

# Archaeological Desk- Based Assessment

Verulam Industrial Estate, London Road, St Albans

For:	<b>Advance Holdings Ltd and Vabel</b>
On Behalf of:	-
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## **CONTENTS**

1	Document Control Grid .....	1
2	Executive Summary .....	5
3	Introduction and Scope of Assessment .....	7
3.1	Background.....	7
3.2	Geology.....	9
3.3	Topography.....	9
3.4	PDA Visit .....	9
4	Methodology .....	15
4.1	The Sources .....	15
4.2	Assessment.....	15
4.3	Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets .....	16
4.4	Archaeological Potential.....	16
5	Planning Framework.....	17
5.1	National Planning Policy Framework.....	17
5.2	Legislation.....	19
6	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	21
6.1	What is Known?.....	21
6.2	Table 2: Timescales used in this report .....	21
6.3	Previous Archaeological Work.....	22
6.4	Early Prehistoric - Palaeolithic and Mesolithic .....	23
6.5	Later Prehistoric – Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age .....	23
6.6	Roman.....	23
6.7	Early Medieval - Medieval .....	24
6.8	Post-Medieval.....	24
6.9	Modern.....	25
6.10	Map Regression .....	26
7	Assessment of Significance.....	28
7.1	Assessment of Significance (Designated Assets).....	28
7.2	Scheduled Monuments .....	28
7.3	Assessment of Significance (Non-Designated Assets).....	28
7.4	Table 3: Potential and Significance of non-designated assets .....	28

7.5 MHT4087 SITE Of Sopwell Park, St Albans ..... 29

7.6 MHT14640 Sir Richard Lee's Boundary Wall, London Road, St Albans ..... 29

8 Site Conditions and Potential Impacts .....31

8.1 Preservation and Destruction..... 31

8.2 Factors Affecting Archaeological Survival ..... 31

8.3 Typical Preservation Conditions in Rural Locations..... 31

8.4 Specific Site Conditions ..... 32

8.5 Proposed Development..... 32

8.6 Review of Potential Development Impacts on Archaeological Assets ..... 33

9 Conclusions.....34

9.1 Summary..... 34

10 Appendix 1 – Tabular Data Supporting the Assessment .....35

10.1 Designated Scheduled Monuments ..... 35

10.2 Listed Buildings ..... 37

10.3 Non-Designated HER Monument Polygons..... 39

10.4 Non-Designated HER Monument Points ..... 44

10.6 HER Event Polygon ..... 75

10.8 Non-Designated HER Event Point..... 81

12 Appendix 2 – Survey reported in Home Counties Magazine, Vol 4 (1902) and Photos taken 5/10/2020.84

12.1 Photographs Taken on Site Visit showing visible extent of EHT6472 ..... 84

12.2 Excerpt from the Home Counties Magazine ..... 85

13 Appendix 3 – Development Proposals .....86

<b>Figures</b>	
Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Monuments)
Figure 3	Listed Buildings
Figure 4	Un-Designated Heritage Assets (Monuments, Findspots)
Figure 5	Un-Designated Heritage Assets (Events)
Figure 6	Historic Landscape Characterisation
Figure 7	Hatfield Ordnance Survey Map 1805 and Chipping Barnet Ordnance Survey Map 1805, merged at London Road
Figure 8	Ordnance Survey Map 1878
Figure 9	Ordnance Survey Map 1898
Figure 10	Ordnance Survey Map 1924

Figure 11	Aerial Photograph [EPW019225] Verulam Golf Course and Club House, St Albans, 1927 (IMSL-IR-158241)
Figure 12	Ordnance Survey Map 1937
Figure 13	Ordnance Survey Map 1963
Figure 14	Ordnance Survey Map 1962-63
Figure 15	Ordnance Survey Map 1972-75
Figure 16	Ordnance Survey Map 1979
Figure 17	Ordnance Survey Map 1993
Figure 18	Ordnance Survey Map 2003
<b>Plates</b>	
Plate 1	Land dropping from Industrial Estate onto London Road. Railway Bridge and Embankment dominate the Access and Eastern border of the site
Plate 2	Access Road to Verulam Golf Course
Plate 3	Land dropping steeply to the immediate NW of the PDA
Plate 4	Land rising from access to Verulam Golf Course into the Industrial Estate
Plate 5	Drop of 1m at the NW end of the PDA
Plate 6	Facing Verulam Golf Course
Plate 7	Offices and retail and associated car-parking at the NW end of the PDA
Plate 8	Railway embankment seen from SE end of site
Plate 9	SE end of site facing NW. The railway embankment is to the right of the image, the light industrial units to the left, this part of the site is a level tarmac surface
Plate 10	Facing bank on northern edge of Abbots Park Estate
Plate 11	Bank visible behind Modern wall
Plate 12	Bank visible behind Modern embankment wall
Plate 13	Loose stones placed on section of bank in pile

## 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Verulam Industrial Estate, London Road, St Albans (referred to hereafter as the proposed development area (PDA) and/or site) has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance. Accordingly, this archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the land. The local planning authority is St Albans City and District Council.

In terms of designated heritage assets, there are no nationally designated Scheduled Monuments within the PDA. There is one (the Benedictine Priory of St Mary (Sopwell Priory) and the Post-Medieval mansions known as Sopwell House or Lee Hall) within 1km. This landscape around the site and south-east of the historic core of Medieval St Albans and of Roman Verulamium was part of an agricultural hinterland during both periods. The area fell into a park created by Richard Lee's in the 16th century. This may have led to the creation of a bank/ditch or other boundary across part of the PDA, which otherwise stayed within a rural setting until the 20th century. Since that time, it has become encircled by the growing town and cut across by the railway line into that town. Industrial buildings were built within the PDA and still exist at this time.

The PDA is considered to have a low archaeological potential for the Prehistoric (all periods) Roman and Early Medieval Periods. A medium potential for Medieval, Post-Medieval and a high potential for Modern (including 19th Century) remains.

The Map Regression exercise (Section 6.10) discusses the changes visible on the PDA within the 19th and 20th centuries (and up to the present day). The potential for a bank defining the NE boundary of Sopwell Park is discussed in some detail. As a result, a small area at the NW end of the PDA (close to the access from London Road) has been highlighted as having a notable rise/fall in level at the point where we may have expected a bank to cross the PDA.

This assessment also comments on what importance archaeological remains on the site may have in regional, period or topic specific terms. Our ability to comment is based upon what is known at this stage measured against the research priorities for the area. The PDA is considered to have the *potential* to have remains *important* in these ways:

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Relative Importance (Low, Medium, High, Very High – See Table 1)
Early Prehistoric	Low	Low
Middle Prehistoric	Low	Low
Late Prehistoric	Low	Low
Roman	Low	Low
Early Medieval	Low	Low
Medieval	Medium	Low
Post-Medieval	Medium	Medium
Modern	High	Low
Geoarchaeological	-	-

The site has been developed in the 20th C. Prior to that, it was open land within what was Sopwell Park. Ground conditions on the site are typical of a semi-urban location with light industrial buildings/car parking areas. There has been a degree of truncation, yet the land retains a potential to preserve remains, if any were present.

In summary, the scheme proposes demolition of existing buildings and redevelopment to comprise 62 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), 1200 sqm commercial space (Use Class E), landscaping and associated works. There will be basement car parking in parts of the proposed development (Appendix 3).

### 3 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

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#### 3.1 BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Joe Abrams of Abrams Archaeology. It was produced for Advanced Holdings Limited. Documentary Research has been carried out by Joe Abrams. Graphics were produced by Iza Jurkiewicz of Arte-Facts.
- 3.1.2 The land in question is known as Verulam Industrial Estate, London Road, St Albans (Figure 1), occupying an area of c.0.7ha. We shall, hereafter, refer to this land as the proposed development area (PDA) or the site.
- 3.1.3 By way of introduction, the PDA is a broadly rectangular piece of land with its long axis aligned NW-SE. Its north-western edge is bounded by a plot of undeveloped green space, its north-eastern edge fronts London Road and its eastern edge is defined by a railway line running from London through St Albans. The southern and western edges border the Verulam Golf Club and its course.
- 3.1.4 In summary, the scheme proposes demolition of existing buildings and redevelopment to comprise 62 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), 1200 sqm commercial space (Use Class E), landscaping and associated works. There will be basement car parking in parts of the proposed development (Appendix 3).
- 3.1.5 As a result of pre-application consultation, archaeology and above ground heritage were raised along with other topics to be considered. In a letter<sup>1</sup> from *Planning and Building Control, St Albans City and District Council* the following text outlined the relevant consultee (archaeology) comments.

*The District Archaeologist has commented that there is some potential archaeological interest in this site depending on scale and siting of development. The proposal is situated on land once owned by Richard Lee, one of the premier property-owners in mid-sixteenth century St Albans. Between 1561 and 1562 Richard Lee had a new park of 175 acres laid out and walled, using monastic rubble (Urban Archaeological Database Monument 640). The old Medieval London Road, which ran across this new park, was diverted following the granting of a licence in 1562. Hare's Map of 1634 shows the location of 'The Old London Road' (VCH, Hertfordshire II, 470), and a boundary wall, apparently constructed of coursed layers encircling the estate, cutting across this. There may only have been a regular wall opposite the formal entrance to the estate, rather than one all the way around. By 1902, the boundary bank was still described as having 'a well-defined ridge of earth planted with a thorn and bramble hedge'. Earlier in 1901, some 50 yards of the aforementioned embankment were cut through, producing 150 large fragments of carved Totternhoe stonework, some with arcading similar to that from The Slype.*

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<sup>1</sup> Ref PRE/2020/0055. 1 July 2020. From Planning and Building Control, St Albans City and District Council



*The site of the cutting was 'Mr Glover's property', the first house east of the railway bridge.*

*A heritage statement with impact assessment, compliant with NPPF should be submitted. In relation to above ground heritage, it should investigate viewpoints of the building and determine if the proposal would have an impact on the setting of nearby heritage assets. This should then discuss what this impact would have on their significance.*

- 3.1.6 This report considers heritage assets of archaeological interest, including finds/findspots of artefactual (e.g. flint tools and pottery) and ecofactual material (e.g. plant remains and bone), and locations, features or objects referenced from historic documents. Where appropriate, it refers to archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including sub-surface archaeological remains of features, buildings and structures. It should be noted that the above ground heritage issues are being comprehensively covered in a separate document by Jon Lowe Heritage<sup>2</sup>.
- 3.1.7 The archaeological data has been collected for an area comprising a 1km radius of the PDA boundary, which is referred to as the 'study area'. This radius has been selected following liaison with the Historic Environment Record and on the basis of professional judgment as being sufficient to determine the archaeological potential of the PDA, taking into account its location, topography, and character.
- 3.1.8 In terms of relevant designated heritage assets, as defined above and as shown on Figures 2 and 3, there are no nationally designated Scheduled Monuments, World Heritage Sites, Historic Battlefields or Registered Parks and Gardens on or within the immediate vicinity of the PDA. Designated Heritage Assets and the contribution setting makes to their significance are considered in a separate document.
- 3.1.9 The PDA is not within a Conservation Area, though it is bordered (on its NW tip by part of the *Area 6b Midland and GNR Railways Conservation Area*. The *Cunningham Avenue Conservation Area* is located on the eastern side of London Road.
- 3.1.10 The impact of the proposed development on the Conservation Area/s and any designated built heritage assets therein is not considered here. Where the existence of an historic building may help to inform the archaeological potential of the PDA, the building will be referred to. Likewise, where the Conservation Area appraisal<sup>3</sup> is a useful indicator of archaeological potential, it will be referred to.
- 3.1.11 The PDA is not within an archaeological constraint area. These are discussed

<sup>2</sup> Jon Lowe Heritage. 2020. Heritage Statement. Verulam Industrial Estate, London Road, St Albans.

<sup>3</sup> Character Area 6b Midland & Great Northern Railways.

[https://www.stalbans.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/publications/planning-building-control/conservation/16\\_03\\_03%20Area%206b%20%20-%20Midland%20Railway\\_Great%20Northern%20Railway%20FINAL%20JD\\_tcm15-53967.pdf](https://www.stalbans.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/publications/planning-building-control/conservation/16_03_03%20Area%206b%20%20-%20Midland%20Railway_Great%20Northern%20Railway%20FINAL%20JD_tcm15-53967.pdf) accessed 30/9/2020

and described in a document available on the St Albans City and District Council website<sup>4</sup> and can be viewed via a MapViewer<sup>5</sup>.

- 3.1.12 This document draws together the available archaeological, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the archaeological potential of the PDA, together with its likely significance, and to consider the need for design, civil engineering, and archaeological solutions to any constraints identified.

## 3.2 GEOLOGY

- 3.2.1 The British Geological Survey<sup>6</sup> identifies the underlying solid geology as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 84 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas.
- 3.2.2 Superficial deposits are described as Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup - Sand and Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by rivers.
- 3.2.3 Overburden depth was checked on surrounding borehole logs<sup>6</sup> (BGS ID: 526984: BGS Reference: TL10NE47 (to the SE of the PDA and BGS ID: 16247850 : BGS Reference: TL10NE144 to the NW of the PDA). As a result, overburden depths of 30-60cm are anticipated in the area. This is notable for archaeological reasons as, frequently, the zone of archaeological visibility/sensitivity begins immediately below that overburden (often topsoil).

## 3.3 TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.3.1 The PDA occupies an area of c.0.7ha and lies at c.95m OD on its southern tip and c.93m OD on its northern edge. The PDA is outside the historic core of St Albans and of Verulamium (Roman Settlement to the west of the Modern town centre). The PDA lies in what could be described as the (once) rural hinterland of these historic settlement foci. It is immediately SW of a railway line, its embankment, and London Road.
- 3.3.2 The PDA lies around 300m NE of the River Ver, which flows west of Modern St Albans and East of Verulamium (Roman settlement). Land slopes down from the PDA across Verulam Golf Club towards the Ver.

## 3.4 PDA VISIT

- 3.4.1 A site visit/walkover was undertaken on 5 October 2020. Photographs taken on the site visit are below and illustrate how land at the entrance of the PDA is

<sup>4</sup> St Albans District Council. 2007. An Archaeological Strategy for the Historic Centre of St Albans.

<https://www.stalbans.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/publications/planning-building-control/ArchaeologyStrategy.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://gis.stalbans.gov.uk/WebMapLayers8/map.aspx> - accessed 30/9/2020

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> - accessed 30/9/2020

climbing from London Road, upwards into the estate. The most variable part of the PDA is the NW (Plates 1 – 5) where land rises smoothly from the entrance to slope again into the Verulam Golf Club. There is a notable terrace (1m drop) from the Industrial Estate down to the Golf Course Access Road (Plate 5). Land drops even more steeply to the NW of the PDA (Plate 3).

- 3.4.2 The remainder of the PDA is relatively level (Plates 6-9). It is notable that offices at the NW end of the site are cut into the existing ground surface by around 1m. It is also notable that no trace of a bank (associated with EHT6472 – the bank marking the extent of Richard Lee’s 16<sup>th</sup> century Park) can be seen within the PDA, or to its immediate north or east. There is a rise in ground level immediately south of London Road and a subsequent drop down into the Verulam Golf Club. This is shown on Plate 1 and 2. The same topographical feature may be seen on Figure 11 (an aerial photograph from 1927). Whether this is natural or has any relation to the boundary of Sopwell Park cannot be verified on the basis of existing records.
- 3.4.3 The railway embankment and tarmac car park have so changed this land that any trace (were it there) has been removed above ground. This reading of the PDA was calibrated by visiting extant sections of the bank EHT6472. See Plates 10-13, Appendix 2.



**Plate 1:** Land dropping from Industrial Estate onto London Road. Railway Bridge and Embankment dominate the Access and Eastern border of the site



**Plate 2:** Access Road to Verulam Golf Course



**Plate 3:** Land dropping steeply to the immediate NW of the PDA



**Plate 4:** Land rising from access to Verulam Golf Course into the Industrial Estate



**Plate 5:** Drop of 1m at the NW end of the PDA



**Plate 6:** Facing Verulam Golf Course



**Plate 7:** Offices and retail and associated car-parking at the NW end of the PDA



**Plate 8:** Railway embankment seen from SE end of PDA



**Plate 9:** SE end of PDA facing NW. The railway embankment is to the right of the image, the light industrial units to the left, this part of the land is a level tarmac surface.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

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### 4.1 THE SOURCES

4.1.1 In preparing this assessment we have compiled readily available archaeological and historical information from documentary and cartographic sources, primarily:

- Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) for known archaeological sites, monuments and findspots within 1km of the PDA (i.e. the study area).
- Archaeological Notification Areas supplied by St Albans and City District Council (<https://gis.stalbans.gov.uk/WebMapLayers8/map.aspx> - accessed 30/9/2020).
- St Albans District Council. 2007. An Archaeological Strategy for the Historic Centre of St Albans. <https://www.stalbans.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/publications/planning-building-control/ArchaeologyStrategy.pdf>
- Maps held online via <http://britishlibrary.georeferencer.com/compare> (accessed 30/9/2020).
- Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies Library (HALS) has a restricted service due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, online searches of the HALS resources were conducted in order to check for records related to a greater emphasis was placed on the use online resources. These did not yield significant new material and the Record Office was not visited as part of this assessment.
- The National Heritage List for England (Historic England).
- The Domesday Survey (<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>)
- Victoria County History (<https://www.history.ac.uk/research/victoria-county-history>)

4.1.2 The information gathered from the above sources has been verified and augmented as far as possible by site inspection, in order to arrive at conclusions on the significance of the various heritage assets and archaeological remains that have been identified.

### 4.2 ASSESSMENT

4.2.1 The assessment seeks to understand and define the significance of heritage assets identified from the sources above, taking into account the categories of



special interest defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), primarily archaeological interest, historic interest, architectural interest and artistic interest (as appropriate).

- 4.2.2 The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1).
- 4.2.3 The assessment also considers change to the setting and significance of heritage assets, where appropriate.

### 4.3 TABLE 1: CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF HERITAGE ASSETS

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equal importance
Medium	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets of equal importance
Low	Undesignated heritage assets of lesser importance

### 4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

#### 4.4.1 The report concludes with

- (1) an assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to have been present, and for them to have been preserved to the present day. These are distinct factors, which both contribute to the site’s archaeological potential.
- (2) an assessment on the relative importance of archaeological remains that may lie in the PDA. This considers them in regional, period or topic specific terms. Our ability to comment is based upon what is known at this stage measured against the research priorities we are aware of. The PDA is considered to have the potential to have remains important in these ways.
- (3) we consider those activities and conditions (we know of) on the PDA which have either truncated, compacted or removed remains and those which may have sealed and/or otherwise preserved remains and
- (4) an assessment of the likely effects of the proposed development on heritage assets, both in terms of physical impact and (where relevant) change to setting.

## 5 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

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### 5.1 NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.1.1 The significance of a heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 as being made up of four main constituents, architectural interest, historical interest, archaeological interest and artistic interest. The setting of the heritage asset can also contribute to its significance. Setting is defined in the NPPF (Glossary) as follows:

*“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”*

5.1.2 Historic England advocates in The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 3 (Revised December 2017) that a stepped approach should be taken to the assessment of impacts on setting and significance. This guidance, which was originally issued by English Heritage in 2011, is generally known as GPA3. It should be noted that the advice states in paragraph 1 that it does not constitute a prescriptive methodology.

5.1.3 The most recent authority relating to the concept of the setting of heritage assets is to be found in the case known as *Catesby Estates*<sup>7</sup>, which in essence confirms that the setting of heritage assets is not confined to visual matters or views. Abstract and historical considerations are part of setting, and while it is reasonable to consider the extent of setting there is usually no fixed boundary to it.

5.1.4 The assessments of setting and significance (and the assessments of impact) are normally made with primary reference to the four main elements of special significance identified in the NPPF.

5.1.5 The NPPF requires any impact involving harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset to be considered in terms of either “substantial harm” or “less than substantial harm” as described in paragraphs 193 to 196 of that document. Paragraph 199 states that:

*“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.”*

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<sup>7</sup> *Catesby Estates Limited v Steer* [2018] EWCA Civ. 1697.

5.1.6 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF then states that:

*“Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:*

*a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional.*

*b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.”*

5.1.7 Paragraph 201 of the NPPF then goes on to describe the balancing exercise in cases where there is less than substantial harm as follows:

*“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.”*

5.1.8 Paragraph 203 of the NPPF describes the approach to be taken towards non-designated heritage assets, as follows:

*“The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”*

5.1.9 Footnote 68 of the NPPF, which is attached to paragraph 200, states that *“Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.”* Further guidance on non-designated heritage assets is contained in National Planning Practice Guidance, as revised in July 2019, notably paragraph 040 which states that *“Irrespective of how they are identified, it is important that the decisions to identify them as non-designated heritage assets are based on sound evidence”*, and paragraph 041 which in full reads as follows:

5.1.10 *“What are non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest and how important are they?”*

5.1.11 The National Planning Policy Framework identifies two categories of non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest:

(1) Those that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments and are therefore considered subject to the same policies as those for designated heritage assets (National Planning Policy Framework footnote

63). They are of 3 types:

*those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation.*

*those that have been assessed as being nationally important and therefore, capable of designation, but which the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport has exercised his/her discretion not to designate.*

*those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 because of their physical nature.*

- 5.1.12 The reason why many nationally important monuments are not scheduled is set out in the document Scheduled Monuments, published by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Information on location and significance of such assets is found in the same way as for all heritage assets. Judging whether sites fall into this category may be assisted by reference to the criteria for scheduling monuments. Further information on scheduled monuments can be found on the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport's website.
- 5.1.13 (2) Other non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest. By comparison this is a much larger category of lesser heritage significance, although still subject to the conservation objective. On occasion the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision and move it from this category to the first.
- 5.1.14 Where an asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may be harmed even by minor disturbance, because the context in which archaeological evidence is found is crucial to furthering understanding.
- 5.1.15 Decision-making regarding such assets requires a proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological interest only a small proportion – around 3% – of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment.
- 5.1.16 Paragraph 205 of the NPPF also makes provision for the recording of heritage assets that are likely to be demolished or destroyed by development.
- 5.1.17 Paragraphs 206 and 207 of the NPPF advise on development affecting conservation areas and World Heritage Sites.

## 5.2 LEGISLATION

- 5.2.1 Legislation affecting scheduled monuments is contained the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Act details the

designation, care and management of scheduled monuments, as well as the procedures needed to obtain permission for works which would directly impact upon their preservation.

- 5.2.2 The decision maker is required by section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of the listed building<sup>8</sup>. For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm<sup>9</sup>. There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the setting of the listed building, though the presumption can be overcome in certain circumstances.
- 5.2.3 The decision maker is required by section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of those objectives<sup>10</sup>. For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm<sup>11</sup>. There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the character and appearance of the conservation area, though the presumption can be overcome in certain circumstances.
- 5.2.4 The decision maker is required by section 16(2) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. The decision maker must also give considerable importance and weight to the desirability of preserving the setting of the listed building<sup>12</sup>. For present purposes, one of the meanings of preservation, as it is meant in section 66(1) of the Act, is to keep safe from harm<sup>13</sup>. There is a strong presumption against the grant of permission for development that would harm the setting of the listed building, though the presumption can be overcome in certain circumstances. In this instance, Heritage Setting is covered by a separate document and is not commented upon further here.

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<sup>8</sup> Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137.

<sup>9</sup> South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141.

<sup>10</sup> Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137.

<sup>11</sup> South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141.

<sup>12</sup> Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Limited v East Northamptonshire District Council and others [2014] EWCA Civ. 137.

<sup>13</sup> South Lakeland v Secretary of State for the Environment [1992] 2 AC 141

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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### 6.1 WHAT IS KNOWN?

- 6.1.1 This Section reviews the available archaeological evidence for the PDA and the archaeological/historical background of the general area, and, in accordance with NPPF, considers the potential for any as yet to be discovered archaeological evidence on the PDA.
- 6.1.2 What follows comprises a review of known archaeological finds assets within a 1km radius of the (Figures 4 - 6), also referred to as the study area, held on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), together with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the study area from the 17th century onwards until the present day.
- 6.1.3 This landscape south-east of the historic core of Medieval St Albans and of Roman Verulamium was part of an agricultural hinterland during both periods. The area fell into a park created by Richard Lee in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This may have led to the creation of a bank/ditch or other boundary across part of the PDA, which otherwise stayed within a rural setting until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Since that time, it has become encircled by the growing town and cut across by the railway line into that town. Industrial buildings were built within the PDA and still exist at this time.
- 6.1.4 The main focus of archaeological interest is the proximity of the PDA to the boundary of Richard Lee's Park and its boundary, which in turn may hold significant quantities of Medieval Masonry taken from buildings demolished in the reformation.

### 6.2 TABLE 2: TIMESCALES USED IN THIS REPORT

<b><i>Period (Prehistoric)</i></b>	<b><i>From</i></b>	<b><i>To</i></b>
Palaeolithic	900,000BC	12,000BC
Mesolithic	12,000BC	4000BC
Neolithic	4000BC	2500BC
Bronze Age	2500BC	800BC
Iron Age	800BC	AD43
<b><i>Period (Historic)</i></b>	<b><i>From</i></b>	<b><i>To</i></b>
Roman	AD43	AD410
Early Medieval	AD410	AD1066
Medieval	AD1066	AD1485
Post-Medieval	AD1486	AD1799
Modern	AD1800	Present

### 6.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 6.3.1 The PDA has not been subject to any archaeological investigations (Figure 5, Appendix 1, Section 10.6). However, a number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken elsewhere in the study area and these are helpful in adding to our understanding of the archaeological potential of the PDA. The picture which emerges is one of relatively low archaeological potential for most periods; this in spite of proximity to the line of the former bank of Sopwell Park, associated with Sir Richard Lee.
- 6.3.2 Closest to the PDA, and most relevant to it, is EHT6472. This record relates to a survey which was published in 1902 (Appendix 2) during which sections of a bank running along the south side of London Road were inspected. The bank is understood to mark the location of the north-eastern boundary of Sopwell Park. The bank was constructed using earth along with large pieces of Medieval masonry taken from buildings altered and/or demolished in the dissolution of the monasteries. The survey recovered impressive pieces of Medieval Masonry from front gardens a short distance from the PDA on the south side of London Road (Figure 5, EHT6472).
- 6.3.3 Several investigations have taken place within what would, historically, have been part of Sopwell Park, much of which is now Verulam Golf Course to the immediate south of the PDA. These investigations have not recorded significant remains and include EHT6607 (recording during tree planting) and EHT6652 (associated with footpath construction). Such small-scale observation works look only at the ground being immediately impacted and are not targeted on known anomalies.
- 6.3.4 A more thorough, staged investigation took place at the Mile House (EHT5538) c.600m SE of the PDA along London Road. This investigation is relevant to the PDA as it occupied a similar site, a plot immediately south of London Road on the line of the projected line of the Sopwell Park boundary bank. Geophysical Survey and Trial trenching revealed no remains associated with the bank, and it is now thought the boundary turned south before reaching the Mile House. As part of the walkover for the current project, the author walked London Road, and the bank, and Medieval masonry can certainly be seen around 100m NW of EHT5538. Most notably along the Abbots Park Estate, photographs show its extent (Plates 10-13, Appendix 2).
- 6.3.5 A stretch of EHT6484, a Viatores predicted Roman Road runs around 100m SW of the PDA. The Viatores work was useful in documenting roads of several periods (not necessarily Roman roads) and it used various indicators (hedgelines, tracks, roads) as ways of spotting or postulating ancient, possible routeways. In the case of EHT6484, we have the line of the Medieval Road to London, this is preserved in the Modern street plan by the line of Sopwell Lane and Riverside Road to the NW of the Golf Course. The line of the road was investigated *"in 1958 and was 'a slightly cambered road, 30 ft wide, consisting of 3-4in of gravel on a layer of big pebble and flint, 8in in depth' <1>. Nothing to date it was found"* (MHT9528). Its date of use is understood via documentary

sources<sup>14</sup> which record the diverting of the Medieval London Road by Richard Lee (who arranged a licence for this action) in 1562.

- 6.3.6 The above investigations will be referred to, where relevant to the PDA, below.
- 6.3.7 Other investigations pulled into the study area took place on the NW edge of the PDA. In effect this takes in part of the town centre and the Sopwell Nunnery site and Cottonmill Lane area. These investigations are to the NW of the PDA and tell us more about the important sites at Sopwell and the town centre than about the PDA. They are not referred to in detail within this document.

## 6.4 EARLY PREHISTORIC - PALAEO LITHIC AND MESOLITHIC

- 6.4.1 Two findspots of material datable to this very broad date range exist within the study area. Closest to the PDA is MHT595, a loosely dated flint implement, was found c.500m SE of the PDA. Other findspots include MHT2271, an Acheulian flint handaxe.
- 6.4.2 The above finds are evidence of well-established activity in the area at this time. They do not indicate a high level of activity or specific topography/geology which might be suggestive of finds. The archaeological potential of the PDA for the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is considered to be low.

## 6.5 LATER PREHISTORIC – NEOLITHIC, BRONZE AGE AND IRON AGE

- 6.5.1 There are two locations associated with finds of this period. Both are on the edges of the study area MHT2294 is a findspot for a coin of Iron Age date and MHT599 is the findspot for a Neolithic handaxe.
- 6.5.2 The above finds are evidence of well-established activity in the area at this time. They do not indicate a high level of activity or specific location which are indicative of more finds being likely. The archaeological potential of the PDA for the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age is considered to be low.

## 6.6 ROMAN

- 6.6.1 The site of the Roman town of Verulamium is c1.5km to the NW of the PDA. The entire landscape around it (including the PDA) came within its hinterland and was certainly well used and settled in the Roman period. The hinterland had a different character to the town, and therefore, the kind of remains likely in the vicinity of the PDA differ markedly from those to the NW (at Verulamium).
- 6.6.2 The HER records several records for this date. A figurine of Roman date (MHT29135) was found close to the River Ver c.900m S of the PDA. This

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<sup>14</sup> Section 5.3.1. St Albans District Council. 2007. An Archaeological Strategy for the Historic Centre of St Albans.



location, so close to a watercourse, is likely to be important to the location in which it was found (watercourses frequently being connected to deliberate placement of objects).

- 6.6.3 There are also two lines recorded which relate to Viatores Roman Roads MHT4655 c.500m to the north and MHT14632 c.100m to the south. The latter is the line of a Medieval road (London Road). Neither of these records elevate the potential of the PDA, though the possibility of Roman roads and tracks in the vicinity is certainly possible.
- 6.6.4 The PDA lies in a landscape of rural Roman activity. There is nothing specific to indicate activity within the PDA and on the basis of known remains, low archaeological potential for evidence dating to the Roman period is identified at the PDA.

## 6.7 EARLY MEDIEVAL - MEDIEVAL

- 6.7.1 The Sopwell/Cottonmill Lane part of the study area (Western part) and the Abbey and town centre beyond hold many significant records for this period. The quantity and relative importance of the HER records reduces closer to the PDA. This reflects its position outside the historic core of the town.
- 6.7.2 Of most relevance to the PDA are MHT9895 where ten sherds of pottery dating to approximately the 12th to 16th centuries were found at the edge of the artificial lake at Verulam Angling Club. The position is close to Sopwell Mill MHT5765 and the river Ver. Also, directly south of the PDA is MHT9894 which records the location of ridge and furrow field system/s. These had a corrugated appearance and many examples were present in the area. They denote fields ploughed in a certain way and used in the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods. These examples are likely to be Medieval in date as the land was taken into a park by Richard Lee and there it remained for the Post-Medieval period (and so any ploughing would have been earlier).
- 6.7.3 The archaeological potential of the PDA for the Early Medieval period is considered low and for the Medieval period is considered to be medium. This is because it was, very likely to have been in use as agricultural fields (given the proximity to MHT9894. Below ground traces of furrows may remain on the site (below tarmac) these are of local importance.

## 6.8 POST-MEDIEVAL

- 6.8.1 A number of the HER records within the study area refer to Post-Medieval archaeological remains which are not discussed in detail here unless relevant to the PDA, but they are listed in Appendix 1 and shown on Figure 4.
- 6.8.2 The main interest (archaeologically) on the PDA dates to this period. It relates to the possibility that the physical remains of a boundary (the north-eastern one) of Sopwell Park may exist on the site. Elsewhere along London Road, a soil bank is present (Appendix 2) and it is though possible that this once extended

across the PDA. The possibility of a bank on the PDA is discussed in this document (Section 3.4). As that text describes, if present then it would most likely be at the northern end of the site where it meets London Road.

- 6.8.3 Sopwell Park was created by Richard Lee who as *“a close adviser to Henry VIII, Lee was in a position to exploit the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In 1534, he became bailiff and farmer of the medieval Priory of Sopwell and in 1549 began alterations, calling his new house ‘Lee Hall’ (Johnson, E. A. 2006. Sopwell Priory Excavations 1962-66. Supplement to Hertfordshire Archaeology and History, Volume 14). Between 1561 and 1562 a new park of 175 acres was laid out and walled, using monastic rubble (Urban Archaeological Database Monument 640). Hare’s Map of 1634 shows the location of this boundary wall (VCH, Hertfordshire II, 470), apparently constructed of coursed layers encircling the estate. In reality, there may only have been a regular wall opposite the formal entrance to the estate, rather than all the way around.”* (pers comm Simon West, District Archaeologist, St Albans District and City Council via email dated 5/10/2020).
- 6.8.4 Interestingly, given these remains relate to a boundary covering a large part of land in St Albans, Richard Lee was a surveyor. He worked on defences in England, Scotland and Calais in France. He became a major landowner in this area and has left a deep mark on the local history and its landscape<sup>15</sup>. The boundary in question is visible as a bank (MHT14640) on parts of London Road. Part of its significance relates to the fact it is a Post-Medieval bank containing significant quantities of Medieval (Church) masonry. It literally embodies one aspect of the reformation, the transfer of land and the demolition of certain buildings (Monastic). That part of the site not affected by the boundary is likely to have been open green space within the park.
- 6.8.5 In the vicinity of the site, there are other Post-Medieval records. A kiln (MHT9955) exists c.800m SE and close to the Mile House (EHT13276). There was records of quarrying within the Verulam Golf Course (MHT9528).
- 6.8.6 It is anticipated that there is a medium potential for archaeological remains of this period. They are most likely to comprise the remains of the Post-Medieval boundary to Sopwell Park. If present, this would (most likely) be at the northern end of the PDA adjacent to London Road.

## 6.9 MODERN

- 6.9.1 The land in the immediate vicinity of the PDA became increasingly part of the growing town in this period. The Railway line having a defining impact on the PDA as it crossed the former parkland. Housing and industrial buildings are also present in growing numbers in the study area at this time.
- 6.9.2 Within the PDA the Watchman Engineering works is constructed and it takes on that light industrial character which it now has (though the Watchman works

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.histparl.ac.uk/volume/1509-1558/member/lee-sir-richard-15012-75>

was replaced in the 20<sup>th</sup> C. The Map regression is particularly useful in showing change in this period.

## 6.10 MAP REGRESSION

- 6.10.1 During the Post-Medieval and Modern periods, our understanding of settlement, land-use and the utilisation of the landscape is enhanced by cartographic and documentary sources, which can give additional detail to data contained within the HER.
- 6.10.2 As stated in the letter quoted in Section 3.1.5 of this document (from the Planning and Building Control, St Albans City and District Council)<sup>16</sup> Hare's Map of 1634 shows the location of 'The Old London Road' (VCH, Hertfordshire II, 470), and a boundary wall, apparently constructed of coursed layers encircling the estate, cutting across this. This topic, and Map are also reproduced in a separate document from (also produced by the LPA). It explains that "*Following the dissolution of the monastery Edward Lee acquired the site of Sopwell Nunnery, together with an estate that extended north-east as far as the Modern Colney Heath Lane. This forced the realignment of the Medieval London Road along what is now Old London Road, a line that was only superseded when the present London Road was cut in 1796. The other streets within the Medieval town are Dagnall Street, Spicer Street and Wellclose Street. Catherine Street was certainly also in existence by the 14th century. The only Medieval streets on the east side of St Peter's Street were Hatfield Road (Medieval name Cock Lane) and Victoria Street (formerly Sweetbriar or Shropshire Lane)*<sup>17</sup>".
- 6.10.3 Therefore, the northern limit of the PDA, being partly bordered by London Road was defined in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, something defined on documentary sources, although Hare's map does not extend as far as the PDA and so is not shown here. Instead, the physical bank which defined that boundary becomes one of the foci of this assessment (Appendix 2).
- 6.10.4 The 1805 Map (Figure 7) shows the land which would become the PDA. The London Road is visible, and the PDA is part of a system of fields running off it. The River Ver is visible winding to the south-west.
- 6.10.5 The 1878 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 8) shows the railway cutting which also defines eastern boundary of the PDA, the Old London Road railway station is visible to the north and the absence of housing and other (e.g. industrial buildings) is notable. The 1898 map (Figure 9) shows housing expanding out of the town centre along London Road, a trend which would continue.
- 6.10.6 The Watchman Engineering works is visible on the PDA in the 1924 map (Figure 10) and the club house (Verulam Golf Course) is also visible to the south-west of the Watchman building. Housing has appeared to the east of the railway

<sup>16</sup> Ref PRE/2020/0055. 1 July 2020. From Planning and Building Control, St Albans City and District Council

<sup>17</sup> Section 5.3.1, Page 15. St Albans District Council. 2007. An Archaeological Strategy for the Historic Centre of St Albans. <https://www.stalbans.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/publications/planning-building-control/ArchaeologyStrategy.pdf>

bridge on London Road and now stretches along London Road on both sides.

- 6.10.7 There is no significant change visible within the PDA until the 1979 map (Figure 16) shows the construction of a new set of light industrial buildings. These are the buildings currently on the site.
- 6.10.8 The later maps (Figures 17-18) show no significant changes within the PDA.
- 6.10.9 In terms of Historic Landscape Characterisation, the PDA falls within HLC5380 (Figure 6). This is characterised as 'built up urban areas. This in contrast to the adjacent Verulam Golf Course which is considered to be outside that classification.

## 7 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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### 7.1 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (DESIGNATED ASSETS)

7.1.1 Designated heritage assets present within the PDA and within study area are tabulated in Appendix 1. All designated assets are tabulated as they may indicate archaeological potential. However, in terms of setting, this is covered in a separate document<sup>18</sup>.

### 7.2 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

7.2.1 If a development is within a scheduled monument (SM) then a direct impact may be possible and Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) will be required, triggering the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979<sup>19</sup>, so the assessment of significance will be needed. In this instance, there is no SM in the PDA and so SMC is not required.

7.2.2 In this case, there are no Scheduled Monuments within the PDA and so SMC would not be required.

### 7.3 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS)

7.3.1 Existing national policy guidance for archaeology (the NPPF as referenced in Section 5) enshrines the concept of the ‘significance’ of heritage assets. Significance as defined in the NPPF centres on the value of an archaeological or historic asset for its ‘heritage interest’ to this or future generations.

7.3.2 As identified by desk-based work, archaeological potential by period and the likely significance of any archaeological remains which may be present is summarised in table form below and mapped on Figures 4 and 5.

7.3.3 The PDA is considered to have a low archaeological potential for the Prehistoric (all periods) Roman and Early Medieval Periods. A medium potential for Medieval, Post-Medieval and a high potential for Modern (including 19<sup>th</sup> Century) remains.

### 7.4 TABLE 3: POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS

Period/Topic	Likelihood of remains being present (Low, Medium, High)	Relative Importance (Low, Medium, High, Very High – See Table 1)
Early Prehistoric	Low	Low

<sup>18</sup> Jon Lowe Heritage. 2020. Heritage Statement. Verulam Industrial Estate, London Road, St Albans.

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents> - accessed 10/6/2020

Middle Prehistoric	Low	Low
Late Prehistoric	Low	Low
Roman	Low	low
Early Medieval	Low	Low
Medieval	Medium	Low
Post-Medieval	Medium	Medium
Modern	High	Low
Geoarchaeological	-	-
Other Specific Topic (e.g. Military)	-	-

7.4.1 In terms of known below ground archaeological interest, the heritage assets MHT4087 and MHT14640 were considered the most likely to occur on the site. However, following a map regression exercise and site visit, there is now considered to be a relatively low potential to find traces of these. There is one area of interest, a slight rise and fall in land at the access point from London Road into the PDA. Given the relative importance of these assets we have specifically explored their significance below. This compliments Sections 6.8 (Post-Medieval) and Section 6.10 (Map Regression).

## 7.5 MHT4087 SITE OF SOPWELL PARK, ST ALBANS

7.5.1 Historic Environment Record MHT4087 reads:

*A park enclosed by Sir Richard Lee in 1562 (by a paling), which caused the closure of the St Albans end of the road to London via Shenley [14632] <1>.*

*The boundary is visible as a bank [14640] along the south side of London Road; it ran to the Milehouse before turning south <1, 2> and may also be represented by a pronounced bank up to 2m high, now covered by woodland, east of Chalkdell Wood at TL 1574 0485; this appears to be an ancient boundary <2>. Some of the park is built over; much of it is the Verulam Golf Course.*

## 7.6 MHT14640 SIR RICHARD LEE'S BOUNDARY WALL, LONDON ROAD, ST ALBANS

7.6.1 Historic Environment Record MHT14640 reads:

*Sir Richard Lee's boundary wall around his Sopwell estate [4087]. Hare <2> depicts Lee's wall on the 1634 map, and un-weathered carved stone rubble is known to survive in the bank along London Road <3>. This was salvaged by Lee from monastic sources (the abbey and possibly also Sopwell nunnery) <1>.*

*Some of the London Road portion of the boundary wall survives as banks in front gardens and may contain more fragments of Medieval carved stonework <1>.*

7.6.2 A useful observation has come from consultation for this project. Specifically, the lines "Earlier in 1901, some 50 yards of the aforementioned embankment were cut through, producing 150 large fragments of carved Totternhoe stonework, some with arcading similar to that from The Slype. The site of the cutting was 'Mr Glover's property', the first house east of the railway bridge." By using arrows on an aerial photograph (Figure 11) of 1927, this assessment has attempted to show where an area of raised ground at the northern tip of the PDA may align with the properties immediately east of the Railway bridge.

It should be noted the HER record also comments on the existence of a bank in front gardens along London Road. The PDA, on its eastern and northern boundaries has been subject to much change (rail and the embankment for rail mainly) and yet, it is possible to draw a putative line for the bank that may have existed prior to Modern changes.

7.6.3 *Significance*

7.6.4 *Historic significance:* The Park (4087) bank (14640) which defined it is considered to have historic significance drawn from the association with Richard Lee an important historical figure locally and nationally. Also, from the association with the Reformation.

7.6.5 *Architectural significance:* The monument does not have architectural significance.

7.6.6 *Archaeological significance:* The Park and Bank have archaeological significance for the Post-Medieval and Medieval archaeological remains they hold.

7.6.7 *Artistic significance:* The Park and Bank are not thought to be of artistic significance.

## 8 SITE CONDITIONS AND POTENTIAL IMPACTS

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### 8.1 PRESERVATION AND DESTRUCTION

8.1.1 This Section first considers how previous land use on the PDA has both created archaeological potential and reduced it. It then goes on to consider the proposals and how they may impact upon those potential remains (if any).

### 8.2 FACTORS AFFECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL

8.2.1 Archaeological remains can survive as earthworks and as below ground archaeological features, finds and layers. Part of the assessment process is to consider what factors may have affected archaeological survival. That is to say, what conditions would have enhanced the chances of survival and what conditions would have reduced the chances of survival.

8.2.2 The subject of archaeological preservation has been covered comprehensively elsewhere<sup>20</sup>, and it is a subject which is subject to ongoing review as our understanding grows. The following addresses some familiar scenarios for assessment reports such as this, to allow the reader an insight into some ‘typical’ scenarios.

### 8.3 TYPICAL PRESERVATION CONDITIONS IN RURAL LOCATIONS

8.3.1 In rural locations, below ground remains are likely to be sealed by a relatively thin series of layers. Typically, a topsoil of c.100-200mm and a subsoil of 100-300mm. Therefore, they may be sealed by 200-500mm of deposits. There are variations to this including landscapes affected by colluvial or alluvial deposits. There is also peat rich area where soil deposits can be significantly deeper. Earthworks are most common in areas not subject to Modern, mechanised ploughing, although earthworks can be preserved in hedgerows, wooded areas and even as plough-reduced remnants within arable fields.

8.3.2 Hydrology has a significant role to play in the preservation of remains and proximity to watercourses and wetlands should be considered as it affects the variety and type of artefacts/ecofacts that could be present on a site.

Factors which enhance preservation	Factors which increase destruction
Pasture/grassland provides a relatively static condition for archaeological remains	Mechanised ploughing especially of deep rooting crops (e.g. Sugar Beet) causes truncation of archaeological deposits.
	Drainage for agricultural or mineral

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<sup>20</sup> Historic England 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development



Factors which enhance preservation	Factors which increase destruction
	extraction reasons can affect hydrology and therefore remove the conditions in which waterlogged remains may survive.

## 8.4 SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS

- 8.4.1 The PDA currently comprises an industrial estate. As Plates 1-6 show, the existing buildings are what are frequently referred to as light industrial structures. These are between 1 and 3 stories in height and brick built. There is a flat, tarmac car parking area.
- 8.4.2 There are no basements on the site. However, the ground floor of the offices at the northern end of the site are around a meter below the outside ground level. There is a notable drop in the surface level at the northern end of the site between the car park for the industrial estate and the access road for Verulam Golf Club. This is approximately a 1m drop. These changes in height, especially in the case of the office buildings indicate previous truncation of ground. With that, destruction of shallow, buried archaeological remains is likely to have taken place.
- 8.4.3 There is an even more notable embankment (railway) to the immediate east of the site. This is outside the PDA, but of interest as the bank associated with *MHT14640 Sir Richard Lee's Boundary Wall, London Road, St Albans* is likely to have run at this eastern side of the PDA. Whether it was within the PDA or outside is not known and cannot be determined using documentary sources. No remnant of the bank now exists within the PDA. However, if it was lined with a ditch (as banks are most often the upturn of a ditch), then a cut feature (ditch) may lie within, or close to the PDA. That is most likely on its eastern side. Having reviewed maps, aerial photographs and visited the site this assessment advises that the most likely area to contain such remains is the land immediately south of the access point from London Road, this at the NW end of the PDA. Here a slight rise and fall in the level of the land is noted when leaving London Road and travelling towards Verulam Golf Club. This would be broadly on the line of a projected bank along London Road (south side). The line is shown on Figure 11 to aid the reader.
- 8.4.4 Conditions on the site are typical of a semi-urban location that has been mainly used as arable land prior to the Modern period. They retain a potential to preserve remains, if any were present. Equally, it is likely that such remains would have been impacted in pockets by strip footings and ground level changes when the industrial estate was constructed.

## 8.5 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 8.5.1 In summary, the scheme proposes demolition of existing buildings and

redevelopment to comprise 62 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), 1200 sqm commercial space (Use Class E), landscaping and associated works. There will be basement car parking in parts of the proposed development (Appendix 3).

- 8.5.2 The residential development and especially the basement/below ground level parking areas will involve deep groundworks likely to disturb underlying archaeological remains if any were present. The access road will involve relatively shallow groundworks, nonetheless if overburden is to be stripped and a new surfaces laid then a below ground impact is likely. Overburden in this vicinity is likely to be between 300-600mm. Therefore, such activities would involve groundworks that have the potential to remove/impact underlying archaeological remains.

## 8.6 REVIEW OF POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSETS

- 8.6.1 The proposed development will not impact on any designated archaeological assets.
- 8.6.2 This assessment considers the PDA to have a low to high archaeological potential to contain remains. Table 3 (above) gives details by period.
- 8.6.3 Past impacts are such that there is currently reason to believe the land would have a mixed potential to preserve sub-surface archaeological remains if any were present. There are parts of the site where remains would already have been removed.
- 8.6.4 It is, therefore, a recommendation of this assessment that Abrams Archaeology liaise with the St Albans District and City Archaeologist and discuss whether further archaeological data gathering would be appropriate in this case.

## 9 CONCLUSIONS

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### 9.1 SUMMARY

- 9.1.1 Verulam Industrial Estate, London Road, St Albans has been assessed for its below ground archaeological potential. In accordance with relevant government planning policy and guidance, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken to clarify the archaeological potential of the PDA and to consider possible impacts on surrounding (archaeological) heritage assets.
- 9.1.2 In terms of designated heritage assets, there are no nationally designated Scheduled Monuments within the PDA. There is one (The Benedictine Priory of St Mary (Sopwell Priory) and the Post-Medieval mansions known as Sopwell House or Lee Hall) within 1km. This landscape south-east of the historic core of Medieval St Albans and of Roman Verulamium was part of an agricultural hinterland during both periods. The area fell into a park created by Richard Lee's in the 16th century. This may have led to the creation of a bank/ditch or other boundary across part of the PDA, which otherwise stayed within a rural setting until the 20th century. Since that time, it has become encircled by the growing town and cut across by the railway line into that town. Industrial buildings were built within the PDA and still exist at this time.
- 9.1.3 The Map Regression exercise (Section 6.10) discusses the changes visible on the PDA within the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (and up to the present day). The potential for a bank defining the NE boundary of Sopwell Park is discussed in some detail. As a result, a small area at the NW end of the PDA (close to the access from London Road) has been highlighted as having a notable rise/fall in level at the point where we may have expected a bank to cross the PDA.
- 9.1.4 The site has been developed in the 20th C. Prior to that, it was open land within what was Sopwell Park. Ground conditions on the site are typical of a semi-urban location with light industrial buildings/car parking areas. There has been a degree of truncation, yet the land retains a potential to preserve remains, if any were present.
- 9.1.5 In summary, the scheme proposes demolition of existing buildings and redevelopment to comprise 62 residential dwellings (Use Class C3), 1200 sqm commercial space (Use Class E), landscaping and associated works. There will be basement car parking in parts of the proposed development (Appendix 3).
- 9.1.6 St Albans District and City Council (LPA) will decide whether further data gathering is needed or whether a condition (related to archaeology) would be appropriate. This they will do so on the basis of advice of their Archaeological Advisor. Abrams Archaeology can liaise with the Archaeological Advisor on behalf of our client. On the basis of available evidence, it is considered that the proposed development accords with current legislation, the planning policies contained within the NPPF and local policies which relate to archaeology.

## 10 APPENDIX 1 – TABULAR DATA SUPPORTING THE ASSESSMENT

### 10.1 DESIGNATED SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

MI_PRINX	DesigUID	List Entry No	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented
116	DHT10799	1019137	Scheduled Monument	THE BENEDICTINE PRIORY OF ST MARY (SOPWELL PRIORY) AND THE POST-MEDIEVAL MANSIONS KNOWN AS SOPWELL HOUSE OR LEE HALL	A nunnery was a settlement built to sustain a community of religious women. Its main buildings were constructed to provide facilities for worship, accommodation and subsistence. The main elements are the church and domestic buildings arranged around a cloister. This central enclosure may be accompanied by an outer court and gatehouse, the whole bounded by a precinct wall, earthworks or moat. Outside the enclosure, fishponds, mills, field systems, stock enclosures and barns may occur. The earliest English nunneries were founded in the seventh century AD but most of these had fallen out of use by the ninth century. A small number of these were later refounded. The tenth century witnessed the foundation of some new houses, but the majority of Medieval nunneries were established from the late 11th century onwards.	Medieval
				Continued	<p>Nunneries were established by most of the major religious orders of the time, including the Benedictines, Cistercians, Augustinians, Franciscans and Dominicans. It is known from documentary sources that at least 153 nunneries existed in England, of which the precise locations of only around 100 sites are known. Few sites have been examined in detail and as a rare and poorly understood Medieval monument type all examples exhibiting survival of archaeological remains are worthy of protection.</p> <p>The location of the Benedictine nunnery at Sopwell (run by a prioress</p>	

MI_PRINX	DesigUID	List Entry No	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented
					and therefore termed a priory) was confirmed by limited excavations in the 1960s. This work demonstrated the survival of significant archaeological remains beneath and surrounding the site of the post-Dissolution mansions and revealed detailed information concerning the layout of the priory as it stood between the 14th and 16th centuries.	
				Continued	<p>Earlier phases in the priory's development are less well understood, although current information suggests that valuable evidence for the nature and date of these earlier buildings will remain relatively undisturbed within the area overlain by the walled grounds of Sopwell House. This area may also be expected to contain evidence for a range of ancillary buildings related to the later priory, as well as the cemeteries dedicated to the burial of the nuns and the priory's benefactors.</p> <p>The demolition of the priory and the development of the post-Dissolution houses is of particular interest, reflecting the sweeping changes which resulted from Henry VIII's dispute with the Roman Church. The development of Lee's first house is highly significant as an example of the manner in which former religious houses were appropriated for domestic use, and where archaeological evidence can be used to investigate the degree to which the existing structures were retained or altered. The later house is representative of the consolidation of this social change. The standing and buried remains of the house, its courtyard and gardens, provide an important insight into the designs and social aspirations of this period; all the more valuable given the early date of the abandonment and the consequent lack of successive phases of remodelling.</p>	

## 10.2 LISTED BUILDINGS

MI_PRINX	DesigUID	RecordType	Name	Grade	National Ref
7294	DHT8785	LB	BARN AND ATTACHED STABLE ON EAST SIDE OF SOPWELL HOME FARM	II	1347184
7279	DHT8770	LB	No name for this Entry	II	1347169
7278	DHT8769	LB	No name for this Entry	II	1347168
7259	DHT8750	LB	No name for this Entry	II	1347149
7233	DHT8724	LB	CUNNINGHAM HILL FARMHOUSE	II	1347123
7232	DHT8723	LB	SOPWELL HOUSE	II	1347122
7171	DHT8662	LB	THE WHITE LION PUBLIC HOUSE	II	1295719
7108	DHT8599	LB	SOPWELL MILL	II	1245424
7097	DHT8588	LB	BARN TO SOUTH OF NEW BARNES MILL	II	1251298
6990	DHT8481	LB	No name for this Entry	II	1174501
6989	DHT8480	LB	No name for this Entry	II	1174493
6865	DHT8356	LB	ARCH AND LODGES TO SOPWELL HOUSE DRIVE	II	1103136
6864	DHT8355	LB	SOPWELL NUNNERY RUINS	II	1103135
6831	DHT8322	LB	(21 LATTIMORE ROAD, ST ALBANS)	II	1103103
6789	DHT8280	LB	No name for this Entry	II	1103061
6788	DHT8279	LB	No name for this Entry	II	1103060
6787	DHT8278	LB	HARE AND HOUNDS PUBLIC HOUSE	II	1103059
6771	DHT8262	LB	No name for this Entry	II	1103043
6770	DHT8261	LB	No name for this Entry	II	1103042
6739	DHT8230	LB	OLD STATION HOUSE	II	1103011
6733	DHT8224	LB	ST ALBANS SOUTH STATION SIGNAL BOX	II	1103005
263	DHT11380	LB	WAR MEMORIAL PLAQUE ATTACHED TO 11 PAGEANT ROAD	II	1425776

<b>MI_PRINX</b>	<b>DesigUID</b>	<b>RecordType</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>National Ref</b>
262	DHT11379	LB	WARE MEMORIAL PLAQUE ATTACHED TO 80 AND 82 SOPWELL LANE	II	1425767
261	DHT11378	LB	WAR MEMORIAL PLAQUE ATTACHED TO 1 BARDWELL ROAD AND 22 THORPE ROAD	II	1425765

### 10.3 NON-DESIGNATED HER MONUMENT POLYGONS

MI_PRINX	MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	MonType	Dates
28433	MHT14638	14638	MON	LINE OF MEDIEVAL TOWN BOUNDARY (PART), ST ALBANS	The Medieval borough boundary from Hare's points L to S (Sopwell Bars to Holywell Bridge) <1, 2>. This was not certainly part of the 'town defences' <5> as there is no trace of the Tonman Ditch [14637] on this line, despite several attempts to find it <3, 4>.	Medieval	TOWN DEFENCES?	1066 to 1500
28432	MHT14637	14637	MON	LINE OF THE TONMAN DITCH OR MONKS DITCH, ST ALBANS	The Medieval borough boundary from Hare's points L to S (Sopwell Bars to Holywell Bridge) <1, 2>. This was not certainly part of the 'town defences' <5> as there is no trace of the Tonman Ditch [14637] on this line, despite several attempts to find it <3, 4>.	Medieval	TOWN DEFENCES	1066 to 1500
28892	MHT9890	9890	LND	REMAINS OF LANDSCAPE PARK, NEW BARNES OR SOPWELL HOUSE, ST ALBANS	Early 19th century park using design by Repton	Modern	ORNAMENTAL GARDEN; LANDSCAPE PARK	1501 to 1900



MI_PRINX	MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	MonType	Dates
28789	MHT7272	7272	MON	SITE OF POST-MEDIEVAL COTTON MILL, COTTONMILL LANE, ST ALBANS	Watermill used for various purposes from the 18th century; demolished in the later 19th century	Modern	TEXTILE MILL; WATERWORKS; FULLING MILL; WATERMILL	1501 to 1900
28583	MHT16609	16609	LND	POST-MEDIEVAL GARDENS AT HOLYWELL HOUSE, HOLYWELL HILL, ST ALBANS	Late 17th to early 19th century town house garden	Modern	GARDEN; ORNAMENTAL CANAL	1501 to 1900
28446	MHT14651	14651	MON	RIDGE AND FURROW, CLARENCE PARK, ST ALBANS	Traces of strip fields surviving in late 19th century public park	Modern	RIDGE AND FURROW	1066 to 1900
28399	MHT14604	14604	MON	SITE OF SIR RICHARD LEE'S SECOND HOUSE, SOPWELL, COTTONMILL LANE, ST ALBANS	Late 16th century country house, never completed	Post-Medieval	COUNTRY HOUSE	1501 to 1900

MI_PRINX	MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	MonType	Dates
28398	MHT14603	14603	MON	SITE OF SIR RICHARD LEE'S FIRST HOUSE, SOPWELL, COTTONMILL LANE, ST ALBANS	Mid 16th century house built in the remains of Sopwell Nunnery	Post-Medieval	COUNTRY HOUSE	1501 to 1900
28389	MHT14594	14594	MON	MEDIEVAL FISHPOND, OLD SOPWELL GARDENS, ST ALBANS	Sopwell Nunnery fishpond	Medieval	FISHPOND	1066 to 1500
28894	MHT9906	9906	BLD	ST ALBANS GAOL, VICTORIA SQUARE, ST ALBANS	1866 prison	Modern	PRISON	1501 to 1900
28342	MHT14546	14546	MON	FIRST NUNNERY CHURCH, SOPWELL NUNNERY, COTTONMILL LANE, ST ALBANS	Possible fragment of the original church at the 12th century nunnery	Medieval	CHURCH	1066 to 1500
28427	MHT14632	14632	MON	COURSE OF MEDIEVAL HIGHWAY	Viatores' route 167, but without evidence of a Roman origin	Roman	ROAD	1066 to 1500

MI_PRINX	MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	MonType	Dates
				FROM ST ALBANS TO BARNET & LONDON				
28418	MHT14623	14623	MON	UNDATED EXTRACTION PIT, 62-72 VICTORIA STREET, ST ALBANS	Pit	Undated	QUARRY?; PIT	Undated
28406	MHT14611	14611	MON	SITE OF SOPWELL NUNNERY, COTTONMILL LANE, ST ALBANS	12th century Benedictine nunnery, dissolved in 1537	Medieval	NUNNERY	1066 to 1500
28400	MHT14605	14605	MON	POST-MEDIEVAL TILE KILN, COTTONMILL CLOSE, ST ALBANS	Tile Kiln	Post-Medieval	KILN	1501 to 1900
28444	MHT14649	14649	MON	POST-MEDIEVAL GARDEN WALLS, HOLYWELL HOUSE, HOLYWELL	Garden Walls	Post-Medieval	WALL	1501 to 1900

MI_PRINX	MonUID	PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	MonType	Dates
				HILL, ST ALBANS				
28435	MHT14640	14640	MON	SIR RICHARD LEE'S BOUNDARY WALL, LONDON ROAD, ST ALBANS	16th century boundary wall, containing fragments of Medieval masonry salvaged from the abbey after the Dissolution	Post-Medieval	WALL	1501 to 1900

## 10.4 NON-DESIGNATED HER MONUMENT POINTS

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
81	1	MHT1 0070	1007 0	BLD	SITE OF ICEHOUSE, NEW BARNES/S OPWELL HOUSE, ST ALBANS	Bowl-shaped' brick icehouse, in a small wood that now lies within Verulam Golf Course. Still used this century to supply Sopwell House, it had a short tunnel with a wooden door at the entrance, and the ice stored in it was cut from 'Wirleys Pond across the way' <1>. Landscaping works have since covered or infilled the entrance, and no trace of it could be found on a visit to the site in May 1999	Post- Mediev al	Post- Mediev al amenity at country house	ICEHOUS E	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s repre nted	Summa ry	MonType	Perio d	Dat es
1964	1	MHT1 1847	1184 7	BLD	KYNGSTON HOUSE, INKERMAN ROAD, ST ALBANS	<p>Kyngston House is an industrial building of some interest. It is brick-built, three-storey, with very large windows on the upper two floors. It stands in an area of 19th century terraces and was possibly built as a hat factory. Two other hat factories, one with similar windows and a boiler to heat water for shaping the straw hats, stood until the 1990s on the other side of Lattimore Road, behind Kyngston House. Later uses of Kyngston House include cardboard box manufacture and as an aqualung factory &lt;1&gt;. From the 1980s (until 2006) it was used by St Albans Museums as a museum and archaeology store and workshop, with top floor accommodation for excavation workers.</p> <p>Research and building recording &lt;2&gt; have found that Kyngston House was built between 1912 and 1924, probably in the early 1920s. It was part of the premises of 36 Lattimore Road, which from 1898 to 1945 was a straw hat factory, W Macqueen &amp; Co Ltd. From 1945 to 1960 the premises were in various hands. In 1962 Kyngston House was sold off from the Lattimore Road property and was used by a wallpaper and paint merchant. The front elevation uses good quality pink flettons and orange brick voussoirs, better bricks than in the side elevations; the building is constructed on good engineering principles, and with large segmental-headed windows. It is 'a good example of a modest and unpretentious industrial building of the inter-war period</p>	Modern - Industri al	1920s hat factory building in residential street	HAT FACTORY	Post Medieval to Twentieth Century	150 1 to 200 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
						<p>which has lent itself, through its simplicity, to adaptation for a number of different uses'. It may have replaced an earlier building, part of the original hat factory complex, and although it now looks incongruous in a street of 19th century terraced housing, it 'illustrates how light industry was often located in the midst of the communities which served it'</p>					

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
3478	1	MHT1 3276	1327 6	MON	SITE OF THE OLD MILEHOUS E, LONDON ROAD, ST ALBANS	The 20th century public house called The Milehouse, demolished c.2000, stood on the site of an older property named on the 1880 OS map <1> as The Old Milehouse. The building was right on the road line near the street corner, on a long narrow plot running along London Road; the map shows trees on this land, and outhouses on Milehouse Lane. Those nearest the lane was destroyed by road widening, presumably in the mid 20th century. Evaluation of the plot found that it had been disturbed during the construction of the 20th century public house, with made ground over natural.	Modern	Inn on London Road	INN	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
4134	1	MHT1 4547	1454 7	MON	LATER MEDIEVAL CHURCH, SOPWELL NUNNERY, COTTONMI LL LANE, ST ALBANS	The rebuilt church of the nunnery [14611] at Sopwell. It was a larger structure than the original church [14546], but much of its plan is quite unknown; it has been subject to excavation but was obscured by the standing ruins of the 16th century house [14603, 14604].	Mediev al		CHURCH	Medie val to Post Medie val	130 1 to 153 8



MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonType	Perio d	Dat es
4362	1	MHT1 5187	1518 7	BLD	CUNNINGHAM HILL FARM, CUNNINGHAM HILL ROAD, ST ALBANS	Early 17th century farmhouse and barn now in suburban surroundings	Post-Medieval	Early 17th century farmhouse and barn now in suburban surroundings	FARMHOUSE; TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE; FARMSTEAD; TIMBER FRAMED BARN	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900
5594	1	MHT1 6329	1632 9	BLD	ST ALBANS SOUTH SIGNAL BOX, RIDGMONT ROAD, ST ALBANS	A good unaltered example of a three-bay Midland Railway signal box', the box dates to 1892 <1>. It is timber-framed with a weatherboarded ground floor, and fully glazed upper floor, under a hipped slate roof. Timber steps lead up to the side entrance on the upper floor, with an iron bracketed balcony on the front face	Modern	Late Victorian signal box on the Midland Railway main line	SIGNAL BOX	Post Medieval	1501 to 1900

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
5653	1	MHT1 6382	1638 2	BLD	180-82 LONDON ROAD, ST ALBANS	A pair of large early 19th century villas probably built in the 1820s and 'possibly attributable to George Smith' <1>. They are two storeys high over a tall basement, each three bays wide, with stuccoed finish. Each ground floor has tall sash windows within wide segmental-headed recesses, and a round-headed door with ornamental fanlight within a similar recess. Steps lead up to each front door; those to no.182 were replaced in 1976 <1>. They are good examples of stuccoed urban Regency villas, the slope in the ground level requiring the raised façade giving the impression of three storeys <2>. The interiors are 'somewhat lacking when compared to the impression given by the exterior' <2>. They stand, with their neighbours of the same period, on what was then the new main route from London into St Albans.	Modern	Pair of early 19th century urban villas, possibly by George Smith	SEMI DETACHE D HOUSE; VILLA	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
5654	1	MHT1 6383	1638 3	BLD	178 LONDON ROAD, ST ALBANS	A detached early 19th century house probably built in the 1820s and 'possibly attributable to George Smith' <1>. Two storeys high, in classical style with central columned porch, and finished in painted stucco, it stands next to a similar pair of houses [16382]. The porch, however, dates to 1956; the large bay window covering the NW end may be Victorian <2>. It was originally a fairly grand villa <2>, on the London Road.	Modern	Early 19th century classical villa	VILLA	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonType	Perio d	Dat es
5655	1	MHT1 6384	1638 4	BLD	174-76 LONDON ROAD, ST ALBANS	<p>An earlier 19th century pair of villas, probably by George Smith; two storeys over a basement. The walls are of knapped flint, with red brick dressings; the roof is concealed behind a zigzag parapet. Each point of the parapet coincides with giant round- arched recesses, two to each house and forming an arcaded front. The round-headed windows and doorcases have Gothick interlaced bars at their apexes. Each house has a single-storey side extension, with weatherboarding at the rear &lt;1&gt;. This pair was built in 1839 for Robert Howie; although they have Gothic elements, these are details added to an essentially classical and symmetrical building.</p>	Modern	The 'Flint Houses', an eccentric pair of villas built in 1839 in knapped flint with Gothic detail, probably by George Smith	VILLA; SEMI DETACHE D HOUSE	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
6613	1	MHT1 7157	1715 7	BLD	THE HARE & HOUNDS PH, 104 SOPWELL LANE, ST ALBANS	The Hare & Hounds, at the eastern end of Sopwell Lane, is a two-storey, five-bay building of 17th century or earlier date, timber-framed with plastered exterior. The substantial brick chimney stack, west of centre, has been rebuilt, and there are 20th century extensions at the east end and to the rear. The main entrance is now at the west end, down two steps; inside is a small room with inglenook fireplace and heavy beams, a close-studded staircase well and upstairs, thick plank doors <1>.Beneath the fireplace is a cellar, thought to be contemporary although altered. Inspection showed that the NW wall is of late 17th or early 18th century bricks, but the SE wall is of flint and clunch, and is earlier. This may be part of an earlier building, or possibly the standing building is as early as the late 16th or early 17th century; this is unclear. Part of the original timber floor over the cellar survives, although in a state of collapse; remedial work is planned <2>.Recording during repairs to the roof timbers in 2017 found them to be a typical queen strut arrangement of 17th-early 18th century date, but which has had two phases of expansion. The earliest part of the building is probably the westernmost three bays with the large brick chimney in the centre. In the 18th century a lath and plaster garret were added within the roofspace. Two bays were added at the east end in the late 18th-early 19th century, and the older parts repaired. In the late 19th century, an extension to the south was added. A single-storey extension dates to between 1924 and 1937	Post- Mediev al	17th century or earlier public house with early cellar	BEER HOUSE	Post Mediev al	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
6845	1	MHT1 7371	1737 1	FS	MEDIEVAL POTTERY, ST PETER'S JMI SCHOOL, COTTONMI LL LANE, ST ALBANS	Construction of an extension at the school revealed a bank-like feature running parallel to the river Ver, deposited on the natural gravel. It contained fragments of bone, tile, burnt pebbles, flecks of chalk, and four body sherds of Medieval Herts Grey Ware pottery <1>. It may be a rubbish deposit of some kind, but the quantity of pottery was too small to date it with any confidence.	Undated	Hertfor dshire Grey Ware in a possible rubbish deposit near the riverban k	BANK (EARTHW ORK); FINDSPO T	Histori c: period uncert ain	410 to 190 0
7895	1	MHT1 8321	1832 1	BLD	ST PETER'S FARM (CLARENCE MEWS), HATFIELD ROAD, ST ALBANS	St Peter's Farm is shown on the 1880 OS map <1> as a small farmstead within fields on the north side of the Hatfield Road. It was a compact arrangement with a house set back from the road in a garden, in front of barns and other farm buildings around three sides of a narrow rectangular yard. To the east was an orchard; opposite was the Ninedells tree Nursery. By 1898 <2> Clarence Park had been laid out to the north, and new streets had been built to the south; the farm was no longer marked by name and houses had been built in its garden on the Hatfield Road frontage. By 1924 <3> Clarence Road was built up and the farm buildings surrounded, with access from Clarence Road. There was no change by 1939 <4> and little appears to have taken place since apart from conversion to domestic use and provision of parking.	Modern	Post- Mediev al farm building s convert ed to housing	FARMSTE AD; FARMHO USE	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represente d	Summa ry	MonType	Perio d	Dat es
8461	1	MHT1 8843	1884 3	BLD	LATTIMOR E HOUSE, 21 LATTIMOR E ROAD, ST ALBANS	Lattimore House was built in the 19th century as a dissenting chapel. It has the typical form of a rectangular building with the gable end to the street, set back slightly, with an oculus in the gable above the central front porch. Standing on a stone plinth, the exterior is weatherboarded, with a slate roof. The entrance is through a low gabled porch with pilasters and panelled tympanum, with round-arched windows on either side and pilasters at the corners of the building. It is now single-storey and attic	Modern	19th century Open Brethren chapel, convert ed to other uses in the early 20th century	OPEN BRETHRE N MEETING HOUSE; CHAPEL	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
12697	1	MHT2 271	2271	FS	HANDAXE, FOUND IN ST ALBANS	Pear-shaped, flint handaxe of 'Chellean' type (? Lower Acheulian) found at an unspecified site.	Prehisto ric		FINDSPO T	Palaeol ithic	- 400 000 to - 850 1
12951	1	MHT2 2948	2294 8	PAS	LATE IRON AGE QUARTER STATER, ST ALBANS	Coin	Iron Age		FINDSPO T	Late Iron Age	-100 to 49

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represente d	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
15095	1	MHT2 4905	2490 5	PAS	17TH CENTURY COPPER ALLOY JETTON, ST ALBANS	Coin	Post- Mediev al	Copper alloy Nuremb erg jetton, made in the 1640s	FINDSPO T	Post Medie val	164 0 to 165 0
19696	1	MHT2 9135	2913 5	PAS	EARLY ROMAN COPPER- ALLOY FIGURINE, ST ALBANS	Figurine	Roman	A cast copper- alloy figurine identifie d as Harpocr ates, possibly an Eastern import	FINDSPO T	Early Roman	50 to 200
19704	1	MHT2 9142	2914 2	PAS	POST- MEDIEVAL COPPER- ALLOY KNIFE HANDLE, ST ALBANS	Knife	Post- Mediev al	A copper- alloy zoomor phic knife endcap,	FINDSPO T	Post Medie val	150 1 to 160 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
								possibly a bear			
20984	1	MHT3 0419	3041 9	BLD	25 PROSPECT ROAD, ST ALBANS	Prospect Road was laid out in the mid 19th century as a new suburban road with views north across the river to the Cathedral, hence the name. Nos.23 and 25 are associated with William Longmire, a London builder who in 1879 was contracted to carry out all Grimthorpe's 'restoration' work on the cathedral <3>. It is unclear whether he built or bought these two houses, but they were used by himself, his family and employees until 1910. No.25 has always been named Ousby Cottage (possibly by Longmire himself). The rear gardens are very long and narrow, 82m by 9m, and the 1880 OS map <1> shows a footbridge at the north end of no.25's garden across the river. By 1898 <2> this had gone (replaced by another bridge at the north end of an alley further along the road).	Modern	Mid 19th century house associat ed with William Longmir e, with a fragmen t of Inigo Jones's Lincoln' s Inn chapel in the rear garden	DETACHE D HOUSE; ARCH	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0



MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
20991	1	MHT3 0426	3042 6	BLD	SOPWELL HOME FARM, NEW BARN, COTTONM ILL LANE, ST ALBANS	The farmstead at Sopwell House stands between the house itself [9499] and New Barnes Mill [5805] on the river Ver just to the north. The name is documented in 1603 as New Barnes, 'lately built', in the Verulam Estate records <1>; this distinguished it from another farmstead named Sopwell Barnes [30427] on the 1766 map, 500m to the west. The standing buildings do not now include any barns as early as 1603. One of the barns is probably late 17th century, timberframed and weatherboarded on a brick plinth. It is six bays long with two gabled midstreys on the SE side (one replaced with windows) and an infilled cart entry opposite on the north side. Inside is 'impressive' large-scantling framing <3>.	Post- Mediev al	Post- Mediev al farmste ad at Sopwell House	FARMSTE AD; TIMBER FRAMED BARN; STABLE; COW HOUSE	Post Mediev al	150 1 to 190 0
21239	1	MHT3 0673	3067 3	MON	SITE OF EDWIN LEE'S BOOT FACTORY, 25 GROSVEN OR ROAD, ST ALBANS	In 1880 <1> this was empty land beside the London Road and two railway lines, but by 1898 <2> Grosvenor Road had been laid out, with new housing and other buildings. Between rows of byelaw houses a much larger building is shown between the new road and the main line. By 1924 <3> it had doubled in size and was marked Boot Factory. No change is shown on the 1937 map <4>; by 1963 <5> it was labelled merely 'Works'. Later in the 20th century the works and the housing on either side were all demolished and large new structures put up along Grosvenor Road.	Modern	Late 19th century boot factory, demolis hed in the later 20th century; one of the local war memori	SHOE FACTORY ; WAR MEMORI AL	Post Mediev al to Twenti eth Centur y	150 1 to 200 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
								al plaques survives			
21787	1	MHT3 1215	3121 5	BLD	FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, 7 UPPER LATTIMOR E ROAD, ST ALBANS	The Friends' Meeting House in Upper Lattimore Road was built as a schoolroom c.1895 <1>, part of the late 19th century development of new streets with byelaw housing in remaining fields and gardens on the east side of St Albans. It is shown on the 1898 OS map <2> as a long narrow building at the north end of a plot reaching as far as Victoria Street, with a larger building to its south. By 1924 <3> it occupied its own plot and had been slightly enlarged on its south side.	Modern	Late 19th century schoolr oom, convert ed into a Friends' meeting house in 1910 and enlarge d in 1957	FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE; SCHOOL	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
21948	1	MHT3 1376	3137 6	MON	SITE OF 19TH CENTURY ROPEWALK , LATTIMOR E ROAD, ST ALBANS	The 1880 OS map <1> shows a narrow passage leading west from Lattimore Road into an open area with a rectangular building in the corner. A dashed line from the street to the building is marked 'Rope Walk', a length of 82m. Manufacture of rope in this way could be inside a long narrow building, or in the open as here, implying that it was still done by hand. The building will have been a small warehouse for the raw materials and finished rope. By 1898 <2> the warehouse had been replaced by two other buildings along the southern boundary of the plot, and the ropery appears to have closed. Later housing covers this area but the boundary along which the ropewalk ran survives.	Modern	Open ropewal k leading back from the street	OPEN ROPEWA LK	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s repre sented	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
22090	1	MHT3 1516	3151 6	BLD	ST PETER'S SCHOOL, OLD PRIORY PARK, OLD LONDON ROAD, ST ALBANS	The original St Peter's Schools, in Old London Road, were built as an infant school and a National (Church of England) school for boys and girls aged seven and above and opened in September 1851. Each consisted of one large room, run by a schoolmistress. In 1893 the boys in the church school were transferred elsewhere, but in 1901 Priory Park School, for boys over seven, was built on the east side of the church school. In 1931 the two St Peter's Schools combined as St Peter's Primary, still in the two large rooms. After 1945 St Peter's became a county primary school and in 1953 took over the Priory Park building. In 1975 the school moved to a new site 125m to the south, on what had been allotments and a playing field, and the 1851 school buildings were converted into housing. The foundation stone survives <1>.	Modern	1851 school building , convert ed to resident ial use in the late 20th century	SCHOOL; MISSION HALL	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
22347	1	MHT4 087	4087	MON	SITE OF SOPWELL PARK, ST ALBANS	A park enclosed by Sir Richard Lee in 1562 (by a paling), which caused the closure of the St Albans end of the road to London via Shenley [14632] <1>. The boundary is visible as a bank [14640] along the south side of London Road; it ran to the Milehouse before turning south <1, 2> and may also be represented by a pronounced bank up to 2m high, now covered by woodland, east of Chalkdell Wood at TL 1574 0485; this appears to be an ancient boundary <2>. Some of the park is built over; much of it is the Verulam Golf Course.	Post- Mediev al	Sir Richard Lee's park, enclose d in 1562; the boundar y bank	PARK	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
								still partly extant			
22921	1	MHT4 655	4655	MON	PART OF SUPPOSED LINE OF ROMAN ROAD, 'VERULAMI UM TO CHESHUNT'	The part of Viatores' route 212 within the boundaries of St Albans City, which the Viatores mapped between TL 1373 0744 and 1712 0644 <1>. This line has since been shown not to exist at the Fishpool Street end nearest the Roman town, and no evidence has ever been found for it within the Modern city boundary <2>. See [4660] for the whole route, which is entirely conjectural.	Roman	Viatores ' route 212, within St Albans city boundar y	ROAD?	Roman	50 to 409
23772	1	MHT5 471	5471	MON	SITE OF ST ALBANS CITY RAILWAY STATION	Railway station of red brick. Single floor booking hall, 3 platforms with canopies, iron girder footbridge alongside road bridge, extensive goods sheds, a signal box, and some disused cattle pens <1>. Has since been Modernised and little trace of former buildings <2>.	Modern	1868 station on the Midland main line; redevel oped in 1973 on a differen	RAILWAY STATION	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
								t site			
23776	1	MHT5 475	5475	BLD	LONDON ROAD RAILWAY STATION, ST ALBANS	Former railway station - 2 floor red brick station building, now used as houses, 2 platforms, no canopies. Line opened 1865 and site closed to passengers in 1951 <1>. Has since been demolished and now occupied by an office block <2>.- In fact it stands in good condition and in commercial use, with platform, facing onto the trackbed. Its surroundings are a housing estate, built in 1997; the station building was restored at the same time <3>. This was the main station of the Hatfield to St Albans branch [9628] of the Great Northern Railway <4, with photographs>. It is now 'the oldest surviving Great Northern station building south of York' <5>.	Modern	1865 main station on Great Norther n branch line to Hatfield	RAILWAY STATION	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
23895	1	MHT5 582	5582	BLD	RAILWAY BRIDGE, MILEHOUS E LANE, ST ALBANS	Railway bridge, skew, brick, single arch with brick drip course above, height 15 ft <1>. As described at the Johnson survey	Modern		BRIDGE	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
23896	1	MHT5 583	5583	BLD	RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER LONDON ROAD, ST ALBANS	Two railway bridges side by side about 10 ft apart. Each are on the skew and carry two tracks which close on the same embankment at each end of the bridges. South bridge: iron girder through, iron parapet. North bridge: iron girder deck with extension on iron braces on both sides. Arcaded wing wall on NE <1>. As described at the Johnson survey <2>.	Modern		BRIDGE	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
23897	1	MHT5 584	5584	BLD	RAILWAY BRIDGE, EAST OF LONDON ROAD, ST ALBANS	Railway bridge of brick with buttresses. It has a semi-circular arch with 4 courses stepped back to the arch rim. The height is 25 ft and is surmounted by a wire fence parapet <1>. As described at the Johnson survey <2>. This bridge carried the Midland Railway line over the trackbed of the Hatfield to St Albans branch [9628] of the Great Northern Railway. It was built on two high brick arches, the first for the opening of the Midland Railway in 1868, the second alongside when the line was quadrupled in 1894 <3>.	Modern	1868 railway bridge	BRIDGE	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
23932	1	MHT5 616	5616	MON	SITE OF RAILWAY BRIDGE, CAMP ROAD, ST ALBANS	Railway bridge with brick piers, iron girder, and high iron parapet. The height is 13ft <1>. Has since been demolished <2>. It carried the Hatfield-St Albans branch [9628] of the Great Northern Railway over Camp Road and was demolished soon after this section of the line was closed in 1965 <3>.	Modern	1865 railway bridge	BRIDGE	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonType	Perio d	Dat es
24090	1	MHT5 765	5765	BLD	SOPWELL MILL, COTTONMI LL LANE, ST ALBANS	<p>Watermill, of liver-coloured brick with 3 floors and slate roof. Mill house adjoining of 2 storeys.</p> <p>The whole complex was rebuilt in 1890. Outside E side of the mill is the water wheel with a diameter of 13 ft. There is a sluice gate beyond. There is still some machinery in the mill, although it is not in use - now used as a farm store &lt;1&gt;.</p> <p>There has been a mill on the site at least since the 17th century. The buildings are as at the Johnson survey - even workings inside remain &lt;2&gt;. There were four watermills at St Albans in the 11th century, and Sopwell is likely to have been one of them, although it is not known if the Medieval mill was on exactly the same site as the later mill. In the period 1119-46 Sopwell was named as one of the mills providing eels from the millpond to the abbey kitchens &lt;3&gt;. In 1649 a reference was made to papermaking here; by 1691 it had reverted to corn milling &lt;4&gt;.</p>	Modern - Industri al	17th century watermi ll, with Mediev al origins; rebuilt in the 19th century, includin g mill house and farm building s	CORN MILL; WATERM ILL; MILL HOUSE; FARMSTE AD; PAPER MILL	Medie val to Post Medie val	106 6 to 190 0



MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
24134	1	MHT5 805	5805	BLD	NEW BARNES MILL, COTTON MILL LANE, SOPWELL, ST ALBANS	Steam corn mill rebuilt c.1890. Red brick, with 4 floors, and tiled roof. There is a sluice for a water wheel, but there is no wheel now. The interior has been completely altered. Records of the mill go back to 1754 <1>. The main building remains with new windows in it. On the back of the building there is a Modern extension, but of a similar style <2>. <3> notes the existence of references to Newbarns mill from 1603 (although this source conflates New Barnes and Sopwell mill). In the 1920s it was taken over by the British Flour Research Committee who equipped it with the latest machinery; it was operated until 1957 by CWS and Whitworth Bros <4>.	Modern - Industri al		CORN MILL; STEAM MILL; WATERM ILL	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
24286	1	MHT5 95	595	FS	STONE IMPLEMEN T, CUNNINGH AM HILL, ST ALBANS	Flint implement.	Prehisto ric		FINDSPO T	Palaeol ithic	- 400 000 to - 850 1
24327	1	MHT5 99	599	FS	NEOLITHIC FLINT AXE, THE CAMP, ST ALBANS	A polished Neolithic flint axe found three-quarters of a mile WSW of Hill End Station, at the given NGR; said to be in 'St Albans Museum' in 1947 <1> but now no longer identifiable <2>.	Prehisto ric		FINDSPO T	Neolit hic	- 450 0 to - 250 1

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
24335	1	MHT6	6	PLA	ST ALBANS MIEVEAL & POST- MIEVEAL TOWN	The town of St Albans was essentially founded (and dominated) by the Norman abbey as a market town, laid out from the mid 12th century onwards as a triangular marketplace with burgage plots around it. The late Saxon market was in a different position, probably within the area which became the Medieval abbey precinct. The Medieval town developed earthen defences <2, 3>, and facilities for pilgrims to the shrine of St Alban. After the Dissolution coaching inns grew up on the approaches <4> and building materials from the abbey were reused all over the town. It did not grow appreciably until the 19th century.	Mediev al	12th century market town ruled by the abbey, with facilities for pilgrims and later visitors	TOWN	Medie val to Post Medie val	106 6 to 190 0
25360	1	MHT7 064	7064	MON	SITE OF POST- MIEVEAL GRAVEL PITS, VERULAM GOLF COURSE, ST ALBANS	Site of gravel pits on the east bank of the river Ver, identified from the 1897 OS map. The site has been landscaped and is part of Verulam golf course <1>. Surviving hollows are shown on current mapping, a few metres south of the pits shown on the 1880 OS map <2>. These were dug into the edge of the rising ground on the riverbank and are still visible.	Modern	Group of pits first shown on later 19th century mappin g	GRAVEL PIT	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonType	Perio d	Dat es
25361	1	MHT7 065	7065	MON	SITE OF ST ALBANS IRON WORKS, BRUSH WORKS & ROSE'S LIME JUICE WORKS, GROSVENOR ROAD, ST ALBANS	Site of the St Albans Iron and Brush works, identified from the 1879 OS map. The site is now occupied by Modern buildings <1>. This was H Rose & Sons, brush manufacturers, established in 1862 in Verulam Road. It was Brushes Ltd from c.1902. In 1939 it was taken over by L Rose & Co, the company (established in 1865) which made the lime juice supplied to British ships to combat scurvy, and then the lime juice cordial on general sale. Until 1981 fresh lime juice arrived at Hemel Hempstead in barrels by barge on the Grand Union Canal. The company merged with Schweppes in 1957; the premises were redeveloped as Lime Tree Place in the 1980s <2>.	Modern Industri al	Late 19th century iron works which became a brush factory and was taken over by Rose & Co in 1939	FACTORY ; IRON WORKS	Post Medie val to Twenti eth Centur y	150 1 to 200 0
25362	1	MHT7 066	7066	BLD	ELECTRICIT Y WORKS, CAMPFIELD ROAD, ST ALBANS	Former electricity works. Red brick two storey building, now disused and boarded up <1>. <2> records St Albans Generating Station, dating from 1908, as an administration block, power hall and refuse destructor station; the refuse destructor station is a relatively early example, subsequently modified, operated by a private company. The buildings and their setting have been significantly altered by Modern development, the former now being used for an alternative purpose. However, the site remains of regional significance.	Modern Industri al	1908 St Albans Generat ing Station, partly altered for later uses	POWER STATION	Twenti eth Centur y	190 1 to 200 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
25363	1	MHT7 067	7067	BLD	SALVATION ARMY PRINTING WORKS, CAMPFIELD ROAD, ST ALBANS	Remains of Campfield printing works, identified from the 1897 OS map. The buildings have been largely demolished apart from the outside precinct walls and the iron gates in the wall. In the wall are plaques with the initials CP on them <1>. This was the Salvation Army Printing Works, later the Campfield Press; it opened in 1901, publishing weekly journals ('The War Cry'), song books etc; at one time there was also a section making instruments for the Army's brass bands. It had a connection to the adjacent railway line [9630] for the delivery of newsprint and weekly dispatch of publications, which was used until 1965 <2>.	Modern	The Campfie ld Press	PRINTING WORKS	Post Medie val to Twenti eth Centur y	150 1 to 200 0
25577	1	MHT7 272	7272	MON	SITE OF POST- MEDIEVAL COTTON MILL, COTTONMI LL LANE, ST ALBANS	Watermill used for various purposes from the 18th century; demolished in the later 19th century	Post- Mediev al and Modern	Waterm ill used for various purpose s from the 18th century; demolis hed in the later 19th century	TEXTILE MILL; WATERW ORKS; FULLING MILL; WATERM ILL	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonType	Perio d	Dat es
26690	1	MHT9 208	9208	BLD	STANDPIPE , CLARENCE PARK, ST ALBANS	Standpipe in Clarence Park manufactured by Hambaker of Westminster. The fluted base incorporates a lionshead mask which contains the waterspout; the top is missing <1>. This was evidently provided as a public amenity within Clarence Park, laid out on farmland between 1880 and 1898 <2, 3>.		Late 19th century amenity in public park	DRINKIN G FOUNTAIN; PUMP	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
26991	1	MHT9 499	9499	BLD	NEW BARNES OR SOPWELL HOUSE, ST ALBANS	Sopwell was originally a late 16th century house called New Barnes House, on low ground by the river Ver near New Barnes Mill [5805], and 'lately built' in 1603; it was one of the new country houses built in the vicinity of St Albans after the sale of abbey land at the Dissolution. Its late 18th century appearance implies rebuilding in two phases, one probably by Edward Strong (d.1724), master mason at St Paul's Cathedral and Blenheim Palace <1>. Few details are available, as it was enlarged in the 19th century and is now converted to a hotel 'almost entirely devoid of old detail'. Two 12th century sculpted stones, apparently salvaged from the Medieval abbey, were found in a trench outside the front door c.1965 <2>.  The reference to it being lately built in 1603 is in the Verulam Estate records <3>; the 1766 map 4> shows it as New Barnes House, to distinguish it from the older Sopwell House [14603, 14604] built by Sir Richard Lee in the 16th century a kilometre to the NW, and from 'Sopwell Barnes' [30427], a farmstead 500m to the west. For the grounds landscaped by Humphrey Repton at the beginning of the 19th century, see [9890]. For the farmstead (the new barns?)			COUNTRY HOUSE	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
						see [30426].					
27022	1	MHT9 528	9528	MON	ROAD SECTION, VERULAM GOLF COURSE, NAPSBUY LANE	The footpath across Verulam Golf Course, which was the main road to London [14632] from the 12th to the 16th century, was assumed by the Viatores to be Roman (route 167; see [9526]). It was sectioned at this point in 1958 and was 'a slightly cambered road, 30 ft wide, consisting of 3-4in of gravel on a layer of big pebble and flint, 8in in depth' <1>. Nothing to date it was found.		Part of the Mediev al route from St Albans to Barnet and London	ROAD	Medie val	106 6 to 150 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
27135	1	MHT9 633	9633	MON	SITE OF HALT, SANDERS SIDING, CAMP ROAD, ST ALBANS	Sanders' Siding was a short length running off the Hatfield & St Albans branch [9628] of the GNR on the west side of Camp Road. It served Sanders' Nurseries east of the road; Frederick Sanders built glasshouses in the mid-1890s and sent orchids by special orchid vans to Kings Cross via Hatfield until the fashion for them declined before 1914. The nurseries continued until 1939, were revived briefly after 1945 but moved elsewhere; the glasshouses were demolished in 1953. By 1895 passenger trains could be stopped by Sanders Siding to serve the nurseries, and later also the Salvation Army printing works [7067]; a wooden platform was built and by 1938 the halt appeared in the public timetables. Passenger service ceased in 1951 <1>.		Halt for Sanders' Nurseries on 1865 branch railway, closed to passengers in 1951	RAILWAY STATION	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
27413	1	MHT9 890	9890	LND	REMAINS OF LANDSCAP E PARK, NEW BARNES OR SOPWELL HOUSE, ST ALBANS	The southern end of the Verulam Golf Course retains elements of landscaping by Humphrey Repton for the house which in 1802 (the date of Repton's Red Book) was called New Barnes [9499], and which is now the Sopwell House hotel. Not all of the proposals in the Red Book were carried out, and some features recorded on 19th century maps have since disappeared. Surviving features include a pair of entrance lodges and arch at Sopwell Gate Lodge (which itself is Modern), the circular copse and spinney to the SE, the plantation screening the grounds from Napsbury Lane, and mature trees <1>.		Early 19th century park using design by Repton	ORNAME NTAL GARDEN; LANDSCA PE PARK	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
27417	1	MHT9 894	9894	MON	POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW, VERULAM GOLF COURSE, ST ALBANS	Two areas of possible ridge and furrow have been identified on Verulam Golf Course, at the given NGR and at TL 1561 0601<1>. In the Medieval period this was agricultural land belonging to St Albans Abbey; in the 1560s it was converted to parkland by Sir Richard Lee (see [4087]).			RIDGE AND FURROW ?	Medie val	106 6 to 150 0
27418	1	MHT9 895	9895	FS	MEDIEVAL POTTERY, VERULAM ANGLING CLUB LAKE, ST ALBANS	Ten sherds of pottery dating to approximately the 12th to 16th centuries were found in 1997 by Chris Saunders at the edge of the artificial lake at Verulam Angling Club. The position is close to Sopwell Mill [5765] and the river Ver.			FINDSPO T	Medie val	106 6 to 150 0
27427	1	MHT9 902	9902	MON	SITE OF HAT FACTORY, E DAY (ST ALBANS) LTD	Kingston House, between Alma Road and Oswald Road, was occupied at the beginning of the 20th century by the straw-hat manufacturers, Henry Charles Webdale and E Day (St Albans) Ltd. In 1916 Thomas Noblett joined Days to set up a tropical helmets section. Days (which also had other premises at 22-24 Marlborough Road) went bankrupt in 1923, and Noblett with others bought up the helmets section and founded Helmets Ltd. After about three years it moved to Wheathampstead [5439]. The 'Hat Factory' is first shown on the 1924 OS map <2>, on a previously empty plot behind the public house on the street corner, just west of the railway station.		Early 20th century straw hat factory, predece ssor of Helmets Ltd	HAT FACTORY ; CLOTHIN G FACTORY	Twenti eth Centur y	190 1 to 200 0



MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
27428	1	MHT9 903	9903	MON	SITE OF THE ALPHA KINEMATO GRAPH WORKS, ALMA ROAD, ST ALBANS	The Alpha Kinematograph Works were set up c.1901 by Arthur Melbourne-Cooper, one of the earliest makers of films. It was a two-acre complex now occupied by Telford Court. He made documentary, feature and animated advertising films here, using local streets as settings. The film production company had to be sold in 1910 due to Melbourne-Cooper's lack of financial competence <1, 2>.		Arthur Melbou rne- Cooper' s film studio, set up c.1901	FILM STUDIO	Twenti eth Centur y	190 1 to 200 0
27431	1	MHT9 906	9906	BLD	ST ALBANS GAOL, VICTORIA SQUARE, ST ALBANS	The prison was built in 1866 to hold 127 prisoners, replacing the old town gaol in the Medieval gateway to St Albans Abbey. It has now been refurbished as part of the Victoria Square office complex <1>. It is shown on the 1880 OS map <2> as a single building at the north end of a large walled compound, almost the only development on the east side of the railway line. The bridge over the line at the station [5471] gave access only to 'St Alban's Gaol' and the sidings. The prison layout had not changed by 1898 <3>, but byelaw housing had been laid out immediately to the north, and the Gaol faced the new Grimston Road. In 1924 <4> it was His Majesty's Prison, and allotment gardens had appeared across the southern part of the prison compound and into the fields beyond as far as the branch line to Hatfield [9630]. The 1939 map <5> shows the remains of the compound converted into 'Corporation Depot' with large new buildings in it, and the appearance of new suburban streets to the east.		1866 prison	PRISON	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
27484	1	MHT9 955	9955	MON	POST- MEDIEVAL KILN, MILEHOUS E LANE/LON DON ROAD, ST ALBANS	A brick-lined oven or kiln, subcircular in shape and with signs of at least one phase of burning, was excavated in the garden of no.3 Milehouse Lane, on the corner with London Road, in the mid 1990s. The bricks may be of 16th or 17th century date <1>.			KILN	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0
27650	5	MHT3 1376	3137 6	MON	SITE OF 19TH CENTURY ROPEWALK , LATTIMOR E ROAD, ST ALBANS	The 1880 OS map <1> shows a narrow passage leading west from Lattimore Road into an open area with a rectangular building in the corner. A dashed line from the street to the building is marked 'Rope Walk', a length of 82m. Manufacture of rope in this way could be inside a long narrow building, or in the open as here, implying that it was still done by hand. The building will have been a small warehouse for the raw materials and finished rope. By 1898 <2> the warehouse had been replaced by two other buildings along the southern boundary of the plot, and the ropery appears to have closed. Later housing covers this area but the boundary along which the ropewalk ran survives.	Modern	Open ropewal k leading back from the street	OPEN ROPEWA LK	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

MI_P RINX	xgGeo metry	Mon UID	Pref Ref	Record Type	Name	Description	Period/ s represe nted	Summa ry	MonTyp e	Perio d	Dat es
27700	5	MHT9 628	9628	MON	HATFIELD- ST ALBANS BRANCH OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY	Railway line	Modern	1865- 1968 branch line	RAILWAY	Post Medie val	150 1 to 190 0

## 10.6 HER EVENT POLYGON

MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	Organisati	Ref	Location
6758	EHT6460	EVT	Antiquarian work at Sopwell Nunnery, St Albans, 1857	Mr Dorant 'made some excavations' in the ruins and the Society committee visited and recommended further work, although nothing seems to have come of it <1>.	Medieval and Post-Medieval	St Albans & Herts Archit & Archaeol Society		MEDIEVAL TOWN
6761	EHT6463	EVT	Observations in Marlborough Road, St Albans, 1876	Fowler noted during 'recent alterations' that the line of the Medieval borough boundary here was an artificial bank, up to 6 feet higher than the road surface.	Medieval			MEDIEVAL TOWN
6768	EHT6470	EVT	Observation in Marlborough Road, St Albans, 1897	Wilton observed the building of the Wesleyan Chapel as it was on the line of the Tonman Ditch; saw the bank but no ditch or wall.	Medieval			MEDIEVAL TOWN
6770	EHT6472	EVT	Salvage along London Road, St Albans, 1901	Bank along S side of London Road cut through and 150 large fragments of monastic carved masonry salvaged from a 50-yard length; other pieces known.	Post-Medieval activity (Medieval Masonry)			MEDIEVAL TOWN
6780	EHT6484	EVS	The Viatores' survey of possible Roman roads in the St Albans area, 1958-59	Original work to establish routes 1e (Watling Street), 169B, 210, 21a, 214, 212, 167. These supposed routes are based on much supposition and antiquarian speculation (and many can now be disproved); the work provided some information on historic routes although not necessarily on	Roman	Viatores		St Albans

MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	Organisati	Ref	Location
				Roman ones. Document Location: St Albans Museums				
6782	EHT6486	EVT	Excavations at Sopwell Nunnery, St Albans, 1962-66	Excavation established that there was an earlier version of Sir Richard Lee's house, and both stood on the remains of the Medieval nunnery. But the trenches were small (Wheeler boxes) and amongst vegetation around the standing ruins; the excavators' conclusions are open to interpretation. Document Location: St Albans Museums	Medieval	St Albans & Herts Archit & Archaeol Society		MEDIEVAL TOWN
6787	EHT6491	EVT	Monitoring at Malthouse Court (Bardwell Court), 40-46 Sopwell Lane, St Albans, 1967	Medieval pits and well noted in builders' trenches, and pottery salvaged, on whole area between Sopwell Lane and Bardwell Road Elements: pits (Medieval)	Medieval	St Albans & Herts Archit & Archaeol Society	SAHAAS site 2	MEDIEVAL TOWN
6793	EHT6497	EVT	Observation at Cottonmill Close, Riverside Road, St Albans, 1968	Medieval kiln found by builders of new houses on grassland; recorded by SAHAAS; probably a tile kiln Document Location: SAHAAS Library	Medieval	St Albans & Herts Archit & Archaeol Society	SAHAAS site 17	MEDIEVAL TOWN

MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	Organisati	Ref	Location
6800	EHT6504	EVT	Excavation at 62-72 Victoria Street, St Albans, 1970	Box trenches cut into cleared area identified post-Medieval cellar over 15th cent layer, and at base a feature that was thought might represent Roman mineral workings (without dating. Elements: pit (? roman)	Medieval	St Albans & Herts Archit & Archaeol Society	SAHAAS site 32/33	MEDIEVAL TOWN
6803	EHT6507	EVT	Monitoring at St Peter JMI School, St Albans, 1973	Levelling and building work for new school watched; area stripped to natural; Medieval pits observed, but borough boundary ditch looked for and was not present.	Medieval	St Albans Museums Service		MEDIEVAL TOWN
6809	EHT6513	EVT	Evaluation at the White Hart Tap, Keyfield Terrace/Pageant Road, St Albans, 1975	Extension to the pub gave opportunity to cut a section across bank online of Medieval borough boundary; data recorded on the bank and the ditch from which it derived	Medieval	St Albans Museums Service		MEDIEVAL TOWN
6813	EHT6526	EVT	Observation at Old Sopwell Gardens, Cottonmill Lane, St Albans, 1980	Building of new houses disturbed nunnery demolition deposit and signs of a fishpond.	Medieval	St Albans Museums Service	A80	MEDIEVAL TOWN
6816	EHT6529	EVT	Excavation at Belmont Hill, St Albans, 1980-82	Two large 14th cent pits containing butchered horses excavated 1980 & 1982; 16th cent well and substantial post-1600 garden features related to Holywell House in section across slope to south.	Post-Medieval	St Albans Museums Service	E80, F80, E82	MEDIEVAL TOWN

MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	Organisati	Ref	Location
6831	EHT6550	EVT	Watching brief at Belmont Hill Works, St Albans, 1987	Watch on redevelopment in case the Tonman Ditch appeared; found only topsoil over solid clay natural in all the new footings.	Medieval	St Albans Museums Service		MEDIEVAL TOWN
6859	EHT6581	EVT	Test pitting at New Kent Road/Marlborough Road, St Albans, 1995	Five test pits and many boreholes revealed only topsoil over natural; no visible features and all finds 19th century and later	Modern	St Albans Museums Service	NKR95	MEDIEVAL TOWN
6863	EHT6585	EVS	Observation in Clarence Park, St Albans, 1996	When the shadows are right ridge and furrow can be distinctly seen near course of levelled-up stream near SW corner of the Park.	Medieval and Post-Medieval	St Albans District Council UAD		MEDIEVAL TOWN
6866	EHT6589	EVT	Observations at Keyfield Terrace, St Albans, 1961	Watch kept on machine clearance of cottages on east side of Keyfield Terrace, on line of Tonman Ditch; deep ditch seen.	Medieval	St Albans Museums Service		MEDIEVAL TOWN
6875	EHT6597	EVT	Watching brief at St Peter's JMI School, St Albans, 1997	Monitoring of foundation trenches for new building at the school which cut made ground over natural flinty gravel, and in the SE corner, a silty clay deposit which appeared at first to be a buried land surface but was more probably a bank-like feature parallel with the river Ver. It may be a refuse dump, but the finds were few.	Unknown Date	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		St Peter's JMI School, Cottonmill Lane, St Albans
6877	EHT6599	EVT	Observation at 72 Albert Street, St Albans, 1997	No archaeology; natural chalk only.	Medieval	St Albans Museums Service		MEDIEVAL TOWN

MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	Organisati	Ref	Location
6884	EHT6607	EVT	Watching brief at Verulam Golf Course, St Albans, 1997	Watch on tree planting adjacent to fairway 13, on the river bank, but disturbance was minimal and no features were observed.	No significant findings	St Albans Museums Service	VGC97	Verulam Golf Course, Sopwell, St Albans
6903	EHT6629	EVT	Monitoring at 23A Prospect Road, St Albans, 2001	Foundation trenches of a single building observed. Mixed artefacts recovered after hand sorting of the soil once it had been mechanically excavated from the trenches, indicating an overall dearth of artefacts. Elements: 2 Struck flint flakes [Neo/Bronze]; 3 Ceramic building material fragments and Pottery sherds	Residual finds. Dating uncertain	St Albans Museums Service		ROMAN TOWN
6925	EHT6652	EVT	Footpath 50 at Sopwell, New Barns Mill	No archaeology	No significant findings			MEDIEVAL TOWN
6931	EHT6657	EVT	Evaluation at St Peter's JMI, Cottonmill Lane, St Albans, 1997	Mainly made ground or natural flinty gravel. Small area of silty hillwash in southeast corner of the new building produced tile, bone fragments and four body sherds of Medieval pottery (Herts Grey Ware).	Medieval	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		Medieval Town
6936	EHT6663	EVS	Building recording at 89 Old London Road, St Albans, 2002	Mid 19th century terrace house. Altered in late 19th century. Original 19th century bake oven survived in the cellar and recorded in 2002	Modern	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust		Medieval Town



MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	Organisati	Ref	Location
6940	EHT6676	EVT	Evaluation at Camp Road, St Albans, 2002	Two evaluation trenches in an L plan within an area of garages proposed for housing revealed no archaeological finds, features or deposits. Overburden containing Modern debris was found above glacial gravels and clay.	No significant findings	Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust	HAT 766	Camp Road, St Albans

## 10.8 NON-DESIGNATED HER EVENT POINT

MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	Organisation	Location
9	EHT1119	EVS	Building recording of Kyngston House, Inkerman Road, St Albans, 2007	Recording of the old archaeological facilities building before residential conversion.	Modern	Archaeological Solutions Ltd	Kyngston House, Inkerman Road, St Albans
241	EHT1353	EVT	Watching brief at St Peter's School, Cottonmill Lane, St Albans, 2007	Monitoring of groundworks for a new classroom and services, south of the main building, found that the ground level on the north side of the river Ver has been raised by a metre in the 20th century, probably when the school was built. The character of the made ground varied, over the flinty gravel natural. The only find was an unretouched flint flake of unknown age, from the surface at the west end of the site.	Modern	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	St Peter's School, Cottonmill Lane, St Albans
1491	EHT2612	EVP	AIR PHOTO	Aerial Photograph: Air Photo Services Air Photos. AIR PHOTO	-	Air Photo Services Air Photos	
2348	EHT3569	EVP	AIR PHOTO OF THE RUINS OF	AP of the ruins of Sopwell House, built by Sir Richard Lee between 1540 and 1570.	Medieval and Post-Medieval	Air Photos taken by Essex	

MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	Organisation	Location
			SOPWELL HOUSE, ST. ALBANS			County Council	
4223	EHT5538	EVT	Evaluation, watching brief and geotechnical investigation at The Mile House, London Road, St Albans, 2007	Nothing found, no sign of Sir Richard Lee's boundary ditch. The site had been severely truncated and disturbed, but there was nothing to say that the ditch may not be under the road or pavement, and outside the area examined. At the north end of the site a metre of made ground lay directly over natural.	No significant findings	Wessex Archaeology	The Mile House (The Grill Bar), London Road, St Albans
4326	EHT5646	EVS	Geophysical survey at Sopwell Nunnery, St Albans, 2008	Ground penetrating radar survey of whole site not covered with trees.	No significant findings	Arrow Geophysics	Sopwell Nunnery, St Albans
4422	EHT6779	EVS	Building assessment at the Hare & Hounds, 104 Sopwell Lane, St Albans, 2011	Assessment of the cellar, in need of remedial work.	Post-Medieval	Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	Hare & Hounds PH, 104 Sopwell Lane, St Albans

MI_PRINX	EvUID	RecordType	Name	Description	Period/s represented	Organisation	Location
5721	EHT8234	EVS	Building assessment of the Friends' Meeting House, Upper Lattimore Road, St Albans, 2016	Brief assessment of the building as part of the Quaker Meeting Houses Heritage Project for Historic England, to assess significance and inform future management. The assessment included photographs and inspection as well as documentary research.	Modern	Architectural History Practice Ltd	7 Upper Lattimore Road, St Albans
7332	EHT8797	EVT	Strip and map and monitoring at St Peter's School, Cottonmill Lane, St Albans 2019	SMS investigation	No significant findings	Heritage Network	St Peter's School, Cottonmill Lane, St Albans

## 12 APPENDIX 2 – SURVEY REPORTED IN HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE, VOL 4 (1902) AND PHOTOS TAKEN 5/10/2020

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### 12.1 PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON SITE VISIT SHOWING VISIBLE EXTENT OF EHT6472

These Photographs were taken on 5 October 2020. They show a bank visible at the edge of the Abbots Park Estate (south side of London Road). The bank was visible for the length of the Abbots Estate. On either side (in residential front gardens) it survives as isolated stretches, sometimes with significant piles of masonry present. This especially the case at the first residential front garden SE of the Abbots Park Estate.



**Plate 10:** Facing bank on northern edge of Abbots Park Estate



**Plate 11:** Bank visible behind Modern wall



**Plate 12:** Bank visible behind Modern embankment wall



**Plate 13:** Pieces of squared masonry visible behind plants. Larger examples can be seen stacked in private gardens along London Road.

## 12.2 EXCERPT FROM THE HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE

The below internet link to the relevant pages is given as the text and photographic description are very useful. The possibility of a bank containing Medieval Masonry is the most relevant archaeological issue for the PDA. This article takes in land very close to the PDA upon which were found examples of fine masonry. The event has an HER Record no (EHT6472), and these pages were located a tinternet archive at:

<https://archive.org/details/homecountiesmaga04londuoft/page/20/mode/2up> - accessed 1/10/2020

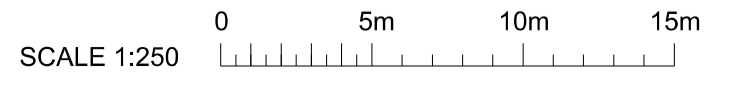
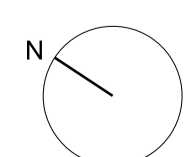
## 13 APPENDIX 3 – DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

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Rev	Date	Reason for Issue	Chk
PL02	06/07/21	Planning Design Freeze	AS
PL01	28/05/21	Pre-Application	AS

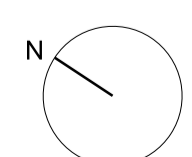
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Title	General Arrangement Proposed Basement Plan	Status	Information						
		Drawing Number	1912_00_099				Revision		PL02





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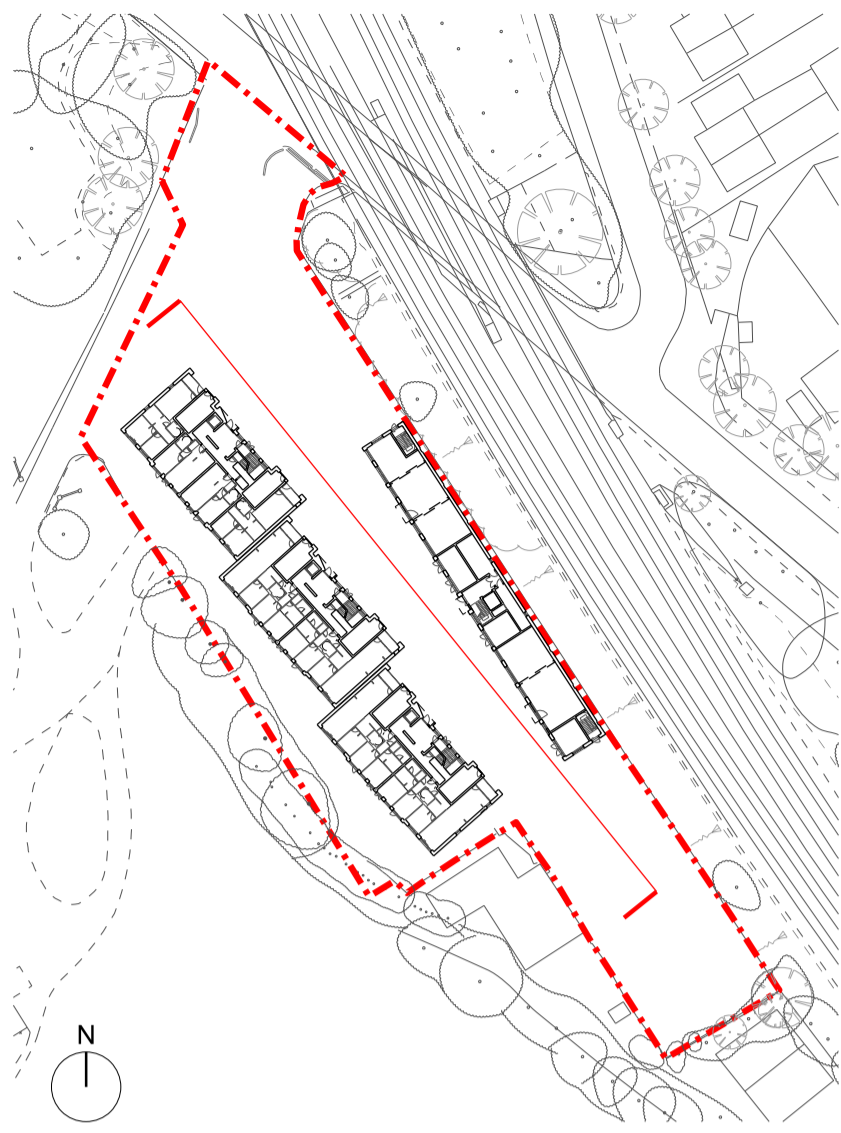


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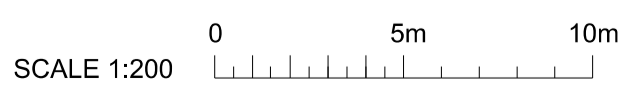
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Rev	Date	Reason for Issue	Chk
PL02	06/07/21	Planning Design Freeze	AS
PL01	28/05/21	Pre-Application	AS

Project	Verulam Industrial Estate, AL1	Date	28/05/21	Scale @ A1	1:250	Drawn	AS	Checked	NE
Title	General Arrangement Proposed Ground Floor Plan	Status	Information						
		Drawing Number	1912_00_100				Revision		PL02



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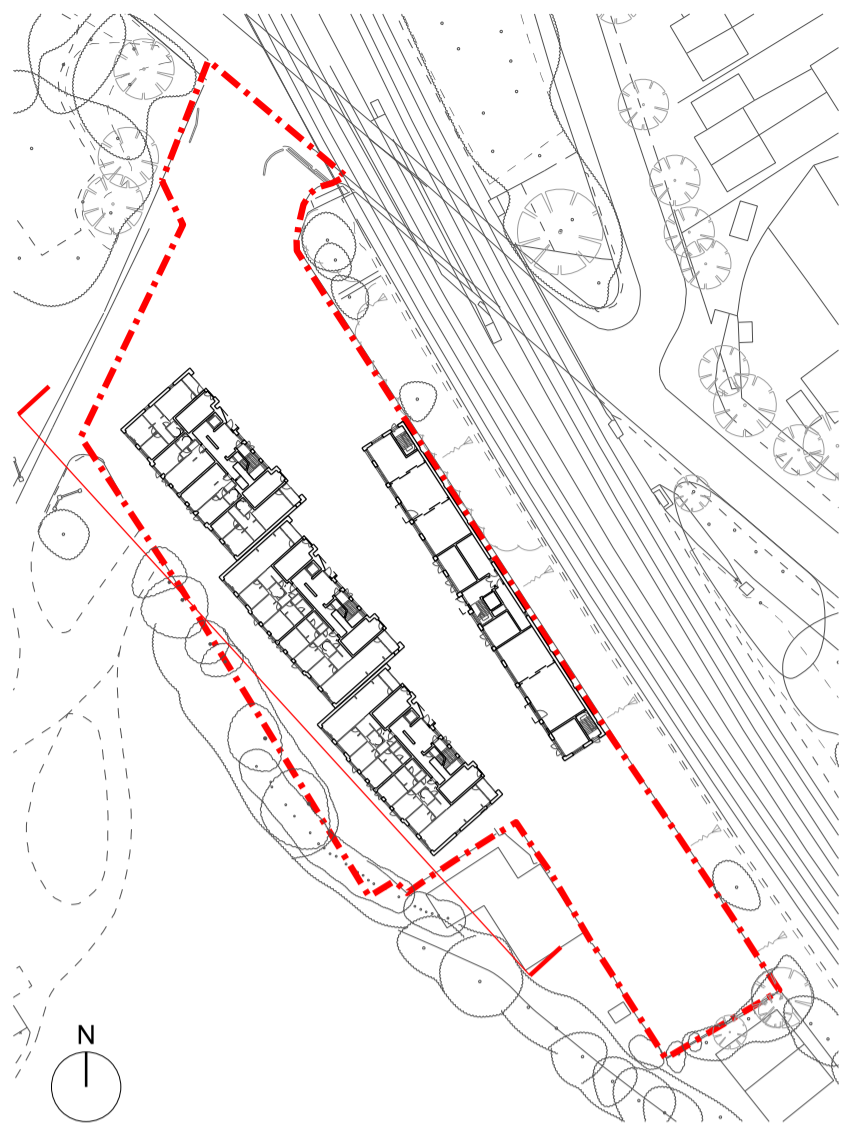


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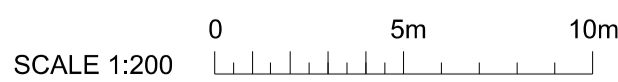
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PL01	28/05/21	Pre-planning Application	AS
Rev	Date	Reason for Issue	Chk

Project	Date	Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked
Verulam Industrial Estate, AL1	28/05/21	1:200	AS	AS
Title	Status			
Proposed East Elevation	Information			
Drawing Number			Revision	
1912_04_100			PL02	



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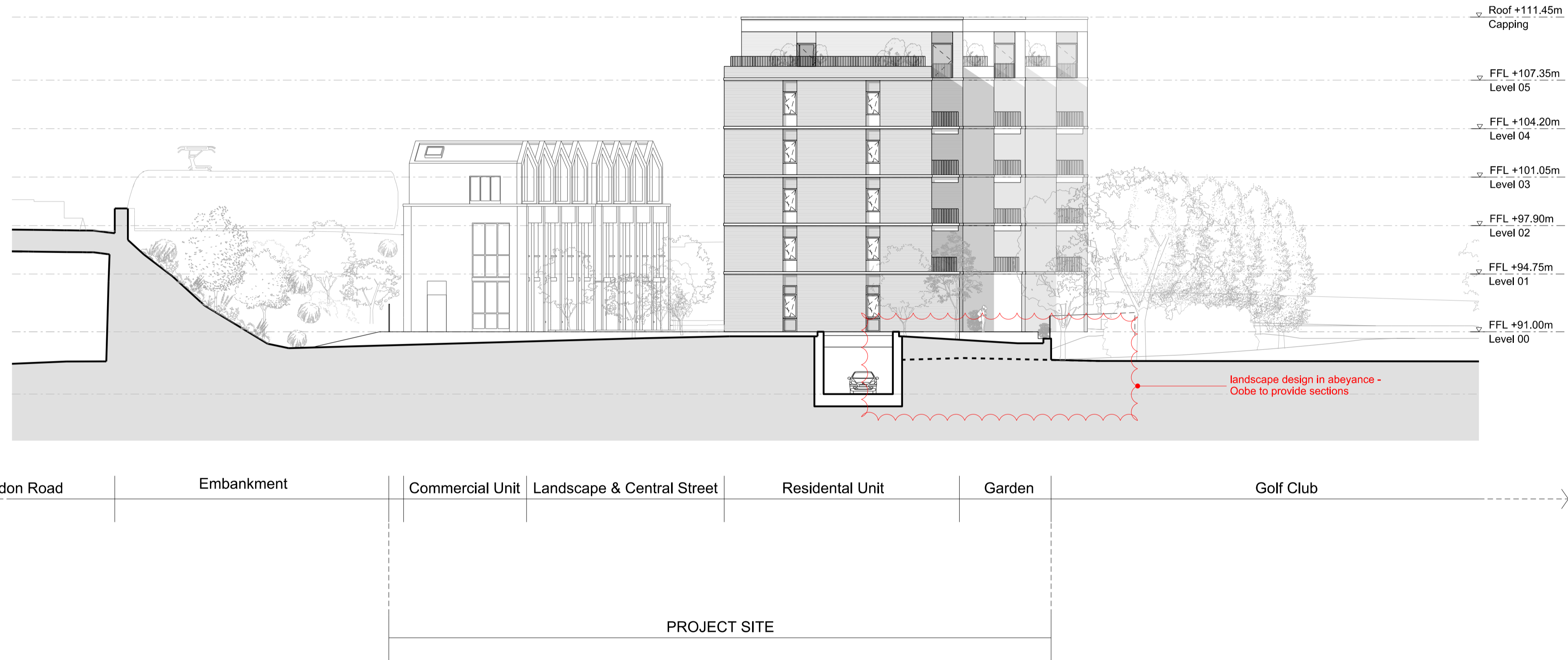
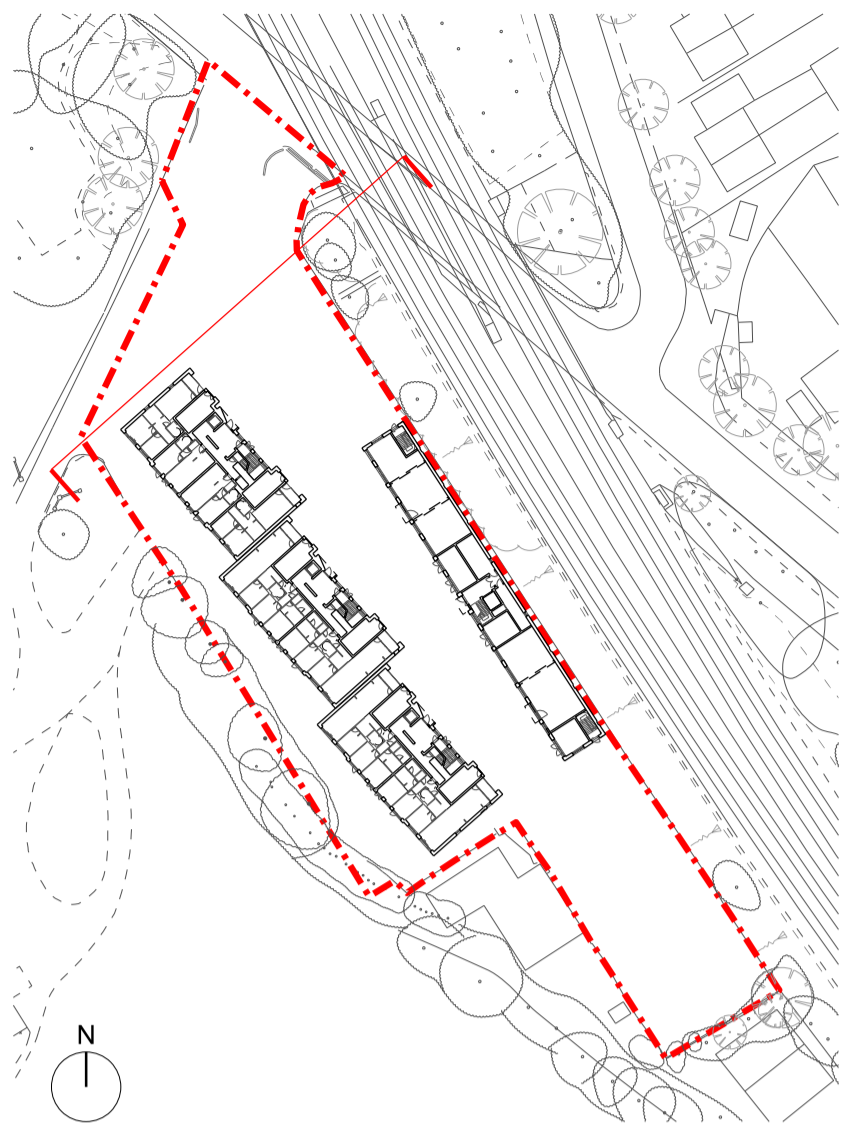


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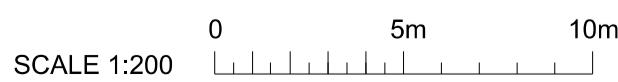
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PL01	28/05/21	Pre-planning Application	AS
Rev	Date	Reason for Issue	Chk

Project	Date	Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked
Verulam Industrial Estate, AL1	28/05/21	1:200	AS	AS
Title	Status			
Proposed West Elevation	Information			
Drawing Number	Revision			
1912_04_101	PL02			



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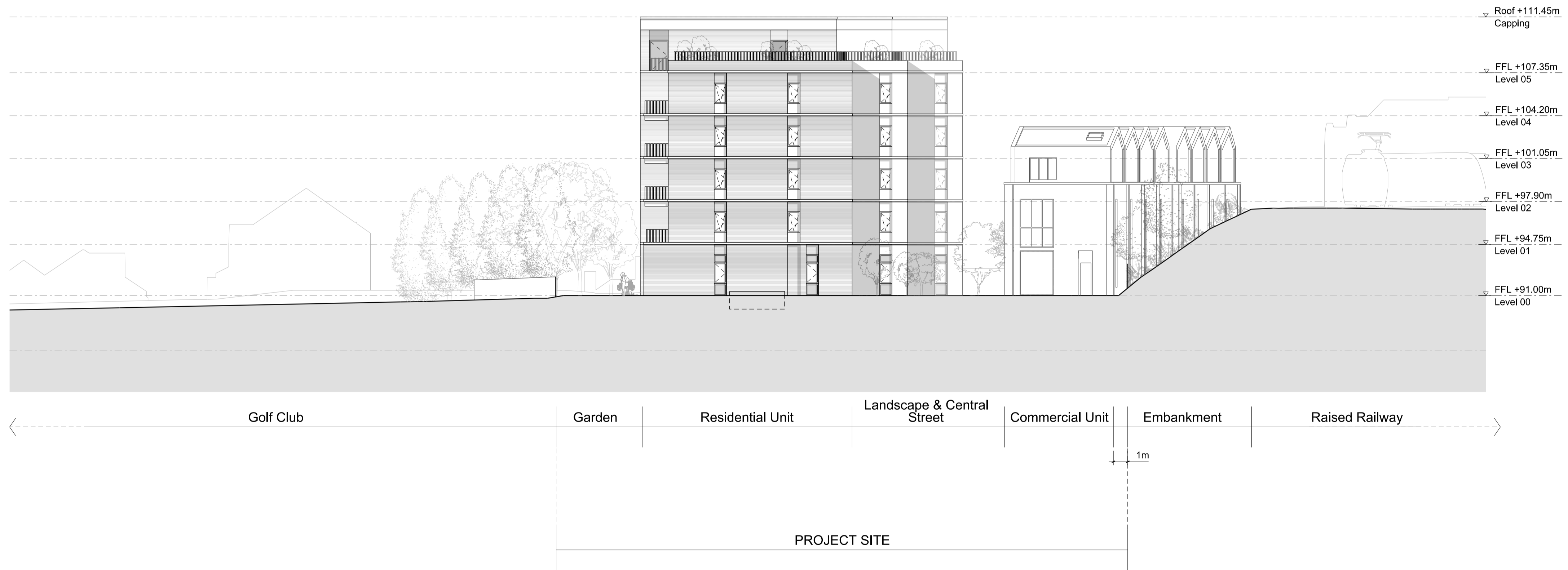
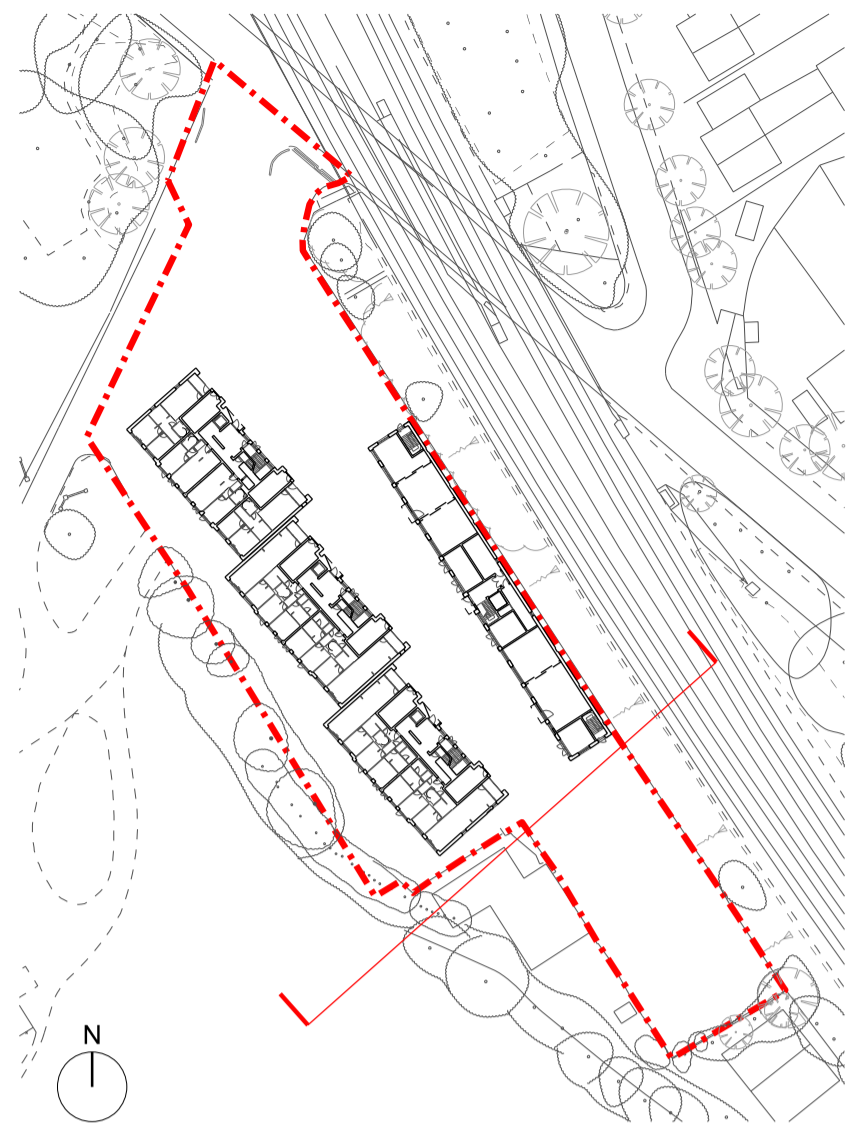
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Rev	Date	Reason for Issue	Chk

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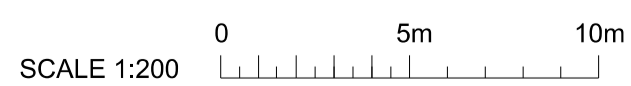
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KEY PLAN



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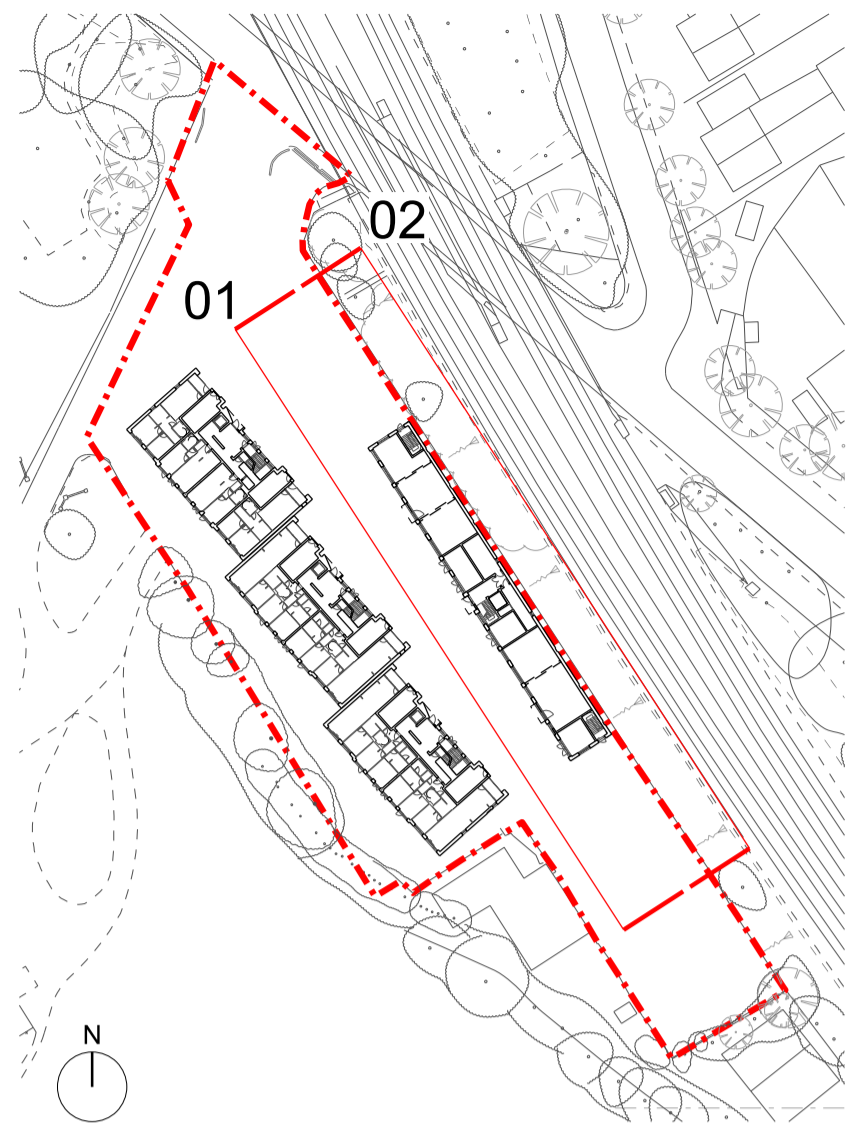


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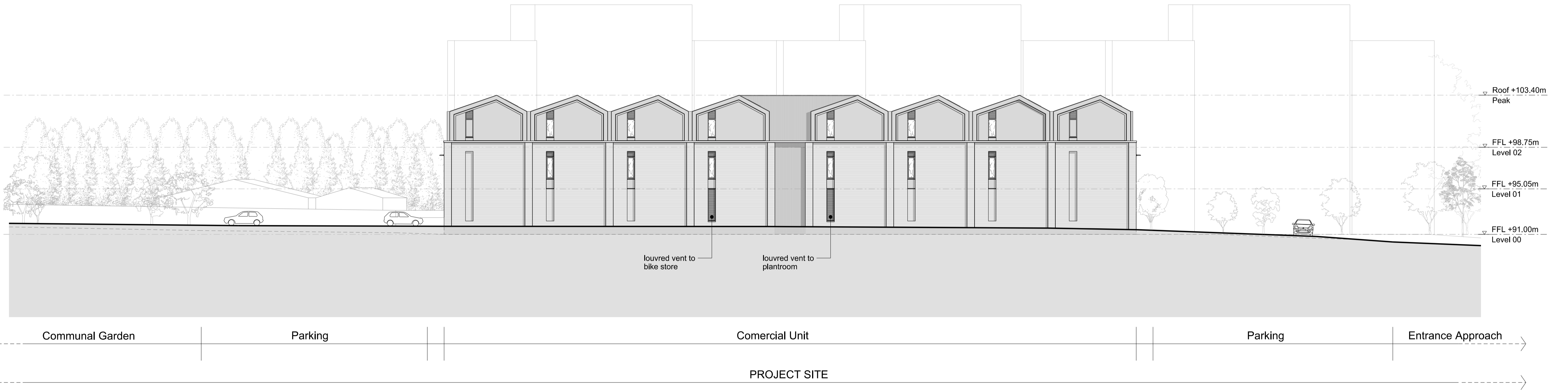
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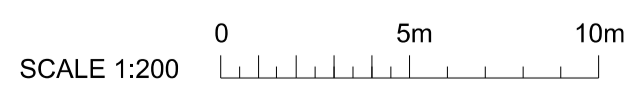


01 Front / South West Elevation



02 Rear / North East Elevation

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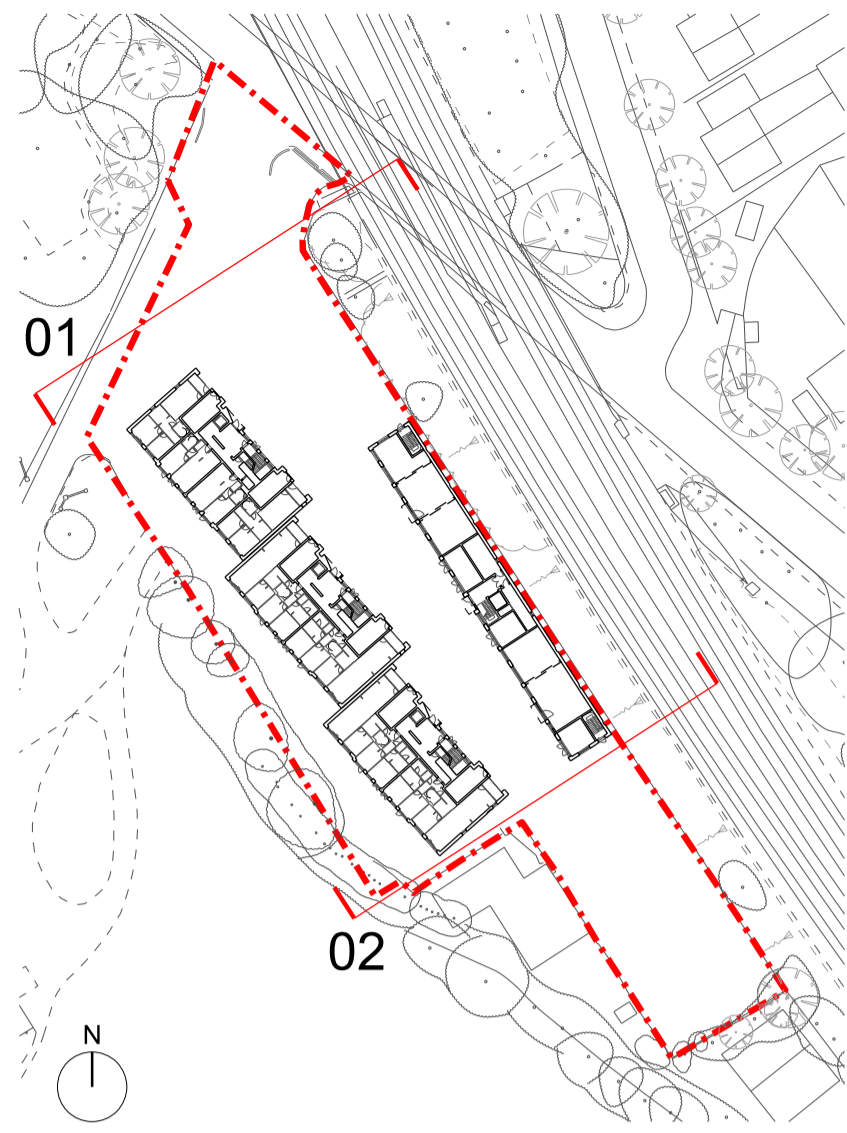


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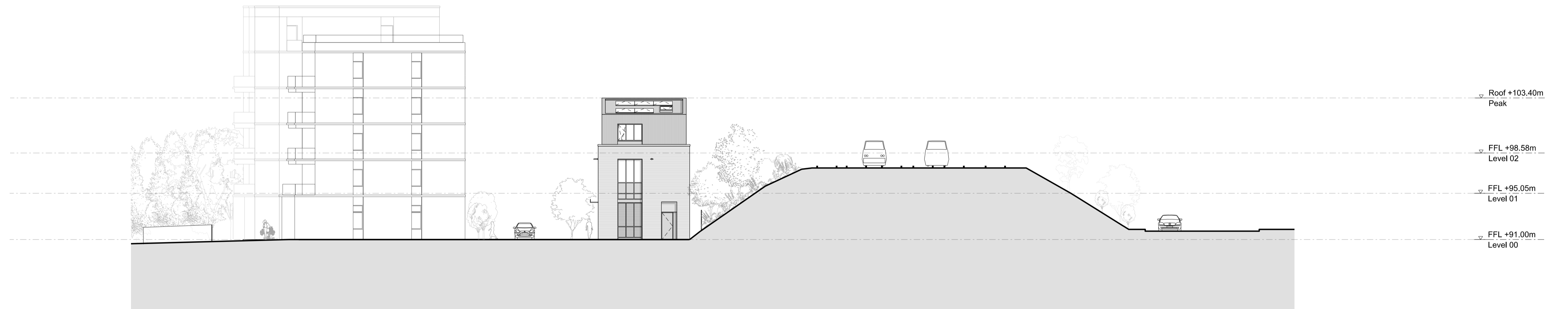
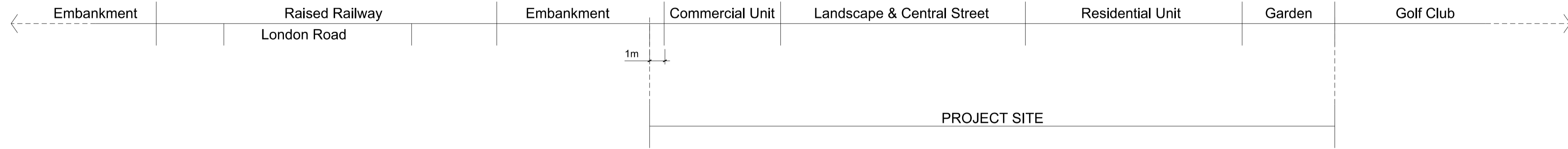
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Rev	Date	Reason for Issue	Chk

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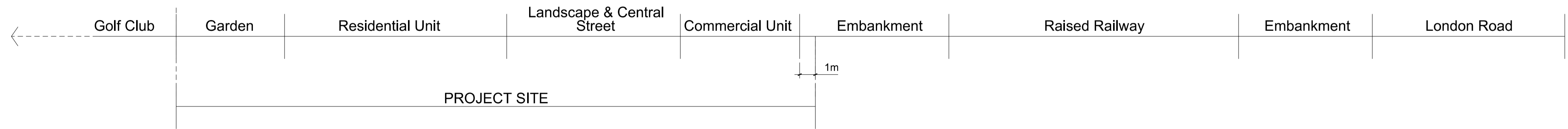


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01 North West Elevation



02 South East Elevation



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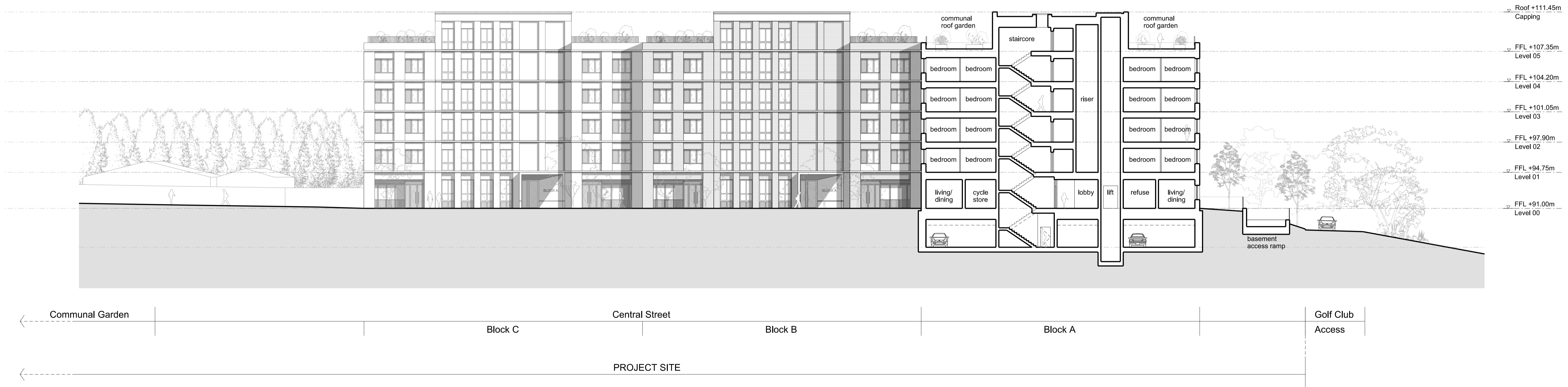
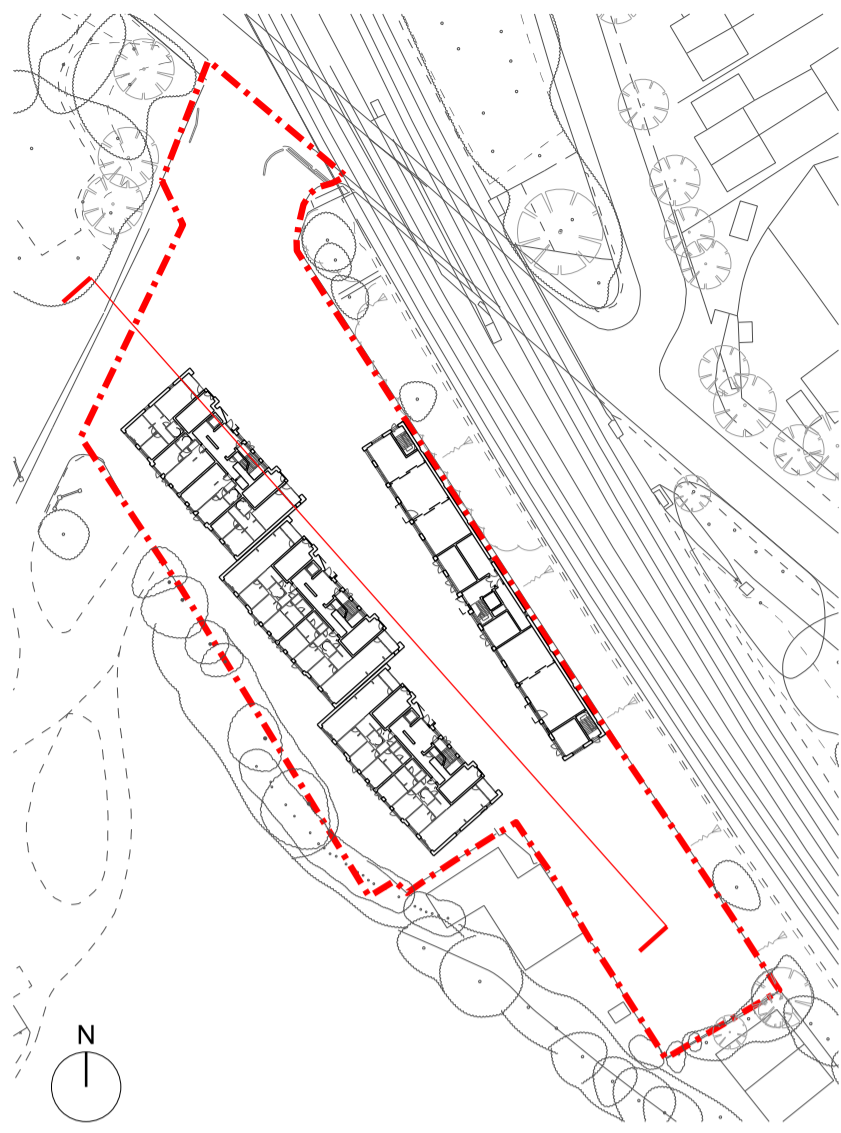
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PL01	28/05/21	Pre-planning Application	CB

Project  
 Verulam Industrial Estate, AL1

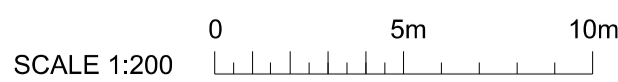
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 Proposed Commercial Elevations  
 North & South Side Elevations

Date	Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked
19/02/21	1:200	CB	AS
Status Information			
Drawing Number			Revision
1912_04_111			PL02

KEY PLAN



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 DO NOT SCALE



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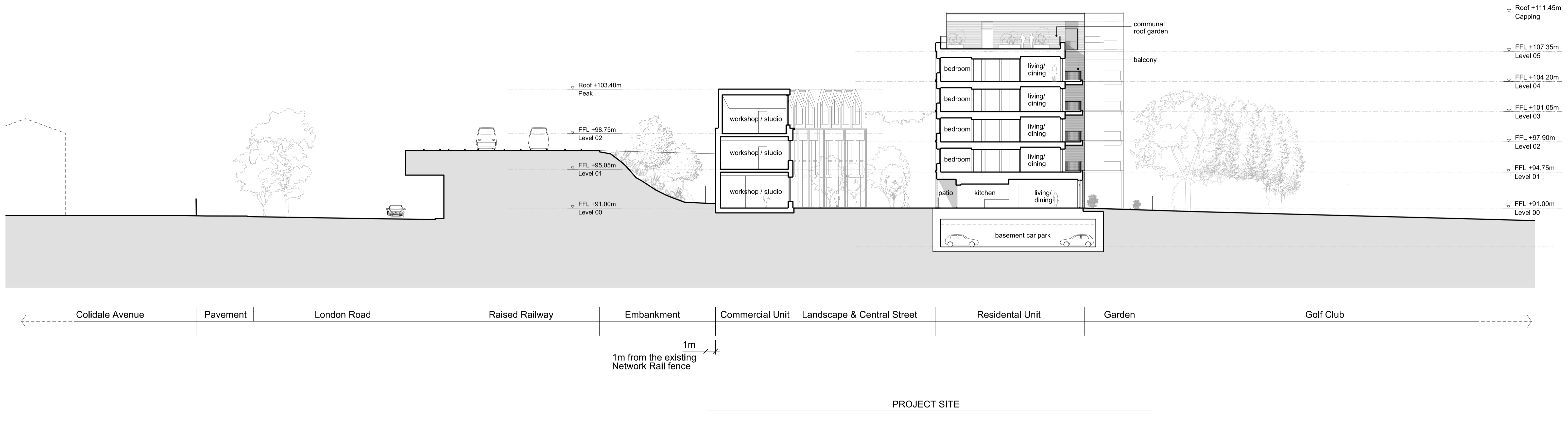
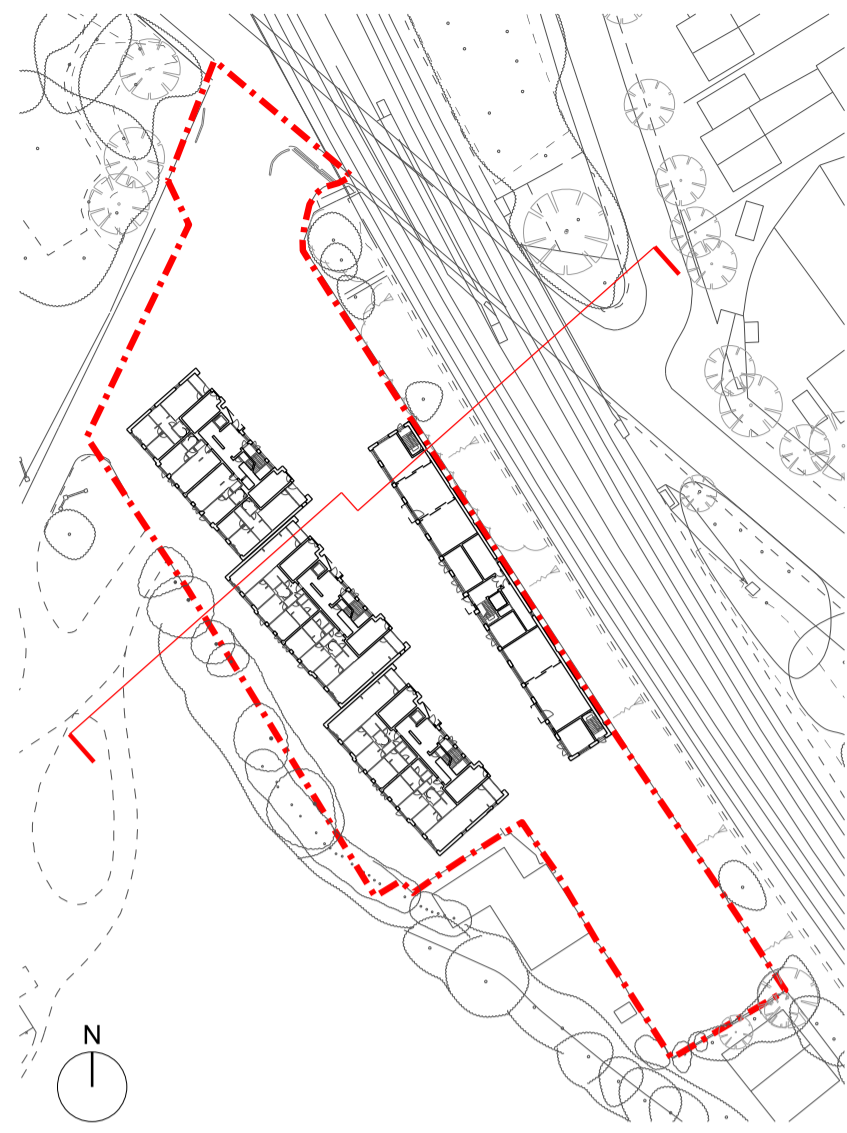
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Project  
 Verulam Industrial Estate, AL1

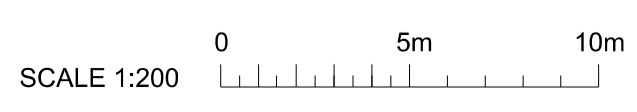
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Date	Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked
28/10/20	1:200	AS	VABEL
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Drawing Number			Revision
1912_05_100			PL02





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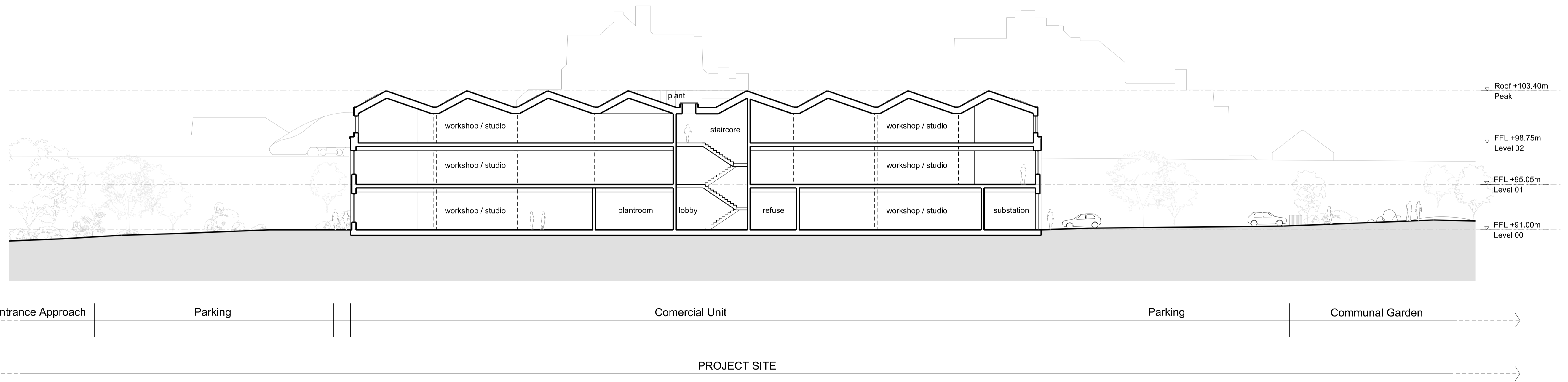
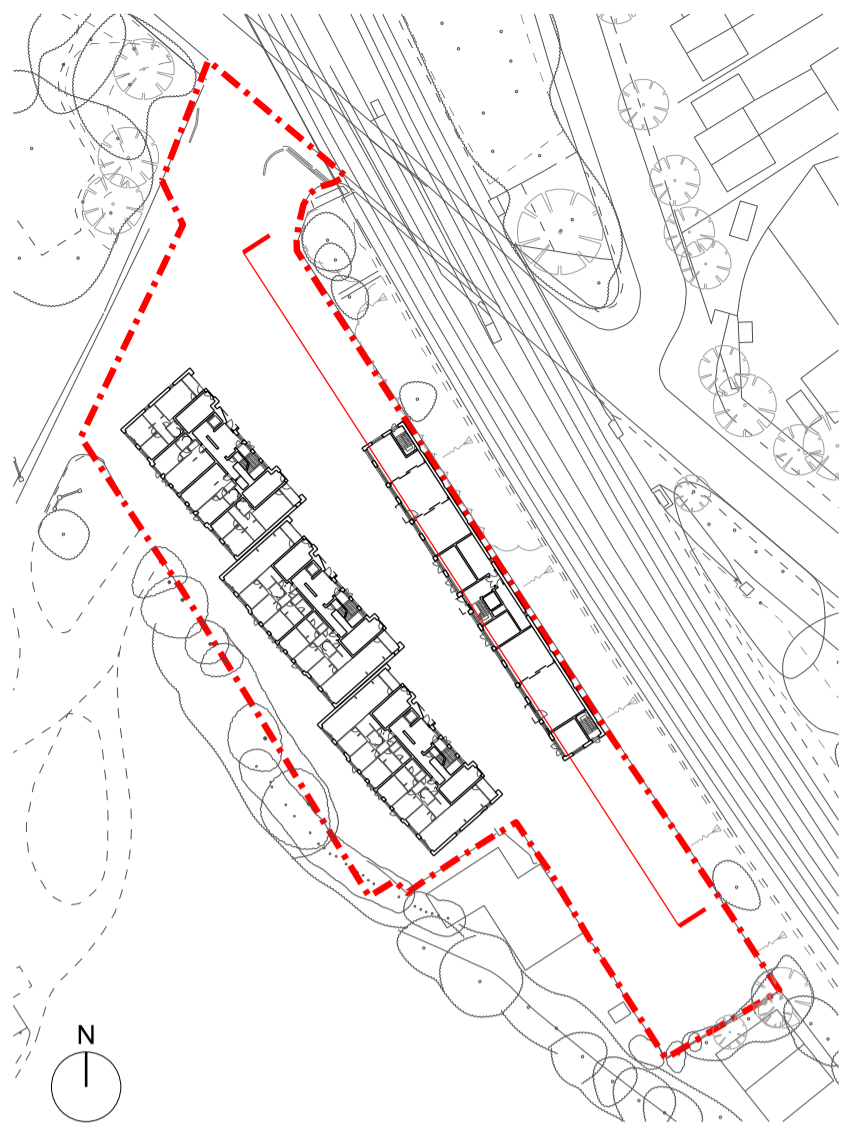


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PL02	09/07/21	Planning Design Freeze	AS
PL01	28/05/21	Pre-planning Application	AS
Rev	Date	Reason for Issue	Chk

Project	Verulam Industrial Estate, AL1	Date	28/10/20	Scale @ A1	1:200	Drawn	AS	Checked	VABEL
Title	Proposed Cross Site Section	Status	Information						
Drawing Number	1912_05_101	Revision	PL02						



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 DO NOT SCALE

SCALE 1:200  
 0 5m 10m

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PL02	09/07/21	Planning Design Freeze	AS
PL01	28/05/21	Pre-Application	CB
Rev	Date	Reason for Issue	Chk

Project	Date	Scale @ A1	Drawn	Checked
Verulam Industrial Estate, AL1	28/05/21	1:200	CB	AS
Title	Status			
Proposed Long Section	Information			
Commercial Block	Drawing Number	Revision		
	1912_05_110	PL02		

## FIGURES

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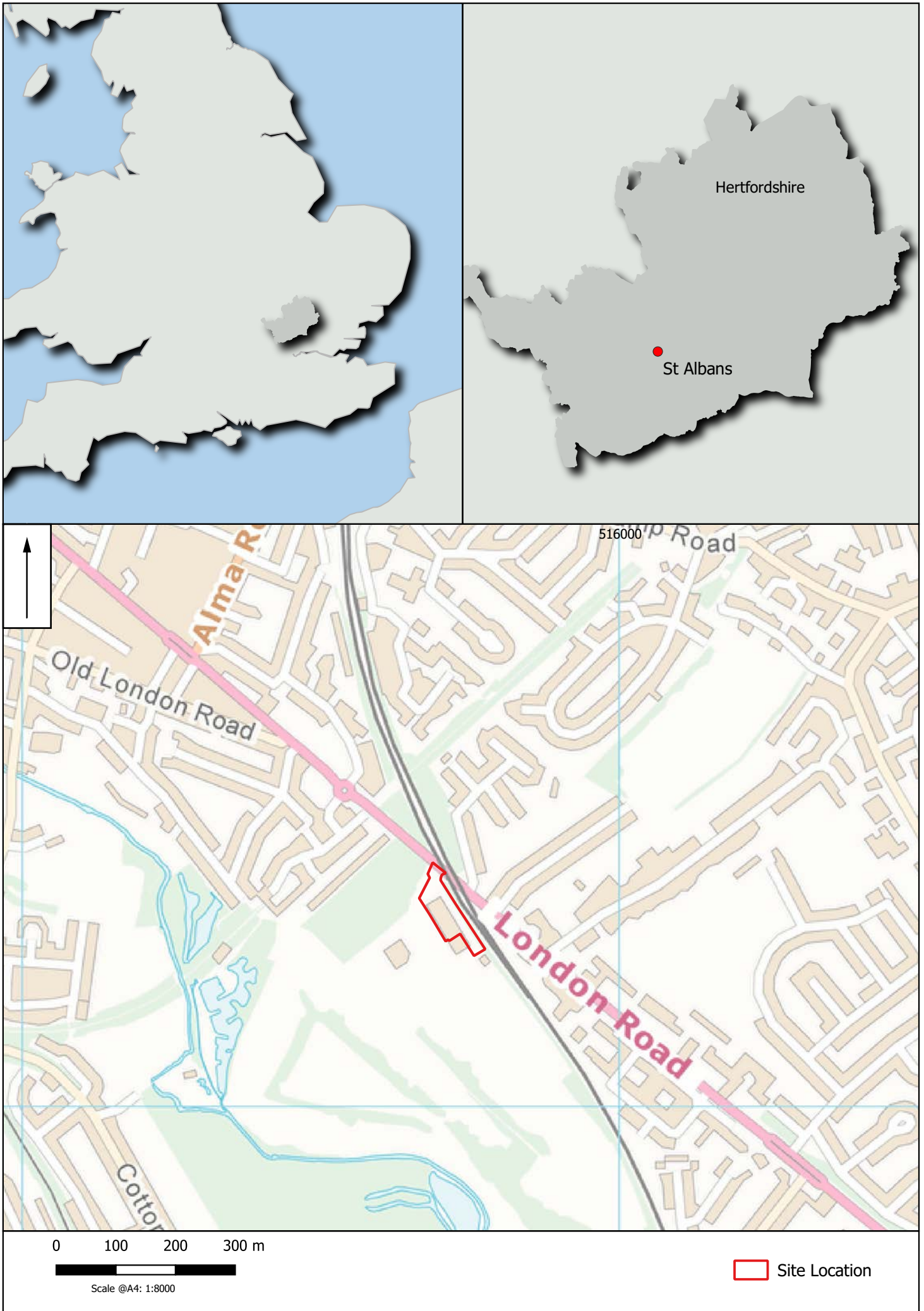
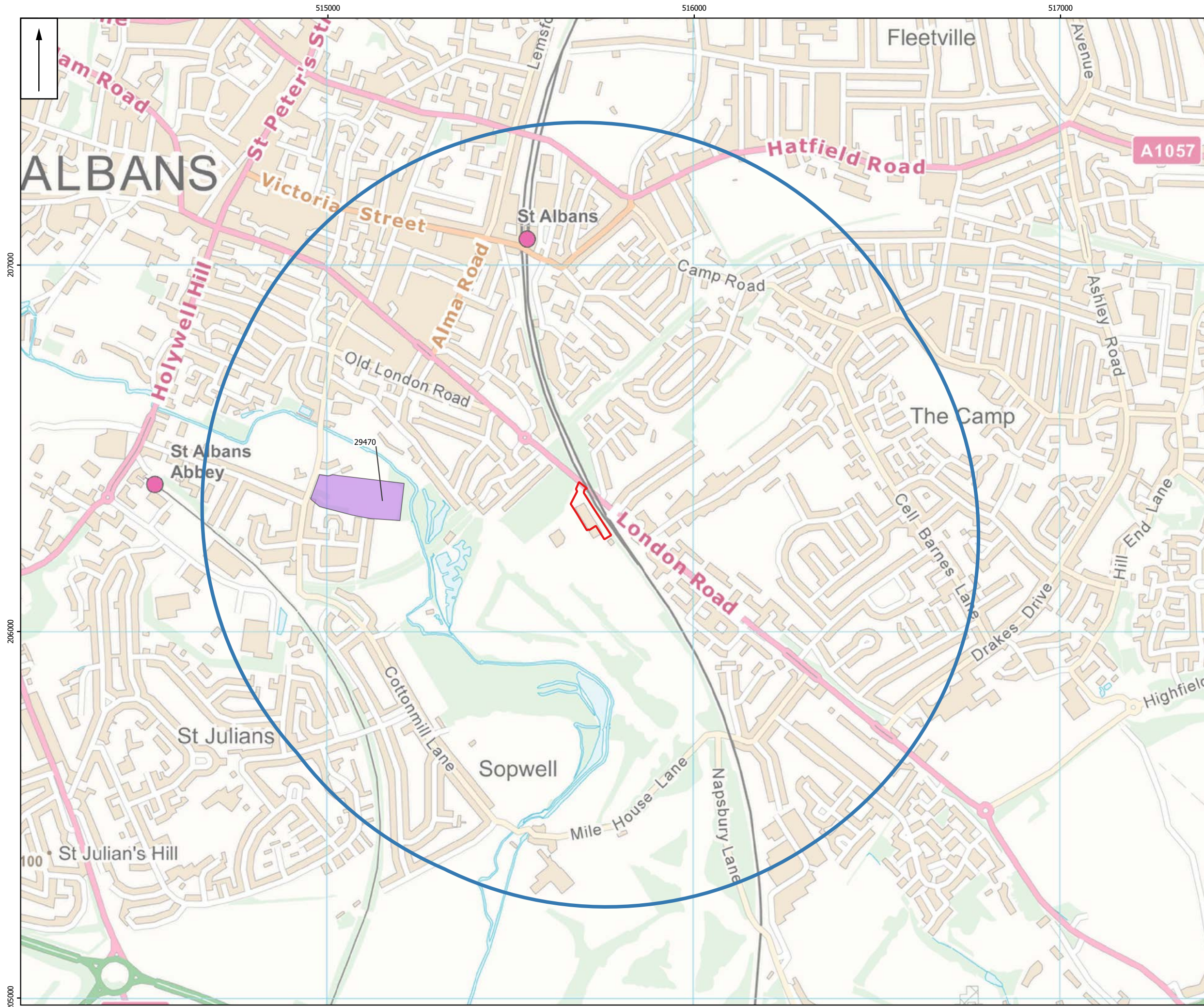
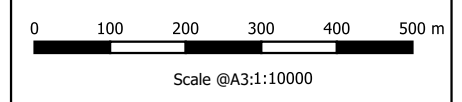


Figure 1: Site Location



**Key:**

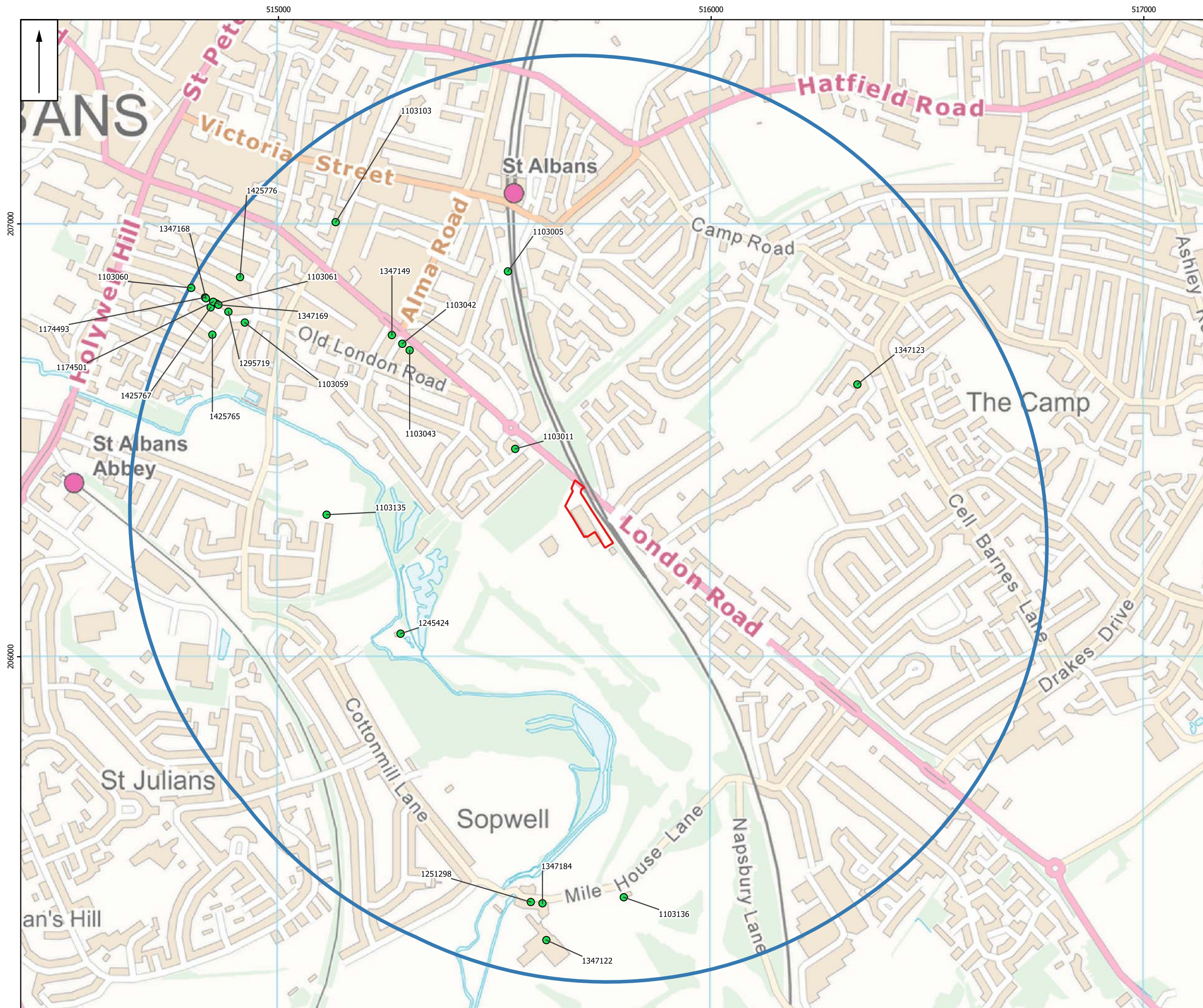
- Scheduled Monuments
- Site Location
- Study Area 1km



**ABRAMS  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

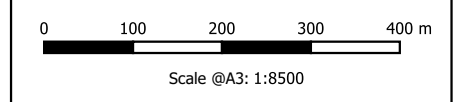
**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
London Rd, St Albans**

Figure 2  
Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled  
Monuments)



**Key:**

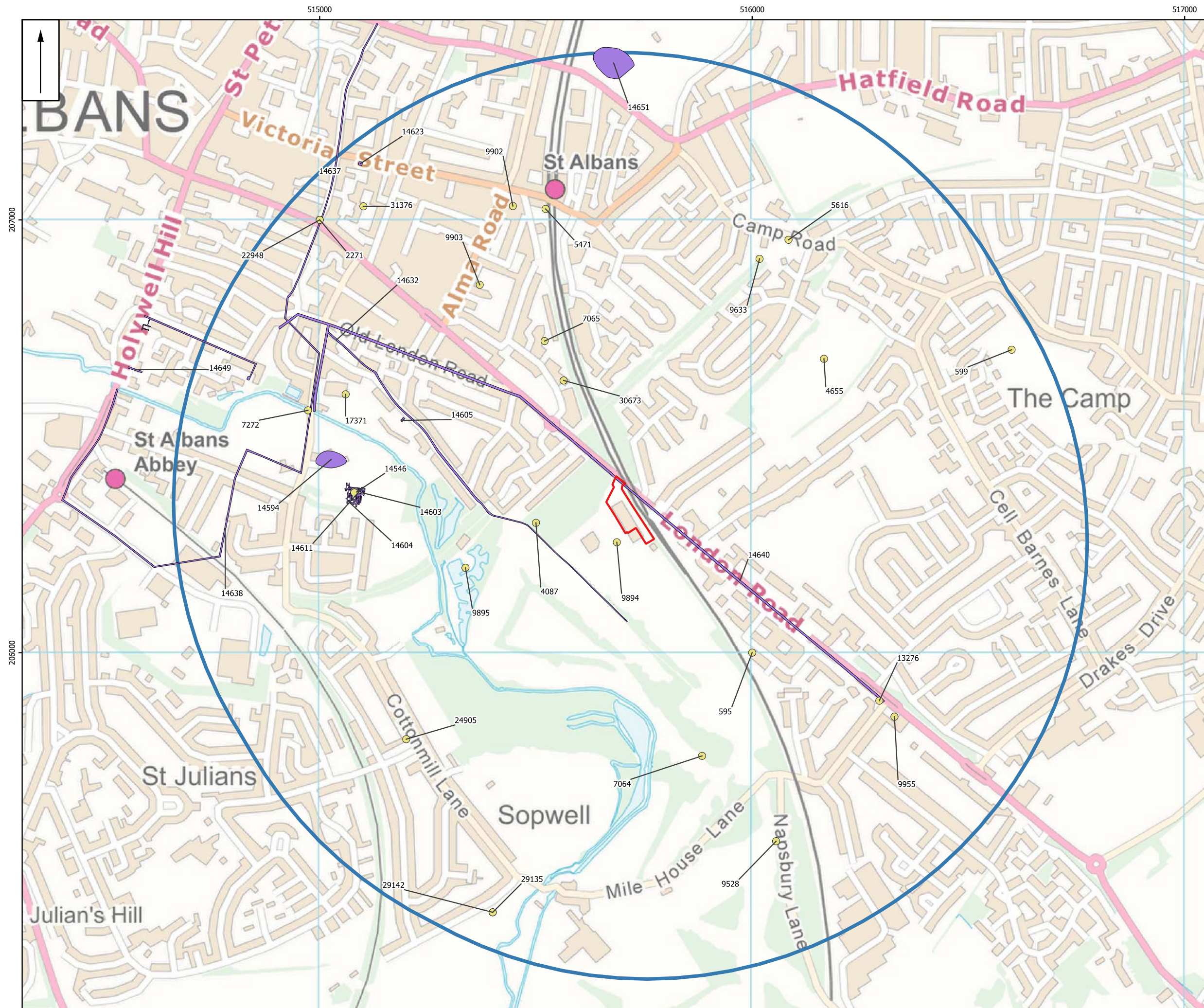
- Listed Buildings
- Site Location
- Study Area 1km



**ABRAMS  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

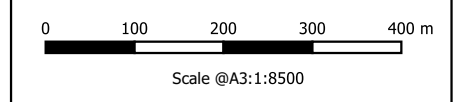
**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
London Rd, St Albans**

Figure 3  
Listed Buildings



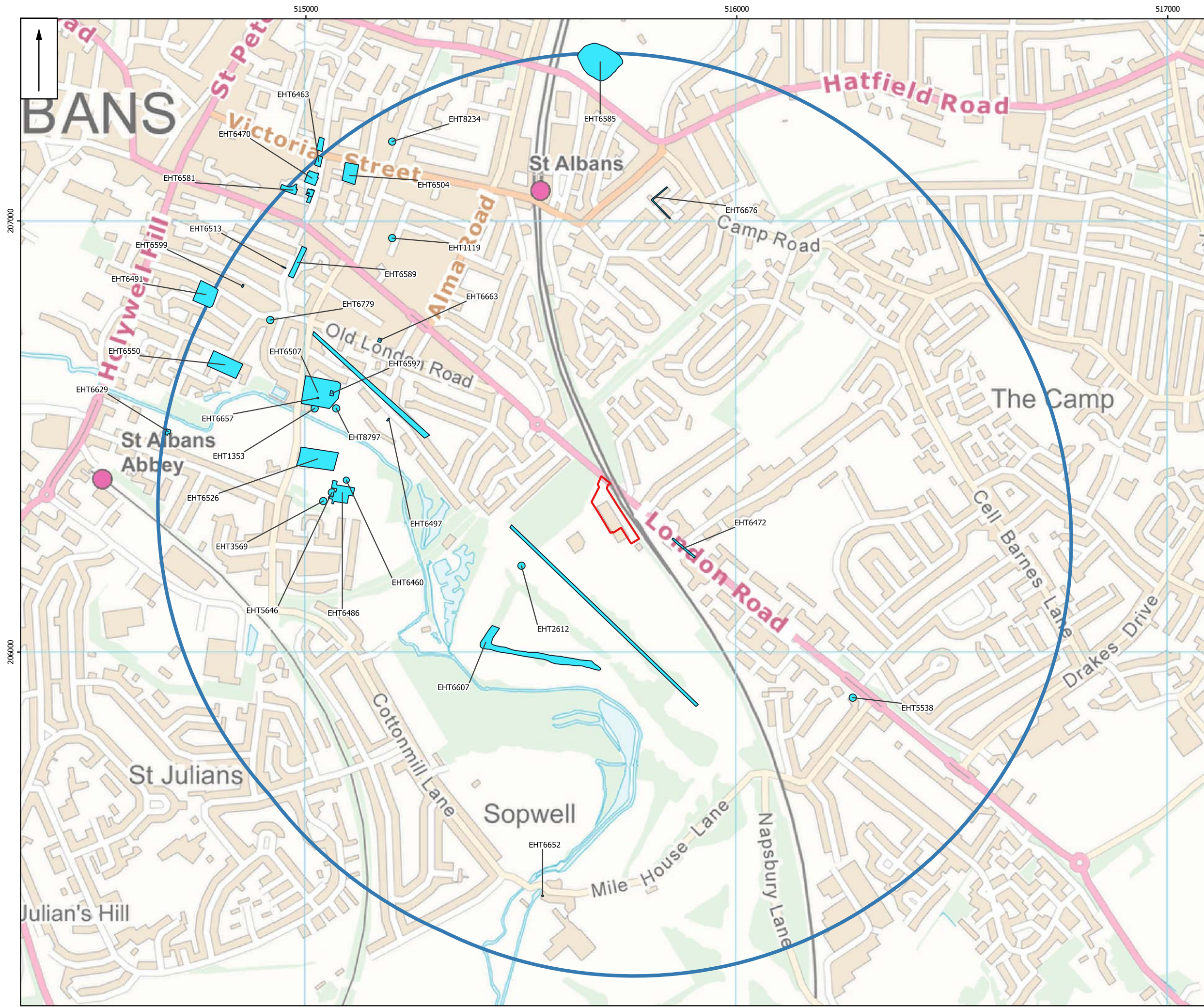
**Key:**

- HER - Findspot
- HER - Monument
- Site Location
- Study Area 1km



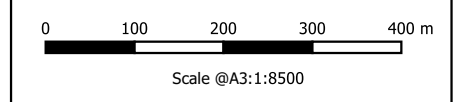
**ABRAMS  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
London Rd, St Albans**  
Figure 4  
Un-Designated Heritage Assets  
(Monuments, Findspots)



**Key:**

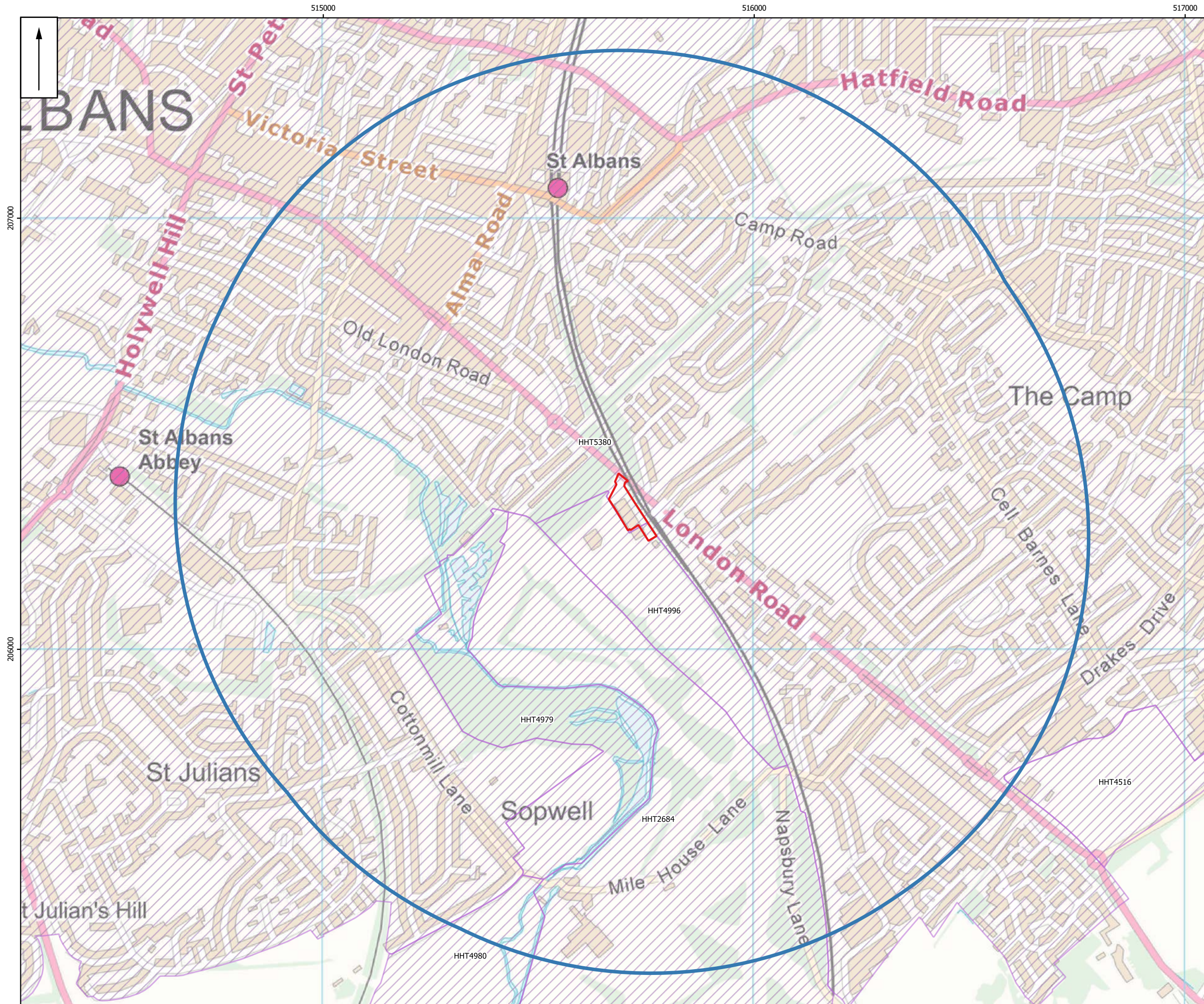
- HER - Event
- HER - Event Point
- Site Location
- Study Area 1km






**ABRAMS  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

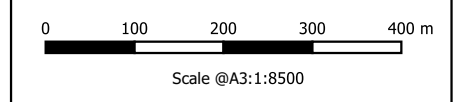
**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
London Rd, St Albans**  
Figure 5  
Un-Designated Heritage Assets (Events)





**Key:**

-  Historic Landscape Characterisation
-  Site Location
-  Study Area 1km



**ABRAMS  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
London Rd, St Albans**

Figure 6  
Historic Landscape Characterisation

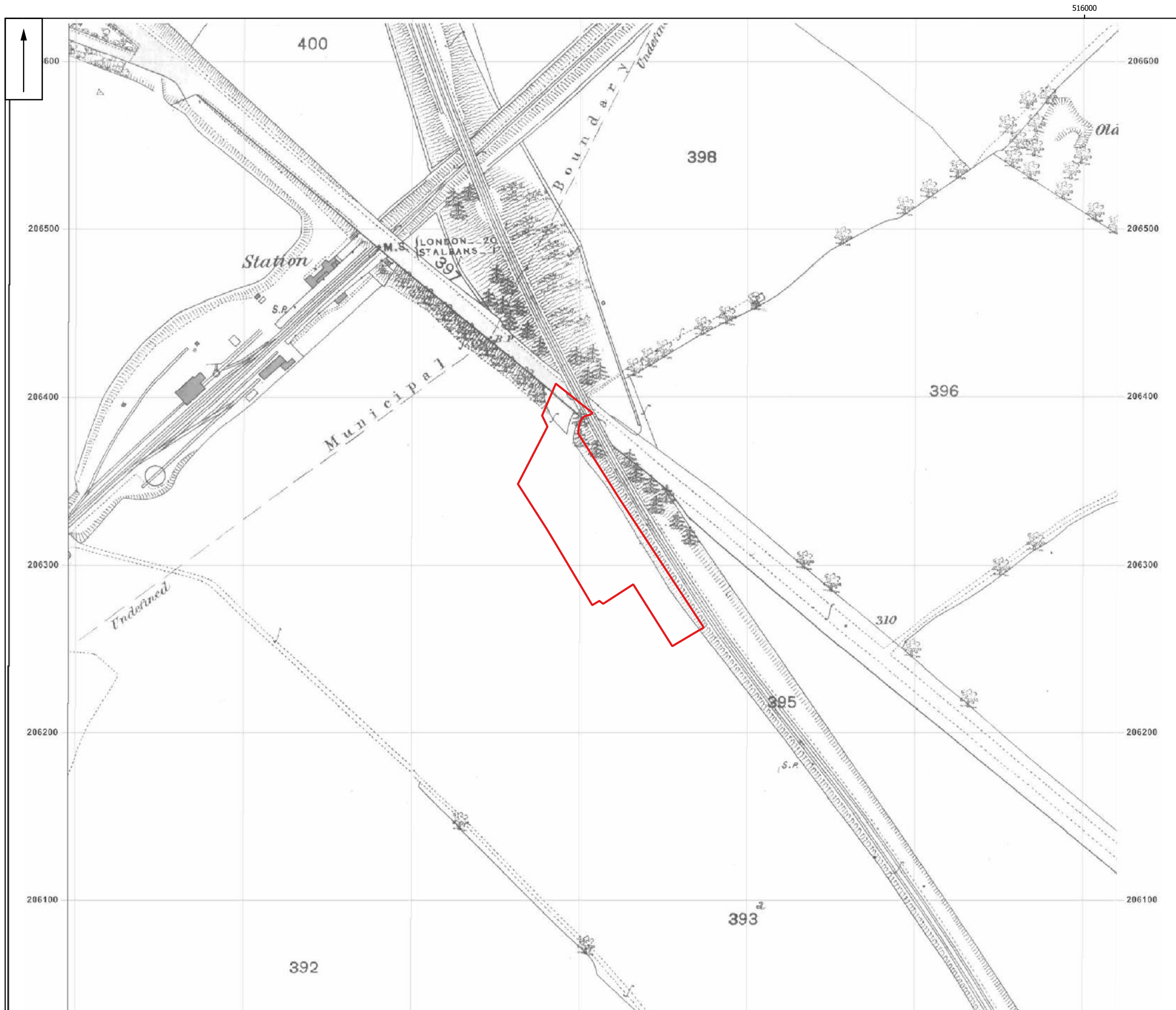


**SITE**

Chipping Barnet  
Ordnance Survey  
Map 1805

Hatfield Ordnance  
Survey Map 1805

Figure 7: Hatfield Ordnance Survey Map 1805 and Chipping Barnet Ordnance Survey Map 1805, merged at London Road. Source: <http://britishlibrary.georeferencer.com/compare> - accessed 1/10/2020  
Source Identifiers 002OSD00000009U00103000 and 002OSD00000009U00101000

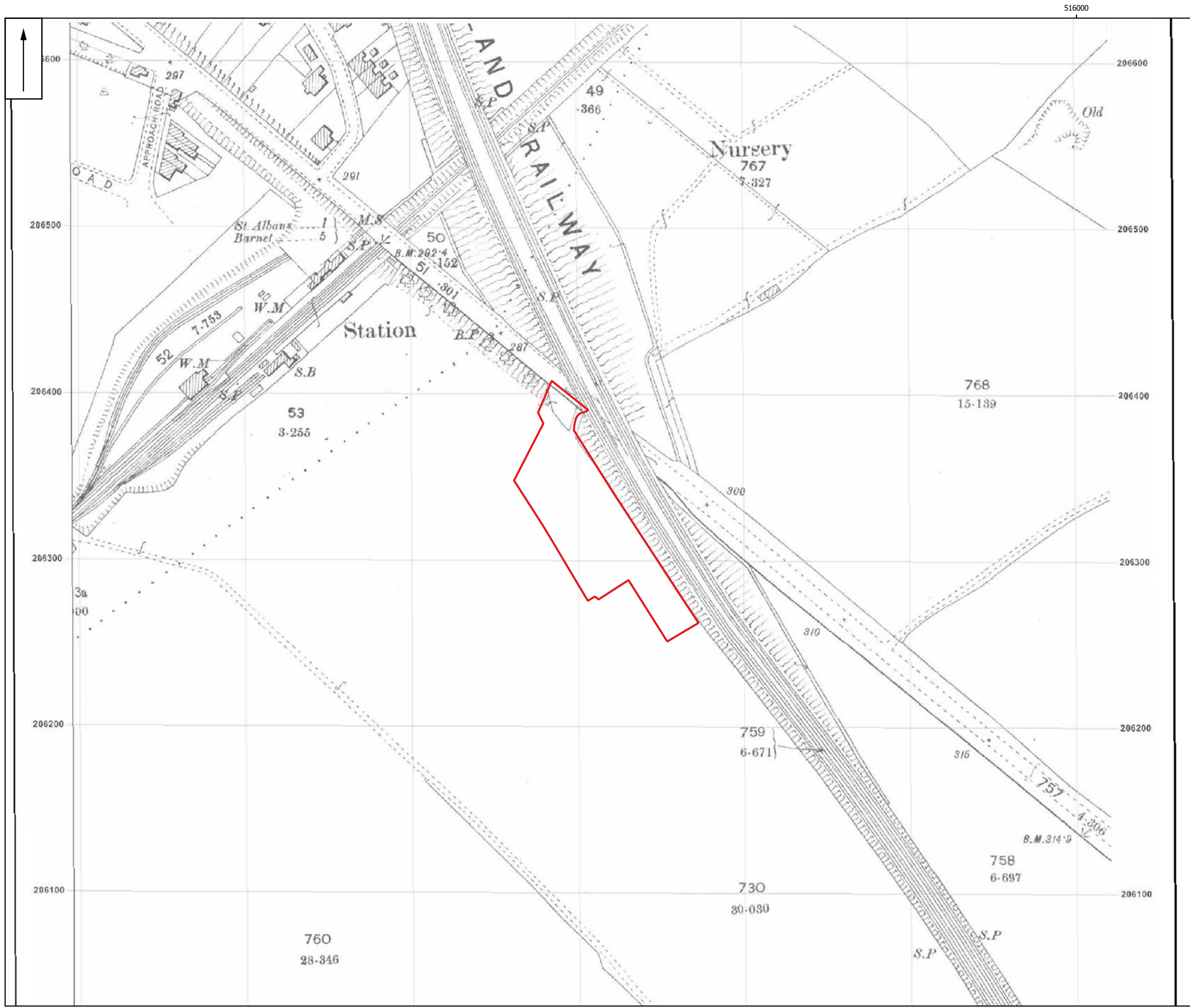


Key:  
 Site Location

**ABRAMS  
 ARCHAEOLOGY**

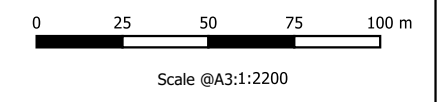
**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
 London Rd, St Albans**  
 Figure 8  
 Ordnance Survey Map 1878

Project No.00001 | 29/7/2021 | Prepared By: ARTE-FACTS



Key:

Site Location

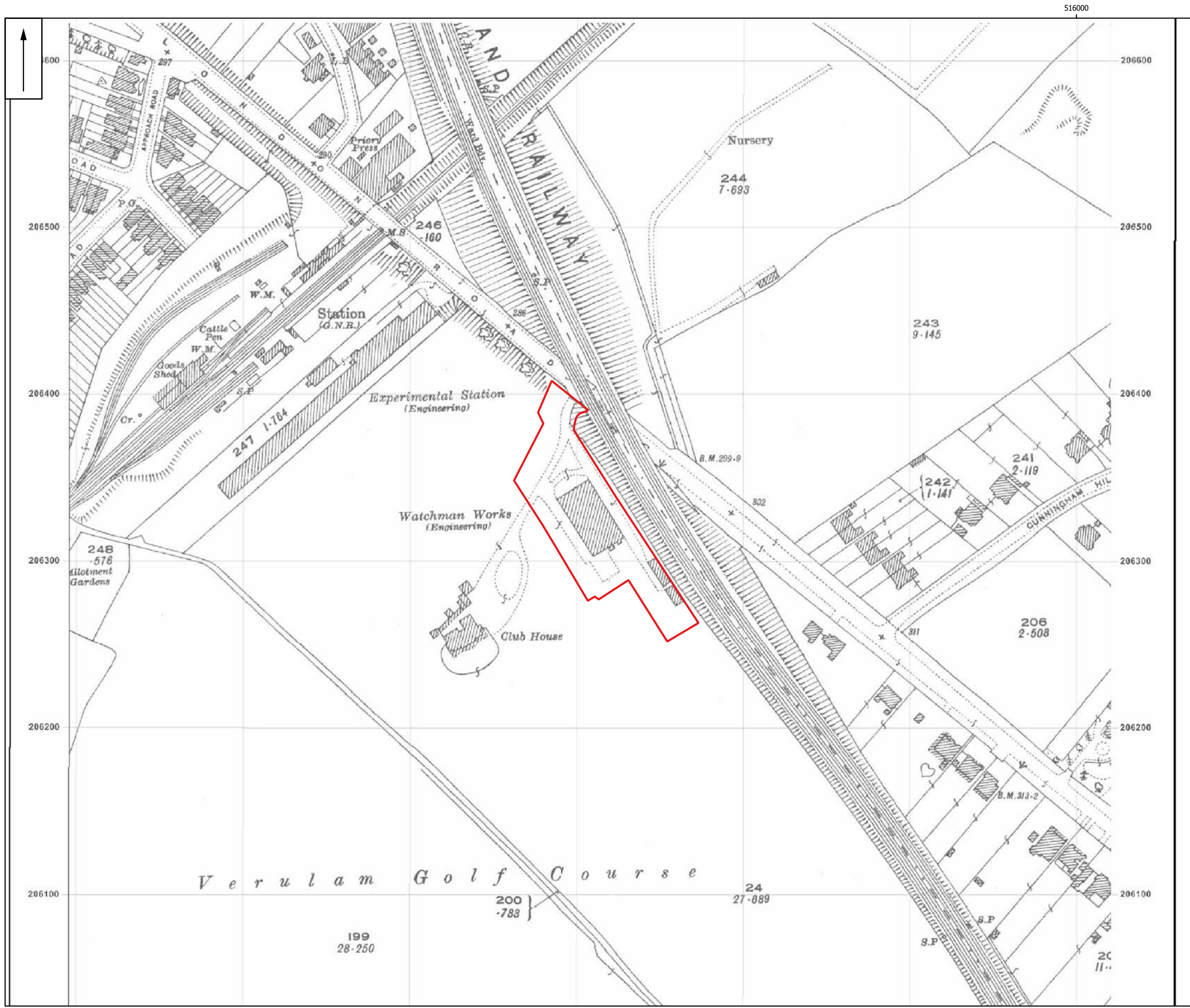


**ABRAMS  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

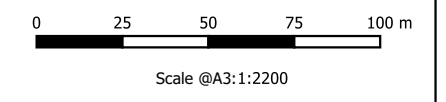
**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
London Rd, St Albans**

Figure 9  
Ordnance Survey Map 1898

Project No.00001 | 29/7/2021 | Prepared By: ARTE-FACTS



Key:  
 Site Location



**ABRAMS  
 ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
 London Rd, St Albans**  
 Figure 10  
 Ordnance Survey Map 1924

Project No.00001 | 29/7/2021 | Prepared By: ARTE-FACTS

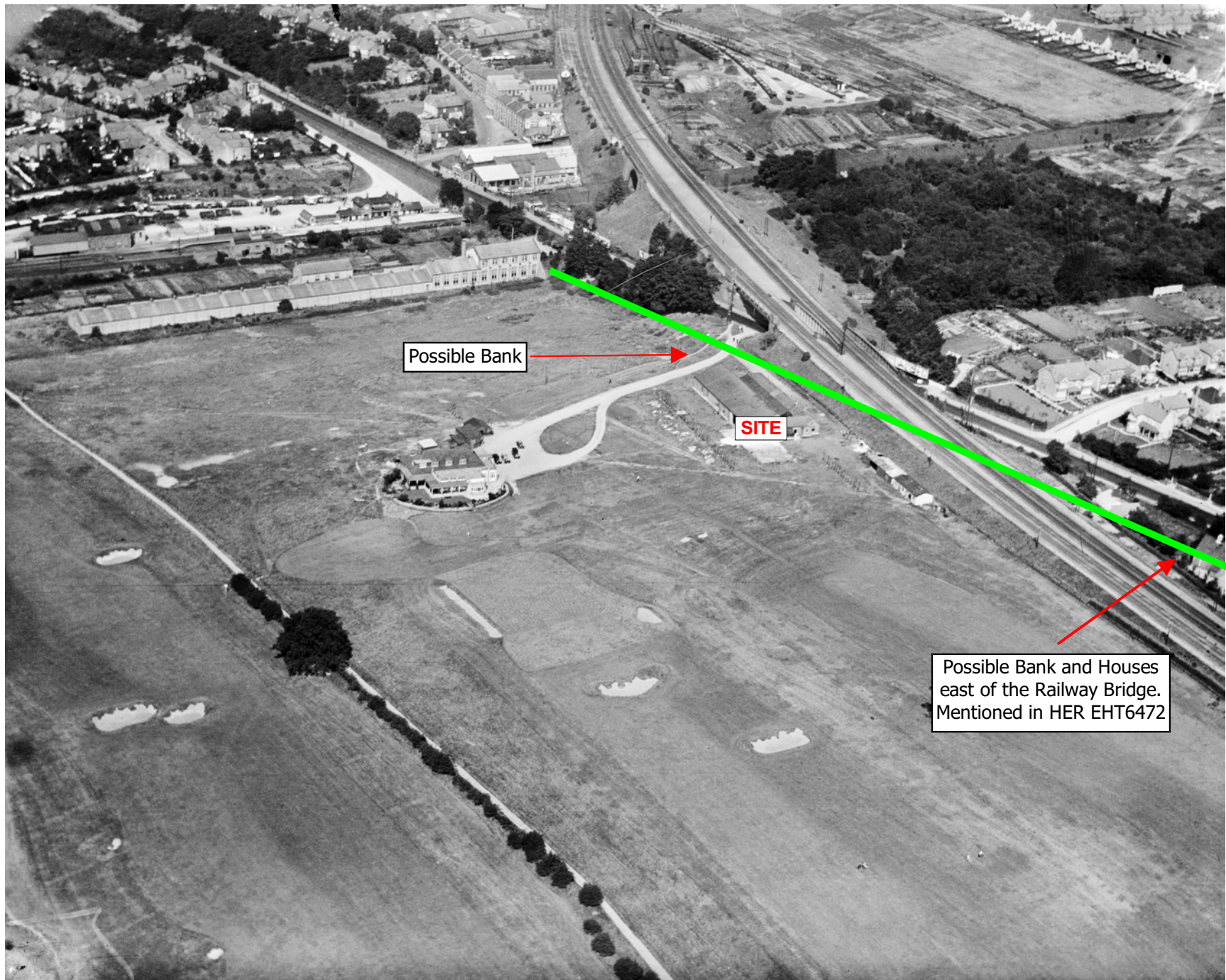
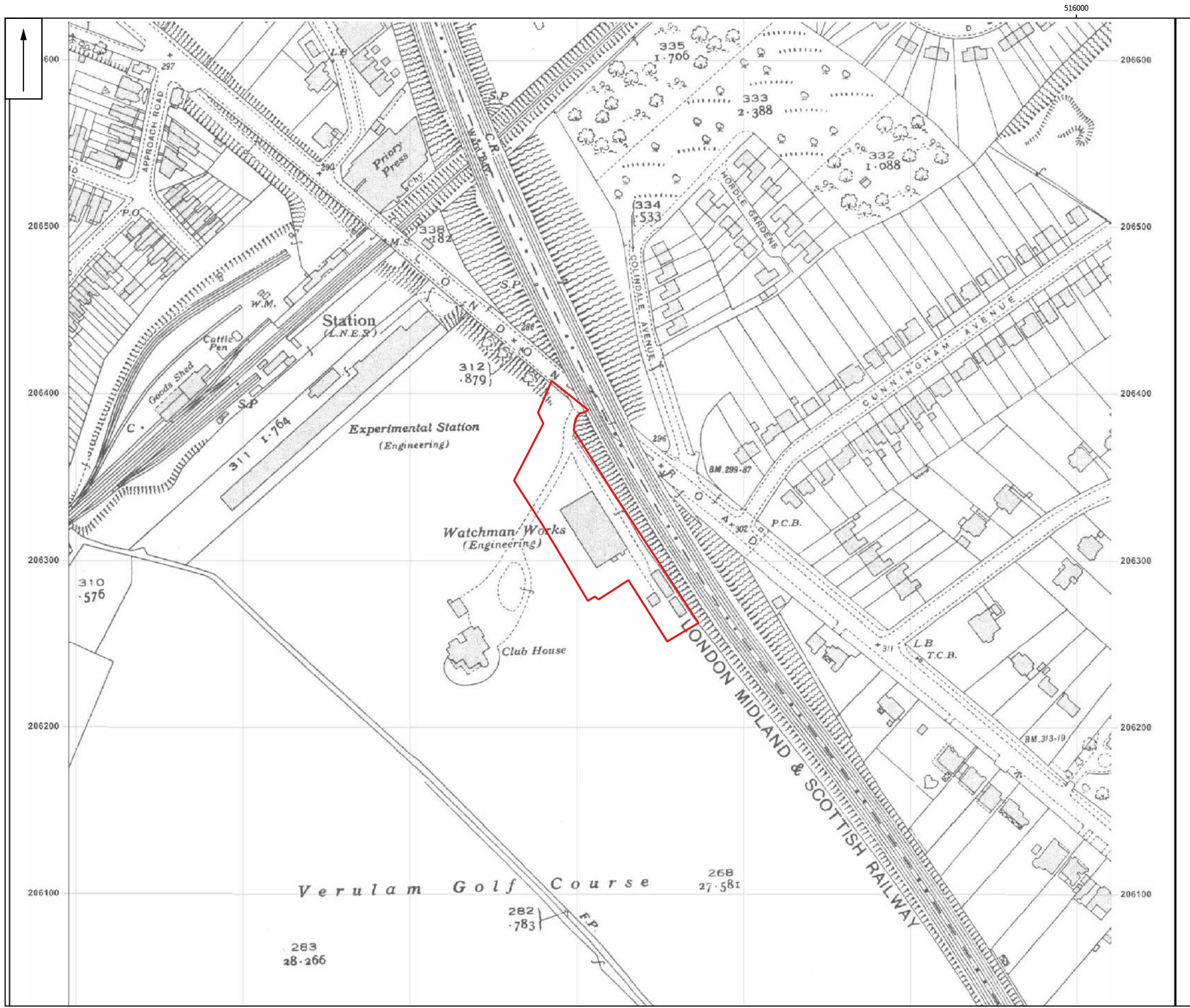
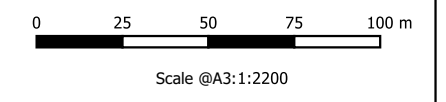


Figure 11: [EPW019225] Verulam Golf Course and Club House, St Albans, 1927 © Historic England.



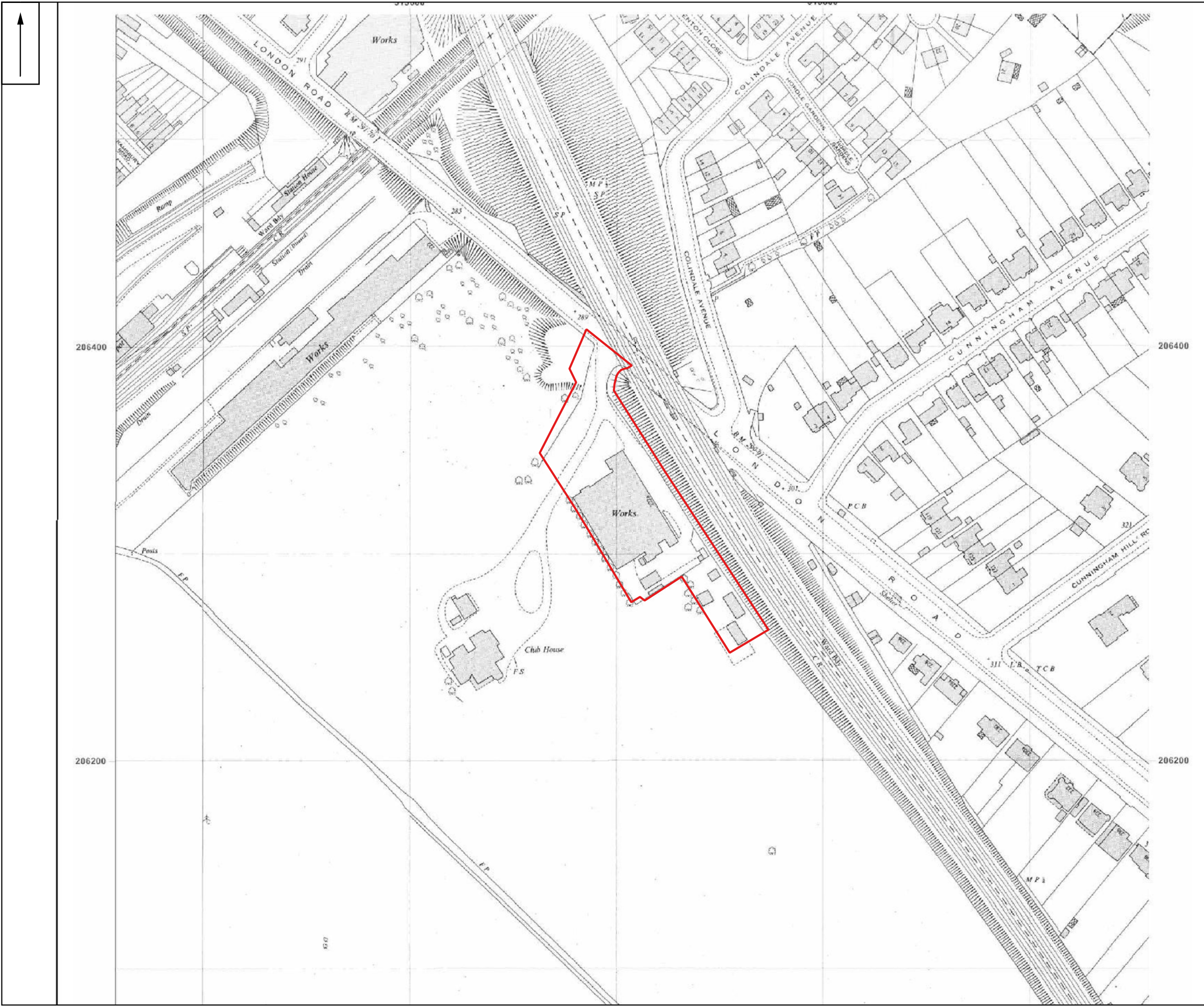
Key:  
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**ABRAMS  
 ARCHAEOLOGY**

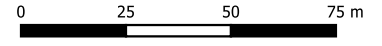
**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
 London Rd, St Albans**  
 Figure 12  
 Ordnance Survey Map 1937

Project No.00001 | 29/7/2021 | Prepared By: ARTE-FACTS



Key:

Site Location



Scale @A3:1:1800

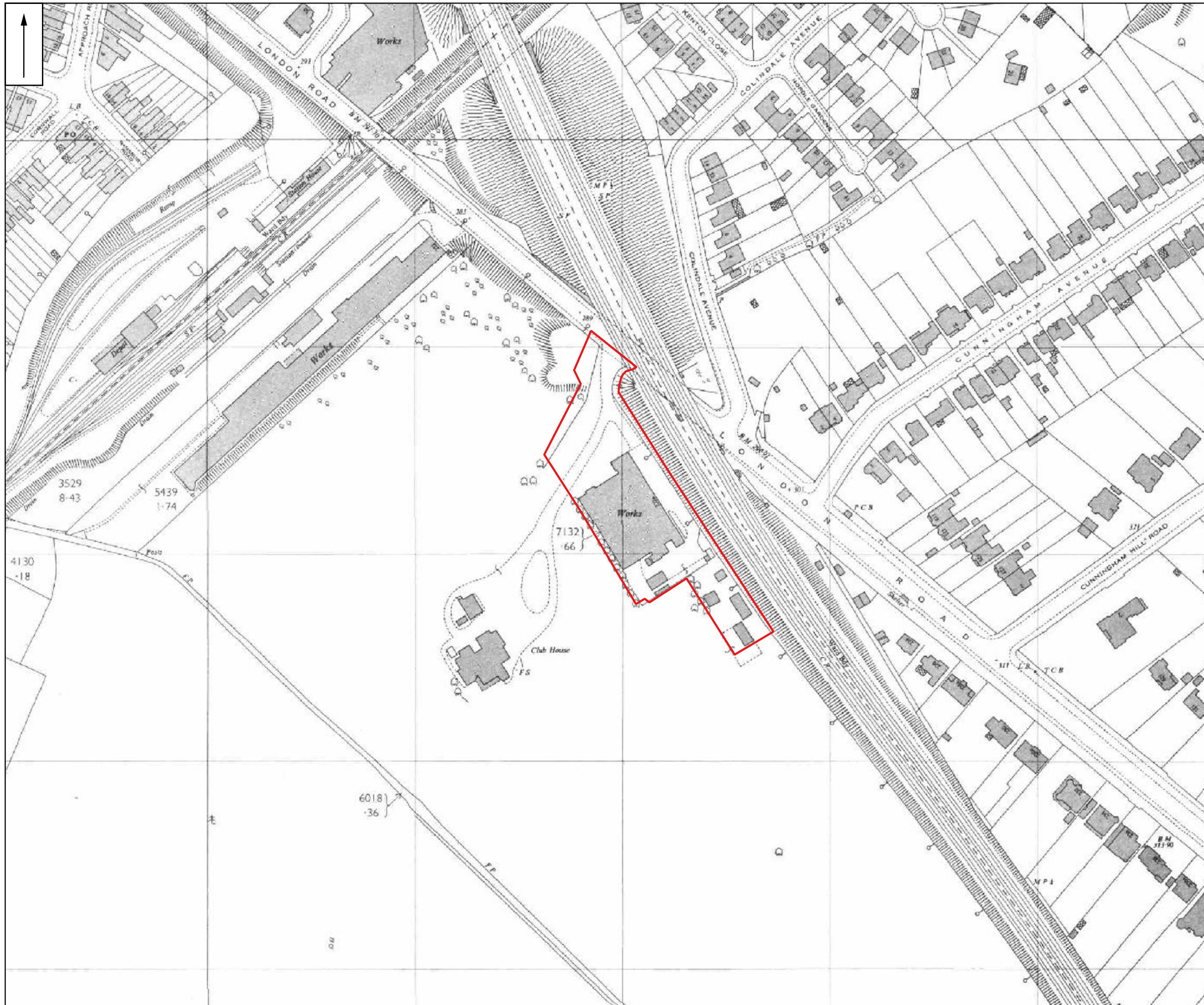
**ABRAMS  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
London Rd, St Albans**

Figure 13  
Ordnance Survey Map 1963

Project No.00001 | 29/7/2021 | Prepared By: ARTE-FACTS





**Key:**

Site Location

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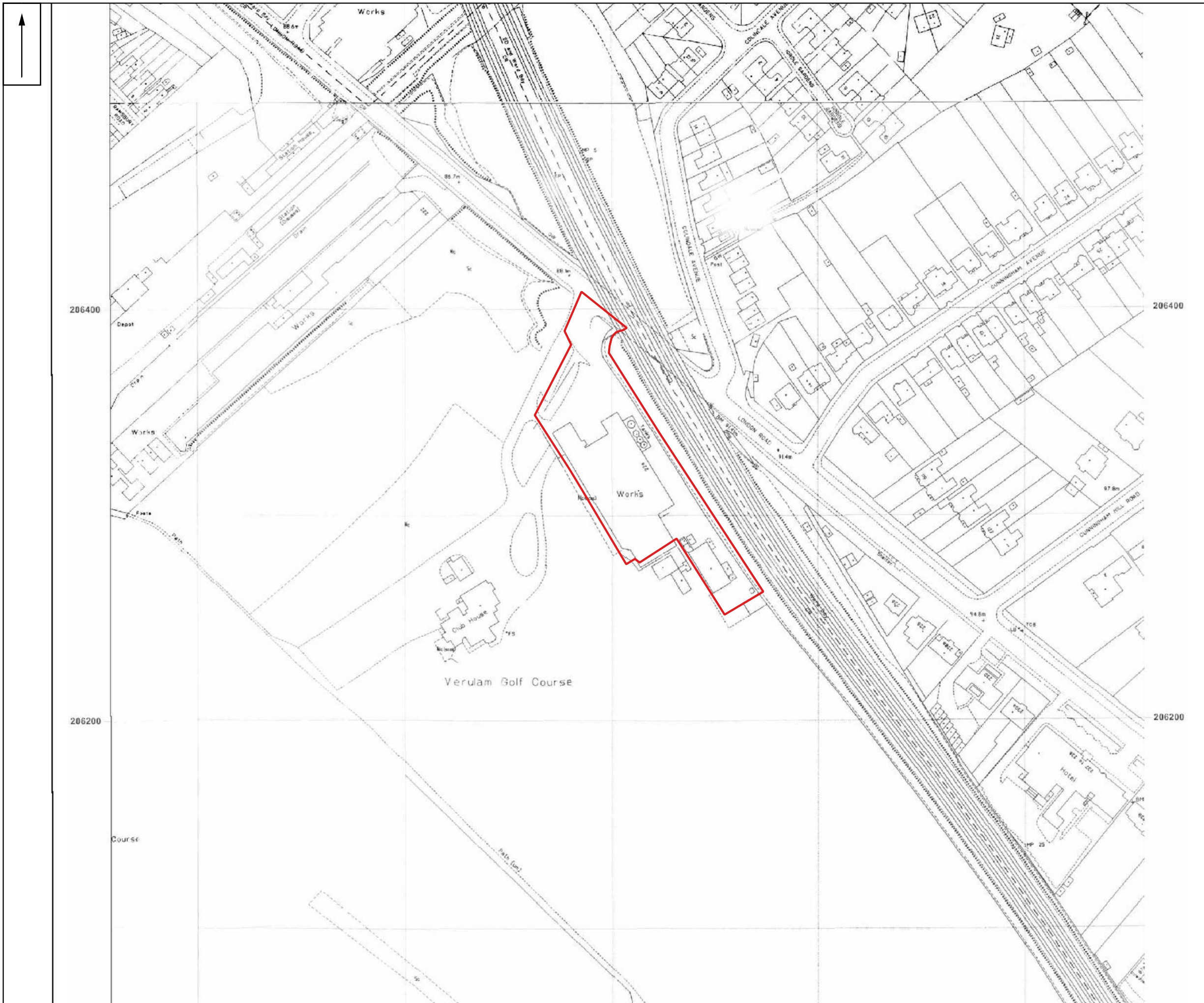
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**ABRAMS  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
London Rd, St Albans**  
Figure 14  
Ordnance Survey Map 1962-1963







**Key:**  
 Site Location

0 25 50 75 m  
 Scale @A3:1:1800

**ABRAMS  
 ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Verulam Industrial Estate,  
 London Rd, St Albans**  
 Figure 17  
 Ordnance Survey Map 1993

