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**ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, ST ANDREW STREET,
HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 32360 12565	Report No: 4349
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1590
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 4756
Signed:	Date: 2 July 2013

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>St Andrew's Church, St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<i>In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological monitoring and recording at St Andrew's Church, St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3256 1263). The monitoring was commissioned in association with planning permission for the construction of a small link extension.</i>			
<i>The site is located within the historic core of the town of Hertford and within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172 as identified on the Local Plan. The Area encompasses the late Saxon defended settlements, Saxon and medieval town of Hertford and its royal castle. The site had a potential for Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. Human remains were also probable.</i>			
<i>In the event the monitoring revealed disarticulated human bones present within a deposit of modern made ground. The bones were not examined and were handed over to the church authority by the contractor for immediate reburial. No archaeological features were present. The area of monitoring was significantly disturbed during modern works on the site.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>08, 30 and 31/05/2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4756</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1590</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172</i>		
Current land use	<i>Yard between the church and the church hall</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of link extension</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Hertford</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	<i>c. 20m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 3256 1263</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 40m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hertford St Andrew's Parochial Church Council</i>		
Full title	<i>St Andrew's Church, St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire. Archaeological Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4349</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2013</i>		

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, ST ANDREW STREET, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at St Andrew's Church, St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3256 1263). The monitoring was commissioned in association with planning permission for the construction of a small link extension.

The site is located within the historic core of the town of Hertford and within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172 as identified on the Local Plan. The Area encompasses the late Saxon defended settlements, Saxon and medieval town of Hertford and its royal castle. The site had a potential for Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. Human remains were also probable.

In the event the monitoring revealed disarticulated human bones present within a deposit of modern made ground. The bones were not examined and were handed over to the church authority by the contractor for immediate reburial. No other archaeological features were present. The area of monitoring was significantly disturbed during modern works on the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording at St Andrew's Church, St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3256 1263; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Hertford St Andrew's Parochial Church Council in association with a planning permission for the construction of a small link extension (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/11/1456/FP). There was no planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to a brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 17/02/2011), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 22/02/2013), 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), and 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 excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains
- Secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme
- Secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of the project results, if required
- Secure the analysis, 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 St Andrew's Church is situated on the southern side of St Andrew Street in the centre of Hertford (Fig. 1). The area subject to monitoring comprises a small area between the church and the church hall located on the eastern side of the church. The church dates to the later 19th century (1869-70), on the site of an earlier church/es, and incorporates a 15th century doorway from the previous structure in its north porch.

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 valley of the river, on its northern bank, close to its confluence with the rivers Mimram and Beane, at an average height of c. 40m AOD and on relatively flat relief. The site is thus characterised by its overwhelmingly urban character, in an area dominated by commercial and residential properties.

3.2 Hertford is situated at the junction of two distinct geological areas; the sands, gravels and clays to the south and the fertile brick-earths and boulder clays to the north (British Geological Survey 1978). 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 overlay gravel (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

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. Prehistoric abraded chipped flints found near the Great Eastern Railway station (HER 4108).

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. A bronze sword blade fragments were found at an unspecified location during dredging of the River Lea (HER 271). 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 250m radius of the site comprised an Iron Age bronze stater found 220m to the south-west of the site (HER 4106).

Romano-British

4.4 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 Hertford, 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 the major town at Ware, which has been partially excavated over a number of years, revealing a prosperous, extensive settlement.

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). Roman pottery sherds have also been recovered from Maidenhead Street 60m to the south of the site (HER 1400).

Anglo-Saxon

4.6 Anglo-Saxon evidence in Hertfordshire as a whole is poorly known, whilst archaeological remains are almost non-existent. Exactly when many Romano-British habitation sites, field systems and communications routes were abandoned is not well understood, although the sequences are invariably clouded by the rapid disappearance of crucial dating materials such as coins and pottery. Despite the absence of verifiable archaeological remains, 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).

4.7 The River Lea became the dividing boundary between the Danish and West Saxon-controlled areas of England in the 9th century. The site of

possible Anglo-Saxon royal manor has been identified at the site of Old Cross, c. 125m north-west of the site (HER 9897). 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 (HERs 9828 & 9830). Established on either side of the Lea, it is likely that the *burhs* defended the approaches to the ford and controlled river traffic as well. Although the extent and line of both is largely inferred (Bryant & Seddon 1999), a ditch discovered 140m to the north-east (HER 9832) may represent part of the ramparts of the southern *burh*.

4.8 Later Anglo-Saxon evidence is attested at a number of sites within Hertford, although most of the material derives from the southern *burh* (HERs 2121, 6428, 6528, 9886). 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, 250m to the east of the site, consisted of pits, ditches and postholes dated to 10th – 14th century (HER 12038). The work at Dolphin Yard suggested a late Saxon – high medieval exploitation of the area, with intensification in the late Saxon – early medieval period and a post-medieval abandonment of the area (Hounsell & Murray 2002; Wotherspoon, Prosser & Crank 2002). 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

4.9 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. 150m south-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).

4.10 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.

4.11 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, c. 400m 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).

Post-medieval

4.12 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.

4.13 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. Both the 17th century Maidenhead Inn and Glove & Dolphin Inn, for example, stood on Maidenhead Street and to the south of the site (HERs 10013 & 10135).

The Site

4.14 The site lies within an area of Archaeological Significance (No.172) designated on the Local Plan. This designates the extent of the area of the two late Saxon *burhs*, and the medieval and post-medieval settlement of the town of Hertford. The Church of St Andrew was first mentioned in 1208 when the church, with a perpetual vicarage, was granted by King John to his clerk, Master Adam of Essex. It is possible that the church had a Saxon precursor, and it was the parish church of the western part of Hertford.

4.15 The current church is Grade II listed, of cruciform plan, constructed in flint with limestone and sandstone Gothic dressings, and recorded on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER 1696). It was built as a Victorian parish church in the later 19th century (1869-70), on the site of an earlier church/es, and incorporates a 15th century doorway from the previous structure in its north porch. The previous church was described by Chauncy in 1700 as having a nave, two small aisles, a low, tile-covered chancel and a square west tower with a short spire. The Victorian church is aligned to the street and nearby river, on a north-east axis, likely differing from the previous building it replaced.

4.16 Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during drainage works in 2008 (Rozwadowski 2008); two undisturbed burial vaults were discovered. Both of them were solid masonry vaults with covering stone slabs, likely of later 19th century or later date. They were subject to minimal recording, avoiding any further disturbance, and the soakaway location moved to preserve them *in situ*, before the area was backfilled and reinstated by the main contractor. No structural evidence of any previous church were revealed. Only burials of probably 19th century date were identified, and preserved *in situ*. No other articulated burials were disturbed by the drainage works.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Following the removal of an existing box tomb, the principal element monitored was the hand-excavated foundation/service trench for the new extension located between the church and the church hall (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 presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 4)</i> <i>North-western part of the trench, facing north-west</i> <i>0.00 = 40.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Modern made ground. Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments.
0.18 – 0.24m	L1001	Mid yellow, loose, sand.
0.70m+	L1002	Modern made ground. Light brownish grey, loose, sand with CBM rubble.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 5)</i> <i>Southern part of the trench, facing south-west</i> <i>0.00 = 40.57m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1003	Made ground. Mid to dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent small stones and occasional CBM fragments
0.35 – 0.43m	L1004	Dark yellow, loose, sand.
0.43m+	L1005	Made ground. Mid to dark, friable, sandy silt with occasional small stones and CBM fragments.

Description: No archaeological features were present. The box tomb located in the centre of the area was removed with no damage and its underground element will be covered by new floor. Layers of made ground in the southern part of the site (L1003 and L1005) contained disarticulated human bones. These included parts of skull/s, vertebrae, ribs and long bones. The remains were not examined; they were collected by the contractor to be handed over to the church authority for immediate reburial. Two fragments of 19th century white and blue china were recovered from L1003.

The monitored trench also exposed late 19th century foundations of the church constructed of yellow bricks (0.225 x 0.105 x 0.065m). The north-eastern foundation (DP 2) consisted of six courses of bricks (two lower ledged c.0.05m each) based on c. 0.15m of concrete base. The north-western foundation contained a vault (1.45+ x 0.37m+; DP 3) present below two courses of bricks.

The box tomb located in the centre of the area (DP 6) was relocated prior to the groundworks taking place.

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 stratigraphy consisted of layers of made ground present below a (removed) concrete floor. The made ground was 0.70m+ thick in total and in north and western parts of the site comprised mainly CBM rubble (L1003) whilst in the southern part it was a mid to dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent small stones and occasional CBM fragments. The natural geology was not been encountered.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The site is located within the historic core of the town of Hertford and within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172 as identified on the Local Plan, which encompasses the late Saxon defended settlements, Saxon and medieval town of Hertford and its royal castle. Human remains were also probable.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features were revealed. The monitored trench was mainly located within the area containing modern made ground/backfill accumulated in the 20th century and relating to the

improvement works to the church, in particular to the construction of a boiler room with associated services. The box tomb present within the area was re-located. The human bones recovered in the southern part of the site were present in layers of ground likely of modern origin.

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 Hertford St Andrew's Parochial Church Council for funding the project, and their architect Mr Andrew Goodman of Good Architecture for his assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of the building contractor, Borrás Construction Limited.

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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)		
4106	3250 1255	Iron Age bronze stater found in Hertford
Romano-British (AD 43 - 410)		
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
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
2121	325 128	Early Viking iron sword found when the River Lea was being dredged guard and through to be 10 th 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 th 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 th - 11 th 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 th – 14 th century
12141	3254 1256	Possible remains of Hertford castle inner moat at The Wash
Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500)		
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 th century
6426	3269 1273	Medieval occupation evidence at Bircherley Green dating from the 11 th -13 th century
6427	3272 1271	Medieval occupation evidence from Railway Street dating from the 13 th -14 th 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 th 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 th 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 th 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 th - 15 th 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 th - 14 th 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
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)		
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 16 th 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 th century occupation evidence on Maidenhead Street
9803	3260 1274	Former 15 th century hall house, Lombard House, on Bull Plain
9807	3269 1250	Former 15 th century open hall house on Church Street

9846	3262 1247	16 th century timber-framed house on Castle Street
9848	3260 1247	16 th century timber-framed building on Castle Street
9849	3262 1248	16 th century timber-framed building on Castle Street and Parliament Square
9851	3270 1253	Late 16 th - early 17 th century timber framed building on Church Street
9853	3272 1250	16 th 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 th century Swan Inn, Fore Street
9855	3264 1261	16 th century timber-framed and jettied building on Market Place
9856	3269 1260	16 th century timber-framed building at Market Place
9857	3247 1267	16 th century timber-framed building at Old Cross
9858	3247 1267	Early 16 th century timber-framed house at Old Cross
9860	3248 1268	Late 16 th century timber-framed building at Old Cross
9861	3240 1265	Possible former hall house and 16 th century timber-framed building on St Andrew's Street
9865	3255 1261	Late 16 th century possible former cross-wing house on The Wash
9866	3255 1262	Late 16 th – early 17 th 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 th – 16 th century
9916	3261 1250	17 th century building of Firkin Public House on Parliament Square
9917	3269 1261	17 th century White Hart Inn on Salisbury Square
9945	3257 1259	Former 17 th century Green Dragon Hotel mentioned in the 1621 borough survey
10005	3262 1261	Site of 17 th century Rose Inn/Old Coffee House on Maidenhead Street
10008	3244 1270	Site of the 18 th 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 th century King's/Queen's Arms on the Market Place
10013	3259 1262	Site of 17 th century Maidenhead Inn on Maidenhead Street
10064	3249 1266	Site of the 18 th century Woolpack Public House on Mill Bridge
10067	3275 1259	Site of 17 th century Red Lion Inn on Fore Street
10068	3273 1258	Approximate site of 17 th century Falcon Inn on Fore Street
10069	3272 1258	Approximate site of 17 th century Angel Inn
10121	3277 1270	Approximate site of 17 th 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 th century when a row of 17 th century cottages was demolished
13084	32650 12577	17 th 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 th century red brick house
13299	32343 12640	17 th – 18 th century houses on St Andrew's Street used in the 20 th century as offices of Simson Pimm envelope factory
13551	32622 12462	Apparently 18 th century brick house on Castle Street, which was extended in the 19 th century
Early modern (AD 1750 – 1900)		
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/Birchley Street said to have been used as barracks in the 19 th 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 th century
9918	3267 1259	18 th 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 th century United Reformed Church site dates from 1862
9933	3254 1266	19 th century Seed Warehouse
10004	3270 1257	19 th 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 th century wharf off Nicholas Lane on Old Cross
10063	3255 1252	Site of 18 th 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 th - early 19 th century shop with dwelling above at Parliament Square
11788	3271 1253	A soakaway containing 19 th century pottery found at Church Street
12706	3277 1267	Mid 19 th 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
Modern (AD 1901 - present)		
5654	3255 1292	The 1902 waterworks pumping station on Hartham Lane stands on the site of the 1708 waterworks and malt and corn mills
Undated		
10003	3264 1258	Undated inhumation burials from a cellar in Market Place possible associated with burials from the nearby 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 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	6
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	10

APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	St Andrew's Church, St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Hertford
Planning application reference:	East Herts Planning Ref. 3/11/1456/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Hertford St Andrew's Parochial Church Council
Nature of application:	Construction of a link extension
Present land use:	Side yard
Size of application area: c.100m ²	Size of area investigated 20m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3256 1263
Site Code:	AS 1590
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	08, 30 and 31/05/2013
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	The monitoring revealed disarticulated human bones present within deposit of made ground likely of the 19 th – 20 th century origin. The bones have not been examined and were handed over to the church authority by the contractor for immediate reburial. No archaeological features were present. It was revealed that the area of monitoring was significantly disturbed during the 20 th century works on the site.
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: July 2013

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The area of monitoring. Looking north.



DP 2. North-eastern side of the area. Looking east-north-east.



DP 3. North-western side of the area. Looking west.



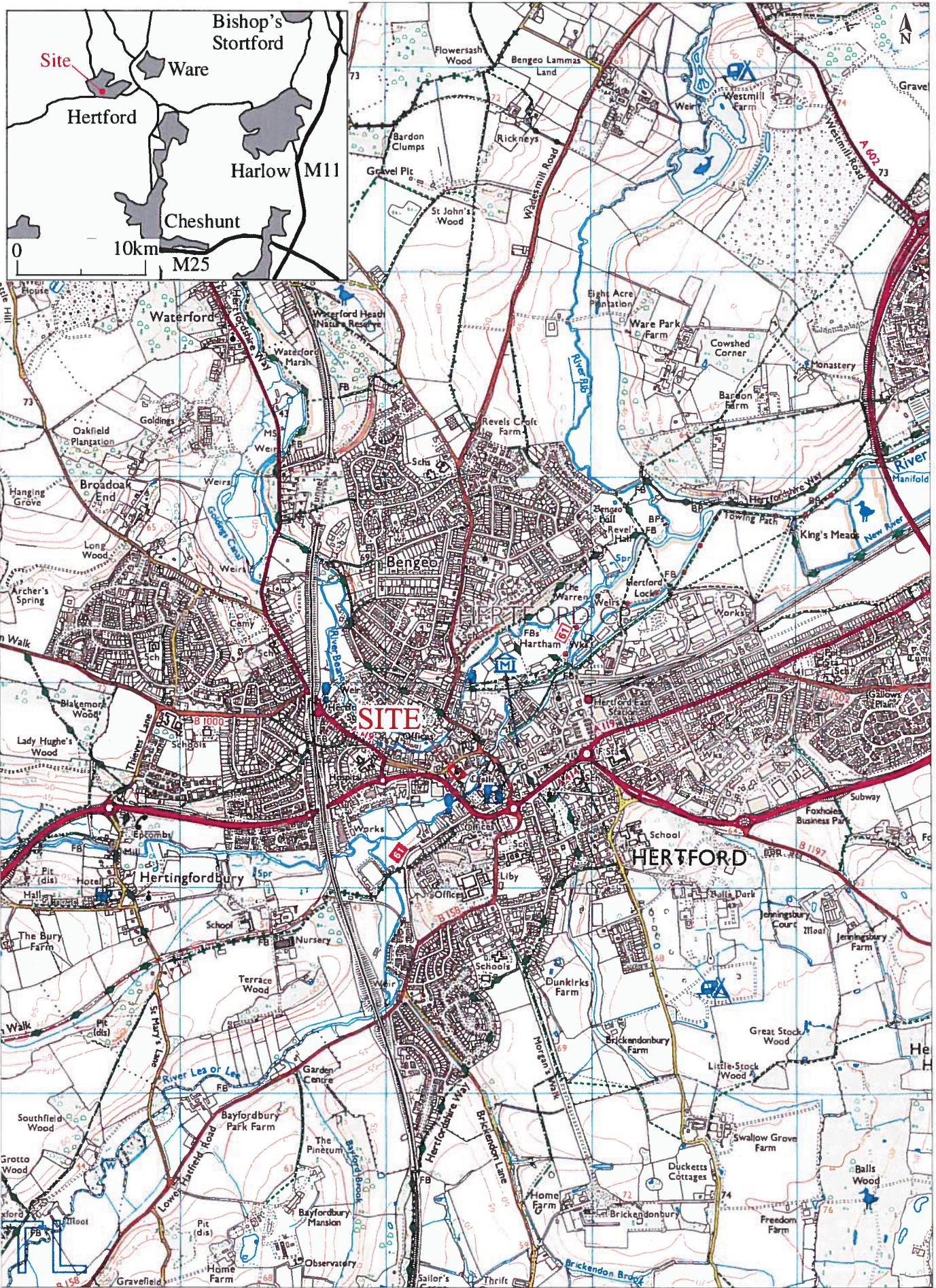
DP 4. North-western side of the area. Sample section 1. Looking east.



DP 5. Southern part of the area. Sample section 2. Looking north-north-east.

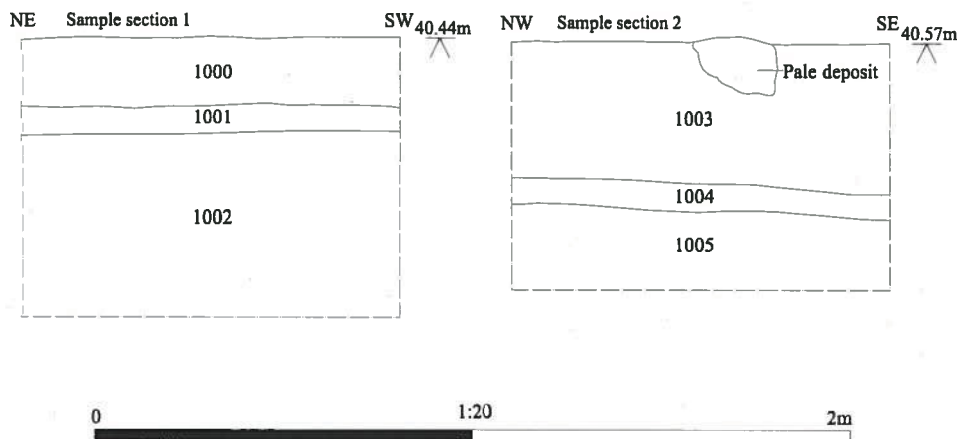


DP 6. Box tomb in the centre of the area. Looking south-east.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Plans & sections
 Scale 1:100 & 1:20 at A4