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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND AT 66-68 ST ANDREW STREET, HERTFORD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE SG14 1JA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE' INVESTIGATION AND  
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors:	Mark Blagg-Newsome (Fieldwork & report) Gareth Barlow (Report)	
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NGR: TL 32245 12575	Report No: 5307	
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS1846	
Approved: Claire	Project No: 6859	
Halpin MCIfA	Date: 22 May 2017 Revised: 15/06/2017	

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## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>Land at 66-68 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG14 1JA</i>		
<i>In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map and sample' investigation at 66-68 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG14 1JA (NGR TL 32245 12575). The investigation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of four dwellings with associated car parking, refuse and bike store facilities. It was required by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT), as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/2230/FUL).</i>			
<i>The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance (172) recorded on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and identified on the EHDC Local Plan. This encompasses the historic medieval and later core of Hertford town.</i>			
<i>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken (Blagg-Newsome 2016): Trench 1 contained a pit of possible Saxon date (F1000), two early modern - modern pits (F1002 and F1004), a brick wall (M1010), and a brick culvert (M1015). L1011, a loose, light yellowish white chalk (0.06m thick) was possibly a yard or surface associated with brick Wall M1010. Trench 2 contained modern (19th century) brick building remains comprising a fireplace (M1016), floors (M1018 and M1020), and a wall footing (M1019). The CBM report suggests that the bricks are likely to be broadly contemporary and date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (CBM report below). The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig.9) identifies a maltings that extended into the northern part of the site, which may have included the wall and culvert recorded in Trench 1; while a larger building fronting on to St. Andrew's Street, a Baptist Chapel is likely related to the fireplace, floors and wall footing recorded in Trench 2.</i>			
<i>The subsequent archaeological 'strip, map &amp; sample' investigation revealed further remains possibly relating to the Baptist Chapel (Structure 1) and another late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century building (M2012) on the eastern edge of the site (Structure 2). The 1880 map (Fig.9) records the maltings extending towards the street frontage.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>1 - 3 November 2016 (evaluation) and 19 – 21 December 2016 (strip, map &amp; sample)</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	<i>Future work</i>	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>6859</i>	<i>Site code</i>	<i>AS 1846</i>
Type of project	<i>Trial trench evaluation and 'Strip, Map, &amp; Sample'</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance (172)</i>		
Current land use	<i>Car park</i>		
Planned development	<i>x4 dwellings</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>?Saxon pit; 19<sup>th</sup> C building remains</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Saxon sherd, 14<sup>th</sup> C pottery, late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> C pottery, 19<sup>th</sup>/mid 20<sup>th</sup> C bricks</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
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)	<i>SG14 1JA</i>		
Area of site	<i>388m<sup>2</sup></i>		
NGR	<i>TL 32245 12575</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.41.50m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions</i>		
Funded by	<i>Leary Brothers Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at 66-68 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG14 1JA: Archaeological 'Strip, Map &amp; Sample' Investigation and Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Blagg-Newsome, M. and Barlow, G.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5307</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>22 May 2017 (Revised 15/06/2017)</i>		

**LAND AT 66-68 ST ANDREW STREET, HERTFORD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE SG14 1JA**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE' INVESTIGATION AND  
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

**SUMMARY**

*In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map and sample' investigation at 66-68 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG14 1JA (NGR TL 32245 12575). The investigation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of four dwellings with associated car parking, refuse and bike store facilities. It was required by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT), as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, and undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/2230/FUL).*

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*An archaeological evaluation was undertaken (Blagg-Newsome 2016): Trench 1 contained a pit of possible Saxon date (F1000), two early modern - modern pits (F1002 and F1004), a brick wall (M1010), and a brick culvert (M1015). L1011, a loose, light yellowish white chalk (0.06m thick) was possibly a yard or surface associated with brick Wall M1010. Trench 2 contained modern (19th century) brick building remains comprising a fireplace (M1016), floors (M1018 and M1020), and a wall footing (M1019). The CBM report suggests that the bricks are likely to be broadly contemporary and date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (CBM report below). The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Fig.9) identifies a maltings that extended into the northern part of the site, which may have included the wall and culvert recorded in Trench 1; while a larger building fronting on to St. Andrew's Street, a Baptist Chapel is likely related to the fireplace, floors and wall footing recorded in Trench 2.*

*The subsequent archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation revealed further remains possibly relating to the Baptist Chapel (Structure 1) and another late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century building (M2012) on the eastern edge of the site (Structure 2). The 1880 map (Fig.9) records the maltings extending towards the street frontage.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation, followed by a 'strip, map and sample' investigation at 66-68 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG14 1JA (NGR TL 32245 12575; Figs.1 - 2). The investigations were undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of four dwellings with associated car parking, refuse and bike store facilities. It was required by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (HCC HEAT), as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, and

undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/2230/FUL).

1.2 The 'strip, map & sample' investigation was carried out in accordance with advice issued by HCC HEAT, and a specification compiled by AS (dated 28<sup>th</sup> November 2016) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The investigation followed a trial trench evaluation (Blagg-Newsome 2016).

1.4 The requirements of the project were:

- archaeological monitoring by a programme of 'strip, map & record' of the area of the proposed new development, where ground reduction is proposed in the area where shallower remains were identified by the evaluation, with the investigation and recording of any further archaeology thereby revealed;
- the archaeological monitoring of all other groundworks associated with the scheme likely to have an impact on any remains, dependent on the results of the initial 'strip & map' investigation;
- 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**

1.5 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.

1.6 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 on the northern side of the western end of St Andrew Street in Hertford town centre, adjacent to the junction with Neal Court and North Road. It is an existing open surfaced car park. It is proposed to erect four new dwellings, with associated parking, refuse and bike storage facilities.

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

3.1 The site lies at approximately 41-42m AOD on the floor of the River Lea Valley with the river located approximately 150m to the south. The location is in an area where three tributaries converge on the Lea comprising the Mimram to the south-west, the Beane to the north and the Rib 1.6km to the north-east. The local superficial geology is terrace/floodplain gravels (British Geological Survey, 1991).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance (172) recorded on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and identified on the EHDC Local Plan. This encompasses the historic medieval and later core of Hertford town.

4.2 The earliest archaeological evidence identified within the vicinity is a late Iron Age to Roman settlement. The closest evidence comprises wall foundations, a cobbled surface and pits and post holes interpreted as forming part of an isolated farmstead located approximately 50m north of the St Andrew Street carpark. Two late Saxon burhs were constructed in the middle of Hertford (with the nearest northern one believed to have reached the line of Brewhouse Lane where it meets St Andrew Street). The only archaeological finds of this date in the vicinity are a few sherds of residual 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century pottery (HHER 6958).

4.3 During the medieval period the site was located just on the western limit of the town, and several listed buildings originating in the late medieval period survive on St Andrew Street. Excavations approximately 50m north of the assessment site car

park found pits and post holes containing medieval garden soil (HHER 6958). A medieval layer 0.8m to 1.7m deep, and back yard features have also been identified between 200 and 250m to the east and north-east of the site (HHERs 9838 and 9835).

4.4 In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the Ebenezer Strict Baptist Meeting House and a pastor's cottage stood to the east replacing a building called Bulls Barn. The adjacent former Waters Garage was originally built in 1823 as a coach manufactory and was enlarged in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by Henry McMullen. In 1838 the area now occupied by the St Andrew Street car park was covered in buildings probably associated with the malthouse immediately to the north. These are shown on the Tithe map of this year. By c.1800 some of those buildings, on the south-west and north-east part of the car park had gone leaving an open space. By 1963 McMullen's coachhouse had become a garage and the cottages to its east had been demolished. In 1966 the Ebenezer Strict Baptist Chapel was demolished and the remaining buildings on the St Andrew Street car park were also gone by modern times.

4.5 Building work carried out in 2003 during the construction of the adjacent Ebenezer Court on the site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century public house, found only re-deposited gravel and modern make-up layers overlying the natural geology. A single archaeological find comprising a heavily abraded sherd of medieval pottery suggested that the modern developments may have destroyed any archaeological deposits present.

4.6 The proposed development site is also immediately adjacent to timber framed houses of 16<sup>th</sup> century date at 58-60 St Andrew Street. These are Grade II listed.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 HCC HEAT advice required the excavation of trial trenches to evaluate the presence of any archaeological remains within the area of proposed development (c.388m<sup>2</sup>). Two trenches each 10m x 1.6m were excavated across the footprint of the proposed new dwellings, access and car park, representing a greater than 5% sample of the site (Figs. 2 - 3). The cutting of a test pit 1.54m x 1.54m to assess the speed of water drainage for the site was also monitored in the NE of the site.

5.2 A subsequent brief for an archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation was issued covering the southern part of the site enlarging Trench 2 (Figs. 2 – 3).

5.3 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision and control using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand

5.4 Exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.



## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (TRIAL TRENCHING)

The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

### Trench 1 (Figs. 2 – 5)

<i>Sample section 1A:</i> 0.00m = 41.43m AOD		
0.00 - 0.06m	L1006	Tarmac. Car park
0.06 - 0.14m	L1007	Concrete. Foundation for car park
0.14 - 0.22m	L1008	Levelling. Friable, light brownish yellow stones. Levelling layer for car park foundation
0.22 - 0.46m	L1009	Remnant Topsoil. Loose, dark reddish brown sandy silt
0.46 - 0.52m	L1011	Loose, light yellowish white chalk
0.52 - 0.66m	L1012	Made Ground. Loose, mid reddish orange brown
0.66 - 0.70m	S1010	Brick Wall Structure
0.70 - 1.18m	L1013	Made Ground. Dumped material, firm, mid grey-reddish brown sandy silt
1.18m+	L1014	Natural Gravel. Compact, mid reddish orange sandy gravel

<i>Sample section 1B:</i> 0.00m = 41.81m AOD		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1006	Tarmac. As above
0.06 – 0.15m	L1007	Concrete. As above
0.15 – 0.24m	L1008	Levelling. As above
0.24 – 0.44m	L1009	Remnant Topsoil. As above
0.44 – 1.15m	L1013	Made Ground. As above
1.15m+	L1014	Natural Gravel. As above

*Description: Trench 1 contained a pit of possible Saxon date (F1000) two early modern - modern pits (F1002 and F1004), a brick wall (M1010), and a brick culvert (M1015). L1011, a loose, light yellowish white chalk (0.06m thick) was possibly a yard or surface associated with brick Wall M1010.*

Pit F1000 was oval in plan (0.85 x 0.49 x 0.25m), with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1001, was a loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt. It contained a sherd of Saxon pottery (1; 11g) and animal bone (12g).

Pit F1002 was irregular in plan (1.20 x 0.83+ x 0.49m), with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1003, was a loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt. It contained early modern – modern (late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (4; 303g), animal bone (103g), CBM (1257g), glass (59g) and an Fe nail (7g).

Pit F1004 was sub-oval in plan (0.60+ x 1.24 x 0.36m), with irregular sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt. It contained modern (mid 19<sup>th</sup> – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (12; 196g), animal bone (156g), CBM (428g), clay pipe stem fragment (1g) and Fe nails (33g).

Brick Wall M1010 was of three courses (c.0.32m) and was constructed using red frogged bricks and yellow bricks (220 x 110 x 65mm) bonded with a lime mortar, with small CBM tiles between the bricks. The wall consisted of a base course of stretcher bricks, a middle course of header bricks, and an upper course of stretcher bricks.

Abutting Wall M1010 was Made Ground L1012, a firm, mid grey-reddish brown sandy silt layer (6.66+ x 0.24m deep). It contained CBM. Overlying L1012 was L1011, a loose, light yellowish white chalk (4.16 x 0.06m thick). No finds were recovered from this layer but it was possibly a yard or surface associated with brick Wall M1010.

Brick Culvert M1015 was six courses high (1.04 x 0.85 x 0.52m) and was constructed of red and yellow bricks (210 x 105 x 70mm), bonded with a lime mortar with CBM tiles within the mortar. The uppermost five courses were all header facing, with the lowest course containing a single stretcher facing brick, with the other bricks being header.

## **Trench 2** (Figs. 2 – 4 and 6 – 7)

<i>Sample section 2A:</i> 0.00m = 41.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1006	Tarmac. As above, Trench 1.
0.15 – 0.30m	L1007	Concrete. As above, Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.40m	L1009	Remnant Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.40 – 1.05m	L1013	Made Ground. As above, Trench 1.
1.05m+	L1014	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

<i>Sample section 2B:</i> 0.00m = 41.48m AOD		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1006	Tarmac. As above, Trench 1.
0.03 – 0.22m	L1007	Concrete. As above, Trench 1.
0.22 – 0.42m	L1025	Made Ground. Friable, light yellowish brown sand.
0.42 – 1.10m	L1013	Made Ground. As above, Trench 1.
1.10m+	L1014	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

*Description:* Trench 2 contained modern (19th century) brick building remains comprising a fireplace (M1016), floors (M1018 and M1020), and a wall footing (M1019).

Brick Fireplace M1016 was one course in height, rectangular in plan (1.05 x 1.00 x 0.06m) with a sunken centre which was also only one course high (c.0.06m in height). It was constructed with red bricks, laid in stretcher course with sand between the bricks. In the sunken centre of this structure, charcoal was present. M1016 was backfilled with L1026, a loose, mid-greyish brown sandy silt containing much CBM. The backfill probably related to the demolition of the original structure.

Brick Floor M1018 abutted Fireplace M1016. It was constructed using yellow bricks, two courses thick and sub-rectangular in plan (2.05 x 1.40 x 0.065m). In plan, the bricks were laid in a stretcher form. There was no type of finishing applied to the bricks and they were bonded with sand. Some of the bricks near the southern side of the trench showed evidence of wear. Floor M1018 abutted Fireplace M1016 and Wall Footing M1019. This floor appeared to be overlying an older brick floor, M1020.

Wall Footing M1019 was constructed using red bricks, four courses in height (in the southern section of the trench up to six courses were evident), 0.22m wide and c.4.30m in length. The courses alternate between a layer of stretcher and a layer of

header. The lowest four courses were bonded with sand, with the upper courses (those that would have been above ground level), bonded with lime mortar. Both brick floors, M1018 and M1020, abut this wall footing. The wall footing represented the outer wall to a building composed of structures M1016, M1018, M1019 and M1020. Between Wall Footing M1019, fireplace M1016 and Floor M1018 was a backfill layer, L1017 (a firm, mid orange brown sandy silt containing early modern (late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (17; 315g), CBM (3133g) and animal bone (69g).

Brick floor M1020 was one course thick, rectangular in plan and constructed from yellow bricks (2.35 x 1.10 x 0.07m). In plan the bricks are laid out in stretcher form. The bricks were bonded with sand and some wear was apparent. The floor was below Floor M1018.

### Test Pit (Figs. 2 – 4)

<i>Sample section 1:</i> <i>Southeast side, Northwest Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 43.938m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1009	Topsoil: As above, Trench 1.
0.41 – 1.25m+	L1013	Made-Ground: As above, Trench 1.

*Description: Test Pit contained no archaeological features, as it was not cut down to the archaeological horizon. Only topsoil L1009 and post-medieval made-ground layer L1013 were present.*

## 7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS ('STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE' INVESTIGATION)

An area at the southern end of the site, where Trench 2 had revealed building remains, was excavated. Two brick structures and Pit F2010 were revealed.

### Structure 1 (Fig. 6)

Context	Dimensions (m)	Description	Comments/relationships
M2014 (=M1019)	1.80 x 0.21 x 0.55	Red brick with shallow frogs (210 x 110 x 70mm), yellow sandy mortar. English bond.	Interior wall Above M2015
M2015 (=M1020)	2.60 x 2.05 x 0.07	Unfrogged yellow bricks (235 x 110 x 70mm), sand bond. Stretcher bond.	Interior floor surface. Below M2016
M2016 (=M1018)	3.20 x 2.40 x 0.14	Unfrogged yellow bricks (205 x 140 x 65mm), sand bond. Stretcher bond.	Interior floor surface. Above M2015
M2017 (M1019)	2.95 x 0.21 x 0.27	Red bricks (210 x 110 x 70mm) with sandy mortar bond. English bond.	Exterior wall. Abuts M2015 and M2016 Abutted by M2018
M2018	2.10 x 0.21 x 0.35	Red bricks (210 x 110 x 70mm), white lime mortar. Stretcher bond.	Exterior wall Abuts M2017

A test pit (Sample Section C; Fig. 8) was excavated adjacent to the fireplace (M1016) recorded during the evaluation:

<i>Sample Section C</i> <i>0.00m=39.38m AOD</i>			<b>Finds</b>
0.00 - 0.09m	L2008	Made ground. Friable, pale grey yellow clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	-
0.09 - 0.11m	L2007	Layer. Friable, charcoal rich silt.	-
0.11 - 0.22m	L2006	Made ground. Friable, pale grey yellow clay silt.	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (4; 52g), animal bone (819g)
0.22 - 0.27m	L2005	Possible foundation layer. Large sub-rounded flint nodules.	-
0.27 - 0.54m	L2004	Made ground. Firm, dark brown orange silty clay with very frequent small and medium gravel.	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> century pottery (8; 357g), CBM (192g), animal bone (1246g), shell (5; 52g), Clay pipe (3; 20g), Fe objects (5000g), Glass (4; 30g)
0.54m+	L2009	Natural deposits. Compact, pale-mid reddish brown silt with frequent small and medium angular and sub-angular flints.	-

Clay Layer L2013 (2.20 x 1.50 x 0.12m) overlay the modern (late 18<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> century) made ground Layer L2004. It comprised a firm mottled pale orange yellow and mid reddish orange clay with occasional small rounded stones. It contained residual 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery (10; 409g), CBM (65g), and animal bone (26g).

### **Structure 2** (Fig. 6)

External Wall M2012 (3.35 x 0.70 x 0.55m) was orientated north/south and located along the western edge of the trench. It was constructed using red and yellow unfrogged bricks (240 x 125 x 55mm), and yellow mortar, laid in a stretcher bond.

Layer L2020, below Wall M2012, comprised a firm, dark orange brown silty sand with frequent medium and large sub-angular chalk and CBM rubble.

### **Discrete Feature** (Figs. 6 and 8)

Pit F2010 was circular in plan (1.72 x 1.30+ x 0.66m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L2011) was a firm, dark reddish grey sandy silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints. It contained late 18<sup>th</sup> - early 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery (14; 476g), CBM (163g), animal bone (342g), glass (1; 164g), and clay pipe (1; 13g).

## **8 CONFIDENCE RATING**

8.1 Some modern features and roots were present but it is not felt that these factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## 9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 Uppermost in all trenches was Tarmac L1006 (= L2000) (0.03 - 0.06m thick). Below L1006, was concrete, L1007 (= L2001) (0.08 - 0.25m thick). Two levelling layers, L1008 (Trench 1) and L1025 (= L2002) (Trench 2) were present.

9.2 Underlying these layers over the majority of the site, but uppermost in the test pit, was remnant topsoil L1009 (0.16 - 0.40m thick), a loose, dark reddish brown sandy silt. L1009 overlay Made Ground L1013 (=L2004) (0.70 - 0.80m thick), a firm, mid grey-reddish brown sandy silt. At the base of the sequence was the natural, L1014 (=2009), a compact, mid reddish orange sandy gravel that lay 1.10 - 1.24m below the present day ground surface.

## 10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	F1000	Pit	?Saxon
	F1002	Pit	Early modern –modern (late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> C)
	F1004	Pit	Modern (mid 19 <sup>th</sup> – mid 20 <sup>th</sup> C)
	M1010	Brick Wall	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	M1015	Brick Culvert	C19th
2	M1016	Brick Structure	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	M1018 =M2015	Brick Floor	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	M1019 =M2017	Brick Wall	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	M1020 =M2016	Brick Floor	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C
-	M2018	Brick wall	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C
	F2010	Pit	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> C
	L2013	Layer	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> C

10.2 The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance (172) recorded on the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and identified on the EHDC Local Plan. This encompasses the historic medieval and later core of Hertford town. The proposed development site is also immediately adjacent to timber framed houses of 16<sup>th</sup> century date at 58-60 St Andrew Street. These are Grade II listed.

10.3 In the north of the site, evaluation Trench 1 revealed a pit of possible Saxon date (F1000), two early modern - modern pits (F1002 and F1004), a brick wall (M1010), and a brick culvert (M1015). L1011, a loose, light yellowish white chalk (0.06m thick) was possibly a yard or surface associated with brick Wall M1010.

10.4 In the southern sector of the site, Trench 2 revealed the remains of a modern (19th century) brick building (Structure 1; Fig. 6). The area around Trench 2 was subsequently opened for excavation and the additional remains of a second building were revealed (Structure 2; Fig. 6).

10.5 Structure 1 comprised a fireplace (M1016), floors (M1018 =M2015 and M1020 =M2016), an exterior wall footing (M1019 =M2017), and an interior wall (M2014). The CBM report suggests that the bricks are likely to be broadly contemporary and date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (CBM report below). The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey

map of 1880 (Fig. 9) identifies a maltings that extended into the northern part of the site, which may have included the wall and culvert recorded in Trench 1; while a larger building fronting on to St. Andrew's Street, a Baptist Chapel is likely related to the fireplace, floors and wall footing recorded during the excavation (Fig. 6).

10.6 A layer of firm mottled pale orange yellow and mid reddish orange clay (L2013) was possibly a clay floor associated with Structure 2. It contained residual 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery and overlay modern (late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century) made ground layer L2004.

10.7 Structure 2 was located on the western edge of the site. Wall footing M2012 was constructed from red and yellow unfrosted, late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century bricks set on a layer of firm, dark orange brown silty sand with frequent medium and large sub-angular chalk and CBM rubble. It is on a differing alignment to Structure 2 and aligns with the current boundaries suggesting it is slightly later in date. The 1880 map (Fig. 9) records the maltings extending towards the street frontage.

## **11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited 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 Leary Brothers Developments Ltd for funding the project and for all their assistance. Thanks also go to Forge Design Studio for their assistance.

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

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**Website**

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**APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pottery Only)	Pottery (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
1000	1001		Pit fill	5th-9th C	1	11		12			
1002	1003		Pit fill	Late 18th-19th C	4	303	1257	103	Fe frag. Glass	1	7
1004	1005		Pit fill	Mid 19th-Mid 20th C	12	196	428	156	Fe frags.	3	33
1010			Brick wall				1165		Clay pipe	1	1
1013			Made ground	19th C	47	2359	205	704	Clay pipes Glass Fe frag.	2	15 608 7
1016	1017		Fireplace backfill	Late 18th-19th C	17	315	3133	69	Clay pipes Oyster shell Fe frag. Glass	2 1 1	6 78 433 2
1018			Brick floor				2791				
1019			Wall				5413				
1020			Brick floor				2898				
-	1022	2	Brick rubble layer	Late 18th C	8	275	856	28	Glass		100



## APPENDIX 2      SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Pottery Report

*Peter Thompson*

#### *Evaluation*

The archaeological evaluation recovered 88 sherds weighing 3.148kg from 4 features and two layers. The majority of the assemblage dates to the early modern to modern periods (late 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries), but there are several sherds of earlier post-medieval date. In addition there is a single Anglo-Saxon sherd. Over half of the assemblage (47 sherds) came from Made Ground L1013.

The earlier post-medieval pottery which is all residual, comprises Yellow and Green Glazed Border Ware, Tin Glazed Earthenware and part of a Staffordshire mottled ware cup. The later post-medieval wares include two stoneware bottles for holding soft drinks datable to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century from Made Ground L1013.

#### *Excavation*

The excavation recovered 127 sherds weighing 4.518kg from five features and six layers. There is one Anglo-Saxon sherd and 21 sherds that are medieval but most, if not all of these are residual.

Period	Sherd No.	Fabric Weight (g)
Early to Middle Saxon	1	11
Medieval	21	538
Earlier post-medieval	7	64
Late post-medieval to early modern	98	3,905
<i>Total</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>4,518</i>

*Table 1: Quantification of pottery by period*

#### *Methodology*

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 2).

#### *The Pottery*

The Anglo-Saxon sherd is a handmade body sherd containing medium to coarse rounded quartz and occasional calcareous/chalky inclusions. It is the only pottery from Pit F1000, and so potentially dates that feature to the 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> centuries

Layer L2013 contained 4 body sherds of Late Medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware and a further five sherds, including the upper profile of a cooking pot or pipkin, in a fabric consistent with Hedingham fine ware. A sherd of South Hertfordshire grey ware was also present, and a date centred on the mid 14<sup>th</sup> century is probable, assuming the sherds are all contemporary and none are residual.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Pit 1000	1001	1x11g E/MSHM	5 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup>	E/MSHM: medium to coarse rounded quartz and occasional chalk inclusions
Pit 1002	1003	1x275g LPMRE 1x25g RWE 1x1g ENPO 1x6g STMO	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup>	STMO: cup body and handle
Pit 1004	1005	5x135g LGRE 2x10g TPW 1x2g CREA 3x33g RWE	Mid 19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	
Made ground	1013	4x717g ENGS 3x21g RWE 7x156g CREAM 14x225g TPW 1x43g LPMBL 1x21g ENPO+ 17x1,196g LGRE	19 <sup>th</sup>	ENGS: x2 brown stoneware bottles, 1 complete, 1 broken at the neck. Probably for containing soft drinks
Fireplace back fill 1016	1017	6x200 LGRE 2x9g RWE 1x3g SWSG 3x22g TPW 2x9g TGW 2x15g BORDY 1x6g BORDG	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup>	
Brick rubble layer	1022	1x72g RWE 2x16g TPW 1x7g LPMRE 2x47g LGRE 2x135g YELL	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> +	RWE: jar with name ...CASTLE stamped under base
Layer	2004	1x28g BORDG 3x150g GRE 2x130g ENGS 2x89g RWE	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup>	ENGS: upper profile of a yellow glazed bottle
Layer	2006	1x20g HED 1x5g TPW 2x27g ENGS	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup>	
Pit 2010	2011	10x105g SHER  3x361g GRE	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup>	SHER: x1 A1 rounded jar rim, x1 base with finger deco, sooted sherds
Layer	2013	1x6g SHER 4x78g LMHG 5x329g HEDI	14 <sup>th</sup>	HEDI: cooking pot 19cm diam with everted rim
Brick Floor	2016	2x23g RWE 1x15g ENGS 1x4g TPW	19 <sup>th</sup> -mid 20 <sup>th</sup>	RWE: conjoining plate rim sherds ENGS: fragment of preserve jar

Table 2: Quantification of sherds by context

Pit F2010 (L2011) contained 10 residual South Hertfordshire grey ware cooking pot sherds, indicated by sooting on some of them, which include an A1 type rounded jar rim (Blackmore and Pearce 2010). However, these were associated with late glazed red earthenware indicating a mid 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries date for the feature. Layer L2006 also contained a residual cooking pot sherd in a Hedingham type fine sandy

pale orange oxidised fabric. It was present in a 19<sup>th</sup> century context along with Transfer Printed ware and English stoneware.

Brick Floor L2016 contained only early modern to modern sherds including a fragment of preserve jar that is probably of late 19<sup>th</sup>-mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries date, though it could be a little earlier. Likewise, Layer L2004 and the remaining excavated contexts from the earlier evaluation (Pit F1002, Pit F1004, Fireplace F1016, Brick rubble layer L1022 and Made Ground L1013), all contained early modern to modern pottery sherds, with some also containing residual earlier wares comprising yellow and green glazed Border ware, tin glazed earthenware, and Staffordshire manganese mottled ware. Made Ground L1013 also contained two complete stoneware bottles for soft drinks datable to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Key:** (fabric codes numbers are included in brackets, these are based on the Suffolk type series but are appropriate to inclusion with Hertfordshire pottery)

E/MSHM: Early to Middle Saxon handmade ware 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup>  
SHER (3.20): South Hertfordshire type greyware mid 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>  
HEDI (4.230): Hedingham type ware mid 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>  
LMHG (5.10): Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware mid 14<sup>th</sup>-mid 15<sup>th</sup>  
BORDG (6.22): Green glazed Border ware mid 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup>  
BORDY (6.22): Yellow glazed Border ware mid 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup>  
TGW (6.30): Tin Glazed earthenware late 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>  
STMO (6.21): Staffordshire mottled slip ware mid 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>  
LGRE (8.50): Late glazed medieval red earthenware 18<sup>th</sup>+  
LPMBL (8.52): Late black glazed post-medieval red earthenware  
ENGS (8.20): English stoneware 18<sup>th</sup>+  
CREA (8.10): Creamware early 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>  
ENPO (8.30): English Porcelain mid 18<sup>th</sup>+  
RWE (8.03): Factory made white earthenware late 18<sup>th</sup>+  
SWSG (8.41): Staffordshire-type white stoneware late 18<sup>th</sup>+  
TPW (8.00): Transfer Printed Ware late 18<sup>th</sup>+  
YELL (8.13): Yellow ware late 18<sup>th</sup>+  
RWE (8.03): Refined white earthenware late 18<sup>th</sup>+  
TPW (8.00): Transfer Printed Ware late 18<sup>th</sup>+

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## The Ceramic Building Materials

*Andrew Peachey*

The investigations recovered a total of 51 fragments of CBM (35855g), including nine complete bricks sampled from extant structural remains, predominantly brick and tile (Table 3). The assemblage would have formed part of previous Georgian to Victorian (18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century) buildings, including houses and malshouses identified on historic maps, although the presence of two 17<sup>th</sup> century bricks incorporated into a brick floor may indicate precursor or earlier origins for at least one building on the site, or the re-use of bricks from former structures. The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, extant dimensions measured and further technological/decorative traits recorded as free text; with all data entered in a Microsoft Excel spread sheet that forms part of the site archive.

CBM Type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Red brick	17 <sup>th</sup> C	2	5555
Soft Red brick	L18th-19 <sup>th</sup> C	7	16979
London stock brick	L19th-M20th C	4	8158
Peg tile	18-19 <sup>th</sup> C	37	4958
Pantile	L 19-M20 <sup>th</sup> C	1	205
<i>Total</i>		<i>51</i>	<i>35855</i>

*Table 3: Quantification of CBM*

Samples from Brick Floor L2012 produced two identical bricks (in total 5555g) only, one of which was complete (3017g). These red bricks had dimensions of 240x120x50mm, with a rough base, slightly rounded to irregular arrises and slightly creased faces, with occasional straw impressions. These characteristics indicate the brick was probably manufactured in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, though it remains feasible it could have been made from the mid/late 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards (Ryan 1996, 95).

The remaining soft red bricks in the assemblage are less remarkable and are typical of soft red bricks manufactured in Hertfordshire throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. They have dimensions of 220x115x60mm with a slightly rough base. Those sampled from Brick Floor L2014 appear laid (and mortared) perpendicular over each other, probably to form a possible column or footing as they are not in a recognisable bond. Complete soft red bricks were also sampled from back-filled Fireplace S1016 and Wall S1019, while a further fragment of soft red brick was sampled from Brick Floor L2016, and is notable for preserving two paw prints from a small dog, presumably from when the green bricks were laid out to dry prior to being fired.

The London stock bricks generally post-date the soft red bricks, but it is quite conceivable that they were utilised in conjunction with one another in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, in which St. Andrew's Street was densely developed, notably including malshouses that would have incorporated and been re-developed with such construction materials. Complete London stock bricks were samples from Wall S1010, Brick Floors S1018 and S1020; while Brick Floor L2014 also contained a single fragment of yellow London stock brick associated with the soft red brick, potentially indicating a late 19<sup>th</sup> century the date for the floor.

Other types of CBM are almost limited to fragmented late post-medieval red peg tile (medium sandy, smooth fabric), notably recovered from Brick Floor L2015, and Pit F1002; with small fragments also contained in Pits F1004, F2010, Made Ground L1013, Layers L2004 and L2013. One fragment from Brick Floor L2015 preserves an iron roofing nail through one peg hole, which is 50mm long with a wide circular flat head and circular shank, confirming a 19<sup>th</sup> century date. A single fragment of pantile also contained in Made Ground L1013 is identical in fabric, thickness and base to the peg tile, but has a shallow s-profile with a slight lip at one end. It was probably manufactured in the late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and derived from an early modern extension or successor building to those with pantile roofs on St. Andrew's Street.

### *Reference*

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### **The Animal Bone**

*Dr Julia E.M. Cussans*

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from the trial trench evaluation and excavations at St Andrew Street; the majority of which derived from early modern contexts and is not reported on here. A single piece of bone derived from Pit Fill L1001 (F1000, spot date 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> century AD). Bone preservation was rated as ok on a five point scale from very poor through to excellent. Longitudinal cracks are indicative of the bone having been subject to weathering; there are also gnaw marks indicative of canid activity. Fresh breakages are also evident. The bone is a shaft fragment of sheep/goat metacarpal (foot bone). No butchery marks or pathological lesions are evident on the bone but it is possible that such marks may have been masked by the slightly eroded and gnawed nature of the bone surface. No further comment is possible.

### APPENDIX 3            CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

<b>Records</b>	<b>Number</b>
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing
Context Sheets	21
Site drawings A1	-
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	-
Site photographs b/w	10
Site photographs colour slides	10
Digital Photographs	23

## APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	66 – 68 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG14 1JA
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> East Herts
<b>Village/Town:</b> Hertford	<b>Parish:</b> Hertford
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	<i>EHDC Planning Ref. 3/15/2230/FUL</i>
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	<i>Leary Brothers Developments Ltd</i>
<b>Nature of application:</b>	<i>Residential</i>
<b>Present land use:</b>	<i>Car Park</i>
<b>Size of application area:</b> 388m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated</b> <i>c. 60m<sup>2</sup></i>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	<i>TL 32245 12575</i>
<b>Site Code:</b>	<i>AS1846</i>
<b>Site director/Organization</b>	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Type of work:</b>	<i>Archaeological 'Strip, Map &amp; Sample' Investigation and monitoring and recording</i>
<b>Date of work:</b>	<i>1 -3 November 2015 (evaluation) and 19 – 21 December 2016 (strip, map &amp; sample)</i>
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	<i>Hertford</i>
<b>Related HER Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> <i>Saxon, medieval (14<sup>th</sup> C) 19<sup>th</sup> C</i>
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	<i>Blagg-Newsome, M., 2016 Land at 66-68 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG14 1JA: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, Archaeological Solutions Ltd Report No. 5246 (Bury St Edmunds)</i>
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p><i>Between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> of December 2016, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological 'strip, map &amp; sample' investigation at 66-68 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire SG14 1JA (NGR TL 32245 12575). The investigation was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation – also by AS – conducted between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of November 2015 (Blagg-Newsome 2016).</i></p> <p><i>Trench 1 of the evaluation contained a pit of possible Saxon date (F1000), two early modern – modern pits (F1002 and F1004), a brick wall (M1010) and a brick culvert (M1015). L1011, a loose, light yellowish white chalk (0.06m thick) was possibly a yard surface associated with brick Wall M1010. Trench 2 contained modern (19th century) brick building remains, comprising a fireplace (M1016), floors (M1018 and M1020) and a wall footing (M1019). The bricks are likely to be broadly contemporary (of late 19<sup>th</sup> century date). The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 identifies a maltings that extended into the northern part of the site, which may have included the wall and culvert recorded in Trench 1; while a Baptist Chapel fronting on to St Andrew Street is likely related to the fireplace, floors and wall footing recorded in Trench 2.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological 'strip, map &amp; sample' investigation revealed further remains possibly relating to the Baptist Chapel (Structure 1) and another late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century building (M2012) on the eastern edge of the site (Structure 2).</i></p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Mark Blagg-Newsome	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 22 May 2017 (Revised 15/06/2017)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
Trench 1 looking north



2  
Culvert in Trench 1 from above



3  
Culvert in Trench 1 looking south



4  
Pit 1000 in Trench 1



5  
Pit 1002 in Trench 1





6  
Trench 2 looking west



7  
East end of Trench 2 looking south



8  
Brick floor 1020 in Trench 2 looking south



9  
Brick floor 1018 in Trench 2 looking south



10  
Pit 2010 from excavation area



11  
Wall 2012 from excavation area looking west



12  
Clay layer 2013 & wall 2014 from excavation area looking south-east



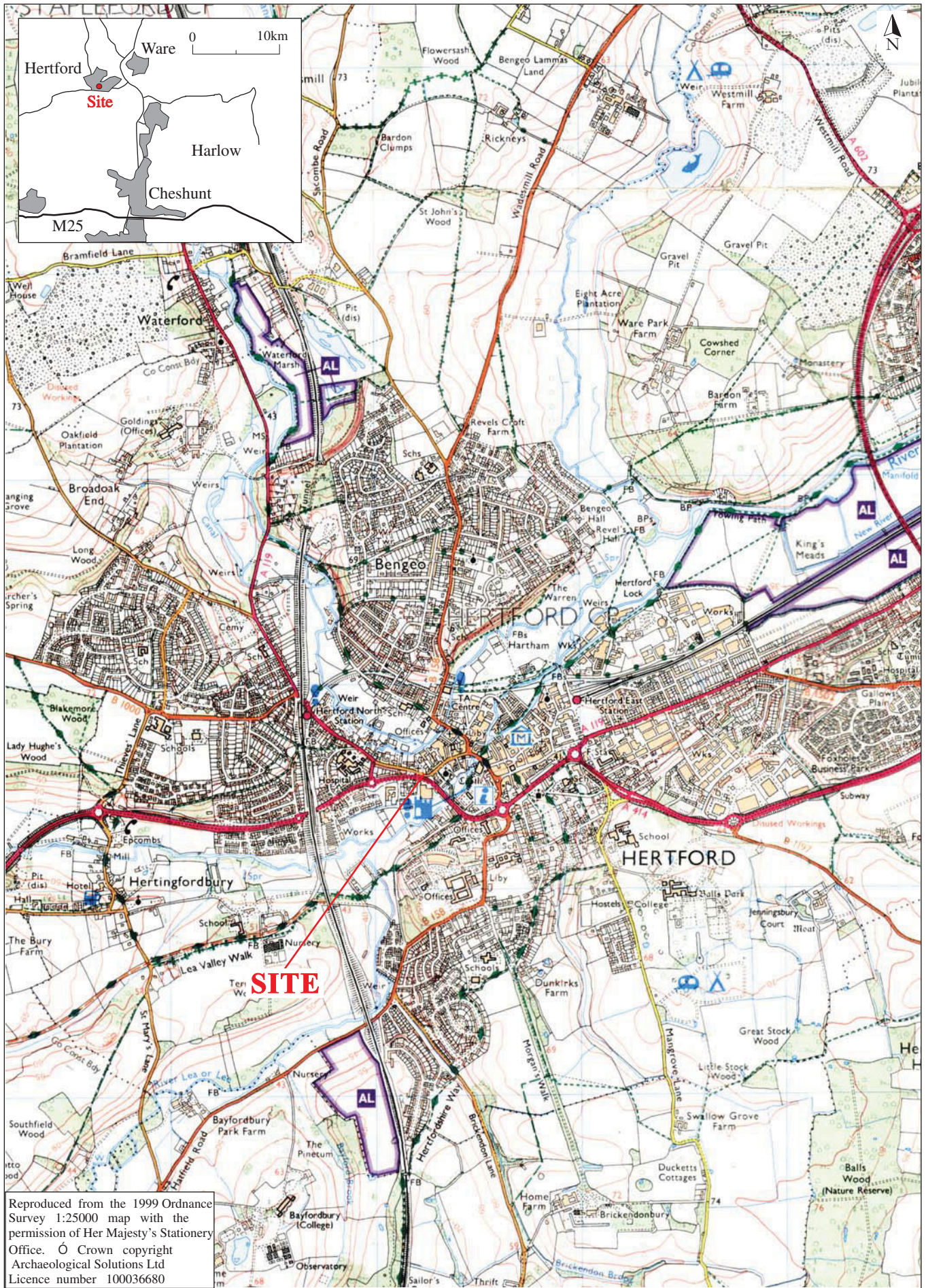
13  
Floor surfaces 2015/1018 and 2016/1020 in excavation area looking south-east



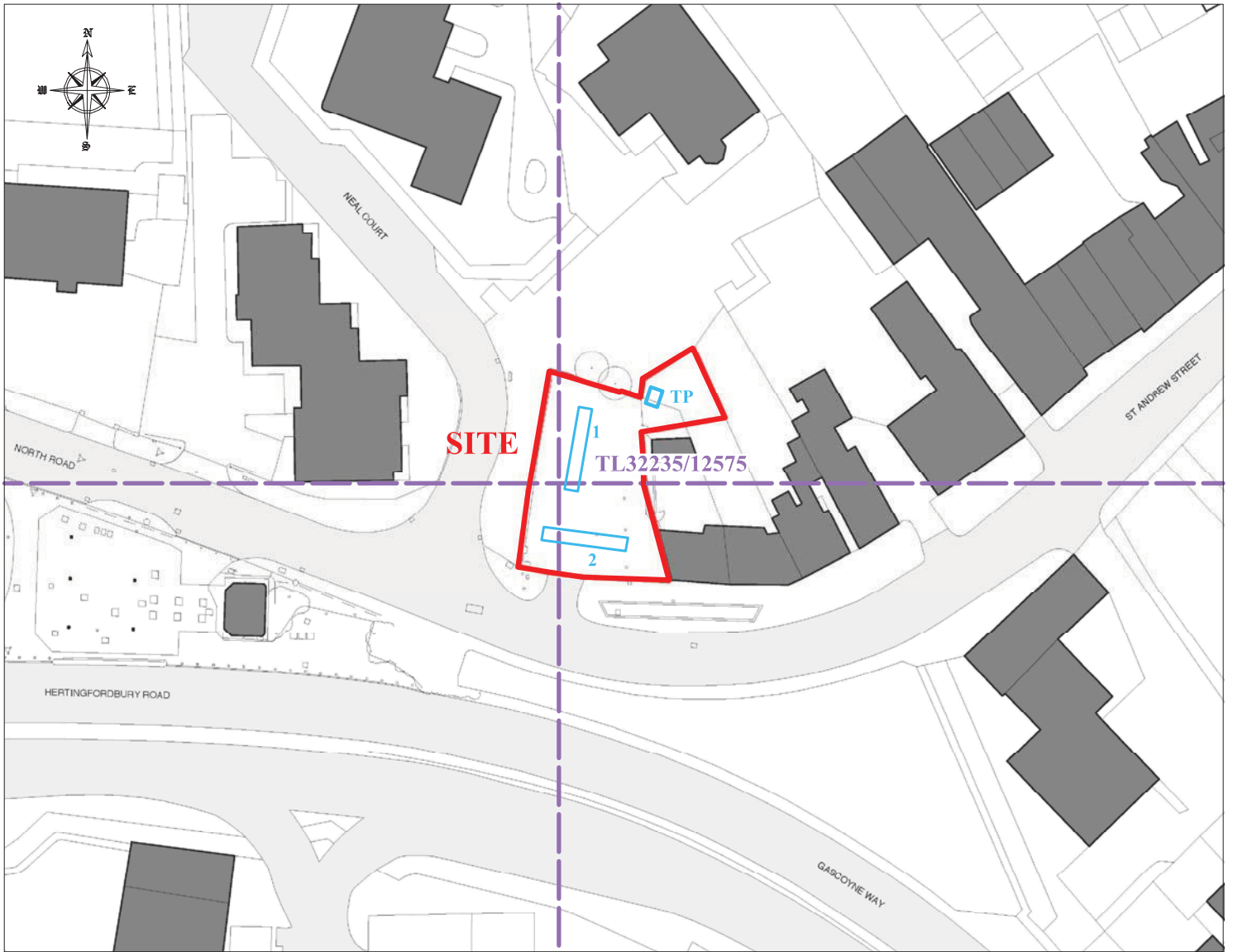
14  
Walls 2017/1019 and 2018 with Pit 2010 in foreground looking south



15  
Section C from the excavation area looking south



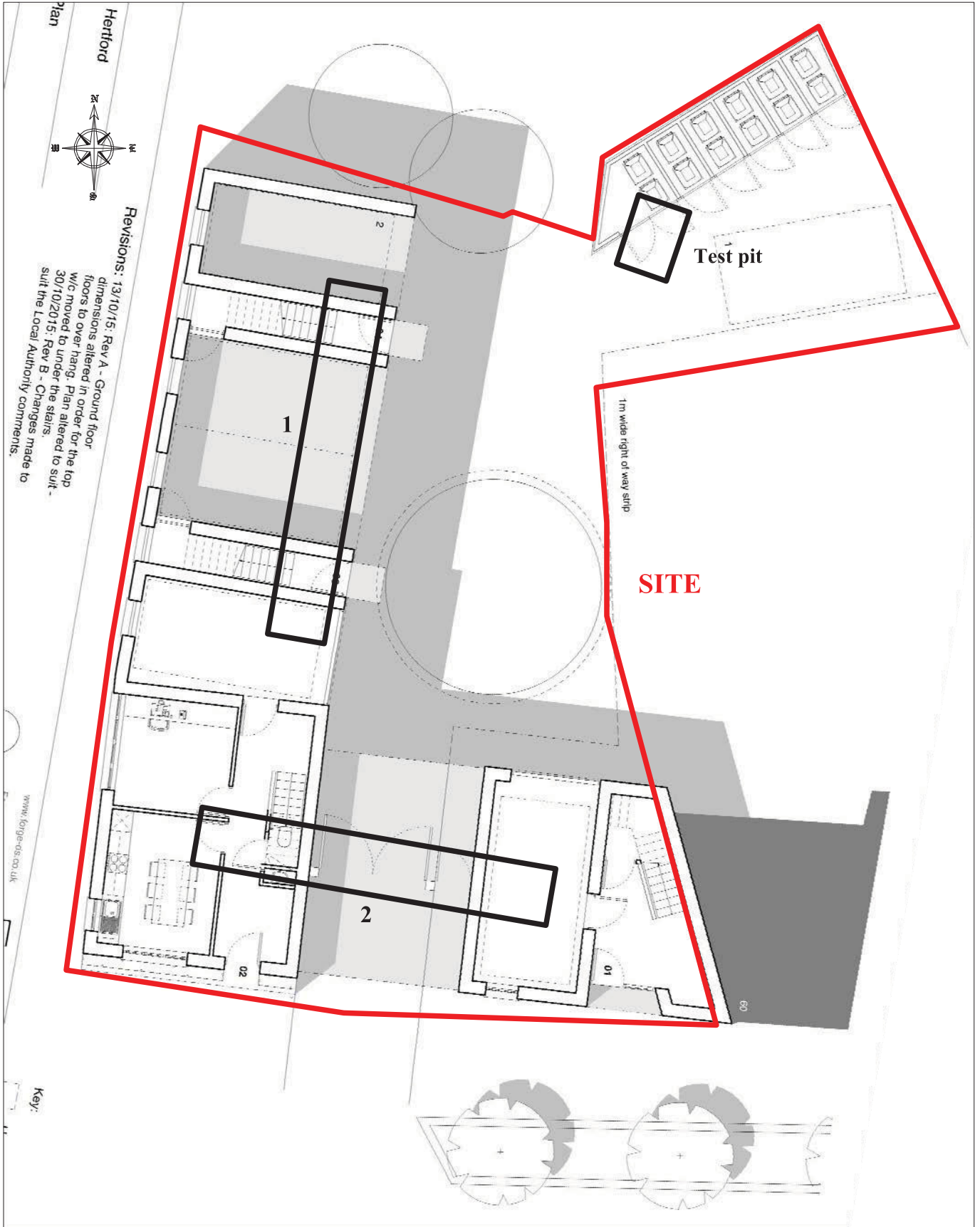
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 St Andrew St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6859)



0 50m

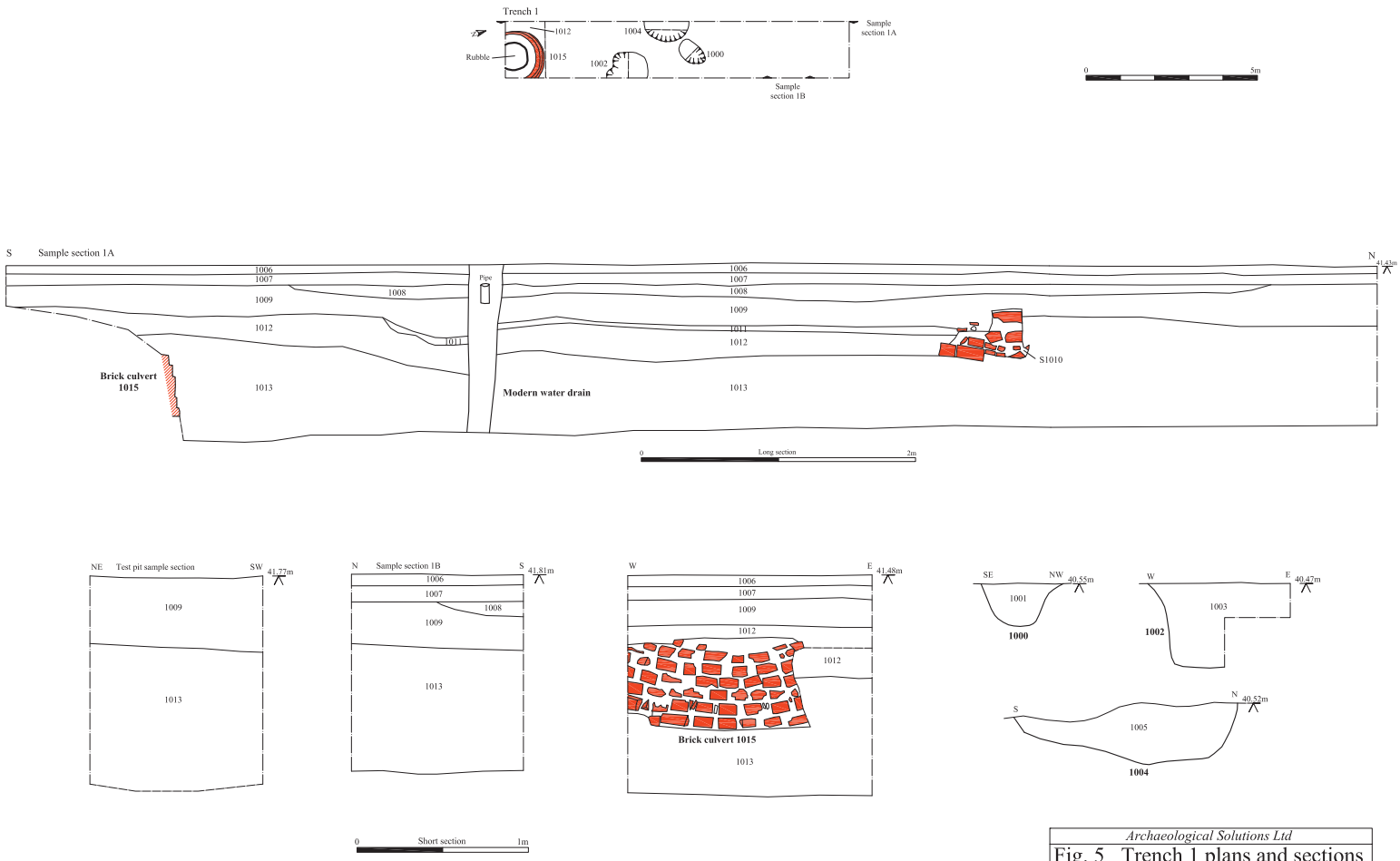
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan</b>
Scale 1:750 at A4
St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6859)



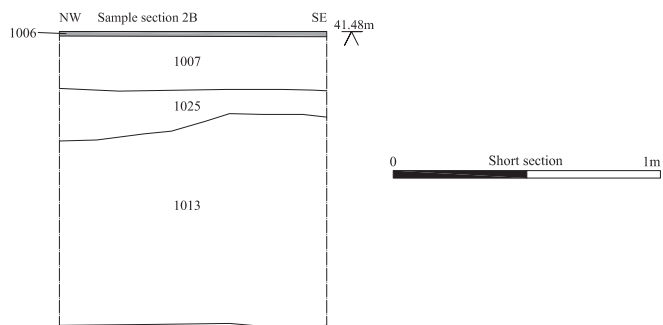
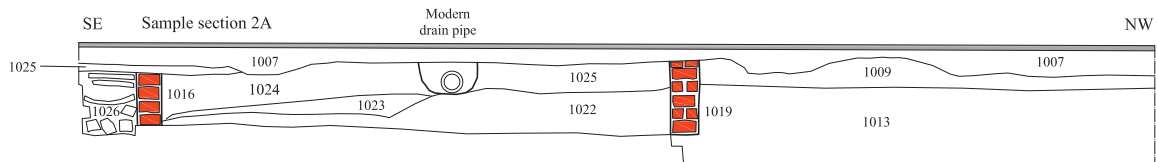
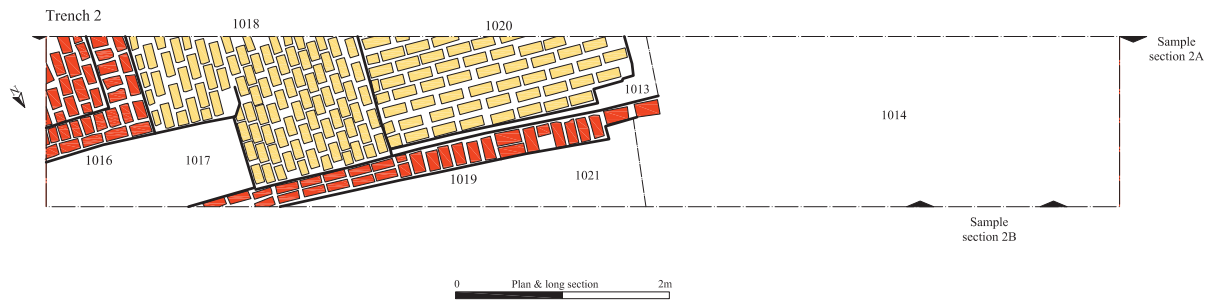


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 4 Proposed development</b>
Scale 1:150 at A4
St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6859)

0 10m



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**Fig. 5 Trench 1 plans and sections**  
 Scale Plan 1:100, long section 1:25, short section 1:20 at A3  
 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6859)



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**Fig. 6 Trench 2 plans and sections**

Scale Plan & long section 1:50, short section 1:20 at A4

St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6859)





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**Fig. 7 1st edition OS map, 1880**  
 Not to scale  
 St Andrew Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6859)