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**WHEATHAMPSTEAD HOUSE PREPARATORY
SCHOOL, CODICOTE ROAD,
WHEATHAMPSTEAD, ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

HER Req. No. 244/13

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 1780 1440	Report No: 5065
District: St Albans	Site Code: AS 1798
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3646
Signed:	Date: 29 February 2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Wheathampstead House Preparatory School, Codicote Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>Between July and September 2015 and in February 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Wheathampstead House Preparatory School, Codicote Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1780 1440). The monitoring was commissioned by St Albans High School for Girls in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the improvements to the school facilities and the change of use of Lodge Cottages.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an area of archaeological potential identified as AS.R.15 on the Local Plan. The latter encompasses the core area and hinterland of the Saxon and medieval village of Wheathampstead. The site comprises the existing school buildings and grounds. Lodge Cottages and Wheathampstead House are locally listed. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds with the exception of a modern wall foundation. Within the southern part of the complex in the area adjacent to Lodge Cottages alluvial deposits were revealed and were associated with the natural landscape of the Lea valley.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>20/07 – 15/09/2015, 05/02/2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5421</i>	Site code	<i>AS1798</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>AS.R.15</i>		
Current land use	<i>School grounds</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extensions to netball court, car park and Lodge Cottages with other improvements and landscaping</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Post medieval/early modern wall foundation</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>St Albans</i>	<i>Wheathampstead</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL4 8DJ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.4ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1780 1440</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.85m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>St Albans District Council</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Matthew Baker, Andrew Newton, Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>St Albans High School for Girls</i>		
Full title	<i>Wheathampstead House Preparatory School, Codicote Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire; Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5065</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2016</i>		

**WHEATHAMPSTEAD HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
CODICOTE ROAD, WHEATHAMPSTEAD, ST ALBANS,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

Between July and September 2015 and in February 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Wheathampstead House Preparatory School, Codicote Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1780 1440). The monitoring was commissioned by St Albans High School for Girls in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the improvements to the school facilities and the change of use of Lodge Cottages.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential identified as AS.R.15 on the Local Plan. The latter encompasses the core area and hinterland of the Saxon and medieval village of Wheathampstead. The site comprises the existing school buildings and grounds. Lodge Cottages and Wheathampstead House are locally listed. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains.

In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds with the exception of a modern wall foundation. Within the southern part of the complex in the area adjacent to Lodge Cottages alluvial deposits were revealed and were associated with the natural landscape of the River Lea valley.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between July and September 2015 and in February 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Wheathampstead House Preparatory School, Codicote Road, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1780 1440; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by St Albans High School for Girls in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the change of use of Lodge Cottages to a music department and a residential unit with construction of a single-storey extension following the demolition of existing single-storey projection and garages, revised parking and access road layouts, extension to existing netball court enclosure and associated fencing to accommodate two netball courts, replacement three-metre high chainlink fence with new gates to separate car park and netball court and associated landscaping (St Albans City & District Council Planning Ref. 5/2014/1439).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to requirement of St Albans City & District Council (SADC), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 11/02/2015), and approved by SADC. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), and 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 is located in the northern part of the modern town centre of Wheathampstead, which lies in the district of St Albans (Fig. 1). Wheathampstead is located c.7km to the north-east of St Albans, c.4.5km east of Harpenden and c.6.5km west of Welwyn Garden City. The civil parish of Wheathampstead includes several hamlets, including Gustardwood, c.1.2km north of the site, Amwell, c.1.7km to the south-west and Nomansland c.1.8km to the south-west. Wheathampstead parish is bounded by the parishes of Kimpton, Ayot St Lawrence, Ayot St Peter, Sandridge and Harpenden. Historically, several historic country houses have been situated in the area, including Mackerye End (HER 2857), Lamer House, Bride Hall and Wheathampstead Place, High Firs, Ayot Park and Brocket Hall.

2.2 The site comprises an irregular plot of land covering an area of approximately 4 hectares. Wheathampstead House occupies land in the angle formed by two roads, the B651 (Lamer Lane) from St Albans to Kimpton to the west, and the B653 (Codicote Road), from Harpenden to Welwyn Garden City, to the south. It is bounded the north and east by the woodland associated with Lamerwood Country Club and golf course. The site lies c.300m to the north of the River Lea, at a height of c.85m AOD. Land rises to the north-east and north-west of the site towards Lamer Park, situated at 124m AOD, and Gustardwood Common at 127m AOD.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Wheathampstead lies in the valley of the River Lea, which runs through the village on a west to east alignment (Fig. 1). The site occupies land lying at c.85m AOD, rising to the north-east away from the River Lea. The underlying geology is Upper Chalk, with overlying glacial drift deposits and gravels (British Geological Survey 1978). Soils of the Wheathampstead area comprise those of the Ludford Association, which are described as deep, well-drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally flinty and in places over gravel, which are at slight risk of water erosion (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

3.2 During the 2004 archaeological evaluation of the site (Crank, Drake, Henry & O'Brien 2004), within the area to the immediate north of the proposed netball court extension, the natural subsoil was encountered at between 0.45 - 0.8m depth in all of the trenches. This was overlain by a series of former topsoils and levelling layers in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. All trenches were capped with a dark brown humic topsoil between 0.1m - 0.45m thick. The stratigraphic relationships revealed within the trenches suggest that a considerable amount of landscaping occurred during the construction of the formal gardens.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 An updated historical landscape survey was carried out prior to the determination of the planning application (Higgs 2014) and it contains a detailed background of the development of the site. The site was a subject to an archaeological evaluation in 2004 (Crank, Drake, Henry & O'Brien 2004). It consisted of six trial trenches and in summary:

Three of the trenches (Tr. 2, Tr. 3 & Tr. 4) were located to the immediate north of the proposed netball court extension. Sherds of 17th or 18th century post-medieval pottery were recovered from subsoil beneath landscaping. Such material probably derives from the 18th century development of the site. The trial trenching revealed a linear feature in Trench 2 and a ditch in Trench 3. Neither of those features contained dateable pottery. However, the fill and west-north-west to east-south-east alignment of the linear feature suggests that it may have been associated with the formal gardens. The bank targeted in Trench 1 was not located, but may have been truncated by later landscaping, which probably occurred during the period of ownership by Murphy or Kodak.

The east and western sides of the pond were found in Trenches 5 and 6 of the evaluation. The base of the pond had been lined with a thin layer of hard grey mortar, lying on an imported levelling layer of gravel. The mortar had been coated with tar to provide waterproofing, and the sides of the pond were made of mortared natural deposits forming a low revetment (0.25m deep). Mortar scars suggest that this was topped by a brick wall, which may have extended up as far as the present ground level, making the pond up to c. 0.5m in depth.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements monitored were the extensions to the netball court, the small extension to the car park and the foundation trenches for the extension to Lodge Cottages with associated works, including a new soakaway pit (Fig. 3).

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

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Netball Court Extension and Improvements to Car Park (Figs. 3-4)

Deposits encountered were recorded in sample sections presented below:

<i>Sample Section 1 (DP 3)</i> <i>Netball court extension, facing south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 87.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt.
0.17 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay with frequent small flint modules.
0.38 – 0.77m+	L1003	Made ground. Light brownish grey, compact, silty clay with chalk.
0.38 – 0.77m+	L1002	Natural mid brownish yellow, compact, clay.

<i>Sample Section 2 (DP 4)</i> <i>Netball court extension, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 87.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
0.18 – 0.24m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
0.24 – 0.59m+	L1004	Natural mid brownish yellow, compact, clay (similar to L1002) with small gravel in upper parts.

<i>Sample Section 3 (DP 5)</i> <i>Netball court extension, facing north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 87.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
0.24 – 0.35m+	L1004	Natural clay. As above, Sample Section 2.

<i>Sample Section 4 (DP 7)</i> <i>Car park extension, facing south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 87.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
0.25 – 0.40m	L1006	Levelling layer. Mid yellowish brown, firm, clayey silt.
0.40 – 0.65m	L1007	Levelling layer. Dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt.
0.65 – 1.13m	L1008	?Levelling layer. Mid yellowish brown, firm, clayey silt.
1.13 – 1.27m+	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Sample Section 1.

Description: The groundworks comprised ground reduction on the northern and southern sides of the existing netball court to provide a levelled area for the extensions. Some ground reduction took place in the north-western corner of the car park. The car park area contained modern made ground in form of levelling layers associated with earlier landscaping.

No archaeological features or finds were identified.

Extension to Lodge Cottages (Fig. 3-4)

<i>Sample Section 5 (DP 10)</i> <i>Extension to Lodge Cottages, facing south</i> <i>0.00 = 85.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1009	Modern made ground. Dark grey, friable, clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments and white chalk chunks.
0.24 – 0.75m+	L1010	Made ground. Mid brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments and debris.

<i>Sample Section 6 (DP 11)</i> <i>Extension to Lodge Cottages, facing east</i> <i>0.00 = 85.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1009	Modern made ground. As above, Sample Section 5.
0.38 – 1.22m	L1011	Alluvium. Light to mid brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flint modules.
1.22 – 1.45m+	L1012	?Alluvium. Small stoney gravel with light brown, firm, silt.

<i>Sample Section 7 (DP 13)</i> <i>Extension to Lodge Cottages, facing north</i> <i>0.00 = 85.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1009	Modern made ground. As above, Sample Section 5.
0.09 – 0.20m	L1013	Modern made ground. Light brown, friable, sandy silt.
0.09 – 0.37m	L1014	Modern made ground/backfill of service trench. Dark grey, loose, silty sand with CBM fragments and debris.
0.37 – 1.20m+	L1011	Alluvium. As above, Sample Section 6.

<i>Sample Section 8 (DP 15)</i> <i>Extension to Lodge Cottages, facing south</i> <i>0.00 = 85.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1009	Modern made ground. As above, Sample Section 5.
0.16 – 1.00m+	L1010	Made ground. As above, Sample Section 5.

Description: The monitoring encompassed the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extension and the associated drainage and levelling works. This part of the site was until recently occupied by a garage block. As a result the site had been truncated and when the garage block and its foundations had been removed it contained mainly modern made ground deposits (L1009 and L1010). In the western and southern parts of the area alluvial deposits were present (L1011 and L1012).

No archaeological features or finds were identified.

New soakaway to the north of Lodge Cottages (Fig. 3-4)

<i>Sample Section 9 (DP 17)</i> <i>Soakaway Pit, facing west-north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 85.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1015	Modern CBM rubble beneath (removed) tarmac.
0.07 – 0.33m	L1016	Light yellowish brown, compact, sand with frequent flints.
0.33 – 0.42m	L1019	Mid brown, firm, silty clay with frequent small stones.
0.42 – 0.60m	L1021	Mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay.
0.60 – 1.23m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
1.23m+	L1004	Natural clay. As above, Sample Section 2.

<i>Sample Section 10</i> <i>Soakaway Pit, facing east-south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 85.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.59m	L1023	Modern made ground. Crushed CBM with dark grey, compact, silt.
0.59 – 1.19m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Sample Section 1.
1.19m+	L1004	Natural clay. As above, Sample Section 2.

Description: The soakaway pit revealed numerous modern deposits above the Subsoil. The only archaeological feature was a modern foundation wall (M1017).

M1017 (2.50+ x 1.40 x 0.34m; DP 18) was located in the northern end of the soakaway pit and was aligned north-west/south-east. It was present c.0.80m below existing ground level and comprised a linear concrete and flint structure. M1017 was likely a 19th century foundation.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The northern part of the site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt (0.15 – 0.25m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay with frequent small flint (0.10 – 0.20m thick) and layers associated with landscaping of the area (0.20 – 1.00m+ thick). The natural clay was present at 0.24 – 1.15m below existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark brownish yellow, compact, clay with some local pockets of stones and flints.

8.2 The southern part of the site contained mainly modern made ground (0.24 - 1.00m+ thick) associated with the former garage block. Below was L1011, a light to mid brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional flint (0.75 – 1.00m+ thick), an alluvial deposit located on the natural slope of river valley. Below was gravelly layer L1012 (0.25m+ thick) also of the alluvial character. Those deposits were not encountered within soakway pit; instead the subsoil (L1001) overlay natural clay which was recorded at c.1.20m below existing ground level.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeological archaeology. The site lies within AS.R.15 identified on the Local Plan. It encompasses the core area and hinterland of the Saxon and medieval village of Wheathampstead. Lodge Cottages and Wheathampstead House are locally listed.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed with the exception of a modern foundation wall, possibly a remnant of the retaining wall to the north of Lodge Cottages. The northern part of the site had been landscaped and contained modern deposits. Within the southern area of the site adjacent to Lodge Cottages alluvial deposits were revealed.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank St Albans High School for Girls for funding the project and Mr Rod Jenkins of Bickerdike Allen Partners for his assistance.

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

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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		
48	186- 132-	Earthwork enclosure between Devil's Dyke and the Slad.
430	1765 1403	62 Mesolithic worked flints discovered in grave fills in St Helen's churchyard, concentrated above two shallow depressions, possibly representing an area of Mesolithic occupation disturbed by later building and land use.
1801	17 13	Neolithic chipped stone axe.
2005	1868 1383	Linear cropmarks of late pre-Roman Iron Age ditches, Marford.
2884	1806 1456	A few Palaeolithic flint flakes were found in a gravel pit near Wheathampstead Station in the late 19 th century. The pit is likely to be HER 7007, which was in use at the time; the only other candidate is the pit in Rose Lane, which was probably disused at this time.
6011	1851 1435	A group of cropmarks, largely linear, in the field west of Sheepcote Lane and south of the old railway line, interpreted as late Iron Age ditches
6511	1880 1382	Worked flints collected from plough soil along route of proposed Marford bypass in 1973 and subsequent finds of Mesolithic flints.
9795	1763 1373	Late Iron Age ditch and inhumation burial found in 1998.
18958	18 14	A copper-alloy unit of the Eastern region, attributed to Cunobelin and dating to the period AD 10 to 40
18979	18 14	A damaged North Thames bronze unit of Addedomarus, 'Solar Flower' type
21723	18 14	A bronze unit of late Iron Age date, probably an 'Uncertain Northern Bronze'
29915	17 13	Flint blade of late Mesolithic to early Neolithic date (4500 BC). Struck using soft hammer or indirect percussion
Roman		
668	1889 1482	Possible Roman coin hoard of four coins, found on edge of Blackbridge gravel pit (quarried 1887-1948), close to Sheepcote Lane and registered in 1954.
1596	1759 1364	Four sherds of Samian ware found at 28 Wick Avenue in 1958-9.
1597	1775 1383	Two 'mosaic pavements' found at no. 7, The Hill, during the construction of a tennis court in 1935.
2873	181- 135-	Discovery of probable Roman coin
4602	1706 1501	Supposed line of Roman Road. The length of the Viatores' road 210 through Wheathampstead parish. Not confirmed through excavation, although an undated section was excavated at Heron's Farm, Gustardwood
4633	188- 144-	Supposed line of Roman Road. The length of the Viatores' road no. 221 from its start at Coleman Green to the district boundary at Ayot St Lawrence. The Viatores considered that this road left Road 213 and led straight across the Wheathampstead Oppidum. No trace has been found, and its wandering route is unlikely.
6010	1698 1355	Rectangular cropmarks of possible Roman building.
12652	1766 1409	Evaluation of the site of the Moat Factory (Helmets Ltd) works

		revealed a complex of substantial medieval ditches, and one large undated but recut ditch, between the parish church and the Rectory manor house [9876]. In one of the medieval ditches was a dump of flint rubble bonded with lime mortar, presumably derived from a nearby building (perhaps part of the Rectory). In the undated ditch was a substantial deposit of Roman building materials
21724	18 14	A heavily worn and corroded copper-alloy Roman coin
21725	18 14	A silver denarius of Tiberius, minted AD 36-37
29878	18 14	Fragment of pottery from base of samian plate/dish
Anglo-Saxon		
1637	1806 1456	At least one middle Saxon pagan inhumation found near Wheathampstead railway station in 1884-5. Bronze vessel, glass cup, possible bucket, several human skulls and other bones. Described as a 'considerable cemetery'. 'The site of the discovery is at the top of the hill, just beyond the Lord Kilcourse's residence (Wheathampstead House) in a pit worked by Mr Jonathan Cox
9730	1765 1403	Saxon and later graves in St Helen's churchyard. Excavations in 1979 revealed portions of 16 inhumations, of which eight were mid to late Saxon, three medieval and five 16 th century or later. Five of the Saxon burials had flint 'pillows'.
15458	18560 14033	Marford is a Saxon place-name meaning 'boundary ford', and is recorded from c.AD 1060. It is on the boundary between Wheathampstead and Sandridge, and in 1423 was recorded as 'Marforde Brigg' although this may have been only a footbridge, or a causeway across the marshy ground. There are other records of medieval bridges along the river Lea here
Medieval		
2630	1770 1400	Medieval village of Wheathampstead. Located on the road from St Albans to Hitchin, the village has late Saxon origins, when the churchyard was already in use. The pattern of the settlement was of a cluster of buildings beside the church on the road at the foot of a hill on the approach to a bridge over the river Lea, and another cluster nearby, south of the (Abbey) at Bury Green. The 1841 tithe award map shows only a small amount of expansion from the medieval core. Several farmhouses stood close to the village. In the medieval period much of the land belonged to Westminster Abbey (granted in 1065). In 1086 there were already four watermills along the river within the manor, two of these in what is now Harpenden. At the same time large parts of the manor were wooded or waste. Wheathampstead church, however, is not a manorial church attached to the Bury, as it belonged to a separate manor granted elsewhere before 1065; this was the Rectory manor.
2875	1774 1388	Late 15 th century hall house. Demolished in 1971, causing a national scandal, due to the legal technicality of the owner not being found, contributing to the institution of Building Preservation Notices.
2876	1778 1419	Place Farm is grander than an ordinary farmhouse, built as a late medieval hall house and in the 16 th century was probably the home of the Brocket family. Alterations in the 16 th century, 17 th century red brick wing, late 17 th century exterior plastered to imitate ashlar blocks. 17 th or 18 th century timber framed barn to east. Garden walls mostly 19 th century but incorporate some 16 th century bricks and a 16 th century stone arch. An office block now stands on part of the garden. May have been associated with a manorial estate.
2877	1765 1402	Parish Church of St Helen's. The church, in its large churchyard, has nave with aisles and porches, chancel as long as the nave, central tower and transepts. During the restoration c. 1865, the rector, Canon Davys, noted beneath the 13 th century chancel the

		rubble foundations of an earlier apsidal east end and that the chancel north wall stood on the original line, but the south wall was south of the original. The date and form of the smaller, apsidal church are unresolved problems. It may have already had the transepts; Davys considered the 'rough doorway' at the far end of the south transept was as old as the apsidal church, and that the tower built by rector John de Leycester c. 1290 replaced an earlier one. Davys also noted the absence of apsidal chapels in the east walls of both transepts, although there had been a shrine in the south transept. The apsidal church may be 11 th century but it is uncertain if it predated the conquest. Late Saxon burials have been excavated against the nave north exterior wall. Fragments of chancel stalls were found during the restoration and used as guidelines for the new work, which used fittings from the chapel at Lamers taken out by Sir Benet Garrard in the mid-18 th century.
9876	1767 1411	Site of Wheathampstead Rectory and Rectory Manor. This manor appears to have late Saxon origins, before the grant of the chief manor (Bury) to Westminster Abbey in 1065. The medieval rectors of Wheathampstead zealously guarded their manorial rights in disputes with the Abbey. The old rectory burned down in the 18 th century, becoming the new rectory laundry in the 19 th century, and the office of Helmets Ltd in the 20 th century.
9197	1750 1418	Southern range of the complex of manorial buildings, now forms two cottages. Of possible 15 th or 16 th century date.
9198	1750 1420	Former moated manorial site, Bury Green. Site of moat fed by the river Lea, moat of the manor of Wheathampstead
9199	1750 1420	Manor of Wheathampstead, Wheathampstead Bury. Granted to Westminster Abbey, his new foundation, by Edward the Confessor in 1065. At the Dissolution, the king granted it to the newly created dean and chapter of Westminster, in whose hands it was held until the land was sold in 1945. During the medieval period the abbey had almost sovereign rule within the manor, and had its own prison here.
9586	1563 1558	No significant gardens are shown on early maps. Illustrated in an article in <i>Country Life</i> in 1956, showing attractive formal hedges flanking the driveway, and aged Tulip tree and a deep herbaceous border. These are still present, together with additional areas of garden which form an attractive setting to the old house and may be of some antiquity.
9743*	1565 1556	Possible site of Mackeryes Manor. Apparently held by William Makery in 1307. The house was rebuilt in the 17 th century. It is not known if this was on the same site as the medieval manor, which was notable for having been the home of John Bostock, or John of Wheathampstead, abbot of St Albans (d. 1465).
10472	1773 1398	Lattimores is a late 18C red brick facade, with three identical triple casements with Gothic top panes, and 18C door, doorcase with Tuscan pilasters and cornice; behind the facade is a much earlier building. The southernmost bay is the truncated cross wing of a late medieval (16C and earlier) open hall house, with massive roof and moulded main ceiling beam.
10575	1768 1413	Moat around the medieval manor house at Rectory Manor
29139	17 13	A hammered silver long-cross penny of Henry VI
Post medieval		
1875	1811 1610	Manorial estate of Lamer of Delamers. It is assumed that the manor acquired its name from the family of de la Mare, who held it in the early 14 th century. In 1608 it descended to the Garrard family, who built Lamer House in the 17 th century.
2256	179- 161-	Ice House, Lamer Park. A small rectangular building marked

		'icehouse on the 6" OS map, though it does not appear on editions later than 1960.
5201	1618 1442	Site of 'Leasy Bridge'; brick road bridge of over river Lea. Demolished since 1966.
5307	1769 1349	Wall box in garden wall on The Hill
5438	1773 1399	Former Lattimores maltings, now converted to residential use/restaurant.
5439	1735 1366	Former maltings and hat factory Brewhouse Hill. The hat factory evolved from a straw-hat makers to pith helmet makers, eventually making safety hats.
5512	1778 1437	Wall letterbox at Wheathampstead station
5521	1780 1435	Site of Wheathampstead railway station on the Hatfield, Luton and Dunstable railway and opened in 1860. Ticket and other offices, single platform with wooden canopy and waiting room. Also a brick goods shed and a coal siding. Passenger services ended in 1965; since demolished.
5627	1784 1435	Railway bridge demolished since 1964.
5820	1774 1416	Mill, formerly water corn mill, 18 th or 19 th century. Possibly on the site of a Domesday mill, continued to be used throughout medieval period. Converted into offices by 1994.
5964	1903 1440	Blackbridge (former railway bridge), carrying a footpath of the former Hatfield, Luton and Dunstable railway.
7007	1806 1456	Site of gravel pit, east of Wheathampstead House. Gravel pit identified from the 1898 OS map. Not shown on the 1 st edition OS map of 1878, so must be later. Saxon burials found in this pit and Palaeolithic flint flakes probably from this pit.
7008	175- 1465	Old gravel pit, Rose Lane. Many large, shallow hollows indicate the area of the gravel pit.
7009	1808 1418	19 th century Wheathampstead Sewage Works. Still in use, but consist of modern buildings.
7010	1772 1394	Site of former brewery on High Street, now occupied by flats.
7057	1746 1378	Site of the Old Brewhouse, Brewhouse Hill, founded in 1781. Owned by the Lattimores in the 19 th century.
9516*	1905 1593	Bride Hall Farm, a brick house built in the late 16 th century, probably by Sir Philip Boteler who sold it in 1597. Probably the piecemeal rebuilding of an earlier manor house. Altered in the 18 th century and restored in 1928 when the property was sold by the Lamer estate and it was converted from a farmhouse into a private residence.
9518	1753 1531	Farmhouse, Delaport. Extensively altered 16 th century house.
9519	1810 1613	Site of Lamers or Lamer Park. The house demolished in 1949 was built in 1761 by Sir Benet Garrard; it was built of brick, stuccoed in 1794 in imitation of Portland Stone. This house replaced an earlier one on the same site, built of brick apparently in the early 17 th century by Sir John Garrard who had acquired the medieval manor in 1608. He was 'one of the leading Parliamentarians in Hertfordshire'.
9521	1773 1382	The Swan public house, 56 High Street. The building dates to c. 1500, with a 17 th century chimney stack and extensions, 19 th century bay windows and brick re-fronting.
9826*	1576 1454	Part of former railway line, Hatfield, Luton and Dunstable railway branch of the Great Northern Railway running through St Albans District.
9827	1920 1477	Blackbridge Pit, a very large gravel quarry on the north side of the Lea valley. Railway sidings ran into the quarry. The pit was opened in 1887 and extraction ceased in 1948. It was then filled with refuse from London City Council, and the landfill closed in 1971. The site is being returned to agriculture.
9887	1775 1416	Bridge over the river Lea, High Street. Built to replace two fords. Called Tanners Gutter bridge in 1729, after a mill race which flowed

		through a nearby slaughter house. Rebuilt before 1867 but damaged by floods in 1879. Widened in 1895.
10475	1773 1405	The Bell & Crown public house is now in private occupation; it belonged to the Sibley family until the 19C and was already known as the Bell in 1617.
10476	1680 1444	The hat factory is shown in this position on the 1922 OS map. 'In a workshop, behind what was recently the general store {at the Folly}, was Osborne's hat factory; the hats were wheeled to the station twice daily and sent by train to Luton'
10477	17728 14000	White Cottage is a two-storey timber-framed house, 16th century and earlier, with an early 19th century plastered front and steep pitched plain tile roof, hipped on S side, where the upper floor end wall is weatherboarded and lower floor has exposed studwork with painted brick infill.
10479	1768 1390	Site of a smithy at the Swan public house shown on the 1840 tithe award map in the yard of the Swan, and listed in the apportionment as The Swan Inn (and) Blacksmiths Shop
10480	1758 1392	The National School, built in 1862 by Edward Browning, architect, at the instigation of Rev Canon Davys, the rector, opened in January 1863
10481	1768 1353	A small chapel built on the waste at the edge of the highway, and visible in this position on the 1840 tithe award map
10482	1749 1387	The Independent Chapel was built in 1815 at the foot of Brewhouse Hill. In 1847 it had three services each Sunday, and ran a Sunday School and a lending library.
10483	1772 1364	One of the earliest National Schools in the country was built at Wheathampstead in 1815, on roadside waste on The Hill. The little schoolhouse is visible on the 1840 tithe award map
10484	1753 1388	A smithy is shown on Church Street on the street frontage on the 2 nd edition OS map
10486	1776 1413	The Bull Inn was a 16th-17th century purpose-built inn by the bridge across the river Lea. The earliest record of the inn dates to 1617, when it had 119 acres of land attached belonging to the manor of Lamer
10487	1774 1409	Site of a smithy on the High Street on the 1898 OS map
10488	1771 1406	Like the Harpenden workhouse, the Wheathampstead parish workhouse was built adjacent to the churchyard, in the mid 18th century. It closed in 1834 on the opening of the Union workhouse in St Albans, and became private dwellings
15183	18546 13998	Post-medieval farmstead at Marford Farm comprising a stable, barn, and a store or shed
15258	17750 13985	Lattimore's includes an 18 th century barn, timber-framed and weatherboarded
18365	1718 1411	Extensive double-ditched linear feature which is a pipeline cut in the 1990s
30274	18375 15199	Redd Hall/Lamer Home Farm is a post-medieval farmstead, in the 19th century made a new home farm for the Lamer Park estate and in the 20th a golf club house
30275	17826 14413	Wheathampstead House was built in the mid 19th century on the site of an older farmstead which is shown on the 1841 tithe map. The farmhouse stood at the corner of the plot facing the road junction, with the farm buildings around a yard behind. At that time Lamer Lane went straight up the hill from the junction. In 1860 the railway station opened on the SE side of the junction and before 1880 the area was transformed with the roads realigned and the construction of Garden House and Wheathampstead House. Codicote Road and Lamer Lane were both realigned to provide more land for the new Wheathampstead House, the layout of which is shown on the 1879 OS map. All trace of the farmstead had gone,

		replaced by a large new house complete with bays and conservatory, a long service wing and outbuildings to the east, a shelter belt of trees along Lamer Lane, kitchen gardens, a sunken garden, and shrubberies. By 1898 new buildings and landscaping had appeared to the NW, the older gardens replaced by a much larger sunken garden and a very large rectangular building. This had gone by 1924 but several large rectangular depressions remained. The house, in use as a school, is not Listed, but the boundary wall along the road is, as an 'important focal point at the north end of the town'. The wall and gateway, contemporary with the house, are in red brick with a good deal of terracotta ornament, including balustrading. The wall stands about 5m high and is 50m long, curving inwards on both sides of 'an imposing gateway', a double gate with elliptical arch, the terminal piers crowned by pedestals and vases. This was 'Lord Kilcoursie's residence' in the 1880s. In 1908 it was 'the residence of the earl of Cavan' and was 'a modern house; the western wing is built of white brick, slated, with a battlemented turret on the south-west corner, and the eastern is of red brick and tiled'. The house became a school in 2003. 'Wheathampstead House, recently converted to a school, is set in well-treed grounds to the north of the village. It was laid out towards the end of the nineteenth century and contains many significant specimen trees. The former grounds and kitchen garden originally extended across Lamer Lane being reached by a bridge
Undated		
2218	1985 1365	Cropmark of linear ditches, near Waterend.
2129	1856 1323	Cropmark of a rectilinear enclosure within late Iron Age earthworks
2147	1999 1339	Cropmark of a stretch of double ditch, Chalkdell Farm.
2153	1985 1345	Cropmarks of linear ditches, Chalkdell Farm.
7955*	18588 12970	Cropmark of a probable quarry, within the late Iron Age dyke complex
7956*	18155 13124	Cropmarks of a probable Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age ring ditch, probably representing the remains of a ploughed-down ring barrow.
9200	1746 1405	Approximate site of circular dovehouse at Wheathampsteadbury, shown on the Yeoman map
9798	1884 1436	Cropmarks of linear ditches and curvilinear enclosure, Blackbridge. Possibly late pre-Roman Iron Age.
28589	17 13	A lead mount of possible Roman or post-medieval (Renaissance period) date

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	1 (Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing)
Context Sheets	24
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	4
Site photographs colour slides	4
Digital Photographs	55

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Netball court area. Looking south-west.



DP 2. North extension to netball court. Looking east.



DP 3. Netball court. Sample section 1. Looking north-west.



DP 4. Netball court. Sample section 2. Looking north-east.



DP 5. Netball court. Sample section 3. Looking south-east.



DP 6. Extension to car park. Looking north-east.



DP 7. Extension to car park. Sample section 4. Looking north-west.



DP 8. Area of extension to Lodge Cottages. Looking south-west.



DP 9. Extension to Lodge Cottages. East foundation trenches. Looking south-south-west.



DP 10. Extension to Lodge Cottages. Sample section 5. Looking north.



DP 11. Extension to Lodge Cottages. Sample section 6. Looking west.



DP 12. Extension to Lodge Cottages. South foundation trench. Looking south-west.



DP 13. Extension to Lodge Cottages. Sample section 7. Looking south.



DP 14. Extension to Lodge Cottages. North-west foundation trench. Looking south-west.



DP 15. Extension to Lodge Cottages. Sample section 8. Looking north.



DP 16. Soakway Pit. Looking north-west.



DP 17. Soakway Pit. Sample section 9. Looking east-south-east.



DP 18. Soakway Pit. Wall foundation M1017. Looking north-north-east.

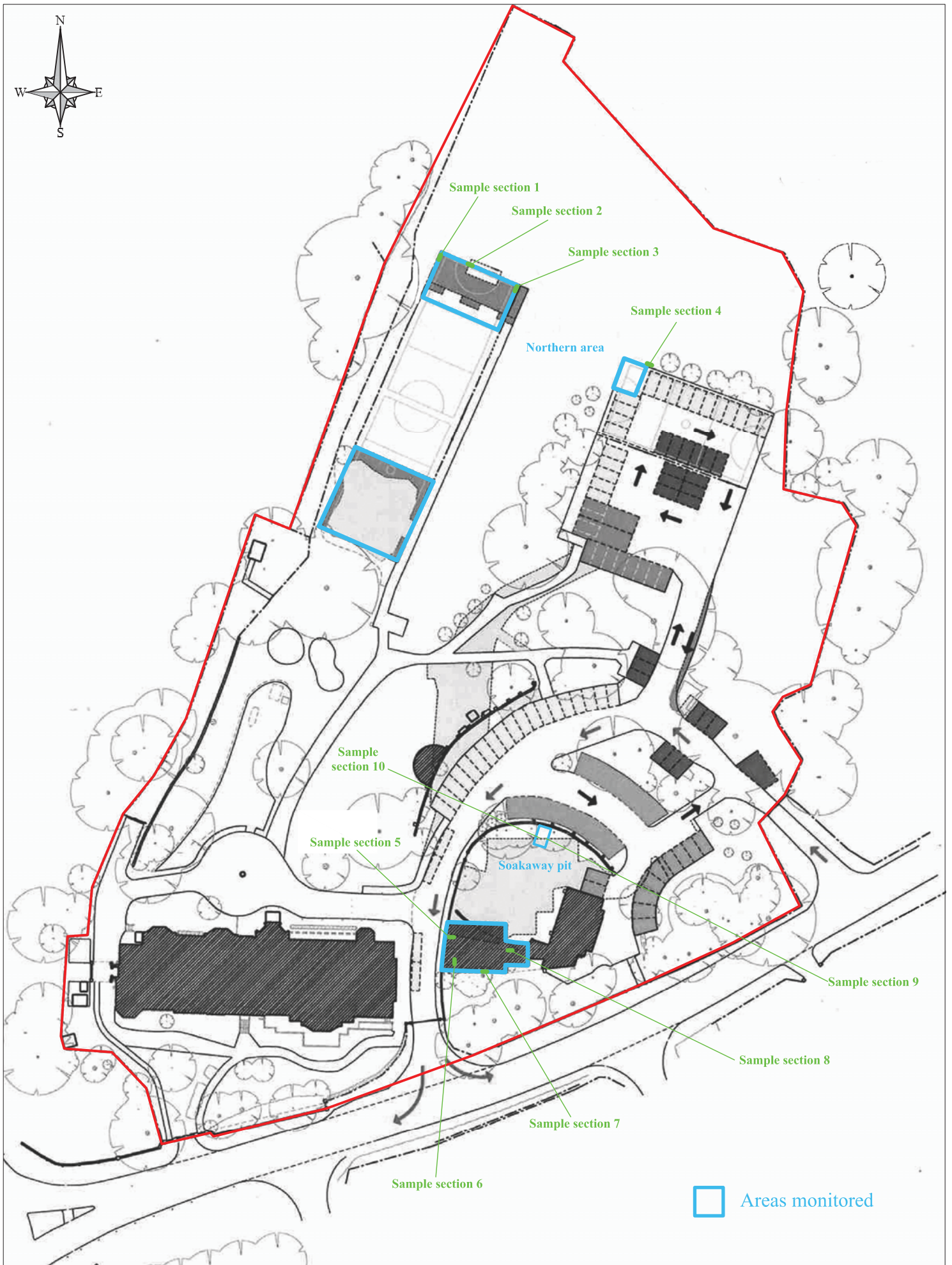


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Wheathampstead School, Wheathampstead, Herts (P5421)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1250 at A4
Wheathampstead School, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire (P5421)

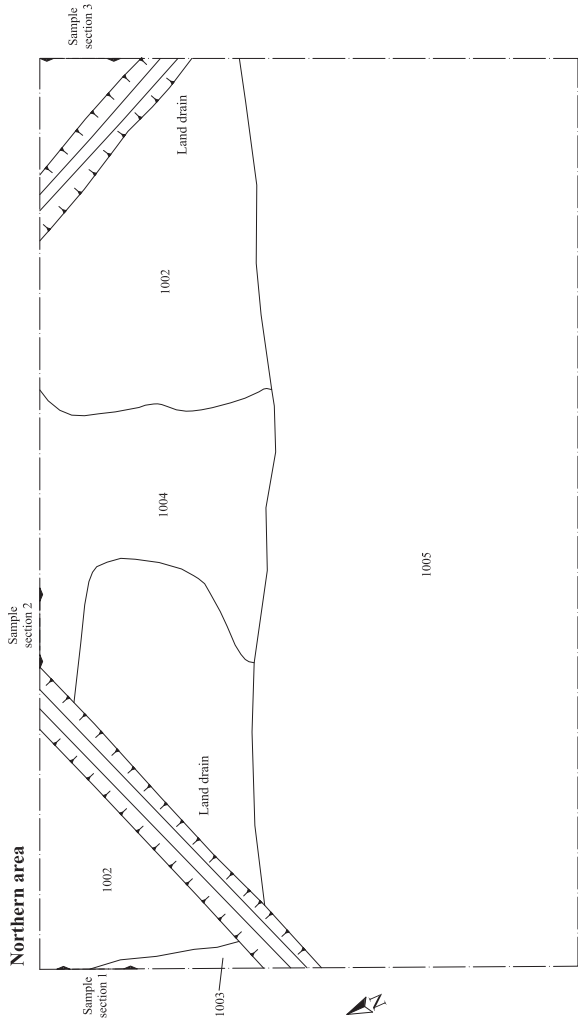


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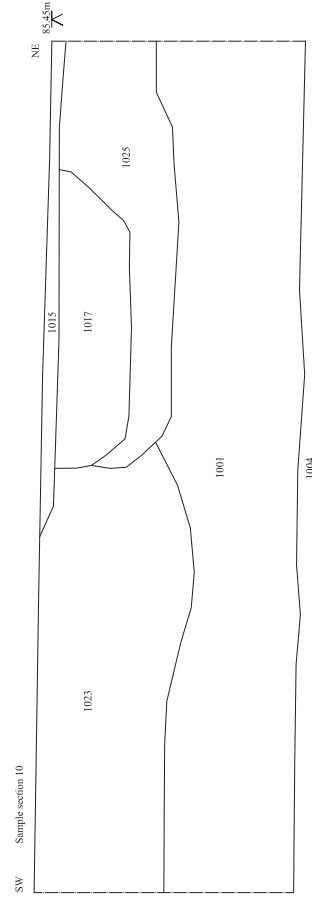
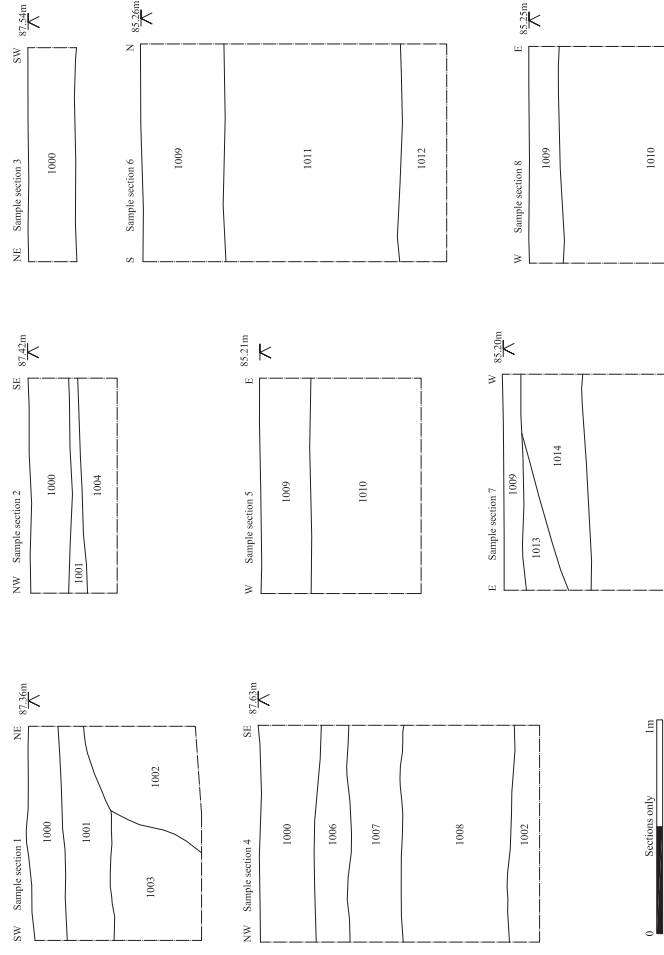
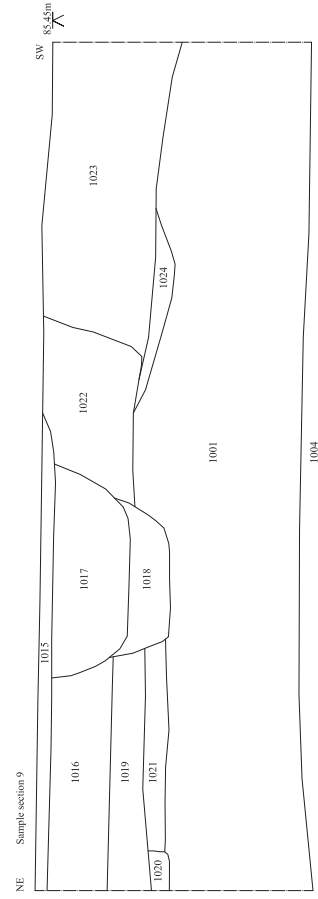
Fig. 3 Plan of areas monitored

Scale 1:1000 at A4

Wheathampstead School, Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire (P5421)



Sections from soakaway pit



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Plan and sample sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:25 at A4
 Wheatthampstead School, Wheatthampstead, Hertfordshire (P5421)