

**35 KINGS ROAD, ST ALBANS,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (field work & report)	
NGR: TL 4104 0747	Report No. 3854
District: St Albans	Site Code: AS 1370
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3828
Signed:	Date: June 2011

98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ

Tel 01992 558170

Fax 01992 553359

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk

www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk

Registered Number: 4702122



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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>35 Kings Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In December 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at No. 35 Kings Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4104 0747). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Chris Patrick in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a part single and part two-storey rear extension to the property.</i>			
<i>The site is situated on the northern side of Kings Street, close to the city centre of St Albans and within an area designated as ASR 25 on the Local Plan, which covers the area of St Albans including Saxon Kingsbury, the Saxon and medieval town, and Sopwell Nunnery. The site had a potential for archaeological remains of Roman, Saxon and medieval date, and the greatest potential was for remains of Roman burials associated with Mount Pleasant cemetery.</i>			
<i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>20th December 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3828</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1370</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within ASR 25 area on the Local Plan</i>		
Current land use	<i>Rear yard of the house</i>		
Planned development	<i>New part single and part 2-storey extension to the house</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>St Albans</i>	<i>St Peter</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL3 4TQ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 150m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4104 0747</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 85m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>SADC</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Chris Patrick</i>		
Full title	<i>35 Kings Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3854</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2011</i>		

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In December 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at No. 35 Kings Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4104 0747). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Chris Patrick in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a part single and part two-storey rear extension to the property.

The site is situated on the northern side of Kings Street, close to the city centre of St Albans and within an area designated as ASR 25 on the Local Plan, which covers the area of St Albans including Saxon Kingsbury, the Saxon and medieval town and Sopwell Nunnery. The site had a potential for archaeological remains of Roman, Saxon and medieval date, and the greatest potential was for remains of Roman burials associated with Mount Pleasant cemetery.

In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at No 35 Kings Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4104 0747; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Mr Chris Patrick in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a part single and part two-storey rear extension to the property (St Albans District Council Planning Ref. 5/09/0789).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to advice received by the client from the St Albans City & District Council District Archaeologist (SADC) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 23/02/2010), and approved by SADC. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The site lies in an area where possible Romano-British, Saxon and medieval remains may be anticipated. It lies within an area designated as ASR 25 on the Local Plan (which covers the area of St Albans including Saxon Kingsbury, the Saxon and medieval town, and Sopwell Nunnery). It lies within the area of the Mount Pleasant Roman cemetery, which is predominantly a cremation cemetery (St Albans UAD Monument 1). The site also lies in the area of the purported Anglo-Saxon *burh* of Kingsbury, though

little evidence of this period, other than possibly undated timber buildings in King Street, has been excavated. Medieval activity was also widespread in the area, with both occupation and mineral extraction identified.

1.4 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The property at 35 Kings Road is one of a number of terraced houses on the northern side of Kings Road overlooking the Ver river valley. It is located between the historic core of the city of St Albans to the north-east, and the community of St Stephens to the south-east. The site takes the form of a long narrow plot (28 x 5.5m).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated within the valley of the River Ver, which meanders on a roughly north-west to south-eastern alignment through the city and only 100m to the east of the site. It is located at c. 85m AOD and on a varied relief that slopes slightly down to the east towards the River Ver.

3.2 Both the city of St Albans and the site are located on a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous Upper Chalk, which is overlain by flinty and chalky drift and possible alluvium associated with the River Ver (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils of the area comprise those of the Charity 2 Association, which are described as well-drained flinty fine silty soils in valley bottoms and calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble on valley sides (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). An archaeological investigation at No.39 Kings Street, carried out by AS in 2009, revealed four layers of made ground overlying the solid geology (Barlow *et al* 2009).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Prehistoric occupation of the St Albans area is well attested, particularly along the valley of the River Ver, which provided a rich source of subsistence. The earliest evidence of human activity in the wider area comprises a scatter of worked flints dating to the Mesolithic period, whilst two possible Bronze Age ring ditches have been detected c. 800m to the west of the site (UAD 14154). An extensive Iron Age settlement, known as *Verlamion*, is known to lie within Prae Wood approximately 2km to the west-south-west of the site, from which evidence for the minting of Tasciovanus and Cunobelin coins have been found (St Albans Archaeology & History website).

4.2 Closer to the site, the Roman town of *Verulamium* has yielded extensive evidence of pre-Roman Iron Age (PRIA) occupation. The earliest route of Folly Lane 200m to the north-east of the site is thought to be the course of the Roman Colchester Road apparently laid out before AD 43 and thus likely Iron Age in date (Margery 1973; UAD 14656). Evidence of three late Iron Age ditches and a single clay bank have also been found within the boundaries of *Verulamium* (UADs 14181, 14336, 14690 & 14304). Many fragments of baked clay moulds were also found beneath an early Claudian rampart on St Michael's Street and are thought to represent the mint of King Tasciovanus, which became disused c. AD 10 (HER 4703).

Romano-British

4.3 At its height, the Roman town of *Verulamium* consisted of the third largest settlement in Britain (Pevsner & Cherry 1997). It was founded in AD 50, yet reputedly destroyed by Queen Boudicca ten years later. The Forum and Basilica at the centre of the town were opened in AD 79, but much of *Verulamium* was destroyed by fire in AD 155 and its remains over c. 80 hectares enclosed within 3rd century city walls (St Albans Archaeology & History website). Extensive archaeological work has taken place within *Verulamium* and has revealed substantial remains including Romano-Celtic temples, theatre, kilns, sewers, buildings, timber-framed shops, tiled floors, furnaces, cobbled tracks, roads and city walls (Pevsner & Cherry 1997; Niblett & Thompson 2005).

4.4 In 1974 a Roman bath house was discovered c. 350m to the north-west, dating to the reign of Antonius Pius in the mid 2nd century AD. A substantial hoard of Roman coins was retrieved from the former cold plunge pool of the baths, dating from the reign of Hadrian to that of Elagabalus (AD 221). The bath house also retained traces of timber outbuildings including beam trenches and post holes (HER 1197, 477, & 1426). The Kingsbury Manor site, c. 200m to the north-west contained a Roman building as well as medieval and later buildings, and other contemporary features (UAD Monuments 725, 723, 722 etc). At the Black Lion Inn car park to the SSE, a Roman building (likely a corn dryer/processor) and Roman, medieval and Tudor pits and other finds are recorded (UAD Monument 276; Event 386).

4.5 Additional Romano-British remains of *Verulamium* have been found in the area of St Michael's Street, to the south-west of the site. Excavations on the north boundary of St Michael's JMI School revealed evidence of Roman structures, surfaces and occupation deposits located within Insula XIX and dated to the 4th century (HER 10798). An investigation at No 21 St Michael's Street revealed remains of Roman wall, a road and unknown surface adjacent to the wall along with the 2nd century pottery (Pozorski 2010). The Mount Pleasant Roman cemetery is known to lie within the area surrounding the site (UAD 14154). The burial ground was predominantly a cremation cemetery. The Six Bells public house in St Michael's Street was built on a 1st century bath house (UAD 14142) and St Michael's Church on the Roman Basilica (UAD 14366). Significant environmental evidence has also been recovered from *Verulamium*, in particular from an oak and alder 'raft' (UAD 14524; Niblett & Thompson 2005).

Anglo-Saxon

4.6 Post-Roman occupation of *Verulamium* is indicated by an area of gravel metalling over collapsed building No. 3 within in Insula XIV and 250m to the west of the site (UAD 14267). By the 8th century, the Saxon town of St.Albans/*Verulamium* was known as *Watlingchester* or *Verulamchester* and was described by the historian Bede in AD 730 as containing the '*beautiful church worthy of Alban's martyrdom*' (St Albans Archaeology & History website). St. Albans Abbey was founded in AD 793 by King Offa of Mercia, although the site lay within the manor of Kingsbury, which belonged to the Saxon kings and was bought by Alfric before he became abbot of St. Albans (Page 1902). Although the manor of Kingsbury was not listed in the Domesday Book of 1086, it is thought that the '*pond for fish*' listed in the town of St Albans' entry refers to Alfric's large fishpond known as '*Fischpol*' (Morris 1976; Page 1902).

Medieval

4.7 By 1086, the town of St Albans incorporated 10 hides, land for 16 ploughs, a park for woodland beasts and three mills valued at 40s, one of which consisted of Kingsbury Mill close to St Michael's Street (HER 5804; Morris 1976). In AD 1077, Paul of Caen, the first Norman Abbot, began rebuilding the Abbey of St Albans (St Albans Archaeology & History website).

St. Peter's Street, High Street, Market Place, Holywell Street and Fishpool Street were probably all well established in roughly their present positions by the 11th century. The medieval period also saw the division of the town into four wards, roughly corresponding to the built-up areas of the four modern parishes of St Stephen, St Michael, St Peter and the Abbey of St Alban itself. These were each given a constable of the peace and two chief pledges to maintain order by Abbott Richard de Wallingford (1260 – 1291). By 1327 the boundaries of the borough had been formerly recorded although it is likely that they had already been determined well before then. The Priory was dissolved in 1539 and the Abbey Church became the parish church when it was bought by the local people in 1553 (Page 1912). A number of extant medieval structures are recorded in the area surrounding the site and include the monastic barn at Kingsbury (HER 9490/UAD 14722) and the timber-framed buildings of Nos. 14 – 16 St Michael's Street (Pevsner & Cherry 1997). Mineral extraction is also known from the area.

Post medieval & later

4.8 The post-medieval growth of St Albans was slow. It had a rural market town character, was a pilgrimage site of St Alban, and it was located on a coach route to/from London. A short distance to the north-west of the present site the Kingsbury Brewery was built in 1827 the buildings of which remain virtually unaltered today (HER 5389). Later development saw the steady expansion of various industries such as printing, engineering, clothing and hat manufacture, while the construction of the railway in 1858 allowed an increase in communication and trade. The Abbey Church was granted a Cathedral status and the town received a City charter in 1877. In the inter-war years it became a popular centre for the electronics industry. After the World War II the town expanded significantly as it took a part in the post-War redistribution of population out of London (St Albans Archaeology & History website).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The principal element monitored was hand-excavated foundation trench for a new rear extension to the house (Fig. 2).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Deposits located within the area of excavation were recorded in sample sections shown below.

<i>W part of foundation trench. Sample section 1, facing NW</i> <i>0.00 = 85.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	M1000	Floor of demolished part of building. Concrete overlain with tiles.
0.10 – 0.36m	L1001	Made ground. Mid brown, friable, silty sand with yellow loose sand.
0.36 – 0.72m	L1002	Made ground. Dark greyish brown, compact, clayey silt with CBM fragments.
0.72m+	L1003	Natural white, compact, chalk.

<i>W part of foundation trench. Sample section 2, facing SE</i> <i>0.00 = 85.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	M1004	Path within yard. Grey stone pavement blocks.
0.03 – 0.40m	L1005	Blackish brown, loose, gravel with sandy silt.
0.40 – 0.56m	L1002	Made ground. As above.
0.56m+	L1003	Natural chalk. As above.

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

The site stratigraphy consisted of layers of made ground containing modern CBM fragments and overlying the solid geology. Deposit L1005 was likely a levelling layer for the yard pavement. The natural geology (L1003) was present at 0.55 – 0.75m below existing ground level and comprised a white, compact, chalk.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors, not even the snowy weather, inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Romano-British, Saxon and medieval archaeology, and the greatest potential was for remains of Roman burials associated with Mount Pleasant cemetery. The site lies within the area of the cemetery.

8.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified except the presence of relatively modern deposits of made ground. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place. No residual finds were recovered.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Verulamium Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Mr Simon West of St Albans City and District Council.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

HER/UAD	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
4703	1361 0752	Many fragments of baked clay moulds found beneath an early Claudian rampart on St Michael's Street and thought to represent the Mint of King Tasciovanus, which became disused c. AD 10
14181	13667 07460	Late Iron Age ditch at Verulamium in Insula XIX considered to be a property boundary deliberately filled in at the conquest
14304	13627 07515	Clay bank along part of north-east side of Roman city of Verulamium thought to be late Iron Age in date
14336	13532 07223	Late Iron Age four-sided but irregular ditch enclosing the site of the forum and basilica at Verulamium
14656	1392 0773	The earliest route of Folly Lane is thought to be the course of the Colchester Road apparently laid out before AD 43 and which runs from the direction of timber tower site
14690	13686 07325	Late Iron Age ditch cut into natural at Verulamium in Insula XVIII and filled in c. AD 75 with silt and tips of gravel
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
1885	1397 0741	Ditch on Fishpool Street containing 2 nd century pottery and later in date than lowest levels of road metalling, underlying the modern road surface at this point
6730	1356 0746	Cropmark of two concentric squares interpreted as a Romano-Celtic temple at Verulamium in Insula XVII
6731	1350 0747	Cropmark of two concentric squares interpreted as a Romano-Celtic temple at Verulamium in Insula XVII
6801	135 074	Complete Roman theatre at Verulamium constructed c. AD 150 and comprising a central circular area (the orchestra), around which are banked spectator seats; with a stage located at the rear
6811	1359 0723	Roman kiln at Verulamium in Insula XIII represented by a considerable amount of pimply, poorly-fired lead glazed pottery of homogeneous character incorporated in a 2 nd century building level
10798	1360 0735	Excavations on the north boundary of St Michael's JMI School revealed evidence of Roman structures, surfaces and occupation deposits located within Insula XIX and dated to the 4 th century
12072	1385 0758	Part of a Roman masonry building on Branch Road extends northwards and may also extend south under Kingsbury barn, included a northern room with a cobbled surface and contained pottery dating to the 3 rd - 4 th century
14142	13692 07392	1 st century masonry building found under the Six Bells PH in St Michael's Street represents a Roman bath house at Verulamium in Insula XIX
14154	13527 07837	Roman cemetery represented by several hundred burials found to the north of the river near St Michael's Street/Kingsbury, along with two possible Bronze Age ring ditches
14166	13491 07391	Roman coin hoard comprising 50 denarii buried against an inside wall in a Period IIB row of shops at Verulamium in Insula XIV
14167	13497 07343	Roman coin hoard comprising 8 coins buried in collapsed debris of Building No. 3 at Verulamium in Insula XIV
14170	13644 07460	Roman coin hoard comprising 90 radiates inside semi-basement of building No. 3 at Verulamium in Insula XIX
14174	13647 07587	Roman coin hoard comprising 28 coins of Tetricus to Gratian, found in a wooden box on peaty river mud from Frere's Site R at Verulamium

14175	13538 07369	Course of the Roman central sewer, comprising masonry with an arched roof, known from the Forum area downhill towards the river at the city wall
14193	13598 07215	Traces of Roman buildings comprising chalk wall bases and floors below Insula XIII at Verulamium
14194	1363 0726	A group of wooden huts of partially clinker-built construction found in Insula XIII at Verulamium
14195	1363 0726	Timber-framed building on timber piles over early ditch in Insula XIII
14196	13645 07271	Timber-framed building below Insula XIII building No. 3
14203	13509 07378	Timber-framed row of shops along the Watling Street frontage in Insula XIV
14204	13507 07379	Timber-framed row of shops along the Watling Street frontage in Insula XIV
14205	13505 07379	Timber-framed row of shops along the Watling Street frontage in Insula XIV
14206	13507 07377	Timber-framed row of shops along the Watling Street frontage in Insula XIV
14207	13502 07382	Timber-framed row of shops comprising several structures sharing a portico in Insula XIV
14208	13505 07349	Timber-framed building below Insula XIV building No. 3
14209	13508 07353	Timber-framed building below Insula XIV building No. 3
14210	13506 07348	Timber-framed building below Insula XIV building No. 3
14212	13618 07510	Timber rectangular structure at the north-eastern side of Insula XVII
14213	13618 07510	Traces of a timber building on the north-eastern edge of Insula XVII
14214	13606 07506	Timber building of unusual construction behind Claudian bank in Insula XVII
14215	13610 07505	Large timber-framed building partly over Claudian bank in Insula XVII
14217	13665 07285	Traces of a timber building below Insula XVIII building No. 1 room 9
14218	13667 07281	Timber building below Insula XVIII building No. 1 room 10
14219	13655 07295	Timber building below Insula XVIII building No. 1 rooms 1 - 5
14220	13695 07234	Opus signinum floor found within Insula XVIII
14221	13646 07330	Rectangular floor cut into cobbled open space in Insula XIX
14222	13583 07359	Timber building below Insula XIX building No. 1 - 2
14224	13673 07	Timber building fronting onto street to the north-east of the gate in Insula XIX
14225	13687 07385	Timber building below the bath house Insula XIX Building 4
14265	1363 0726	Open hearth with a wattle screen, later than Insula XIII Building 3
14266	13520 07368	Floors and occupation material below first structure on Insula XIV
14269	13668 07281	1 st century occupation indicated by post-holes and stakeholes, earliest traces below Insula XVIII Building 1 rooms 9 - 11
14276	13916 07502	Malting oven on natural chalk bank behind Black Lion, Fishpool Street
14292	13501 07346	Small masonry house, altered once, with mosaic and hypocausts in Insula XIV
14293	13664 07288	Large masonry building, extending a much smaller one, with hypocausts in Insula XVII
14294	13666 07283	Late Roman masonry building in Insula XVIII
14312	13650 07577	Bank acting as a revetment of the river Ver on the north-eastern side of the Roman city
14315	13676 07350	Metalworkers' bowl furnace on gravel surface at edge of street in Insula XIX
14337	13657 07582	Cobbled track behind the river revetment at Verulamium
14338	13953 07440	Possible Roman road represented by the lowest surface of Fishpool Street, at the St Michael's end
14351	1374 0707	Roman road in Insulae VIII, II, III, XI NE
14352	1378 0717	Roman road in Insulae XLI, XL, XIII NE comprising a continuation of Watling Street north to the city wall

14353	1333 0753	Watling Street north end, from junction with Colchester Road to the Chester Gate
14356	1375 0720	Roman road in Insulae XL and XXXIX
14357	1345 0706	Silchester Road within the walls in Insulae XXIII, XXIV, XI, XIII NW
14358	13946 07637	Colchester Road, from junction with Silchester Road through the north-eastern Gate to Folly Lane
14359	13691 07431	Roman road in Insulae XX, XXI, XXII, XII, XIX NW
14361	1347 0736	Roman road in Insula XXVIII NE
14366	13573 07311	Very large masonry basilica beneath St Michael's Church and churchyard
14372	13603 07103	Masonry forum structure built around very large central courtyard, with some projecting rooms at Verulamium
14402	13596 07214	Rectangular structure with corridor in west corner of Insula XIII
14403	13599 07214	Double rectangle shape, a rebuild of an earlier building in west corner of Insula XIII
14404	1359 0721	Late walls and robber trenches over earlier structure in west corner of Insula XIII
14405	13656 07198	Several oblique walls in centre of Insula XIII
14406	13671 07247	Small rectangular structure later incorporated into Insula XIII Building 3
14407	13654 07262	Large L-shaped building, partly timber-framed at Verulamium
14409	13631 07253	Rectangular structure of mortar-rubble and chalk, with gravel floors, south of Insula XIII
14410	13631 07253	Rebuilding of structure south of Insula XIII Building 3
14411	13695 07201	Corner of an apparently large rectangular building with verandahs at Verulamium
14413	13523 07367	Rectangular structure, the end building of the row of shops in Insula XIV
14414	13515 07375	Rectangular structure with small rear extension, sharing a colonnade with XIV, 1, both shops
14415	13503 07384	Footings of small rectangular building on Watling Street, part of the row of shops in Insula XIV
14416	13493 07398	Apparently L-shaped structure with cellar and mosaic floor, part of row of shops in Insula XIV
14417	13485 07395	Small rectangular structure with party walls, part of row of shops in Insula XIV
14424	13514 07443	Traces of a building in the south-western part of Insula XVII
14425	13670 07282	Parts of four rooms with well-built masonry walls beneath Insula XVIII Building 1
14426	13668 07278	Adaptation of XVIII Building 1 to accommodate industrial use, with post holes and ovens
14427	13585 07354	One or more buildings with very strong foundations and several rooms in Insula XIX
14429	13641 07456	Parts of a building with cellar and semi-basement towards the northern end of Insula XIX
14430	13562 07394	Part of a building with tessellated floors on western side of Insula XIX
14431	13624 07333	Wall running parallel to Watling Street near south end of Insula XIX
14489	13821 07177	Large house with verandah, possibly more than one structure, filling centre of Insula XXXIX
14491	13754 07156	Large building in north corner of Insula XL
14492	13800 07151	Parts of a building fronting onto street XL NE
14504	13560 07452	Small square temple building towards centre of Insula XVII
14505	13554 07466	Small square temple building and trace of temenos wall near centre of Insula XVII
14513	13648 07493	City wall from North Gate to North-east Gate
14514	13886 07091	City wall from North-east Gate to London Gate
14515	13650 07569	Metalwork and coins thrown into River Ver at Verulamium and interpreted as Roman ritual deposits

14519	13746 07403	Traces of a wall just outside North-east Gate
14524	13650 07511	Oak and alder branches laid down as a 'raft' inside the bulge in the city wall in Insula XVII
14525	13649 07511	Timber structure composed of three rows of posts, revetting Claudian bank in Insula XVII
14526	13651 07506	Working floors and lines of stakeholes at east corner of Insula XVII
14527	13648 07506	Foundation trench and possible oven behind bulge in city wall
14533	13757 07404	Succession of cobbled floors, apparently from timber buildings, outside the north-eastern Gate in St Michael's Street
14644	13647 07192	Two walls of a timber building with possible associated courtyard and oven in Insula XIII
14669	1350 0741	Fragment of wall at edge of Watling Street, St Michael's Lodge, originally in Insula XVII
14681	13712 07376	Black earth deposit over good cobble surface, almost certainly of street from the Basilica to the north-eastern gate found at No. 31 St Michael's Street
14697	1361 0728	Roman forum phase 2 rebuilt at Verulamium after the Antonine Fire
14698	1361 0729	Early phase of the Basilica represented by a range of small rooms along the Watling street frontage and destroyed in Antonine fire
14711	1351 0737	Plank-lined drains between Insula XIV workshops.
14723	1384 0753	Part of a large pit with animal bone and pottery found at Kingsbury Manor, St Michael's Street
14724	1383 0754	Tip of rubbish dated to the 1 st - late 3 rd century found at Kingsbury Manor, St Michael's Street
14725	13854 07585	Flint and mortar building with at least three rooms found at Kingsbury Dairy, St Michael's Street
Anglo-Saxon (AD 43 – 1066)		
4079	1357 0730	St Michael's Church was possibly founded by abbot 'Wulsin' in AD 948 and comprises a Saxon nave and chancel walls, with a rare example of a 13 th century painted Doom or Last Judgment in the chancel
14162	13572 07304	St Michael's Church is known to have Saxon foundations and was deliberately built over Roman basilica in centre of Roman city of Verulamium
14267	13495 07356	Post-Roman occupation of Verulamium in Insula XIV indicated by an area of gravel metalling over collapsed building No. 3
Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500)		
4072	1383 0748	The 'Gonnerstone' is a large boulder situated at the corner of St Michael's Street and Fishpool Street and represents a medieval boundary marker first mentioned in 1327
5093	1382 0746	St Michael's Road bridge carries the route of the pre-1830 road over the River Ver and was built in 1765, replacing earlier structures
5804	1380 0748	Kingsbury Mill on St Michael's Street was originally a medieval mill in the manor of Kingsbury, belonging to the abbey, and may be one of the watermills in St Albans already existing in 1086
9490	138 075	The monastic barn at Kingsbury was erected probably in the 1390s by John de la Moot, abbot of St Albans, on monastic granges for the collection of their own produce
14159	13580 07338	Medieval graveyard around St Michael's Church
14227	13692 07392	Traces of medieval and later floors, one over another, outside the Six Bells in St Michael's Street containing post-Roman tile
14303	13970 07290	16 th century tannery run by the Gape family on site of St Michael's Manor pond in Fishpool Street, possibly dating from at least 1456
14538	13840 07482	The 'Gonnerstone' is a large boulder situated at the corner of St Michael's Street and Fishpool Street and represents a medieval boundary marker first mentioned in 1327

14629	14119 08082	Lost lower end of Everlasting Lane, joining Fishpool Street is presumably medieval, and once ran south across the field west of Branch Road
14722	13859 07562	Dendrochronology dating for timber at the monastic barn at Kingsbury gives a felling date of 1373 – 74, confirming its likely erection in the 1390s
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)		
7073	1376 0745	Site of a malting on St Michael's Street, identified from the 1838 tithe map, but since demolished and replaced by terraced houses
Undated remains		
14027	12984 07063	Cropmarks seen near Prae Wood House in 1971, between Fosse and Prae Wood earthworks may be field boundaries
14216	13561 07502	Timber hut circles and rectilinear enclosure complex shown at Verulamium in Insula XVII
14226	13621 07347	Undated masonry building on St Michael's Street, which may be medieval, as it is not on the alignment of the Roman buildings in Insula XIX
14323	13593 07265	Mound on south-eastern side of St Michael's churchyard may have been late medieval or later remains of the medieval church house
14523	13645 07584	Length of wall with dressed stone corner on north side of river bank at Verulamium, which dug into late Roman alluvial deposits
14631	13159 08109	Back Lane is a minor road running from Kingsbury Manor along the north-eastern side of the river to The Prae and Prae Mill and was mapped in 1634
14650	13829 07571	Flint and mortar wall at Kingsbury Farm assumed to be medieval or later in date

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Kings Road, St Albans. View SE.



DP 2. The site to the rear of No 35 Kings Road. View NE.



DP 3. The area of new extension. View SSW.



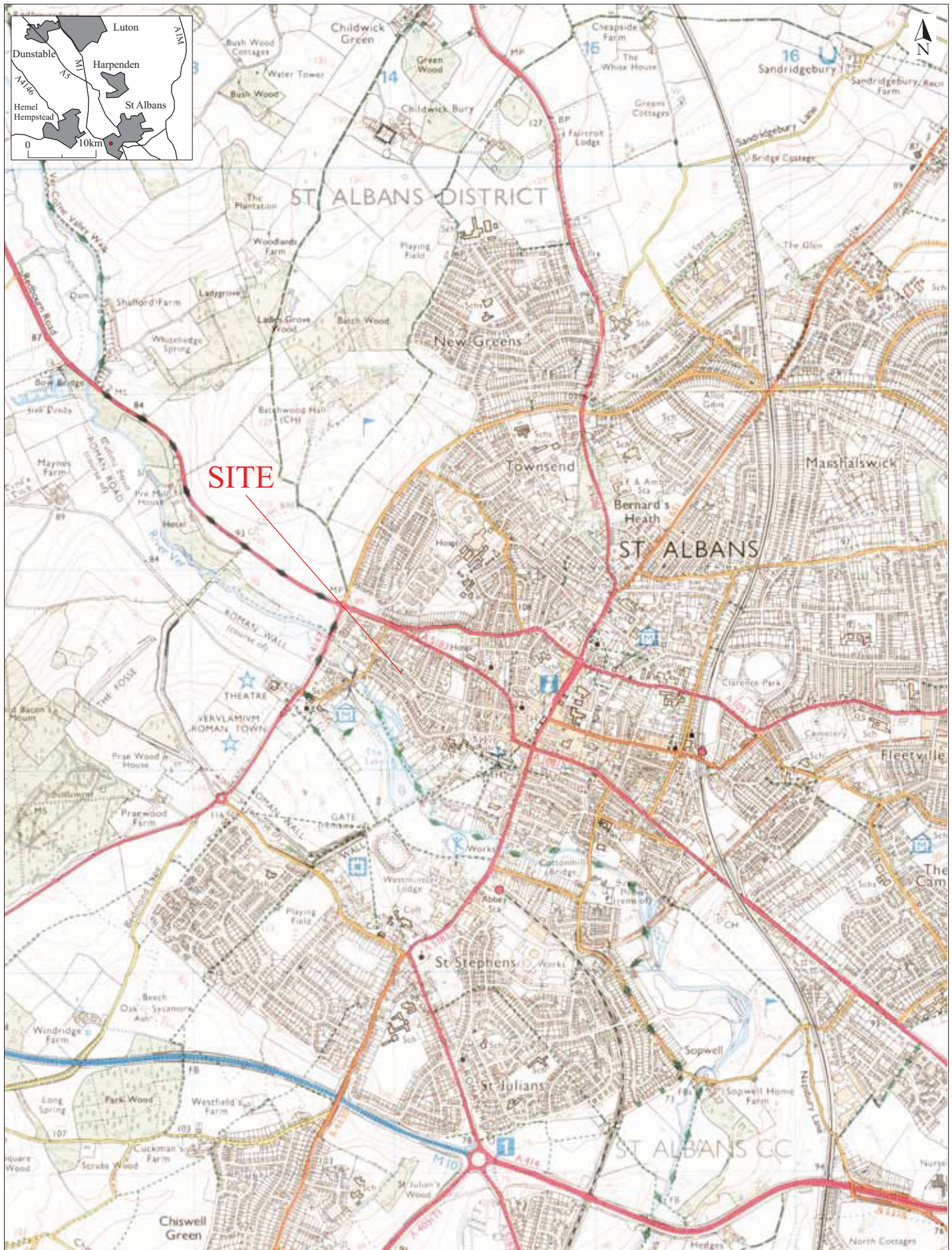
DP 4. N part of foundation trench. View ENE.



DP 5. W part of foundation trench. Sample section 1. View SE.

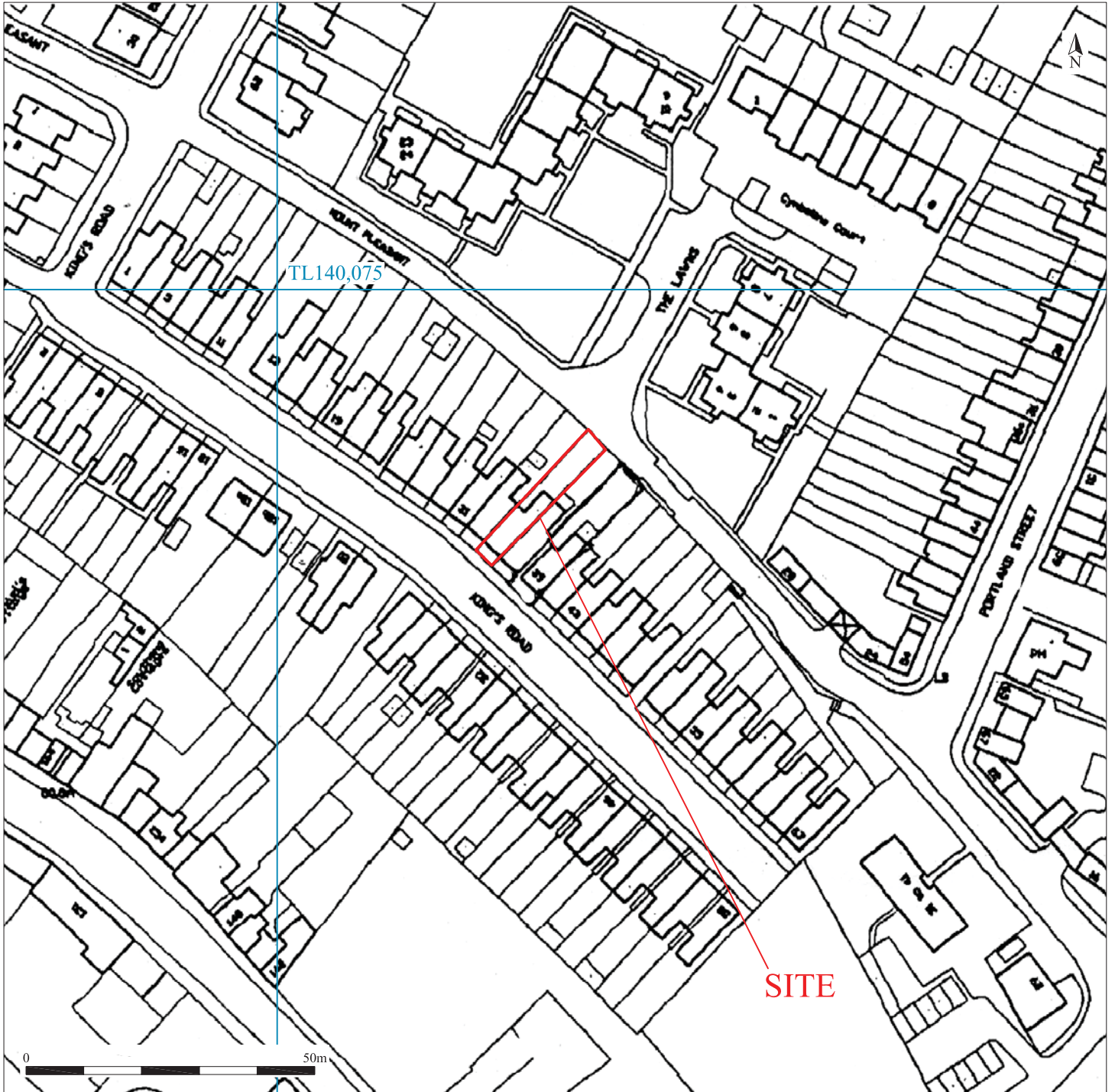


DP 6. W part of foundation trench. Sample section 2. View NW.



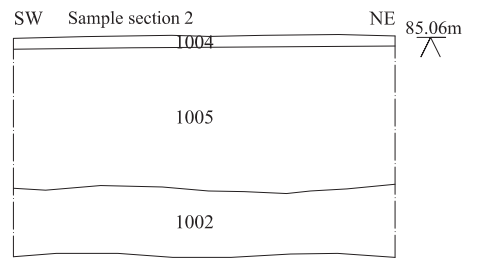
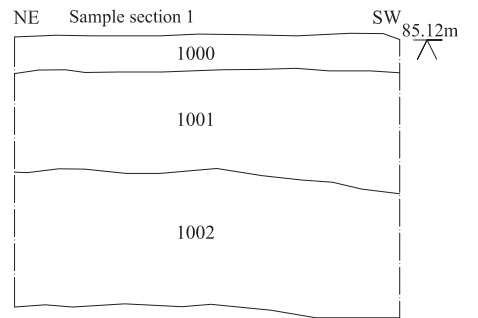
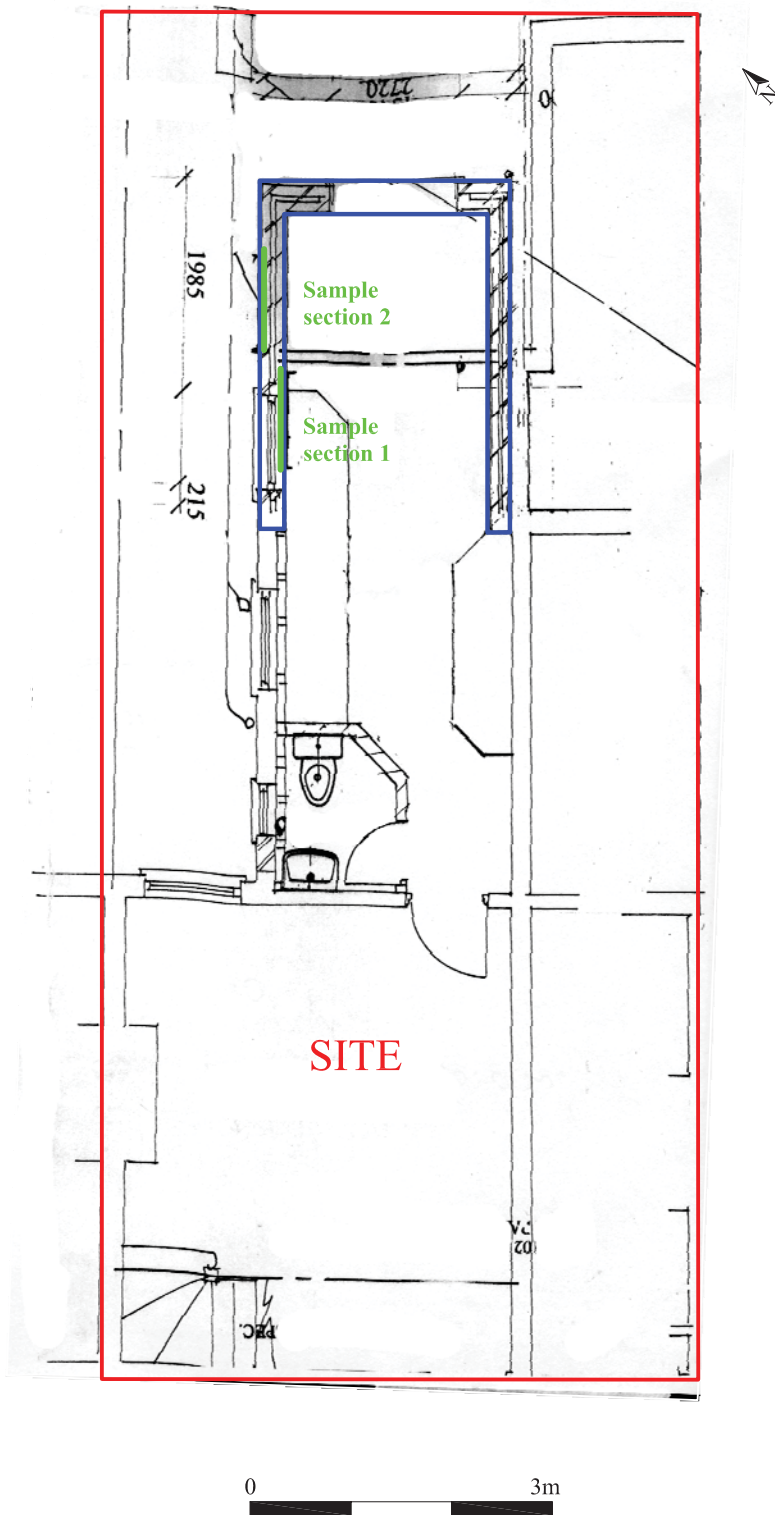
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Area of monitoring
 Scale Plan 1:75, sections 1:20 at A4