
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 1503 0754	Report No: 5198
District: St Albans	Site Code: AS 1827
Approved:	Project No: 6564
Claire Halpin MCIfA	Date: 13 September 2016

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In August 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1503 0754). The monitoring was commissioned by the Alban City School in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing Pemberton building and the construction of a multi-use games area and external play area.</i>			
<i>The site is located within an area identified on the Local Plan as AS.R.25. The latter encompasses historic St Albans including Saxon Kingsbury, the Saxon and medieval town and Sopwell Nunnery. The site lies to the rear of tenements fronting St Peters Street and potentially further plots on Hatfield Road, it therefore had a potential for medieval and post-medieval remains to be present.</i>			
<i>In the event the monitoring revealed a modern brick drain and brick surface which may have been associated with development of the school in the 1880s.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>03 & 11/08/2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>6564</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1827</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within area AS.R.25</i>		
Current land use	<i>School</i>		
Planned development	<i>Demolition of existing building and construction of multi-use games and play area</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>St Albans</i>	<i>St Albans</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL1 3RR</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.320m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 1503 0754</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.121m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Requirement of SADC</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski, Anthony Mustchin</i>		
Funded by	<i>Alban City School</i>		
Full title	<i>Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5198</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2016</i>		

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In August 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1503 0754). The monitoring was commissioned by the Alban City School in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing Pemberton building and the construction of a multi-use games area and external play area.

The site is located within an area identified on the Local Plan as AS.R.25. The latter encompasses historic St Albans including Saxon Kingsbury, the Saxon and medieval town and Sopwell Nunnery. The site lies to the rear of tenements fronting St Peters Street and potentially further plots on Hatfield Road, it therefore had a potential for medieval and post-medieval remains to be present.

In the event the monitoring revealed a modern brick drain and brick surface which may have been associated with development of the school in the 1880s.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at Alban City School, 7 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 1503 0754; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by the Alban City School in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing Pemberton building and the construction of a multi-use games area and external play area (St Albans City & District Council Planning Ref. 5/2015/2423).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance with the requirement of St Albans City & District Council (SADC), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 18/02/2016), and approved by SADC. The monitoring 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 school is on the northern side of Hatfield Road, St Albans (Fig. 1). It comprises the current Alban City School set within a rectangular plot. The Pemberton building, which is to be demolished, dates to the Victorian period and is within the current playground. It extends to some 320m² and is locally listed. The building is an isolated element of the original school buildings on a street frontage, now lost. The majority of the site is occupied by the 1970s school building.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 St Albans lies just to the north of the River Ver, which flows down to the city from the north-west turns south at this point to meet the Colne and eventually the Thames. Much of the city, including the present site, lies on a gentle slope downwards from the north-east to the south-west towards the river.

3.2 The site lies at c.121m AOD. St Albans lies on a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous Upper Chalk (British Geological Survey 1978), which is overlain by flinty and chalky drift and possible alluvium associated with the River Ver. The soils of central St Albans are unsurveyed due to the urban nature of the area. Those in the surrounding area are of the Charity 2 Association, which are described as well-drained flinty fine silty soils in valley bottoms and calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble on valley sides (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). These may be found in the area to the south-west of the city. To the north the soils comprise those of the Hornbeam 3 association, which are deep fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils, while to the south and south-east may be found soils of the Batcombe association; these are described as fine silty over clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils (SSEW 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Find spots suggest that the Vale of St Albans and valley of the river Ver were 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 was located 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).

4.2 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).

4.3 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 extended 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).

4.4 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).

4.5 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. 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 confirms the site's position within the town and '*Dovehouse Croft*', with the site's northern and southern boundaries clearly defined. The '*Pound*' labelled on the 1700 map refers to the large structure further eastwards and at the junction of *Cock Lane* and the *Tonman Ditch*. 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. The eastern boundary of the site had been defined in 1766 by a footpath running from the Marlborough Almshouses to the church, and through an arable field of which the site formed a part.

The school

4.6 A small school building fronting Hatfield Road was constructed in 1834 to house St Peter's School whilst the rest of the site remained undeveloped. The 1879 OS map shows the western section of the site to consist of formal gardens and lawns, possibly associated with properties fronting St Peter's Street. The central section of the site consisted of a playground to the rear of the school, and included a small rectangular building at the centre of the site, possibly an outhouse or lavatories. Hatfield Road Board School replaced the earlier school and its building was constructed between 1881 and 1883 with extensions added in 1885. The eastern section of the site was occupied by the *Volunteer Drill Hall*, built in 1880s as well. Some changes to the school were made in the early 20th century, and after World War II it was further expanded as Pemberton Primary School. In 1970 the school buildings were demolished, with an exception of Pemberton Building, to make room for new structures of Hertfordshire Art School. In recent years the school has become part of *University of Hertfordshire Law School* and Alban City School opened

at the site in 2012. The Pemberton building is now an isolated part of the original school buildings on the street frontage. The Pemberton Building has been subject to recent detailed historic building recording prior to its demolition.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated ground reduction and trenches for the new retaining wall in the north-western part of the site and the service trenches in the central part of the site (Fig. 2).

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

6.1 Deposits located within area of groundworks were recorded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4)</i> <i>Retaining wall trench, facing south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 119.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Modern made ground. Loose yellow sand with stones and CBM rubble.
0.06 - 0.45m+	L1001	Made ground/topsoil. Mid grey, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 5)</i> <i>Retaining wall trench, facing west-north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 119.06m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Modern made ground. As above.
0.07 – 0.38m	L1002	Made ground. Mid to dark grey, friable, sandy silt.
0.38 – 0.59m+	L1003	Natural mid to dark yellow, loose, sand.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 7)</i> <i>Service trench, facing south</i> <i>0.00 = 118.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L2000	Modern made ground. Mixed loose light brown sandy silt, orangey yellow sand and CBM rubble.
0.37 – 0.92m	L2001	Dark greyish brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional small CBM fragments.
0.92m+	L2002	Natural mid to dark yellow, compact, clay with sandy

		patches on top.
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<i>Sample section 4 (DP 9)</i> <i>Service trench, facing south</i> <i>0.00 = 118.99m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.11m	L2000	Modern made ground. As above.
0.11 – 0.62m	L2001	As above.
0.62m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 10)</i> <i>Service trench, facing south</i> <i>0.00 = 119.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L2000	Modern made ground. As above.
0.17 – 0.62m	L2001	As above.
0.62m+	L2002	Natural clay. As above.

Description: The monitoring revealed a modern brick drain, M2003, and a brick surface, M2006.

M2003 (0.40+ x 0.82 x 0.52m+; DP 9) was located in the south-eastern part of the site (Sample Section 4). It was probably a drain which extended from this point towards the south/street frontage. It had vertical sides constructed of red bricks (0.230 x 0.13 x 0.09m) and blocks (0.25 x 0.25 x 0.16m) bonded with creamy sandy mortar. The base of the structure contained concrete slab M2004 (0.04m+ thick).

M2006 (3.50 x 0.40m+) was a surface made of red bricks (0.230 x 0.11 x 0.07m) and brick rubble located in the very south-eastern corner of the monitoring area. The surface was 0.12m thick (max) and was likely used during construction of the school. Bricks used to construct the surface were dated to 19th to early 20th century.

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 site was commonly overlain by deposits of made ground (0.50 – 0.95m thick). The natural geology was present below and comprised mid to dark yellow, compact, clay with sandy patches on top (L2002) with sand (L1003) dominating the north-western end of the site.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains in particular the site lies within the area of the medieval and post-medieval settlement of St Albans. The Pemberton building, which is to be demolished, dates to the Victorian period.

9.2 In the event the monitoring recorded remains dated to the time of construction of the school in the 1880s. No indication of earlier development was found. The site may have been a subject to levelling or other landscaping works prior to the construction of the late Victorian buildings, and these works could have remove some archaeological evidence from the site, if present.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Alban City School for funding the project, and Bickerdike Allen Partners and Neville Construction Ltd for their assistance.

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

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

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

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 3 SPECIALIST REPORT

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The monitoring recovered two fragments (4790g) of early modern CBM, comprising a complete brick and half a brick. Both bricks appear to have been manufactured to imperial measurements (c.230x110x65mm) with broad shallow frogs and no makers'/factory stamps. The incomplete brick fragment contained in Layer 2006 is a soft red brick in a sandy fabric, characteristic of 19th to early 20th century types; while the complete brick from Made Ground L2000 is in a harder paler fabric consistent with London Bricks manufactured in the 20th century.

APPENDIX 4 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	6 (2x Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	11
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	0
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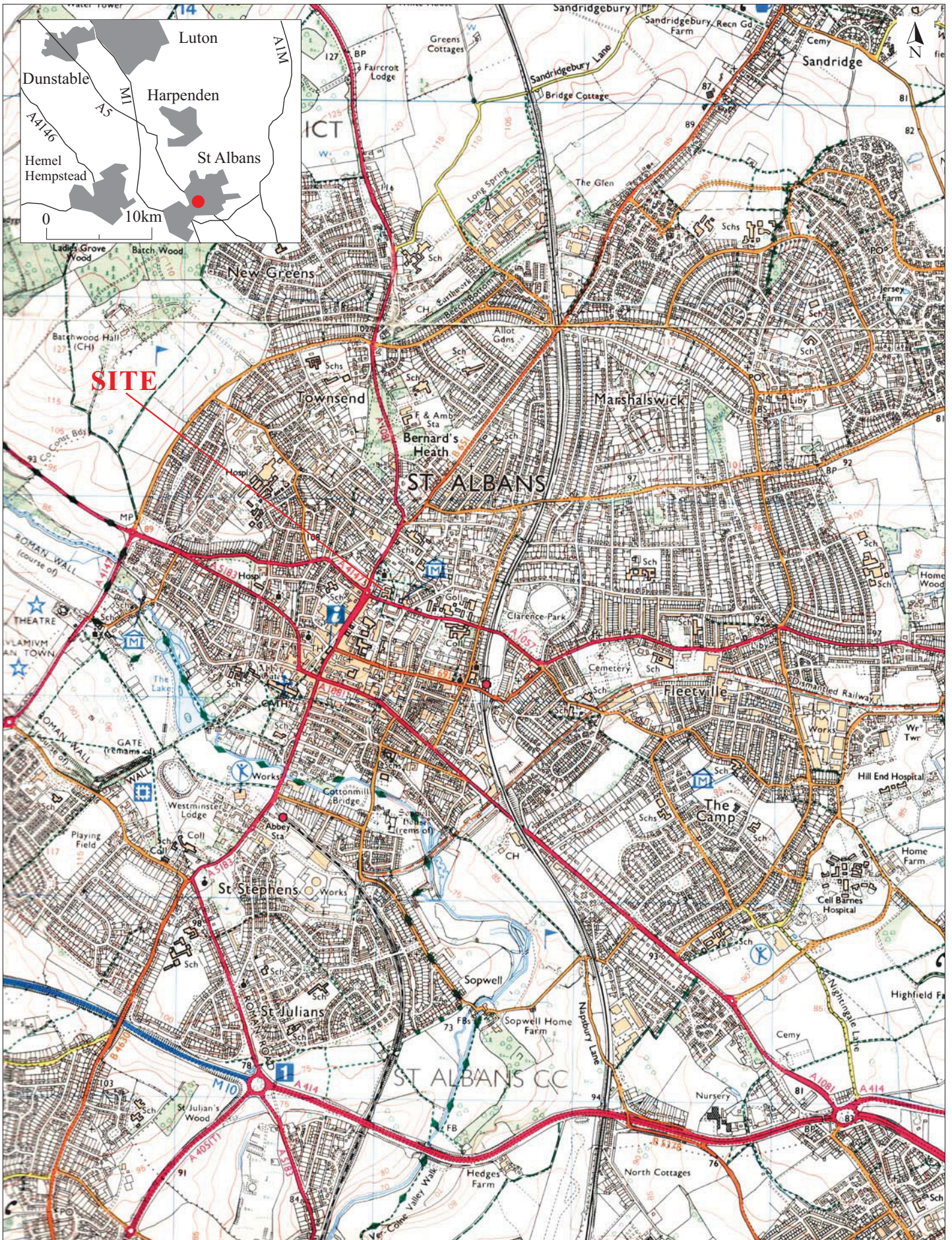
1
General view of site looking south-west



2
Sample Section 2 looking north-east

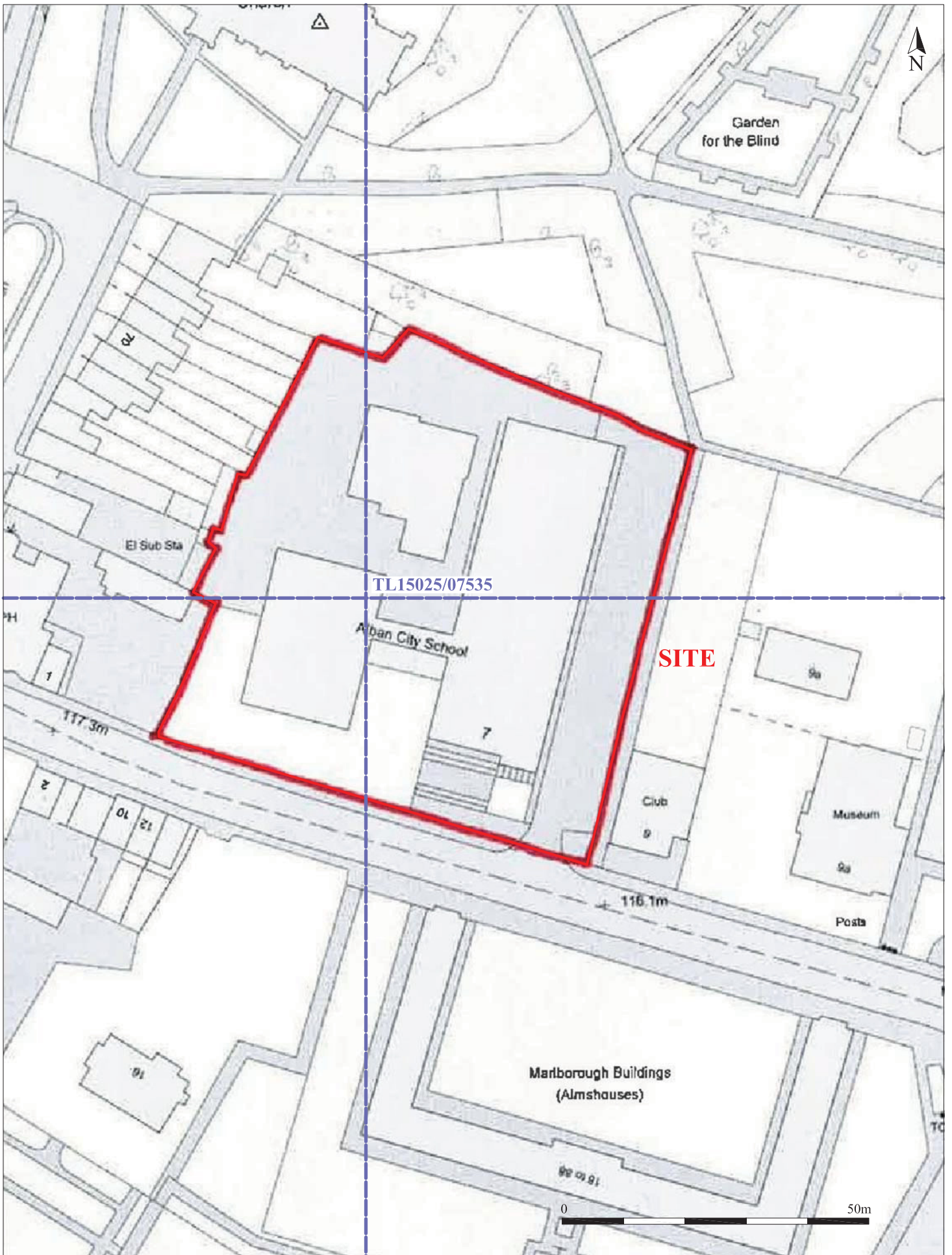


3
Sample Section 3 looking north-east

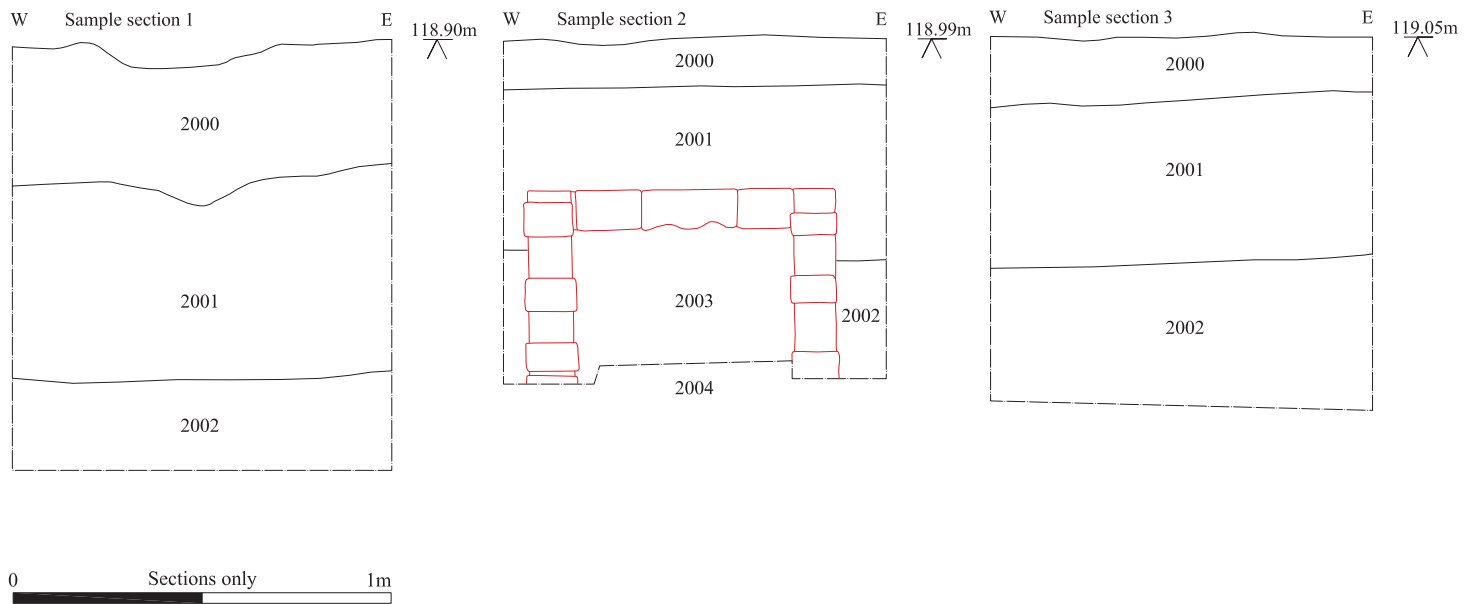
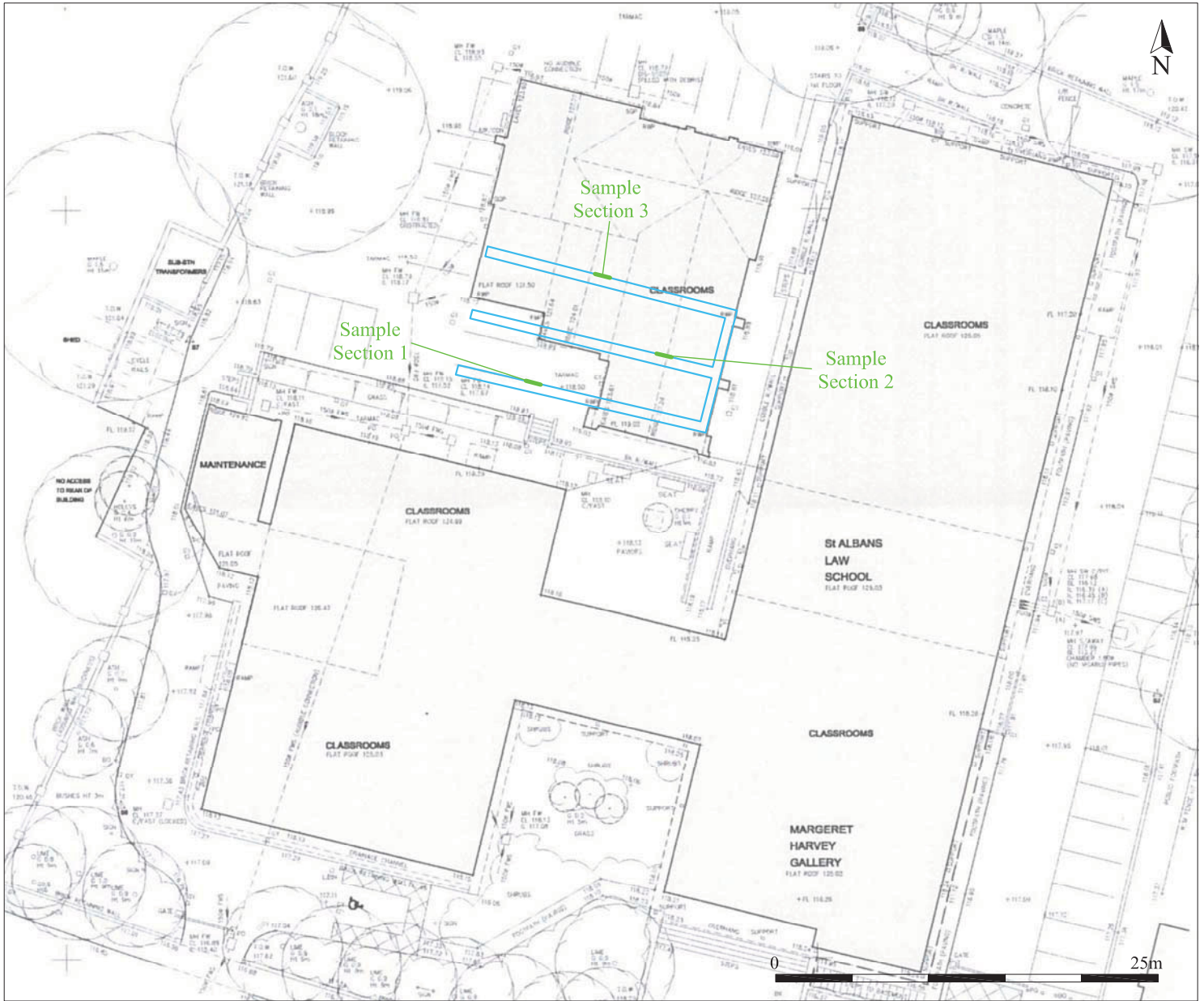


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Alban City School, St Albans, Hertfordshire (P6564)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:800 at A4
 Alban City School, St Albans, Hertfordshire (P6564)



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Fig. 3 Site plan and sample sections
 Scale 1:400 and 1:20 at A4
 Alban City School, St Albans, Hertfordshire (P6564)