

**THE OLD POLICE STATION  
1 QUEENS ROAD, HERTFORD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski MA (Field work & report)	
NGR: TL 3264 1245	Report No. 3756
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1132
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3052
Signed:	Date: March 2011

98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,  
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ

Tel 01992 558170

Fax 01992 553359

e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)

[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)

Registered Number: 4702122



Certificate No. FS 515590



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

*This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.*

## **CONTENTS**

### ***OASIS SUMMARY SHEET***

#### ***SUMMARY***

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DISCUSSION**
- 9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

#### ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

#### ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***

#### ***APPENDICES***

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)**
- 2 HISTORIC BUILDING LISTING**
- 3 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**
- 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET**

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In September 2010, and January and February 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3264 1245). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Chartered Architects Ltd on behalf of Allaway Acoustics Limited, and in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the partial demolition, alteration and extension of the building.</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS) No. 172 as identified on the East Hertfordshire Local Plan. The AAS includes the area of the late Saxon defended settlement, the Saxon and medieval town of Hertford and its royal castle, and the post-medieval settlement of the town. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, in particular for those related to activity along Queens Road.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed no significant archaeological features or finds.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>20/09/2010, 24/01/2011, 03/02/2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3052</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1132</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172</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>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Hertford</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SG14 1EN</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 405m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3264 1245</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 47m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Allaway Acoustics Limited</i>		
Full title	<i>The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3756</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2011</i>		

# THE OLD POLICE STATION 1 QUEENS ROAD, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

### **SUMMARY**

*In September 2010, and January and February 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3264 1245). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Chartered Architects Ltd on behalf of Allaway Acoustics Limited, and in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the partial demolition, alteration and extension of the building.*

*The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS) No. 172 as identified on the East Hertfordshire Local Plan. The AAS includes the area of the late Saxon defended settlement, the Saxon and medieval town of Hertford, and its royal castle and the post-medieval settlement of the town. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, in particular for those related to activity along Queens Road.*

*In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.*

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In September 2010 and January and February 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3264 1245; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Chartered Architects Ltd on behalf of Allaway Acoustics Limited in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for partial demolition, alteration and extension of the building (East Hertfordshire District Council Planning Ref. 3/07/1782/FP).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 27/11/2007), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 06/12/2008), and approved by HCC HEU. The specification provided for a programme of a rapid historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording. The latter conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). This report presents results of the monitoring.

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

### *Planning policy context*

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site is No. 1 Queens Road, lying at the far south-west corner of the historic core of Hertford (Figs. 1 & 2). 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 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 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.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The River Lea runs through the settlement of Hertford and the town lies close to the confluence of the River Lea and four of its tributaries; the Ash, Beane, Rib and Mimram rivers (Fig. 1). The site lies within the floor of the valley of the Lea and 175m to the south-east of its current course. Situated at approximately 39m AOD, the site has a relatively flat relief. The site is characterised by its overwhelmingly urban character, in an area dominated by commercial and residential properties.

3.2 Local geological conditions of the site are characterised by floodplains and river terrace gravels, overlying the glaciofluvial drift geology created by glacial and river action (Kiln & Partridge 1994). The soils of the site are

dominated by those of the Ludford association, which are described as deep, well drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils, which are locally flinty and in places overlie gravel (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). It is also noted that such soils of the Ludford association are at slight risk of water erosion.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL 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 (Bryant & Seddon 1999). The lighter gravels and fertile alluvial plains have long attracted settlement, and it is likely that the area was successively cleared and settled permanently from the Mesolithic period onwards. Early remains from the Palaeolithic period are occasionally present in the gravels of the Hertford area (Oakley 1947), yet none are known from the immediate surroundings of the site. Mesolithic scatters, representing the first permanent exploitation of the landscape (Kiln & Partridge 1994), have also been noted in the Hertford area.

4.2 Archaeological material of the Neolithic period is generally confined to the higher ground around the town, reflecting an expansion into the heavier clays. Scattered finds have been recorded on the gravels overlooking the river valley and are augmented by the largest assemblage in the region, from Foxholes Farm. Excavations at Foxholes Farm, located 2km to the south-east of the site, revealed an extensive area of occupation dating from the Mesolithic to the late Iron Age. Regional studies have demonstrated a marked increase in pressure on the Boulder Clay edges during the middle and later Bronze Age, suggesting that the fertile river valleys were being more fully exploited in the first millennium BC.

4.3 During the Bronze Age, the first signs of permanent settlement were recovered at Foxholes Farm, including an early Bronze Age cremation and a Deverel-Rimbury type burial (Partridge 1989), yet no Bronze Age finds are known from proximity of the site. Iron Age occupation at Foxholes Farm comprised an enclosure and roundhouse, which were succeeded by two large rectilinear enclosures and a probable rectilinear post-built structure. Despite the variety of prehistoric remains known from the Hertford area, the only prehistoric find recovered from a 500m radius of the site comprised an Iron Age bronze stater found 400m to the south of the site (HER 4106).

### *Romano-British*

4.4 Little evidence of Romano-British settlement had been recovered in Hertford, despite the character of the region as a whole, with a major settlement at *Verulamium*, lesser nucleated centres and a developed villa economy. The nearby 'town' of Braughing probably originated as a Belgic *emporium* in the later Iron Age, with a port or daughter settlement eventually evolving at Ware to provide access to the river. Conditions further west at

Hertford probably comprised no more than a small rural farmstead. Ware and Braughing probably disappeared by the early 5th century.

4.5 At Foxholes Farm, in contrast, excavation prior to gravel extraction in the 1970s produced an extensive area of Roman occupation and agricultural evidence dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the later 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Partridge 1989). Closer to the site, excavations at Millbridge revealed Roman occupation ploughmarks, a sub-circular ditched enclosure, flint cobbling, and groups of post- and stake-holes, which may represent structures and parts of fence lines, as well as an urned cremation dated c. AD40 - 65 (HER 9881, Zeepvat 1996). Traces of settlement have been discovered in St Andrew's Street spanning the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries, which is supported by Roman pottery from Maidenhead Street (HER 1400).

### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.6 Early historical sources however, mention Hertford as a place of some importance by the later 7<sup>th</sup> century. The Northumbrian scholar Bede (d.735) recorded the convening of two church synods at *Herutford* in 673 and *Hæthfelth* in 675 by Theodore of Tarsus, Archbishop of Canterbury (d.690). Historians have naturally linked these places with modern Hertford and Hatfield by virtue of their proximity and later importance, though considerable doubt has been cast on the validity of this identification. During the 9<sup>th</sup> century, the river Lea became an important boundary between the Danish and West Saxon-controlled areas of England, which was permanently defined following the Treaty of Wedmore in 878. During the subsequent reconquest of the Danelaw by King Edward the Elder (899-925) the nucleus of the modern town may have been founded. Under entries for the years 912 and 914, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records the construction of fortified *burhs* to the south and north of the river, which regulated navigation and protected the approaches to the crossing.

4.7 Later Anglo-Saxon evidence is attested at sites within Hertford, although most of the material derives from the southern *burh* (HERs 2121, 6428, 6528, 9886). A section of ditch discovered at Bircherley Green may form a stretch of the original ramparts. At Millbridge, a waterlogged cess pit and a drainage ditch dating to the 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> century attests to late Saxon occupation to the immediate north of the site (HER 9885). Late Saxon and medieval features discovered at Dolphin Yard, c. 200m to the south-east of the site, consisted of pits, ditches and postholes dated to 10<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century (HER 12038). Evidence of an inner moat to a possible Saxon castle has been found at The Wash (HER 12141), yet nothing has been found of the mint believed to have existed in Hertford by the 10<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### *Medieval*

4.8 After the foundation of Hertford 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 (HER 2; Heath 1975).

The castle was augmented over time with a hall and eventually palatial ranges in the outer bailey, and was often visited by the king and his court in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Hertford Castle, located c. 150m west-north-west of the site, is the only known Scheduled Ancient Monument within the settlement of Hertford and within the environs of the site, and was first documented in 1141 (HER 77; SAM No. 20629).

4.9 The town developed apace, and retains a degree of medieval planning in its street morphology (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1938). In the period before the Black Death of 1349, records suggest that Hertford was a thriving hub, characterised by a wide variety of trades, a prosperous population and some urban expansion (Page 1912). Even after its economic fortunes were affected by plague, the town was deemed sufficiently important to house the captured King of France after the Battle of Crecy during the Hundred Years' War. Archaeological evidence, however, suggests the abandonment of some street tenements as settlement contracted and a degree of economic poverty is recorded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

4.10 Evidence of medieval occupation has been found at various locations within Hertford including from Parliament Square, Railway Street and St Andrew's Street. Located along the course of the River Lea, Barber's Yard revealed two lines of wooden revetments found with quantities of animal bone, oyster shell and pottery dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (HER 12047). The original site of Dicker Mill, 200m to the north-east, was established by at least the late 12<sup>th</sup> century and was possibly connected with the Benedictine priory of St Mary Monk (HER 9479). The area surrounding the site contained the medieval churches of St Mary the Less, St John's and St Nicholas' (HERs 2998, 2999 & 4000), the latter of which was abandoned by the early 17<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Post-medieval & modern*

4.11 By the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Hertford Castle had become strategically redundant and the palace was increasingly used to house royal children or lesser nobles instead of the king himself. Early maps of the town suggest a degree of shrinkage from areas formerly known to contain buildings, although 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings surviving in the town reveal that economic viability was maintained to some degree. With the construction of the Lea Navigation in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the town was once again made accessible for transportation, and a number of wharves, maltings and small industries grew up as a result.

4.12 The post-medieval history of Hertford is very much linked to its trades and renowned brewing industry and the town is known to have had its fortunes revived by the Industrial Revolution. In order to serve the working populace and visiting tradesman, a large number of post-medieval public houses were established within the town and were well-documented in a 1621 borough survey.



4.13 The advantages of the Lea Navigation's construction and the development of the waterways through Hertford maintained the town's good fortune in the early modern period. Demand for corn and other products from London stimulated the construction of wharves, maltings and small industries throughout the town. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the construction of the railways also had a tremendous impact on the town, bringing local perishable products within the economic catchment of London. The wealth and prosperity of Hertford is also attested by the range of late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings still evident and the encircling of the town by important country estates, such as Balls Park.

4.14 During World War II a rocket-propelled V1 or 'doodlebug' bomb landed at Millbridge, causing extensive damage to the yards and frontages along the river, and many of the existing buildings show signs of partial reconstruction following the event. The pattern of gradual growth around Hertford remained relatively static until after World War II, when the town began an unprecedented expansion. The malting and brewing industry declined in the 1960s and 1970s, creating serious industrial dereliction in the courts and minor lanes behind the main commercial properties.

#### *The site*

4.15 The Old Police Station has been listed Grade II since 9<sup>th</sup> September 1996 (Appendix 2). 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 18<sup>th</sup> century 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.

4.16 In April 2008 the site was a subject to historic building recording conducted by AS (Williams *et al* 2008). The recording 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.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1. The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

5.2 The first phase of the monitoring (September 2010) comprised the investigation of three test pits located within the south-western internal yard of the building, excavated by the contractor to assess conditions for further works on the site (Fig. 2). Following the test pitting the decision was made to lay a concrete floor within the yard without new foundations and therefore the remaining part of the project to be monitored was a drainage system. This latter part of the monitoring took place in January and February 2011.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 No archaeological features or finds were identified. Due to the nature of groundworks the only deposits revealed were modern layers of building materials and made ground. The natural geology was not encountered. Deposits presents on the site were recorded in sample sections shown below.

### Test pits (DP 3-8)

<i>Test Pit 1, section facing S (DP 4)</i> <i>0.00 = 47.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	M1000	Brick foundation of the building.
0.22 – 0.43m	M1001	Concrete foundation of the building.
0.43m+	L1003	Made Ground. Dark brownish grey, loose, sandy silt with moderate gravel and CBM fragments.

<i>Test Pit 2, section facing E (DP 6)</i> <i>0.00 = 47.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.70m	L1002	Light brown, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments.
0.70m+	L1003	Made Ground. As above.

<i>Test Pit 3, section facing S (DP 8)</i> <i>0.00 = 47.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	M1000	Brick Foundation. As above
0.14 – 0.30m	M1001	Concrete Foundation. As above.
0.30m+	L1002	As above.

### S drainage trench (DP 9-10)

<i>S drainage trench, E end. Sample section 1, facing W</i> <i>0.00 = 47.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1002	As above.
0.16m+	L1003	Made ground. As above.

<i>S drainage trench, central part. Sample section 2, facing S (DP 10)</i> <i>0.00 = 47.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1002	As above.
0.29m+	L1003	Made ground. As above.

<i>S drainage trench, W end. Sample section 3, facing N</i> <i>0.00 = 47.34m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1002	As above.
0.10 – 0.35m	M1000	Brick-made foundation. As above
0.35m+	L1003	Made ground. As above.

### **NW drainage trench (DP 11-12)**

<i>NW drainage trench, S end. Sample section 4, facing SE (DP 12)</i> <i>0.00 = 47.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1002	As above.
0.28m+	L1004	Rubble. Brick fragments and concrete.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

8.1 The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, in particular for those related to activity along Queens Road. The monitoring could also reveal remains of earlier buildings which stood on the site.

8.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. Deposits present within the excavated service trenches and test pits were related to the construction and other works associated with the late 19<sup>th</sup> century police station building and its later alterations. No residual finds were recovered.

## **9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Hertford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Rger Wade of Allaway Acoustics Ltd for funding the project and for his assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge Peter Newson Associates.

AS would like to thank the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record and Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies for providing background information.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*: London. Mansfield

English Heritage (London Region), 1998, *Archaeological Guidance Paper No 3; Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Institute of Field Archaeologists (now Institute for Archaeologists), 1994 (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief*. IfA Reading.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

Williams, M., Prosser, L., & Doyle, K., 2008, *The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Recording*. AS unpublished report No. 3076

## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Prehistoric (to AD 43)</b>		
4106	3250 1255	Iron Age bronze stater found in Hertford
<b>Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)</b>		
1400	3256 1261	Roman pottery sherds from Maidenhead Street
9881	3245 1263	Roman occupation at Millbridge comprising a circular enclosure and an urned cremation dated c. AD40 - 65
<b>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)</b>		
2121	325 128	Early Viking iron sword found when the River Lea was being dredged guard and through to be 10 <sup>th</sup> century in date
6428	3272 1266	Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation evidence on Market Street comprising a late Saxon building, a shaft furnace & 28 pits and several ovens, dated to 900 - 1200 AD
6528	3257 1259	Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation at the Green Dragon Hotel on Parliament Square
9828	3266 1261	Southern Anglo-Saxon burh
9830	3239 1270	Northern Anglo-Saxon burh
9832	3272 1271	Ditch, possibly eastern defences of southern interpreted as part of the eastern defences of the 10 <sup>th</sup> century southern burh
9885	3246 1264	Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation evidence at Millbridge including a waterlogged cess pit and a drainage ditch dating to the 10 <sup>th</sup> - 11 <sup>th</sup> century
9886	3274 1270	Late Saxon and medieval occupation on Railway Street comprising the foundations for the north and west walls of two buildings
9897	3245 1274	Site of possible Anglo-Saxon royal manor
12038	3257 1271	Late Saxon and medieval features at Dolphin Yard consisted of pits, ditches and post holes dated to 10 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> century
12141	3254 1256	Possible remains of Hertford castle inner moat at The Wash
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500)</b>		
2	325- 125-	Medieval and later town of Hertford built in 912 – 13 by King Edward the Elder as two defended settlements or 'burhs'
77	3250 1249	Medieval castle at Hertford first documented in 1141
1402	3275 1271	Saxon and medieval pottery sherds from the Turks Head inn
2987	3245 1268	Site of medieval market cross, which appears to have been pulled down in c. 1610
2998	3246 1269	Site of medieval St Mary the Less church first documented in 1218, when the vicar was John de Aiete
2999	3284 1286	Site of medieval St John's church
4000	3256 1263	Approximate site of medieval St Nicholas' church first documented in 1269
4003	3275 1262	Approximate site of a gaol in Hertford dating to the late 12 <sup>th</sup> century
6426	3269 1273	Medieval occupation evidence at Bircherley Green dating from the 11 <sup>th</sup> - 13 <sup>th</sup> century
6427	3272 1271	Medieval occupation evidence from Railway Street dating from the 13 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> century
6526	3251 1260	Medieval castle inner ditch revealed at Hertford Civic Hall
6527	3258 1254	Medieval occupation revealed at Parliament Square

9479	327 128	Original site of Dicker Mill established by at least the late 12 <sup>th</sup> century and possibly connected with the Benedictine priory of St Mary Monk
9808	3266 1256	Medieval building forming Salisbury Arms, Fore Street
9814	3249 1270	Former medieval cross-wing house at Old Cross
9831	3250 1268	Medieval and post-medieval borough Hertford is recorded as a Royal Borough in the Domesday Book
9834	3262 1252	Probable former medieval cross-wing building at Parliament Square dating from the late 15 <sup>th</sup> century
9835	3240 1269	Medieval occupation on St Andrew's Street comprising several post-holes and pits
9836	3243 1265	Medieval building in St Andrew's Street, which may represent the remains of a 15 <sup>th</sup> century open hall house
9838	3239 1261	Medieval occupation evidence on St Andrew's Street
9840	3242 1264	Late-medieval timber-framed building on St Andrew's Street
9842	3238 1263	Late-medieval timber-framed building on St Andrew's Street
9845	3262 1267	Possible former medieval open hall house on Bull Plain
9862	3236 1262	Late medieval timber-framed building on St Andrew's Street
9888	3263 1259	Medieval occupation evidence on Honey Lane
9891	2616 2665	Evidence of late medieval occupation on Bull Plain including four cess pits dating to the 14 <sup>th</sup> - 15 <sup>th</sup> century
9892	3265 1259	Site of medieval cemetery on the Market Place
9896	3266 1271	Evidence of medieval and post-medieval cultivation, to the rear of Bull Plain
12047	3252 1269	Two lines of wooden revetments found with quantities of animal bone, oyster shell and pottery dating to the 12 <sup>th</sup> - 14 <sup>th</sup> centuries at Barber's Yard
13054	32437 12490	Bridge over the River Lea giving access from gatehouse to St Andrew's church
13479	32670 12748	Green Street is known to have been occupied previously by a row of terraced houses and revealed evidence of a brick-walled cellar
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)</b>		
2990	3281 1270	Friends' meeting house on Railway Street, which dates to 1670
4008	3268 1246	Probable manorial site at Bayley Hall was referred to as a manor house in 1621, yet the present house was built c. 1700
4884	3270 1255	Probable 16th century well in Church Street
5202	3259 1274	Road bridge at Folly at the north end of Bull Plain, which until 1738 was a footbridge only
6529	3258 1260	16 <sup>th</sup> century occupation evidence on Maidenhead Street
9803	3260 1274	Former 15 <sup>th</sup> century hall house, Lombard House, on Bull Plain
9807	3269 1250	Former 15 <sup>th</sup> century open hall house on Church Street
9846	3262 1247	16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house on Castle Street
9848	3260 1247	16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building on Castle Street
9849	3262 1248	16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building on Castle Street and Parliament Square
9851	3270 1253	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> - early 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber framed building on Church Street
9853	3272 1250	16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house on Church Street, the east wing of which was built in 1812 as 'The Green Coat School'
9854	3268 1256	Site of 17 <sup>th</sup> century Swan Inn, Fore Street
9855	3264 1261	16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed and jettied building on Market Place
9856	3269 1260	16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building at Market Place
9857	3247 1267	16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building at Old Cross
9858	3247 1267	Early 16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed house at Old Cross
9860	3248 1268	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building at Old Cross
9861	3240 1265	Possible former hall house and 16 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed building on St Andrew's Street
9865	3255 1261	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> century possible former cross-wing house on The Wash

9866	3255 1262	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> – early 17 <sup>th</sup> century timber-framed and plastered houses at The Wash
9889	3264 1259	Post-medieval buildings and occupation on Honey Lane built following a period of disuse from the 14 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century
9916	3261 1250	17 <sup>th</sup> century building of Firkin Public House on Parliament Square
9917	3269 1261	17th century White Hart Inn on Salisbury Square
9945	3257 1259	Former 17 <sup>th</sup> century Green Dragon Hotel mentioned in the 1621 borough survey
10005	3262 1261	Site of 17 <sup>th</sup> century Rose Inn/Old Coffee House on Maidenhead Street
10008	3244 1270	Site of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century Ship Inn Public House
10009	3277 1260	Site of the Chequer Inn/Talbot Arms mentioned in the 1621 borough survey
10010	3276 1262	The Cross Keys Inn on Fore Street was listed in 1756 as having beds for 6 men and stabling for 40 horses
10011	3264 1258	Site of the 17 <sup>th</sup> century King's/Queen's Arms on the Market Place
10013	3259 1262	Site of 17 <sup>th</sup> century Maidenhead Inn on Maidenhead Street
10064	3249 1266	Site of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century Woolpack Public House on Mill Bridge
10067	3275 1259	Site of 17 <sup>th</sup> century Red Lion Inn on Fore Street
10068	3273 1258	Approximate site of 17 <sup>th</sup> century Falcon Inn on Fore Street
10069	3272 1258	Approximate site of 17th century Angel Inn
10121	3277 1270	Approximate site of 17 <sup>th</sup> century Bridewell/borough gaol on Railway Street
10135	3262 1263	Site of the Glove & Dolphin Inn on Maidenhead Street mentioned in the 1621 borough survey
12039	3262 1280	Small structure called 'Brays Folly' on Folly Island was first documented in a 1732 lease
12335	3237 1277	Timber-framed bakery, on Cowbridge demolished in a redevelopment of the Cowbridge area after the opening of the railway station in 1858
12871	3238 1280	Human leg bones uncovered to the rear of 14 Cowbridge relating to the Nonconformist church
13056	32597 12530	t Parliament Square was formed in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century when a row of 17 <sup>th</sup> century cottages was demolished
13084	32650 12577	17 <sup>th</sup> century tenement block along Fore Street and Market Place
13163	32408 12595	Two linear features, possible boundaries, and post-medieval made ground on riverbank at St Andrew's Street
13298	32495 12733	Old Cross House is an 18 <sup>th</sup> century red brick house
13299	32343 12640	17th – 18 <sup>th</sup> century houses on St Andrew's Street used in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century as offices of Simson Pimm envelope factory
13551	32622 12462	Apparently 18 <sup>th</sup> century brick house on Castle Street, which was extended in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Early modern (AD 1750 – 1900)</b>		
5373	3263 1275	Site of former malting on Green Street
5374	3258 1266	Former malting behind Bull Plain not clearly identifiable on the 1847 tithe map
5375	3255 1282	Site of malting at McMullen's Brewery
5376	3253 1274	Former malting at Old Cross
5381	3275 1273	Former malting on Railway Street/Bircheley Street said to have been used as barracks in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
5382	3244 1263	Former malting on St Andrew's Street
5444	3246 1284	Hertford Brewery on Hartham Lane comprises a large block of red brick buildings built by McMullen in 1891
5790	3250 1262	Site of town mill on Mill Bridge dates to 1871
7250	3251 1265	Mill Bridge built with stone piers, concrete girder with stone balustrade parapet
9784	3253 1280	Site of former maltings on Hartham Lane
9785	3253 1281	Site of former maltings on Hartham Lane

9789	3258 1278	Iron and brass foundry on Folly Island, which was operated by the Isaac family from c. 1840 into the 20 <sup>th</sup> century
9918	3267 1259	18 <sup>th</sup> century building of Shire Hall on Fore Street constructed between 1769 and 1771 by James Adam
9929	3275 1262	The Corn Exchange and public hall on Fore Street were built in 1857 - 59 on the site of the old Butchers' market
9930	3237 1276	18 <sup>th</sup> century United Reformed Church site dates from 1862
9933	3254 1266	19 <sup>th</sup> century Seed Warehouse
10004	3270 1257	19 <sup>th</sup> century building, former site of Turk's Head Inn or Coffee House on Fore Street
10019	3263 1279	Site of clay pipe factory, The Barge on Folly Island known to have existed in 1846
10021	3253 1270	Site of 19 <sup>th</sup> century wharf off Nicholas Lane on Old Cross
10063	3255 1252	Site of 18 <sup>th</sup> century bell foundry on Parliament Square
11408	3271 1253	Remains of a brick built cellar between Church Street and Bell Lane
11430	3260 1256	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 19 <sup>th</sup> century shop with dwelling above at Parliament Square
11788	3271 1253	A soakaway containing 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery found at Church Street
12706	3277 1267	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century and later urban outbuildings at 32 - 36 Railway Street building
13121	32780 12597	The Fore Street Post Office was designed in 1890 by H Johnson, for the Hertford Poors Estate charity
13168	32635 12450	Former police station, built 1881, on Queen's Road
13287	32378 12799	14 Cowbridge dates to c. 1860 - 70 and was built to advertise its owner's skills
<b>Modern (AD 1901 - present)</b>		
5654	3255 1292	The 1902 waterworks pumping station on Hartham Lane stands on the site of the 1708 waterworks and malt and corn mills
<b>Undated</b>		
10003	3264 1258	Undated inhumation burials from a cellar in Market Place possible associated with burials from the nearly Saxon cemetery
11782	3254 1268	Channel or leat revetted with wooden planks and square timber uprights found at Maidenhead Yard
12794	3260 1286	Two trenches on the west side of Folly Island found deep alluvial sediments suggesting a riverbank environment (
12841	3263 1247	Made ground, over natural glacial sands and gravels recovered at 17 Castle Street



## APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC BUILDING 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 c. 1880, 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 3      CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

<b>Records</b>	<b>Number</b>
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	5
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	28

## APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> East Hertfordshire
<b>Village/Town:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Hertford
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	East Hertfordshire District Council Planning Ref. 3/07/1782/FP
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Allaway Acoustics Limited
<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.405m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated</b> c. 150m <sup>2</sup>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 3264 1245
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1132
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological monitoring and recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	20/09/2010, 24/01/2011, 03/02/2011
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Hertford
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> None
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</b> -	-
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>In September 2010 and January and February 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at The Old Police Station, 1 Queens Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3264 1245). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Chartered Architects Ltd on behalf of their client Allaway Acoustics Limited in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for partial demolition, alteration and extension of the building.</p> <p>The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS) No. 172 as identified on the East Hertfordshire Local Plan. This includes the area of late Saxon defended settlement, the Saxon and medieval town of Hertford and its royal castle and the post-medieval settlement of the town. The site had a potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains, in particular for those related to activity along Queens Road.</p> <p>In the event the monitoring revealed no archaeological features or finds.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Z Pozorski	<b>Date of Summary:</b> February 2011

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The Old Police Station, Hertford. SW yard within the building. View E.



DP 2. SW yard within the building. View SW.



DP 3. Test Pit 1. View E.



DP 4. Test Pit 1. View N.



DP 5. Test Pit 2. View SW.



DP 6. Test Pit 2. View E.



DP 7. Test Pit 3. View W.



DP 8. Test Pit 3. View N.



DP 9. S drainage trench. View W.



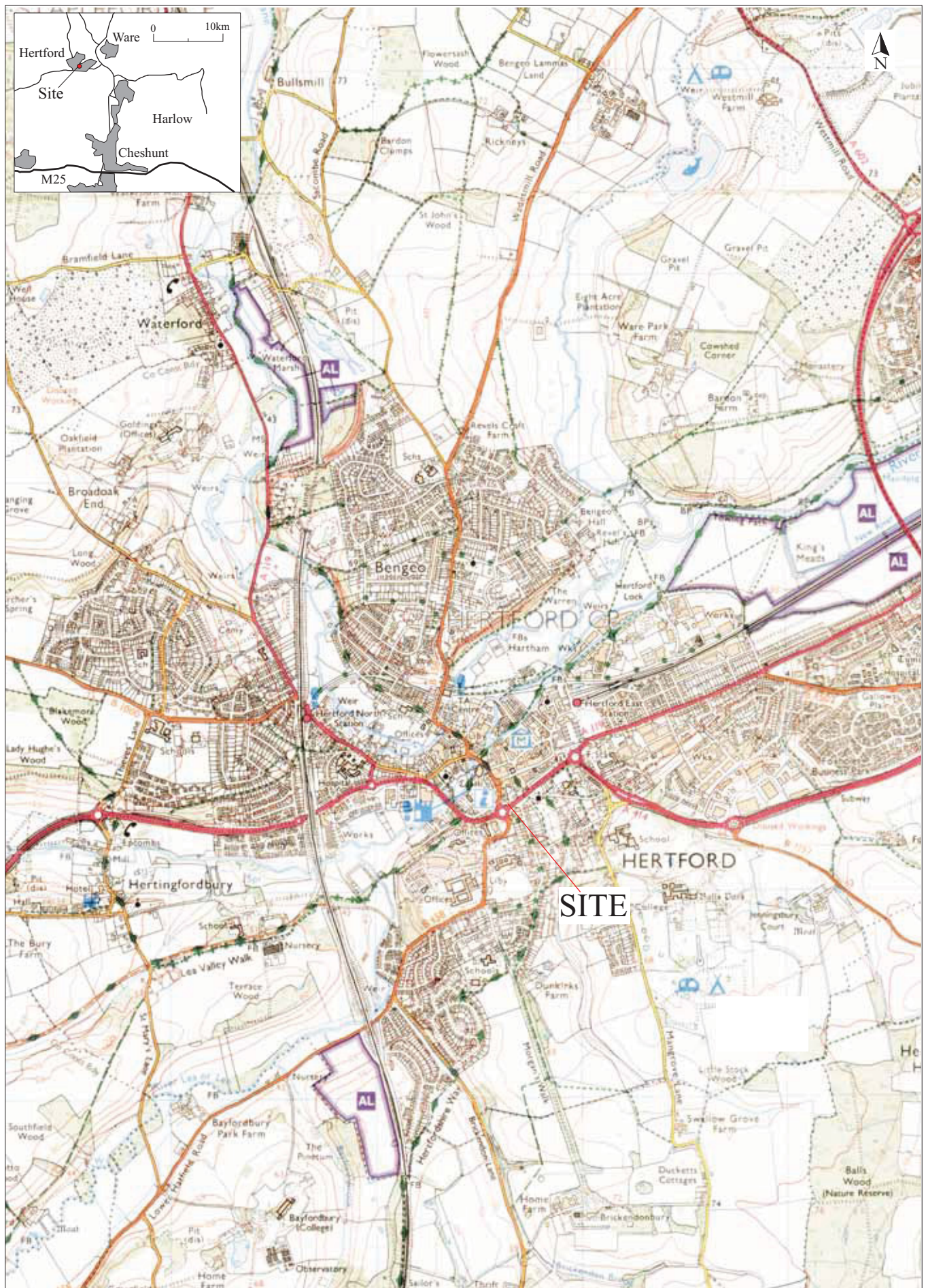
DP 10. S drainage trench. Sample section 2. View N.



DP 11. NW drainage trench. View NW.

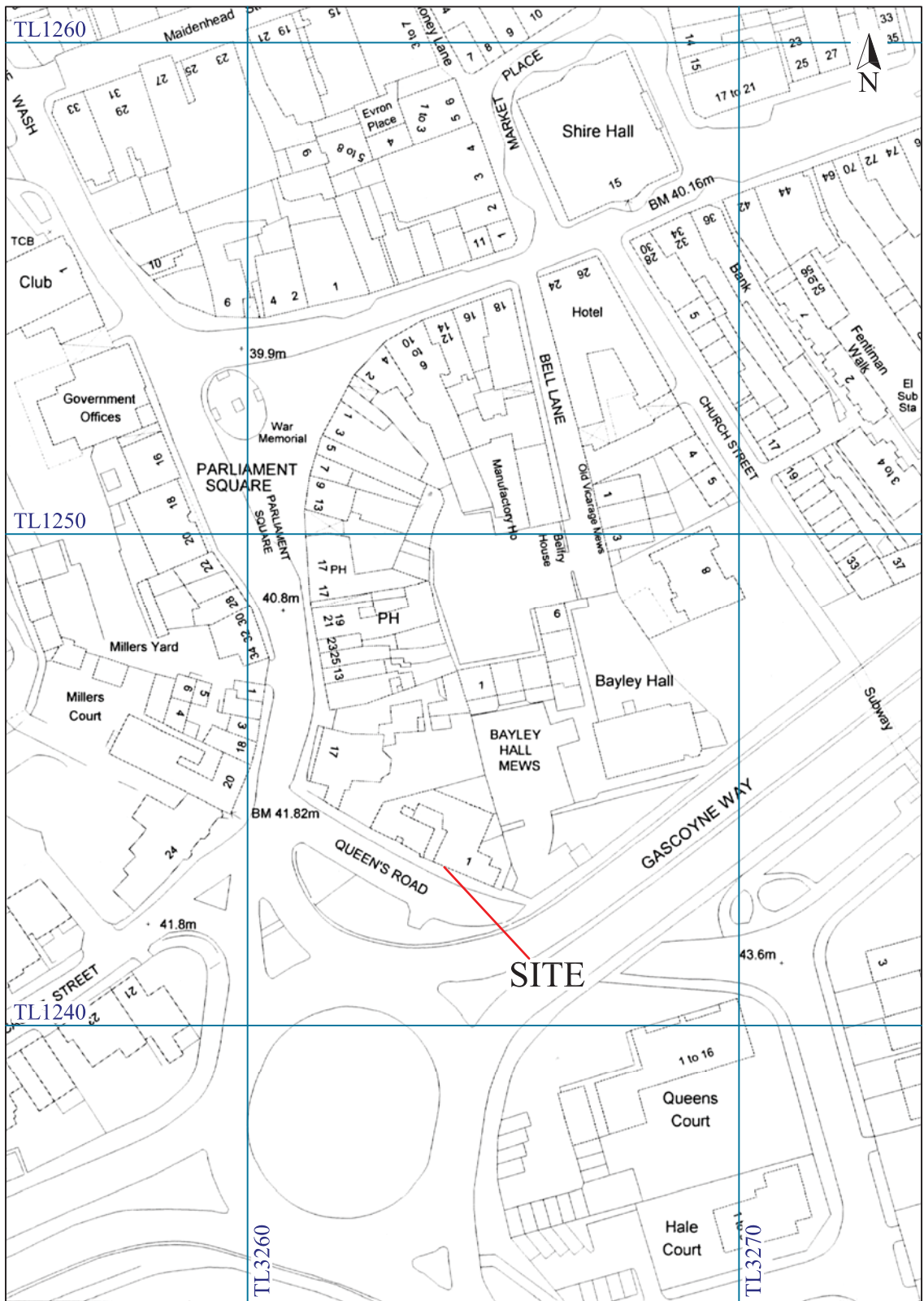


DP 12. NW drainage trench. Sample section 4. View W.

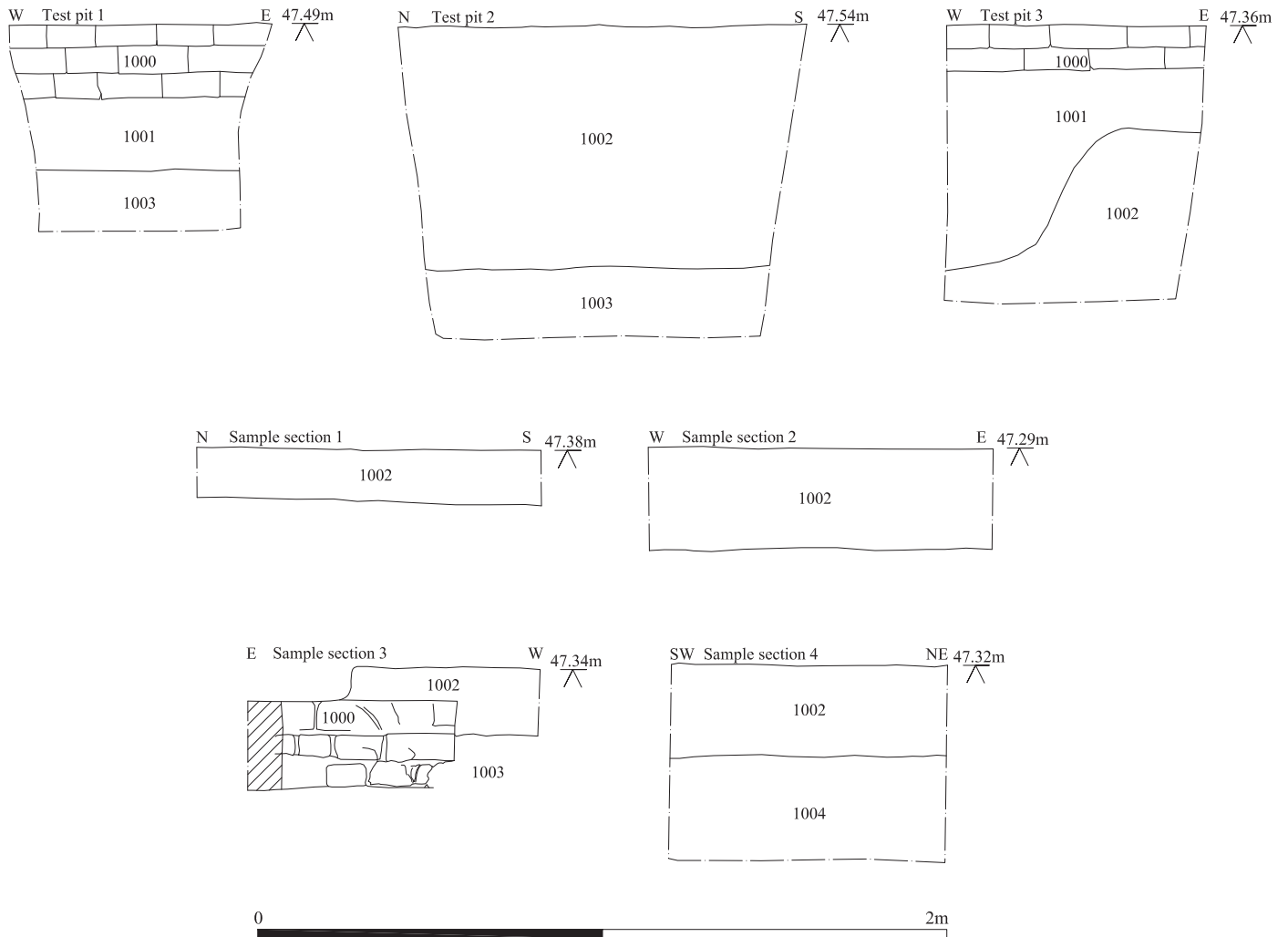
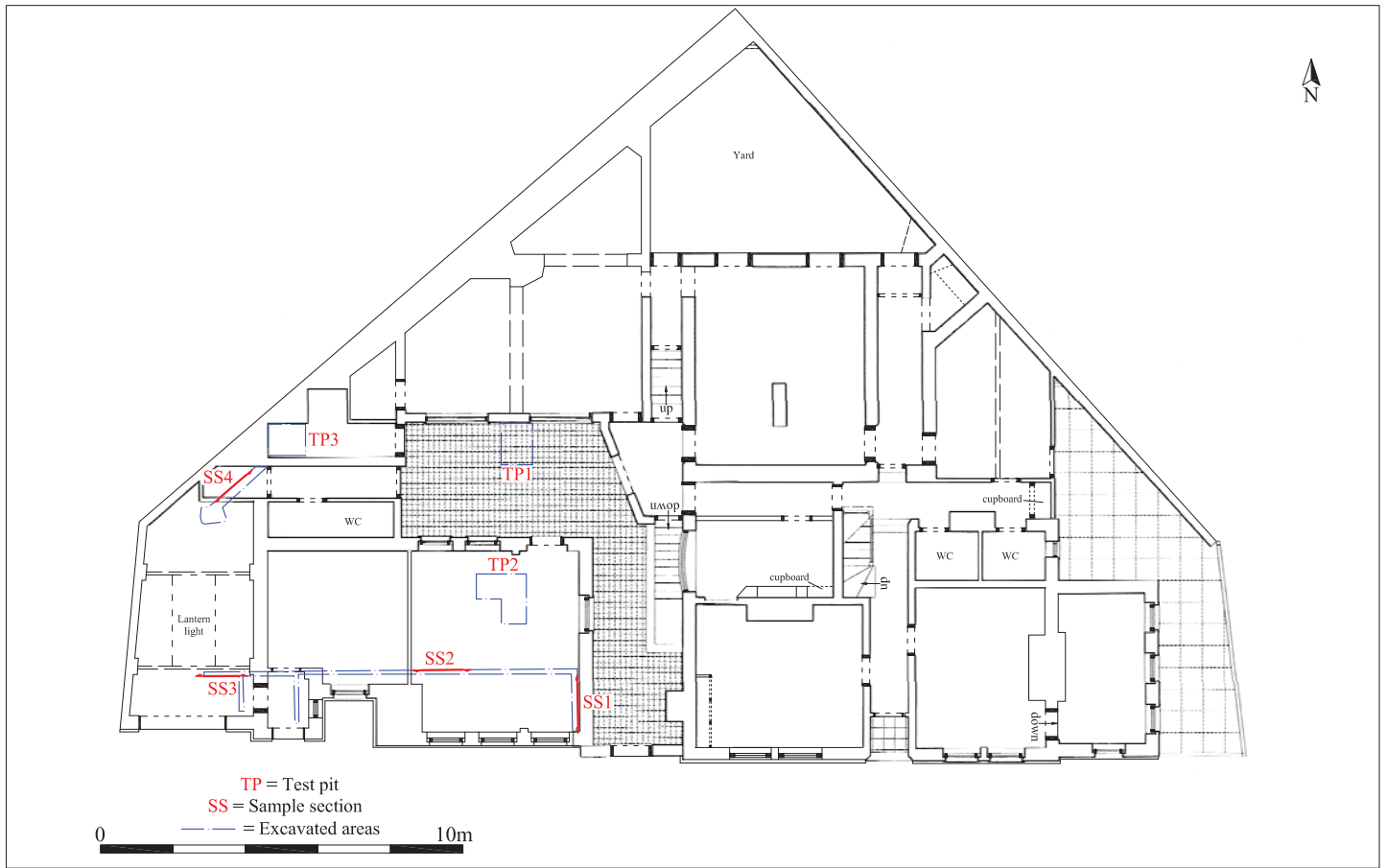


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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



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



*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 3 Sections and section location plan**  
 Scale 1:200 and 1:20 at A4