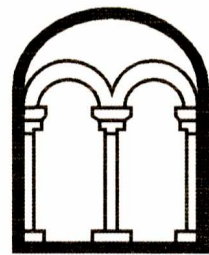
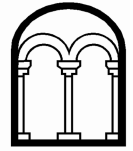


**THE OLD SUBSTATION,  
ST PETER'S ROAD,  
ST ALBANS  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**Albion**  
archaeology





**THE OLD SUBSTATION,  
ST PETER'S ROAD,  
ST ALBANS  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
Mark Phillips	Hester Cooper-Reade	Hester Cooper-Reade

Produced for:  
Acepark Development Ltd





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### **Preface**

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a report as possible, within the terms of the commission. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

The building recording was undertaken by Mark Phillips BA. The photographic survey was carried out by Nigel Macbeth. Mark Phillips is the author of the report and the project was managed on behalf of Albion Archaeology by Hester Cooper-Reade BA (hons), MifA.

### **Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by Michael Hardiman and Associates LLP on behalf of the developer Acepark Development Ltd. Albion Archaeology would like to acknowledge the assistance of Jeremy Tilston (Michael Hardiman and Associates LLP), Fergus Doyle (Acepark Development Ltd), the staff at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies and Simon West (archaeologist, St Albans City and District Council).

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### **Structure of this report**

Section 1 is an introductory chapter giving the background to the report. Information derived from original documents, historic maps and secondary sources is presented in Section 2. A description of the building forms Section 3 and the function and design of the building is examined in Section 4. The significance of the buildings is discussed in Sections 5. Section 6 is a bibliography. Details of the project archive forms Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 is a summary form of the OASIS entry.

Figures and photographs are included at the end of the report.

### **Version History**

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	December 2012	n/a



## **Non Technical Summary**

*Planning consent (5/10/2836) was granted for the change of use and extension of a former substation in St Peter's Road, St Albans to create three self-contained flats. As the development was situated in an area of archaeological significance, close to the medieval town boundary and included a 1930s substation, a condition for a programme of archaeological monitoring and historic building recording formed part of the planning consent. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the works. This report presents the results of the building recording which comprised an examination of historic records and plans and a photographic and measured building survey.*

*The building occupies a plot of land on the corner of Hatfield Road and St Peter's Road, St Albans centred on grid reference TL 15165 07473.*

*Ordnance Survey maps from 1879 and 1924 show the plot with buildings ranged along its northern and western boundaries. The Ordnance Survey 1939 revision shows the earlier buildings had been removed to be replaced by the substation. A search of original documents and secondary sources failed to locate any specific references to the building.*

*The single storey building was rectangular with external measurements of 11.42m by 6.49m, aligned approximately north-south. It was constructed of dull red to purplish brick in English bond with red brick dressings and a half-hipped tiled roof. Access was via double doors in its south end, facing the road frontage and a single door in the north end of its west side. It was lit by windows set high in the north and south ends. Internally an east-west cross-wall formed a one third/two thirds division with the larger area to the south. Slight changes in the exterior brickwork and the roof show that the smaller part at the north end was a later extension to the building completed sometime before 1939.*

*The interior faces of the walls and cross-walls were constructed with Fletton common bricks and the ceiling was lined with matchboard. Features associated with the function of the building comprise provision for ventilation and ducts in the floor for cabling. The end and cross walls of the building had small rectangular vents with metal grills. Ventilation at roof level was formed by mesh panels set into the ceiling lining and louvered opening in the gablets at either end of the roof. A few fittings associated with the original use of the building remain. These consist of the remains of fixings on the walls, boxes for electrical connections and switches, a board for keys and fuse wire and lights suspended from the ceiling. Various loose items comprised ammeters, voltmeters a tap position indicator and a demand indicator.*

*The substation in St Peter's Road was constructed at a time of urban expansion in St Albans. Its design reflects the prevailing contemporary suburban style, contrasting with the purely functional or modernistic designs often found in substations in this period. The design was sympathetic to its surroundings. The building is an interesting example of its type, being an industrial building with the external characteristics of the suburban domestic architecture of the period.*





## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Background to the Report*

Planning consent (5/10/2836) has been granted for change of use from Sui Generis (substation) to Class C3 (residential) and single storey side extension with habitable roof space to create three self-contained flats in the former substation on St Peter's Road, St Albans.

The Development Area lies partially within an area of archaeological significance (AS.R.25: St Albans; Saxon Kingsbury, Saxon and medieval town and Sopwell Nunnery; Policy 111) close by the medieval town boundary and contains a sub station built in the early 1930s. A condition was therefore put on the planning condition in order to mitigate the loss of archaeological evidence. The condition requires a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring of groundworks to be carried out prior to conversion works.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the programme of archaeological works. The works are to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the planning condition and an approved methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2012). This document describes presents the results of the historic building recording works.

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The development area occupies a plot of land on the corner of Hatfield Road and St Peter's Road, St Albans with the substation set back slightly from the road (figure 1). The site boundary is formed by a brick wall of the same date as the sub station. The application area is centred on grid reference TL 15165 07473

### 1.3 *Aims and Objectives*

The requirements for historic building recording were to English Heritage Level 3 (English Heritage 2006).

The objectives of project were to record a class of building associated with the power supply industry in order to better understand the development of that industry, the architecture associated with it and the socio-economic factors represented by the building through its design and function.

The principle aims of the investigation and report were:

- provide a comprehensive visual record of the structure prior to conversion.
- provide a review of the local and regional historical context and to place the findings of the recording in context and to inform future conservation and management decisions.
- produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form prior to conversion.





## 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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### 2.1 *Documentary Evidence*

Paper and digital catalogues were examined at Hertfordshire Archives and Locals Studies (HALS). These included Quarter Sessions records for St Albans and records on utilities in Hertfordshire. There are a number of original documents related to electricity supply in St Albans which mostly date from the 1890s and early 1900s. The documents include records from the St Albans and District Electric Lighting Company dating from 1898 to 1907 (ref QS/W475-501); the North Metropolitan Electric Supply Company dating from 1899 to 1938 (ref QS/W544-W551a) and the North Metropolitan Electric Power Distribution Company (QS/W47).

None of these documents appears to be directly related to the St Peter's Road substation. Most date from the 1890s and early 1900s, long before the building was erected. A small number of later documents from the 1930s are bills conferring further powers to the company (ref. QS/W551 and W551a).

### 2.2 *Historic Map Regression*

Historic Ordnance Survey maps held by HALS were examined.

#### 2.2.1 *First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1879)*

This was surveyed 1878, published 1879 (images 1 and 2). It shows an irregular four-sided plot of the same size and shape as the present substation site. At this time it contained buildings ranged along its northern and western boundaries with an open area adjacent to St Peter's Road.

To the east the plot is shown bordered by the St Peter's almshouses which were built in around 1870 and remain today. The western side of the plot was bordered by a building fronting onto Hatfield Road with a yard to the rear surrounded by small outbuildings. This plot is currently occupied by the Peacock public house.

At this time the site was situated on the boundary between the urban area and fields to the north and east.

#### 2.2.2 *Third Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map (1924)*

This map was revised in 1922-3 and published in 1924 (image 3). This shows only minor differences on the substation site from the previous map. The buildings appear almost identical but the plot has been divided into two by a north-west south-east aligned boundary.

The building immediately to the west had been rebuilt and the previously open areas had now been covered by urban expansion.

#### 2.2.3 *Ordnance Survey 25 inch map revision (1939)*

The substation first appears on the revised map of 1939 (image 4). This map shows the building as it survives today extending almost to the northern boundary of the



site. It is clear from this that the extension at the north end of the building had been added by this time (see section 3.4).

The surrounding areas are shown largely unchanged from the previous map apart some additional buildings on the south side of St Peter's Road. These represent infill development within the garden of a large nineteenth century property situated on Hatfield Road.

### **2.3 Secondary Sources**

The first power stations that generated electricity for public distribution went into service during the 1880s. The Electric Lighting Act of 1882 allowed the setting up of local electric supply systems by private companies or municipal authorities.

A published history of the Northmet Company (Friswell 2000) gives details on the development of the local electricity supply. In 1898 St Albans City Council was granted an Electric Lighting Order (ELO) which was transferred to the St Albans and District Electric Supply Company Ltd in 1905. In the same year this local company was taken over by the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company (Northmet) as it expanded from north London into Hertfordshire.

The power station was situated at Campfields, to the east of the city on land purchased from the Salvation Army. It also functioned as a refuse destructor which produced power from the city's rubbish until 1923. This was supplemented by diesel powered generators after 1909. During the 1920s high voltage links were installed to the Northmet power stations in Luton, Brimsdown and Willesden and electricity generation in St Albans ceased at the end of 1929.

The company promoted the domestic use of electricity during the 1920s and 30s in show houses and with demonstrations at their showroom. New substations were built in 1926 to service the expanding urban area with the construction of the Breakspear and Marshalwick estates. In the same year substations were installed at the Saracens Head Yard and the GPO wireless station. In 1934 the showroom was moved to larger premises at Ivy House in St Peter's Street; a large Georgian house located approximately 260m north-west of the St Peter's Road substation.

Electricity supply was nationalised under the Electricity Act of 1947. The hundreds of existing companies, including Northmet were merged to form twelve regional electricity boards.

### **2.4 Summary**

Historic maps show that the substation at St Peter's Road was constructed after 1923 and that by 1939 it existed in its final form, having been extended towards the north during this period.

Secondary sources indicate investment in the supply network during this period to serve increasing demand. This was created by a combination of urban expansion and new applications for electricity in the domestic and commercial environments.





### 3. BUILDING RECORDING: DESCRIPTION

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#### 3.1 **Methodology: Building Recording**

Throughout the project the standards set in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* and English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2006c) have been adhered to. All work has been done in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct.

The survey followed English Heritage recommendations for a level 3 survey, comprising a detailed examination of the building and a photographic record. On site records were made as annotations and measurements on a site survey drawing provided by the client. The photographic records comprise high resolution digital images and medium format monochrome photographs. The contact sheet for the monochrome images has been scanned and is reproduced at the end of the report (images 29 and 30). The selected digital images which accompany the text have been reproduced at a lower resolution in order to ensure digital versions of the report are of a manageable size.

#### 3.2 **General Description of the Site and its Layout**

The substation site is situated on the north side of St Peter's Road, at the south west end of the road next to its junction with Hatfield Road. The plot is 25m wide on the street frontage and narrows to 17m at the back. The rear and western sides of the plot are bounded by a tall brick wall supported by buttresses whilst the eastern side and street frontage has a lower brick wall with metal access gates from the road. At the time of the survey the scrub and plant growth had been cleared from the plot to leave bare earth.

The substation is situated in the eastern half of the plot, aligned north northwest to south southwest and set slightly back from the road. The plot is bordered to the east by the St Peter's Almshouses, formed from a U-shaped brick building with a tile roof and constructed around 1870. To the west is the Peacock public house, a late nineteenth or early twentieth century building with a car park and outbuildings to the rear. The Peacock is largely obscured from the substation site by the tall boundary wall along its western side.

#### 3.3 **Plan**

The building is rectangular with external dimensions 11.42m by 6.49m (figure 3). For ease of description in the following section the building is assumed to be aligned north-south with its south end facing St Peter's Road.

Internally an east-west cross-wall divides the building in two with the larger southern section occupying two thirds of the length of the building. It is accessed via double doors at the south end and a door located towards the north end of the west side. The cross-wall has an opening towards its west end linking the internally spaces.



### 3.4 Exterior

The building is of one storey with high level windows in the north and south ends and a half hipped roof (figure 2 and images 7 and 8). Access is via double in the middle of the south end and a door located towards the north end of the west wall.

The walls are of dull red to purplish bricks laid in English bond with white mortar with weathered joints (image 9). Dressings around the windows, doors and at the corners of the building consist of bright red brick (images 11, 12 and 13).

The roof is half hipped with small gablets at the north and south ends. These contain wooden louvered vents. Plain tiles have been used on the roof with half round tiles on the ridge and bonnet tiles for the hips (image 7).

The cast iron gutters have a curved ogee external profile. Both these and the down pipes are painted green.

The woodwork around the roof, under the eaves and in the gablets is painted white (Image 10). The eaves overhang is boarded underneath and has a shallow ogee moulding applied at the junction with the brickwork. The eaves fascia board has a similar moulding which is carried around the ends of the building just below the tile verge. The eaves are supported at either end by corbelled out tile dressings.

Double doors are located centrally in the south end and there is a single door towards the north end of the west wall (images 11 and 12). The openings have segmental arches formed from two rows of brick laid on edge with a single brick on end at either end. Round edges on the exterior of the door jambs are formed from moulded bullnose bricks. The doors are framed doors red brown wood with boarded lower sections. A moulding runs beneath the glazed upper section of the doors which contain wire reinforced patterned glass. The western door has a round door handle and keyhole cover with a bronze finish.

Windows are set high up in the north and south ends, just below the line of the roof (images 8 and 12). The window openings have a row of bricks laid on edge at the top and bottom with a tile creasing below the sill. The metal framed windows have three lights, a central fixed light and horizontal pivoted lights at the sides. The glass is wire reinforced, patterned glass.

Four vents are located in the north and south end walls, two at ground level and two at window level (image 8). These have a moulded metal grills set flush with the exterior surface of the wall.

Exterior details visible in the west elevation indicate that the building was constructed in two phases with a short section added at the north end (image 7). The brickwork changes from a dull red to a slightly brighter red approximately 3.7m from the north end of the building. The slight change in the colour of the brick is the only evidence for a change in the wall, the bricks having been very carefully joined. At roof level the difference the extension shows because the tiles used on the north end have attracted a denser covering of lichen making it appear yellow. It is clear that the original north end of the roof was also half hipped.



### 3.5 Interior

The interior is divided by a cross-wall into two rooms: a northern third (images 14 to 18) and southern two thirds (Images 19 to 22). Both areas are open to the roof. The rooms are linked by an opening in the western side of the cross-wall.

The inner faces of the walls and the cross-wall are in Fletton common bricks in English bond. The inner side of the segmental arches over the south and west doors are also made with Flettons. The opening in the cross-wall has rounded jambs formed from red bullnose bricks with a concrete lintel over (images 16 and 21). This opening appears to have been inserted when the north end of the building was extended. It has no recess for a door frame which would have been necessary if it was originally in an exterior wall.

High level windows in the south and north end walls and an unglazed opening in the cross-wall have concrete lintels and sills formed by bricks laid on edge. The windows in the north and south walls have pulley fittings attached to the sills for cords (missing) to operate the pivot windows on either side. The cross-wall is also pierced by three rectangular vents, one at ground level in the east end of the wall and on either side of the high level opening (image 16). These are fitted with metal grills set flush with the north face of the wall.

The concrete floor contains brick lined ducts. These run along the east and west sides of the south room and around the north, east and south sides of the north room (figure 3). The ducts are 0.3m wide and 0.55m deep apart from the one on the east side of the south room with is 0.6m deep at the north and 0.75m at the south and up to 0.57m deep. Flush fitting covers for the ducts fitted into a shallow recesses running along either edge. The covers were mostly missing at the time of the survey. Remaining examples in the north room consisted of planks cut to fit the width of the opening and made up into panels with a longitudinal batten fixed to the underside.

The ceiling throughout is lined with V-edged, tongue and groove matchboard with a red brown stained finish. A shallow ogee moulding fixed to the side walls covers the junction with the ceiling lining. Three rectangular, framed meshed-covered panels set in the ceiling form ventilation openings to the roof space above. The two vents in the south room are set with their long axis parallel to the axis of the building while the single vent in the north room is set transversely. A slightly larger, opening in the ceiling at the north end of the south room appears to be more recent with splintered damage to the matchboard on one side. The underside of the roof, visible through the larger opening, is close-boarded beneath the tiles.

The roof in the larger south room is supported by steel I-beams located along the edge of the flat central section of the ceiling lining. These are supported in the south wall and cross-wall by bearing blocks. The blocks appear from their yellowish colour to be of stone rather than concrete. The roof in the smaller roof to the north is supported by wooden beams in the same position.



### 3.6 *Fixtures and fittings*

The building contained a small number of fixtures, fittings and loose electrical equipment at the time of the survey. No fittings remained in the floor for the original equipment.

The walls carry a variety of brackets and traces of fixings. Bolts cemented into the walls in groups of three arranged in lines high along the south side of the cross-wall and along the west wall appear likely to have carried cabling (image 15 and 16). A long strip of metal fixed high on the north side of the cross-wall carries a row of pegs (image 20).

The building was lit by electric lights suspended from the ceiling by chains, one in the small northern area and four in the south area (images 18 and 19). The lights have metal reflectors painted green on the outside and white inside. The top of the fitting light fitting carries the name ELEC L<sup>td</sup> ST ALBANS (images 23 and 24)

Equipment consisting of five metal boxes and electrical trunking is fixed to the wall in the south east corner of the south room (image 25). The upper two smaller boxes which are labelled “Adelaide Street” and “Stanhope Road” are of cast construction with hinged lids and contained switches. Both Adelaide Street and Stanhope Road are nearby and would have been served by the St Peter’s Road substation.

A telephone and a wooden board are fixed to the wall on the right hand side of the south doors (image 26). The board has eleven metal label holders each above a cup hook. The uppermost row has a label “H.P Screenwork Keys” the two rows of labels and hooks below were to store fuse wire, some of which remains on the hooks. The labels range from “Size of Fuse 16G. Fusing Current 156 Amps.” to “Size of Fuse 29G. Fusing Current 15 Amps.”

A metal label fixed to the wall next to the board reads “THE OFFICIAL FORMS REQUIRED BY THE FACTORIES & WORKSHOPS ACTS ARE DISPLAYED AT THE CAMPFIELDS SUBSTATION S<sup>T</sup> ALBANS”.

Metal shelving against the north side of the north room indicates the use of this room in the relatively recent past for storage (image 19).

A collection of electrical meters and indicators lay on the floor at the north end of the south room included various voltmeters, ammeters, a tap position indicator and a Wrights patent demand indicator.



## 4. DEVELOPMENT, FUNCTION AND DESIGN

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### 4.1 *Development*

The building in its original form comprised a single space that was subsequently extended northwards to form a smaller area with an external door in the west side. The original construction dates from after 1924 as it is not shown on the second edition Ordnance Survey map. The building and extension were in place by the time the 1939 revised Ordnance Survey map was surveyed.

### 4.2 *Function and form*

The purpose of a substation is to reduce the distribution which is measured in thousands of volts down to the domestic supply voltage age which today is 240 volts. Brick built substations are a common feature of interwar electricity networks. These were used to house motor-generator sets used to step down the voltage. In this method the high input voltage is used to power an electric motor which is connected to an electric generator designed to output power at a lower voltage.

Common features of this type of building are roughly cubic proportions which form a hall like volume, open to the roof in which the equipment was housed. Access is normally via doors in the end wall facing the street frontage, presumably to facilitate the initial installation and repair of the running gear.

Ventilation forms an important functional part of the design of the St Peter's Road building with ventilation openings in the end walls, cross-wall, ceiling and louvers in the roof.

### 4.3 *Design*

Substations built during the interwar period ranged from the utilitarian, strictly functionally to the more design conscious. The St Peter's Road building falls into the later category.

The more obviously designed examples range from the moderne to the relatively conservative. The modernistic designs reflect an association with the new electrical technology. The more conservative designs reflect the prevailing suburban style of the era. The design of the St Peter's Road substation suggests that it was chosen to fit in with the surrounding buildings, particularly the almshouses neighbouring the site. Features of this conservative design include the half-hipped roof, highlighted with white woodwork and brickwork with segmental arched openings and red brick dressings.

Research in the Hertfordshire Archives and Locals Studies has not identified any original drawings or the architect for the building. It is likely at this time that the plans would have been prepared by architects employed by the electrical company..



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## 5. SIGNIFICANCE

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The building has no statutory designation but it is of local significance in the history of electricity supply in St Albans.

The substation dates from a key stage in the development of the electricity supply industry (English Heritage 2011, 5). The 1926 Electricity Supply Act led to the creation of the Central Electricity Board and the National Grid which became operational in 1933.

The substation is an example of an industrial building designed to fit into its surroundings and reflect the contemporary suburban architectural style. As such it is an interesting example of its type with characteristic features of the domestic architecture of the period. The choice of materials and construction demonstrate a high quality of construction. The principal value of the building lies in the architectural treatment of the exterior as it no longer contains significant interior fixtures and fittings related to its original function.



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## 6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Albion Archaeology, 2012, *The Old Substation, St Peter's Road, St Albans: A Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring.*

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

English Heritage, 2011 *Designation Listing Selection Guide: Utilities and Communication Structures*

Friswell, N C, 2000 *Northmet. A History of the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company, the North Metropolitan Electric Power Distribution Company and the North Metropolitan Power Station Company.*



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## **7. APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE AND RECORD**

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### **7.1 Archive**

#### **7.1.1 Summary of Archive Contents**

- Report, hard copy and PDF digital copy
- Survey plans as provided (digital)
- CAD drawings – digital and hard copy
- Digital photographs saved on CD
- Black and white contact prints on archival quality paper
- Black and white negatives

#### **7.1.2 Arrangements for long term deposition**

The archive will be deposited with the Verulamium Museum.

Copies of the report will be deposited with the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record. Details of the project and a digital copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS database (OASIS I.D. albionar1-138170).



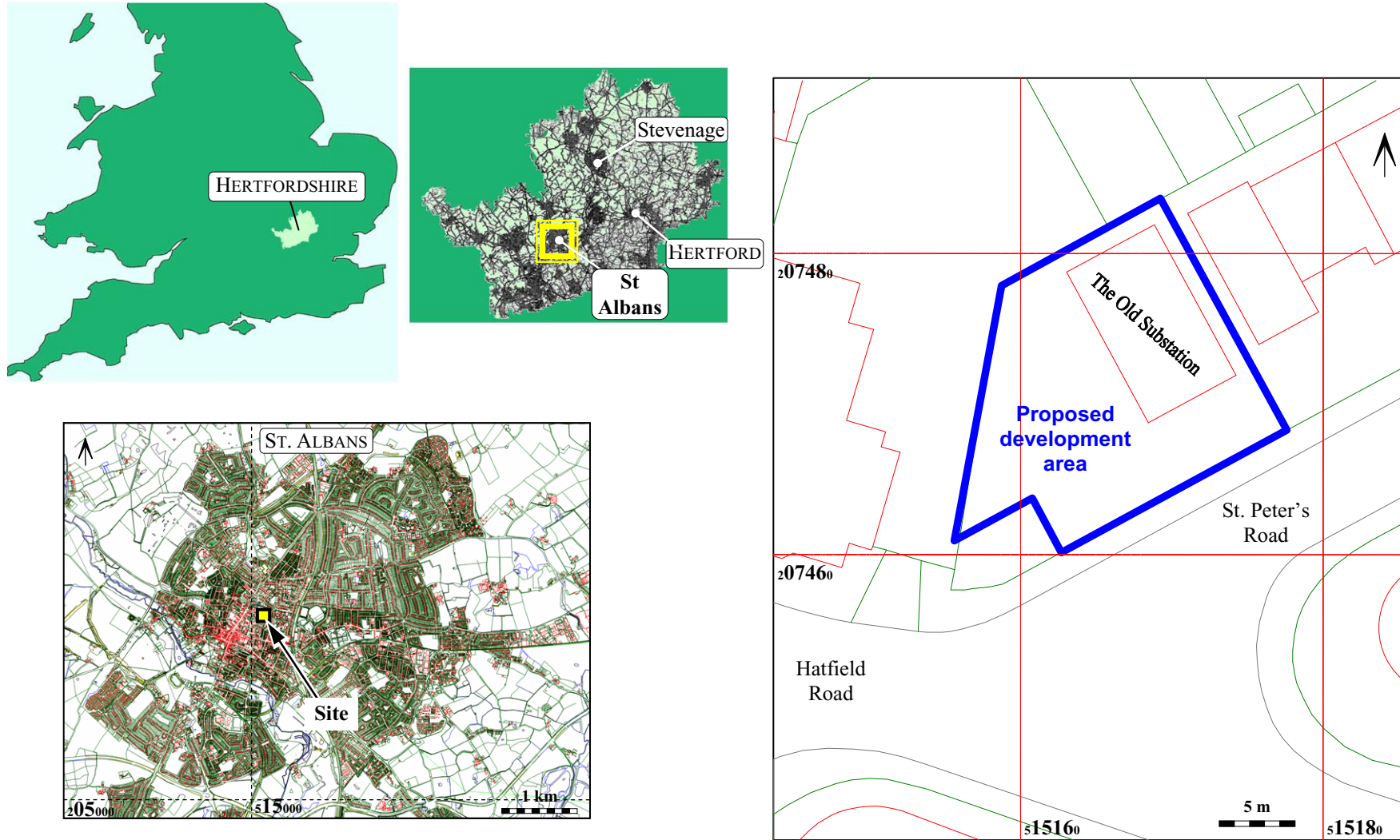


## 8. APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID	albionar1-13870
PROJECT DETAILS	
Project name	Old Substation Site, St Peter's Road, St Albans
Short description of the project	Planning consent was granted for the change of use and extension of a former substation in St Peter's Road, St Albans to create three self-contained flats, a condition for a programme of archaeological monitoring and historic building recording formed part of the planning consent. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the works. The single storey building was rectangular with external measurements of 11.42m by 6.49m, aligned approximately north-south. It was constructed of dull red to purplish brick in English bond with red brick dressings and a half-hipped tiled roof. A few fittings associated with the original use of the building remain. The substation in St Peter's Road was constructed at a time of urban expansion in St Albans. The design was sympathetic to its surroundings. The building is an interesting example of its type, being an industrial building with the external characteristics of the suburban domestic architecture of the period.
Project dates	Start: 05-11-2012 End: 05-11-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SS2059 - Contracting Unit No SSP12 - Museum accession ID 5/10/2836 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	SUB STATION Modern
Significant Finds	None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition
PROJECT LOCATION	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE ST ALBANS ST ALBANS Old Substation Site,
Study area	75.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 15165 07473
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology



Project brief originator	No Brief
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Hester Cooper-Reade/ Mark Phillips
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive notes	N/a
Digital Archive recipient	Veralanium Museum
Digital Archive ID	SSP12
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Veralanium Museum
Paper Archive ID	SSP12
Paper Media available	"Correspondence", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph",
Paper Archive notes	To be stored at Albion Archaeology until deposition
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Old Substation, St Peter's Road, St Albans: Historic Building Recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Phillips, M'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Cooper-Reade, H'
Other bibliographic details	2012/171
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Description	Comb bound report



**Figure 1: Site location.**

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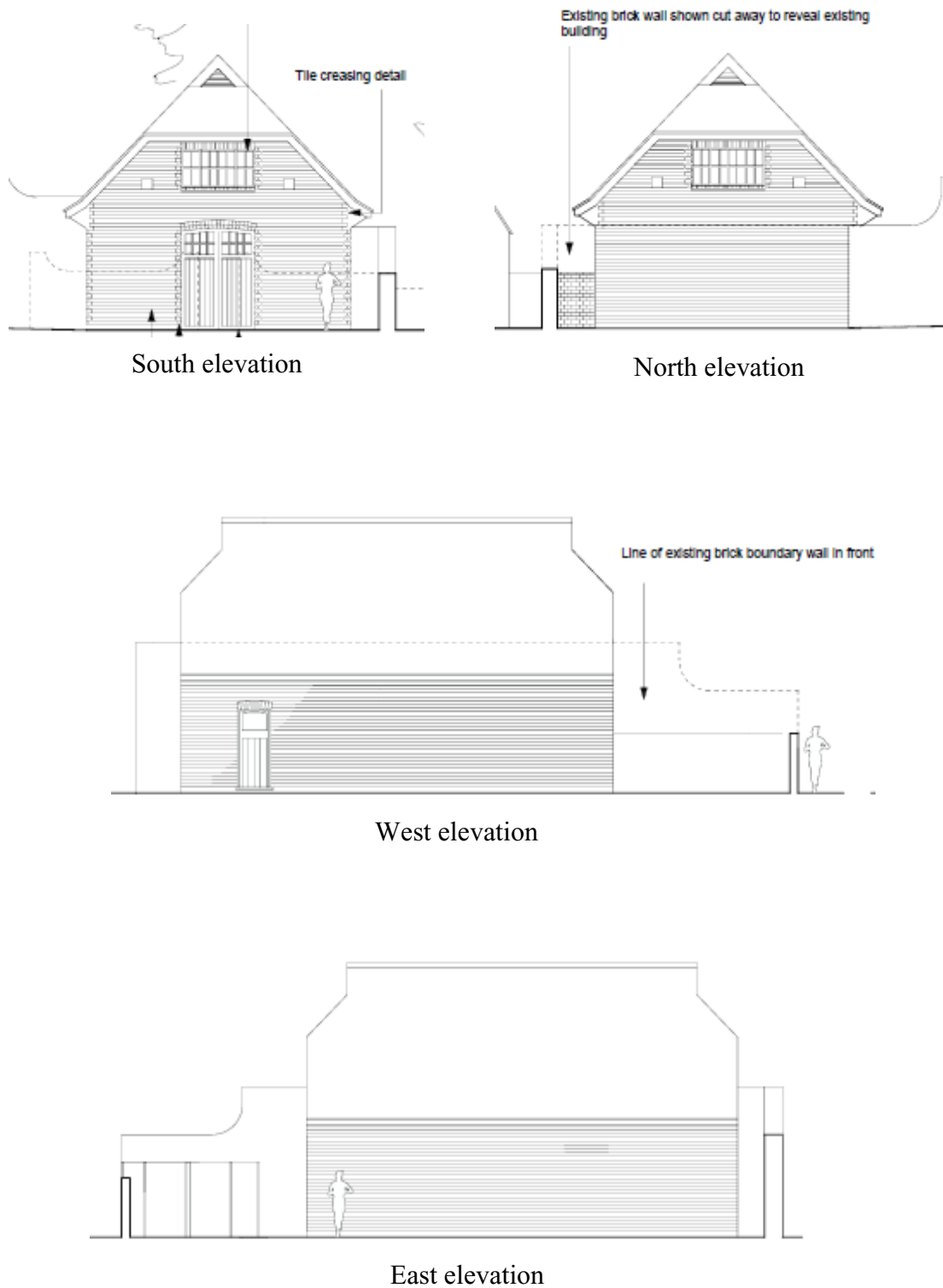


Figure 2: Elevations drawings (survey supplied by architect)

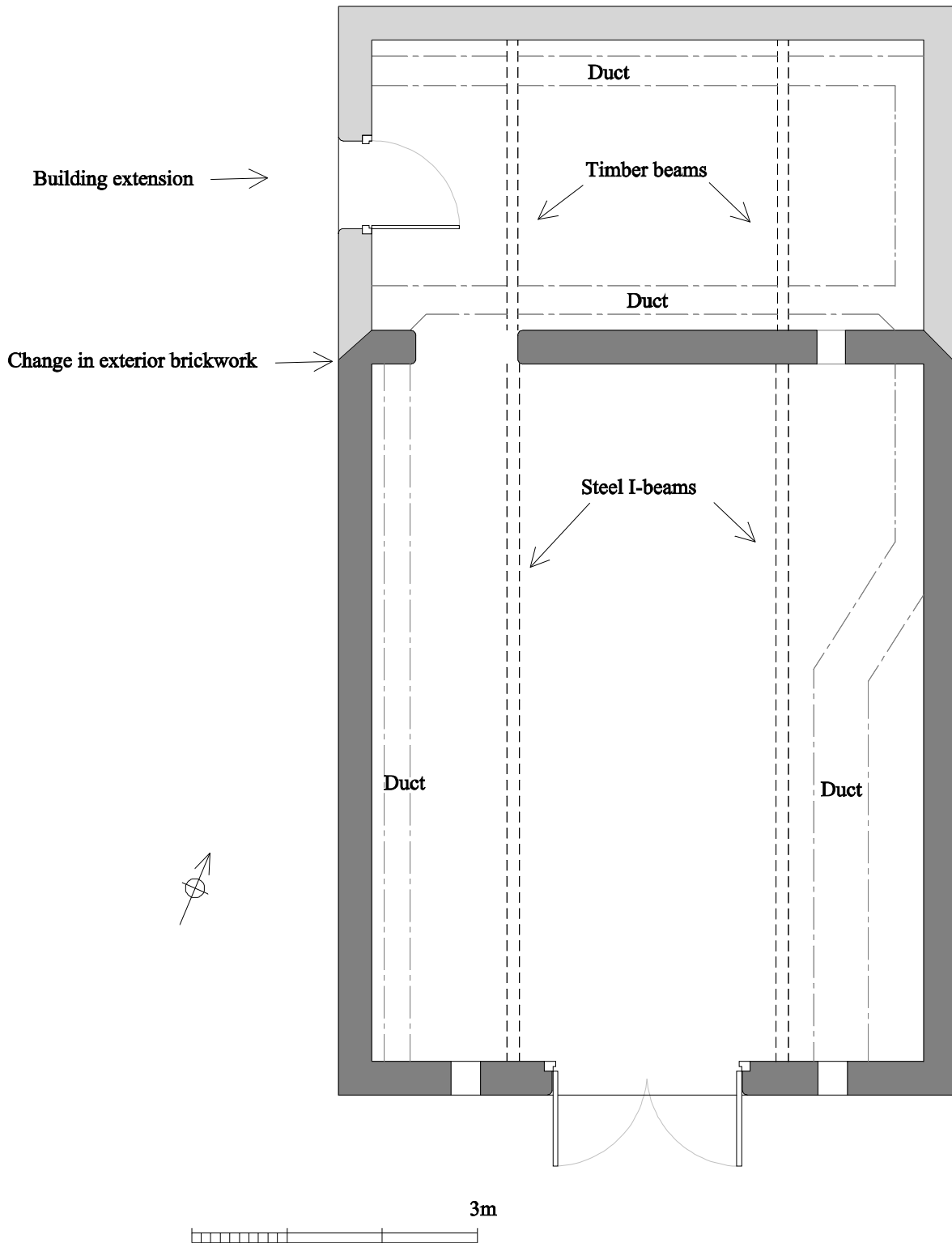


Figure 3: Floor plan

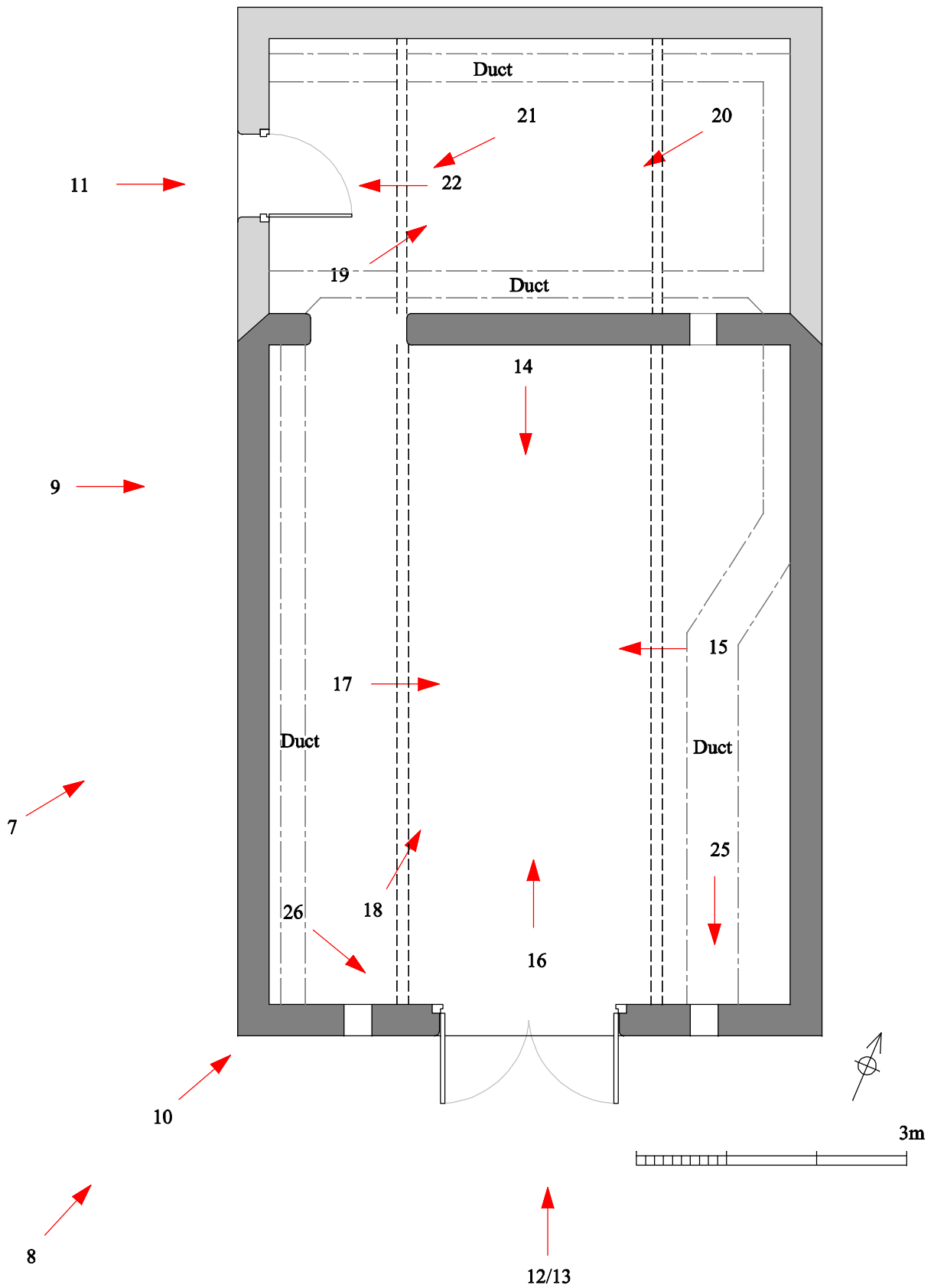
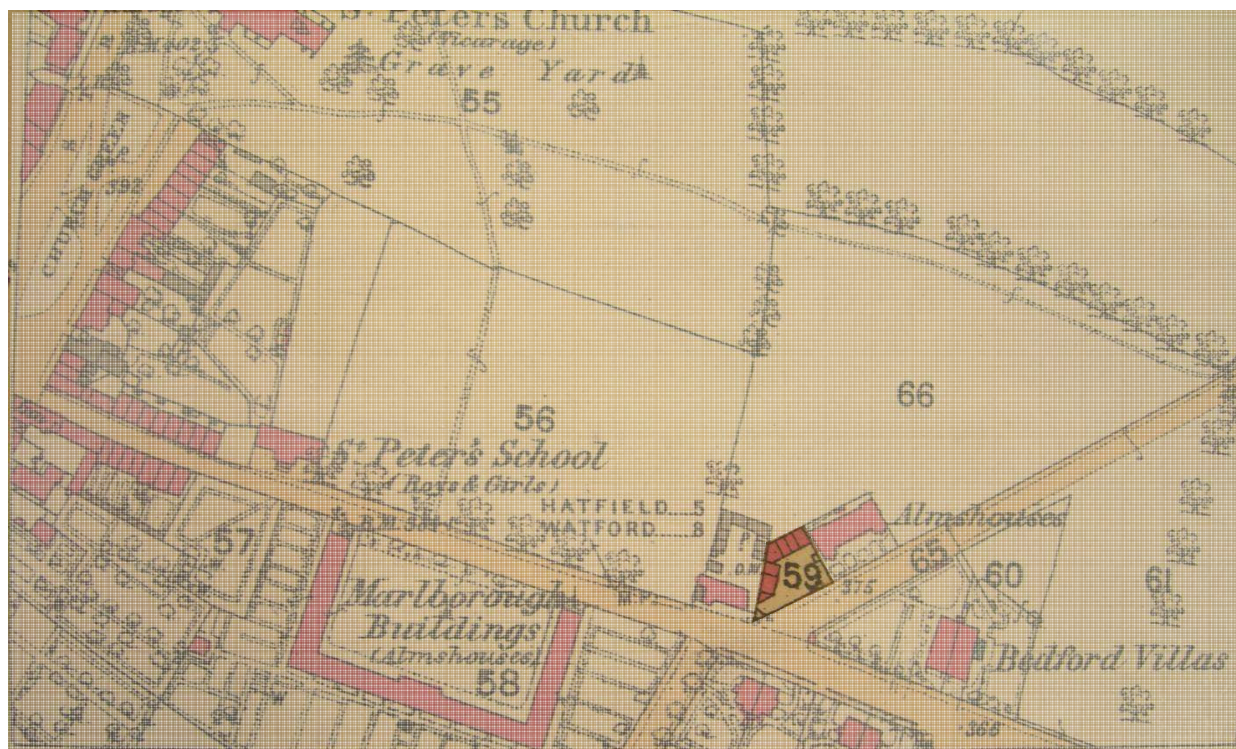


Figure 4: Location of images illustrated in report

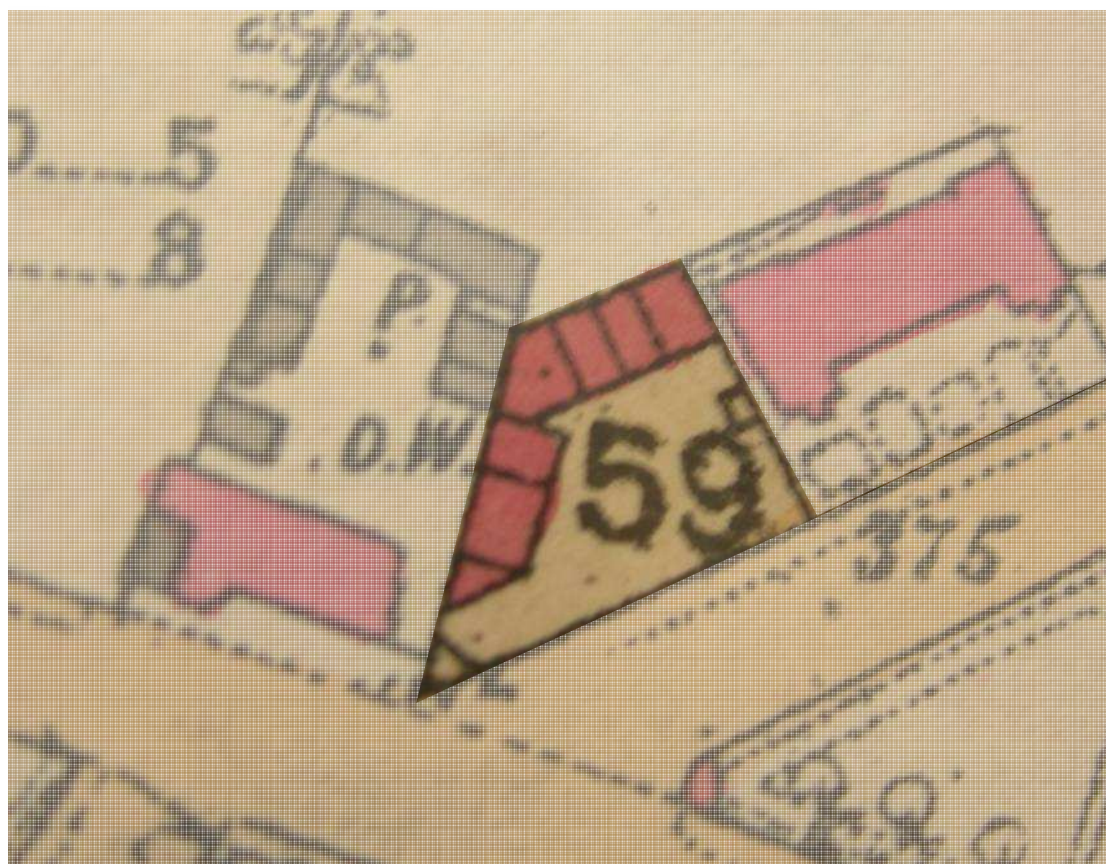




**Image 1: Ordnance Survey map, first edition 1879**

Surveyed 1878, published 1879

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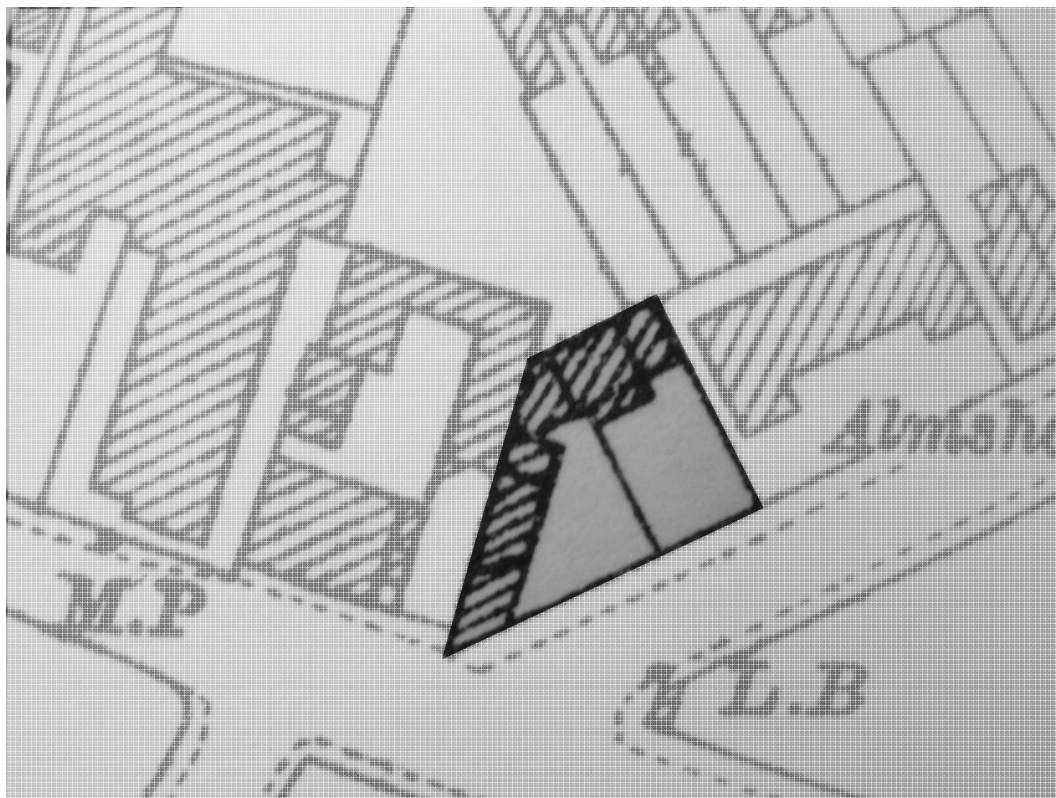


**Image 2: Ordnance Survey map, first edition 1879 (detail)**

Surveyed 1878, published 1879

(Reproduced with the permission of Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies)

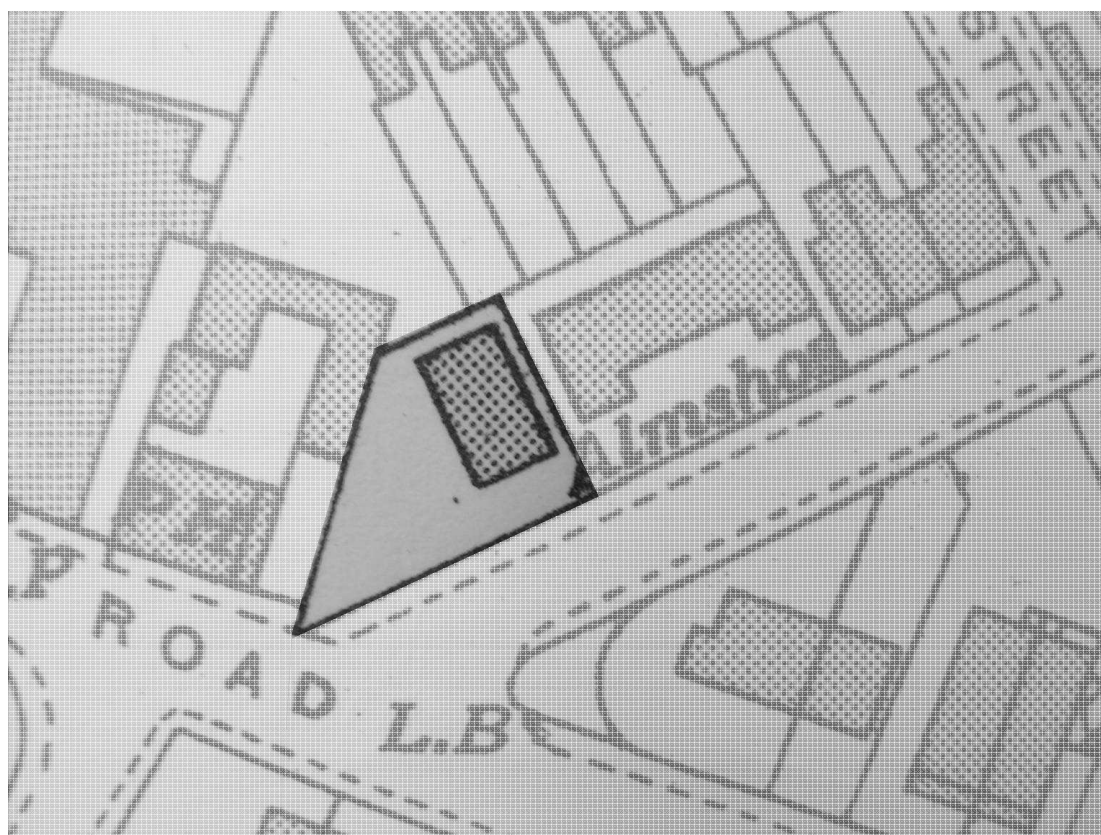




**Image 3: Ordnance Survey map, third edition 1924**

Revised 1922-23, published 1924

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**Image 4: Ordnance Survey map, 1939 revision**

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**Image 5: Substation and nearby buildings**  
Composite panoramic view looking north



**Image 6: View of the substation looking north**



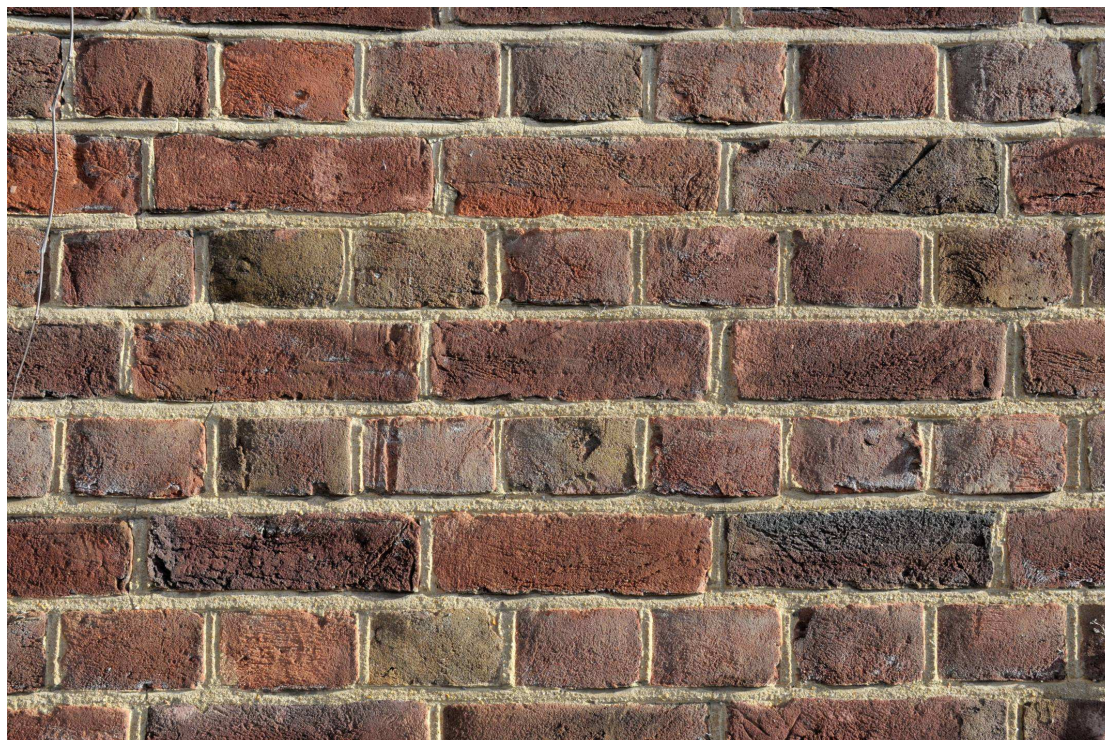


**Image 7: Exterior showing west elevation**  
Facing east, north east (scale 2m)



**Image 8: Exterior showing south and west elevations**  
Facing north east (scale 2m)



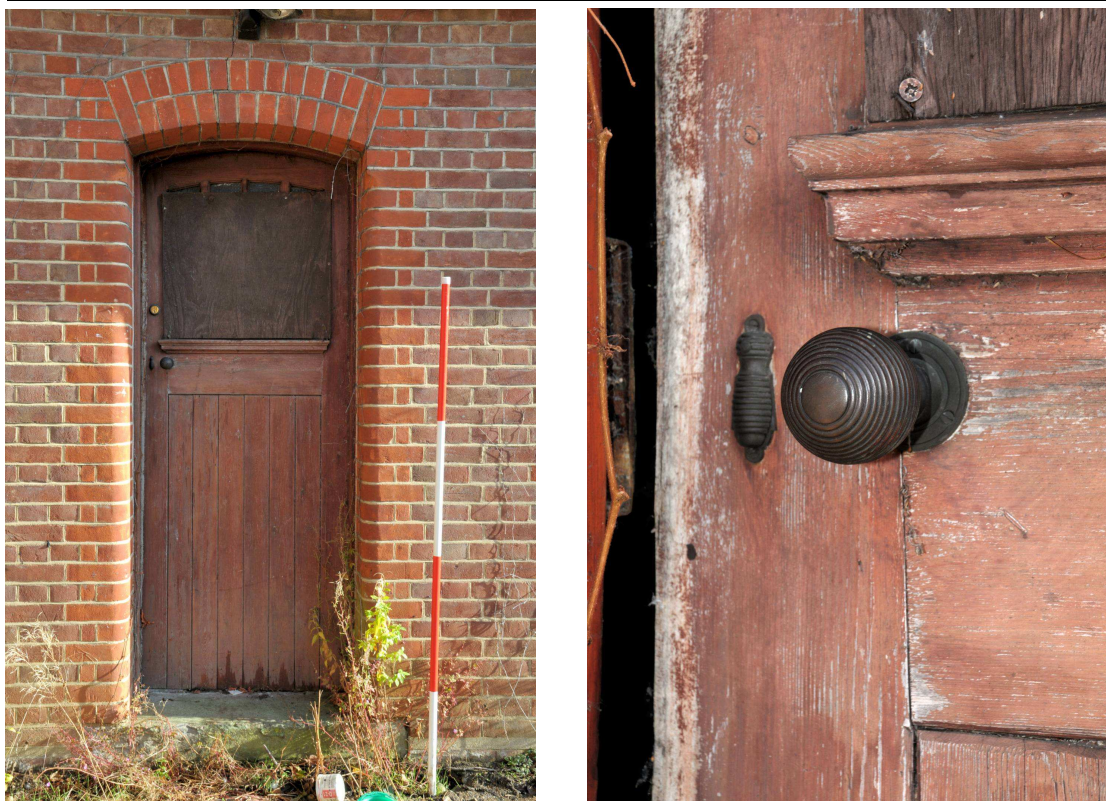


**Image 9: Exterior detail: Brickwork in south elevation**



**Image 10: Exterior detail: Tile corbel and eaves**  
Image shows south west corner of building. View facing north east





**Image 11: Exterior detail: Door at north end of west elevation**  
Left image (scale 2m)  
Right image shows detail of door handle and keyhole cover



**Image 12: Exterior detail: Window in south elevation**





**Image 13: Exterior detail: Door in south elevation**



**Image 14: Interior: South wall of south room  
Facing south (scale 2m)**





**Image 15: Interior: West wall of south room**  
Facing west (scale 2m)



**Image 16: Interior: North wall of south room**  
Facing north (scale 2m)





**Image 17: Interior: East wall of south room**  
Facing east (scale 2m)



**Image 18: Ceiling of south room**  
Facing north, north east





**Image 19: Interior: North and east walls of north room**  
Facing north east (scale 2m)



**Image 20: Interior: South wall of north room**  
Facing south west (2m scale)





**Image 21: Interior: West wall of north room**  
Facing south east (scale 2m)



**Image 22: Interior detail:**  
**Door in west wall of north room**

Facing west (scale 2m)





**Image 23: Interior detail: Light fitting**



**Image 24: Interior detail: Light fitting**  
Top of light carries name ELEC L<sup>td</sup> ST ALBANS (scale 25cm)





**Image 25: Interior detail:  
Electrical equipment.**

Wall mounted equipment in  
the south east corner of main  
room. View facing south.  
(2m scale)



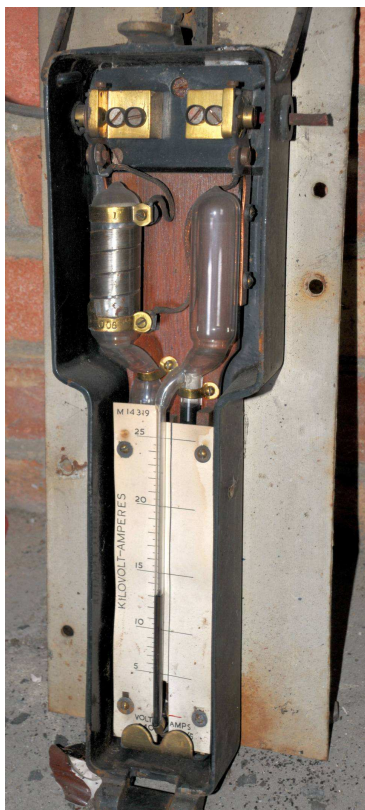
**Image 26: Interior detail: Fittings on south wall of main room**

Shows telephone, board for storing fuse wire and notice.  
The edge of the south door is at the far left hand side of the image.





**Image 27: Collection of ammeters, voltmeters etc**  
(scale 25cm).



**Image 28: Wright's Patent Demand Indicator**  
Shown with cover open at left and closed at right (scale 25cm).



**Image 29: Contact print 1**



Image 30: Contact print 2