



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Historic Building Recording

11 Fishpool Street  
St Albans  
Hertfordshire



**Quality Check**

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## Summary

In April/May 2019 Historic Building Recording was undertaken of 11 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire in order to fulfil Listed Building and Planning Consents for the repair of the north and east elevations. The building is a 2-storey Grade II listed building, thought to date from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, in the medieval core of St Albans. Cartographic evidence shows a building on the site since the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and documentary evidence indicates that it was a straw hat factory in the 1840s. The association with the hat factory survived despite three changes of ownership, although whether it was the manager's house at any time is as yet unconfirmed. The buildings and land belonging to the factory were sold piecemeal to St Albans School between 1935 and the early 1970s.

The historic fabric that was revealed during the remedial works showed the building had internal braces and thin section first floor joists, both features that were introduced in the mid-late 16<sup>th</sup> century. The front elevation was given a new façade in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to hide the jettied timber work, which nonetheless survived behind the new wall, Mathematical tiles were found to have been hung at the same time and subsequently rendered over when they in turn became unfashionable. The infill between the timber framing was a mixture of brick, lath and plaster and a small section of wattle and daub. The extensive damage to the historic fabric, largely due to the use of modern, impermeable renders and paint that had allowed wood boring insects and decay to flourish, is currently being repaired using air dried oak timbers, riven oak laths, and lime render.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In April/May 2019 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out Historic Building Recording of 11 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by Douglas Pirie on behalf of St Albans School, and was carried out to fulfil a requirement of the National Planning Policy Frameworks (NPPF) and Condition 3 of Planning and Listed Building Consent (5/18/2437 and 5/18/2438LB respectively). The conditions were applied to Applications that were submitted following the start of works, which was initially carried out as patch repairs with the approval of SADC. However, when extensive timber decay and the subsequent loss of stability of the overlying render was revealed, an Urgent Works Notice was put into place to allow the works to continue unabated whilst Planning and Listed Building Consent was applied for.

### 1.2 *The Site*

#### *Location*

11 Fishpool Street, is located in the historic core of the city of St Albans and the administrative area of the St Albans City and District Council. The area within which the site is located is not parished, however, it is situated within the St Albans Conservation Area, Character Area 4c (St Albans City and District Council 2016) and Archaeologically Sensitive Area AS.R.25. It is centred on National Grid Reference TL 514284 207164. Fishpool Street was one of the principal routes into and out of St Albans from the north, and runs approximately W-E/NW-SE from near the Clock Tower and Abbey to the River Ver (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

Number 11 Fishpool Street is a Grade II listed, two-storey house dating to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (English Heritage Building ID: 1172948). It is constructed of brick up to the first floor on the east flank and timber framing, laths and render above. The front façade is a later modification of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The building fronts onto Fishpool Street and is part of a group of domestic dwellings owned by St Albans School which together form an L-shape immediately to the northwest of the school (Fig. 2).



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The listed building description is as follows:

*C18 facade on house of early C17. 2 storeys, 3 windows on 1st floor, 4 windows and door on ground floor. Plastered front with brick plinth. All windows sashes with glazing bars, those on 1st floor in slightly projecting, moulded frames, those on ground floor recessed in plain reveals. Very high pitched, hipped, swept, tiled roof. Recessed door- case of moulded pilasters and cornice hood; architrave to door of 6 fielded panels below and 3 glazed panels at head. Rear elevation in plastered on 1st floor, brick on ground floor, suggesting timber frame construction.*

*Development Works*

These consist of essential repairs to the building structure and fabric (Figs. 3 & 4).



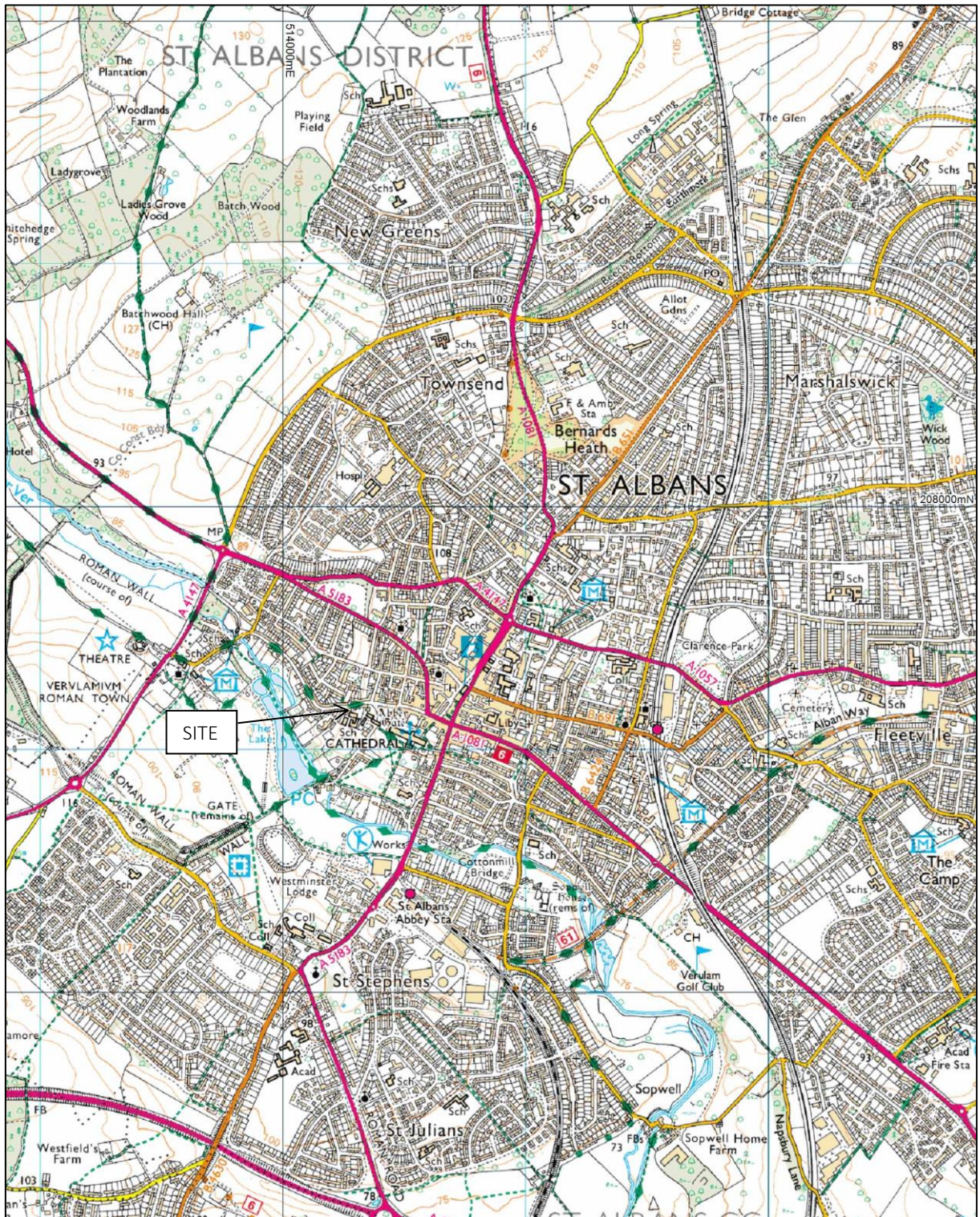


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



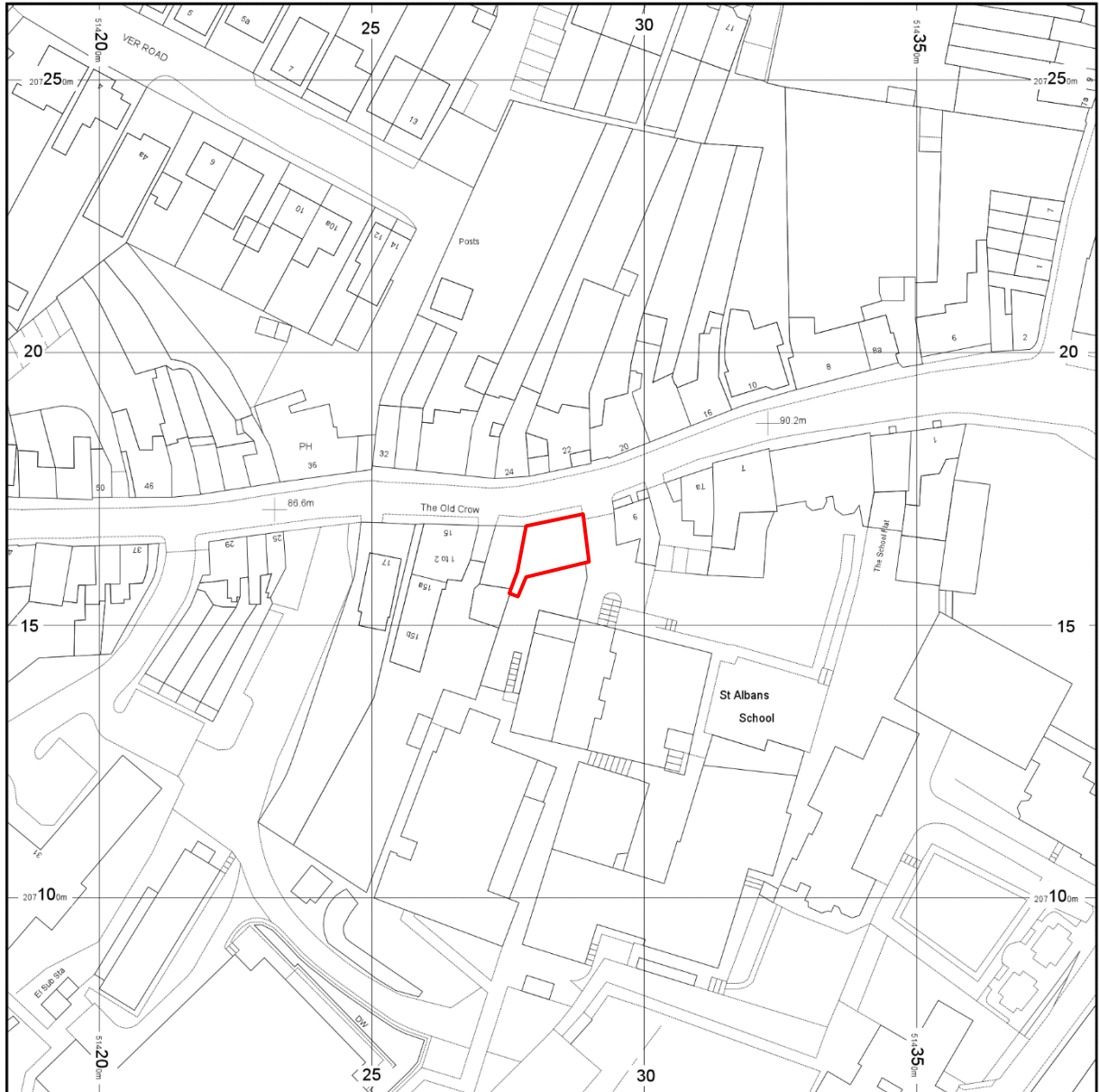


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)





Figure 3: Remedial works– front elevation (top) and flank (east) elevation (bottom) (not to scale)

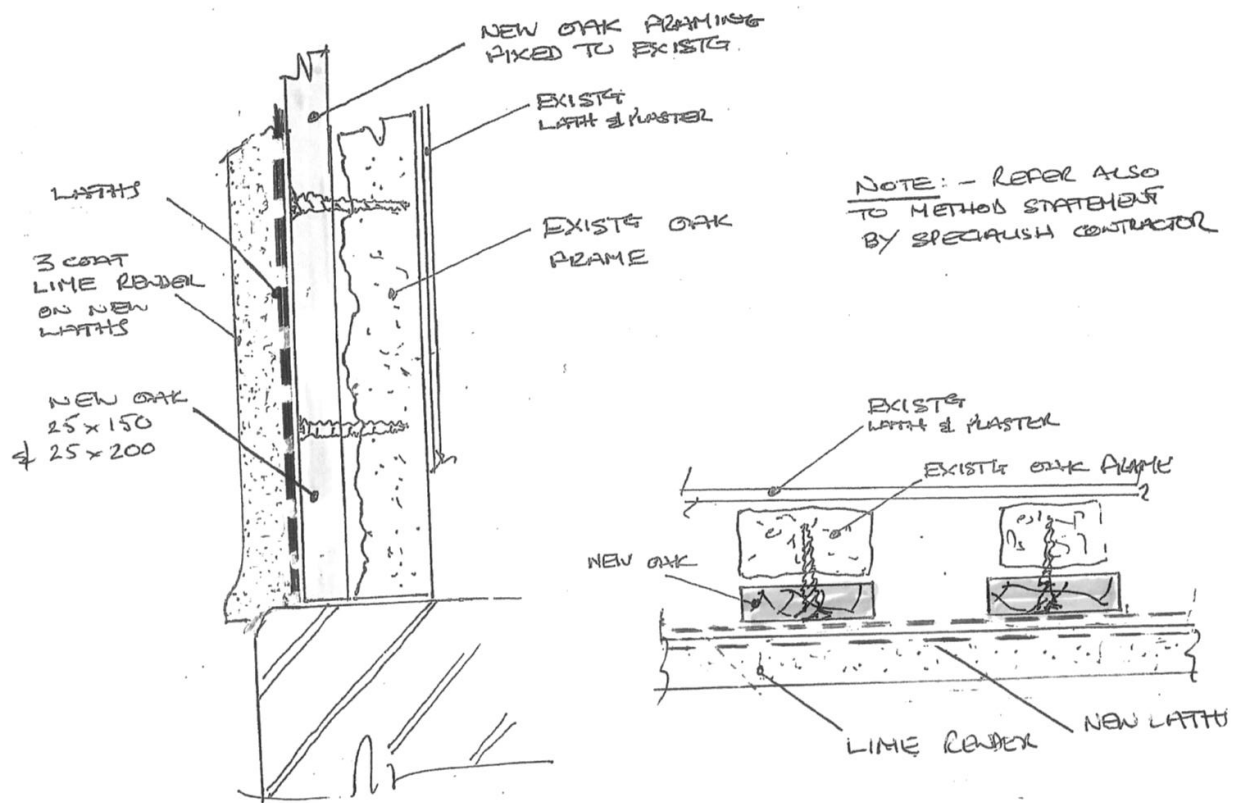


Figure 4: Sketch details of repair work (not to scale)



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## 2 Aims & Methods

### 2.1 Aims

The aims of the project were:

- To ensure the collation of the recording of the exposed historic building fabric
- To provide an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the investigations in their local and regional context, with reference to the relevant regional research agendas.

### 2.2 Standards

The work conforms to the relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014), to current Historic England guidelines (HE 2015, 2016), and to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003).

### 2.3 Methods

The work was carried out with recording to Historic England Level 2 (HE 2016).

### 2.4 Constraints

As all the preliminary works were undertaken before an archaeological report was required, KDK Archaeology was unable to inspect and analyse the historic fabric first hand. However, measured drawings were prepared and photographs taken to record the repairs which are the basis for this report.



### 3 Historical Background

- 3.1 St Albans has been an area of prominent settlement from as early as the Iron Age period, and there is substantial evidence for the development and growth of the town through the subsequent Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. During this time, the focus of settlement has shifted several times, with the Iron Age and Roman settlements situated on the lower slopes of the Ver valley, followed by a move in the post-Roman period to the high ground where the modern city centre and Abbey are located. Fishpool Street is located in the medieval core of St Albans, just outside the Abbey precincts.

This section has been compiled with information from readily available sources, including the National Heritage List for England, the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, the St Albans City and District Council Conservation Area documents (2016) and KDK's own library.

#### 3.2 *Saxon* (410-1066)

The Saxon settlement of St Albans is closely intertwined with its Roman predecessor, the third largest town in England, known as Verulamium. During the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the execution of the first British Christian martyr took place on a hill to the east of the Roman town. The post-Roman town that largely developed as a result of the veneration of this saint was named after him.

In 793, King Offa of Mercia founded St Albans Abbey at the site of Alban's execution. The Abbey prospered during the Saxon period, controlling large areas of land around Hertfordshire. A small town was established within the Abbey walls, supplying the needs of the monks and their visitors (<https://www.stalbanscathedral.org/history/monastic-site>). However, during this period, the main settlement was located at Kingsbury, to the north of the former focus of Roman settlement. Kingsbury was of some considerable size, and was protected by significant earthworks. The exact date of its foundation is unknown, but it has been postulated that it was established by King Offa at the same time as the Abbey, an opinion supported by the fact that Kingsbury was governed by officers of the king, independently of the Abbey itself (Victoria County History online). Its precise location and extent is to be established, but has often been considered to have been located to the north of Fishpool Street (Page in Niblett & Thompson 2005: 179). Although some post-Roman archaeological remains have been discovered in the requisite area there is insufficient evidence to support the theory that a Saxon burh was indeed located here; more recent analysis has suggested that the early/mid Saxon royal vill and the later Saxon burh were in fact within the Roman town (*ibid*: 191-2).

It was not until the latter part of the 10th century that the sixth abbot of St Albans, Abbot Wulsin, decided to enlarge the town surrounding the Abbey, establishing a market and attracting inhabitants by providing assistance with money and building materials to those who came. It was also Wulsin who built the churches of St Stephen, St Michael and St Peter along the main routes into the town, and eventually the town of St Albans eclipsed Kingsbury as the focus of local settlement (*ibid*).

#### 3.3 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

St Albans continued to prosper as the influx of pilgrims to the town necessitated its further development (*ibid*). Fishpool Street, situated just outside the Abbey precinct, was an ideal location for public houses, inns and other services aimed at the Abbey and its visitors. Although the abbey was founded in the 8th century, the oldest surviving elements date to the



early Norman period. Construction of the new Abbey church began in 1077, under Abbot Paul de Caen, and continued into the 12th century. Materials for the church, stone and tile, were quarried from the site of the abandoned Roman town at the bottom of the hill. The Abbey Church is a Grade I listed building (NHLE Ref: 1103163. The 14th century Gatehouse is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HT35), as is the site of the conventual grounds around the church (HT96). The original precinct walls extended further to the north, closer to George Street, but they were moved in the 14th century to provide more room for the residents along the street (HER 14137).

Outside the Abbey, a variety of services flourished on Fishpool Street and neighbouring lanes. Excavations on Romeland Hill prior to development in the 1970s, uncovered evidence for iron working (HER 14576) and bronze working (HER 14580) along with remains of other medieval buildings.

Fishpool Street is thought to have been named after the Saxon fishponds (St Albans Conservation Area Appraisal 4c 2016: 112). It is first documented in 1250, when the lower part was named Salipath (Old English for willows) and is one of the oldest roads in St Albans. It became part of the London to Chester road, a principal route through town in the medieval period, but fell into decline in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (ibid: 111). A feature of the road is the survival of the original burgage plots, such as at number 26 and still clearly delineated on modern maps.

#### 3.4 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539, the Abbey fell into ruin and building materials were robbed for use elsewhere in the town and beyond, with the present abbey church being all that remains of what was once one of the most important monasteries in the country (<https://www.stalbanscathedral.org/history/monastic-site>). Nonetheless, St Albans continued to prosper as a stopping point on the journey from London to the northwest.

Fishpool Street was undoubtedly at its commercial peak in the coaching era. Eleven inns and public houses have been identified in Fishpool Street including the Lower Red Lion, Blue Anchor, Rose and Crown, Six Bells, Angel, Blockers Arms, Crane, Unicorn and Mermaid, Cock and Flowerpot and The Crow, now a private residence at number 13 Fishpool Street (ibid: 114). Many of the buildings are timber framed; some have been rendered and others given a brick façade. The number of hostelries has severely diminished since the great coaching era. Indeed, Fishpool Street became a backwater after the railway arrived and Verulam Road was built, resulting in little if any development taking place and the subsequent survival of a concentration of vernacular medieval and early post-medieval buildings.

#### 3.5 *Site specific*

The earliest detailed maps of St Albans are the 1776 map by Andrews and Wren (Fig 5) and the 1822 map of the town (Fig. 6). Neither show the building in as much detail as the 1847 Tithe Map (Fig. 7), which not only shows the buildings but the accompanying Tithe Award details the owner and occupier of the property at the time. Number 11 was owned by Anthony Browne Storey who leased the property to Josiah D Wingrave, a straw manufacturer, and another, unnamed individual (HALS DSA4/85/1). This was presumably Thomas William Wood, with whom Wingrave had established J.D. Wingrave & Wood, a company with a factory in Luton and St Albans. It is recorded that they went bankrupt in October 1860 (London Gazette October 26 1860). The site was taken over by Munt, Brown & Co, who built a factory behind number 7, which was subsequently sold to Thomas Martin in 1907 when that company





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also went bankrupt (Kilvington n.d.). The factory was renamed Dunham and Martin and traded until 1937, when Thomas Martin retired (HER 9907). Thomas Martin lived at number 11 Fishpool Street and was the manager at number 13. The landholdings belonging to Thomas Martin included numbers 7, 11 and 3½ acres of meadow between Fishpool Street and the River Ver. The properties and land were sold piecemeal to St Albans School between 1937 and the early 1970s when the hat factory was demolished (*ibid*).

The 1879 50 inches to 1 mile Ordnance Survey map shows Number 11 in some considerable detail (Fig. 8). The map also labels number 15 as the Old Crow, which is noted as being owned by the Wright family for 45 years (HER 30114). Although the Hertfordshire HER suggests that number 11 was part of the Old Crow, it also claims that the building is known as Godmersham House, as the occupant in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Swinford Francis, a solicitor and councillor, was married to someone from Godmersham, Further research may unravel the discrepancy, which is further confused by the fact that the map shows number 11 as a completely separate plot.

The 1924 Ordnance Survey map depicts the extent of the Straw Hat factory as a separate plot to number 11 (Fig. 9). Factory managers were often housed in buildings next to the factory they oversaw. It is possible that this was the case here, which further research may be able to confirm.

The 1939 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 10), which was produced at 6 inches to 1 mile, shows just the basic footprint of number 11. Nonetheless, it appears that the core of the building had remained relatively unchanged since the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

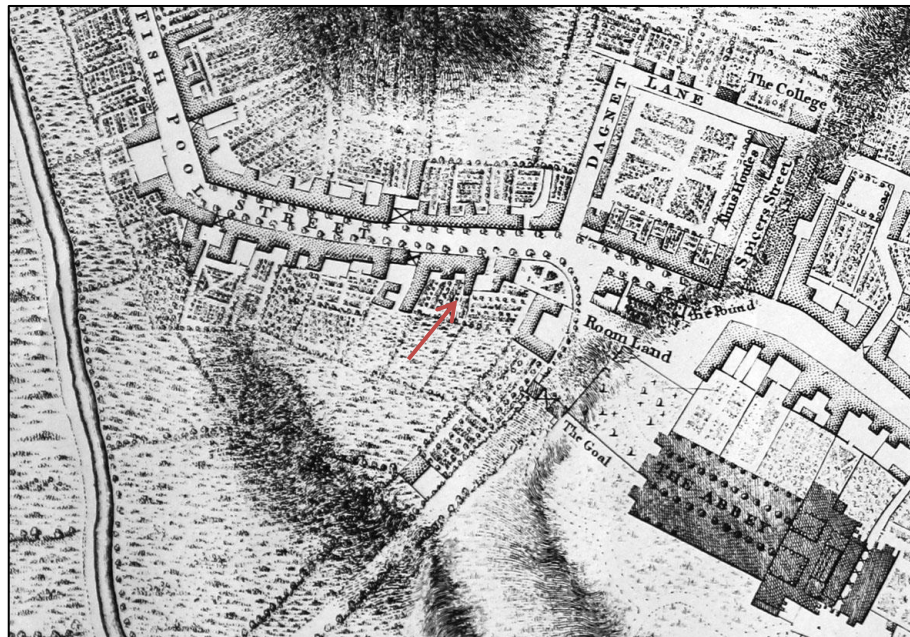


Figure 5: Extract from the 1766 Andrews & Wren map (not to scale)



Figure 6: Extract from the 1822 town plan (not to scale)

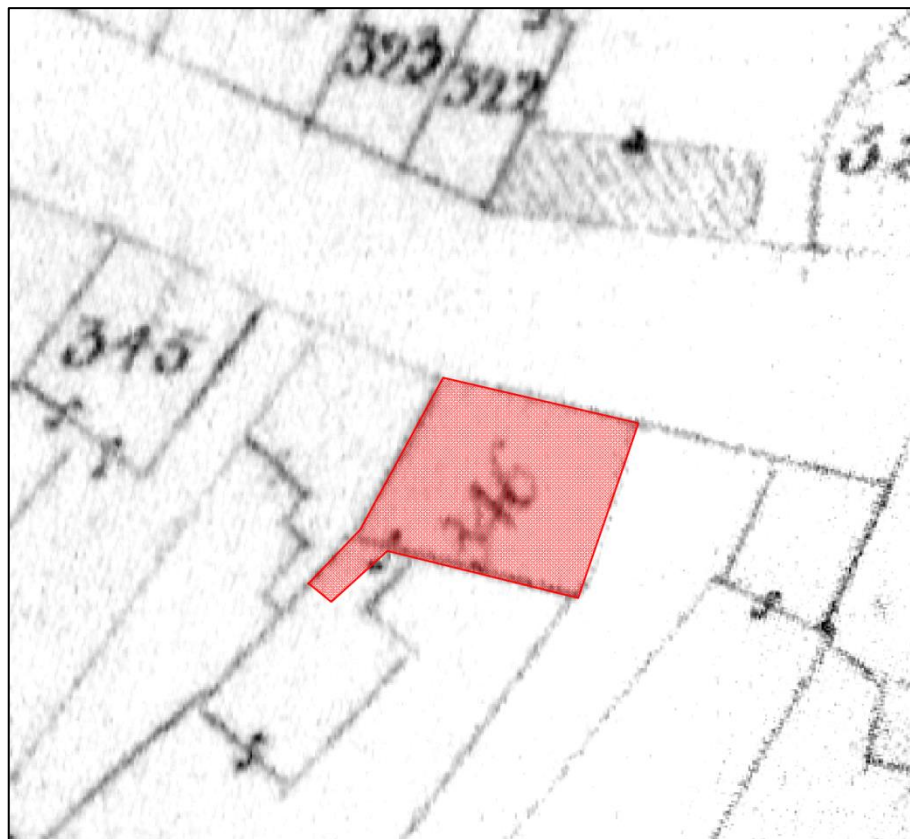


Figure 7: Extract from the 1840 Tithe Map (scale 1:400)

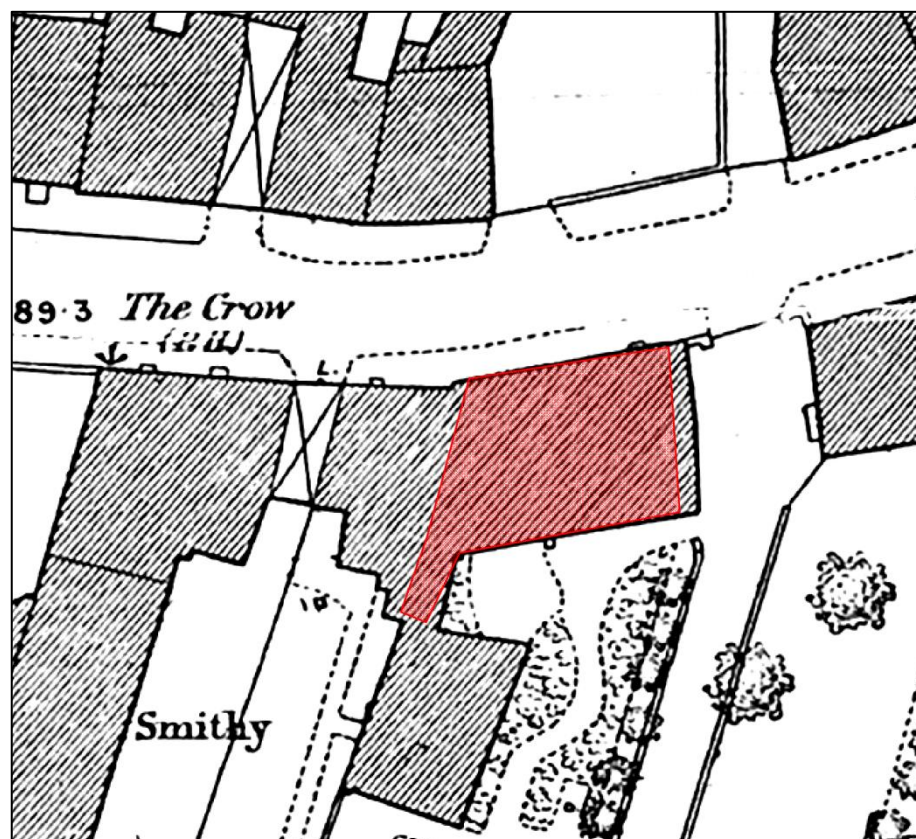


Figure 8: Extract from the 1879 Ordnance Survey Map 50in to 1 mile (scale 1:400)



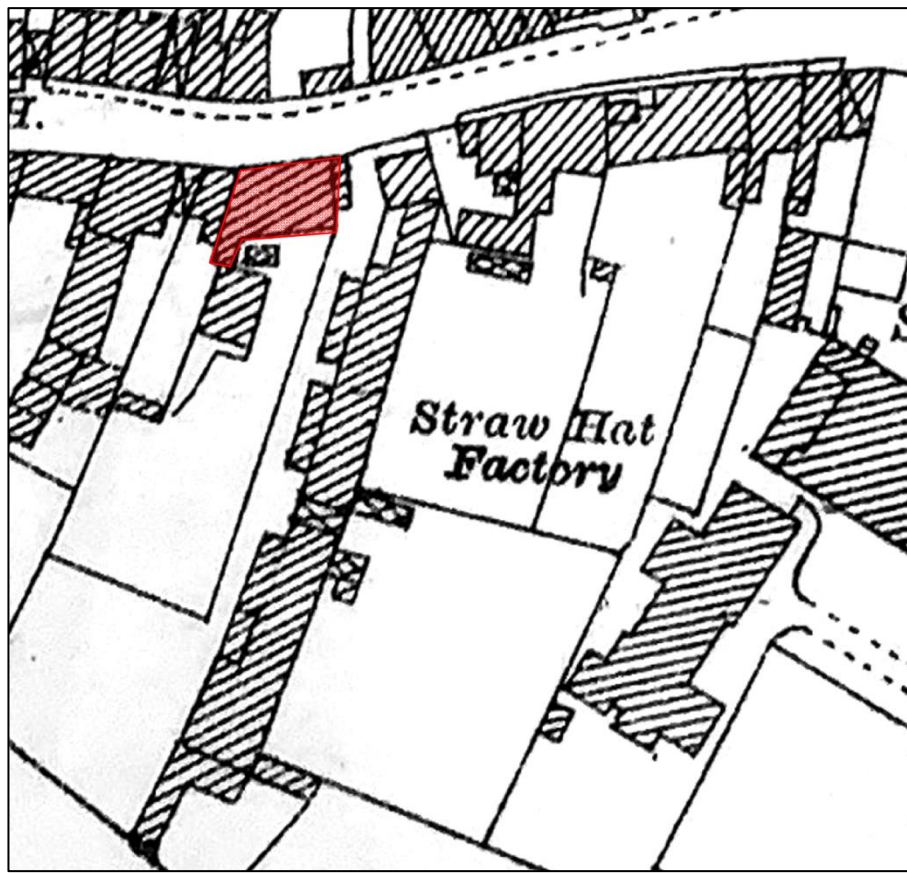


Figure 9: Extract from the 1924 Ordnance Survey Map showing the hat factory on the neighbouring plot (scale 1:800)

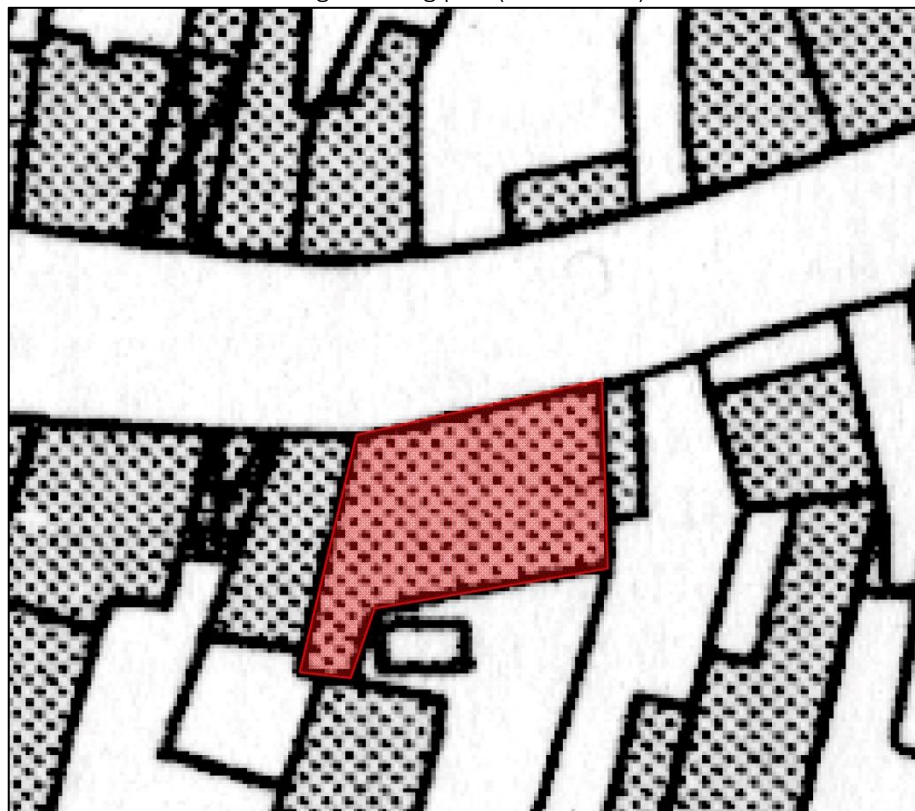


Figure 10: Extract from the 1939 Ordnance Survey Map 6in to 1 mile (scale 1:400)



## 4 Description

### 4.1 General

Number 11 Fishpool Street is a double fronted 2-storey structure under a clay tiled roof (Plate 1). Although the building was probably entirely timber framed when first constructed, the east wall is brick built up to the first floor with timber framing above. The main elevation was given a new façade in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and has since been rendered over. The layers of render that had been applied on both elevations over the years allowed water to penetrate but failed to allow the timberwork behind to breathe, as a result of which woodworm, damp and death-watch beetle had proliferated and the timbers and brick noggin had suffered considerable decay.

### 4.2 North elevation (Figure 11; Plates 1-23)

The front elevation was originally jettied, but was given a flat façade in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the addition of a new timber framed section of walling, which included a parapet extending beyond the eaves (Plate 2). It was given a new look at the same time with the addition of mathematical tiles fixed on thin timber planks that hung on timber battens (Plates 3-4). Those that had survived on the first floor had subsequently been rendered over on more than one occasion.

As the original north wall was retained when the façade was installed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a large cavity was created between it and the new front elevation, as a result of which the ground floor windows are set in deep reveals. The original oak frame with robust vertical posts set between the ground floor windows was revealed during the remedial works, as were the jetties (Plates 6-7).

### 4.3 East elevation (Figure 12; Plates 24-45)

The east elevation comprises the original east-west range on the street frontage and a later extension to the rear. A variety of building fabrics were revealed once the render had been removed, including brick noggin (Plate 24-25), wattle and daub in the upper part of the east gable wall (Plate 27), lath and plaster, and more modern plasterwork on top of steel and/or laths on some of the internal wall faces (eg. Plate 35).

### 4.4 Remedial Works (Plates 46-56)

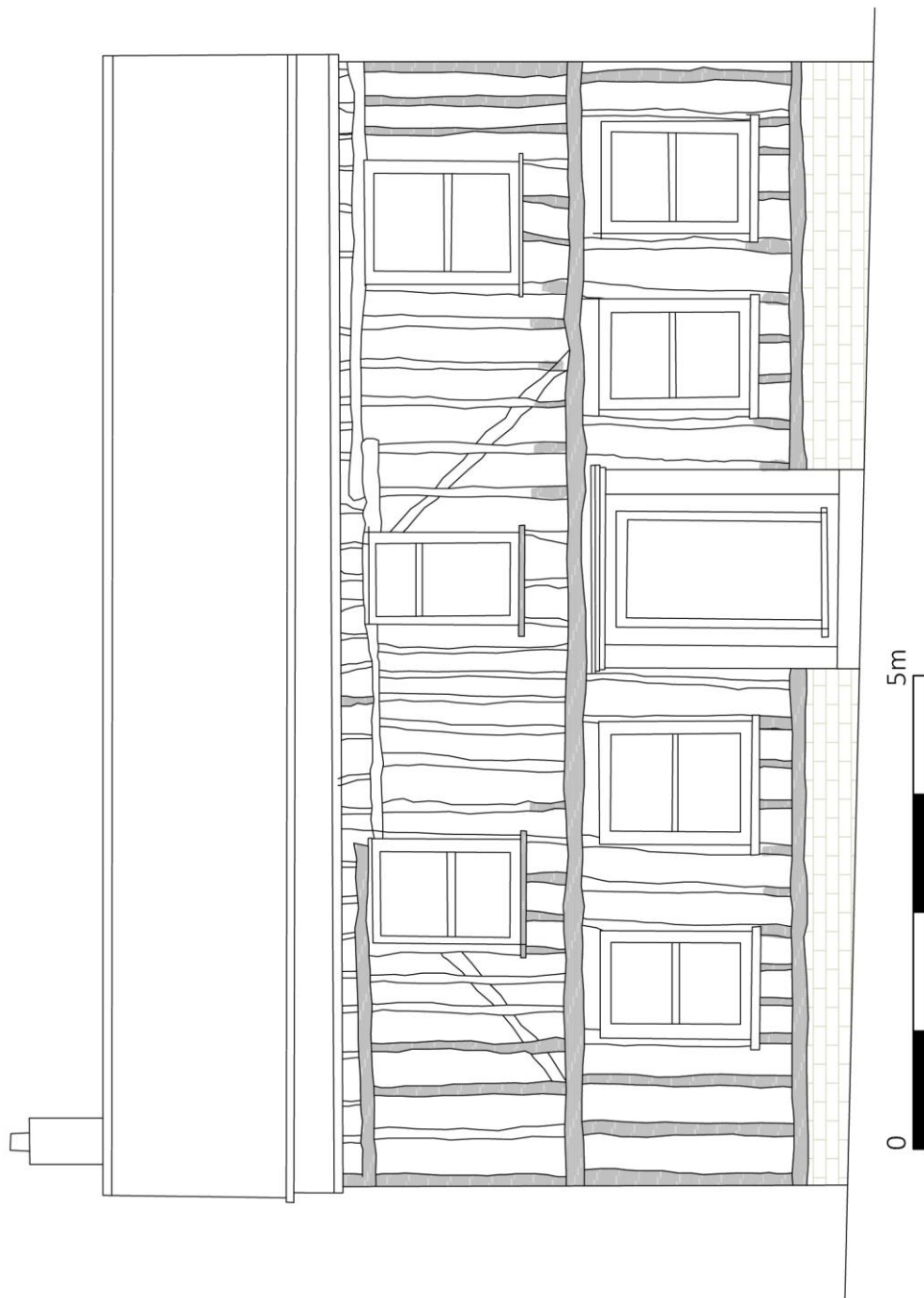
The presence of death watch beetle and other wood boring insects as well as damp, caused such extensive timber decay to many of the structural timbers as well as the minor studs that immediate remedial work was called for. The inappropriate cement based render caused further issues in that the mathematical tiles could not be saved. A strategy was agreed with the SADC Conservation Department whereby:

- The severely decayed timbers would be repaired or replaced with new air dried oak timbers
- A new timber frame made of air dried oak studs measuring 25mm thick and the width of the existing, which varies between 140mm to 220mm, would be added to the external face of the existing timbers. In the event, the 25mm thick studs were used almost exclusively on the east elevation and a few added to strengthen original studs on the north elevation.
- New traditional oak laths would be fixed to the new frame using stainless steel shank nails
- Three coats of lime render with horsehair or similar would then be applied





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- All timbers, new and existing, were specified to be fully treated with Woodzone Insecticide WZ001
  - Sheep's wool insulation would be applied between the posts to improve the thermal insulation of the building



**Figure 11:** North elevation showing decayed timbers (scale 1:75)



**Figure 12:** East elevation showing decayed timbers (scale 1:75)



North Wall:



**Plate 1:** Number 11 in 2017 (Courtesy of Google Maps)



**Plate 2:** North elevation roof showing 18<sup>th</sup> century addition



**Plate 3:** Mathematical tile on north wall





**Plate 4:** Mathematical tile behind the render



**Plate 5:** North wall: 18<sup>th</sup> century sill beam with original walling behind



**Plate 6:** North wall; wallplate & first floor joists



**Plate 7:** North elevation: original post and wallplate behind modern frame



**Plate 8:** North elevation: eastern first floor corner



**Plate 9:** North elevation: wallplate





**Plate 10:** North wall: first floor east brace



**Plate 11:** North wall; first floor joists



**Plate 12:** North wall: first floor studs looking west



**Plate 13:** North wall: studwork at eastern end



**Plate 14:** North wall: uppermost studs



**Plate 15:** North wall: first floor west end





**Plate 16:** North wall: stud detail



**Plate 17:** North wall: repairs to studs



**Plate 18:** North wall: repairs



**Plate 19:** North wall: repairs



**Plate 20:** North wall; the original wall behind the later works



**Plate 21:** North elevation: ground floor central section



**Plate 22:** North elevation: ground floor western end



**Plate 23:** North elevation: ground floor eastern end





East Wall:



**Plate 24:** East wall: brickwork and stud detail looking north



**Plate 25:** East wall: brickwork and stud detail looking south



**Plate 26:** East wall: later plasterwork either side of an original stud



**Plate 27:** East wall: wattle and daub



**Plate 28:** East wall: wattle and daub detail



**Plate 29:** East wall: lath and plaster detail





**Plate 30:** East wall: laths detail



**Plate 31:** East wall: bressumer beam



**Plate 32:** East wall: southern brace



**Plate 33:** East wall: north end of wallplate



**Plate 34:** East wall: southern post



**Plate 35:** East wall: decayed brace & stud with laths to front and modern plasterwork to rear





**Plate 36:** East wall: southern post with lath & plaster detail to the left



**Plate 37:** East wall: northern brace



**Plate 38:** East wall: modern plaster and original stud



**Plate 39:** East wall: plasterwork to left of original stud and brickwork to the right



**Plate 40:** East wall: view to north



**Plate 41:** East wall: view to south





**Plate 42:** East wall: apex



**Plate 43:** East wall: new studs in front of the original



**Plate 44:** East elevation under repair



**Plate 45:** East elevation completed lath repair





General historic fabric photographs:



**Plate 46:** Detail of decay to post and beam



**Plate 47:** Detail of decay to beam and brace



**Plate 48:** Iron tie holding decayed post and beams



**Plate 49:** Decay to 18<sup>th</sup> century frame



**Plate 50:** Decayed stud with modern plasterwork to the left



**Plate 51:** Decayed post with lath & plaster behind





Repairs:



Plate 52: Wall plate repair



Plate 53: New studwork



Plate 54: New stud in front of original, infested stud



Plate 55: Detail of new laths



Plate 56: Ongoing repair to studs



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## 5 Conclusions

The removal of the render revealed some of the structural history of the building, most significantly the alterations to the front elevation in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to give it a more modern façade. The original timber framing survives behind the 18<sup>th</sup> century ground floor façade, as do the first floor joists. These appear to be deep sectioned (laid on the narrow part of the timber), which would suggest that the building was erected after the change from flat sectioned joists in the mid-late 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Of interest is the infill material revealed between the timbers making up the primary framing, which included wattle and daub, lath and plaster and brick noggin. Whereas wattle and daub was a fairly universal infill until the later medieval period, brick and lath and plaster became more common thereafter. The most recent material noted during the repair works was modern plaster on the internal face of the walls.

Both the east and north walls were comprehensively repaired. Timber repairs and replacement were undertaken using air dried oak, the laths were replaced with riven oak laths. The woodwork was treated with Woodzone Insecticide and sheep's wool was used for insulation. It is intended to apply three coats of lime render at a mix of 3:1 and the lower two coats containing hair to complete the repairs.



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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Douglas Pirie for commissioning this report on behalf of St Albans School. Thanks are also due to Jon Mein and other volunteers in the St Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society (SAHAAS) library and the Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS) for their assistance in the historic research; and to Simon West and Ruth Jeakin of St Albans District and City Council for monitoring the project.



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## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

- Written Scheme of Investigation
- Report
- List of photographs
- CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS).





## 8 References

### *Standards & Specifications*

- ClfA 2014 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- ClfA 2014 *Code of Conduct* Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- HE 2015 *The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: the MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London: Historic England
- HE 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London: Historic England
- MHC & LG 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework* London: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

### *Books and Historical Sources*

- Clutterbuck, R. 1827 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford Vol 3* London: Nichols, Son, and Bentley
- Kilvington, F.I. n.d. *The Hey-day of the Straw Hat; the chapter ends*
- London Gazette October 26 1860
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- SADC 2016 *St Albans Conservation Area Appraisal 4c*
- Victoria County History: 'The city of St Albans: Introduction', in *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 2*, ed. William Page (London, 1908), pp. 469-477. British History Online <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/herts/vol2/pp469-477>
- St Albans Cathedral: <https://www.stalbanscathedral.org/history/monastic-site>

### **Maps**

- Andrew & Wren 1766
- Town Plan 1822 Clutterbuck
- 1847 Tithe Map DSA4/85/2
- 1879 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map 50 inch to 1 mile XXXIV.11.4
- 1939 Ordnance Survey Map 6 inch to 1 mile XXXIV.7



## Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE CODE: 448/SAF		Site Name: 11 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire
Shot	Subject	
1	Number 11 in 2017	
2	North elevation roof showing 18 <sup>th</sup> century addition	
3	Mathematical tile on north wall	
4	Mathematical behind the render	
5	North wall: 18 <sup>th</sup> century sill beam with original walling behind	
6	North wall; wallplate & first floor joists	
7	North elevation: original post and wallplate behind modern frame	
8	North elevation: eastern first floor corner	
9	North elevation: wallplate	
10	North wall: first floor east brace	
11	North wall; first floor joists	
12	North wall: first floor studs looking west	
13	North wall: studwork at eastern end	
14	North wall: uppermost studs	
15	North wall: first floor west end	
16	North wall: stud detail	
17	North wall: repairs to studs	
18	North wall: repairs	
19	North wall: repairs	
20	North wall; the original wall behind the later works	
21	North elevation: ground floor central section	
22	North elevation: ground floor western end	
23	North elevation: ground floor eastern end	
24	East wall: brickwork and stud detail looking north	
25	East wall: brickwork and stud detail looking south	
26	East wall: later plasterwork either side of an original stud	
27	East wall: wattle and daub	
28	East wall: wattle and daub detail	
29	East wall: lath and plaster detail	
30	East wall: laths detail	
31	East wall: bressumer beam	
32	East wall: southern brace	
33	East wall: north end of wallplate	
34	East wall: southern post	
35	East wall: decayed brace & stud with laths to front and modern plasterwork to rear	
36	East wall: southern post with lath & plaster detail to the left	
37	East wall: northern brace	
38	East wall: modern plaster and original stud	
39	East wall: plasterwork to left of original stud and brickwork to the right	
40	East wall: view to north	
41	East wall: view to south	
42	East wall: apex	
43	East wall: new studs in front of the original	
44	East elevation under repair	
45	East elevation completed lath repair	
46	Detail of decay to post and beam	



47	Detail of decay to beam and brace
48	Iron tie holding decayed post and beams
49	Decay to 18 <sup>th</sup> century frame
50	Decayed stud with modern plasterwork to the left
51	Decayed post with lath & plaster behind
52	Wall plate repair
53	New studwork
54	New stud in front of original, infested stud
55	Detail of new laths
56	Ongoing repair to studs



Figure 13: North elevation photographs

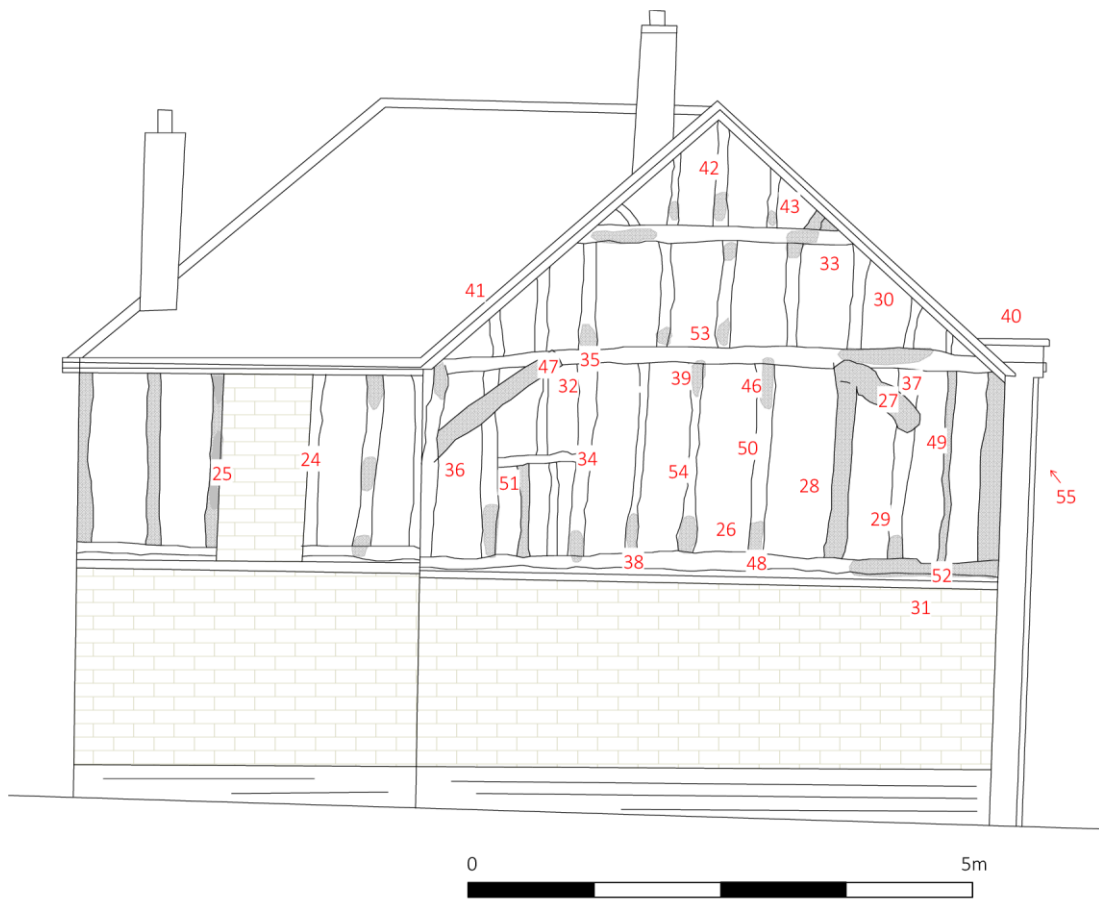


Figure 14: East elevation photographs





## Appendix 2: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	11 Fishpool Street St Albans herts	Project Site Code	448/SAF
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-345869	Event/Accession no	TBA
OS reference	TL 514284 207164	Study area size	N/A
Project Type	Historic Building Recording	Height (mAOD)	N/A
Short Description	<p>In April/May 2019 Historic Building Recording was undertaken of 11 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire in order to fulfil Listed Building and Planning Consents for the repair of the north and east elevations. The building is a 2-storey Grade II listed building, thought to date from the early 17th century, in the medieval core of St Albans. Cartographic evidence shows a building on the site since the early 17th century and documentary evidence indicates that it was a straw hat factory in the 1840s. It is recorded that number 11 was the home of Thomas Marin, the owner of the last hat factory, until 1937. The buildings and land belonging to the factory were sold piecemeal to St Albans School between 1935 and the early 1970s.</p> <p>The historic fabric that was revealed during the remedial works showed the building had internal braces and thin section first floor joists, both features that were introduced in the mid-late 16th century. The front elevation was given a new façade in the 18th century to hide the jettied timber work, which nonetheless survived behind the new wall, Mathematical tiles were found to have been hung at first floor level at the same time and subsequently rendered over when they in turn became unfashionable. The infill between the timber framing was a mixture of brick, lath and plaster and a small section of wattle and daub. The extensive damage to the historic fabric, largely due to the use of modern, impermeable renders and paint that had allowed wood boring insects and decay to flourish, is currently being repaired using air dried oak timbers, riven oak laths, lime render.</p>		
Previous work	No	Site status	Grade II listed
Planning proposal	Repair works	Current land use	Residential
Local Planning Authority	St Albans City and District Council	Planning application ref.	5/18/2437 & 5/18/2438LB
Monument type	Timber framed dwelling	Monument period	Post-medieval
Significant finds	N/A	Future work	No
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	N/A	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Director/Supervisor	Karin Kaye MA MCIfA
Sponsor/funding body	St Albans School		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	April 2019	End date	May 2019
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	HALS	-	
Paper		WSI, Report, List of photos	
Digital		WSI Report, photos	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			



<b>Title</b>	Historic Building Recording: 11 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire		
<b>Serial title &amp; volume</b>	KDK Archaeology 448/SAF/2		
<b>Author(s)</b>	Karin Kaye MA MCIFA		
<b>Page nos</b>	43	<b>Date</b>	10thMay 2019



## Appendix 1: Hertfordshire HER Summary Sheet

Site name and address: 11 Fishpool Street St Albans		
County: Hertfordshire	District: SADC	
Village/Town: St Albans	Parish: St Michaels	
Planning application reference: 5/18/2437 & 5/18/2438LB		
Client's name, address, & tel. no: St Albans School		
Nature of application: Repairs to timber framing		
Present land use: Residential		
Size of application area: N/A	Size of area investigated: N/A	
NGR (to 8 figures): TL 514284 207164	Site code: 448/SF	
Site director: Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Organization: KDK Archaeology Ltd	
Type of work: Historic Building REcording		
Date of Work:	Start: April 2019	Finish: May 2019
Curating museum: HALS		
Related HER nos: 9907, 30114,	Periods represented: Post-medieval	
Relevant previous summaries/reports:		
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>In April/May 2019 Historic Building Recording was undertaken of 11 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire in order to fulfil Listed Building and Planning Consents for the repair of the north and east elevations. The building is a 2-storey Grade II listed building, thought to date from the early 17th century, in the medieval core of St Albans. Cartographic evidence shows a building on the site since the early 17th century and documentary evidence indicates that it was a straw hat factory in the 1840s. It is recorded that number 11 was the home of Thomas Marin, the owner of the last hat factory, until 1937. The buildings and land belonging to the factory were sold piecemeal to St Albans School between 1935 and the early 1970s.</p> <p>The historic fabric that was revealed during the remedial works showed the building had internal braces and thin section first floor joists, both features that were introduced in the mid-late 16th century. The front elevation was given a new façade in the 18th century to hide the jettied timber work, which nonetheless survived behind the new wall, Mathematical tiles were found to have been hung at first floor level at the same time and subsequently rendered over when they in turn became unfashionable. The infill between the timber framing was a mixture of brick, lath and plaster and a small section of wattle and daub. The extensive damage to the historic fabric, largely due to the use of modern, impermeable renders and paint that had allowed wood boring insects and decay to flourish, is currently being repaired using air dried oak timbers, riven oak laths, lime render.</p>		
Author: Karin Kaye MA MCIfA	Date: 10 <sup>th</sup> May 2019	