

Wessex Archaeology

Land West of Radlett Aerodrome Frogmore, St Albans

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

Ref: 55320.01

March 2004

**LAND TO THE WEST OF RADLETT AERODROME,
FROGMORE, ST ALBANS**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology (London) was commissioned by Environ UK to undertake an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment on a parcel of land extending to some 3 hectares to the west of Radlett Aerodrome, Frogmore, St Albans (centred on NGR 515156 203580).

The objective of the Study was to ascertain the nature and extent, as far as reasonable and practicable, of any known or potential archaeological resource within the Site and surrounding Study Area sufficient to set the Site in its wider context.

The Site is located in an area where prehistoric activity is evident through the discovery of early prehistoric flint work and later prehistoric evidence for occupation.

The Site is located due east of the Roman road known as Watling Street and is situated between the Roman settlements of Verulanium (St Albans) to the north and Sullonicae (Brockley Hill) to the south. Settlement and related burial evidence of this period within the Study Area relates to the site of the Park Street villa c.600m southwest of the Site.

There are no known Anglo-Saxon archaeological remains within the Study Area and it is likely that through to the Medieval period the Site was largely rural in character. This agricultural landscape continued into the Post-medieval period with a few properties developing along the road by the western boundary of the Site as shown on the 1838 Tithe Map. It was not until 1930 that the landuse significantly changed when Handley Page acquired the Site and developed it as part of their principal factory for aeroplane manufacture.

The Site's archaeological potential must be considered in conjunction with site conditions that might affect its survival. Two warehouse structures, the Flight Test Hangar (to the north) and the Ministry of Aircraft Production type B1 hangar (to the south) and connecting hardstanding presently occupy the Site. Within this footprint, potential archaeological deposits have been part truncated as shown by a geotechnical report. The report does however still show that brickearth deposits survive on the Site. Such deposits may contain archaeological potential principally from the later prehistoric and Roman period.

Acknowledgements

This Desk Based Assessment was commissioned by Environ UK Limited. Wessex Archaeology would like to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of Alison Tinniswood (Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record). The author would like to express appreciation for the assistance of staff at the Hertfordshire Local Studies Library and Archive centre and at the Guildhall Library, London.

Lawrence Pontin (Senior Manager) managed the project. This report was researched and written by Gail Mabbott (Project Supervisor); Marie Leverett prepared the illustrations.

**LAND TO THE WEST OF RADLETT AERODROME,
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Environ UK commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake a Desk-based Assessment of land to the west of Radlett Aerodrome, Frogmore (the Site) in the district of St Albans, Hertfordshire.
- 1.1.2 The Site covers an area of *c.* 3 hectares, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference 515156 203580 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.3 The aim of the study is to collate the known archaeological and historical resources within a 1000m of the Site centre in order to assess the archaeological potential, as far as is reasonably practicable, within the Site boundaries, and to place this in a wider contextual setting.
- 1.1.4 The study also aims to assess existing and potential impacts on the archaeological resource likely to be caused by a development scheme and to suggest appropriate strategies to mitigate those impacts.

1.2 Site topography, geology and hydrology

- 1.2.1 The Site lies adjacent and to the east of A5138 (Watling Street), approximately 3km south of St Albans. To the immediate north and south, stand light industrial and business park premises, the disused airfield of Radlett Aerodrome lies to the east and is presently undergoing gravel extraction and landfill.
- 1.2.2 The Site consists of a sub-rectangular parcel of land which is presently occupied by two warehouse structures (with hardstanding concrete in between), one of which maybe the original aerodrome hangar built by Handley Page (see paragraph 2.11.4). These buildings are currently used for warehouse distribution and film production.
- 1.2.3 Ground levels rise from approximately 67m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west of the Site to 70m aOD to the east.
- 1.2.4 The Site lies on the juncture of differing geology: the Upper Chalk solid geology underlies the drift deposits of Brickearth and in places glacial gravels underlie the Site, with alluvial deposits to the west along the Ver and Boulder Clay to northeast (BGS 1:50 000, sheet 239, Hertford).
- 1.2.5 To the west of the Site (beyond Watling Street) the river Ver flows southwards (at its closest *c.* 100m from the Site), from the Chilterns, and has

a confluence with the river Colne, tributary of the Thames, c.2km to the south. The route of the river does not seem to have changed since the mid nineteenth century within the Study Area, although two lakes to the southwest appear by the 1960s probably due to the consequence of gravel extraction (see map regression **Figures 2-8**).

1.3 Planning and legislative background

1.3.1 The following sections summarise the statutes, guidance and policies that may be relevant to archaeological heritage considerations for this development.

Statutory designation

1.3.2 There are two principal statutes which are of relevant consideration:

- Scheduled Monuments – (Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979)
- Listed Buildings – (Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1991)

1.3.3 There are no Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Parks or Local Areas of Archaeological Significance within the Site boundary.

National Planning Guidance

1.3.4 National guidance on archaeological heritage and development is contained in the Department of Education's Planning Policy Guidance notes series of which the following two are most relevant:

- Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) DoE Nov 1990
- Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15) DoE Nov 1990

Local Planning Guidance

Hertfordshire County Council's advice on archaeological issues in relation to planning matters which broadly reflect the guidance given in PPG15 and PPG16. Hertfordshire County Council's Structure Plan Review 1991-2011 Written Statement, policy 38, states:

“Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other archaeological remains of both national and more local importance, and their setting;” and “listed buildings and their settings and other buildings of architectural, archaeological or historic merit;”

“...will be given protection from development or other proposals which could cause loss, permanent damage or significant and irreversible changes to those particular characteristics and features that define their special

quality. The maintenance and enhancement, where appropriate, of these assets will be encouraged.”

St. Albans District Local Plan Review Written Statement, section 14, (adopted November 1994) states:

“Archaeological sites are of considerable importance academically, educationally, as tourist attractions, as landscape or townscape features and as places of local interest. However, valuable remains are under constant threat from developments in town and countryside. Measures must be taken to ensure conservation or recording of these features before they are destroyed.”

1.4 Methodology

- 1.4.1 For the purposes of this report, a 1000m radius Study Area was established centred on the Site in order to assess the archaeological potential of the Site. Through consideration of the wider context of known archaeological sites and find-spots as listed in the Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR) and using cartographic sources.
- 1.4.2 Research for this report was undertaken between 12th and the 22nd January 2004 and the following sources of information were consulted:

- Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record. A computerised database and paper archive of all known archaeological and historical sites within the county are recorded. HSMR is compiled, maintained and held by the archaeology section of Hertfordshire County Council at the County Hall, Hertfordshire. The data has been synthesised and, for the purpose of this report has been assigned a Wessex Archaeology (WA) number. These are listed in **Appendix 1** and located on **Figure 1**.
- The Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Library was visited in order to study their collection of historical, pictorial and cartographic documents. A map regression exercise was conducted to ascertain the change in land use through history. All maps consulted are listed in **Appendix 2** and those that show the most significant developments are presented in **Figures 2-8**.
- A variety of published, unpublished and synthetic material were consulted at Hertfordshire Local Studies Library, London Guildhall Library, and Wessex Archaeology’s own library, and are referenced as appropriate in the text.

2 RESULTS

There were no known archaeological and historical sites and findspots from within the boundaries of the Site itself. The following findings from the wider Study Area are presented chronologically and are numbered **WA1-23**.

2.1 Palaeolithic (c.500 000 – 10 000 BC)

2.1.1 Findspots of three handaxes and a Levalloisian flint flake dating to Lower Palaeolithic (**WA1-4**) were found on the edge of the Study Area to the south and west, to the west of the River Ver. It is well recognised that these tools are often redeposited by fluvial action and sometimes associated (because of their provenance) with later archaeological periods.

2.2 Mesolithic (c.10 000 – 4000 BC)

2.2.1 A collection of worked flints (**WA5**) “likely to be of Mesolithic date” (HSMR 9755) provides evidence for activity in the Mesolithic to the south west of the Site. This findspot consist of two collections, one residual that was mixed with Iron Age finds from the Park Street villa excavation (O’Neill 1943-45 and Saunders 1954-57), and the other may have been found during gravel extraction which destroyed the outbuildings east of the villa. The flints form a collection currently held in Verulamium Museum. Given that there have only been two intrusive investigations in the area and both have produced Mesolithic finds shows the potential for finds in the area.

2.3 Neolithic (c.4000 – 2400 BC)

2.3.1 There is a potential for Neolithic material recovered from the Study Area, with three findspots of flint implements of possible Neolithic age (**WA6-8**) recovered during fieldwalking.

2.4 Bronze Age (c.2400 – 700 BC)

2.4.1 The earliest phase of occupation at Park Street villa excavation (**WA9**) contains a Bronze Age shallow pit and some possible contemporary stake-holes. The excavation was approximately 600m southwest of the Site and was undertaken by O’Neill in 1943-45.

2.5 Iron Age (c.700BC – AD43)

2.5.1 It can be suggested that St Albans was an important centre in a wider pre-Roman settlement pattern with Tacitus referring to St albans as ‘Verulamio’ (Niblett, 2001). It has its origins in the Iron Age with coins being minted during the reign of Cunobelin, the last leader of the Catuvellauni tribe. Beneath the forum/basilica a pre-Roman enclosure is known and outside the town at King Harry Lane a high status burial ground had been established.

2.5.2 Excavations have revealed definite Iron Age occupation at Park Street c.600m southwest of the Site. Excavations were undertaken by O’Neill and Saunders, however, there is still debate regarding the dating and sequence of occupation of the site; it is likely that occupation was continuous from the beginning of the 1st century AD. Early Iron Age pottery was also found redeposited in the central flue of the hypocaust of the Roman villa by O’Neill

and Saunders who recovered a handful of Middle Iron Age sherds from a 'general' Belgic level (**WA10**). Late Iron Age occupation is cited by both O'Neill and Saunders with evidence comprising of rectangular buildings along with imported pottery, a slave chain and three bronze coins (**WA11**). The full extent of the Iron Age occupation remains unknown and it is certain that much was destroyed without record during gravel extraction.

2.5.3 A Gaulish bronze coin of *c.40BC* (**WA12**) was found in a garden only 200m northwest of the Site.

2.6 Roman (AD43 – 410)

2.6.1 The Site lies adjacent to Watling Street (**WA13**) which was a vital communications link, first established by the Romans, connecting London with the Midlands. *Verulanium* (modern day St Albans) rapidly developed (3km to the north) into a well-organised town because of its location on the road and was linked to the Roman settlement of *Sulloniaca* at Brockley Hill *c. 10 km* to the south (MoLAS 2000).

2.6.2 Other evidence for Roman activity is indicated by excavations at Park Street where a corridor villa of five rooms with a cellar was revealed by O'Neill in the 1940s (**WA14**). Saunders excavated the separate bathhouse and outbuildings in the 1950s. This high status masonry residence lay *c.600m* southwest of the Site with an extensive complex to the east, much of which was not recorded and has now been destroyed by gravel extraction.

2.6.3 Other structures are present 100m to the east of the Park Street villa and consist of a complex of timber outbuildings with cobbled floors and flint foundations of largely 1st-2nd century date. Closer to the river, the excavations by Saunders revealed a double row of oak piles interpreted as a riverside wharf (**WA15**) which allowed trade and supply via the river Ver.

2.6.4 Further evidence of Roman activity are of two inhumations in lead-lined limestone sarcophagi together with grave goods of two glass vessels and two silver pins were found within a flint-walled enclosure and were dated to 300AD (**WA16**). This site is situated approximately 500m southwest of the Site and appears to be related to the villa (just to the south of the inhumations) rather than to Watling Street.

2.7 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

2.7.1 The Site lay within the former kingdom of Mercia, part of the hundred of Cassio. In *c.795*, King Offa of Mercia made a large grant of lands to the monastery of St. Albans which probably included the whole of the parish of St. Stephen's (VCH, 1971) within which the Site is situated.

2.7.2 Given the historic reference no other evidence of direct Saxon occupation is evident in the Study Area.

2.8 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1499)

2.8.1 The evidence for Medieval occupation is shown in the entry for the hundred in Domesday which suggests a rural agricultural landscape with the presence of mills:

“ The Abbot holds Cassio himself. It answers for 20 hides. The Abbot holds 19 of them. Land for 22 ploughs. In lordship 6 hides; 5 ploughs there; a sixth possible. 3 Frenchmen and 36 villagers with 8 smallholders; 2 slaves. 4 mills at 26s 8d; meadow for 22 ploughs; pasture for livestock; woodland, 1000 pigs. Total value £28; when acquired £24; before 1066 £30. St. Albans held and hold this manor in lordship (Morris, 1976). ”

2.8.2 In the mid 13th century the Site was incorporated within the manor of ‘Park’ as shown when the abbot of Westminster brought a complaint against the abbot of St. Albans for seizing his cattle in the manor of Aldenham and driving them to his own manor of ‘Parcbiri’. It is also known that c.1400 Abbot John de la Moote rebuilt the manor house (VCH, 1971) of Park located on Watling Street, to the south of the Study Area.

2.8.3 Further evidence of Medieval settlement activities is indicated by a late Medieval open hall house (**WA17**) and the supposed site of a pilgrims resting place (**WA18**). Also noted was a hoard of 221 gold coins (which was dated to 1522) this was reportedly found in a beam from a Medieval cottage, on the reputed site of the ‘pilgrims rest’ (**WA19**). Within the Study Area, Park Street pest house on Hyde Lane (**WA20**) was supposedly built in the fourteenth century to quarantine victims of the Black Death. There is no evidence for this early date, and it is not likely to have been established before the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. Approximately 500m to the northwest of the Site, a former water corn mill of red brick construction was built in 1846 and milled flour until 1920 (**WA21**). This was originally the site of a medieval corn mill of twelfth century date, built by the abbey.

2.9 Post Medieval (1500 – 1799)

2.9.1 A forge was associated with Park Mill since the fourteenth century and from at least the eighteenth century it stood next to the mill (**WA22**).

2.9.2 St. Albans until the Dissolution held the manor of Park. In 1547 the king granted it to Sir Anthony Denny, one of his Privy Council (VCH, 1971).

2.9.3 Although there appears to be a paucity of Post-medieval activity this is due to the limited amount of information held at the HSMR and the lack of cartographic sources for this period. We can however infer from maps that there were dwellings as shown by the five roadside buildings located just outside the western boundary of the Site, which are likely to have origins at least in the eighteenth century.

2.10 19th Century

- 2.10.1 In 1819, the manor of Park was put up for sale and bought by Thellusson trustees under the name of Parkbury Lodge Estate and was later owned by Lord Rendlesham, descendant of Peter Thellusson (VCH, 1971).
- 2.10.2 The Tithe Map of the parish of St. Stephen c.1838 (**Figure 2**) shows a continuing agricultural landscape with some properties lining Watling Street forming the village of Frogmore. Enclosed fields occupy the Site itself; with the five roadside buildings located along the western side of the Site.
- 2.10.3 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1870-73 (**Figure 3**) shows a similar picture with slightly more housing developing along Watling Street near to the north of the Site and the founding of Holy Trinity Church to the south. The Church was constructed in 1842 and it is reported that the water table was initially too high for a burial ground (Martin, 1981), with the cemetery first shown on the 2nd edition OS map (**Figure 4**). Approximately 200m to the north lay a short branch of the Midland railway that was never actually opened. The Site itself is fields with a number of trees to the north and a hedge marked.
- 2.10.4 Almshouses are shown on maps from 1870-73 to 1938 (**Figures 3-6**), which are located on the eastern side of Watling Street. This is supported by the Victoria County History that states Francis Wigg transferred stock as an endowment of three almshouses in Frogmore in 1852. In 1890, three more almshouses were built to the immediate south of the others by Mr Carr Wigg and Mrs Elizabeth Ann Oliver (VCH, 1971).

2.11 20th Century

- 2.11.1 The OS map of 1924 and 1938 (**Figures 5 and 6**) shows the disappearance of a few dwellings immediately to the west of the Site whilst the row of terraced housing lining the road to the northwest remains.
- 2.11.2 The use of the Site itself does not change from agricultural until Handley Page acquired the land in 1930. It was part of an aerodrome (**WA23**), as first shown on the OS map of 1957 with two hangars on the Site and runways (outside of the Site boundary) in place (**Figure 7**). The Site had been found accidentally in 1928 when a test pilot, Cordes, had to make an emergency landing between the unused railway line and Watling Street because of bad weather, at a time when Handley Page were outgrowing their premises at Cricklewood airfield. Prince George officially opened the Radlett Aerodrome on 7th July 1930 (Aeroplane Monthly, Feb.1981).
- 2.11.3 Planes were manufactured at Cricklewood with the final assembly at Radlett, the company developed the technique known as ‘split-assembly’ which meant that aircraft were designed as a number of large sub-assemblies and then built simultaneously at different places in a short space of time. The first aircraft to be constructed using this technique was the Harrow followed by

the Hampden and later the Halifax (Francis 2004). During World War II, Handley Page designed and built the twin-engine Hampden and the Halifax bomber. At the peak of production in 1944, between 38 and 42 Halifaxes were turned out every month at Radlett Aerodrome (Herts. Advertiser, Oct.1976).

- 2.11.4 A Flight Test Hangar was erected on the site (northern end of the Site) in 1941. It first consisted of a full set of 100ft span trusses with another adjacent 100ft span covering just half of the hangar's full design length which amounted to half the floor area of its intended size. The southern end had a steel-framed and brick clad two-storey height offices. It was extended to its full length during the war with a firewatcher's post structure on the ridgeline of the central truss (Francis 2004). It now survives as a side opening (one side only) with three rows of main roof trusses. The firewatcher's post has been removed. The main sliding doors are extent covering 18 leaves and would originally have opened nearly full-length within the hangar's two equal halves. All roof and side cladding is of modern materials but the main doorframes are original with wheels in-situ. The two-storey height office accommodation erected along the entire southern end elevation is steel-frame in-filled with bricks.
- 2.11.5 In 1945 a Ministry of Aircraft Production (MAP) type B1 hangar was constructed to the south of the Test Flight Hangar. In the post-war period the MAP hangar housed the Test Section with a the drawing office located along its southern sidewall. The hangar is of a fairly unique construction though the only original features that physically survive are the steel frame and the main door frames with the running gear in-situ (Francis 2004).
- 2.11.6 Radlett Aerodrome and the hangars went out of primary use in 1970 after the company went into liquidation.

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Archaeological Potential

- 3.1.1 There is evidence for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic material retrieved by non-systematic investigations and as a consequence of the Park Street villa excavations.
- 3.1.2 Occupational material from the Bronze Age and Iron Age was also retrieved on the Park Street Villa site.
- 3.1.3 There is potential within the Roman period given the Site's proximity to Watling Street and the discovery of the Park Street Villa.
- 3.1.4 There is no evidence for occupational activity from the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval period.

3.1.5 The only evidence for the Post-medieval period is from cartographic sources indicating that the Site was in agricultural use until the 1930 when Radlett Aerodrome was built.

3.1.6 The archaeological potential with the Study Area may be summarised as follows:

- There is a **Low to Moderate** potential for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic material.
- There is a **Low to Moderate** potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age material.
- There is **Moderate** potential for Romano-British material.
- There is a **Low** potential for Anglo-Saxon and Medieval material.
- There is **Low to Moderate** potential for Post-medieval material.

4 DEPOSIT MODELLING AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

4.1 Deposit Modelling

4.1.1 A geotechnical investigation has been undertaken on the Site (Barwood Land Ltd, 2003). The report shows made ground “across most of the Site, which generally comprised brown silty sandy clay with varying quantities of flint, brick, gravel, with occasional concrete, wood and clinker”. This material is typically 0.3-0.5m in depth, apart from in two boreholes where it measured over 1m deep. Underlying this is Brickearth with fine gravel (orange brown silty slightly sandy clay), modern material exists at 0.3-2.4m below ground surface. This brickearth inturn overlies the clayey glacial sand and gravel (0.5-4.6m below ground surface). These drift deposits then overlie the solid geology of Upper Chalk at 5.3m (Barwood Land Ltd, 2003,p19).

4.1.2 The construction of the two hangars and hard standing areas for aeroplanes would have involved the truncation of the existing ground surface. This is demonstrated by the geotechnical report that clearly shows the removal of the original topsoil and a deposit of made ground resulting from construction (across most of the Site). It is important to understand that the brickearth survives under the hardstanding as such deposits have a proven potential for archaeology.

4.1.3 Further truncation of potential archaeological deposits on Site will have been removed or damaged as a consequence of underground services and other auxiliary structures.

4.2 Recommendations for further work : Archaeology

4.2.1 Wessex Archaeology would recommend on the basis of the information that has been used in this report that further work needs to be undertaken to understand the potential archaeological deposits that would be located within the development footprint of the works. Such work should take the form of an evaluation, the results of which would inform upon an acceptable mitigation strategy. Such a process would be secured by attachments of appropriately worded conditions to a planning consent.

4.3 Recommendations for further work : Historic Buildings

4.3.1 It is duly noted that through an historic association with a past industrial process on the Site, the present hangar structures do merit further consideration though they have been heavily adapted since their original construction. The best means to report on these buildings further would be by way of a historic drawn and photographic record prior to their demolition. This process would be secured by the attachment of appropriately worded conditions to a planning consent.

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www.bgs.ac.uk

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTER OF SITES AND FINDSPOTS LISTED BY THE HSMR

| WA No. | Name | Easting | Northing | SMR no | Site/find spot | Period | Description |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| WA1 | Hyde Lane, Park Street | 514400 | 203430 | 9750 | F | PAL | Palaeolithic handaxe |
| WA2 | Fairway Close, Park Street | 514150 | 203660 | 9752 | F | PAL | Palaeolithic handaxe |
| WA3 | North of Smug Oak Lane | 514700 | 202700 | 405 | F | PAL | Palaeolithic flake |
| WA4 | Burston Drive, Park Street | 514160 | 203453 | 9764 | F | PAL | Palaeolithic handaxe |
| WA5 | Park Street villa | 514800 | 203100 | 9755 | F | PRE | Worked flints |
| WA6 | Near Park Street villa | 514600 | 203000 | 2928 | F | PRE | Flint 'spokeshave' |
| WA7 | Bury Hill, Park Street | 515100 | 204250 | 4546 | F | PRE | Flint implements |
| WA8 | Bury Hill, Park Street | 515300 | 204300 | 4547 | F | PRE | Flint implements |
| WA9 | Park Street villa | 514690 | 203050 | 603 | S | BA | Possible early BA occupation |
| WA10 | Park Street villa | 514690 | 203050 | 198 | F | IA | Early IA pottery |
| WA11 | Park Street villa | 514690 | 203050 | 149 | S | IA | Late IA occupation |
| WA12 | Branch Road, Park Street | 514878 | 203695 | 9763 | F | IA | Late IA Gaulish coin |
| WA13 | Watling Street | 514974 | 203715 | 4576 | S | ROM | Line of Roman road |
| WA14 | Park Street villa | 514690 | 203050 | 1469 | S | ROM | Roman villa |
| WA15 | Park Street villa | 514760 | 203045 | 9797 | S | ROM | Timber outbuildings & wha |
| WA16 | Park Street villa | 514700 | 203154 | 9796 | S | ROM | Roman tombs |
| WA17 | 61-63 Park Street | 514809 | 204017 | 9500 | S | MED | Medieval Hall House |
| WA18 | Park Street | 514820 | 203950 | 9702 | S | MED | Pilgrims Rest' |
| WA19 | Park Street | 514820 | 203950 | 4722 | F | MED | 16C coin hoard |
| WA20 | Hyde Lane, Park Street | 514750 | 203320 | 7309 | S | MED | Pest House |
| WA21 | Park Mill, Park Street | 514851 | 203974 | 5832 | S | P MED | Former watermill |
| WA22 | Site of Forge, Park Street | 514830 | 204004 | 9701 | S | P MED | Site of forge |
| WA23 | Radlett Aerodrome, Park St. | 515610 | 203300 | 9905 | S | MOD | Radlett Aerodrome |

Key:

| | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------|---------------|
| F | Findspot | PRE | Prehistory |
| S | Site | ROM | Roman |
| PAL | Palaeolithic | MED | Medieval |
| BA | Bronze Age | P MED | Post Medieval |
| IA | Iron Age | MOD | Modern |

Appendix 2:Cartographic Sources Consulted

1838 Tithe map of the Parish of St. Stephens in the county of Hertfordshire.

1870-73 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 1:2,500 series

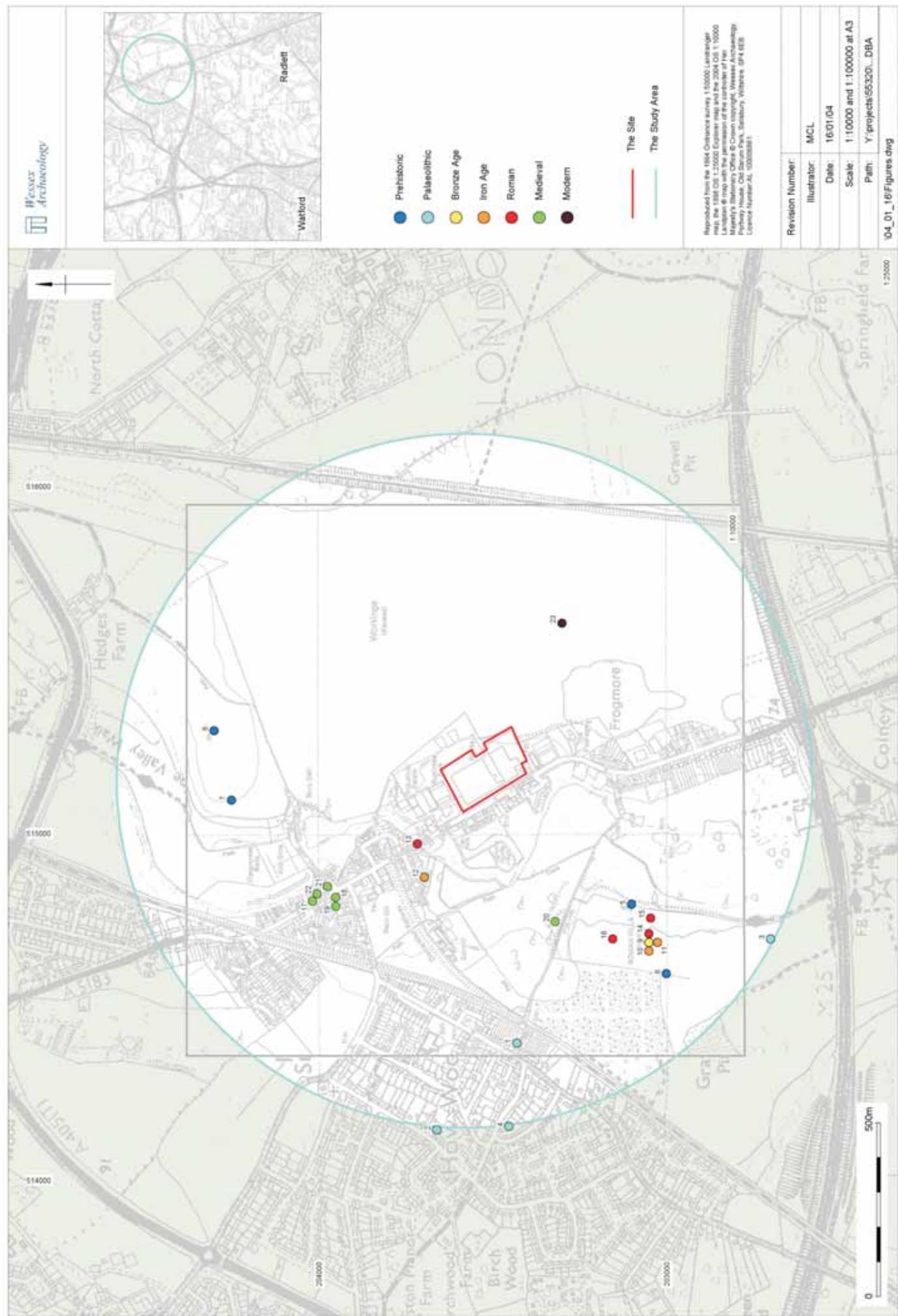
1898 Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2,500 series

1924 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 series

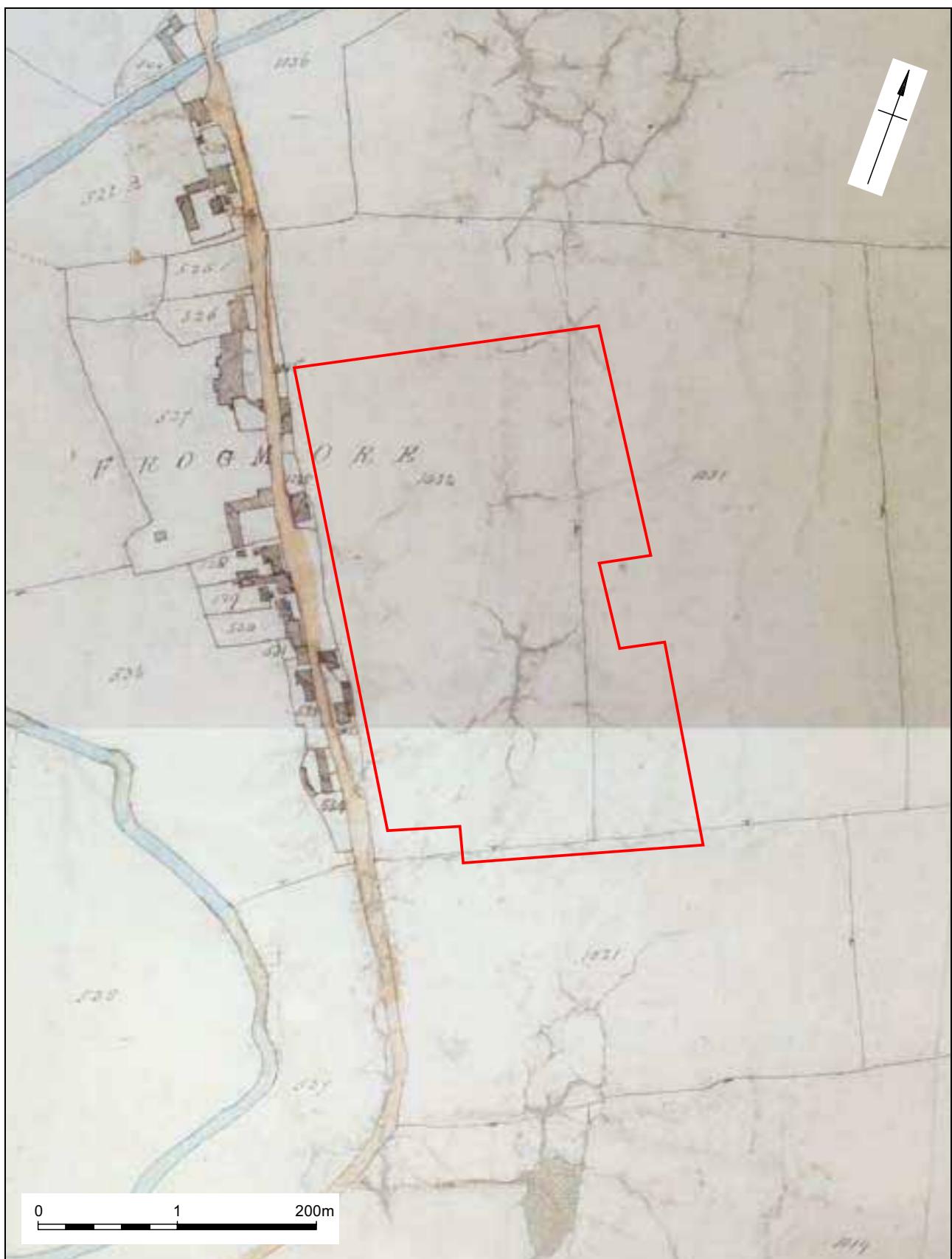
1938 Ordnance Survey 1:25,00 series

1957 Ordnance Survey 1:25,00 series

1968 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 series



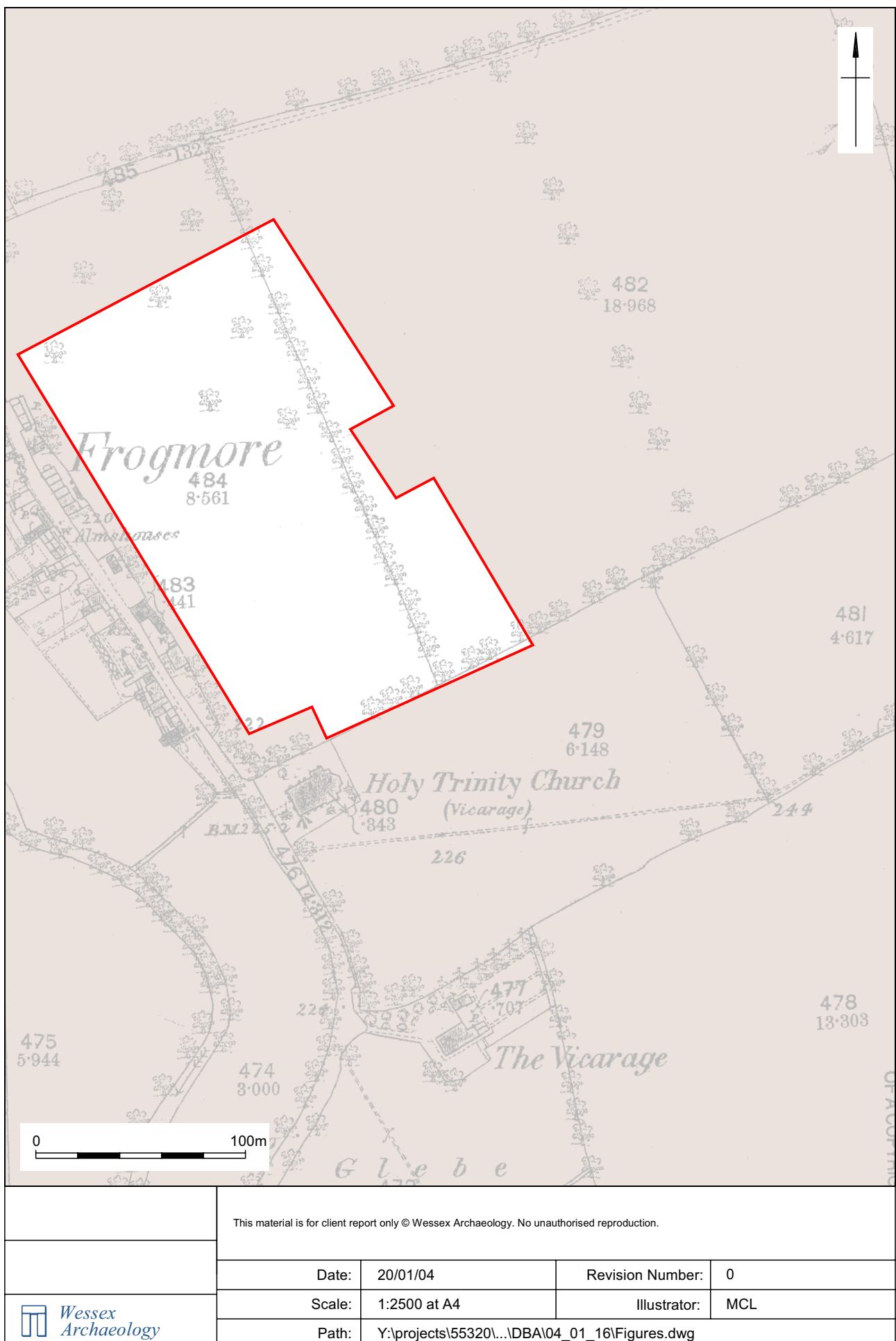
Site location plan showing archaeological sites and finds spots



| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|------------------|-----|
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| Wessex Archaeology | Path: | Y:\projects\55320...\DBA\04_01_16\Figures.dwg | | |

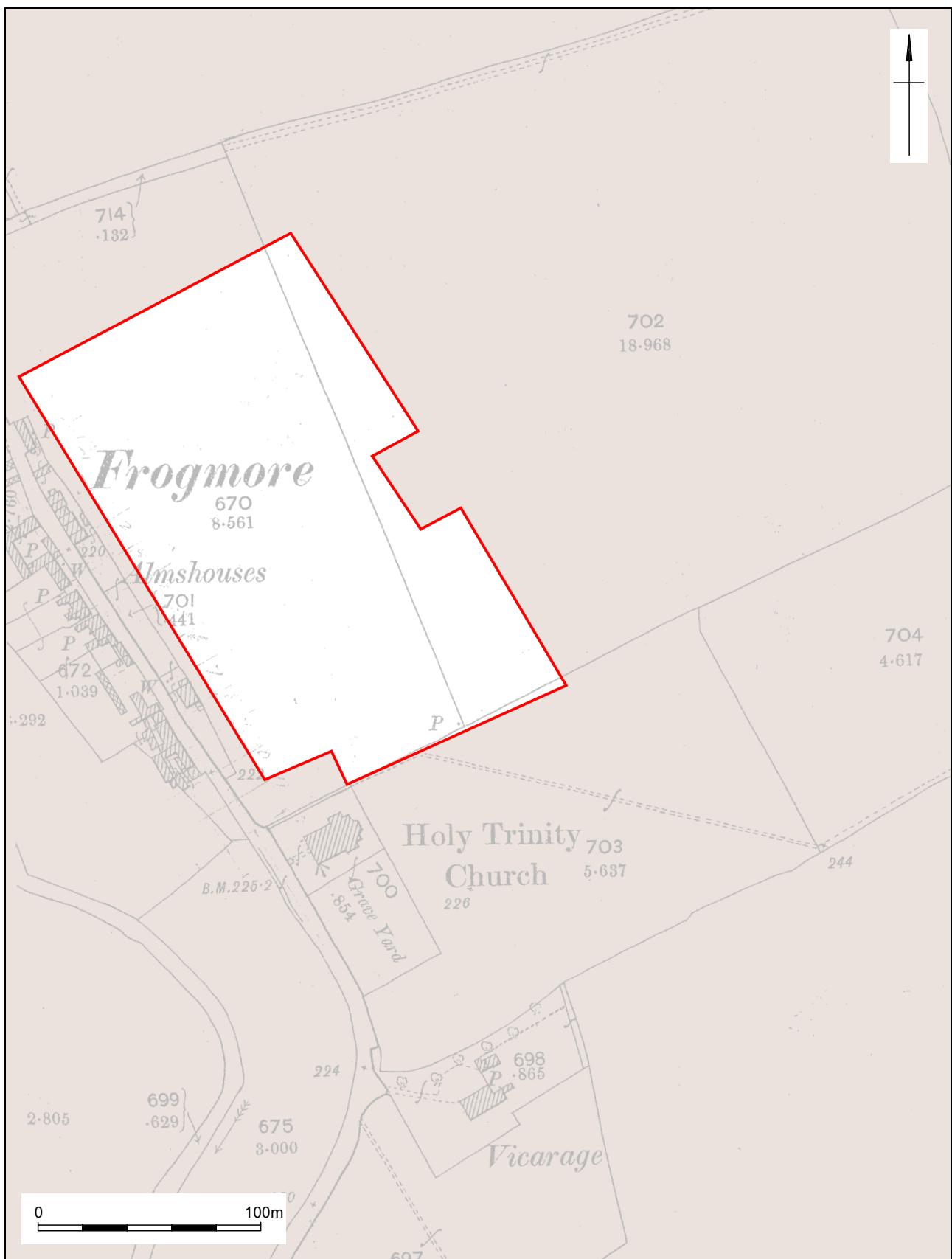
Map Regression: Tithe map

Figure 2



Map Regression: OS 25" First Ed. 1870-73

Figure 3



| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|------------------|
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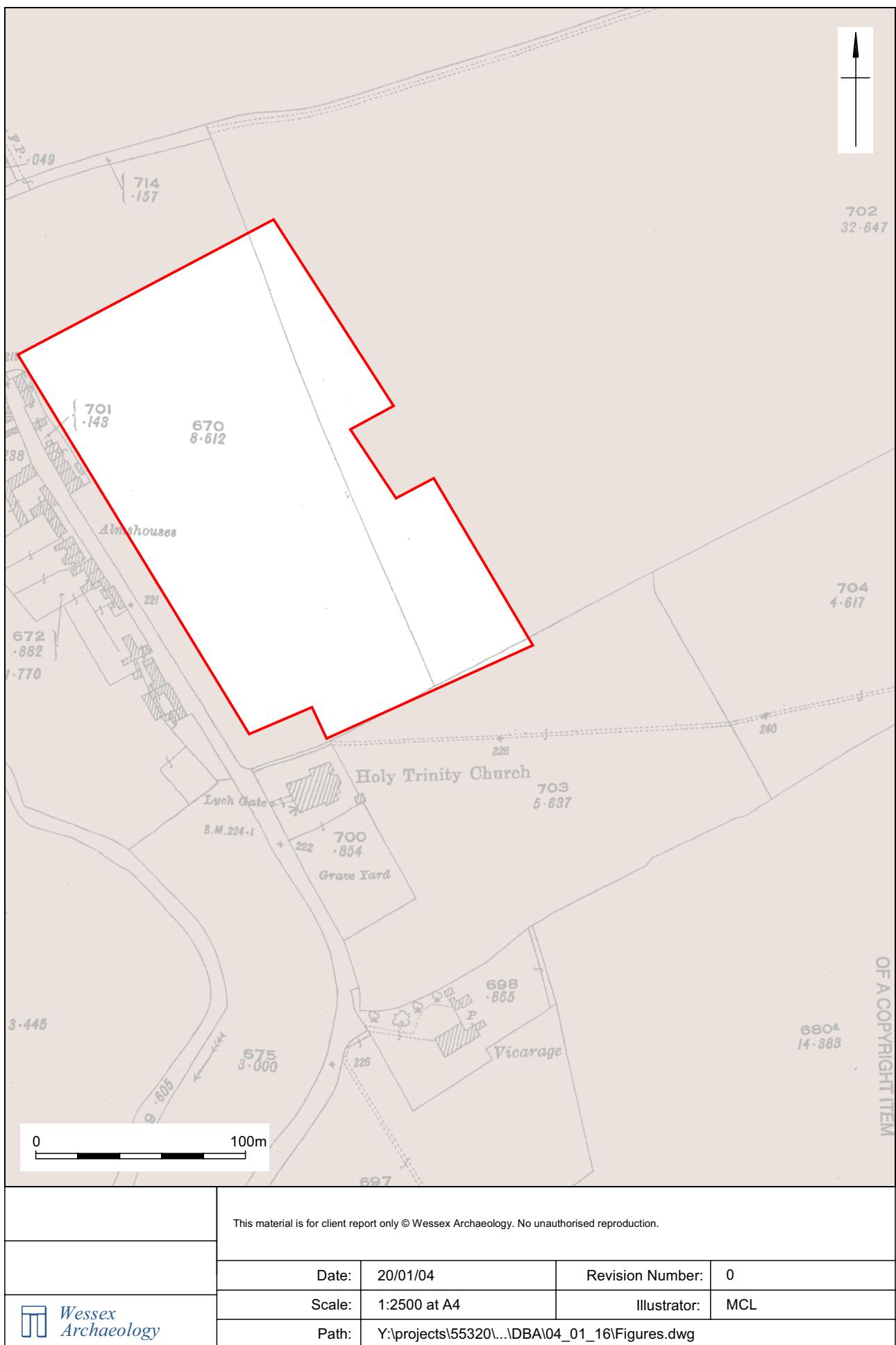
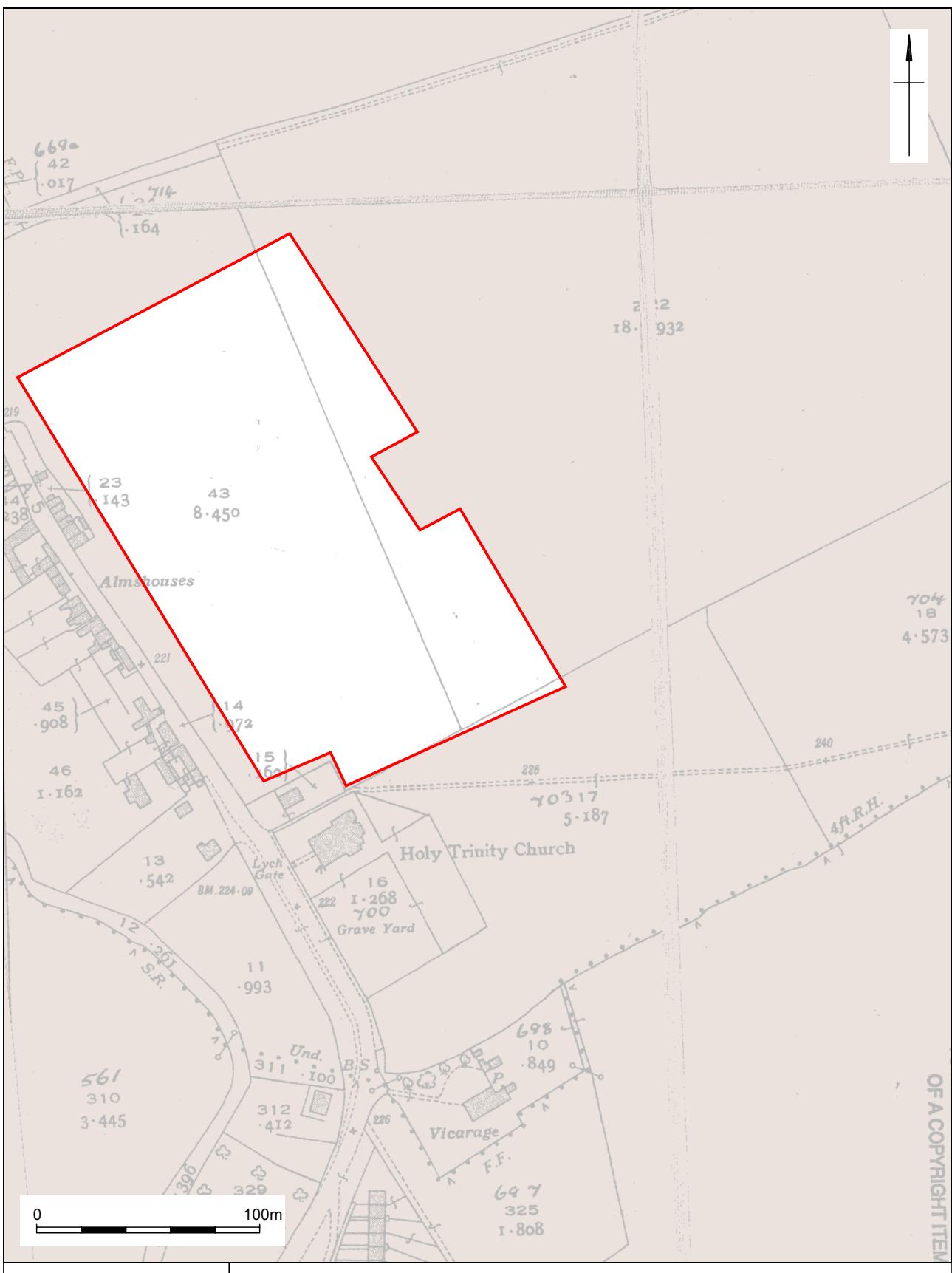
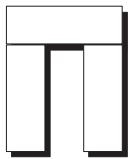


Figure 5



| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|------------------|
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