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KITCHENER'S MEADS, 59 FISHPOOL STREET
ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND
RECORDING

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NGR: TL 14141 07165	Report No: 5011	
District: St Albans	Site Code: FPS15	
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6100	
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Kitchener's Meads, 59 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire.</i>		
<p><i>In June and August 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Kitchener's Meads, No. 59 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. This was carried out to fulfil a condition of listed building consent and followed on and enhanced an appraisal of the building conducted in January 2015.</i></p> <p><i>Technical assessment of No. 59 Fishpool Street reveals an historic building with a hitherto unexpected and complex evolution. Small clues internally, as well as substantial evidence surviving in the roof, indicate the presence of two phases of medieval building overlooking the street, one consistent with a 15th century date and the second an open hall demonstrated by smoke-blackening. The open hall was floored, probably in the later 16th or early 17th century. An early 18th century phase of work is evident, but the most comprehensive modernisation occurred in the period between c. 1790 and 1820. With re-fronting in brick and more significantly a parallel rear range that provided an elegant symmetrical bow-shaped façade the house became a building of some pretence.</i></p> <p><i>The current phase of remodelling sees the removal of much mid-20th work as well as the reinstatement of the historic layout in some areas. The archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the lowering of the external terrace found historic brickwork and fabric linked to the retention of the terrace away from the basement walls and is the subject of a separate report by AS.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>19th January 2015, 24th June 2015, 20th August 2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>-</i>
P. number	<i>6100</i>	Site code	<i>FPS15</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II Listed building</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential property</i>		
Planned development	<i>Internal alterations</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Medieval core with 18th century frontage and rear range</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project Location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>St Albans</i>	<i>St Albans</i>
HER for area	<i>HHER/St Albans UAD</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>AL3 4RU</i>		
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 14141 07165</i>		
Height AOD (max)	<i>c. 85 m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice from SADC</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tansy Collins</i>		
Funded by	<i>Ms Frances Davies</i>		
Full title	<i>Kitchener's Meads, 59 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. Historic Building Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Prosser, L. Collins, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5011</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2015</i>		

KITCHENER'S MEADS, 59 FISHPOOL STREET, ST ALBANS, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In June and August 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Kitchener's Meads, No. 59 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. This was carried out to fulfil a condition of listed building consent and followed on and enhanced an appraisal of the building conducted in January 2015.

Technical assessment of No. 59 Fishpool Street reveals an historic building with a hitherto unexpected and complex evolution. Small clues internally, as well as substantial evidence surviving in the roof, indicate the presence of two phases of medieval building overlooking the street, one consistent with a 15th century date and the second an open hall demonstrated by smoke-blackening. The open hall was floored, probably in the later 16th or early 17th century.

An early 18th century phase of work is evident, but the most comprehensive modernisation occurred in the period between c. 1790 and 1820. With re-fronting in brick and more significantly a parallel rear range that provided an elegant symmetrical bow-shaped façade the house became a building of some pretence.

The current phase of remodelling sees the removal of much mid-20th work as well as the reinstatement of the historic layout in some areas. The archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the lowering of the external terrace found historic brickwork and fabric linked to the retention of the terrace away from the basement walls and is the subject of a separate report by AS (Barlow 2015).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June and August 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Kitchener's Meads, No. 59 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 14141 07165; Fig. 1). The monitoring and recording was conducted at the request of the client in order to fulfil a condition of planning consent relating to alterations to the existing building and the lowering of the external terrace to the rear of the property (St Albans City & District Council: SADC planning ref. 5/2015/0590 & 5/2015/0592). This programme of work followed on from a previous phase of work carried out in January 2015 that included the appraisal of the building and an assessment of the potential impact the proposed

alterations might have on any historic fabric. This earlier appraisal informed the development of a final set of proposed plans that are the subject of this listed building consent.

1.2 The monitoring and recording was conducted in accordance with a specification produced by AS (dated 7th May 2015) and approved by SADC. This outlined the appropriate archaeological recording of areas of the property where there was to be any alteration to historic fabric as well as during the groundworks associated with lowering the external terrace at the rear.

1.3 The objective of the building monitoring was to record any historic fabric revealed during the planned works to include additional analysis of the overall building to put the detailed recording in context and augment the previous appraisal. The archaeological monitoring of the external groundworks is the subject of a separate report by AS (Barlow 2015).

1.4 The project followed the procedures set out in Historic England's (formerly English Heritage) *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (2015), and it also conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (CIfA 2014).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 For the monitoring and recording element, the site was visited during the planned works in June 2015 and August 2015. This followed on from the initial phase of recording carried out in January 2015. During the monitoring and recording visits, any further historic fabric exposed during the planned works that contributes to a greater understanding of the history and evolution of the house was assessed and recorded. The following report includes the evidence gathered during the initial survey as it is entirely relevant to the current project with alterations and additions where new fabric has been exposed.

2.2 All photographic recording was carried out using a Canon 60D digital camera (18 megapixels) for all external views, general internal shots and fine detail. External lighting and weather conditions were fair at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with locations marked on existing survey drawings provided by the client (Figs. 2-3). The approved plans provided by the client are included as Fig. 5.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

3.1 Fishpool Street is an ancient thoroughfare, forming one of the principal medieval routes into St Albans from the west, where it skirted the monastic precinct and associated open area around Romeland. Part of the street was probably already built up by the 10th century, with gradual expansion throughout the Middle Ages. The street now has a charming picturesque quality, created by the mixture of ancient, timber-framed houses and Georgian rebuilding or re-facing of earlier structures. The land falls from the market, becoming more gently inclined in the local vicinity.

3.2 No. 59 lies on the south side of the street at a slight angle in the road, with a garden and associated plot of land to the rear that slopes gently down to the river Ver. The house is Grade II listed, and associated as a single entity with Nos. 57 and 61 (see Appendix 1). Much earlier literature on the group, though brief, focuses on No. 57 and only mentions No. 59 in passing, so this inspection allows both the list description to be refined and earlier references to be expanded. The list description itself ascribes a late 18th century date to the entire street front range but notes the 17th century range at the rear of No. 57, while J.T. Smith, in his *Hertfordshire Houses. Selective Inventory* (1993) and *Hertfordshire Archaeology Volume 11* (1993) acknowledges the earlier origins of the property but concentrated his attention on No. 57. He noted slender evidence in No. 57 that suggests an original open hall that may have extended into No. 59. He also comments that the building once formed the Queen Tavern, information which appears to come from an entry in the Victoria County History (VCH: 1908), but notes that nothing survives to suggest the status of an inn. A brief search of the historic directories of the late 19th century found no Queen Tavern on Fishpool Street and as the buildings are unnumbered, the residents at No. 59 could not be traced.

3.3 However, in 1908 Kelly's Directory records an Arthur Ernest Gibbs L.L.S., F.E.S. living at No. 59. He was a Fellow of the Entomological Society and had a considerable collection of Lepidoptera. A note in the Transactions of the Entomological Society (1917) also notes that he was very much interested in the local museum 'near his home in St Albans' which apparently benefited from his generosity.

3.4 The Historic Environment Record entry (HER No. 13468) suggests the basement of adjoining No. 57 is a 'grotto room', typical of 17th and 18th century fashions. The VCH notes the presence of elements probably reused from the abbey such as a mutilated figure of stone with other empty recesses, as well as part of a 15th century window. However, there is no evidence to suggest the same treatment in the basement of No. 59, see below.

4 THE BUILDING (Fig. 3-4)

Exterior

4.1 The building lies on the southern side of a curve in the road so that the principal elevation properly fronts north-east. However, this is notionally referred to as north for ease of description.

4.2 Nos. 57 and 59 form part of a single re-fronting, considered, somewhat conservatively in the list description (Appendix 1) and literature to be early 19th century (Plate 1). It is built of large orange bricks laid in a variation of Flemish bond with three headers lying between stretchers in places, the bricks measuring 9" x 2½" x 4¼" (229mm x 108mm x 64mm). These are fairly evenly textured though to the right of the doorway are characterised by kiss marks and some vitrification and this brickwork continues across to No. 61 where there is much disturbance at lower level for a carriageway, latterly infilled. At a contemporary or slightly later date, No. 59 was tuck-pointed though No. 57 retained its earlier struck pointing (suggesting separate ownership but a possible collaboration in refurbishment).

4.3 At the door of No. 59, the façade is slightly canted to follow the line of the street at the point where a large pedimented doorcase is fixed with iron cleats to the brickwork and is approached via a York stone step with good surviving boot-scraper. The door itself is of six-panel form with lower flush panels and upper raised and fielded panels.

4.4 A low rendered plinth and a second boot scraper survive adjoining the blocked carriageway. The windows flanking the door on both floors comprise tripartite sashes with six-over-six central sashes and outer two-over-two examples, with old glass surviving. The lower windows have wide splayed gauged arches with slightly cambered soffits, which contrast markedly with the adjoining window to No. 57 where the arch is not as well formed. The upper windows abut the eaves which has a simple moulded board. Above the doorway, a six-over-six sash window might represent a replacement as there is some disturbance to the brickwork adjoining.

4.5 The roof above is pitched and covered with modern peg-tiles, while two chimney stacks rise from the rear; both have been rebuilt.

4.6 At the rear a garden descends gently to the river. Here the building preserves an elegant, symmetrical bow-fronted façade, though there have been some interventions at low level (Plate 2). The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond and retains the original pointing, while the presence of vitrified bricks only at lower level perhaps reflects the use of two batches of brick. The central ground floor doorway has an arched head with glazed fanlight, though the door is modern. This is flanked by wide, cambered eight-over-eight sash windows. At first floor level, three, six-over-six sashes have slightly gauged brick arches beneath the eaves. A small six-pane casement has been inserted adjoining the doorway to light a WC.

4.7 The door noted above is now approached by a series of steps that have been substantially reworked, though incorporating at least the original curtailed stone step at the base and York stone flags. The terrace adjoining is a modern construction with crazy paving.

4.8 To either side, partially hidden behind the raised patio and shrubbery, are two windows and a doorway. This area has been remodelled on a number of occasions from what appears to have been two outer windows. These have cambered brick arches, that to the east being a 21-pane casement (Plate 3), while that to the west has been converted to a doorway with a modern door and side-light (Plate 4). The original form here is not entirely clear.

4.9 A third window has been inserted adjoining the east window, showing cut-back brickwork to the jambs and an inserted timber lintel. It consists of a nine-pane casement with a small three-pane fixed side-light.

Features exposed eternally during the reduction of the terrace.

4.10 The reduction of the rear terrace was conducted under archaeological supervision. This work encountered a large ceramic waste pipe extending across the entire width of the garden in the area of the terrace at the level to which the ground is to be reduced to create the new terrace height. At the west end a foundation trench was excavated, for the construction of a concrete retaining wall. The findings of this phase of work are the subject of a separate report by AS and include evidence relating to the original Georgian terrace construction (Barlow 2015).

4.11 Of interest during this phase of work was the exposure of evidence relating to the original terrace construction, and although altered during subsequent phases of work, there is enough fabric surviving to elucidate the changes and original form. This current phase of work saw the removal of the central external steps leading from the terrace to the ground floor of the building, as well as the kerbing around the existing eastern basement windows. The lowest step comprises the large curtailed step noted above, while other stone pieces are broken down from larger elements, either former kerb pieces or steps (Plates 5 and 6). These retain small square mortices (some iron stained) for railings or iron attachments. Otherwise, tooling marks are visible on those faces that would have been hidden, while the visible faces display a fine finish.

4.12 The area of most interest lies to the east of the external steps where brick retaining walls and arches have been exposed. They lie in front of the two windows and are of differing form (Plate 7). Though somewhat altered, both forms appear original to the building and the different character appears to relate to whether positioned in front of the original east window or the centre of the elevation where no window lay. In the centre, the structure comprises a brick wall constructed approximately 0.5m from the external wall of the house with a brick arch springing from the top to meet the wall of the house. By contrast, the eastern structure changes where it is associated with the original window. In order to allow the most light to the interior, the retaining wall is set

approximately the same distance from the external wall but rises to a very shallow vaulted brick arch which is overlain by bricks laid flat with a perforated stone drain (Plate 8).

4.13 The arch to the west survives in fairly good condition, although has been disturbed by the insertion of the window above. The window form is of early 20th century date and alteration to the arches and surrounding area is in frogged bricks marked 'HICKS GARDENER & Co FLETTON'. The company manufactured under this name between 1891 and 1911 and is consistent with the date for insertion of the window (Website 1).

4.14 To the west of the external steps, however, the area has been almost entirely altered and the original brick arches and retaining walls do not appear to survive. This is a result of alterations in the mid-20th century that saw the terrace altered and laid with crazy paving and the west window reconfigured to a doorway and adjoining window, the door given access down poured concrete steps. Between the window and the central steps other interventions include the insertion of service pipes and drain covers.

Interior

4.15 The rooms have been ascribed numbers for ease of description; these are shown on Figs. 2-3.

Ground floor

4.16 The front range of the house occupies the earlier, historic core of the building but internally is laid out in a distinctly Georgian fashion with a narrow hallway flanked by reception rooms. The central doorway leads into the narrow entrance hall (GF01) with a staircase on the west. This rises tightly on an open string, with stick balusters and a shaped handrail, entirely consistent with a late 18th / early 19th century date. An under-stair cupboard is reached through a small two-panel door with ovolo mouldings. The corridor returns through semi-circular arched apertures to the rear rooms, where there has been some reconfiguration, see below.

4.17 From the entrance hall, a 19th century four-panel door leads east into the principal reception room (GF02; Plate 9). The walls all round are papered and painted. On the north the tripartite window has typically late 18th / early 19th century moulded glazing bars though this window rises above the existing ceiling level so as to provide external symmetry. On the opposing wall, the chimney breast retains a fireplace with a painted timber surround, probably 18th century with some additions. It is now blocked but removal of the cladding reveals a good cast iron grate with decorative glazed tiles that is of probable 1890s date (Plate 10). To the south of the fireplace, an early 18th century two-panel door leads to a cupboard and has H-L hinges secured with rivets. This door crosses the original rear wall of the timber-framed house and within, fragments of the original timber frame remain exposed including two studs adjoining the doorway and a timber above which retains holes for wattle poles. The cupboard retains

storage shelves and small internal cupboards. The main feature of note within the room itself is a single exposed chamfered bridging joist which is stopped on both sides.

4.18 To the west of the entrance hall, a second reception room (GF03) provides access to the existing kitchen to the rear as well as the cellar in the south-east corner (Plate 11). The room is entered from the hall through an early 18th century two-panel door with raised and fielded panels on this face though with plain panels to the rear. This has probably been relocated or turned as one would expect the 'polite' face to be visible from the public area of the house. A second two-panel door, here with flush panels, leads to the rear range, while a third two-panel door of late 18th / early 19th century date leads to the basement stairs on the east. Adjoining this, a four-panel door encloses a cupboard which has been pierced for ventilation. This, together with a tall and deep fireplace are all consistent with the former use of the room as a kitchen. The tripartite window is of the same form as the corresponding room to the east. Otherwise, the ceiling is plain apart from a large boxed-in joist extending east-west.

4.19 From the entrance hall, an arched aperture leads to the rear range though a 1950s glazed door and partition, though originally would have continued as a through-corridor bisecting the entire building from front to back. This rear space (Room GF04) has been consolidated with the former corridor but would originally have been reached through a door corresponding with a blocked doorway on the opposite wall. This now only survives in outline with a delicately reeded surround, though removal of the wall lining during the planned works reveals the door itself does not survive (Plate 12). The north wall includes the projecting chimney breast with a blocked fireplace and shelves to the west. These are adjustable and probably of early 19th century date with cupboards below. On the south, the window overlooking the garden is an eight-over-eight sash and retains recesses and pulley wheels in the window case for vertical shutters. These do not survive.

4.20 The final two rooms were formerly combined, though a narrow WC (FF05) was contrived at some point in the 20th century and preserves modern fixtures and fittings. A modern kitchen adjoining (GF06) retains 20th century fixtures and fittings apart from the two-panel door from Room GF03 and the historic window which is of the same form as that adjoining. This also preserves vertical grooves for sliding shutters, though investigation of the apron reveals the shutters themselves do not survive. Otherwise there is a small moulded picture rail and skirting board.

First floor

4.21 The staircase rises to a wide landing at upper level (FF01). This has been extensively reconfigured making reconstruction of the earlier form problematic (Plate 13). The stairwell is enclosed by a balustrade of the same form as below. However, this only encloses the east side of the stairwell, the remainder being of later date, and this along with scarring in the ceiling and a slight step up indicates remodelling and the removal of internal walls. The landing is lit from the north by a 20th century six-over-six sash confirming the evidence seen to the exterior. Above, at ceiling level, the wall-plate

of the original range is visible with a mortice for a large pegged brace. This has three pegs, while further pegs for studs are visible.

4.22 A series of doorways lead to various bedrooms. On the east and west, bedrooms occupy the front range over the reception rooms and to the rear three further rooms are given access from a lobby. This rear landing lobby appears to have been opened up from an earlier corridor with boxed-in posts (the boxing is modern) which disguise earlier fabric. Removal of a modern board reveals timbers within. Though much disturbed a stud survives as well as the stump of a horizontal member that may have formed a window sill.

4.23 Small-scale interventions were carried out in order to expose the underlying fabric and establish the nature of two internal partitions in this area. A small area of plasterwork was removed from the wall on the west side between the landing and Room FF03. The lime plaster is a fairly pale buff coloured fabric with very high animal hair content consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date. Removal exposed very widely-spaced slender studs measuring 2" x 3½" (51mm x 89mm) with waney riven laths nailed over (Plate 14). The nails themselves are interesting as they are of a form seen in the 18th century that are normally used where they would remain visible as the square stamped heads with delicate faceting. To the south, a further inspection hole was opened up in the wall between the landing and the bathroom (FF05). This exposed slender studwork of almost identical form as on the west and the laths are secured with the same stamped nails. This investigation and the removal of the bathroom fittings, it is revealed that most of the lath and plaster within the bathroom was removed.

4.24 Lifting of floorboards during the planned works provides further evidence for the remodelling of the landing area. Four steps of a staircase wind from below, above the existing basement steps. The construction is of a slender square newel (2¹/₈" x 2³/₈" or 54mm x 60mm) with nosed treads and risers, the treads themselves very wide (12") and the upper riser is exposed and tenoned and pegged to the newel. A plain string course survives. The stair terminates awkwardly at landing level in such a position so as to be unusable when the existing layout is considered. This suggests that it pre-dates both the rear range and the existing internal partitions of the main range; either being accommodated within a different landing layout relating to an earlier range attached to the rear of the historic core that was replaced with the existing range.

4.25 The principal bedroom to the east (FF02) replicates the layout of the reception room below. It has a high plain skirting board of no interest and a moulded picture rail. The ceiling is irregular, reflecting the presence of early lath and plaster. The door from the landing is a late 18th / early 19th century four-panel door, while the tripartite sash window on the north survives within a moulded box surround, though the lower central sash appears to have been replaced. A fireplace on the north is blocked and to either side are 1960s full-height fitted cupboards (Plate 15), the cupboards removed during the planned works. The floorboards were exposed and some good examples survive being an average of 8¾" (222mm) wide though there has been some replacement in modern fabric. The floorboards have been lifted in the area of the bridging joist and reveals

squared hewn bridging joist with robust common joists extending north-south which have both hewn and pit-sawn faces. The commons measure 4½" x 4½" (114mm) and have a diminished haunch where tenoned into the bridging joist (Plate 16). No assembly marks are visible. The east wall has been re-plastered in modern fabric, though the other walls are of historic brickwork. Of note is the north-west corner where the later internal partition butts up against the pre-existing plastered wall on the north. The ceiling is plastered with some patching and repair visible.

4.26 Room FF03 is entered from the landing through a four-panel, probably 19th century door. The room has a blocked fireplace on the south with an 18th century surround and later shelf. With the removal of the blocking, an inserted grate is revealed which dates from around the 1860s (Plate 17). The south wall has a tripartite window with plain dado panelling of probable early 18th century date to either side (Plate 18). During the planned works the carpets were removed and one or two floorboards were temporarily lifted to expose the floor structure below, which is all of oak with some fairly waney members. The floorboards are fairly wide, measuring an average of 9" (229mm), while the fabric below exposes the bridging joist (boxed in from below) that measures 8¾" (222mm) across the upper face and the common joists extend north-south and are all properly pegged to the bridging joist with ¾" (19mm) pegs. The floor joists measure an average of 3½" x 4½" (89mm x 114mm) and are mostly tenoned with a slightly diminished haunch apart from where the waney nature of the bridging joist means the common joists are shaped to fit.

4.27 To the south-east, Room FF04 is reached through a four-panel door. There is a blocked fireplace and 20th century replacement sash. The ceiling is in poor condition with some plaster loss, exposing modern machine-cut laths above. During the monitoring, softwood floorboards (5¾" or 146mm) were revealed to be laid over oak floorboards that varied in width from 6" to 8¾" (152mm to 222mm) and are probably original to the range. The east wall has been rebuilt, perhaps with the replacement of the ceiling in modern lath and plaster.

4.28 Adjoining this, the central area of the range is occupied by a bathroom (FF05). This has a four-panel door but otherwise contains modern fixtures and fittings and an airing cupboard in the south-east corner, while the sash window on the south is again replaced. Removal of the modern fixtures and fittings during the planned works including the removal of tiling demonstrating that the inner walls have almost all been stripped of original lath and plaster, apart from that to the garden. The ceiling plasterwork has also been patched in an area of a modern loft hatch, while a smaller hatch is revealed on the south and is blocked.

4.29 The final room at this level lies to the south-west (FF06) and is given access through a four-panel door as elsewhere. A mid-18th century sash window survives on the south and a 19th century fitted cupboard has a boarded door, while two tiny servant bell mechanisms survive at high level. A modern full-height cupboard has been added to the east. During the planned works the carpet was lifted to expose narrow softwood boards of 5½" (140mm). Some paint on the walls has been stripped and reveals few

previous layers suggesting that any early wall finishes have been previously lost and the existing paint is laid directly over the plasterwork. Some areas of plasterwork have blown and fallen away exposing laths with the same stamped nails over primary-braced studwork. On the north side adjoining the chimney stack, removal of modern fixings reveals the survival of what appears to be two studs of the rear wall of the medieval building.

Basement

4.30 As noted above, the basement is given access from Room GF03 via a winder stair and occupies the rear range of the property. The staircase consists of timber treads on a brick base and descends beneath the principal staircase, while elements of the earlier timber-frame are visible. This includes a chamfered oak beam on the east side that may demonstrate, through the presence of a large chamfer, the position of an earlier stair. The existing late 18th century stair (Plate 19) descends to a small lobby with chambers to either side. At the top of the stair a now redundant doorway once gave access to a cupboard and consists of a two-panel door with H-hinges, these probably relating to the earlier staircase noted above. The south wall of the lobby returns at the west end to form the internal wall between the two rooms. A small area of paintwork on the west side was scraped to determine the relationship between the two elements and it was discovered that the brickwork is continuous and hence contemporary.

4.31 To the east, Room BF01 is entered through a 20th century boarded door. The room has plain plastered walls and a low modern plastered ceiling. The chimney breast projects on the north side with a formerly functioning fireplace, perhaps suggesting a domestic function such as a housekeeper's room. The windows to the garden are as described above, that to the east original to the range, while that to the west is late 19th or early 20th century in date (Plate 20).

4.32 In the south-west corner, a small area of plasterwork was removed to determine the nature of the underlying fabric and establish whether there was an original opening into the garden from this space. Three layers of plaster/render were encountered, the most recent being hard cement render. Below this, a sand and cement layer overlies the earliest fabric which comprises a lime plaster with a fairly high number of chalk inclusions (Plate 21). The underlying brickwork is all of the same date indicating there was no doorway in this position. To the west a pier was also investigated and found to be of modern blockwork construction enclosing a waste pipe of no interest.

4.33 Room BF02 was clearly a utilitarian room with a hard floor (now of concrete) and painted brick walls. On the west, a blocked doorway and window formerly opened into the lower level of the carriage way, where a series of Victorian Staffordshire blue pavement steps survive. On the north a strainer arch supports the chimney stack above. On the south is the doorway noted from the exterior. Slight evidence suggests this may have originally formed a recess with perhaps a narrow light at the top. The ceiling appears to be of old lath and plasterwork.

The roof

4.34 The roof spaces were briefly inspected to provide context and were viewed through ceiling hatches in Rooms FF01 and FF05.

4.35 The roof over the street range reveals the underlying medieval character of the building. There are two distinct roof structures, both of medieval date. The western bay contains fragments of an earlier roof set lower than the existing structure which has subsumed it (Plate 22). This is of robust construction, utilising a clasped side-purlin form where the collar is supported by queen posts, the principal rafters halved and pegged at the apex. Only a single truss of this roof survives along with large square purlins that were retained to support the later roof above. The soffits of the principal rafters retain holes for wattle poles and in addition, substantial weathering of the timber, particularly the purlin ends and the peg at the apex, are indicative of an external east gable end. This structure may continue into No. 61.

4.36 To the east the roof is of different character, where the presence of smoke-blackened timbers demonstrates the presence of an original open hall below (Plate 23). There has been some alteration, but in general a single long bay survives with one truss close to the end of the earlier roof structure and a second at the east end of the building. The form is of clasped side-purlin construction with a single purlin in each pitch and common rafters riding over and halved at the apex. This is characteristic of the 15th and 16th century. The south purlin has been turned but mortices indicate the presence of wind braces, of which none survive. There is extensive smoke blackening of all original timbers, while later replacements are recognisable by a lack of sooting. At the east end, the gable has been rebuilt in modern blockwork. The collar of the west truss has holes for wattle poles in the soffit.

4.37 At a later date, the west roof was raised in line with the east roof and is braced from the purlins of the lower roof with secondary purlins that appear to be reused and common rafters that rise to a ridgeboard at the apex. A number of the rafters are probably reused.

4.38 The roof over the rear range was viewed through a hatch in Room FF05 and was found to be entirely consistent with a late 18th / early 19th century date. It utilises a king-post construction of fairly slender softwood members, all pegged, with the king-post shouldered at the base and with splayed head. There are no purlins to provide longitudinal reinforcement and instead raking struts are pegged to the principal rafters, which in turn are pegged to the head of the king-post. Common rafters rise to a ridgeboard, which is housed in the head of the king-post.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Technical assessment of No. 59 Fishpool Street reveals an historic building with a hitherto unexpected and complex evolution. Though little is visible internally, small clues at ground floor level, as well as the substantial evidence surviving in the roof indicate the presence of two phases of medieval building overlooking the street. The earlier of the two comprises the west part of the range and is represented by the fragmentary remains of a roof structure. In its current context, it is consistent with the 15th century and it is possible that this structure continues to the west as No. 61.

5.2 The second phase saw the construction of an open hall to the east, demonstrated by extensive smoke-blackening on the fairly simple clasped side-purlin roof structure, and the surviving timber-framing in the ground floor cupboard. The heavily weathered nature of the earlier roof timbers indicates a considerable time period between construction of each range. Open halls continued to be constructed into the 16th century, and this may be a later example, given the presence of former wind-braces indicated by redundant mortices in the purlins. Without further investigation of this and the adjoining properties it is not possible to reconstruct the early plan form or development with any certainty however. Evidence in the external brickwork indicates the presence of a carriageway or service entrance on the west side though it cannot be ascertained whether this formed part of the medieval structure or came with later remodelling. The open hall was floored, possibly in the mid-late 16th or 17th centuries as is typically found elsewhere.

5.3 The next principal phase of work visible in fabric of the building was carried out in the early 18th century and is represented by a general upgrading of the property with new doors, fireplaces as well as dado panelling at first floor level in Room FF03, of which only a single section survives. It is possible that the entombed winder staircase was part of this earlier phase. As it originally rose it would have terminated awkwardly at the first floor landing and likely related to an earlier layout or to a former rear range that was replaced with the existing rear range.

5.4 The most comprehensive modernisation occurred in the Regency period, which can be dated to between c.1790 and 1820. This saw the re-fronting of the entire property in brick and more significantly the addition of a parallel rear range that doubled the size of the building. Its elegant, symmetrical bow-shaped elevation provided a fine garden façade for parlours and a dining room, by creating new rooms on either side of a central hallway. The south rooms were well-lit through good sash windows, where those at lower level could be given shade by the use of vertically sliding shutters that no not survive. The basement level contained fairly utilitarian spaces. Given access from what appears to have been the kitchen at this point, there was an unheated store / service area to the west, while the eastern space might have formed a quasi-domestic housekeeper's office.

5.5 A 19th century phase is evident but this is expressed in a fairly subtle way with the replacement of only a few fixtures and fittings. Twentieth-century work upgraded

and remodelled some areas, but without the wholesale removal of historic features which so often accompanies works of the 1950s and '60s. The central hallway on the south was opened up to create a large room and a WC created by sub-dividing the modern kitchen. Elsewhere, alterations were largely cosmetic.

5.6 The planned works associated with the approved alterations to the property were monitored under archaeological supervision and mostly comprise general renovations to remove or upgrade 1960s interventions as well as remodelling some areas to bring the house up to date. Alterations to the fabric of the building are limited to the repair and replacement of lath and plaster where in poor condition, and to areas where substantial reworking has already been carried out, for example on the first floor landing, and in some cases reinstate the historic form such as reconstructing the central corridor at the rear. External works included the lowering of the rear terrace, and during the monitoring the remains of retaining walls and associated arches were encountered that are contemporary with the construction of the rear range. These survived well in two areas (that adjoining the east window incorporating a perforated stone drain of typical form), and presumably functioned to prevent damp transferring from the fabric of the contemporary raised terrace into the structural fabric of the house. The results of the archaeological monitoring are the subject of a separate report by AS (Barlow 2015).

7 CONCLUSION

7.1 The assessment followed by monitoring and recording has added considerably to our knowledge of the building, and contributes to various assessments of the adjoining properties. The nature of the medieval building is by no means clear, while the Georgian phases of work have been well elucidated and provide a good review of what was clearly a building of some pretence when first constructed.

7.2 Detailed documentary research lay outside the scope of this monitoring and recording project, though suggestions that the house might have formed an inn, together with the social history gathered in a brief search of the historic directories and similar, indicates that the building remains a good candidate for future documentary research and investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions is grateful to Ms Frances Davies for commissioning the project and for providing the existing and approved drawings (Ms Sara Rattenbury) reproduced within the report.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Mr Simon West of St Albans District Council.

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2 The National heritage List for England

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>

3 Old Bricks – history at your feet

<http://www.penmorfa.com/bricks/england10a.html>

APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY

List entry Summary

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: KITCHENER'S MEADS

List entry Number: 1296453

Location: KITCHENER'S MEADS, 57-61, FISHPOOL STREET

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Hertfordshire	St. Albans	District Authority	

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 27-Aug-1971

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 163274

List entry Description

Details:

1. 1582 FISHPOOL STREET (South Side)

Nos 57 to 61 (odd) (Kitchener's Meads) TL 1407 SW 8/37

II GV

2. Late C18, range of 2-storey buildings. 5-bay left-hand section with high pitched, tiled roof, 2-bay right-hand section with lower pitched tiled roof. Moulded wood eaves cornice. Red brick with rendered plinth. 1st floor one-light and 3-light sash windows in near-flush moulded frames. Ground floor windows 3-light sashes in flush, box frames under gauged, segmental, brick arches. All windows have glazing bars, and the window arrangement is irregular. No 57: Door at left of range. Doorcase has fluted, Doric pilasters and entablature with triglyph frieze and cornice hood. Deep reveals to door of 6 flat panels. This house abuts on a C17 section to rear which includes a 1st floor room with C17 ceiling of raised floral borders in geometrical patterns. No 59: Door under 3rd window from left. Pediment with modillions and dentils over similarly enriched cornice to order with plain frieze, architrave and flat pilasters. Door of 4 fielded and 2 flat panels in deep, plain reveal. No 61: reproduction "Georgian" door and doorcase in 2nd bay from right. A tall, C17, rear extension, with hipped gable, towers over the roof of No 57. Nos.51 to 61 (odd) form a group.

Listing NGR: TL1414107165

National Grid Reference: TL 14141 07165

APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>Kitchener's Meads, 59 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire</i>
County: Hertfordshire	District: St Albans
Village/Town: St Albans	Parish: -
Planning application reference:	St Albans Refs. 5/2015/0590 & 5/2015/0592
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Ms Frances Davies</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Refurbishment of house</i>
Present land use:	Dwelling
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated -
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 14141 07165</i>
Site Code:	FPS15
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building monitoring and recording
Date of work:	June and August 2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	St Albans
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: Medieval core with 18th century frontage and rear range
Relevant previous summaries/reports:	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In June and August 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Kitchener's Meads, No. 59 Fishpool Street, St Albans, Hertfordshire. This was carried out to fulfil a condition of listed building consent and followed on and enhanced an appraisal of the building conducted in January 2015. Technical assessment of No. 59 Fishpool Street reveals a historic building with a hitherto unexpected and complex evolution. Small clues internally, as well as substantial evidence surviving in the roof, indicate the presence of two phases of medieval building overlooking the street, one consistent with a 15th century date and the second an open hall demonstrated by smoke-blackening. The open hall was floored, probably in the later 16th or early 17th century.</i></p> <p><i>An early 18th century phase of work is evident, but the most comprehensive modernisation occurred in the period between c. 1790 and 1820. With re-fronting in brick and more significantly a parallel rear range that provided an elegant symmetrical bow-shaped façade the house became a building of some pretence. The current phase of remodelling sees the removal of much mid-20th work as well as the reinstatement of the historic layout in some areas. The archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the lowering of the external terrace found historic brickwork and fabric linked to the retention of the terrace away from the basement walls and is the subject of a separate report by AS (Barlow 2015).</i></p>
Author of summary: Tansy Collins	Date of Summary: December 2015

APPENDIX 3 BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: <i>Kitchener's Meads, 59 Fishpool Street, St Albans</i>					NGR: <i>TL 14141 07165</i>		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: St Albans			
Site Code: FPS15				Project Number: 6100			
Date of Work: June and August 2015				Related Work: -			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date	Present			Date	Present		
-	-			07/05/15	Yes		
Site Records (Description)							
3 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
Architect's Drawings:							
1 sheet A3 plans, 1 sheet A4 plans annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
5011		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)							
In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details):							
Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

PLATES



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Plate 2 View of the slightly curved south elevation, taken from the south (DP 7)



Plate 3 East window at basement level on the south elevation, taken from the south (DP 8)



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Plate 10 Decorative fireplace in Room GF02, taken from the north-west (DP 106)



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Plate 12 West side of Room GF04 showing reeded surround outlining the position of an original doorway, taken from the north-east (DP 47)



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Plate 14 Detail showing the nailed laths in the small intervention on the west side of Room FF01, taken from the east (DP 75)



Plate 15 West side of Room FF02, taken from the east (DP 24)



Plate 16 Detail of the common joisting showing joint with a diminished haunch in Room FF02, taken from the south-east (DP 93)



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Plate 23 View of the east roof structure over the street front range, taken from the west (DP 15)

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DP 1

North elevation of the building in context with the adjacent properties, taken from the north-east



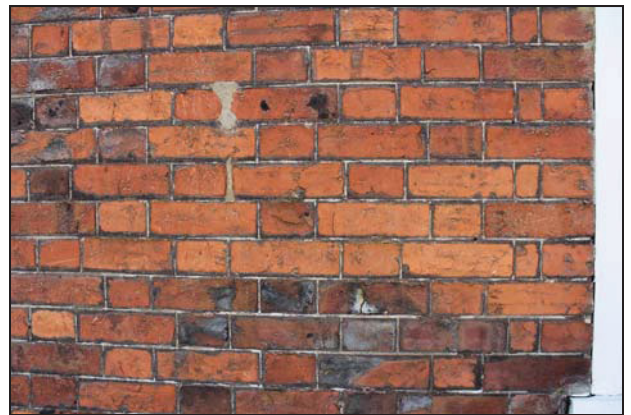
DP 2

North elevation fronting into Fishpool Street, taken from the north



DP 3

Front door with pedimented door case, taken from the north



DP 4

Typical sample of tuck-pointed brickwork on the north elevation, taken from the north



DP 5

Detail of the fixing that secures the front door case to the brickwork, taken from the north-west



DP 6

Detail of the moulded eaves cornice on the north elevation, taken from the north



DP 7

View of the slightly curved south elevation, taken from the south



DP 8

East window at basement level on the south elevation, taken from the south



DP 9

East window at ground floor level on the south elevation, taken from the south



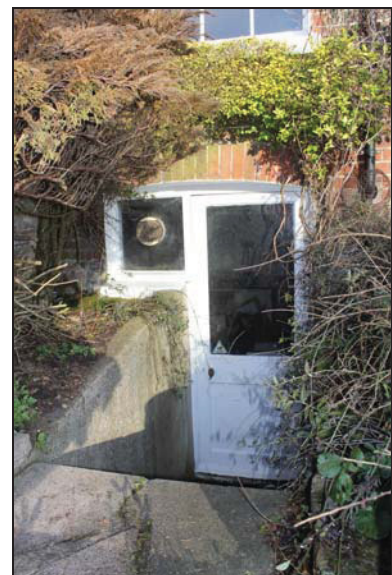
DP 10

Central inserted window at basement level, taken from the south



DP 11

Detail of the west jamb of the central inserted window showing cut back brickwork, taken from the south



DP 12

Reconfigured probable original window converted to a doorway on the south elevation at basement level, taken from the south



DP 13

Back door and overlight with bats-wing tracery at ground floor level, taken from the south



DP 14

View of the west roof structure over the street front range, taken from the east



DP 15

View of the east roof structure over the street front range, taken from the west



DP 16

Detail of the east roof showing smoke-blackened timbers and mortice in the purlin for a lost wind brace, taken from the north



DP 17

First floor landing (FF01), taken from the south



DP 18

Detail of the stair balustrade at first floor level (FF01), taken from the south-east



DP 19

Detail of the stair balustrade at first floor level (FF01), taken from the north-east



DP 20

Wall-plate visible at ceiling level on the north side of Room FF01 showing mortice and truncated section of what appears to be a brace, taken from the south-east



DP 21

First floor landing (FF01), taken from the north



DP 22

First floor landing (FF01) showing area of reconfiguration, taken from the south-west



DP 23

Four-panelled door to Room FF02, taken from the south-west

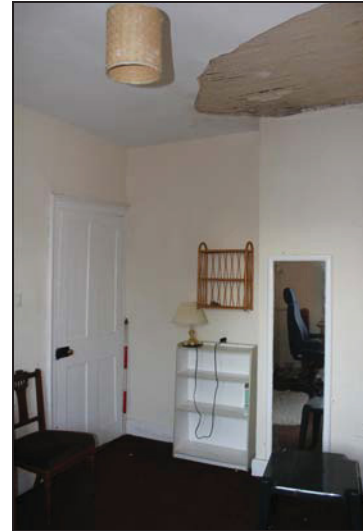


DP 24

West side of Room FF02, taken from the east



DP 25
Sash window on the south side of Room FF04, taken from the north



DP 26
North side of Room FF04, taken from the south



DP 27
Modern mechanically sawn laths on the ceiling of Room FF04, taken from the south



DP 28
North side of Room FF05, taken from the south



DP 29
Window on the south side of Room FF06, taken from the north



DP 30
Integral cupboard in the north-west corner of Room FF06, taken from the south-east



DP 31

Attached cupboard adjoining the door in the north side of Room FF06, taken from the south-west



DP 32

South-east corner of Room FF03, taken from the north-west



DP 33

South side of Room FF03, taken from the north



DP 34

Tripartite sash window on the north side of Room FF03, taken from the south



DP 35

Plain panelled dado on the north side of Room FF03, taken from the south-west



DP 36

South side of Room GF02, taken from the north



DP 37

Detail of the early 18th century door on the south side of Room GF02, taken from the north



DP 38

Room GF02 showing exposed medieval bridging joist, taken from the south-east



DP 39

Chamfer stops at the end of the bridging joist in Room GF02, taken from the north-west



DP 40

Detail of an H-L hinge on the door of the south side of Room GF02, taken from the north



DP 41

Timber-framing of the rear wall of the historic core seen within the cupboard in Room GF02, taken from the south-west



DP 42

Timber-framing of the rear wall of the historic core showing wattle pole holes seen within the cupboard in Room GF02, taken from the south



DP 43

Entrance hall GF01, taken from the south



DP 44

Staircase rising to first floor level from entrance hall GF01, taken from the east



DP 45

North side of Room GF03, taken from the south



DP 46

South side of Room GF03 showing former kitchen fireplace, taken from the north-west



DP 47

West side of Room GF04, taken from the north-east



DP 48

Rear side of the fanlight over the back door (FF04), taken from the north



DP 49
Sash window on the south side of Room GF04,
taken from the north



DP 50
North side of Room GF04 with modern door and
partition on the left, taken from the south-east



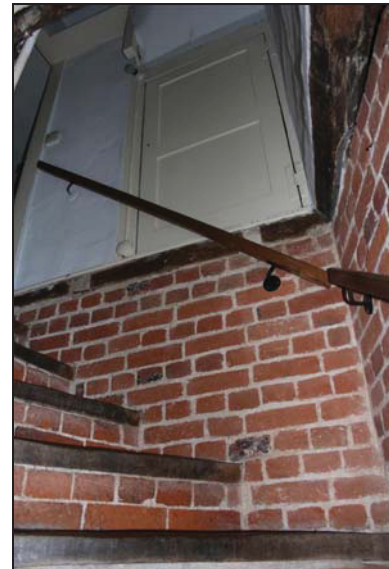
DP 51
Room GF06, taken from the north-west



DP 52
Two-panelled door on the north side of Room
GF06, taken from the south



DP 53
South end of the entrance hall GF01 showing
arches over the apertures leading to the rear
rooms, taken from the north



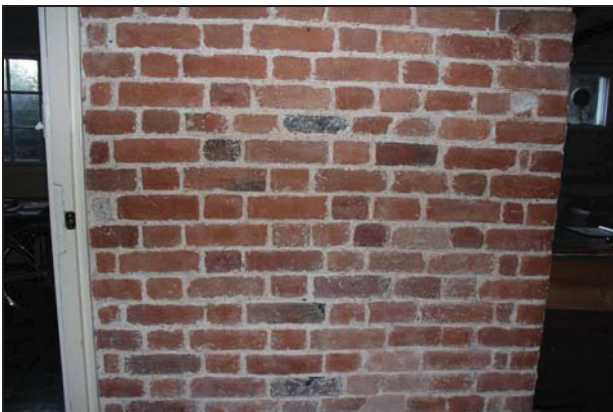
DP 54
Staircase to basement level showing redundant
doorway above, taken from the south



*DP 55
Detail of the timber and brick staircase at basement level, taken from the south*



*DP 56
Detail of joist on the east side of the basement staircase with chamfered rear face marking the probable position of an earlier stair, taken from the south-west*



*DP 57
Brick supporting wall on the south side of the small lobby at basement level, taken from the north*



*DP 58
North side of Room BF01 showing chimney breast with fireplace aperture, taken from the south-west*



*DP 59
South side of Room BF01, taken from the north*



*DP 60
East window on the south side of Room BF01, taken from the north*



DP 61
West window on the south side of Room BF01,
taken from the north



DP 62
South-west area of Room BF01, taken from the
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DP 63
Door enclosing the lobby area at basement level,
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DP 64
East side of Room BF02, taken from the north



DP 65
Internal walls between Room BF01 and BF02
showing junction with the south wall, taken from the
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DP 66
Doorway on the south side of Room BF02, taken
from the north



DP 67

West wall of Room BF02, taken from the east



DP 68

North side of Room BF02 showing the strainer arch for the chimney stack above, taken from the south



DP 69

King-post roof structure over the rear, south range, taken from the east



DP 70

Detail of the window on the south side of Room GF04 showing recesses to hold vertically sliding shutters that may survive within the window apron, taken from the east



DP 71

South side of Room BF01 following the removal of layers of plasterwork exposing the brickwork below, taken from the north



DP 72

Detail showing the south-west corner of Room BF01 showing brickwork on the left and block work of the attached pier to the right, taken from the north



DP 73

View within the block work pier in the south-west corner of BF01 showing brickwork of the outer wall and internal wall, taken from the east



DP 74

Small intervention made on the west side of Room FF01 exposing slender studwork partition with lath and plaster over, taken from the east



DP 75

Detail showing the nailed laths in the small intervention on the west side of Room FF01, taken from the east



DP 76

Small intervention made on the south side of Room FF01 exposing slender studwork partition with lath and plaster over, taken from the north



DP 77

View of floor joisting in Room FF03 after temporary lifting of the floorboards, taken from the north



DP 78

Detail of the pegged floor joisting in Room FF03, taken from the north



DP 79

Detail of the pegged common joisting showing joint with a diminished haunch in Room FF03, taken from the west



DP 80

Detail showing scratched assembly mark on a common joist in Room FF03



DP 81

Detail showing scratched assembly mark on a common joist in Room FF03



DP 82

Detail showing scratched assembly mark on a common joist in Room FF03



DP 83

Detail showing scratched assembly mark on a common joist in Room FF03

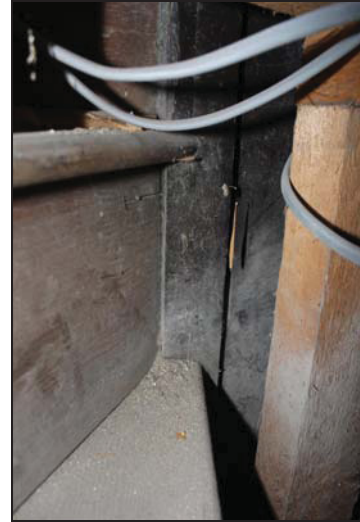


DP 84

View of staircase string of the entombed staircase below the landing FF01, taken from the west



*DP 85
View of elements of the entombed staircase below
the landing FF01, taken from the west*



*DP 86
View of elements of the entombed staircase below
the landing FF01, taken from the east*



*DP 87
View of elements of the entombed staircase below
the landing FF01, taken from the north*



*DP 88
View of Room FF04 during the planned works,
taken from the north*



*DP 89
View of Room FF04 showing modern boarding over
the original floorboards, taken from the north*



*DP 90
Detail of the original floorboards below modern
boarding in Room FF04, taken from the west*



DP 91

View of Room FF02 during the planned works showing early floor joisting below the floorboards, taken from the south-west



DP 92

Detail of the pegged floor joisting in Room FF02, taken from the south



DP 93

Detail of the common joisting showing joint with a diminished haunch in Room FF02, taken from the south-east



DP 94

View of Room FF02 during the planned works showing early floor joisting below the floorboards, taken from the north-west



DP 95

View of Room FF03 during the planned works, taken from the south



DP 96

View of Room FF03 during the planned works, taken from the north



DP 97

View of Room FF06 during the planned works, taken from the north



DP 98

View of Room FF05 during the planned works after removal of modern fixtures and fittings, taken from the north



DP 99

View of Room FF05 during the planned works after removal of modern fixtures and fittings, taken from the south-east



DP 100

View of landing FF01 during the planned works, taken from the south-west



DP 101

View of landing FF01 during the planned works, taken from the north-east



DP 102

View of west side of Room FF02 during the planned works, taken from the east



DP 103

Detail in the north-west corner of Room FF02 during the planned works showing internal partitions abutting the plasterwork of the north wall, taken from the south-east



DP 104

View of the underside of the entombed staircase taken from the basement staircase adjoining Room GF03, taken from the west



DP 105

View of Room GF03 during the planned works, taken from the south



DP 106

Decorative fireplace in Room GF02, taken from the north-west



DP 107

North side of Room GF06 during the planned works, taken from the south



DP 108

West side of Room GF06 during the planned works after the removal of modern fixtures and fittings, taken from the west



DP 109

North side of Room GF04 during the planned works, taken from the south



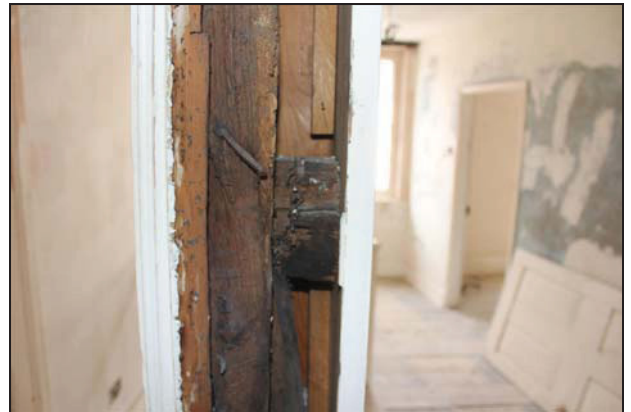
DP 110

Fireplace on the south side of Room FF03, taken from the north



DP 111

View of landing FF01 during the planned works showing exposure of formerly boxed in structural timber, taken from the south-west



DP 112

View formerly boxed in structural timber on landing FF01, taken from the south



DP 113

Detail of the common ceiling joisting showing diminished haunch joint to the bridging joist in Room FF02, taken from the east



DP 114

View of the ceiling in Room GF04 during the planned works showing disturbed fabric, taken from the north



DP 115

Shaped lower step retrieved from the external steps



DP 116

Number of fragments of the probable original external steps reused in later landscaping



DP 117

Hicks Gardener & Co Fletton brick from the early 20th century phase of work



DP 118

View of the south side of the building (east end) showing original brick retaining structure keeping the fabric of the terrace away from the house, taken from the west



DP 119

View of the south side of the building (east end) showing original brick retaining structure keeping the fabric of the terrace away from the house, taken from the south



DP 120

View of the south side of the building (centre) showing original brick retaining structure and early 20th century window inserted above the original fabric, taken from the south



DP 121

View of the south side of the building (centre) showing original brick retaining structure and early 20th century window inserted above the original fabric, taken from the south-east



DP 122

View of the interior of the brick retaining arch on the south side of the building (centre), taken from the east



DP 123

View of the south side of the building (east end) showing original brick structure and original window above, taken from the south



DP 124

View of the south side of the building (east end) showing original brick structure and with stone drain, taken from the west



DP 125

View of the south side of the building (east end) showing original brick structure and with stone drain, taken from the south



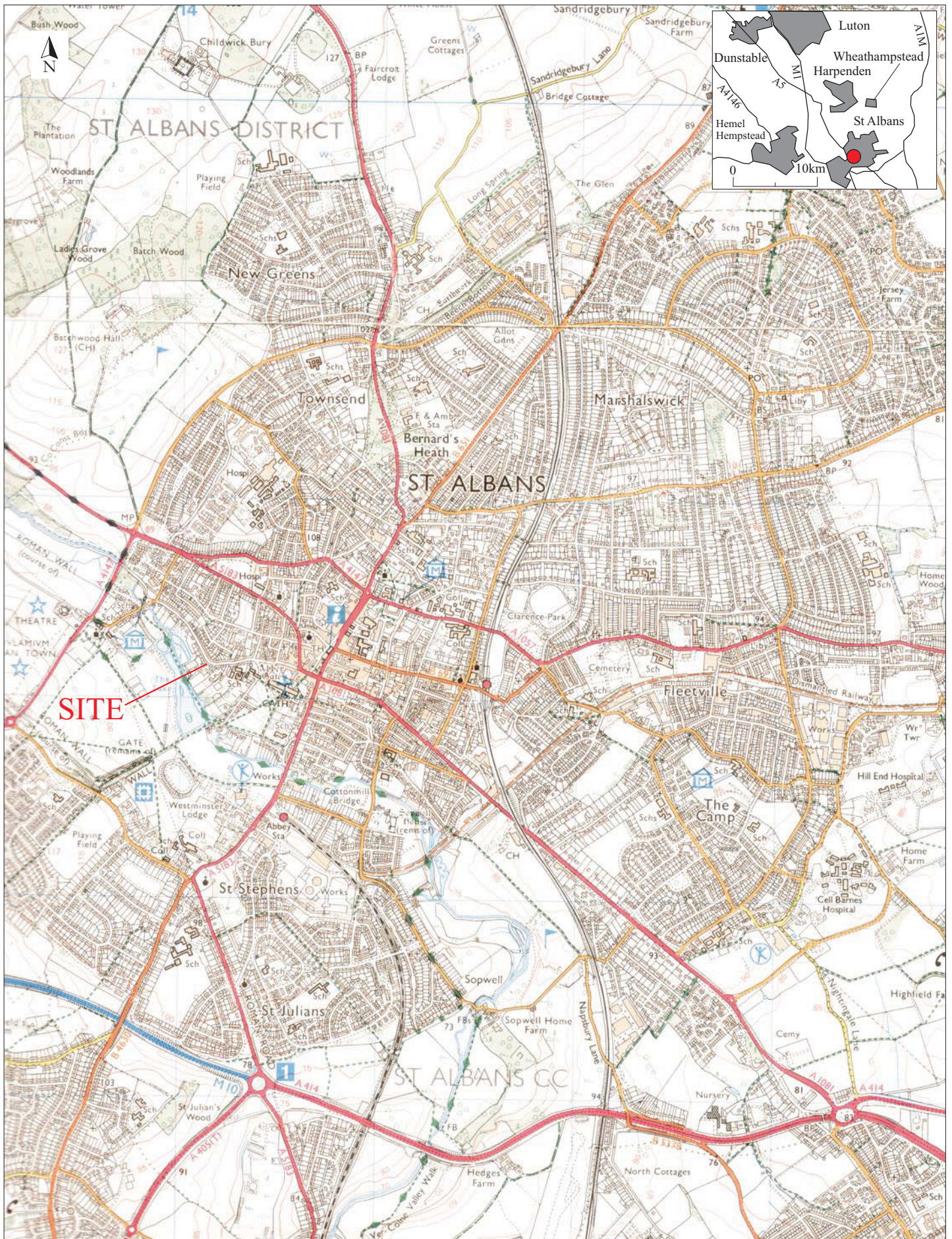
DP 126

Detail of the stone drain within the brick retaining structure on the south side of the building (east end), taken from the south



DP 127

View of the interior of the brick retaining arch on the south side of the building (east end), taken from the west



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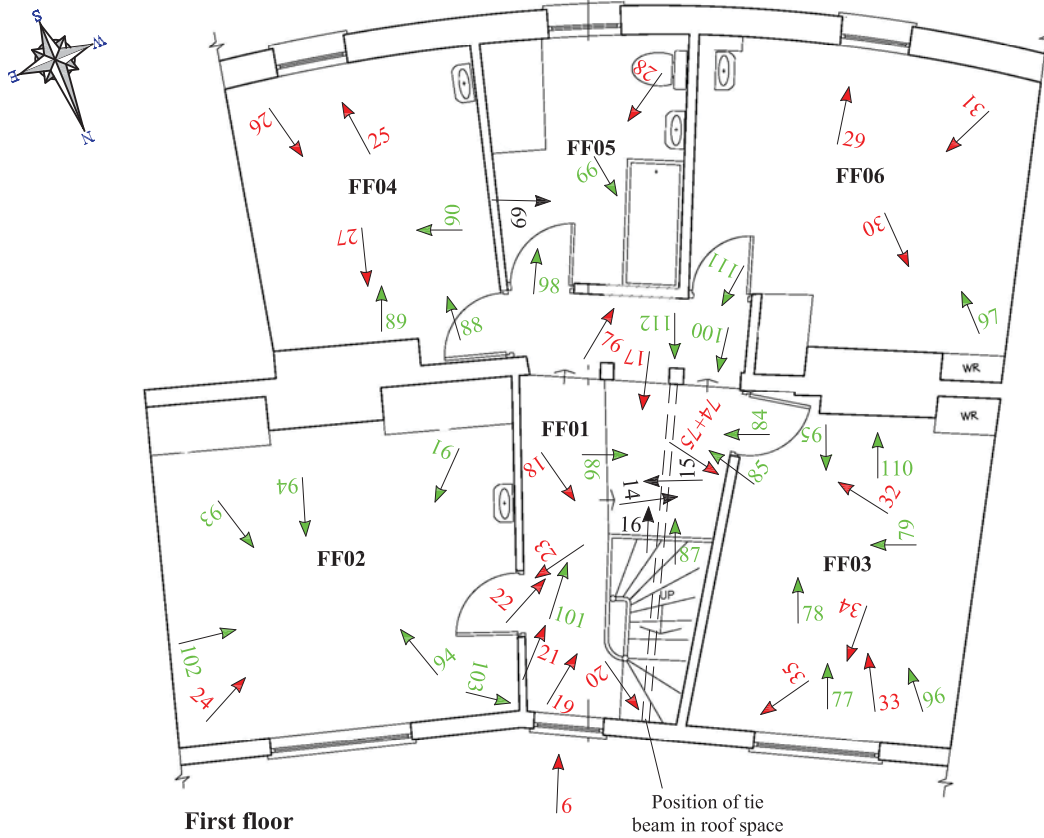
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 59 Fishpool Street, St Albans (P6100)



—▲— Photographic location

—▲— Photographic location - monitoring phases

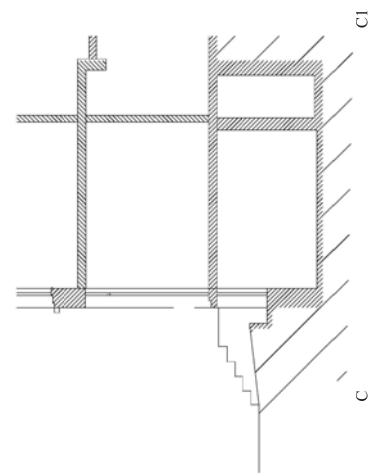
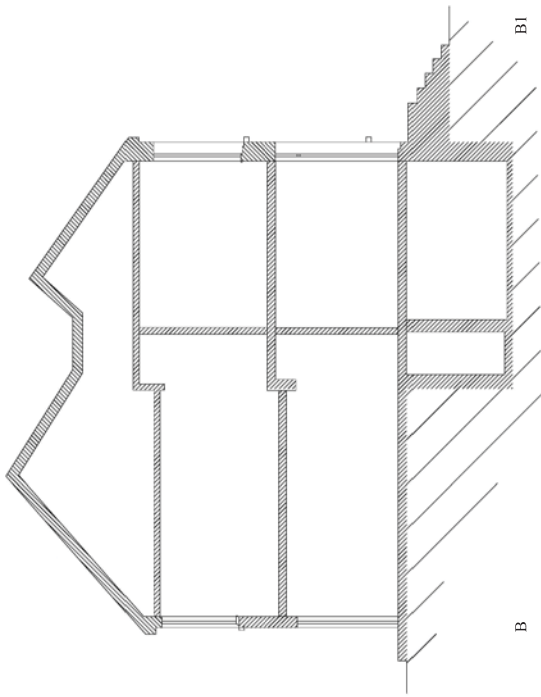
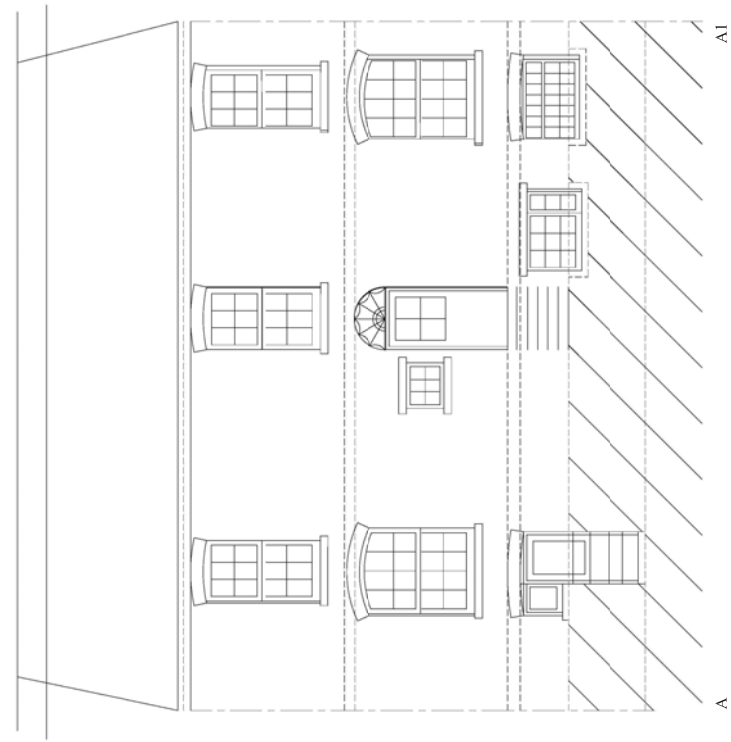




- Photographic location
- Photographic location in roof space
- Photographic location - monitoring phases



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Fig. 3 Existing floor plan
Scale 1:100 at A4
59 Fishpool Street, St Albans (P6100)



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Fig. 4 Existing rear elevation & cross-sections

Scale 1:150 at A4

59 Fishpool Street, St Albans (P6100)

