
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

37b WEST STREET, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

DOCUMENTARY & PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

BUILDING MONITORING & RECORDING

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NGR: TL 32305 12270	Report No. 2956
Parish: Hertford	Site Code: AS 1084
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 2829
Signed:	Date: September 2008

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>37b West Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<p><i>In October 2007, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building documentary and photographic survey at 37b West Street, a grade II* listed property in Hertford, prior to domestic alteration and extension works. This was followed by programmes of both archaeological and building fabric monitoring and recording which were carried out during August and September 2008 while the ground work stages of the building project were in progress.</i></p> <p><i>The survey provided the first systematic photographic record of this 17th century building, which is of considerable interest as one part of a substantial house little changed since its initial construction except for minor 19th century additions. This follows earlier documentary and photographic work by the RCHME. The monitoring and recording projects produced little further information as there were no archaeological finds or pieces of building fabric revealed which were of any substantial interest.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>2nd October 2007; 12th, 13th, 14th and 21st August 2008; 11th September 2008</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2829</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1084</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building recording; Archaeological monitoring & recording; Building monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II* listed building; Area of archaeological significance 172</i>		
Current land use	<i>Residential</i>		
Planned development	<i>Extension and alterations</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>17th century house with 19th century additions</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>None</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Hertford</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG13 8EZ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 317m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 32305 12270</i>		
Height AOD	<i>c. 65m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC Historic Environment Unit</i>		
Project officers	<i>A. Williamson/L. Prosser/T. Collins/K. Doyle/ M.Rozwadowski/M. Williams</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs Edmund</i>		
Full title	<i>37b West Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Documentary & Photographic Survey Archaeological Monitoring & Recording Building Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Williamson, A., Prosser, L., Doyle, K., Rozwadowski, M., and Williams, M.</i>		
Report no.	<i>2956</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2008</i>		

37b WEST STREET, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

DOCUMENTARY & PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

BUILDING MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In October 2007, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building documentary and photographic survey at 37b West Street, a grade II listed property in Hertford, prior to domestic alteration and extension works. This was followed by programmes of both archaeological and building fabric monitoring and recording which were carried out during August and September 2008 while the ground work stages of the building project were in progress.*

The survey provided the first systematic photographic record of this 17th century building, which is of considerable interest as one part of a substantial house little changed since its initial construction except for minor 19th century additions. This follows earlier documentary and photographic work by the RCHME. The monitoring and recording projects produced little further information as there were no archaeological finds or pieces of building fabric revealed which were of any substantial interest.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2007, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building documentary and photographic survey at 37b West Street, a grade II* listed building in Hertford, Hertfordshire (TL 32305 12270; Figs 1 & 2). The work was commissioned by the owners, Mr and Mrs Edmund, to satisfy a condition on planning consent (planning reference 3/06/1545) relating to the proposed erection of a two storey rear extension, the reduction of the basement floor level and the re-installation of basement windows with light wells. The survey was followed, on commencement of the works, by programmes of both archaeological and building fabric monitoring and recording in August and September 2008.

1.2 The documentary and photographic survey, archaeological and building monitoring and recording were undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) (dated 27th November 2006), additional advice issued by Alison Tinniswood of HCC HEU (received 15th January 2007) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 15th January 2007). The survey followed the guidelines set down in the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, 2006; a general record of the building was made to Level 2, except in those areas which were to be subject to or affected by the proposed alterations where the record was made to Level 3. The work was also carried out in accordance with the Institute

of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2001); the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001); *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003); and the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001).

1.3 As set out in the English Heritage document and the requirements of HCC HEU, the objectives of the combined documentary and photographic survey, archaeological and building monitoring and recording were as follows:

- to provide a review of the local historical context of the building adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in context and also to inform conservation decisions and the subsequent management of the structure;
- to undertake a photographic survey of the building in its present form prior to alteration;
- to carry out detailed monitoring and recording of ground works and interventions into the historic fabric of the building during the course of the proposed alterations;
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building in its current form prior to alteration, along with any archaeological finds or information produced.

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment). PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which seeks to protect the historic environment by preserving the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 West Street was formerly one of the principal thoroughfares into Hertford, terminating at its north-eastern end at Hertford Castle, but is now interrupted just to the south-west of the castle by the Hertford bypass. Number 37b West Street is located beyond the bypass towards the south-western edge of the town (fig. 1). The site is located on the south side of the street and falls partly within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172, as identified within the Local Plan, which includes the historic core of the medieval and early modern town.

2.2 Number 37b forms part of a larger building which was subdivided in the 19th century into four parts, now serving as separate dwellings (fig. 2). Number 37a adjoins to the immediate north-east and 37c to the immediate south-west with 37d beyond. The site also includes front and rear gardens, which are bounded to the north-west by West Street and to the south-east by a public footpath. The building is grade II* listed (See www.imagesofengland.co.uk, ref. no. 461566; Appendix 4).

3 DOCUMENTARY & PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

3.1 Method of work

3.1.1 Historic and Cartographic Documents

The principal location of maps and primary documentary sources was Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) in Hertford. All available material regarding the study area and the building was consulted, has been listed in Appendices 1 and 2, and where relevant, reproduced as figs 3-8. The holdings of the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon were also consulted, and are listed in Appendix 3.

3.1.2 Secondary Sources

HALS was also the principal location of secondary material, with the library resources at AS being consulted too. Sources have been referenced appropriately in the bibliography.

3.1.3 Fieldwork

3.1.3.1 The site was visited on 2nd October 2007 in order to undertake the photographic survey. The photographic survey was carried out by Amy Williamson and the drawing work was completed by Tansy Collins.

3.1.3.2 The photographic survey was conducted using medium format (4.5 x 6 cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Finer architectural detail was captured using 35mm black and white film. Colour photographs were taken using an Olympus Camedia E20 digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was captured on 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good 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 is included below together with photo location plans (figs. 9 and 10).

3.2 Documentary Survey: Written and Photographic Material

3.2.1 Sangster (2003) has written a detailed history of West Street, from which much of the following information has been derived.

3.2.2 The list description (Images of England website ref. no. 461566; Appendix 4) states that the building (Nos. 37a – d) was formerly known as Bridgeman House and dates to 1649. However, this date appears to be mistakenly derived from a passage in Smith (1992) and there are no known documentary sources referring directly to a date for the construction of the house. Sangster identifies the house as one mentioned in a survey of 1622 which speaks of ‘a new brick built tenement called Slopes with a close adjoining’, then in the possession of a Thomas Smith. It is not clear however whether this assertion is correct.

3.2.3 A tantalising piece of evidence is provided by a stable door at number 17 West Street which is reputed to come from Bridgeman House. It is elaborately carved and has the date 1654 written upon it, but again, it is not known whether the reputed provenance is correct.

3.2.4 For much of its history, the house and the land extending westwards from it was in the ownership of the Bridgeman family, with Richard Bridgeman holding it from 1683. Richard's nephew Charles Bridgeman was a famous landscape gardener, appointed as Royal Gardener to King George II and associated with many other well known designers such as Gibbs, Kent and Vanbrugh. Throughout much of the 18th and 19th centuries the land to the west of the house was turned over to use as nurseries.

3.2.5 Richard's son Charles, Alderman and twice mayor of Hertford inherited the house and land in 1711, with his own son Charles inheriting the house in turn in 1739. In 1748 Charles and his wife Jenny took in an individual by the name of Thomas Green as a lodger who stayed until his death in 1791. Thomas was an organist at All Saints Church and also taught music. In around 1750 a wing was built at the south-west end of the house as a music room, and between 1753 and 1767 a series of concerts were held there. Between 1785 and 1791, a Mrs John Bridgeman ran a Ladies Boarding School at the house, the students of which were also taught music by Thomas Green.

3.2.6 Another of Richard's descendants was Charles Bridgeman (1778-1873), from whom the house is said to derive its name. He too was musical, holding a place in the Guinness book of Records for his service as organist of All Saints Church from 1791-1873. He also taught at Christ's Hospital school from 1805 until he was over 90 years old (Sheldrick 1987).

3.2.7 Bridgeman House is associated with the Brickendon and St Andrews Infants' School, established by a Mrs White in 1826 and in operation until at least the mid-19th century. It is thought likely that the schoolroom was the former concert room in number 37d. The Hertfordshire Almanac of 1853 makes reference to an infants' school in West Street (Kitching n.d.), but the entry does not give enough information to locate the establishment at Bridgeman House with any certainty.

3.2.8 Upon the death of Charles Bridgeman in 1873 his two nieces inherited his estate and the property while the adjacent land was sold to a Benjamin Young. A particulars of sale document dated 1873 – 74 reveals that a messuage '*situate in upper end of West Street with gardens etc*' was formerly owned by Richard Bridgeman, a gardener, and Charles Bridgeman, deceased (ref. DE/L/4285/1 – 5). Soon after in 1876 much of the land which up until that point had been in use as nurseries was developed for housing, with work beginning on the construction of Somerset Terrace, in 1876, this being visible on the OS map of 1881 (fig. 5).

3.2.9 At this time the house changed ownership again, transferring to Miss Thomasine Kingston who ran a day school there which was still open in 1881 and probably continued to operate until as late as 1890. Indeed, a photograph shows the

West Street frontage of the building in 1890 with a sign identifying it as ‘Bridgeman House School’ (historic photograph 2).

3.2.10 In 1890 the property sold to R.T. and W.F. Andrews for £525 who in the following year extended the building at the rear and divided it into four dwellings. The new owners turned over more of the former gardens and nursery land to new houses, numbers 39 to 43, built in the same cream Gault bricks which had been used in the extension of Bridgeman House. It was also at this time that the former concert room, by then the school wing, was rebuilt or refaced in brick. A photograph of the rear of the building shows this wing just prior to the building work. A similar view from approximately the same time is given by an undated glass plate in the collections at HALS (ref. D/EX888/6/W4). This second image is reproduced below as historic photograph 1.

3.2.11 Historic photograph 3 shows the West Street frontage of the building taken by the RCHME in 1910. Interestingly the accompanying caption suggests that the property was at one time a shirt factory, but no other documentary evidence to support this could be found.

3.2.12 In 1956 number 37b was described as still empty and shabby and in the 1960s one of the owners is known to have been a Mr. Deacon.

3.3 Documentary Survey: Cartographic Material

3.3.1 Hertford parish enclosure map, which dates to 1808, is the earliest cartographic source to depict the site (ref. QS/E/30; fig. 3). The enclosure map clearly shows West Street extending north-east to south-west at the south-west edge of Hertford. The site can be identified on the south side of West Street and a section of the present structure is visible, set back slightly from the street as it is today. Neither the map nor the accompanying 1808 Hertford parish enclosure award (ref. QS/E/29) identify individual standing structures however, so little more could be ascertained at this stage concerning the layout or ownership of the site.

3.3.2 The site lay beyond the boundaries of the parish of St Andrew, Hertford during the 19th century, and as a result it is not visible on that parish’s 1838 tithe map (ref. DSA4/50/2) or the accompanying tithe award (ref. DSA4/50/1). Instead, West Street and the surrounding parcels of land appear on the undated Liberty of Brickendon tithe map of c. 1846 (ref. D/P48/27/1D; fig. 4). At this time the building can still be seen and covers an almost identical footprint to that depicted in the enclosure map of 38 years earlier. The building was not demarcated as a separate property to the adjoining parcel of land (#201), and thus the 1846 Liberty of Brickendon tithe award (ref. D/P48/27/1) does not identify the owners and occupiers of the site.

3.3.3 The 1881 Ordnance Survey Town Plan (fig. 5) dates to 1881 and appears to show the building prior to its division into four separate dwellings. The scale is larger than any previous or subsequent map and shows the plan of the building in some detail. It comprises a long range with a forward projecting wing at the south-west end and a corresponding rear projecting wing at the north-east end. There are also various accretions shown at the rear, including a glass-roofed structure (cross-hatched) and a

small entrance porch or lobby projecting at the front. A pump is marked in the centre at the rear of the property. According to the map, gardens were laid out to the front and rear of the building, the latter being of quadrant form with a fringe of trees to the south-east bordering Wallfield Alley. To the south-west of the site the adjacent plot of land is identified as a floral nursery and includes a large glass-roofed structure (again cross-hatched), probably a greenhouse.

3.3.4 The changes visible in the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 give an indication of the rapid development taking place on the outskirts of Hertford during the late 19th century (fig. 6). Wallfield House, formerly a rural country seat, is just to the south-east of the site but by this time terraced properties along West Street to the north and further developments along Peg's Lane to the east were beginning to threaten its isolation. The assessment building is now shown subdivided into four plots, with number 37b identifiable as a roughly L-shaped portion to the north-east of the centre including the small projecting porch at the front. A small glass-roofed structure is depicted within the garden at the rear, adjoining the property boundary with number 37a. It appears that there may have been some alteration to the rear of the building, but the scale of the map is not sufficiently large to allow for any interpretation of this. The nursery depicted on the previous map is no longer present, having been replaced by three houses.

3.3.5 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1923 shows very little change in the surrounding area and no changes to the site itself (fig. 7). The final historic cartographic source, comprising the Ordnance Survey map of 1963 (fig. 8) is similar, showing no alteration to the overall footprint of the site although the north-east property boundary of 37b appears to have been moved slightly to take in part of that which was formerly 37a. Also, the small glass-roofed structure seen on the earlier maps within the garden to the rear is no longer shown.

3.4 Photographic Survey

The full photographic survey is reproduced in the index below along with photo location plans as figs. 9 and 10.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

4.1 Methodology

The site was visited on 12th, 13th and 14th August 2008. The archaeological monitoring and recording involved the observation of all ground works during the early stages of the implementation of the building project (details of which have been reproduced in the proposal drawings in figs. 11 and 12). The monitoring and recording also required the inspection of modern overburden and natural deposits for archaeological features. The subsoil was inspected for archaeological features, deposits and artefacts. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Four sample sections were selected in the excavated area. Their positions are recorded in the monitoring and recording plan of the cellar given in fig. 13 and detailed descriptions of each are given below.

4.2.1.1 Sample Section 1: Fig. 14, Photograph

Sample section 1		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Mid reddish brownish grey clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint, occasional small pebbles and CBM
0.12 - 0m	L1002	Chalk natural.

Description: In the middle of the sample section remains of a low wall were visible.

M1001 was a low (0.1+x0.25x0.25m) wall probably forming part of an original foundation of a building. Red handmade bricks (0.22x0.11x0.07m) were used in construction and pale white lime mortar was used as a bonding material. Joints had a thickness of approximately 10mm.

4.2.2.2 Sample Section 2:

Sample section 2 Facing		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	As above.
0.05m+	L1003	Mid reddish brown clayey silt with very occasional small pebbles.

No archaeological features were located in sample section 2. No finds were recovered.

4.2.2.3 Sample Section 3:

Sample section 3 Facing		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	As above.
0.05m+	L1003	As above.

Description: A small pit filled with a large amount of CBM was visible in a sample section 3.

F1005 was a small pit (1.1x0.5+x0.5m) with very steep straight sides and a flat base filled with L1004 mid reddish greyish brown clayey silt with very frequent fragments of CBM and occasional small pebbles. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.2.2.4 Sample Section 4:

Sample section 4 Facing		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid blackish grey sandy silt with moderate small

		pebbles.
0.10 – 0.25m	L1003	As above.
0.25m+	L1002	Natural chalk.

No archaeological features were located in sample section 4. No finds were recovered.

4.3 Confidence rating

It is not thought that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the project.

4.4 Deposit model

The original floor of the cellar L1006 was removed completely with only a few bricks remaining in the corner of one of the rooms of the cellar. Only a dark stain on the walls of the cellar indicated the level of the floor before dismantling which had a thickness of a 0.07m. Under the cellar floor was a thin (0.05 to 0.12m) layer L1000 of mid reddish brownish grey clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint. Occasional pebbles and CBM were also found. Under this layer L1003 mid reddish brown clayey silt was located. This deposit is located in the NW half of the building where it was up to 0.4m thick. In the SE half L1002 pale greyish white chalk natural was visible slopping down towards NW and located under L1003.

4.5 Discussion

4.5.1 During removal of the existing cellar floor remnants of a low wall M1001 – or part of the foundations of the building – was uncovered as well as a small pit F1005 containing large amount of CBM.

4.6.2 The archaeological potential of the site seems to be quite limited. It seems there was no activity on the site before the erection of the present house. Also current works did not reveal any additional information about the evolution of the house itself. The low wall M1001 was probably part of a house foundation and was not connected with any later alterations to the house. Except for this wall the only other feature was a small pit F1004 where a large quantity of CBM was located. This is the only evidence of any activity in the cellar area before construction of the brick floor dismantled during the present works.

5 BUILDING MONITORING & RECORDING

5.1 Methodology

The site was visited on 21st August and 11th September 2008 and the cellar area was inspected while the work was taking place. Notes were taken, along with colour photographs which were taken using an Olympus Camedia E20 digital camera. The locations of these shots are noted in the photographic location plan included as part of fig. 13.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 *Section of rear wall to north-east cellar area scheduled for removal*

This section of brickwork is generally laid in English bond and comprises bricks of dimensions 102mm x 63.5mm x 229mm (4" x 2.5" x 9") (photo 1). The uppermost five courses are laid less well than those below and utilise a form of stretcher bond although the bricks appear to be of the same dimensions as those found elsewhere. A large quantity of lime wash remains on this section of the wall and there are traces of a dark substance which may be coal dust.

5.2.2 *Re-opened entry point from front garden to north-east cellar area*

At the south-west side of this opening, the present works have cut back only as far as the original re-entrant wall which is now clearly visible (photo 5). The lime wash seen elsewhere in the cellar covers this re-entrant to a depth of approximately two inches and terminates at a vertical line suggesting the location of a fixture of some kind. This corresponds with a cut in the cill beam above which has also been exposed by the present works (photo 6). This beam contains a disused mortice at the north-east end. At the north-east side of the opening the face of the original re-entrant wall has been removed by the works. The section through the external wall of the building thus exposed shows approximately an inch of lime mortar infill between the two layers of brickwork (photo 7). Those bricks which are broken are deep red in colour and very fine in texture although they have numerous small air holes.

5.2.3 *Structure in garden beyond entry point to north-east cellar area*

The works have uncovered a wedge-shaped structure bounded by a dwarf wall extending from the entry point a very short distance into the front garden, outside the footprint of the existing building (photos 2, 3 and 4). This has been constructed using yellow gault bricks of dimensions 102mm x 63.5mm x 229mm (4" x 2.5" x 9"). The bricks are laid unevenly in no recognisable bond, generally in two courses although there are three courses on the north-east face.

5.2.4 *Re-opened entry point from front garden to south-west cellar area*

This area was partly obscured by the building works during the time of the site visit. However, it could be seen that the cellar side of the aperture is splayed outwards (photo 8). This is not the case in the other aperture. A wooden cill has been uncovered above which appears similar to that seen at the other entry point and has a similar cut section to accommodate a fixture of some kind.

5.2.5 *New opening to rear of north-east cellar area as of 11th September 2008*

This opening up work has revealed the brickwork in the new jambs (photos 9, 10 and 11). The bricks are of varying colours from orange through red to purple. They are bonded in a very flinty lime mortar. The excavation to the rear has also revealed some of what appear to be the foundations of the 17th century building, comprising a flint rubble layer and beneath this a layer of mixed purple and yellow bricks, the latter being in some cases very thin (photos 13 and 14).

5.3 Discussion

The only feature of particular interest noted in the course of the building monitoring and recording was the wooden reveal to the entry point to the north-east cellar area which suggests that there was formerly at least a frame around the aperture if not a window or open bars.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr and Mrs R. Edmund for commissioning and funding this piece of work, and Mr A. G. Michell, architect, for his assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Alison Tinniswood, HCC Historic Environment Unit.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the project has been created. Copies of the final report will be lodged with HCC HEU and the NMR. The archive will be lodged with HALS.

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Websites

Images of England website;
<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/search>

Access to Archives (A2A) website;
<http://www.a2a.org.uk>

APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

All located at HALS

Date	Map	Scale	Fig. No	Reference
1808	Hertford parish enclosure map	-	3	QS/E/30
1838	Parish of Hertford St Andrew tithe map	-	-	DSA4/50/2
c. 1846	Liberty of Brickendon tithe map	-	4	D/P48/27/1D
1881	Ordnance Survey Town Plan	1:500	5	XXIX.15.7
1898	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	6	XXIX.15
1923	3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	7	XXIX.15
1963	Ordnance Survey map	1:1,250	8	TL 2112 3312

APPENDIX 2 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

All located at HALS

Date	Description	Reference
1808	Hertford parish enclosure award	QS/E/29
1838	Parish of Hertford St Andrew tithe award	DSA4/50/1
1846	Liberty of Brickendon tithe award	D/P48/27/1A
1873 – 1874	Particulars of sale lately in the occupation of Richard Bridgeman, a gardener, and Charles Bridgeman, deceased	DE/L/4285/1 – 5
1880	Glass slide of Bridgeman House	D/EX888/6/W4
1890	Contract for piece of ground abutting...	DE/L/3523 – 3525

APPENDIX 3 MATERIAL HELD AT RCHME

Archive location	Title	Description	Reference
RCHME Inventory Volume Negatives	Exterior view of front elevation	Negative, 1909-1910	BB77/08584
RCHME Hertfordshire Investigator Prints	Exterior view of front elevation	Print – photographic, 1909-1910	AL1826/023/04
RCHME Archive	BRIDGEMAN HOUSE: BUILDINGS FILE	Report Measured drawing Print – photographic x2	BF077630
NMR Measured Drawings	GROUND FLOOR PLAN	Measured drawing	MD93/02134

APPENDIX 4

LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION

IoE Number: 461566

Location: BRIDGEMAN HOUSE, 37A,B,C AND D WEST STREET (south side)
HERTFORD, EAST HERTFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE

Date listed: 10 February 1950

Date of last amendment: 09 September 1996

Grade II*

HERTFORD TL3212SW WEST STREET 817-1/19/257 (South side) 10/02/50 No.37A, B, C and D (Bridgeman House) (Formerly Listed as: WEST STREET Nos.37B AND 37C Bridgeman House) GV II* House, now extended and subdivided as 4 dwellings. 1649 with C18 extensions, C19 alterations and extensions. Brick, now colourwashed, English bond, C19 extensions in yellow-brown stock brick, Flemish bond. Hipped and gabled old tiled roofs, C19 extensions with Welsh slated roofs. Central chimneystack, brick, now rendered, has arched panels, with projecting impost blocks, surrounds on each side below cornice band. Remaining stacks in yellow brick with terracotta pots. PLAN: original house two room lobby entry plan, with hall kitchen and parlour, with 1 bay service room with subsidiary fireplace on left (east) added early C18; building further extended and subdivided mid/late C19. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys and attics over basement. 7-bay front, arcaded, with tall, slender pilasters, projecting impost band, semicircular heads except to bays 2 and 6, all with projecting keyblocks below band and moulded cornice. First floor has three C19 wood casements with glazing bars in pattern of 3:2:3, repeated in casements in wings. Central casement, above porch and door, smaller in scale. Ground floor has casements in bays 2 and 6. Moulded brick plinth at base of arcaded recesses. Central projecting square plan wooden porch supported by 4 Tuscan columns on tall plinths which form balustraded sides and have fitted settles. Strapwork-ornamented blocks above columns, and carved arcade brackets with pediments, fascia and moulded cornice; porch has two stone steps, stone threshold, and black and red tiled floor. Door recessed within segmental arch, with shallow stone threshold; panelled door, now cut into 2 leaves, upper panel recessed with inner oval, and carved strapwork key and impost ornament, square middle panel with inner recessed square and 'L' surrounds, narrow recessed bottom panel, all panel surrounds moulded, moulded architrave surround to door. Ledged and battened construction within. Roof with box dormers in front slope. Recessed double gabled 2-storey wing at left (east) (37A) has 4 casement windows; originally 1 bay, extended to 2 bays early C19, and extended with rear outshut mid C19. At right (west) is 1 bay extension which provides entrance to 37C, with 1 casement on first floor, and segmental arched doorway on ground floor, with 6-panel door, upper 2 glazed. Tiled roof in line with front slope of main roof links and oversails to projecting right-hand (west) wing. 37D, with 1-bay street frontage. Ground floor pebbledashed, first floor yellow brick, with single 2-light wood casement. Right (west) flank elevation has three first-floor sash windows, part red brick ground floor at left with C20 oriel bay, door and 2 sash windows. Rear overlaid by large 4-bay double gabled projecting yellow-brown brick outshut, centre and left, divided between Nos 37B, C, D, first floor with recessed 12-pane sash windows, narrow outshut of similar character on right (east) to 37A. INTERIOR: No.37C contains original parlour, beam with tongued stop, fireplace recess reduced in size with C19 surround. C18 corner cupboard with profiled carved shelves in recess

above. 4-panel door with quadrant moulding and HL-hinges. C19 staircase with stick balusters and Tuscan column newel. Front bedroom on first floor has exposed chamfered beams and dragon beams below original hipped end of roof, large arched rendered fireplace, at left C17 battened door decorated to suggest panels - narrow upper and middle panels with triple intermediate and lower panels. This led to a closet alongside the chimney, now blocked off and only accessible from No.37B. Attic now subdivided between Nos 37B and 37C but originally 2 chambers with central access; roof not accessible. No.37B: Entry from porch into hall/kitchen through doorway with ledged and battened door with moulded edges and 'V' inserts, and moulded architrave frame. Fireplace reduced in width with C19 bolection moulded surround with carved acanthus leaf cornice to shelf. Exposed beams with chamfers. C17 newel stair with close string, cut profiled splats, moulded handrail and square newel post with moulded cap on square pedestal. Door to east room similar to door to porch; east room has corner fireplace. First-floor front bedroom has exposed dragon beams as in 37C. Attic as 37C, roof, inspected on this side, has halved and pegged oak rafters in the medieval tradition. No.37A mainly C19 internal features, but roof over front has riven rafters and butt purlins of late C17/C18 date. No.37D, interior not inspected. HISTORICAL NOTE: Bridgeman House lay on the outskirts of Hertford and its site lay for many years within the Brickendon liberty. Its name is taken from Charles Bridgeman, organist of All Saints Church from 1791 to 1872, who died c1874, aged 96. (Victoria History of the Counties of England: Hertfordshire: London: 1902-1912: 492; Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England): An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Hertfordshire: London: 1910-: 71; Hertfordshire Countryside: Forrester H: Hertford Homes in Queen Anne's Day: Letchworth: 1946-1960: 104-107; The Buildings of England: Pevsner N: Hertfordshire: Harmondsworth: 1977-: 192; Smith JT: English Houses 1200-1800: The Hertfordshire Evidence: London: 1992-: 163; Smith JT: Hertfordshire Houses: Selective Inventory: London: 1993-: 88).

APPENDIX 5

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	37b West Street, Hertford
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town: Hertford	Parish: Hertford
Planning application reference:	3/06/1545
Client name/address/tel:	Mr & Mrs R. Edmund
Nature of application:	Extension and alterations
Present land use:	Residential
Size of application area: c.317m ²	Size of area investigated: Entire area
NGR (8 figures):	TL 32305 12270
Site Code:	AS 1084
Site director/Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Historic building recording Archaeological Monitoring & Recording Building Monitoring & Recording
Date of fieldwork:	2 nd October 2007; 12 th , 13 th , 14 th and 21 st August 2008; 11 th September 2008
Location of finds/Curating museum:	HALS
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 17 th and 19 th centuries
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	RCHME Report, see Appendix 3 above for details
Summary of fieldwork results:	<i>The survey provided the first systematic photographic record of this 17th century building, which is of considerable interest as one part of a substantial house little changed since its initial construction except for minor 19th century additions. This follows earlier documentary and photographic work by the RCHME. The monitoring and recording projects produced little further information as there were no archaeological finds or pieces of building fabric revealed which were of any substantial interest.</i>
Author of summary: Matthew Williams	Date of Summary: September 2008

APPENDIX 6

ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details	
Site Name: 37b West Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire	NGR: TL 32305 12270
County: Hertfordshire	Museum Collecting Area: HALS
Site Code: AS 1084	Project Number: 2829
Date of Fieldwork: 2 nd October 2007; 12 th , 13 th , 14 th and 21 st August 2008; 11 th September 2008	Related Work:

Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
27/11/06	Yes	15/01/07	Yes

Site Records (Description)		
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)		
Drawn Plans & Sections:		
Architect's Drawings:		
Digital Drawings		
Printouts of Drawings	Printouts of Data	Digital Data
In report		Digital photographs and drawings on CD

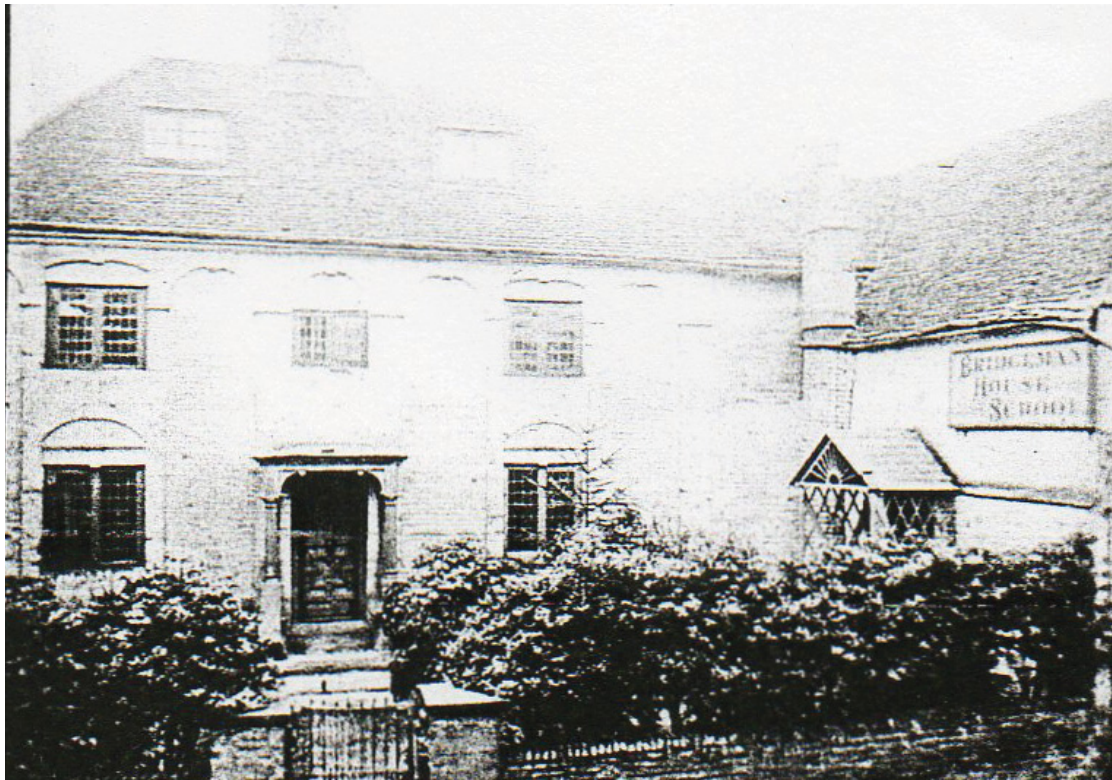
Reports		
Report No	Report Type	Present
2956	Historic Building Recording	Yes

Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	2144	1-9	Yes
2	120mm	1-12	Yes	Yes			
3	35mm	20-23	Yes	Yes			
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 printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



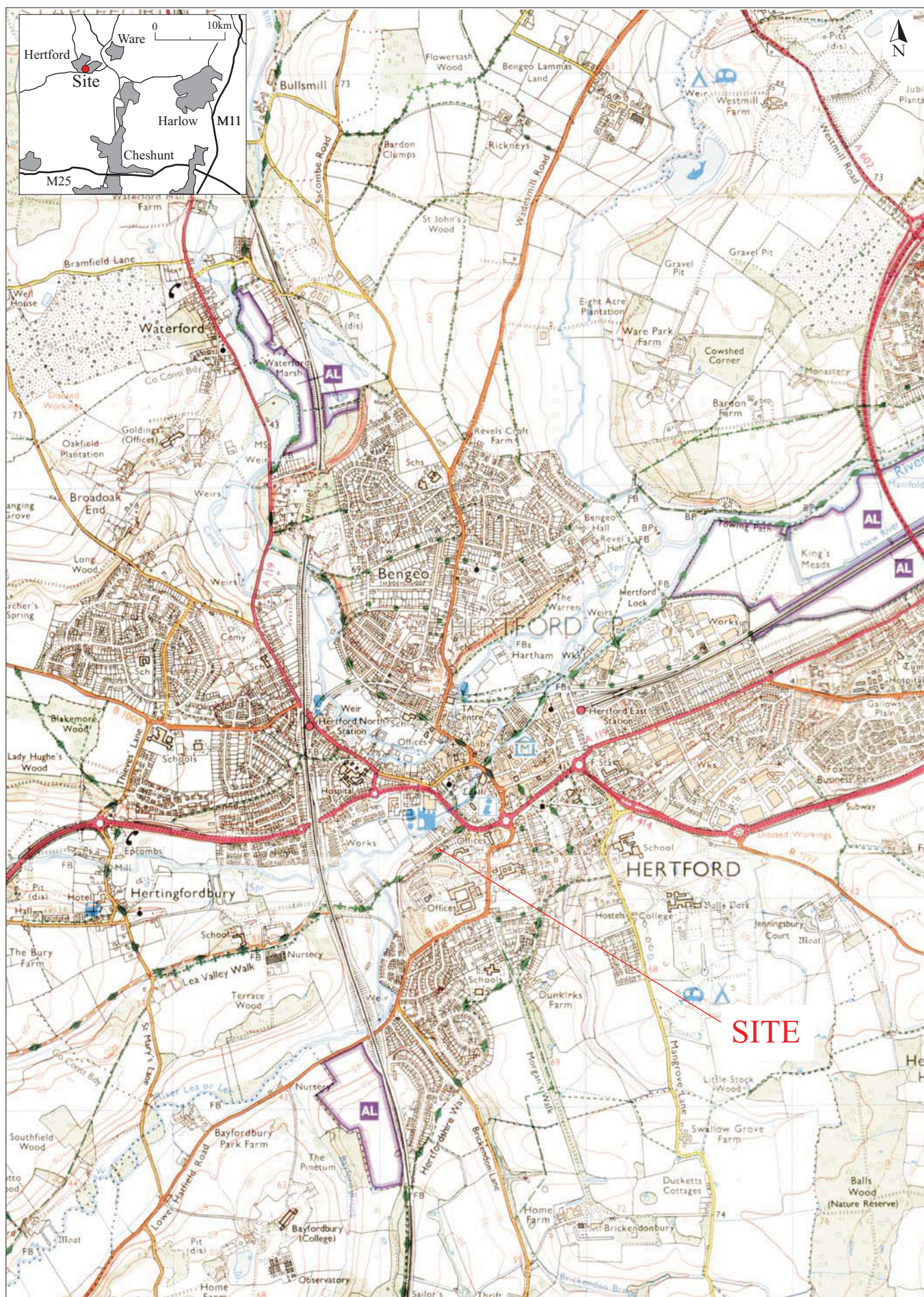
1 Photograph taken c. 1880 before south-west wing was rebuilt in brick (ref: D/EX888/6/W4)

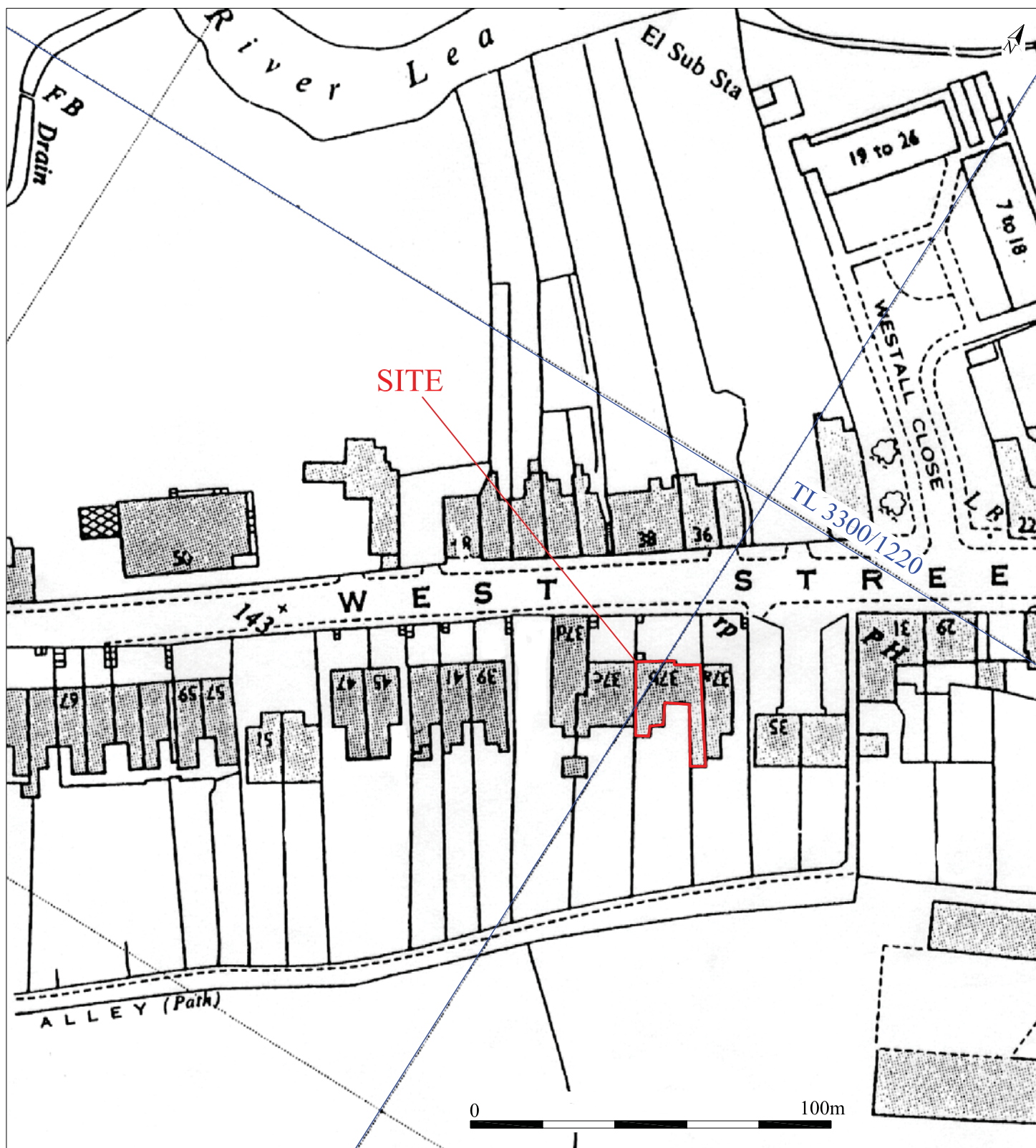


2 Photograph taken c. 1890. Note the sign (right) identifying the building as Bridgeman House School



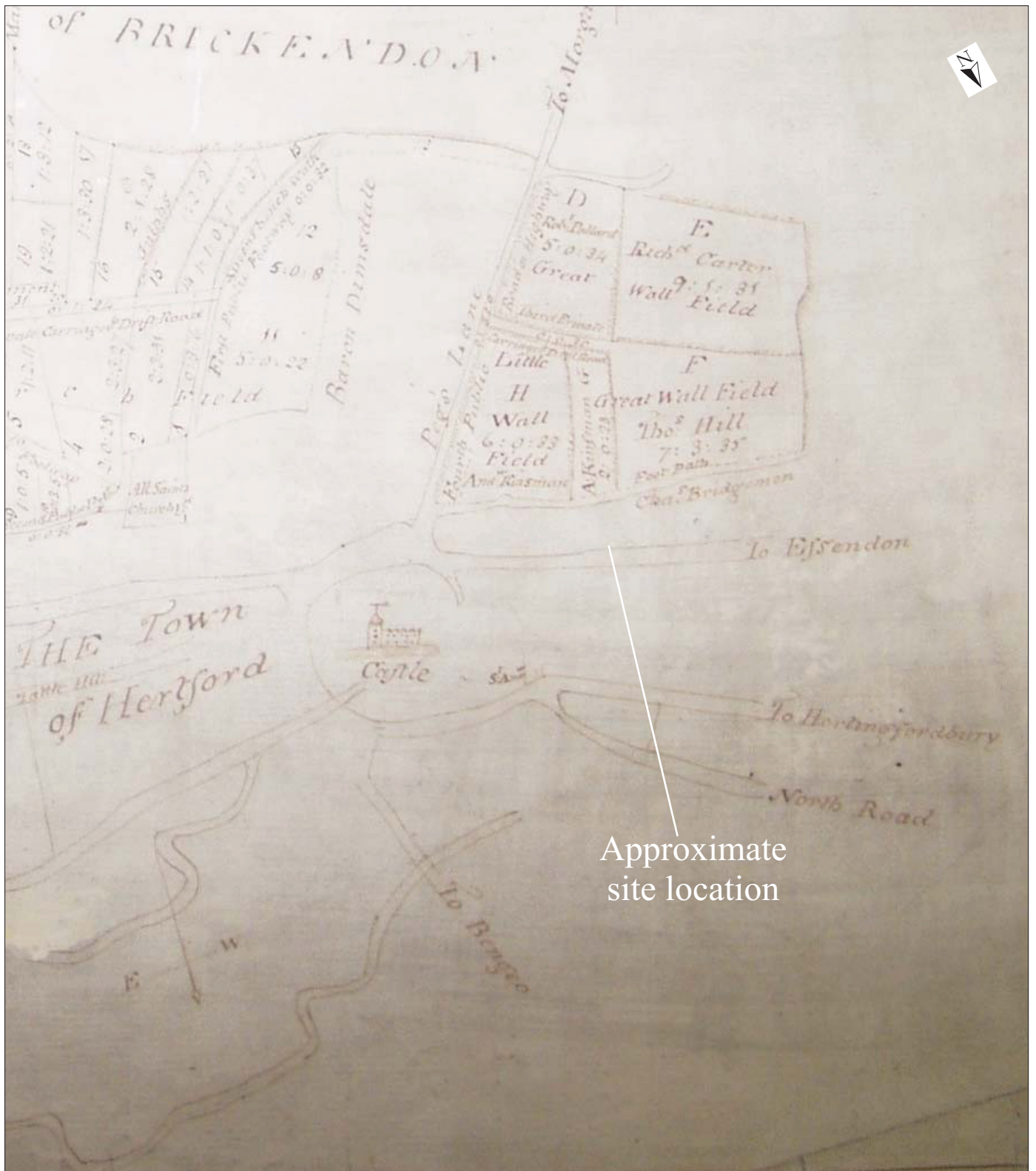
3 Photograph of the front of the building taken by the RCHM in 1910





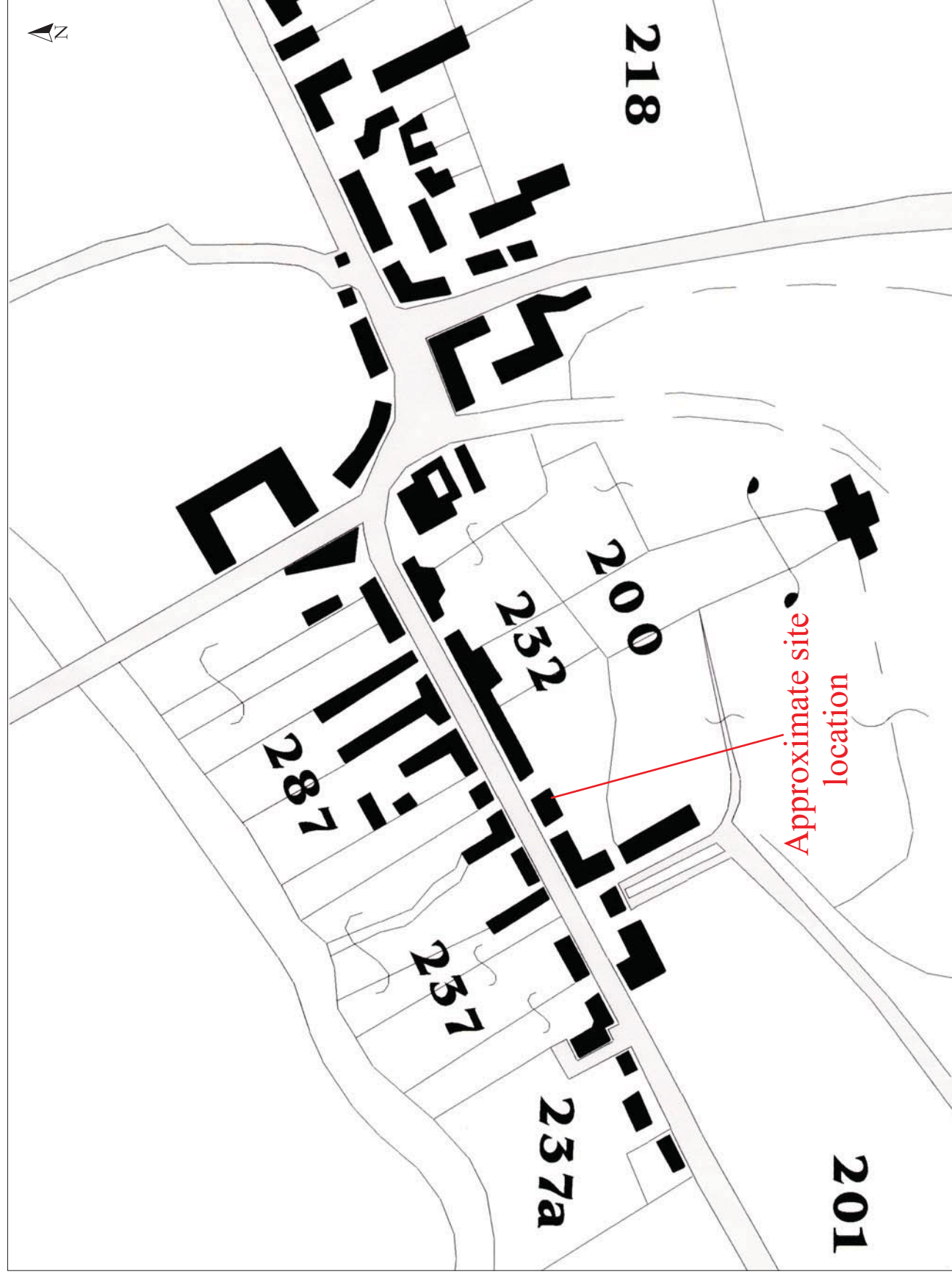
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4



Approximate
site location

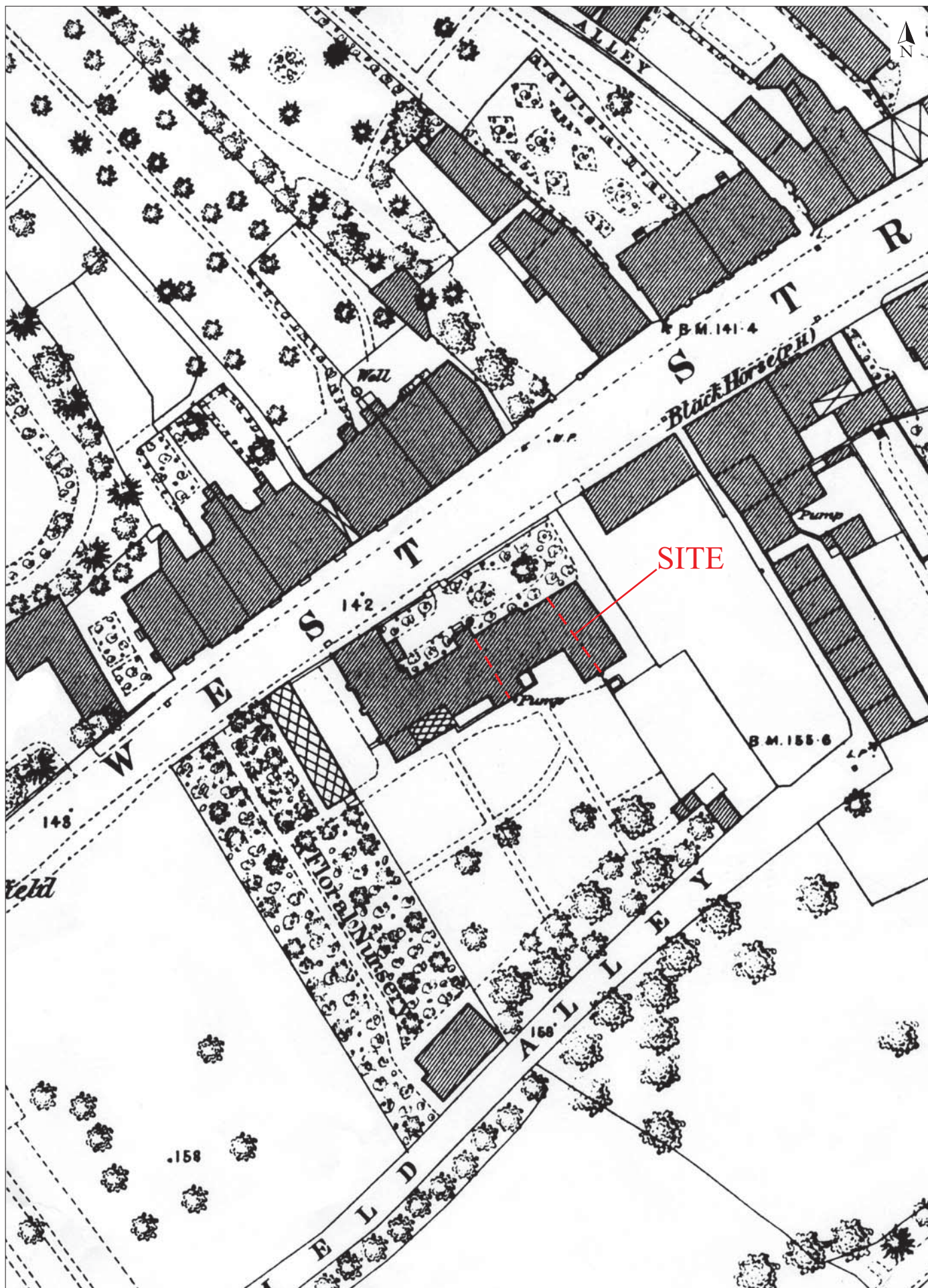
<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 3 Enclosure map, 1808</p> <p>Not to scale</p>



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 4 Liberty of Brickendon tithe map, 1846

Not to scale



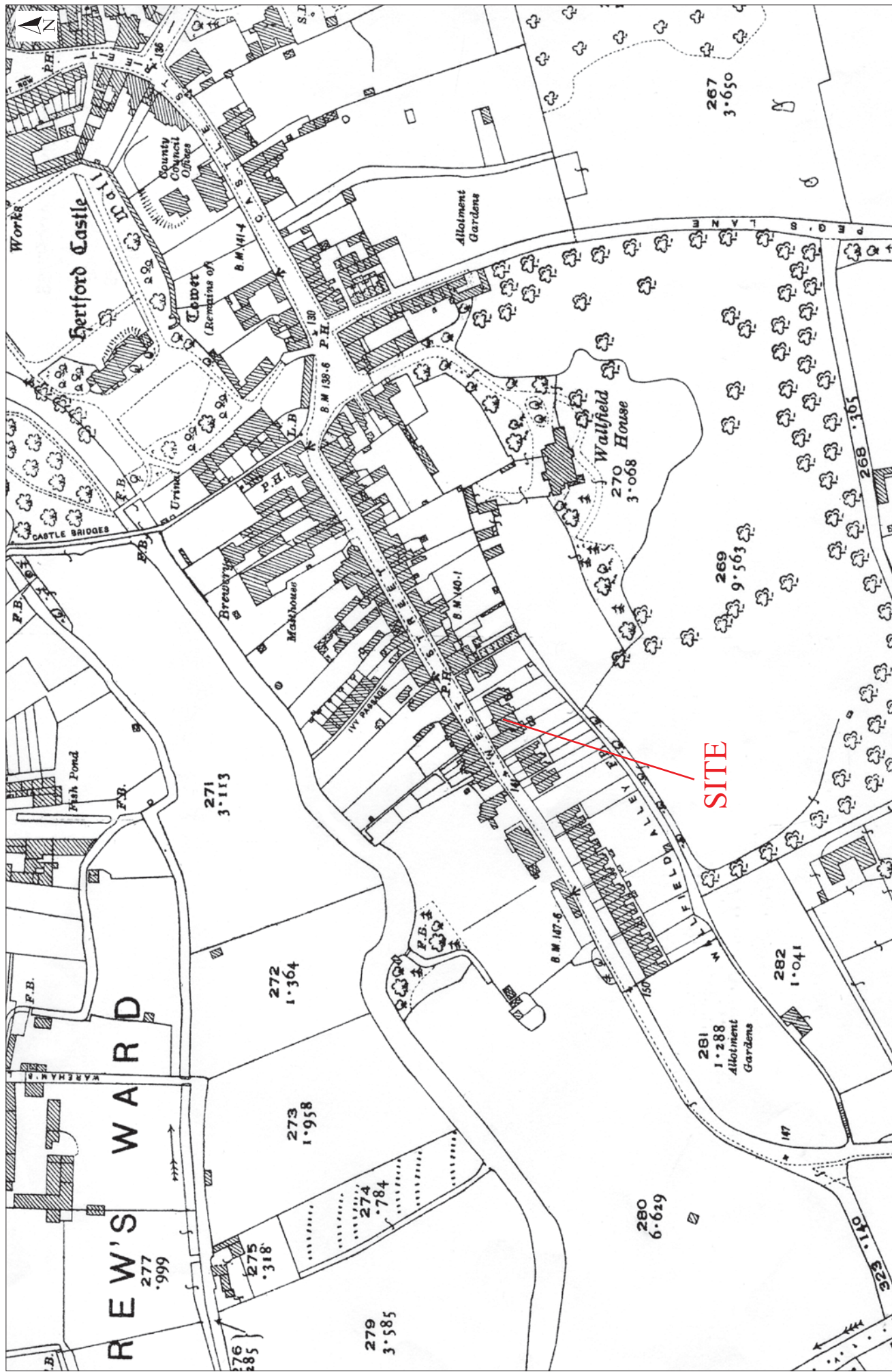
Reproduced from the 1881 Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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Fig. 5 OS town plan, 1881
 Scale unknown



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 6 OS map, 1898
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4

Reproduced from the 1898 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

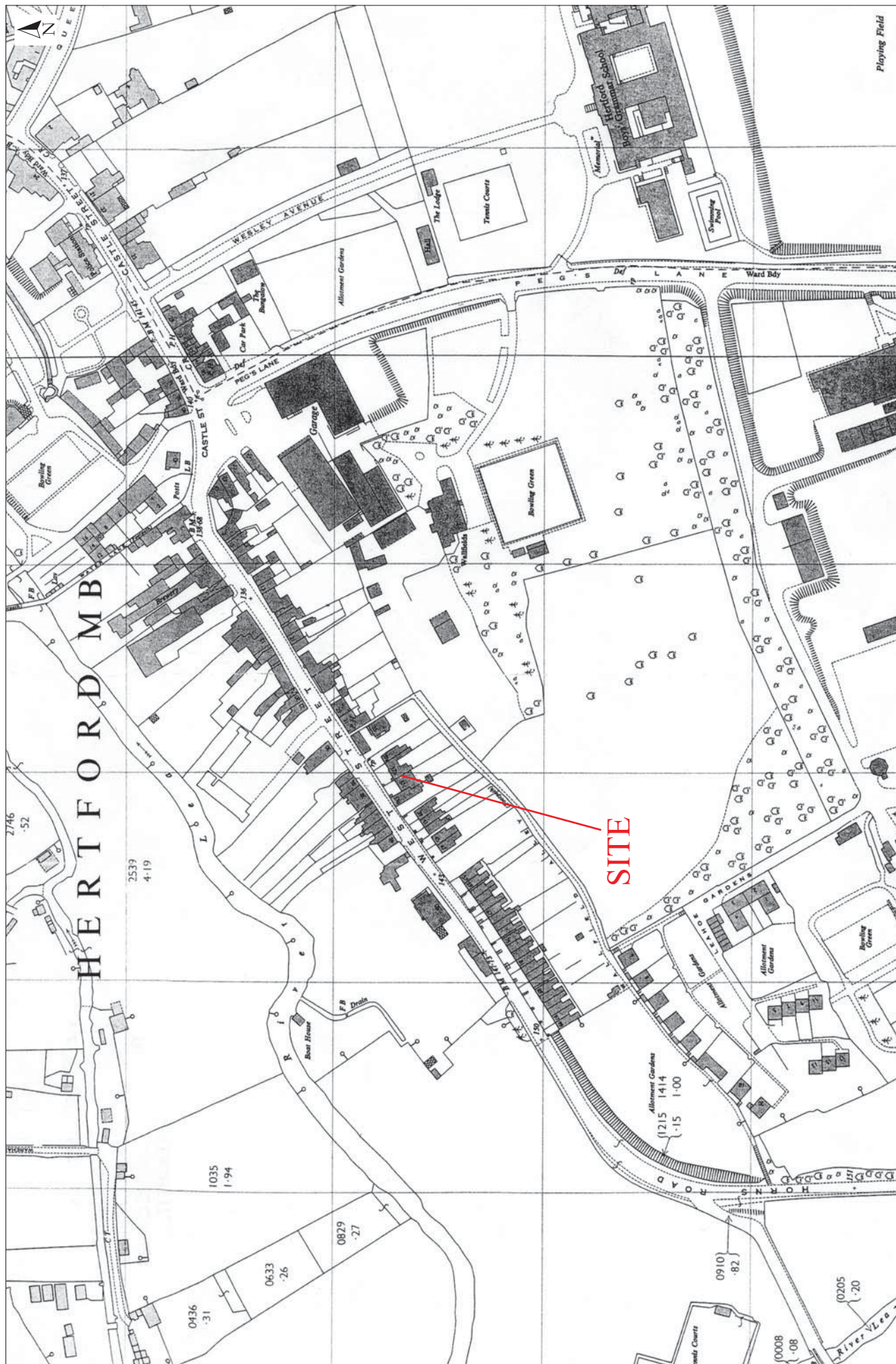


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Fig. 7 OS map, 1923

Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4

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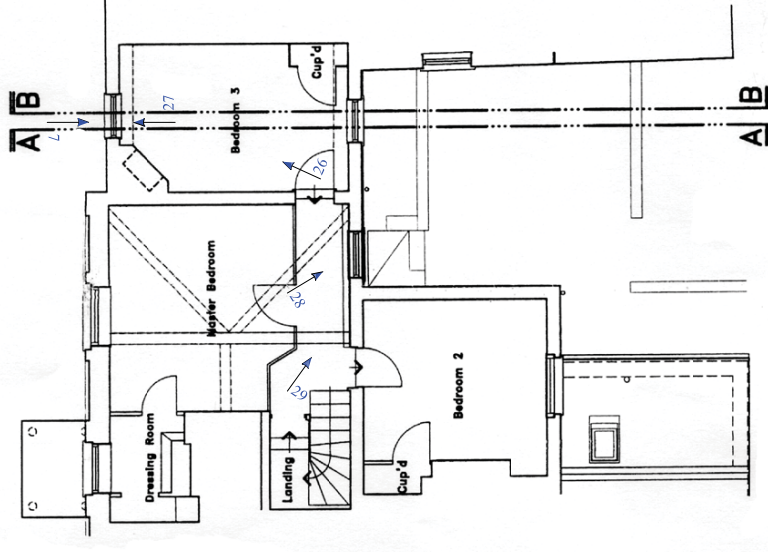
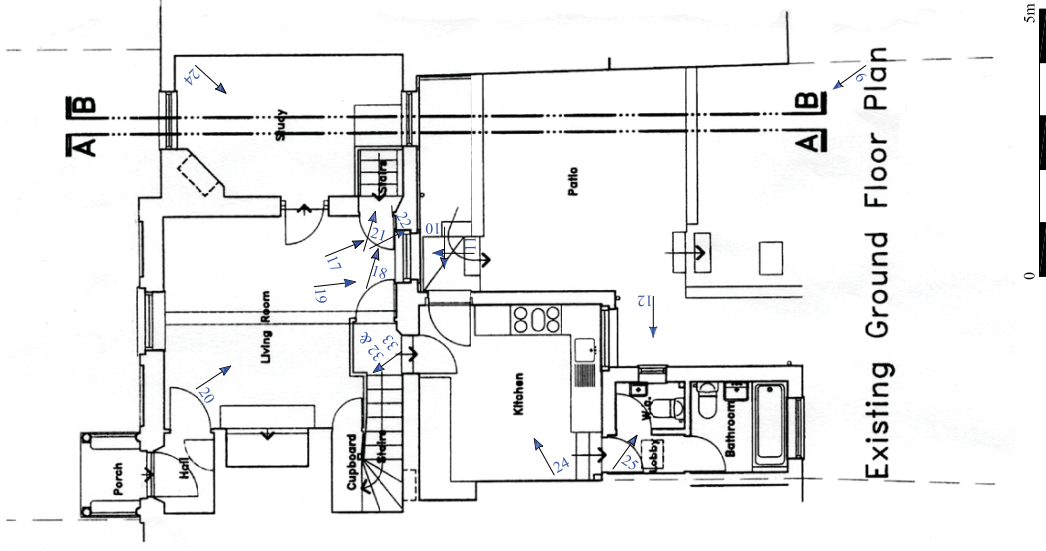
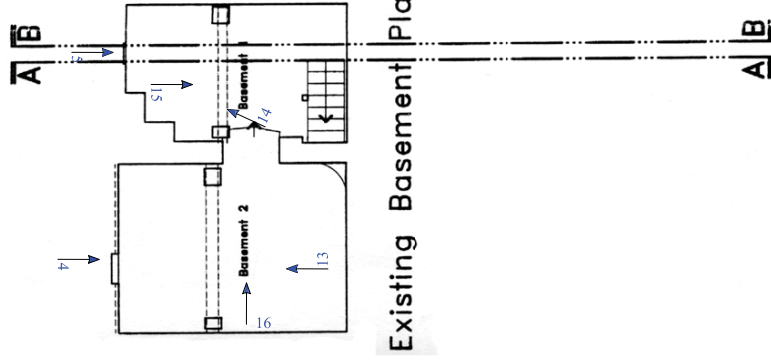


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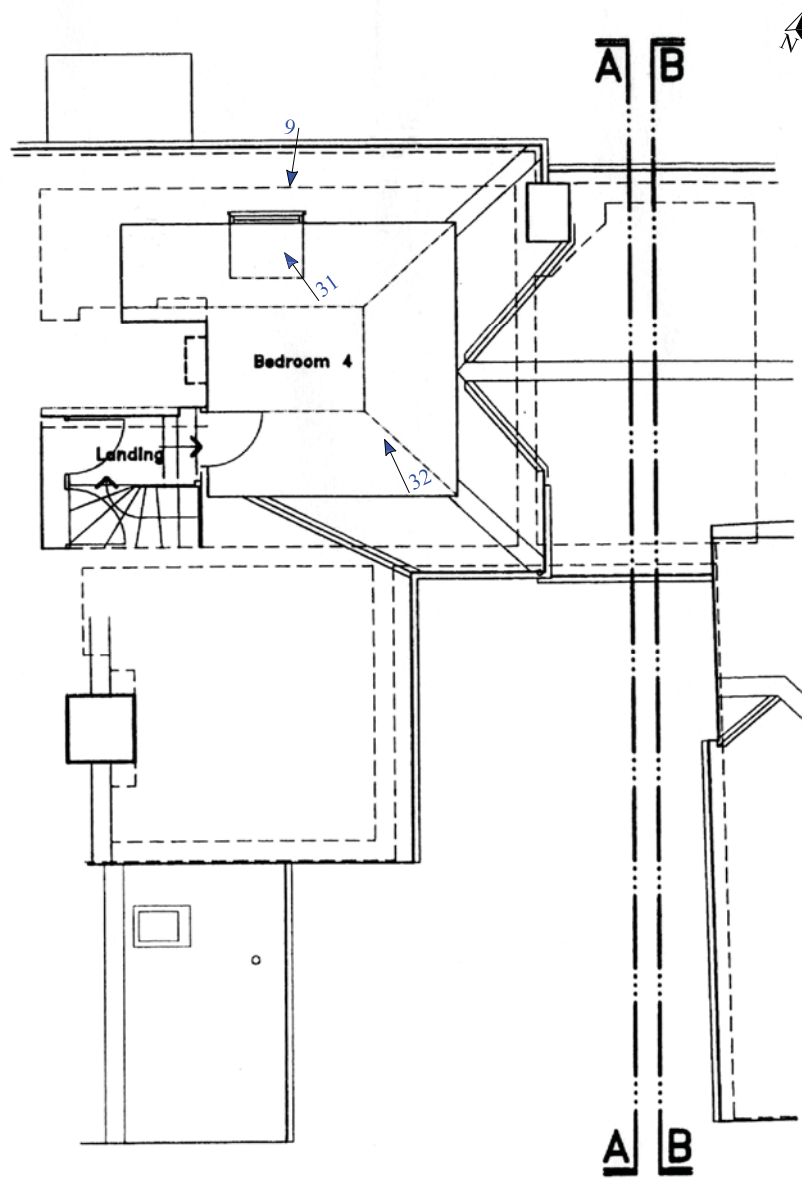
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1963

Scale 1:2500 at A4

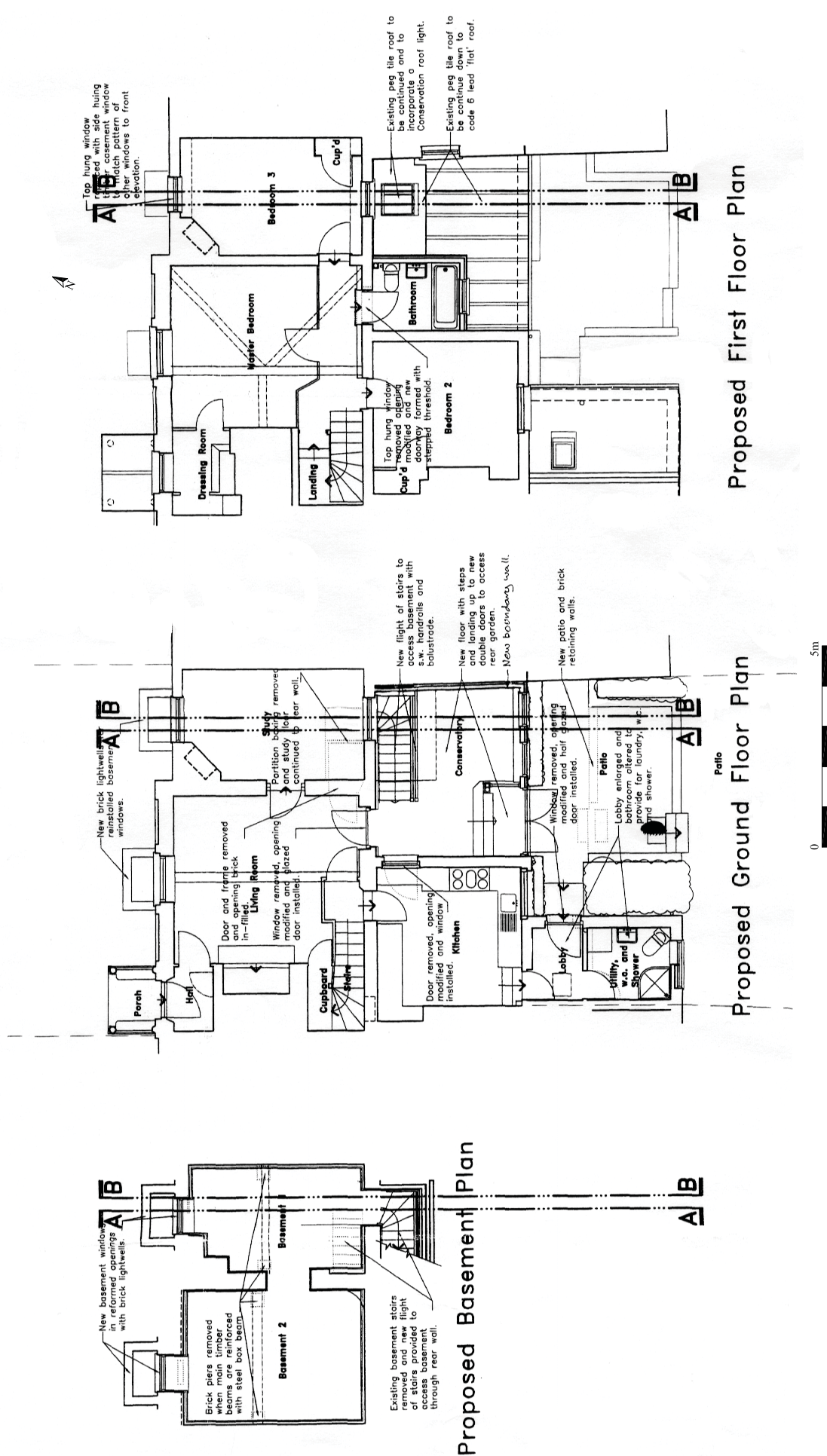


Existing First Floor Plan



Existing Second Floor Plan

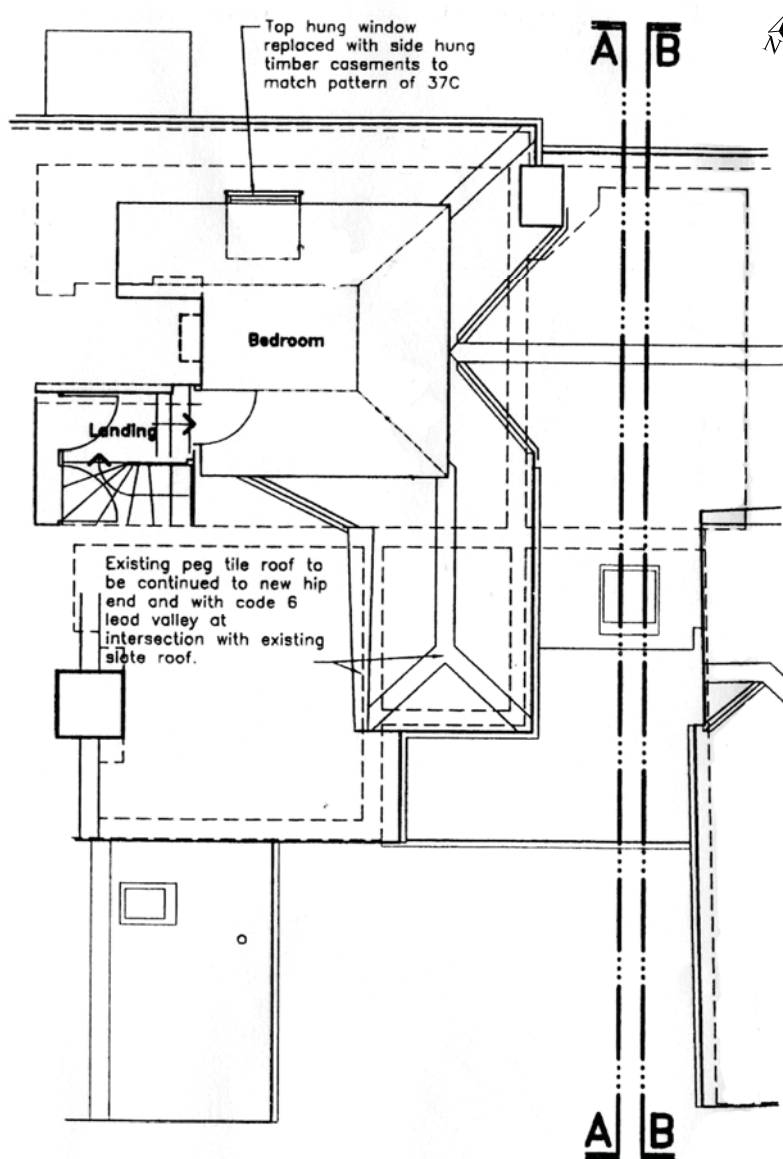
0 5m



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Fig. 11 Proposed plans

Scale 1:100 at A3



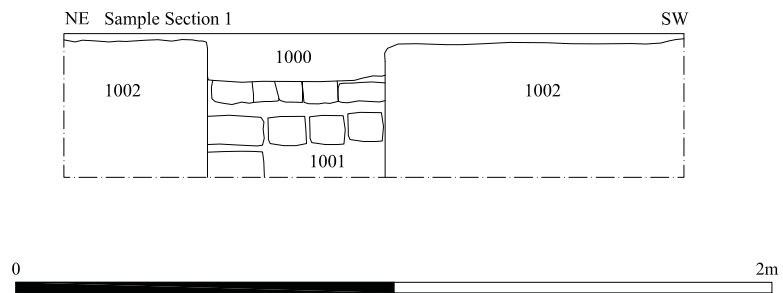
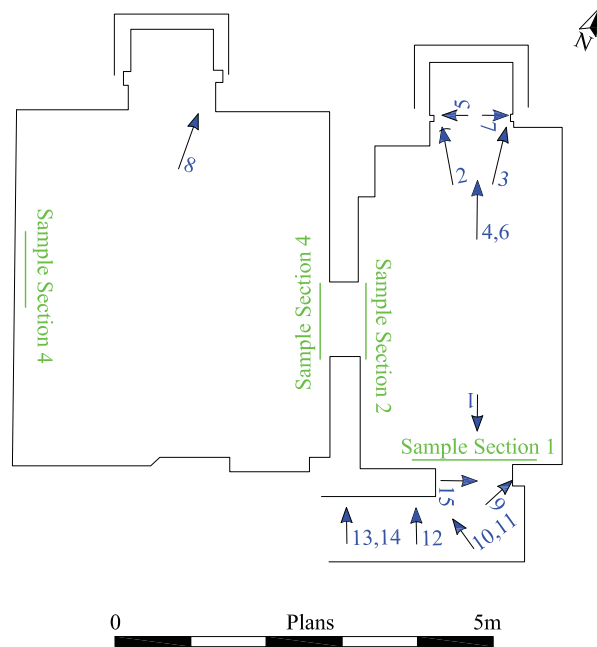
Proposed Second Floor Plan

0 5m

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Fig. 12 Proposed plans

Scale 1:100 at A4



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Fig. 13 Monitoring & recording
Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A4

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX: DOCUMENTARY & PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY



1.

North-west façade of the assessment building (37b) and Nos. 37a and 37c, taken from the north



2.

North-west façade of the assessment building (37b), taken from the north



3.

North-west façade of the assessment building (37b), taken from the north



4.

Detail of light-well to Basement 2 on north-west façade, taken from the north-west



5.

Detail of light-well to Basement 1 on north-west façade, taken from the north-west



6.

Detail of dormer window in north-west roof pitch, taken from the north-west



7.

Detail of window at first floor level on north-west facade, taken from the north-west



8.

South-east elevation of the assessment building, taken from the south-east



9.

South-east elevation of the assessment building, taken from the east



10.

Detail of doorway on the north-east elevation of the rear block, taken from the north-east



11.

Detail of window on the south-east elevation, taken from the south-east



12.

Detail of window on the north-east elevation of the rear block, taken from the north-east



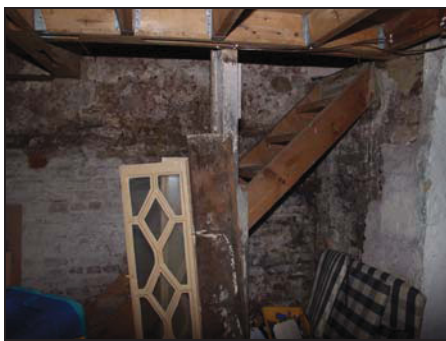
13.

North-west wall of Basement 2, taken from the south-east



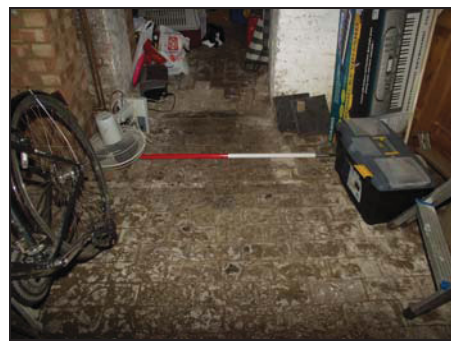
14.

North-west area of Basement 1, taken from the south



15.

South-east area of Basement 1, taken from the north-west



16.

Floor surface in Basement 2, taken from the south-west



17.

Rear of door in Living Room giving access to Basement 1, taken from the north-west



18.

Face of door in Living Room giving access to Basement 1, taken from the north-west



19.

Window on south-east wall of the ground floor Living Room, taken from the north-west



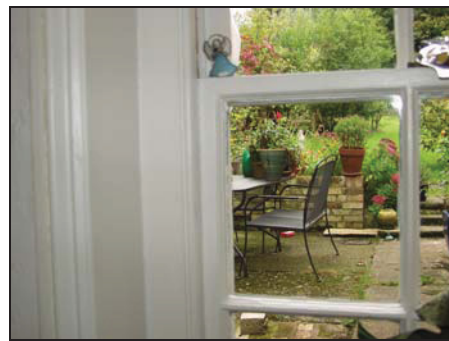
20.

Ground floor Living Room, taken from the west



21.

Detail of door architrave to east door of the Living Room, taken from the west



22.

Detail to window on south-east wall of the Living Room, taken from the north-west



23.

South area of the Study, taken from the north



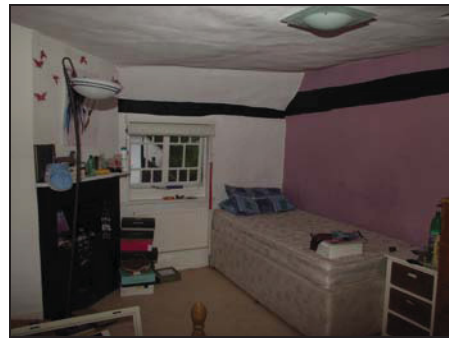
24.

North area of the Kitchen, taken from the south



25.

North-east wall of the ground floor WC, taken from the west



26.

Bedroom 3, first floor, taken from the south



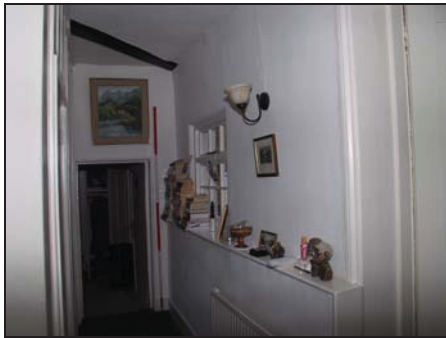
27.

Window on north-west wall of Bedroom 3, taken from the south-east



28.

Window on south-east wall of first floor landing, taken from the west



29.

First floor landing, taken from the west



30.

Dormer window on north-west side of Bedroom 4, second floor, taken from the east



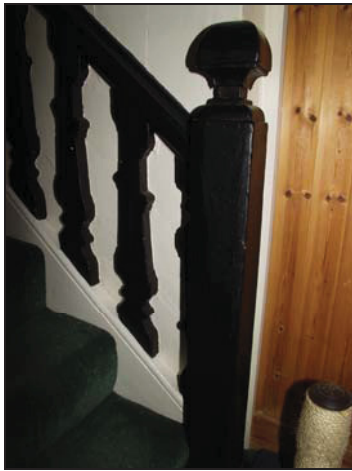
31.

Bedroom 4, second floor, taken from the east



32.

Detail of ground floor staircase giving access to the first floor, taken from the east



33.

Detail of ground floor staircase, taken from the east

PHOTOGRAPH: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING



Sample section one

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX: BUILDING MONITORING & RECORDING



1.

South-west wall of north-east area of cellar, including section scheduled for removal, taken from the north-east



2.

Structure in garden beyond entry point to north-east cellar area, taken from the east



3.

Structure in garden beyond entry point to north-east cellar area, taken from the south



4.

Structure in garden beyond entry point to north-east cellar area, taken from the south-east



5.

South-west re-entrant wall to entry point to north-east cellar area, taken from the north-east



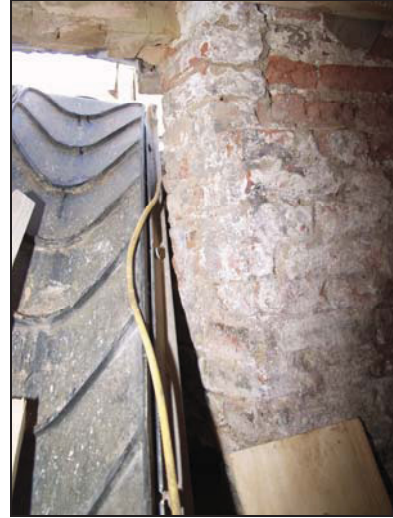
6.

Cill beam above entry point to north-east cellar area



7.

North-east re-entrant wall to entry point to north-east cellar area, taken from the south-west



8.

Wall splay at north-east side of entry point to south-west cellar area, taken from the south-west



9.

North-east jamb to newly opened door at rear of north-east cellar area, taken from the south



10.

South-west jamb to newly opened door at rear of north-east cellar area, taken from the east



11.

Upper part of south-west jamb to newly opened door at rear of north-east cellar area, taken from the east



12.

Detail of brick to south-west jamb to newly opened door at rear of north-east cellar area, taken from the east



13.

Detail of brick to exposed area of rear cellar wall, taken from the south-east



14.

Detail of flint to exposed area of rear cellar wall, taken from the south-east



15.

Detail of brick courses to exposed area of foundations of south-east extension