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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**114 – 116 FORE STREET,  
HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
VIA 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD'  
AND MONITORING OF ASSOCIATED GROUNDWORKS**

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District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1464	
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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	114 - 116 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire		
<p><i>In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological investigation via 'strip, map &amp; record' and monitoring of associated groundworks at 114 – 116 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32848 12637). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd. on behalf of their client in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two storey link extension with new cellar.</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. The site lies on the south-eastern periphery of the medieval core of the town. The historic building recording conducted on the site revealed that within existing building of Upton House survives the shell of a 17th century or earlier structure. Overall the site had a potential for the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the investigation revealed only a modern pit and drainage installations.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	02 – 08/05/2013		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	4680	Site code	AS 1464
Type of project	Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map & Record' and monitoring of associated groundworks		
Site status	Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172		
Current land use	Access area and car park		
Planned development	Two storey link extension		
Main features (+dates)	Modern pit and drainage		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	East Herts	Hertford
HER/ SMR for area	Hertfordshire HER		
Post code (if known)	SG14 1AJ		
Area of site	c. 250m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TL 32848 12637		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 41m		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	HCC HEU		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Traffic Junction		
Full title	114 - 116 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Archaeological Investigation via 'Strip, Map & Record' and Monitoring of Associated Groundworks		
Authors	Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	4418		
Date (of report)	September 2013 (Revised 18/12/2014)		

## **114 – 166 FORE STREET, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION VIA 'STRIP, MAP & RECORD' AND MONITORING OF ASSOCIATED GROUNDWORKS**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and monitoring of associated groundworks at 114 – 116 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32848 12637). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd. on behalf of their client in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two storey link extension with new cellar.*

*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. The site lies on the south-eastern periphery of the medieval core of the town. The historic building recording conducted on the site revealed that within existing building of Upton House survives the shell of a 17th century or earlier structure. Overall the site had a potential for the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains.*

*In the event the investigation revealed only modern pit and drainage installations.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and monitoring of associated groundworks at 114 – 116 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32848 12637; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Peter Newson Associates Ltd. on behalf of their client Traffic Junction in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a two storey link extension with new cellar (East Herts Planning Ref. 3/12/0548/FP).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance to an advice by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 18/06/2012), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 20/06/2012), and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (revised 2008)*, *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 archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and monitoring of associated groundworks were:

- the investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the new extension and monitoring of associated groundworks in accordance with the requirements of the HCC HEU brief and subsequent advice;
- the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions;
- the provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other research; and
- the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results.

### **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 Fore Street represents the principal historic thoroughfare of the town of Hertford, and retains a number of exceptional buildings of 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date of which 40 are Listed (Six buildings to Grade I and II\*). Nos. 114-116 forms a single property lying on the south side of street extending between the road frontage and a small service road connecting the rear yards, beyond which is a multi-storey car park erected in the 1960s / 1970s.

2.2 The site comprises Upton House which occupies the east side of the plot of land and abuts the adjoining building (No. 130). It fronts Fore Street to the north with an entrance on the west side leading to the rear of the property which comprises a small private car park (Fig. 2). The new link extension is located to the west of the building.

## **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 250m to the south of its current course between Millbridge and Folly Bridge. The site is situated at c. 41m 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 & 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 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 1995). The River Lea became the dividing boundary between the Danish and West Saxon-controlled areas of England in the 9<sup>th</sup> century. The 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 150m to the north-east of the site (HER 13123).

### *Medieval*

4.4 Evidence for medieval occupation is extensive, suggesting Hertford was a thriving settlement in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, characterised by a wide variety of trades, prosperous merchants and some urban expansion. Both The Salisbury Arms (formerly The Bell) public house on Fore Street and the White Swan Inn on Fore Street have medieval origins (HERs 9808 & 9854). In the later medieval period, however, Hertford's fortunes appear to have declined. Archaeological evidence suggests the abandonment of some street tenements as settlement contracted (HER 6428) and a degree of economic poverty is recorded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Page 1912).

4.5 The site lies c. 150m south 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 were dated between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> century. Further evidence of the Priory complex, and its successor, the Priory Farm have been excavated in the vicinity. The archaeological evaluation carried out by AS at the Hertford East site, c. 150m to the north-north-east revealed a layer of rubble with numerous medieval dressed limestone blocks likely to be a demolition material from the Priory (Pozorski 2010).

### *Post-medieval & later*

4.6 By the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, Hertford Castle had become strategically redundant and the palace was increasingly used to house royal children or lesser nobles instead of the king himself. Early maps of the town suggest a degree of shrinkage from areas formerly known to contain buildings, although a number of 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings surviving in the town reveal that economic viability was maintained to some degree. With the construction of the Lea Navigation in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the town was once again made accessible for transportation, and a number of wharves, maltings and small industries grew up as a result. 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. 250m 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).

### **The site**

4.7 Within the existing building of Upton House survives the shell of a 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier structure and although not recorded in historic documents until the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, early cartographic sources provide a certain level of detail. Speed's map of Hertfordshire, dated 1610 is the earliest available map to depict the site, although is considered to be based largely on the cartographer's own perceptions of each feature's relative importance than measured survey. Fore Street is clearly visible with a continuous line of buildings on the south side, although at this point Upton house would lie at the eastern extent of the buildings depicted and so it cannot be stated with any certainty whether the site was developed at this point. Buildings in the immediate vicinity however are dated to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and may include those shown on the map as well as the assessment structure.

4.8 It is not until the production of a plan of Hertford by Andrews and Wren in 1766, a detail on a much larger publication, Dury & Andrews' *Map of Hertfordshire* of the same date, that the building is shown in useful detail. The structure generally follows that of the existing building with the main range fronting on to Fore Street and a rear range extending at a slight angle to the rear, this latter range forming the precursor of the existing rear range.

4.9 The 1808 Enclosure map of Hertford illustrates the town without significant detail and further than the site being developed at this point, little more can be ascertained, although it can be noted that few buildings are present to the east of the site. Later maps including Turnor's map of Hertford of 1830 and the tithe map of 1847 includes little building detail although Turnor's map shows the individual plots extending to a boundary ditch on the south.

4.10 The first Ordnance Survey (OS) town plan of Hertford which dates to 1881 is the first source to show the building in any particular detail. The building follows much the same footprint as today including a regular L-shaped structure with the front range and a south-east rear wing. As with the Andrews' and Wren map, however, the lost rear range extending at an angle to the south-west is still present. In addition two outbuildings are shown extending along the western boundary of the site, while the remainder of the plot extending to the rear appears to comprise laid out gardens with tree-lined pathways surrounding lawns, with a footbridge at the south end of the site over the ditch. By 1898 the OS map now shows the rear range as extending at a right-angle from the principal range, as it does today, and forms the existing late 19<sup>th</sup> century range. A small extension seems to have been added at the west end of the principal front range, while the two outbuildings are still present. No detail is given of the function of the rear plot, formerly the garden, although the footbridge is still present to the south end. The two subsequent maps show no change, apart from the plot of land attached to the building on the south is now subdivided and by 1978 the two outbuildings have been demolished and the plot of land to the rear appropriated for the construction of the multi-storey car park.

4.11 By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Upton House becomes traceable in readily available documentary sources, principally Kelly's Directories of Hertfordshire. At this point the building was divided into two properties which followed an earlier numbering system being numbered 66 and 68 Fore St, with Upton House at No. 66. In the directories from 1890 to 1914, a John Tasker-Evans is recorded as living at Upton House, surgeon for the General Infirmary on North Road which later became Hertford County Hospital, while the inhabitants of No. 68 changed over this period. In 1890 the building was occupied by Frank Hertbert Tidy and Mrs Charles Young, but by 1899 a Charles Philips lived there. There is no mention of No. 68 in 1908 or 1914, and the numbering system of Fore St subsequently changed, appearing to take on the current numbering system. From 1936, the whole building (Including Nos. 114 and 116) was occupied by 'Golding Walter Wyndham MRCVS veterinary inspector under the Diseases of Animals Act for Hertford & Hatfield Hertford borough & Welwyn & Ware divisions', and this continues up to and including the 1943 edition, although by 1945 only a Mrs. A.M. Golding is recorded as residing at the building where it is referred to as Upton House once more. In 1958 reference is again made to Upton House, when it is noted as being divided into six flats, five of which were occupied at the time.

4.12 Upton House is Grade II Listed as being of special architectural or historic interest. The listing was compiled from a brief inspection of the exterior of the building and gives a date in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century for the main range and a later 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the rear range. In 2012 AS conducted historic building recording of Upton House (Collins *et al* 2012). It proved the sequence of development is more complex, with evidence for a number of phases of remodelling. The shell of a 17<sup>th</sup> century building survives within the existing fabric and that building spanned three bays fronting onto the street, then incorporated into a new early 18<sup>th</sup> century five-bay building, with map evidence suggesting the presence of rear range, later replaced, which may have been associated with the earlier building. Further phases of remodelling were carried out in the late 18<sup>th</sup> / early 19<sup>th</sup> century as well as the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with 20<sup>th</sup> century work being clearly visible throughout and the most recent phase being the 2003 extension.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The investigation via 'strip, map & record' was conducted within the area of the proposed new extension to the west of the house (Figs. 2-3). The area measured 10 x 5-6m. The archaeological monitoring would have involved the investigation of a drainage trench and soakway located to the rear of the house although this was scaled down due to the redesign of the project where existing services were used more extensively.

5.2. Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. The excavation involved ground reduction to the level of natural deposits to allow the archaeological investigation. Further reduction has taken place once the archaeological work had been completed. 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

6.1 The investigation revealed extensive modern truncation of the area. The principal element present on the site was a sewer aligned north-west/south-east running across the site. The sewer trench (F1004 with its fill L1005) was covered by concrete overcast (L1002) and the trench itself measured 10+ x 1.40m. Another substantial drainage trench (F1009; 5+ x 0.75m) parallel to the street crossed the site in north-east/south-west direction. The only archaeological feature other than modern sewer and drain was Pit F1011.

F1011 was a rectangular feature (1.60 x 0.80m+; DP 4) located in the south-west part of the ground reduction area. It remained not excavated as its fill, L1012, contained debris indicative of a late 20<sup>th</sup> century origin (e.g. plastic and fabric fragments).

6.2 Deposits present within the area of excavation were recorded in sections presented below:

<i>Section 1 (DP 5)</i> <i>north section of the area, facing south-east</i> <i>0.00 = 49.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac. Surface of road/pavement.
0.10 – 0.18m	L1001	Mid to dark yellow, loose, sand.
0.18 – 0.28m	L1002	Sewer overcast. Light grey, compact, concrete.
0.28 – 0.35m	L1003	Made ground. Light brownish grey, friable, silty sand.
0.35 – 0.61m	L1006	Made ground. Mid to dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with occasional CBM fragments and moderate small stones.
0.61m+	L1007	Natural dark yellow, loose, sandy gravel.

<i>Section 2 (DP 6)</i> <i>West section of the area, facing north-east</i> <i>0.00 = 49.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1008	Concrete foundation of the building.
0.50 – 0.82m	L1006	Made ground
0.82m+	L1007	Natural gravel. As above.

## 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 commonly overlain by Tarmac L1000 as the excavation area was located within access road to the site between the buildings. The tarmac (0.10m thick) overlay deposits of made ground (0.50 – 0.80m thick). The natural geology, L1007, was present at 0.60 – 0.90m below existing ground level and comprised a dark yellow, loose, sandy gravel.

## 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 situated within the area of the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement of the town of Hertford. The historic building recording conducted on the site revealed that within the existing building of Upton House survives the shell of a 17th century or earlier structure.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed other than those of early modern and modern (19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century) origin. The made ground present on the site contained 19<sup>th</sup> century CBM and clay pipe fragments; however, no earlier deposits or finds were identified. The latter may have been truncated and/or removed during development of the site in early modern and later periods. The location of the site between the standing buildings was a clear reason for the construction of the main sewer between Fore Street and Gascoigne Way.

## 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 Ltd (AS) would like to thank Peter Newson Associates Ltd for commissioning the project and their client, Traffic Junction Ltd for funding the work.

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

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## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 250m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HHER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Prehistoric (to AD 43)</b>		
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
<b>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)</b>		
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
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)</b>		
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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> 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
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)</b>		
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
<b>Early modern &amp; later (AD 1750 – present)</b>		
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 (& 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century



## APPENDIX 2      CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

<b>Records</b>	<b>Number</b>
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Digital Photo, Drawing Sheet, Drawing)
Context Sheets	18
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	4
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	22

### APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	114 – 116 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> East Herts
<b>Village/Town:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Hertford
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	East Herts Planning Ref. 3/12/0548/FP
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Traffic Junction
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Construction of two storey link extension with new cellar
<b>Present land use:</b>	Access road and car park
<b>Size of application area:</b> c. 250m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated</b> 30m <sup>2</sup>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 32848 12637
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1464
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological investigation via 'strip, map & record' and monitoring of associated groundworks
<b>Date of work:</b>	02-08/05/2013
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Hertford
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</b>	-
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>In May 2013 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological investigation via 'strip, map &amp; record' and monitoring of associated groundworks at 114 – 116 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32848 12637).</p> <p>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. The site lies on the south-eastern periphery of the medieval core of the town. The historic building recording conducted on the site revealed that within existing building of Upton House survives the shell of a 17th century or earlier structure. Overall the site had a potential for the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval remains.</p> <p>In the event the investigation revealed only modern pit and drainage installations.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Z. Pozorski A.R.R. Mustchin (Editor)	<b>Date of Summary:</b> September 2013 (Revised 18/12/2014)

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. The area of excavation. Looking north-north-west.



DP 2. The area of excavation. Looking south-east.



DP 3. Exposed foundations of No. 114-116. Looking north-east.



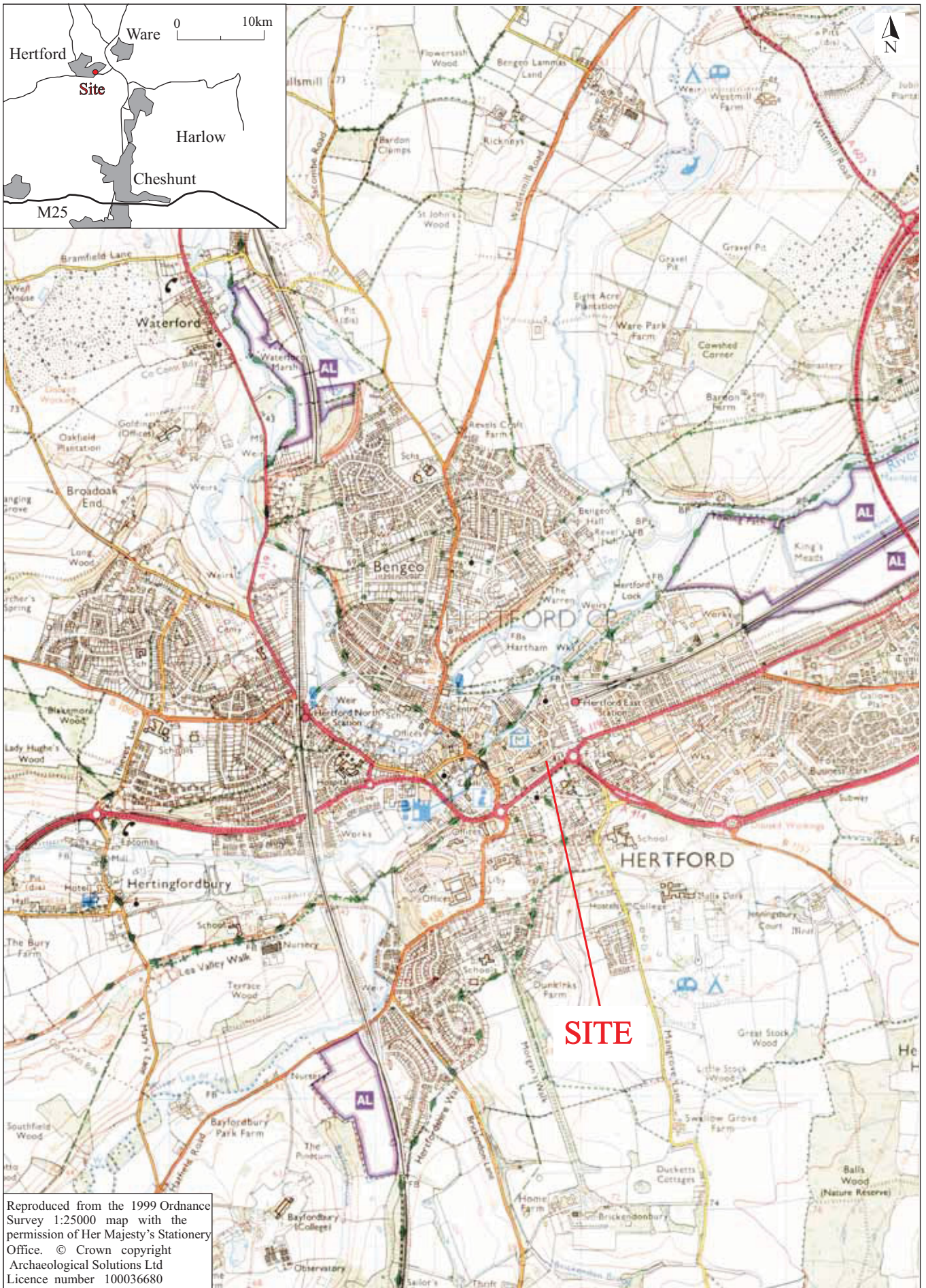
DP 4. Pit F1011. Looking south-west.



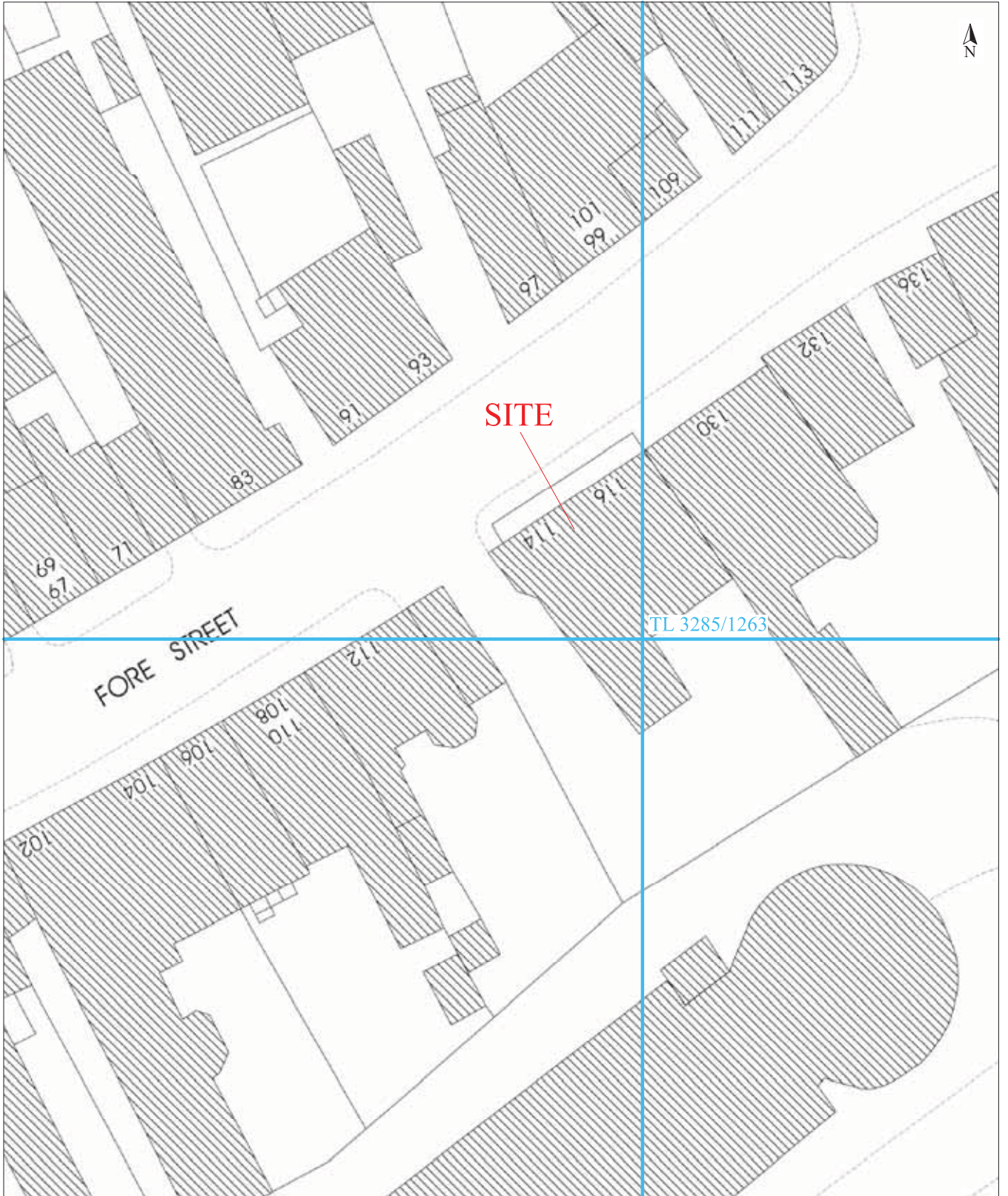
DP 5. Sample section 1. Looking north-west.



DP 6. Sample section 2. Looking south-west.



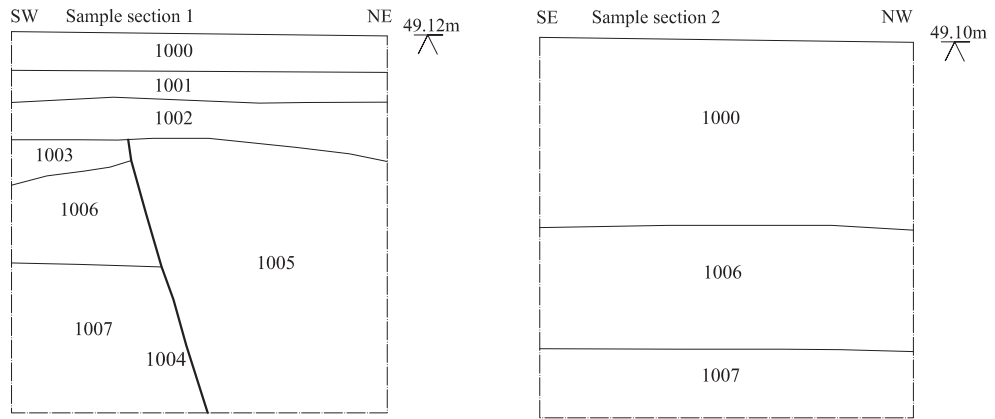
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 25m

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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
Scale 1:400 at A4





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**Fig. 4 Sample sections**

Scale 1:20 at A4