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**PEMBERTON BUILDING, ALBAN CITY SCHOOL,
7 HATFIELD ROAD, ST ALBANS,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Level 4

HER request No. 326/15

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NGR: TL 1503 0754	Report No: 5134
District: St Albans City and District	Site Code: AS1827
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6564
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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY**
 - 3.1 Archaeological databases**
 - 3.2 Historical and cartographic sources**
 - 3.3 Secondary Sources**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
 - 4.1 Topography, geology & soils**
 - 4.2 Archaeological and historical background**
 - 4.3 Cartographic information**
- 5 THE BUILDINGS**
- 6 DISCUSSION**
- 7 CONCLUSION**

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**
- 3 PICTORIAL SOURCES**
- 4 ARCHIVE CONTENT FORM**

PLATES

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

FIGURES

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Pemberton Building, Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In April and May 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a historic building recording at the Pemberton Building, Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire. The work was undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing 19th century Pemberton building and construction of a multi-use games area and external play area at Alban City School.</i>			
<i>Pemberton building is a late Victorian remnant of a much larger school structure, which was largely demolished in the early 1970s to construct the present buildings on the site. It comprises three large classrooms, with high ceilings of hammer-beam type construction connected by a smaller range. Though much denuded of original fabric and altered, the original structural form remains largely intact, with a few original decorative features which reveal that the building was typical of educational establishments of the period.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>4th, 13th & 14th April 2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>6564</i>	Site code	<i>AS1827</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Locally listed and in a Conservation Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>School building</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition and construction of multi-use games area</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Victorian school building</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>St Albans City and District</i>	<i>-</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire County Council HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL1 3RR</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.320m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1503 0754</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.122-126m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from SADC</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lauren Wilson</i>		
Funded by	<i>Alban City School</i>		
Full title	<i>Pemberton Building, Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire; A building recording/monitoring and archaeological monitoring</i>		
Authors	<i>Wilson, L., Prosser, L. & Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5134</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2016</i>		

PEMBERTON BUILDING, ALBAN CITY SCHOOL, 7 HATFIELD ROAD, ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

SUMMARY

In April and May 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out a programme of historic building recording at the Pemberton Building, Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire. The work was undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing 19th century Pemberton building and construction of a multi-use games area and external play area.

Pemberton building is a late Victorian remnant of a much larger school structure, which was largely demolished in the early 1970s to construct the present buildings on the site. It comprises three large classrooms, with high ceilings of hammer-beam type construction connected by a smaller range. Though much denuded of original fabric and altered, the original structural form remains largely intact, with a few original decorative features which reveal that the building was typical of educational establishments of the period.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April and May 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording at the Pemberton Building, Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR: TL 15041 07528; Figs. 1 and 2). The recording was commissioned by the school and was carried out in response to a requirement of St Albans City & District Council (SADC). It was undertaken in association with a planning consent condition imposed on approval for the demolition of the existing Pemberton building and the construction of a multi-use games area and external play area at Alban City School (SADC Ref. 5/2015/2423).

1.2 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with a requirement issued by St Albans City and District Council District Archaeologist (SADC: Simon West, dated 25th September 2015) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 18th February 2016), which was approved by SADC. The programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording followed the procedures outlined in the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Understanding historic buildings: A guide to good recording practice, 2006* and also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014). The project was also undertaken according to the requirements of the EH GLAAS document *Standards for archaeological work* (2009) in particular No 3; *Fieldwork* and No 2; *Written schemes of investigation*.

Planning policy context

1.3 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.

1.4 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 Alban City School is located at the centre of St Albans, in the county of Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). The site lies on the north side of Hatfield Road, within the St Albans Conservation Area (CA), which includes much of the historic medieval core of the city, and within an area designated on the Local Plan as of archaeological significance (AS.R.25). The Pemberton Building, which stands towards the north-western corner of the site, is also a locally listed building and represents the residual elements of the Victorian school which once stood on the site, but which has largely been rebuilt.

2.2 Alban City School opened in 2012 within the former University of Hertfordshire Law School Building (Fig. 2). The school utilises all of the former University buildings, which comprises a 1970s two-storey structure, laid out in a broadly L-shaped plan and occupies No. 7 Hatfield Road. The Pemberton Building, which is proposed for demolition, is situated to the rear of the main, modern school buildings and surrounded by the children's playground. The historic fabric was the subject of a detailed historic building appraisal carried out in 2011 (Miller 2011) and a heritage statement in relation to its proposed demolition (Bryant 2015).

2.3 The *Conservation Area Character Statement for St Albans* (SACDC 2016) locates the site within Area 4b of St Albans Conservation Area (CA), which is described as Hatfield Road and the Office Core, and has medieval origins. The character of the area is varied and its special interest is centred on a master planned 1960s Civic Centre. Historically, the character area was mostly within the medieval boundary of the town, of which Upper Marlborough Road, originally the Tonman Ditch, was one boundary. The appraisal notes that *'to the north of Hatfield Road wide plots were developed in the Victorian era to accommodate the enlarging school, drill hall and parish room and later, in the early 20th century, the purpose-built county Museum and former Liberal Club'* (ibid.). It also refers to the Alban City School complex as being *'the odd one out of this group; standard concrete buildings with prefabricated exposed aggregate panels, they are negative in their effect on the appearance of the character area'*.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessments* (2014). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment;

3.1 Archaeological databases

3.1.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within St Albans comes from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER). Significant entries within a 250m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig. 3. Where relevant, these sites and finds are discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

3.2.1 The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford. Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4-18. It was not possible to consult archives at the Museum of St Albans due to its closure for relocation in September 2015.

3.3 Secondary sources

3.3.1 The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS), based in Hertford, and AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 The Building

3.4.1 The site was visited between the 4th, 13th & 14th April 2016 in order to undertake the technical and archaeological analysis, the drawing and photographic work. The written description and photographic recording was carried out by Lee Prosser and Lauren Wilson while the drawing work was completed by Kathren Henry. Floor plans, sections and elevations based upon drawings provided by the client are included with annotations (Figs. 20-22).

3.4.2 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6cm) black and white film for long-term archival storage and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D digital SLR camera (10 megapixels), duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig.20).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology & soils

4.1.1 The site is situated on gently sloping land, which rises from 122m AOD at the southern boundary to c.126m AOD along its northern extent.

4.1.2 The underlying geological formation consists of the Lambeth Group; clay, silt and sand formed in the Palaeogene period and dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. The overlying soil type is a slightly acidic loamy and clayey soil with impeded drainage.

4.2 Archaeological & historical background

4.2.1 Artefactual evidence suggests that the Vale of St Albans and valley of the river Ver have been exploited from the Palaeolithic period onwards. However there is little to suggest the area was extensively occupied until the late 1st century BC, when the Iron Age settlement of Verlamion grew up on higher ground in Prae Wood (Wacher 1997; Niblett & Thompson 2005). Romano-British occupation was extensive within St Albans although evidence is sparse in the vicinity of the site, being more focused on Roman Verulamium located to the north-east of Verlamion around what is now St Michael's village (Wacher 1997) which subsequently expanded to become the third largest town in Britain.

4.2.2 Following the collapse of Roman rule in the early 5th century, the focus of settlement moved and by the 8th century a Saxon monastery had been established, later to become St Albans Abbey (National Heritage List entry

1003526), while place name evidence suggests the establishment of an Anglo-Saxon royal burh at Kingsbury. The Grade II* church of St Peter, which stands at the northern end of St Peter's Street and 60m to the north-north-west of the site, was originally built by Wulsin, sixth abbot of St. Albans c. 1000 AD, although nothing now remains of the Saxon structure (HHER 14545, EHT6534 & HT6457).

4.2.3 Settlement extended north from the abbey in the medieval period and in 1086 was assessed as having 10 hides, land for 16 ploughs, a park for woodland beasts, whilst the town had a population of 500 (Morris 1975). 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, the Abbey and lastly St Peter, which includes the site. The site probably lay within the manor of *Newland Squillers*, which lay within the parish of St Peter's, which incorporated land partly within the city, as well as that to the north-east of the town (Page 1908). The medieval borough boundary ran along Hatfield Road c.200m to the south-west of the site, known as *Tonman* or *Monks Ditch*, and comprised a defensive ditch and bank (HHER 14637).

4.2.4 The post-medieval development of the town saw construction of roads specifically catering to the coaching trade, as St. Albans formed the first stop on the coaching route north from London. Hatfield Road, for example, was known as *Cock Lane* by the 17th century. This period can be characterised by a philanthropic movement into the construction of almshouses, generally by local dignities for the local poor and aged. The Grade II listed Pemberton Almshouses, which stands 100m to the north-west on St Peter's Street, were built in 1627 under the will of Roger Pemberton, as recorded on a stone panel over the tall brick gateway in the front wall (HHER 16379).

4.2.5 In the early 17th century, the site clearly lay in a prominent position to the immediate east of St Peter's Street, the main thoroughfare through the town, as well as along the northern frontage of *New Lane*, later Hatfield Road (Fig. 4). The site formed part of a single field, which was labelled as '*Dovehouse*', with a small building, presumably that of the dovehouse located barely 20m to the west of the site. John Oliver's map of St Albans, which dates to 1700 and 66 years after the Hare map, confirms the site's position within the town and '*Dovehouse Croff*', with the site's northern and southern boundaries clearly defined (Fig. 5). The '*Pound*' labelled on the 1700 map is judged to refer to the large structure further eastwards and at the junction of *Cock Lane* and the *Tonman Ditch*, rather than the dovehouse building. By 1766 and Andrews and Wren's plan of St Albans, however, the former dovehouse structure was no longer extant in the vicinity of the site (Fig. 6). Nevertheless, the eastern boundary of the site had been defined in 1766 by a footpath running from the Marlborough Almshouses to the church, and though a single arable field of which the site formed a part.

4.2.6 The 1810 plan of St Albans (Fig. 7) shows no late 18th or early 19th century development to the site or its immediate vicinity. The site still lay in its prominent location to the immediate east of St Peter's Street and along the northern frontage of *Cock Lane*, later Hatfield Road. Its northern, eastern southern boundaries were clearly defined, yet the site remained part of a larger arable field. In contrast, the 1822 plan of the town of St Albans (Fig. 8) is the earliest

cartographic source to depict the western boundary of the field, in the form of a property boundary defining the arable field from the rear gardens of properties fronting St Peter's Street, yet the extant boundary of the site extends further westwards towards the rear of the St Peter's Street properties. The 1822 plan also suggests that the footpath to the immediate east of the site was lined by established trees, yet the site itself remained undeveloped.

St Peter's School (Boys & Girls)

4.2.7 The early 19th century witnessed the rise of the provision of basic skills and religious education for the working classes and its children. The tithe map of 1840 confirms the establishment of a small school building fronting Hatfield Road (Fig. 9). The tithe award reveals that *St Peter's School* was owned by Caroline Nicholls, and occupied by '*Thomas Keel and others*', presumably referring to the school masters. The rest of the site consisted of the western section of a single arable field (#36), and the accompanying tithe award reveals that it comprised '*Dovehouse Croft*' (Ref. DSA4/88/1). The western section of the site also lay with a smaller plot of land (#35) located between '*Dovehouse Croft*' and the rear of properties fronting St Peter's Street. In 1840, both plots of land were owned by Earl Spencer, which is consistent with the documentary evidence, and occupied by Thomas Gibbs.

4.2.8 There is some confusion in historical documentation surrounding the name St Peter's as it appears there were two schools in St Albans by this name. In 1834, the new vicar of St Peter's Church, Rev. William Crawley Leach applied to George John Spencer, the second Earl and Lord of the Manor of *Newland Squillers* and to the National Society for support in provided an education to the children of his parish (Morris nd.). Rev. Leach obtained a grant of land, a further portion of *Dovehouse Field* on the north side of *Cock Lane*; now known as Hatfield Road and thus the site. No grant, however, was provided to construct even a small schoolroom, but a concurrent sale of the former workhouse and four parish cottages on *Cock Lane* provided a funding opportunity (Morris nd.).

4.2.9 The Elementary Education Act 1870 required compulsory elementary education for all and shifted the onus for provision from the philanthropic organisations such as the charities and the church, to official School Boards. The newly formed St Albans School Board thus took over the rights to the Cock Lane School from Rev. Horatio Nelson Dudding at St Peter's Church, and Elementary Education was provided there for the children of that school together with those from the Spencer Street British School.

4.2.10 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1879, is the earliest cartographic source to depict the site and its environs on a large scale (Fig. 10). The western section of the site appeared to consist of formal gardens and lawns, possibly associated with properties fronting St Peter's Street. The central section of the site lay to the rear of *St Peter's School*, which had been constructed in the site's south-western corner in 1834 and was labelled as admitting both '*Boys & Girls*', whilst beyond a north to south aligned property boundary lay undeveloped land forming the site's eastern section, and part of a larger arable field (#56). The St Albans town plan, which was issued only one year later in 1880, confirms

that the central section of the site consisted of a 'Play Ground' to the rear of *St Peter's School*, and included a small rectangular building at the centre of the site, possibly consisting of an outhouse or lavatories (Fig. 11).

Hatfield Road Board School

4.2.11 It became apparent after the closure of the British School that the original *St Peter's School* was not large enough to accommodate all necessary pupils. The Board thus commissioned local architects John and Samuel Flint Clarkson to design the city's first purpose-built Board School, which became known as *Hatfield Road Boys' School*, within the same site (Morris nd.). According to the 1890 Kelly's Directory the Hatfield Road (boys) School was built in 1881 for 400 boys with John Roe as the master (1890, 819). Plans and a perspective drawing of the northern elevation were subsequently published in *The Builder* magazine in 1883 (Plate 1) and depict the structure across the site of the old schoolroom and the parish garden, both plots by then granted by John Poyntz Spencer, the Fifth Earl (Morris nd.).

4.2.12 Along with the plans a short article in *The Builder* magazine in 1883 states that the school had been '*erected on a site which will probably be closed up a good deal on the east – the only side on which the buildings now come fairly into view*' (Vol. XLIV. No. 2085 dated 20th January 1885). It also reveals that the architects were instructed by the Board to make the buildings very simple in details. As a result the walls were of grey-coloured bricks, and the roofs covered with red Wisbech plain tiles. Once built, the school was '*considered capable of accommodating 250 children, giving each of them a floor area of 10.9 superficial feet*', yet the entrance and facilities were built larger than necessary '*with a view to the school being enlarged hereafter so as to accommodate 350 children*'. The article also reveals that the building contractor was Mr. Daniel Ireson, of Waterloo, Northampton; his representative on the works being Mr. F. W. Austen, and the foreman Mr. Samuel Bayes.

4.2.13 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1898, is the earliest cartographic source to post-date the 1883 construction of the *Hatfield Road Board School* (Fig. 12). The eastern section of the site was occupied by the *Volunteer Drill Hall*, which is judged to have been built in the north-eastern corner of the site between 1880 and 1898. Once complete, the Board School was a fine example of a late Victorian and Edwardian elementary school, as shown by pictorial evidence (Plates 2 – 4; Refs. StA505a-b & StA515a-b). By 1898 the school had already been extended, according to the 1890 Kelly's Directory, in 1885 (1890, 819). On the Ordnance Survey map this extension comprised a long north-eastern arm which can be recognised as Classroom 2 and 3.

4.2.14 The log books for the *Hatfield Road Board School*, which cover the period 1879 – 1917, mostly records the regular comings and goings of the school, including visitors, punishments, absences and notes on regular reports of H.M. Inspectors. However, the first page of the log books reveals that the school comprised a large room measuring 62ft by 22ft, three class rooms each 29ft by 22ft, and three further large rooms, yet the configuration contradicts that depicted by the 1883 plans. According to the log books, J. Richard Payne, certified

science and art teacher opened 'The Hatfield Road Board School' and admitted twenty four scholars on 20th January 1879. By 20th June 1879 '*the school has increased to an average of 61*', and by 24th February 1881, 76 boys were present.

4.2.15 The log books also incorporate the school's H.M. Inspectors' Report for 1894, which begins with '*this large and important school deserves the highest praise for the excellence of the discipline and tone, the thoroughness of the teaching, and the general accuracy and intelligence of the work throughout*'. By 1st December 1896, which was described as the first day of the school year, there were '*423 boys on the books plus 3 boys over 15 years of age*'. The H.M. Inspectors' Report for 1896 also confirmed the vast size of the school and stated that '*the school accommodation is at present insufficient for the average attendance. This should at once be remedied, or the Grant next year will be endangered Article 85(a)*'. No record is made in the log books of the subsequent enlargement of the school, which later became the Pemberton Building. However by 1924, the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map reveals extensions and additions to the Board School, including the construction of Classrooms 1 & 2 in the Pemberton Building as the north-western wing of the school (Fig. 13). This source also illustrates the construction of the Vestibule in the return of the block, however this is probably constructed very shortly after, rather than being contemporary.

4.2.16 By 1924, the Board School had also been further amended with a remodelling of the southern elevation to create a more attractive frontage facing Hatfield Road (Plate 4). This is not evident on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, but Plate 3 shows this south elevation already constructed, suggesting it more likely dates from the late 19th century. Also on this source Classroom 1 and the vestibule appear for the first time.

4.2.17 Only limited development of the site is depicted on the revised edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to the 1939 (Fig. 14). The footprints of the Board School remained unaltered since the cartographic source of 15 years earlier, yet a narrow, rectangular building, presumably an outhouse, had been constructed to the rear of the school. By the mid 20th century, an aerial photograph of the site depicts the building as a complex of varied but accompanying ranges, with the extant Pemberton Building a dominant feature of the northern and western elevations (Plate 5).

Pemberton Primary School

4.1.18 After World War II, the town expanded significantly as it took a part in the post-War redistribution of population out of London. During the 1950s, after the Education Authority built new facilities for older boys elsewhere, the Board School struggled to retain pupils. In 1954, the school was reused for primary age children and it opened in 1959 under as the *Pemberton Primary School*, a reference to the local Pemberton family associated with St Peters Church and the neighbouring almshouses.

4.2.19 The 1964 Ordnance Survey map confirms a number of extensions to the school building, notably at its south-western corner where the flat-roof extension has been added and an open-sided link between the north and south ranges (Fig. 15). The building thus remained in use as a school throughout the early and mid 20th century, and was known as *Pemberton Primary School* when it closed in 1969 (Morris nd).

Hertfordshire Art School

4.2.20 After 1969, Hertfordshire County Council took over the former school building for use as an Art School. The original plan was to develop a large portion of land along the northern frontage of Hatfield Road for a much enlarged Art School, which would have necessitated the demolition of both the Liberal Club and the City Museum to the east. In the event, Phase I was built in 1970 on the old Drill Hall site and Phase II on the southern part of the former school site (Morris nd.). The extant concrete and glass building within the site was thus built 1970 – 1973 by the County Council as an Art School. However, the northern wing of the original Board School, which comprised two classrooms, was not demolished but reused as the Art School's Print Department (*ibid.*) and became known as the Pemberton Building or Pemberton Block.

4.2.21 The former Board School, with the exception of the Pemberton Building, is known to have been demolished in 1970, a date that coincided with the re-use of the site as the Art School. The 1975 – 80 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 16) confirms the demolition of the majority of the school building and the retention of the Pemberton Building, as well as the rectangular building, presumably an outhouse, constructed to the rear of the school between 1924 and 1939. By 1980, the majority of the site was occupied by the extant concrete and glass building, which was then in use as the '*College of Art and Design*'. The 1994 Ordnance Survey map depicts no changes or alterations to the site (Fig. 17), yet by 2015 the aforementioned rectangular building the rear of the Pemberton Building has been demolished (Fig. 18).

University of Hertfordshire Law School

4.2.22 The reorganisation of Further and Higher Education in the late 20th century saw the Art School become part of the newly formed University of Hertfordshire. The site, including the Pemberton Building, became part of the University's Law School until the new Hatfield premises were opened in August 2011. The Pemberton Building was therefore used by the Law Faculty as a Moot Hall and debating chamber until 2011, when Hertfordshire County Council purchased the site from Hertfordshire University. Alban City School opened at the site in 2012. In 2015, the site was occupied by only the Pemberton Building and the extant concrete and glass building at No. 7 Hatfield Road, the Alban City School (Fig. 18).

5 THE BUILDING

5.1 The Pemberton Block represents a residual fragment of the original school on the site. In form the building is of typical late Victorian design with tall, well-lit classroom blocks with modest decoration. It has been extended with later accretions. The building is constructed of brick laid in English bond with a peg-tile roof. The brick is of variable fabric, ranging from bright orange to redder hues, and dark over-vitrified headers. These are laid in a plain, buff-coloured, fine sandy mortar, which for the most part survives intact. On plan the building comprises three large former classrooms with some later subdivisions and smaller offices. The building now stands in some isolation within a tarmac playground (Plate 1).

North Elevation

5.2 The north elevation comprises the gabled end of Classroom 1 and the side elevation of Classroom 2 which is lit by a large upper gabled dormer (Plate 2). The main gable is laid in English bond with variable brickwork, rising to corbelled kneelers which support a projecting eaves course. The gable end frames three windows in typical Victorian school style; a large central light with heavy transoms and mullions which each frame a four-over-four sash, and two slender transom side lights with fixed upper windows and lower four-over-four sashes. The window heads are cambered with a projecting drip mould, while above the apex is ventilated by three slender slits in imitation of the window form.

5.3 The adjoining long wall of Classroom 2 is in like form to the gable: i.e. with corbelled-out kneelers and a projecting eaves course. The range is marked by buttresses which rise to the height of the window sill on the gabled dormer. A mullioned window has three, four-over-four sashes below cambered arches and a projecting drip mould, with three louvered ventilation slits at the apex of the gable. A slender chimney rises through the roof apex at the western end of this range, which serves an internal heating system.

East Elevation

5.4 The east elevation comprises the large gable end of Classroom 2 and the side elevation of Classroom 3 with its own smaller central gable (Plate 3). Generally it is of like form to the north elevation but here a small dormer window provides extra light between the two large gables (Plate 4). The gable end of Classroom 2 has a large central window below a cambered arch and projecting drip mould. The window is of transom and mullion form with five upper pivoting casements, and five lower, four-over-four sashes with Portland stone sills (Plate 5).

5.5 Adjoining to the south is a wide, large four-light mullioned window, each with a four-over-four sash, which has been dropped by 0.5m to insert extra panes (Plate 6). This is clearly distinguishable by the replacement of the stone sill with timber and disturbance in the brick jambs. The window sits beneath a simple cambered arch with no drip mould and below a three-light dormer window, each with six panes of pivoting casement form, within a heavily moulded Tudor-style

frame. To the south, a pair of shouldered buttresses frame a smaller gable of like form with a transom and mullion window of three upper lights below three, four-over-four sashes, dropped in the same manner as its companion. At the south end a four-light window of simpler form with four-over-four sashes has also been dropped. The south-east corner of the building has a wide buttress and some rebuilding, indicating an earlier truncation (Plate 7). The south façade represents the demolition of Classroom 3. It is now faced with lapped weatherboarding whilst a modern door gives access to the interior (Plate 8).

South and West Elevation

5.6 The west elevation is more articulated, whilst the remaining south elevation is an accretion of various gabled ends. Here Classroom 1 is expressed as a large gabled range now recessed behind a flat-roof extension, while the re-entrant angle of the Classroom ranges is filled by a single-storey range with a pitched roof of contemporary date.

5.7 Classroom 1, which fills most of the west elevation is simply expressed with a single shouldered buttress (Plate 9). At lower level a small cambered arch and grille may express a sub/under-floor void. The south gable end of Classroom 1 is lit by a high set window below a cambered arch, projecting drip-mould and tripartite ventilation slits in the eaves as elsewhere. Below this the single-storey range abuts and obscures much of the west elevation apart from the south end which has a four light mullioned window with four-over-four sashes below a cambered arch (Plate 10).

5.8 The single-storey pitched-roof range abuts a buttress on the west elevation of Classroom 3 and obscures a low gable in the main range. The brickwork is as elsewhere, with corbelled kneelers and a projecting gable end with eaves course. Access to the interior is given on the gable end by a modern door which may replace an earlier window. Two adjoining existing six-light windows below cambered arches are original.

5.9 The flat-roofed extension which fills the rest of the re-entrant angle is undistinguished but care has been taken to match the brickwork, which is laid in stretcher bond (Plate 11). Four windows of four-light form on the south end and two windows on the west have all been replaced in plastic. A second dormer window is visible on the roof of the main classroom range, flat-roof and multi-paned. A second chimney rises from between Classrooms 2 and 3 (Plate 12).

Interior

5.10 The interior is given access via modern doors on the south, and lead to a vestibule housed in the single-storey range. This leads to an inner lobby from which the original classrooms, all with high trussed roofs are given access. The interior is fairly Spartan, with painted brick walls relieved only by a modern timber dado rail.

Classroom 1

5.11 Classroom 1 (Plate 13) is lit by a tripartite window on the north wall and high-set window on the south. Originally there was a chimney stack on the east wall for a stove or hot air system, for which the decorative apertures survive at high level (Plate 14). To the north a recess is filled as a closet at lower level by modern sliding doors but the original Victorian doors survive above, of which the interior door face preserves its original varnished silver pine finish (Plate 15). The roof has a single open truss, of painted timber, which sits on decorative corbels with a solid shaped bracket to the collar (Plate 16). The truss has a tension tie-rod and king-rod which doubled as a gas supply for lighting, and diverted around the tie-rod in a loop. The ceiling is under-drawn at collar level and pierced by framed ventilation grilles. The window mouldings are generally robust and typically late Victorian with some replacement; other ephemeral traces of this date include early electric light fittings and radiators. The room was latterly subdivided to create a lobby (Plate 17).

Classroom 2

5.12 Classroom 2 lies to the north-east corner and is given access from the vestibule by the only original door surviving in the building, which is of typical late Victorian form with plain upper and lower panels, decorative chamfers and a central glazed element (Plate 18). The decorative key-plate has now been removed but reveals an underlying historic colour palette which ranges from deep blue through red and yellow over a pine base (Plate 19). Originally a second door gave direct access from Classroom 3 to the south but was laterally blocked (Plate 20). A door on the south gives access to the draft lobby of Classroom 1. The room is dressed in a similar style to its companions, with upper painted brickwork, later dados and lower plasterwork (Plate 21). It is generously lit by large windows on the east, high-set windows on the north and a multi-paned attic dormer at the south-west end (Plate 22). A chimney stack on south, probably for a stove, has two high ventilation apertures in the brickwork (Plate 23). This was superseded by radiators on the east and west walls and two thermostatic central heating units in the south-west and north-east corners (Plate 24). The roof is of three bays and is of like form to Classroom 1, i.e. with rafters and ashlar pieces set on high corbels, a single purlin in each pitch and tension rods with supply for gas lighting as before (Plate 25).

Classroom 3

5.13 This was originally a large space of four bays which was designed to be divided into two by a folding or removable screen, of which the upper glazed sections survive (Plate 26 & 27). The space was subsequently divided by stud-walling into five rooms, of no merit or historic interest. As seen externally, the room was originally much larger as the south truss preserves a king rod for gas lighting which suggests at least another bay was originally present (Plate 28). Some original decoration remains. Original windows on the east have been enlarged (Plate 29) and in addition supplemented by an upper dormer. The roof construction is the same as elsewhere, i.e. open trusses and the use of iron as tensioning and gas supply. The screen between the two elements survives at

upper level, multi-paned with four light pivoting casements. At lower level large supporting jambs remain in situ. The west wall preserves traces of a stack for a stove which rises to the little blind gable noted above (Plate 30).

Vestibule

5.14 The single-storey range is partially subdivided with an office in the south-west corner with a coved ceiling in modern fabric (Plate 31). Otherwise the only early materials remaining are doorways with cambered arch heads into the classrooms (Plate 32). The east wall has two large buttresses and a stack from the stove which suggests this vestibule could be secondary addition. Some timber joisting is visible in the ceiling.

Flat-roof extension

5.15 The flat-roofed extension has no features of any interest but some residual 1960s features. It was latterly subdivided into an office and a lobby with kitchenette and lavatories (Plate 33).

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 The Pemberton Building was clearly conceived in the conventional late Victorian style of school buildings which survives in many examples around the country. This placed emphasis on spaciousness, with particular emphasis given to the provision of light and high-set windows (so as to not distract pupils). This was combined with basic decorative treatments which were hard-wearing and easy to maintain. What now survives are three large original classrooms of which the third, occupying most of the east side of the building, was a flexible space which could be altered as two classrooms be opened as a larger assembly hall. The south end has been truncated by at least one bay which is shown on historic photographs and maps.

6.2 The style of the building is robust in a typical late Victorian style and has characteristic features. The windows are all of one form, four-over-four sashes with decorative horns set within heavily moulded transom and mullions in the Jacobean Revival style. Some subtle differences are expressed as drip moulds above deeper cambered arches, which contrast to simpler window heads. Buttresses were provided where thought necessary. Internally the building has been extensively remodelled with suspended ceilings and office partitions in some areas, though these are all entirely modern and constructed in studwork.

6.3 Of the original décor only fragments now survives, though the original appearance of the building can be reconstructed with some confidence. The building was Spartan, with painted brickwork for easy washing with a painted dado, this was later enhanced with a timber rail and modern lower plasterwork. Heat seems to have been provided by stoves, connected by ventilation slots and later superseded by radiators, whilst gas lights were provided through a gas supply in the tension rods in the roof.

6.4 There is some slight evidence that the re-entrant block was a slightly later addition from the way it abuts pre-existing external features. But there is little to distinguish the construction, material or style from the rest. The flat roof range is of 1960/70s date.

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 Pemberton Building, though a remnant of a much larger complex, reflects a late Victorian way of education provision in a building conceived with concerns of ventilation, heating and light incorporated into the fabric. So well conceived were these types of structure that many still remain in their original use.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed according to English Heritage (MAP2) / Historic England (MoRPHE) standards. Copies of the final report will be lodged with SADC, the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and OASIS. The project archive will be lodged with St Albans Museum.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Alban City School for funding the project, in particular Ms. Lara Jubb for her help and assistance, and Mr Rod Jenkins of Bickerdike Allen Partners for his assistance throughout the project.

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

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the staff of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, in particular Ms. Isobel Thompson. AS would also like to thank the staff of the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in County Hall, Hertford.

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(all consulted April 2016)

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http://www.hertsmemories.org.uk/page_id_1182.aspx?path=0p34p296p181p269p581p

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/a9821897-55c1-4dad-a7ac-2de6f0ba9509>

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/rd/17d120bc-def7-4b21-86d7-e7e67c9862b4>

<http://www.drillhalls.org/Counties/Hertfordshire/TownStAlbans.htm>

<http://www.hertfordshire-genealogy.co.uk/data/projects/terriers/terriers-04-herts-f.htm>

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 250m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Anglo-Saxon		
14545	15019 07624	The Grade II* church of St Peter, at the north end of St Peter's Street; a large town church. Originally built by the Abbey c.1000 AD; of the standing building, the nave and arcades are 15 th century, and there are fragments of 15 th century glass in the N aisle windows. In 1802-3 the transepts and chancel were demolished (and fragments of earlier carved stone seen to have been built into their walls), and it was altered later in the 19 th century by Grimthorpe. He left the sites of the transepts and chancel almost untouched, so their foundations may survive
Medieval		
14543	15072 07610	The graveyard of St Peter's church, including the supposed victims of the battles of St Albans. The churchyard was apparently (like St Michael's) once larger than at present, as remains have been found outside the modern boundaries. It also included a hermitage for an anchoress, site unknown
14544	14976 07601	Later medieval Charnel Chapel was the guild chapel of the Fraternity of All Saints, popularly known as the Charnel Brotherhood; the guild was founded after the Peasants' Revolt in 1381. From documentary references it appears that the chapel was the same as a structure known later as the 'Corner' chapel, in the SW corner of St Peter's churchyard
14591	15079 07501	A cobbled yard and medieval pottery are recorded as having been found on the site of the Liberal Club on the north side of Hatfield Road. Little is known about the site, although it is just south of St Peter's churchyard. The construction of a cellar may have damaged any surviving remains. In December 2010 four sherds of medieval Herts Greyware pottery were retrieved from the garden in front of the adjacent Museum of St Albans
14601	15037 07706	Hall's Place was a large timber-framed building with cellar on the north side of St Peter's churchyard. The superstructure is known from photographs; it had crown-post roofs and Gothic windows and was rambling in its final form, but there is little archaeological data. The documentary sources are scanty and have been misinterpreted; the tale that Henry VI stayed here the night before the first Battle of St Albans in 1455 is untrue. The house was demolished in 1907
14637	15024 07113	The medieval borough boundary, known as Tonman or Monks Ditch, on the east side of the town, from

		Hare's points G to L (Bernard's Heath to Sopwell Bars); the line is shown on Hare's 1634 map. The defensive bank and ditch have been seen in several places from Key Field to Cock Lane (Hatfield Road) but was certainly absent at Stonecross; there was apparently a gate at Sopwell Bars
14679	15022 07775	Substantial moat at St Peter's Grange
18305	14939 07645	A gully and a cess pit, both of medieval date, were recorded in the area behind no.107 St Peter's Street in 1969
18311	14895 07497	Possibly medieval rubbish pits and a well, and the brick footings of a post-medieval building, laid to English bond, were observed during construction of a new building at 71 – 77 St Peter's Street in 1969
Post-medieval & early modern		
5022	15128 07465	Grade II listed milestone (milepost) opposite Marlborough Almshouses, made of cast iron, triangular, mileage from Hatfield 5 on top plate, from St Albans and Reading on one side, and from Hertford and Ware on the other. Made by Wilder & Sons of Reading, probably c.1822
11431	1506 0744	Grade II listed Marlborough Almshouses line three sides of an open courtyard, facing Hatfield Road. They are two storeys high, in red brick with plain stone dressings, and were built by Sarah Duchess of Marlborough in 1736 to house 36 poor men and women. 'A grass court is thus inclosed between the buildings and the street, and in the middle of it is a fine cedar tree'
14555	15021 07521	A small building in 'Dovehouse Croft', on the north side of Hatfield Road, is shown on Hare's 1634 map
15366	14967 07643	Documented 17 th century inn of the Saracen's Head on St Peter's Street opposite St Peter's church
15367	14977 07672	A 17 th -century inn also known as the Black Bull on St Peter's Street
15939	14859 07364	Grade II* listed The Grange was built by John Osbourne in 1764. Some late 18 th century and Victorian detail remains
15940	14911 07442	Grade II listed No. 32 St Peter's Street is an early 18 th century house, in brown brick with red dressings; two storeys and attic, with central chimneystack and dormer windows in a steep roof. The parapet is a replacement. The door is within a large porch with Tuscan columns
16034	14916 07449	Grade II listed No. 34 St Peter's Street is a mid 18 th century town house in red brick; two storeys and attic, five bays wide and with a brick parapet. The ground floor has been rebuilt in proportion
16379	15000 07708	Grade II listed Pemberton Almshouses were built in 1627 under the will of Roger Pemberton, as recorded on a stone panel over the tall brick gateway in the front wall: 'These 6 Almshouses were erected and endowed with Five Pounds Per Annum Each. Out of the Manor of Shelton in Bedfordshire by

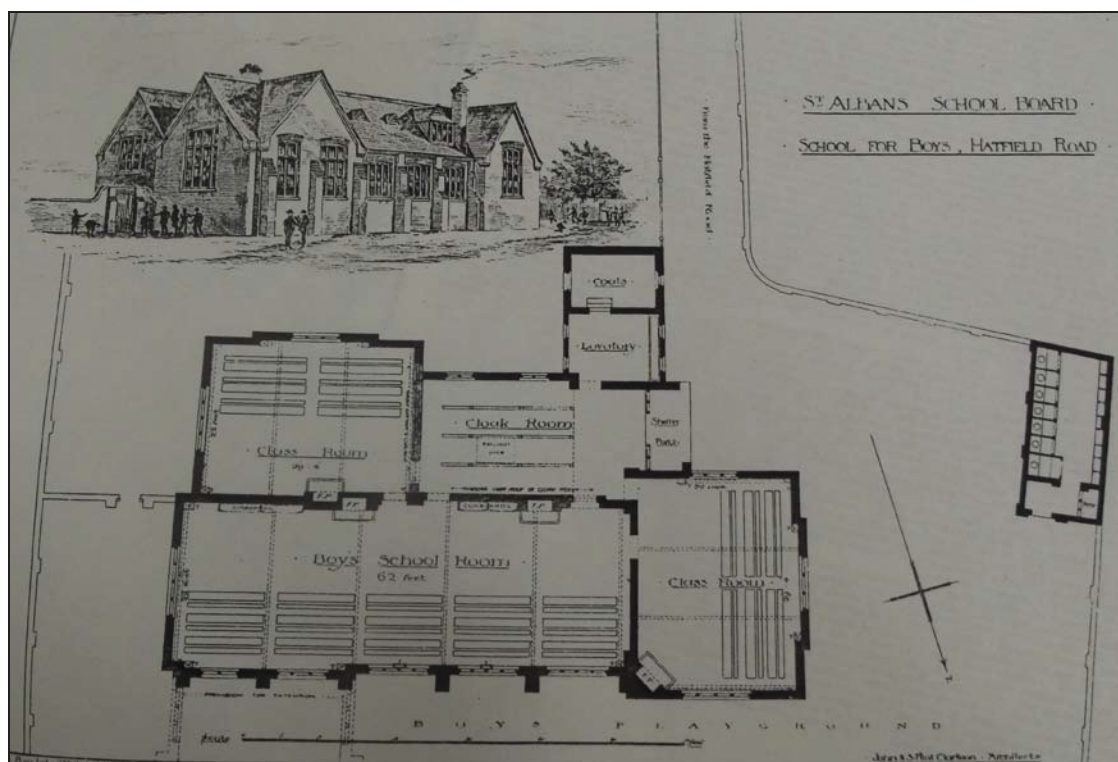
		Roger Pemberton of St Albans Esquire, who was buried in the Church of St Peter November 20 th 1627.' They are a row of single-storey properties, in red brick with alternate courses of stretchers and Flemish bond, with three pairs of plain round-headed doorways and three pairs of tall diagonal chimney shafts
16386	14958 07611	Grade II listed The White House at No. 103 St Peter's Street is a large town house by George Smith, built in 1829. It has three storeys and attics, and is built, unusually, in stone. The raised attic behind the parapet is evidently later. The house has a projecting central porch and five steps to the door
16418	14967 07646	Grade II* listed Ivy House 'was built by Edward Strong (chief mason under Sir Christopher Wren at St Paul's Cathedral) for his own use'. It is an early 18 th century three-storey house, four bays wide, in brown brick with red and grey brick dressings, the roof behind a parapet. The doorcase is of carved wood with attached Tuscan columns; inside is a wide staircase. The two-storey extensions on either side are 20 th century
17720	14954 07508	Grade II listed The Cock, which stands on the corner of St Peter's Street and Hatfield Road, which was Cock Lane in the post-medieval period, is a late 16 th or early 17 th century house, originally of two timber-framed bays, jettied to the front and left, with a rear wing added in the 17 th century. Later updating involved the underbuilding of the jetties, and a third bay added at the front, probably in the early 19 th century; the St Peter's Street frontage is of painted brick, incorporating the timber frame, and the door is in the canted corner with the pub sign above. The rear wing was extended in the 19 th and 20 th centuries. The framing inside the front range includes broad joists and a dragon-beam with carpenters' marks
17816	14906 07513	No.79, on the north corner of Adelaide Street, became in the 19 th century the Adelaide public house (Adelaide Street having been cut in the 1830s). It is shown on the later 19 th century OS maps as 'P.H.'. It is now a café, and is much altered. But inspection by J T Smith found that the roof structure is that of a timber-framed hall house dating to at least the early 17 th century, the St Peter's Street frontage being the cross wing
18807	15183 07484	The almshouses at the SW end of St Peter's Road have a long main range and a crosswing at each end. They are shown with this plan on the 1880 OS map, labelled 'Almshouses'. At this date they were the only structure on this side of St Peter's Road other than a group of small buildings adjoining to the west, on the corner, and on the other side of the road was only the rear gardens of Bedford Villas

		facing Hatfield Road
18822	14852 07585	Clarke Almshouses on Catherine Street are a 1830 almshouses for six old women, a charity founded in St Peter's Street in 1605
30768	15027 07499	Small parish school, rebuilt on a much larger scale in the late 19 th century; later known as Pemberton Primary School and then Alban City School
30769	15064 07538	The Hatfield Road Volunteer Drill Hall was built between 1880 and 1898 on a rectangular plot between the road and St Peter's churchyard. It was a large rectangular building with a small rear projection set at the rear of the plot and filling its width. On the eastern boundary was a footpath leading into the churchyard. The 1924 map shows little change other than the addition of a small house in the SE corner of the plot near the road. This is shown on the 1964 map as no.5 Hatfield Road, by which time the drill hall had become the Pioneer Youth Club. Later in the 20 th century the hall and the house were demolished to make way for new school buildings
30800	14995 07576	Grade II listed Nos.74-76 are cottages at the north end of St Peter's Street, just south of the churchyard wall. Listed with no.72, they are two storeys high, no.72 with two windows on each floor and nos.74 and 76 each with only a single window on each floor. The walls are pebbledashed and each front door has a gabled and bracketed hood; no.72 is distinguished by some oval windows
30866	14987 07564	Grade II listed Nos. 62 – 70 St Peter's Street are an apparently 18 th century cottage row incorporating a much older timber-framed structure
Modern		
30537	15167 07476	The substation, near the corner of St Peter's Road and Hatfield Road, is 'an interesting example of its type, being an industrial building with the external characteristics of the suburban domestic architecture of the period'. Of Fletton red-purple brick laid to English bond, it was built after 1924 and before 1939, a period of rapid expansion of suburban housing here as elsewhere. The building was evidently intended to fit in with its surroundings, especially the adjacent almshouses

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

No.	Date	Title	Scale	Location
4	1634	Hare map of St Albans	-	SAHAAS
5	1700	John Oliver's map of St Albans	-	HALS
6	1766	Andrews & Wren's plan of St Albans	-	SAHAAS
7	1810	Plan of St Albans	-	SAHAAS
8	1822	Plan of the town of St Albans	-	SAHAAS
9	1840	Parish of St Albans St Peter tithe map	-	HALS
10	1879	Hertfordshire sheet XXXIV.8; 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map	25"	HALS
11	1880	Ordnance Survey; St Albans town plan	50"	HALS
12	1898	Hertfordshire sheet XXXIV.8; 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map	25"	HALS
13	1924	Hertfordshire sheet XXXIV.8; 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map	25"	HALS
14	1939	Hertfordshire sheet XXXIV.8; revised edition Ordnance Survey map	25"	HALS
15	1964	Plan TL 1407 & 1507; Ordnance Survey map	1:2,500	HALS
16	1975 – 80	Plans TL 1507 NW & TL 1507 SW; Ordnance Survey map	1:1,250	HALS
17	1994	Plans TL 1507 NW & TL 1507 SW; Ordnance Survey map	1:1,250	HALS
18	2015	Plans TL 1507 NW & TL 1507 SW; Ordnance Survey map	1:1,250	HALS

APPENDIX 3 PICTORIAL SOURCES



Plan of St Albans School Board, School for Boys, Hatfield Road in *The Builder* 1883 (accessed in HALS)



Photograph of St Albans Board School, viewed from the south c.1892 (HALS Ref: St Albans 505a-b)



Photograph of the southern elevation of St Albans Board school, 1898 (HALS Ref: St Albans 515a-b)



Photograph of Empire Day at Hatfield Road School, 1908 (HALS)



Aerial photograph, undated but probably post 1924

APPENDIX 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: Pemberton Building, Alban City School				NGR: TL 1503 0754			
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: Verulamium Museum			
Site Code: AS1827				Project Number: 6564			
Date of Work: 4 th , 13 th & 14 th April 2016				Related Work: n/a			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
-		-		18 th Feb 2016		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
Notes taken on site (7 pages A4)							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
6 x A3 sheet of draft film							
Architect's Drawings:							
Plans and elevations 2 sheets A3 Plans and elevations 1 sheet A4							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings in digital format on CD 2 x CDs of plans and photos	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
5134		Historic Building Recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	3-12	Yes	Yes	1	7 -10	Yes
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printouts in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1

External view of the Pemberton Building, taken from the south-west.



DP 2

The north elevation of the Pemberton Building, taken from the north.



DP 3

Large gable end on the south elevation, taken from the south.



DP 4

Part of the west elevation, taken from the west.



DP 5

Part of the south elevation, taken from the south.



DP 6

Brickwork on the south elevation, taken from the south.



DP 7

The flat-roof extension, part of the south elevation, taken from the south.



DP 8

Part of the south elevation, taken from the south.



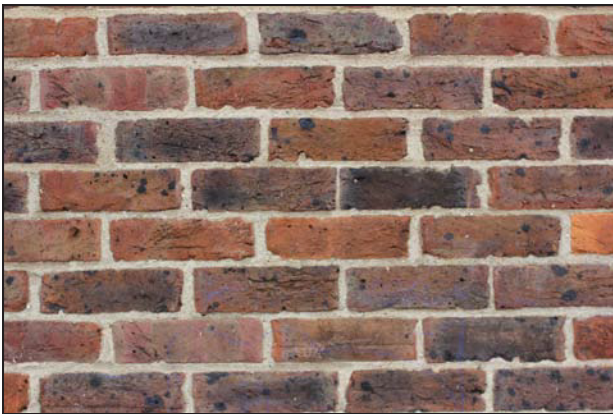
DP 9

Dormer window on the south elevation, taken from the south.



DP 10

West elevation, taken from the west.



DP 11

Brickwork on the west elevation, taken from the west.



DP 12

Brickwork on the west elevation, taken from the west.



DP 13

Grille below a cambered arch on the west elevation, taken from the west.



DP 14

Grille on the north elevation, taken from the north.



DP 15

Large gable end of Classroom 1 on the north elevation, taken from the north.



DP 16

Window on the east elevation, taken from the north-east.



DP 17

East elevation, taken from the south-east.



DP 18

East elevation, taken from the south-east.



DP 19

Interior of Classroom 1, taken from the south.



DP 20

Interior of Classroom 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 21

Interior of Classroom 1, taken from the south-east.



DP 22

Interior of Classroom 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 23

Interior view of the vestibule, showing the once external west wall of Classroom 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 24

Interior of one of the sub-divisions in Classroom 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 25

Interior of one of the subdivisions in Classroom 3, taken from the south.



DP 26

Glass partitions above Classroom 3, taken from the south.



DP 27

Cupboards in Classroom 1, taken from the west.



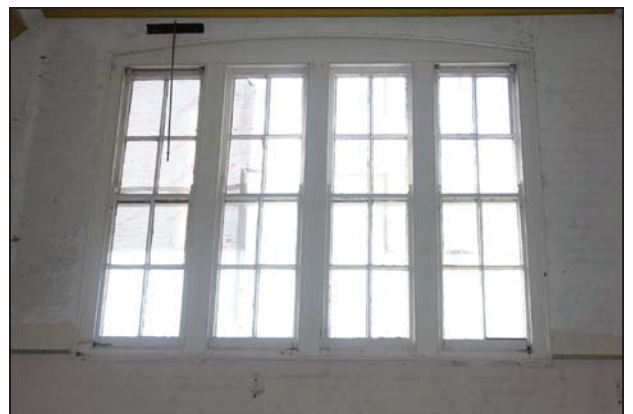
DP 28

Interior of Classroom 1, taken from the west.



DP 29

Air vents for the provision of a hot air system or stove in Classroom 1, taken from the west.



DP 30

Window on the south wall of Classroom 1, taken from the north.



DP 31

Roof structure in Classroom 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 32

Internal cupboard door in Classroom 1, taken from the north.



DP 33

Wall fixture in Classroom 1, taken from the south-east.



DP 34

Internal modern partition in Classroom 1, taken from the north-west.



DP 35

Modern door in Classroom 1, taken from the west.



DP 36

Interior of wind lobby in Classroom 1, taken from the south-west.



DP 37

Original external door on the south wall of Classroom 1, taken from the north-east.



DP 38

Original external door on the south wall of Classroom 2, taken from the north.



DP 39

External face of the original external door in Classroom 2, taken from the east.



DP 40

Evidence of historic paintwork under the key plate of the original external door of Classroom 2, taken from the east.



DP 41

Historic paintwork on the glass panels of Classroom 2's original external door, taken from the east.



DP 42

Name plate on the external face of Classroom 2's original external door, taken from the east.



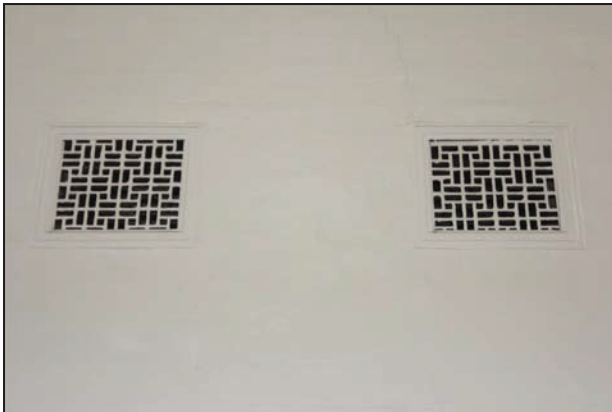
DP 43

Chimney stack in Classroom 2, taken from the north.



DP 44

Plaque on the chimney stack of Classroom 2, taken from the north.



DP 45

Air vents on the chimney stack in Classroom 2, taken from the north.



DP 46

Radiator on the east wall of Classroom 2, taken from the west.



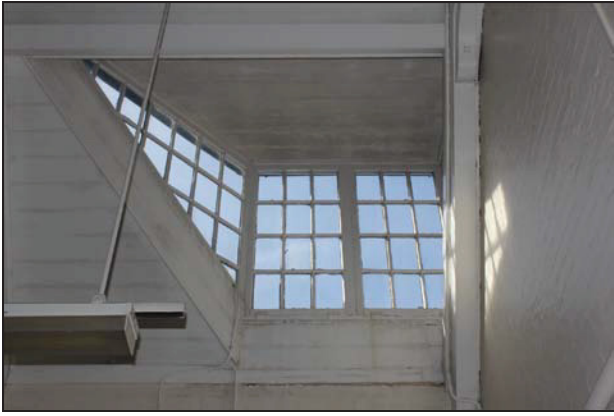
DP 47

A thermostatic central heating unit in Classroom 2, taken from the south-west.



DP 48

Plaque on the radiator in Classroom 2, taken from the west.



DP 49

Dormer window on the south of Classroom 2, taken from the north.



DP 50

Blocked doorway on the south wall of Classroom 2, taken from the north.



DP 51

Roof structure in Classroom 2, taken from the north-west.



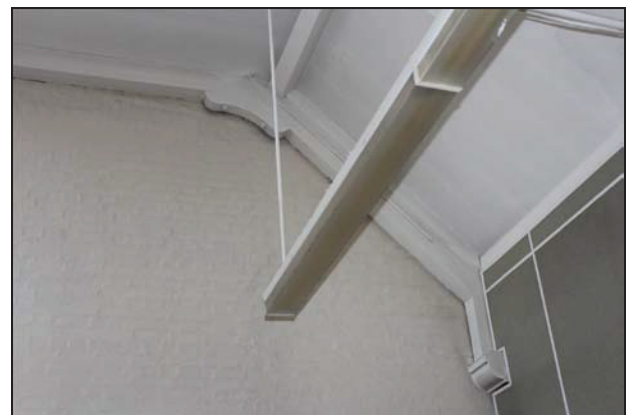
DP 52

Roof structure in Classroom 2, taken from the west.



DP 53

Diverted tension rod in the roof structure for the provision of gas lights in Classroom 2, taken from the north-east.



DP 54

Roof truss in Classroom 2, taken from the east.



DP 55

The truss sits on a decorated corbel in Classroom 2, taken from the south-east.



DP 56

Window on the north wall of Classroom 2, taken from the south.



DP 57

Dormer window in Classroom 2, taken from the north-east.



DP 58

Blocked doorway on the south wall of Classroom 2, taken from the north.



DP 59

Blocked doorway and external door on the south wall of Classroom 2, taken from the north.



DP 60

A thermostatic heating unit in Classroom 2, taken from the north.



DP 61

Doorways in the vestibule into Classroom 1 and 2, taken from the south.



DP 62

Grille in the vestibule, taken from the south.



DP 63

Grille in the vestibule, taken from the west.



DP 64

Door to Classroom 3 from the vestibule, taken from the west.



DP 65

Door to the flat-roof extension, taken from the east.



DP 66

Doorway into kitchen area of flat-roof extension (left) and cupboard (right), taken from the south-east.



DP 67

Interior of the Vestibule, taken from the north.



DP 68

Interior of the flat-roof extension, taken from the east.



DP 69

Interior of flat-roof extension, taken from the west.



DP 70

Interior of subdivided room in the Vestibule, taken from the north.



DP 71

Window in the subdivided room in the Vestibule, taken from the north-west.



DP 72

Stay-bar on a window in the Vestibule, taken from the north-west.



DP 73

Detail of the glazing bars in the Vestibule, taken from the north-west.



DP 74

Detail of the glazing bars in Classroom 2, taken from the south-west.



DP 75

Kitchenette in the flat-roof extension, taken from the east.



DP 76

Interior of the flat-roof extension, taken from the north-west.



DP 77

Men's WCs in the flat-roof extension, taken from the north-east.



DP 78

Women's WCs in the flat-roof extension, taken from the north-east.



DP 79

Blocked doorway in Classroom 3 giving access to Classroom 2, taken from the south.



DP 80

A thermostatic heating unit in Classroom 3, taken from the south-east.



DP 81

Interior of one of modern subdivisions in Classroom 3, taken from the east.



DP 82

Interior of one of modern subdivisions in Classroom 3, showing the original external wall, taken from the north-west.



DP 83

Chimney stack on what would have been the west external wall of Classroom 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 84

Interior of one of modern subdivisions in Classroom 3, taken from the south-east.



DP 85

Provision for an internal partition in Classroom 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 86

Provision for an internal partition in Classroom 3, taken from the north-east.



DP 87

Grille on the west wall of Classroom 3, taken from the east.



DP 88

Doors leading to further modern subdivisions in Classroom 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 89

Internal subdivision within Classroom 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 90

Detail of a makers plaque on the radiator in Classroom 3, taken from the west.



DP 91

Internal subdivided space in Classroom 3, taken from the north.



DP 92

Redirected tension rod for the provision of gas lighting in Classroom 3, taken from the north-west.



DP 93

Roof structure in Classroom 3, taken from the north-west.



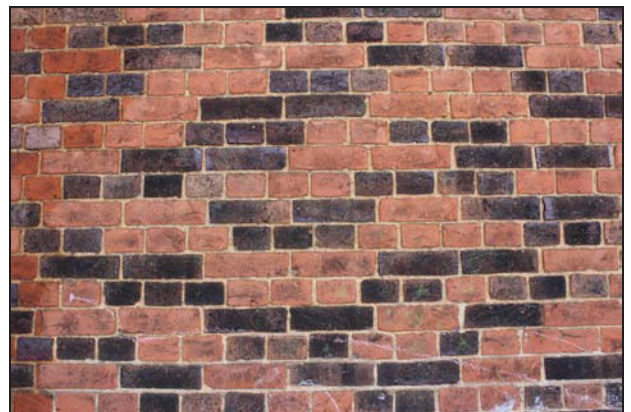
DP 94

Buttress on the south-east corner of Classroom 3, taken from the south-east.



DP 95

Window on the west of the flat-roof extension, taken from the west.



DP 96

Detail of the brickwork on the west wall of Classroom 1, taken from the west.



DP 97

The north and east elevation, taken from the north-east.



DP 98

The east elevation, taken from the north.



DP 99

Grille on the east elevation, taken from the east.



DP 100

Dormer window in the roof on the east elevation, taken from the east.



DP 101

Cambered arch and drip hood over a window on the east elevation, taken from the south-east.



DP 102

Detail of the junction between the west elevation of Classroom 3 and the Vestibule, taken from the south.



DP 103

Corbelled kneeler on the south-west corner of the Vestibule, taken from the south-west.

PLATES



Plate 1 External view of the Pemberton Building, taken from the south-west (DP 01)



Plate 2 The north elevation of the Pemberton Building, taken from the north (DP 02)



Plate 3 East elevation, taken from the south-east (DP 18)



Plate 4 Dormer window in the roof on the east elevation, taken from the east (DP 100)



Plate 5 The east elevation, taken from the north (DP 98)



Plate 6 Window on the east elevation, taken from the north-east (DP 16)



Plate 7 Buttress on the south-east corner of Classroom 3, taken from the south-east (DP 94)



Plate 8 The north elevation of the Pemberton Building, taken from the north (DP 03)



Plate 9 West elevation, taken from the west (DP 10)



Plate 10 Part of the south elevation, taken from the south (DP 08)

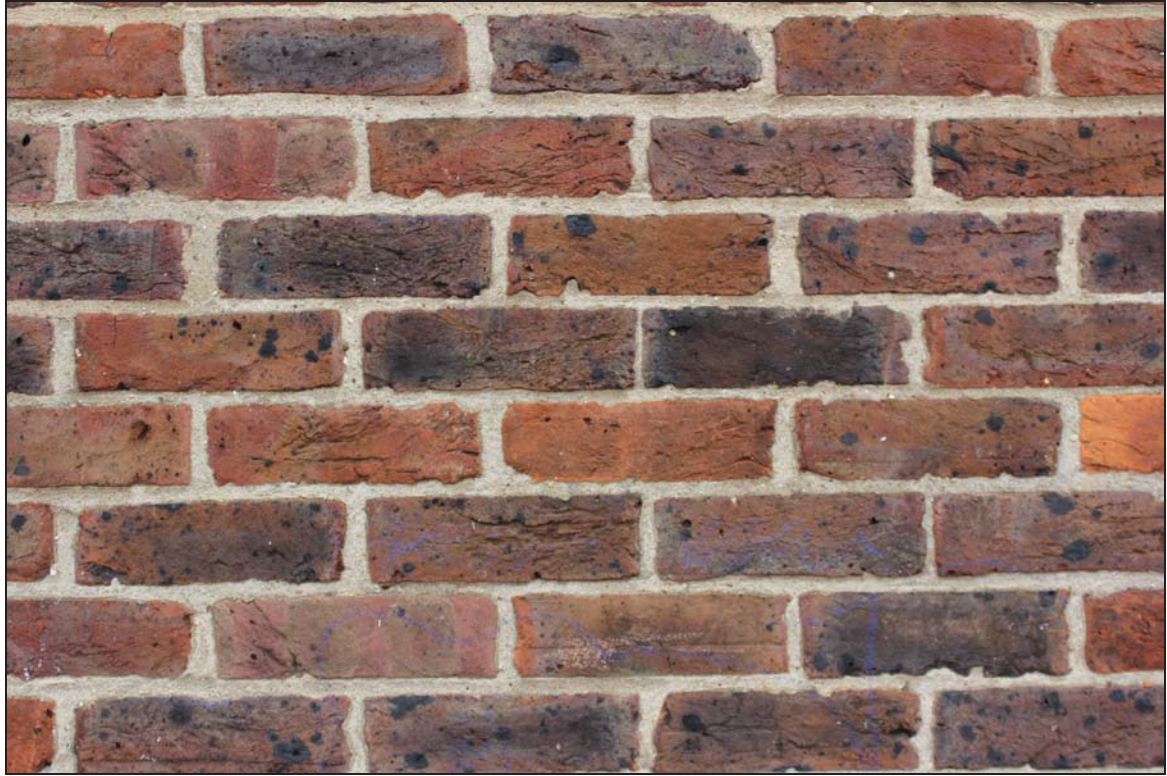


Plate 11 Brickwork on the west elevation, taken from the west (DP 11)



Plate 12 Dormer window on the south elevation, taken from the south (DP 09)



Plate 13 Interior of Classroom 1, taken from the south-east (DP 21)

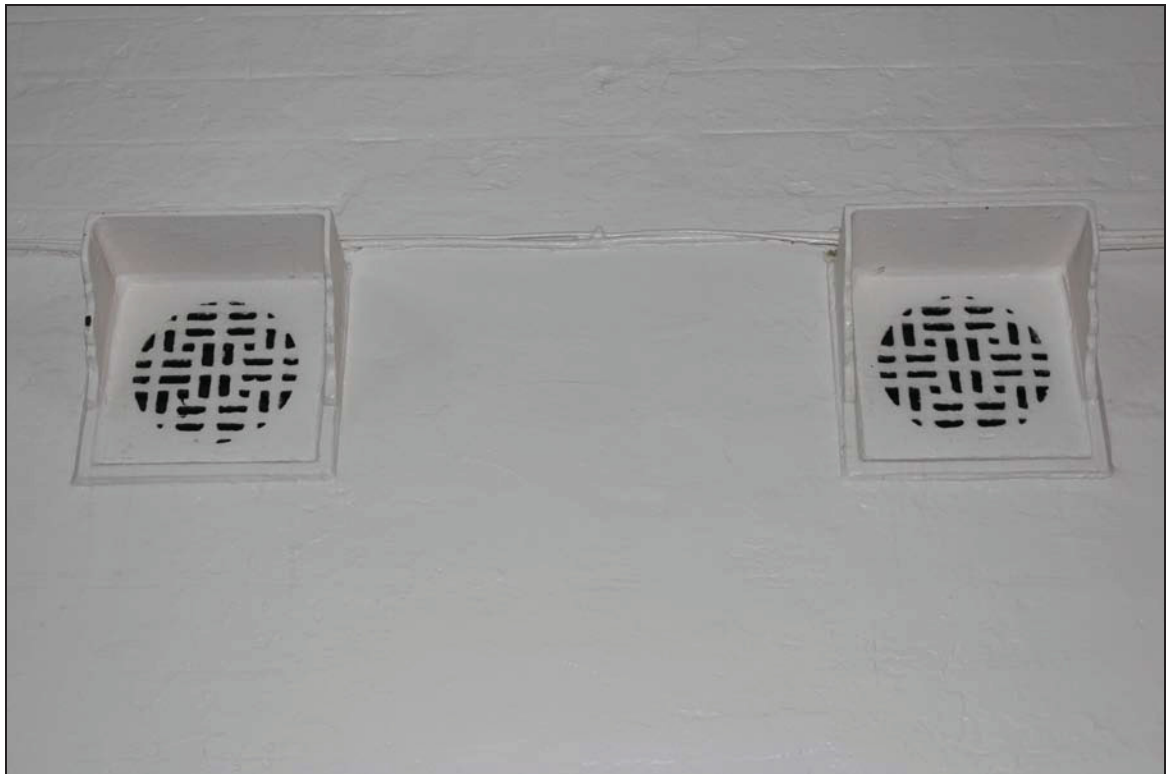


Plate 14 Air vents for the provision of a hot air system or stove in Classroom 1, taken from the west (DP 29)



Plate 15 Internal cupboard door in Classroom 1, taken from the north (DP 32)



Plate 16 Roof structure in Classroom 1, taken from the north-east (DP 31)



Plate 17 Interior of Classroom 1, taken from the north-west (DP 20)



Plate 18 External face of the original external door in Classroom 2, taken from the east (DP 39)



Plate 19 Evidence of historic paintwork under the key plate of the original external door of Classroom 2, taken from the east (DP 40)



Plate 20 Blocked doorway and external door on the south wall of Classroom 2, taken from the north (DP 59)



Plate 21 Interior of Classroom 1, taken from the north-east (DP 22)



Plate 22 Dormer window in Classroom 2, taken from the north-east (DP 57)



Plate 23 Chimney stack in Classroom 2, taken from the north (DP 43)



Plate 24 A thermostatic central heating unit in Classroom 2, taken from the south-west (DP 47)



Plate 25 Roof structure in Classroom 2, taken from the west (DP 52)



Plate 26 Glass partitions above Classroom 3, taken from the south (DP 26)



Plate 27 Provision for an internal partition in Classroom 3, taken from the north-west (DP 85)



Plate 28 Roof structure in Classroom 3, taken from the north-west (DP 93)



Plate 29 Interior of one of modern subdivisions in Classroom 3, showing the original external wall, taken from the north-west (DP 82)



Plate 30 Chimney stack on what would have been the west external wall of Classroom 3, taken from the north-west (DP 83)



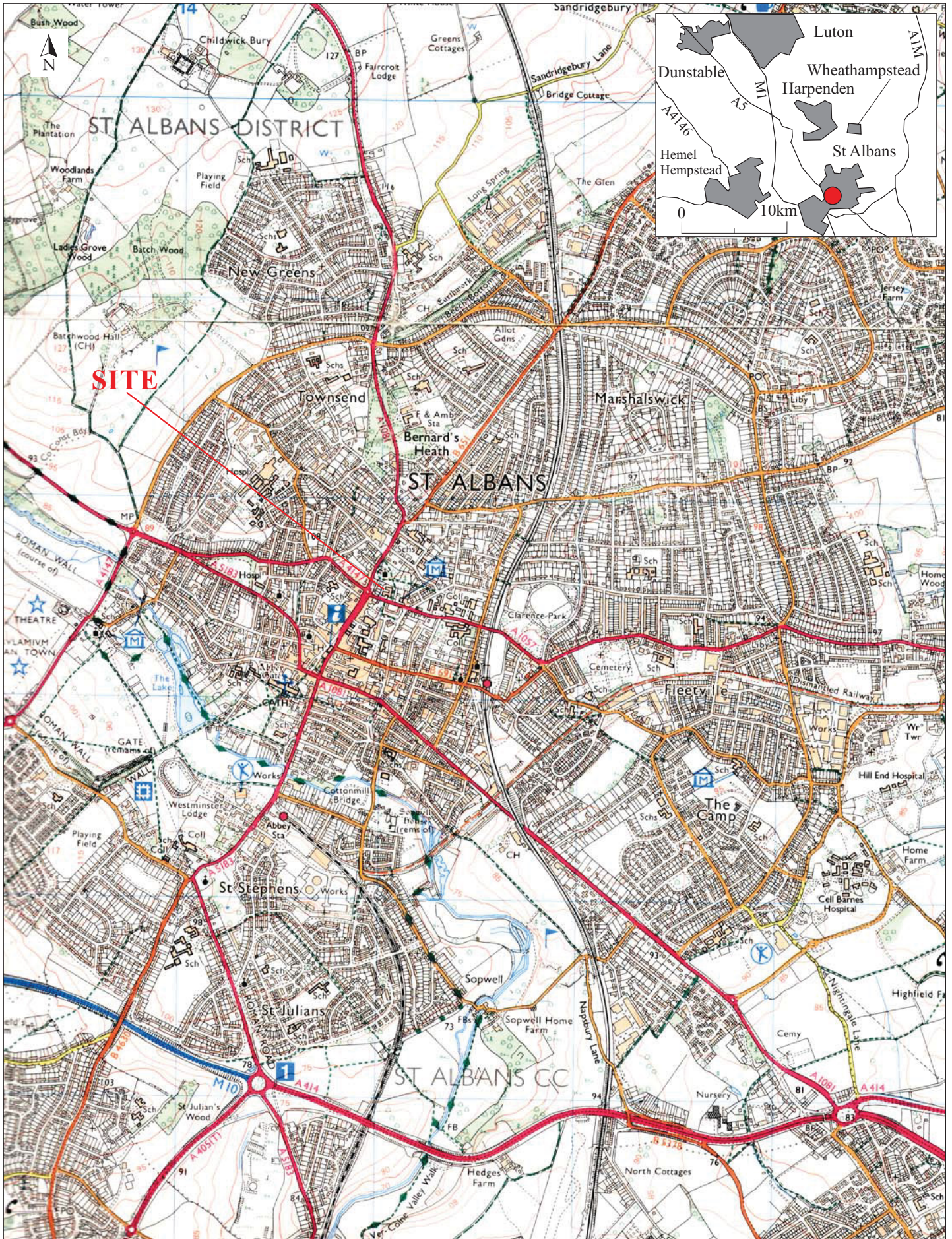
Plate 31 Interior of subdivided room in the Vestibule, taken from the north (DP 70)



Plate 32 Doorways in the vestibule into Classroom 1 and 2, taken from the south (DP 61)

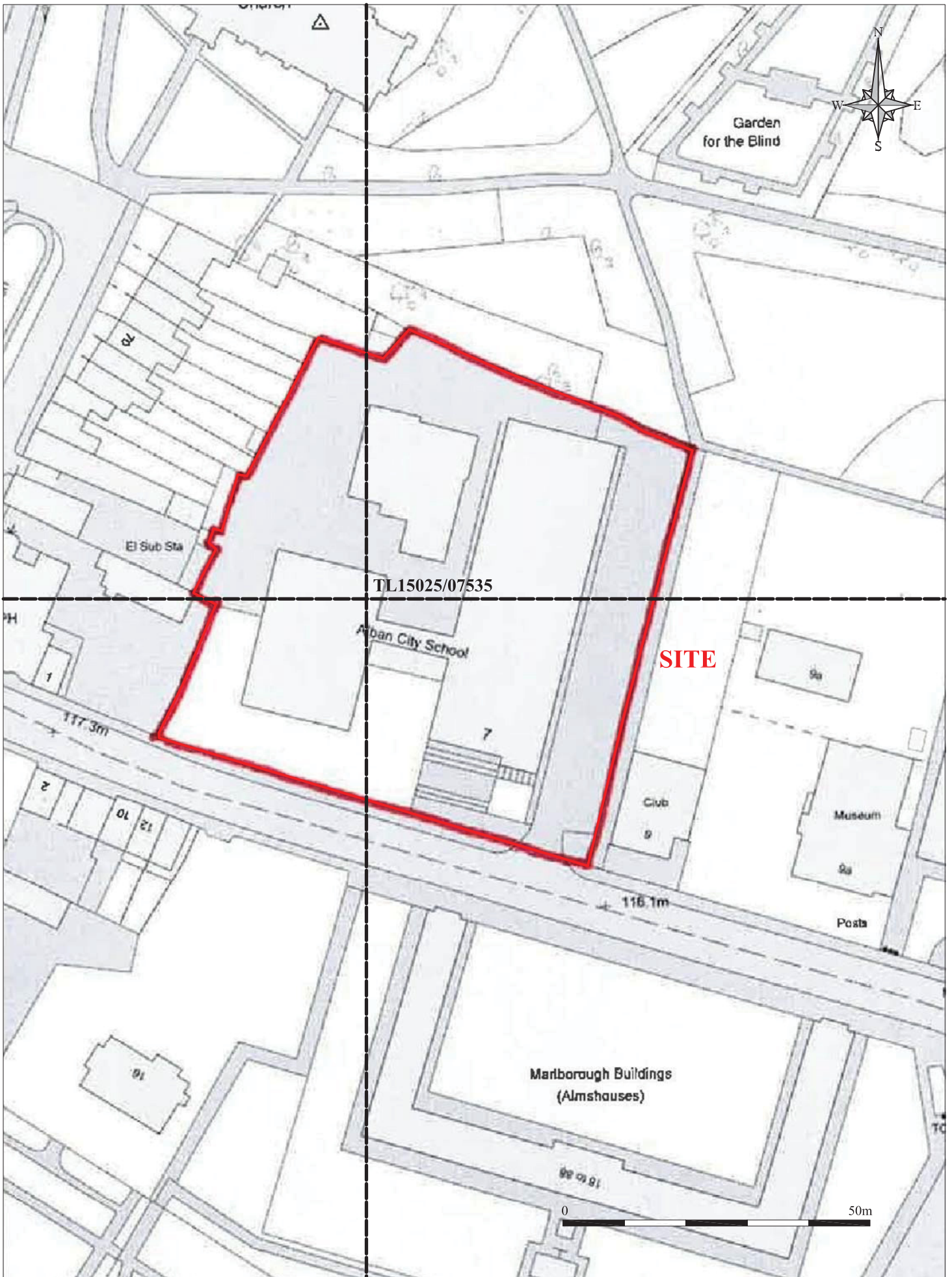


Plate 33 Kitchenette in the flat-roof extension, taken from the east (DP 75)

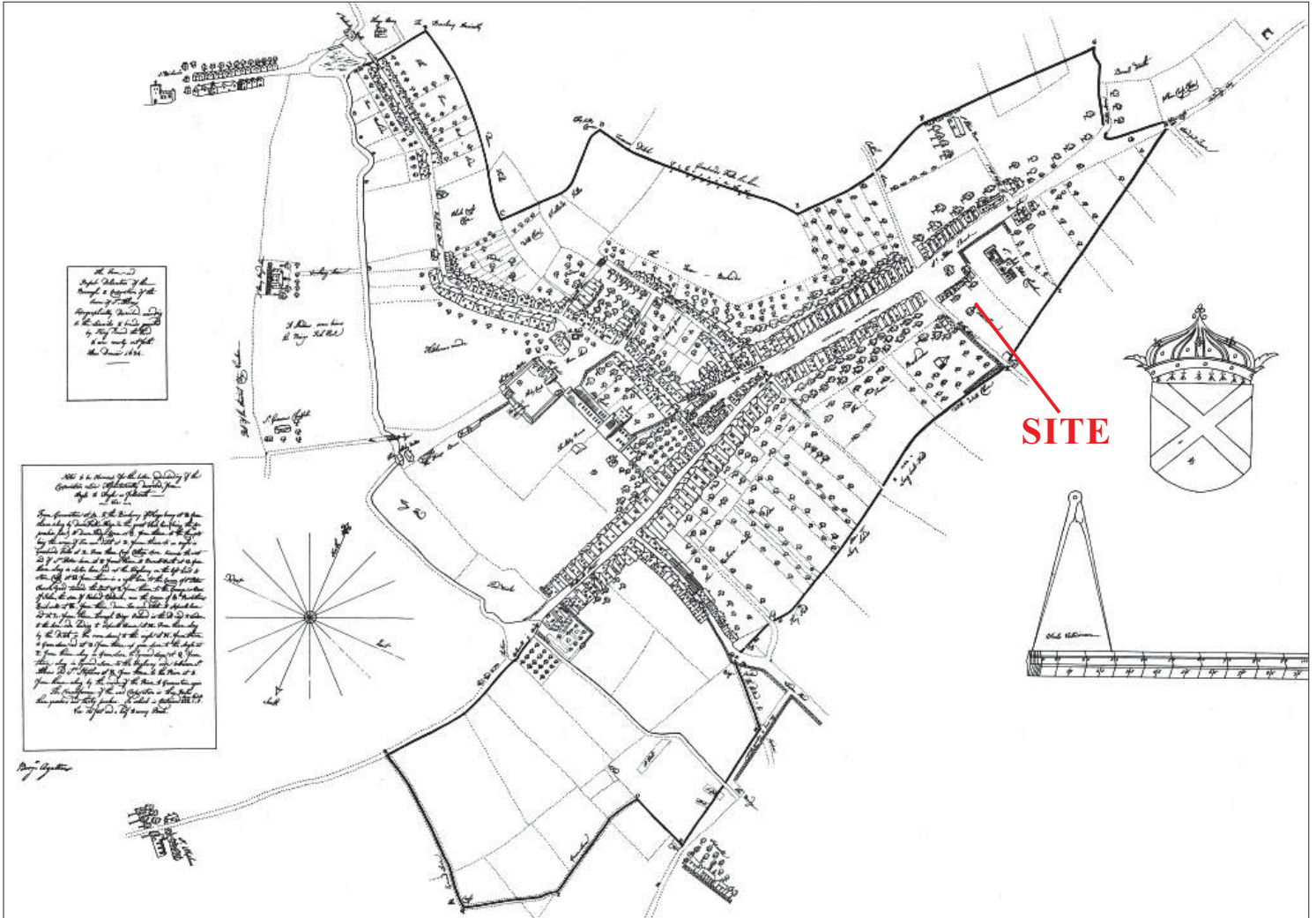


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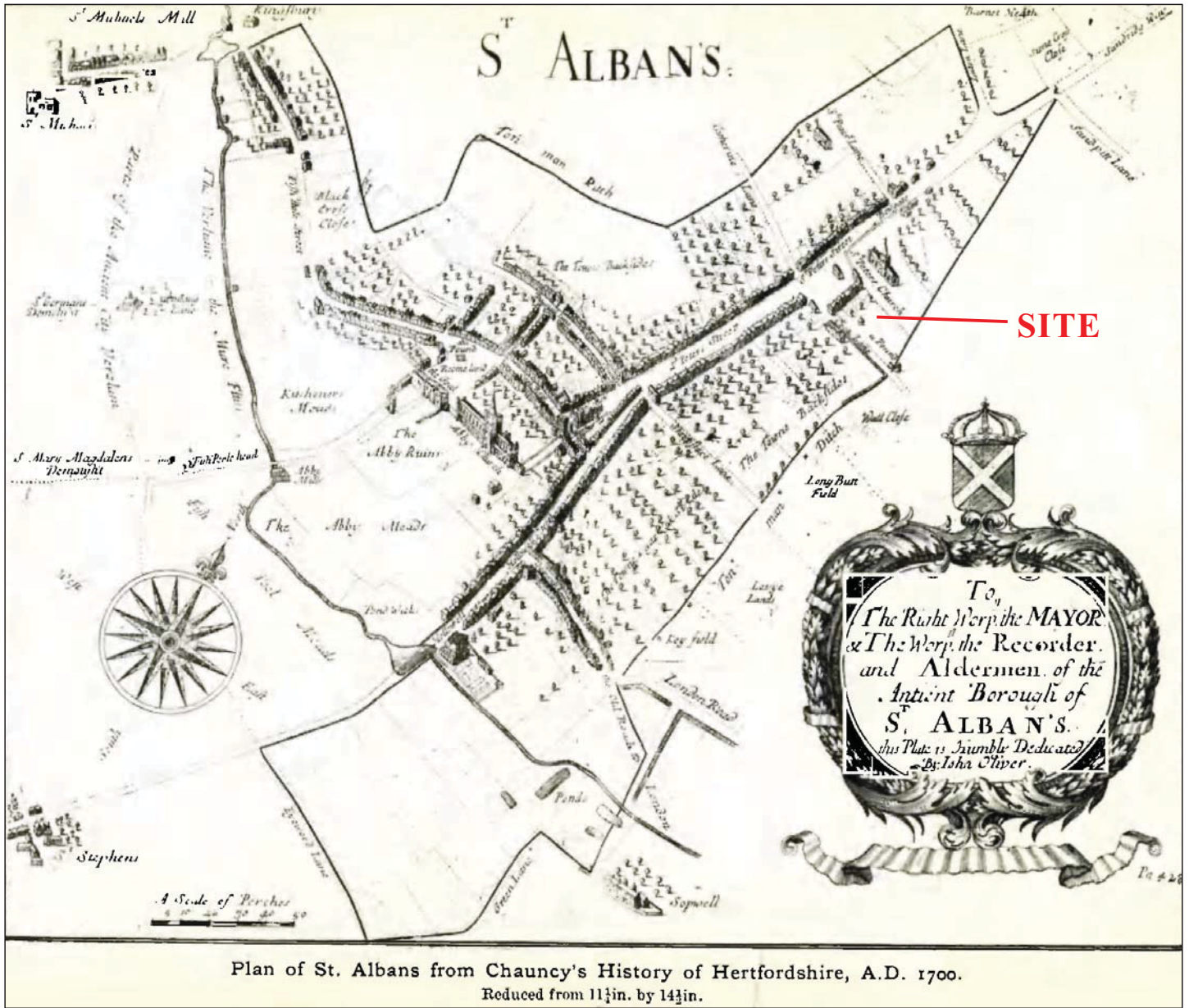
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 The Pemberton Building, Alban City School (P6564)



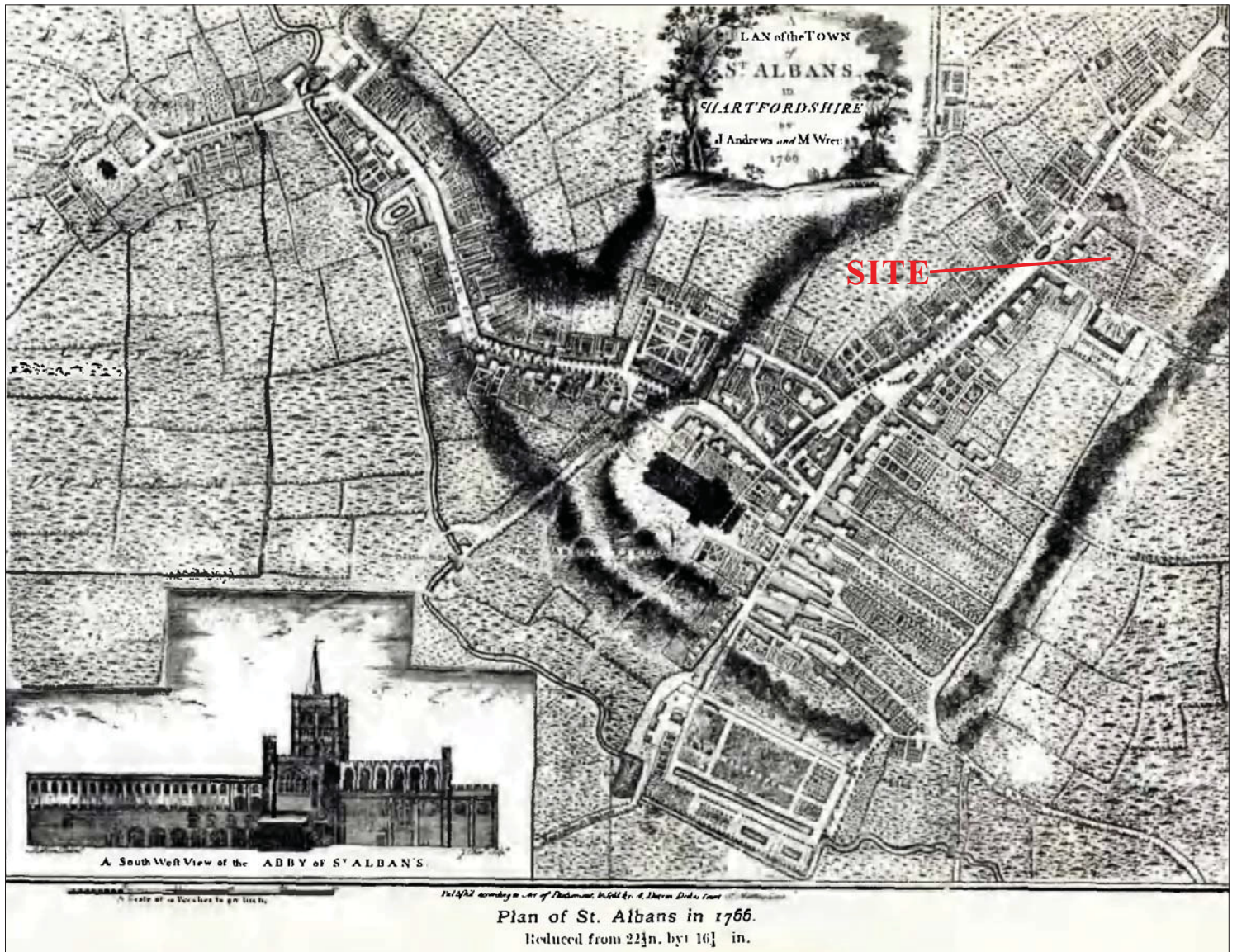
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:800 at A4
 The Pemberton Building, Alban City School, (P6564)



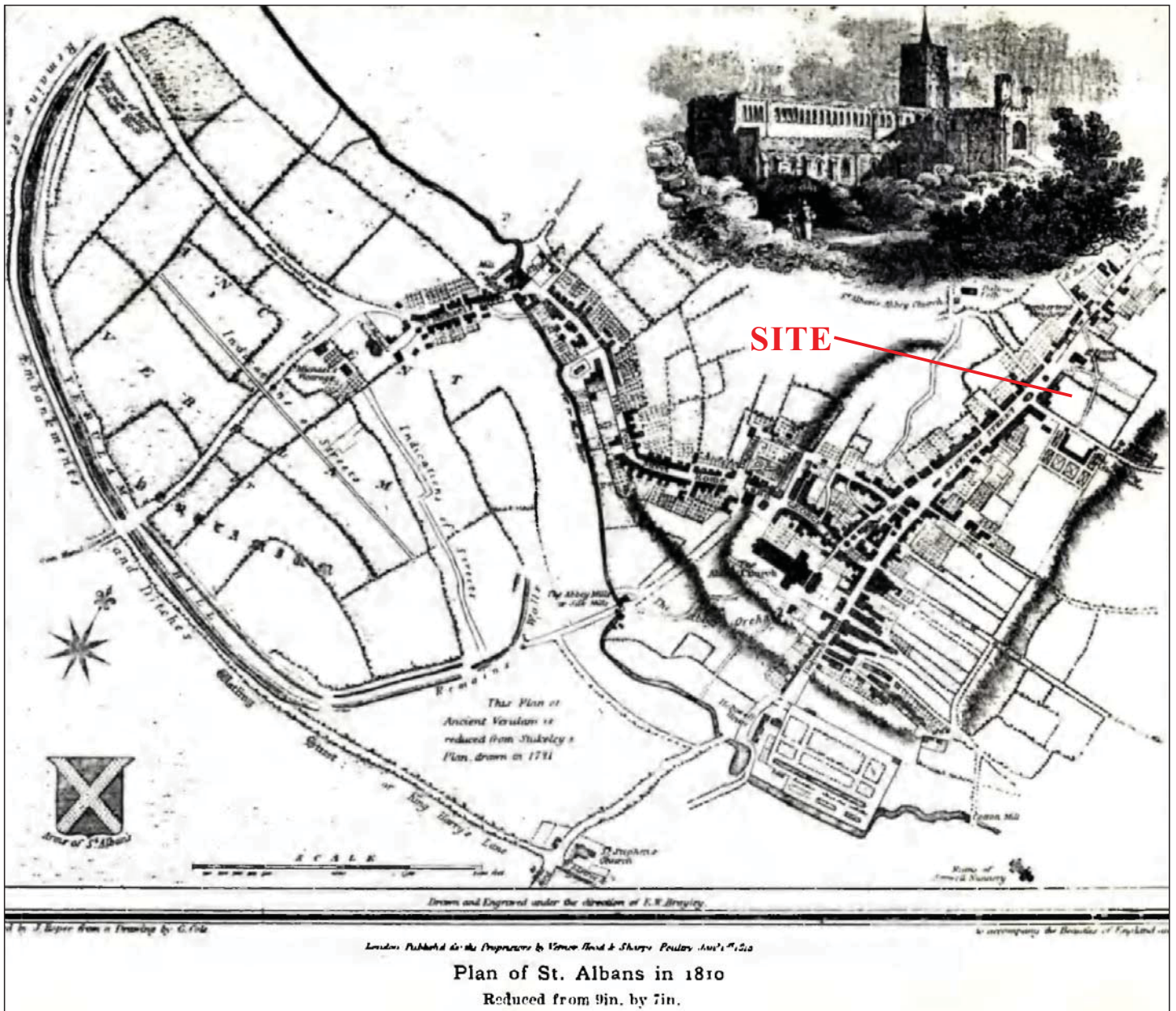
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Fig. 4 Hare's map of St Albans, 1634
Not to scale
The Pemberton Building, Alban City School (P6564)



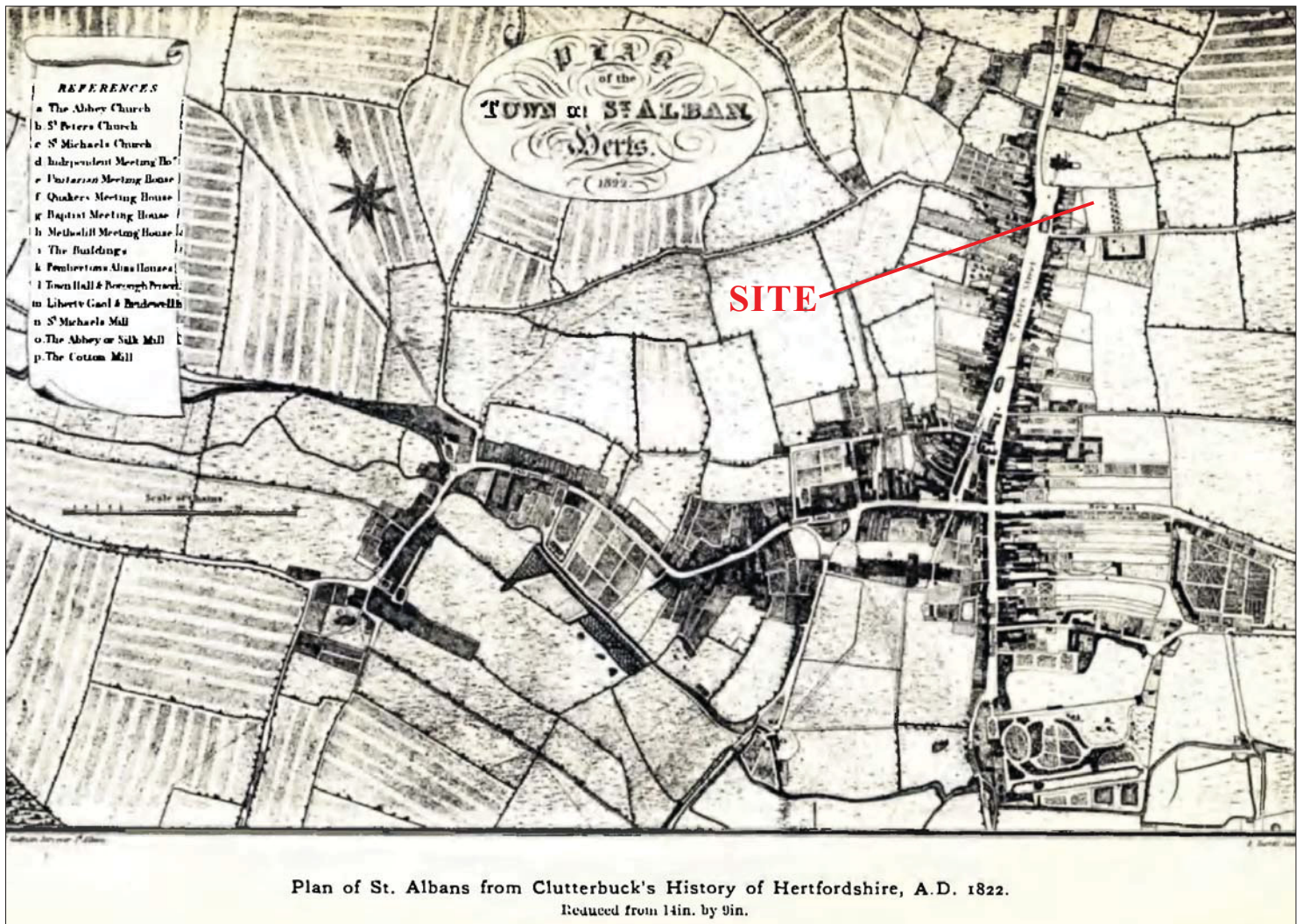
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 John Oliver's map, 1700
Not to scale
The Pemberton Building, Alban City School (P6564)



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Fig. 6 Andrews & Wren, 1766
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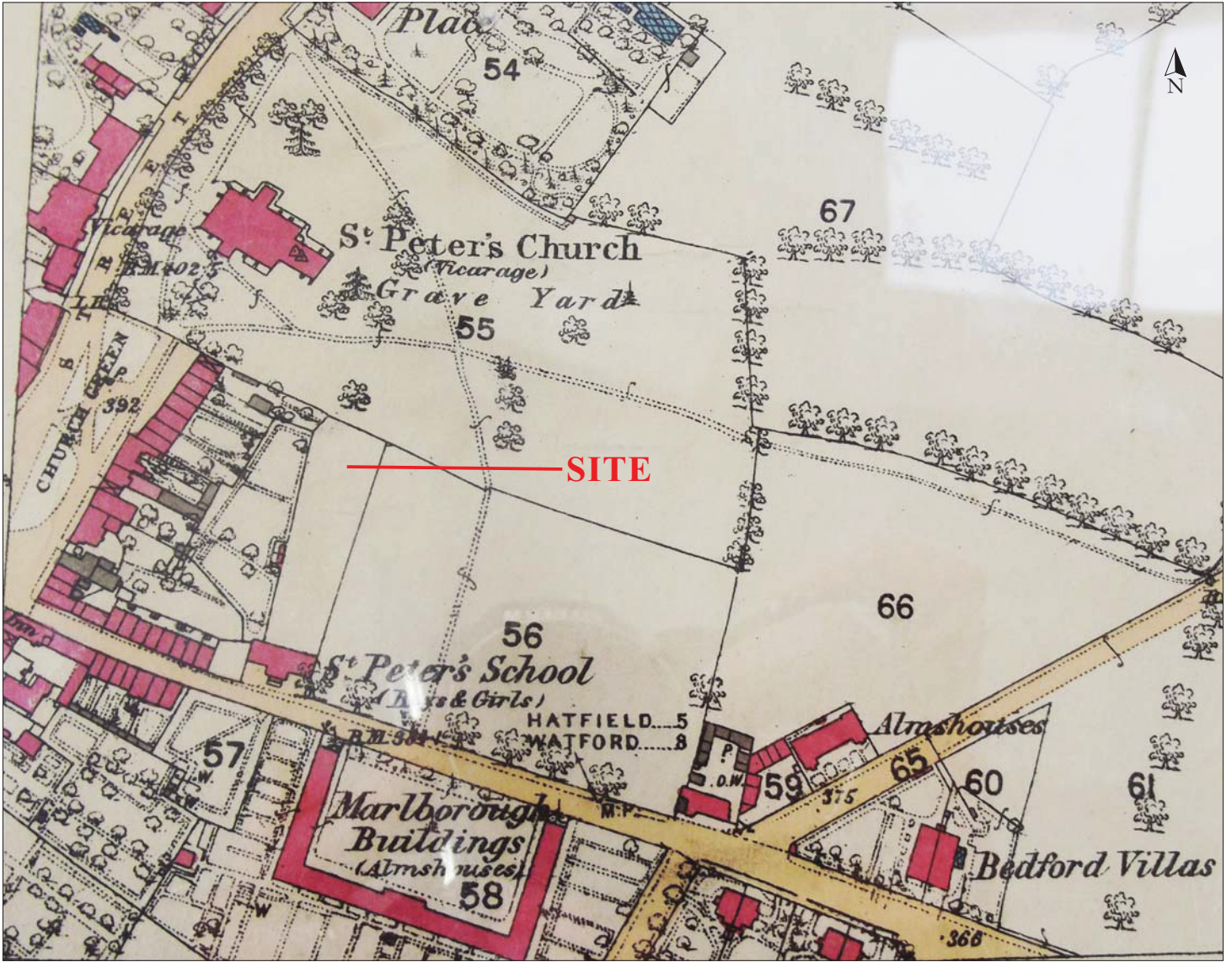
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 Plan of St Albans, 1810
Not to scale
The Pemberton Building, Alban City School (P6564)



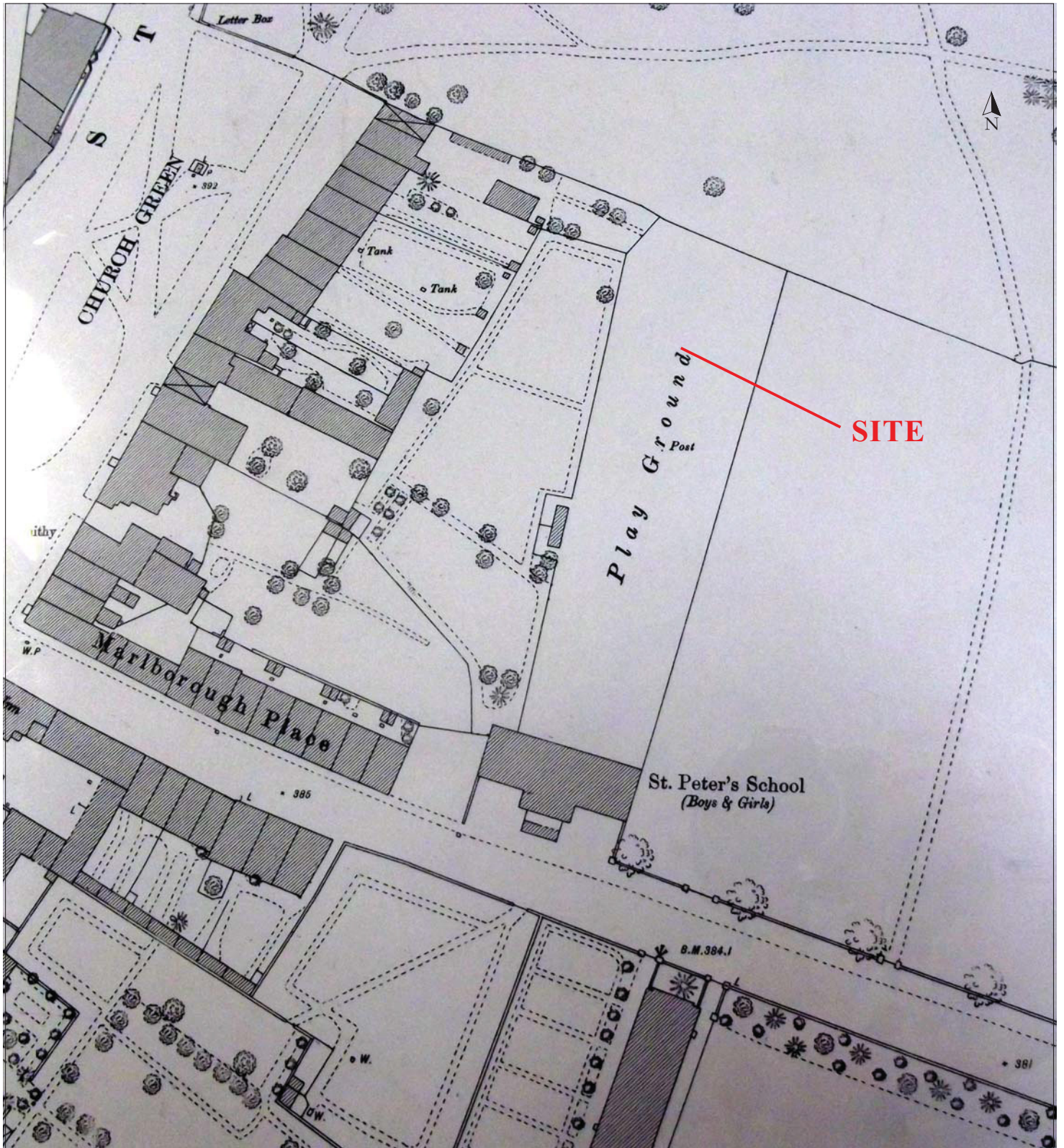
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Fig. 8 Plan of St Albans, 1822
Not to scale
The Pemberton Building, Alban City School (P6564)



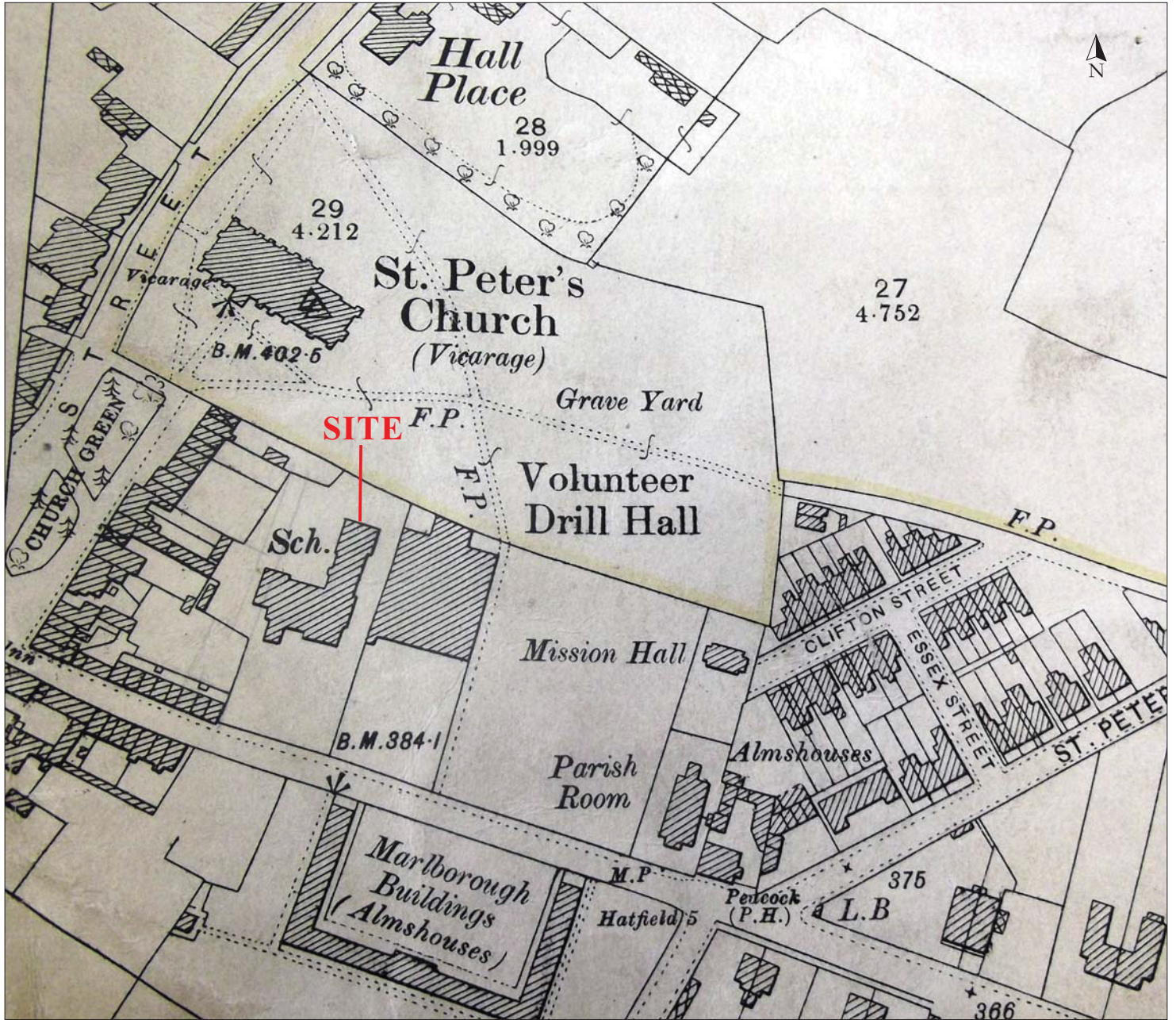
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Fig. 9 Tithe map, 1840
Not to scale
The Pemberton Building, Alban City School (P6564)



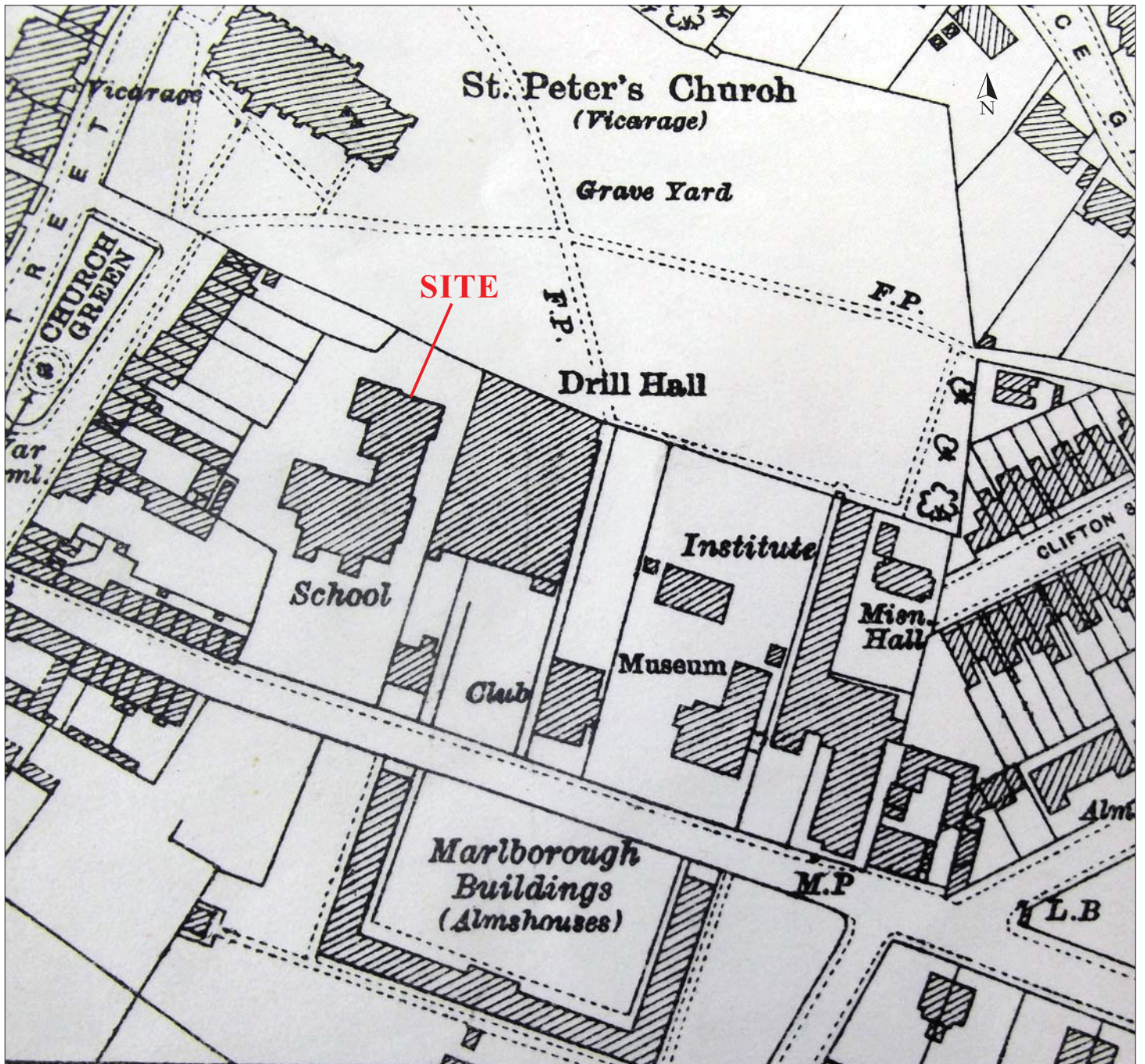
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Fig. 10 OS map, 1879
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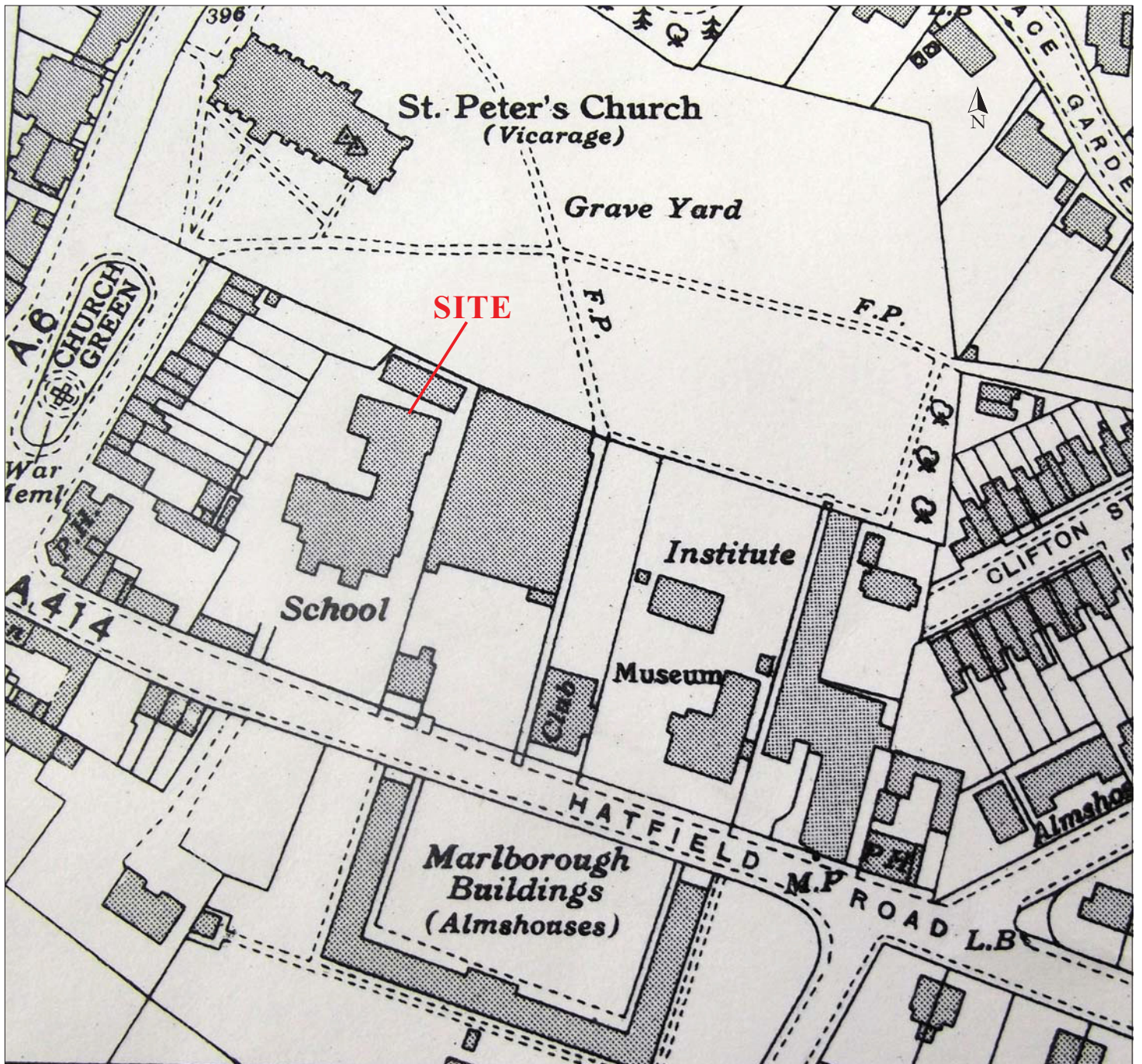
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Fig. 11 Town plan, 1880
Not to scale
The Pemberton Building, Alban City School (P6564)



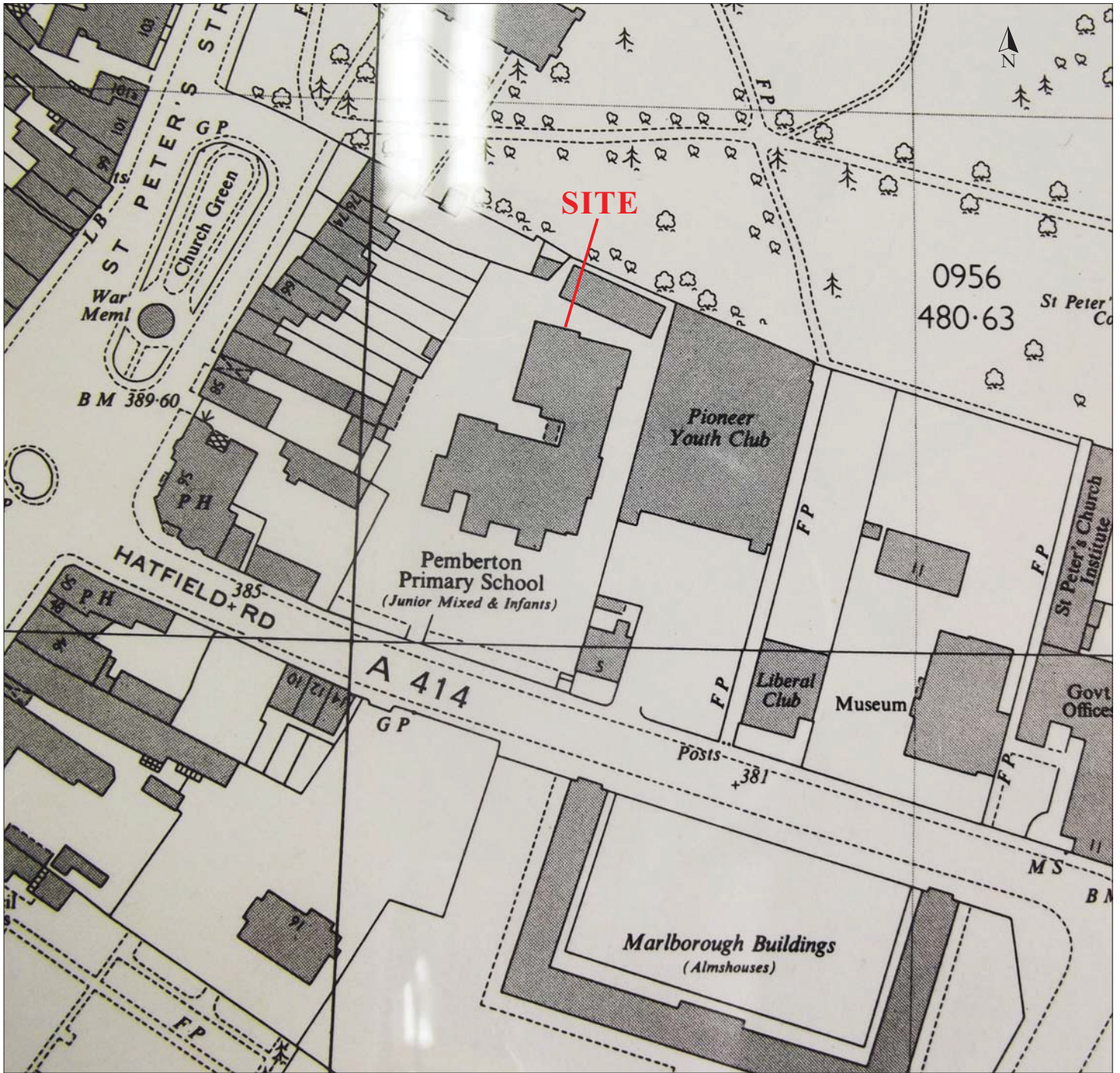
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Fig. 12 OS map, 1898
Not to scale
The Pemberton Building, Alban City School (P6564)



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Fig. 13 OS map, 1924
Not to scale
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Fig. 14 OS map, 1939
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Fig. 15 OS map, 1964
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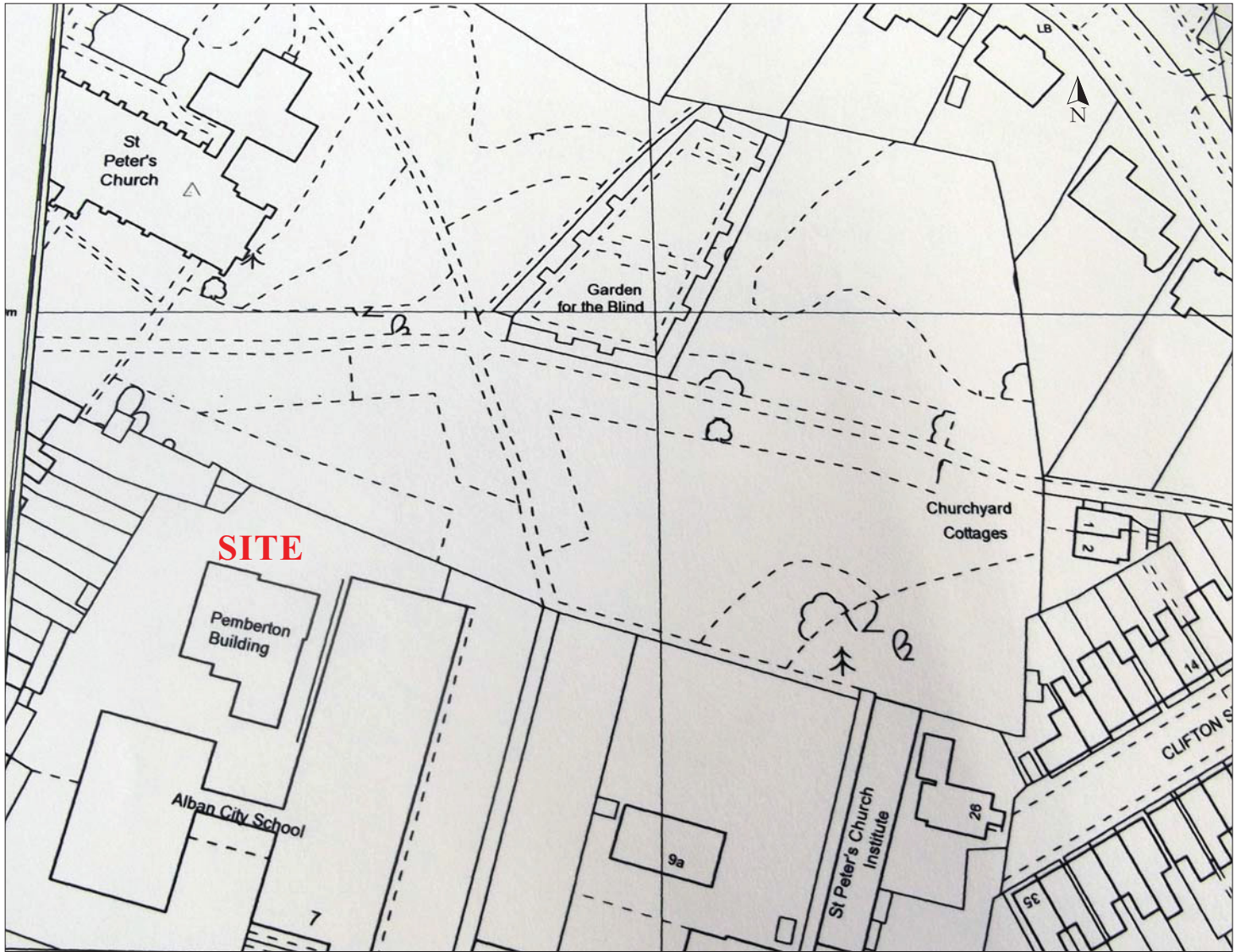
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Fig. 16 OS map, 1975
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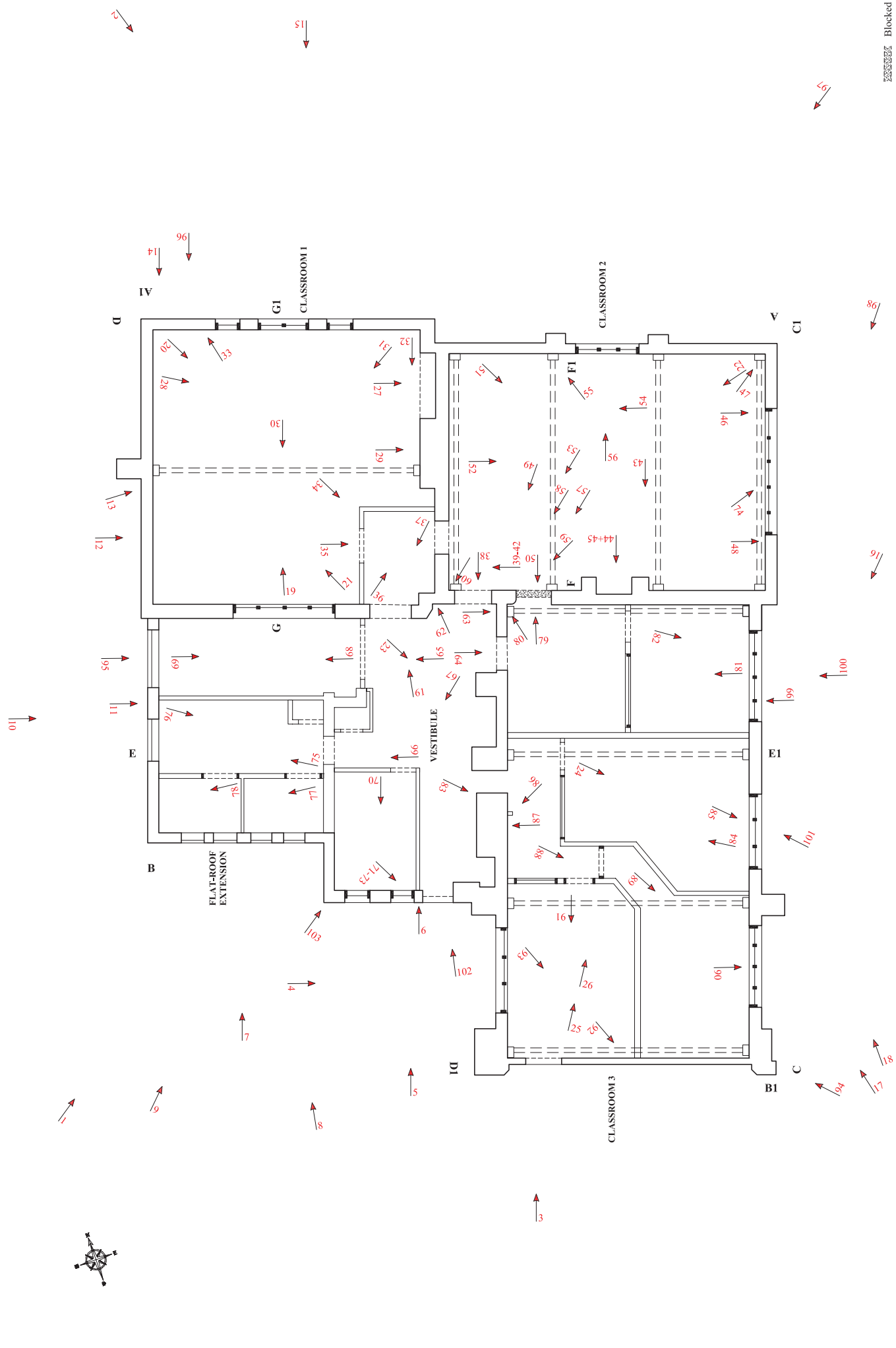
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Fig. 17 OS map, 1994
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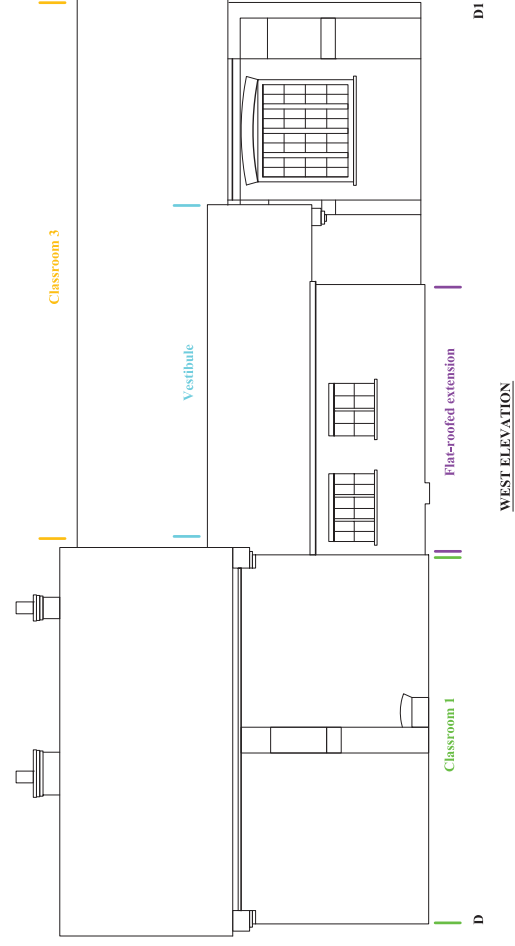
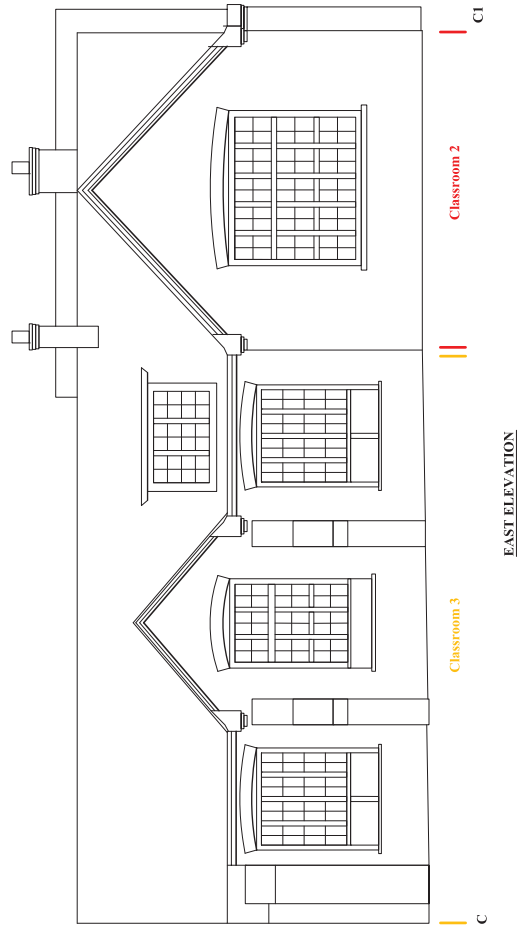
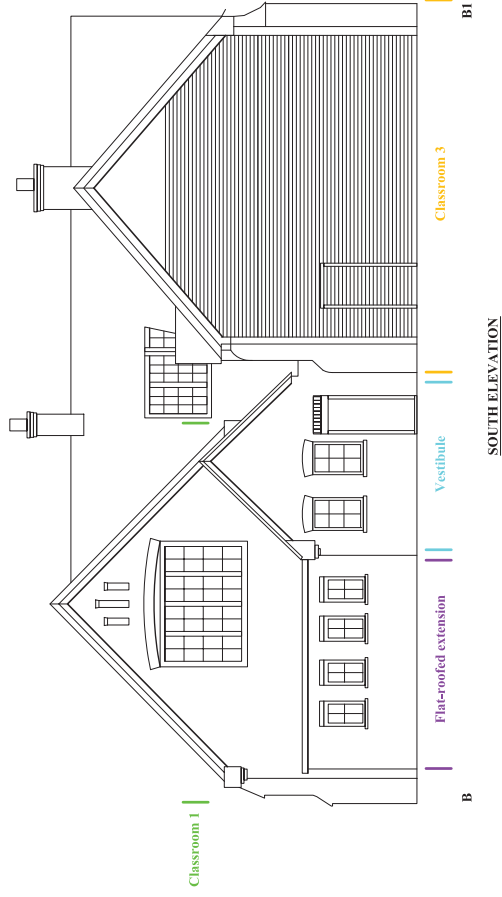
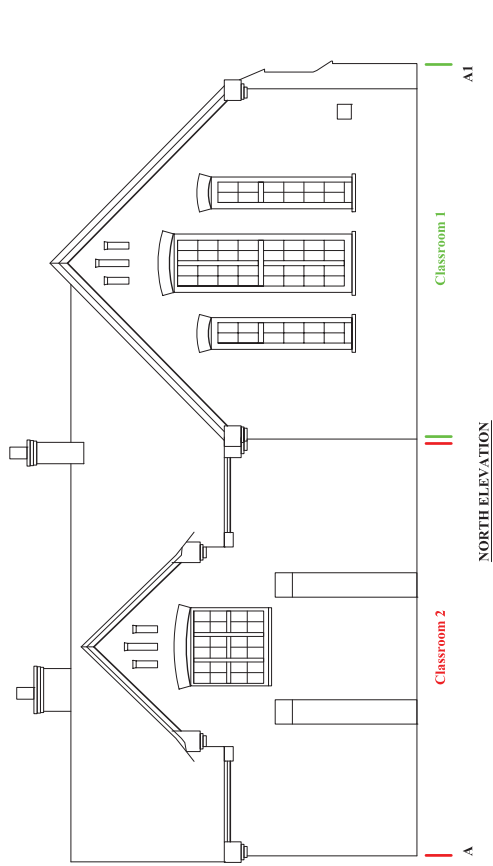
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Fig. 18 OS map, 2015
Not to scale
The Pemberton Building, Alban City School (P6564)



Blocked door

Photographic location

0 10m



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Fig. 21 Elevations
 Scale 1:125 at A3
 The Pemberton Building, Alban City School, (P6564)

