
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL
MAYNES FARM, GORHAMBURY, HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

| | |
|---|--|
| Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (Report) Antony Mustchin MSc (Editor) | |
| NGR: TL 1236 0840 | Report No: 3972 |
| District: St Albans | Site Code: AS 1417 |
| Approved: Claire Halpin | Project No: 4652 |
| Signed: | Date: December 2011 (Revised February 2012) |

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

| | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|------------------|
| Project details | | | |
| Project name | <i>Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire</i> | | |
| <p><i>In November and December 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1236 0837). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Alp Arikoglu, chartered architect, on behalf of the Gorhambury Estates Company and was required to accompany a planning application to construct a swimming pool.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within a farm complex and residential estate just outside of St Albans, c.3km north-west of the city centre. A prehistoric earthwork known as Devil's Ditch Dyke is adjacent to Maynes Farm. The site lies to the immediate west and north-west of Roman Verulamium with Watling Street traversing the estate on a north-west/south-east alignment. The farm complex dates from the medieval period onwards. Therefore the site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed a post-medieval/modern pit.</i></p> | | | |
| Project dates (fieldwork) | <i>30/11 and 01/12/2011</i> | | |
| Previous work (Y/N/?) | <i>Y</i> | Future work (Y/N/?) | <i>N</i> |
| P. number | <i>4652</i> | Site code | <i>AS 1417</i> |
| Type of project | <i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i> | | |
| Site status | <i>Part of a farm complex which includes Grade II listed buildings</i> | | |
| Current land use | <i>Former farm complex</i> | | |
| Planned development | <i>Swimming pool</i> | | |
| Main features (+dates) | <i>Post-medieval/modern pit</i> | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | <i>-</i> | | |
| Project location | | | |
| County/ District/ Parish | <i>Hertfordshire</i> | <i>St Albans</i> | <i>St Albans</i> |
| HER/ SMR for area | <i>Hertfordshire HER</i> | | |
| Post code (if known) | <i>AL3 6AF</i> | | |
| Area of site | <i>c.500m²</i> | | |
| NGR | <i>TL 1236 0836</i> | | |
| Height AOD (min/max) | <i>c. 90m AOD</i> | | |
| Project creators | | | |
| Brief issued by | <i>Advice from St Albans District Council District Archaeological Officer</i> | | |
| Project supervisor/s (PO) | <i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i> | | |
| Funded by | <i>Gorhambury Estates Company</i> | | |
| Full title | <i>Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i> | | |
| Authors | <i>Pozorski, Z.</i> | | |
| Report no. | <i>3972</i> | | |
| Date (of report) | <i>December 2011 (Revised February 2012)</i> | | |

MAYNES FARM, GORHAMBURY, HERTFORDSHIRE PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November and December 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1236 0837). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Alp Arikoglu, chartered architect, on behalf of the Gorhambury Estates Company and was required to accompany a planning application to construct a swimming pool.

The site lies within a farm complex and residential estate just outside of St Albans, c. 3km north-west of the city centre. A prehistoric earthwork known as Devil's Ditch Dyke is adjacent to Maynes Farm. The site lies to the immediate west and north-west of Roman Verulamium with Watling Street traversing the estate on a north-west/south-east alignment. The farm complex dates from the medieval period onwards. Therefore the site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the evaluation revealed a post-medieval/modern pit.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November and December 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation at Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1236 0837; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Alp Arikoglu, chartered architect, on behalf of the Gorhambury Estates Company and was required to accompany a planning application to construct a swimming pool.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with an advice given by the District Archaeological Officer of St Albans District Council (SADC DAO) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 15/11/2011), and approved by SADC DAO. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving remains, including environmental remains, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the area of Iron Age and Roman occupation.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) 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 site lies within Maynes Farm complex and is situated approximately 1.5km west of the north-western suburbs of St Albans and c.3km to the north-west of the historic city centre. It is also located within the Verulam estate, which is centred on the Grade II* listed Gorhambury House located 1.1km to the south-west of the site. Maynes Farm lies in a relatively open area of countryside bounded by the A4147 Hemel Hempstead Road to the south and south-east, the A5183 Redbourn Road to the north-east, and the M1 and M10 motorways to the west.

2.2 Access to the site is via an estate road from the south-east which leads to Gorhambury from the A4147 Hemel Hempstead Road (Fig. 1). The farm is a part of larger estate in Gorhambury, known as Verulam. The farm complex is situated on the northern frontage of the estate road and the farmhouse itself is towards the north-eastern edge of the complex. The latter is being re-developed into a residential estate with surrounding fields being reinstated as open parkland.

2.3 The farmhouse is Grade II Listed and described as of late 17th century date, with alterations and extensions in the 19th century. The historic building recording of the farmhouse was conducted by AS in 2010 (Collins *et al* 2010). The remainder of the farm complex lies to the south and west and includes further Listed buildings including a Grade II Listed 14th century barn (LB No. 163807), subject to a previous report by AS (Collins *et al* 2008), and a second Grade II Listed barn dated to the 17th century (LB No. 163808). Other buildings on the site vary in age.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The area surrounding the site is agricultural comprising large, irregularly shaped arable fields and characterised by mixed woodland including Prae Wood 1km to the south-south-west. The River Ver lies 500m to the east of the site, whilst a series of fish ponds lies 450m to the north.

3.2 The site lies at approximately 90m AOD, with the surrounding relief sloping down slightly to the east. The solid geology for the area consists of upper cretaceous chalk overlain by clay with flint drift geology (British Geological Survey 1978). The site also lies on soils of the Batcombe association described as fine silty over clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 The area of St Albans would have been conducive to prehistoric settlement due to its fertile soils and proximity to the River Ver. Neolithic flints have been discovered in the surrounding area of the city with small quantities of Bronze Age material also recovered. St Albans was substantially occupied in the Iron Age period in the area of Prae Wood, which lies 1km to the south-south-west of the site. This settlement was the precursor to *Verulamium* Roman town.

4.2 Prehistoric remains from the vicinity of the site comprise two sections of a prehistoric earthwork known as Devil's Ditch Dyke, which lies on a west-south-west/east-north-east alignment adjacent to Maynes Farm and within 100m of the site (HERs 53 & 14607). The ditch, bank and counterscarp of Devil's Ditch Dyke are thought to date to the Iron Age, and were possibly associated with the Iron Age settlement within Prae Wood.

Roman

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. It became one of Britain's largest Roman centres with a forum basilica complex (opened in AD 79), an amphitheatre and public bathhouses all situated to the south-west of modern St Albans, with the important communication route of Watling Street running through the centre. There was no known fort in the town and the town walls were not built until the 2nd century AD. Much of *Verulamium* was destroyed by fire in AD 155. The remains of the town are known from over 80 hectares enclosed within 3rd century city walls. Extensive archaeological work has taken place within *Verulamium* and has revealed numerous 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 Romano-British remains in the area surrounding the site include the original course of Watling Street to the north-west of the Chester Gate and 300m to the east of the site (HERs 4608 & 14625). The section of Watling Street which passed through the Verulam estate remained in use as a main highway until Verulam Road was opened in 1824 and survives well as cropmarks. The line of Watling Street is continued to the south-east by Redbourn Road. Possible Roman structures have also been identified 100m to the south-east and 150m to the east of the site (HERs 4999 & 14540).

Anglo-Saxon

4.5 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). The location of the Benedictine Abbey of St Alban was thought to have been the spot where the Christian martyr, Alban, was executed in approximately 324 AD. 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 1912). The Kingsbury *burh* was possibly located to the north of the Abbey. 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*’ (Page 1912).

Medieval

4.6 Medieval St Albans took the form recognisable today with settlement moving across the River Ver from the Roman city to the Abbey precincts and extending further away from there up the hill to the north and east. 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 and the town had its population of 500 people. 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 approximately 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). St Mary de Prae Church was constructed 450m to the south-east of the site as a house for leprous women in 1194, and later became Benedictine nunnery in 1328 (HERs 4075 & 14610). A series of fish ponds lies 450m to the north and are thought to date to the medieval period (HER 2024), as is the course of Back Lane to the south-east (HER 14631).

Post-medieval & modern

4.7 Post-medieval development saw the construction of roads catering to the coaching trade, as St. Albans formed the first stop on the coaching route north from London. It accounts for the numerous inns, many dating from Tudor times. The Kingsbury Brewery was built in 1827 and the buildings 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).

4.8 The Verulam estate consisted of the Saxon and medieval manor of Westwick, but was not significantly developed until the post-medieval period, when the estate was conveyed to Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1560 (Page 1908). Verulam House was built by Sir Francis Bacon approximately 250m to the north of the site, but was demolished by 1663 and is known only from a sketch by Aubrey (HER 9502). Three subsequent notable houses were constructed at Gorhambury, including the extant Grade II* listed Gorhambury House located 1.1km to the south-west of the site, and which dates to 1784 (Page 1912). The fish ponds known as the Pondyards located 450m to the north of the site were developed to ensure a water supply to Old Gorhambury (HER 14613).

The site

4.9 The Maynes Farm complex incorporates a Grade II listed timber-framed barn dating to the medieval period and which was one of a group apparently commissioned by Abbot John Moot in the late 14th century (HER 15337). Similar barns are now known to exist at seven locations around the town, all closely associated with John Moote (or de la Moote), an obsessive builder who controlled the monastery's finances for much of his predecessor's abbacy and who was himself abbot between 1396 and 1401. Historical documentation of the site is, however obscure. When the monastery's estates were broken up and sold after 1539, much of the Gorhambury estate was purchased by Sir Nicholas Bacon, but a large parcel of land around Maynes Farm does not seem to have been included at that early date, only later being purchased. Shortly before 1655 some of the farm buildings were damaged by fire (Smith and North 2003) and rebuilt under contract from Sir Harbottle Grimston of Gorhambury, who had shortly before purchased the estate.

4.10 An early estate map, charting the lands purchased by Harbottle Grimston exists, but the compass point has been discretely placed over the site of Maynes, suggesting that the farm was not included (Rogers 1933). On Dury and Andrews' map of Hertfordshire, dating to 1766, the site is described as "Main Farm" and consisted of at least five buildings enclosed within a boundary wall. One of these lies in the approximate location of the farmhouse, but little else is discernable. A survey of the estates of the Rt. Hon. James Lord Viscount Grimston, dated 1768, (Rogers 1933) shows the farmhouse in more detail, and comprises a range aligned approximately north/south with what appears to an east/west wing at the south end.

4.11 In July 2008 AS carried out a historic building recording at Maynes Farm Barn (Collins *et al* 2008). The recording describes a previous unrecognised timber-framed aisled barn of probable late 14th century date which belongs to a distinct group, now comprising seven examples, located in south-west Hertfordshire. These have distinct characteristics, such as the use of passing braces and archaic scarf joints, which have been attributed, on historical and archaeological grounds to a construction campaign by John de la Moote, abbot of St Albans (1396-1401).

4.12 In 2010 AS conducted a historic building recording of the farmhouse (Collins *et al* 2010). Technical analysis shows the house to be an accretive building, based around a small, early 17th century core, which used flint and brick in a decorative combination. A more formal brick façade was built in the late 18th century, re-orientating the building to the south-east, but this appears to have been inserted within an earlier pre-existing footprint, as the flanking side walls are of late 17th or early 18th century brick, slightly heightened to accommodate the existing range. The building was further extended to the rear in the mid-19th century, at which time several surviving outbuildings were also constructed. The house has been subjected to extensive and repeated remodelling particularly in the mid-20th century, resulting in much loss of original historic fabric and integrity. The building incorporates some recycled remains of an earlier, probable medieval building, re-deployed as floor joists and other elements, but many of the finer fixtures and fittings have been re-made by copying earlier, predominantly late 18th or early 19th century originals.

4.13 The site was also a subject to archaeological monitoring and recording during the works for undergrounding of BT cables (Pozorski 2011). The monitoring revealed one undated feature, possibly a ditch, located c. 75m to the east of the proposed swimming pool.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trenches were laid in crossways to examine the area of the new swimming pool. They were 6 and 14m long and 1.6 - 1.8m wide.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 3)

| <i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): North-east end, facing north-west</i> | | |
|--|-------|---|
| <i>0.00 = 90.23 m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.17m | L2000 | Topsoil. Dark grey, soft, sandy silt. |
| 0.17 – 0.48m | L2001 | Subsoil. Mid to dark grey, compact, silty sand with occasional flint. |
| 0.48m + | L2003 | Natural mid to dark yellow, compact, clay with frequent flint. |

Description: No archaeological remains or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 5)

| | | |
|--|-------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sample section 2A (DP 7): North-west end, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 90.33m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.18m | L2000 | Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1. |
| 0.18 – 0.46m | L2001 | Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1. |
| 0.46m + | L2003 | Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1. |

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| <i>Sample section 2B (DP 8): South-east end, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 90.30m AOD</i> | | |
| 0.00 – 0.26m | L2000 | Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1. |
| 0.26 – 0.85m | L2001 | Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1. |
| 0.85 – 1.15m | L2002 | Light brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent flint and pebbles. |
| 1.15m + | L2003 | Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1. |

Description: Trench 2 contained Pit F2004.

Pit F2004 was circular (0.60 x 0.57 x 0.30m; DP 6), located in the eastern part of the trench. It had nearly vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2005, was a dark grey, loose, silty sand with frequent flint and gravel. Post-medieval/modern CBM fragments and iron nails were recovered from the feature.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L2000, a dark grey, soft, sandy silt (0.15 – 0.30m thick). L2000 overlay L2001, a mid to dark grey, compact, silty sand with occasional flint and CBM fragments (0.25 – 0.50m thick).

8.2 Within the south-eastern end of Trench 2, L2002 comprised a layer of light brown, compact, clayey silt with frequent flint and pebbles (0.15 – 0.30m thick). L2002 was colluvium present on a gentle slope. Above L2002, L2001 was also substantially thicker (0.60 – 0.80m).

8.3 The natural clay, L2003, was present at 0.45 – 1.15m below existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark yellow, compact, clay with frequent flint.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. Prehistoric remains may relate to the Iron Age settlement within Prae Wood. The site lies to the

immediate west and north-west of Roman Verulamium with Watling Street traversing the estate on a north-west/south-east alignment. It is also situated within an estate dating from the medieval period.

9.2 In the event a post-medieval/modern pit (F2004) was recorded in Trench 2, and was likely associated with activity within the farm complex.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Alp Arikoglu for commissioning the project on behalf of the Gorhambury Estates Company.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

| HER | NGR TL | Description |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Prehistoric (to AD 43) | | |
| 53 | 1215 0835 | Prehistoric earthwork known as Devil's Ditch Dyke, to the north-west of Verulamium, adjacent to Maynes Farm |
| 14607 | 12177 08357 | A 900m length of ditch with bank and counterscarp, part of a larger Devil's Ditch system, thought to date to the Iron Age |
| Romano-British (AD 43 – 410) | | |
| 4608 | 12641 08373 | The vanished stretch of Watling Street from the centre of Verulamium to where the line rejoins the modern road at the parish boundary is shown as a cropmark for approx. 300m of its length and was used until 1826, when it was closed to prevent travellers from avoiding tolls on the new turnpike road leading into St Albans |
| 4999 | 125 085 | Cropmark of a Roman building and column |
| 14540 | 12557 08596 | Possible Roman structure of mortared flints, cut by a gas line trench in the river valley, with three coping stones recorded nearby and which may possibly indicate a Roman funerary enclosure |
| 14625 | 12606 08488 | Watling Street to the north-west of the Chester Gate remained in use as a main highway until Verulam Road was opened in 1824 and survives well in cropmarks |
| Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500) | | |
| 2024 | 122 088 | Fishponds known as the Pondyards possibly extant in 1568, used to supply water to Gorhambury House and enlarged by Sir Francis Bacon c. 1601 as elaborate water gardens to accompany his new house |
| 4075 | 1275 0825 | St Mary de Prae Church and houses for leprous women built by Warin, Abbot of St Albans in 1194, became a Benedictine nunnery in 1328 and dissolved and annexed to St Albans Abbey in 1528 |
| 14610 | 12759 08185 | The Benedictine nunnery of St Mary de Prae was founded by Abbot Warin in the late 12 th century, as a hospital for leprous women and was a counterpart to St Julian's on the other side of St Albans, which was to be reserved for men |
| 14631 | 13159 08109 | Course of Back Lane, which is a minor road from Kingsbury Manor along the north-eastern side of the river Ver to The Prae and Prae Mill, mapped in 1634 and thus possible medieval |
| 15337 | 12370 08370 | Medieval aisled barn at Maynes Farm is a Grade II listed timber-framed barn, one of a group apparently commissioned by abbot John Moot in the late 14 th century |

| Post-medieval & later (1500 – present) | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| 9502 | 1239 0878 | Verulam House was built by Sir Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam) c. 1610, demolished by 1663, and known only from a sketch by Aubrey with his brief and muddled description |
| 14613 | 12310 08900 | The Pondyards are a complex of square moated islands, built to ensure water supply to Old Gorhambury and of which almost no investigation has taken place since Charlotte Grimston's inspection in 1802 |
| 15338 | 12350 08375 | Maynes Farm House dates to the late 17 th century, in red brick with some flint |
| Undated remains | | |
| 1439 | 1230 0875 | Cropmarks of linear features showing very faintly in the field south of the Pondyards |
| 2525 | 1283 0825 | Cropmark of a sinuous linear ditch running alongside the river Ver in a north-west to south-easterly direction |
| 4788 | 1235 0795 | Cropmarks of intersecting linear ditches; one ditch aligned NE-SW, the others NW-SE, and may be part of a field system |
| 4995 | 121 081 | Ditches visible in cropmarks |
| 4996 | 1252 0804 | Cropmark of a single-ditched circular enclosure |
| 4997 | 125 081 | Cropmarks of a series of intersecting linear ditches aligned NW-SE and SW-NE, and possibly associated with further ditches to the south and a ring ditch |
| 6002 | 127 082 | Cropmark of a linear feature aligned NE-SW with an angled bend which realigns the feature in a NW-SE direction |
| 14524 | 12644 08035 | Complex of cropmarks outside the Chester Gate, arranged in strips and with curving outliers, and known only from air photographs |
| 14633 | 12655 07961 | Three circular cropmarks in the area of the Roman cemetery and possible fields outside the Chester Gate |
| 14645 | 12558 08124 | Cropmarks of ditches within the angle of Devil's and New Dykes in a complex landscape, close to Gorhambury |
| 14646 | 12325 08736 | Cropmarks of linear features showing very faintly in a field south of the Pondyards |

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS1417: Gorhambury Est, St Albans

Concordance of finds by feature

| Feature | Context | Trench | Description | Spot Date | Pottery | CBM (g) | Other |
|---------|---------|--------|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|------------------|
| 2001 | | | | Late 18 th C - modern | (1) 125g | | |
| | 2005 | | | 17 th – 19 th C | | 235 | Fe Fragments 42g |

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

F2001 (L2005) produced a moderately abraded rim from a large glazed red earthenware bowl datable to the late 18th century to modern period.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of eight fragments (229g) of post-medieval CBM contained in L2005. The CBM occurred in a highly fragmented and highly abraded condition. It comprised five fragments (139g) of peg (roof) tile and three fragments (90g) of brick, both in oxidised red-orange sand-tempered fabrics, which were probably manufactured between the 17th and 19th centuries.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Area of proposed swimming pool.
Looking east-south-east.



DP 2. Trenches 1 and 2. Looking west-north-west.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking south-west.



DP 4. Trench 1, north-east end. Sample section 1A. Looking south-east.



DP 5. Trench 2. looking north-west.



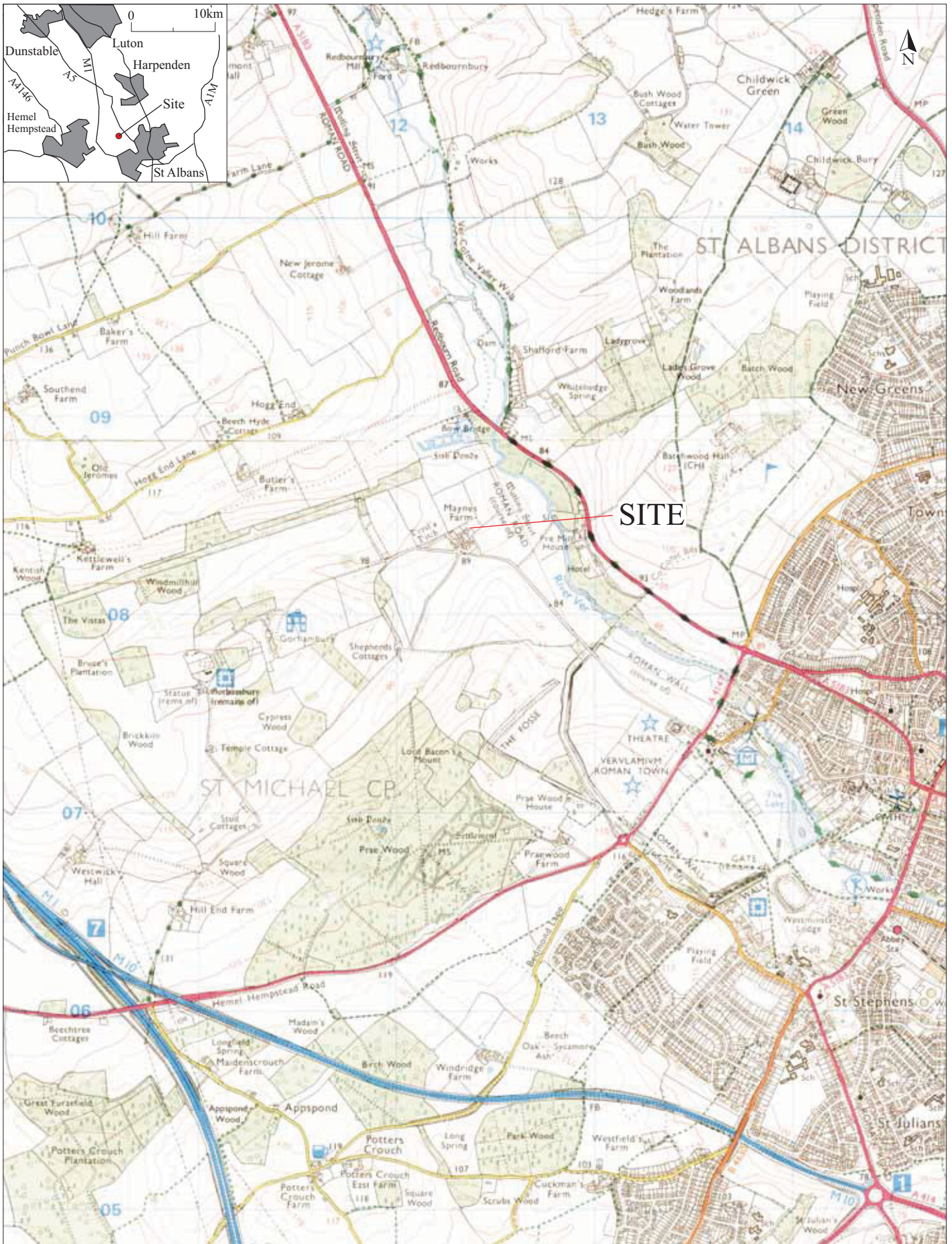
DP 6. F2004. Looking north-west.



DP 7. Trench 2, north-west end. Sample section 2A. Looking north-east.

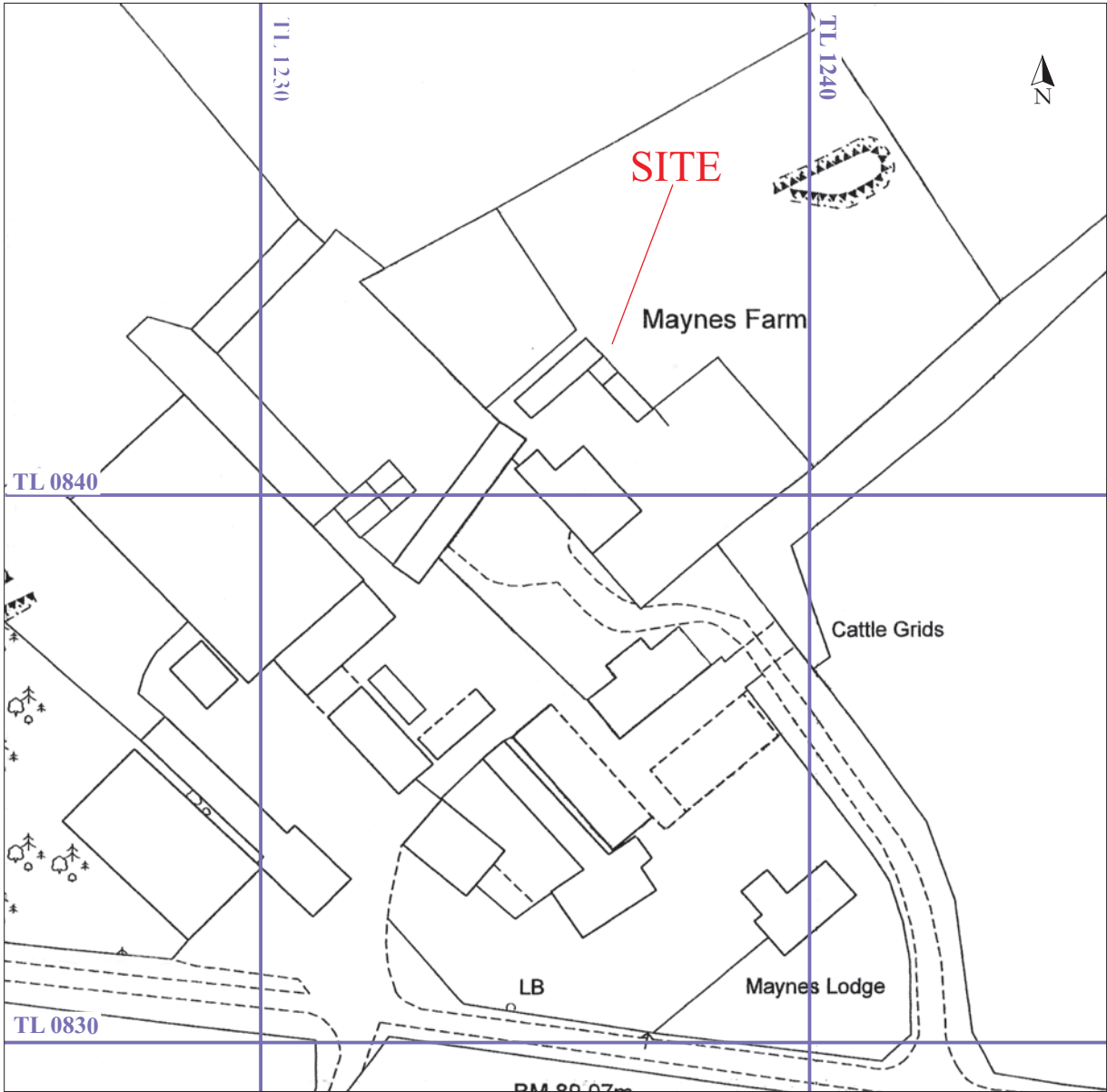


DP 8. Trench, south-east end. Sample section 2B. Looking north-east.

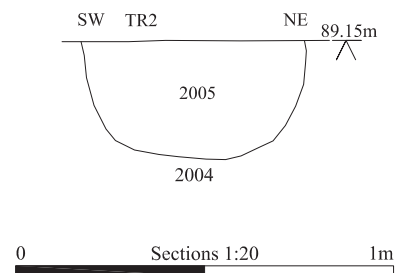
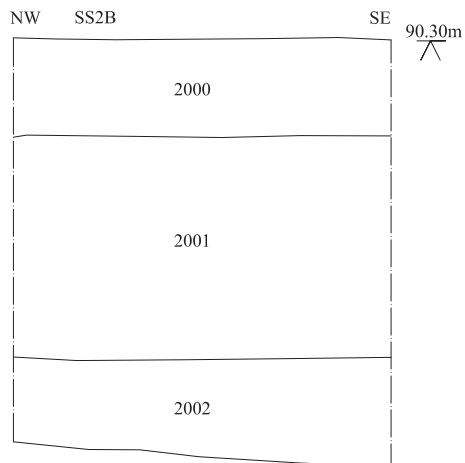
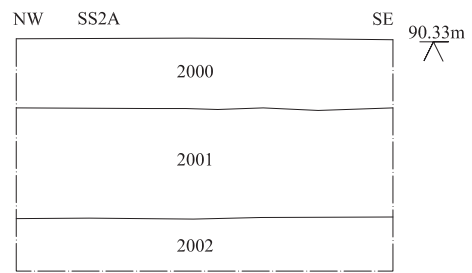
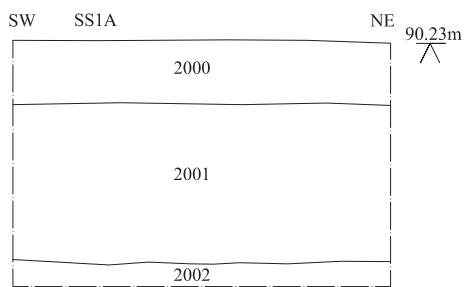
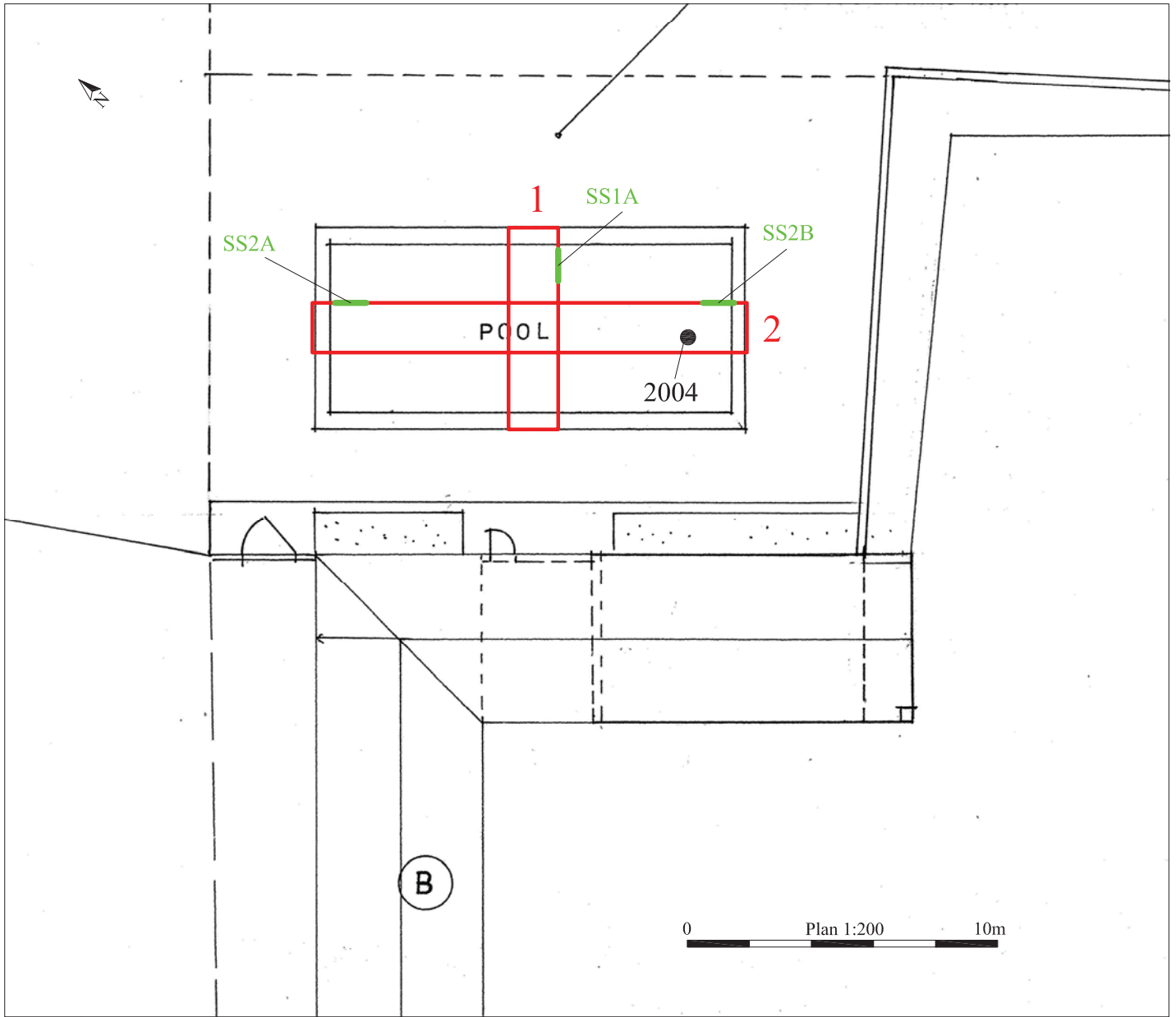


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 3 Plan & sections
Plan 1:200, sections 1:20 at A4