what was formerly the WC. That this was a 19th century extension to the building is suggested by the brickwork in the south wall, which was fully exposed in Room G4.

Room G4 was a 20th century addition and served as little more than a covered yard (Plate 10). The downpipe on the north wall had not been concealed or diverted, and the brickwork remained bare.



In summary, the ground floor had been considerably altered and modernised. The only features of interest were the inglenook fireplace and historical joists in Room G2 and the post in G1.

4.5 First Floor (Fig. 10)

A number of historical features survived on the first floor, particularly in the room overlooking the road (F3). Jowlposts survived in the northeastern and southwestern corners of the room, and the timber frame forming the west wall had a centrally located blocked door. The spinal beam was exposed, as were the few timbers in the east wall. The north wall was plain other than the two casement windows.

Room F2 had exposed timberwork in the north wall with an opening in the east to access Room F3. A ledge and braced door in the east wall gave access to the stairs and WC beyond. Some timberwork remained exposed in the east and west walls, and the room was lit by a skylight.

The timber frame making up the north wall of Room F1 had been modernised to house a glazed screen and door. The room was largely modern, but timbers in the junction of the ceiling and walls and posts to either side of the window allowed it to fit in with the neighbouring rooms. A feature of interest in F1 was a slight recess in the east wall.



Figure 8: Front and rear elevations (scale 1:100)

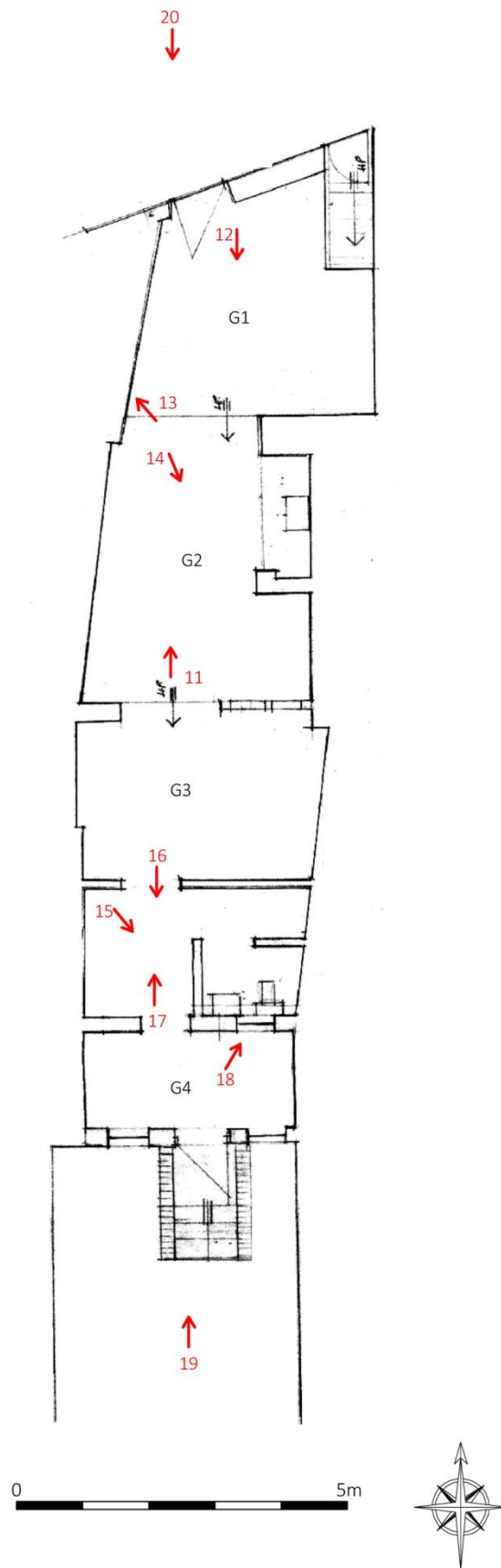


Figure 9: Ground floor plan (scale 1:100)

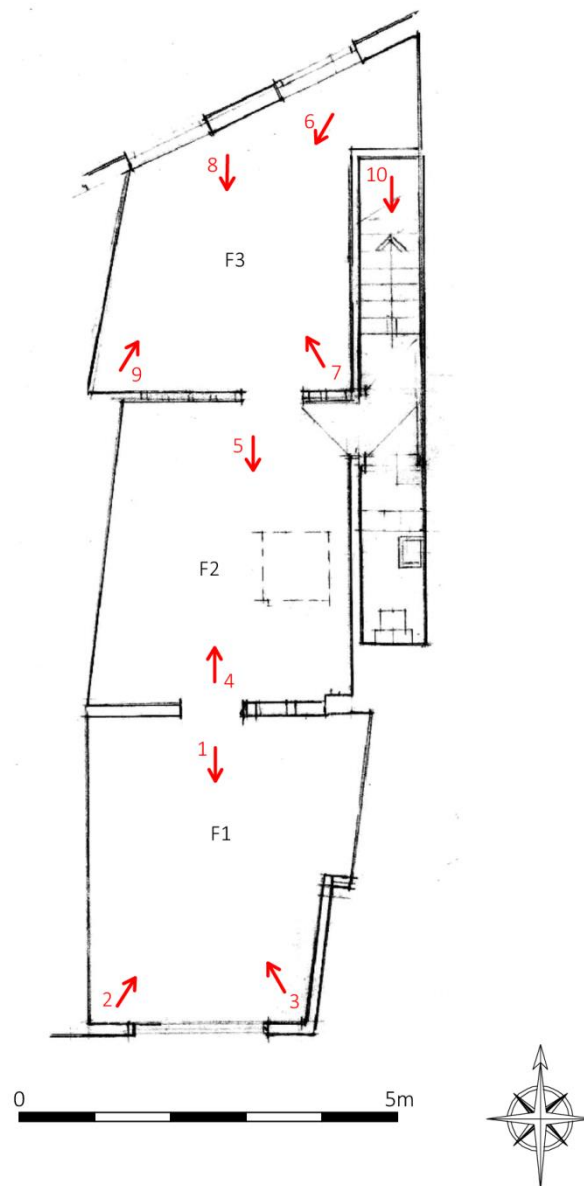


Figure 10: First floor plan (scale 1:100)



5 Archaeological Watching Brief

5.1 *Introduction*

This portion of the works involved monitoring the excavation of footing trenches for the proposed garden wall (Fig. 4, Plates 2-8), as well the reduction of the ground surface in the garden in preparation for the installation of a patio (Plate 1). The ground reduction was completed using a 0.8 tonne machine fitted with a 0.75m toothless bucket, the footings were mainly excavated using the same machine but fitted with a 0.45m toothed bucket, although much of Trench 2 was hand-excavated due to space constraints. Trench 1 was 8m in length but varied in width from 0.45m to 0.6m, with a section half way along that was 1.2m wide. Trench 2 was 4m in length and 0.35m wide; Trench 3 was 5.8m in length and 0.5m wide for the most part, except for the north end, which was excavated wider at 0.9m. The trenches varied in depth from 0.3m to 0.7m, although Trench 1 had a much higher section on the southeast side, caused by the higher ground level in the neighbouring garden and the ground reduction that was completed before the trenches were started.

5.2 *Description*

The site stratigraphy was recorded in Trench 1 as this trench had the largest and clearest section. It consisted of topsoil overlying made ground (101) and (102) respectively. These two layers contained a large number of finds including animal bone, pottery, oyster shell and clay pipe components. The ground was clearly disturbed as archaeological finds were uncovered above modern material in some instances. As a result, the finds could not be stratified and the majority were not retained, with the exception of five fragments of pottery from (102) and two examples of clay pipe from (101).

The pottery appeared to date from the late medieval/post-medieval period and consisted of a rim of possible Tudor Green Ware (1380-1600AD) and the rim of a carinated bowl in a style similar to Harlow Slipware (1600-1700AD). One of the clay pipes had a complete bowl and the other was partially complete. Both likely dated to at least the 18th century. Layer (101) took the form of a dark grey-brown silty clay-sand containing occasional sub-angular stone inclusions, whilst (102) was mid yellow-brown gravelly silty sand frequently containing small (less than 20mm) sub-rounded stone inclusions, as well as some chalk and charcoal inclusions. The natural geology (103) was brown-orange gravelly clayey sand consistent with the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).



Plate 1: Graded area for proposed patio, facing southwest



Plate 2: Trench 1 stratigraphy, facing southeast



Plate 3: Trench 1 overview, facing southeast



Plate 4: Trench 2, facing southwest



Plate 5: Trench 2, facing southwest



Plate 6: Trench 2, facing northwest



Plate 7: Trench 3 overview, facing southwest



Plate 8: Pit excavated before it was extended into Trench 3, facing northwest

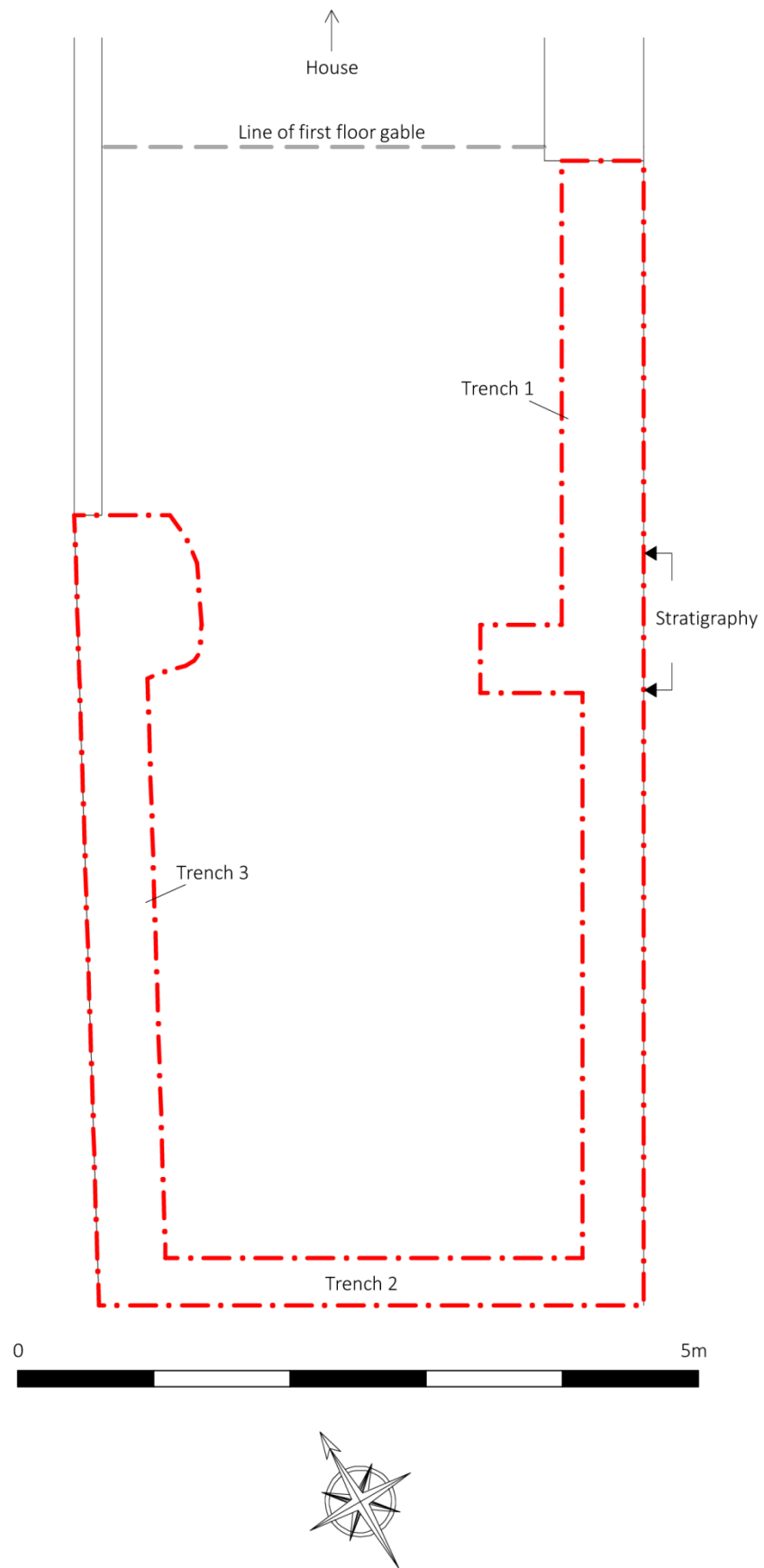


Figure 11: Trench plan (scale 1:50)

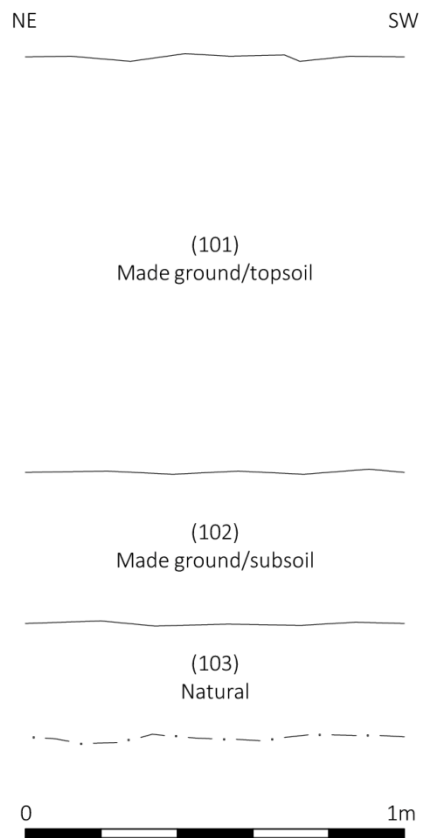


Figure 12: Site stratigraphy as seen in Trench 1 (scale 1:20)



5 Conclusions

Despite the fact that the Watching Brief on the historic fabric did not take place, the initial survey established that the building clearly is considerably older than listed building description suggests. The jowlposts on the first floor as well as the generous scantling of the timbers suggest a 15th century date for the timber framing that was later encased in brickwork in the 18th century. A blocked door in the west wall of the first floor front room confirms its association with the neighbouring property, the internal timberwork of which, however, appears to be largely of a later date (Kaye 2014) and may be associated with the changes to number 40 in the 18th century.

The brick frontage was added in the 18th century and the inglenook fireplace was added to, perhaps at much the same time. The building was then extended to the rear in the 19th century and again in the 20th century. Most of the internal features on the ground floor were lost in the reconfigurations of the 20th century, but the timberwork in the first floor was less extensively disturbed.

Although a number of unstratified artefacts were found, no archaeological features were revealed during the Watching Brief on the groundworks. This was not surprising given the obvious disturbance that had taken place. No evidence could be seen of the previous abbey precincts, which may have once been located in this area. This may be due to past ground reduction, which could have truncated them. Much of the ground on the north side of the abbey was stripped back and dumped in this area at some point in the post-medieval or modern period (pers. comm Simon West 2017). As a result there is a great deal of made ground here containing detritus from this area of the town. This was confirmed by the large amount of animal bone, clay pipe stems, pottery, CBM, glass and oyster shell. Some of the pottery looked to be late medieval or early post-medieval, along with some tableware, glass and CBM that was more likely late post-medieval or Victorian. This mix of periods confirms the high level of disturbance in this area.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Cannon, Morgan and Rheinberg Partnership for commissioning this report on behalf of Mariella Viventi. Thanks are also due to Isobel Thompson of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents; the staff of Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies for their assistance in the historic research and to Simon West, District Archaeologist for St Albans City and District Council monitoring the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA and Chris Martin Taylor BSc. The report was written by Karin Kaye and Chris Martin-Taylor, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

- Written Scheme of Investigation
- Report
- Historical & Survey notes
- Architect's survey drawings
- List of photographs
- B/W prints
- B/W negatives
- CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS).



8 References

Standards & Specifications

- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.
- CIfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Code of Conduct* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA 2014 *Standards & Guidance Documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: Historic England
- HE 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London: Historic England
- Shlasko, E. 2016 *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Watching Brief and Archaeological Observation, Investigation & Recording: 14 George Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire*. KDK library reference 240/SAG/1
- SMA 1995 *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive - the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. London: Society for Museum Archaeologists
- Walker K 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*. London: United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section

Books and Historical Sources

- Brown N. & Glazebrooke J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties – 2 Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8
- Clutterbuck, R. 1827 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford Vol 3* London: Nichols, Son, and Bentley
- Historic England: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1019136>
- Kaye, K. 2014 *Historic Building Watching brief Report: 15 George Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire 045/SGS/2*
- Medlycott M. (ed) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Re-visited: a revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
- Neal D.S., Wardle A. & Hunn J. 1990 *Excavation of the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Settlement at Gorhambury, St Albans*. Archaeological Report No 14. English Heritage
- Niblett R. 1999 *The Excavation of a Ceremonial Site at Folly Lane, Verulamium*. Britannia Monograph Series. London: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies
- Niblett R. and Thompson I. 2005 *Alban's Buried Towns: An Assessment of St. Albans' Archaeology up to AD 1600*. Oxford: Oxbow Books
- St Albans Abbey: <https://www.stalbanscathedral.org/history/monastic-site>



-
- St Albans District Council 2016 *Conservation Area Character Statement for St Albans*.
(http://www.stalbans.gov.uk/Images/St%20Albans%20Conservation%20Area%20Character%20Statement%20Key%20List%20and%20Map_tcm15-13996.pdf).
- Stead I.M. & Rigby V 1989 *Verulamium: The King Harry Lane Site*. London: English Heritage in association with British Museum Publications
- Victoria County History: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol2/pp469-477>
- West S. 2017 [personal communications between Chris Martin-Taylor and Simon West, 5th and 10th July 2017 at 14 George St, St Albans]
- Wheeler M. & Wheeler T. 1936 *Verulamium: A Belgic and Two Roman Cities*. London: Society of Antiquaries

Maps

- British Geological Society (BGS) 2015: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
(Accessed: 09/09/16)
- 1822 Map of St Albans (Clutterbuck, R. *1827 The History & Antiquities of the County of Hertford* London: Nichols & Son)
- 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1879 XXXIV.11
- 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 1898 XXXIV.11
- 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 1924 XXXIV.11



Appendix 1: Survey sheets

Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Elevation: North
Description:	<p>Brick built in Flemish bond under a clay tiled roof. Early 20th century shopfront with a fully glazed door with rectangular light above to left and right of window. The door to the left opens onto staircase leading to first floor as this is a separate unit.</p> <p>Two 2-light timber casements to the first floor with queen closers to either side.</p>	
Recorder: KK	Survey Date: 27.09.2016	



Plate 1: North elevation (20)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Elevation: South
Description:	Single storey extension under a slate roof. First floor has been largely rebuilt with machine cut posts and modern timber window. The wall has been rendered and painted. The roof is of clay tiles.	
Recorder: KK	Survey Date: 27.09.2016	



Plate 2: South elevation (19)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Room no: G1
Location: On street frontage		Function: Shop
Wall form & decor: Timber studwork with redundant mortice and stave hole partially exposed in the west wall behind plasterboard. Partition wall to east, shop front to north and wall removed to south		
Ceiling / roof structure: Historical joists above modern ceiling		
Windows: Full height shop window to north		
Doors: Fully glazed door with rectangular light above to north to west of window		
Floor: North-south aligned boards with repairs in plywood boards in front of the door		
Fireplace:		
Staircase: Step up to G2 to the south		
Other architectural details: The staircase, which is access by its own front door, is partitioned off to the east of the room. There is a hatch in the southwest corner to the cellar, which was not accessible during the survey.		
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 27.09.2016

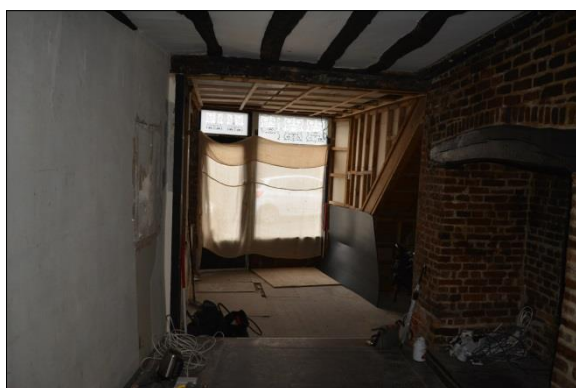


Plate 3: Room G1: view to north (11)



Plate 4: Room G1: view to south (13)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Room no: G2
Location: South of G1		Function: Shop
Wall form & decor: Brick to east, painted plaster to west. Wall removed to south other than the studs. Open to north		
Ceiling / roof structure: Exposed beams aligned north-south		
Windows: -		
Doors: -		
Floor: Timber		
Fireplace: Brick built inglenook fireplace in east wall. Brickwork to the back is original but it has been added to in the (?) 18 th century and has later repairs and additions including the 20 th century hearth and flue. Original bricks measure 23 x 7-8 x 6.5cm. Salt hole and shelf to the right. Arched timber lintel above.		
Staircase: Step down to G1 and up to G3		
Other architectural details:		
Recorder: KK	Survey Date: 27.09.2016	



Plate 5: Room G2: view to south (12)



Plate 6: Room G2: fireplace (14)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Room no: G3
Location: south of G2		Function: -
Wall form & decor: Half height brick wall c.50cm wide dividing the western end of Rooms G2 and G3. Otherwise painted plasterboard		
Ceiling / roof structure: Modern joists		
Windows: Small single light window to south		
Doors:		
Floor: Tiled		
Fireplace:		
Staircase: Step down to G2		
Other architectural details: This was recently subdivided into 4 rooms.		
Recorder: KK	Survey Date: 27.09.2016	



Plate 7: Room G3: view to southeast (15)



Plate 8: Room G3: view to north (16)



Plate 9: Room G3: view to south (17)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Room no: G4
Location: Southern end of the building		Function:
Wall form & decor: 19 th century brickwork		
Ceiling / roof structure: Modern joists		
Windows: Two casements to south. Small top hung to north		
Doors: Door between the window to the south		
Floor: Concrete		
Fireplace:		
Staircase:		
Other architectural details: Single storey extension		
Recorder: KK	Survey Date: 27.09.2016	



Plate 10: Room G4: northeast corner (18)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Room no: F1
Location: Southern end of the building		Function: Office
Wall form & decor: Timber frame to north modernised to house glazed screen and door. Mostly painted plaster but with some exposed timbers including posts to either side of window and beams at junction of the ceiling.		
Ceiling / roof structure: Painted plasterboard		
Windows: Modern to south		
Doors: Glazed door to north		
Floor: Carpeted		
Fireplace:		
Staircase:		
Other architectural details: Slight recess in east wall with built in cupboards at the bottom.		
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 27.09.2016



Plate 11: Room F1: view to south (1)



Plate 12: Room F1: view to northeast (2)

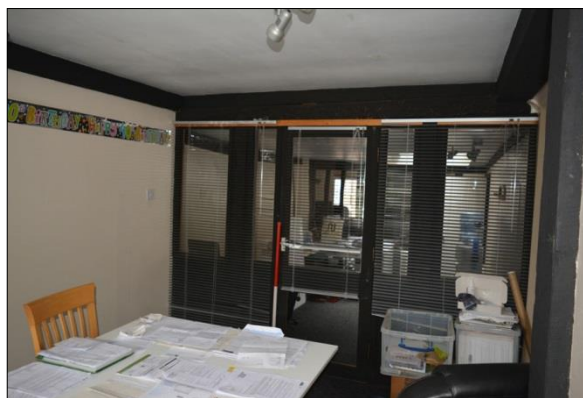


Plate 13: Room F1: view to northwest (3)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Room no: F2
Location: Between F1 and F3		Function: Office
Wall form & decor: Painted plaster with some exposed timberwork to E & W. Exposed timberwork to north with an opening in the eastern end for access to F3		
Ceiling / roof structure: Painted plasterboard		
Windows: Skylight		
Doors: Ledge and braced door to east, Glazed door to F1 in screen to south		
Floor: Carpet		
Fireplace:		
Staircase:		
Other architectural details:		
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 27.09.2016



Plate 14: Room F2: view to north (4)



Plate 15: Room F2: view to south (5)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Room no: F3
Location: Northern end of the building		Function: Office
Wall form & decor: Timberwork to west with former door now blocked and braced. Jowlposts to northeast and southwest		
Ceiling / roof structure: Axial beam and one exposed rafter to the south		
Windows: two 2-light casements with secondary glazing to north		
Doors:		
Floor: Carpet		
Fireplace:		
Staircase:		
Other architectural details: Hatch to roof space.		
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 27.09.2016



Plate 16: Room F3: view to southwest (6)



Plate 17: Room F3: view to northwest (7)



Plate 18: Room F3: view to south (8)



Plate 19: Room F3: view to northeast (9)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Room no: F4
Location: Eastern end of the building		Function: Staircase
Wall form & decor: Some timberwork to the east otherwise painted		
Ceiling / roof structure: Painted		
Windows:		
Doors: Fully glazed door to the north		
Floor: Carpet		
Fireplace:		
Staircase: Enclosed stair with handrail to the west		
Other architectural details:		
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 27.09.2016

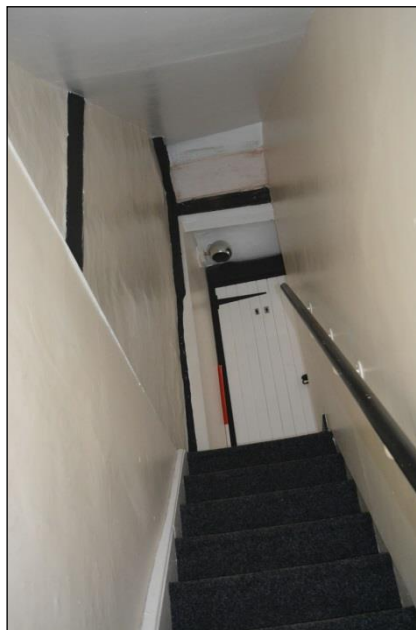


Plate 20: Room F4: view to south (10)



Project No: 240/SAG	Project: 14 George Street St Albans	Room no: F5
Location: Opposite staircase		Function: WC
Wall form & decor: Tiled with timbers to the east		
Ceiling / roof structure:		
Windows:		
Doors:		
Floor:		
Fireplace:		
Staircase:		
Other architectural details: Modern interior, too small to photograph		
Recorder: KK		Survey Date: 27.09.2016



Appendix 2: List of Survey Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 240/SAG			Site Name: 14 George Street, St Albans	
Shot	B&W	Digital	View	Subject
1		x	S	Room F1: south wall
2		x	NE	Room F1: north east corner
3		x	NW	Room F1: north wall
4		x	N	Room F2: north wall
5		x	S	Room F2: south wall
6		x	SW	Room F3: west wall
7		x	NW	Room F3: northwest corner
8		x	SW	Room F3: south wall
9		x	NE	Room F3: northeast corner
10		x	S	View up the stairs
11		x	N	Rooms G1 & 2: view to north
12		x	S	Ground floor: view to south
13		x	NW	Room G1: timber detail in west wall
14		x	SE	Room G2: fireplace
15		x	SE	Room G3: southeast corner
16		x	S	Room G3: south wall
17		x	N	Room G3: small wall to north
18		x	NE	Room G4: northeast corner
19		x	N	Rear elevation
20		x	S	Front elevation



Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	14 George Street St Albans	Project Site Code	240/SAG
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-262949	Event/Accession no	TBC
OS reference	TL 14495 07170	Study area size	118 sq m
Project Type	Historic Building & Archaeological Watching Brief	Height (mAOD)	107m
Short Description	<p>Between October 2016 and July 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording, a Historic Building Watching Brief and an Archaeological Watching Brief of 14 George Street, St Albans as part of the planning permission for the conversion of the building to residential use. The building is a Grade II listed structure located immediately to the north of abbey precinct on the site of a medieval burgage plot. Although described as having been constructed in the later 18th century, the timber framing behind the brick built frontage is clearly late medieval. The building was extended in the 19th and again in the 20th century.</p> <p>The archaeological watching brief on the ground reduction in the rear garden revealed considerable made ground containing unstratified animal bone, oyster shell, clay pipe stems, CBM, glass and pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 19th century. No archaeological features were discovered and there was no evidence for the abbey wall that was thought to have traversed the site.</p>		
Previous work	None	Site status	Grade II listed building
Planning proposal	Conversion to residential use, removal of storefront and reconstruction of front façade, removal and replacement of rear extension	Current land use	Commercial
Local Planning Authority	St Albans City and District Council	Planning application ref.	5/2015/2169
Monument type	Building	Monument period	Medieval
Significant finds	None	Future work	No
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	n/a	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Director/Supervisor	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA
Sponsor/funding body	M. Viventi		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	21.08.2016	End date	07.07.2017
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	St Albans Museum	None	
Paper		WSI, Report, field notes	
Digital		WSI, Report, photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Historic Building Watching Brief and Archaeological Watching Brief: 14 George Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK Archaeology 240/2		



Author(s)	Karin Kaye MA MCIFA & Chris Martin BSc		
Page nos		Date	14.02.2019



Appendix 4: Hertfordshire HER Summary Sheet

Site name and address: 14 George Street	
County: Hertfordshire	District: St Albans City & District
Village/Town: St Albans	Parish: St Albans
Planning application reference: 5/2015/2169	
Client's name, address, & tel. no: N. Viventi	
Nature of application: Conversion to residential use, removal of storefront and reconstruction of front façade, removal and replacement of rear extension	
Present land use: Commercial	
Size of application area: 118 sq m	Size of area investigated: 35sq m
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 14495 07170	Site code: 240/SAG
Site director: Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd
Type of work: Historic Building Watching Brief & Archaeological Watching Brief	
Date of work: Start: 21.08.2016	Finish: 07.07.2017
Curating museum: St Albans	
Related HER nos:	Periods represented: Medieval & post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports:	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>Between October 2016 and July 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording, a Historic Building Watching Brief and an Archaeological Watching Brief of 14 George Street, St Albans as part of the planning permission for the conversion of the building to residential use. The building is a Grade II listed structure located immediately to the north of abbey precinct on the site of a medieval burgage plot. Although described as having been constructed in the later 18th century, the timber framing behind the brick built frontage is clearly late medieval. The building was extended in the 19th and again in the 20th century.</p> <p>The archaeological watching brief on the ground reduction in the rear garden revealed considerable made ground containing unstratified animal bone, oyster shell, clay pipe stems, CBM, glass and pottery dating from the late medieval period to the 19th century. No archaeological features were discovered and there was no evidence for the abbey wall that was thought to have traversed the site</p>	
Author: Karin Kaye MA MCIfA & Chris Martin-Taylor BSc	Date: 14 th February 2019