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**PROPOSED BIOMASS BOILER
MAYNES FARM, GORHAMBURY, ST ALBANS
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 1236 0840	Report No: 4164
District: St Albans	Site Code: GOR 12
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA	Project No: 4831
Signed:	Date: October 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In September and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1236 0840). The monitoring was funded by Gorhambury Estates Company and was undertaken in compliance with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission for the installation of new biomass boiler.</i>			
<i>The site lies just outside of St Albans, c. 3km north-west of the town centre. A prehistoric earthwork known as Devil's Ditch Dyke lies adjacent to Maynes Farm. The site lies to the immediate west and north-west of Roman Verulamium with Watling Street traversing the estate north-west/south-east. It is also situated within the farm complex dating from the medieval period onwards. Therefore the site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i>			
<i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>20/09, 08/10 and 10/10/2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4831</i>	Site code	<i>GOR 12</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former farm complex</i>		
Planned development	<i>Installation of new biomass boiler</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 Albans</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL3 6AF</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 1236 0840</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 90m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from SADC</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Gorhambury Estates Company</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Biomass Boiler. Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4164</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2012</i>		

PROPOSED BIOMASS BOILER MAYNES FARM, GORHAMBURY, ST ALBANS HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In September and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1236 0840). The monitoring was funded by Gorhambury Estates Company and undertaken in compliance with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission for the installation of new biomass boiler.

The site lies just outside of St Albans, c. 3km north-west of the town centre. A prehistoric earthwork known as Devil's Ditch Dyke lies adjacent to Maynes Farm. The site lies to the immediate west and north-west of Roman Verulamium with Watling Street traversing the estate north-west/south-east. It is also situated within the farm complex dating 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 monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1236 0840; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was funded by Gorhambury Estates Company and was undertaken in compliance with a condition attached to planning permission for the installation of new biomass boiler (St Albans Planning Ref. 5/12/0401).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to an advice from St Albans City & District Council District Archaeologist (SADC) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 26/04/2012), 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 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

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, 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 town centre (Fig. 1). It is also located within the Verulam estate, which is centred upon 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. Junction 8 of the M1 motorway lies 2.9km to the west-south-west of the site, whilst Junction 7 is situated 2.8km to the south-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 stands towards the north-eastern edge of the complex. The complex is being redeveloped into 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 site is located within a relatively undeveloped and open area of countryside (Fig. 1). The surrounding area is overwhelmingly agricultural, comprising large, irregularly shaped arable fields and characterised by mixed woodland including Prae Wood 1km to the south-south-west. The north-west to south-east aligned course of 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 upon 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 location 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 amounts 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 and which is the site of the Iron Age settlement; the precursor to *Verulamium* Roman town. Despite the probable occupation of St Albans throughout the majority of the prehistoric period, few excavations in the surrounding area have yielded remains earlier than the Iron Age. It is likely that earlier archaeology was destroyed by the intense Roman, medieval and post-medieval development of the town which may distort the true picture of the town's early history.

4.2 Prehistoric remains from the vicinity of the site comprise only two sections of a prehistoric earthwork known as Devil's Ditch Dyke, which lies on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment adjacent to Maynes Farm and within 100m of the site (HERs 53 & 14607). Although undated, the ditch, bank and counterscarp of Devil's Ditch Dyke is thought to date to the Iron Age, and was 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 through the Verulam estate remained in use as a main highway until Verulam Road was opened in 1824 and survives well in cropmarks. 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). St Albans School, a public school which occupies a site to the west of the Abbey and which includes the 14th century Abbey Gateway, was founded in AD 948.

Medieval

4.6 Medieval St Albans soon took the form recognisable today with settlement moving across the River Ver from the Roman city to the Abbey precincts and spreading 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 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). 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 of the town saw the construction of roads, specifically catering to the coaching trade, as St. Albans formed the first stop on the coaching route north from London. It accounts for town's numerous inns, many dating from Tudor times. A short distance to the south-east 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).

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 is known to incorporate 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 Moot), 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 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 revealed 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, reorientating 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 has recently been subject to archaeological monitoring and recording during the groundworks for the undergrounding of BT cables (Pozorski 2011a) and an archaeological evaluation prior to the construction of a swimming pool within the site (Pozorski 2011b). The monitoring revealed one undated feature, possibly a ditch, located c. 75m to the east of the proposed swimming pool while the evaluation revealed a post-medieval (17th-18th century) pit.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements of the project groundworks were the mechanically-excavated trenches for service pipes, a pit for a new biomass tank and a pit for new soakway (Fig. 2).

5.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of 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.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Three sample sections were recorded:

<i>Service trench to west of Maynes Cottage</i> <i>Sample section 1, facing south-west (DP 2)</i> <i>0.00 = 90.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L3000	Topsoil. Dark grey, soft, sandy silt.
0.10 – 0.25m	L3001	Mid to dark grey brown, compact, silty sand with occasional flint.
0.25 – 0.31m	L3002	White, compact, sandy chalk.
0.31m+	L3003	Natural. Mid to dark yellow, compact, clay with frequent flint.

<i>Service trench to north of Maynes Cottage</i> <i>Sample section 2, facing south-west (DP 4)</i> <i>0.00 = 90.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	M3004	Concrete. Surface of road and yard within farm complex
0.08 – 0.12m	L3005	Levelling layer. Dark yellow, loose, sand.
0.12 – 0.22m	L3006	Made ground. Mid grey, compact, silty sand with concrete rubble.
0.22m+	L3003	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Pit for new soakway</i> <i>Sample section 3, facing south-west (DP 12)</i> <i>0.00 = 90.46m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L3007	Made ground. Dark grey, friable, silty sand with moderate CBM fragments.
0.40m+	L3003	Natural clay. As above.

Description: The site was commonly overlain by several layers of modern made ground. The natural clay, L3002, was present at 0.20 – 0.40m below existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark yellow, compact, clay with frequent flint.

No archaeological features or finds were identified.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. Prehistoric remains could 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 crossing the estate north-west/south-east. It is also situated within an estate dating to the medieval period.

8.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified except modern and relatively thin made ground and yard surfaces. 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 St Albans Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Gorhambury Estates Company for funding the project, and Savills and LAM Associates (UK) Ltd for their assistance.

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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 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Digital Photo, Drawing)
Context Sheets	8
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	23

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Proposed Biomass Boiler. Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, St Albans, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: St Albans
Village/Town:	Parish: St Albans
Planning application reference:	
Client name/address/tel:	Gorhambury Estates Company
Nature of application:	Installation of new biomass boiler
Present land use:	Farm yard
Size of application area: c. 500m ²	Size of area investigated c. 100m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 1236 0840
Site Code:	GOR 12
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	20/09, 08/10 and 10/10/2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	St Albans
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In September and October 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Maynes Farm, Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1236 0840). The monitoring was funded by Gorhambury Estates Company and undertaken in compliance with a condition attached to planning permission for the installation of new biomass boiler.</p> <p>The site lies just outside of St Albans, c. 3km north-west of the town centre. Prehistoric earthwork known as Devil's Ditch Dyke lies adjacent to Maynes Farm. The site lies to the immediate west and north-west of Roman Verulamium with Watling Street crossing the estate north-west/south-east. It is also situated within the farm complex dating from the medieval period onwards. Therefore the site had a potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</p> <p>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: October 2012

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Service trench to south-west of Maynes Cottage. Looking north-north-west.



DP 2. Trench as DP 1. Sample section 1. Looking north-east.



DP 3. Service trench to north-west of Maynes Cottage. Looking north-east.



DP 4. Trench as DP 3. Sample section 2. Looking south-east.



DP 5. Backfilled trenches in north part of the site. Looking south-east.



DP 6. Backfilled trenches inside barn next to installed biomass boiler. Looking north-west.



DP 7. Excavation for new biomass tank.
Looking east.



DP 8. Excavation for new biomass tank.
Looking east.



DP 9. Excavation for new biomass tank.
Looking north-west.



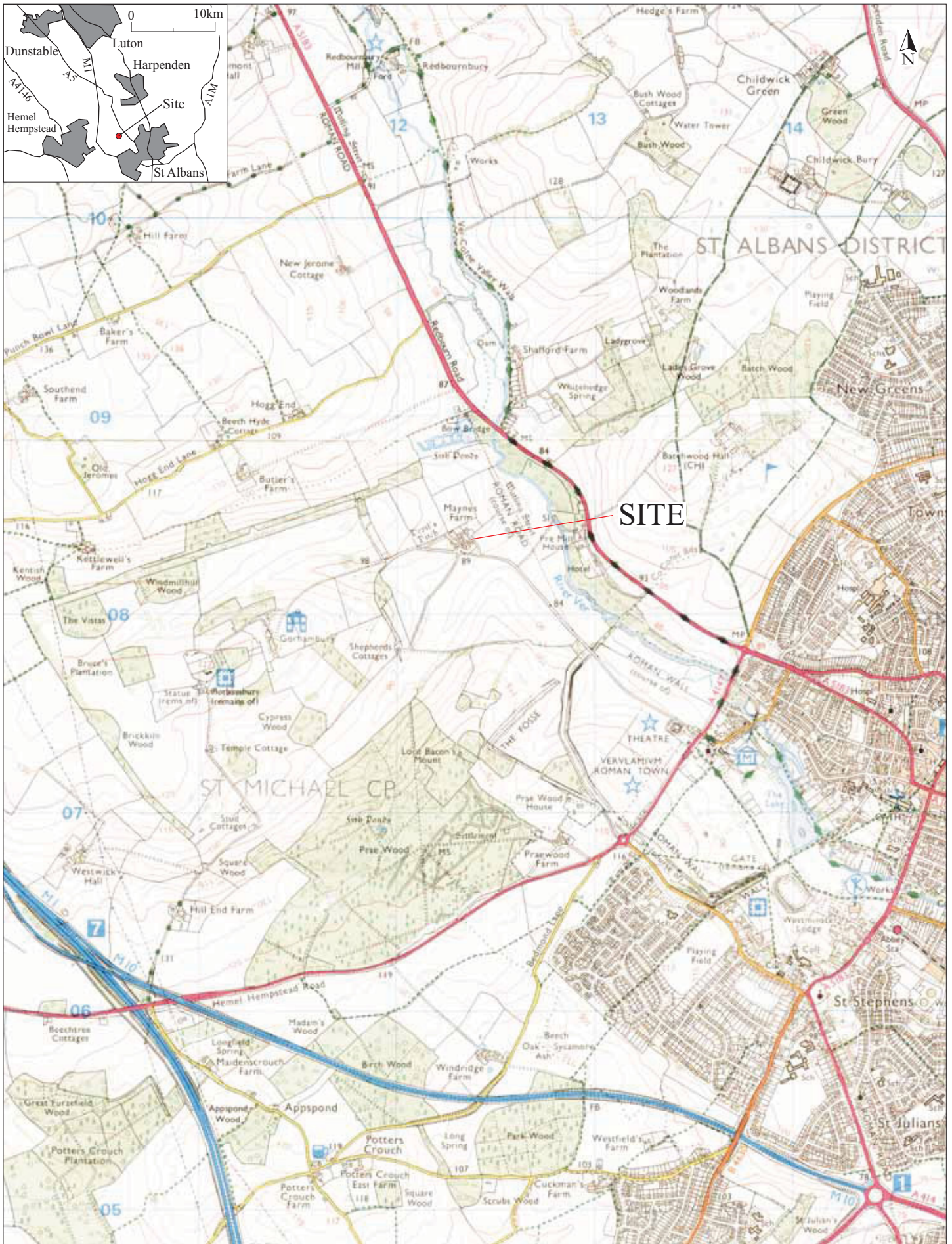
DP 10. Excavation for new soakway.
Looking north-east.



DP 11. Excavation for new soakway.
Looking south-west.

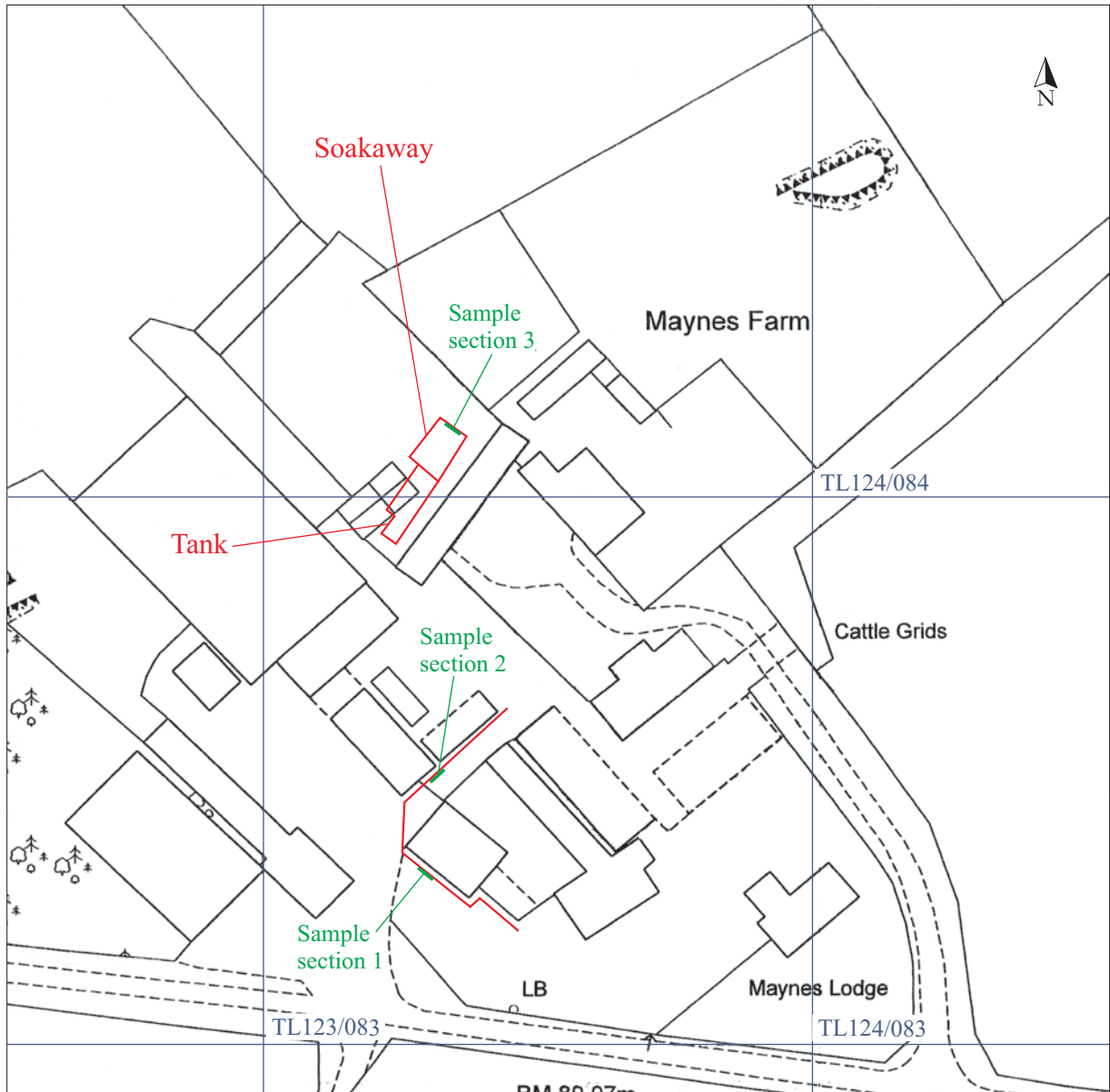


DP 12. Excavation for new soakway.
Sample section 3. Looking north-east.



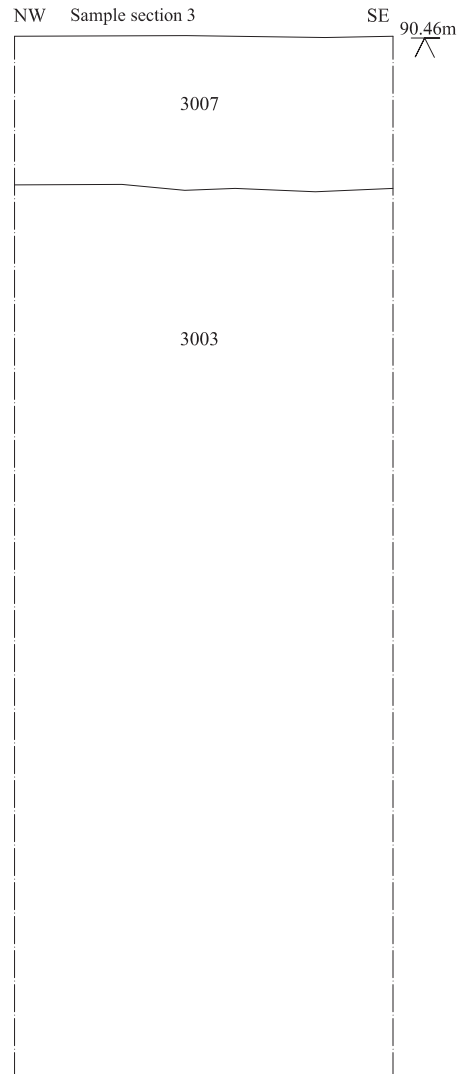
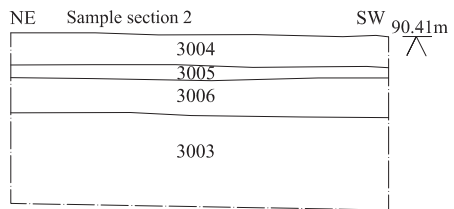
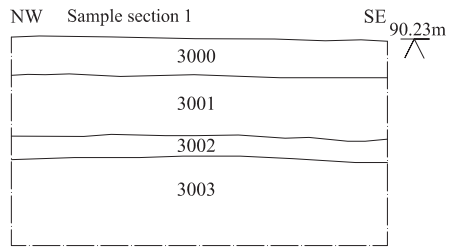
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 100m

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



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Fig. 3 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4