

**HISTORIC BUILDING
RECORDING OF
ST BARTHOLOMEW'S
CHURCH, THE CAUSEWAY,
BUNTINGFORD,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

SITE CODE: HSBB10

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Martin Coulson and Mandy House to undertake building recording at St Bartholomew's Church, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, centred on Ordnance Survey NGR TL 36940 30110. The church is located outside the Buntingford Conservation Area and is Listed Grade II*, which is described in its listing citation as:

'Parish church of Layston parish...Chancel early C13, very thick nave walls suggest an early origin but C15 details, W tower and porch early C15. Chancel restored 1904 by A. C. Blomfield, tower in 1906...Nave unroofed. A good medieval parish church with long, square-ended chancel, higher unaisled nave with diagonal buttresses, fine 3-stage crenellated W tower with spike, and parapeted S porch...A medium sized medieval church of exceptional interest for its C13 chancel, ornate tower and monuments.'
- 1.2 The building recording was required by the Local Planning Authority, East Hertfordshire Council, as a condition of planning permission (Ref. No: 3/10/0973/LB) for the change of use and restoration of the redundant church to a residential dwelling with garage/outbuilding.
- 1.3 The building recording confirmed that the 13th century chancel was the oldest surviving part of the building, which succeeded an early 12th century predecessor. Documentary evidence indicated that the church was granted by Hugh Triket, lord of the manor of Corney Bury in the mid-12th century to the priory of Holy Trinity Aldgate, in whose hands the church remained until the Dissolution. The dedication to St Bartholomew dates to at least the 13th century.
- 1.4 The nave and tower are Perpendicular in design. This style was prevalent from the late 14th century, continuing into the early 16th century. The nave and tower windows are characteristically early Perpendicular, with wider windows and mullions emphasising the vertical, but pointed arches and some curved bars in the upper part reflecting a transition from the earlier Decorated style.
- 1.5 The use of lead sheets and the development of guttering at this time meant that roofs could be made flatter and concealed gutters enabled nave walls to be extended above the line of the roof. This meant that parapet walls could be adorned with gargoyles designed to throw rainwater away from the walls below. Another characteristic of Perpendicular churches was the use of buttresses to support walls weakened by larger window openings. Those at St. Bartholomew's are typically Perpendicular in style with steps to shed rainwater and were thinner than earlier styles. Documentary evidence indicated that at least one of these buttresses was built, or at least repaired, in the 1530s.
- 1.6 The inserted window in the south wall of the chancel has a flatter arch than those of the nave and tower windows and the vertical tracery is more pronounced, suggesting that it may have been installed slightly later. The cost of this window is likely to have been met by a bequest from a devout parishioner, and documentary evidence reveals a bequest of this nature left in a will of the 1490s. A further manifestation of the conspicuous piety of late medieval parishioners was the porch, which was almost certainly added in the early 16th century, shortly before the Reformation.
- 1.7 Documentary evidence confirms that the early 16th century porch was rebuilt by the local builder Thomas Nevett in the first decade of the 20th century. Nevett restored the porch with a new much flatter pitched roof, a knapped flint facing and reused existing decorative stonework.
- 1.8 Building recording confirmed that Arthur Conran Blomfield's restoration of the chancel in 1904 mainly involved the reconstruction of the roof. The timber tie-beams of the previous roof structure were photographed prior to their replacement. As part of this restoration the traceried timber chancel screen across the chancel arch was removed. The screen that was taken out presumably replaced the original rood screen, parts of which appear to have been reused in a reading desk. A similar screen with a curtain shown across the arch between the nave and the tower was photographed at the beginning of the 20th century. The only remaining evidence that this existed are the

grooves roughly carved into the stonework of the nave/tower arch. It was probably removed when the tower was restored in 1906.

- 1.9 In the early 1950s the architect David G. Martin was commissioned by the vicar of Layston and the diocese of St Albans to convert the chancel of the by then disused church into a cemetery chapel. The roof of the nave was removed and the interior was converted into a paved formal garden of Rest and Remembrance. The wall tops were capped with cement and slate to prevent water penetration or plant growth and large oak doors were fitted into the chancel arch to enclose the chancel. Despite this work the church had reverted to a state of partial dereliction by the end of the 20th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Martin Coulson and Mandy House to undertake building recording at St Bartholomew's Church, The Causeway, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TL 36940 30110 (**Figure 1**).
- 2.1.2 The church is located outside the Buntingford Conservation Area and is Listed Grade II*, which is described in its listing citation as:

'Church of St Bartholomew. Parish church of Layston parish...Chancel early C13, very thick nave walls suggest an early origin but C15 details, W tower and porch early C15. Chancel restored 1904 by A. C. Blomfield, tower in 1906. Flint rubble, with some Roman tiles and blue brick parapet repairs on N side, of nave, stone dressings, and roughcast on N and E walls. Knapped flint used for nave parapets and in flushwork chequered dado around tower plinth. Steep old red tile chancel roof. Nave unroofed. A good medieval parish church with long, square-ended chancel, higher unaisled nave with diagonal buttresses, fine 3-stage crenellated W tower with spike, and parapeted S porch. Chancel has triplet of lancets at E with moulded string at sill level inside on E and S walls. 2 blocked lancets in N wall. 2 lancets in S wall with priest's door under western one, and a large 3-light C15 traceried window. Chancel arch widened in late C15 with moulded 4-centred arch and shafted jambs. Now closed by tall folding doors from the unroofed nave. C15 grotesque face as bracket on S wall still with traces of paint. Aumbrey and piscina with C13 rebated jambs and shouldered arches in E and S walls. 3-bay oak arch-braced collar-truss roof with ridge, purlins, ashlar pieces and wall posts on corbels, renewed by Blomfield. Rectangular nave with 3 tall windows in each side, blocked N door opposite S door, and openings of rood-loft stair in NE corner. 3-light windows, with 2-light windows to W of doors. Cinquefoil heads under four-centred arches and wide casement mouldings to inner jambs. SW window of earlier date. 2-centred arched N doorway with moulded square label on inside. Similar label to S doorway replaced by brick jambs. W tower has diagonal buttresses, newel stair in SE angle, C15 tower arch of 3 moulded orders with shafted jambs. W door has moulded jambs and pointed arch in a square head with traceried spandrels and label. 3-light C15 traceried W window. 2-light pointed bell chamber openings with 4-centred traceried heads. Stoup to S of W door with cinquefoil head. S porch has an original 4-centred stone entrance archway with moulded jambs under a square head with rose-in-quatrefoil spandrels. Niche over door and diagonal buttresses. 2-light side windows. Moulded parapet all round. Monuments collected in chancel: John Crouch d 1605, a splendid Derbyshire spar wall monument with paired Corinthian columns flanking black marble centre, in alabaster egg and dart frame under full entablature with raised central block with carved achievement and 3 carved seated figures, the middle one flanked by infants and holding a baby: Pike Crouch d1712 but monument c1756 signed I Wilton, a Neo-Classical urn in aedicule with skull in triangular pediment and impost with guttae all in white marble on grey marble ground. Gadrooned bracket carries pedestal with Greek key band and coat of arms in relief on base of urn. Scrolled keystone to hemicycle top: Thomas Edridge d1745, a marble oval plaque with fine lettering: and on S wall William Slatholme d1665 doctor of physic, of marble with grey central panel, recessed pilasters and full entablature with broken pediment and central cartouche. C15 or C16 oak reading desk carved with narrow cusped panels in 2 rows, the upper with narrow crocketed finials rising from bottom row. Heavy curved pomegranate scroll frieze and lozenge reticulation around top. Broad front and narrow returns. A medium sized medieval church of exceptional interest for its C13 chancel, ornate tower and monuments.'

- 2.1.3 The building recording was required by the Local Planning Authority, East Hertfordshire Council, as a condition of planning permission (Ref. No: 3/10/0973/LB) for the change of use and restoration of the redundant church to a residential dwelling with garage/outbuilding. Condition no. 9 attached to the planning permission states:

'Prior to the commencement of development a historical building survey to record the fabric of the existing building shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To allow the recording and monitoring of the heritage asset in accordance with Policy HE12 of PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment.'

- 2.1.4 The building recording was carried out on 6th and 7th January 2011. It was undertaken in accordance with a Brief (Tinniswood 2010) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2010). The latter was approved in advance of the work by Alison Tinniswood, Senior Archaeologist at Hertfordshire County Council.

2.2 Site Location

- 2.2.1 The site lies at the end of a single track road called The Causeway, 500m to the northeast of Buntingford (**Figure 1**). The building is surrounded by trees and a graveyard, which continues the opposite, west side of the road (**Figure 2**). The church is orientated east–west, with the tower and main entrance at the west end closest to the road. Situated on higher ground than Buntingford in the valley of the River Rib, the church had good views in all directions across the rolling fields and countryside. At the west end of the church the ground level is approximately 116.5m Ordnance Datum, while at the east end of the church this rose to just over 117m Ordnance Datum.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined under the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the *Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by Planning Policy Statement 5: *Planning for the Historic Environment* issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government in 2010.

3.2.2 Historic buildings are protected through the statutory systems for listing historic buildings and designating conservation areas. Listing is undertaken by the Secretary of State; designation of conservation areas is the responsibility of local planning authorities. The historic environment is protected through the development control system and, in the case of historic buildings and conservation areas, through the complementary systems of listed building and conservation area control.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The objectives of the project as set out in the Brief were as follows:

- To compile a high quality record of all parts of the structure to be affected or altered, in advance of the commencement of development.
- To make subsequent additions to the record as necessary of the interventions and alterations to the standing fabric caused by the development proposals.
- To make a detailed record of any monuments within the churchyard that may be moved or removed as a result of construction work or other groundworks.
- To provide a comprehensive review of the local and regional historical context of the structure recorded in the project report. This review will be adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in their context and to inform any conservation decisions and the subsequent management of the structure.
- To produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to alteration.
- To also provide for the dissemination and publication of the project results, as appropriate.

4.1.2 The aim of the building recording was to provide a record of the building prior to and during its conversion. The purpose of the project was to clarify the development of the building and to record areas of the historic fabric which were exposed during the conversion. This record was to be broadly in accordance with that defined by English Heritage's Level 3. The aim was to provide a better understanding of the building, to compile a lasting record, to analyse the results and to disseminate the results.

4.2 Documentary Research

4.2.1 A substantial archive of primary and secondary documentary materials was supplied to Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd by the client. This material was originally held by the Hertfordshire Archive and Library Service (HALS) at Hertford and other archival sources. The historical development of the Buntingford area has been the subject of considerable academic interest in recent decades, so a number of relevant secondary source materials held by the British Library were also consulted in order to inform the account of the historic background and development of the buildings and site. The results of this research are included in Section 5 of this report.

4.3 On-Site Recording

4.3.1 The on-site visual analysis and photographic survey was carried out over two days, 6th and 7th January 2011 by an archaeological photographer and an historic buildings archaeologist.

4.3.2 Building plans and elevations were provided by the client and annotated on site. A digital photographic survey was also undertaken recording key features, interior spaces and external elevations of the building. This added to an existing photographic record of the site provided by the client, who had taken the photographs over several preceding years. The paving in the nave was photographed from directly above using a photographic mast. Prior to this, survey targets were positioned on the ground and located with a Total Station. This enabled the overhead shots to be rectified and stitched together to provide an undistorted record of the ground surface, from which a detailed drawn record of the paving could be produced in CAD.

4.3.3 An illustrative selection of these photographs is included in this report and a register of all photographs taken on site and provided by the client is included as Appendix 1.

4.4 Project Archive

4.4.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Brockley, London, under the site code HSBB10. It is anticipated that the archive (copies of the report, drawings and photographs) will be lodged with Hertford

Museum. Copies of the report will be sent to Hertfordshire County Council Planning Department.

4.5 Guidance

4.5.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in the following texts:

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings* (1997)
- British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group: *Code of Practice* (1986)
- British Standards Institution: *Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)* (1998)
- English Heritage (Clark K): *Informed Conservation* (2001)
- English Heritage: *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD* (2000)
- IFA: *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (1999)
- English Heritage *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice* (2006)

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Medieval (1066-1536)

- 5.1.1 Despite the suggestion of a number of antiquarian writers that Layston church may have originally been a late Saxon foundation, no documentary evidence has been discovered to date that indicates a pre-Conquest origin.¹ Although the scribes who compiled the Domesday Book of 1086 did not concern themselves with the minutiae of parochial organisation, they did record the presence of priests in the vills and townships that they surveyed. The Domesday Book of Hertfordshire recorded the presence of 52 priests in the county, although it is likely that others went unrecorded (Williamson, 2010: 207). It is generally assumed that the documented presence of a priest in a vill denoted the existence of a parish church, and it is noteworthy that while priests were recorded in nearby Wyddial/Widihale and Berkesden (Aspenden), no priests were mentioned in the vills of Icheton, Alswick, Alfladewick and Corney (*ibid*; Williams & Martin, 2002: 380, 391; see **Figure 3**).
- 5.1.2 The church of St Bartholomew stood in the lands of the manor of Corney Bury, which was formed after the Norman Conquest from the merger of three small estates in the heavily subdivided vill of Icheton (Clutterbuck, 1827: 427; Page, 1914: 116; Williams & Martin, 2002: 380). In 1086 Corney Bury was held by a certain Robert from Count Eustace of Boulogne (Williams & Martin, 2002: *ibid*). This Robert appears to have been the same individual as the Robert Fitz Rozelin who held the manors of Queenbury (Reed) and Berkesden (Aspenden) of the Count, both of which subsequently descended with Corney Bury until the mid 12th century (Page, 1912: 247-253; Page, 1914: 20).
- 5.1.3 During the early years of the 12th century Robert Fitz Rozelin's holdings in Corney Bury passed to Hugh Triket, who is believed to have been Robert's descendent (Page, 1914: 116). Although the precise date is not recorded, at some point either towards the end of the reign of King Stephen (1136-1154), or in the early years of the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) Triket granted in perpetuity all his lands in the manor of Corneybury to the priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, and also remitted them all right (including the right of advowson) in the church of Lefstanechirch (Hodgett, 1971: 199-211; Page, 1914: 87; Page, 1909: 465-475; Clutterbuck, 1827: 428). Triket's grant to the priory of half a knight's fee in Corney was confirmed in 1166 (Clutterbuck, 1827: 428). Shortly before the end of the 12th century the Bishop of London, Richard Fitz Neal, permitted the priors and canons of Holy Trinity to appropriate the vicarage of Layston (Page, 1914: 87).
- 5.1.4 The prior and canons of Holy Trinity held the manor of Corney Bury and the right of advowson to the church of Lefstanchirche and its vicarage until the Dissolution (Page, 1914: 116). By the beginning of the second decade of the 13th century, the overlordship of Corneybury had passed to Hugh Triket's grandson Simon. Simon Triket was also overlord of Berkesden, which was tenanted by the Anstey family, until they too granted that manor to Holy Trinity Aldgate (*ibid*: 20). It is likely that the priory leased these estates to a succession of sub-tenants over the centuries that followed, although the names of these individuals do not appear in surviving records (Anon, 1936: 389; Gerish, 1906: 149).
- 5.1.5 Having been formed from a number of disparate estates in the vill of Icheton, the holdings of the manor of Corney Bury were scattered across the landscape of the parishes of Wyddial and Layston. The manor house (Corneybury) stood in a detached portion of the parish of Layston approximately 1.6 km north of present-day Buntingford; the land upon which it stood presumably having been one of the Icheton estates from which the manor had emerged (Bailey, 1993: 358; **Figure 4**).

¹ Those who have suggested a late Saxon origin for the church include Nathaniel Salmon, author of one of the earliest histories of Hertfordshire published in 1728

'Lefstanechirch'

- 5.1.6 The predecessor of the present church of St Bartholomew at Layston was established at some point between 1086 and c.1160, although antiquarian writers and modern historians have disagreed upon the date of its original foundation. The early 20th century historian H.P. Pollard maintained that the church was granted to the priory of Holy Trinity "about the year 1100"; while the 19th century antiquarian Robert Clutterbuck suggested that the church was in existence "as early as the reign of King Stephen" (Pollard, 1902: 64; Clutterbuck, 1827: 427). More recently, Philip Plumb has suggested a foundation date of c.1100 (Plumb, 2003: lxvi).
- 5.1.7 One of the earliest documented references to the church and parish was dated to February 1227, when Henry III confirmed Triket's gift of 'Lefstanechirch' to Holy Trinity Aldgate, while a record in the Assize Rolls of 1248 made reference to a drowning in Alfladewick "near Lestonechurch" (Hodgett, 1971: 199-211 (1004); Plumb, 2003: lxvi). The authors of the Victoria County History of Hertfordshire maintained that the church and parish became known as 'Lestanchurch' after the stone from which the new church was built (Page, 1914: 77 fn 1; Anon, 1936: 392).
- 5.1.8 The suggestion that the church was named after its building material was first made in the 1720s by the antiquarian Nathaniel Salmon, who enquired whether the name might have been chosen in order to distinguish it from "more Antient Churches...built with Wood" (Salmon, 1728: 312). Salmon also raised the possibility that the church might have been named after an individual, asking whether it might originally have been built by "some pious Saxon called Leofstan" (*ibid*). The authors of the Victoria County History also noted that Layston was called Leofstanechirche in the 12th century, although they did not indicate from which source this information originated (Page, 1914: 77). Salmon proposed that the name of the church might have commemorated Leofstan, Abbot of St Albans from c.1048 to 1066, although this seems highly unlikely, given the probable post-Conquest origin of the church.²
- 5.1.9 In recent years, Philip Plumb has proposed that the church was founded by Leofstan the Portreeve, one of a handful of English nobles who flourished in the years following the Norman Conquest (Plumb, 2003: lxiii). Having held the office of Portreeve of London at the time of the Conquest, Leofstan (Liovestanus) was appointed Reeve of the capital in c.1108 and again in 1114-1115, whilst becoming a founding member of the self-styled *Anglisshe Cnihtengelda/Cnihtegild*, a body of English knights who held extensive estates in east London (*ibid*: lxiv; Hodgett, 1971: 167-192 (871), 199-211 (1005)). In 1125 Leofstan's sons Ailwin and Robert were members of a group of descendents of the *Cnihtgild* who granted the entirety of their estates in the capital to the priory of Holy Trinity Aldgate in return for admission into the prior's fraternity (*ibid*). Holy Trinity had been founded in 1108 by the Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I, and there is no doubt that a close relationship developed between the priory and the landholders of north-east Hertfordshire during the 12th century; by 1227 local lords had granted the priory land in Berkesden, Corney and Wyddial, as well as the churches of Lefstanechirch and Alswick (Hodgett, 1971: 199-211 (1004)).³ However the nature of any relationship between Leofstan of London and the county are not immediately apparent, although Plumb has drawn attention to an annotation to the cartulary of Holy Trinity Aldgate, apparently discovered by the early 18th century antiquarian Peter le Neve, which suggested that Lefstanechirch had been built by Leofstan, grandfather of Henry Fitz Aylwin, first Lord Mayor of London (Plumb, 2003: lxiv). Similarly the relationship, if any, between Leofstan and the Trikets of Corney Bury is unknown. Nevertheless, if

² Although Salmon could not be certain whether the church was named after the builder or the materials used in its construction, he proposed that it was a post-Conquest foundation which replaced two pre-Conquest churches at Alfladewick (which according to Salmon was demolished) and Icheton, which he suggested "fell to the ground" (Salmon, 1728: 315)

³ The grant of a croft and a piece of land in 'Brambeleg' by Ralph Triket (son of Hugh) to Holy Trinity Aldgate may refer to a place called Bramble Hill in the parish of Layston (Hodgett, 1971: 199-211 (1004); Clutterbuck, 1827: 437)

Plumb's contention that Leofstan founded the church at Layston is correct, then it is likely that it was established around the first decade of the 12th century.

Dedication to St Bartholomew

- 5.1.10 Although the present church of St Bartholomew, built mainly in the 13th and 15th centuries, appears to have entirely replaced its 12th century predecessor, it is not altogether clear when the church acquired its dedication to St Bartholomew. Attempts to discern the origins of churches from their dedications are often fraught with problems; in many instances church dedications were not recorded until the 17th century or later, while dedications were often changed over the course of preceding centuries (Doggett, 1988: 22; Williamson, 2010: 209). However sufficient documentary evidence exists to confirm that the present dedication of the church is the same as it was in the 13th century.
- 5.1.11 The dedication to St Bartholomew is of interest because that particular dedication was one of several popular on the Continent that only became widespread in England after the Norman Conquest (Williamson, 2010: 210). However Nicholas Doggett has cautioned that the practice of formally dedicating a church to a particular saint did not become widespread until the 13th century, so it is difficult to know whether the present dedication was the original one (Doggett, 1988: 28). Nevertheless, confirmation that the present dedication was in use in the mid-13th century can be found in the cartulary of the priory of Holy Trinity Aldgate, which recorded that in April 1253 Henry III granted the prior and canons permission to hold a weekly market and an annual fair for eight days from the vigil and feasts of St Bartholomew (23rd August) in their manor of Corney Bury (Hodgett, 1971: 199-211 (1005); Page, 1914: 116). Given the fact that the priory held the right of advowson to the church at Layston, and that such fairs were usually held on the festival of the manorial church's patron saint it is almost certain that the church was already dedicated to St Bartholomew when the market came into being (Doggett, 1988: 27).
- 5.1.12 Dedications were often made or changed when a church was rebuilt or enlarged, a process that necessitated the reconsecration of the building (*ibid*: 24). It is therefore possible that Lefstanechirch was dedicated to St Bartholomew following the rebuilding of the early 12th century church at some point in the 50 or so years before 1253. This date concurs with H.P. Pollard's opinion that the chancel, the earliest surviving element of the church, dated to "no later than 1240" (Pollard, 1902: 66).

The parish of Layston

- 5.1.13 Although the exact date of the foundation of the parish of Lefstanechirch/Layston is not known, documentary evidence indicates that it was in existence by the 1160s, when Richard Fitz William, lord of the manor of Alswick granted the dependent chapel of Alswick to the priory of Holy Trinity in the presence of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury (Hodgett, 1971: 199-211 (1004)). It is possible that the parish already existed when Hugh Triket granted the church to Holy Trinity Aldgate. One of the earliest direct references to the parish was contained in a deed of 1255, which granted "messuages and buildings in the hamlet of Buntingford and parish of Lefstonescherch" to a certain William, son of Thomas de Bordesdene and his wife Isabella (Maxwell Lyte, 1890: 290-300 (B.813)). The parish was subsequently described as "Lestanchurch called Alfladewick" in a document of 1341, and Layston thereafter (Page, 1914: 77).
- 5.1.14 The boundaries of the new parish followed those of the complex manorial holdings to which the church ministered. This explains how Corneybury house came to be located in a detached portion of the parish of Layston, surrounded by land in the neighbouring parish of Wyddial (**Figures 5, 6 and 7**). An indication of the complex and fragmented nature of these parishes is given by a reference in a grant of 1255 to a "field called Defstonescherch" (Lefstonescherch?), which was located not in the parish from which it took its name, but in the parish of Wyddial (Maxwell Lyte, 1890: 290-300 (B.813)). Owing to the extent of intermingling of holdings, the boundaries of the parish of Layston were so long and complicated that by the 16th century it took two days for parishioners to perambulate them (Plumb, 2003: lxxv; Favey & Hindle, 2003: 153). The parochial boundaries were finally rationalised by the Divided

Parishes Act of 1883, which transferred the divided portions of the parish to Wyddial, Aspenden and Throcking (Page, 1914: 77).

Vicarage

- 5.1.15 The vicarage of Layston in the diocese of London was ordained and endowed with the small tithes of the parish in 1194, when Richard Fitz Neal was Bishop (Salmon, 1728: 314). The earliest recorded vicar was John de Bergholt, who was instituted in November 1332 (Clutterbuck, 1827: 433). De Bergholt resigned less than five years later, after which he was succeeded by William Botiler (*ibid*).
- 5.1.16 The original medieval and early post-medieval vicarage stood on the moated site a short distance to the south of the church (**Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9**). Sir Henry Chauncy and other antiquarian writers mistook this site for the 'deserted medieval village' of Layston, which Clutterbuck described as lying "in the fields near the road leading Northward from the windmill to the Church" (Clutterbuck, 1827: 427). However a terrier⁴ written in 1610 clearly identified the moated site with the vicarage, which comprised "a vicarage house with a barn and stable, and two gardens or backsides, about 49 acres and some rods of Glebe beside the Churchyard, containing about an acre, the Vicarage Close, compass'd with a Moat" (Plumb, 2003: lxi). Moated rectories and vicarages were not at all uncommon in eastern England during the Middle Ages, representing both a visible symbol of status and more prosaically, providing an enclosed plot of land that could be cultivated in order to supplement the tithes paid by parishioners (Shelley, 2004: 41). The Layston moated site was named as 'moat piece' in the tithe schedule of 1844 when it remained the property of the vicarage (TNA IR 29/15/62, 1844; TNA IR 30/15/62, 1844).

The decline of the dispersed hamlets of north-east Hertfordshire in the late Middle Ages

- 5.1.17 By the end of the first decade of the 14th century a combination of factors, including a series of poor harvests that exposed the region's heavy dependence upon grain production, had plunged north-east Hertfordshire into a severe agrarian recession (Bailey, 1993: 360-361). In 1341 it was recorded that "much of the arable was left unploughed for lack of man and beasts to work the land" in Alfladewick, Barkway, Barley, Cottered, Royston and Wyddial (Bailey, 1993: 359; Rutherford Davis, 1973: 12). The impact of the recession of the first half of the century on the depressed communities of the region was further exacerbated by the arrival of the Black Death in 1348/9, and subsequent outbreaks of plague throughout the second half of the century.
- 5.1.18 Given the depth of the economic malaise that gripped the region during the 14th century, it is little wonder that antiquarian writers such as Chauncy and Clutterbuck believed that the remains of "foundations of houses in the fields" close to St Bartholomew's represented the remains of the deserted 'village' of Layston, abandoned in favour of the new roadside settlement at Buntingford (Chauncy, 1700: 253; Clutterbuck, 1827: 427). While the remains to which Clutterbuck referred were almost certainly those of the moated vicarage, modern historians like Rutherford Davis have argued that the "pattern of dispersed settlement... collapsed" during the period, leading to the contraction and even desertion of medieval settlements at Alfladewick, Corney Bury and Icheton (Rutherford Davis, 1973: 2).

The growth of Buntingford in the late Middle Ages

- 5.1.19 While the farmsteads and hamlets of north-east Hertfordshire clearly suffered greatly during the 14th century depression, the roadside settlement of Buntingford flourished in the century after the Black Death. Having first been recorded in 1185, Buntingford emerged as a small informal trading centre in the early 13th century (Plumb, 2003: lxxvii; Page, 1914: 78). Located at the intersection of five parishes (including Layston and Wyddial) and occupying land belonging to up to dozen manors, Buntingford was not subject to the intrusive manorial control that stifled the development of official

⁴ a topographical description of a manorial estate

markets such as those at Corney, Chipping and Standon (Bailey, 2008: 51; Bailey, 1993: 358). Buntingford grew during the 14th century at the expense of these markets, acquiring a charter and a new market place in the 1360s (Bailey, 1993: 365). The town established semi-autonomous governing institutions that went unchallenged by local lords after 1367, and a formal system of self-government was in place by the 1460s. By the end of the Middle Ages Buntingford was enjoying an economic revival that funded the rebuilding of many properties in the town during the late 15th and early 16th centuries, several of which have survived to the present (*ibid*).

- 5.1.20 The growth of Buntingford lay behind the extraordinary changes in the relative wealth of settlements in north-east Hertfordshire that took place between the 14th and early 16th centuries (*ibid*: 360). Having been amongst the smallest and poorest villis in the hundred of Edwinstree in 1307, by 1524 the combined wealth of Layston and Alswick almost equalled that of Barkway, the wealthiest in the hundred (*ibid*: 360). This new wealth was reflected in the growing number of residents in Layston and Alswick eligible to pay tax, most, if not all of who lived and traded in Buntingford (*ibid*).

The Church of St Bartholomew during the late Middle Ages

- 5.1.21 The residents of Buntingford had acquired their own place of worship as early as the 1290s, when a chapel of ease dedicated to St John the Baptist was founded to enable parishioners of Throcking who lived in the town to attend mass (Plumb, 2003: lxxviii). However residents of Buntingford who lived within the boundaries of the parish of Layston were obliged to worship at St Bartholomew's, and it was almost certainly the wealth of these families that paid for the construction of the new nave and west tower of the church during the first two decades of the 15th century (Page, 1914: 85).
- 5.1.22 While published sources do not record the names of the benefactors who paid for the grand rebuilding of the early 15th century, records have survived of bequests to the church made during the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The decades between c.1480 and c.1530 saw the flowering of late medieval public piety throughout England, as parishioners spent lavish sums on their churches, both as an act of devotion and in the hope of aiding their own salvation (Smith, 1984: 13-16). In 1494 Ellen Barbour bequeathed £3 towards the making of a glass window in the church of St Bartholomew and directed that four timber crosses should be erected over her husband's and her own sepulchre, as well as leaving a further 6s 8d for making a cross in Buntingford (Page, 1914: 85 fn. 48). Other contemporary expressions of popular piety included instructions left in the wills of John Donne in 1500, James Pole in 1522 and John Sawyer two years later, that their bodies be buried in the church, while the latter also bequeathed "as much money as it would cost to make a buttress on the north wall of the church" (*ibid*: 85 fn. 48; 87 fn.56; Anon, 1936: 389). It was noted that "an action arose as to the building of the buttress" in the 26th year of the reign of Henry VIII (i.e. c.1534-5), suggesting that the bricks recorded in one or other of the two buttresses of the north wall of the nave may have been part of Sawyer's bequest to the church (Anon, 1936: 390; Page, 1914: 85 fn. 48; see **Figure 20**).
- 5.1.23 In the late 1520s a brass memorial to John Brande (d.28th June 1527) and his wife Alys Brande, comprising "a slab with indents of two men, two women and children", was laid "on the floor of the church" (Anon, 1936: 389). A copy of this memorial was displayed in the north-west angle of the nave in the early 20th century, where it remained in 1936, although it was subsequently moved to the floor of the tower when the nave roof was removed in the mid-1950s (*ibid*: 390; Page, 1914: 86; NADFAS, 2008: 16). It is possible that John Brande was related to the Brands of Much Hormead, though the connection of the couple with St Bartholomew's remains unclear (Anon, 1936: 390).
- 5.1.24 The tide of bequests that sustained these displays of late medieval religious devotion also funded the renewal of the vestments, altar furnishings and plate used in acts of worship, and historical sources record that St Bartholomew's was no exception (Duffy, 2001: 76). When Commissioners sent to enforce new legislation outlawing traditionalist religious practices and symbols visited St Bartholomew's in the early 1550s, they found silver and silver gilt chalices, a blue velvet cope and one of white

Bruges satin, and a crimson velvet vestment with an alb (Pollard, 1902: 67).⁵ In the years before the Reformation the parishioners also endowed their church with a set of four bells, duly recorded by Edward VI's Commissioners in 1552 (Pollard, 1902: 64, 67).

- 5.1.25 The most conspicuous manifestation of late medieval piety at St Bartholomew's seems to have been the south porch, built in brick during the early 16th century. Despite having been partly restored in the 18th century, a Tudor Rose recorded in the west spandrel of the entrance arch to the porch shortly before the porch was rebuilt in the early 20th century points to a 16th century construction date, while a decorated niche over the centre of the arch designed to accommodate a statue of a saint (almost certainly St Bartholomew) confirms the structure's pre-Reformation origins (Pollard, 1902: 66; Page, 1914: 85; see **Figure 17** and **Plate 5**). As the place where the opening ceremonies of the baptismal rite and the wedding service were held, the porch represented not only a significant investment in the fabric of the church but a visible late medieval affirmation of the practical sacraments of baptism and marriage (Duffy, 2001: 69).
- 5.1.26 Unfortunately, the rebuilding of the porch during the first decade of the 20th century appears to have removed any evidence in the fabric of the structure that might have identified its original benefactor; while the published sources regarding the pre-Reformation history of the church give little indication either of the date of the bequest or the identity of the benefactor.

5.2 Post Medieval (1536-1900)

- 5.2.1 At the accession of Henry VIII to the throne in 1509 the priory of Holy Trinity was already experiencing serious financial difficulties and was deeply in debt to the crown (Page, 1909: 465-475). Owing to its inability to service its longstanding debts, the priory was exempted from the payment of two-tenths from its estates in Braughing, Layston and Edmonton in 1517 (*ibid*). The priory was finally surrendered to the crown in February 1532, a few years before the Acts of Suppression dissolved monastic foundations altogether.
- 5.2.2 The liturgical revolution brought about by the break with Rome and the establishment of the Protestant Church of England had a transformative effect upon parish churches across the country. Amongst the succession of Acts of Parliament that brought about this transformation, the Injunctions to the Clergy of 1547 proscribed many of the practices and images that had previously been integral to the act of worship. The interior layout of churches was reordered in accordance with the new doctrines; communion tables replaced altars, church plate was sold-off and rood-lofts were torn down. The removal of the rood-loft probably accounted for the blocking of the upper doorway of the rood loft staircase in the north-east angle of the nave at St Bartholomew's, while the lower door remained open when H.P. Pollard visited the church in 1902 (Pollard, 1902: 65). Pollard suggested that an iron ring he observed on the north side of the chancel arch (in the nave) about 1 foot above the capital of the arch in 1902 may have been used to hold the Lenten veil, a relic of a pre-Reformation rite whereby the rood was veiled throughout Lent before being revealed at Easter (*ibid*). Alternatively, the ring may have been a post-Reformation feature used to support a sounding board that was suspended above a large carved pulpit that was removed in the 19th century (Anon, 1936: 388). Whatever its original function, the ring has since been removed (**Plate 37**).
- 5.2.3 In 1936, when stripping paint from an old reading desk that had stood beside the altar table until the restoration of 1904, volunteers discovered that it was made from a number of decorated panels, which featured a carved band with a pomegranate motif, popular during the marriage of Henry VIII to Catherine of Aragon (Anon, 1936: 388). It is possible that these panels formed part of a rood screen erected shortly before Henry's breach with Rome. While rood screens generally survived the Reformation,

⁵ The legislation in question was presumably the Injunctions to the Clergy of 1547 and the Chantry Act of 1548

albeit often coated in several layers of whitewash, it is not known when it was dismantled or by whom.

The descent of the manors of Corneybury and Alswick, 1530-c.1900

- 5.2.4 In 1534 Henry VIII granted the priory and all its possessions to Thomas, Lord Audley, Lord Chancellor of England and subsequently created 1st Baron Walden. Following Audley's death in 1544 the manor of Corneybury and the Rectory of Layston passed to his daughter and sole heir Margaret, who married Thomas, Duke of Norfolk (Page, 1914: 116). Following Margaret's death and the Duke's arrest and trial for treason the manor passed to their son Thomas, Lord Howard (*ibid*: 117).
- 5.2.5 In 1583 Thomas, Lord Howard sold the manor of Corneybury (and the right of advowson to St Bartholomew's) to John Crowch/Crouch, a citizen and clothworker of London (Page, 1914: 117; Clutterbuck, 1827: 429). As an active member of the local minor gentry, Crouch enthusiastically set about buying up the rights and titles of local manors that became available in the decades following the Dissolution. By the end of the 16th century Crouch had also acquired the lordship of the manors of Alswick and Downhall in Layston (Page, 1914: 83, 84, 117).⁶ Crouch built a new manor house at Corneybury for his large family in the early 17th century, at which he sought to emulate fashionable Renaissance architecture by adding a pair of symmetrical projecting wings to the front of his house (Hunneyball, 2004: 27; Page, 1914: 114).
- 5.2.6 John Crouch died in February 1606 at the age of 86. Crouch left the manor of Corneybury to his second son Thomas, who held it until his death ten years later, after which it passed to Thomas' son John (d.1649), and thence to his third son Charles, who embellished and extended Corneybury house in the early 1680s (Page, 1914: 114, 117; Hunneyball, 2004: 177). Charles Crouch's second son Thomas sold the manor to Ralph Hawkins, a London brewer in 1690, who was succeeded by his son John, who in turn succeeded by his brother Thomas (Page, 1914: 117). In 1742 the manor descended to Thomas' niece, Catherine Woolball, after whom it descended to her daughter, Catherine, Lady Berney. Catherine Berney sold the manor to William Butt in 1790 (*ibid*). William Butt held the manor until his death in 1806, after which it descended to his son, also named William, who died in 1841 (Gerish, 1906: 151; Page, 1914: 117). Memorials to William Butt senior, and to his wife Ann, who predeceased him were erected on the south wall of the chancel of St Bartholomew's, where they remain to the present (Clutterbuck, 1827: 436).
- 5.2.7 John Crouch left the manor of Alswick and the sum of £600 to his eldest son John, who died 1615 (Page, 1914: 83; Will of John Crouch, 16/08/1605). The manor then passed to his son, also John, descending via another John to Pyke Crouch, who died in 1712 (Page, 1914: *ibid*). Pyke Crouch passed the manor to his son, who conveyed it to Jacob Houblon in 1720. A funeral monument commemorating Pyke Crouch, his wife Catherine and their daughter Katherine was erected against the north wall of the chancel of St Bartholomew's by their son Thomas (who changed his name to Pyke), who died in 1773 (Clutterbuck, 1827: 436). The manor of Alswick subsequently descended through several generations of the Houblon family until it was sold to a local farmer in the early 20th century (*ibid*).

17th century funerary monuments at St Bartholomew's

- 5.2.8 John Crouch was commemorated by an imposing and ostentatious alabaster monument erected on the north wall of the chancel, where it still stands (NADFS, 2008: 8). Sir Henry Chauncy, who took careful note of the funeral monuments he saw on his perambulations around the county, described the Crouch memorial as 'fair' (Chauncy, 1700; Hunneyball, 2004: 44). The social dominance of the lords of the manor of Corneybury in the locality was reflected by the sheer number of memorials

⁶ The VCH suggests that Downhall may have comprised "lands held by the convent of Holy Trinity in the neighbourhood of St Bartholomew's Church" (Page, 1914: 84). Downhall subsequently descended with Alswick, and the VCH records that it was last mentioned in 1720 (*ibid*).

to members of their families erected on the walls of the chancel of St Bartholomew's between 1605 and the mid-19th century.

- 5.2.9 Although the lords of the manor of Corneybury retained the sole right to erect funeral memorials in the chancel of the church, other families erected memorials to their dead in the nave. A memorial erected in 1665 to the memory of Dr William Slatholme was originally placed on the south wall of the nave; this has since been moved to the south wall of the chancel, presumably following the removal of the roof of the nave in the 1950s (Anon, 1936: 389; NADFS, 2008: 2). Slatholme was a Doctor of Physics and author of the book *De Febribus* (on Fevers), published in 1657 (Anon, 1936: *ibid*). Slatholme's memorial also commemorates his three children, John Sennock, "an ingenious lovely pious youth", who died aged 17 in 1662, Susanna, who died an infant and Sarah, "a virgin beautiful of countenance but of a more beautiful soul", who died "for grief" aged 12 shortly after the death of her father. The memorial was erected by Slatholme's widow Anne, and appears to reflect not only her grief at the loss of her family, but perhaps also fear of the imminent extinction of the family name.

The Church of St Bartholomew during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries

- 5.2.10 In April 1604 the Rev. Alexander Strange was appointed vicar of St Bartholomew's. Born in London in the mid-1570s, Strange was educated at Peterhouse College Cambridge, following which he served as a prebend at St Paul's Cathedral (Hindle, 2004: xiv). Strange's long career as rector, which spanned the reigns of James I, Charles I and the earliest years of the commonwealth, was characterised by the energetic social activism characteristic of godly clergymen of the period (Hindle, 2003: xiv).
- 5.2.11 Strange arrived at his new living only to find a fractious and unhappy parish, his parishioners divided amongst themselves between the gentry residents of the upland estates of Alswick, Beauchamps, Corneybury and Owles on the east bank of the river Rib, and those who lived in Buntingford on the west bank, who were prevented from worshipping in the town thanks to the dilapidation of the chapel of St John, and were unable to reach St Bartholomew's during the frequent floods of the River Rib (Anon, 1936: 389; Hindle, 2004: xv). Throughout his term as rector Strange was obliged to mediate in disputes that arose between the two parties over the relative distribution of the parish rates. Tensions between these groups frequently arose over the cost of maintaining St Bartholomew's and of the cost of repairing the bridge over the River Rib. The parish memorandum book indicates that the latter was repaired c.1585, c.1623, c.1638 and again in 1664 (Falvey & Hindle, 2004: 30, 58, 59).
- 5.2.12 Strange's energetic activism led him to raise the sum of £418 13s 8d from his parishioners in the two years after 1614 in order to fund the construction of the chapel of St Peter, Buntingford, which was built between 1614 and 1626 at a cost of £418 10s 1d (Pollard, 1902: 66; Hindle, 2004: *ibid*). Having arranged the provision of a new place of worship for the residents of Buntingford, Strange turned his attention to the parish church at Layston. In 1633 he oversaw the recasting of the four pre-Reformation church bells into five bells, the work carried out either by John Clifton, or by James Butler of Bishop's Stortford (Pollard, 1902: 64; Anon, 1942; HER 4351). The recast bells bore the names of Strange ('Strayng') and his churchwardens Sennocke and Garrett (Anon, 1936: 389).
- 5.2.13 Strange continued to hold the living of Layston throughout the English Civil War, although other than a suggestion by Sir Henry Chauncy that "many old stones [i.e. in St Bartholomew's] here were robbed of their inscriptions at the time", published sources reveal little about the extent of the damage apparently caused during the conflict (Pollard, 1902: 65; Chauncy, 1700).
- 5.2.14 In January 1701 Thomas Heton was instituted vicar of Layston, where he remained until his death in 1748 (Falvey, 2003: xlvi). Heton was also rector of Wyddial from 1718 (Anon, 1936: 388). Although relatively little is known regarding Heton's character or doctrinal inclinations, he kept detailed records of his parishioners' tithe obligations, perhaps because as vicar of Layston, he was only entitled to a fraction of the total tithe income (Falvey, 2003: lvi). It was during Heton's tenure (c.1714) that

the new Royal Arms of George I were erected in the church, although it is not clear whether they were originally placed over the blocked-up door of the rood staircase, where they were found by Pollard in 1902 (Pollard, 1902: 65).

- 5.2.15 Heton was briefly succeeded by his son Charles, who served as vicar until 1754 (Clutterbuck, 1827: 435). Charles was vicar when the body of Captain Roger Hale of the East India Company was interred in the nave in 1749. The mid-18th century vicars of Layston seem to have left little mark upon the fabric of the church, although Charles Heton's successor Jonathan Gilder was responsible for erecting a memorial recording the death from a stroke of the curate Richard Codrey in 1762. It was also during Gilder's term of office that the fifth (tenor bell) was recast by Pack & Chapman of the Whitechapel foundry in 1776; the bell bears the name of William Seamer, a churchwarden of St Bartholomew's (Pollard, 1902: 64; Page, 1914: 86; Anon, 1936: 388).
- 5.2.16 The early 19th century saw a flourishing in the provision of small memorials in the church; while the lords of Corneybury continued to commemorate their dead in the chancel, monuments to other local families began to appear in numbers in the nave; including those of the Saunders of Little Court which was erected at the west end of the nave and of the Bunyans of Royston, which was placed by the blocked up north doorway (Anon, 1936: 388).
- 5.2.17 As the first half of the century progressed, new memorials commemorating deceased members of the Goode, Macklin, and Butt (of Corneybury) families were erected in the chancel. Other new families to be commemorated were the Wogdons, who were related to the Butts and whose house became the vicarage when the Rev. J.H. Butt came to the living in 1853 (Anon, 1936: 388). Amongst the members of the Wogdon family buried and memorialised in the church was the London duelling pistol maker Robert, who died at Corneybury in 1813 aged 79 (HER4351).
- 5.2.18 A number of repairs and renovations to the interior fabric of the church were carried out during the 19th century, although the published sources provide scant information about exactly when they occurred, who was responsible and why they took place. These included the removal of the carved pulpit with panelled back and sounding board, which had presumably been inserted at some point during the preceding two centuries. In order to insert the pulpit and its fittings a 4 foot long section of the chancel arch about 4 feet from the ground had been cut out and replaced by a wooden pilaster; the latter remained *in-situ* in 1902 (Pollard, 1902: 65). **Plates 1 and 2** of this report show the compact timber pulpit that replaced the large pulpit taken down in the 19th century.
- 5.2.19 By the end of the century the church was only used for occasional services in the summer months, its condition described as variously "deplorable" in 1900 and "dilapidated" in 1902 (Page, 1914: 87; Kelly's Hertfordshire, 1902: 64). A set of elevations of the church prepared by the practice of the architect William Alfred Pite (1860-1949) dated to November 1897 suggest that formal renovations were under consideration at the time, although Pite's preparatory work does not appear to have resulted in a commission. Pite was the elder brother of Arthur Beresford Pite (1861-1934), the prolific architect and teacher, amongst whose works included the Piccadilly entrance to the Burlington Arcade and the Anglican Cathedral in Kampala, Uganda (Stuart Gray, 1985: 285-289; Service, 1977: 126). Having won the RIBA Pugin Studentship in 1883, William Pite embarked upon an architectural study of the medieval buildings of Oxfordshire, a reflection of his abiding interest in medieval church architecture (RIBA Journal, 1949: 507). Pite entered practice in 1884, establishing a new practice in Bloomsbury Square two years later before moving to nearby Upper Montague Street in 1896. Pite's church work included All Saints Church and Vicarage, Elm Grove Road Ealing W5 (1904-5), St Peter's Church, Acton Green W4 (1904) and the Presbyterian Church of St Andrew's, Frognal NW3 (1903). However Pite's practice was principally concerned with the design of institutional buildings, primarily hospitals, and he was perhaps best known for King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill SE5 (Stuart Gray, 1985: 28).

5.3 Modern (1901-present)

- 5.3.1 In 1900 Alexander Strange's chapel of St Peter, Buntingford was "thoroughly restored" at a cost in excess of £2,000 (Kelly's Hertfordshire Directory, 1914: 74). Whilst St Peter's was an active church with a congregation of nearly 300, concerns were also raised about the condition of the largely disused church of St Bartholomew. When the local historian H.P. Pollard visited the church in 1902, he noted that only one of the bells could be rung, that the slated roof of the nave (itself a replacement of the earlier lead roof) was "in a very bad state", and that the porch was "rapidly falling into ruin" (Pollard, 1902: 64-6).
- 5.3.2 In 1904 the architect Arthur Conran Blomfield, younger brother of the church architect Charles James Blomfield and cousin of the acclaimed Edwardian architect Reginald Blomfield was commissioned to restore the chancel of St Bartholomew's (Stuart Gray, 1985: 112-115). The extent of Blomfield's restoration is not altogether clear and further research may be necessary to understand exactly what it entailed. An inspection of the church carried out in 1910 noted that the roofs of the church were 'modern', and it is likely that Blomfield was responsible for the tiled roof of the chancel (Martin, 1951: Appendix 1). The slate roof of the nave, which replaced an earlier lead roof, was also present by this date.
- 5.3.3 Two years after Blomfield's restoration work, the local builder and brick maker Thomas Nevett rebuilt the porch out of his own funds as "a personal gift" to the parish (Anon, 1936: 387-8; Pollard, 1902: 66; *Kelly's Directory of Hertfordshire*, 1902: 64).⁷ Nevett replaced the 16th century brickwork, renewed much of the old stonework and faced the walls with knapped flint (Page, 1914: 85). The HER entry for St Bartholomew's records that the same year that Nevett rebuilt the porch, the tower was restored (HER 4351). The extent of this restoration is also uncertain, and it remains to be ascertained whether it was a continuation of Blomfield's earlier work or whether it was a separate initiative.
- 5.3.4 In 1910 the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (RCHM) inspected the church as part of the fieldwork for its occasional series of county inventories (Martin, 1951: Appendix 1). The inspectors reported that the central and easternmost of the three windows in the north wall of the nave had lost their original moulded mullions, which had been replaced by timber frames; this may have been a temporary measure during repairs, as replacement stonework was recorded in the early 1950s (*ibid*).
- 5.3.5 The process of informal restoration appears to have continued at an even slower pace after 1910, presumably organised by the vicar of Layston and his parishioners (Anon, 1936: 387; Martin, 1951: 2). At some point before 1936 a new pulpit was donated to the church by Sir Charles Heaton Ellis of Wyddial Hall, while the timber element in the north side of the chancel arch was replaced with stone around the same time (Anon, 1936: 388).
- 5.3.6 It seems likely that the ongoing restoration was intended simply to permit occasional services to be conducted in the summer months, when the lack of electric light and heating would pose less of a hindrance to modern worship. Occasional summer services were being conducted in 1936, although the church fell out of use altogether at the beginning of the Second World War (Martin, 1951: 1).
- 5.3.7 In 1942 the Rev. F.J. Barff, vicar of Layston, commissioned Mears and Stainbank (the trading name of the Whitechapel Bell Foundry) to inspect the condition of the five bells, fittings and frame (Anon, 1942; Eeles to Dance, 02/11/1951). The foundry's representative, a Mr Hughes, reported that while the bells were essentially sound, the fittings and bell-frame were in "exceedingly poor condition" (*ibid*). To restore the bells to ringing order it was recommended that the bells be rehung with completely new

⁷ 'Nevett, Thomas, builder, brick maker & insurance agent' (*Kelly's Directory of Hertfordshire*, 1902: 65). Nevett was listed as the private resident of 'The Bowling Green' in 1914, by which date it seems he had retired (*Kelly's Directory of Hertfordshire*, 1914: 76)

fittings and framework and a new bell-chamber floor constructed. Because non-essential civilian construction work was greatly restricted during the war it was not possible to undertake the proposed works until peacetime. A report into the condition of the church written after the war suggests that the works had not been carried out by the early 1950s (Martin, 1951: 4).

- 5.3.8 In 1946 Francis Eeles, the Secretary of the Central Council for the Care of Churches inspected the church with a view to "put out some sort of scheme to save the church from deteriorating further" (Eeles to Dance, 02/11/1951). In response to Eeles' report the Diocese of St Albans voted £100 to carry out some repairs in 1947, although the nature and extent of these is unknown.
- 5.3.9 By the early 1950s the church was in a state of near-dereliction, the haunt of vandals who had broken windows, damaged the interior fabric of the church, torn tiles and parapet stones from the roof of the tower and stolen the lead from the roof of the south porch (Martin, 1951: 1-2). In June 1951 Charles Cockbill, the Archdeacon of St Albans, suggested to Eeles that the roof might be removed from part of the church, the rest being converted into a cemetery chapel (Eeles to Dance, 02/11/1951). Although Barff's successor as vicar of Layston, the Rev. Herbert S. Jackson was initially unresponsive to the proposal, a parishioner subsequently left a bequest of £3,590 for the restoration and repair of the church, prompting Jackson to approach the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB) two months later for advice regarding the future of the "old ruined church" (Jackson to SPAB, 24/08/1951).
- 5.3.10 In October the architect David G. Martin, a partner in the firm of David Evelyn Nye & Partners of Victoria Street SW1 prepared a report on the condition of St Bartholomew's for the Committee of SPAB. Martin concluded that while the building had no future as a parish church, the suggestion of Archdeacon Cockbill and Rev. Jackson that it be converted into a cemetery chapel was viable (Martin, 1951: 3). Martin recommended that the chancel be used for this purpose; the tiled roof was in reasonably good order and it required less maintenance than the slated roof of the nave, which he recommended be removed, "both to avoid costly maintenance and to prevent further damage to the masonry" (*ibid*). Martin suggested that the removal of the roof of the nave presented an opportunity to convert the open interior into "a pleasant formal garden of Rest and Remembrance", although it would be necessary to relocate the funerary monuments to the chancel (*ibid*). To convert the chancel into a cemetery chapel necessitated a number of repairs to the internal plasterwork and the internal render, the removal of the choir stalls, the re-opening of the south door and the provision of large folding doors in the chancel arch, which could be opened fully in the summer (*ibid*: 4). A 'short history' of local churches published in the early 1960s praised "the great oak doors, made by local craftsmen, to close the chancel arch" (Anon, 1962: 3). Martin also recommended that the roof covering of the south porch be replaced and the bells be removed from the tower (**Figure 10**).
- 5.3.11 Martin's report was welcomed by SPAB, the Central Council for the Care of Churches, the diocese of St Albans and by the Rev. Jackson, who requested that Martin proceed with the proposed restoration work (SPAB to Jackson, 28/01/1952). During the repair of the internal walls of the nave, a number of carved alabaster fragments were found to be built into the fabric of the north wall (Anon, 1962: 3). When reassembled they were found to be a representation of the Crucifixion, presumably broken up around the time of the Reformation and used for repairs at some point in the century or so afterwards.
- 5.3.12 Despite the early success of Martin's conversion, reports of inspections of the fabric of the church carried out in the late 1990s highlighted continuing deterioration, some of which had been exacerbated by repairs and general maintenance work carried out in the decades since the creation of the cemetery chapel (Barrett, 1998: 1). Damp penetration and general wear had affected the interior of the chancel, while the heavy oak doors within the chancel arch had become a problem in their own right, leading to fears that if they were opened they might affect the unstable masonry on the parapet above. Half a century of unsympathetic repairs and insufficient maintenance appears to have returned the church to condition not dissimilar to that found by David Martin back in 1951.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 St Bartholomew's is a medieval parish church with an early rectangular chancel with three lancet windows in the east elevation, a higher and longer unaisled nave added to it later with a diagonal buttress on its south-east corner and a straight buttress on its north-east corner (**Figure 14**). The nave has three windows in both north and south elevations and a parapeted porch against the south elevation (**Figures 17 and 20**). At the west end of the church there is a substantial three stage crenellated tower with diagonal buttresses in the south-west and north-west corners (**Figures 14 to 20**). On the ground floor the tower is open to the nave (**Figure 14**) and has two upper rooms (**Figures 15 and 16**), the upper belfry retains its timber bell frames, but the five bells have been removed. The tower has an octagonal tiled roof and a lead covered spike topped by a cockerel weather vane. The roof of the nave has been removed intentionally while the chancel arch (between chancel and nave) has been filled with a large pair of timber doors and a traceried glazed panel above to weatherproof the chancel.

6.2 External Elevations

- 6.2.1 The oldest part of the church is the rectangular chancel at the east end. This has three narrow lancet windows in its east elevation (**Figures 14 and 18**). The centre lancet is slightly taller than the outer two and all have a splayed interior reveal. Each lancet has the same diamond leaded clear glass glazing which is set back from the exterior elevation with a chamfered jamb (**Plate 9**). The east elevation is a gable wall supporting the renewed red tiled roof. These tiles project over the face of the elevation the top of which is protected by a timber barge board with a simple moulding on the lower edge flush with the wall.
- 6.2.2 At either side of the east elevation the corner of the chancel has replacement stepped stone quoins and the entire elevation has been cement rendered flush to the edge of the quoins. The lower part of the elevation is approximately 0.5m below the ground surface to the east of the elevation. It is possible that the new tiled roof, the timber barge board, the stone quoins and the cement render are all of the same date as each appeared to be relatively recent, lacking the centuries-old weathering of other parts of the church.
- 6.2.3 The north elevation of the chancel originally had two lancet windows spaced evenly along the wall (**Figure 20; Plate 10**). On the exterior elevation the chamfered jambs and arch of the openings are still clearly visible, however, the glass has been removed and the opening has been infilled and covered with the same cement render as covered the entire elevation. The render is flush with the replacement quoins at the east end of the elevation and does not continue onto the adjoining east wall of the nave.
- 6.2.4 At the base of the north elevation there is a section of the wall 0.4m high that is on a slightly different alignment to the main wall (**Plate 11**). This stopped 0.6m short of the east end of the wall, where it projected 0.15m from the elevation and this distance gradually tapered down until the lower section disappeared into the main wall 2.5m from the junction with the nave. Exactly the same feature is visible on the south elevation of the chancel. In both cases the fabric of this section of wall is covered with cement render so it was not possible to ascertain the material of its construction. This section may have been from a previous phase of construction than the main chancel walls. Where small areas of the cement render had come away from the elevation it was possible to identify the flint facing of the wall beneath and remnants of a previous lime render.
- 6.2.5 The south elevation of the chancel has the same two original lancet windows as the north elevation, although here they have not been blocked (**Figure 17; Plate 12**). Whereas in the north elevation the windows have been filled flush with the interior face of the wall, the south windows have the same splayed reveals as the three windows in the east elevation. The glazing is also the same with replacement clear

glass leaded diamonds divided by four horizontal bars and a single vertical bar against the inner face. The sill of the west window is slightly higher than the east window, because a narrow priest's door is located beneath it. This has a lancet, two centred arch on the exterior elevation formed of irregularly sized chamfered ashlar blocks, but on the interior it has a flatter four centred arch. The window above also has a flat sill to allow for the height of the door, instead of the inclined sill of the other lancet windows which were designed to allow as much light as possible to fall onto the floor of the chancel. The door itself has a sheet of metal fixed to the exterior to deter burglary or vandalism, but on the interior the solid timber construction of the door with long strap hinges are visible. Owing to the drain running round the outside of the chancel the priest door is set almost 0.5m above the adjacent ground level, but is the same height as the graveyard to the south of the building. This short gap was bridged by a stone slab the same width as the priest's doorway (**Plate 13**).

- 6.2.6 At the west end of the south elevation of the chancel a large window framed by a four centred arch with a drip mould and stiff leaf stops has been inserted. The east side of this has suffered some subsidence as the three sections of the sill stepped slightly down to the east and the resultant cracks had been covered by a layer of cement across the width of the sill. The Perpendicular-style tracery divided the window into three vertical panels each with cinque foil heads and a quatrefoil detail at the apex. Like all the other windows the glazing was clear glass leaded diamonds with the three main lights being divided into six by slim horizontal bars.
- 6.2.7 The roof of the chancel is covered with red terracotta tiles set at a fairly steep angle sloping down to north and south with a slight lessening of the angle close to the gutter at the edge of each slope. The roof has matching ridge tiles and although the north side is covered with moss the roof appears to have been renewed in the not too distant past, possibly reusing the existing tiles. Downpipes lead from the gutters at the east end and on the south side the downpipe empties into a large metal water tank set upon stone blocks. Unlike the other two elevations of the chancel which are completely covered by a modern cement render, only the lowest part of the south side has been rendered up to the height of the sill of the large inserted window. There are also several small irregular patches of cement render elsewhere on the south elevation, but the majority of the wall is composed of uncoursed flint rubble with occasional stones.
- 6.2.8 The rectangular nave is constructed from the same material, although the flints are roughly coursed and more densely arranged. A diagonal stone buttress at the south-east corner of the nave has been repaired with brick and cement render. Where the chancel walls meet the wider nave the roofline of the chancel cuts through two stone string courses, suggesting the chancel roof and the east wall of the nave have both been raised at some time (**Figure 18; Plate 14**). Indeed, the uppermost section of the nave south wall also appears to have been rebuilt or at least refaced as the flint facing stones differ from the rest of the building and the string course found on the east, west and north elevations has been removed from the south elevation (**Figures 17 to 20**).
- 6.2.9 Both the north and south walls of the nave have three tall windows and a doorway, although the doorway in the north elevation has been blocked (**Figures 17 and 20**). In the south elevation the four openings are evenly spaced, with two three light windows on the east side and on the west side a doorway with a porch and a two light window at the west end (**Figure 17; Plate 15**). None of the windows have any glazing but they retain many horizontal metal bars across each light that once held the glazing panels in position. The three light windows have cinquefoil heads under four centred arches with simple hood moulds and sloping sills. The stonework of both windows is in a poor state of repair. Both have one mullion completely replaced with new stone and patched cement repairs have also been undertaken on both windows. The decay of the stonework on the exterior of the west jamb of the west window is such that it has been substantially rebuilt in brick with a cement render.
- 6.2.10 The doorway from the porch into the nave was not visible as it had been covered with a metal sheet. The porch itself is square in plan with a two light rectangular window in the east and west elevations. Like the larger windows these each have a stone

mullion, cinquefoil heads lights and a hood mould with square stops. The south elevation of the porch has a four centred stone entrance archway with moulded jambs under a square head with rose-in-quatrefoil spandrels (**Figure 17**; **Plate 16**). Over the doorway is a stone niche the top of which joins a moulded string course. The top of the flint faced walls is capped by a course of moulded coping stones. At the south-east and south-west corners of the porch are diagonal stone buttresses with stone quoins above. The base of the porch walls has a slightly wider plinth with a chamfered stone top.

- 6.2.11 The stonework of the porch, with the exception of the door surround, is considerably less weathered than elsewhere on the building suggesting it is a more recent addition, while the original door surround may well have been reused from the original porch. A photograph of the porch taken in the early 20th century shows a brick structure with added diagonal buttresses to the south-east and south-west corners (**Plate 5**). The nave wall above the porch shows where an earlier, much steeper pitched porch roof used to connect with the church. A watercolour painting of the south elevation of the church dated July 1863 shows this roof (**Figure 12**). Indeed, examination of the underside of the existing very flat double pitched porch show the timbers to be of no great age and the red and black tiled flooring showed little wear. Against the inside of the east and west walls are brick built fitted benches with timber seats.
- 6.2.12 Just to the west of the porch is the westernmost window on the south elevation of the nave (**Plate 16**). The stonework of this two light window is in good condition with surprisingly unweathered surfaces and edges, suggesting it has been completely replaced. The south-west corner of the nave did not have a buttress unlike the south-east corner, presumably due to the support of the bell tower. The south-west corner of the nave has stone quoins and the base has a moulded plinth that is a continuation of that around the base of the tower; this plinth does not continue along the south elevation of the nave. The uppermost section of the south-west corner is stepped; this may be related to the rebuild of the top of the nave south wall.
- 6.2.13 The north elevation of the nave is very similar to the south elevation with two larger windows at the east end separated from a narrower window at the west end by a doorway (**Figure 20**; **Plate 17**). At the north-east corner of the nave there is a stepped buttress, in the eastern half of the elevation the two wide Perpendicular-style windows appear to have been heavily restored with new stonework tracery, arched head and surround. However, original stonework is retained in both sills and internal jambs. In the centre of the elevation is a second stepped buttress of the same size and style as that at the north-east corner. It is built at right angles to the elevation and has been repaired on a number of occasions with brick, new stonework and patches of cement render.
- 6.2.14 Just to the west of this buttress are several voussoirs from a section of stone arch which are flush with the face of the wall (**Plate 18**). An area of flint faced infilling below the arch show that this had once been a doorway, confirmed by the survival of the interior doorway surround on the south side of the wall. This blocked doorway is opposite the doorway in the south wall although the stone surround on the exterior of the south door could not be seen and checked to be the same as that on the north doorway, the interior elevations are the same and it is very likely that both doorways are part of the original build of the nave. Amongst the flint facing to the west of the blocked door are a number a Roman tiles built into the wall. Several other individual Roman tiles were observed elsewhere in the building, but it was not possible to say whether they were part of the original building fabric or associated with later minor repairs.
- 6.2.15 The two light arched window at the west end of the north elevation is externally very similar to the corresponding window in the south elevation, although it is considerably more weathered and intricate in the execution of the carved moulding. This suggests that it is original and the southern window is a replacement. There are differences in the internal mouldings, with the southern window being simplified and having straight jambs. The east jamb of the northern window is however rendered with cement.

- 6.2.16 At the top of the north elevation is a course of coping stones which continue horizontally south for a very short distance along the east and west elevations before rising at an angle of approximately 30° along the gable end walls. In several places along the north elevation these copings have been replaced by a course of red bricks. At both north-east and north-west corners a more major brick rebuild is visible between the copings course and the stone string course below. This is probably related to the rebuild and realignment of the roof that saw the almost complete rebuilding or refacing of the south parapet wall that removed the string course. The work on the north elevation appears to have been less extensive and was perhaps connected with the consolidation of the wall, removing holes that once allowed for the outflow of rainwater that would have collected from the roof into a lead lined gutter between the roof and the parapet wall. At the west end of the elevation below the brick rebuild of the parapet wall, a section of the stone string course includes an integral stone ring projecting horizontally from the wall (**Plate 19**). This would have held a hopper or down pipe for rainwater from the nave roof.
- 6.2.17 Built against the west elevation of the nave is a large bell tower. This is narrower than the nave resulting in two short sections of wall forming the west elevation of the nave (**Figures 14** and **19**). The base of these walls also has a continuation of the decorative plinth that ran round all sides of the tower, but stopped short of the north and south nave walls.
- 6.2.18 The tower is square in plan with diagonal buttresses in the north-west and south-west corners (**Figure 14**). The main entrance doorway is in the west elevation and there is a newel staircase in the south-east corner rising to the two floors of the tower, a belfry at the top of the tower and a room beneath (**Figures 15** and **16**). On the exterior, stone string courses marked these floor levels (**Figures 17, 19** and **20**) and around the base of the tower and the west elevation of the nave ran a continuous plinth. This stepped plinth has a plain lower half of flint faced wall with the more decorative upper half having a chequer board design of alternate square panels of stone and flint, topped by a moulded stone course.
- 6.2.19 The south elevation of the tower has a short angled section at its east end where the spiral staircase is located inside. There are three small rectangular openings to illuminate this staircase and all have weathered stone surrounds (**Figure 17; Plate 20**). There are a further two larger openings illuminating the belfry and the room immediately below. The lower window is narrow with a semicircular head and chamfered jambs. The upper window is much larger as its main function was not to let in light but to let out sound. Within a pointed arch, it has two lights with cinquefoil heads and a quatrefoil opening at the apex. The exterior of the opening is covered by nine louvre boards the width of the opening. The exterior string course marking the floor level of the belfry stepped up below the window to run along the underside of the sloping sill. The roof level is marked by a string course punctuated by a gargoyle at each end. Each of these has a lead waterspout shedding rainwater from the roof (**Plate 21**). The top of the wall is crenellated with five merlons and four embrasures.
- 6.2.20 The north elevation of the tower is very similar to the south elevation (**Figure 20; Plate 22**). Apart from the internal staircase on the south elevation, the only major difference is the omission of a window to the first floor room below the belfry. The belfry window is the same size and design with separate louvre boards within each light. The crenellations and string course at the top of the north elevation are the same as the south elevation, although there are small differences in the design of the two gargoyles.
- 6.2.21 The west elevation of the tower has a large pointed arched doorway with a square head and traceried spandrels (**Figure 19; Plate 23**). The jambs are moulded and the upper half of the door surround appears to have been replaced with new stonework. The lower half below the springing of the arch is heavily weathered and has been repaired with a cement render. The timber double doors are in good condition with ornate iron hinges. To the south of the doors in the west elevation is a stone stoup with a cinquefoil head (**Plate 24**). This receptacle for holy water is an integral part of the plinth design and original to the construction of the building. Above the doorway is a horizontal stone string course upon which rests a large pointed arched window. The

three light Perpendicular-style tracery has cinquefoil heads above which are six smaller lights the centre four of which has trefoil heads. The hood mould over the arch has beast head stops.

- 6.2.22 Above the door and window on the west elevation are the same features as seen on the other elevations of the tower (**Plate 25**). There is a string course marking each floor level and the roofline, a narrow round headed window illuminating the first floor and the same two light arched belfry window illuminating the second floor. The top of the elevation is crenellated but there are no gargoyles or water spouts. This ornamentation and belfry window are repeated on the east elevation (**Figure 18**; **Plate 26**). Above the two cement scars that mark previous nave rooflines the west nave wall continues up the north-east and south-west corners of the tower forming a stepped buttress to the height of the string course at the belfry floor level.
- 6.2.23 The roof of the tower is formed of an octagonal timber structure covered with peg tiles and lead-flashing with a traditional Hertfordshire timber and lead covered spike (**Plates 27 and 28**). The lead at the top of the spike has been covered with graffiti over several centuries with dates and initials scratched into the surface and the spike is topped by a cockerel weather vane. Access to the roof from the interior is via a small dormer with a double pitched tile roof (**Plate 29**).

6.3 Internal Elevations

- 6.3.1 The interior of the church is clearly divided into four spaces (**Figure 14**). At the east end is the roofed chancel, the main body of the church is formed by the unroofed nave, attached to the south elevation of this is the porch and at the west end is the tower with ground, first and second floors.
- 6.3.2 The chancel at the east end of the church is lit by three tall lancet windows set in splayed reveals in the east elevation, immediately beneath these is the altar table (**Plate 30**). The altar is divided from the rest of the chancel by being positioned on a raised step edged by two low, timber altar rails with a space in the centre. The floor of the chancel is covered with square terracotta tiles, several large stone grave markers and the altar step is formed of a row of stone blocks.
- 6.3.3 Running the width of the east wall is a moulded string course at window sill level that continues along the south wall as far as the priest door. Along with an aumbrey and piscina with rebated jambs and shouldered arches adjacent to the altar in the south and east walls and tall lancet windows, these are all features typical of 13th century design (**Plate 31**).
- 6.3.4 The north wall of the chancel was originally punctuated by two lancet windows as could be seen from the exterior elevation. These have been blocked, leaving a recess on the exterior but are covered internally by two large marble memorials (**Plate 32**). A number of other marble memorials from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries also adorn this wall. The south chancel wall also has several memorials; a notable 17th century example is shown in the pre-1904 photograph (**Plate 1**) located on the south wall of the nave, but was probably moved into the chancel when the roof was removed. This is positioned between the two original lancet windows in this elevation and immediately above a carved head (**Plate 33**).
- 6.3.5 This face of a bearded, smiling man was designed to act as a wall bracket and still shows traces of red paint (**Plate 34**). Of probable 15th century origin, the head may have been added to the chancel when the church was being extended during this period. This work also included the insertion of a large window at the west end of the south chancel wall (**Plate 35**). Within a four centred arch, the Perpendicular-style tracery divides the window into three vertical panels each with cinque foil heads and a quatrefoil detail at the apex. The glazing is clear glass leaded diamonds with the three main lights being divided into six by slim horizontal bars.
- 6.3.6 The west wall of the chancel was modified when a wide 15th century four centred arch was inserted in this wall when the nave was added. This arch has shafted jambs with octagonal capitals and when the roof of the nave was removed in 1954 the arch was fitted with a pair of timber doors and glazed above to weatherproof the chancel

(Plate 36). The addition of the nave to the existing chancel in the fifteenth century may have shortened the chancel. The width of this free-standing chapel would suggest that its original length would have been greater than the length of the present chancel.

- 6.3.7 The rectangular nave is wider and taller than the chancel (**Plate 37**). The nave has three large windows in its north and south elevations and a doorway in the south elevation opposite a blocked doorway in the north elevation. The window and door openings are all set against the exterior face of the building and on the inside they have squared reveals (**Figure 14**). The only exception to this is the west window in the south wall which has an unmoulded splayed reveal. This fact and the replacement stonework of the tracery suggest that a repair to this window has previously been undertaken and may well have involved alterations to the jambs (**Plate 38**). Adjacent to this window is the doorway into the porch which has a stone edged flat segmental arch. The internal jambs of this doorway are rendered with cement and original fabric was not visible. There are two steps leading up to the doorway which had recently been covered by a metal sheet for security reasons to prevent access. Around the top of the arch is a line of stone blocks set into the wall, which on each side of the door run horizontally along the elevation immediately below the windows. Historic photographs show that prior to the removal of the nave roof, this course of stonework represented a square hood mould above the doorway (**Plate 4**). Exposure to the weather has eroded the moulded detail leaving the stonework almost flush with the flint facing of the elevation. The same detailing is also evident on the north elevation, however here the moulding around the segmental arch of the blocked doorway has not been weathered away so extensively.
- 6.3.8 The floor of the nave was altered when the roof was removed and irregularly shaped paving slabs were laid in a cruciform shape with a path laid next to the walls and soil with grass in the four areas between the paving (**Plate 39**). Within the paving are several horizontal grave markers. Historic photographs show that at the beginning of the 20th century the flooring of the nave consisted of small square tiles laid diagonally with a step up in floor level between the nave and the chancel (**Plate 1**).
- 6.3.9 The west wall of the nave is dominated by the tall arch connecting it with the tower (**Plate 40**). In style this arch is 15th century with three moulded orders and shafted jambs with moulded octagonal capitals. On the elevation above the arch are cement scars showing two previous roof lines. Above the chancel arch these rooflines are less visible and the upper part of the wall has been rebuilt in brick (**Plate 37**).
- 6.3.10 After the removal of the roof in the 1950s, the step on the interior face of the top of the north and south nave walls that had supported the end of the roof trusses and housed a lead-lined gutter was capped by grey slates sloping inward to shed rainwater. The slightly higher parapet part of the wall with a moulded stone coping remained largely unaffected by the removal of the roof, although small holes that had allowed rainwater to feed from the lead lined gutters to exterior hoppers and down pipes were filled.
- 6.3.11 The base of the tower has been partially protected from the weather internally and some low timber panelling has survived on the north and south walls (**Plate 41**). The west wall contain a pair of large doors set in a four centred arch with an even larger tracery window above and on all walls there was graffiti scratched into the stone walls. Some of this is of historic interest with circular pilgrim marks and of particular note is the depiction of a church on the north jamb on the west doorway (**Plate 42**). This bears a resemblance to St. Mary's church in Ashwell, Hertfordshire, which lies approximately ten miles to the north-west of St Bartholomew's. This church was built in the 14th century and extended in the 15th century, and is one of the largest village churches in the county. It is particularly noted for its tall tower and spike rising to 176 feet (53.6m), and it is conceivable that the graffiti sketch at St. Bartholomew's might record the extension of the church and tower. Like St Bartholomew's, St. Mary's Ashwell has a significant quantity of historic graffiti, with text recording the events of the Black Death and a unique depiction of the old St. Paul's Cathedral.

- 6.3.12 The north wall of the tower has a timber frame attached to it with pulley wheels for bell ropes which would once have continued up via guide wheels against the north wall and through holes in the floor boards of the first floor (**Plate 43**). The south wall is angled across the south-east corner and has a narrow arched doorway leading to the newel post spiral stairs up to the first and second floors. This staircase is lit by several small unglazed windows in the south wall and by a single small rectangular window that overlooks the interior of the tower.
- 6.3.13 The first floor is entered from the staircase via a narrow four centred arch with a stone surround. The walls of the room are rendered to above the height of the door with the upper third of the walls exposed revealing the roughly coursed flint facing. Here the stone quoins in all four corners are also exposed. In the centre of the timber floorboards is a square hatch with two moveable panels, next to which are two timber posts. Against the east and west walls are two equally spaced timber posts supporting braced beams spanning the room that support the substantial timber joists of the floor above (**Plate 44**). These timbers are original to the construction of the tower. The room has two small lancet windows with splayed reveals in the south and west elevations (**Figure 15**).
- 6.3.14 The spiral stone staircase continues up to the belfry in the south-east corner of the tower and ends with a narrow four centred stone arch entrance into the belfry (**Figure 16; Plate 45**). The belfry is lit by a large window in each of the four walls; these have louvre slats on the exterior and wire mesh across the interior to stop pigeons entering. The belfry had housed three bells although at the time of this survey they had been removed leaving only the substantial bell frames (**Plate 46**). Two of the bells were cast by a bell founder called James Butler who worked principally in Hertfordshire and Essex. Markings on these two bells mention 'Alex Strange' and date them to the 20th March, 1633. The third bell was cast at the Whitechapel bell foundry in London. Two of the bells were aligned north-south while the third was aligned east-west on 17th century timber bell frames that had reused even older timbers when they were built (**Plate 47**).
- 6.3.15 The octagonal roof of the tower is a timber construction supported by two beams crossing diagonally in the centre of the room (**Plate 27**). A single post rises at this junction with a bracing timber between each beam and the diagonal principal rafter. The rest of the roof is formed from rafters covered by a modern waterproof membrane with batons and peg tiles fixed to the exterior. Access to the roof is via a hatch in the south-east corner although this does not have any fixed means of access or ladder in position beneath.

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The earliest element of St. Bartholomew's church was undoubtedly the chancel. A slight step or plinth in the north and south walls close to ground level may suggest the building was constructed on the footings of an earlier structure, perhaps that of the 12th century church of Lefstanechirch granted by Hugh Triket to the priory of Holy Trinity Aldgate. However the chancel was built in an Early English style typical of the 13th century, by which date chancels were typically square-ended with high windows to accommodate a decorative altar piece against the east wall. Earlier churches would have had a different design of round-headed windows and there is no visible evidence to suggest the tall lancet windows of the chancel were anything other than original to the structure.
- 7.2 Lancet windows were a typical feature of Early English design and these tall thin openings with a pointed arch were usually set as singles or doubles in side walls and grouped in threes, fives or occasionally sevens in gable end walls above the altar. The lancet windows found in the chancel of St. Bartholomew's, with two single openings in the north and south walls and a group of three in the east wall, are distinctive of the first half of the 13th century; by the second half of the century they were more usually gathered under a single hood mould and the blank gap above the lancets pierced by a round opening to create plate tracery. The pointed arch of the priest's door in the south elevation is also in an Early English style and original to the construction of the building. The location and style of the aumbrey and piscina found in the chancel would also suggest a 13th century construction date. This stylistic evidence complements the documentary evidence, which suggests that although a church existed on the site in the mid-12th century, the earliest known date of its dedication to St Bartholomew was around a century later. Nicholas Doggett has shown that dedications became widespread in the 13th century, and that they were often given to existing churches when they were rebuilt or enlarged.
- 7.3 It is possible the original chapel would probably have been a longer building than the chancel visible today and may well have been shortened when the church was enlarged in the 15th century. This enlargement involved the construction of a large rectangular nave at the west end of the chancel and a three stage tower at the west end of the nave.
- 7.4 The nave and tower are Perpendicular in their design. This style was prevalent from the late 14th century, continuing throughout the 15th and into the early 16th century. The nave and tower windows are characteristically early Perpendicular, with wider windows and mullions emphasising the vertical, but pointed arches and some curved bars in the upper part reflecting a transition from the earlier Decorated style. By the 15th century the vertical mullions run the full height of the window and were divided into smaller rectangular panels by horizontal transoms, with the arch becoming much flatter.
- 7.5 The use of lead sheets and the development of guttering at this time meant that roofs could be flatter and concealed gutters enabled nave walls to be extended above the line of the roof. This meant that parapet walls could be adorned with gargoyles designed to throw rainwater away from the walls below. Indeed, the nave had a pitched roof with raised walls that concealed the roof. At the west end of the north nave elevation there is an original stone ring extending from the wall top stone string course, designed to hold a downpipe taking rainwater away from the lead-lined gutter between the parapet wall and the slope of the roof. On the tower, there are two original gargoyles on the north and south elevations of the tower with lead water spouts emerging from their mouths. Another characteristic of Perpendicular churches was the use of buttresses to support walls weakened by larger window openings. Those at St. Bartholomew's are typically Perpendicular in style with steps to shed rainwater and are thinner than earlier styles. Documentary evidence indicated that at least one of these buttresses was built, or at least repaired, in the 1530s.
- 7.6 The inserted window in the south wall of the chancel has a flatter arch than those of the nave and tower windows and the vertical tracery is more pronounced, suggesting that it

may have been installed slightly later. It may be that following the construction of the nave, the new window was inserted in the chancel to provide additional illumination. The cost of this window is likely to have been met by a bequest from a devout parishioner, and documentary evidence reveals a bequest of this nature left in a will of the 1490s. By the 16th century, windows and doorways with a square head and hood moulds, like those on the porch and the west elevation of the tower, were common. The porch, which documentary and photographic evidence indicate was built of brick, was almost certainly added in the early 16th century, although the presence of a niche for a statue of St Bartholomew indicates that it preceded the Reformation. It is possible that the upper section of the doorway in the west elevation of the tower was rebuilt at around the same time that the porch was built.

- 7.7 The abundance of graffiti etched into the stone on the inside walls of the tower is of interest, as it includes a number of medieval pilgrim marks and a depiction of a church. This illustration bears some similarities to the nearby 14th century church of St. Mary's, Ashwell. This church was also enlarged in the 15th century when its tall tower and spike were added. It is conceivable that the graffiti of a church found in St Bartholomew's might represent St. Mary's after its extension.
- 7.8 Comparison between J.C. Buckler's engravings of 1831 and an anonymous watercolour of the church painted in July 1863 suggest that certain alterations may have been made to the roof of the nave between the two dates (**Figures 11 and 12**). The scars of two nave roofs of different pitches are visible above the tower arch and the gable wall above the chancel arch has been raised with several courses of brickwork. Buckler's engraving seems to show the roof line prior to its raising with the string course parallel to the top of the gable wall and with a short steeper section at the apex, where the gable wall rises to support the ridge of the chancel roof. The 1863 painting shows the gable wall which is clearly depicted as higher than shown previously with a continuous course of copings higher than the chancel roof. A photograph of the inside of the nave with a queen post truss roof structure strengthened with iron straps, may also support the hypothesis that the roof of the nave roof was rebuilt in the mid 19th century; however there is little published documentary evidence that substantiates this contention. Further research into parochial documents held by the Church of England's archive at Lambeth Palace may clarify this matter.
- 7.9 Documentary evidence confirms that the early 16th century porch was rebuilt by Thomas Nevett out of his own funds c.1906. The brick construction of the original porch was photographed at the turn of the 20th century (**Plate 5**). Nevett restored the porch with a new much flatter pitched roof, a knapped flint facing and reused existing decorative stonework.
- 7.10 Building recording confirmed that Arthur Conran Blomfield's restoration of the chancel in 1904 mainly involved the reconstruction of the roof. The timber tie-beams of the previous roof structure were photographed (**Plates 1 and 2**) prior to their replacement with a three-bay oak arch braced collar truss roof with ridge beam, purlins and wall posts on corbels. As part of this restoration the traceried timber chancel screen across the chancel arch was removed. The screen that was taken out presumably replaced the original rood screen, parts of which appear to have been reused in a reading desk. A similar screen with a curtain shown across the arch between the nave and the tower was photographed at the beginning of the 20th century (**Plate 4**). The only remaining evidence that this existed are the grooves roughly carved into the stonework of the nave/tower arch. It was probably removed when the tower was also restored in 1906.
- 7.11 In the early 1950s the architect David G. Martin was commissioned by the vicar and the diocese to convert the chancel of the by then disused church into a cemetery chapel. The roof of the nave was removed and the interior was converted into a paved formal garden of Rest and Remembrance. The wall tops were capped with cement and slate to prevent water penetration or plant growth and large oak doors were fitted into the chancel arch to enclose the chancel. Despite this work the church had reverted to a state of partial dereliction by the end of the 20th century.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- 8.2 Charlotte Matthews managed the project for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Malcolm Gould carried out the onsite recording and Strephon Duckering undertook the photographic survey. This report was written by Guy Thompson (Historical Background) and Malcolm Gould (Building Descriptions), and the figures were prepared by Hayley Baxter.

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APPENDIX 1. PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.				SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
22/07/2007	BHD1 1	ESE	Wall	Interior	Nave northeast corner
22/07/2007	BHD1 2	ESE	Wall	Interior	Nave/chancel arch crack above
22/07/2007	BHD1 3	SE	Arch	Interior	Chancel arch with crack
22/07/2007	BHD1 4	SSE	Arch	Interior	Chancel arch and Nave southeast corner
22/07/2007	BHD1 5	SSE	Column	Interior	Nave southeast corner
22/07/2007	BHD1 6	SSE	Window	Interior	Nave south side central window
22/07/2007	BHD1 7	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side central window
22/07/2007	BHD1 8	SW	Arch	Interior	Tower/nave arch
22/07/2007	BHD1 9	SW	Arch	Interior	Nave south side west window
22/07/2007	BHD1 10	SSW	Doorway	Interior	Nave south side door to porch
22/07/2007	BHD1 11	WSW	Tower	Interior	Tower east elevation
22/07/2007	BHD1 12	SE	Doorway	Interior	Nave south side door to porch
22/07/2007	BHD1 13	S	Memorial	Interior	Memorial wall plaque Tower south side
22/07/2007	BHD1 14	S	Memorial	Interior	Memorial wall plaque Tower south side
22/07/2007	BHD1 15	S	Memorial	Interior	Memorial wall plaque Tower south side
22/07/2007	BHD1 16	ESE	Beams	Interior	Underside of Tower 1st floor joists
22/07/2007	BHD1 17	E	Beams	Interior	Underside of Tower 1st floor joists
22/07/2007	BHD1 18	NW	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame
22/07/2007	BHD1 19	N	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame
22/07/2007	BHD1 20	W	Bell	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry church bell in situ
22/07/2007	BHD1 21	NW	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.					SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS	
22/07/2007	BHD1 22	NW	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
22/07/2007	BHD1 23	E	Text	Int. 1st flr	Tower 1st floor room verse wall hanging	
22/07/2007	BHD1 24	E	Arch	Interior	Nave/Chancel arch	
22/07/2007	BHD1 25	NNW	Lancet	Exterior	Chancel east elevation	
22/07/2007	BHD1 26	N	Porch	Exterior	Porch south elevation	
22/07/2007	BHD1 27	NW	Tower	Exterior	Upper part of southeast corner of Tower	
22/07/2007	BHD1 28	WNW	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation west window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 1	SE	Door	Exterior	Tower west elevation door	
08/09/2007	BHD2 2	SE	Window	Exterior	Tower west elevation window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 3	ESE	Wall	Exterior	Nave northwest corner	
08/09/2007	BHD2 4	SE	Window	Exterior	Nave north side west window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 5	SW	Window	Exterior	Nave north side east window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 6	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side central window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 7	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side east window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 8	W	Lancet	Exterior	Chancel east elevation central window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 9	W	Lancet	Exterior	Chancel east elevation south window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 10	W	Lancet	Exterior	Chancel east elevation north window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 11	N	Lancet	Exterior	Chancel south elevation east window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 12	NW	Priest door	Exterior	Chancel south elevation central window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 13	N	Doorway	Exterior	Porch south elevation	
08/09/2007	BHD2 14	E	Window	Exterior	Porch west elevation	
08/09/2007	BHD2 15	NW	Priest door	Exterior	Chancel south elevation west end	

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.					SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS	
08/09/2007	BHD2 16	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation west window	
08/09/2007	BHD2 17	NW	Church	Exterior	View of church south elevations	
09/02/2008	BHD2 18	N	Lancet	Exterior	Chancel south elevation west window	
09/02/2008	BHD2 19	N	Lancet	Exterior	Chancel south elevation north window	
09/02/2008	BHD2 20	ESE	Small lancet	Exterior	Tower west elevation 1st floor lancet	
09/02/2008	BHD2 21	ESE	Window	Exterior	Tower west elevation 2nd floor window	
09/02/2008	BHD2 22	N	Doorway	Exterior	Porch south elevation doorway	
09/02/2008	BHD2 23	N	Porch	Exterior	Porch south elevation	
09/02/2008	BHD2 24	S	Doorway	Interior	Nave doorway to porch	
09/02/2008	BHD2 25	N	Doorway	Interior	Nave north side blocked door	
09/02/2008	BHD2 26	ESE	Doors	Interior	Nave and Chancel arch and doors	
09/02/2008	BHD2 27	W	Arch	Interior	Nave and Tower arch	
09/02/2008	BHD2 28	W	Arch	Interior	Nave/Tower arch and tower	
09/02/2008	BHD2 29	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side central window	
09/02/2008	BHD2 30	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side east window	
09/02/2008	BHD2 31	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side east window	
09/02/2008	BHD2 32	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side central window	
09/02/2008	BHD2 33	E	Doorway	Interior	Tower 1st floor doorway	
09/02/2008	BHD2 34	NE	Post	Int. 1st flr	Tower 1st floor east side verse wall hanging	
09/02/2008	BHD2 35	NNE	Post	Int. 1st flr	Tower 1st floor east side verse wall hanging	
09/02/2008	BHD2 36	NNE	Bell rope	Int. 1st flr	Tower 1st floor north side	
09/02/2008	BHD3 1	N	Steps	Int. 1st flr	Tower 1st floor west side	

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.				SITE CODE : HSBB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
09/02/2008	BHD3 2	NW	Base	Int. 1st flr	Pulpit base Tower 1st floor west side
09/02/2008	BHD3 3	NW	Steps	Int. 1st flr	Pulpit steps Tower 1st floor northwest corner
09/02/2008	BHD3 4	NE	Window	Int. 2nd flr	Tower belfry east window
09/02/2008	BHD3 5	SW	Window	Int. 2nd flr	Tower belfry south window
30/03/2008	BHD3 6	~	Text	~	Redundant Church documentation
30/03/2008	BHD3 7	~	Text	~	Redundant Church documentation
30/03/2008	BHD3 8	W	Doors	Interior	Chancel/Nave doors detail
30/03/2008	BHD3 9	SE	Font	Interior	Chancel southeast corner
30/03/2008	BHD3 10	NNE	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north east corner
30/03/2008	BHD3 11	NNW	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side
30/03/2008	BHD3 12	SE	Memorial	Interior	Chancel southeast corner
30/03/2008	BHD3 13	SE	Memorial	Interior	Chancel southeast corner
30/03/2008	BHD3 14	SSW	Memorial	Interior	Chancel south side
30/03/2008	BHD3 15	SSW	Memorial	Interior	Chancel south side
30/03/2008	BHD3 16	W	Doors	Interior	Chancel west doors
30/03/2008	BHD3 17	NE	Lectern	Interior	Chancel northeast corner Lectern
30/03/2008	BHD3 18	NNE	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side
30/03/2008	BHD3 19	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side
30/03/2008	BHD3 20	E	Lancets	Interior	Chancel east end
13/04/2008	BHD3 21	E	Door	Exterior	Tower west elevation door
13/04/2008	BHD3 22	E	Window	Exterior	Tower west elevation lower window
13/04/2008	BHD3 23	NW	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.					SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS	
13/04/2008	BHD3 24	NE	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
13/04/2008	BHD3 25	ENE	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
13/04/2008	BHD3 26	NW	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
13/04/2008	BHD3 27	NE	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
13/04/2008	BHD3 28	W	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
13/04/2008	BHD3 29	N	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
13/04/2008	BHD3 30	NW	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
13/04/2008	BHD3 31	S	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
13/04/2008	BHD3 32	S	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Belfry timber bell frame	
13/04/2008	BHD3 33	S	Memorial	Interior	Tower south side	
13/04/2008	BHD3 34	S	Memorial	Interior	Tower south side	
13/04/2008	BHD3 35	SE	Font	Interior	Chancel southeast corner	
13/04/2008	BHD3 36	SE	Memorial	Interior	Chancel southeast corner	
13/04/2008	BHD4 1	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side	
13/04/2008	BHD4 2	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side	
13/04/2008	BHD4 3	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side	
13/04/2008	BHD4 4	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side	
13/04/2008	BHD4 5	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side	
13/04/2008	BHD4 6	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side	
13/04/2008	BHD4 7	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side west window	
13/04/2008	BHD4 8	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side west window	
13/04/2008	BHD4 9	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side central window	

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.					SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS	
13/04/2008	BHD4 10	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side east window	
13/04/2008	BHD4 11	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side central window	
13/04/2008	BHD4 12	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side east window	
13/04/2008	BHD4 13	W	Tracery	Interior	Glazed section above Nave/Chancel doors	
20/04/2008	BHD4 14	N	Doorway	Interior	Nave north side blocked door	
20/04/2008	BHD4 15	E	Arch	Interior	Nave northeast corner	
20/04/2008	BHD4 16	SE	Arch	Interior	Nave southeast corner	
20/04/2008	BHD4 17	NE	Grave	Exterior	Stone grave marker south of Chancel	
20/04/2008	BHD4 18	W	Lancets	Exterior	Chancel north elevation	
20/04/2008	BHD4 19	NW	Church	Exterior	Church south elevations	
20/04/2008	BHD4 20	N	Graveyard	Exterior	View across graveyard to south of church	
20/04/2008	BHD4 21	N	Windows	Exterior	Nave south elevation centre and east windows	
20/04/2008	BHD4 22	N	Porch	Exterior	Nave south elevation west end	
20/04/2008	BHD4 23	N	Tower	Exterior	Tower south elevation	
20/04/2008	BHD4 24	NW	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation central window	
20/04/2008	BHD4 25	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation central window	
20/04/2008	BHD4 26	NNE	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation east side	
20/04/2008	BHD4 27	W	Window	Exterior	Porch east elevation window	
20/04/2008	BHD4 28	NW	Window	Exterior	Chancel south side west window	
26/04/2008	BHD4 29	ESE	Arch	Interior	Tower/Nave arch	
26/04/2008	BHD4 30	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side west window	
26/04/2008	BHD4 31	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side west window	

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.					SITE CODE : HSBB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS	
26/04/2008	BHD4 32	SSE	Doorway	Interior	Nave south side door to porch	
26/04/2008	BHD4 33	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side central window	
26/04/2008	BHD4 34	NNE	Window	Interior	Nave north side central window	
26/04/2008	BHD4 35	E	Arch	Interior	Nave/Chancel arch	
26/04/2008	BHD4 36	W	Arch	Interior	Nave/Tower arch	
13/04/2008	BHD5 1	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side central window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 2	S	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation central window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 3	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side east window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 4	S	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation east window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 5	N	Window	Interior	Nave south side west window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 6	SE	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation west window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 7	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side central window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 8	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation central window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 9	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side east window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 10	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation east window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 11	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side west window	
13/04/2008	BHD5 12	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation west window	
01/06/2008	BHD5 13	E	Arch	Interior	Nave viewed from tower	
01/06/2008	BHD5 14	E	Arch	Interior	Nave viewed from tower	
01/06/2008	BHD5 15	SW	Door	Interior	Nave southwest corner	
01/06/2008	BHD5 16	SSE	Windows	Interior	Nave south side southeast corner	
01/06/2008	BHD5 17	NE	Windows	Interior	Nave north side east end	

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.				SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
01/06/2008	BHD5 18	NW	Doorway	Interior	Nave north side west end
01/06/2008	BHD5 19	N	Doorway	Exterior	Porch south elevation
01/06/2008	BHD5 20	ENE	Grass	Exterior	Nave south elevation east end
01/06/2008	BHD5 21	NE	Grave	Exterior	Grave south of chancel
01/06/2008	BHD5 22	NW	Grave	Exterior	Grave south of chancel
01/06/2008	BHD5 23	SE	Tile roof	Exterior	Chancel north elevation
01/06/2008	BHD5 24	SW	Wall	Exterior	Chancel north elevation
01/06/2008	BHD5 25	SW	Tree	Exterior	Nave north elevation
01/06/2008	BHD5 26	ESE	Corner	Exterior	Nave northwest corner
01/06/2008	BHD5 27	S	Tower	Exterior	Tower north elevation
01/06/2008	BHD5 28	S	Tower	Exterior	Tower north elevation
01/06/2008	BHD5 29	SSE	Door	Exterior	Tower west elevation
01/06/2008	BHD5 30	E	Buttress	Exterior	Tower south elevation
01/06/2008	BHD5 31	NW	Porch	Exterior	Nave southeast corner
01/06/2008	BHD5 32	NW	Chequered	Exterior	Tower south elevation
01/06/2008	BHD5 33	ENE	Chequered	Exterior	Tower southeast corner
01/06/2008	BHD5 34	NE	Chequered	Exterior	Tower southwest corner
01/06/2008	BHD5 35	E	Plinth	Exterior	Tower southwest corner
01/06/2008	BHD5 36	E	Porch	Exterior	Porch west elevation
29/06/2008	BHD6 1	NW	Church	Exterior	Church south elevation
29/06/2008	BHD6 2	NNW	Grass	Exterior	Church south elevation
29/06/2008	BHD6 3	W	Grave	Exterior	Tomb in graveyard

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DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
29/06/2008	BHD6 4	NW	Graves	Exterior	Line of gravestones
29/06/2008	BHD6 5	NW	Graves	Exterior	Line of gravestones
29/06/2008	BHD6 6	N	Grass	Exterior	Nave and Chancel south elevations
14/07/2008	BHD6 7	NW	Spout	Exterior	Water spout, Tower south elevation west end
14/07/2008	BHD6 8	E	Spout	Exterior	Water spout, Tower south elevation east end
14/07/2008	BHD6 9	NW	Roof spike	Exterior	Tower roof surmounted by lead spike
14/07/2008	BHD6 10	W	View	Setting	View of Hertfordshire from tower top
14/07/2008	BHD6 11	SW	View	Setting	View of Hertfordshire from tower top
14/07/2008	BHD6 12	E	View	Setting	View of Hertfordshire from tower top
14/07/2008	BHD6 13	ENE	Nave	Setting	Nave viewed from above
14/07/2008	BHD6 14	ENE	Nave	Setting	Nave and porch viewed from above
14/07/2008	BHD6 15	ENE	Nave	Setting	Nave and Chancel viewed from above
14/07/2008	BHD6 16	E	Roof spike	Setting	Porch roof viewed from above
14/07/2008	BHD6 17	NW	Lancet	Exterior	Tower 1st floor window south elevation
16/10/2008	BHD6 18	NE	Carving	Interior	Carved timber lectern
16/10/2008	BHD6 19	NE	Carving	Interior	Detail of lectern front
16/10/2008	BHD6 20	E	Carving	Interior	Lectern side
16/10/2008	BHD6 21	N	Carving	Interior	Lectern side
16/10/2008	BHD6 22	W	Timber	Interior	Lectern back
16/10/2008	BHD6 23	W	Slope	Interior	Lectern top
16/10/2008	BHD6 24	SW	Carving	Interior	Lectern side
16/10/2008	BHD6 25	N	Carving	Interior	Lectern top detail (side)

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DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
16/10/2008	BHD6 26	E	Carving	Interior	Lectern top detail (front)
16/10/2008	BHD6 27	NW	Timber	Interior	Lectern underside
16/10/2008	BHD6 28	SW	Timber	Interior	Lectern underside
14/06/2009	BHD6 29	NNW	Spout	Exterior	Tower south elevation east water spout
14/06/2009	BHD6 30	NNW	Spout	Exterior	Tower south elevation west water spout
14/06/2009	BHD6 31	SE	Spout	Exterior	Tower north elevation east water spout
14/06/2009	BHD6 32	SSW	Spout	Exterior	Tower north elevation west water spout
14/06/2009	BHD6 33	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side west window
14/06/2009	BHD6 34	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side central window
14/06/2009	BHD6 35	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side east window
14/06/2009	BHD7 1	S	Glazing	Interior	Chancel south side tracery window
14/06/2009	BHD7 2	S	Door	Interior	Chancel priest door
14/06/2009	BHD7 3	S	Lancet	Interior	Chancel south side central window
14/06/2009	BHD7 4	S	Lancet	Interior	Chancel south side east window
14/06/2009	BHD7 5	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side east window
14/06/2009	BHD7 6	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side central window
14/06/2009	BHD7 7	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side west window
14/06/2009	BHD7 8	N	Doorway	Interior	Nave north side blocked doorway
14/06/2009	BHD7 9	S	Door	Interior	Nave south side door to porch
14/06/2009	BHD7 10	SE	Door	Interior	Nave south side door to porch
14/06/2009	BHD7 11	SW	Door	Interior	Nave south side door to porch
14/06/2009	BHD7 12	SE	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation east window

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DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
14/06/2009	BHD7 13	ESE	Buttress	Exterior	Nave north elevation central buttress
14/06/2009	BHD7 14	SW	Buttress	Exterior	Nave north elevation central buttress
14/06/2009	BHD7 15	SW	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation east window
14/06/2009	BHD7 16	S	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation central window
14/06/2009	BHD7 17	SE	Buttress	Exterior	Nave north elevation east buttress
14/06/2009	BHD7 18	SE	Buttress	Exterior	Nave north elevation east buttress
14/06/2009	BHD7 19	WSW	Buttress	Exterior	Nave north elevation east buttress
14/06/2009	BHD7 20	E	Lancet	Interior	Chancel east side central window
14/06/2009	BHD7 21	E	Lancet	Interior	Chancel east side south window
14/06/2009	BHD7 22	E	Lancet	Interior	Chancel east side north window
14/06/2009	BHD7 23	W	Window	Exterior	Porch east elevation window
14/06/2009	BHD7 24	E	Window	Interior	Porch east side window
14/06/2009	BHD7 25	W	Window	Interior	Porch west side window
14/06/2009	BHD7 26	E	window	Exterior	Porch west elevation window
14/06/2009	BHD7 27	NNW	Porch door	Exterior	Porch south elevation
14/06/2009	BHD7 28	NNE	Porch door	Exterior	Porch south elevation
14/06/2009	BHD7 29	SW	Buttress	Exterior	Porch east elevation
14/06/2009	BHD7 30	NE	Buttress	Exterior	Porch south elevation
14/06/2009	BHD7 31	NNW	Buttress	Exterior	Porch south elevation
14/06/2009	BHD7 32	ESE	Buttress	Exterior	Porch west elevation
14/06/2009	BHD7 33	E	Coping	Exterior	Porch west elevation string course and copings
14/06/2009	BHD7 34	N	Coping	Exterior	Porch south elevation string course and copings

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DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
14/06/2009	BHD7_35	W	Coping	Exterior	Porch south elevation string course and copings
14/06/2009	BHD8 1	NE	Stringcourse	Exterior	Tower south elevation chequer work plinth
14/06/2009	BHD8 2	NNE	Stringcourse	Exterior	Tower south elevation chequer work plinth
14/06/2009	BHD8 3	NNE	Buttress	Exterior	Tower buttress southwest corner
14/06/2009	BHD8 4	SE	Buttress	Exterior	Tower west elevation south end plinth
14/06/2009	BHD8 5	NE	Stringcourse	Exterior	Tower west elevation north end plinth
14/06/2009	BHD8 6	SSE	Buttress	Exterior	Tower buttress northwest corner
14/06/2009	BHD8 7	SW	Stringcourse	Exterior	Tower north elevation west end plinth
14/06/2009	BHD8 8	SE	Buttress	Exterior	Tower north elevation east end plinth
14/06/2009	BHD8 9	ENE	Pillar	Interior	Nave northeast corner
14/06/2009	BHD8 10	ENE	Arch	Interior	Nave/Chancel arch
14/06/2009	BHD8 11	E	Arch	Interior	Nave/Chancel arch
14/06/2009	BHD8 12	ESE	Arch	Interior	Nave/Chancel arch
14/06/2009	BHD8 13	ESE	Pillar	Interior	Nave southeast corner
14/06/2009	BHD8 14	NE	Doorway	Interior	Nave northeast corner
14/06/2009	BHD8 15	SE	Doorway	Interior	Tower doorway to spiral stairs up
14/06/2009	BHD8 16	SW	Pillar	Interior	Tower/Nave arch south side
14/06/2009	BHD8 17	SW	Arch	Interior	Tower/Nave arch south side
14/06/2009	BHD8 18	NW	Arch	Interior	Tower/Nave arch north side
14/06/2009	BHD8 19	NW	Pillar	Interior	Tower/Nave arch north side
14/06/2009	BHD8 20	NE	Pillar	Interior	Tower/Nave arch north side
14/06/2009	BHD8 21	NE	Arch	Interior	Tower/Nave arch north side

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DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
14/06/2009	BHD8 22	SE	Arch	Interior	Tower/Nave arch south side
14/06/2009	BHD8 23	SE	Doorway	Interior	Tower south side doorway to spiral stairs
14/06/2009	BHD8 24	SW	Window	Interior	Chancel southwest corner
14/06/2009	BHD8 25	SW	Arch	Interior	Chancel/Nave arch south side
14/06/2009	BHD8 26	NW	Arch	Interior	Chancel/Nave arch north side
14/06/2009	BHD8 27	NW	Pillar	Interior	Chancel/Nave arch north side
14/06/2009	BHD8 28	SSE	Jamb	Interior	Nave south side door jamb to porch
14/06/2009	BHD8 29	S	Jamb	Interior	Nave south side door jamb to porch
14/06/2009	BHD8 30	SSW	Arch	Interior	Nave south side door jamb to porch
14/06/2009	BHD8 31	SW	Jamb	Interior	Nave south side door jamb to porch
14/06/2009	BHD8 32	S	Step	Interior	Nave south side stone steps to porch door
14/06/2009	BHD8 33	WSW	Doors	Interior	Tower southwest corner
14/06/2009	BHD8 34	WSW	Window	Interior	Tower southwest corner upper part
14/06/2009	BHD8 35	WNW	Window	Interior	Tower northwest corner upper part
14/06/2009	BHD8 36	WNW	Doors	Interior	Tower northwest corner
14/06/2009	BHD9 1	S	Window	Interior	Tower, lower window on spiral staircase
14/06/2009	BHD9 2	S	Window	Interior	Tower, middle window on spiral staircase
14/06/2009	BHD9 3	W	Lancet	Int. 1st flr	Tower 1st floor west side
14/06/2009	BHD9 4	S	Lancet	Int. 1st flr	Tower first floor south side
14/06/2009	BHD9 5	S	Window	Int. 1st flr	Tower, upper window on spiral staircase
14/06/2009	BHD9 6	NW	Window	Int. 2nd flr	Tower Belfry west window
14/06/2009	BHD9 7	S	Window	Int. 2nd flr	Tower Belfry south window

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DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
14/06/2009	BHD9 8	N	Window	Int. 2nd flr	Tower Belfry north window
14/06/2009	BHD9 9	E	Window	Int. 2nd flr	Tower Belfry east window
14/06/2009	BHD9 10	SE	Doorway	Int. 2nd flr	Tower Belfry doorway to spiral staircase
27/06/2009	BHD9 11	ENE	Lancets	Interior	Chancel north and east sides
27/06/2009	BHD9 12	NE	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side east end memorial wall plaque
27/06/2009	BHD9 13	S	Doorway	Interior	Nave south side door to porch
27/06/2009	BHD9 14	W	Door	Interior	Tower entrance doors west side
27/06/2009	BHD9 15	E	Arch	Interior	Nave/Chancel arch
27/06/2009	BHD9 16	NW	Church	Exterior	View of church from the southeast
22/09/2009	BHD9 17	S	Memorial	Interior	Chancel south side central memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 18	S	Memorial	Interior	Chancel south side central memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 19	S	Memorial	Interior	Chancel south side east end memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 20	S	Memorial	Interior	Chancel south side central memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 21	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side east end memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 22	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side east end memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 23	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side east end memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 24	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side east end memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 25	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side central memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 26	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side central memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 27	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side central memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 28	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side west end memorial wall plaque
22/09/2009	BHD9 29	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side west end memorial wall plaque

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DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS	
22/09/2009	BHD9 30	N	Memorial	Interior	Chancel north side west end memorial wall plaque	
22/09/2009	BHD9 31	E	Grave	Interior	Grave marker in floor before altar step	
23/10/2009	BHD9 32	E	Road	Exterior	Church approach road	
23/10/2009	BHD9 33	NE	Road	Exterior	Church approach road and graveyard	
23/10/2009	BHD9 34	E	Road	Exterior	Church approach road east end	
30/08/2010	BHD10 1	NW	Fields	Exterior	Aerial view of church and setting	
30/08/2010	BHD10 2	NW	Fields	Exterior	Aerial view of church and setting	
30/08/2010	BHD10 3	N	Fields	Exterior	Aerial view of church and setting	
30/08/2010	BHD10 4	NW	Fields	Exterior	Aerial view of church and setting	
12/09/2010	BHD10 5	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation central window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 6	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation east window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 7	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation west window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 8	SSW	Drain hole	Exterior	Nave north elevation west end stone	
12/09/2010	BHD10 9	S	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation west window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 10	S	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation central window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 11	S	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation east window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 12	S	Windows	Exterior	Nave north elevation east end	
12/09/2010	BHD10 13	NW	Chancel	Exterior	Chancel south elevation	
12/09/2010	BHD10 14	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side west window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 15	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side central window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 16	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side east window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 17	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side west window	

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.					SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS	
12/09/2010	BHD10 18	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side central window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 19	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side east window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 20	E	Wheel	Int. 2nd flr	Tower Belfry east window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 21	W	Window	Int. 2nd flr	Tower Belfry west window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 22	N	Window	Int. 2nd flr	Tower Belfry north window	
12/09/2010	BHD10 23	SE	Beams	Int. 2nd flr	Tower roof underside	
12/09/2010	BHD10 24	N	Beams	Int. 2nd flr	Tower roof underside	
12/09/2010	BHD10 25	W	Roof spike	Exterior	Lead spike on roof with v old graffiti	
12/09/2010	BHD10 26	E	Roof spike	Exterior	Lead spike on roof with v old graffiti	
12/09/2010	BHD10 27	S	Roof	Exterior	Tower octagonal tiled roof east side	
12/09/2010	BHD10 28	E	Roof	Exterior	Tower octagonal tiled roof south side	
13/10/2010	BHD10 29	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation east window	
13/10/2010	BHD10 30	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation central window	
13/10/2010	BHD10 31	N	Porch	Exterior	Porch south elevation	
13/10/2010	BHD10 32	E	Porch	Exterior	Porch west elevation	
13/10/2010	BHD10 33	N	Window	Exterior	Nave south elevation west window	
13/10/2010	BHD10 34	N	Quoin	Exterior	Benchmark on base of southwest tower buttress	
13/10/2010	BHD10 35	SE	Niche	Exterior	Tower west elevation niche	
13/10/2010	BHD11 1	ESE	Buttress	Exterior	Nave northwest corner	
13/10/2010	BHD11 2	S	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation west window	
13/10/2010	BHD11 3	SE	Buttress	Exterior	Nave north elevation central buttress	
13/10/2010	BHD11 4	SW	Buttress	Exterior	Nave north elevation central buttress	

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.				SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
13/10/2010	BHD11 5	S	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation central window
13/10/2010	BHD11 6	S	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation east window
13/10/2010	BHD11 7	SE	Buttress	Exterior	Nave north elevation northeast buttress
13/10/2010	BHD11 8	SW	Buttress	Exterior	Nave north elevation east window
13/10/2010	BHD11 9	N	Green roof	Exterior	Chancel north elevation
13/10/2010	BHD11 10	N	Tile roof	Exterior	Chancel south elevation
13/10/2010	BHD11 11	N	Lancet	Exterior	Chancel south elevation east window
13/10/2010	BHD11 12	NW	Priest door	Exterior	Chancel south elevation central window over door
13/10/2010	BHD11 13	S	Window	Exterior	Chancel south elevation west window
13/10/2010	BHD11 14	W	Buttress	Exterior	Nave southwest corner
13/10/2010	BHD11 15	NE	Buttress	Exterior	Nave southwest corner
13/10/2010	BHD11 16	E	Arch	Interior	Nave/Chancel arch
13/10/2010	BHD11 17	E	Paving	Interior	Nave paved floor
13/10/2010	BHD11 18	ENE	Arch	Interior	Nave northeast corner
13/10/2010	BHD11 19	SE	Arch	Interior	Nave southeast corner
13/10/2010	BHD11 20	W	Tower	Interior	Tower east elevation
13/10/2010	BHD11 21	W	Arch	Interior	Tower/Nave arch
13/10/2010	BHD11 22	W	Paving	Interior	Nave paved floor
13/10/2010	BHD11 23	WSW	Arch	Interior	Nave southwest corner
13/10/2010	BHD11 24	WNW	Arch	Interior	Nave northwest corner
13/10/2010	BHD11 25	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side east window
13/10/2010	BHD11 26	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side central window

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.				SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
13/10/2010	BHD11 27	S	Door	Interior	Nave south side door to porch
13/10/2010	BHD11 28	S	Window	Interior	Nave south side west window
13/10/2010	BHD11 29	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side west window
13/10/2010	BHD11 30	N	Doorway	Interior	Nave north side blocked door
13/10/2010	BHD11 31	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side central window
13/10/2010	BHD11 32	N	Window	Interior	Nave north side east window
13/10/2010	BHD11 33	WSW	Fence	Exterior	Nave south elevation porch and fence
13/10/2010	BHD11 34	W	Buttress	Exterior	Nave northeast corner
07/01/2011	BHD12 1	N	Tile roof	Exterior	Chancel south elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 2	NW	Tile roof	Exterior	Nave southeast exterior corner
07/01/2011	BHD12 3	NW	Tile roof	Exterior	Nave southeast exterior corner
07/01/2011	BHD12 4	W	Porch	Exterior	Nave south elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 5	N	Doorway	Exterior	Porch south elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 6	N	Doorway	Exterior	Porch south elevation doorway detail
07/01/2011	BHD12 7	N	Carving	Exterior	Porch south elevation east spandrel
07/01/2011	BHD12 8	N	Carving	Exterior	Porch south elevation west spandrel
07/01/2011	BHD12 9	NE	Porch	Exterior	Nave south elevation west end
07/01/2011	BHD12 10	N	Tower	Exterior	Tower south elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 11	NE	Tower	Exterior	Nave and Tower junction south elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 12	N	Tower	Exterior	Nave and Tower junction at roof
07/01/2011	BHD12 13	NE	Tower	Exterior	Nave and Tower junction at roof
07/01/2011	BHD12 14	ENE	Tower	Exterior	Nave and Tower junction at roof

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.				SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
07/01/2011	BHD12 15	NNE	Doorway	Exterior	Tower west elevation at ground level
07/01/2011	BHD12 16	E	Doorway	Exterior	Tower west elevation at ground level
07/01/2011	BHD12 17	E	Window	Exterior	Tower west elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 18	E	Window	Exterior	Tower west elevation door and window detail
07/01/2011	BHD12 19	S	Tower	Exterior	Tower north elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 20	E	Nave	Exterior	Nave and Tower junction north elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 21	SE	Nave	Exterior	Nave and Tower roof junction north elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 22	SE	Nave	Exterior	Nave north elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 23	SW	Window	Exterior	Nave north elevation west end window
07/01/2011	BHD12 24	SW	Nave	Exterior	Nave north elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 25	S	Tile roof	Exterior	Chancel north elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 26	SW	Nave	Exterior	Chancel and Nave junction north elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 27	SW	Nave	Exterior	Chancel and Nave junction north elevation
07/01/2011	BHD12 28	NW	Lancets	Exterior	Chancel east gable end wall
07/01/2011	BHD12 29	W	Door	Interior	Tower west side timber doors
07/01/2011	BHD12 30	W	Window	Interior	Tower west side window
07/01/2011	BHD12 31	WNW	Door	Interior	North side of tower
07/01/2011	BHD12 32	N	Graffiti	Interior	Church etched in stone north side main door tower
07/01/2011	BHD12 33	E	Door	Interior	Tower south side doorway to spiral stairs
07/01/2011	BHD12 34	ESE	Arch	Interior	Nave from Tower
07/01/2011	BHD12 35	W	Arch	Interior	Tower/Nave arch
07/01/2011	BHD12 36	W	Tower	Interior	Nave and Tower interior

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.				SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS
07/01/2011	BHD13 1	ENE	Doors	Interior	Nave/Chancel doors
07/01/2011	BHD13 2	ENE	Arch	Interior	Chancel doors
07/01/2011	BHD13 3	NE	Windows	Interior	Nave south side
07/01/2011	BHD13 4	S	Door	Interior	Nave south side doorway to porch
07/01/2011	BHD13 5	SW	Window	Interior	Nave south side west window
07/01/2011	BHD13 6	NW	Windows	Interior	Nave north side
07/01/2011	BHD13 7	N	Doorway	Interior	Nave north side blocked doorway
07/01/2011	BHD13 8	NW	Window	Interior	Nave north side west window
07/01/2011	BHD13 9	WSW	Doors	Interior	Chancel west end arch and doors
07/01/2011	BHD13 10	WSW	Doors	Interior	Chancel west end arch and doors
07/01/2011	BHD13 11	WSW	Priest door	Interior	Chancel south side west end window
07/01/2011	BHD13 12	SW	Window	Interior	Chancel south side west end window
07/01/2011	BHD13 13	S	Tracery	Interior	Chancel south side west window tracery detail
07/01/2011	BHD13 14	SE	Priest door	Interior	Chancel south side east end
07/01/2011	BHD13 15	ESE	Priest door	Interior	Chancel south side string course
07/01/2011	BHD13 16	S	Corbel face	Interior	Chancel south side stone corbel face with paint
07/01/2011	BHD13 17	S	Corbel face	Interior	Chancel south side stone corbel face with paint
07/01/2011	BHD13 18	SW	Corbel face	Interior	Chancel south side stone corbel face with paint
07/01/2011	BHD13 19	SE	Corbel face	Interior	Chancel south side stone corbel face with paint
07/01/2011	BHD13 20	E	Altar	Interior	Chancel east end and lancets
07/01/2011	BHD13 21	E	Altar	Interior	Chancel east end and roof structure
07/01/2011	BHD13 22	SE	Font	Interior	Chancel southeast corner Font and piscina niche

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.					SITE CODE : HSBB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS	
07/01/2011	BHD13 23	NE	Lectern	Interior	Chancel northeast corner Lectern and piscina	
07/01/2011	BHD13 24	NE	Memorials	Interior	Chancel north side	
07/01/2011	BHD13 25	NW	Memorials	Interior	Chancel north side	
06/01/2011	BHD13 26	NE	Niche	Exterior	Tower west elevation detail of piscina/niche	
06/01/2011	BHD13 27	NE	Porch	Exterior	Porch south and west elevations	
06/01/2011	BHD13 28	NE	Bench	Interior	Porch bench seat east side	
06/01/2011	BHD13 29	NW	Bench	Interior	Porch bench seat west side	
06/01/2011	BHD13 30	NW	Roof beam	Interior	Porch roof underside	
07/01/2011	BHD13 31	ESE	Wall	Exterior	Chancel north elevation footing detail	
07/01/2011	BHD13 32	N	Column	Interior	Tower/Nave arch north side scar from screen	
06/01/2011	BHD13 33	NNE	Column	Interior	Tower/Nave arch north side scar from screen	
07/01/2011	BHD13 34	N	Capital	Interior	Tower/Nave arch north side capital	
06/01/2011	BHD13 35	NW	Beams	Interior	Timber floor joists, underside of Tower 1st floor	
06/01/2011	BHD13 36	SW	Doorway	Interior	Tower south side doorway to spiral stairs	
06/01/2011	BHD14 1	SE	Steps	Interior	Tower spiral stairs up to first floor	
06/01/2011	BHD14 2	SW	Steps	Interior	Underside detail of spiral stairs up to 1st floor	
06/01/2011	BHD14 3	SW	Doorway	Int. 1st flr	Doorway from spiral stairs into 1st floor	
06/01/2011	BHD14 4	S	Beams	Int. 1st flr	Timber brace and beam supporting ceiling	
06/01/2011	BHD14 5	NE	Posts	Int. 1st flr	Timber posts supporting 2nd floor joists	
06/01/2011	BHD14 6	W	Lancet	Int. 1st flr	Tower Lancet window west side	
06/01/2011	BHD14 7	S	Lancet	Int. 1st flr	Tower Lancet window south side	
06/01/2011	BHD14 8	S	Beams	Int. 1st flr	Brace and beam supporting ceiling west side	

SITE NAME : ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, BUNTINGFORD.					SITE CODE : HSB10	
DATE	DIGITAL FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	CONTEXT	COMMENTS	
06/01/2011	BHD14 9	SW	Floor joists	Int. 1st fir	Bell rope pulleys and ceiling beams	
06/01/2011	BHD14 10	N	Floor joists	Int. 1st fir	Tower 1st fir north side timber wall plate and joists	
06/01/2011	BHD14 11	NW	Floor joists	Int. 1st fir	Tower 1st fir north side timber wall plate and joists	
06/01/2011	BHD14 12	N	Doorway	Int. 1st fir	Doorway into 1st floor room	
06/01/2011	BHD14 13	SE	Steps	Int. 2nd fir	Stone steps and threshold into 2nd floor Belfry	
06/01/2011	BHD14 14	ESE	Doorway	Int. 2nd fir	Doorway into Belfry 2nd floor	
06/01/2011	BHD14 15	NE	Window	Int. 2nd fir	Belfry window east side	
06/01/2011	BHD14 16	NNE	Window	Int. 2nd fir	Tower Belfry northeast corner	
06/01/2011	BHD14 17	N	Window	Int. 2nd fir	Tower Belfry north window	
06/01/2011	BHD14 18	W	Bell frame	Int. 2nd fir	Belfry timber bell frame and wheel	
06/01/2011	BHD14 19	NW	Bell frame	Int. 2nd fir	Belfry timber bell frame and wheel	
06/01/2011	BHD14 20	NW	Bell frame	Int. 2nd fir	Tower belfry timber bell wheels northwest corner	
06/01/2011	BHD14 21	N	Bell frame	Int. 2nd fir	Timber bell frame south side	
06/01/2011	BHD14 22	NW	Roof beams	Int. 2nd fir	Tower roof structure	
06/01/2011	BHD14 23	E	Roof beams	Int. 2nd fir	Tower roof hatch to exterior tower parapet	

APPENDIX 2. OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-108117

Project details

Project name St Bartholomew's Church, Layston, Buntingford, Hertfordshire
Historic Building Recording

Short description of the project Historic building recording of St Bartholomew's Church was undertaken to English Heritage Level 3. The recording confirmed that the 13th century chancel was the oldest part of the building. No standing elements of an earlier church, built in the late 11th/early 12th century, survived above ground. The windows of the nave and tower of the church were characteristic of the early perpendicular period, suggesting an early 15th century origin. A window inserted into the south wall of the chancel is of a slightly later medieval design; this may have been bequeathed to the church in a will of 1494. Other manifestations of late medieval piety included the south porch, probably added in the early 16th century, which was originally built in brick but was rebuilt by a local builder in 1906. The building recording found evidence that the roof of the nave had been replaced, possibly in the mid-19th century. The chancel of the church was restored by Arthur Conran Blomfield in 1904. Building recording revealed that this restoration comprised the replacement of an earlier roof with a three-bay oak arch braced collar truss roof with ridge beam, purlins and wall posts on corbels. In 1954 the chancel of the then-disused church was converted into a cemetery chapel, the roof of the nave was removed and the nave converted into a paved garden of rest and remembrance designed by the architect David G. Martin. Rectified photographs were taken of the cruciform path in the open nave.

Project dates Start: 06-01-2011 End: 07-01-2011

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes HSBB10 - Sitecode

Type of project Building Recording

Site status Listed Building

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Monument type PARISH CHURCH Medieval

Monument type ANGLICAN CHURCH Post Medieval

Monument type PISCINA Medieval

Monument type STOUP Medieval

Monument type CEMETERY CHAPEL Modern

Monument type GARDEN OF REST Modern

Significant Finds NONE None

Project location

Country England

Site location HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE BUNTINGFORD St Bartholomew's Church, Layston, Buntingford, Hertfordshire

Postcode SG9 9EZ

Study area 3000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 36940 30110 51.0534341051 -0.04592975450220 51 03 12 N
000 02 45 W Point

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Organisation

Project originator brief Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project design Charlotte Matthews
originator

Project director/manager Charlotte Matthews

Project supervisor Malcolm Gould

Type of Private Client
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Martin Coulson & Mandy House
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
recipient

Digital Archive ID HSBB10

Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text'
available

Paper Archive Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
recipient

Paper Archive ID HSBB10

Paper Media 'Correspondence','Drawing','Manuscript','Map','Notebook
available Excavation',' Research',' -
Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text' General

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Historic Building Recording of St Bartholomew's Church, The
Causeway, Buntingford, Hertfordshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, G.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Gould, M.

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Place of issue or London
publication

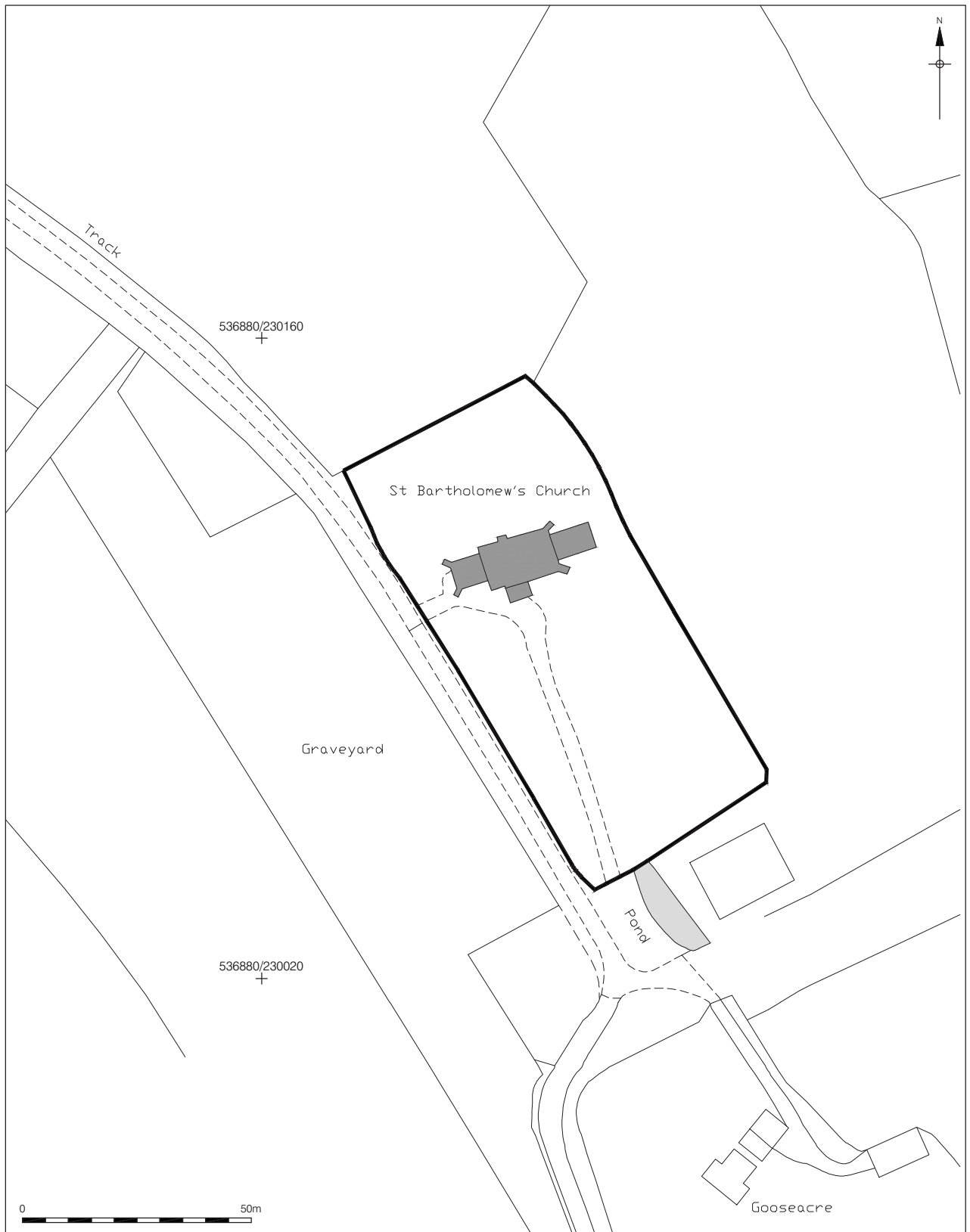
Description A4 softcover grey literature report

Entered by Guy Thompson (gthompson@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 19 August 2011



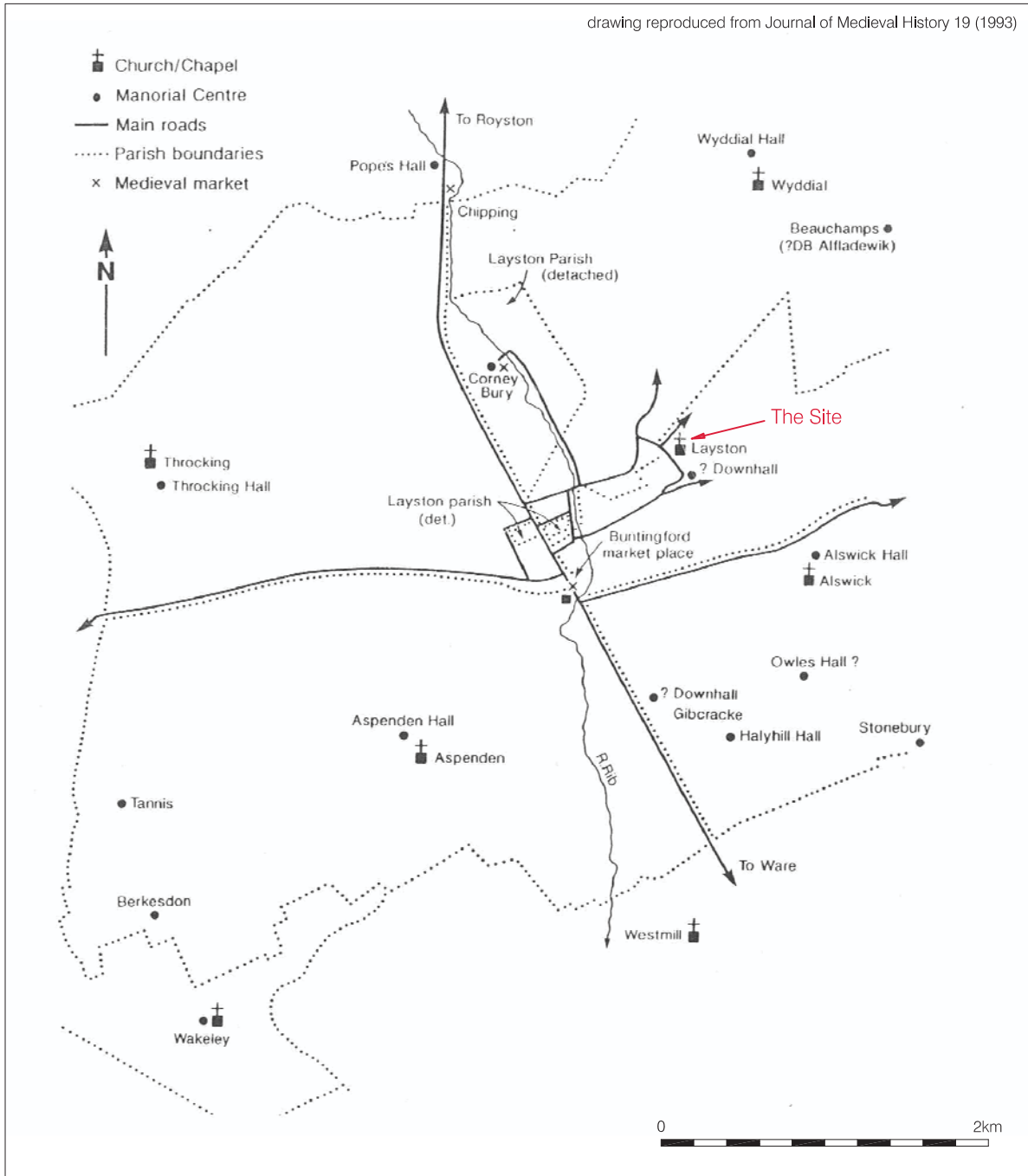
Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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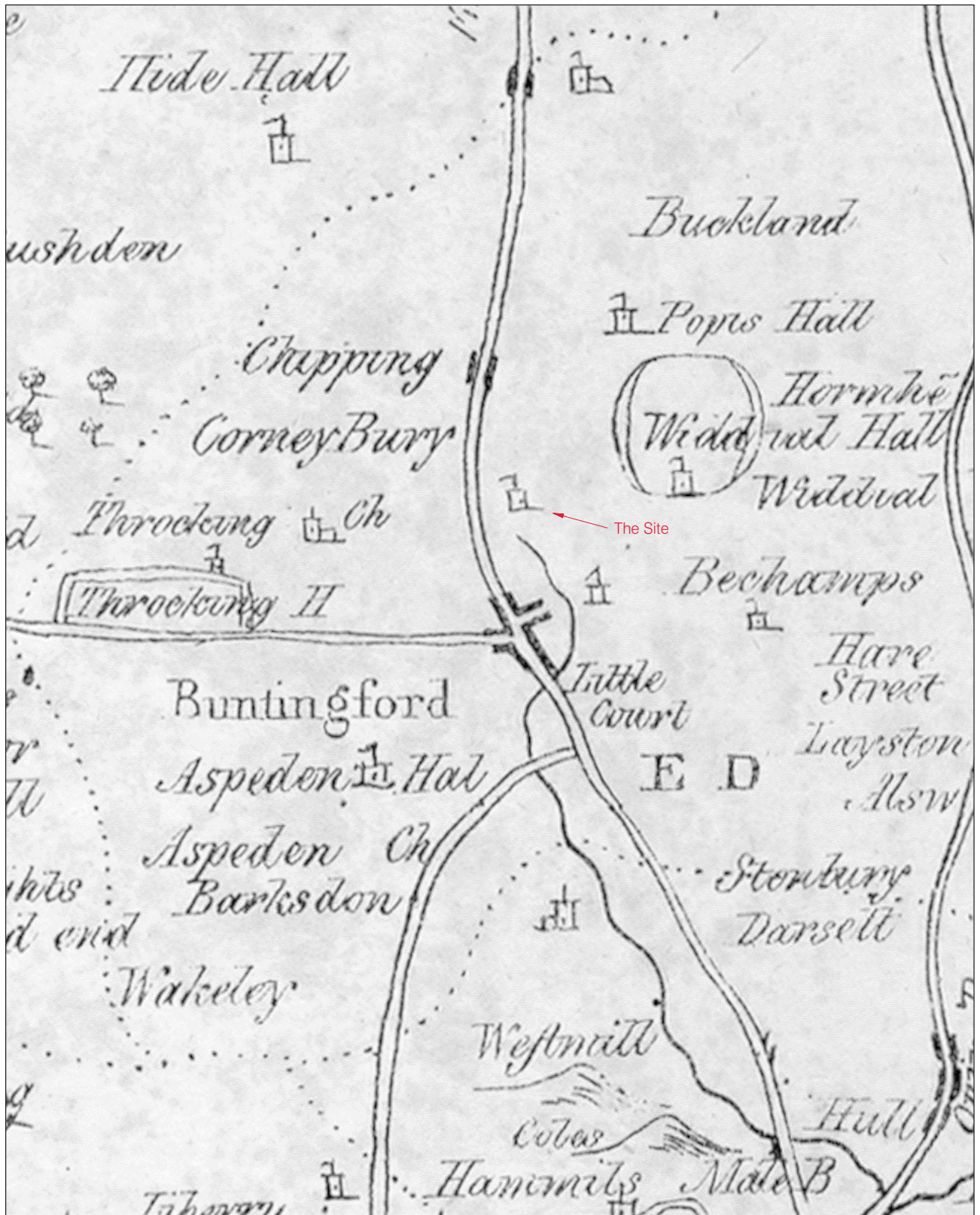
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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:1,250 at A4



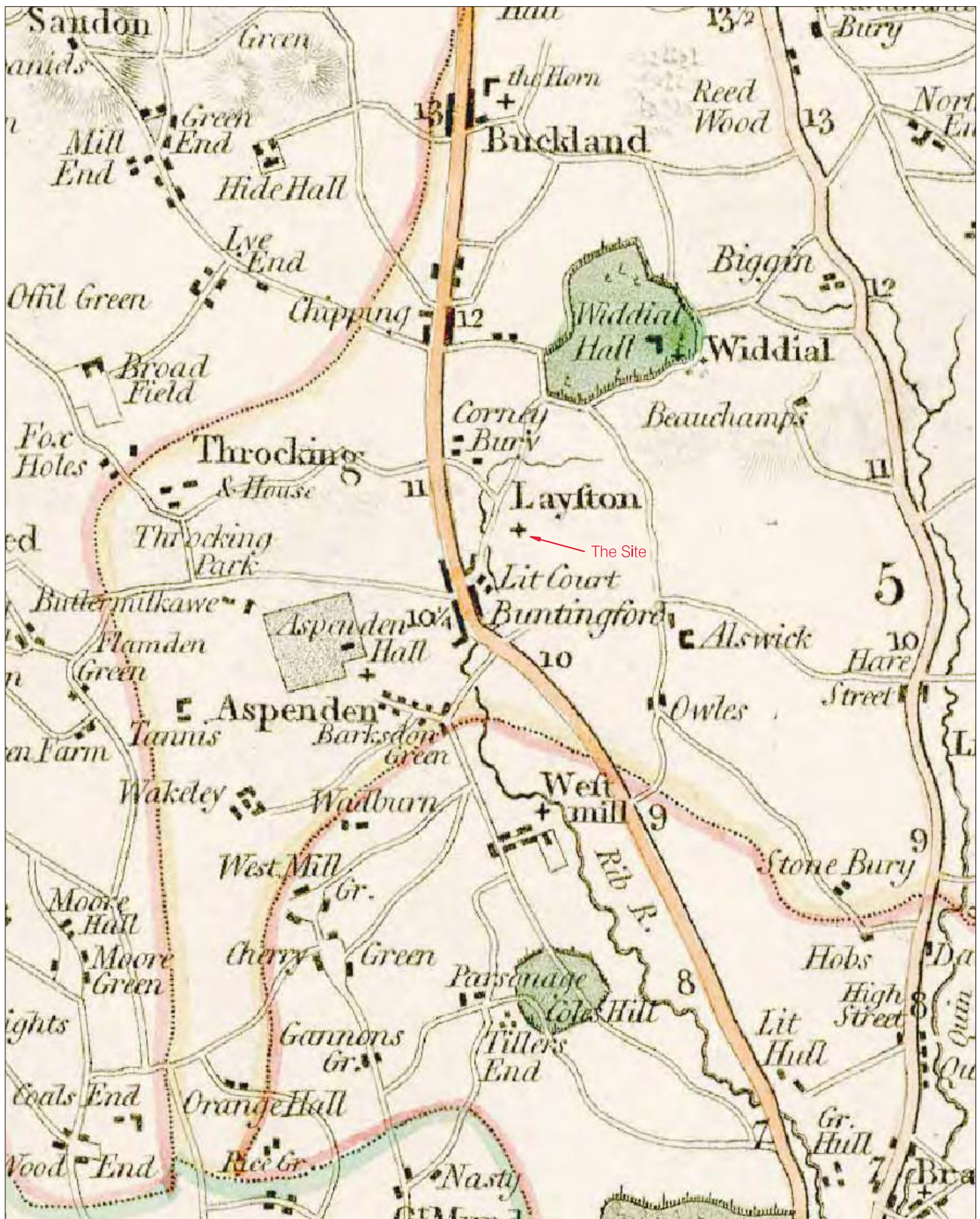
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Figure 3
 Conjectured parochial & manorial layout of the
 Buntingford area, c.1400 (after Bailey, 1993)
 1:40,000



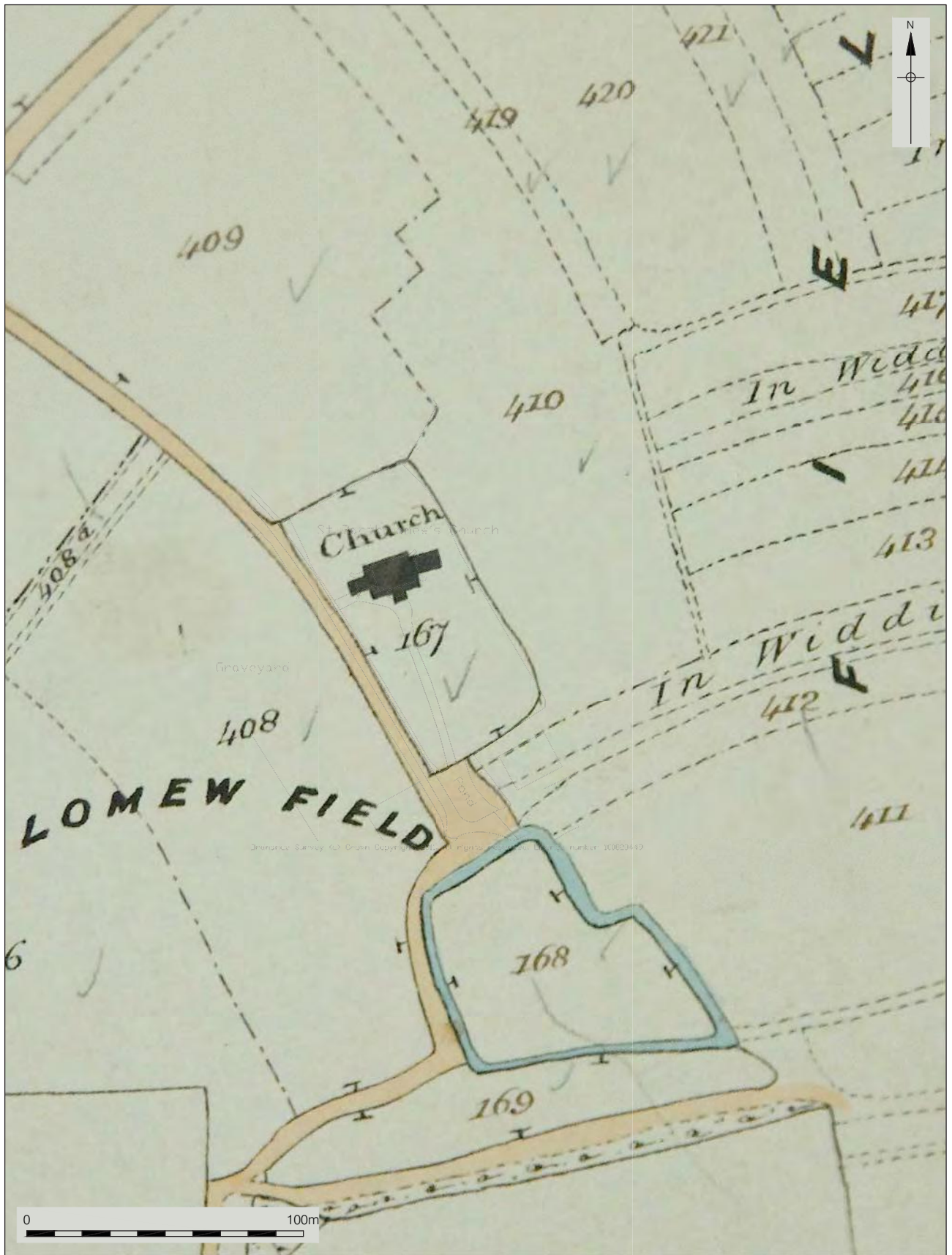
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Figure 4
Herman Moll's map of Hertfordshire, 1700
not to scale



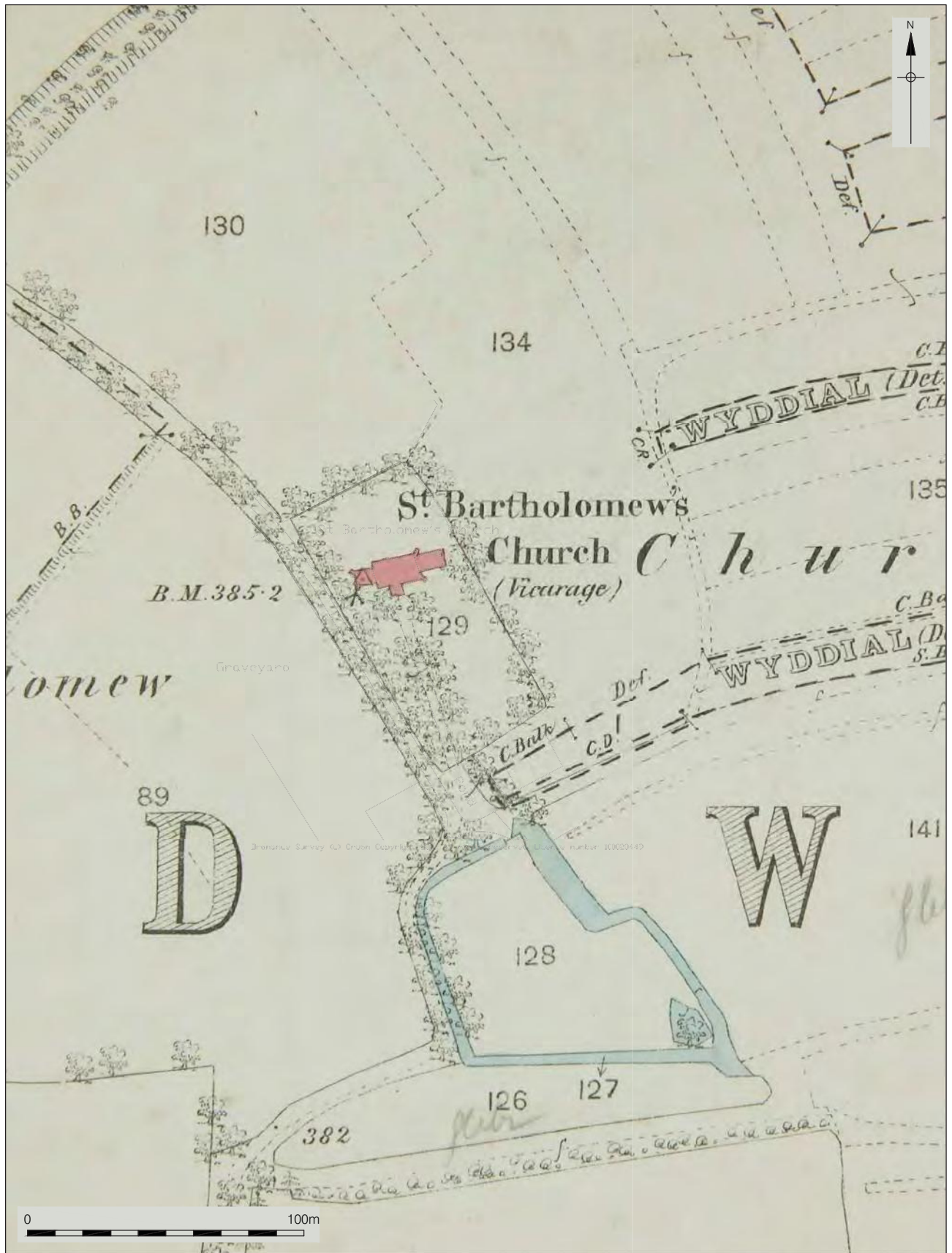
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Figure 5
Charles Smith's map of Hertfordshire, 1808
not to scale



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Figure 6
Parish of Layston Tithe Map, 1844
1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 7
 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1880
 1:2,000 at A4



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Figure 9
Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1921-22
1:2,000 at A4



Figure 11 J.C. Buckler's illustration of south and east elevations of St Bartholomew's church 1831, showing previous porch, chancel roof and nave parapet.



Figure 12 Watercolour of the south elevation of St. Bartholomew's church, 24th July 1863.

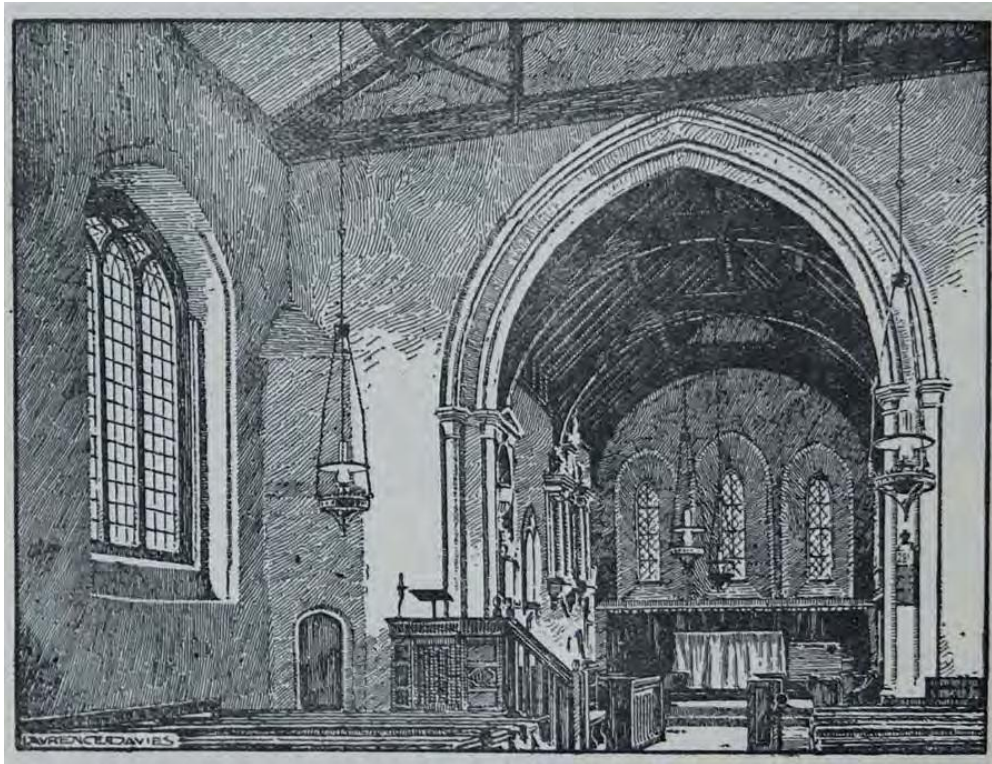
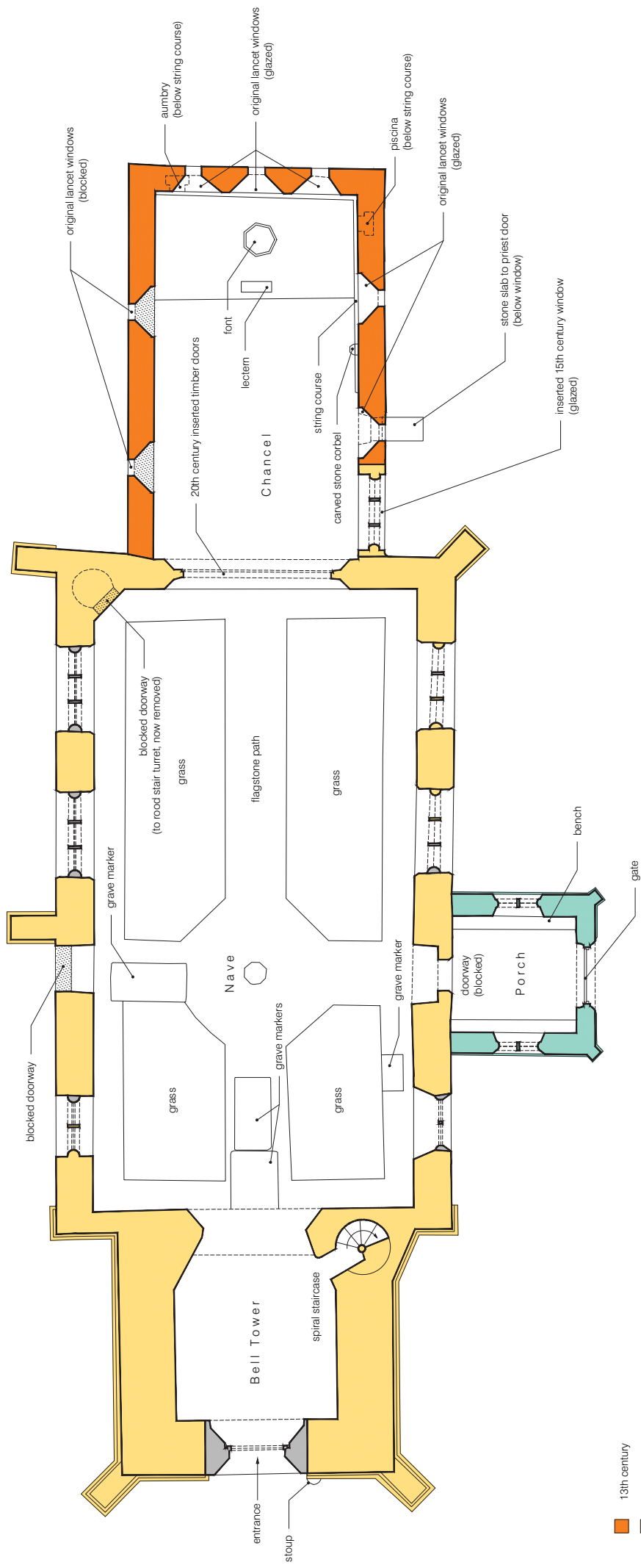
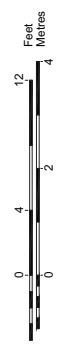


Figure 13 Illustration of the nave and chancel, showing the 1906 chancel roof and the east queen post truss of the nave roof with metal straps reinforcing the joints.

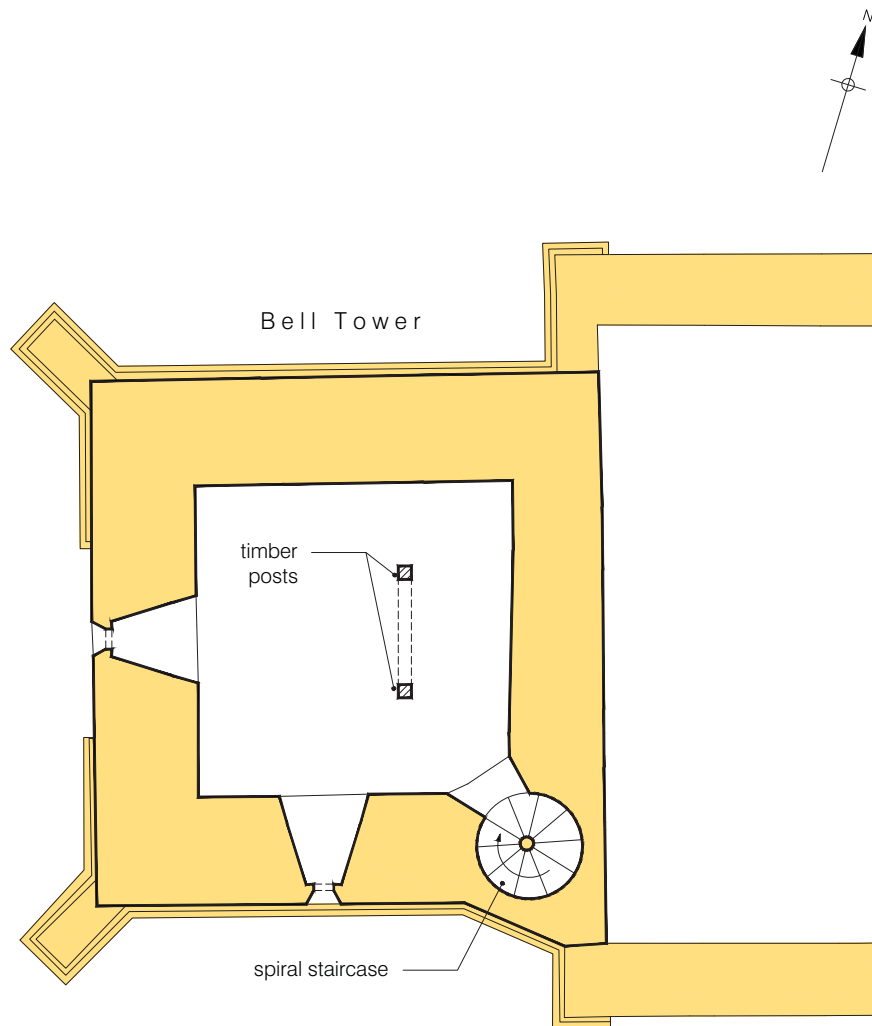


- 13th century
- 15th century (with early 20th century restoration)
- 16th century (with early 20th century restoration)
- early 20th century stonework restoration
- modern blocking

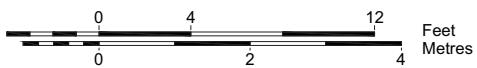


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Figure 14
 Plan of church
 1:100 at A3

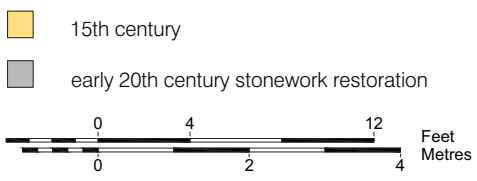
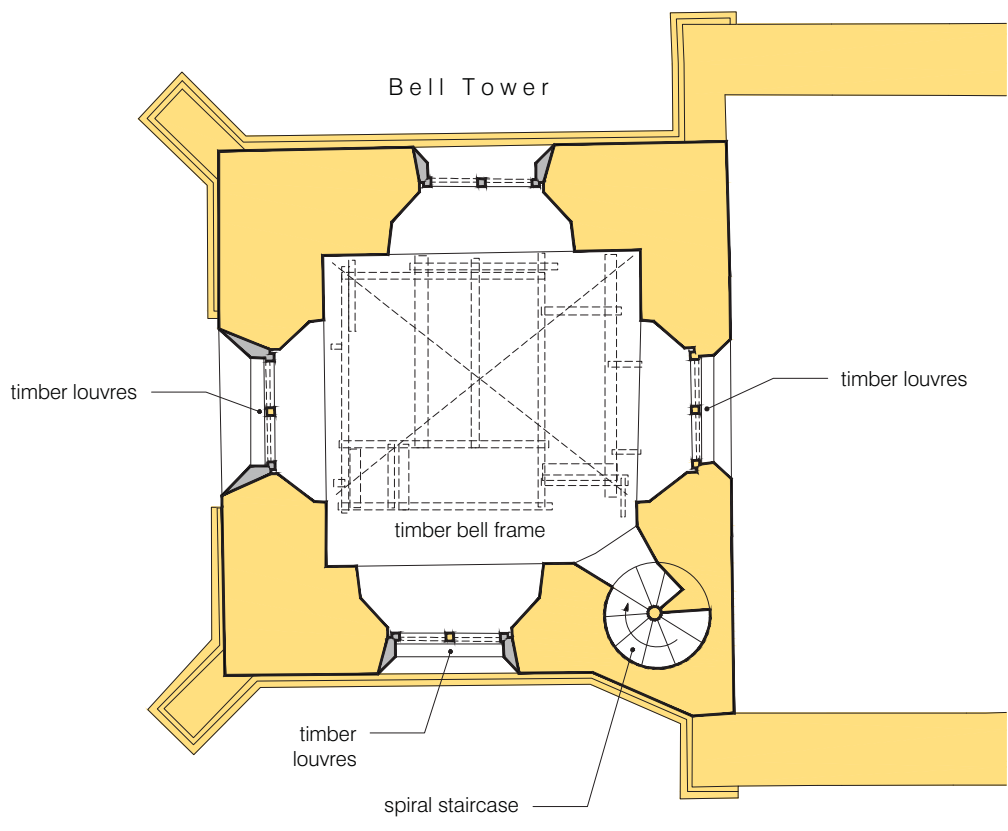


15th century



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Figure 15
Plan of first floor Bell Tower
1:100 at A3

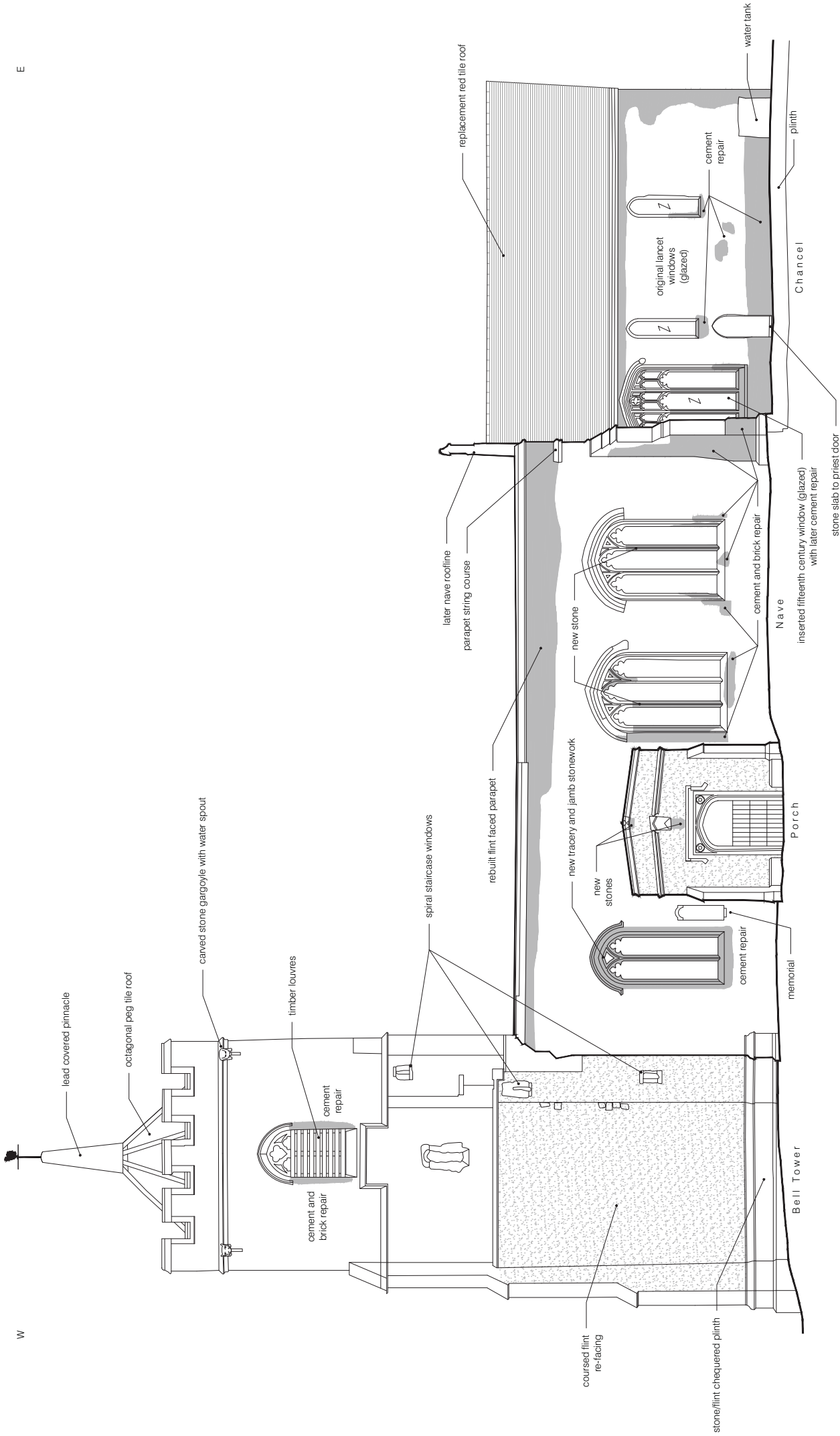


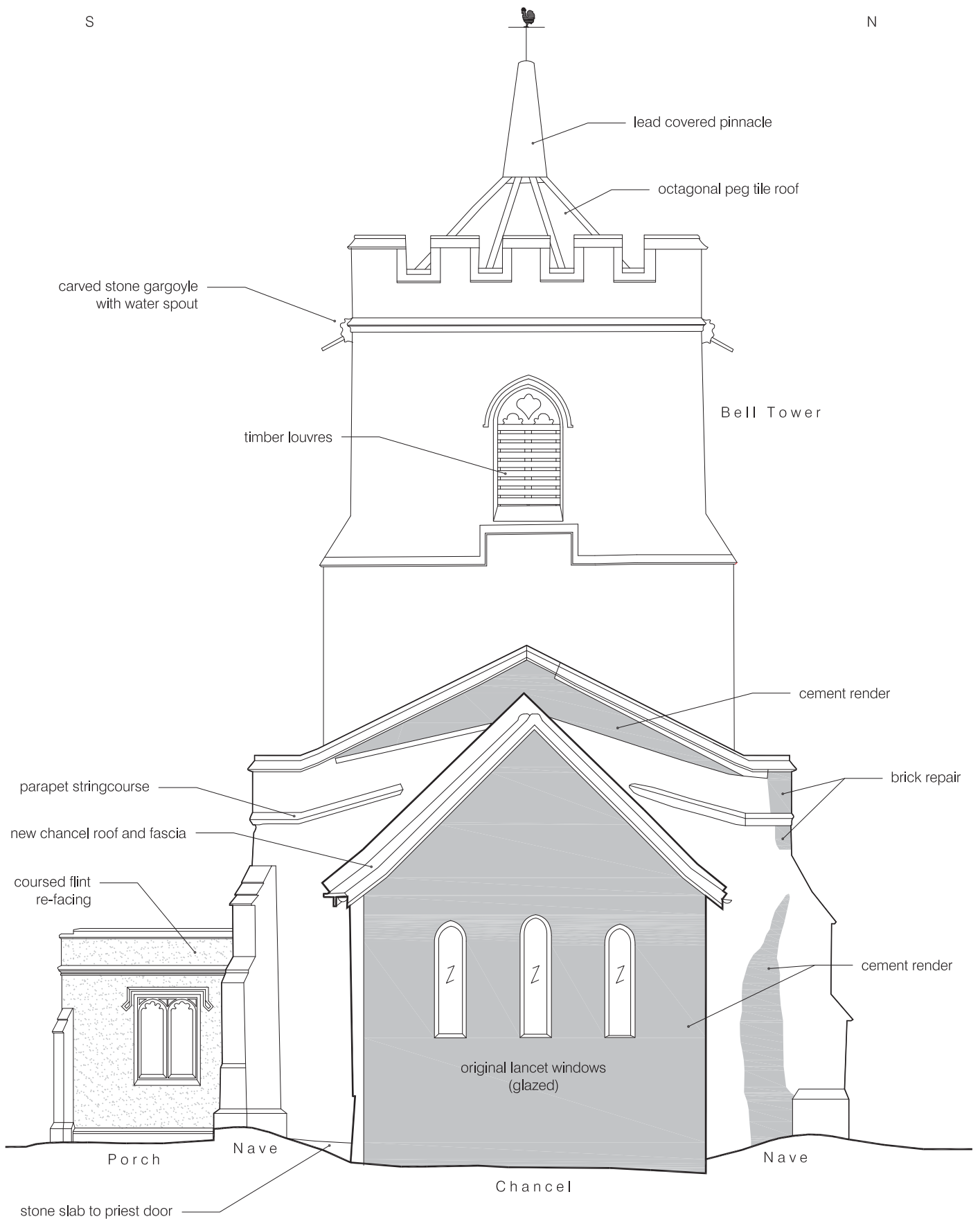
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Figure 16
Plan of second floor Bell Tower
1:100 at A3

W

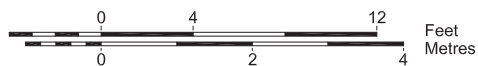
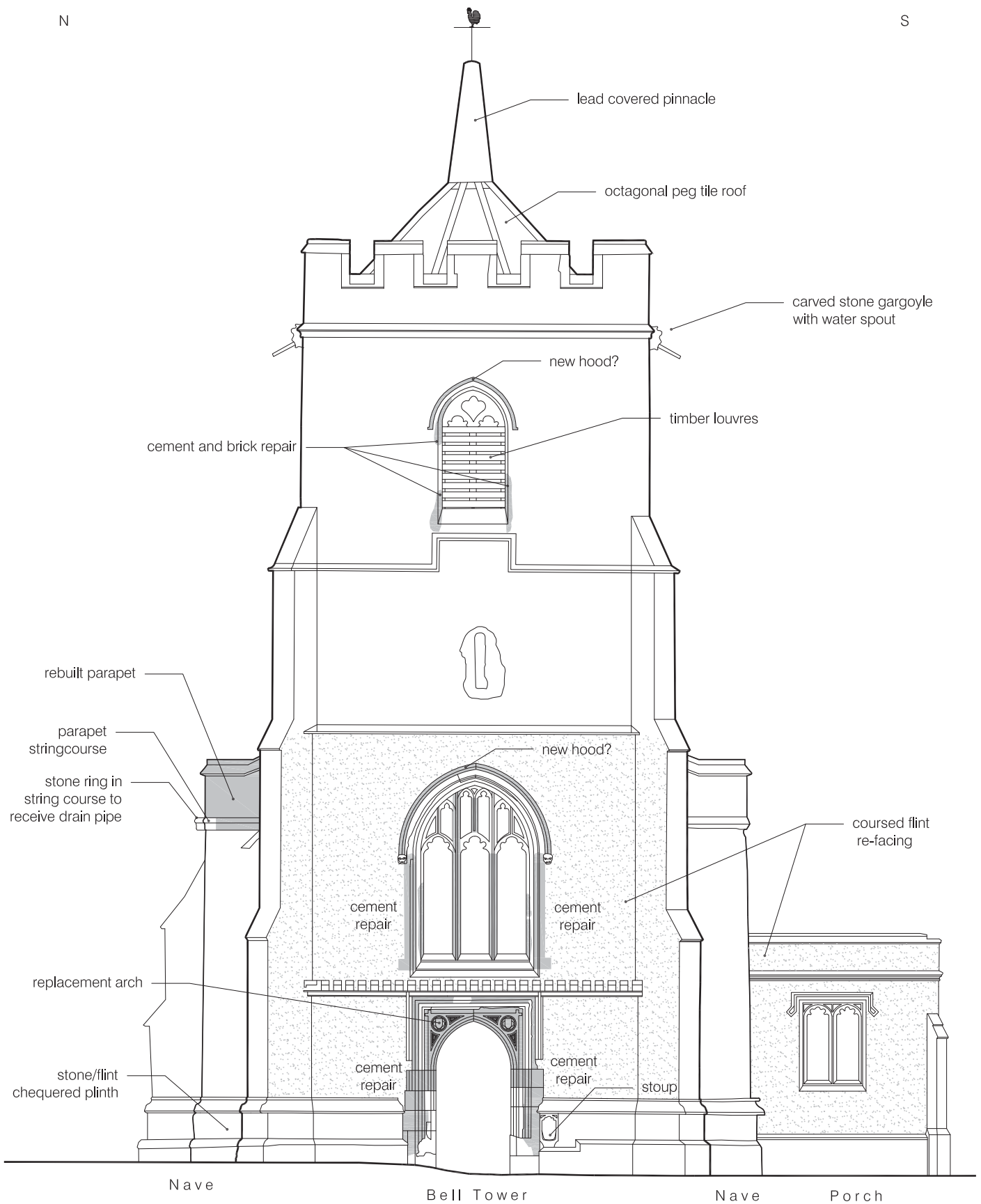
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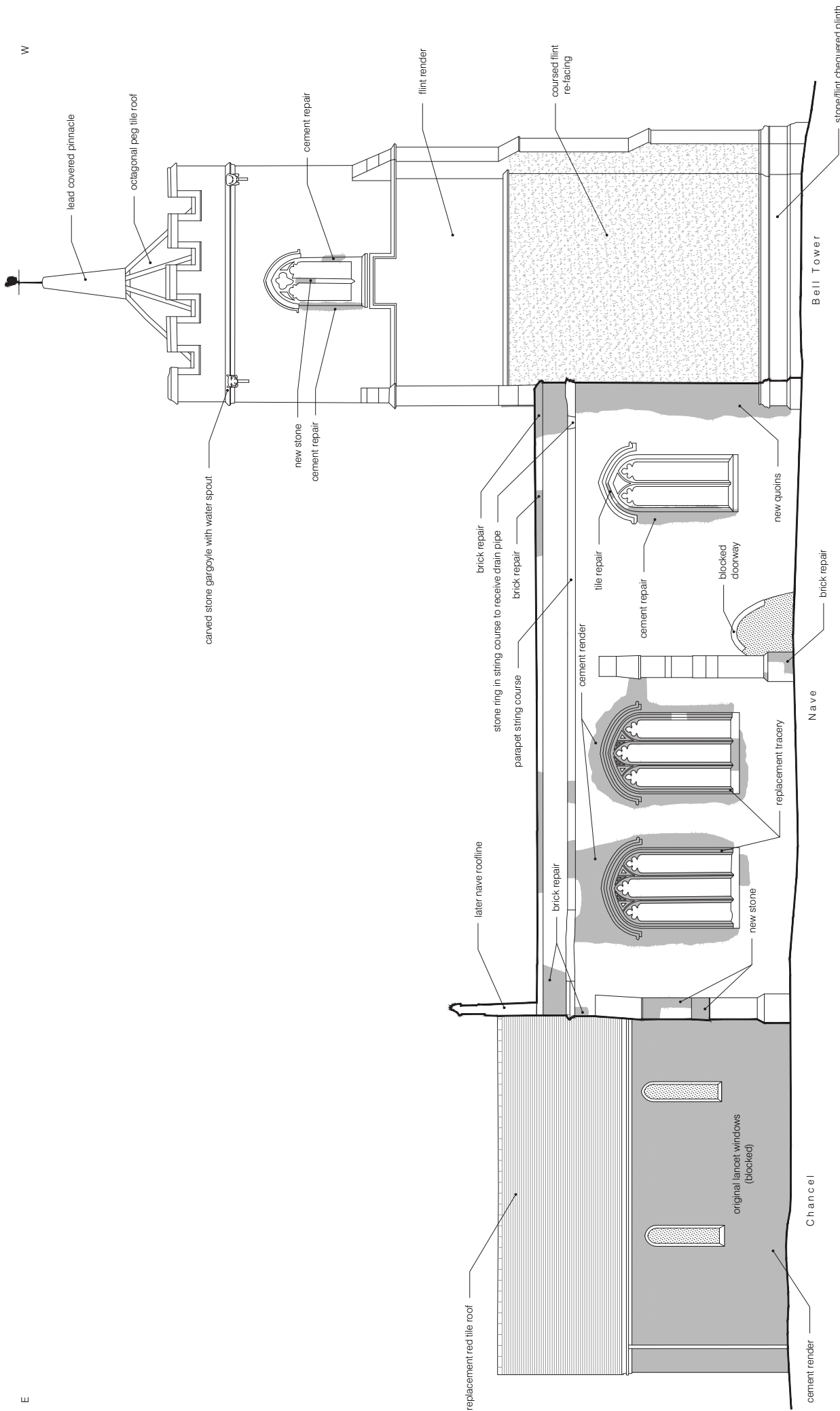
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Figure 19
West elevation
1:100 at A3



PLATES



Plate 1. Nave and chancel with previous roof structure and timber tie beams. The end wall also shows evidence of painted decoration (pre 1904).



Plate 2. View of the chancel with timber screen and previous roof structure (pre 1904).



Plate 3. View of nave and chancel with new timber arch roof and chancel screen removed (post 1904).



Plate 4. View of the nave looking toward the tower with separating timber screen.



Plate 5. View of the porch before its restoration and refacing with knapped flint.



Plate 6. Aerial view of St. Bartholomew's looking northeast from a postcard dated 1932.



Plate 7. Aerial view of St. Bartholomew's from the southeast c.1990.



Plate 8. View of the church and its wider setting taken from the southeast (30/8/2010).



Plate 9. East elevation of the chancel with three original lancet windows but newer barge boards, stone quoins and cement render.



Plate 10. North elevation of the chancel with two blocked original lancet windows.



Plate 11. Detail of the north elevation of the chancel with replacement quoins and moss growing on the cement rendered upper edge of a shorter plinth or possible former wall on a slightly different alignment.



Plate 12. South elevation of the chancel with two original lancet windows and doorway and a large inserted fifteenth century window.



Plate 13. South elevation of the chancel showing the cement render, stone slab to the priest door and plinth.



Plate 14. South elevation of the chancel and nave.



Plate 15. South elevation of St. Bartholomew's church.



Plate 16. Porch and south side of nave.



Plate 17. North elevation of the nave with parapet string course not seen on south elevation.



Plate 18. West end of the north elevation of the nave showing blocked doorway.



Plate 19. North-west corner of nave showing tower buttress.



Plate 20. South elevation of the tower, with small windows on right illuminating spiral staircase.



Plate 21. Carved stone gargoyle with water spout from tower roof.



Plate 22. North elevation of the tower.



Plate 23. West Elevation of the tower.



Plate 24. Detail of the stone stoup on the south side of the entrance in the west elevation.



Plate 25. West elevation of the tower.



Plate 26. East elevation of the tower showing previous nave rooflines and concrete and slate capping of nave walls.



Plate 27. Octagonal timber roof structure.



Plate 28. Octagonal roof with lead covered spike.



Plate 29. Octagonal roof, parapet crenellations and access from belfry.



Plate 30. Interior view of the chancel with replacement timber roof.



Plate 31. South east corner of the chancel showing string course, piscina and 20th century font.



Plate 32. North side of the chancel with memorials blocking two lancet windows.



Plate 33. South side of the chancel.



Plate 34. Carved head on south chancel wall, possibly 15th century with remnants of red paint.

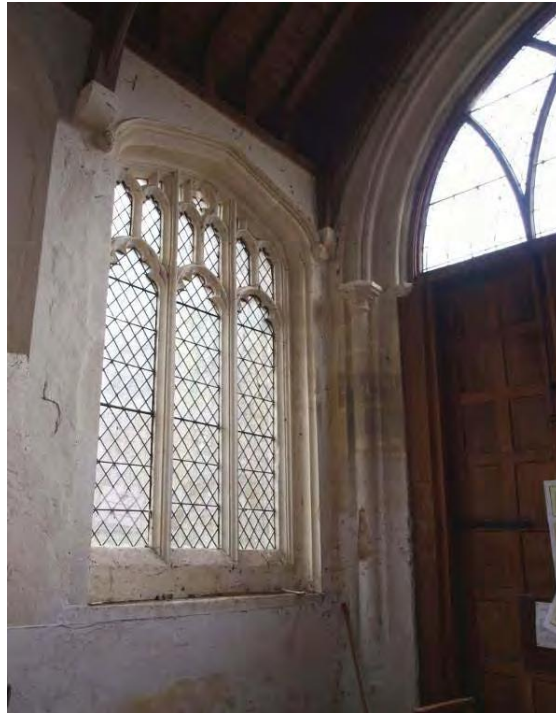


Plate 35. Inserted 15th century four centred arch and Perpendicular style tracery window at west end of the south chancel wall.



Plate 36. West end of the chancel with 15th century arch and mid 20th century doors and glazing.



Plate 37. Nave with inserted doors in chancel arch.



Plate 38. Interior south elevation of the nave.



Plate 39. A mosaic of rectified photographs combined to make an accurate record of the post 1954 paving in the interior of the nave.

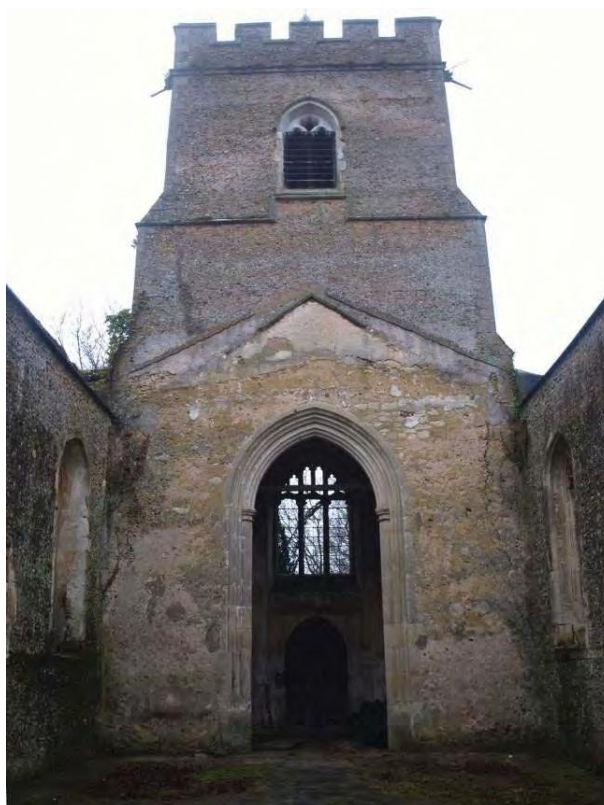


Plate 40. West end of the Nave and east elevation of the tower showing previous nave rooflines.



Plate 41. Base of the tower showing doors in west elevation, timber panelling and fittings for bell ropes. Also noticeable is a vertical groove cut into the centre of the tower/nave arch to house a timber screen.

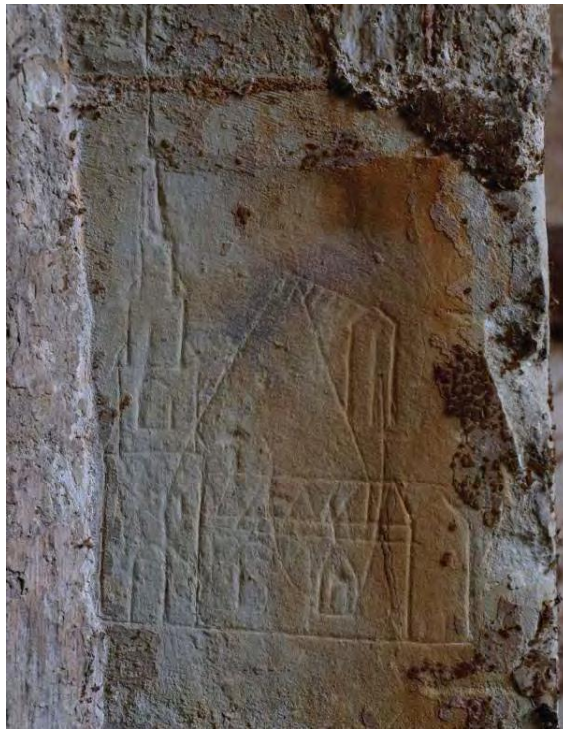


Plate 42. Graffiti of a church found on the interior north door jamb of the west entrance.



Plate 43. Interior of the tower showing the window in the west wall, bell rope guide wheels against the north wall and the timber joists of the first floor.



Plate 44. First floor tower room showing window and beams supporting belfry above.



Plate 45. Entrance doorway to belfry from spiral staircase.



Plate 46. In situ bell prior to removal (image supplied by client, photographed 12/4/2008).



Plate 47. Bell frames after the bells had been removed.

PCA

PCA SOUTHERN

UNIT 54

BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE

96 ENDWELL ROAD

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