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**McMULLEN'S BREWERY SITE, HARTHAM LANE,
HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

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NGR: TL 32470 12845	Report No: 4068
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1357
Approved: Claire Halpin MfA	Project No: 3179
Signed:	Date: April 2012

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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 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**
- 2 HER SUMMARY SHEET**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>McMullen's Brewery site, Hartham Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>Between February 2011 and April 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at McMullen's Brewery site, Hartham Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32470 12845). The monitoring was commissioned by Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new food store, conversion of former brewery buildings, creation of a new car park and footbridge, landscaping and associated works.</i></p> <p><i>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 to contain important palaeoenvironmental information associated with alluvial deposits, a potential to reveal evidence of the northern Saxon burh and medieval activity, and to contain evidence of 18th and 19th century domestic and industrial use of the site.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the monitoring revealed an alluvial deposit in the north-eastern part of the site. A timber pale of probably late 19th century origin was retrieved from the river bank.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>February 2011 – April 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3179</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1357</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>Former brewery and car park</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of a new food store, conversion of former brewery buildings and associated works</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
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>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>1.96ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 32470 12845</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>37.20/38.50m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Rob Scaife, Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Henry Riley LLP on behalf of Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>McMullen's Brewery site, Hartham Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4068</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2012</i>		

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

Between February 2011 and April 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at McMullen's Brewery site, Hartham Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32470 12845). The monitoring was commissioned by Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new food store, conversion of former brewery buildings, creation of a new car park and footbridge, landscaping and associated works.

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 to contain important palaeoenvironmental information associated with alluvial deposits, a potential to reveal evidence of the northern Saxon burh and medieval activity, and to contain evidence of 18th and 19th century domestic and industrial use of the site.

In the event the monitoring revealed an alluvial deposit in the north-eastern part of the site. A timber pale of probably late 19th century origin was retrieved from the river bank.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between February 2011 and April 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at McMullen's Brewery site, Hartham Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32470 12845; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Henry Riley LLP on behalf of Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new food store, conversion of former brewery buildings, creation of a new car park and footbridge, landscaping and associated works (East Hertfordshire District Planning Ref. 3/08/1528/FP).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 09/2010), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 06/11/2010), and approved by HCC HEU. The project 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).

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 adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located to the immediate north of historic core of Hertford (Figs. 1 & 2). It lies within the area between Hartham Common, the River Lea and Cow Bridge. The site is bounded by buildings on Hartham Lane to the west, a car park and pumping station to the north, the River Lea to the east

and the southern part of the brewery complex to the south. Hartham Lane is aligned roughly north/south and divides the site.

2.2 The site comprises the northern part of McMullen brewery site. The area to the west of Hartham Lane is occupied by Grade II listed Victorian and 1980s brewery buildings (not in use) and a car park. The eastern part of the site comprises disused brewery and residential buildings. The northern area of the both parts of the site is occupied by a rough land with trees and shrubberies.

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 adjacent to its current course between Millbridge and Hartham. Situated at approximately 38m AOD, the site has a relief gently sloping towards the north, which has been subject to previous development and levelling.

3.2 The local geological conditions of the site are therefore 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

Prehistoric

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 2nd to the later 4th 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 1st and 2nd 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 7th 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 9th 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 10th - 11th 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 10th – 14th 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 10th -11th 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 13th and 14th centuries. Hertford Castle, located c. 175m south-west of the site, is the only Scheduled Ancient Monument within 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 15th 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 12th - 14th centuries (HER 12047). The original site of Dicker Mill, 200m to the north-east, was established by at least the late 12th 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 17th century.

Post-medieval & modern

4.11 By the middle of the 16th 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 16th and 17th 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 18th 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 19th 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 18th and 19th 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 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle places the northern burh has between the Mimram, Beane and Lea rivers and it is likely that the northern limit of the burh lay within the southern part of the site or just to the south (Bryant and Seddon 1999). Unlike the southern burh, there is no evidence for the creation of streets or property boundaries within. The exact location of the burh remains

unknown. The church of St Mary the Less c. 125m south of the site may have been located on the line of defences of the burh and therefore it may have had Anglo-Saxon origins (MoLAS 2007). The possible site of the royal manor is located c. 80m south of the site (HER 9897).

4.16 The area of the site was likely undeveloped in the medieval period as by the early 17th century Hertford was a town with many empty tenements and vacant plots. The earliest known cartographic evidence of the area (AD1610) shows the site as open land located beyond the town limits. In 1636 the western part of the site was still undeveloped whilst the area to the east of Hartham Lane seemed to be occupied by two unknown buildings and a malt mill, located adjacent to River Lea (Ben Hare's Plan of Hertford). Hartham Gate was located in the southern part of the site, provided access to Hartham Common.

4.17 In 1708, the Hertford Corporation leased land on Hartham Common to George Osmond, who undertook to pump water from the river and into the town (HER 5653). In 1711 Osmond recut the stream to continue close to the river Lea, and built two small mills which, in 1735, operated as a malt mill and a corn mill (MoLAS 2007). The mills and waterworks (HER 5654) were likely located in the north-eastern part of the site; however, historic maps show the waterworks further to the east. By 1766 both mills ceased operating. The waterworks continued to supply water at night and as a backup following the establishment of a reservoir at Port Vale in 1862, until a new pumping station was built in 1902.

4.18 The 1766 map by Andrews and Wren shows the majority part of the site as rough pasture with some trees. The waterworks and mills are pictured adjacent to the north-eastern part of the site. There were also three residential properties along the road in the centre of the site (Hartham Lane), as well as a formal garden in the south-western part of the site. The latter was associated with the house fronting onto Cow Bridge to the west of the site. Around AD1800 that property was owned by Dimsdales family. The tithe map of the Parish of St Andrew, dated 1838, shows the terrace of cottages and associated plots of land in the centre of the site, a paddock and a garden to the south. The access to Hartham Common and a paddock was located in the western part of the site.

4.19 The Hertford and Welwyn Junction Railway opened in 1858 and its tracks crossed the northern part of the site. The station was built in the north-western part of the site as well as numerous stores and granary buildings to the south and malthouses to the south-east. The new McMullen brewery was built in 1891 when the business moved from Railway Street. The brewery occupied the western, triangular plot and was designed by William Bradford. The brewery is Grade II listed. Through the 20th century the brewery was developed to occupy the entire site with an exception of two cottages in the centre of the site. The railway was dismantled in 1960s and the station demolished in early 1980s, when the latest brewery building, located in the western part of the site, was built.

Previous works on the site

4.20 In October 2006, a ground investigation was carried out on the site solely for engineering (non-archaeological) purposes (ST Consult 2006). This comprised boreholes (BH) and window samples (WS) and recorded made ground to depths varying between 1m below modern ground level (WS7) and 2m below ground level (BH2). At least some of this material (specifically the material described as containing concrete fragments) is likely to be associated with levelling and construction for the existing buildings on the site, but may also include archaeological deposits and/or cut features. The surface of underlying 'alluvial' deposits was recorded between 0.55m below ground level (37.15m AOD in BH3 in the west of the site) and 1.8m below ground level (35.92m AOD in WS2 in the north of the site). The surface of natural fluvial gravels was recorded between 36.50m AOD (WS6 and BH3 in the south-west of the site) and 34.82m AOD in WS2 on the northern limit (ST Consult 2006; MoLAS 2007).

4.21 In 2007 an archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared for the development (Museum of London 2007). It provided a detailed archaeological and historical background for the current project.

4.22 In November 2010 AS carried out a geoarchaeological investigation on the site (Pozorski 2010). The investigation comprised the excavation of 17 boreholes by Geodrive Ltd under the supervision of Dr Rob Scaife and AS, in order to recover data to prepare a deposit model of the site. The fieldwork revealed the presence of peat and alluvial deposits only in the extreme south-eastern corner of the site, associated with a palaeochannel of the river. The rest of the site revealed no deposits of geoarchaeological significance, but, as expected, revealed evidence of gravels above the courses of the river. The deposit model also included substantial amounts of made ground present throughout the site.

4.23 In January 2011 AS carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site (Pozorski 2011). The three excavated trenches were located within the eastern part of the site. The evaluation revealed the presence of peat and alluvial deposits associated with a palaeochannel of the river, previously recorded during the geoarchaeological investigation on the site. The peat contained significant amounts of wood. The layer of gravel located above the river gravel contained large amounts of animal bone alongside the post-medieval/early modern pottery and CBM fragments.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The principal elements monitored were the mechanically-excavated trenches for foundation pads and services, excavations for attenuation tanks and a sprinkler tank, as well as localised ground reduction areas (Fig. 2).

5.2 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.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Deposits located within area of groundworks were recorded in sample sections shown below.

<i>Ground reduction area.</i> <i>Sample section 1, facing north-west (DP 6)</i> <i>0.00 = 37.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L2000	Made ground. Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional CBM fragments.
0.40m+	L2001	Natural light brownish yellow, loose, gravel.

<i>Northern attenuation tank (No 1), south-east side.</i> <i>Sample section 2, facing north-west (DP 8)</i> <i>0.00 = 37.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L2002	Made ground. Mid brown, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.28 – 0.52m	L2003	Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments.
0.52 – 0.59m	L2004	White, compact, chalk.
0.59 – 0.69m	L2005	Reddish orange, loose, CBM rubble.
0.69 – 1.63m	L2006	Alluvium. Mid to dark grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments in upper levels.
1.63 – 2.10m	L2007	White, compact, Calcareous tufa.
2.10m+	L2001	Natural gravel. As above.

<i>Northern attenuation tank (No 1), south-west side.</i> <i>Sample section 3, facing north-east (DP 9)</i> <i>0.00 = 37.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.50m	L2002	Made ground. As above.
0.50 – 1.56m	L2008	Mid to dark, compact, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments and gravel.
1.56m+	L2001	Natural gravel. As above.

<i>Southern attenuation tank (No 2), north-west side.</i>		
<i>Sample section 4, facing south-east (DP 13)</i>		
<i>0.00 = 37.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L2002	Made ground. As above.
0.36 – 0.62m	L2009	Red, compacted, CBM (brick) rubble
0.62 – 1.33m	L2008	As above.
1.33m+	L2001	Natural gravel. As above.

<i>Southern attenuation tank (No 2), north-east side.</i>		
<i>Sample section 5, facing south-west</i>		
<i>0.00 = 37.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L2002	Made ground. As above.
0.40 – 0.70m	L2009	CBM rubble. As above.
0.70 – 2.06m	L2008	As above.
2.06m+	L2001	Natural gravel. As above.

6.2 No archaeological features were found during the monitoring. The only residual finds collected were animal bone fragments recovered from L2008 and a timber pale retrieved from the river bank during reinforcing works. The pale (DP 10) was 1.85m long and 0.26m in diameter. It had one end pointed and strengthened with iron plates.

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 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was overlain by modern Made Ground L2002, a mid brown, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments (0.25 – 0.50m thick) which was largely created during the current works. Below L2002, the earlier deposits of made ground occupied majority of the site, in particular L2008, a mid to dark, compact, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments and gravel (0.60 – 1.40m thick).

8.2 Natural river gravel was present at 0.40 – 2.10m below existing and comprised grey, loose, gravel of probable Devensian or very early post-glacial age (Scaife in Pozorski 2010).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential to contain important palaeoenvironmental information associated with alluvial deposits, a potential to reveal evidence of

Hertford's northern Saxon burh and later medieval activity, and to contain evidence of 18th and 19th century domestic and industrial use of the site.

9.2 In the event the monitoring revealed an alluvial deposit (L2006) in the north-eastern part of the site which was previously recorded during the geoarchaeological investigation (Borehole 10; Pozorski 2010). The alluvium was disturbed in upper levels by modern intrusions. The timber pale pulled out during the works at the river bank was likely of late 19th century or later origin and probably was related to industrial development of the site by McMullen's Brewery.

9.3 The majority of the site had been subject to a high level of post-medieval and modern truncation reported during the previous archaeological works on the site. The northern part of the site was affected by the development of the railway while area to the west was heavily truncated by the modern brewery structures. The eastern area of the site also contained early modern and modern truncation including a building, services and an underground tank. No archaeological remains survived in this environment and the only area of archaeological and geoarchaeological potential is located along the river within the eastern and south-eastern outskirts of the site.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 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

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APPENDIX 1 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Drawing, Drawing Sheet, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	10
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	3
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	60

APPENDIX 2 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	McMullen's Brewery site, Hartham Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town:	Parish: Hertford
Planning application reference:	East Hertfordshire District Planning Ref. 3/08/1528/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Henry Riley LLP on behalf of Sainsbury's Supermarkets
Nature of application:	Construction of a new food store, conversion of former brewery building, creation of a new car park and foot-bridge, landscaping and associated works
Present land use:	Disused brewery buildings and car park
Size of application area: c.200m ²	Size of area investigated
NGR (8 figures):	TL 32470 12845
Site Code:	AS1357
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological monitoring and recording
Date of work:	December 2010 – April 2012
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS), 2007, <i>Mcullen Brewery Site, Hartham Lane, Hertford. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment</i> Pozorski, Z., 2010, <i>McMullen's Brewery site, Hartham Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Geoarchaeological Investigation</i> . AS unpublished report No. 3681 Pozorski, Z., 2011, <i>McMullen's Brewery site, Hartham Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . AS unpublished report No. 3727
Summary of fieldwork results:	<i>Between February 2011 and April 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at McMullen's Brewery site, Hartham Lane, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32470 12845). The monitoring was commissioned by Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new food store, conversion of former brewery buildings, creation of a new car park and footbridge, landscaping and associated works.</i> <i>The monitoring revealed alluvial deposit in the north-eastern part of the site. A timber pale of probably late 19th century origin was retrieved from the river bank.</i>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: April 2012

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The site of the old McMullen brewery. Looking south-south-east.



DP 2. Ground reduction area within the northern part of the site. Looking north-west.



DP 3. Trench for foundation pads. Looking south-west.



DP 4. Trench for foundation pads. Looking south-west.



DP 5. Ground reduction to the north-east of the old brewery. Looking south-south-east.



DP 6. Ground reduction area. Sample section 1. Looking east-south-east.



DP 7. Excavation for the northern attenuation tank (No 1). Looking north-west.



DP 8. Attenuation tank No 1. South-east side with sample section 2. Looking east-north-east.



DP 9. Attenuation tank No 1. South-west side with sample section 3. Looking south-east.



DP 10. Timber pile retrieved during river bank reinforcing works.



DP 11. Excavation for the southern attenuation tank (No 2). Looking north-north-west.



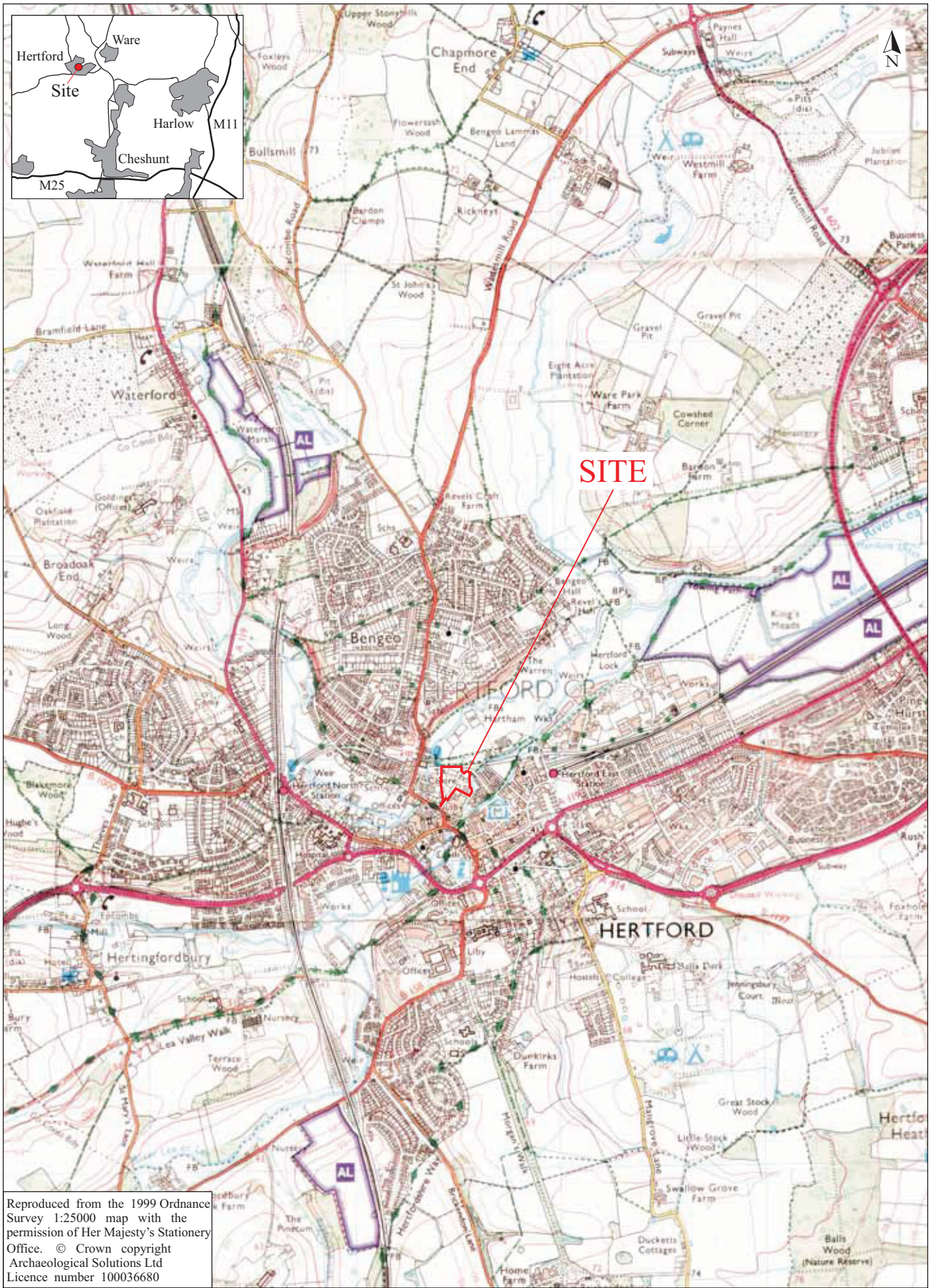
DP 12. Attenuation tank No 2. Looking north-east.



DP 13. Attenuation tank No 2. North-west side with sample section 3. Looking west.

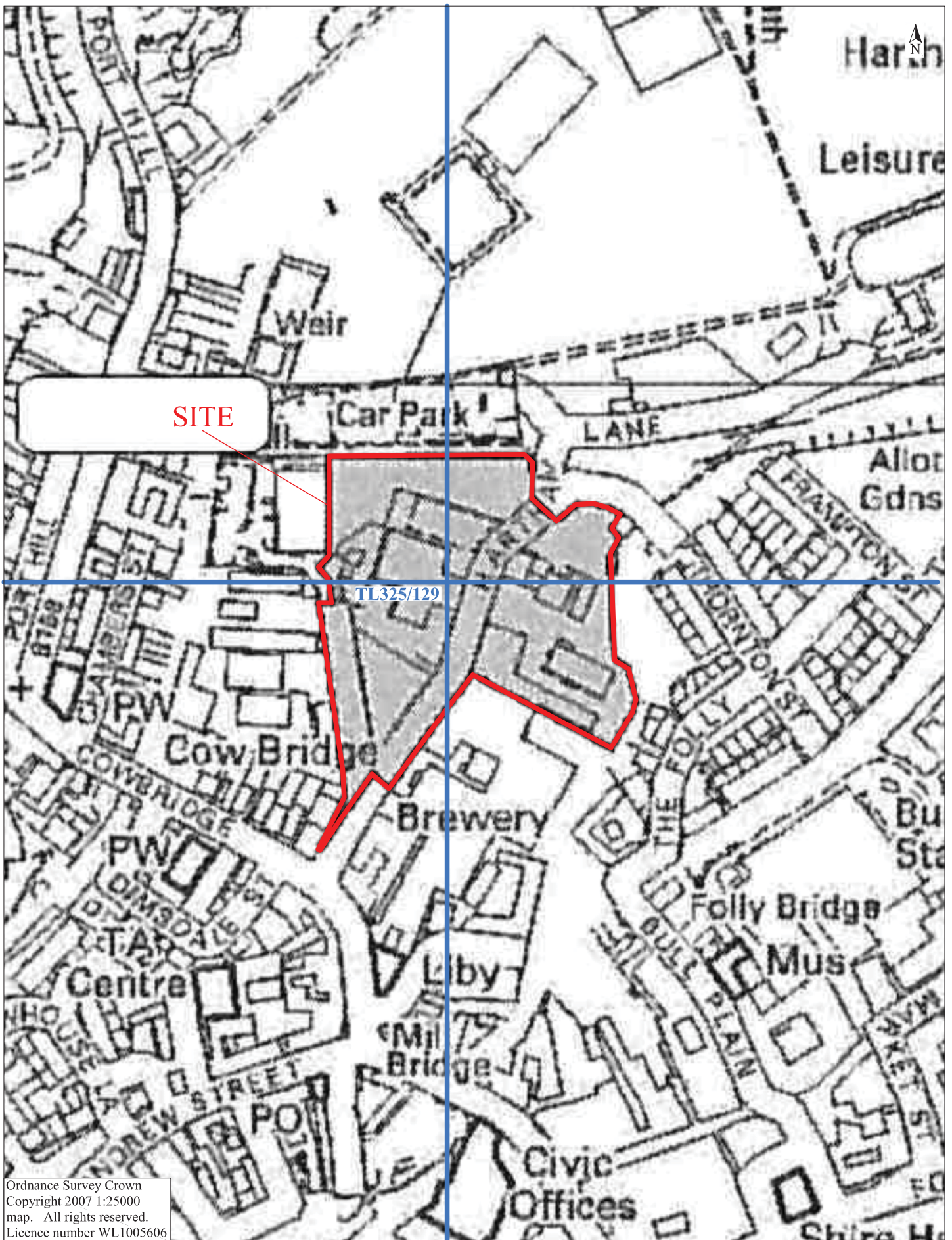


DP 14. Attenuation tank No 2. Looking east.



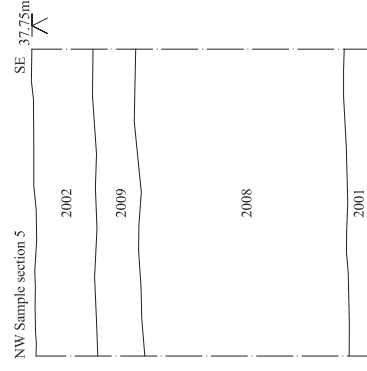
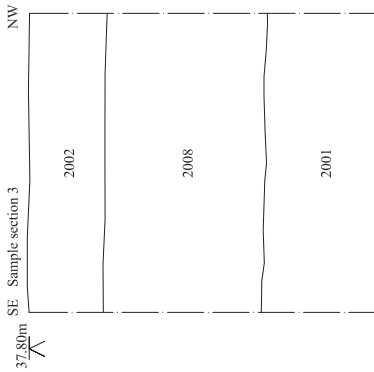
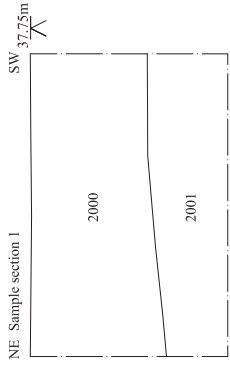
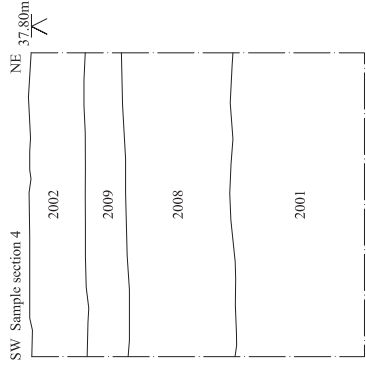
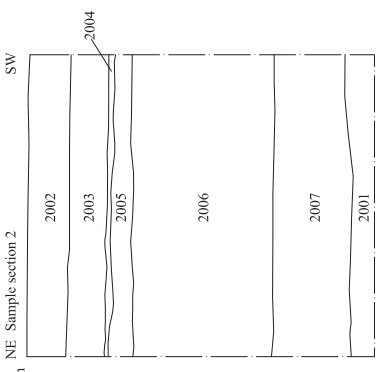
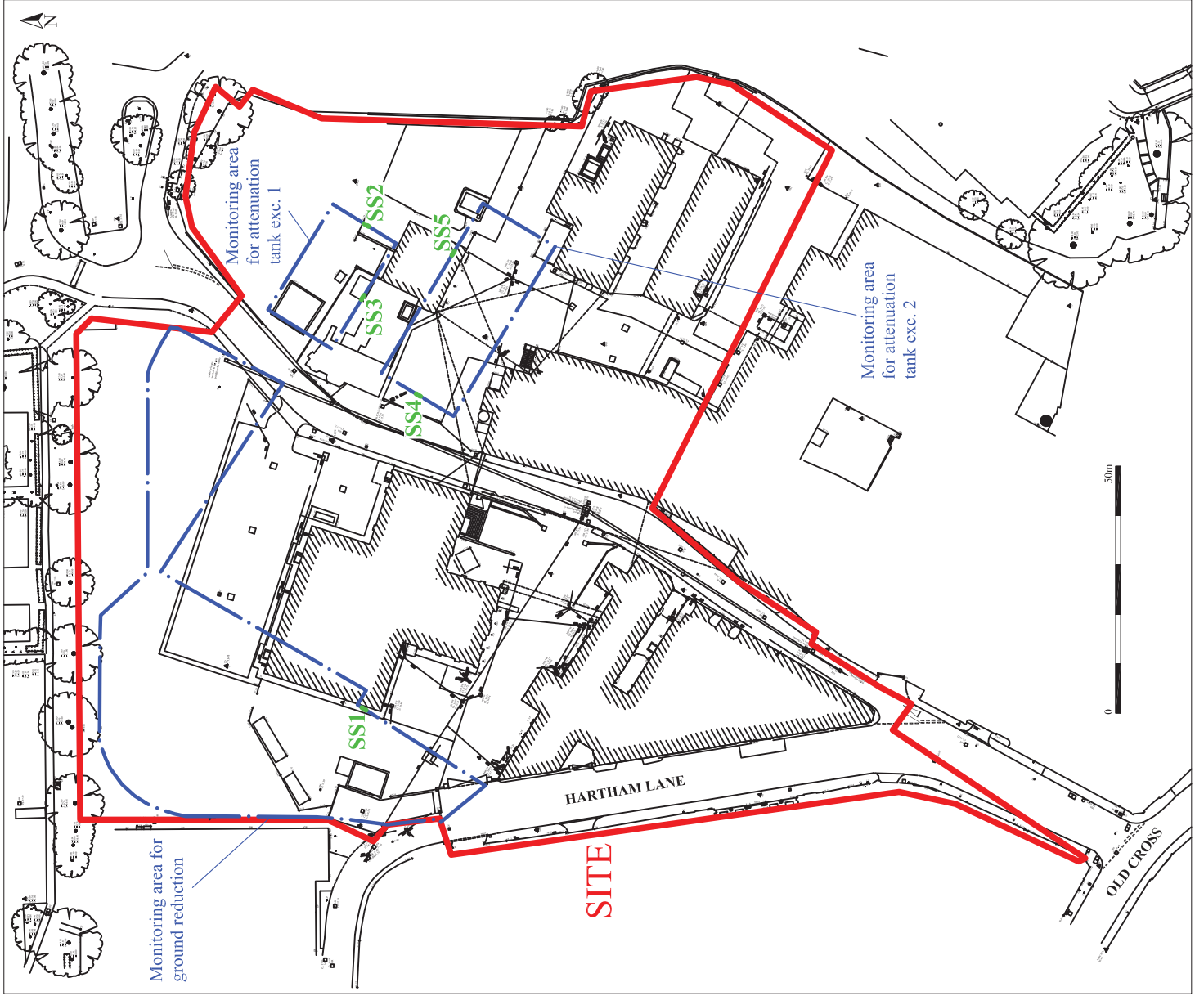
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:2,500 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:1,250 and 1:25 at A4