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**RAILWAY STREET / MILL ROAD, HERTFORD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ASSESSMENT AND RECORDING OF THE ARCHITECTURAL  
STONEMWORK**

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NGR: TL 32920 12915	Report No: 5600
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 745
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6928
MCIfA	Date: 19 June 2018

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**PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>Summary:</i>			
Analysis and detailed recording of an assemblage of architectural stonework retrieved during investigations at Railway Street / Mill Road, Hertford between 2010 and 2016 was undertaken. The site lies with the known extent of the monastic precinct associated with the Benedictine house of St Mary's Priory, dissolved in 1539 and was retrieved from levelling layers/made ground laid down during the industrial development of the site in the later 19 <sup>th</sup> century.			
The majority of the assemblage originates from two or three windows, which bear common characteristics but also differences. A selection unified by moulding profiles of the same family demonstrate an impressive window with upper traceried lights marked by the use of embattled supertransoms and supermullions, as well as evidence for subarcuation to the sides. Interesting details include the use of a pellet in the spandrels, or a foliate design for which parallels remain to be found. The form is largely Perpendicular, a style developed from the late 14 <sup>th</sup> century through to the early 16 <sup>th</sup> century, here tentatively ascribed an earlier 15 <sup>th</sup> century date though based on the limited sample.			
It was assumed that the stonework must originate from the demolished priory church or associated buildings. However, the stonework lay in a spread of redeposited demolition rubble, and displayed evidence of burning, of cementitious mortar in the glazing grooves and atmospheric sulphation. A number of other churches in Hertford were considered as the source buildings, although a review of the evidence is consistent with the assemblage having been reused in the buildings of Priory House and/or Priory Farm which were demolished in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century.			
The opportunity to record and analyse this assemblage in detail proves the value in such investigations and raises awareness of the importance of detailed recording of such stonework found in 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> century deposits.			
Project dates (fieldwork)	-		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work	-
P. number	6928	Site code	AS745
Type of project	<i>Architectural stonework assessment</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former car park and garage</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Assemblage of architectural stonework</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	Medieval		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Hertford</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER (HHER) enquiry no. 22/18</i>		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	<i>c.2600 m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 32920 12915</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>39.70/41.60m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Taylor French Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Assessment and recording of the architectural stonework</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T., Prosser, L. and Wilson, L</i>		
Report no.	<i>5600</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2018</i>		

# RAILWAY STREET / MILL ROAD, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

## ASSESSMENT AND RECORDING OF THE ARCHITECTURAL STONEMWORK

### **Summary:**

*Analysis and detailed recording of an assemblage of architectural stonework retrieved during investigations at Railway Street / Mill Road, Hertford between 2010 and 2016 was undertaken in compliance with a condition attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site. The site lies with the known extent of the monastic precinct associated with the Benedictine house of St Mary's Priory, dissolved in 1539 and was retrieved from levelling layers/made ground laid down during the industrial development of the site in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The majority of the assemblage originates from two or three windows, which bear common characteristics but also differences, perhaps reflecting variation in hierarchy or positioning. A selection unified by moulding profiles of the same family demonstrate an impressive window with upper traceried lights marked by the use of embattled supertransoms and supermullions, as well as evidence for subarcuation to the sides. Interesting details include the use of a pellet in the spandrels, or a foliate design for which parallels remain to be found.*

*The forms are largely Perpendicular in style, a style developed from the late 14<sup>th</sup> century through to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, and while the small size of the sample precludes firm dating, a date in the first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century may be suggested. Pieces of a separate but similar Perpendicular window were recorded as well as a small number of earlier pieces. Other elements included sections of battlements, a column and jambs of other apertures. A number of mason's marks were recorded as well as setting out lines.*

*It was assumed that the stonework must originate from the demolished priory church or associated buildings. However, the stonework lay in a spread of redeposited demolition rubble, and displayed evidence of burning, of cementitious mortar in the glazing grooves and atmospheric sulphation. A number of other churches in Hertford were considered as the source buildings, although a review of the evidence is consistent with the assemblage having been reused in the buildings of Priory House and/or Priory Farm which were demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The opportunity to record and analyse this assemblage in detail proves the value in such investigations and raises awareness of the importance of detailed recording of such stonework found in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits. Further archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity have the potential to add significantly to the current knowledge of the ecclesiastical building/s from which this assemblage originates.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 The following report represents analysis and detailed recording of an assemblage of architectural stonework retrieved during archaeological investigations at Railway Street / Mill Road, Hertford between 2010 and 2016 (NGR TL 32920 12915; Figs. 1 & 2). The assessment was commissioned by Taylor French Developments Ltd and was undertaken by Archaeological Solutions Ltd in order to

fulfil part of a planning condition associated with the residential redevelopment of the site (East Herts Planning Refs. 3/07/1647/FP and 3/08/1033 (3/07/2364/FP).

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

2.1 Detailed physical recording was undertaken on the assemblage of 24 pieces as outlined in the gazetteer (Appendix 3). The recording includes dimensions and a general description which includes general characteristics as well as any specific features such as mason's marks, along with a series of photographs to illustrate each piece. Photographs were taken using a Canon 80D digital SLR camera (24 megapixels) and a scale was included. Profiles were drawn where the moulding provided useful diagnostic evidence for the original form of the architectural element.

2.2 Supporting documentary and pictorial information was sourced at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS). This included Ordnance Survey (OS) and other historic maps (Figs. 5-10), historic photographs, engravings and architect's plans (App. 2). Secondary sources were utilised as well as unpublished texts and grey literature. These are all referenced appropriately in the text.

## **3 BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT AND HISTORY OF THE SITE**

3.1 The site is located on the edge of the historic core of the town of Hertford (Figs. 1 & 2). It comprises an irregular plot of land covering an area of approximately 2,600m<sup>2</sup>. The southern area fronts onto Railway Street, while the rear of the former Dolphin Public House lies to the east. To the west lies St John's Street and residential properties to the west and north. The northern area fronts Mill Road to the east. Hertford lies within the floor of the valley of the river Lea which runs close to the north and is characterised by river terrace gravels. Previous investigations show natural geology to be consistent, comprising gravel and clayey silt. This area has been subject to fairly extensive levelling and raising of ground level over time.

3.2 Several focussed archaeological investigations were undertaken by AS between 2003 and 2016. Stonework was retrieved from made ground layers encountered during the 2010 investigation and the 2016 investigation (Pozorski 2010 and 2016). As noted above, a number of pieces of stonework retrieved during the 2003 work have been integrated into this assessment, though analysis is limited to the available photographs of the pieces (Crank and Grant 2003).

### ***History of the site***

3.3 During the medieval period, the site lay within the medieval precinct of the Benedictine Priory of St Mary, though the full extent of the precinct remains unclear (Fig. 4). Ralph de Limesy founded the priory of St Mary Monk as a Benedictine cell to the great abbey of St Albans and built a church there. It has been postulated that there were two distinct church buildings, St Mary's and St John's but it is likely that they represent the same building with St John's being the parochial part of the priory church; it was common for medieval monastic churches to use the chancel for

monastic activities and the nave for the lay services of the parish, and many comparative examples are known.

3.4 At some point Paul of Caen (abbot of St Albans 1077-93) placed six monks there and appointed Ralph de Limesy as the first prior. The church was granted an endowment consisting of the manor of Pirton and one hide of land in Amwell. The Domesday survey records Ralph de Limesy as owner of both manorial estates but the priory itself is not mentioned. Therefore, the priory must have been established between 1086 and 1093, when Paul of Caen died (Zeepvat 1994-96, p. 42). A parish church within the priory was mentioned in 1497 (Website 3). The priory was dissolved with its mother house in 1539, though the estate had already been granted to Sir Anthony Denny a year earlier, leading to some uncertainty as to exactly when the priory ceased to function. The parish church was rebuilt on a smaller scale in 1629. Its outline was recovered by Andrews during excavations in the 1890s (Andrews 1893). The earlier church was cruciform in plan, having an aisleless nave measuring internally about 87 ft. by 29 ft. (26.1m x 8.7m), north and south transepts, each 30 ft. 4 in. by 20 ft. (9m x 6m), and a chancel 24 ft. (7.2m) in width. The length of the church from west end to chancel arch was 107 ft. (32.6m). Page suggests the thickness of the walls (about 4 ft or 1.2m) suggests it was at least as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> century and tiles of the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries were found on the site (Website 3). The excavation records note the walls as being constructed of flint in a light brown mortar, but also encountered clunch stonework.

3.5 Andrews's work is now largely unverifiable by modern archaeological methods, but work by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust identified the burial ground and recorded 241 burials with a further six recorded in two evaluation trenches excavated in a neighbouring plot. A large quantity of worked stone was found, including a number of architectural pieces, though the relatively small amount suggested the church buildings had been systematically dismantled and robbed (Walker 1990 and Zeepvat 1994-96). Further evidence for the development of the original church was also encountered which indicates the earlier church building was 12<sup>th</sup> century in date with the nave being extended in the later 15<sup>th</sup> century or earlier 16<sup>th</sup> century (*Ibid.*)

3.6 The former priory estate was sold in 1587 and may have passed through a number of owners to Thomas Willis who in 1637 sold the estate to John Harrison of Balls Park. Under the Willis family, the church of St John was pulled down before 1624, when the churchyard formed the mill close of Dykermill (Website 3), and a smaller church was erected by Thomas Willis in 1629. This church, however, was seemingly built without a license and so was demolished c.1680 by order of the bishop of Lincoln (Zeepvat 1994-96, p. 43). Chauncy, writing only 70 years later, suggests that the 17<sup>th</sup> century church was a rebuilding of the priory church (*Ibid.*, p. 42). By 1766 and the production of Andrews' and Wren's map, the site of the church is labelled 'church in ruins' (Fig. 5).

3.7 The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the site and surrounding former medieval precinct develop into an industrial area including a timber yard, and in 1877 a large cellared sawmill was built to the north of the site of the church, though apparently no finds relating to the monastery was recovered. Andrews noted that although his excavations did not encounter any architectural stonework, in years prior several

pieces of architectural masonry had been recovered from the site, including a holy-water stoup, a door head and a stone coffin lid all of hard limestone. These objects are now untraceable.

3.8 Priory Street and St John's Street were laid out as part of Hertford's modern urban development when the priory estate was broken up and sold in 1853, though Railway Street was formerly referred to as Back Street and is thought to have been the primary route through the medieval town (Crank & Grant 2003). Sow Street (now Mill Lane) probably formed the eastern boundary of the precinct.

3.9 Historic cartographic sources allow the post-medieval development of the site to be traced to a limited degree. The map of 1766 by Andrews and Wren (Fig. 5) shows the location of the site but with little detail, though elsewhere within the priory precinct, the position of the priory church is noted as 'church in ruins' and the northern half of the precinct shows buildings to the north-west which may have formed Priory House, while to the north-east is a collection of buildings comprising Priory Farm. It has been suggested these were built following the Dissolution from spolia from the monastic ruins (Zeepvat 1994-96). Though these sources appear to be largely schematic, they are useful in depicting this area as surrounded by regularly spaced trees, possibly representing continuity with the former priory orchard.

3.10 By 1847, the site had been developed to some extent as the tithe map shows (Fig. 6). Two buildings are depicted fronting south onto Railway Street with an open area to the north. By 1881, the buildings within the area of the site are shown in substantial detail (Fig. 7) and although not directly relevant to the current assessment, also serve to demonstrate the presence of further buildings to the north-east and north-west area of the site in the location of Priory House and Priory Farm. By 1898 many of these buildings had disappeared (Fig. 8). The subsequent two OS maps provide little else in the way of useful detail apart from demonstrating that the layout of the site remained little changed (Fig. 9-10), and that much of the site was cleared after this date.

3.11 Industrial expansion and construction of the Lea Navigation in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century had a substantial impact on the town, prompting the construction of wharves, maltings and other small industries. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century the priory estate site became the focus for industrial activity and following the sale of the estate in 1853, development accelerated, probably also fuelled by the construction of Hertford East Railway Station in 1888 which lies immediately to the east of the site.

### ***Archaeological work within the site (Fig. 3)***

3.12 Numerous archaeological investigations have been conducted across the site as part of ongoing development, largely carried out between 2003 and 2016. These are located on Fig. 3 and listed in the bibliography with any information relevant to the current assessment outlined below.



### *Crank and Grant 2003*

3.13 A single evaluation trench was excavated in the north-east area of the site (Crank and Grant 2003). Within a made ground / demolition layer (L1002) nine dressed masonry blocks were included in the record. Layer 1002 is described as containing concrete, brick and tile rubble. It is suggested that this layer was derived from the demolition of the former cottages on the site visible on historic maps until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. These masonry blocks were photographed but not described in detail. These photos have been included in the gazetteer (App. 3) and comments made where possible.

### *Pozorski 2008*

3.14 An evaluation conducted in 2008 (Pozorski 2008) found no architectural stonework in six test pits.

### *Pozorski 2010*

3.15 An evaluation in the northern part of the site recovered numerous pieces of architectural stonework particularly in Area 2 (Fig. 3). These were recovered from a made ground / demolition layer (L2008) consisting of a loose layer of rubble containing tiles and bricks with mortar, and pieces of concrete. Twelve regularly-spaced pits were also recorded in Area 2 and were suggested to be part of a large, robbed out structure (Boyer 2006). Subsequent reinterpretation of these features may instead perhaps reflect the presence of trees in a regular layout, which may tentatively be suggested as the priory orchard.

### *Pozorski 2017*

3.16 The 2016 investigation focused on two areas; Area A in the north-east corner of the site and Area 2 to the west adjoining the rear of The Dolphin Apartments. Many architectural fragments were encountered within a layer found in the western side of Area A, several of which were retrieved from the site and are included in this assessment. These were retrieved from a fairly deep layer of made ground (L4046) described as a mixed light grey and red loose rubble with brick fragments and stone rubble. Approximately 120 stone blocks were retrieved from this layer, 62 of which were deemed to be of possible medieval date. A number of large, supposedly 19<sup>th</sup> century stone blocks at the site were not included in this assessment but were likely to be associated with the red brick rubble and the demolition of 19<sup>th</sup> century and earlier buildings.

3.17 Of those probable medieval pieces, a number of moulded pieces were retrieved for further analysis, and combined with those retained from the 2010 investigation. All pieces with identifiable mouldings and diagnostic features, with the exception of a few large pieces which can be further determined from photographs, were retained for archival purposes. Smaller, more anonymous fragments were deemed of less interest, and not recorded in detail.

## *Samuel 2017*

3.18 An updated project design (UPD) was produced for the stonework in January 2017 by Mark Samuel. Samuel's study was undertaken following observations on site. His conclusions can be correlated with pieces in the assessment assemblage, though there are a number of inconsistencies and the report included no photographs.

3.19 His assessment drew several conclusions. These were that a number of pieces were associated with architectural features including a vault with chamfered ribs, a glazed traceried window with an Early Perpendicular tracery pattern (including cusping, supermullions and subarcuation), an ornate and idiosyncratic window with embattled transoms of the last quarter of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, pieces of a string course, pieces of a crenellation and parapet, large pieces of a plinth (ground table) moulding, and fragments of a polygonal/round capital.

3.20 In summary he suggested patterns consistent with a 14<sup>th</sup> century date deriving from at least two buildings of slightly different date, either a monastic church or a parish church with a high level of patronage. The summary suggests the presence of a number of fragments from a mid-14<sup>th</sup> century window with many of the fragments being from a later 14<sup>th</sup> century window.

### ***Other relevant archaeological work***

3.21 Various evaluations and investigations in recent years have yielded material which may derive from the monastic buildings. An evaluation nearby revealed two pieces of worked Totternhoe Clunch, one of which originated in a demolition layer (Snee 2012). This has been included in the gazetteer as it is possible the demolition layer was part of a similar campaign of levelling or build up as the layers that produced the assessment assemblage (App. 3 Piece #44).

3.22 A further investigation in 2006 revealed post-medieval levelling layers and the brick foundations of 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, but most significantly identified the west wall of the north transept of the priory church, along with other walls. A single piece of worked clunch was retrieved from a demolition layer. This has been included in the gazetteer (App. 3 Piece #46).

3.23 To the north of the site, a monitoring and recording project led to full excavation when significant archaeological features were encountered (Boyer 2006). The bases of a number of large postholes in north-south and east-west linear arrangements were present. Prior to excavation it was thought that these related to Priory Farm, which previously occupied the site, and were therefore 16<sup>th</sup> century or later. However, when excavated, the features consistently produced finds no later than 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century date. These were suggested to be large medieval structures (though it is now thought these represent the priory orchard).

## **4 THE STONWORK: CONTEXT, GEOLOGY AND CONDITION**

4.1 All the fragments subject to detailed assessment were retrieved from two phases of work, in 2010 and 2016. Twenty-four pieces have been considered, and are tabulated in the gazetteer (App. 3: #01 - #24). A further ten pieces from the same phases of work were not retained but can be assessed via good photographic records and are also included in the gazetteer (App. 3: #25 - #35). Eight pieces were recovered from the 2003 evaluation (Crank 2003) and are minimally recorded from basic photographs taken at the time and included in the gazetteer (App. 3: #36 - #43). Two investigations conducted by The Heritage Network Ltd (Snee 2012 and Jones 2016) closer to the location of St John's Church recovered two architectural fragments which are also included in the gazetteer for completeness (App. 3: #44 - #45).

4.2 With only one or two exceptions, all architectural fragments in the assemblage are of a fine-grained shell-rich Oolitic limestone with affinities to Clipsham or Weldon stone, sourced from Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire. One or two may be of coarser, shelly Barnack stone. No geological origin is ascribed for fragments assessed only from photographs.

4.3 Most pieces are damaged resulting from a mixture of prior damage, likely during a phase of reuse, as well as, to a lesser extent, damage suffered during the mechanical stripping of the demolition layer. The assemblage originated from layers recorded during the archaeological work, and these are noted in the gazetteer, and described above. These layers are almost certainly part of the same phase of deposition (recorded as separate layers, L1002, L2008 and L4046, during each archaeological investigation).

### **THE ASSEMBLAGE**

4.4 The gazetteer provides a complete and detailed analysis of all pieces recorded as part of the assessment and is included as Appendix 3.

### **Windows**

4.5 The majority of the pieces assessed originate from window tracery, consistent with a late medieval form, from a high status or ecclesiastical building. The most distinctive pieces originate from a large impressive window with embattled supertransoms, principal and subsidiary mullions with an unusual spandrel detail containing a single prominent pellet.

4.6 The most substantial piece of the assemblage (#01) retains many of the details which define the form of the window and allow other pieces to be directly associated with the same form. It consists of a window mullion together with part of a supertransom and displays features including small battlements above the transom together with cusped tracery below. The tracery defines solid spandrels which contain a pellet or eye, while the cusping is consistent with a trefoil head. The mullion profile incorporates a hollow chamfer with roll moulding to a fillet, which is ascribed by Morris as the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (second variety)' (1979. pp.1-2). Pieces #12 and #20 are damaged but appear of similar form.

4.7 This profile occurs throughout the assemblage, most notably on a number of mullions (#10, #17 and #23) which correspond exactly in dimensions with the profile of Piece #01. These consequently appear to be supermullions, which with the embattled transom pieces, would be located in the upper tracery of a Perpendicular window. Many of these fragments replicate the moulding profile but with additional roll mouldings which is labelled by Morris as the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (fifth variety)' (1979. pp.2-4), an elaboration of the second variety. These must represent the jambs and principal mullions of a large window as opposed to the smaller supertransoms and supermullions noted above.

4.8 Two pieces, #22 and #25 (photograph only), are mullions with cusped tracery on one side only and the mullion continuing vertically above this point. These may be the beginning of a subarcuation or more likely the cusped tracery below a hollow spandrel. Piece #30 may also be of this form. Only Piece #22 preserves the moulding profile which is the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (second variety)'.

4.9 Other pieces with similar characteristics likely originate from the same window or a contemporary window of slightly different form. Piece #11 includes a mullion with the same cusped tracery and small spandrel with pellet below an embattled supertransom. However instead of the first family moulding, it has a simple concave moulding to a fillet. Also of significance is the opposing side, which has the springing of a subarcuation. The difference in mullion profile might suggest a contemporary window with some similar motifs. Piece #24 incorporates part of an embattled supermullion but is markedly different in having a foliate spandrel instead of a pellet. It also differs in that the mullion profile is akin to #11 with a simple hollow chamfer and fillet.

4.10 Piece #15 includes the upper tracery of a window head above a mullion. The level of damage means the form of the mullion moulding is not known, but does incorporate a pellet in the upper tracery as in the spandrels elsewhere. It is notable in that the top is flat, maybe demonstrating a square-headed window.

4.11 Piece #18 includes a window mullion with upper cusped tracery springing asymmetrically. This is an interesting piece as it appears to form a different arch form to those discussed above and although no complete mullion moulding profile was available it clearly differs from the first family, second variety; it has a hollow chamfer to a roll moulding but without a fillet. From the limited diagnostic evidence, this may be earlier in date than the embattled transom and mullion window. Although only assessed from a small number of photographs, Piece #31 may be of this same style.

4.12 Other pieces that likely originate from these or other windows include Pieces #09 and #21 which are both elements of cusped tracery though their exact position within a window cannot be determined. They may be part of the first window type.

4.13 The use of mullion profiles of the first family, second variety as defined by Morris (1979. pp.1-2) provides a certain level of diagnostic evidence and allows a number of pieces to be linked. It became common practice in the late Decorated

period to employ a roll and fillet moulding instead of simply a roll and this remained one of the most standard forms for elaborate mullions throughout the Perpendicular period (*Ibid.*). Morris suggests that it became so established in ecclesiastical contexts that examples survive into the 17<sup>th</sup> century, for example the chapels of Hatfield House (1608-12). Examples of the fifth variety, as an elaboration of the second, are also found within the assemblage as jambs and simply multiplies the number of roll and fillet mouldings, generally to distinguish the principal mullions from the subsidiary ones as here. Judging by the distribution of early 14<sup>th</sup> century examples, this moulding seems to have developed in East Anglia or the North East Midlands. Thus, the mullion mouldings aid little as a dating tool, though they are clearly associated with the embattled transom elements of the same window.

4.14 The embattled transoms themselves are perhaps more useful in diagnostic terms and the majority of the fragments appear to originate from one or two windows of Perpendicular style which include panel tracery so the window is divided into a number of lights with transoms and mullions, each displaying decorative tracery.

4.15 One good comparative example where an aisle window incorporates many of the key features can be seen at the church of St Mary in Bruton, Somerset. This window includes lower transoms with cusping below the spandrels and upper lights with a supermullion with subarcuations to one side. At St Mary's in Bruton, this tracery is identified as mid-15<sup>th</sup> century in date (Website 1: list entry no. 1056408). Another example can be seen at Wiggenhall St Mary Magdalen church in Norfolk, where three-light windows are associated with a building campaign of c.1420-1435 and include embattled supertransoms, cusped tracery heads with solid spandrels. There is no decorative detailing in the spandrels and the mullion moulding is plain so there remain differences but similar motifs are used.

4.16 The flat upper face of Piece #15 might indicate a window with a square head. One of the earliest examples of Perpendicular style in East Anglia can be seen at Swanton Morley, Norfolk with four square-headed windows where building began shortly before 1379, after a bequest was made for the rebuilding of the church (Website 1: list entry no. 1077337). There are other similarities to the windows at Swanton Morley in that the ends of the west windows incorporate embattled transoms as well as subarcuations (Website 4). This does not necessarily mean the assemblage originates from a late 14<sup>th</sup> century window, as the motifs clearly continue through, and the church of The church of St Andrew and St Mary at Watton-at-Stone has panel tracery with cusped transoms and subarcuation that is early to mid-15<sup>th</sup> century according to the listing description (Website 1: list entry no. 1341464).

4.17 One section of window mullion (Piece #19) is conspicuous by its variation from those pieces already discussed. It is probably of Barnack limestone and its moulding is more consistent with a 17<sup>th</sup> century date. Though unconfirmed, this may feasibly originate from the 1629 rebuilding of St John's Church.

### **?Claustral range**

4.18 A single piece (#02) is of much interest and although damaged is an interesting study. It includes a fairly robust angle stop, but what is most marked is that this lower section was clearly unglazed, while the the upper sections may have

been cusped and a glazing groove indicated upper glazing. It may be tentatively suggested that this may conceivably be part of an external cloister wall or other similar partially enclosed structure.

4.19 This may be similar to that seen at Norwich Cathedral, where the cloisters were completed between 1297 and 1430 (Website 1: list entry no. 1051330) and from photographs include lower unglazed openings, with glazed tracery above.

### ***Battlement/crenellation***

4.20 Two fragments, Pieces #06 and #38 (photograph only but seems complete), form part of an embrasure of some description and are most consistent with a battlement along the eaves.

4.21 They are notable as they both include along the horizontal plane a large rounded moulding which returns as a deep chamfer with a rounded lip, and Piece #06 preserves setting out lines for the rounded moulding on its outer edge.

4.22 The face of the pieces include a projecting string which would have extended around the front of both the merlon and embrasure. This feature is distinctive and varies from the simple coping pieces often seen along church eaves and around towers. However, similar examples can be seen at St Mary's Church, Hitchin, Hertfordshire which is described as dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> century but largely 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century (Website 1: list entry no. 1296273). This addition of battlements to an earlier church, Pevsner states was a common way to express importance and money spent, and he suggests this church differs from many other Hertfordshire churches in being a building that represents the commercial wealth of a late medieval town (Pevsner & Cherry 1977, p. 197). Specific dates are not given but the embattling continues around the porch and chapels, and Pevsner associates the building of the north chapel with John Pulter II who died in 1485 so perhaps a mid to late 15<sup>th</sup> century date is probable (Website 2: Hitchin).

### ***Column base/capital***

4.23 Piece #05 is a large fragment of column base or capital, possibly an engaged column of possible pentagonal section. The shaft stands over composite roll mouldings but is fractured on two sides and the upper face where the column would rise.

4.24 There is little particularly diagnostic but of note is the presence of a seeming damp-proof course of grey Welsh slate attached with a hard cementitious mortar. This would normally be expected to be Victorian in date, and strongly suggests reuse of this material in a later building.

### ***Undiagnostic or indeterminate pieces***

4.25 A variety of other pieces were recorded and included in the gazetteer which are either not clearly associated with the pieces described above or relatively indeterminate. These include a section of plain arch (#07), a section of robust

mullion of jamb (#08), pieces of a possible string course (#13 and #16), a piece of moulded coarse limestone (probably Barnack) of indeterminate use (#14).

4.26 Other pieces assessed through photographs only include a section of possible ribbed vaulting (#26), perhaps that noted by Samuel (2017), and a fairly indeterminate piece but again possibly vaulting (#39).

4.27 A possible jamb (#27) is distinguished by the extent of heat reddening, while large rectangular blocks with deep hollow mouldings and fillet may form sections of plinth or jambs (#29 and #34). Piece #36 is distinctive and included a dressed block with a series of vertical mouldings, perhaps a doorway or arch.

4.28 A interesting piece is undiagnosed (#32, photograph only) but marks by the use of carved Arabic numerals on the rear side.

4.29 Of Pieces 39-43 (photographs only), only the first is recognisable as a window mullion with hollow chamfers and a glazing groove, and rough tooling marks are visible on two of the rest.

### **Heat reddening**

4.30 A number of pieces in the assemblage display areas of reddening, suggesting these pieces have been exposed to intense heat / fire. This may aid in understanding the history of the pieces such as their origin. Such pieces include #09, #15, #27, #28 and #31.

### **Mason's marks and settling out lines**

4.31 A number of pieces display mason's marks and setting out lines.

4.32 Piece #01 displays a fairly typical chiselled mason's mark in the top or the mullion and includes a triangle with a line descending from the centre of the triangle base with a further perpendicular line across the bottom. Piece #18 includes the same mark, but also has an additional chiselled cross on the same face that may be an assembly mark, and also has a series of setting out lines.

4.33 Pieces #03 and #21 both have a chiselled star mason's mark, and the latter has setting out lines.

4.34 Pieces #11 have an interesting mason's mark that is a series of four chiselled lines, one with a tag that may represent an assembly mark as opposed to an identifying mason's mark.

4.35 Piece #19, the potentially 17<sup>th</sup> century mullion has a simple chiselled cross.

4.36 Piece #22 has a partially truncated mark that includes a single chiselled line with two lines bisecting it.

4.37 In addition to the setting out lines noted above, a number of other pieces displayed similar setting out lines, often to mark the position of the sockets, for

example Piece #02 and #11. One piece bears particularly good examples of setting out lines (#06); the opposite side of the block from the large round moulding with rounded lip displays scribed lines setting out the profile of that moulding.

## 5 DISCUSSION

5.1 In summary, the majority of the assemblage appears to originate from perhaps two or three windows, which all bear common characteristics but also present differences which may be explained by their use within principal and subsidiary windows or even variations between windows of the same position the a hierarchy.

5.2 Detailed recording of all available pieces indicates a window, or windows, in Perpendicular style. This style developed from the late 14<sup>th</sup> century through to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, and while there are some features that allow a window to be dated more accurately within such a broad range, the small size of the sample means that any refined dating must remain tentative.

5.3 The majority of the window pieces are unified by moulding profiles of the same family incorporating a hollow chamfer with a roll moulding to a fillet. Sections of large principal jambs and mullion would define the primary areas of the window, with upper traceried lights marked by the use of embattled supertransoms and supermullions of smaller dimensions but similar profile. These elements are marked by the use of a pellet in the majority of the spandrels, with one example including a foliate design, for which no parallels have been currently encountered. A second mullion moulding profile with a simple hollow chamfer to a fillet suggests a separate Perpendicular window type, but again the presence of embattled supertransoms, some with evidence of subarcuations. A date within the first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century may be suggested though each feature has known parallels outside of that period so any dating must necessarily be tentative.

5.4 A small number of pieces are suggestive of a slightly earlier date than the Perpendicular window with panel tracery and embattled transoms, and may be a 13<sup>th</sup> century or earlier 14<sup>th</sup> century example.

5.5 The origin of the stonework cannot necessarily be assumed as from the priory church, as much derives from demolition layers with a strong late 19<sup>th</sup> century character, and as shelly limestone, they differ from the stonework recovered from more secure archaeological context in nearby excavations. This, together with Andrews' excavation of the church, is represented by clunch or Totternhoe stone, though shelly limestone pieces were encountered by Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust in the 1990s.

5.6 Alternative sources can be suggested, supported by the presence of atmospheric sulphation on a number of pieces, which must derive from the post-medieval, and indeed industrial use of coke or coal in large quantities. This is notably only found on the external faces of the fragments. This feature, together with traces of cementitious mortar and the use of slate as a damp-proofing measure suggest that the stonework was in situ and in use in the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century, and



retained glazing which was subsequently repaired, so therefore would not necessarily come from an unroofed ruin.

5.7 Hertford had a number of known medieval churches which were destroyed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and may have provided an alternative source for the stonework and their archaeological context. St Andrew's Church was entirely rebuilt in 1869, while All Saints' Church suffered a catastrophic fire in 1891 and was also completely rebuilt, with no incorporation of earlier material into the rebuilt church. This possibility can be tested by recourse to historic images and prints of the earlier buildings. These are included as appendices 2.1-2.8. The earliest shows the south side of All Saints with the south transept having intersecting tracery to the windows, consistent with a probable 13<sup>th</sup> century date, while smaller windows to the nave and chancel are square and consistent with the suggestion that the church was 'rebuilt' in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (App. 2.1). Both the south aisle and tower are shown with battlements but their character is not depicted in any detail. A view from the north provides a different view but the windows shown are all Decorated rather than Perpendicular and the battlements have simple coping stones rather than the framed pieces present in the assemblage. Architect's plans produced in 1872 provide further information (Apps. 2.4 and 2.5) with a depiction of the north side confirming the form of the battlements. With the east end of the church shown in App. 2.5 and a slightly obscured view of the west end (App. 2.6) we can be sure that none of the windows on Old All Saints confirm to the Perpendicular style of window or battlement found within the assemblage. St Andrews by contrast was a modest church with little pretence to the type of grand window represented in the assemblage.

5.8 It is thus unlikely that the window form as reconstructed came from the two most substantial Hertford churches. Furthermore, research by Sheila White into the rebuilding of All Saints Church from contemporary documents such as the minutes of the building committee indicates that the bulk of rubble from the church was first picked over by people of the town and then the rest cleared and taken off to a field. This was then uncovered during a building operation during World War One and again plundered for garden features etc (White 2010). Had rubble and other material from the demolished churches been used as levelling material for the site, we might expect greater quantities of freestone rubble and material of a distinctly identifiable ecclesiastical origin. However, the sample is discrete and fairly small,

5.9 Despite earlier investigations, the development of St Mary's Priory remains relatively poorly understood. The house was fairly prosperous at times and windows of the type and form represented in the assemblage may have been constructed during those periods, distinct from the clunch of the earlier fabric and perhaps more likely to coincide with the extension of the nave. It is thus credible that the material did indeed derive from the priory church, but was incorporated into post-medieval buildings which stood on the site. Priory House and Farm, the direct successor of the monastery is the most likely candidate. These buildings succumbed in turn between 1890 and 1910 to increasing industrial development, suggesting that the made ground, from which the stonework largely derives, was part of a demolition spread from these building.

## 6 CONCLUSION

6.1 The opportunity to record and analyse this assemblage in detail proves the value in such investigations and raises awareness of the importance of detailed recording of such stonework found in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits. Further archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity have the potential to add significantly to the current knowledge of the ecclesiastical building/s from which this assemblage originates.

## 7 PUBLICATION AND DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

7.1 The results of this report will be synthesised into a publication report, suitable for inclusion into Hertfordshire Archaeology.

7.2 The pieces of architectural stone will be deposited at Hertford Museum following agreement with them.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Taylor French Developments Ltd for funding the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team and Isobel Thompson of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment record.

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## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

A Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record search (Enquiry no. 22/18) was undertaken to extract data on archaeological investigations undertaken within the known bounds of the medieval priory precinct. The following table includes these events and summarises any findings from the record entries as well as the reports which triggered such entries where available. These are divided into sites that produced architectural stonework, and those without for completeness.

SITES WITH WORKED STONE			
Site Name	Event No.	HER Nos.	Reports
87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road AS 745	EHT5372	12693	Crank, Nicholas A, & Grant, Jonathan. 2003. The Dolphin public house, Mill Road & Railway Street, Hertford: an archaeological evaluation. AS Report No. 1437
			AS conducted an archaeological evaluation, a previous evaluation conducted by HAT in the late 1990s to the immediate north at the former Mill Road Council Depot did not reveal significant archaeological features. The current evaluation revealed five features (four pits and a gully) cutting the natural gravel drift and sealed by a remnant subsoil. It is probable that these remains relate to backyard activity, beyond the medieval frontage of Back Street (Railway Street). Nine large fragments of ashlar architectural moulding were found. These blocks, although residual within a modern (probable 20 <sup>th</sup> century) demolition layer, were thought to derive from the nearby former Benedictine priory or St Johns church.
AS 745			Pozorski, Z., 2010, Hertford East site. Former car park, The Dolphin PH, Mill Road and part of 85 Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation. AS Report No. 3624
			Archaeological evaluation by AS. In the event the evaluation revealed 12 pits (two of which contained 18th-19th century finds), a layer of rubble with numerous residual medieval dressed limestone blocks and the remains of 19th century building(s). The majority of pits were aligned in two, or possibly three, parallel lines. The latter may have formed part of the same complex of structures known from the area to the immediate north of the site. Several stone fragments were recovered from a layer of rubble (L2008) and are of medieval date and were a part of one structure. The stones are likely to have derived from the Priory, which was located in close vicinity to the site, to the north-west. This is in contrast to the results of the excavation at the adjacent Council Depot site, where no evidence for the Priory or the medieval church of St John was recorded (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2006, 40). Some plain blocks had signs of relatively late re-use, for example, modern mortar or the

**Stonework**  
Crank pp.20  
– 23 (Figs.  
4-7)

**DP\_25-28**  
**pp.26**

AS 745	<p>remains of inscription. In the final stage, the stone fragments were probably used as a levelling layer within the current site.</p> <p><b>A number of the stonework fragments are subject to assessment within this current report</b></p> <p>EHT8221 HER 9946 HER 12693 HER 17425</p>	<p><b>No photos</b></p> <p>Pozorski, Zbigniew. 2017 87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire. Archaeological 'Strip, Map &amp; Sample' Investigation, and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording. AS Report No. 5331</p>
Jewson's Yard & 75 Railway Street (St Mary Priory and St Johns Church)	<p>Archaeological 'strip, map &amp; sample' investigation</p> <p>The western part of the site was subject to archaeological monitoring and recording in 2011, and the result of the monitoring is also presented in this report. The archaeological features present on the site were of medieval (11th – 14th century) and modern (19th century) date. The majority of the archaeological remains were present in the northern part of the site although features were present across the site. The area appears to have been cultivated as an orchard or tree plantation throughout the medieval period parallel to the development of the priory and possibly partly into the post-medieval period. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the site became part of a larger industrialised area. The building materials from the medieval priory were reused in the post-medieval structure located nearby and eventually disposed within the site when rapid Victorian industrial growth saw the construction of railways, Hertford East station, Station Hotel (later The Dolphin PH), numerous malthouses and other establishments in the surrounding area.</p> <p><b>A number of the stonework fragments are subject to assessment within this current report</b></p> <p>EHT4317 HER 9783 HER 2994 HER 16391 HER 16390</p>	<p>The archaeological monitoring and recording in 2011, and the result of the monitoring is also presented in this report. The archaeological features present on the site were of medieval (11th – 14th century) and modern (19th century) date. The majority of the archaeological remains were present in the northern part of the site although features were present across the site. The area appears to have been cultivated as an orchard or tree plantation throughout the medieval period parallel to the development of the priory and possibly partly into the post-medieval period. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the site became part of a larger industrialised area. The building materials from the medieval priory were reused in the post-medieval structure located nearby and eventually disposed within the site when rapid Victorian industrial growth saw the construction of railways, Hertford East station, Station Hotel (later The Dolphin PH), numerous malthouses and other establishments in the surrounding area.</p> <p><b>A number of the stonework fragments are subject to assessment within this current report</b></p> <p>Walker, Catherine. 1990. St Mary's Priory &amp; St John's Church cemetery, Hertford; excavation summary. HAT Report No. 27</p> <p>Cooper-Reade, Hester. 1990. Jewson's Yard, Hertford: excavations of St Mary's Priory and St John's parish church; Herts Past 29 (autumn 1990), 29-37</p> <p>Zeepvat, Robert J. 1994-6. Excavations at the site of St Mary's Priory and St John's church, Hertford; Herts Archaeology 12, 41-76. - p73</p>
	<p>Excavation were carried out by the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust, between February and April 1990, on two adjacent sites situated on Railway Street, to the north of Priory Street in Hertford.</p> <p>The area of excavation lie within part of an extensive graveyard associated with the Medieval priory of St. Mary and later St. John's Church, and they continue previous work carried out by the trust in the summer of 1989. Two hundred and forty-one burials were recorded on the Jewson's Yard site with a further six recorded in two of the ten trenches excavated in the neighbouring plot at 75 Railway Street to the south.</p> <p>Excavations revealed many fragments of worked limestone, primarily from the area of the church. Amongst them were a few pieces of monumental stonework, a surprisingly small amount I view of the nature of the site, suggesting that the medieval church has been systematically dismantled and much of its fabric taken for re-use elsewhere.</p> <p>1. Small limestone column base of quatrefoil section, reduced by a moulding to a slender column shat of similar section above, in the centre of which is a dowel socket, 32mm sq. Height 150mm approx. 100mm diameter, shaft 75mm diameter. Traces of green pain remain. QA1/1: topsoil</p> <p>2a, 2b. Two fragments of a large stone vessel, possibly a font. Shelly (Purbeck?) limestone, curving well-polished inner and outer faces</p>	<p><b>Zeepvat pp.59 – 61 (Figs. 13 - 14)</b></p>

	<p>and prominent vertical rib, tapering downwards, on outer face. <b>QD27, QL8/12: destruction, medieval church.</b></p> <p>3. Fragment of edge moulding, limestone, with traces of limewash overlying earlier green, brown and yellow paint. Length 93mm. <b>RY1/1: fill of modern pit.</b></p> <p>4. Fragment, limestone, one edge smooth, with central groove. <b>VV2/2: makeup layer, extension to medieval church.</b></p> <p>5. Slab of dark grey shelly (Purbeck?) limestone. One face highly polished, with half-round moulding 25mm wide crossing it. Possibly facing slab from funerary monument. <b>VV2/10: makeup layer, extension to medieval church</b></p> <p>6. Base of small column in high relief, possibly from arcading or funerary monument. Dark grey shelly limestone, similar to 5, traces of high polish. Square base 145mm wide, supporting column base of similar diameter, and column shaft approx. 85mm diameter. <b>VV2/12: makeup layer, extension to medieval church</b></p> <p>7. Base of double column, one shaft in high relief, presumably from arcading. Fine limestone, badly damaged during or following demolition. Base of freestanding column 210mm diameter, supporting column 80mm diameter. Dimensions of the relief column are similar. On either side of the relief column are traces of moulding extending onto the wall against which the double column was set. The underside of the base is roughly picked, presumably for keying into mortar, and the mason's guide marks for the centre line and columns are clearly visible. <b>AV/1: demolition rubble from medieval church.</b></p> <p>8. <i>not illustrated.</i> Quarter-round segment of ?paving slab, hard limestone? Diameter 320mm approx., thickness 48mm. ?Upper face smooth, curved and one straight edge neatly cut but not smoothed. No traces of mortar, and edges show no sign of wear. <b>QA1/6: topsoil.</b></p> <p>9. <i>not illustrated.</i> Moulding fragment, limestone. Square section, 90mm deep and 140mm high, with bevelled edge. Rear of base undercut by quarter-round hole. <b>RL1/1: fill of pit cut into natural, inside church.</b></p> <p>10. <i>not illustrated.</i> Ashlar block, 70 x 130 205mm, tooling marks on all but rear edge, in clunch (a hard chalk). <b>VT2: chalk floor makeup layer for medieval church.</b></p>	<p>EHT7278</p> <p>HER 2999 HER 9783 HER 18494 HER 18735</p>	<p>Snee, James. 2012. 79-81 Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire: archaeological evaluation. Heritage Network Report No. 715</p>	<p><b>See pp.29 (Plate 9)</b></p>
<p>79-81 Railway Street HN886</p>	<p>The excavation located a total of 2 pieces of worked stone were recovered from two contexts, demolition layer (103) and masonry fragment (116). The fragment from layer (103) was an approximate cuboid with moulding along the edge of one face. It appears to be Totterhoe Clunch and measures 295mm long by 195mm wide and 270mm high. The upper and lower faces had been roughly trimmed and have coarse tool marks. The other faces were smoothly worked and had tool marks forming radial lines, possibly indicating that these faces had been sawn. The corner of the stone has been carved into a semi-circle, with thumb mouldings on the two adjacent faces (Plate 9). A series of incised lines, representing the mason's markings, are visible on the upper and lower faces (Plate 10). This piece of stone was used in the discussion to support the conclusion that a wall [107] was part of the Priory Church. A fragment of worked sandstone was recovered from structure (116). This measured 260mm long by 205mm wide and 70mm high. It was worked on five sides with visible tool marks on one side and a single incised line on one face. Thought to represent a piece of fallen masonry.</p>			
<p>Land adjacent to 1 St. Johns Street</p>	<p>EHT7978</p> <p>HER9783 HER 18735</p>	<p>Jones, Greg, &amp; Sycamore, Mark. 2016. Land adjacent to 1 St Johns Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire: archaeological investigation. Heritage Network Report No. 990</p>	<p><b>See pp. 27-28 (Plates 9-12)</b></p>	

HN1206				<p>The project involved a controlled site strip and focused trial trenching. Archaeological supervision of ground reduction, to the construction impact depth within the building plots, revealed post-medieval levelling layers and the brick foundations of 19th century buildings shown on historic mapping. Two trial trenches, excavated across the garden areas to the rear of the building plots, exposed the suggested west wall to the north transept of the 12th century Priory church, along with two other possible walls, confirming that remains of medieval date were preserved below the later stratigraphy, and that the impact of 19th century activity was not as severe as had been expected.</p> <p>In Trench 1 one fragment of carved stone, weighing 3720g, was recovered from context (101), interpreted as a demolition layer. The piece is formed from Totternhoe Clunch and measures 205mm in length, 135mm in width and 65mm in depth. Its front face is curved along one edge, and the rear has a channel approximately 25mm in width and 15mm in depth. Keying lines have been incised to the upper and rear faces and to the front face beyond the curve. The fragment is broken at the bottom. It was thought this fragment originated from the Priory church and was recommended to be submitted to a stone specialist.</p>	
<b>SITES WITHOUT WORKED STONE</b>					
AS1121	EHT6899	HER17425 HER 9946 HER 12693	Pozorski, Zbigniew. 2008. 87-89A Railway Street, Hertford, Herts: archaeological evaluation. AS Report No. 3053	<b>None</b>	
			Six test pits dug by AS as part of an archaeological evaluation at 87 – 89a Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire. The site was previously occupied by a garage with petrol station, now demolished. The programme of archaeological evaluation required the excavation of 6 test pits in areas not been previously truncated by the presence of fuel storage tanks or construction works. Four undated pits were recorded, distributed in Test Pits 1, 2 and 6. Modern ditches, both aligned north/south were recorded in Test Pits 3 and 5.		
Mill Road depot	EHT4992	HER 13124 HER 13123	Zeevat, B. 1995. Mill Road Depot, Hertford: An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. HAT Report No. 153	<b>None</b>	
			Desk-based assessment by HAT prior to redevelopment. Both sites had potential for revealing archaeological remains, related to the medieval St Mary's Priory, and to the subsequent Priory Farm.		
			Trevarthen, M. 1997. Mill Road Depot, Hertford: Archaeological Monitoring. HAT Report No. 294	<b>None</b>	
			HAT carried out archaeological monitoring on geotechnical and land-contamination assessment boreholes on a site previously covered by the above DBA. No archaeological important deposits could be positively identified during the borehole programme. No artefacts other than of modern date (brick, rubble, tarmac) were observed in any of the samples.		
HAT 443			McDonald, Tom, & Crank, Nick. 2000. Mill Road depot, Hertford: an archaeological evaluation. HAT Report No. 726	<b>None</b>	



HMIL 05	EHT5484	HER 13170 HER 13123 HER 13124	Boyer, Peter. 2006. An assessment of an archaeological watching brief and excavation at the former council depot, Mill Road, Hertford. RNO 1717	<b>None</b>
Norris' Workshops, Priory Street HAT693	EHT5171	HER12033	Pre-Construct carried out archaeological watching brief and excavation on land previously investigated by DBA, archaeological monitoring, and borehole assessment, archaeological evaluation.  The watching brief involved the monitoring and recording of a large water pipe trench excavation and the excavation of building footings and associated service trenches on the north side of the site. Post-medieval dump layers were present. Two thirds of the site was to be deeply excavated for a basement car park. This area was initially stripped to the top of archaeological horizons under archaeological supervision and any archaeology recorded. It was during this element of the watching brief that a number of significant archaeological features were identified and the site was subject to full archaeological excavation. The bases of a number of large postholes in north-south and east-west linear arrangements were present. Prior to excavation it was thought that these related to Priory Farm, which previously occupied the site, and were therefore 16 <sup>th</sup> century or later. However, when excavated, the features consistently produced finds no later than 11 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> century date. These were suggested to be large medieval structures (though it is now thought these represent the priory orchard).  Wotherspoon, Melissa, et al. 2003. Norris' Workshops, Priory Street, Hertford: historic building impact assessment and archaeological assessment. HAT Report No. 1282	<b>None</b>
Stenoak Tools site, St John's Street HSJS10	EHT7616	HER 30293 HER 30294 HER 30295 HER 30296	Impact assessment and desk-based assessment. Workshops date from the turn of the 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological potential concerned with medieval and post-medieval periods. In immediate vicinity of Jewson's Yard, with the church potentially extending onto this site.  Pullen, A G. 2010. Land at St Johns Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG14 1RX: summary report on an archaeological watching brief. RNO 3-159	<b>None</b>
			The archaeological watching brief monitored the breaking and removal of the current slab which overlies the site and the removal of intrusive foundations. The primary aim of this exercise was to assess the ground conditions below the slab and confirm the conclusions of the geotechnical site investigation and desk-based assessment (Hawkins 2008). In the area of the southeast of corner of the former 1970s building it was confirmed modern made ground recorded extending to a depth below the grubbing out operation (c. 1.2m). Gravel deposits, superficially at least, resembling natural river terrace gravels were located at a depth of between 0.70m and 1.10m across the site at locations where the stratigraphic sequence was recorded.	

	<p>Overlying gravel deposits in seven of the eight sequences described was a mid-brown gravelly soil-like deposit or layer. This deposit was clearly differentiated from overlying modern made ground and may represent some former use of the site, for example as an orchard soil or plough soil either in situ or subsequently disturbed (see Hawkins 2008). In places this deposit looked potentially disturbed and could in fact represent made ground.</p>	<p>EHT7590 EHT7617 (TT + WB)</p>	<p>HER 30293 HER 30294 HER 30295 HER 30296</p>	<p>Maher, Shane. 2011. Land at St Johns Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire, SG14 1RX: an assessment of an evaluation and watching brief. Pre-Construct Report No. 11057</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>
	<p>This project followed the above watching brief during removal of previous foundation. The fieldwork was undertaken in two phases. Between 12th and 25th of January 2011 PCA undertook an evaluation at the site comprising four trenches designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeology and to determine the potential impact the planned development would have on such remains. Immediately following the evaluation two trenches were enlarged to allow targeted mitigation work. Finally, intermittently between 3rd and 15th of March 2011, PCA maintained a watching brief during the excavation of new foundations for the proposed development. The main bulk of the features at the site are attributable to the medieval and post-medieval periods, which is unsurprising given the nature of the archaeology recorded on the adjacent Mill Road site. Pits, linears and postholes formed evidence for possible settlement structures and activity.</p>				

APPENDIX 2      HISTORIC IMAGES



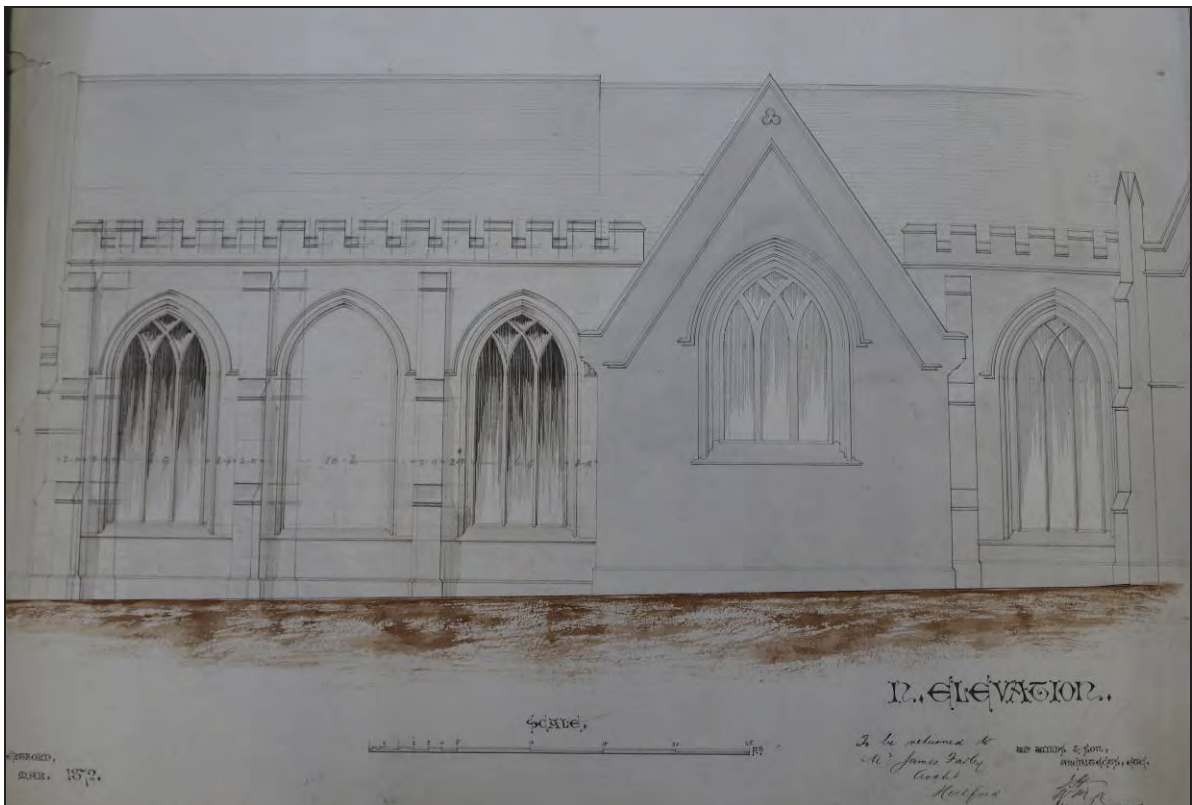
2.1      View of old All Saints' Church from the south-east, c.1820 (HALS image collection)



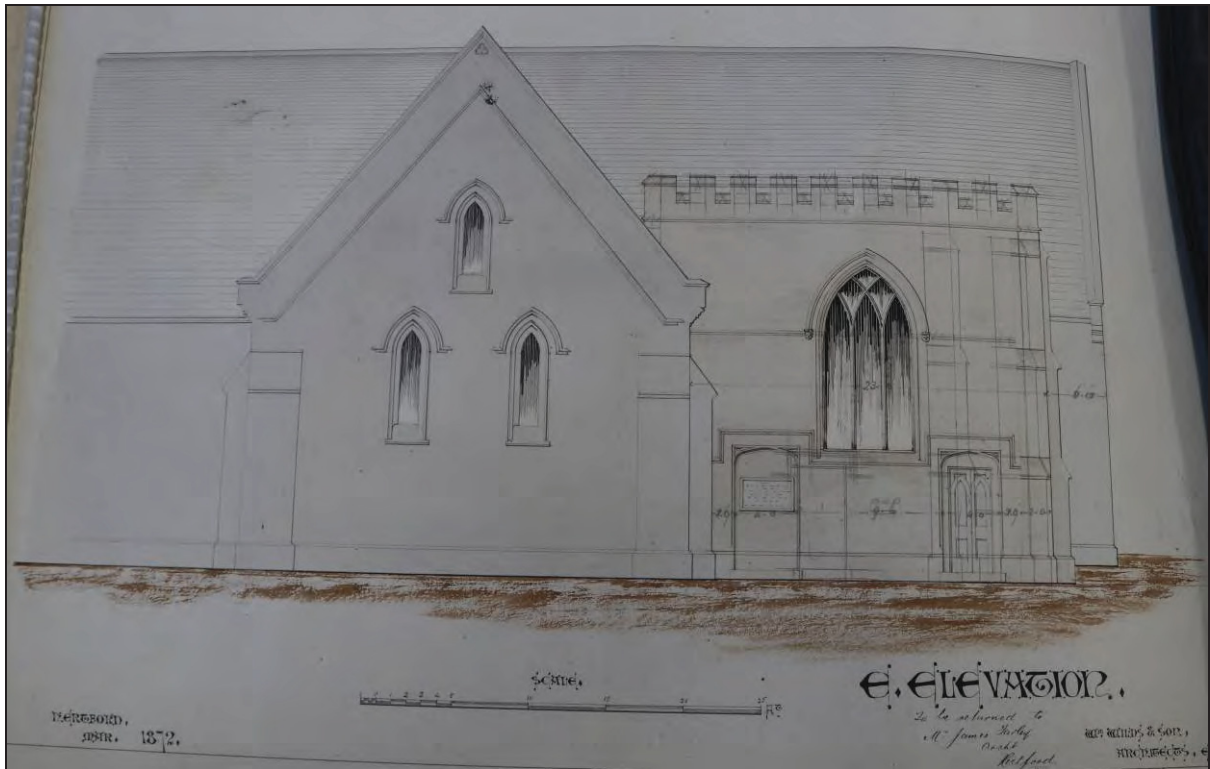
2.2      View of old All Saints' Church from the south-east, 1831 (Buckler Vol. 3 HALS ref DE/Bg/3/31)



2.3 View of old All Saints' Church from the north, 1831 (HALS image collection: from Buckler Vol. 3)



2.4 Architect's drawing of the north elevation of old All Saints, 1872 (HALS ref: D/EHX D4/28)



2.5 Architect's drawing of the east elevation of old All Saints, 1872 (HALS ref: D/EHxD4/28)



2.6 View of old All Saints from the west, N.D. (pre-1891) (HALS image collection)



2.7 View of old All Saints Church from the north, pre-1891 (Gerish Collection HALS ref: DE/Gr/41)



2.8 Old All Saints Church after the fire, 1891 (HALS image collection ref: H3/3)



2.9 View of old St Andrews from the north, 1830 (Gerish Collection HALS ref: DE/Gr/41/1/20, from Turnor's History 1830)



2.10 View of old St Andrew's Church from the north-east, 1831 (Buckler Vol. 3 HALS ref DE/Bg/3/33)



2.11 View of old Saint Andrew's Church from the north, N.D. Pre-1869 (HALS image collection ref: H4/4)



2.12 View of old Saint Andrew's Church from the south, N.D. Pre-1869 (HALS image collection ref: H3/11)



<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> L4046	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 560x350x290mm
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**Description:**

This is the most substantial piece of the assemblage and comprises a window mullion (supermullion) together with part of supertransom that includes sections of decorative tracery at the heads of lights to either side.

The transom is marked by a continuous glazing groove across the top of the piece to either side of the junction with the upper mullion, and the front and rear are both embattled. The sills here have a very slight difference in height which may have allowed increased rain run-off to one side or aided in the inserted of glazing. The upper mullion junction retains a mason's mark.

The front and rear faces are identical and include the mullion moulding, incorporating a hollow and roll moulding to a fillet, defined by Morris as the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (second variety)' (1979. pp.1-2). There are deep hollow spandrels to trefoil-headed tracery on either side. The spandrels are particularly interesting as they contain a pellet or eye. There is a groove in the soffit for glazing and traces of a hard greyish cementitious mortar which has been applied as hoc to secure the glazing. This must be 18<sup>th</sup> century in date at the earliest but more likely 19<sup>th</sup> century. Elsewhere traces of lead survive in the glazing grooves but fairly degraded. One face of the piece is distinguished by traces of atmospheric sulphation.

The underside also retains a socket for a square iron armature and traces of a fairly pure lime mortar survive.

Fine tooling marks are present and very little weathering.

**Photographs and top view:**

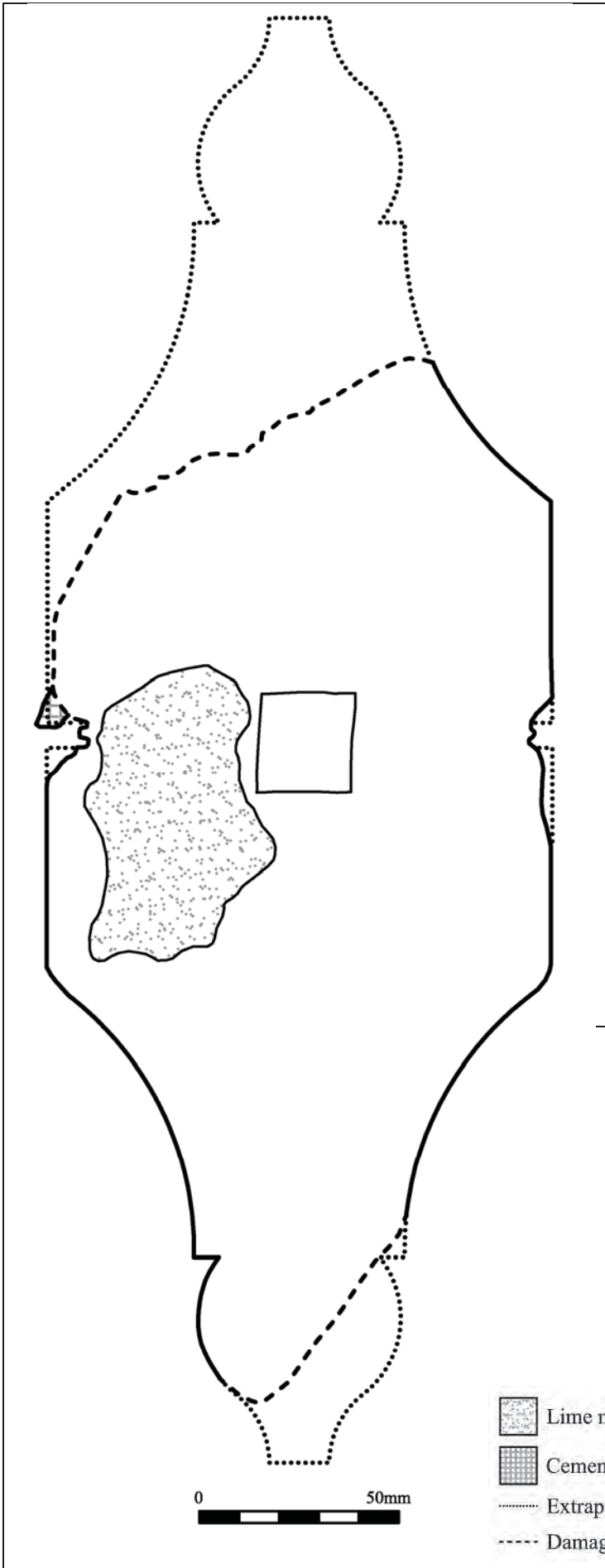
Face of transom and mullion (section line indicated)



Top of transom and mullion



Detail: top of mullion showing mason's mark







Base (mullion top view drawn)



Side



Cementitious mortar

-  Lime mortar
-  Cementitious mortar
-  Extrapolated edge
-  Damaged edge

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> L4046	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 370x290x160mm
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**Description:**

Indeterminate piece. Potentially a section of a robust mullion or a door jamb, but conceivably be part of a claustral arch, open at the bottom and glazed above.

It is roughly tooled to the rear and defined on both sides by mouldings which include a roll much as seen on Piece #01. The face of the piece has an angled robust stop and shallower projection above. Its vertical orientation is hard to determine due to damage but one side of the shallower projection is a glazing groove, which is likely to be the uppermost element and so comprising section of aperture, open at lower level and glazed above.

There are square sockets top and bottom for orienting the sections above and below, one with scribed setting out lines for the socket.

There are remains of hard mastic in a possible decorative ashlar lining, but not entirely clear. The mouldings have good parallel tooling marks and no signs of atmospheric sulphation.

**Photographs:**



Inner face



Side with profile



Side with profile



Base with setting out lines and socket

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Fine shelly Oolitic limestone	<b>Context:</b> L4046	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 500x213x160mm
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**Description:**

Section of a wide window jamb. Similar to Piece #04.

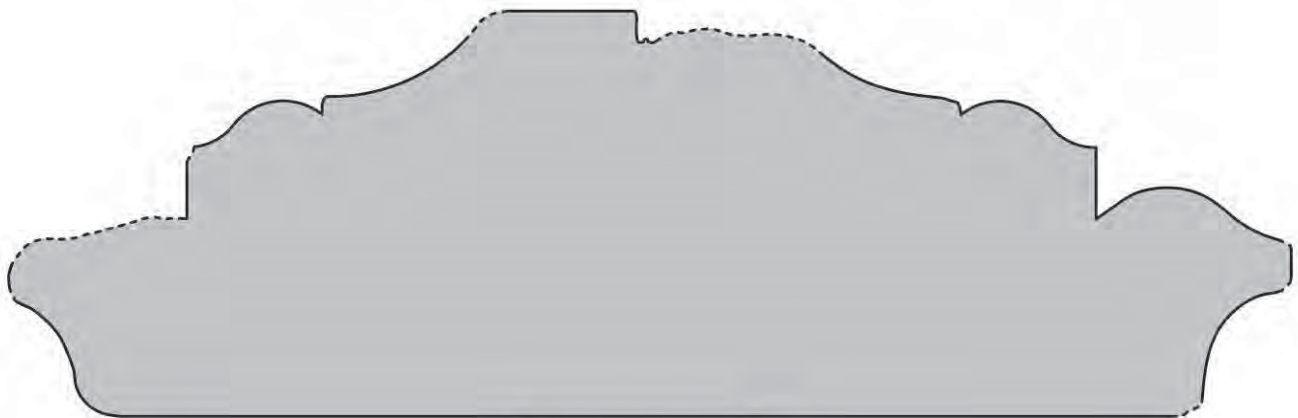
The rear is entirely flat with traces of mortar and there is a partially damaged mason's mark. The front of the piece has mirrored mouldings to either side of a central glazing groove which comprises a series of hollow and roll mouldings. These are an expanded version of mullion mouldings noted for Pieces #01, #10 and #17, and is defined by Morris as the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (fifth variety)' (1979. pp.2-4), which is an elaboration of the second variety.

There is no difference in levels to either side of the glazing which may suggest it is a jamb rather than a sill.

The top is broken and the base is flat with traces of lime mortar.

Good parallel tooling marks are visible.

**Photographs and cross-section:**



----- Damaged edge



Profile



Inner face



Detail: tooling marks



Profile, broken side



Rear face



Detail: rear face with mason's mark

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Fine shelly Oolitic limestone	<b>Context:</b> L4046	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 420x290x156mm
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
**Description:**

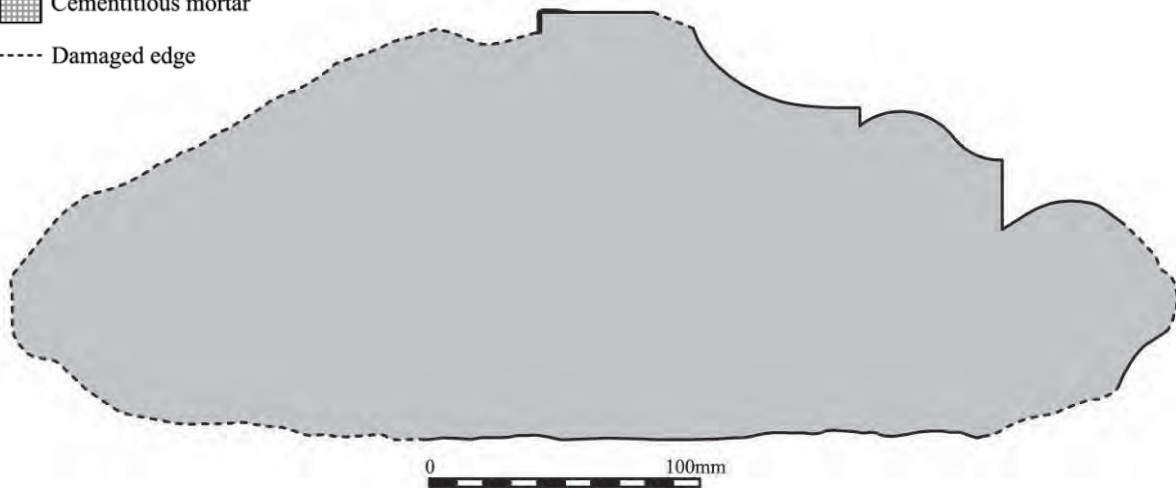
Section of wide window jamb or sill. Similar to Piece #03.

The rear is flat, but with interesting tooling marks. Regular marks of a 3/4" chisel are visible with fine parallel scabbling marks elsewhere.

The main face replicates the profile of Piece #03 and retains hard cementitious material in the glazing grooves. There is no difference in levels to either side of the glazing which may suggest it is a jamb rather than a sill. The bottom side of the piece is damaged but areas of faced stone remain with fine tooling marks, as well as a fairly large rectangular socket positioned at an angle. The top side is damaged.

**Photographs and cross-section:**

-  Cementitious mortar
- Damaged edge



Inner face





Rear face with tooling marks



Detail of the tooling marks



Base with large socket



Detail of the rear face with tooling marks

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> <i>L4046</i>	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> <i>290x290x330mm</i>
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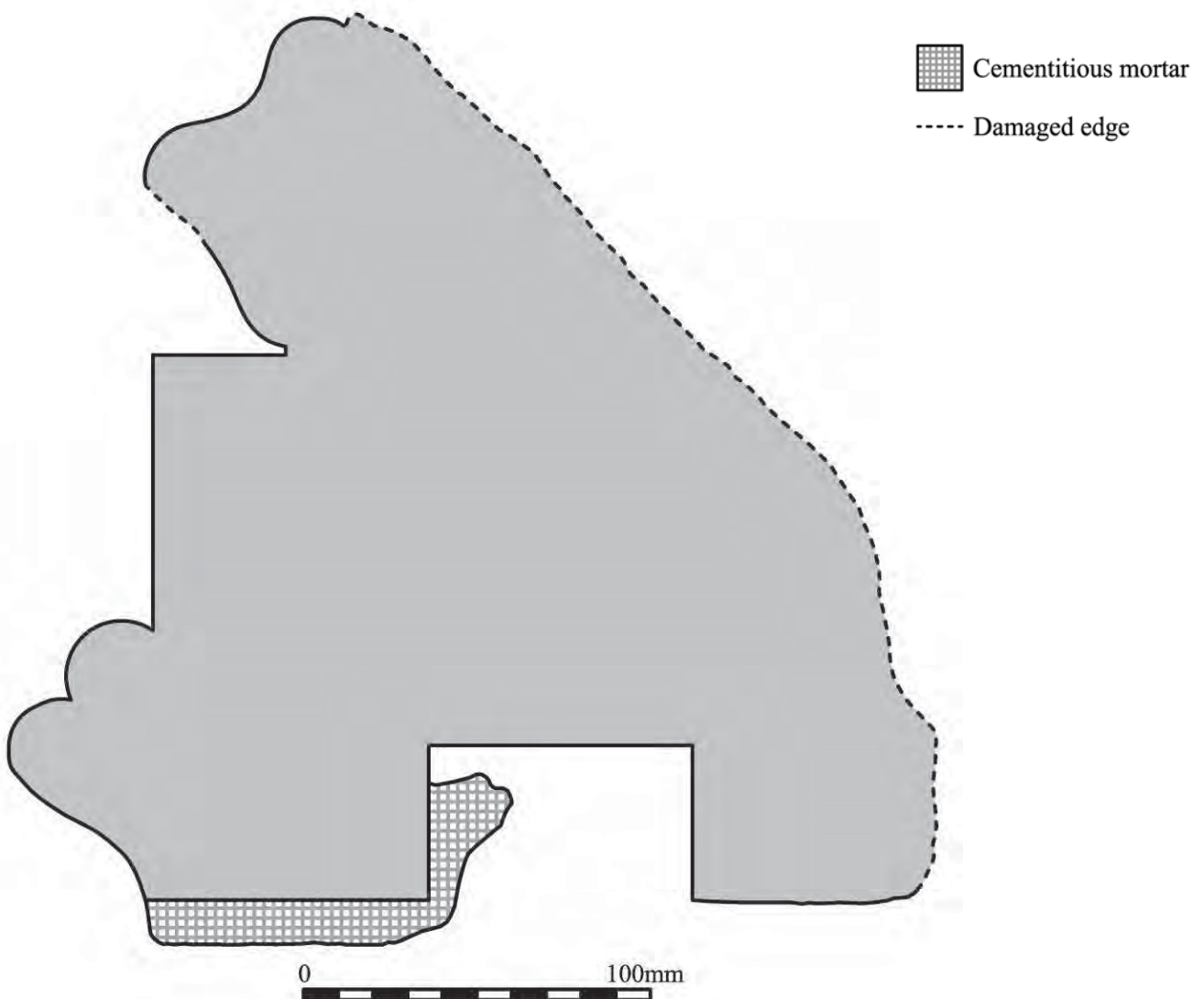
**Description:**

Large fragment of column base or capital. Possibly an engaged column of possible pentagonal section.

The shaft stands over composite roll mouldings but is fractured on two sides and the upper face where the column would rise.

The base has a large socket, which would have measured approximately 50x50mm but is truncated. There is also a damp-proof course of grey Welsh slate attached with a hard cementitious mortar. This would normally be expected to be Victorian in date.

**Photographs and cross-section:**





Side view



Base



Top (broken)



Oblique view of moldings



Side view of socket in the base



Side view

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Fine shelly Oolitic limestone	<b>Context:</b> L4046	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 255x290x340mm
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**Description:**

Fragment of a battlement. Alternatively another similar embrasure or other aperture.

This piece consists of a robust generally rectangular block, with one half consisting of a large round moulding that then returns as a deep chamfer with a rounded lip. The other half forms a rectangular terminus where all sides are faced and mortar survives on two sides. The deep chamfer terminates on the outer face with a pronounced secondary moulding that defines the edge of the original architectural component, turning and extending along the rectangular end. The opposite end is a broken face. The piece bears marked similarities with a distinct type of battlement seen on a number of churches.

The flat side of the rectangular terminus preserves some areas of white lime mortar, but most significantly displays scribed setting out marks for the curved moulding profile opposite. There is also a single setting out line corresponding with the junction between the squared end and the curved section.

**Photographs and side view:**





String course around the face



Detail of the setting out lines



Broken side



Side with setting out line



Edge with setting out lines for round moulding



Top

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Fine shelly Oolitic limestone	<b>Context:</b> L4046	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 380x230x153mm
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**Description:**

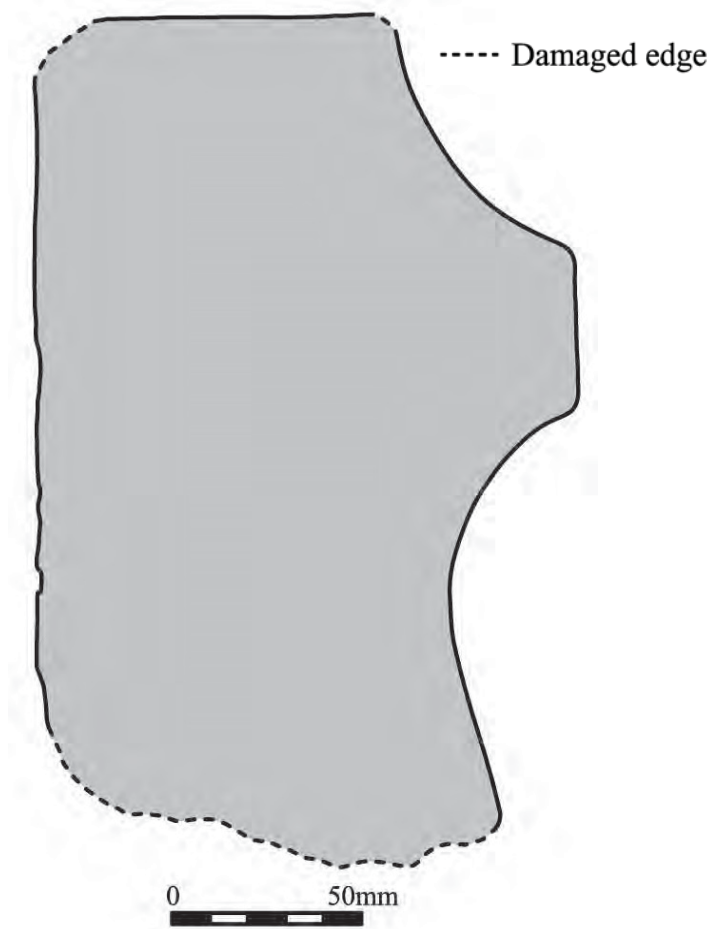
Fragment of plain curved tracery.

There is no evidence of glazing.

The rear side is roughly tooled with traces of mortar, while the tracery moulding on the front has concave chamfers.

The top is broken, while the bottom retains some faced area but has been damaged.

**Photographs and cross-section:**



Inner face





Rear face



Side



Lower face

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Fine shelly Oolitic limestone	<b>Context:</b> L4046	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 260x165x150mm
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**Description:**

Fragment of mullion or jamb of an arch.

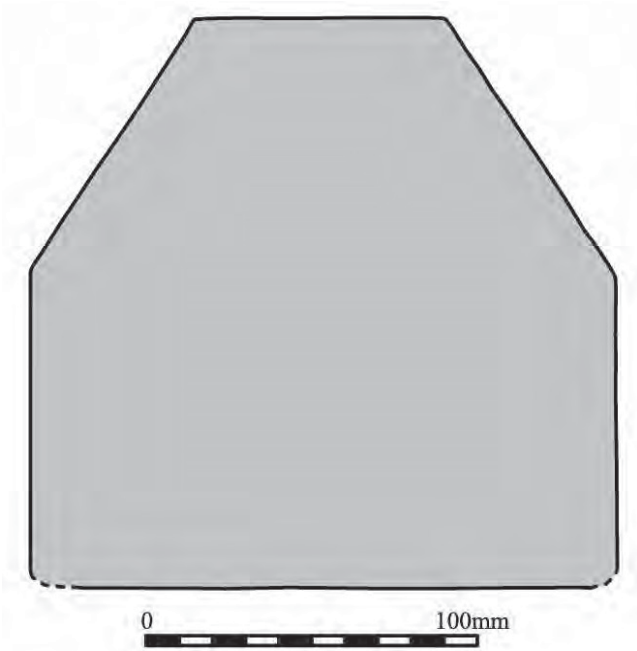
It is a small robust piece with wide plain chamfers and a very slight curve.

The facing on one side has been fractured and the top is broken. The base is partially complete with some traces of mortar.

Some fine tooling marks are visible.

**Photographs and cross-section:**

----- Damaged edge





Lower end



Inner face



Detail of the tooling marks

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Fine shelly Oolitic limestone	<b>Context:</b> L4046	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 175x220x150mm
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**Description:**

Small fragment of window tracery.

It is substantially damaged but includes a cusping to either side of a truncated mullion moulding. There is a small section of glazing groove surviving.

The most conspicuous feature is an area of reddened heat/fire damage.

**Photographs:**



Inner face



Side with glazing groove



Heat reddening

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> <i>L2008</i>	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> <i>230x195x122mm</i>
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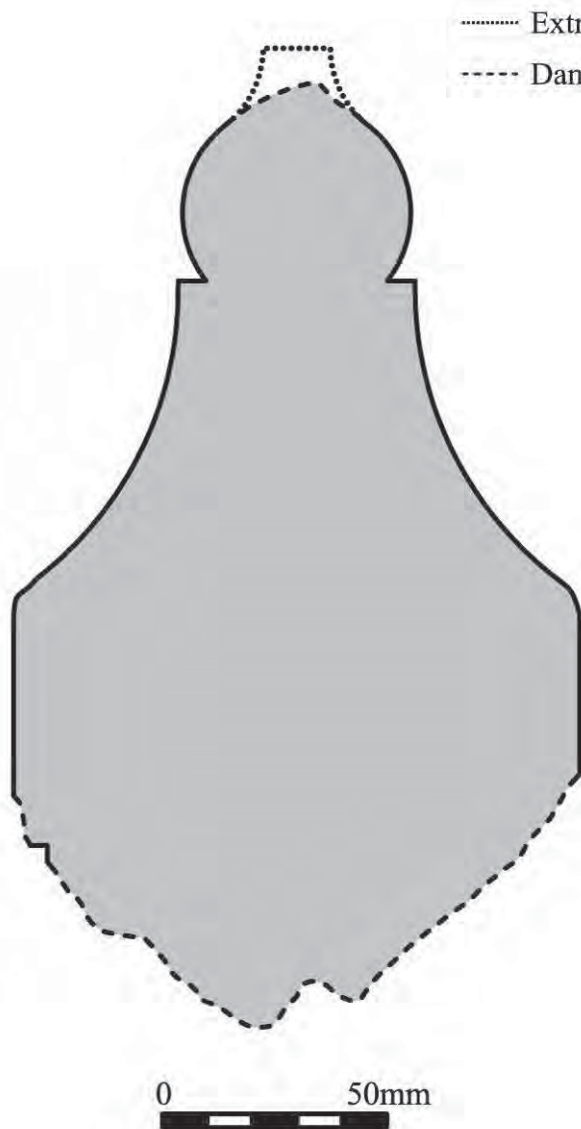
**Description:**

Fragment of window mullion, substantially damaged so that only there is no area intact to obtain a complete moulding profile.

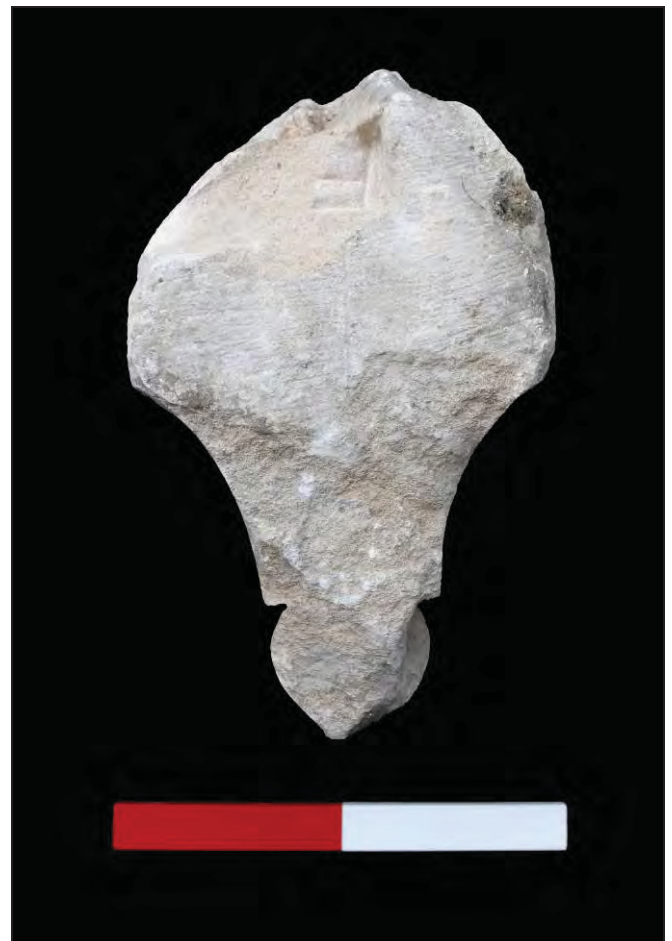
The rear half is truncated so only half the glazing groove survives on each side, where remnants of hard cementitious mortar remain in the groove. The sides of the mullion are straight continuing to a hollow then roll moulding. The front piece likely finished with a fillet as other mullions in the assemblage though here has been truncated. This would follow the pattern as defined by Morris as the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (second variety)' (1979. pp.1-2).

The top of the section is broken but the base is partially intact and fine parallel tooling marks are visible.

**Photographs and cross-section:**



----- Extrapolated edge  
 - - - - - Damaged edge



Lower face with mason's mark



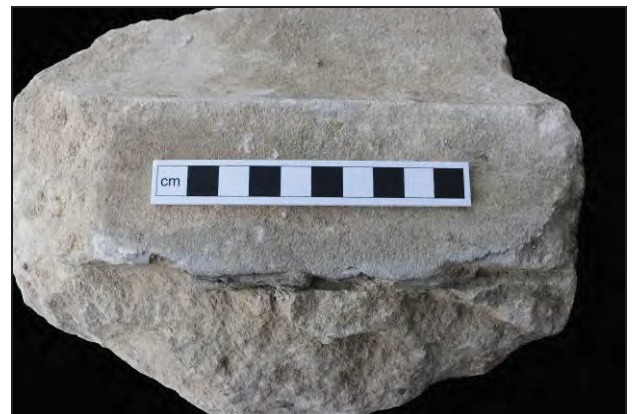
Inner face



Side



Detail



Detail showing cementitious mortar

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 272x210x240mm
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**Description:**

Fragment of a window mullion. This incorporates a section of supertransom to one side and continues as the springing point for a subarcuation on the other.

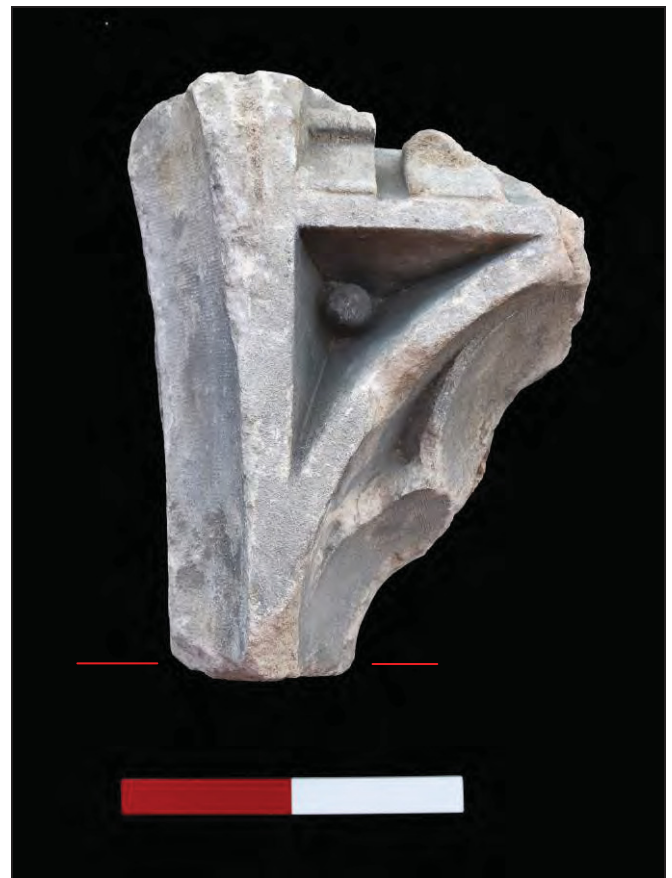
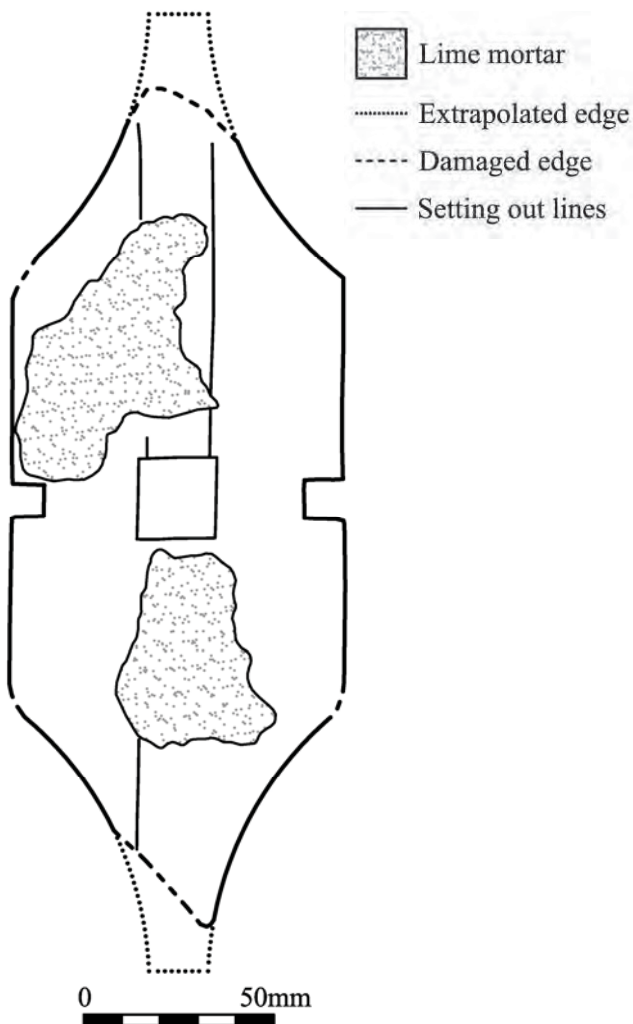
Both sides of this piece are identical. The supertransom is of the same form as that seen on Piece #01 including a section of trefoiled tracery with a pellet in the spandrel and the top of the transom embattled, with glazing grooves in the top of the transom and below the cusping. The mullion itself is fairly plain with a hollow / concave moulding to a fillet, and this continues up where the mullion begins to spring into a plain subarcuation.

The bottom of the piece is complete and includes the profile of the mullion with a pale lime mortar surviving and a square socket.

The top of the piece is complex and partly fractured but includes a short section of the embattled supertransom, the profile of the mullion with a square socket, and the angled face of the adjoining arch complete with socket to secure the next piece. There are faint setting out lines as well as a chiselled mason's mark, possibly for assembly.

Glazing grooves are present on both sides and the top of the supertransom, one with cementitious repair evident. Fine tooling marks are visible. Traces of sulphation are evident on the external face.

**Photographs and base view:**



Face



Side with glazing groove



Top with sockets and mason's marks



Detail of glazing groove



Detail of tooling marks



Base



Detail of top with sockets and mason's mark



<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> <i>L2008</i>	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> <i>268x280x260mm</i>
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**Description:**

Fragment of window transom and mullion. Same form as Piece #01.

This is substantially abraded on one side (an old abrasion) and other damage probably received during retrieval.

The most complete face includes a fractured mullion with cusping to tracery to both sides and pellets in the spandrels, which have some sulphation. The rear face is mostly abraded but the cusped tracery survives in part. The sides have glazing grooves.

The top is fractured and the base partially preserves the profile of the mullion with a small square socket and the remains of lime mortar.

**Photographs:**





Base with socket



Side with glazing groove



Detail of glazing groove



Detail of glazing groove

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Fine shelly Oolitic limestone	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 180x190x120mm
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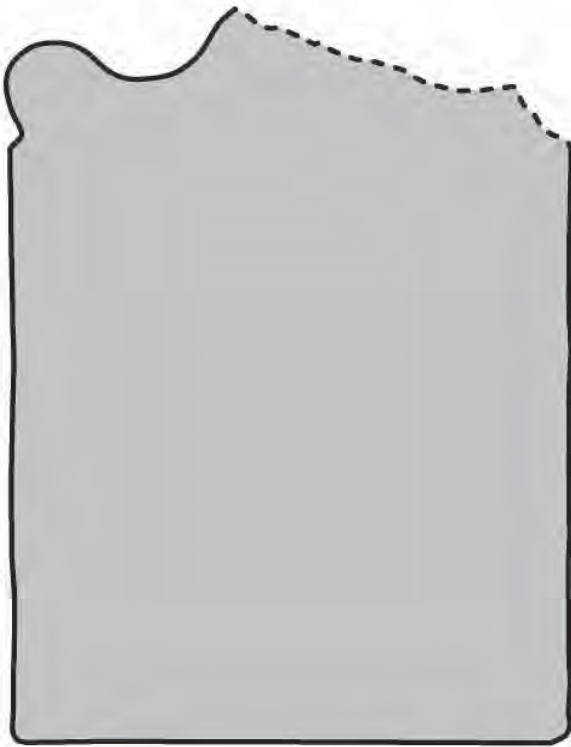
**Description:**

Indeterminate piece.

It consists of a simple squared piece of masonry, flat on two sides with a single hollow and roll moulding along one edge.

Fine tooling scabbling marks are visible.

**Photographs and cross-section:**



0 50mm

----- Damaged edge



Side



Face



Top



Detail of tooling marks

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Coarse Oolitic limestone: ?Barnack	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 138x220x210mm
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**Description:**

Indeterminate piece. This is of a very shell-rich limestone, likely to be Barnack stone.

It consists of a roughly squared with a single crude moulding on one side. There are some crude tooling marks on one side.

**Photographs:**



Inner face



Side



Detail of the fabric



Detail showing tooling marks

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 190x333x248mm
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**Description:**

Top section of a window head. Similar decorative motifs to Pieces #01, #11 and #12.

The base is broken but would have formed a mullion and to both sides on the most well-preserved face tracery cusping is visible. The opposite face is of identical form but substantially damaged. Above the position of the mullion the triangular depression contains a pellet as in spandrels elsewhere.

The sides have glazing grooves and there are traces of white lime mortar. One side has a socket to secure the next section and a possible faint mason's mark.

The upper face of the piece is entirely flat with no signs of other window elements demonstrating that this must have formed a section of a window head.

One side of the piece displays reddening from heat damage.

**Photographs:**



Face



Rear with reddening



Side with glazing groove



Side with large socket



Flat top



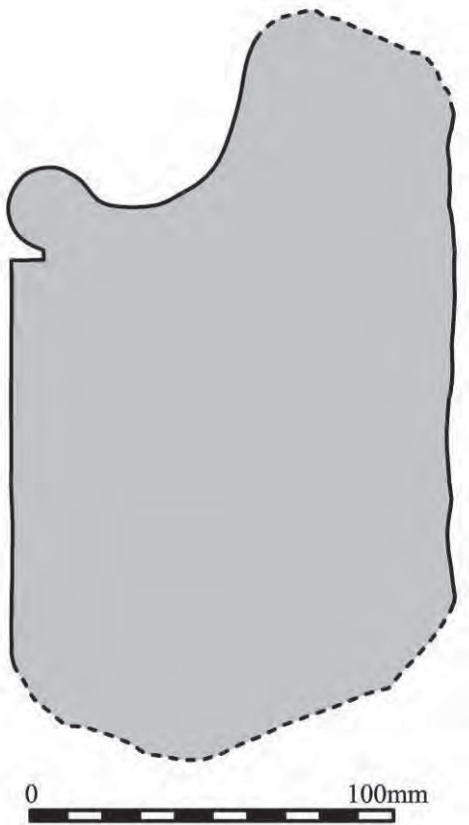
<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 250x210x128mm
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**Description:**

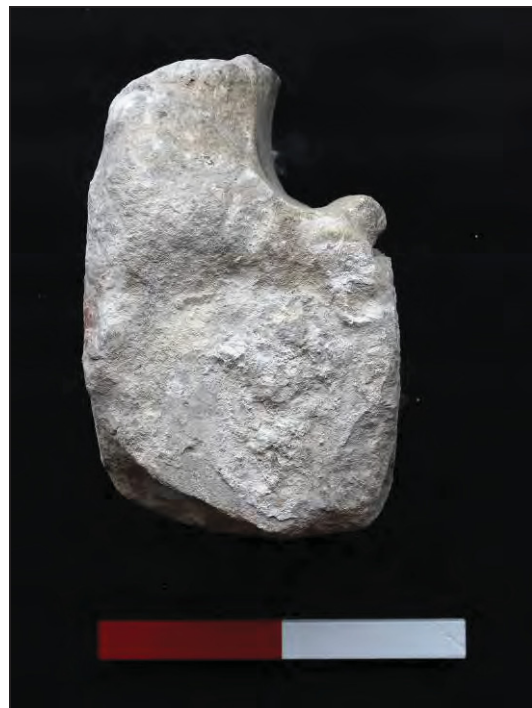
Indeterminate piece. Possibly part of a door jamb.

It consists of a simple squared piece of masonry, flat on two sides with a single hollow and roll moulding along one edge. Mortar is present along the front face where the roll moulding would be exposed suggesting its reuse in a different context. It has minor traces of fire damage.

**Photographs and cross-section:**



----- Damaged edge



Side



Face

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 225x250x130mm
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**Description:**

Section of window mullion. Of the same profile as #10 and with the same mouldings as Pieces #01 and #02 and #03.

Substantially damaged with the bottom broken off and one side truncated back to the glazing groove. The sides from the glazing grooves on both sides are straight to the front which has a hollow and roll moulding to a fillet, defined by Morris as the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (second variety)' (1979. pp.1-2).

The formerly external face is well-preserved and with minor traces of sulphation and there area traces of cementitious mortar.

The bottom survives intact and includes parallel tooling marks and a square socket along with lime mortar. Scabbling marks are visible elsewhere on the piece.

**Photographs and cross-section:**



0 50mm



Base with socket and tooling marks

----- Damaged edge



Side



Inner face



Detail of tooling marks



Detail showing socket

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Fine shelly Oolitic limestone	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 330x260x252mm
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**Description:**

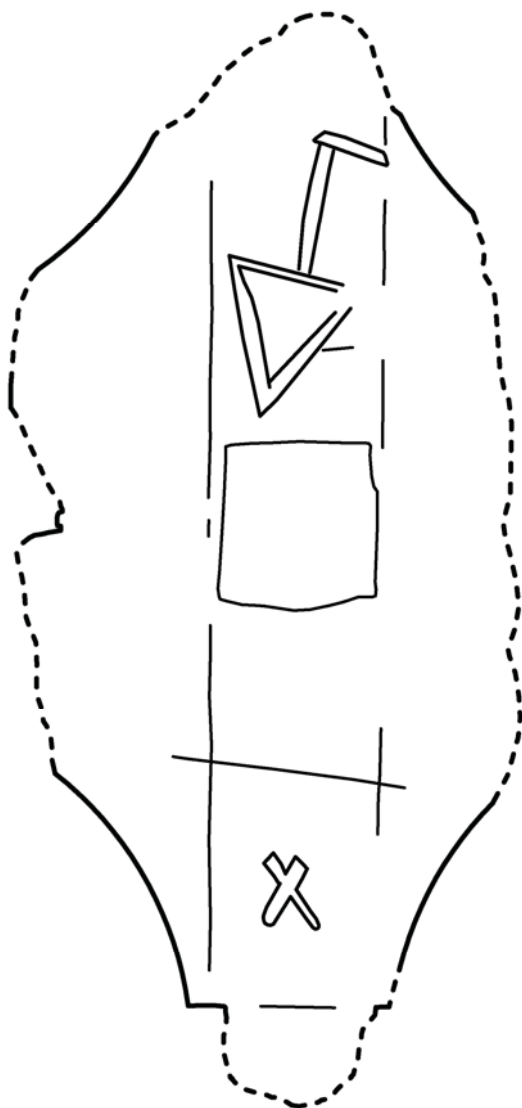
Springer for two cusped arches from a mullion. Damage on much of the top.

The formerly external face (indicated by atmospheric sulphation) is the most well-preserved with a rounded mullion profile rising to arches on both sides, which are asymmetrical. Both arches have remnants of cusping.

The sides and top above the arch springers have glazing grooves.

The base is largely intact though abraded and preserves a square socket, the same mason's mark as on Piece #01, a second chiselled cross mark and setting out lines for the socket.

**Photographs and base view:**



Face

- Damaged edge
- Setting out lines



Side with glazing groove



Face with socket and mason's mark



Detail of tooling marks



Detail of glazing groove



Detail of mason's mark

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Coarse Oolitic limestone: ?Barnack	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 217x215x270mm
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**Description:**

Section of window mullion (consistent with a 17th century date). This is of a very coarse Oolitic limestone, likely to be Barnack stone.

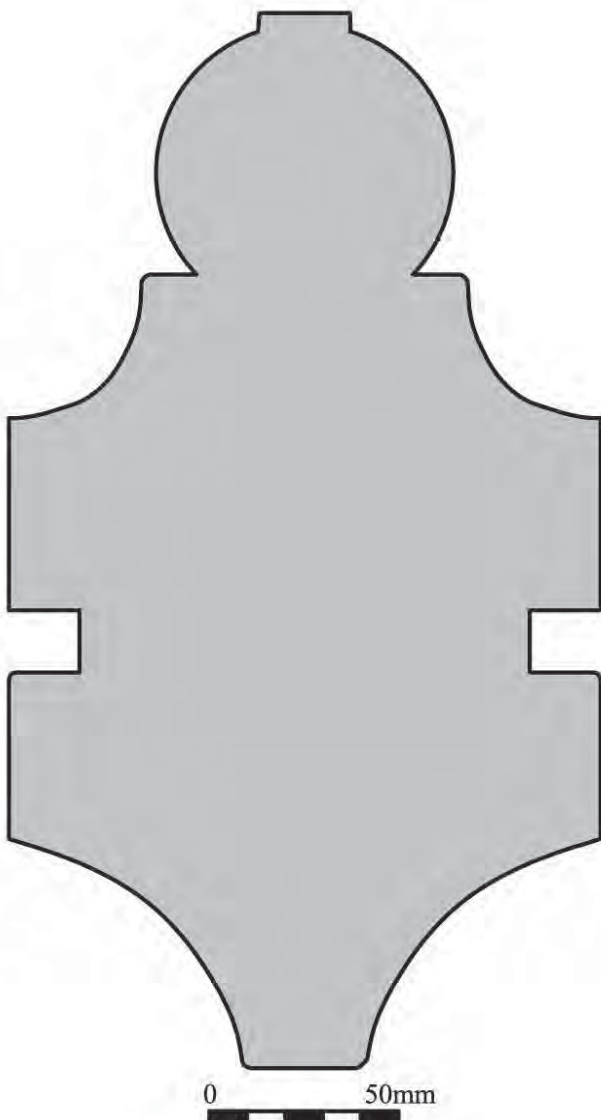
This piece is undamaged apart from some slight abrasions so that the complete moulding profile and vertical extent are intact.

The principal face of the mullion includes a heavily rounded moulding with a fillet to a small quarter-round hollow moulding. The sides of the mullion are flat with a wide glazing groove, and the rear profile includes a simple hollow moulding to a fillet.

The top is plain with tooling marks and traces of lime mortar. The bottom is identical but with a mason's mark, a simple cross.

There are traces of possible limewash in places.

**Photographs and cross-section:**



Bottom



Side with side glazing groove



Detail of the wide glazing groove



Inner face



Rear face



Detail of mason's mark

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 210x285x230mm
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**Description:**

Fragment of window transom and mullion. Same form as Pieces #01 and #12.

This is substantially abraded on a number of sides but enough survives intact to characterise.

The transom is marked by a continuous glazing groove across the top of the piece to either side of the junction with the upper mullion, and the front and rear are both embattled. The mullion profile is not well-preserved but a socket is visible with what appears to be a lead dowel in the socket.

The front and rear faces are identical and include a heavily abraded mullion moulding with pellets in the hollow spandrels to trefoil-headed tracery on either side. Sulphation is present on one side only. Glazing grooves partially survive on both sides.

**Photographs:**



Face





Rear face



Side



Top with mullion profile



Detail of top with lead filled socket

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> Fine shelly Oolitic limestone	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 188x170x170mm
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**Description:**

Fragment of tracery. Sides and rear broken and abraded so its exact position within a window is not entirely discernible.

The principal face includes elements of cusped tracery to light on both sides, though it is not possible to determine the exact number of cusps. This side appears asymmetrical suggesting that any arches are irregular.

The sides has glazing grooves though the rear face has been completely truncated. The top is truncated but the base partially survives and preserves a good mason's mark (a star), a number of parallel setting out lines and the remains of a socket.

**Photographs:**



Inner face



Side with glazing groove



Base with socket and mason's mark



Detail of mason's mark

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 253x300x190mm
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**Description:**

Section of window mullion with arched tracery to one side.

The mullion is not complete and there is much abrasion and fracturing though it appears that both faces are identical. One face includes the mullion moulding with a hollow chamfer to a roll moulding much as some other pieces in the assemblage such as #01 and #17, defined by Morris as the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (second variety)' (1979. pp.1-2).

The mullion is vertical with a continuous glazing groove on one side and on the other cusped tracery rises, perhaps defining the position of a hollow spandrel. On one face there is atmospheric sulphation. The top of the tracery and responding side of the mullion also has a glazing groove and preserves traces of cementitious mortar repair.

The base of the piece is much abraded though a square socket remains evident.

The upper area of the tracery arch has a square socket, while the top of the mullion survives largely intact apart from some abrasion. There is a square socket with a smaller lead dowel which is packed in with lime mortar and a chiselled mason's mark.

Fine parallel tooling marks and scabbling marks are visible.

**Photographs:**



Inner face



Side showing section of cusping with socket



Oblique view with sockets and glazing grooves



Side showing glazing groove



Top with socket and mason's mark



Detail of lead-filled socket



Detail of mason's mark



Detail of fine tooling

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> <i>L2008</i>	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> <i>180x130x193mm</i>
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**Description:**

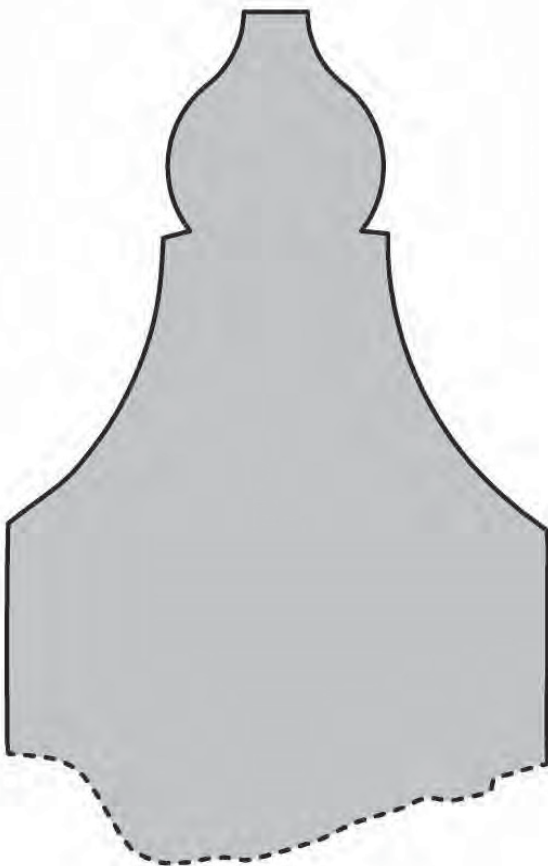
Section of window mullion. Of the same profile as #10 and with the same mouldings as Pieces #01, #02, #03 and #17.

The top and bottom of the piece are both truncated and the rear side to the level of the glazing groove is also broken.

The front, however, preserves the profile of the mullion in good condition with straight sides to a concave and roll moulding to a fillet, defined by Morris as the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (second variety)' (1979. pp.1-2).

Scabbling marks are visible.

**Photographs and cross-section:**



0 50mm

----- Damaged edge



Top



Side



Inner face

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Fine shelly Oolitic limestone</i>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Dimensions (mm):</b> 232x240x260mm
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**Description:**

Window mullion together with part of supertransom to one side and the possible springer for a subarcuation on the other. There is much damage but enough survives to demonstrate the general form.

This piece is of the same stone fabric and elements of detail of similar but in other respects, for example the moulding profile and spandrel detail, differs from other examples in the assemblage. The mullion profile appears to have been a hollow chamfer to a plain fillet rather than to a roll moulding and fillet, more akin to Piece #11.

The main difference is in the spandrel decoration; the supertransom has cusped tracery below as elsewhere but instead of a pellet the spandrel contains crudely carved foliage. The top of the supertransom is abraded but was clearly embattled. The opposite side of the piece is identical in form though the spandrel foliage seems to follow a very slightly different form. Opposite the supertransom is the springer of a subarcuation with cusping below and moulding above. There are glazing grooves on both sides, but also a very short section of groove survives above the subarcuation demonstrating glazing above.

The base represents the form of the mullion below and is fairly heavily abraded, but preserves a square socket.

There is atmospheric sulphation on one side.

**Photographs:**



Inner face



Rear face





Side with glazing groove



Detail showing truncated glazing groove and possible socket base



Base showing socket



Detail showing socket

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>25 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Source:</b> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

Mullion with cusped tracery to one side only. This may be the springer of a subarcuation or the cusped tracery below a hollow spandrel. Perhaps similar to #22.

Profile indeterminate. Mullion continues above with the tracery continuing above the subarcuation.

Glazing groove visible and possible socket in the base of the mullion.

**Photographs:**



Inner face



Side

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>26 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Source:</b> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

Indeterminate from photographs. Possibly a section of ribbed vaulting.

Fine tooling marks visible.

**Photograph:**



<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>27 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Source:</b> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

Possible jamb or mullion.

Hollow chamfer to a roll moulding. Tentatively a late 13<sup>th</sup> century moulding in England (Morris 1979), but not entirely clear from photograph.

Substantially reddened from heat damage.

**Photographs:**



<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>28 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Source:</b> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

Section of window jamb or sill.

Includes a series of mouldings including a hollow moulding, possibly of the same form as Pieces #03 and #04.

Some areas possibly reddened from heat damage.

**Photographs:**



Inner face



Rear face

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>29 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b>	<b>Source:</b>
		L2008	Porzorski 2010

**Description:**

Indeterminate piece, perhaps a jamb of some kind.

Large rectangular block with a deep hollow moulding to a fillet and continuing with a small hollow moulding beyond.

Lime mortar evident.

**Photographs:**



<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>30 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Source:</b> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

Possible section of mullion with truncated section of tracery extending to one side.

A glazing groove is visible on the photographed side, both above and below the springing of the arch.

Moulding profile looks similar to a number of pieces in the assemblage, for example Pieces #01, #04, #10, and #17. This includes a hollow and roll moulding to a fillet, as defined by Morris as of the first family, second variety (1979. pp.1-2).

One end of the piece has fairly close-spaced but not entirely regular tooling marks.

**Photographs:**



<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>31 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Source:</b> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

Section of window tracery including a mullion with subarcuation.

It includes a section of intersecting tracery with one arm of more robust form and one fairly slender. The wider element is damaged so no moulding profile is evident, but the narrower section is defined by Morris as the 'first family of roll and chamfer mullions (second variety)' (1979. pp.1-2).

Cusping for decorative tracery is visible on one side with a glazing groove. In the base there is a square socket in each element.

There is some reddening.

**Photographs:**







<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>32 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Source:</b> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

Large indeterminate piece. Long rectangular piece, squared on two long sides with a deep semi-circular hollow chamfer along the opposite corner, bisected by a short solid plain chamfered section. A moulding extends along the edge of the chamfer.

The short end has fine parallel tooling marks visible and setting out lines are faintly visible around what appears to be very cementitious mortar.

On one long side Arabic numerals and a letter have been carved. These include a “3 N 2”

**Photographs:**





<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>33 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Source:</b> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

Large section of principal window mullion. Broken at one end and to one side of the glazing groove.

Much larger in profile than the window mullion Pieces #01, #10 and #17, and the moulding profile comprises a series of hollow and roll mouldings of the same form as jambs #03 and #04. These are an expanded version of mullion mouldings noted for Pieces #01, #10 and #17, and is defined by Morris as the ‘first family of roll and chamfer mullions (fifth variety)’ (1979. pp.2-4), which is an elaboration of the second variety.

The bottom end is abraded but fairly complete and retains what appears to be a lead dowel in a socket to position the next piece.

**Photographs:**



<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>34 – photograph only</b>	<b>Context:</b> L2008	<b>Source:</b> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

Large rectangular block, indeterminate use. Dressed on five faces with a large and small hollow moulding to one end.

**Photographs:**



<i>Piece identification number</i>	<b>GENERAL SHOTS SHOWING STONE ON SITE</b>	<b>SHOTS ON</b>	<i>Context:</i> L2008	<i>Source:</i> Porzorski 2010
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**Description:**

General shots showing selection of stonework on site during the 2010 investigation.

**Photographs:**





**Piece  
identification  
number**

**35**

**Source:**

*Crank, 2003*

**Description:**

Worked stone block, perhaps chamfered on one side but little additional information is visible.

**Photograph and cross-section:**





**Piece  
identification  
number**

**36**

**Source:**

*Crank, 2003*

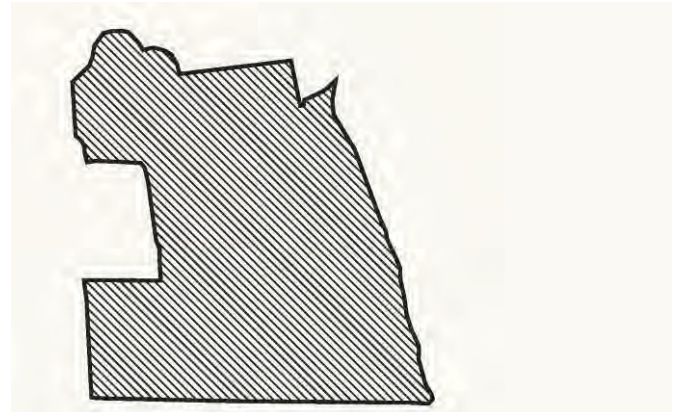
**Description:**

Large piece of moulded stonework.

It is fractured but the base appears to have been a dressed block with a series of vertical roll mouldings, perhaps either for a doorway or arch.

The profile drawn suggests a deep socket on the rear.

**Photograph and cross-section:**



**Piece  
identification  
number**

**37**

**Source:**

*Crank, 2003*

**Description:**

A complete section of battlement or other embrasure, of the same form as Piece #06.

The photograph shows only one side of the piece. It consists of a large rectangular block with a deep chamfer and round moulding, and likely continues as a large round moulding to the rear. The chamfer terminates with the pronounced secondary string course moulding that would have extended up the adjacent merlons.

**Photograph and cross-section:**



**Piece  
identification  
number**

**38**

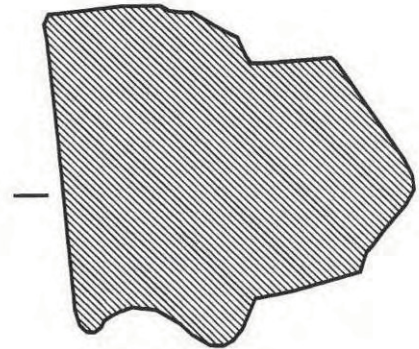
**Source:**

*Crank, 2003*

**Description:**

Indeterminate piece, perhaps the springing of an arch.

**Photograph and cross-section:**



<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>39-43</b>	<b>Source:</b> Crank, 2003
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**Description:**

Five pieces of worked stone.

Piece #39 is a section of window mullion with hollow chamfers on both sides. Pieces #40 and #41 are indeterminate.

Pieces #42 and #43 do not appear to be moulded but do display fairly rough tooling marks.

**Photographs:**



**39**



**40**



**41**



**42**



**43**



<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>44 (F)</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Clunch</i>	<b>Source:</b> <i>Snee, 2012</i>
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**Description:**

From a demolition layer (L103) consisting of light yellow brown loose sand, tile and brick rubble and mortar. The tile was probably 1850s-70s in date.

The fragment from layer (103) was an approximate cuboid with moulding along the edge of one face. It appears to be Totternhoe Clunch and measures 295mm long by 195mm wide and 270mm high. The upper and lower faces had been roughly trimmed and have coarse tool marks. The other faces were smoothly worked and had tool marks forming radial lines, possibly indicating that these faces had been sawn. The corner of the stone has been carved into a semi-circle, with thumb mouldings on the two adjacent faces. A series of incised lines, representing the mason's markings, are visible on the upper and lower faces.

**Photographs:**

<b>THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD</b>	79-81 Railway Street, Hertford	HN886
		
<p>Plate 9: Moulded face of carved stone from (103)</p>		
		
<p>Plate 10: Upper face of carved stone from (103)</p>		

<b>Piece identification number</b>	<b>45 (G)</b>	<b>Fabric:</b> <i>Clunch</i>	<b>Source:</b> <i>Jones, 2016</i>
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**Description:**

From a layer (L101) consisting of yellowish brown loose sand with occasional chalk, and containing tile.

The piece weighs 3720g and is formed from Totternhoe Clunch and measures 205mm in length, 135mm in width and 65mm in depth. Its front face is curved along one edge, and the rear has a channel approximately 25mm in width and 15mm in depth. Keying lines have been incised to the upper and rear faces and to the front face beyond the curve (Plates 9 - 12). The fragment is broken at the bottom.

**Photographs:**

<b>THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD</b>	Land adjacent to 1 St Johns Street, Hertford, Herts.	HN1206
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Plate 9: Carved stone from [101], upper face



Plate 10: Carved stone from [101], lower face



Plate 11: Carved stone from [101] - side view



Plate 12: Carved stone, from [101] - section

## APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> <i>East Herts</i>
<b>Village/Town:</b> <i>Hertford</i>	<b>Parish:</b> <i>All Saints</i>
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	East Herts Planning Refs. 3/07/1647/FP and 3/08/1033
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	<i>Taylor French Developments Ltd</i>
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Residential development
<b>Present land use:</b>	<i>Former car park and garage</i>
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b> <i>c.2600 m<sup>2</sup></i>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	<i>TL 32920 12915</i>
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS745
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	<i>Assessment and recording of the architectural stonework</i>
<b>Date of work:</b>	2010 and 2016 (assessment 2018)
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Hertford
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> medieval
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	-
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>Analysis and detailed recording of an assemblage of architectural stonework retrieved during investigations at Railway Street / Mill Road, Hertford between 2010 and 2016 was undertaken. The site lies with the known extent of the monastic precinct associated with the Benedictine house of St Mary's Priory, dissolved in 1539 and was retrieved from levelling layers/made ground laid down during the industrial development of the site in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The majority of the assemblage originates from two or three windows, which bear common characteristics but also differences. A selection unified by moulding profiles of the same family demonstrate an impressive window with upper traceried lights marked by the use of embattled supertransoms and supermullions, as well as evidence for subarcuation to the sides. Interesting details include the use of a pellet in the spandrels, or a foliate design for which parallels remain to be found. The form is largely Perpendicular, a style developed from the late 14<sup>th</sup> century through to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, here tentatively ascribed an earlier 15<sup>th</sup> century date though based on the limited sample. It was assumed that the stonework must originate from the demolished priory church or associated buildings. However, the stonework lay in a spread of redeposited demolition rubble, and displayed evidence of burning, of cementitious mortar in the glazing grooves and atmospheric sulphation. A number of other churches in Hertford were considered as the source buildings, although a review of the evidence is consistent with the assemblage having been reused in the buildings of Priory House and/or Priory Farm which were demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The opportunity to record and analyse this assemblage in detail proves the value in such investigations and raises awareness of the importance of detailed recording of such stonework found in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> T. Collins	<b>Date of Summary:</b> June 2018



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol7-330973**

### Project details

Project name	Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire
Short description of the project	Analysis and detailed recording of an assemblage of architectural stonework retrieved during investigations at Railway Street / Mill Road, Hertford between 2010 and 2016 was undertaken. The site lies with the known extent of the monastic precinct associated with the Benedictine house of St Mary's Priory, dissolved in 1539 and was retrieved from levelling layers/made ground laid down during the industrial development of the site in the later 19th century. The majority of the assemblage originates from two or three windows, which bear common characteristics but also differences. A selection unified by moulding profiles of the same family demonstrate an impressive window with upper traceried lights marked by the use of embattled supertransoms and supermullions, as well as evidence for subarcuation to the sides. Interesting details include the use of a pellet in the spandrels, or a foliate design for which parallels remain to be found. The form is largely Perpendicular, a style developed from the late 14th century through to the early 16th century, here tentatively ascribed an earlier 15th century date though based on the limited sample. It was assumed that the stonework must originate from the demolished priory church or associated buildings. However, the stonework lay in a spread of redeposited demolition rubble, and displayed evidence of burning, of cementitious mortar in the glazing grooves and atmospheric sulphation. A number of other churches in Hertford were considered as the source buildings, although a review of the evidence is consistent with the assemblage having been reused in the buildings of Priory House and/or Priory Farm which were demolished in the late 19th century. The opportunity to record and analyse this assemblage in detail proves the value in such investigations and raises awareness of the importance of detailed recording of such stonework found in 19th and 20th century deposits.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2010 End: 31-12-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6928 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS745 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	STONEWORK Medieval
Significant Finds	STONEWORK Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"

Prompt Planning condition

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE HERTFORD RAILWAY STREET / MILL ROAD, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE  
 Postcode SG141GF  
 Study area 2600 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TL 32920 12915 51.79859831255 -0.072183768762 51 47 54 N 000 04 19 W Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 39.7m Max: 41.6m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
 Project brief originator HCC HEU  
 Project design originator Jon Murray  
 Project director/manager Jon Murray  
 Project supervisor Zbigniew Pozorski  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Taylor French Developments Ltd  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Taylor French Developments Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Hertford Museum  
 Physical Contents "Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Archive recipient Hertford Museum  
 Digital Contents "Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Moving image","Spreadsheets","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Hertford Museum  
 Paper Contents "Worked stone/lithics"  
 Paper Media available "Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Assessment and recording of the architectural stonework  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Collins, T  
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Prosser, L

Author(s)/Editor(s) Wilson, L  
Other bibliographic details 5600  
Date 2018  
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontract.co.uk)  
Entered on 16 October 2018

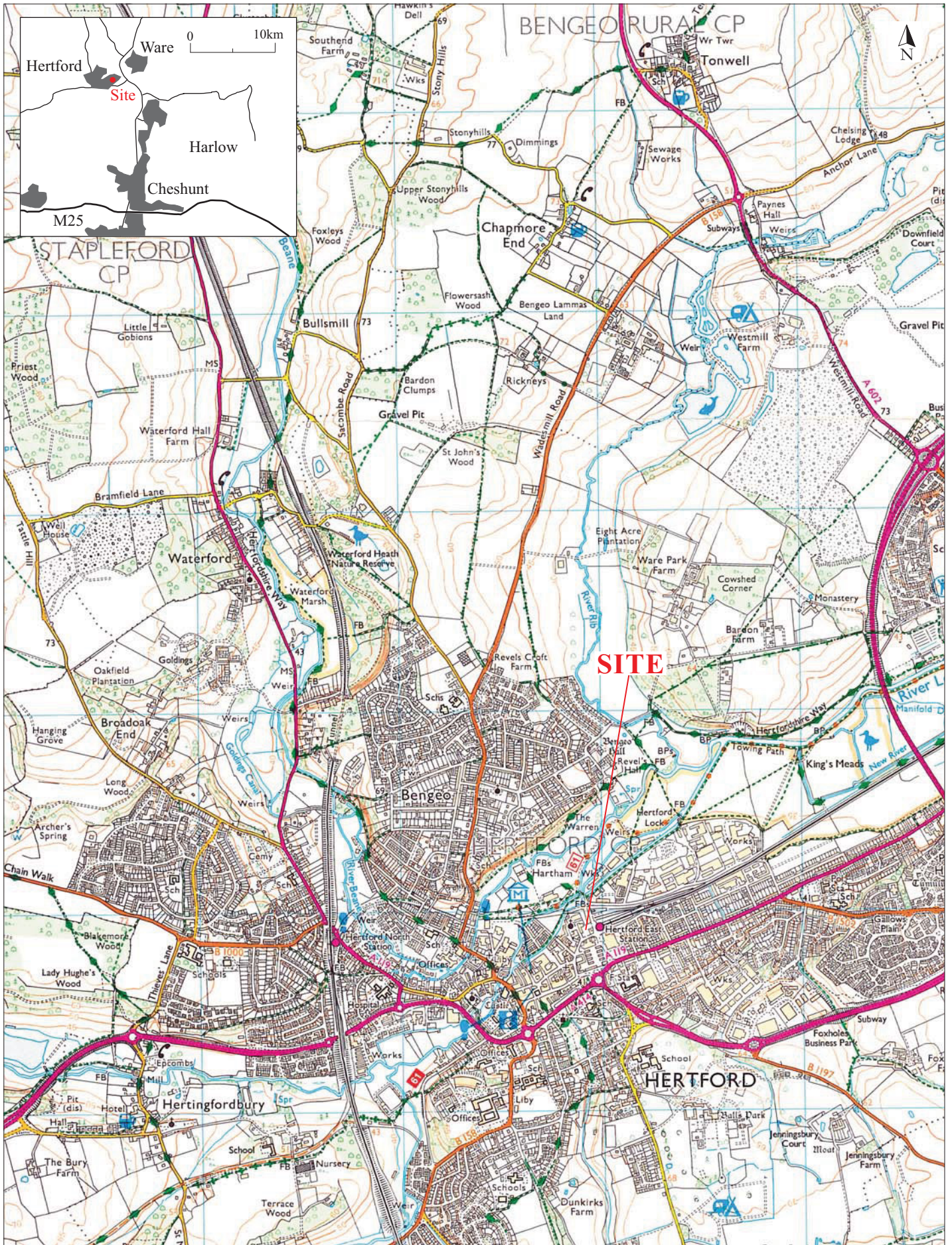
## OASIS:

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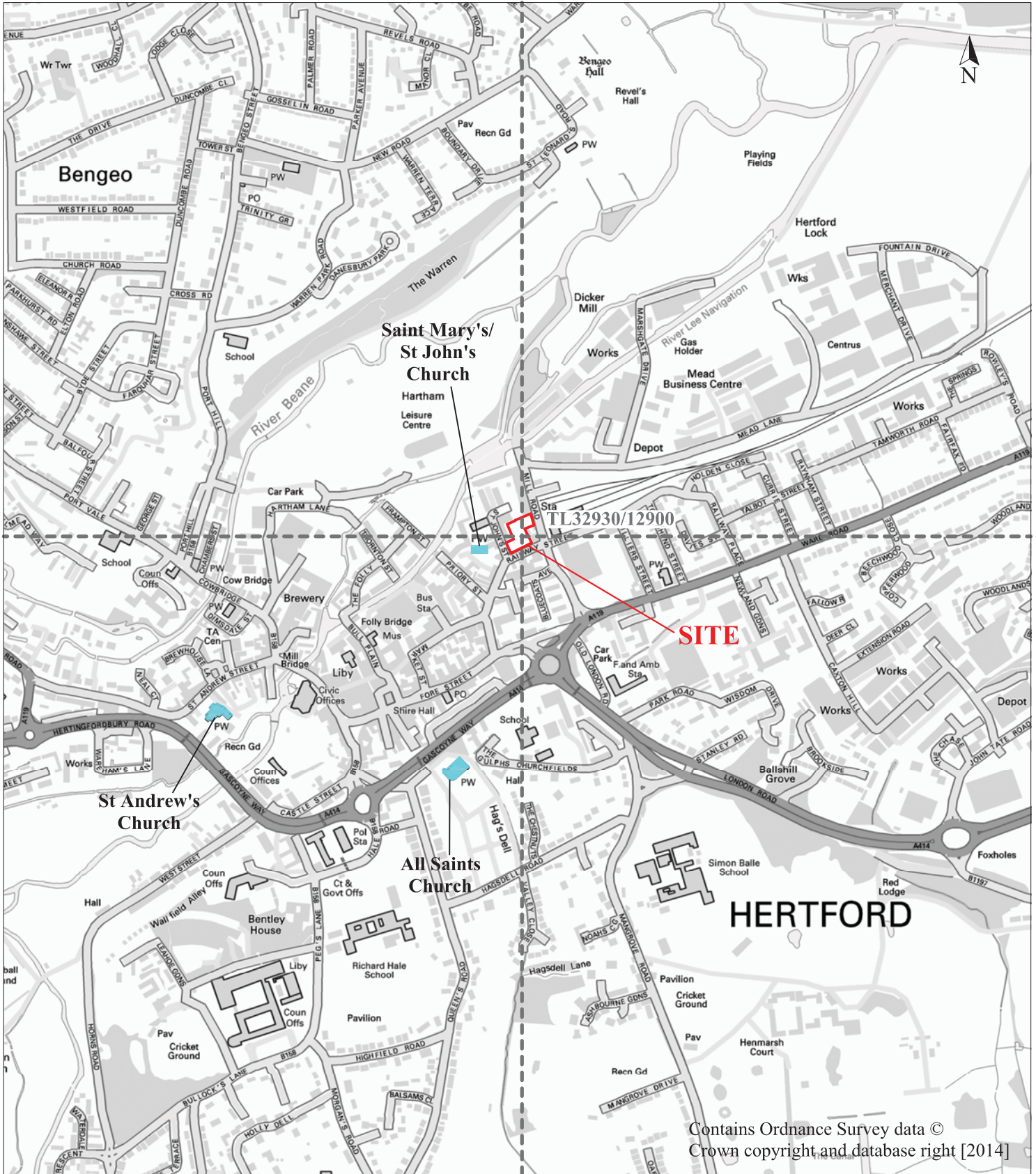
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4  
 Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)

0 1:10,000 750m



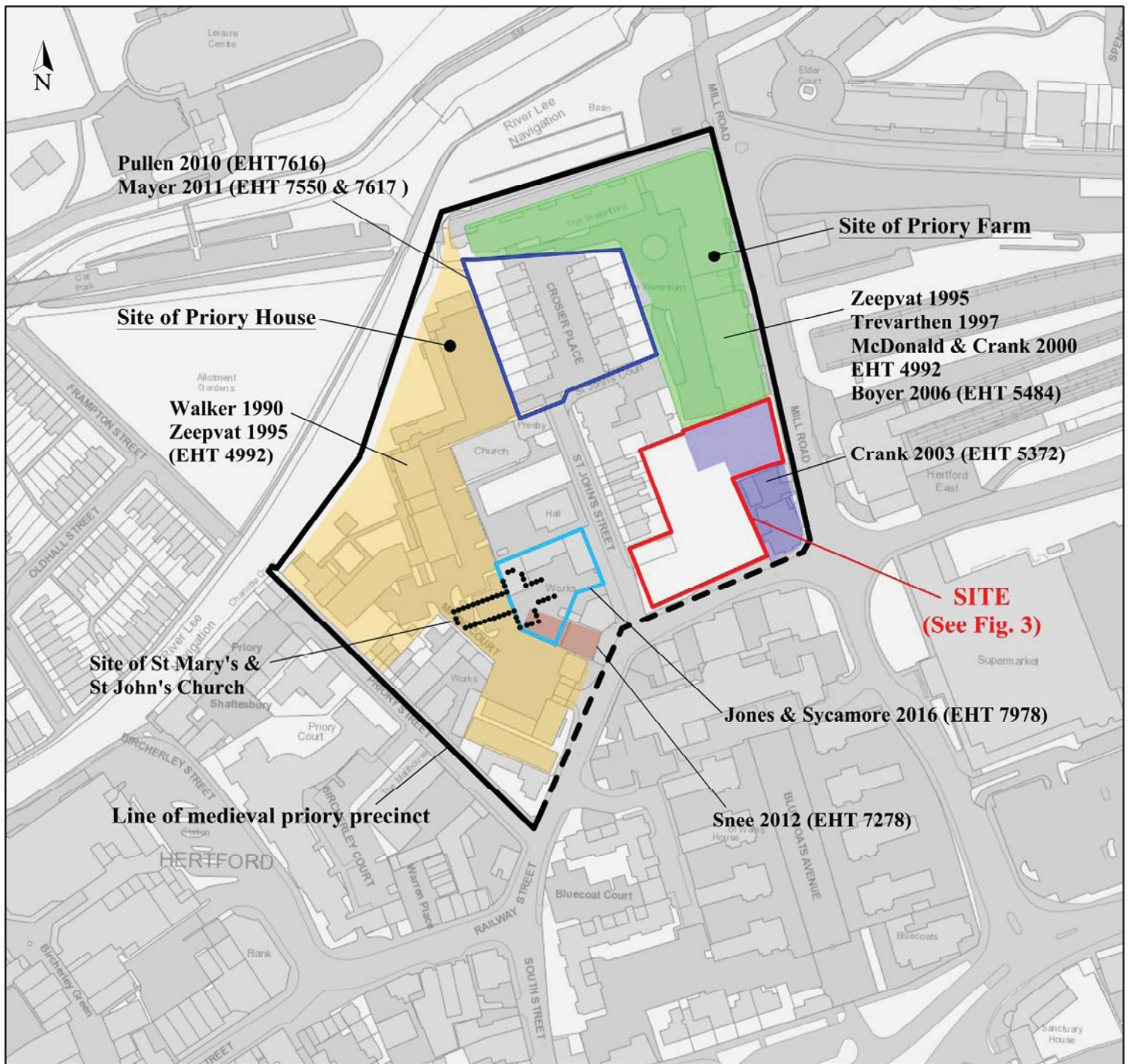
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### Fig. 3 Plan of works

Scale 1:300 at A4

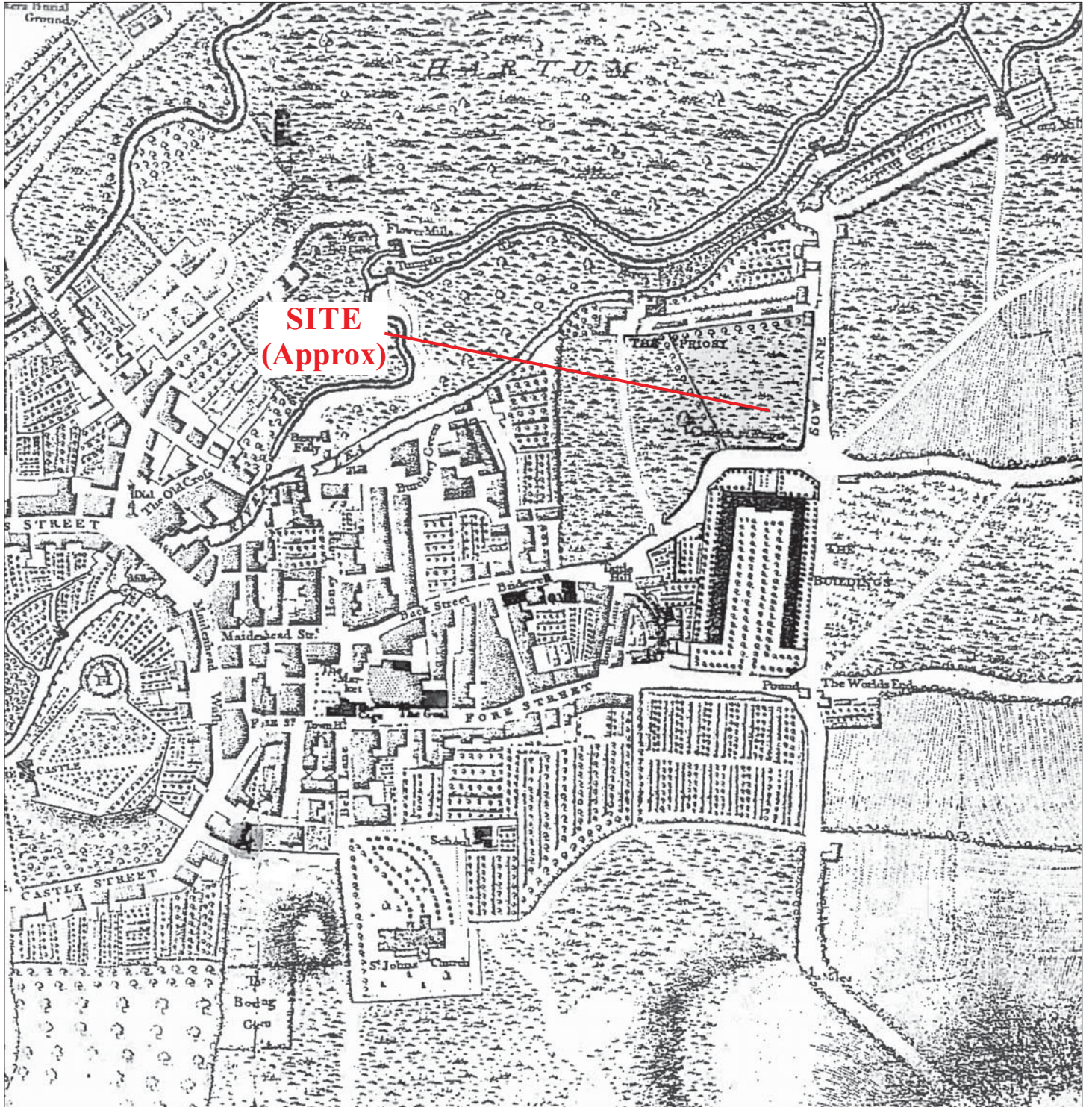
Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)

0 25m



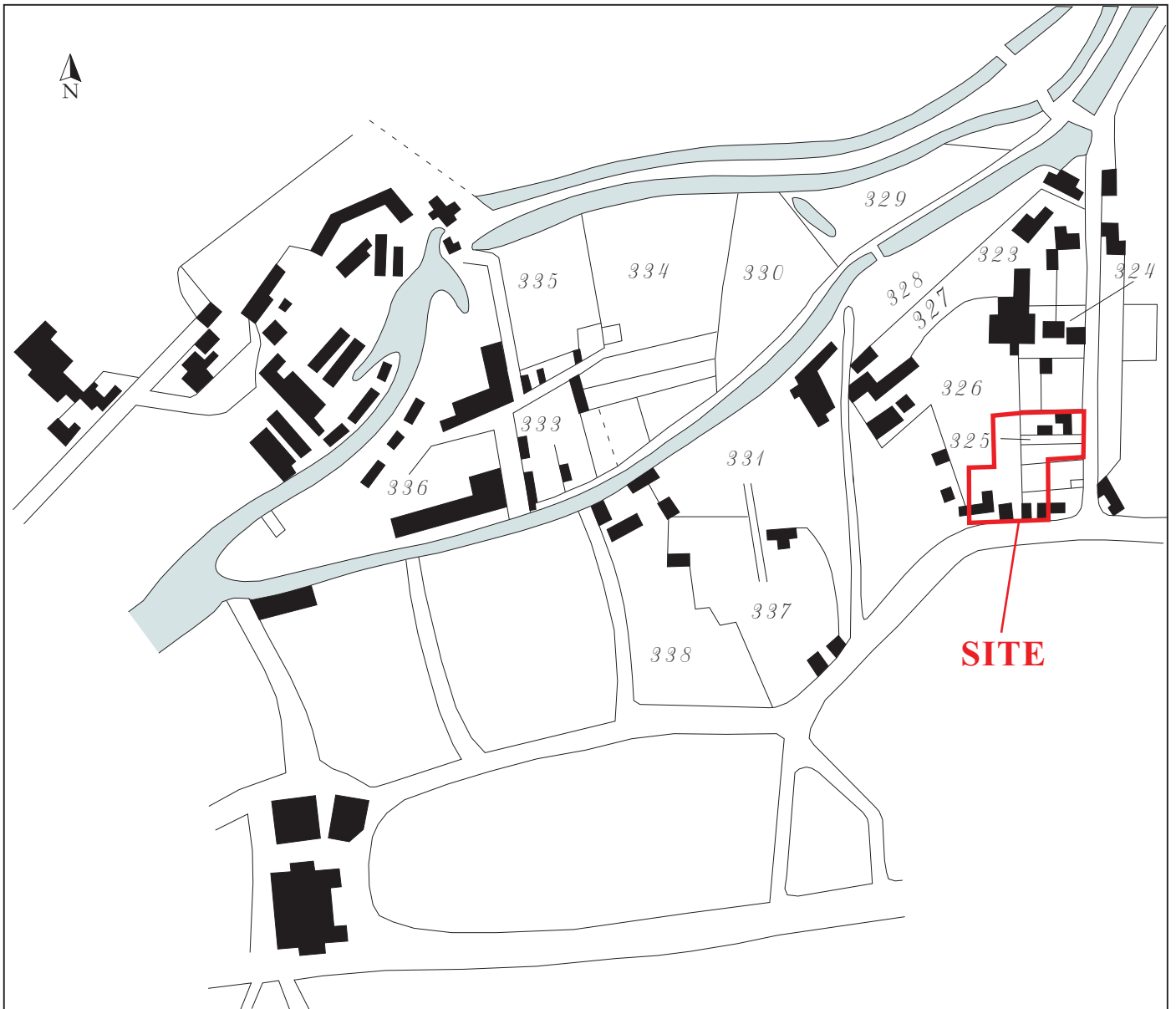
0  150m

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 4 HER information</b>
Scale 1:2000 at A4
Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



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Fig. 5 Andrews' & Wren's map, 1766  
Not to scale  
Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)





<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1847</b>
Not to scale
Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)

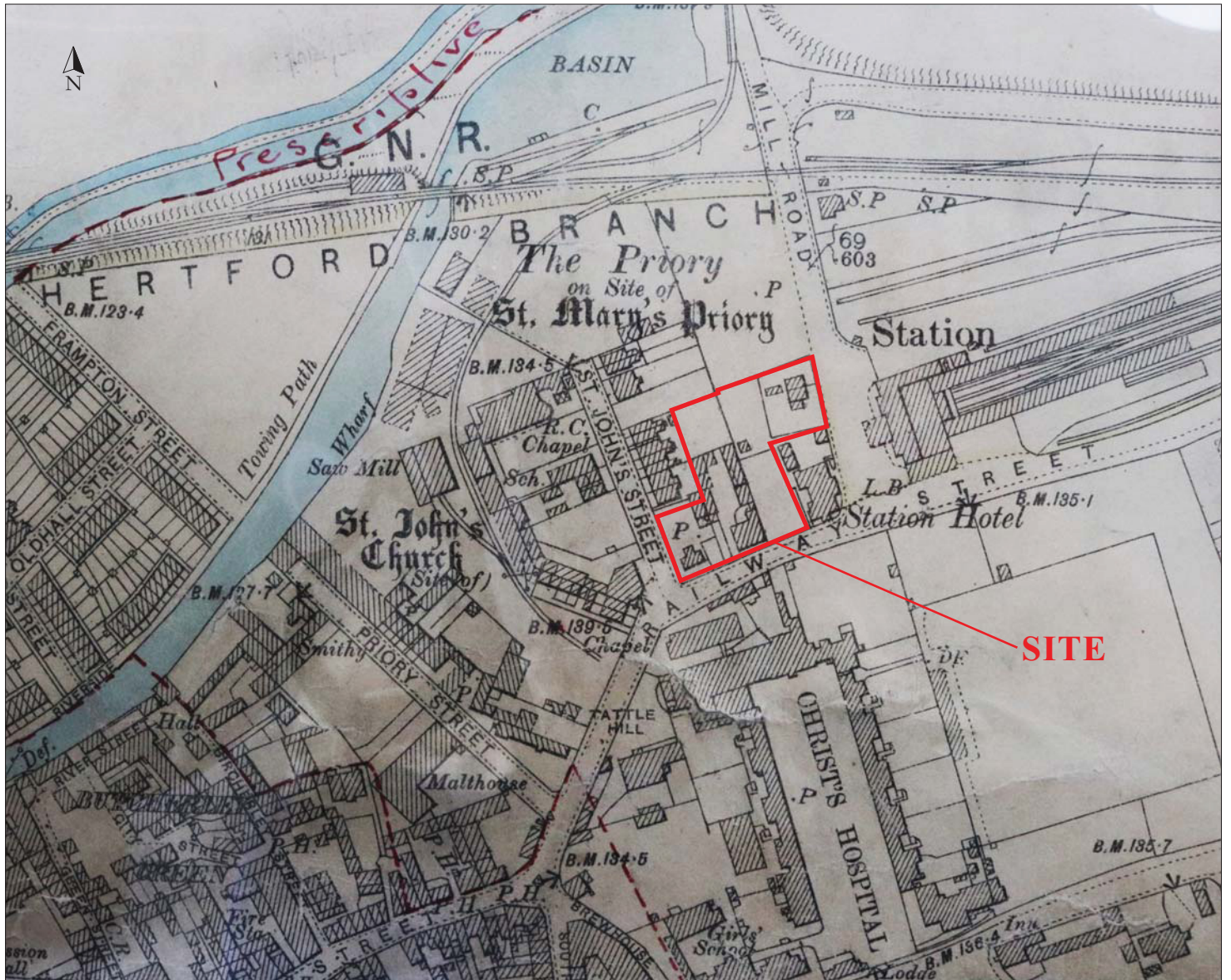


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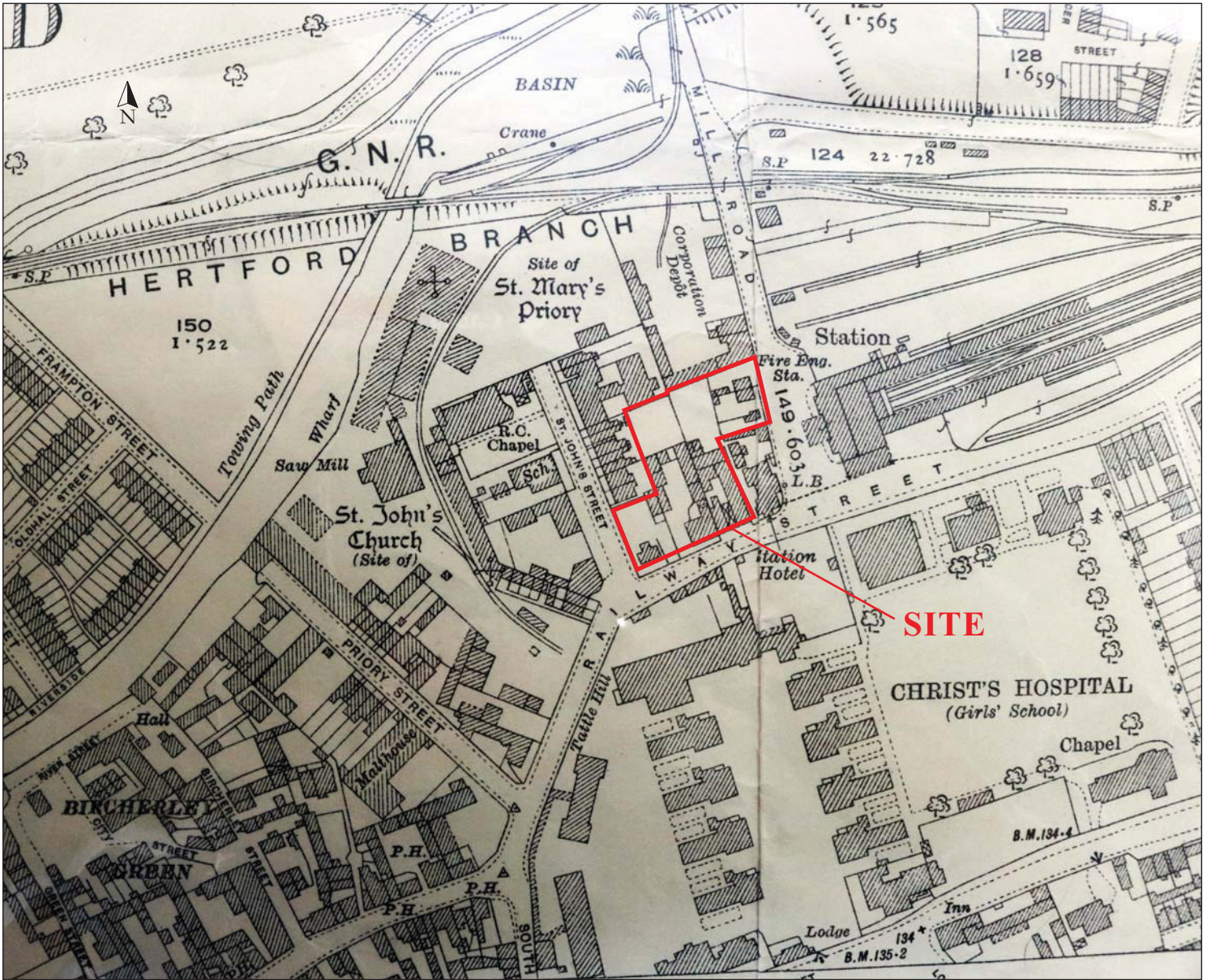
Fig. 7 OS map, 1881

Not to scale

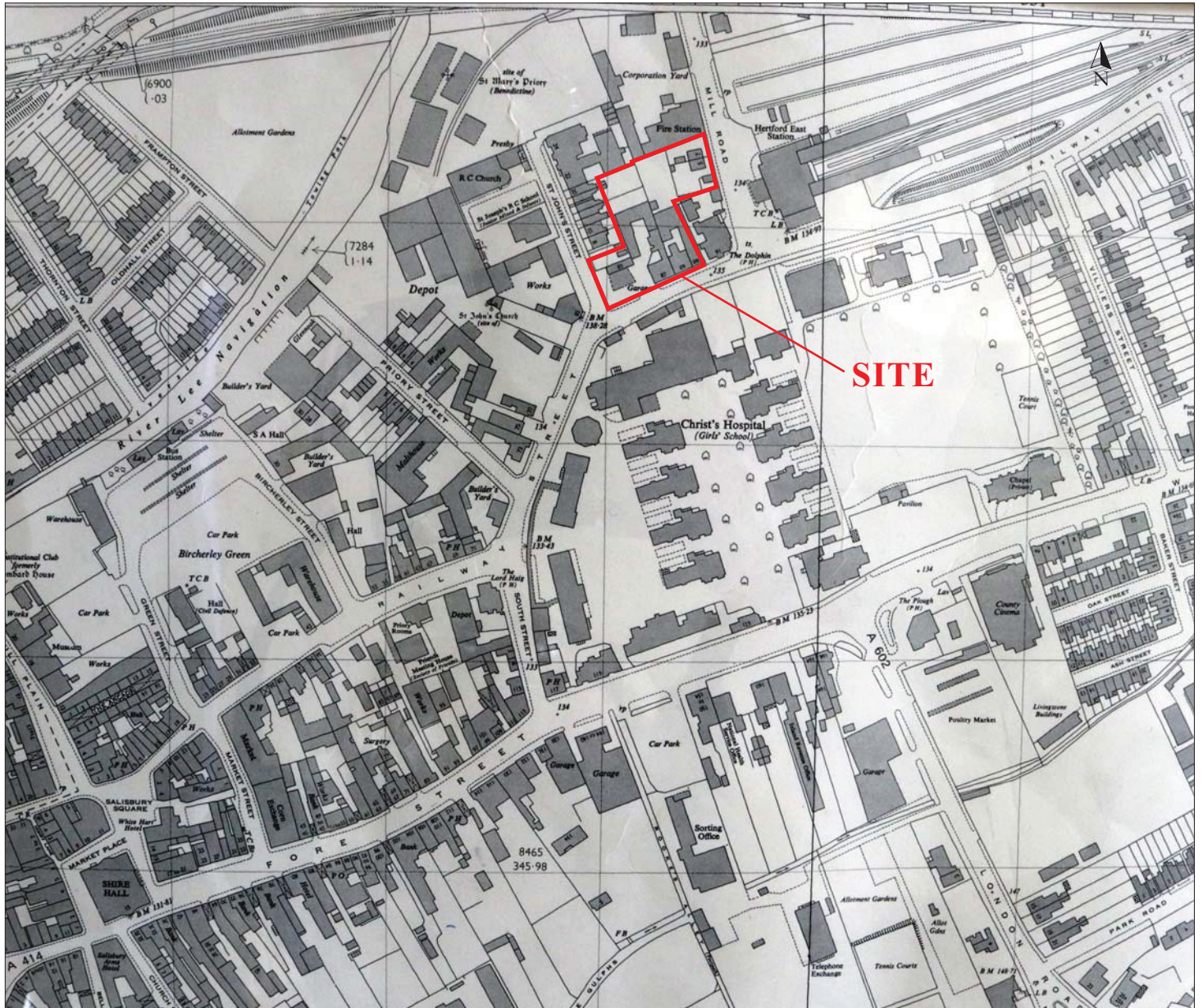
Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



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<b>Fig. 8 OS map, 1898</b>
Not to scale
Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



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<b>Fig. 9 OS map, 1923</b>
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<b>Fig. 10 OS map, 1963</b>
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