

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
MANDEVILLE PRIMARY SCHOOL
MANDEVILLE DRIVE
ST ALBANS
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 1470 7550

on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council



Calli Rouse BA PIFA

October 2009

ASC: 1223/SMS/1



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Site Data

<i>ASC site code:</i>	SMS	<i>Project no:</i>	1223
<i>OASIS ref:</i>		<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	St Albans		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	St Michael		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 1470 7550		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.33772sqm		
<i>Present use:</i>	Primary school		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Redevelopment of school		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	N/a		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	St Albans District Council		
<i>Date of assessment:</i>	12/10/2009		
<i>Client:</i>	Hertfordshire County Council County Hall Hertford SG13 8DN		
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Internal Quality Check

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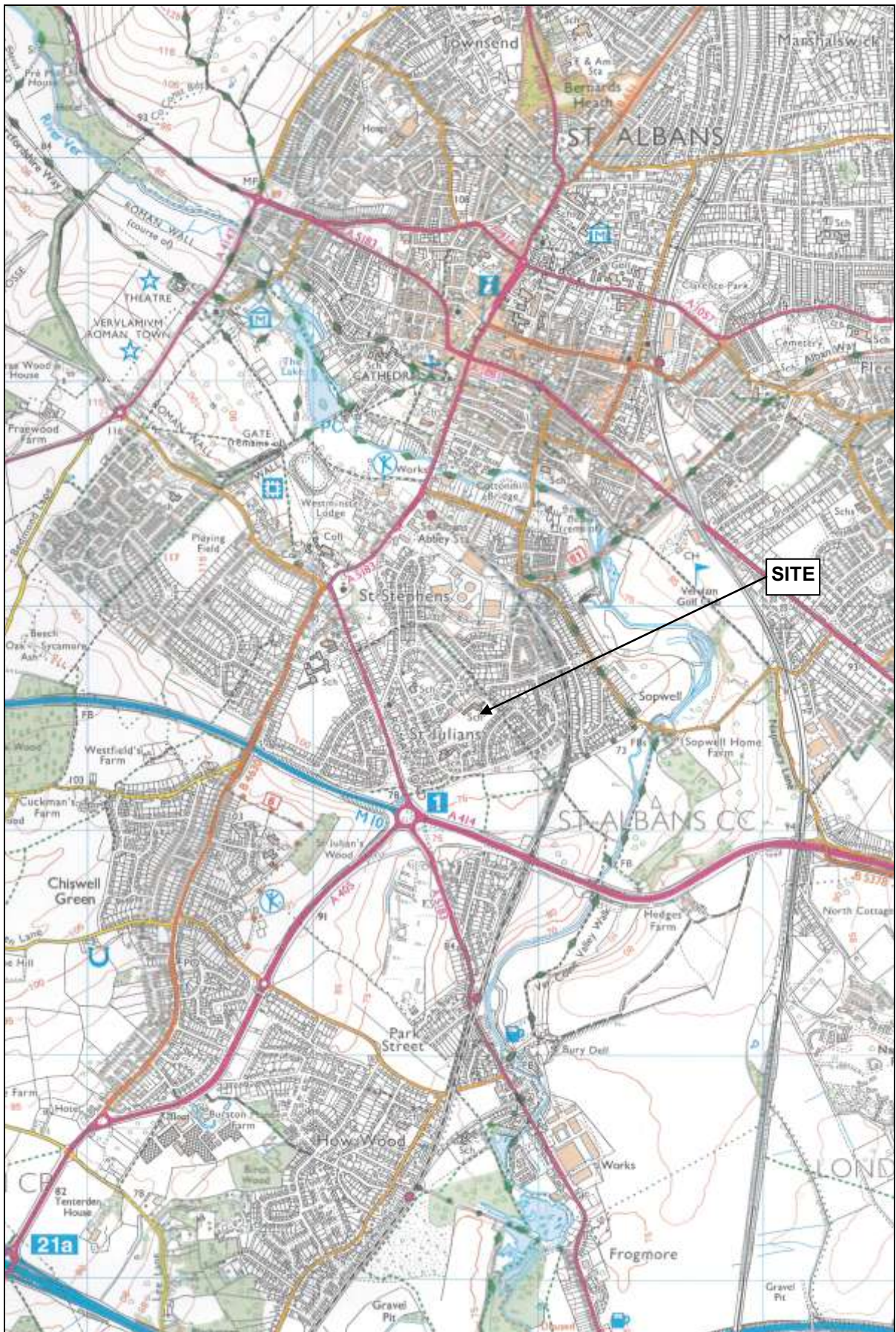


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

During October 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of Mandeville Primary School in St Albans, Hertfordshire, to inform development proposals for the site.

Research revealed that the site is located south of the main focus for archaeological and historical activity in St Albans, and no archaeological sites are known within the site boundaries. Cartographic evidence suggested that the site had been arable fields until the construction of the school in 1951. As a result, it is considered that the northern part of the site, in which the complex of school buildings is situated, has a low potential for the survival of archaeological remains. The southern part of the site, which is dominated by the school playing field, is considered to offer a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains.

1. Introduction

1.1 In September and October 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Mandeville Primary School, Mandeville Drive, St Albans, Hertfordshire, to inform development proposals for the site. The project was commissioned by *Hertfordshire County Council*, and was carried out following discussions with *Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit*, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *St Albans District Council*.

1.2 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.3 *Management*

The assessment was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located within the district and town of St Albans, within the parish of St Michael, at NGR TL 1470 7550 (Fig. 1).

The site comprises an irregular piece of land, to the southwest of Mandeville Drive. The remaining boundaries of the site are formed by residential development. The school buildings are located in the northern part of the site, while the rest is dominated by playing fields and woodland (Fig. 2).

A detailed description of the site appears in Section 4 of this report.

1.4.2 *Geology*

The soils of the area are likely to belong to the *Charity 2 Association*, which comprise *well drained flinty fine silty soils in valley bottoms. Calcareous fine silty soils over chalk or chalk rubble on valley sides, sometimes shallow* (Soil Survey 1983, 571m). The underlying geology comprises recent and Pleistocene Glacial Gravel (with Bunter pebbles), and Palaeocene Upper Chalk (soft white chalk with many flints) (BGS, Sheet 239).

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the part demolition, extension and remodelling of the existing school building (Fig. 3).

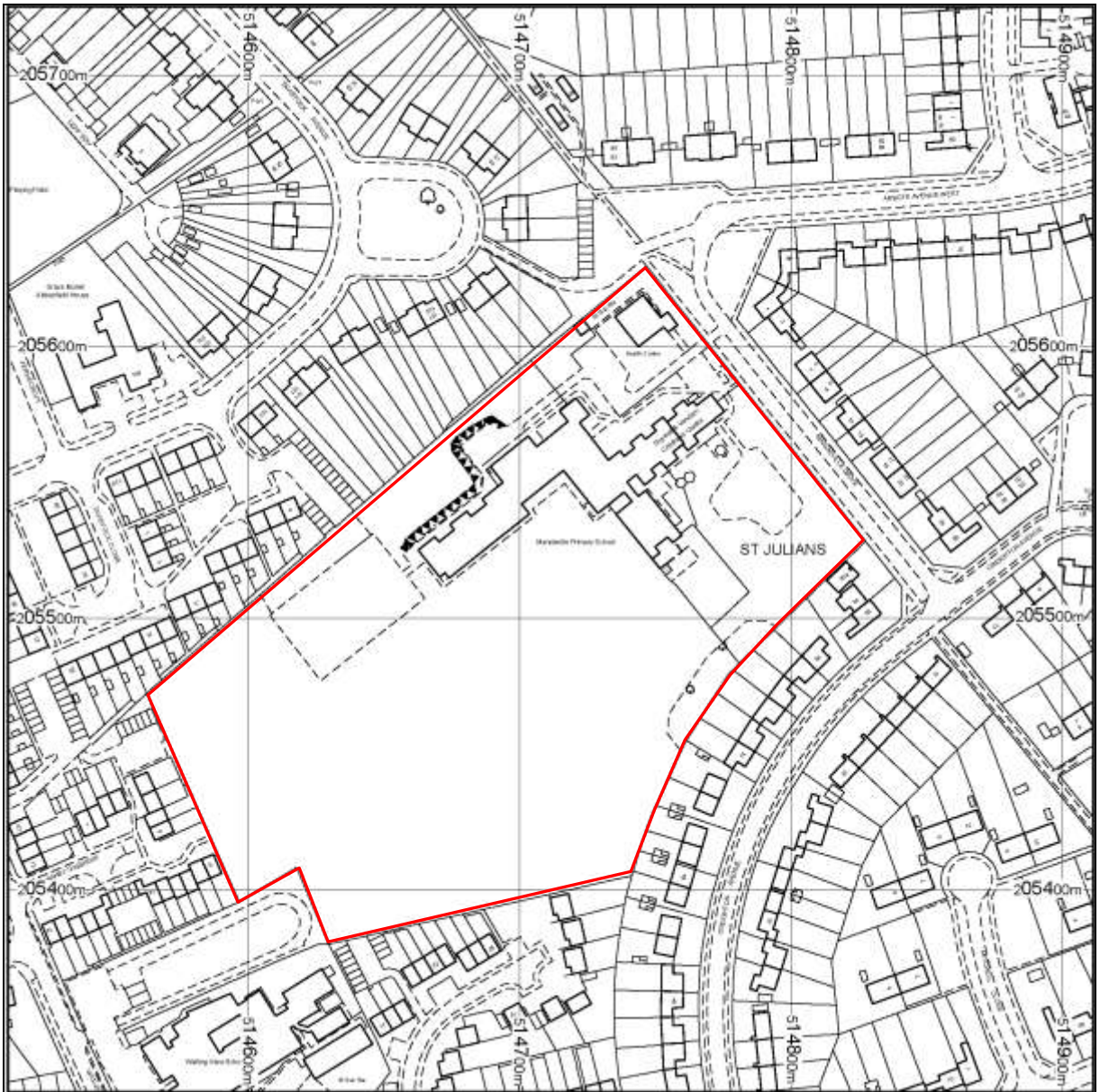


Figure 2: Site location, showing potential for archaeological remains on the site
(scale 1:2,500)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 ‘Archaeological desk-based assessment is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area, consisting of a collation of existing information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resource, in order that appropriate measures might be considered’ (IFA 2000).

2.2 The assessment was carried out according to the brief, and the Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001).

2.3 The following readily available sources of information were consulted for the desk-based assessment:

2.3.1 Archaeological Databases

Archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area. The principal source consulted was the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Hertford. The study area employed in the HER search includes the site itself, and a surrounding study area of approximately 1km radius.

2.3.2 Historic Documents

Documentary research provides an overview of the history of a site and its environs, suggesting the effects of settlement and land-use patterns. The principal source consulted was the Hertfordshire Archives and Library Service (HALS), Hertford.

2.3.3 Cartographic & Pictorial Documents

Old maps and illustrations are normally a very productive area of research. The principal sources consulted was the HALS.

2.3.4 Air Photographs

Given favourable light and crop conditions, air photographs can reveal buried features in the form of crop and soil marks. They can also provide an overview of and more specific information about land use at a given time. The principal source consulted was the HALS.

2.3.5 Geotechnical Information

A description of the topography and solid and surface geology of the site and its environs was compiled, so as to appreciate the potential condition of any archaeological remains, to assess the hydrological conditions, and to appraise the potential for the survival of buried waterlogged archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits.

2.3.6 *Secondary & Statutory Sources*

The principal source consulted was ASC's own library.

2.4 *Walkover Survey*

As part of the assessment a walkover survey of the site was undertaken on 12th October 2009, with the following aims:

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any remains present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.
- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by the AA.

3. Archaeological & Historical Evidence

- 3.1 The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors that are taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs.

The study area lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and the site has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The location of known archaeological and historical sites recorded in the HER is shown in Fig. 3, and details appear in Section 9.

3.2 *Archaeological & Historical Background to the Study Area*

3.2.1 *Prehistoric – Iron Age (before 600BC – AD43)*

A range of flint artefacts have been found in the valley of the river Ver in the St Albans area. The area was of considerable importance during the late Iron Age and a number of major sites of this period are located there. Late Iron Age settlement was dominated by a settlement at Prae Wood c.2km west of the site (Wheeler & Wheeler 1936). Settlement of this period has been found at several locations in this area, for example at Gorhambury (Neal *et al*, 1990). Further evidence of this period has been found north of the river, notably at Folly Lane, where an important Late Iron Age high status burial has been recorded (Niblett 1999).

The Hertfordshire HER records the chance find of a Palaeolithic flint scraper c.0.7km to the southwest of the development site (HER594). A collection of Bronze Age flint implements, including a large and misshapen barbed and tanged arrowhead, were found c.0.5km to the southeast of the site (HER4549). A collection of Palaeolithic tools, including two axes, were discovered c.0.6km to the southeast of the development site (HER592). An assemblage of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements, including fourteen scrapers and three knives, were found c.0.9km to the southeast of the development site (HER4548).

Later prehistoric sites recorded in the HER include a bronze Carthaginian coin (HER4883), found c.0.75km to the north west of Mandeville School, and a late Iron Age to Roman ditch identified during driveway renewal works on King Harry Lane (HER14685), c.0.8km to the north of the development site.

3.2.2 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

Following the Roman conquest there was a shift in settlement, and an important Roman city, known as *Verulamium*, was laid out on the south side of the river Ver. It developed into the third largest city in Roman Britain and is now a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Niblett 2001; Wheeler & Wheeler 1936). The development site is located c.2km to the southeast of the Roman city. Communications in the area were dominated by a major Roman road, now known as *Watling Street*, which lead from *Londinium* (London) to the south gate of the Roman city (HER4167, HER14339).

The early phase of buildings in the town was constructed of timber, and many were destroyed during the Boudiccan Revolt in AD 60-61 (Frere 1972). The town was subsequently rebuilt and expanded, and was later encircled by gated walls (Niblett 2001). St Alban, the first British Christian martyr, was executed in AD 209 within the city walls (Niblett 2001, 137-139).

A number of cemeteries are recorded outside the city walls notably on King Harry Lane to the south west of the city (Stead & Rigby 1989). Further burials are recorded on the east side of the city, c.0.4-0.5km northeast of the development site (Anthony 1968, 9-50).

Verulamium began to decline after the departure of the Roman Army with many of its buildings falling into disuse and by the 5th century much of the population had relocated (Niblett 2001, 127-146).

There is a cluster of HER sites dating to the Roman period located c.0.8km to the north west of the development site. Close to Watling Street is the site of St Stephen's Roman cemetery (HER4704). The cemetery contained mainly cremation burials, although some inhumation burials were present. The majority of the burials date to the 1st and 2nd centuries. A further cremation cemetery is located close by, on the eastern side of Watling Street (HER6580). Partial excavation of this site in the mid 1980s uncovered evidence for at least two phases, and indicated that this cemetery, like that of St Stephen's, was in use during the 1st and 2nd centuries. A watching brief carried out at 6a King Harry Lane revealed a mortar bonded tile and flint base or structure, possibly the support for a structure containing funerary urns (HER12135). A ditch containing pottery from the late 2nd to early 3rd centuries was uncovered during excavations at Watford Road (HER14686), as well as a cremation (HER14687) and a pit (HER14688).

A series of earthworks (HER657) and a trackway (HER9531) have been identified in St Julian's Wood, c.0.7-0.8km to the south west of Mandeville School. Both are undated, but have been interpreted by some as having Roman origins.

3.2.3 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The focus of the settlement at St Albans shifted to the north side of the river during the Saxon period, where a new site known as Kingsbury developed (Niblett 2001, Fig. 75). King Offa of Mercia founded an Abbey dedicated to the martyred Christian St Alban and the present cathedral, which lies c.1.2km north of the development site, occupies the site of the Saxon abbey. A market was established in the town during the 10th century.

St Stephen's church (HER4080), located c.0.7km to the northwest of Mandeville School, was founded in c.950AD by Abbot Ulsinus, and re-consecrated by Bishop Gilbert of Limerick in c.1115. Although heavily restored in the 19th century, it was probably first built in masonry in the 11th century. Excavations within the churchyard (HER14158) uncovered mostly

15th century burials, with one possible 10th century burial under a footing. It is likely that continued use of the graveyard over many centuries has destroyed any earlier layers.

3.2.4 *Medieval (1066-1500)*

St Albans is mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086) when the abbot was the principal landholder (Williams & Martin 2002, 377). The town developed considerably during the medieval period, when settlement became focused around the abbey and its precinct. The line of the medieval town boundary is located c.0.8km to the north of Mandeville School (HER14638).

Founded in 1140 by Geoffrey de Gorham, the Priory of St Mary, a house of Benedictine nuns dependent on St Albans Abbey was located c.0.8km north-north east of the development site (HER4086). It was suppressed in 1537, and the land was granted to Sir Richard Lee in 1540, who appears to have demolished the Priory buildings soon after and used some of the remains to build Sopwell House (HER59, see below). Excavations in the mid 1960s uncovered floors, foundations and other evidence, indicating a standard Benedictine layout, dating to the 14th century. Remains interpreted as a 12th century church have also been discovered at the site. The remains of an oval fishpond with a partial timber revetment are also recorded close to the site of the nunnery (HER14594).

Sopwell Mill is located c.0.8km to the northeast of the development site (HER5765). A mill is recorded on this site as early as the twelfth century, when it was named as one of the mills providing eels from the millpond to the abbey kitchens. Close by, ten sherds of pottery dating from the 12th to 16th centuries were found at the edge of the artificial lake at Verulam Angling Club (HER9895).

Located c.0.4km to the west of Mandeville School is the site of a medieval monastic grange barn, probably erected in the 1390s by John de la Moot, abbot of St Albans (HER2025). The barn was dismantled in 1962, and the timbers eventually given to the Chiltern Open Air Museum for re-erection at some future date. Close by, on the eastern side of Watling Street, is the site of the Hospital of St Julian, an early 12th century leper hospital for men (HER2026). Dissolved in 1505 and annexed to the Abbey, the land was then granted to Sir Richard Lee in 1545. It remained in the Lee family until 1649, when it passed to John Ellis, who demolished what remained of the hospital buildings and built a house for himself on the site.

3.2.5 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

Sopwell House (HER59) was built by Sir Richard Lee between 1540 and 1570, on the site of, and using remains from, Sopwell Nunnery (HER4086). Lee went on to begin construction on a second house, close to the first, which remained unfinished at the time of his death in 1570 (HER14604). Both sets of ruins are located c.0.9km to the northeast of the development site.

Located *c.*0.9km to the east of Mandeville School is New Barnes Mill (HER5805). There has been a mill on the site since at least 1754, although it was largely re-built *c.*1890.

The former St Albans sewage works were located *c.*0.6km to the south of the development site (HER7084). Opened in 1881 by the St Albans Corporation, it has now been demolished and the site is now a caravan park. Located *c.*0.6km to the north of the site is the St Albans gasworks (HER5847), set up in 1826. The original gas house is located a further *c.*0.25km to the north west of the current gas works (HER7068).

HER 9499 records the site of a late 16th century country house, one of several built in the vicinity of St Albans following the sale of abbey land after the Dissolution in the 1530s. New Barnes or Sopwell House was located *c.*0.9km to the east of the development site, and was likely rebuilt in two phases, with at least one phase by Edward Strong, master mason at St Paul's Cathedral and Blenheim Palace. It has now been converted to a hotel, and little remains of the original building.

A Reading-St Albans cast iron turnpike marker, dating to *c.*1822 was located *c.*0.75km to the north west of the development site (HER5023). It had been destroyed by 1994. Abbey Station, opened in 1858, is located *c.*0.85km to the north of Mandeville School (HER5467). This was the terminus of the branch line from Watford Junction, and also served as a junction with the Hatfield-St Albans branch of the Great Northern Railway between 1865 and 1951.

Located *c.*0.55km to the north west of Mandeville School is a chalk mine (HER9663). The mine comprised a circular shaft, *c.*6m deep, with five tunnels leading off from the base. It was filled in during the late 1960s. *C.*0.2km further north west is a clay pit (HER14332), part of which was exposed during an evaluation.

Westminster Lodge (HER13605) is a large house, built *c.*1870 for Isaac Newton Edwards, the Borough Treasurer. Situated within landscaped grounds, it originally had 13 bathrooms and 2 bathrooms. It also had an associated entrance lodge, stables and coach house, all of which survive. The house and grounds have now been converted in to private dwellings. An evaluation within the grounds of the house recovered sherds of 18th – 19th century pottery, as well as brick fragments, glass and clay pipes (HER11443).

3.2.6 *Modern (1900-present)*

The city of St Albans has expanded during the modern period, with residential development dominating the area to the south of the main city (Figs. 1, 2&7).

3.3 ***The Known Archaeology & History of the Site***

3.3.1 *Prehistoric (before 600BC – AD43)*

There is no record of human activity within the boundaries of the site during the prehistoric to Iron Age periods.

3.3.2 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

Although the area around St Albans was significant during the Roman period, there is no evidence to suggest that the site was utilised at this time.

3.3.3 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

There is no evidence to suggest that the development site was occupied or exploited by humans during the Saxon period.

3.3.4 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

Settlement at St Albans during this period was focussed c.1km to the north of Mandeville School. There is currently no evidence to suggest the site was settled during this period, though it may have been used for agricultural purposes.

3.3.5 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

The earliest map to show the site in detail is the St Albans St Stephens Tithe Map, which dates to 1838 (Fig. 4). It shows the site as open fields, owned by the Earl of Verulam, and occupied by Richard Pocock. The field is named Great Sopwell Wood, and is listed as arable land. Sixty years on, the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 shows little change to the site (Fig. 5).

3.3.6 *Modern* (1900-present)

A local resident recalls a World War II gun emplacement in the eastern corner of the site, although no documentary evidence has been found to support this theory. The site remained open fields (Figs. 6&7) until 1951, when Mandeville School was constructed in the northern part of the site, and the southern part of the site became playing fields.

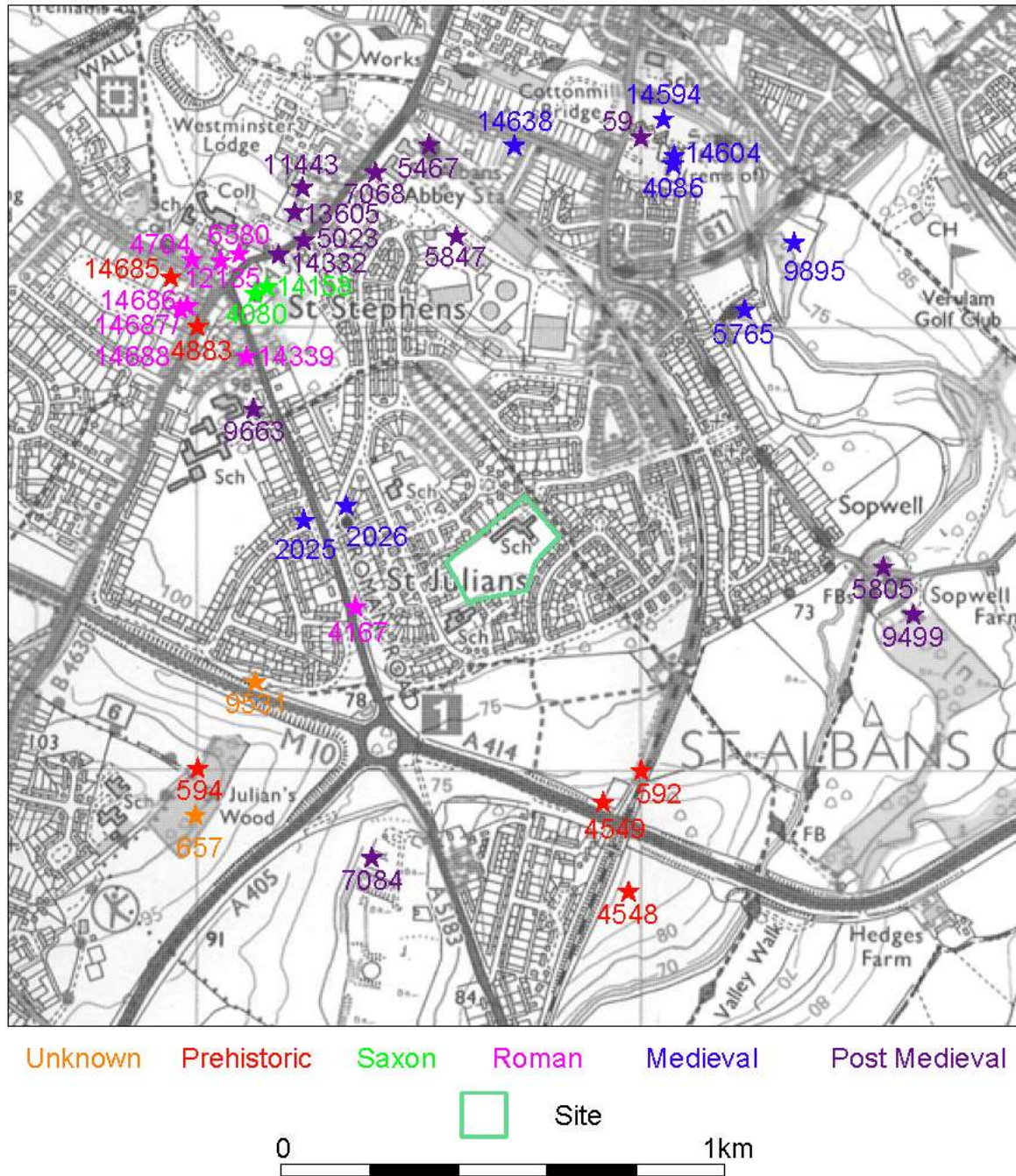


Figure 3: Archaeological sites in the Hertfordshire HER



Figure 4: Extract from the St Albans St Stephens Tithe map, 1838 (*not to scale*)

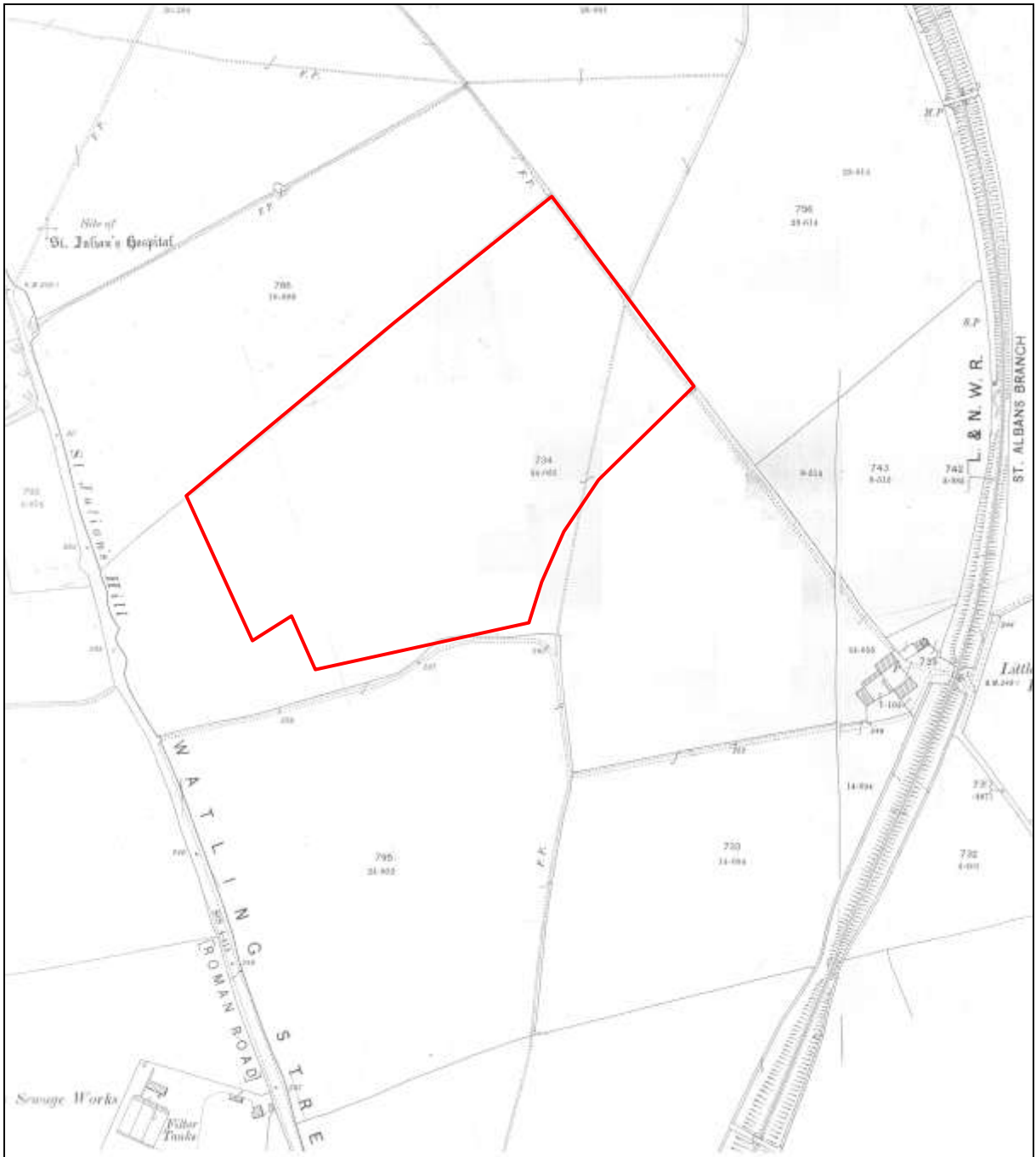


Figure 5: Extract from the 25 inch First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1898 (*not to scale*)

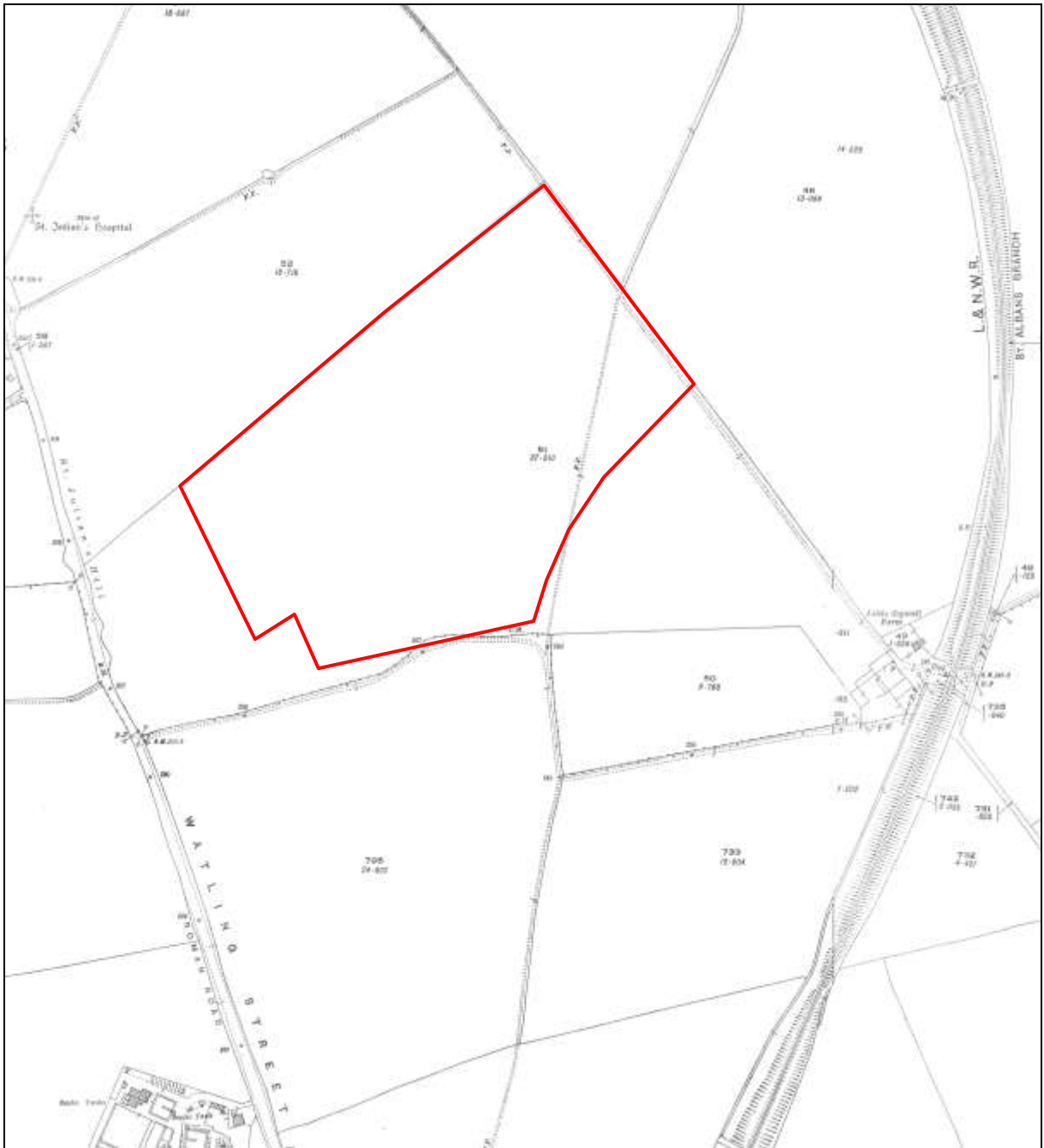


Figure 6: Extract from the 25 inch Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1924 (*not to scale*)

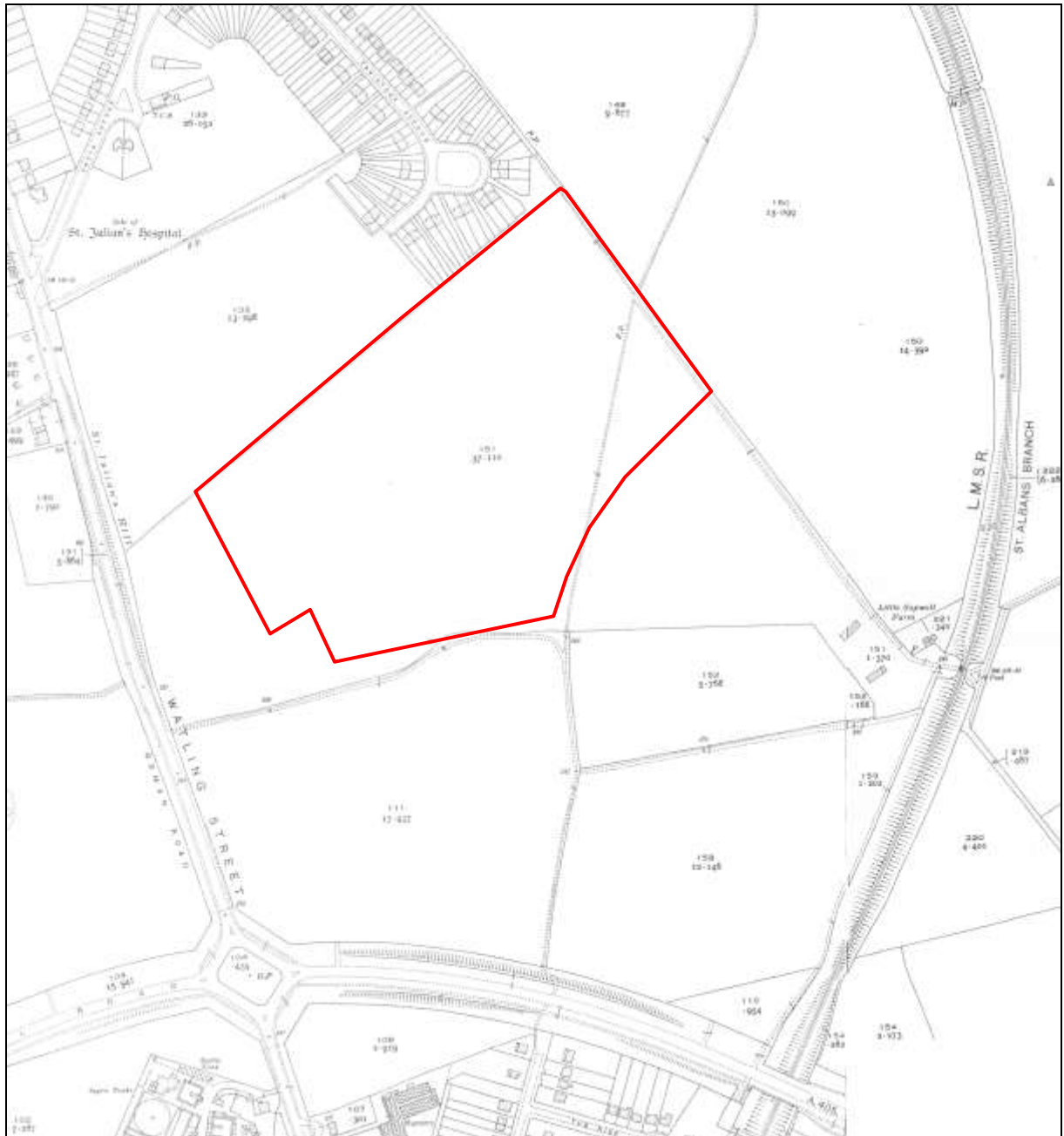


Figure 7: Extract from the 25 inch Third Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1937 (*not to scale*)

4. Walkover Survey

4.1 *Extent, Access & Present Use*

Access to the site is from Mandeville Drive (Plate 1), which forms the north eastern boundary of the site. The northern half of the development site is currently occupied by school buildings and tarmac play areas (Plates 1-4,10). The southern half of the site is dominated by the school playing field, with areas of trees and scrubland along the southern edges (Plates 5-9).

4.2 *Buildings*

The school complex comprises largely single storey buildings with large windows (Plates 1,2,10).

4.3 *Services*

The school will have a full range of buried services, most likely entering the site from Mandeville Drive. No service plans were made available for this assessment.



Plate 1: Main entrance, looking south west



Plate 2: School complex, showing terracing, looking north east



Plate 3: View along north western site boundary, looking south west



Plate 4: View across playing field, looking south west



Plate 5: General view across playing field, looking south east



Plate 6: Area of scrubland in west corner of site, looking north west



Plate 7: Area of scrub and trees in south west corner, looking south



Plate 8: View along southern boundary, looking east



Plate 9: School complex, looking north



Plate 10: School complex, looking north west

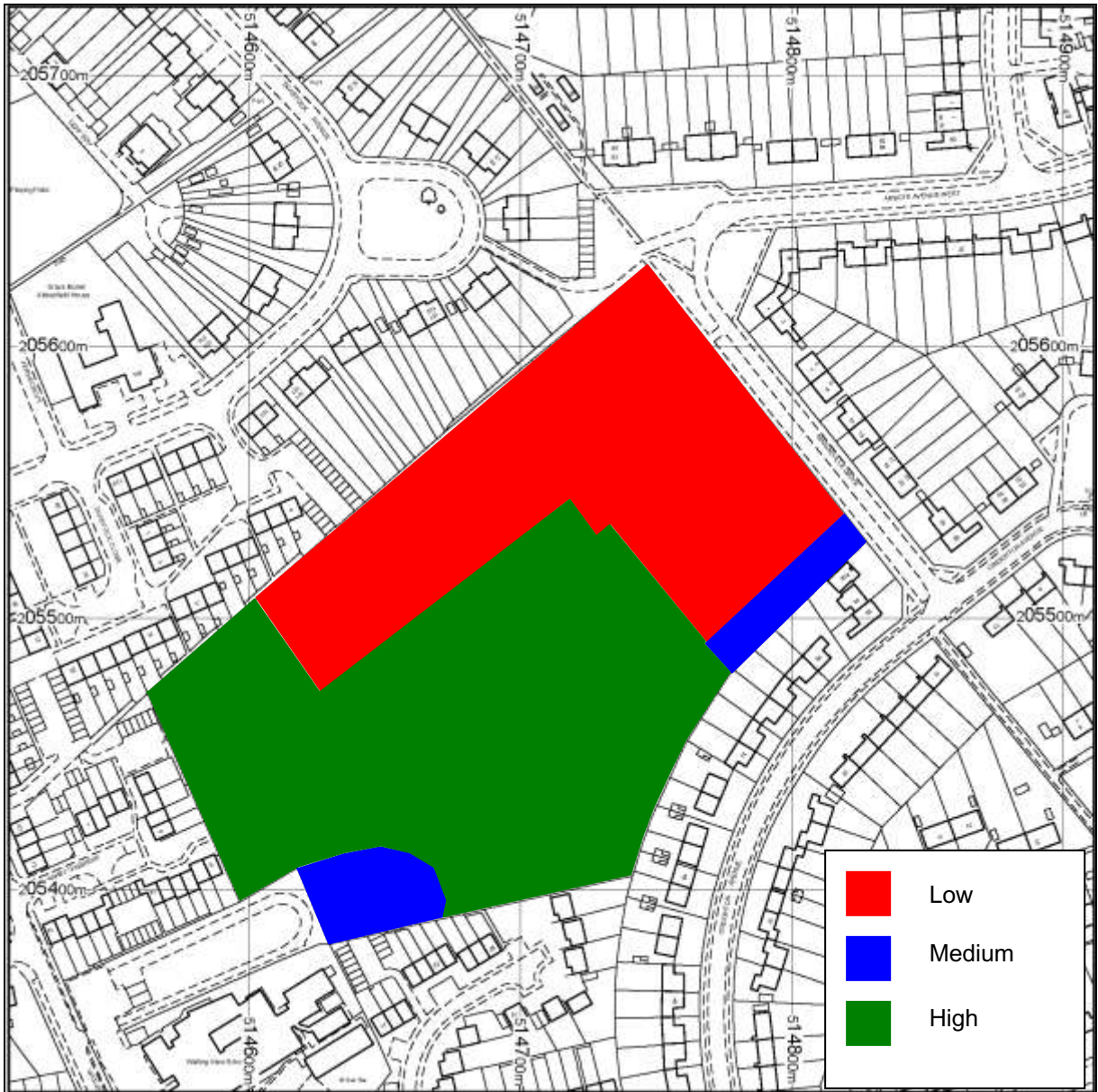


Figure 8: Potential for archaeological remains on the site (scale 1:2,500)

5. Statutory Constraints on Development

5.1 A range of planning constraints are in place in the area of the site. These constraints relate both to the area as a whole, and to individual buildings and sites. These constraints are taken into consideration when assessing the implications of planning and other proposals made to the local authority and to other local and national bodies.

5.2 *Conservation Areas*

The development site does not fall within any Conservation Areas. The St Albans Conservation Area is located c.0.45km to the north of the development site.

5.3 *Areas of Archaeological Significance*

Mandeville School is not situated within an Area of Archaeological Significance.

5.4 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the site boundaries.

5.5 *Listed Buildings*

There are no Listed Buildings within the site boundaries.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The records held in the Hertfordshire HER show a concentration of sites to the north of the site, particularly to the northwest. This is unsurprising, as the early focus for settlement at St Albans was to the north of the site, closer to the river Ver. The closest record to the site is that of the 12th century leper hospital of St Julian (HER2026). Such an establishment would have been located well away from the town, reiterating the fact that the site was away from the main settlement of St Albans.

The majority of the Prehistoric sites recorded in the HER (HER592,594,4548,4549) which consist of chance finds of flint implements, are located to the south of the development site. However, these finds do not constitute enough evidence to suggest that there was any settlement in the area during the Prehistoric period.

There is a noticeable dearth of archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the site. This could be because there is no archaeology present in the area, but it is equally possible that there was simply no archaeological work carried out as the area was developed.

6.2 *Archaeological Potential of the Site*

The potential for the survival of archaeological remains varies across the site. The northern part of the site has been subjected to terracing during the construction of the school buildings. As a result, it is thought that there is limited potential for the survival of archaeological remains in this area.

The southern part of the site is largely covered by the school playing field. Cartographic evidence implies that this area has remained largely untouched since the early part of the 19th century, and is likely to have been farmland until the construction of the school in 1951. This area of the site is judged to have a high potential for the survival of archaeological remains from the Prehistoric period through to the medieval period. As the site is located well away from the main settlement area of St Albans, it is more likely that any remains present will be associated with agricultural processes than settlement

- 6.3 The framework for the management of archaeological issues in the planning system is currently set out in the document PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning*. Decisions relating to archaeological matters within the area of the site are taken by the local planning authority, acting on the advice of AA.

7. Acknowledgements

ASC is grateful to *Hertfordshire County Council* for commissioning and funding this assessment. Thanks are also due to Dr Isobel Thompson of the Hertfordshire Sites & Monuments Record for providing access to the HER data. The assistance of the staff of HALS is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Liz Allpress and Jenny Huggard at Mandeville School for their assistance.

The research for the assessment, and the walkover survey, were undertaken for ASC Ltd by Calli Rouse BA PIFA. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

8. Sites & Monuments Data

Sites listed below are those within the study area, *i.e.* 1km

HER no	NGR	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
59	TL 150 064	Post medieval	Monument	Ruins of Sopwell House	c.900
592	TL 15 05	Palaeolithic	Findspot	Palaeolithic stone tools	c.500
594	TL 14 05	Palaeolithic	Findspot	Palaeolithic scraper	c.700
657	TL 1400 0490	Unknown	Monument	Earthworks – bank and ditch	c.800
2025	TL 1422 0555	Medieval	Listed Building	Medieval monastic grange barn	c.400
2026	TL 14334 05589	Medieval	Hospital	St Julian's hospital – 12 th century leper hospital for men	c.300
4080	TL 1413 0608	Late Saxon – medieval	Church	St Stephen's Church	c.750
4086	TL 1507 0638	Medieval	Monument	Site of Sopwell Nunnery	c.800
4167	TL 14352 05365	Roman	Road	Watling Street, south from Verulamium	c.200
4548	TL 1497 0473	Mesolithic – Neolithic	Findspot	Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements	c.700
4549	TL 1409 0490	Bronze Age	Findspot	Bronze Age flint implements	c.500
4704	TL 1399 0615	Roman	Cemetery	Cemetery containing mainly cremation burials	c.900
4883	TL 14 06	Late Iron Age – Early Roman	Findspot	Bronze coin of Carthage	c.800
5023	TL 1424 0618	Post medieval	Milepost	Site of milestone	c.750
5467	TL 1454 0639	Post medieval	Railway Station	Abbey Station	c.850
5765	TL 1524 0605	Medieval	Mill	Sopwell Mill	c.650
5805	TL 1554 0547	Post medieval	Mill	New Barnes Mill	c.750
5847	TL 146 062	Post medieval	Gas works	Site of St Albans Gas Works	c.600
6580	TL 1409 0614	Roman	Cemetery	Cremation cemetery	c.850
7068	TL 1440 0635	Post medieval	Gas works	Site of a gas house and premises	c.800
7084	TL 1442 0479	Post medieval	Sewage works	Site of a sewage works	c.600
9499	TL 1562 0534	Post medieval	Country house	New Barnes or Sopwell House	c.850
9531	TL 14128 05146	Unknown	Road	Trackway of unknown date	c.500
9663	TL 1414 0580	Post medieval	Quarry	Chalk mine	c.600
9895	TL 1533 0619	Medieval	Findspot	Pottery	c.850
11443	TL 1424 0631	Post medieval	Findspot	Pottery	c.900
12135	TL 1403 0612	Roman	Structure	A mortar bonded tile and flint base or structure.	c.850
13605	TL 14237 06276	Post medieval	Country house	Large house built c1870 for Isaac Newton Edwards	c.850
14158	TL 14134 06085	Mid Saxon – Post medieval	Cemetery	Graveyard around the medieval church of St Stephen	c.750

14332	TL 14208 06132	Unknown – Post medieval	Quarry	Clay workings at top of St Stephen's Hill	c.750
14339	TL 1414 0591	Roman	Road	Watling Street south-east of the London Gate	c.650
14594	TL 15025 06446	Medieval	Fishpond	Sopwell Nunnery fishpond	c.900
14603	TL 15082 06363	Post medieval	House	Sir Richard Lee's first house on the site of Sopwell nunnery	c.900
14604	TL 15081 06368	Post medieval	House	Sir Richard Lee's second house at Sopwell	c.900
14611	TL 15081 06360	Medieval – Post medieval	Nunnery	Site of Sopwell Nunnery	c.900
14638	TL 1471 0641	Medieval	Town defences?	Medieval borough boundary	c.800
14685	TL 1398 0611	Late Iron Age – Roman	Ditch	Late Iron Age to Roman ditch	c.900
14686	TL 13998 06053	Late Iron Age – Roman	Ditch	Late Iron Age to Roman ditch	c.850
14687	TL 13998 06053	Late Iron Age – Roman	Cremation	Cremation pit	c.850
14688	TL 13998 06053	Late Iron Age – Roman	Pit	Pit	c.850

9. References

Standards & Specifications

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IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

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10. Cartographic Sources

The following maps and plans were consulted in the course of this assessment:

Date	Reference	Description
1838	DP94/27/2	St Albans St Stephens Tithe map
1898	XXXIV.15	First Edition Ordnance Survey map
1898	XXXIV.16	First Edition Ordnance Survey map
1924	XXXIV.15	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map
1924	XXXIV.16	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map
1937	XXXIV.15	Third Edition Ordnance Survey map
1937	XXXIV.16	Third Edition Ordnance Survey map