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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**THE OLD POLICE STATION  
1 QUEENS ROAD, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

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NGR: TL 3264 1245	Report No. 3076
Parish: Hertford: All Saints	Site Code: AS 1132
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3052
Signed:	Date: May 2008

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## **CONTENTS**

### **OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

#### **SYNOPSIS**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 METHOD OF WORK**
- 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 4 LOCAL HISTORIC BACKGROUND**
- 5 EVIDENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE**
- 6 THE BUILDING**
- 7 DISCUSSION**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

#### **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **APPENDICES**

- 1 FULL STATUTORY LISTING**
- 2 PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED**
- 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET**
- 4 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM**

#### **FIGURES**

#### **PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES**

#### **PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX**

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<i>In April 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building recording at the Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire. The purpose of the work was to investigate and clarify the origins and development of the existing building prior to proposed extension and alteration of the building. Furthermore, the programme aimed systematically to record the building in its existing state before work began. The investigatory work concluded that the building was principally of one phase dating from 1881 with a small extension dating from shortly after 1923. Site investigation noted several features of particular interest which relate to the building's original function, most notably a secure cast iron gate and metal sheeted doors. External architectural features of note were also observed including high quality carved brick and sandstone mouldings and a finely laid Portland stone door case. All of these details were photographed along with each room and all accessible external views. In addition, existing drawings were checked for accuracy and amended where necessary.</i>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>25<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> April 2008</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>3052</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1132</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic Building Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II listed</i>		
Current land use	<i>Offices</i>		
Planned development	<i>Partial demolition, extension and alteration to create residential unit &amp; enlarged office space</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Late 19<sup>th</sup> century police station with small early 20<sup>th</sup> century extension. Several late 19<sup>th</sup> century fixtures of interest survive including secure doors to the exercise yard, original locks and a cast iron lamp fitting. Architecturally the building is distinguished by a Portland stone door case and some fine carved brick and sandstone, all of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date.</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>N/A</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Hertford: All Saints</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG14 1EN</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 405 m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3264 1245</i>		
Height AOD (max/min)	<i>c. 47m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Historic Environment Unit, Hertfordshire County Council</i>		
Project Officers	<i>Tansy Collins / Caroline Lamprey / Kate Doyle / Matthew Williams / Lee Prosser</i>		
Funded by	<i>Allaway Acoustics Limited</i>		
Full title	<i>The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford,, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Williams, M., Prosser, L., and Doyle, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3076</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>20<sup>th</sup> May 2008</i>		

# THE OLD POLICE STATION, 1 QUEENS ROAD, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

## **SYNOPSIS**

*In April 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building recording at the Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire. The purpose of the work was to investigate and clarify the origins and development of the existing building prior to proposed extension and alteration. Furthermore, the programme aimed systematically to record the building in its existing state before work began. The investigatory work concluded that the building was principally of one phase dating from 1881 with a small extension dating from shortly after 1923. Site investigation noted several features of particular interest which relate to the building's original function, most notably a secure cast iron gate and metal sheeted doors. External architectural features of note were also observed including high quality carved brick and sandstone mouldings and a finely laid Portland stone door case. All of these details were photographed along with each room and all accessible external views. In addition, existing drawings were checked for accuracy and amended where necessary.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In April 2008 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording at the Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (Location TL 3264 1245; Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Chartered Architects Ltd on behalf of their client Allaway Acoustics Limited, to satisfy part of a condition of Planning/Listed Building Consent relating to the proposed partial demolition, alteration and extension of the building (Planning Ref.3/07/1728). The condition required the implementation of a programme of recording and analysis of the building in advance of the proposed works.

1.2 The work was conducted according to a design brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU, dated 27/11/2007) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 6<sup>th</sup> December 2007) and approved by HCC HEU. The recording was carried out to Level 3 as defined in the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, 2006. It was also carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2001).

1.3 As set out in the brief, English Heritage and IFA documents, the objectives of the historic building recording were:

- to compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the structure identified for alteration, with analysis and interpretation of that structure in conjunction with an associated documentary survey;



- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the building, adequately detailed to place the findings of the archaeological recording in context, and;
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to ‘preserve by record’ the building in its current form prior to alteration.

1.4 An existing report on the building has been prepared by Dr Mervyn Miller (Miller 2002). It is understood that the HCC HEU design brief specifically required this existing report to be augmented by a programme of rapid building recording to focus on the areas of the building proposed by alteration. The brief also required a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording to be carried out once the development commences, to record both interventions in to the historic fabric of the building and also to monitor any groundworks associated with the development. The results of these phases of work will be presented in a subsequent report, once these phases are carried out.

1.5 Research priorities for the region are outlined in the East Anglian regional archaeological research framework which notes that structures of the Industrial Age, dating from 1750 – 1960, face a high rate of loss due to renovation, conversion and redundancy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000). It should be noted that the building falls within this time frame.

#### *Planning Policy Context*

1.6 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effects of development upon cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 ‘Planning and the Historic Environment’ (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 ‘Archaeology and Planning’ (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.7 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment. This encourages protection of the character and appearance of conservation areas and protection of listed buildings from demolition and unsympathetic change, safeguarding their settings as far as possible. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.8 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 METHOD OF WORK**

### **2.1 Primary Sources: Documents and Maps**

There are no directly relevant contemporary archival documents relating to this building (see section 5.1.1 below). There are two modern documentary sources which were available for consultation at AS while the primary cartographic sources were consulted at both AS and the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies centre (HALS) in Hertford. This material is listed in Appendix 2. The documentary and cartographic sources are discussed in Sections 5.1 and 5.2, the maps being reproduced as Figs. 3-11.

### **2.2 Secondary Sources**

The principal location of secondary sources was HALS. The library resources at AS were also consulted. These sources have been listed in the bibliography and referenced in the text where appropriate.

### **2.3 Fieldwork**

2.3.1 The site was visited on 25<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> April 2008 in order to compile the description of the building and undertake the drawing and photographic work. The written description was carried out by Matthew Williams and Lee Prosser. Drawings provided by the client were checked for accuracy and supplemented where necessary by Tansy Collins and Caroline Lamprey. These are included, with annotations, as figs. 12-15.

2.3.2 The photographic recording was conducted by Tansy Collins and Matthew Williams using medium format (4.5 x 6 cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This was carried out using a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera with 62mm lens and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 film. Supplementary black and white photography of architectural details was carried out using a Minolta Dynax 40 camera and 3.5 cm film. Colour photographs were taken using an Olympus Camedia E20 digital camera, duplicating the principal black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography was carried out using an MZ-M Pentax camera and 3.5 cm Kodak elite slide film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of all the digital photographs is included below. Also included are selected digital plates as well as location plots for all the photographic media (figs. 16 and 17).

## **3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

3.1 Hertford is the county town of Hertfordshire, located approximately 12 km north of the M25 motorway. It remains a compact settlement contained within the valley of the river Lea. The principal transport links are the A10 London – Cambridge road and two railway stations, Hertford East and Hertford North. Much of the town's medieval street plan remains and the site presently under investigation is situated

towards the southern end of this historic core which is curtailed to the south by the A414 Hertford bypass (fig. 1).

3.2 The site under consideration is No. 1 Queens Road, lying at the far south-west corner of the historic core of Hertford. Queens Road formerly ran uninterrupted in a southerly direction away from the town. It is now bisected by Gascoyne Way, the A414 Hertford bypass, just to the south-east of the site. As a result the building faces an isolated road spur caught between the A414 and the B158 which runs north into the centre of the town. The site is triangular with the principal elevation of the building under consideration fronting the street. To the rear, the boundary wall of the site separates it from a small car park serving Bayley Hall Mews to the west and from the rear portion of No. 17 Castle Street to the north (fig. 2).

3.3 The main elevation of the building faces approximately south-west. For clarity this elevation is referred to in this report as the west face and all other parts of the building are referred to accordingly.

## 4 LOCAL HISTORIC BACKGROUND

4.1 Hertford's strategic position at the confluence and fording point of the Rivers Lea, Beane and Mimram has ensured a long and sustained occupation of the local area. A Palaeolithic flint handaxe has been recovered nearby from the churchyard of All Saints (Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) 2073), but others are known in the northern suburbs of the town and further along the valley of the River Lea. Various Palaeolithic flint implements, for instance, were found by Worthington Smith near both the Lea and the Beane (HER 1162), although Mesolithic remains are much scarcer and archaeological material for the Neolithic period is generally confined to the higher ground around the town. No material indicative of Bronze Age activity has been recovered in the town centre, although later Bronze Age bronze sword blade fragments and an accompanying ingot have been discovered, probably found during the dredging of the river (HER 271). Later prehistoric material is scarce, although late Iron Age and Roman occupation has been demonstrated within the Millbridge area and at the site of 54 St Andrew's Street (HERs 9881 & 9841 respectively).

4.2 Hertfordshire is generally characterised as a wealthy and populous area during the Roman period, with a major settlement at Ware, 3km to the east. Traces of settlement have been discovered in St Andrew's Street spanning the first and second centuries (HER 9841). This evidence is supported by Roman pottery from Maidenhead Street (HER 1400) and a coin of Aurelian (AD 270 - 275) dug up in an allotment in Wesley Avenue (HER 1401). There is little evidence for the occupation of Hertford in the post-Roman and early Anglo-Saxon periods. However, the town emerges into the historical record at a significantly early date through the Northumbrian historian Bede (d. 735). He recorded the convening of two important church synods at *Herutford* in 673 and *Hæthfelth* in 675 by Archbishop Theodore. The River Lea became the dividing boundary between the Danish and West Saxon-controlled areas of England in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. The site of a possible Anglo-Saxon royal manor has been identified at the Old Cross (HER 9897). In an early campaign, King Edward the Elder (899-925) established two defended *burhs* at the southern and

northern approaches to the river in AD 912 and 914 (HERs 9828 & 9830 respectively).

4.3 After the foundation of the town, its prosperity and success were assured for several centuries by its designation as the administrative centre of the new shire, and the creation of a royal castle as one of many strategic focal points which ringed the capital in the Norman period. Fragments of the original motte survive (HER 77), and have been ascribed to the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, though it is not recorded until the 12<sup>th</sup> century in surviving documents. The town also developed apace and still retains a degree of medieval planning with streets reflecting the names of local industrial and craft activities (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1938). In the period before the Black Death of 1349, records suggest that Hertford was a thriving settlement, characterised by a wide variety of trades, prosperous merchants and some urban expansion. Both The Salisbury Arms (formerly The Bell) public house on Fore Street and the White Swan Inn on Fore Street have medieval origins (HERs 9808 & 9854). Even after its economic fortunes were affected by plague and population contraction, the town was deemed sufficiently important to house the captured king of France after the Battle of Crecy during the Hundred Years' War.

4.4 In the later medieval period, however, Hertford's fortunes appear to have declined. Archaeological evidence suggests the abandonment of some street tenements as the settlement contracted (HER 6428) and a degree of economic poverty is recorded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Bryant & Seddon 1998).

4.5 Hertford's economy was revived by industrial expansion and the canalisation of the River Lea in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century which made the town much more accessible. As industry grew, so too did the town's population and, inevitably, its social problems. These led to the construction of the Bridewell gaol, formerly on Railway Street, in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (HER 10121). The 18<sup>th</sup> century county and borough gaol on Ware Road was built only slightly later (HER 10065). The Shire Hall designed by James Adam in 1767 was in the most advanced style of its day and survives along with many other fine buildings of this period. In the later 18<sup>th</sup> century, the town was ringed by a number of important country estates which had the effect of both limiting physical expansion and maintaining Hertford's role as the centre of social life among the landed elite. This slowed the town's growth in the 19<sup>th</sup> century leaving it much smaller and less industrialised than many other settlements of comparative size and proximity to London.

## **5 EVIDENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE**

### **5.1 Documentary Sources**

#### **5.1.1 Contemporary archival sources**

There are no directly relevant contemporary archival sources for this building. This is because all documents relating to Hertfordshire Police predating 1891 were destroyed in 1900 on the instructions of the then chief constable (Osborne, N.).

### 5.1.2 Report by Dr Mervyn Miller for Alloway Associates Ltd

This report of 8<sup>th</sup> November 2002 provides a comprehensive analysis of the few available contemporary sources of information about the building along with a good summary of the history of policing both in Hertford and nationally. The report also presents an analysis of the building's history which is largely in agreement with that arrived at in the course of the present historic building recording programme.

### 5.1.3 Statutory listing

The Old Police Station has been listed Grade II since 9<sup>th</sup> September 1996. The full listing document is available online at the website Images of England, provided by English Heritage, and comprises a description of the exterior which summarises many of the points discussed in the report below. However, the interior was not inspected as part of the listing. The listing does include a brief historical note, as follows: "Built as the Hertford Police Station, this building reflects the Queen Anne revival style, particularly in the treatment of the central doorway. It also appears to have been intended to complement the early C18 façade of Bailey Hall on the adjoining site to the east." Finally, the listing gives the date of construction as c.1880 with C20 additions, a view which is supported by the present report. The entire listing is included as Appendix 1.

## 5.2 Cartographic Sources

### 5.2.1 Hertfordshire Described. John Speed, 1610 (fig. 3)

This is the earliest clear depiction of the site and takes the form of a pictorial, angled, overhead view of Hertford which is included as an inset in a larger map of the county as a whole. Some caution should be exercised when considering this map as the scale is certainly inaccurate and the depictions of buildings appear to reflect the priorities of the cartographer rather than their actual sizes or exact positions, the emphasis being on Hertford Castle and the churches. However, nearby Castle Street and All Saints' Church (since rebuilt) are clearly depicted along with a large building on the site of the present Bayley Hall, almost certainly its predecessor Bayley Manor (HER 4008). Queens Road is not yet in existence although there is a gap in the housing along Castle Street in approximately the position where the two roads now join.

### 5.2.2 A Plan of Hertford. J. Andrews and M. Wren, 1766 (fig. 4)

This later map again takes the form of a detailed inset in a much larger survey of Hertfordshire by Andrews and Dury of the same date. The town's features are depicted in a much more systematic manner with the result that the map yields a great deal more information. Queens Road is still not in existence at this stage but the opening in the buildings on Castle Street can be seen more clearly and provides access to a vacant piece of apparently uncultivated ground. The site under consideration lies approximately half on this piece of land and half on an adjacent small, square formal garden. This is one of two such gardens flanking Bayley Hall to the north-west and south-east, the present building having replaced the Manor in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.2.3 Map of Hertford. Author unknown, c. 1800 (fig. 5)

This map gives little further information as it does not depict individual buildings or land uses in as much detail as the older document. However, it does appear that the gap in the buildings on Castle Street has now been narrowed by further development. The gap leads on to a small lane which runs from Castle Street in an approximately north-easterly direction just under the rear elevation of Bayley Hall.

### 5.2.4 Turnor's Plan of the Town of Hertford, 1830 (fig. 6)

Here the site has changed little since 1800. The only point to note is that the new lane mentioned in 5.2.3 above now curves around the rear of Bayley Hall whereas before it was straight in parallel with the building's rear façade.

### 5.2.5 All Saints' Hertford Tithe Map, 1847 (fig. 7)

This map shows no developments on the site in the time since 1830, although this does not rule out the possibility that change may have taken place as maps of this kind were only used for the purposes of tithe collection and tended to omit features which were not concerned with this activity.

### 5.2.6 Second Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map Sheet XXIX 15, 1898 (fig. 8)

This map is the first to show Queens Road and the building under consideration. Queens Road leaves Castle Street at the same point as the older lane which is now no longer in existence. The new road travels in a south-westerly direction for approximately 0.13 km before turning south-south-west into a ribbon development of new suburban houses. The police station is depicted with the outline of the building clearly visible. The rear exercise yard, central yard, eastern and domestic ranges with the porch in between them, the carriage shed and the small southerly extension to the domestic range can all be seen. However, two offices in the northern range of the building and the store in the main domestic range appear not to have been added yet.

### 5.2.7 Third Edition OS Map Sheet XXIX 15, 1923 (Fig. 9)

This map shows no significant changes to the site and its setting since the first edition map.

### 5.2.8 OS Map TL 3312, 1963 (Fig. 10)

On this map the setting of the building remains very little changed but its outline has been altered to include the offices in the northern range which were not yet in existence in the previous editions. The store room, however, is not yet in evidence.

### 5.2.9 OS Map TL 31 SW, 1978 (Fig. 11)

Although this map is at too small a scale (1:10,000) to give a helpful depiction of the building it does show that by this date the setting of the site has changed completely

as a result of the completion of Gascoyne Way, the A414 Hertford Bypass which runs a short distance in front of the building and thus truncates Queens Road.

## **6 THE BUILDING**

### **6.1 Exterior**

6.1.1 The main elevation (Plates 1 & 2) is west facing and comprises an administrative block of domestic proportions and appearance to the south with a small hip roofed extension to its south, collectively referred to in this report as “the domestic range”. At the north end of the elevation is an arrangement of rooms and a carriage shed referred to as “the northern range”. Between this and the domestic range is a robust, monumental entrance portico of Portland stone. The portico leads into a central yard beyond which is an additional wing stretching to the north from the rear of the domestic range and referred to as “the eastern range”. Behind the whole arrangement at the apex of the triangular site is a small rear yard.

6.1.2 The domestic range is built of yellow stock bricks which have sharp arrises, some creasing and slight clinker inclusions. The stocks are laid in Flemish bond with wide mortar joints of lime mixed with large quantities of flint chips in the late Victorian manner. There are extensive orange brick dressings to the plinth, windows, string course, eaves course and corners. These orange bricks are very fine and smooth. Extensive use is also made of moulded brick with a cyma to the plinth and eaves and quarter-round profile shaped modillions on the projecting string course. The façade is slightly asymmetrical with the door set off-centre to the south. The door surround is very fine with splayed jambs and an arch of very fine gauged brickwork with putty jointing. The arch is topped by a scrolled, open pediment of red Runcorn sandstone resting on shaped brackets with egg-and-dart, scrolls and a plinth which may have held a lantern. The pediment breaks through the stringcourse (Plate 3). The stone used matches that of nearby All Saints’ church by Lancaster-based Paley, Austin and Paley of 1893-1895 (Pevsner, N. & Cherry, B.).

6.1.3 The main door is recessed with a chequered tile threshold. This door has two heavy moulded lower panels with six upper glazed lights and a two-light over-light. All of these openings now contain modern safety glass but the door and frame are both contemporary with the building. Within the vestibule there is a coved ceiling with a fixture for a spherical glass light. There are also sandstone thresholds at the entrance to the vestibule and at the door itself. The windows are paired to the north and south of the door on the ground and first floor. All are six-over-six sashes, the upper windows being of shorter proportions. These have much surviving old glass and robust horns. The windows have sandstone sills which are plain on the upper floor but carved and congruous with the plinth course on the ground floor.

6.1.4 The building has a slate roof which is shallow pitched with ridge tiles which may be of terracotta. There are three chimneys: one to the south, flush with the external wall; one to the north-east; and one to the north edge with a projecting stack. The first two chimneys are of fine orange brick with a small string course and pressed brick decoration completed by yellow ceramic chimney pots. The north stack is more

slender and is of red brick. Its upper section has been rebuilt and the whole chimney is less decorative than the other two. The existing guttering is modern.

6.1.5 On the south façade of the domestic range the motifs of the west front continue in the form of the decorated string course, eaves course and corners. There is a single window at the upper level set to the east of the stack, dressed and six-over-six in form as before. At ground floor level there is a small extension with its own hipped roof. This appears to be contemporary with the main domestic range. It is built of yellow stock bricks with red brick dressings to the windows and plinth. There is one small three-over-three sash window on the west side with the same horns and sandstone sill as those on the main domestic block. The extension also has three further sash windows on its south side of six-over-six form.

6.1.6 The northern range appears at first inspection to be accretive but all its parts are congruous in form. This range of buildings comprises a principal square block with three windows continuing with a recessed façade to the north which has its own porch and a wide carriageway further still to the north. The square building is of yellow stock brick as before, laid in English bond with red brick dressings to the plinth, corners, window piers, stringcourse etc. However, these red bricks have more pronounced skintles and are different in colour from the window voussoirs which are flat gauged arches with fine putty joints. The string course also differs slightly from the main domestic block having a deeper moulding with square modillions (Plate 4) unlike the unusual quarter round profile modillions on the domestic block (Plate 5). The façade is topped by a flat parapet with sandstone coping stones. The three windows are all of six-over-six sash form with shaped horns and sandstone sills. In both these cases coal measure sandstone is used, differing from the Runcorn sandstone found in the main domestic range.

6.1.7 The recess between the square building and the porch and carriageway to the north is enclosed by a heavy but decorative wrought iron gate. There is a six-over-six sash window in the recess which is treated as elsewhere. On the south face of the porch is a small Crittall-type casement window. The porch and the carriage-way both have elliptical gauged arches with fine putty jointing. There is a plain door of thin vertical boarded oak with an early 20<sup>th</sup> century doorknob and key escutcheon with cover. The carriageway door is of three leaves, vertically boarded and painted. The parapet, coping and other red brickwork features continue as described for the square block.

6.1.8 Between the domestic range and the northern range is the robustly designed entrance to the central yard behind (Plate 6). This door case is reminiscent of Newgate Jail in the City of London, now demolished, and other buildings, such as Bristol's Police Headquarters at Bridewell Street. It was designed to be intimidating and to convey the strong, uncompromising stance of the institution occupying the building. The door case is all laid in very fine ashlar blocks of Portland stone with equally fine jointing. The structure is capped with a cornice which is in the style of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the entire assemblage is of a type sometimes referred to as a Gibbs Surround after the architect James Gibbs (1662-1754). The door case is fully tied into the façade of the domestic range suggesting the two to be contemporaneous. Resting on top of the door case is a cast iron lamp fitting with heavy scrolls which once probably supported a lantern (Plate 7). The door is very heavy and built of oak



although it is now stained. It has eight flush bead-moulded panels and a pattern of heavy faceted rivets, again designed to convey an impression of strength. The rear of the door case is of brick but is now painted with white masonry paint making it undistinguishable. The internal jambs of the door are chamfered and stopped and it has a flat, gauged voussoir (Plate 8).

6.1.9 The north elevation of the domestic range looks into the enclosed central yard. The lower areas of this wall have been coated in white masonry paint. The moulded string course continues along this elevation, as does the eaves moulding. This façade extends one floor below ground level as there is an external stair providing access to the cellar. This has thick sandstone treads and an enclosed stairwell with a simple iron protective railing. At ground floor level there is a wide central bow window of 1970s date. This clearly occupies the position of an earlier aperture, though cut back and widened slightly. There seems to be a concrete or stone lintel. The upper floor has two windows of six-over-six sash form with red sandstone sills as elsewhere on this range.

6.1.10 To the east of this elevation there is a slightly canted, flat-roofed porch (Plate 9) which gives access to the external cellar steps and the other ranges. The porch is probably contemporary with the original building. It has on its west face a plain four panelled door to the cellar stairwell which is protected by two iron gates (Plate 10). The upper gate is robust iron with thin bars and a bolted brace on pintles. The lower has bars of circular profile as per the retaining balustrade. The porch also has a wide entrance open to the yard. This aperture has a thick bead-moulded lintel with bars of circular profile above identical to the cellar stairwell railing. There is no door, but the soffit of the lintel retains a deep recess for two sliding doors (Plate 11). Within the porch are four further doors: two to the domestic range and a further two to the east range. The porch is otherwise composed of plain, exposed but painted brick. The two doors to the domestic range are of similar form beneath cambered voussoirs. The east door of the two has bull-nosed jambs and robust heavy rivets fixing a rim lock to the rear together with its original pull (Plate 12). Both doors are similar in appearance with four recessed, bead-moulded panels with bead-moulded architrave. The two doors to the east range are the same. The southern door gives access to an enclosed staircase to the upper floor with an overlight. All of these doors are of very conservative design for the time they were made and appear closer to the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century in style. The porch also has a moulded cornice (Plate 13). The flooring of the porch - and the yard in general - is of Staffordshire blue engineering pavers. In the yard these are arranged into deep gullies. Just outside the porch to the north is an ornamental foot scraper.

6.1.11 The square building which forms the principal part of the northern range extends into this yard. This is now all masonry-painted but clearly of congruous form with the exterior, i.e. with red brick dressings and gauged voussoirs (Plate 14). There are also sandstone sills to all the windows except in one instance where the original has now been replaced. The door into this range is on the east side. This is a heavy, robust door of the type which appears to be typical for the building, i.e. of six panels with recessed bead mouldings and a surviving original doorknob and key escutcheon.

6.1.12 The yard is enclosed on its north side by a turret protruding from the eastern range (Plate 15) while a short single storey section connects the northern and eastern ranges. Modern doors on this face now give access to the interior through original

doorways (Plate 14). The doors have six upper lights each which most unusually use bevelled glass. The eastern range also borders the courtyard and appears contemporary with the domestic range. The ground floor level has again been painted. This has two large apertures with modern crittal windows of casement form with a variety of textured glass in their lower panes (Plate 16). The southern of these casements probably occupies the position of an earlier window while the northern example was formerly a door of some description as blocking is visible beneath the sill. Both windows have sills which may be of stone or cement but are more likely to be the latter. Above ground floor level yellow stock bricks are again visible with a moulded string course utilising the same bricks as the domestic range although not as ornate. At first floor level are several asymmetrical windows of differing widths. These comprise a narrow louvred lancet to the south (Plate 13), a wider window off-centre with two separate six-over-six sashes divided by a wide mullion and a window of similar form to the north of four-over-four sashes divided by a central mullion (Plate 15). Red brick dressings and fine gauged arches with putty joints and red sandstone sills are again used. This part of the elevation, along with parts of the adjacent north wall of the domestic range, has been re-pointed heavy-handedly with modern ribbon pointing in cement. The sashes appear to be renewed and the moulded eaves on the domestic range do not continue along this façade. The small projecting turret at the north end of the façade mentioned above is built in similar yellow stock brick with red brick corners and an upper window on the west face which has been renewed with a modern arch and sill (Plate 15). The small room which is accessed at the base of this turret is featureless apart from a blocked aperture into the eastern range.

6.1.13 The southern elevation of the domestic range has a window at ground floor level to the east of the small extension. This window is of similar form to the others in this range but is louvred. The extension has three windows on its south elevation with red brick dressings, window heads at eaves level and six-over-six sashes. Of these three windows only the central one is thought to be original. This area has been subjected to very heavy handed and inexpert repointing.

6.1.14 The domestic range has a projecting rear wing which has its own decorated chimney stack. The moulded stringcourse continues around the rear to the abutment of the rear wing. The ground floor is obscured by a modern timber framed slate pent roofed lean-to. Above on the south facing elevation of the projecting wing three windows are visible, a lower set stair window and two at first floor level. These have red brick dressings but cambered arch heads and sandstone sills. The west window is a double four-over-four sash with a central mullion, the east a six-over-six with horns and the other surrounding features noted elsewhere on this range (Plate 17).

6.1.15 The rear of the site is contained within a very high brick parapet wall of two distinct phases (Plate 18). The lower section is of probable 18<sup>th</sup> century date while the upper section is probably 19<sup>th</sup> century. This latter part is composed of yellow stock bricks with a semicircular coping and may date to the construction of the main building. The wall encloses a small exercise yard to the rear forming the sharp triangular corner of the site. The elevation of the building above this yard shows that the projecting domestic and eastern ranges are of contemporary date. It is blank except for a small, single four-light central hung casement set high up. The canted north east elevation which completes this face is also blank.

6.1.16 The rear elevation of the domestic range is contained within a yard which is roughly triangular in shape. At ground floor level two central doors are visible, both with high voussoirs, along with two outer doors. The central doors have high queen closers which indicate that these were formerly narrow, high-set windows while the existing doorways have clearly been cut through the brickwork. The joinery is also modern. The north door is a modern insertion (Plate 19). The south door has white bull-nosed brick jambs and a heavy cambered voussoir of yellow brick as do the former high windows. The jambs have small chamfer-stopped bricks at the top. There is a sandstone threshold. The architrave is robust and the door is four-panelled with recessed bead moulding with rivets and an iron plate protecting the position of the key escutcheon. Immediately to the left of the door at higher level there is a discharge chute of some kind framed with white bull-nosed brick (Plate 20). On the south face of the external yard wall the same two phase arrangement is visible as described above. The lower, older section appears to be a boundary wall of orange brick while the upper, newer section has been raised with yellow stocks topped with a rounded red brick coping. The north wall of the yard is all of yellow stock brick with one section which has been blocked with modern bricks. The yard is paved with concrete slabs. This preserves the single brick height footings of a rectangular building with a concrete floor. There are no marks on the adjoining boundary wall to suggest that this building was tied in to the wall.

## 6.2 Interior

6.2.1 The interior of the domestic range is basically disposed with a central through-hall and staircase and rooms to north and south. At the rear more rooms to the north and south have been altered extensively. Past the east rear wall of the domestic range the building becomes more functional.

6.2.2 The entrance corridor preserves the original door with modern safety glass as described above. The overlight above the door is in the form of a bottom-hung casement and is original although this too has had modern safety glass installed. The two lower moulded panels of the door remain unchanged however and are of a typical late 19<sup>th</sup> century type. Bolts at the top and bottom of the door remain along with a mark indicating the position of the original rim lock, now lost. The hall retains original moulded skirting and architraves in congruous form. The entrances to the first rooms to north and south are slightly staggered. There are bevelled walls at some junctions. The dog leg staircase is of open string form with two balusters per tread. There is a turned pine newel, shaped oak handrail and pendant finial on the upper newel.

6.2.3 Room 1 is clearly the former sitting room or space of some domestic importance as it preserves an original heavy moulded cornice. The picture rail is also original although the internal architrave and skirting are modern. The windows in this room have a more slender glazing profile than elsewhere, with Fitch patent catches. There is a blocked chimney breast on the east wall.

6.2.4 Room 2 has a modern door but surviving original internal architrave, skirting, and picture rail along with a blocked chimney breast on the south wall. The windows display the same thin glazing profile as those in room 1 and have late 19<sup>th</sup> century

sash catches. Towards the south west corner of the room is a four-panelled plain spruce door leading to room 3 which is probably original but is now stripped giving it an altered appearance.

6.2.5 Room 3 is the southern extension referred to above. This is modernised but a blocked chimney breast survives on the north wall. The four windows of six-over-six sash form have robust, simple, chamfered architraves. These windows have the same glazing bar profile as that found in rooms 1 and 2. Three of them have late 19<sup>th</sup> century sash catches. One of these, the central of the three windows which face southwards, has the words “Hopkinson’s Patent Sash Catches” cast into the body of the catch and still clearly visible. The skirting is simple but of contemporary late 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

6.2.6 There is a cupboard under the stairs in the hall. This has four panels of stripped softwood, the lower two panels having pierced zinc grills. The area to the north of this feature probably once formed a single room which is most likely to have been a kitchen. This section of the building is now subdivided into a corridor and, adjacent, room 4. The corridor is entered by a four plain panelled stripped pine door. This door could be double locked as it has a robust primary iron rimlock and a secondary lever lock with an official royal ‘VR’ cipher.

6.2.7 Room 4 also preserves an external door with four plain panels to the rear and a rimlock and bolts both with brass knobs. This room also preserves its original 19<sup>th</sup> century skirting. There is a chimney breast on the west side of the room with a surviving chimney piece of simple form although the grate is blocked. To both sides of this feature there is a recessed late 19<sup>th</sup> century cupboard with shelves but no door.

6.2.8 Room 5 is all boarded out with modern materials and no historic fabric is visible.

6.2.9 To the rear through a modern door a short corridor runs to the east with a high arched blocked doorway to the right which would have led to room 5. At the eastern terminus there is a substantial, slightly decorative cast iron gate. This protected the rear door to the yard and creates a small vestibule. There is a large surviving rim lock and cleat on the wall where the gate can be locked open (Plate 21). The external door to the yard described above has bull-nosed inner jambs and a protective metal sheet covering. There are also marks to suggest that there was once a substantial rim lock which has since been removed (Plate 22). The brick walls of this eastern corridor were all exposed but have since been painted. Immediately to the west of the gate is a small, irregularly shaped room inserted into the south wall of the corridor. Bull-nosed brick jambs, a moulded brick architrave and door with four panels and vertical bead moulding are all visible. The door is very unusual as it has bevelled sides and is held not by conventional hinges but by pintles in the form of L-shaped metal brackets and pivots in the lintel and the sill to function as a swing door (Plate 23). There is no evidence of a lock. It is possible that this was the prison lavatory and that the unusual construction was a security measure to prevent it from being jammed shut or barricaded.

6.2.10 Room 6 occupies the site of two former cells. Their positions are given by the former high, narrow windows and a redundant pier which is all that remains of the

dividing wall and thus indicates the size of the cells. The room is entered from the corridor through a wide arched aperture now reduced in size and fitted with a modern door. Across the room to the north is a second, original door which opens in to the porch in the yard as described above. From this side the door is seen to be lined with metal sheeting and the rim lock is visible. All other features in this room are modern.

6.2.11 Room 7 is irregular. The rear walls on the east clearly follow the exterior curtilage of the property. The main door from the covered porch to the yard has four plain panels to this side. Traces of a former rim lock are visible while the keep itself survives. All other features are modern.

6.2.12 From the main hallway the staircase leads to the first floor with the six-over-six sash stair window as referred to in the external description above. The top landing gives access to four rooms and a corridor to the rear wing. The door architraves are all congruous although some doors are missing.

6.2.13 Room 8 has a congruous architrave and a four-panelled stripped softwood door with a rim lock to the inner face. The room has high skirting, a congruous window with a 20<sup>th</sup> century sash catch, a small chimney fireplace in the south-west corner, simple surviving shelf and original arched grate.

6.2.14 Room 9 has a congruous architrave and a four-panelled stripped pine door, original mouldings and rim lock. There is a high moulded ceiling, congruous windows and modern Fitch patent sash catches and lifts. There is a picture rail and an original chimneypiece offset to the east on the south wall. The chimneypiece has a simple jamb and a shelf but the grate is blocked. There are late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century coat hooks behind the door.

6.2.15 The door is missing from room 10. There is a congruous architrave with original windows and sash catches. The original high skirting and picture rail survive while the chimney breast on the east wall is blocked. A corridor adjacent to room 10 leads to the rear section of the first floor. The corridor has modern moulded skirting.

6.2.16 Room 11 has a congruous window with a modern Brighton Patent sash catch. The chimney breast is blocked. There is a four panelled door with ovolo mouldings on both sides. This is modern although an older rim lock and doorknobs are attached to it. Both skirting and picture rail are present but these appear to be modern.

6.2.17 Room 12 has a six-panelled door which is plain on the corridor side but moulded on the inner face and made of stripped softwood. There is a congruous architrave on the side of the room closest to the corridor but this is not repeated on the north side of the room where the architrave is modern. There may be a blocked fireplace to the south. There is a congruous six-over-six sash window with a 19<sup>th</sup> century catch. The room has plain skirting.

6.2.18 Room 13 has a modern architrave and a four-panelled moulded stripped softwood door.

6.2.19 Room 14 has an architrave which may be modern, a stripped softwood plain four-panelled door, and a six-over-six sash window with a Brighton Patent catch and modern lifts. There is a picture rail and high moulded skirting.

6.2.20 The east end of the corridor along the first floor has no features of interest while the door to the stairway down to the yard is modern. This enclosed staircase also has no features of interest. The door at the base has four plain panels with original brass knobs and bolts. At the top of the staircase there is a small four-pane window which is the only external articulation to be seen on this façade at first-floor level. It is a pivoted casement with a very simple punched stay bar.

6.2.21 The door from the stairway to the final group of rooms to the north may be original. Room 15 has been reappointed in a modern domestic style. There are new doors, a modern cornice and refurbished sash windows. Room 16 is now used as a bedroom and has a canted east wall. This room also uses modern materials and has a refurbished sash window. Room 17 is a fully modern bathroom. The doors between rooms 15 and 16 and between rooms 16 and 17 as well as the four panelled door of a cupboard in room 16 are all of 19<sup>th</sup> century date but may not have originated either in their current positions or even in this building.

6.2.22 The interior of the carriage shed in the northern range has exposed brick with pilasters supporting a roof structure lit by a central lantern with heavy glazing bars and construction as seen elsewhere (Plate 24). The structure has ovolo and fillet and bead mouldings. The carriage shed contains a redundant fireplace of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date which was probably installed in the main building at some time in the past (Plate 25). It is of timber construction with a moulded shelf and very slight beading. A track survives on the east wall to guide the door which is of three leaves, ledged to the rear and appears to be a 20<sup>th</sup> century replacement of an earlier original (Plate 26). The door for pedestrians is ledged and braced to the rear. There is a further single room behind giving access via a robust door with parliament hinges and six recessed bead-moulded panels to the porch. The rear of this door and its architrave has turn-of-the-century mouldings, as does the window architrave. The room itself is plain with a moulded picture rail and no other features of interest. The porch is floored with textured engineering brick paviours. There are sandstone steps from the vestibule to the garage and a door at this point which is modern.

6.2.23 The interior of the principal square room of the northern range which opens on to the yard has windows with the same window bars and robust ovolo and fillet mouldings as well as modern Brighton Patent sash catches. The room is otherwise plain with a modern moulded skirting but an original picture rail (Plate 27). The south wall has a single window of like form.

6.2.24 A small cellar occupies a chamber within the footprint of the domestic range, together with an adjacent coal bunker underneath the central yard with its access chute just outside the Portland stone portico now partly blocked. Both underground rooms are brick-lined with a reinforced concrete lintel. Light is provided by two Crittall-type steel windows with textured glass which open on to the stairwell. The cellar once contained a boiler. It has a concrete floor and supporting piers to the walls. The arch base of the chimney stack is visible. The cellar door is probably original.

This is of robust vertical planking with two small upper lights, ledged to the rear with a rim lock but now in poor condition.

### **6.3 Roof**

6.3.1 The roof structure in the domestic range is simple and typically Victorian, with softwood ridgeboard, softwood rafters and a single purlin per flight, hipped at both sides. Although the roof continues in the same way above the eastern range there is a partition of fletton brickwork so that the two roof spaces are not interconnected. This may be a fire protection measure. The section of roof covering the eastern range is of the same structure and is made from softwood. There is one recognisable truss between the hips, where we see a nailed-on king post and raking queen struts.

## **7 DISCUSSION**

7.1 There is strong evidence to suggest that this building was constructed in two principal phases, the first around 1881 when the whole structure was completed with the exception of the porch and the two offices of the northern range, the Portland stone door case, and the rear ground floor store room. The second phase came at some point soon after 1923 but well before 1963, when all the remaining features were added except the store room which was built after this date. The principal evidence for this comes from the development which we are able to trace on successive OS maps of 1898, 1923 and 1963. In addition, the conclusion is supported by the wholly congruous nature of the original parts of the building set against small variations in the later section, most notably in the squared modillions, differing sandstone type and more pronounced brick skintles which suggest a different brick source.

7.2 An anomaly in this picture is that while the carriage shed is depicted on the OS maps of 1898 and 1923, as described above, its front elevation shares the very distinctive modillion detail and sandstone type of the later additions. Also as described above, the carriage shed door also appears to be of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date rather than being contemporary with the first phase of the building. These three factors raise the possibility, as yet unproven, that the entrance to the carriage shed may have been reworked in some way at the time of the second building phase.

7.3 The Old Police Station is a fairly modest building, bearing in mind its former importance, which retains several features of considerable historic interest. These suggest some expenditure to the exterior to ensure a dignified appearance, but this is combined with an essentially domestic scale in keeping with its original status as a regional station which did not attempt to dominate its surroundings with an overbearing show of state authority. On the exterior, the most notable elements are the finely laid Portland stone door case and the carved brick and sandstone work on the domestic range, especially around the principal entrance. Internally, there has been much modernisation and the removal of many (but not all) decorative elements such as fireplaces, which would have been deemed old-fashioned at a later date and dispensed with. One chimney piece remains abandoned in the carriage-house. The most interesting features relate directly to the building's former use, namely: the reinforced metal door to the exercise yard; surviving rim locks; the swing-door to

what was probably the prison lavatory; the remaining iron bars in the central courtyard porch; and other more general traces of strong construction such as the bull-nosed engineering bricks in the jambs of internal doors. Arguably the most visually striking survival is the cast iron gate in the eastern corridor which, like many of these features, combines sturdy practicality with a deliberately forbidding appearance. It is fortunate that these features are to be retained in the course of the proposed alteration of the building.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the staff of Alloway Acoustics Ltd., current occupiers of the Old Police Station, for their patience and hospitality during fieldwork, and for funding the works. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of their agents, Peter Newson Associates Limited (in particular Mr Peter Newson and Ms Nicky Ranner for their kind assistance).

## **DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE**

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the client, the local planning authority, Hertfordshire HER, HALS and the National Monuments Record, Swindon. The archive will be lodged with HALS.



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**APPENDIX 1**  
**FULL STATUTORY LISTING**

IoE Number: 461454

Location: 1 QUEENS ROAD (north side) HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

Date listed: 09 September 1996

Date of last amendment: 09 September 1996

Grade II

HERTFORD TL3212SE QUEENS ROAD 817-1/20/173 (North side) No.1 GV II  
Former police station, now offices. c1880, with C20 alterations. Yellow stock brick laid to Flemish bond, with orange brick dressings, and terracotta door hood. Welsh slated roof with lead roll hips, and yellow brick chimneys with red bands and oversailing courses. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys. Ground floor has orange brick plinth, and recessed central doorway, with splayed intrados and orange rubbed brick semicircular arch. Scrolled, pedimented door hood above, carried on moulded consoles. Half-glazed timber door with 2 lower panels with bolection moulded surrounds. Paired 12-pane sash windows, recessed, to left and right with concealed boxes, set within orange brick surrounds; similar treatment of squatter proportioned sash windows on first floor, but sandstone sills below, immediately above an orange brick plat band. Above, a slim roll, header course, moulded dentil course, and upper roll. Orange brick quoins at corners of building, and moulded brick cornice below eaves fascia. To right is hip-roofed single storey outbuilding, of yellow brick above orange brick plinths. To left, a rusticated Portland stone entrance gateway to yard, with single storey outbuildings, of yellow brick above orange brick plinth, with parapeted roof, further left and behind. INTERIOR: not inspected. HISTORICAL NOTE: built as the Hertford Police Station, this building reflects the Queen Anne revival style, particularly in the treatment of the central doorway. It also appears to have been intended to complement the early C18 façade of Bailey Hall (qv) on the adjoining side to the east.

## APPENDIX 2 PRIMARY SOURCES CONSULTED

### Documentary Sources

Date	Description	Location	Reference
14/04/08	Statutory building listing at imagesofengland.org.uk 1 Queens Road (north side) Hertford	online	461454
08/11/02	Report by Dr Mervyn Miller on the Old Police Station, Queens Road, Hertford	AS	None available

### Cartographic Sources

Date	Description	Scale	Location	Reference
1676	Hertfordshire Described, by John Speed	-	AS	-
1766	A Plan of Hertford by J Andrews and M Wren. Detail of Dury and Andrews' map of Hertfordshire	-	AS	-
1800	"Map of Hertford"	-	HALS	D/EP/P23
1830	Turnor's plan of the town of Hertford	-	HALS	Not given
1847	Parish of All Saints Hertford Tithe Map	-	HALS	D/P48/27/1B
1898	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	HALS	XXIX.11
1923	Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	HALS	XXIX.11
1963	Ordnance Survey map	1:2500	HALS	TL 3211
1978	Ordnance Survey map	1:10000	HALS	TL 31 SW

### APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire, SG14 1EN
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> East Hertfordshire
<b>Village/Town:</b> Hertford	<b>Parish:</b> Hertford: All Saints
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	3/07/1728
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Peter Newson Associates Limited, The Old Reading Room, 32 High Road, Essenden, Hatfield, Hertfordshire AL9 6HW Telephone: 01707 276 595
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Partial demolition, extension and alteration to create residential unit & enlarged office space
<b>Present land use:</b>	Offices
<b>Size of application area:</b> c. 405 m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> Entire area - existing building and rear yard
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 3264 1245
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1132
<b>Site director/Organisation:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Historic building recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	April 2008
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	HALS
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century with 20 <sup>th</sup> century alterations
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	The Old Police Station, No 1 Queens Road, Hertford: Report for Mr Martin Woolf, Alloway Acoustics. Dr Mervyn Miller, 08/11/2002
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	In April 2008 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building recording at the Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire. The purpose of the work was to investigate and clarify the origins and development of the existing building prior to a substantial proposed redevelopment. Further, the programme aimed systematically to record the building in its existing state before work began. The investigatory work concluded that the building was principally of one phase dating from 1881 with a small extension dating from shortly after 1923. Site investigation noted several features of particular interest which relate to the building's original function, most notably a secure cast iron gate and metal sheeted doors. External architectural features of note were also observed including high quality carved brick and sandstone mouldings and a finely laid Portland stone door case. All of these details were photographed along with each room and all accessible external views. In addition, existing drawings were checked for accuracy and amended where necessary.
<b>Author of summary:</b> Matthew Williams	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> May 2008

## APPENDIX 4 ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details	
<b>Site Name:</b> The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford	<b>NGR:</b> TL 3264 1245
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b> Hertford
<b>Site Code:</b> AS 1132	<b>Project Number:</b> 3052
<b>Date of Work:</b> April - May 2008	<b>Related Work:</b> Archaeological Monitoring and recording of works

Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
27/11/08	Yes	06/12/08	Yes

Site Records (Description)		
<b>Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats &amp; Size)</b>		
<b>Drawn Plans &amp; Sections:</b>		
<b>Architect's Drawings:</b> Plans and elevations of existing structure (4 pages A3) Plans and elevations of proposed structure (4 pages A3) Site location plan (1 page A4)		
<b>Digital Drawings</b>		
Printouts of Drawings	Printouts of Data	Digital Data

Reports		
Report No	Report Type	Present
3052	Historic Building Recording	Yes

Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
<b>Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)</b> Yes – detailed plans of location and direction of all photographs (2 pages A4)							
<b>Digital Photographs (Give Details):</b> Yes – Index with thumbnail copies of all 57 photographs plus expanded plates of 27 of the most important as numbered in the text							

### DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed. Copies of the final report will be lodged with the client, the local planning authority, Hertfordshire HER, Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies (HALS) and the National Monuments Record, Swindon. The archive will be lodged with HALS.

## PLATES



1 Western elevation of domestic range, taken from the north-west (1)



2 General view of western elevation, taken from the south-west (2)





3 Principal doorway to domestic range (6)





4 Square modillion decoration on western elevation of northern range (17)



5 Rounded modillion decoration on southern elevation of domestic range (18)





6 Portland stone door case joining the domestic and northern ranges (5)



7 Lamp fitting taken from the west (54)



8 Rear of Portland stone door case from the east (7)



9 Porch and central yard, taken from the north (15)



10 Iron gate protecting entrance to cellar from porch (22)





11 Fitting for former double doors in porch (20)



12 Furniture of door to porch (21)



13 Cornice of porch in central yard (19)



14 Northern range, connecting wing and central yard, taken from the south (16)





15 First floor of the eastern range from the central yard (8)



16 Ground floor of the eastern range from the central yard (9)





17 South elevation as seen from Bayley Mews Car Park, taken from the south (57)



18 East elevation as seen from Bayley Mews Car Park, taken from the east (56)



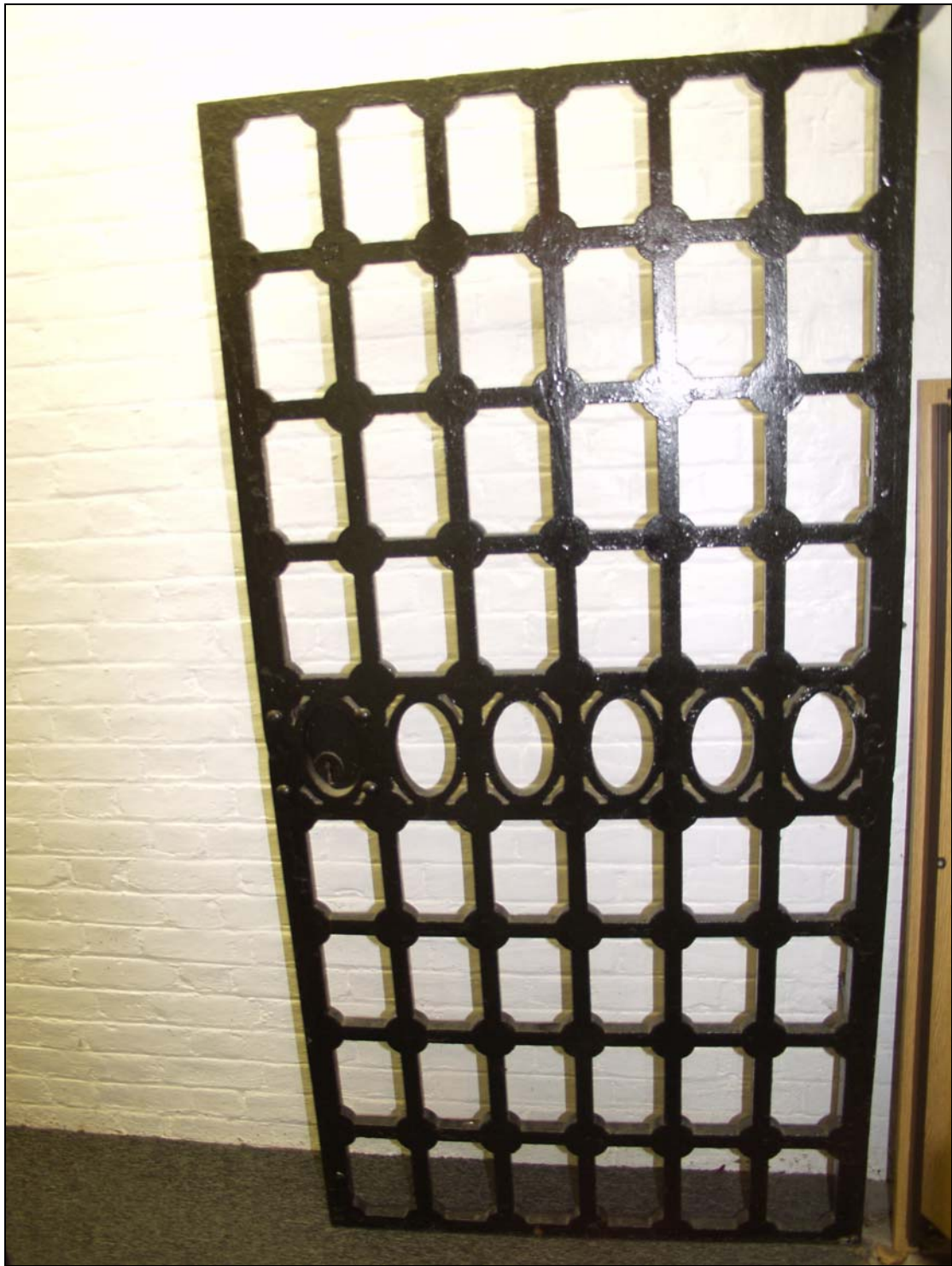


19 Rear yard taken from the east (32)



20 Rear yard taken from the north (31)





21 Secure iron gate at east end of principal corridor in locked open position (30)



22 Metal plated door to rear yard at east end of principal corridor showing traces of former rim lock mechanism (29)



23 Pintle-hung, non-locking door to possible former lavatory (27)



24 Internal roof structure of garage (12)



25 Redundant early 20th century fireplace in garage (10)



26 Interior of garage (11)





27 Principal room, northern range (52)

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

*Western elevation of domestic range,  
taken from the north-west*



2

*General view of western elevation,  
taken from the south-west*



3

*Southern elevation of domestic  
range, taken from the south-west*



4

*General view of western elevation,  
taken from the north-west*



5

*Portland stone door case joining the  
domestic and northern ranges*



6

*Principal doorway to domestic range*



7

*Rear of Portland stone door case from the east*



8

*First floor of the eastern range from the central yard*



9

*Ground floor of the eastern range from the central yard*



10

*Redundant early 20th century fireplace in garage*



11

*Interior of garage*



12

*Internal roof structure of garage*



13

*Roof structure in the domestic range*



14

*Roof structure in the eastern range*



15

*Porch and central yard, taken from the north*



16

*Northern range, connecting wing and central yard, taken from the south*



17

*Square modillion decoration on western elevation of northern range*



18

*Rounded modillion decoration on southern elevation of domestic range*





19

*Cornice of porch in central yard*



20

*Fitting for former double doors in porch*



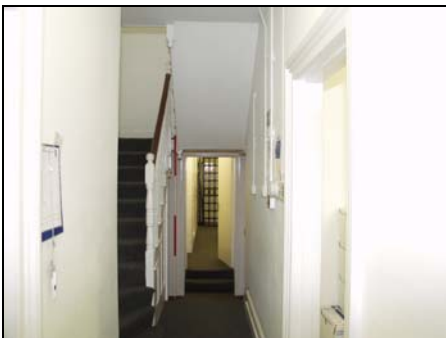
21

*Furniture of door to porch*



22

*Iron gate protecting entrance to cellar from porch*



23

*Principal corridor of domestic range taken from the west*



24

*Room 1*



25

*Room 2*



26

*Room 3*



27

*Pintle-hung, non-locking door to possible former lavatory*



28

*Secure iron gate at east end of principal ground floor corridor*



29

*Metal plated door to rear yard at east end of principal corridor showing traces of former rim lock mechanism*



30

*Secure iron gate at east end of principal corridor in locked open position*



31

*Rear yard taken from the north*



32

*Rear yard taken from the east*



33

*Rear yard taken from the south*



34

*Room 6*



35

*Room 7 taken from the south*



36

*Room 7 taken from the south west*



37

*Room 7 taken from the west*



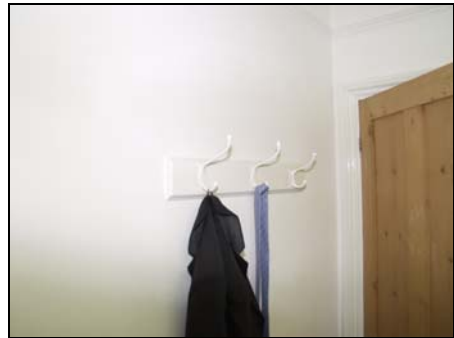
38

*Room 7 taken from the east*



39

*Room 9*



40

*Late 19th century coat hooks behind door in room 9*



41

*Room 10*



42

*Room 8*





43

*Room 11*



44

*Room 12*



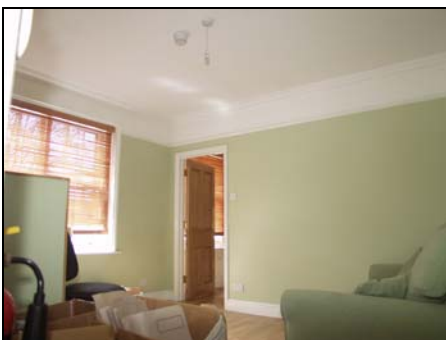
45

*Room 13*



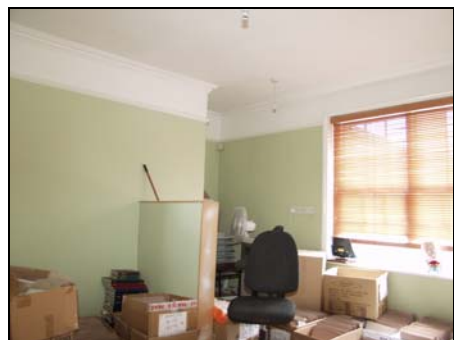
46

*Room 14*



47

*Room 15 taken from the east*



48

*Room 15 taken from the north*



49

*Room 16 taken from the south-east*



50

*Room 16 taken from the west*



51

*Room 17*



52

*Principal room, northern range*



53

*Late 19th century shelving in room 4*



54

*Lamp fitting taken from the west*



55

*Lamp fitting taken from the east*



56

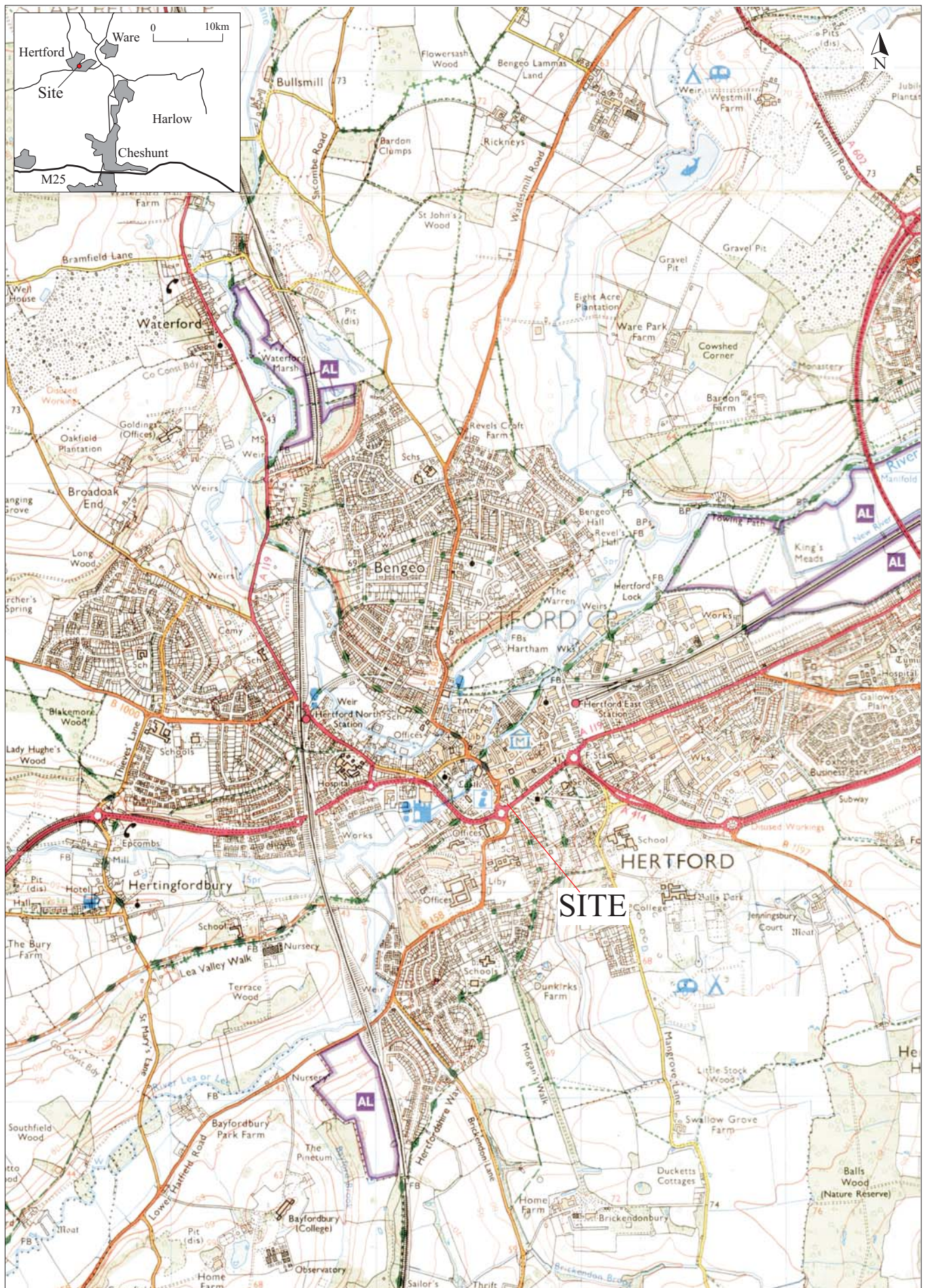
*East elevation as seen from Bayley Mews Car Park, taken from the east*



57

*South elevation as seen from Bayley Mews Car Park, taken from the south*

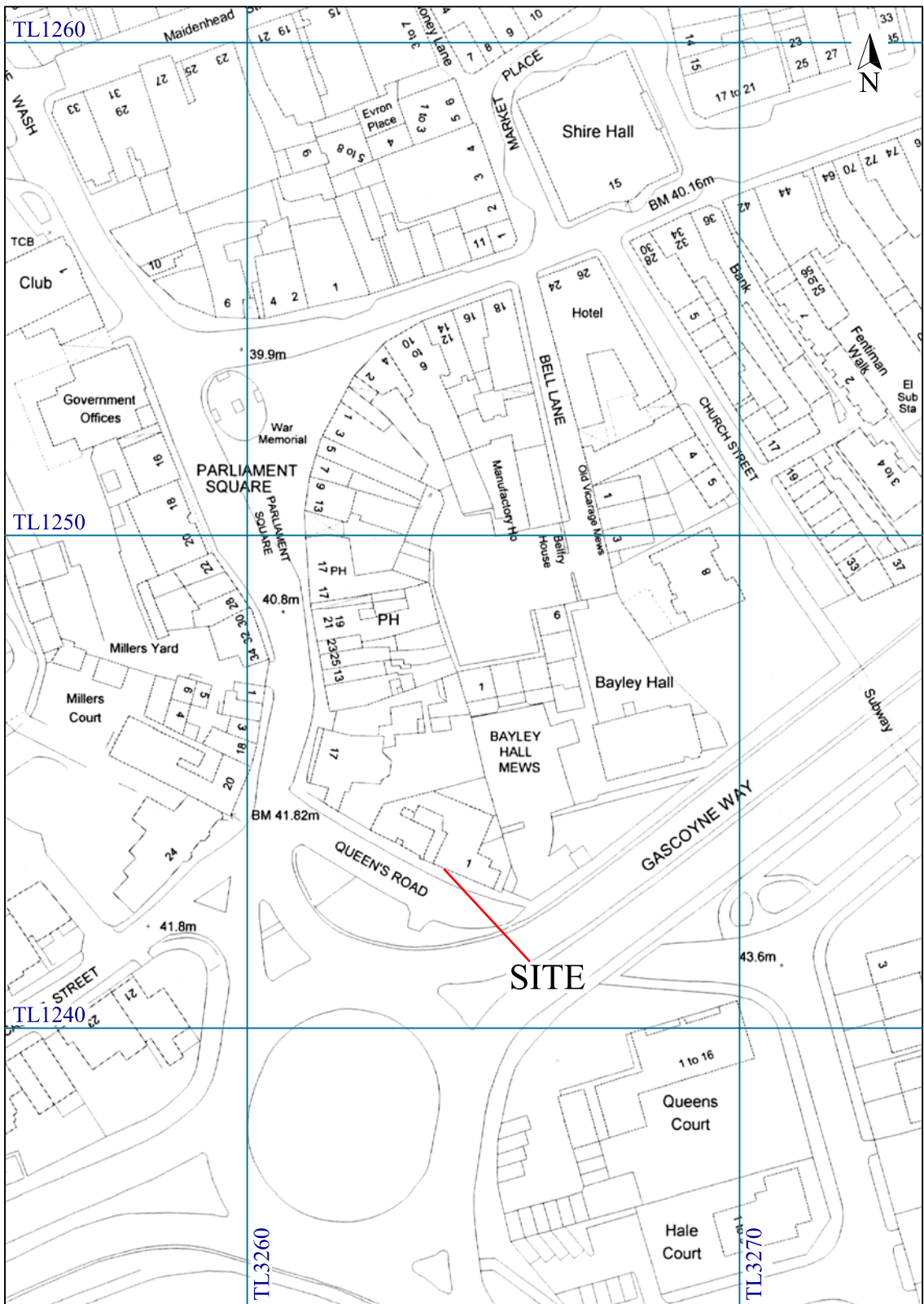




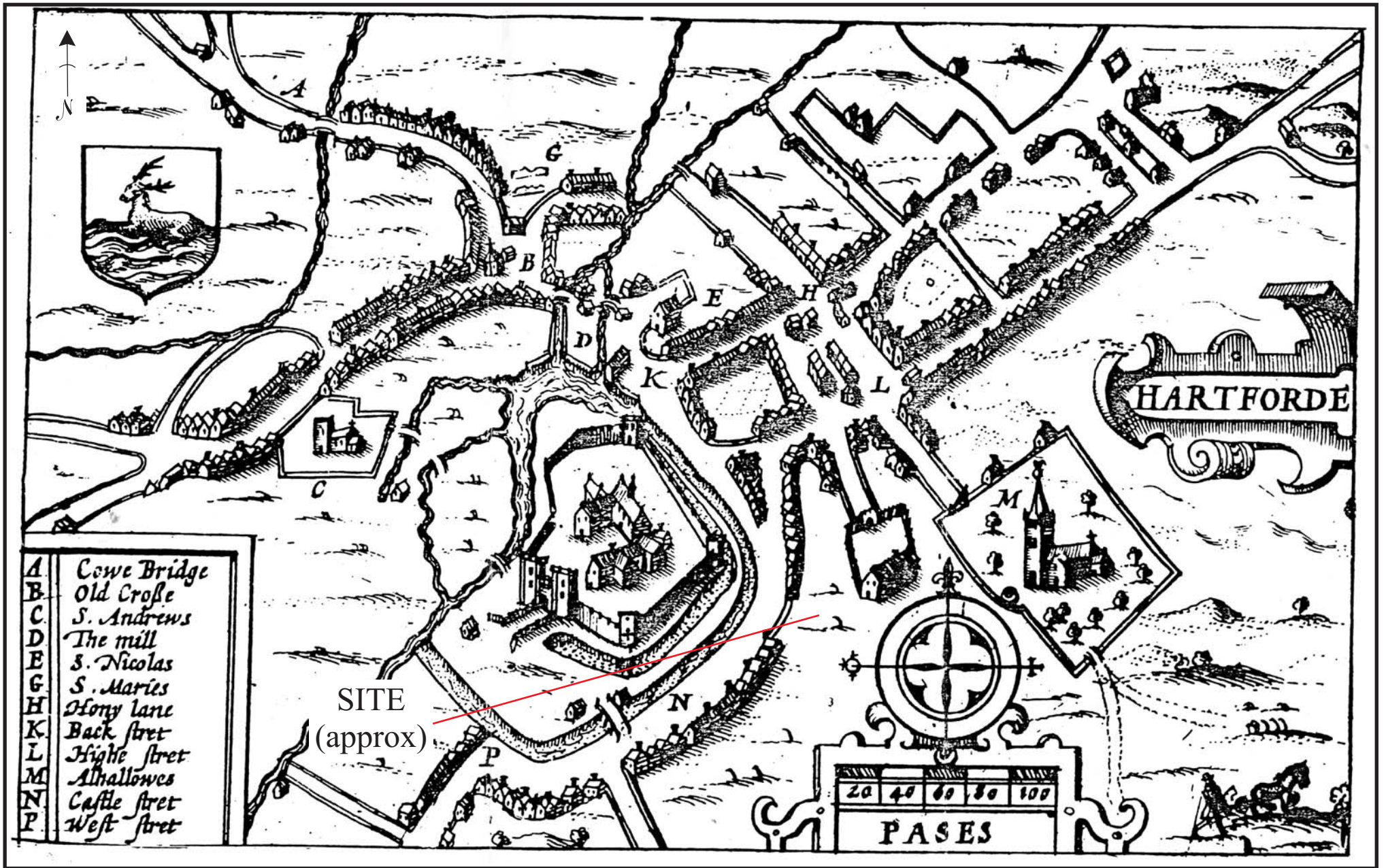
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1: 25,000 at A4



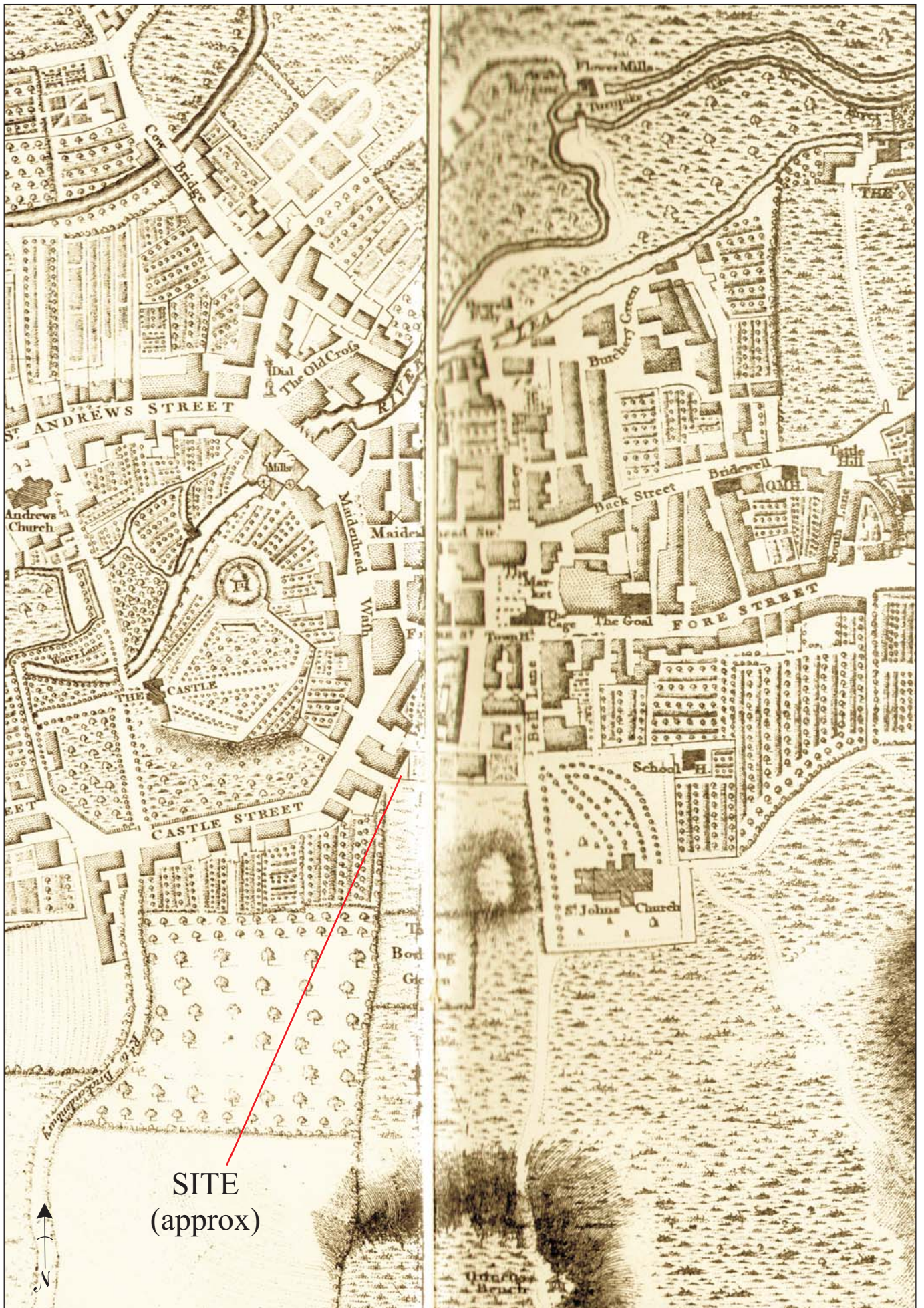


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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location**  
 Scale: 1: 1,250 at A4



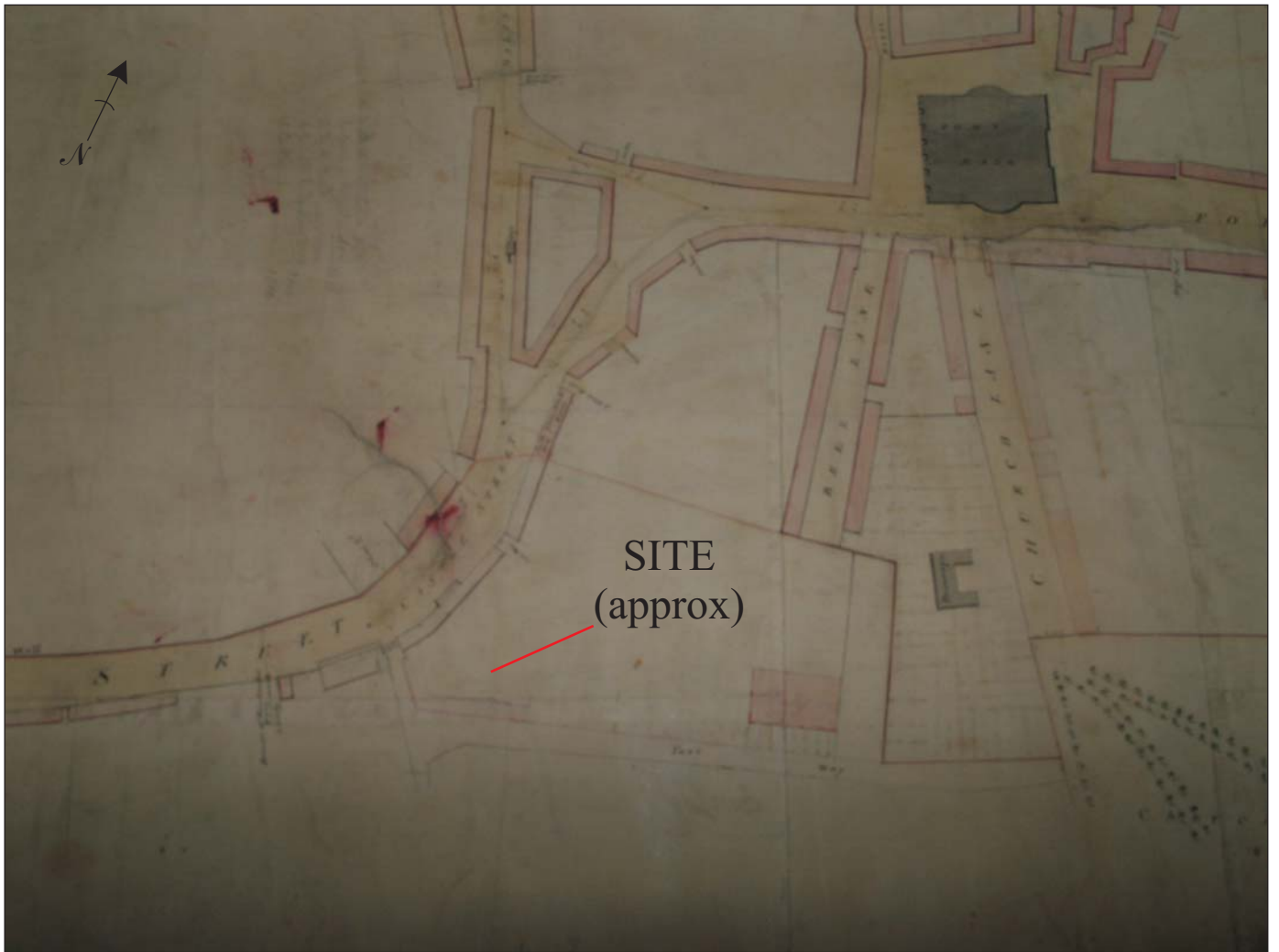
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
 Fig. 3 Hertfordshire described by John Speed, 1610  
 Not to scale





*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
Fig. 4 A plan of Hertford by J. Andrews & M. Wren, 1766  
Not to scale





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<b>Fig. 5</b> Map of Hertford, 1800
Not to scale



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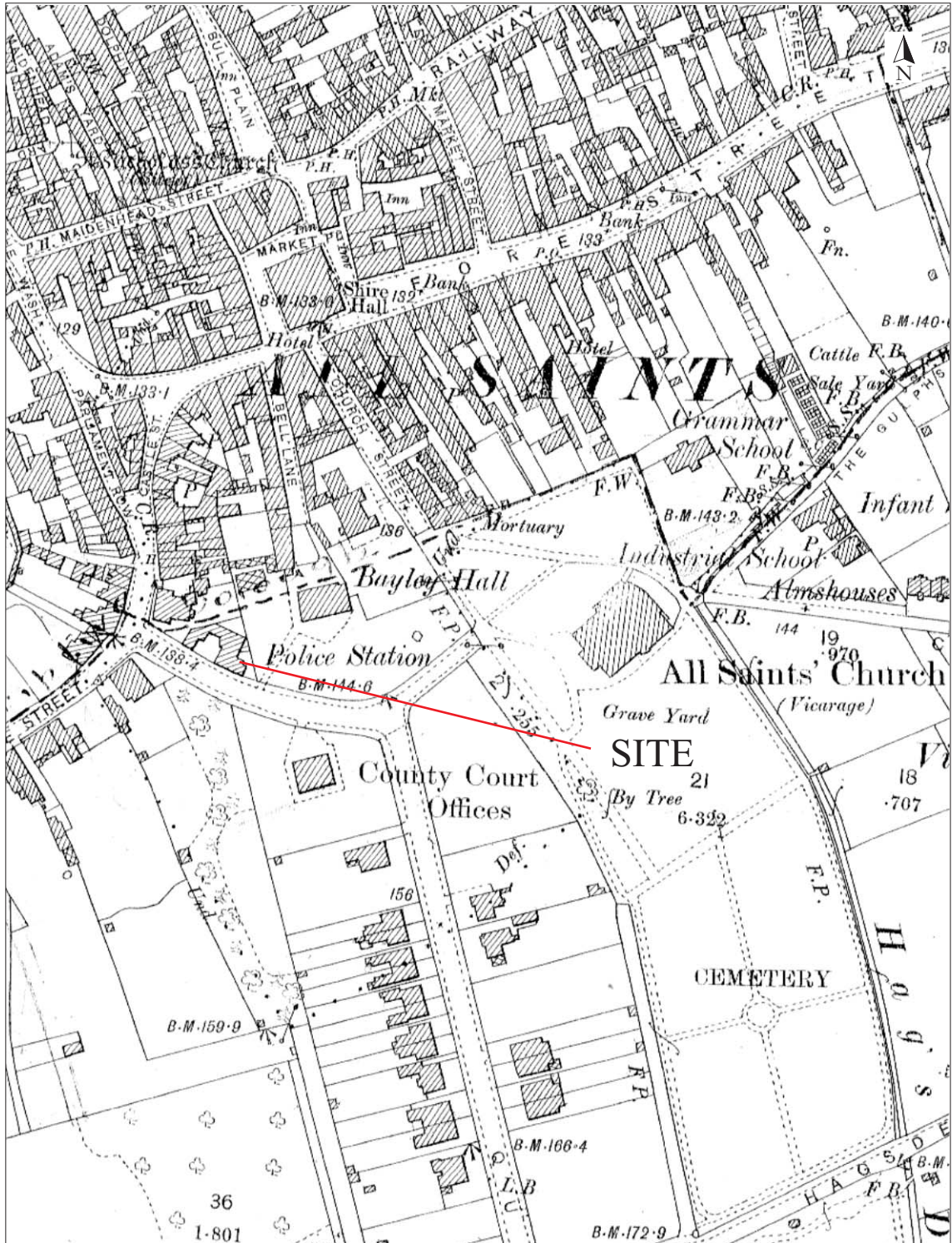
Fig. 6 Turnor's plan of the Town of Hertford, 1830

Not to scale



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 7</b> All Saints' Hertford tithe map, 1847
Not to scale

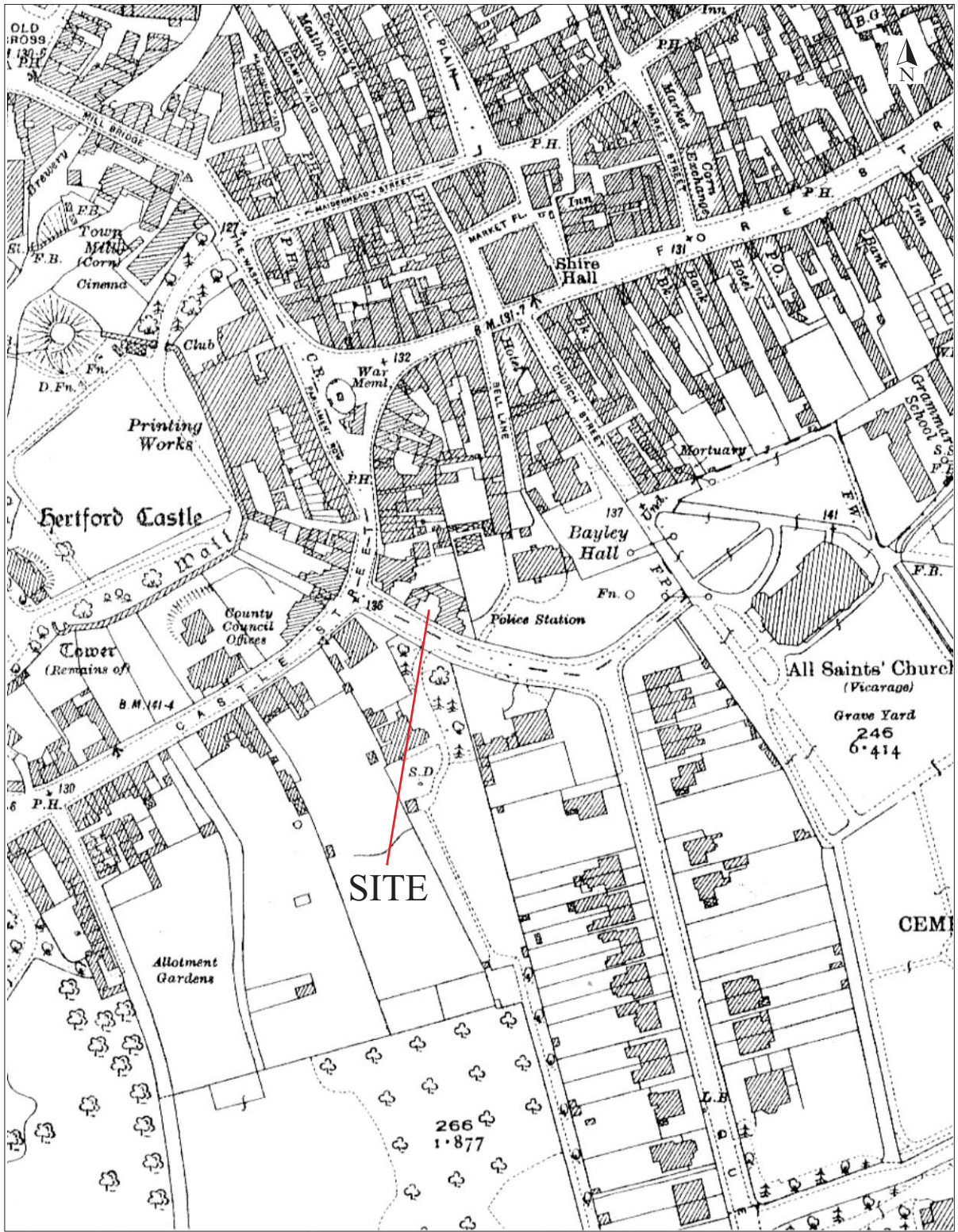




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**Fig. 8 2nd edition OS map, 1898**  
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4

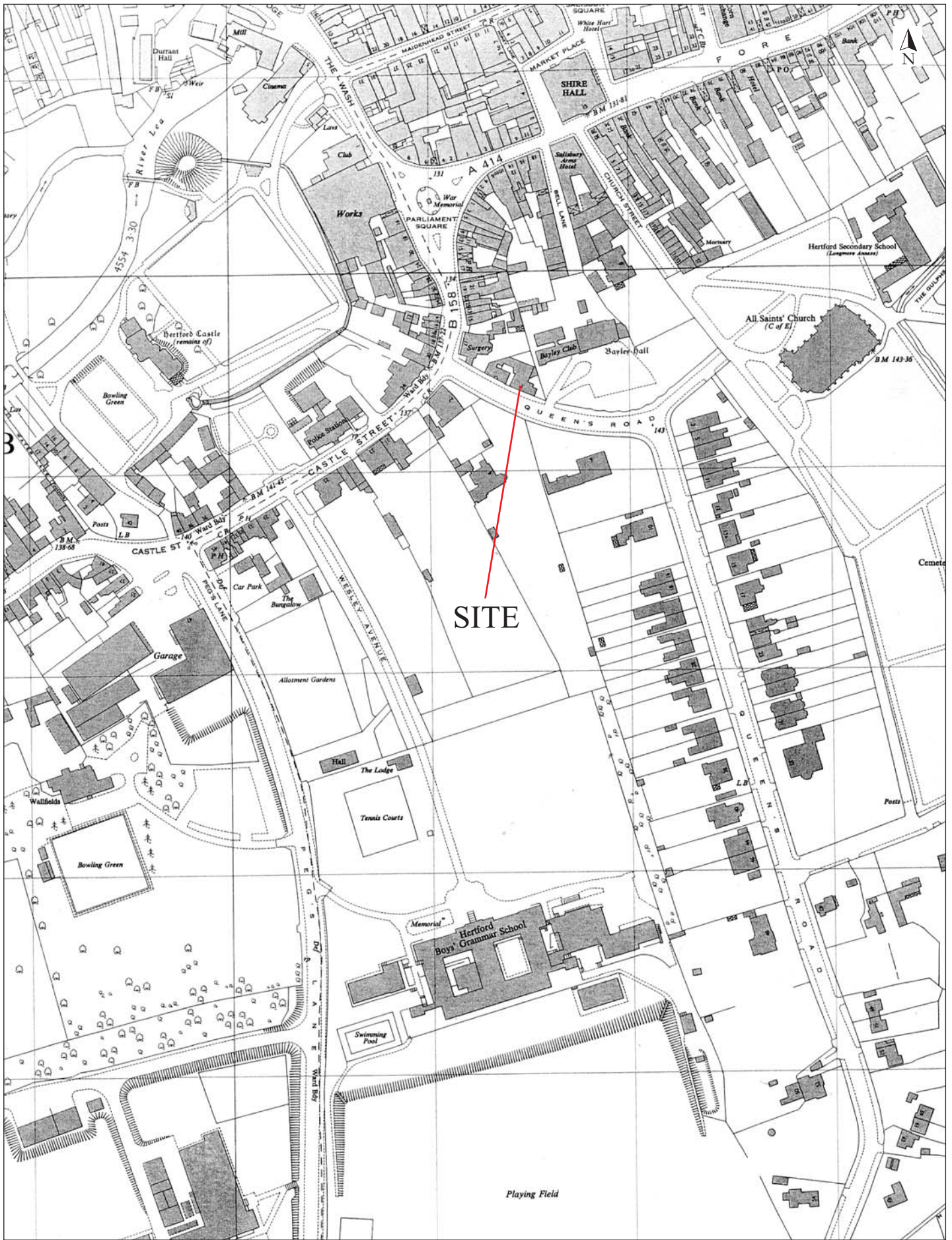




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**Fig. 9 3rd edition OS map, 1923**  
 Scale 25" to 1 mile at A4

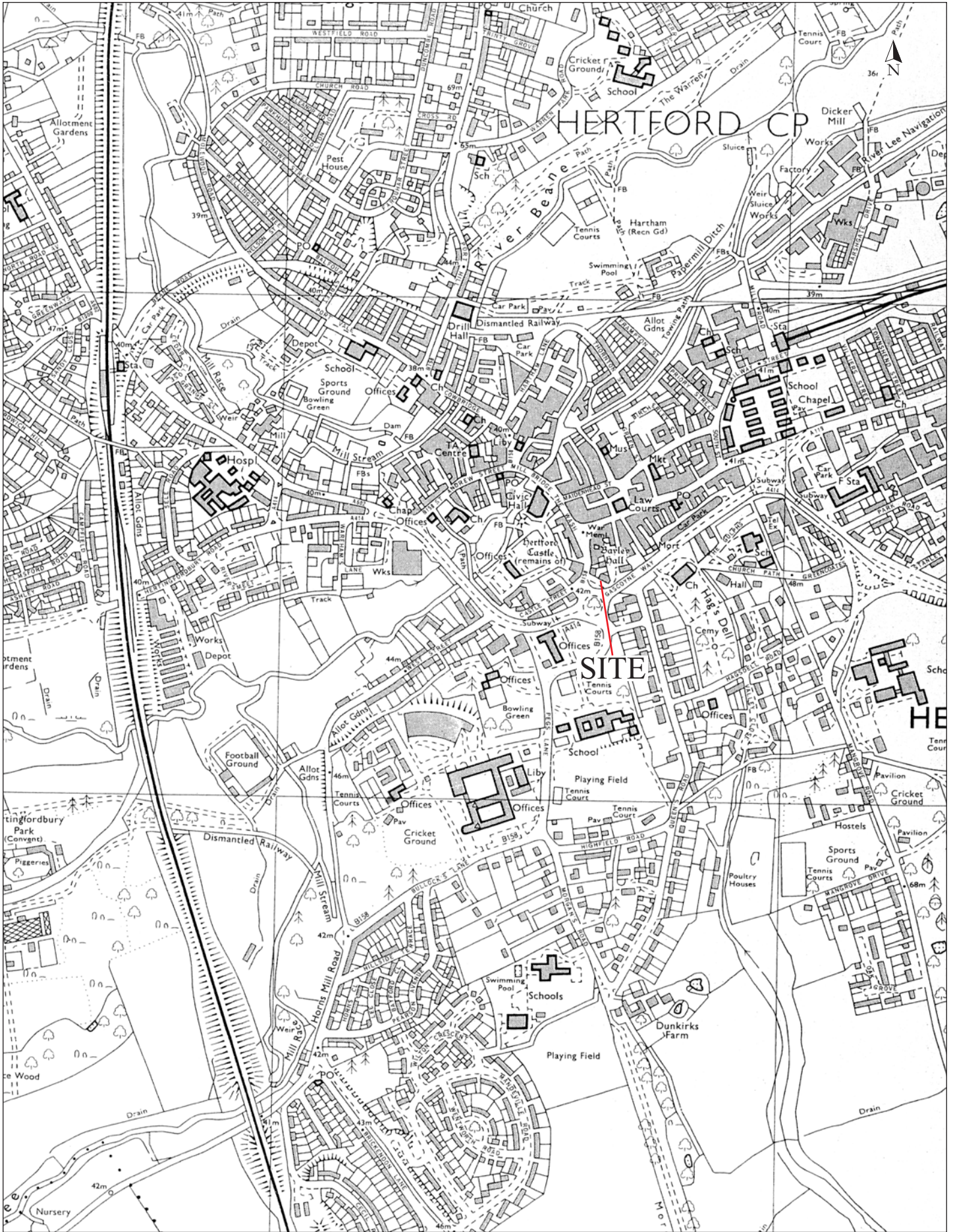




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**Fig. 10 OS map, 1963**  
 Scale 1: 2,500 at A4

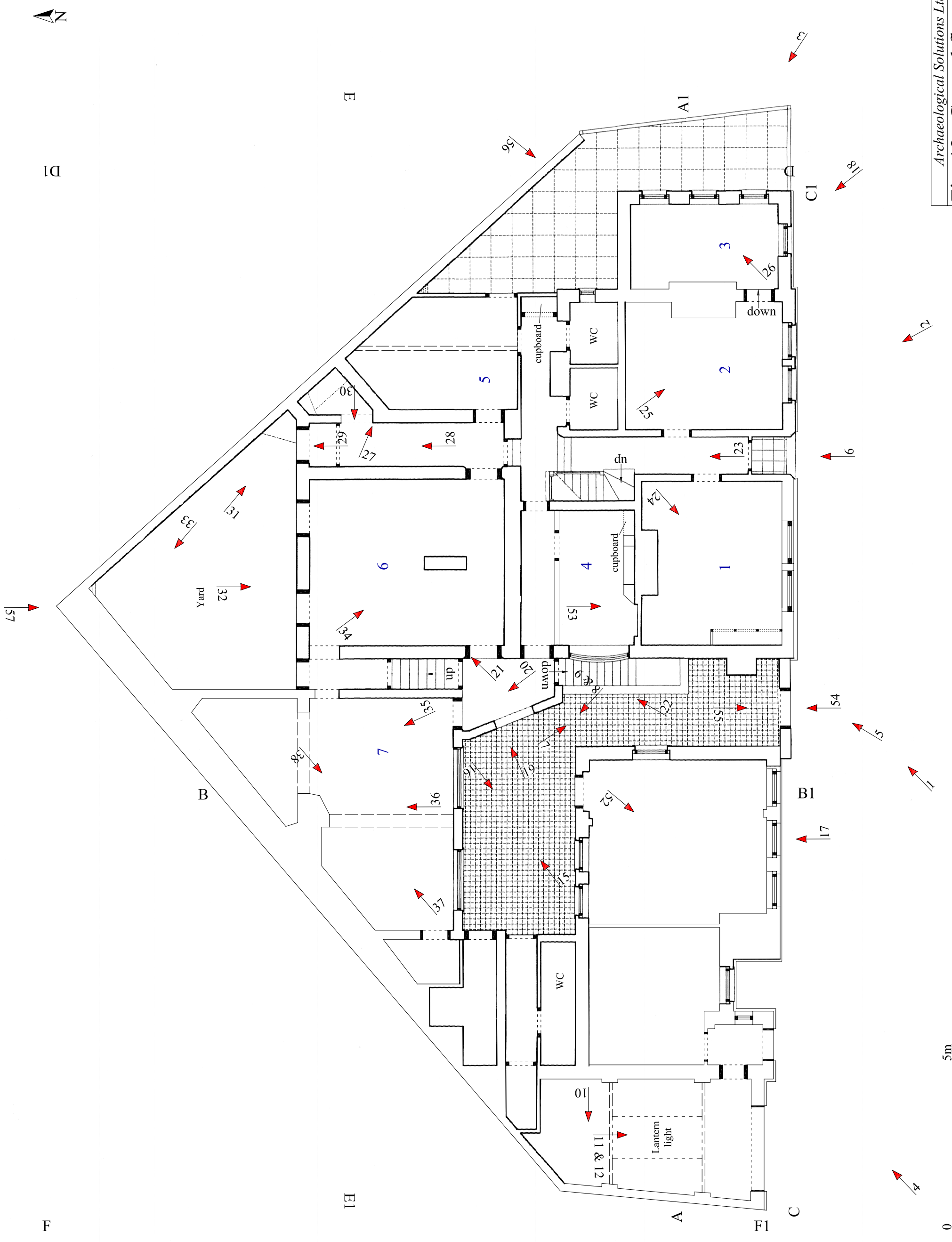




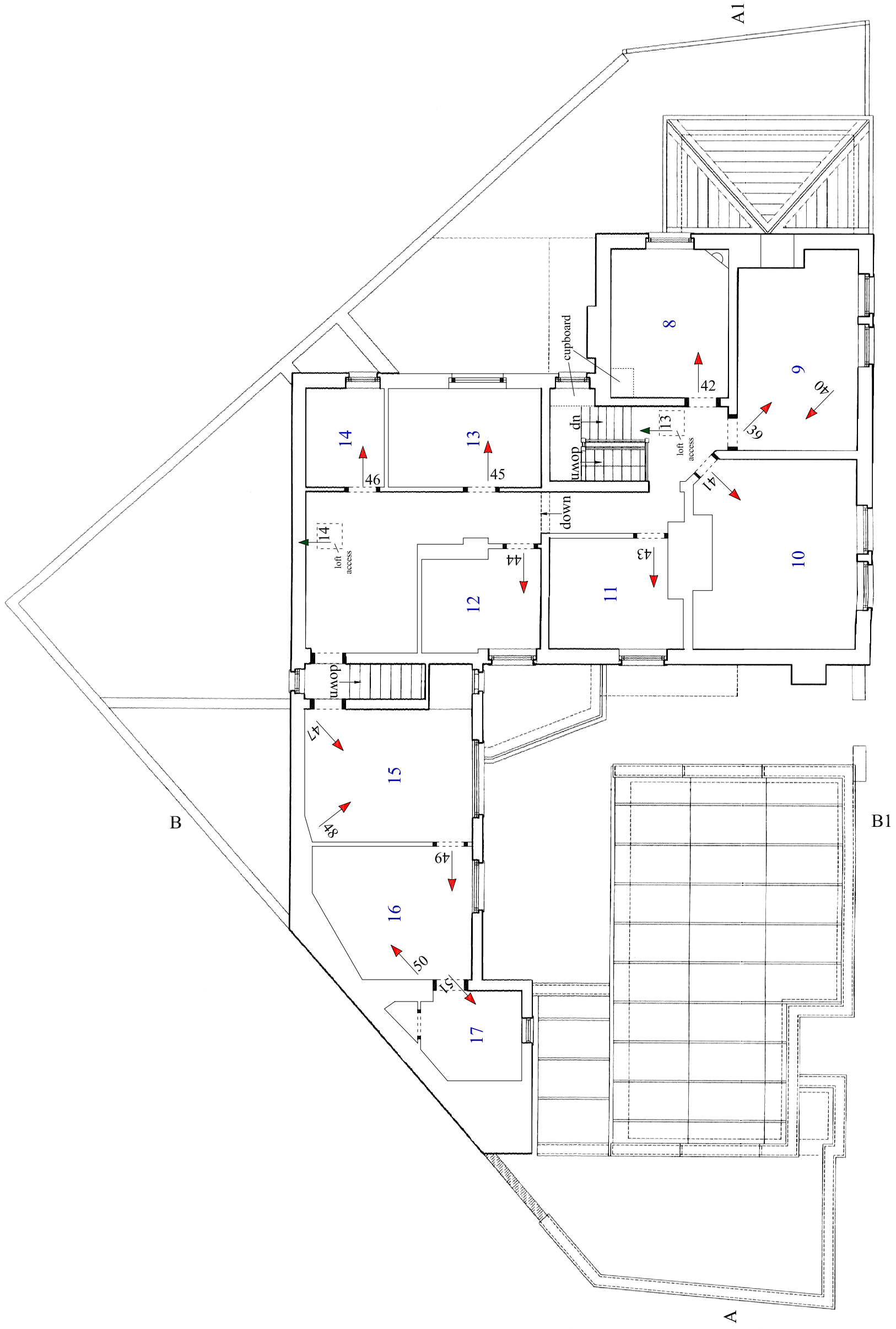
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**Fig. 11 OS map, 1978**  
 Scale 1: 10,000 at A4

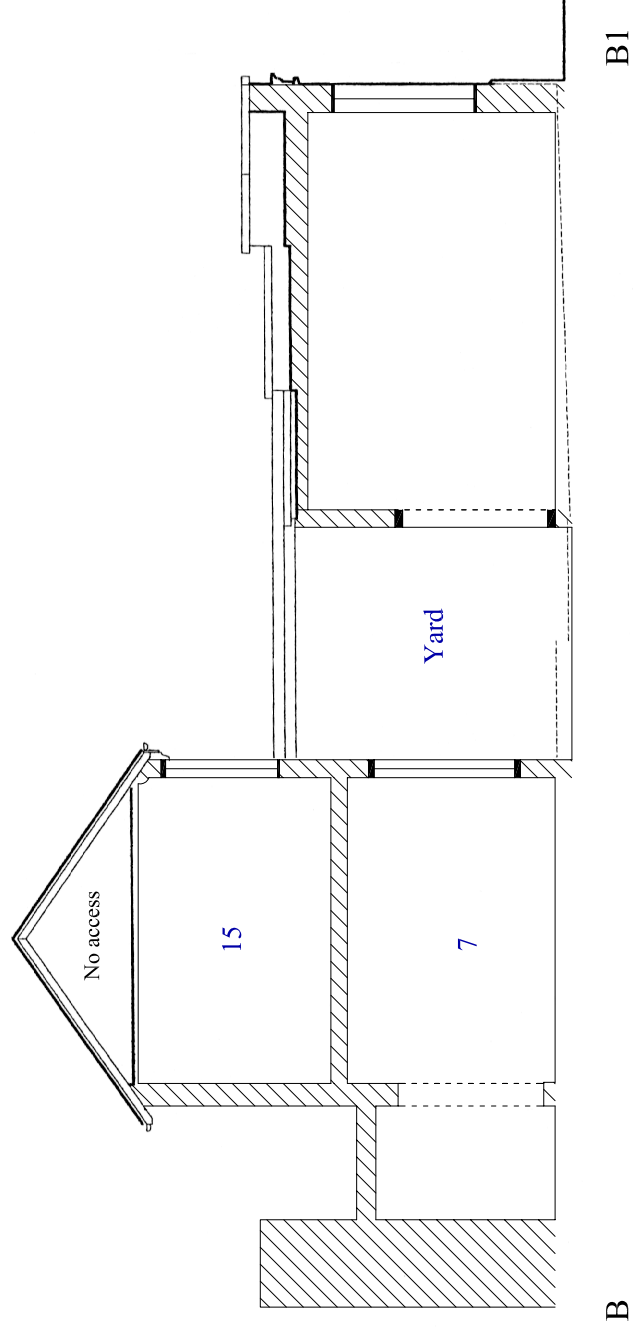
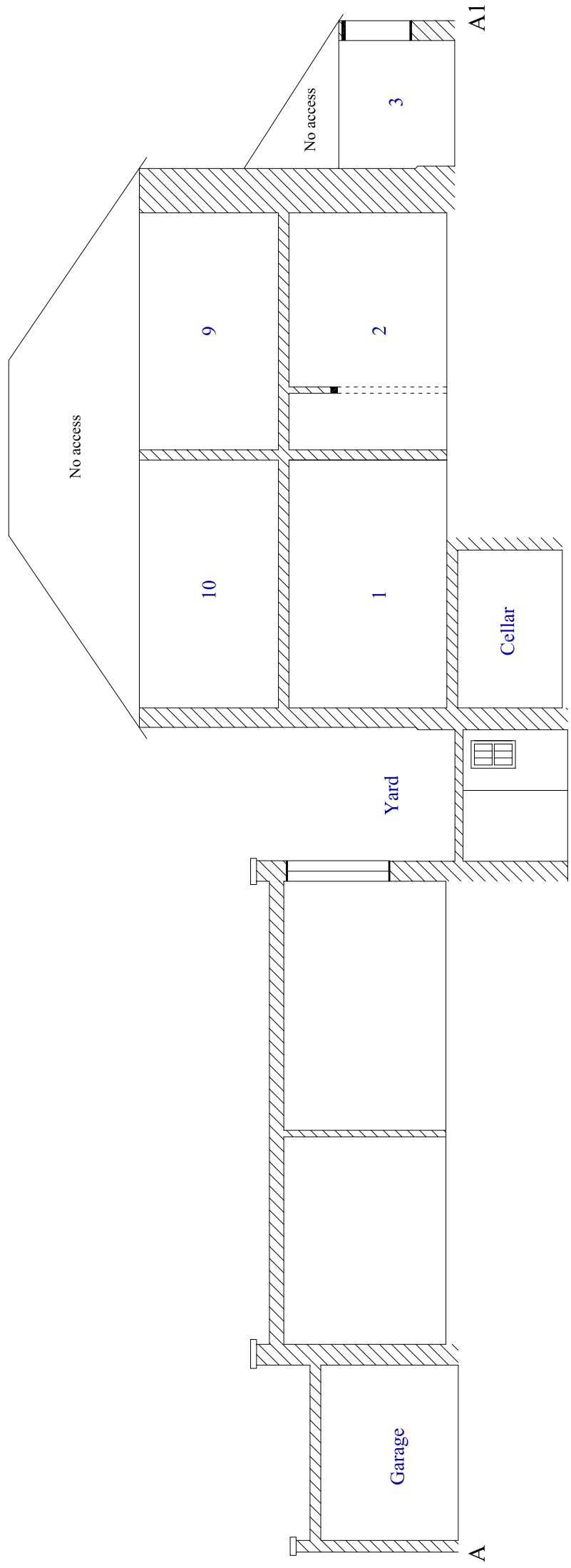


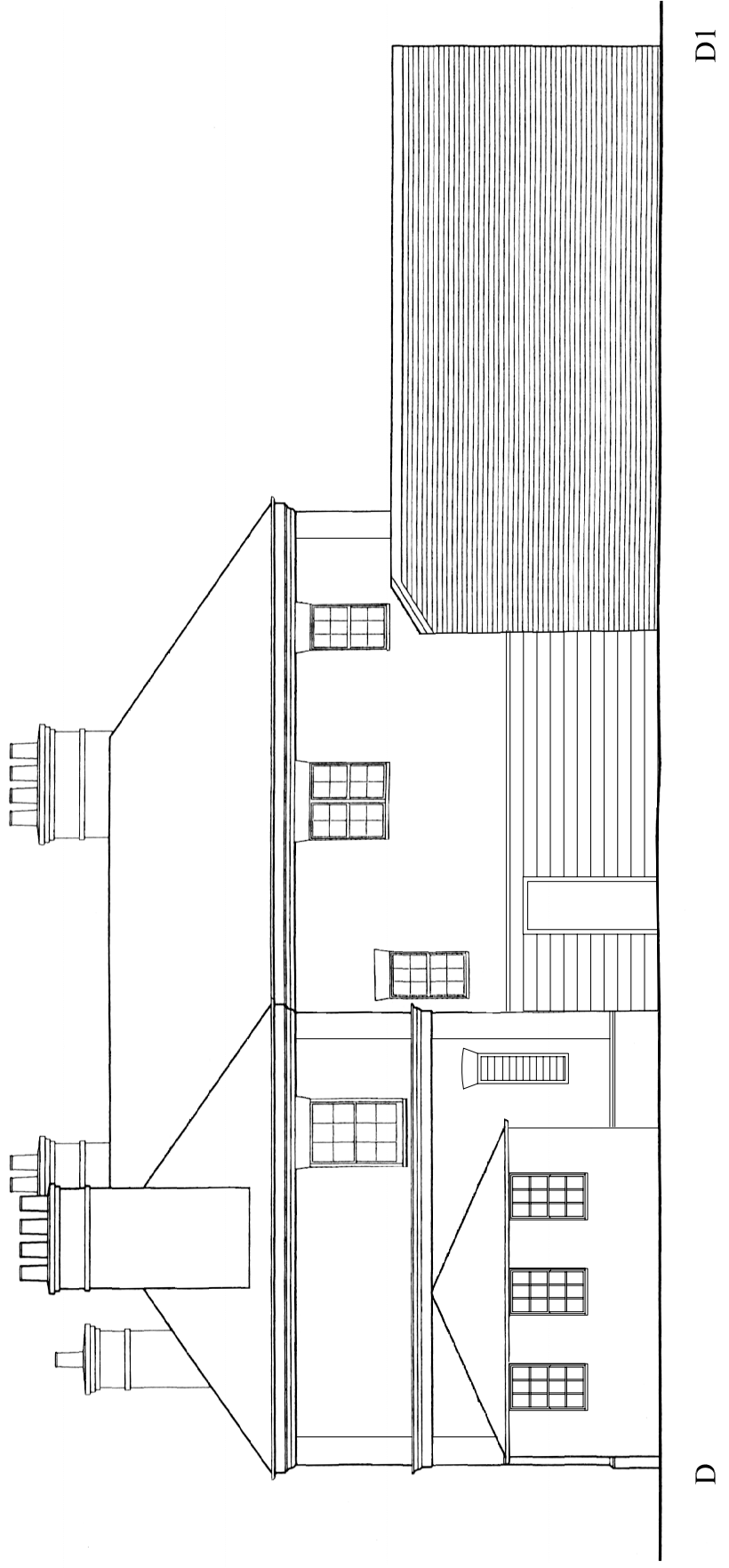
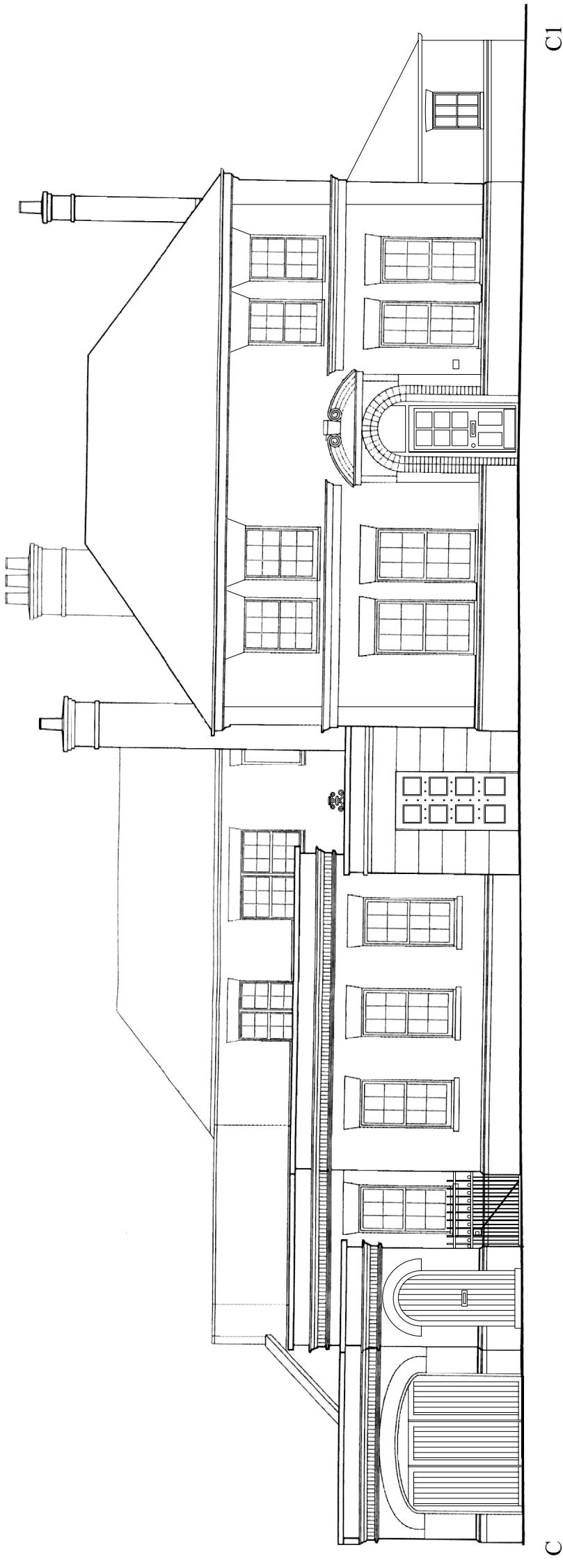


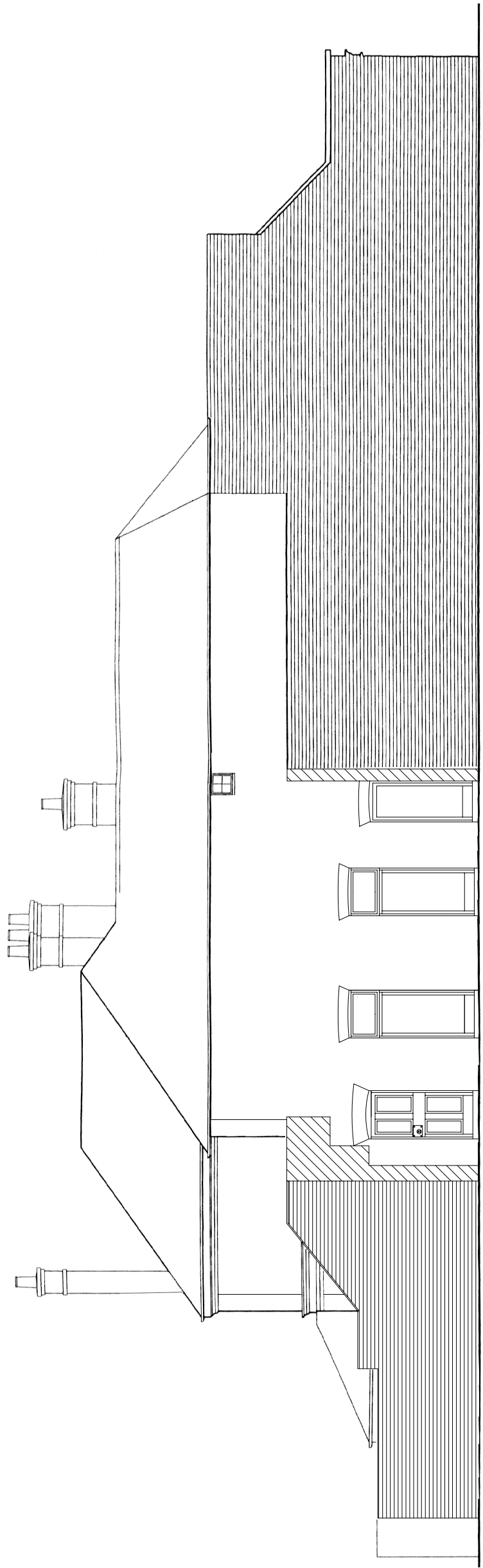
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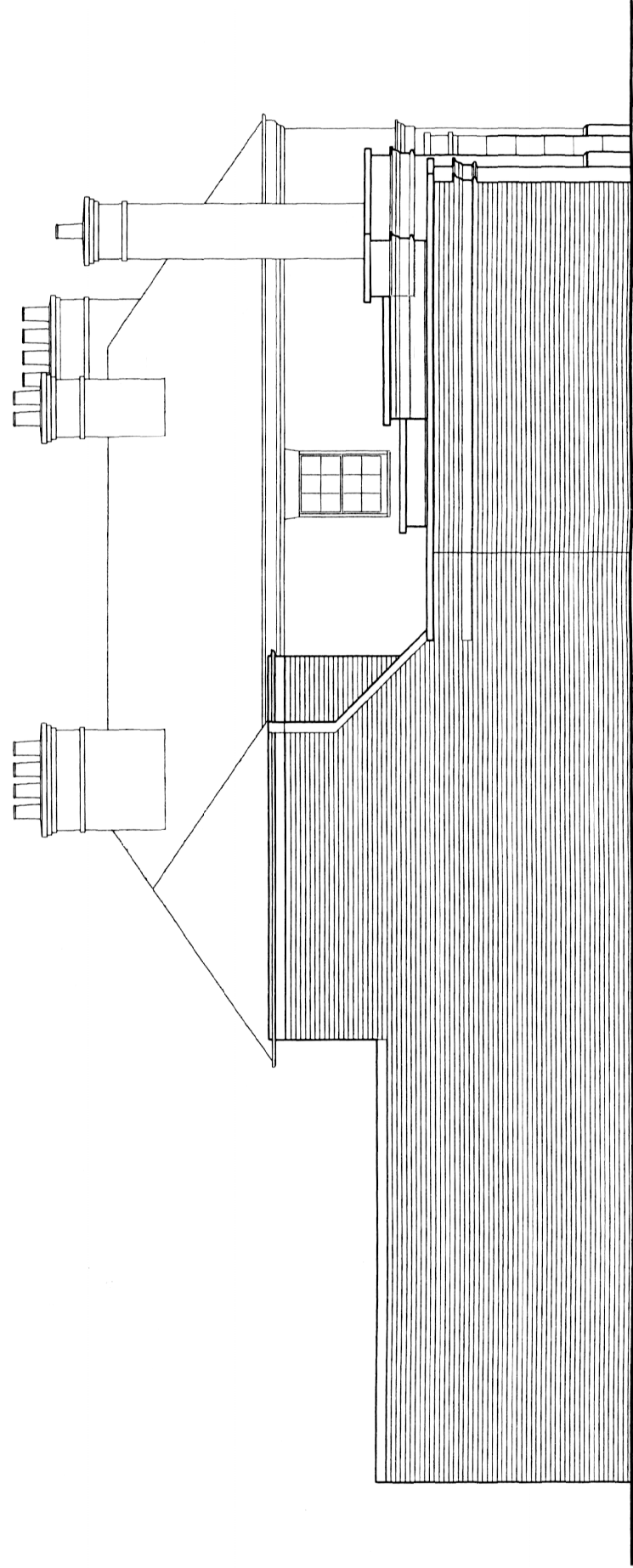






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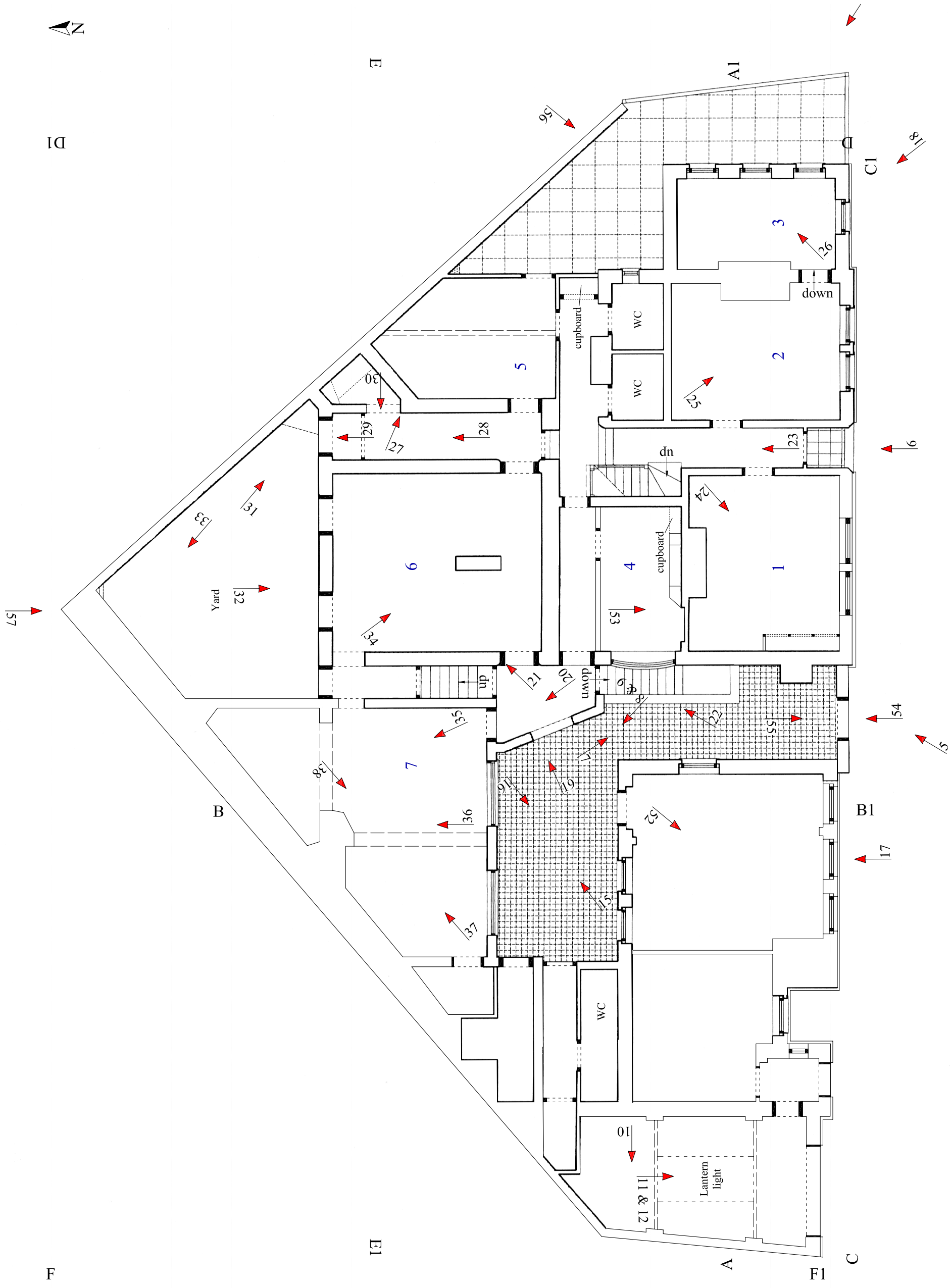
E1



F

F1









**KEY**

- 1, 2, 3, 4 Photographic location in roof space
- 1, 2, 3, 4 Photographic location

0 5m

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**Fig. 18** Photographic locations - first floor  
Scale: 1:100 at A3