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**BEESON'S YARD, 72 RAILWAY STREET, HERTFORD,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER Ref. 294/12

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NGR: TL 32845 12770	Report No: 4268	
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS 1566	
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5078	
Signed:	Date: February 2013 Revised: 14/06/2013	

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		<i>Beeson's Yard, 72 Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire</i>	
<p><i>In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Beeson's Yard, 72 Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32845 12770). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed submission of a planning application for residential development of nine flats and associated parking. The evaluation was undertaken in order to provide further information to enable a decision on any planning application with regard to the historic environment.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated within Area of Archaeological Significance No.172, which encompasses the extent of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement of the town of Hertford. It lies on the eastern periphery of the medieval core of Hertford and close to the location of the 12th century Benedictine Priory. The remains of the Priory as well as a burial ground were found in close vicinity. Therefore, the site had a potential for the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains.</i></p> <p><i>Excavations approximately 20m north of the site indicated that the area was largely open ground during the medieval period. Further work revealed groups of disturbed medieval and post-medieval pits and the remains of medieval houses. The 19th century Priory Maltings was located just to the north which now serves as a home for the elderly.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the earliest deposit recorded during the evaluation was likely of 17th – early 19th century origin.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		13-14/02/2013	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work (Y/N/?) TBA
P. number		5078	Site code AS 1566
Type of project		<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Site status		<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No.172</i>	
Current land use		<i>Disused offices with garages</i>	
Planned development		<i>Residential development of 9 flats and parking</i>	
Main features (+dates)		-	
Significant finds (+dates)		-	
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>SG14 1BA</i>	
Area of site		<i>c. 250m²</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 32845 12770</i>	
Height AOD (min/max)		<i>39.70/40.20m</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>HCC HEU</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>	
Funded by		<i>St Cross Developments</i>	
Full title		<i>Beeson's Yard, 72 Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Authors		<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>	
Report no.		<i>4268</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>February 2013 (Revised 14/06/2013)</i>	

BEESON'S YARD, 72 RAILWAY STREET, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Beeson's Yard, 72 Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32845 12770). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed submission of a planning application for residential development of nine flats and associated parking. The evaluation was undertaken in order to provide further information to enable a decision on any planning application with regard to the historic environment.

The site is situated within Area of Archaeological Significance No.172, which encompasses the extent of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement of the town of Hertford. It lies on the eastern periphery of the medieval core of Hertford and close to the location of the 12th century Benedictine Priory. The remains of the Priory as well as a burial ground were found in close vicinity. Therefore, the site had a potential for the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains.

Excavations approximately 20m north of the site indicated that the area was largely open ground during the medieval period. Further work revealed groups of disturbed medieval and post-medieval pits and the remains of medieval houses. The 19th century Priory Maltings was located just to the north which now serves as a home for the elderly.

In the event the earliest deposit recorded during the evaluation was likely of 17th – early 19th century origin.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Beeson's Yard, 72 Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32845 12770; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr David Kirby on behalf of his client, St Cross Developments, and was undertaken in advance of the proposed submission of a planning application for residential development of nine flats and associated parking. The evaluation was undertaken in order to provide further information to enable a decision on any planning application with regard to the historic environment.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a requirement of the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 31/10/2012) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the area of medieval priory and burial ground located to the north and east of the site. The evaluation was required as the first phase of archaeological work. If significant remains were present and the development received planning permission, HCC HEU would require further archaeological mitigation.

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 lies in the eastern part of the town centre of Hertford, on the corner of Railway Street adjacent to the north east of its roundabout junction with South Street (Fig. 1). It is bounded to the east by Priory Street, and comprises a small open concrete-surfaced yard with an open garage block with buildings above and former workshops/offices around its periphery.

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). Hertford was probably also the first natural ford established across the Lea in the prehistoric period. The site lies within the floor of the valley of the Lea and only 200m to the south of its current course between Millbridge and Folly Bridge. The site is situated at c. 40m AOD, with land rising to the south and having been subject to previous development and levelling. The site is thus characterised by its overwhelmingly urban character, in an area dominated by commercial and residential properties.

3.2 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 (British Geological Survey 1978; Kiln and 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 over 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. 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. The HER database reveals that prehistoric abraded chipped flints found near the Great Eastern Railway station (HER 4108), whilst bronze sword blade fragments were found at an unspecified location during dredging of the River Lea (HER 271).

Romano-British

4.2 Hertfordshire is generally characterised as a wealthy and populous area during the Romano-British period, with a major settlement at Ware, 3.5km to the north-east of the site. Until more recent excavations in the town, little evidence had been recovered closer at hand, but 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. Much of the Romano-British evidence for the region may be seen in the context of a major town at Ware, which has been partially excavated over a number of years, revealing a prosperous, extensive settlement (Zeepvat 1995).

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No.172, designated on the Local Plan, which identifies the extent of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement of the town of Hertford. Hertford emerges into the historical Anglo-Saxon record at an early date. The Northumbrian historian Bede, for example, recorded the convening of two important church synods at *Herutford* in 673 and *Hæthfelth* in 675 by Archbishop Theodore (Higham 1994). The River Lea became the dividing boundary between the Danish and West Saxon-controlled areas of England in the 9th century. The foundation of the town was secured when King Edward the Elder established two defended *burhs* at the southern and northern approaches to the river crossing in 912 AD and 914 AD. Although Anglo-Saxon evidence in Hertfordshire on the whole is poorly known, a probable sunken-featured middle Saxon building has been identified in Mill Road 150m to the north-east of the site (HER 13123).

Medieval

4.4 The site lies close to the site of the medieval parish church of St John (HER 2999) and the Benedictine Priory of St Mary Monk (St Mary the Virgin; HER 2994). The latter was excavated by HAT (now AS) in 1989 - 90, revealing evidence of the church and part of its associated cemetery, from which the remains of at least 247 individuals were excavated (HER 9783; Zeepvat 1996). The burials dated to between the 12th and 19th centuries. The excavations also revealed the nave of the medieval church which served the Parish of St John and St Mary's Priory, constructed in the 12th century. Further evidence of the Priory complex, and its successor, the Priory Farm, have been excavated in the vicinity of the current site, including evidence relating to the demolition of the priory or Church of St John during a 2003 evaluation, which, along with subsequent monitoring of the adjacent former Council Deport site (Riviere site) in 2005, revealed two medieval timber-framed buildings, a potential Anglo-Saxon structure and numerous other archaeological features (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2006). The boundaries of the Priory and churchyard are not well-understood – Priory Street and St John's Street were laid out when the priory estate was finally broken up in 1853 (Zeepvat 1996) – but early cartographic sources show a boundary ditch which may demarcate its western side, possibly including the current site before turning east/north-east, to the east of the current property boundaries of 73-83 Railway Street, where several burials have been recorded, the nearest being 25m to the north-east. The archaeological evaluation carried out by AS at the Hertford East site, c. 100m to the north-east revealed a layer of rubble with numerous medieval dressed limestone blocks likely to be a demolition material from the Priory (Pozorski 2010).

4.5 Excavations and a watching brief in 1977-8 approximately 20m north of the site indicated that the site of Botsford's Yard in Priory Street was open ground during the medieval period. Saxo-Norman pottery was present in 'field' soils. Further work in 1980 revealed several large disturbed groups of medieval and post-medieval pits and the remains of medieval houses (HHER 9893).

Post-medieval and later

4.6 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 a number of 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. 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. Further development occurred in the early modern period following the construction of Hertford East Railway Station, which stands c. 200m to the north-east of the site, in 1888 (HER 5533). Works at the Hertford East site to the north-east revealed 12 pits aligned in two, or possibly three, parallel lines which may have formed part of the same complex of structures known from the area to the immediate north of that site (Pozorski 2010).

4.7 The property immediately to the north of the site was a malting, named Priory Maltings, built in 1875 for Benjamin Young comprising a large kiln and a malt store at right angles to the main line of buildings. The maltings were first converted in 1965 into Housing Dept Store by Hertford Corporation (HHER 5379). In 1987 the buildings, of yellow stock brick, were completely remodelled internally during conversion works into 23 retirement flats, and again in 1990 into a rest home for the elderly. The main maltings were of 6 bays and 4 floors which were reduced to 3 storeys and attics during conversion. The kiln house was of 3 by 2 bays and was divided by brick buttresses with offsets. The kiln furnaces were removed during conversion of the site. The Malt store, weatherboarded with 2 storeys and attics, appears to be largely a 20th century reconstruction.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by HCC HEU and both trenches measured 12 x 1.60m.

5.2 Concrete surface and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4): north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 39.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Surface of the yard. Light grey, compact, concrete.
0.13 – 0.18m	L1001	Dark yellow, loose, sand.
0.18 – 0.46m	L1002	Dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand with CBM rubble.
0.46 – 0.52m	L1003	White, friable, chalk with moderate CBM fragments.
0.52 – 0.94m	L1004	Made ground. Mid to dark brownish grey, friable, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.94 – 1.40m	L1005	Made ground. Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate CBM fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.
1.40m +	L1006	Natural mid to dark yellow, loose, sandy gravel.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 5): south-east end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 40.09m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Concrete. As above.
0.15 – 0.21m	L1001	As above.
0.21 – 0.30m	L1002	As above.
0.30 – 0.33m	L1003	As above.
0.33 – 0.46m	L1007	Made ground. Light greyish brown, friable, sand with frequent CBM fragments, flints and stones.
0.46 – 0.61m	L1005	Made ground. As above.
0.61m +	L1006	Natural gravel. As above.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 6-7)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 8): north end, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 39.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Concrete. As above, Tr. 1.
0.13 – 0.18m	L1008	Light grey, loose, sand.
0.18 – 0.22m	L1009	Mid grey, compact, silty sand.
0.22 – 0.28m	L1010	Dark yellow, compacted, sand with frequent small stones.
0.28 – 0.33m	L1011	Light grey, friable, clayey silt.
0.33 – 0.52m	L1012	?Former yard surface. Dark grey, compact, silty sand with gravel.
0.52 – 0.59m	L1013	Light to mid yellow, compacted, sandy gravel.
0.59 – 0.62m	L1014	Mid grey, friable, clayey silt.
0.62 – 0.66m	L1015	Dark yellow, compacted, sandy gravel.
0.66 – 0.68m	L1016	Dark bluish grey, compact, sandy silt.
0.68 – 0.74m	L1017	Mid grey, friable, silty sand with small stones.
0.74 – 0.87m	L1018	Mid to dark yellow, compacted, sandy gravel.
0.87 – 1.70m	L1019	Made ground. Dark grey, compact, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.
1.70m +	L1006	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 9): south end, east-north-east facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 39.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Concrete. As above, Tr. 1.
0.15 – 0.19m	L1008	As above.
0.19 – 0.26m	L1020	Dark yellow, compacted, sand.
0.26 – 0.37m	L1011	As above.
0.37 – 0.46m	L1012	?Former yard surface. As above.
0.46 – 0.53m	L1013	As above.
0.53 – 0.56m	L1014	As above.
0.56 – 0.65m	L1021	White, friable, chalk with moderate CBM fragments.
0.65 – 0.74m	L1018	As above.
0.74 – 1.25m	L1019	Made ground. As above.
1.25m +	L1006	Natural gravel. As above, Tr. 1.

Description: No archaeological features were present. Layer L1012 contained small numbers of stones (0.15 x 0.12 x 0.10m) present in the northern end of the trench. Made Ground L1019 contained 17th – early 19th century pottery, clay pipe and CBM fragments including a single fragment (58g) of post-medieval (17th – 19th century) peg tile. The slightly warped flat tile was manufactured in a red-orange, sand-tempered fabric with a sanded base. All finds identifications were made on-site by the excavator (no material was retained for further analysis).

Digital photographs of the four sample sections (DPs 4, 5, 8 and 9) were taken from the opposite trench edge in all instances. However, the depth and width of the trenches resulted in the ‘foreshortening’ of contexts on the digital photographs, particularly in the case of DPs 4, 8 and 9.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Concrete L1000 (0.12 – 0.15m thick). Below were numerous layers comprising levelling layers, former surfaces and made ground. The majority of these deposits were of modern origin and they were more substantially accumulated in the northern part of the site reflecting the ground levelling over a natural slope.

8.2 The natural geology, L1006, was present at 0.60 – 1.70m below existing ground level and comprised a mid to dark yellow, loose, sandy gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The site is located in the area of

the late Saxon defended settlements, Saxon and medieval town of Hertford and its royal castle. It lies close to or partially within the precinct of the late 12th century Benedictine Priory of St Mary and adjacent to the burial ground.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features were revealed. The 17th – early 19th century finds recovered from a basal deposit L1019 suggest the site have been intensively developed in the post-medieval period. This could have resulted in removal of the earlier deposits and archaeological features potentially present on the site. The stratigraphy reflected numerous efforts undertaken to level the ground which in naturally gently slopes towards the north. Layer L1012 may have been a former paved yard surface as some cobbles were present within the layer. The eastern part of the site with Trench 1 seems to be largely affected by the 20th century development.

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

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank St Cross Developments for funding the project and the architect Mr David Kirby for his assistance.

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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
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
271	33 13	Bronze sword blade fragments and probably found during dredging of the river
4108	3300 1300	Abraded chipped flints found near the Great Eastern Railway station
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
13123	32912 12955	Probable sunken-featured middle Saxon building comprising a small six-post structure found on Mill Road, and apparently associated with early-mid Saxon pottery
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)		
2994	3282 1298	The Benedictine Priory of St Mary Monk (or St Mary the Virgin) on Priory Street is said to have been founded between 1086 and 1093 by Ralph de Limesy as a cell of St Albans Abbey
2999	3284 1286	Medieval parish church of St John the Evangelist on Priory Street, apparently the parochial part of St Mary's Priory
9479	327 128	The original site of Dicker Mill was established by at least the late 12 th century; it may have been connected with the Benedictine priory of St Mary Monk, which was endowed with a mill upon its foundation in the late 11 th century
9783	3283 1287	The cemetery of St Mary's Priory and St John's church yielded 247 burials when partly excavated in 1989-90; the main use of the cemetery was from the 12 th – 18 th century, being the only one of its kind in Hertford
9893	32818 12799	Excavations and watching brief indicated that the site of Botsford's Yard in Priory Street was open ground during the medieval period
12693	3295 1292	Evaluation of the former car park on the north side of the Dolphin public house found four pits and a gully cut into natural gravel and sealed by subsoil
13124	32910 12975	More than 50 large postholes arranged in 16 rows, and extending beyond the excavated area, suggest a large building on timber piles close to the bank of the mill leat along Mill Road
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)		
2990	3281 1270	The earliest known purpose-built Friends' meeting house, built in 1670
7253	3287 1308	Large barge basin on Mill Road with brick walls, still in use by pleasure craft on the River Lea Navigation
7256	3291 1308	Road bridge over the River Lea Navigation comprising Mill Road

9915	3295 1278	The Bluecoat School/Christ's Hospital dates to 1690 and was a branch of the Royal Foundation of Christ's Hospital in London set up in Hertford 'for the receipt of those children which they could not maintain {in London} for want of room, and...for the recovery of their health by the benefit of the air'
10020	3288 1271	A brewhouse is known to have been on the South Road site from as early as 1719, and became Young's Brewery in 1754
10121	3277 1270	Little is known of the Borough prison, although it is known to have been located in Back Street (Railway Street)
13070	32845 12940	Priory Farm on St John's Street was a farmstead east of the Priory, a house which succeeded the medieval St Mary's Priory and is shown on maps from at least 1733 until after 1830, but disappeared during mid 19C development of Hertford
13071	32800 12935	A map of Lord Townshend's estate of c1733 shows Priory House on the bank of the mill stream south of the east end of Folly Island and along Priory Street
Early modern and later (AD 1750 – present)		
5379	3280 1279	Priory Malting built 1875 for Benjamin Young on Priory Street
5381	3275 1273	Malting of four yellow brick buildings arranged around a yard on Railway Street/Bircherley Street
5533	3298 1292	Hertford East Railway Station comprises the 1888 Great Eastern Railway branch terminus
5888	3302 1312	Former electricity power station on Spencer Street, commissioned by NORTHMET in 1901, closed in 1926
9921	3287 1269	The first known reference to The Blue Coat Boy at 117 Fore Street dates to 1808, when it functioned as a brewery tap to the adjoining Youngs Brewery
9937	3284 1292	RC Church of the Immaculate Conception (and St Joseph) was built in 1860 on part of the site of St Mary's
9946	3295 1289	The Dolphin public house at 91 Railway Street comprises a station hotel, built in the late 1880s and comprising a 3 bay facade to Railway Street and a 2 bay Dutch gable facing Hertford East Station
10023	3279 1291	Site of wharf, identified from 1898 map, likely to have been associated with the timber yard and saw mill (latterly Jewsons) which occupied the Priory site
12033	3282 1284	A two storey L-shaped red brick building comprising Norris Workshops on Priory Street, which was constructed around 1900
12909	32896 12695	The Red House at 119 Fore Street comprises a fairly grand mid 18 th century town house in red brick laid in tuck-pointed Flemish bond, three storeys with central entrance and side pavilions
13166	32860 12678	113 - 15 Fore Street comprises an early 20 th century corner building on site of post-medieval houses
15541	32762 12812	Building behind the Ragged School off Bircherley Street at Bircherley Court revealed two walls of 'shallow frogged, red bricks' with cement mortar dating to the 19 th or early 20 th century

APPENDIX 2 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Drawing Sheet, Drawing, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	22
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	6
Site photographs colour slides	6
Digital Photographs	9

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Beeson's Yard, 72 Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Hertfordshire
Village/Town:	Parish: Hertford
Planning application reference:	TBA
Client name/address/tel:	St Cross Developments
Nature of application:	Residential development of nine flats and associated parking
Present land use:	Disused offices with garages
Size of application area: c. 250m ²	Size of area investigated 38m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 32845 12770
Site Code:	AS 1566
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	13-14/02/2013
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 17 th – early 19 th century
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Beeson's Yard, 72 Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32845 12770). In the event, the earliest deposit encountered during the evaluation was of (probable) 17 th – 19 th century date, in line with previous findings from the immediate area.
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: February 2013 (Revised 14/06/2013)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Beesons Yard, Railway Street, Hertford. Looking north-west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking east-south-east.



DP 3. Trench 1. Looking north-west.



DP 4. Trench 1, north-west end. Sample section 1A. Looking north-east.



DP 5. Trench 1, south-east end. Sample section 1B. Looking north-east.



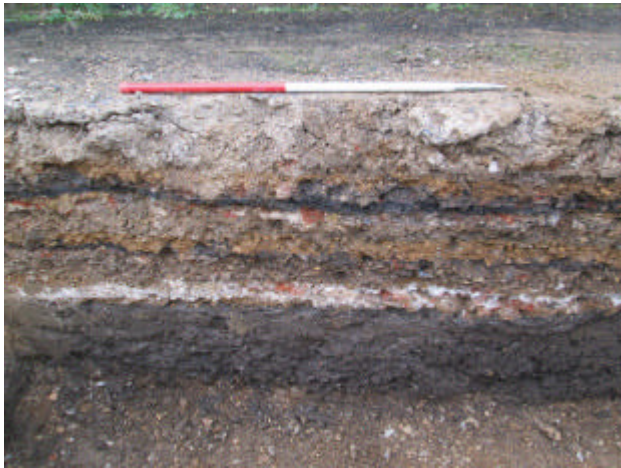
DP 6. Trench 2. Looking south.



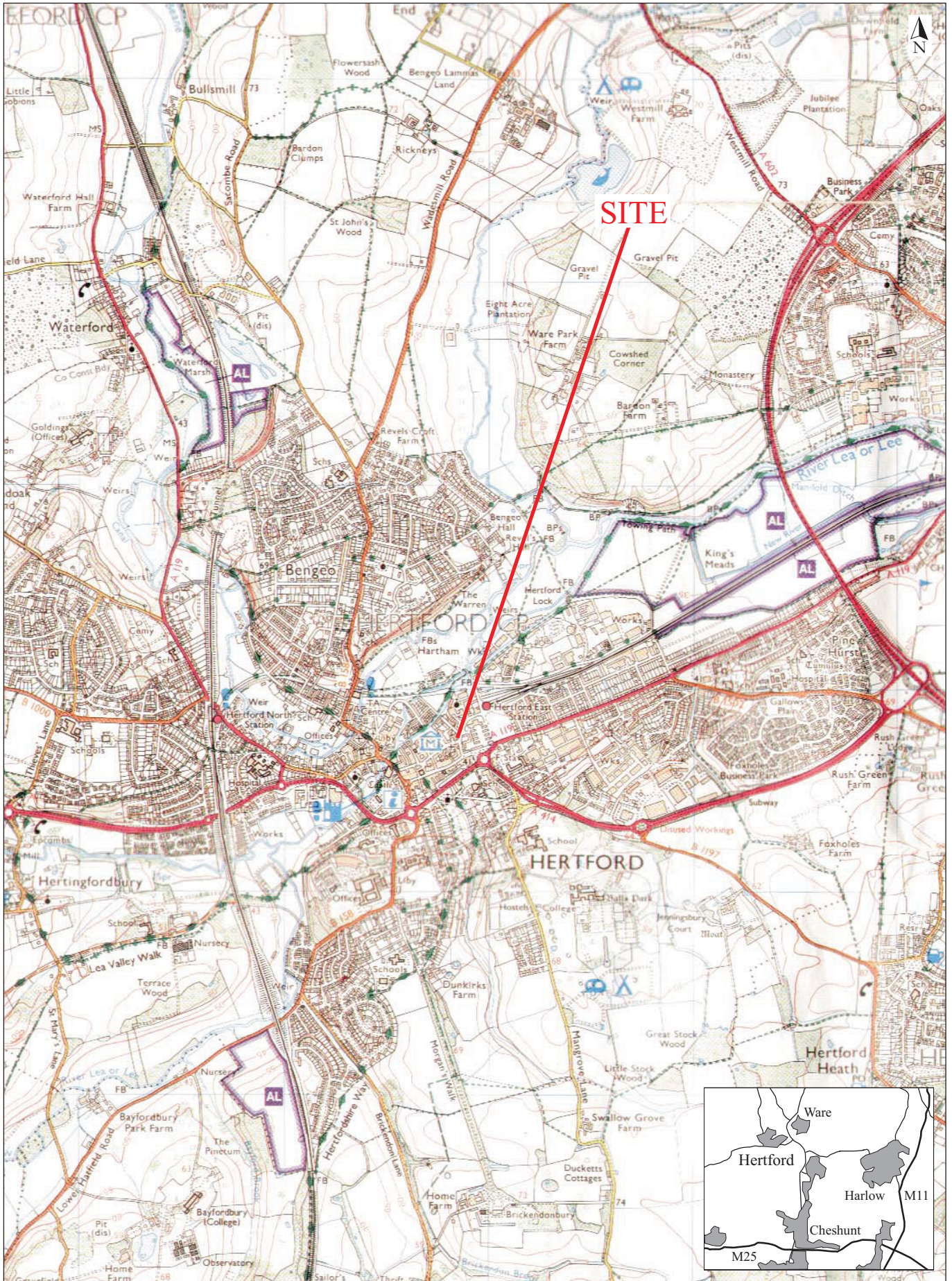
DP 7. Trench 2. Looking north-north-west.



DP 8. Trench 2, north end. Sample section 2A. Looking west-south-west.

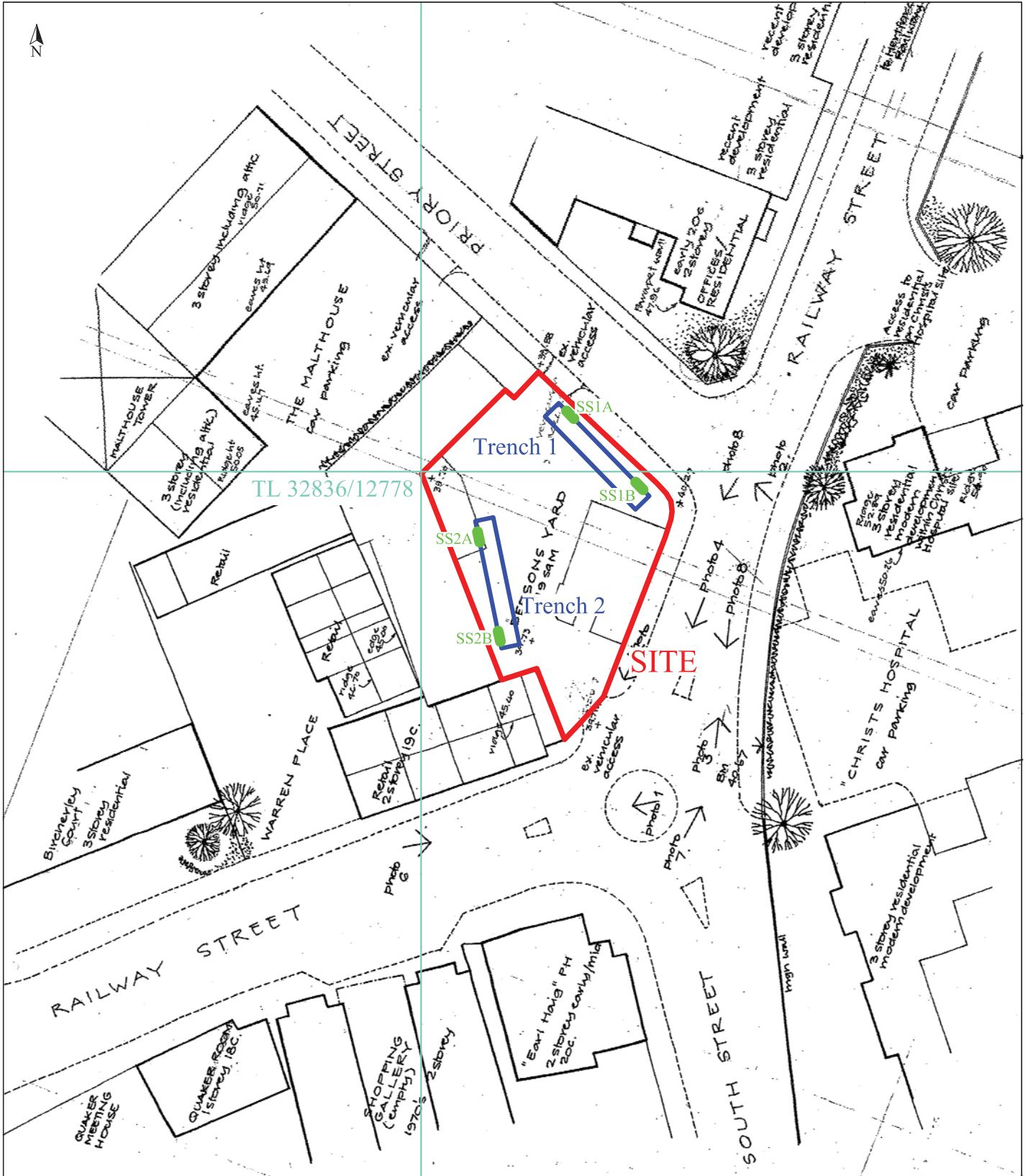


DP 9. Trench 2, south end. Sample section 2B. Looking west-south-west.

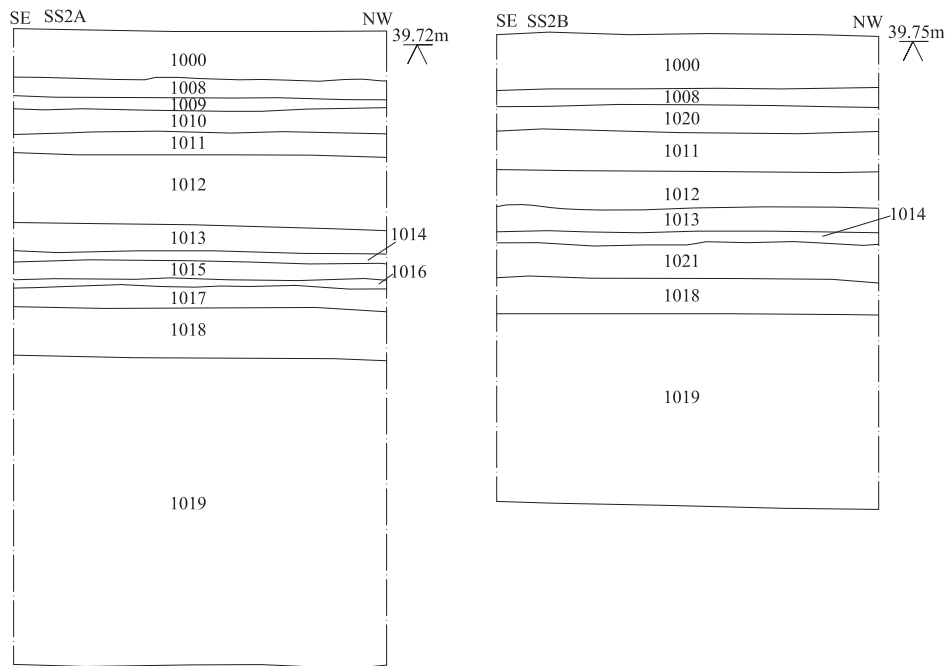
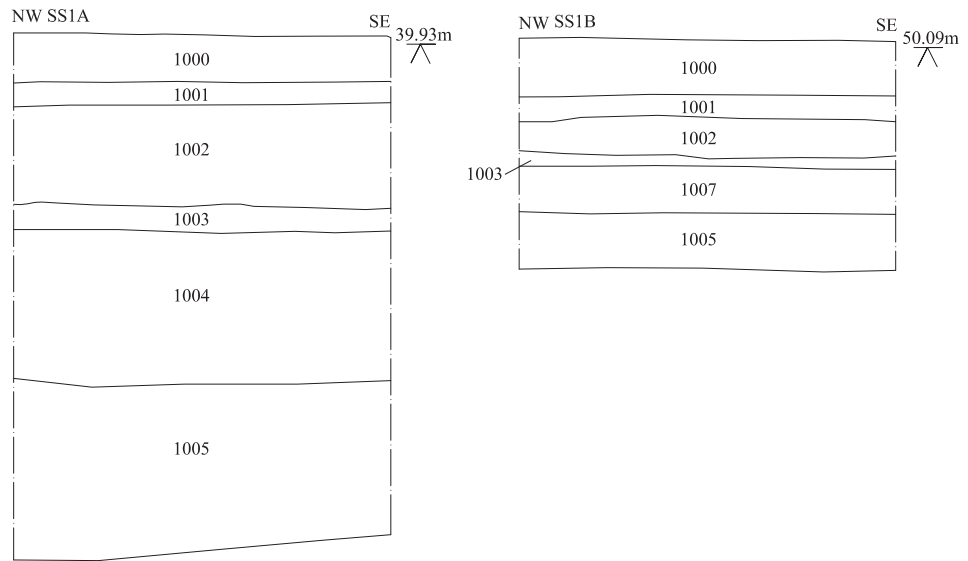


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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



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Fig. 3 Sample sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4