
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**87 RAILWAY STREET AND 87-89A RAILWAY
STREET/MILL ROAD, HERTFORD,
HERTFORDSHIRE**

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

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TL 32920 12915	Report No: 5331
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 745
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 6928
MCI/A	Date: 28 th February 2017

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

*Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 SUMMARY OF RESULTS**
- 7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 8 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 9 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 10 DISCUSSION**
- 11 CONCLUSIONS**
- 12 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)**
- 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS**
- 4 ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS REPORT**
- 5 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**
- 6 HER SUMMARY SHEET**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation at 87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32920 12915). The investigation was commissioned by Taylor French Developments Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site. The western part of the site was subject to archaeological monitoring and recording in 2011, and the result of the monitoring is also presented in this report.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological features present on the site were of medieval (11th – 14th century) and modern (19th century) date. The majority of the archaeological remains were present in the northern part of the site although features were present across the site. The area appears to have been cultivated as an orchard or tree plantation throughout the medieval period parallel to the development of the priory and possibly partly into the post-medieval period. In the 19th century the site became part of a larger industrialised area. The building materials from the medieval priory were reused in the post-medieval structure located nearby and eventually disposed within the site when rapid Victorian industrial growth saw the construction of railways, Hertford East station, Station Hotel (later The Dolphin PH), numerous malthouses and other establishments in the surrounding area.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>December 2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>6928</i>	Site code	<i>AS 745</i>
Type of project	<i>"Strip, Map & Sample" Investigation and Monitoring & Recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former car park and garage</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential redevelopment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, post-holes, soakway, well, wall</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Stone fragments associated with the medieval priory</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Hertford</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.2600 m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 32920 12915</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>39.70/41.60m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Taylor French Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire. Archaeological 'Strip, Map & Sample' Investigation, and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording.</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5331</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>February 2017</i>		

87 RAILWAY STREET AND 87-89A RAILWAY STREET/ MILL ROAD, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL “STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE” INVESTIGATION AND MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological ‘strip, map & sample’ investigation at 87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32920 12915). The investigation was commissioned by Taylor French Developments Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site. The western part of the site was subject to archaeological monitoring and recording in 2011, and the result of the monitoring is also presented in this report.

The site is located within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 172, identified on the Local Plan. The Area identifies the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlement of the town of Hertford. The site lies in the area where the medieval complex of the Benedictine Priory of St Mary and Priory Farm was located. It also lies close to the site of the medieval parish church of St John where recently evidence of the church was revealed and a large cemetery was excavated. Earlier investigations on the current site revealed numerous medieval and post-medieval features including pits located in three parallel lines and orientated north-east/south-west. This evidence corresponds with remains recorded immediately north of the site where similar features were recorded. Earlier investigations on the site also revealed a modern levelling layer which contained numerous medieval stone fragments likely derived from the Priory.

The archaeological features present on the site were of medieval (11th – 14th century) and modern (19th century) date. The majority of the archaeological remains were present in the northern part of the site although features were present across the site. The area appears to have been cultivated as an orchard or tree plantation throughout the medieval period parallel to the development of the priory and possibly partly into the post-medieval period. In the 19th century the site became part of a larger industrialised area. The building materials from the medieval priory were reused in the post-medieval structure located nearby and eventually disposed within the site when rapid Victorian industrial growth saw the construction of railways, Hertford East station, Station Hotel (later The Dolphin PH), numerous maltings and other establishments in the surrounding area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation at 87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32920 12915; Figs. 1 & 2). The investigation was commissioned by Taylor French Developments Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site (East Herts Planning Refs. 3/07/1647/FP and 3/08/1033 (3/07/2364/FP)). The western part of the site was subject to archaeological monitoring & recording in 2011, and the results are also presented in this report.

1.2 The investigation was undertaken in accordance with advice issued by the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA; dated 05/10/2016), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 28/11/2016) and approved by HCC HEA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The earlier monitoring was carried out according to advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU; dated 30/04/2011 and 09/05/2011) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 10/05/2011) and approved by HCC HEA. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (2010), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The objectives of the project were:

- Archaeological investigation by a programme of 'strip, map & record' of the area of the proposed new development, where ground reduction is proposed, with the investigation and recording of any archaeology thereby revealed and analysis of the results with provision for report and/or publication of the results, and the production of an archive;
- The archaeological monitoring of all other groundworks associated with the scheme likely to have an impact on any remains; and
- The project should produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' any remains revealed.

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 is located on the edge of the historic core of the town of Hertford. It comprises a irregular plot of land covering an area of approximately 2,600m². It is bound to the south Railway Street and the rear of The Dolphin Apartments, formerly the Dolphin Public House (Fig. 2). To the west of the site is St John's Street and residential properties along St John's Street. To the north lies further residential developments and the site is bound to the east by Mill Road.

2.2 Two parts of the site were subject to the current 'strip, map & sample' investigation (Fig. 7). Area A was rectangular and the location of a proposed new apartment block fronting Mill Road. Area B was located to the rear of The Dolphin Apartments and off Railway Street. The new access ramp was located in the western part of the site and its construction was also a subject to archaeological investigation (monitoring).

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. 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 220m to the south of its current course between Millbridge and Folly Bridge. It is situated at c.40m AOD¹, on land rising to the south which has been a subject to previous development and levelling.

3.2 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 (British Geological Survey 1978). 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. An archaeological evaluation comprising six bore holes dug within the central section of the site (Pozorski 2008) revealed extensive modern demolition and construction works, and the natural deposit, comprising gravel with yellowish clayey silt, stones and some flint.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 Hertford's strategic position at the confluence and fording point of the Rivers Lea, Beane and Mimram has ensured a long and sustained occupation of the local area. The lighter gravels and fertile alluvial plains have long attracted settlement, and it is likely that the area was successively cleared and settled permanently from the Mesolithic period onwards. The HER database reveals that prehistoric abraded chipped flints found near the Great Eastern Railway station (HER 4108), whilst bronze sword blade fragments were found at an unspecified location during dredging of the River Lea (HER 271).

Romano-British

4.2 Hertfordshire is generally characterised as a wealthy and populous area during the Romano-British period, with a major settlement at Ware, 3.5km to the north-east of the site. Until more recent excavations in the town, little evidence had been recovered closer at hand, but traces of settlement have been discovered in St Andrew's Street spanning the 1st and 2nd centuries, which is supported by Roman pottery from Maidenhead Street. Much of the Romano-British evidence for the region may be seen in the context of a major town at Ware, which has been partially excavated over a number of years, revealing a prosperous, extensive settlement (Zeepvat 1995).

¹ Above Ordnance Datum

Anglo-Saxon

4.3 Hertford emerges into the historical Anglo-Saxon record at an early date. The Northumbrian historian Bede, for example, recorded the convening of two important church synods at *Herutford* in 673 and *Hæthfelth* in 675 by Archbishop Theodore (Higham 1994). The River Lea became the dividing boundary between the Danish and West Saxon-controlled areas of England in the 9th century. The foundation of the town was secured when King Edward the Elder established two defended *burhs* at the southern and northern approaches to the river crossing in 912 AD and 914 AD. Although Anglo-Saxon evidence in Hertfordshire on the whole is poorly known, a probable sunken-featured middle Saxon building has been identified 50m to the north of the site (HER 13123).

Medieval

4.4 The site lies close to the site of the medieval parish church of St John (HER 2999) and the Benedictine Priory of St Mary (HER 2994). The latter was excavated in 1988 - 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 excavations revealed the nave of the medieval church which served the Parish of St John and St Mary's Priory, constructed in the 12th century. Further evidence of the Priory complex, and its successor, the Priory Farm, have been excavated in the vicinity of the current site, including evidence relating to the demolition of the priory or Church of St John during a 2003 evaluation, which, along with subsequent monitoring of the adjacent former Council Depot site (Riviere site) in 2005, revealed two medieval timber-framed buildings, a potential Anglo-Saxon structure and numerous other archaeological features (Boyer 2006). The boundaries of the Priory and churchyard are not well-understood – Priory Street and St John's Street were laid out when the priory estate was finally broken up in 1853 (Zeepvat 1996, 73).

Post-medieval & later

4.5 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 (Fig. 3). With the construction of the Lea Navigation in the early 18th century, the town was once again made accessible for transportation, and a number of wharves, maltings and small industries grew up as a result. The post-medieval history of Hertford is very much linked to its trades and renowned brewing industry and the town is known to have had its fortunes revived by the Industrial Revolution. Further development occurred in the early modern period following the construction of Hertford East Railway Station, which stands opposite the site, in 1888 (HER 5533).

The site

4.6 The site has been a subject to previous archaeological investigations (Crank & Grant 2003; Pozorski 2008 and 2010). The 2003 evaluation (Crank & Grant 2003; Fig. 7 - 8) was carried out to the rear of the Dolphin PH car park, within the site's north-eastern section, and included a N/S trench. The latter revealed recent demolition and levelling layers extending to some 1.14 - 1.40m below the existing car park surface. Also recorded were four medieval pits and a gully which cut the natural gravel and were overlain by subsoil (HER 12693). The modern demolition layer below the car park surface contained several residual large ashlar mouldings of medieval date. It was suggested that the proximity to the priory site, and also to the mediaeval church of St John, may suggest that these blocks relate to the demolition of these structures, or demolition of the subsequent Priory Farm and House.

4.7 The second evaluation took place at Nos. 87 – 89a Railway Street and the centre of the site in 2008 (Pozorski 2008). Previously occupied by a garage and petrol station, by then demolished, the evaluation required the excavation of six test pits in areas not been previously truncated by the presence of fuel storage tanks or construction works. Four undated pits were recorded, and two modern ditches, both aligned N/S.

4.8 In 2010 an evaluation was undertaken (Pozorski 2010; Fig. 7). The evaluation revealed 12 pits (two of which contained post-medieval finds, likely residual), a layer of rubble with numerous residual medieval dressed limestone blocks and the remains of 19th century building(s). The majority of pits (9) were aligned in two, or three, parallel lines. The pits may have formed part of the same complex identified to the immediate north of the site where features were identified as large postholes dated to the medieval period and potentially representing a post-built building or buildings. The latter may have represented large warehouse or storage facilities associated with river and more closely associated with the economy of the Priory than the town itself (Boyer 2006). The features would have covered a large area. The stones likely derive from the 11th century Benedictine Priory and were re-used following the demolition of the Priory.

4.9 The detailed history of Railway Street remains unclear, but it was presumably in existence by the time of the construction of Hertford East Railway Station as the Great Eastern Railway branch terminus in 1888 (HER 5533). The Dolphin public house at 91 Railway Street, to the immediate south-east of the site, is a Grade II listed station hotel built in the late 1880s (HER 9946; IoE No. 461473). Along the eastern boundary of the site is Mill Road. It was formerly known as *Sow Lane*, as shown on Dury & Andrews' 1766 map of Hertford, then *Priory Lane* and *Dickermill Lane* (Zeepvat 1995), and is believed to have formed the eastern boundary of the priory estate.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The 'strip, map & sample' investigation was carried out within two parts of the site: Areas A and B (Fig. 7). Area A was excavated in three stages to allow access to the site and, as agreed with HCC HEAT, part of the area adjacent to the main site access was not excavated. The western and southern parts of Area B were truncated and the excavation area comprised a rectangular plot to the rear of The Dolphin Apartments where deposits were intact. The 2011 monitoring focused on the earlier construction of access ramp in the western part of the site.

5.2 Both Area A and B were reduced to the level of archaeological horizon using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

6.1 Archaeological remains were relatively dense and extended across the site (Fig. 7). The majority of features (21) were pits of which 18 were similar and aligned in regular pattern across the site. The pits corresponded to those recorded during the trial trenching in 2010 (Pozorski 2010) and likely also those recorded to the north (PCA 2006). In addition at least one of the three pits recorded during monitoring in 2011 was associated with the pit complex.

6.2 The investigation also recorded a modern brick well, soakway and a wall. The latter part of a building which once fronted Mill Road.

6.3 The northern/central part of the site had a modern levelling layer (L4046) which contained numerous medieval worked stone fragments, derived from the Benedictine Priory.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Area A (Fig. 7, 11; DP 1-5)

7.1 A total of 17 pits, a posthole, a wall and a well were present within the area. Two pits (F4053 and F4057) were medieval (11th – 14th century). Wall M4027 and Well M4040 were 19th century. Pit F4049 may have been of earlier despite the modern finds within its uppermost fill.

7.2 Fifteen of the pits had similar characteristics (DP 9-25) and extended across the area in regular pattern. The features were circular and had steep to near vertical sides and flat bases. On average the pits measured 1.23 x 1.04

x 0.30m. Excepting Pit F4049, the pits had similar fills: a mid to dark grey, friable, sandy and occasionally clayey silt with moderate small stones. The pits contained few finds.

Feature (Pit)	Dimensions in m			Fill	Date
	Length	Width	Depth		
F4028	1.12	1.04	0.30	L4029	-
F4030	1.30	1.28	0.33	L4031	-
F4032	1.13	1.13	0.14	L4033	-
F4034	1.32	1.18	0.30	L4035	-
F4036	1.16	0.82+	0.33	L4037	-
F4038	1.10	0.46+	0.27	L4039	-
F4043	1.25	1.20	0.40	L4044	-
F4047	0.92+	0.75+		L4048	-
F4049	1.39	1.05	0.77	L4050	mid 19 th - 20 th C.
				L4072	-
				L4073	-
F4053	1.29	1.15	0.51	L4054	11 th -13 th C.
F4055	1.20	0.70+		L4056	-
F4057	1.28	1.27	0.59	L4058	11 th -14 th C.
F4063	1.23	0.64+	0.33	L4064	-
F4065	1.30	1.26	0.46	L4066	-
F4067	0.68+	0.67+		L4068	-

The pits were regularly spaced at a distance of 2.20 – 3.00m between them but most commonly c.2.50m. They were aligned and formed NNWSSE and ENE/WSW lines. There were six of the latter present and three (possibly four) of the former. F4063 located in the south-east corner of the area appeared not to conform to the layout although it was similar to the other pits.

Pit F4049 was possibly re-cut or truncated and it contained three fills. The upper fill, and probably of a later phase, L4050 (0.50m thick) was a mid reddish brown, loose, sandy silt. It contained modern (mid 19th - 20th century) pottery (5; 31g) and CBM (269g). Below was L4050 was L4072, a dark bluish brown, firm, sandy silt. The basal fill, L4073, was a dark grey, firm, sandy silt with moderate small flints. No finds were present in the lower fills.

Pits F4053 and F4057 contained medieval pottery and residual struck flints.

Area A incorporated earlier evaluation trenches: Trench 1 (2003) and Trenches 3A and 3B (2010). Pit F4055 was partially excavated and recorded in 2003 (as F1009) (Crank & Grant 2003).

Other features consisted of the 19th century wall (M4027) and well (M4040), a modern pit (F4061), an undated pit (F4059) and an undated posthole (F4051).

In the eastern part of Area A, Wall M4027 (DP 15) was present at 0.50 – 0.65m below existing ground level, and beneath L4023. It was constructed

using mid red bricks (0.230 x 0.115 x 0.063m) bonded with a creamy white, chalky, mortar. It was 0.42 – 0.52m wide and 0.35 – 0.42m deep. It appeared to form a rectangular structure parallel to, and fronting Mill Road with its northern side 5.85m long.

Well M4040 (DP 17) was located in the central sector of Area A. It was present c.0.40m below existing ground level just below modern levelling layers and tarmac. It was a domed structure with an iron cover (still present). The well measured 1.00m+ in diameter and it was at least 4.50 deep with standing water. It was constructed using red bricks (0.230 x 0.115 x 0.063m) bonded with creamy white, chalky, mortar. An irregular but roughly rectangular construction cut (F4041) was present to the south-west of the structure. Its backfill, L4042, was a mix mid and dark brown, loose, sandy silt, sand and occasional CBM fragments. The well may have been associated with the building (M4027).

Pit F4061 (1.20 x 1.18m), located south-east of F4057, was modern and was not excavated. Its fill, L4062, was a dark grey, nearly black, loose, sandy silt and it contained modern (20th century) debris and CBM.

Pit F4059 (2.50+ x 1.05+ x 0.16m; DP 22) located in the south-east part of Area A was large, possibly oval and shallow. Its fill, L4060, was a mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt. No finds were present. Posthole F4051 (0.60 x 0.50 x 0.18m; DP 19) cut Pit F4053. The feature had moderately sloping sides and concave base. Its fill, L4052, was a dark brownish grey, loose, sandy silt. Fragments of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

Layer L4046 (0.45 – 0.60m thick; DP 8) was present in the western part of Area A occupying 5-6m of the excavation area and extending to the west beyond Area A. The layer was present just below modern levelling layers. It consisted of a mixed light grey and red, loose, CBM and stone rubble with light brown sandy silt. *Circa* 120 stone blocks of various shapes were recovered from the layer. The stones were examined by Dr M. Samuel (Appendix 4). They represent mouldings from windows, plinths etc. Apart from numerous modern blocks at least 62 fragments were of medieval date: mid 14th and late 14th century.

Three sample sections of encountered deposits were recorded within Area A and are presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 6): north part of Area A, west-south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 40.65m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L4021	Modern tarmac.
0.05 – 0.16m	L4022	Levelling layer/base for L4021. Dark yellow, compact, sand and small stones.
0.16 – 0.61m	L4023	Levelling layer. Mixed light grey, red and grey, loose, CBM rubble.
0.61 – 1.31m	L4024	Made ground. Dark grey, firm, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments.
1.31 – 1.66m	L4025	Made ground. Mid brown and grey, friable, sandy silt.
1.66 – 1.83m	L4026	Subsoil. Light to mid brown, friable, sandy silt.
1.83m +	L4003	Natural light to mid yellow with some grey and brown, loose, gravel with silty patches.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 7): south part of Area A, south-south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 40.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L4045	Levelling layer/base for L4021 (removed). Light brown, compacted, sand and fine gravel.
0.05 – 0.11m	L4022	Levelling layer/base for L4021 (removed). As above.
0.11 – 0.50m	L4023	Levelling layer. As above.
0.50 – 0.82m	L4025	Made ground. As above.
0.82 – 1.09m	L4026	Subsoil. As above.
1.09m +	L4003	Natural gravel. As above 1.

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 8): south part of Area A, east-north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 40.57m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L4045	Levelling layer/base for L4021 (removed). As above.
0.10 – 0.23m	L4022	Levelling layer/base for L4021 (removed). As above.
0.23 – 0.69m	L4046	?Levelling layer. Mixed light grey and red, loose, CBM and stone rubble with light brown sandy silt.
0.69 – 0.87m	L4025	Made ground. As above.
0.87 – 1.02m	L4026	Subsoil. As above.
1.02m +	L4003	Natural gravel. As above.

Area B (Fig. 7, 11; DP 26-28)

The western and southern parts of Area B were truncated by modern groundworks and the investigated area did not cover entire footprint of the proposed development. Seven pits were present within the excavated area with additional two possible pits recorded in the piled section of the site boundary in its south-east corner. Four of the pits contained medieval (11th – 14th century) pottery. A modern soakway (F4019) was also present.

Unlike Area A, the pits in Area B were less uniform. Five of the pits may have been associated the pit complex (DP 28, 29, 31– 34). They were regularly spaced with 2.15 – 3m between and formed two NNW/SSE rows. The pits were subcircular and had moderate to steep and nearly vertical sides, and

flattish bases. They contained similar fills of dark grey, friable, sandy silt. Pit F4010 (L4011) contained medieval pottery and a fragment of lava stone.

Feature (Pit)	Dimensions in m			Fill	Date
	Length	Width	Depth		
F4004	2.26	2.08	0.46	L4005	12 th -14 th C.
F4008	1.50	1.47	0.37	L4009	12 th -14 th C.
F4010	1.54	1.36	0.27	L4011	12 th -14 th C.
F4012	1.20	1.18	0.43	L4013	11 th -13 th C.
F4014	0.93	0.80	0.09	L4015	-

Other features present within Area B were possible medieval Pit F4006 and undated Pit F4016.

Pit or Posthole F4006 was subcircular (0.76 x 0.66 x 0.21m; DP 30). It had moderate to steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L4007, was a dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt and it contained CBM.

Pit F4016 was ?subcircular (2.15 x 0.77+ x 0.27m; DP 35) and was partially truncated. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L4017, was a dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt. No finds were present.

Inspection of the truncated area identified a possible 19th century soakway (M4019) and possible two undated pits (F4069 and F4071; Fig. 13) present in (now piled) section of the site boundary in the south-east corner of the site. The pits may have been also associated with the regular pattern of pits.

Soakaway M4019 (1.30 x 1.16m; DP 36) was a circular feature constructed using yellow frogged bricks (0.235 x 0.100 x 0.065m) laid in a single line and with no bonding material. The interior of the structure was filled with grey, loose, stone and flint gravel (L4020). The feature was recorded below modern made ground c.2m below existing ground level.

?Pit F4069 (1.52 x 0.56m; DP 37) had moderate to steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L4070, was a dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt and it contained no finds.

?Pit F4071 (1.23 x 0.45m; DP 38) had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L4072, was a dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt and it contained no finds.

Deposits located in the 'strip, map & sample' area were recorded in sample section presented below.

<i>Sample section 4: north part of Area B, south-south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 40.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L4000	Modern made ground. Light grey, loose, sand, silt and CBM rubble. Partially overlying textile membrane.
0.31 – 0.67m	L4001	Made ground. Light to mid grey, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments.
0.67 – 1.09m	L4002	Made ground. Dark grey, friable, sandy silt with moderate small stones and occasional CBM fragments.
1.09m +	L4003	Natural gravel. As above, Sample Section 1.

Monitoring & Recording (Fig. 3)

In 2011 AS conducted archaeological monitoring and recording. The monitored area comprised western part of the site where a new access ramp and retaining wall with support foundation pads were constructed. The monitoring did not continue further as the progress of the development ceased.

During the monitoring three pits were revealed. Pit F3001 was medieval (12th – 14th century), and Pits F3005 and F3007 were undated.

Pit F3001 was subcircular (3.25+ x 2.00 x 0.95m; DP 39). It was large and extended beyond the site boundary. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L3002, was a mid to dark brown, friable, silty sand with moderate small stones. Sherds of 12th – 14th century pottery and CBM were recovered from the fill.

F3005 (3.50 x 1.00m; DP 40) was a possibly oval pit located to the west of F3001 and was heavily truncated. It had steep sides and slightly concave base. Its fill, L3006, was a dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand. No finds were present within the fill.

Pit F3007 was subcircular (2.44 x 1.21+ x 0.21m; DP 41). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L3008) was a mid brown, friable, sandy silt. No finds were present.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 Some factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the investigation. The site was subject to significant modern truncation, in particular in the central and southern parts. Within Area A numerous modern drains with manholes. Modern foundations were also present along the southern boundary of the area. Large portions of Area B were heavily truncated well below the archaeological horizon and this was mainly due to construction of the garage and associated facilities.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The northern part of the site was commonly overlain by modern tarmac and levelling layers (0.50 – 0.60m thick in total) within the majority of Area A. The tarmac was had been removed from the southern part of the site (Area B). Layer L4046 contained demolition materials including numerous architectural fragments located in the western part of Area A. The layer was present between 0.20 and 0.70m below existing ground level (tarmac). Deposits of made ground were present across the site to a depth of c.1.00m with the exception of the north-eastern corner of the site where they reached c.1.70m below existing ground level. Subsoil L4026 (0.15 – 0.20m thick) was present below the made ground and it consisted of a light to mid brown, friable, sandy silt.

9.2 The natural gravel, L4003, was present at 1.00 – 1.80m below existing ground level and comprised a light to mid yellow with some grey and brown, loose, gravel with silty patches.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The site is located in an historically sensitive area and previous archaeological investigations have revealed substantial evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity. Numerous pits set in regular pattern and of medieval and post-medieval origins correspond to similar features recorded in the northern sector of the site. The features were thought to have been postholes and remains of some large structure(s) of industrial character. Given their proximity to the medieval Benedictine Priory of St Mary the features may have been associated with the monastic complex. Worked stone fragments revealed in the recent years also were linked to the priory, likely having been brought to the site following the demolition of the church and/or other buildings.

10.2 The results of the current excavations and those of the evaluation in 2011 demonstrate that the site, and in particular its northern part between Mill Road and the rear of St John Street, was occupied by regularly laid out, mostly circular, relatively large pits. The pits complex may have occupied the entire site but early modern and modern developments obscured their view in the western and southern sector of the site. Twenty two pits recorded during the current works add to the nine revealed during the evaluation, and all are part of the same complex. Investigations to the north of at the former council depot site revealed over 50 similar features aligned in 16 rows. Considering the area covered by the features and their individual characteristics, it is unlikely (as thought before) the features consisted of post built structure(s). The 1766 map of Hertford depicts numerous orchards in and around the town and the northern part of the former priory grounds is occupied by regular rows of trees (Fig. 3). It is suggested now that the pits have been associated with the earlier and larger orchard belonging to the priory. The trees may have been grown as a timber crop. It is likely that some of the trees remained after dissolution of the priory although not to the extent seen to the north along the

river.

10.3 The worked stone fragments recovered from the modern levelling layer were subject to more detailed investigation by the specialist (Appendix 4). Much of the stone are medieval architectural fragments of the mid and late 14th century date and were probably derived from a large structure, likely a church. The building may have been the one recorded in the 1990s (Zeepvat 1996) although the stones suggest later 14th century reconstruction of the church. There is also possibility the building materials are derived from an unknown structure associated with the priory. After the dissolution the stonework was re-used, possibly Priory House built immediately after the dissolution close to the north-west of the site. The house was demolished in the early 19th century and the stone rubble eventually was used to level the site.

10.4 The investigations revealed modern remains including a small rectangular building fronting Mill Road and a well. The building may be the semi-detached cottage recorded on the historic maps until the 1960s (Fig. 4-6).

11 CONCLUSIONS

11.1 The archaeological features present on the site were of medieval (11th – 14th century) and modern (19th century) date. The majority of the archaeological remains were present in the northern part of the site although features were present across the site. The area appears to have been cultivated as an orchard or tree plantation throughout the medieval period parallel to the development of the priory and possibly partly into the post-medieval period. In the 19th century the site became part of a larger industrialised area. The building materials from the medieval priory were reused in the post-medieval structure located nearby and eventually disposed within the site when rapid Victorian industrial growth saw the construction of railways, Hertford East station, Station Hotel (later The Dolphin PH), numerous maltings and other establishments in the surrounding area.

12 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

12.1 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 Taylor French Developments Ltd for funding the project.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boyer, P., 2006, *An Assessment of an Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation at the Former Council Depot, Mill Road, Hertford*. Pre-Construct Archaeology

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*; London. Mansfield

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. IfA, Reading

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief*. IfA Reading.

Crank, N. A. & Grant, J., 2003, *The Dolphin Public House, Mill Road & Railway Street, Hertford. An Archaeological Evaluation*. AS unpublished Report No. 1437

Gover, J. E. B., Mawer, A., & Stenton, F. M., 1938, *The Place Names of Hertfordshire*. English Place-Names Society Vol. XV (reprinted 1970)

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Heath, C., 1975, *The Book of Hertford: the story of the town*. Barracuda Books Ltd, Chesham

McDonald, T., & Crank, N., 2000, *Mill Road depot, Hertford: an archaeological evaluation*. AS unpublished report No 726

Page, W (ed.), 1912 (rep. 1971), *The Victoria History of the Counties of England; Hertfordshire*, Vol III

Pozorski, Z., 2008, *87-89A Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation*. AS unpublished report No. 3053

Pozorski, Z., 2010, *Hertford East site. Former car park, The Dolphin PH, Mill Road and part of 85 Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation*. AS unpublished report No 3624

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

Zeepvat, R. J., 1995, *Roman Settlement, Glaxo, Ware; archive assessment & publication proposals*. HAT (now AS) unpublished Report No. 1131

Zeepvat, R. J., 1996, 'Excavations at the site of St Mary's Priory and St John's Church, Hertford', in; *Hertfordshire Archaeology* Vol. 12, 1994-96

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
271	33 13	Bronze sword blade fragments and probably found during dredging of the river
4108	3300 1300	Abraded chipped flints found near the Great Eastern Railway station
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
13123	32912 12955	Probable sunken-featured middle Saxon building comprising a small six-post structure found on Mill Road, and apparently associated with early-mid Saxon pottery
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)		
2994	3282 1298	The Benedictine Priory of St Mary Monk (or St Mary the Virgin) on Priory Street is said to have been founded between 1086 and 1093 by Ralph de Limesy as a cell of St Albans Abbey
2999	3284 1286	Medieval parish church of St John the Evangelist on Priory Street, apparently the parochial part of St Mary's Priory
9479	327 128	The original site of Dicker Mill was established by at least the late 12 th century; it may have been connected with the Benedictine priory of St Mary Monk, which was endowed with a mill upon its foundation in the late 11 th century
9783	3283 1287	The cemetery of St Mary's Priory and St John's church yielded 247 burials when partly excavated in 1989-90; the main use of the cemetery was from the 12 th – 18 th century, being the only one of its kind in Hertford
9893	32818 12799	Excavations and watching brief indicated that the site of Botsford's Yard in Priory Street was open ground during the medieval period
12693	3295 1292	Evaluation of the former car park on the north side of the Dolphin public house found four pits and a gully cut into natural gravel and sealed by subsoil
13124	32910 12975	More than 50 large postholes arranged in 16 rows, and extending beyond the excavated area, suggest a large building on timber piles close to the bank of the mill leat along Mill Road
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)		
2990	3281 1270	The earliest known purpose-built Friends' meeting house, built in 1670
7253	3287 1308	Large barge basin on Mill Road with brick walls, still in use by pleasure craft on the River Lea Navigation
7256	3291 1308	Road bridge over the River Lea Navigation comprising Mill Road
9915	3295 1278	The Bluecoat School/Christ's Hospital dates to 1690 and was a branch of the Royal Foundation of Christ's Hospital in London set up in Hertford 'for the receipt of those children which they could not maintain {in London} for want of room, and...for the recovery of their health by the benefit of the air'
10020	3288 1271	A brewhouse is known to have been on the South Road site from as early as 1719, and became Young's Brewery in 1754
10121	3277 1270	Little is known of the Borough prison, although it is known to have been located in Back Street (Railway Street)

13070	32845 12940	Priory Farm on St John's Street was a farmstead east of the Priory, a house which succeeded the medieval St Mary's Priory and is shown on maps from at least 1733 until after 1830, but disappeared during mid 19C development of Hertford
13071	32800 12935	A map of Lord Townshend's estate of c1733 shows Priory House on the bank of the mill stream south of the east end of Folly Island and along Priory Street
Early modern & later (AD 1750 – present)		
5379	3280 1279	Priory Malting built 1875 for Benjamin Young on Priory Street
5381	3275 1273	Malting of four yellow brick buildings arranged around a yard on Railway Street/Bircherley Street
5533	3298 1292	Hertford East Railway Station comprises the 1888 Great Eastern Railway branch terminus
5888	3302 1312	Former electricity power station on Spencer Street, commissioned by NORTHMET in 1901, closed in 1926
9921	3287 1269	The first known reference to The Blue Coat Boy at 117 Fore Street dates to 1808, when it functioned as a brewery tap to the adjoining Youngs Brewery
9937	3284 1292	RC Church of the Immaculate Conception (& St Joseph) was built in 1860 on part of the site of St Mary's
9946	3295 1289	The Dolphin public house at 91 Railway Street comprises a station hotel, built in the late 1880s and comprising a 3 bay facade to Railway Street and a 2 bay Dutch gable facing Hertford East Station
10023	3279 1291	Site of wharf, identified from 1898 map, likely to have been associated with the timber yard and saw mill (latterly Jewsons) which occupied the Priory site
12033	3282 1284	A two storey L-shaped red brick building comprising Norris Workshops on Priory Street, which was constructed around 1900
12909	32896 12695	The Red House at 119 Fore Street comprises a fairly grand mid 18 th century town house in red brick laid in tuck-pointed Flemish bond, three storeys with central entrance and side pavilions
13166	32860 12678	113 - 15 Fore Street comprises an early 20 th century corner building on site of post-medieval houses
15541	32762 12812	Building behind the Ragged School off Bircherley Street at Bircherley Court revealed two walls of 'shallow frogged, red bricks' with cement mortar dating to the 19 th or early 20 th century

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
4004	4005	B		Fill of Pit	12th-14th	12	134					
4006	4007	B		Fill of Pit				33				
4008	4009	B		Fill of Pit	12th-14th	1	21					
4010	4011	B		Fill of Pit	12th-14th	2	3			Lava Stone	3	124
4012	4013	B		Fill of Pit	11th-13th	2	41					
4036	4037			Fill of Pit					12			
	4046			Layer						Worked Stone	9	209000
4049	4050	A		Fill of Pit	mid 19th-20th	5	31	269		Fe.Frag Cu.Frags	1 3	16 38
4051	4052			Fill of Posthole					2			
4053	4054	A		Fill of Pit	11th-13th	1	15	64		S.Flnt	1	16
4057	4058	A		Fill of Pit	11th-14th	2	12	38		S.Flnt	1	25

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The investigation recovered two pieces of struck flint (41g) as residual material in an un-patinated condition. Both pieces comprise notched blades of early Neolithic date.

The blades were contained in Pits F4053 and F4057, and were manufactured using good quality dark grey flint with a medium thickness chalky cortex, probably derived from primary chalk deposits in the region. The blades are 50mm and 70mm long respectively and both exhibit parallel dorsal scars and the remnants of maintained striking platforms indicative of systematic reduction (blade production) using a single platform core. Subsequently both lateral edges of each blade were blunted by abrupt retouch before a single notch was worked into one lateral edge using pressure flaking. The function of such implements remains unclear and there is no sign of edge polish or wear; however the blade technology is characteristic of early Neolithic assemblages across East Anglia and south-eastern Britain.

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The investigation recovered 25 sherds weighing 263g from seven features. The pottery from Pits F4004, F4008, F4010, F4012, F4053 and F4057 is all medieval in date, excepting an Anglo-Saxon sherd. The five sherds from Pit F4049 are early modern to modern.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1).

The Pottery

Pit F4004 contained 11 medieval coarseware sherds, and a small sherd of probable Early to Middle Saxon date containing fine sand, and sparse sandstone and very coarse rounded quartz/quartzite. This assemblage includes two pie-crust decorated rims probably both from bowls. Pit F4012 contained two medieval coarse ware sherds including the upper profile of a small cooking pot similar in form to some Thetford wares, but in a different fabric. Pit F4053 also contained a jar rim, while Pits F4008, F4010 and F4057 each contained one or two sherds of medieval pottery. All of the medieval sherds are sand tempered coarse wares and fit within a date range of 11th-13th/14th centuries. The later pit F4049 included modern English porcelain and Transfer Printed ware.

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

CQST (2.00/2.34): Early to Middle Saxon sand, quartz & sandstone – fine sand, occasional very coarse rounded quartz or quartzite & sparse sandstone mid 5th-mid 9th

MCW1 (3.20): Medieval coarse ware 1- fine to medium and occasionally coarse, mainly sub-rounded to rounded quartz and occasional very coarse angular white flint. Mainly brown or grey cores with orange or brown surfaces? 11th-13th/ 14th

MCW2 (3.30): Medieval coarse ware 2 – fine to medium sub-rounded quartz, grey cores and grey or orange brown surfaces

MCW3 (3.20): Medieval coarse ware 3 – Abundant sub-angular to sub-rounded grey quartz and sparse very coarse quartz and mineral grey core and grey surfaces mottled with orange-brown 12th-14th

MCW4 (3.20): Medieval coarse ware 4 – fine to coarse clear, grey, white and occasional pink sub-rounded to rounded quartz and occasional rounded brown grog and burnt organics. Pale grey/buff throughout

MCW5 (3.20): Medieval coarse ware 5 – As for MCW4 but quartz more iron rich and no clay pellets and surfaces contain fine mica. Core grey, surfaces brown/pale brown 11th-13th

MCW6 (3.20): Medieval coarse ware 6 – As for MCW1 but a little finer and no white flint 11th-13th/14th

LPMRE (8.01): Late Post-medieval red earthenware 18th+

TPW (8.00): Transfer Printed ware late 18th+

ENPO (8.30): English porcelain mid 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Pit 4004	4005	8x86g MCW1 3x43g MCW2 1x5g CQST	12 th -14 th	MCW1: x1 bowl or large jar; beaded (B5) rim c.35 cm diam, rounded and slightly pinched out with pie-crust decoration on top x1 C3 bowl rim c.28cm diam with pie-crust deco on inner lip MCW2; x1 base sherd.X1 sooted sherd
Pit 4008	4009	1x22g MCW3	12 th -14 th	MCW3: rounded jar base
Pit 4010	4011	2x3g MCW1	12 th -14 th	
Pit 4012	4013	1x37g MCW4 1x3g MCW5	11 th -13 th	MCW4: round shouldered jar with short everted rim. D1 jar 12cm diam with pie-crust deco on outer rim
Pit 4049	4050	1x16g LPMRE 2x7g RWE 2x7g TPW	Mid 19 th - 20 th	
Pit 4053	4054	1x15g MCW1	11 th -13 th	MCW1: A4 jar rim c.20cm diam
Pit 4057	4058	2x19g MCW6	11 th -14 th	

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context

Bibliography

MPRG, 1998 A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms
Medieval Pottery *Research Group Occasional Paper No. 1*

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J., 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2*.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCI(A)

The investigation recovered a total of 6 fragments (404g) of ceramic building materials in a highly fragmented condition, of which two small fragments appear to represent medieval peg tile, with the remainder comprising modern rubble.

CBM type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Peg tile	Medieval	2	71
Pantile	Modern	1	64
Brick		3	269
Total		6	404

Pits F4006 and F4057 contained single small fragments of peg tile, with a thickness of 12mm and a sanded base. The peg tile was manufactured in a fabric with red-orange surfaces that fade to a thin reduced core; with inclusions of common angular quartz (<0.5mm), sparse fine mica, sparse red iron rich grains and shell (0.5-3mm). The fabric suggests the peg tile was manufactured in the medieval period, though the dimensions are of insufficient extent to allow further conclusions to be drawn. Early peg tiles came into general use in East Anglia in the mid 13th century and had become almost universal by the beginning of the 14th century; however until 1477 when legislation standardised dimensions and quality they exhibited considerable variation (Drury 1981, 131), therefore these fragments are potentially of mid 13th to 15th century date.

The remaining fragments comprise brick and pantile that may be classified as modern rubble, contained in Pits F4049 and F4053.

Bibliography

Drury, P. 1981 'The production of brick and tile in medieval England' in Crossley, D. (ed) *Medieval Industry*. Council of British Archaeology Research report 40, 126-142

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During investigations three bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The samples were from medieval deposits and the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions was to determine the presence and preservation of remains of environmental archaeological significance.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical remains were identified and recorded reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1. The recovery of carbonised plant remains was limited to a single free-threshing type wheat grain (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) in pit fill L4044 (F4043). This was the dominant cereal in much of England throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Conclusions

The low density of carbonised material, with the recovery of only a single cereal grain, means that it is difficult to make any clear judgements regarding medieval diet and economy at the site. At present it can be seen that the sampled features were not receiving large concentrations of material from domestic or agricultural processing activities. However, this may not be representative of all activities undertaken at the site.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palynology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
AS745	1	4044	4043	Fill of Pit	-	20	1	50%	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
AS745	2	4058	4057	Fill of Pit	1th-14th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS745	3	4054	4053	Fill of Pit	11th-13th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from The Dolphin. Abbreviations: FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*).

APPENDIX 4 ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS REPORT

Mark Samuel PhD FSA MCIfA

1 Introduction

The redevelopment of this site involved archaeological excavation as a condition of planning permission. This report identifies the necessary recording requirements for the assemblage. Only that part left on site has been directly inspected and nineteen items removed to Bury are known to me from digital images.

The visit was carried out on Monday 23rd January 2017 under excellent conditions for the time of year. Zbigniew Pozorski (Site Supervisor) helped in accessing and moving stone for further study. Alison Tinniswood also visited the site and was kept abreast of developments.

It is appropriate to give a basic idea here of what has been found, but this can only be illustrative at this stage. The architectural fragments are already of value as dating evidence. The ability to suggest the original provenance of this material is certainly of interest in its own right, although only tangential to the comprehension of the excavation. To this end, the type of 'source structure', its apparent date and function are tentatively illustrated.

2 Conditions of recovery

The architectural fragments derive from a single horizon of made earth, apparently of recent date. Lack of labelling was, at the time of the visit, unimportant because all derive from a single undifferentiated over-burden. No attempt was therefore made to record individual find spots. Several very large blocks of ?19C stone derived from the horizon. These were not included in the study.

Although no catalogue numbers have been assigned, it is possible to refer to these Bury items by .jpeg #. There is no means of individually referring to the others as yet. The removal of these stones from the site meant they could not be directly inspected but the comprehensive photographic record allowed these stones to be accurately assessed.

The architectural fragments, though fragmented and abraded, showed no evidence of post-demolition adaptation or recutting.

3 Methodology

Descriptions of individual stones are not given here, but an attempt is made to identify apparent architectural features.

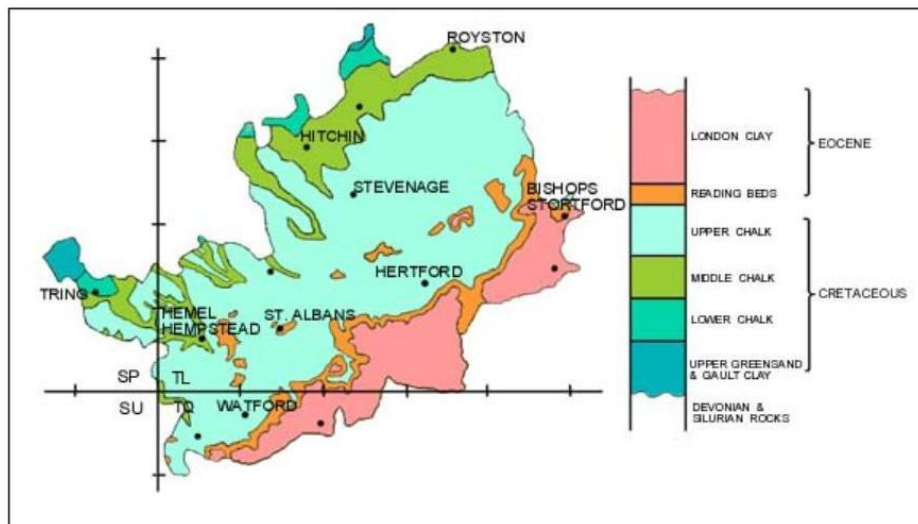
The moulding profile allows the relationship between individual items to be determined. Non-identical mouldings may derive from the same building campaign. There are several other means whereby architectural fragments can be related (see below).

Tool marks are more easily recognized than described, but various attempts have been made to classify them (Samuel 2001, 153-4). Finishing techniques, even when not associated with mouldings, can be illustrative of date (see below).

4 The role of photography

'Project-use' multiple images (Canon EOS digital SLR) were selectively taken of the material on site. It was necessary to take these from various angles. The excellent set of images of the nineteen architectural fragments earlier removed from site, are oblique perspective shots and (though excellent as general records) they are of limited analytical use.

5 Petrology



Solid Geology of Hertfordshire

www.hertsgeolsoc.org.uk/IntroToHertsGeology.htm

Superficial inspection of a bead fragment recently broken from a plinth (see below) indicates the uniform use of a creamy-buff freestone; describable as a shelly oolitic limestone. Ooliths are less than 1mm in diameter. Sparse fossil fragments (<3mm) occur throughout. The stone is porous with little cement. Lincolnshire limestone (Weldon stone; Hudson 1990, 22) shows similarities

but other outcrops of stone may occur closer to Hertford (an area in the Upper Chalk). The description does not match Totternhoe stone (a hard chalk or clunch).

The stone quickly becomes saturated, leading to spalling in frost. The assemblage indicates the effects of this. Surprisingly, the majority of the fragments betray no severe in-situ weathering. Regular painting and careful protection may have allowed this stone to be used in external locations, although very little evidence for paint can be now seen.

5 Architectural features apparent

A variety of factors militated against easy recognition of the fragments, but even before the images of the removed stones were sent to me, several functionalities could be identified. The description below however modifies these conclusions on the basis of the stones taken to Bury St Edmunds (the principal stones within the assemblage):

- A vault with small chamfered ribs is represented by several fragments, but this cannot be dated with any precision.
- Nine architectural fragments illustrate the past existence of a glazed traceried window. This employed no fewer than three orders of moulding: four substantial fragments of tracery indicate a conventional Early Perpendicular tracery pattern employing cusping, supermullions and subarcuation; the remainder is mullion fragments. Two other elements (a casement-hollow jamb and a rerearch voussoir) may associate with this window. The window(s) is/are of a type described as 'First Family of roll and chamfer mullion (fifth variety)'. Mouldings of this sort were first employed in East Anglia and the NE Midlands in the 1320-30s. The moulding continued to be used into the second half of the 14th Century (Morris 1978, 3-4 and fig.11b).
- At least six fragments of tracery derive from an ornate and idiosyncratic window. This is characterized by the use of transoms with embattled ornament. The transom covered both ?quatrefoil and cinquefoil archlets. The spandrels of the archlets were either very deeply cut, with a central projecting 'eye' or they were patterned in relief. Other than the tracery, no other areas of this window(s?) can be currently identified. The use of quatrefoil openings below embattled transoms is seen at Swanton Morley Church, Norfolk (building in progress 1378: Harvey 1978, 105 and pls. 37, 38). The embattled transom put in rare appearances well after the 14th Century (ibid, fig 12).
- Several examples of a wave drip ?string course occurred; this type is less described in the literature but is broadly contemporary with the earlier window. At least one example showed in-situ heat staining on the moulding. String courses employed in the east end of Gisborough

Priory (L13C) show this Decorated use of the wave and frontal fillet (Sharpe 1847, 'String-courses').

- Several examples of a peculiar moulding have been recovered. This formed part of a crenellation. The three-quarter circle moulding used on the merlon differed from the string course-type moulding employed in the 'notch'.
- In complete contrast, two elegantly concave coping stones from a different parapet were also present. This coping was level.
- At least three examples of a very large plinth (ground table) moulding were present. This was characterized by a light roll at the upper margin over a tall concave weathering.
- Two ?joining fragments of polygonal/round capital survived; this was of stereotyped Perpendicular style. This was an essentially ornamental use of engaged round shafts.

6 Conclusions

The fragments reflect a large scale and level of expenditure that would be normal in a medieval religious house but unusual in any other context. Admittedly, no explicitly ecclesiastical features can be recognized but the patterns, broadly contemporary and compatible in style, illustrate a common 14th-century date; and implicitly a common source.

Seen in isolation, the assemblage has all the characteristics of a common and well-sealed re-use context. Several identical mouldings reoccur. The clear groupings, taken alongside the wide range of moulding types and functionality (from plinth to parapet) illustrate the destruction of part of at least two buildings of slightly different date.

The mid-14th-century three-order tracery falls short only in scale from what might be expected in Great Church architecture. The fragments illustrate a structure, most probably a monastic church, or (at least) a parish church built under a high level of patronage. There is scope for partial reconstruction of the tracery scheme if, as seems likely, the fragments derive from a single window.

The embattled-transom window is later (c. 1375-1400). The fragments are well represented enough to allow considerable reconstruction of the original tracery pattern.

The layer of over-burden also contained much brick and other re-used material. The several large blocks of stone display characteristics that hint at some 19th-century structural/industrial role. The site was probably leveled using, amongst other material, stone deriving from some unrecorded post-

Dissolution building. The two 'job lots' of stone from a religious house were probably reused in this lost building.

It has been suggested (Zeepvat 1996, 43) that Priory House (recorded in a 1733 survey) was built immediately after the Dissolution when rapid and thorough removal of the Priory Church is thought to have occurred. The highly abraded and damaged nature of the architectural fragments is consonant with two episodes of demolition and movement: firstly, the destruction of the priory church and the use of the stone in Priory House and secondly, the demolition of the house in the early 19th Century (ibid). The dumping of the rubble from this, on Site A to the east, followed on.

12th- and 13th-century elements are absent. The elaboration of the architectural fragments is rather surprising and does not readily square with the simple unaisled church plan recorded in the 1990s. The presence of substantial ground table elements is consonant with either a complete reconstruction of the church in the 14th Century or the de novo construction of some other unrecorded but highly ornate building. (The documentary evidence apparently throws no light on this matter). There is excavated evidence for a late-medieval extension, apparently firmly dated, of the nave (Zeepvat 1996, 43). This might be reflected in the date of the embattled window.

The possibility that all or some of these stones derived from unknown claustral structures has to be borne in mind; this would account for the varied authorship of the traceried windows and parapets.

Bibliography

Harvey, JH, (1978), *The Perpendicular Style*, London

Hudson, JD & Sutherland, DS (1990), 'The Geological Description and Identification of Building Stones: Examples from Northamptonshire' in *Stone Quarrying and Building in England, AD 43-1525*, (David Parsons ed), Rochester, 16-32.

Morris, RK, (1978-9) 'The development of later Gothic mouldings in England' *Architectural History* 21 & 22, 21-57, 1-48

Samuel, MW, (2001) 'The Architectural Fragments' in *St Gregory's Priory: Northgate, Canterbury Excavations 1988-1991* (Hicks, M & Hicks A), *The Archaeology of Canterbury* 2 (new series), 151-182

Sharpe, E, (1846), *Architectural Parallels*, John Van Vorst, London

Zeepvat, RJ, (1996), '87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road. Hertford, Hertfordshire', *Hertfordshire Archaeology* 12, 1994-6,

APPENDIX 5**CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**

Records	Number
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	6 (Context, Drawing, Drawing Sheet, Photo, Digital Photo, Env. Samples)
Context Sheets	74
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	8
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	202

APPENDIX 6 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Hertford
Planning application reference:	East Herts Planning Refs. 3/07/1647/FP and 3/08/1033 (3/07/2364/FP)
Client name/address/tel:	Taylor French
Nature of application:	Residential redevelopment: block of flats, town houses and mews houses
Present land use:	Former car park and garage
Size of application area: c.2600m ²	Size of area investigated c.1000m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 32920 12915
Site Code:	AS 745
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	'Strip, map & sample' Investigation + Monitoring and Recording
Date of work:	07-19/12/2016 + 30.06, 01/07 and 15/08/2011
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: 11 th – 14 th C., 19 th C.
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	<p>Crank, N. A. & Grant, J., 2003, <i>The Dolphin Public House, Mill Road & Railway Street, Hertford. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>. AS unpublished Report No. 1437</p> <p>Pozorski, Z., 2008, <i>87-89A Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>. AS unpublished report No. 3053</p> <p>Pozorski, Z., 2010, <i>Hertford East site. Former car park, The Dolphin PH, Mill Road and part of 85 Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>. AS unpublished report No 3624</p>
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation at 87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32920 12915). The investigation was commissioned by Taylor French Developments Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site. The western part of the site was subject to archaeological monitoring and recording in 2011, and the result of the monitoring is also presented in this report.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological features present on the site were of medieval (11th – 14th century) and modern (19th century) date. The majority of the archaeological remains were present in the northern part of the site although features were present across the site. The area appears to have been cultivated as an orchard or tree plantation throughout the medieval period parallel to the development of the priory and possibly partly into the post-medieval period. In the 19th century the site became part of a larger industrialised area. The building materials from the medieval priory were reused in the post-medieval structure located nearby and eventually disposed within the site when rapid Victorian industrial growth saw the construction of railways, Hertford East station, Station Hotel (later The Dolphin PH), numerous maltings and other establishments in the surrounding area.</i></p>
Author of summary: Z Pozorski	Date of Summary: February 2017

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-331314

Project details

Project name	87 RAILWAY STREET AND 87-89A RAILWAY STREET/MILL ROAD, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE (SMS)
Short description of the project	In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological 'strip, map and sample' investigation at 87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 32920 12915). The investigation was commissioned by Taylor French Developments Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the residential redevelopment of the site. The western part of the site was subject to archaeological monitoring and recording in 2011, and the result of the monitoring is also presented in this report. The archaeological features present on the site were of medieval (11th - 14th century) and modern (19th century) date. The majority of the archaeological remains were present in the northern part of the site although features were present across the site. The area appears to have been cultivated as an orchard or tree plantation throughout the medieval period parallel to the development of the priory and possibly partly into the post-medieval period. In the 19th century the site became part of a larger industrialised area. The building materials from the medieval priory were reused in the post-medieval structure located nearby and eventually disposed within the site when rapid Victorian industrial growth saw the construction of railways, Hertford East station, Station Hotel (later The Dolphin PH), numerous malthouses and other establishments in the surrounding area.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2016 End: 31-12-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P6928 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS745 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STONE FRAGMENTS Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE HERTFORD In December 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological `strip, map and sample' investigation at 87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire
Postcode	SG141GF
Study area	2600 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 32920 12915 51.79859831255 -0.072183768762 51 47 54 N 000 04 19 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39.7m Max: 41.6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Hertfordshire County Council County Archaeology Office
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Zbigniew Pozorski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Taylor French Developments Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	Taylor French Developments Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	87 Railway Street and 87-89A Railway Street/Mill Road, Hertford, Hertfordshire. Archaeological `Strip, Map and Sample' Investigation, and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pozorski, Z

Other bibliographic details 5331
Date 2017
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontract.co.uk)
Entered on 18 October 2018

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. North part of Area A. Looking south-west.



DP 2. North part of Area A. Looking north-east.



DP 3. Central part of Area A. Looking south-south-east.



DP 4. South part of Area A. Looking south-west.



DP 5. South part of Area A. Looking east-north-east.



DP 6. North part of Area A. Sample section 1. Looking east-north-east.



DP 7. South part of Area A. Sample section 2. Looking north-north-west.



DP 8. South part of Area A. Sample section 3. Looking west-south-west.



DP 9. Area A. Pit F4028. Looking west-south-west.



DP 10. Area A. Pit F4030. Looking west-south-west.



DP 11. Area A. Pit F4032. Looking west-south-west.



DP 12. Area A. Pit F4034. Looking west-south-west.



DP 13. Area A. Pit F4036. Looking west-south-west.



DP 14. Area A. Pit F4038. Looking west-south-west.



DP 15. Area A. Wall M4047. Looking south-south-east.



DP 16. Area A. Pit F4065. Looking west-south-west.



DP 17. Area A. Well M4040. Looking north-north-west.



DP 18. Area A. Pit F4049. Looking west-south-west.



DP 19. Area A. Post Hole F4051 and Pit F4053. Looking north-north-west.



DP 20. Area A. Pit F4055 partly excavated in 2003. Looking west-south-west.



DP 21. Area A. Pit F4057. Looking west-south-west.



DP 22. Area A. Pit F4059. Looking south-east.



DP 23. Area A. Pit F4063. Looking east-north-east.



DP 24. Area A. Pit F4043. Looking South-south-west.



DP 25. Area A. Pit F4067. Looking west-south-west.



DP 26. Area B. Looking south-south-west.



DP 27. Area B. Looking south-east.



DP 28. Area B. Pits F4006, F4008, F4010, F4012 and F4012. Looking east-north-east.



DP 29. Area B. Pit F4004. Looking east-north-east.



DP 30. Area B. Pit F4006. Looking east-north-east.



DP 31. Area B. Pit F4008. Looking east-north-east.



DP 32. Area B. Pit F4010. Looking east-north-east.



DP 33. Area B. Pit F4012. Looking east-north-east.



DP 34. Area B. Pit F4014. Looking east-north-east.



DP 35. Area B. Pit F4016. Looking south-west.



DP 36. Area B. Soakway F4019. Looking south-south-east.



DP 37. Area B. Possible Pit F4069. Looking east-north-east.



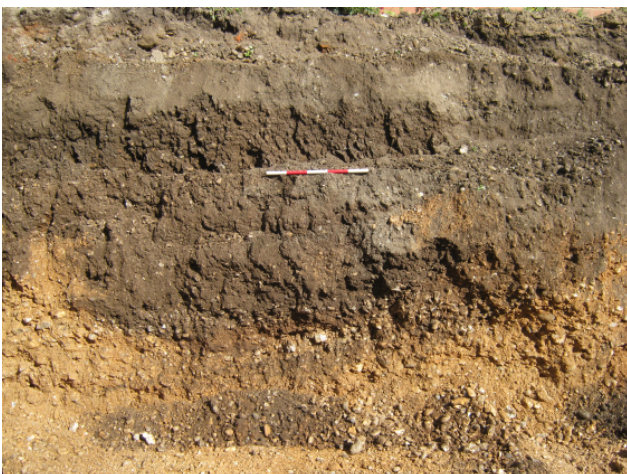
DP 38. Area B. Possible Pit F4071. Looking east-north-east.



DP 39. West part of the site, monitoring in 2011. Pit F3001. Looking west-south-west.



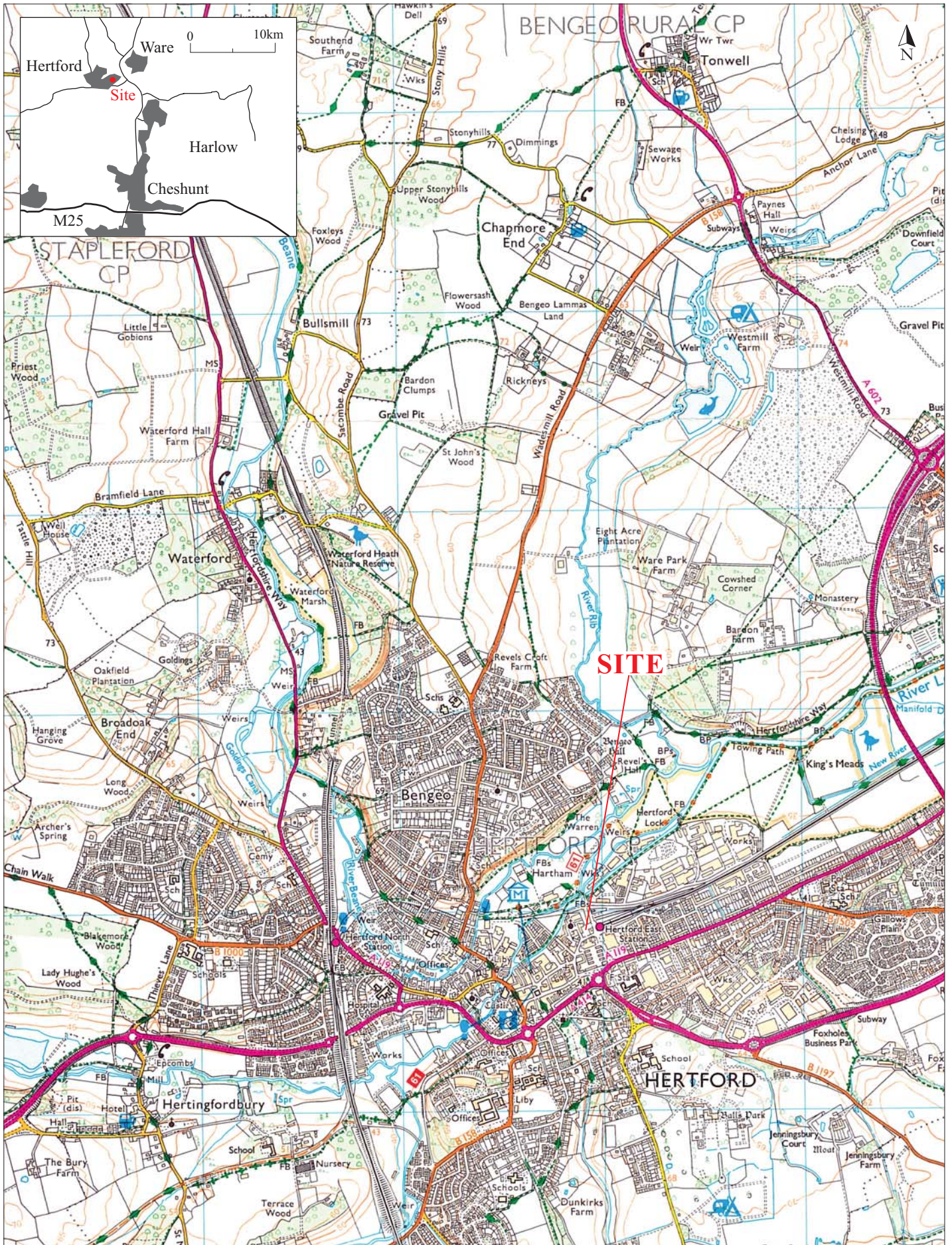
DP 40. West part of the site, monitoring in 2011. Pit F3005. Looking north-north-west.



DP 41. West part of the site, monitoring in 2011. Pit F3007. Looking west-south-west.



DP 42. North/central part of the site. Trench 2 (extended) from evaluation in 2010. Looking south-south-west.



Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

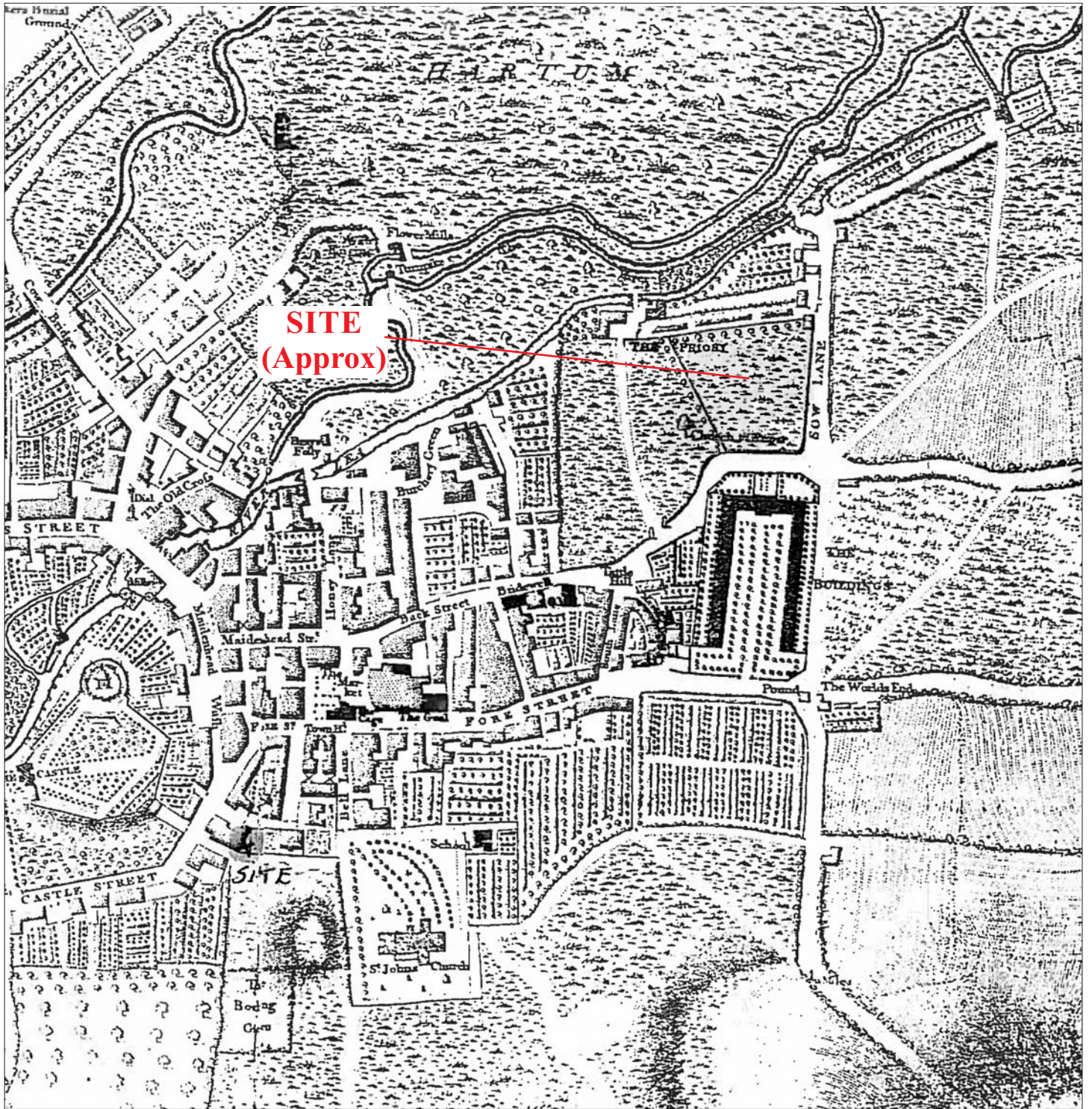
Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



Contains Ordnance Survey data ©
 Crown copyright and database right [2014]



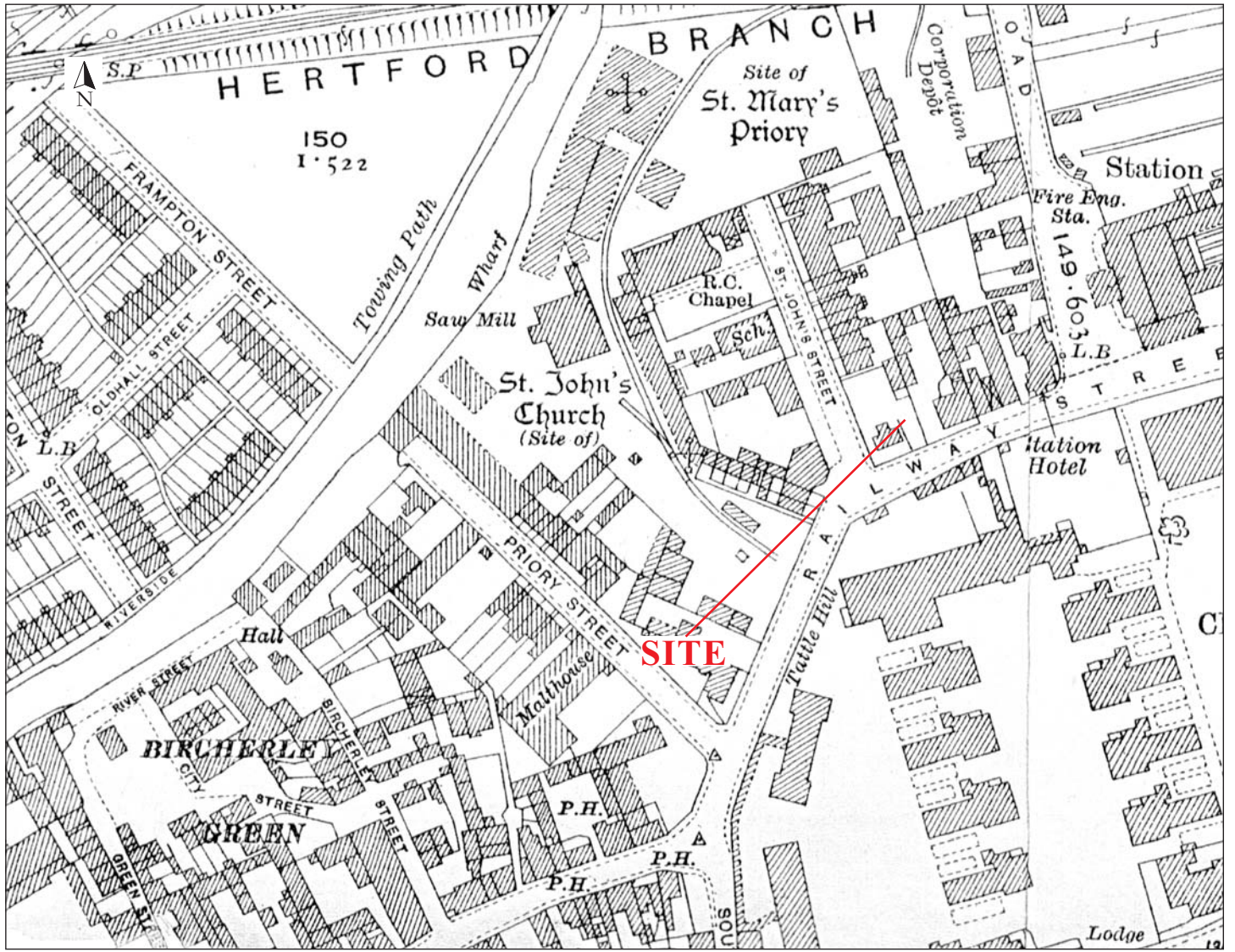
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A4
 Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



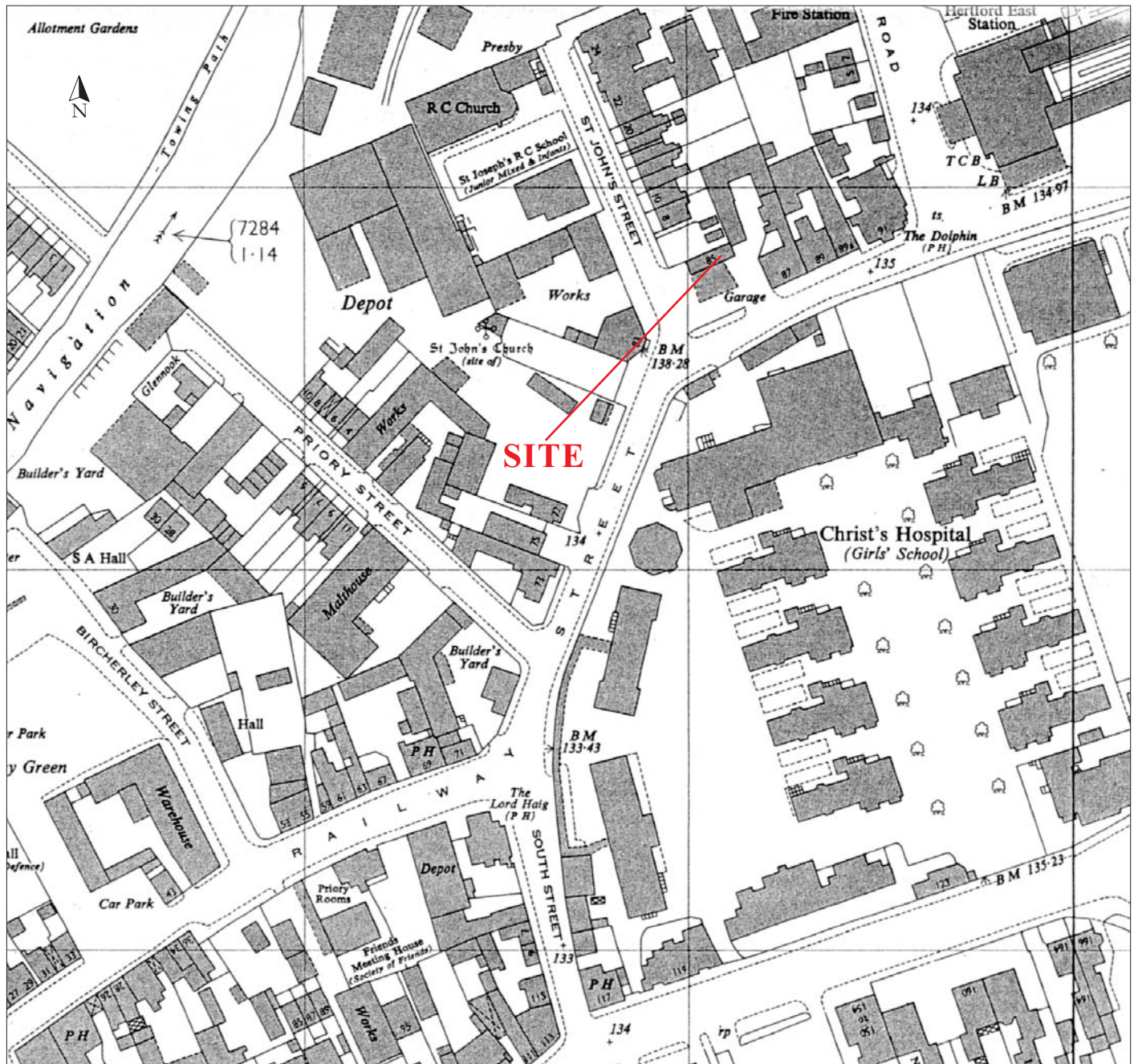
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Dury and Andrews' map, 1766
Not to scale
Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



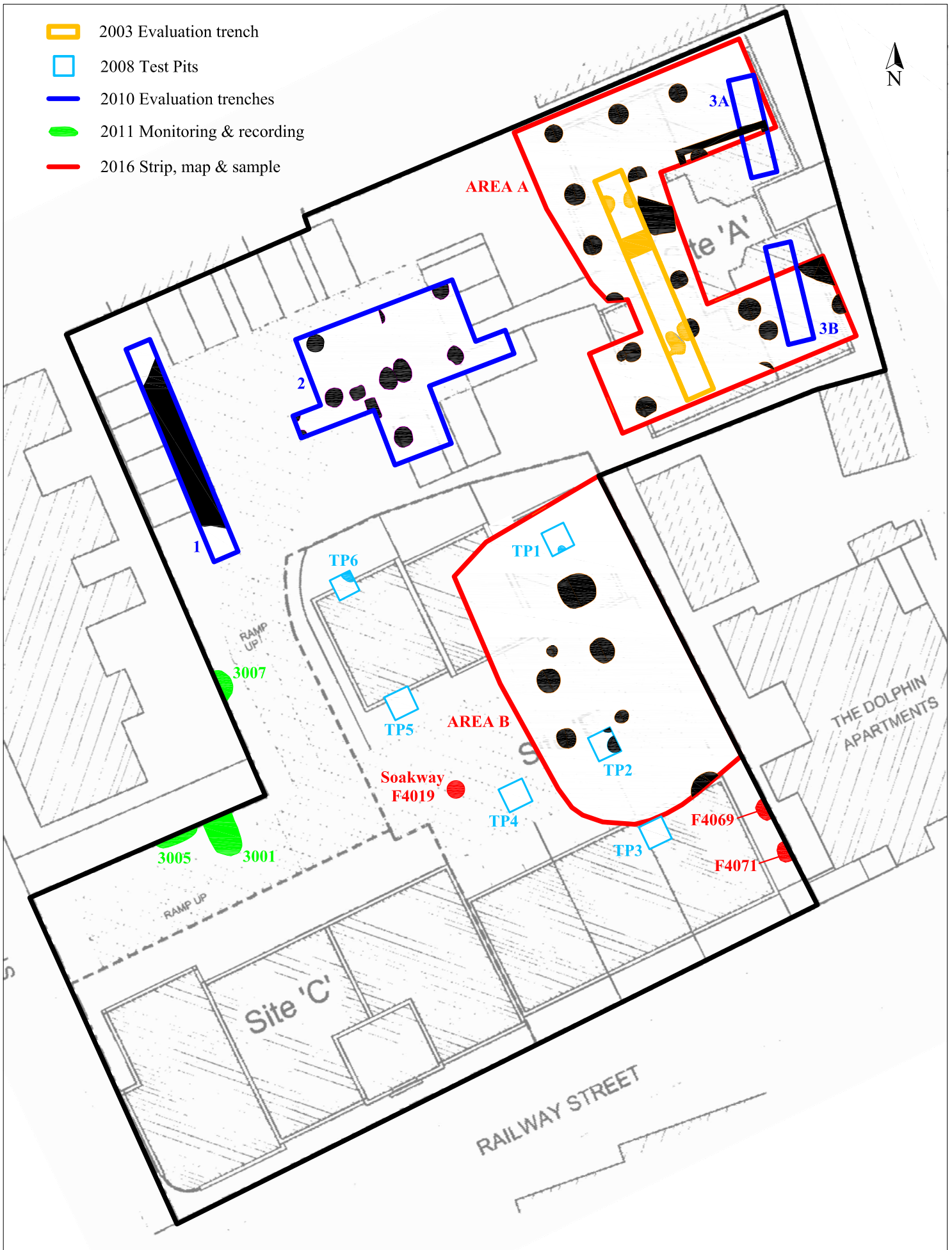
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 OS map, 1898
Not to scale
Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 OS map, 1923
Not to scale
Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 OS map, 1963
Not to scale
Railway Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



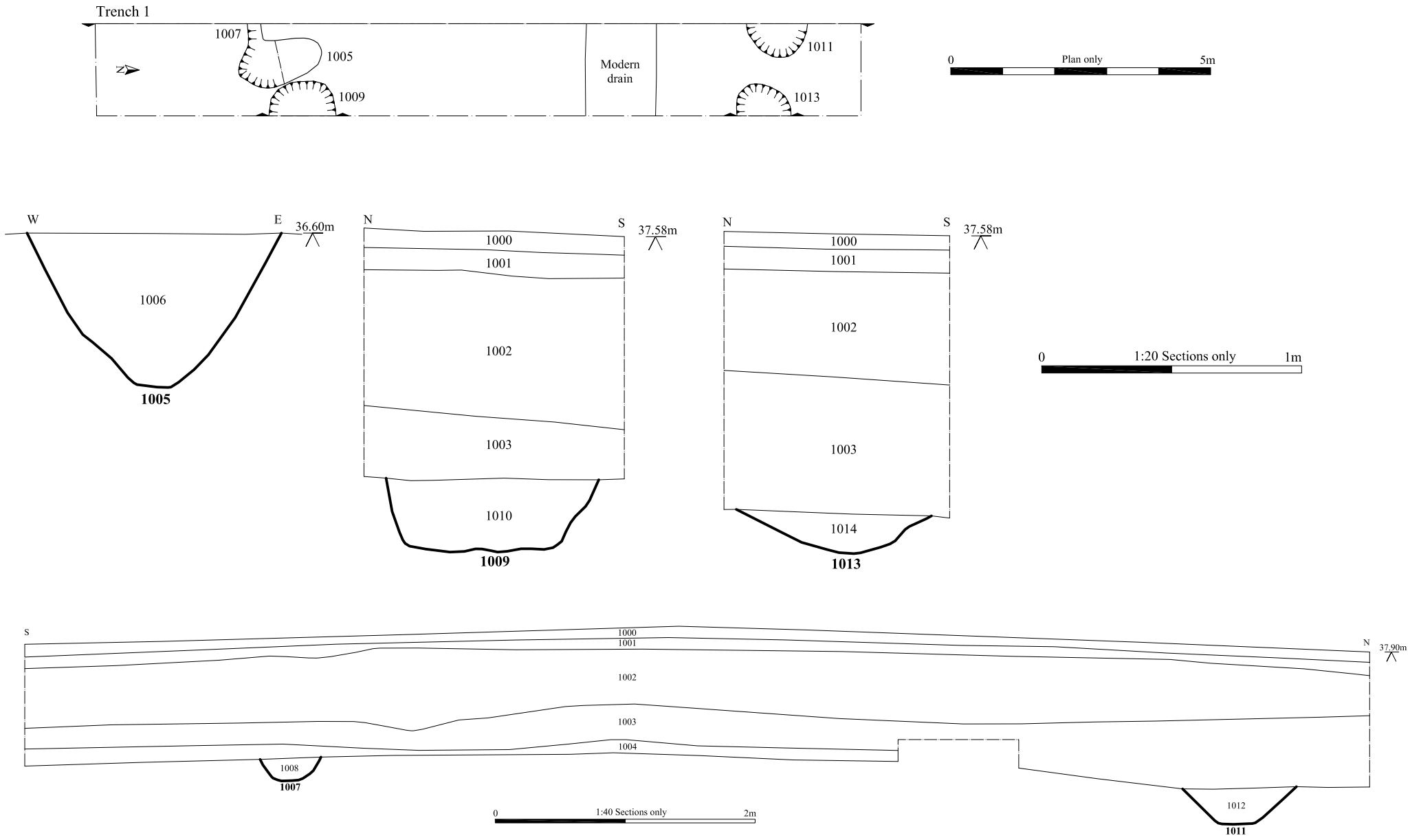
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 7 Plan of works

Scale 1:300 at A4

Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)





Archaeological Solutions Ltd

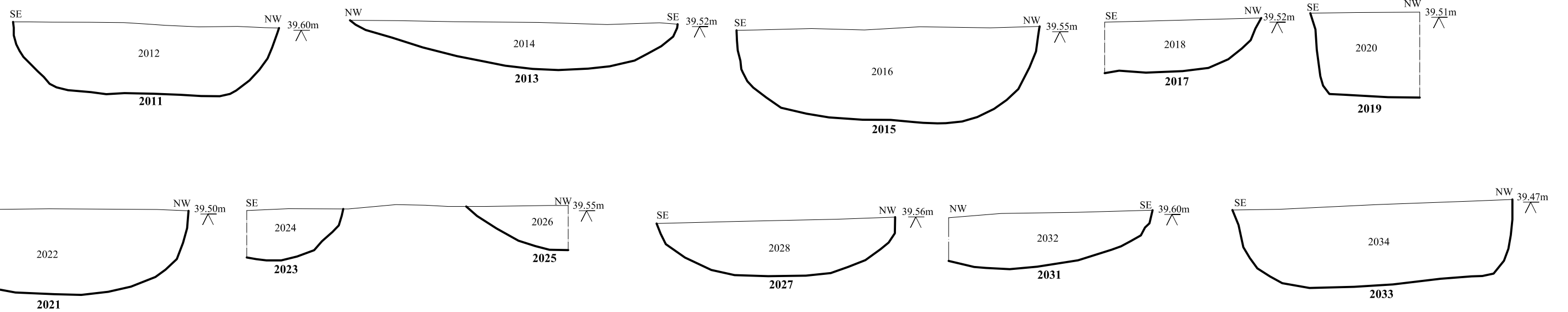
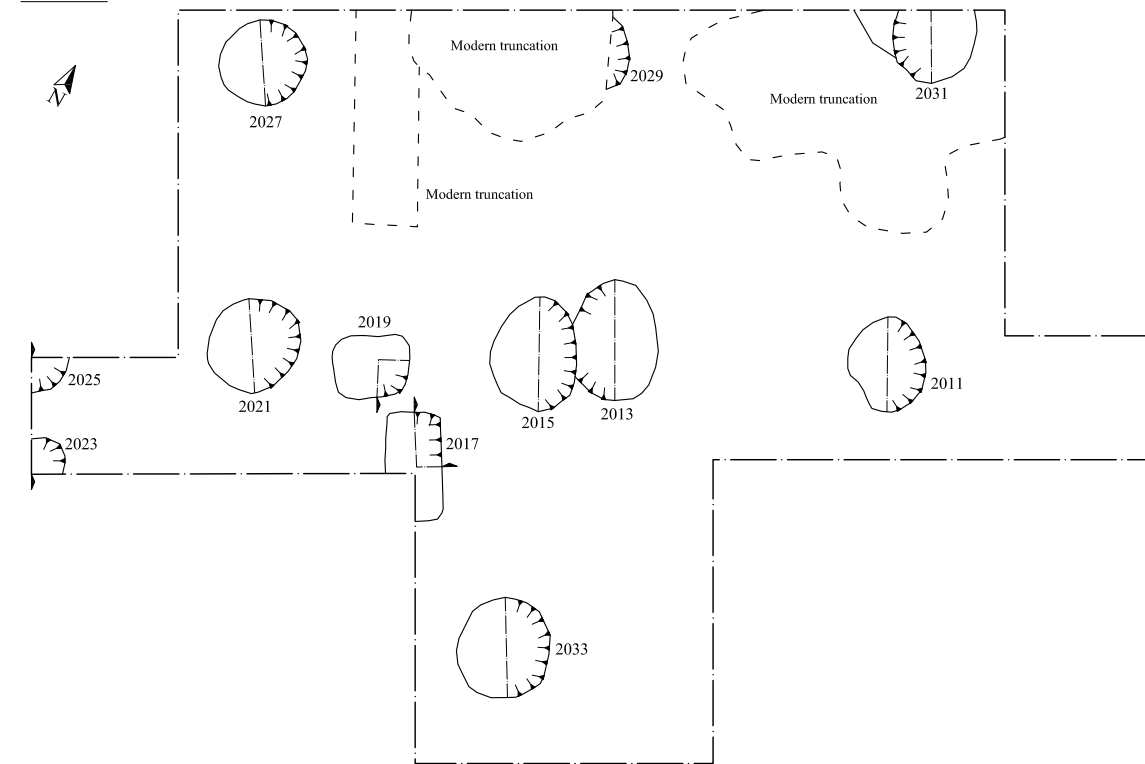
Fig. 8 Evaluation trench plan and sections, 2003

Scale 1:100, 1:40 and 1:20 at A4

Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)

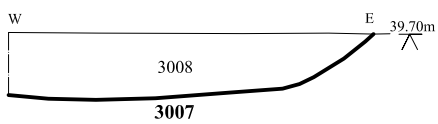
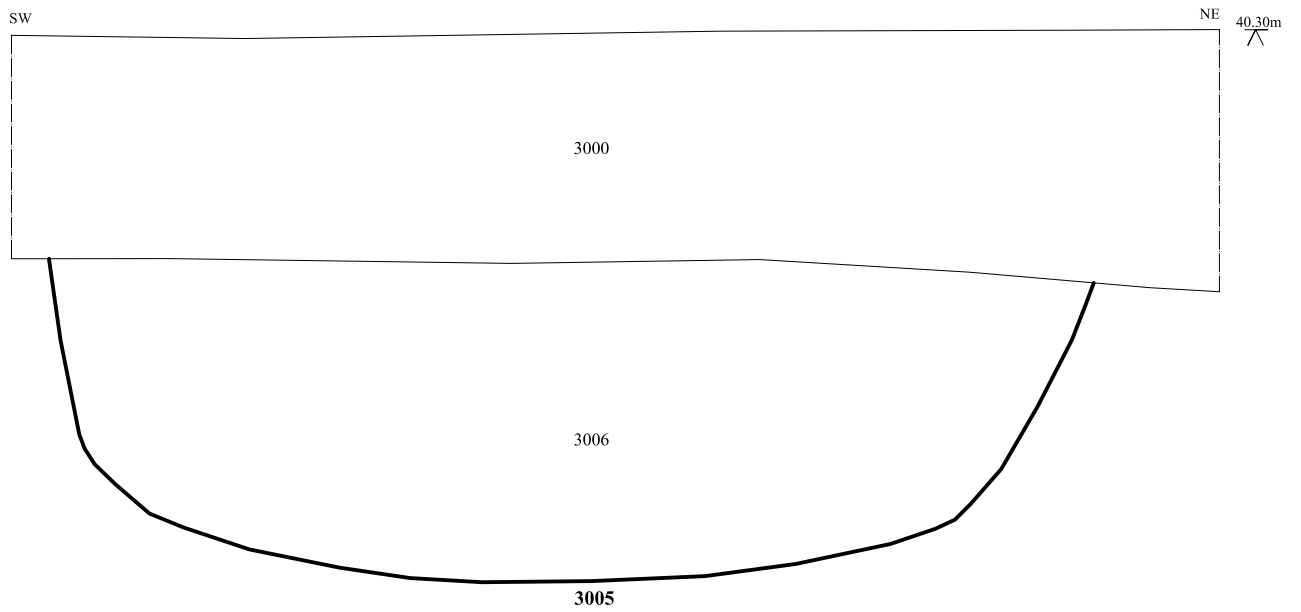
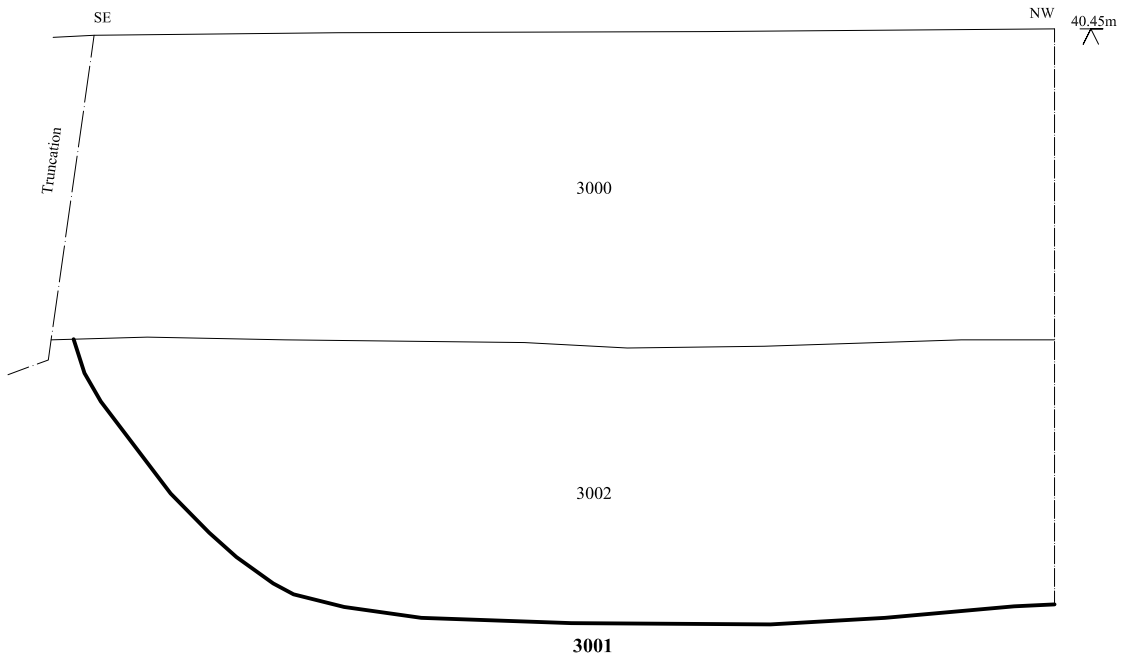
0 Plans only 5m

Trench 2

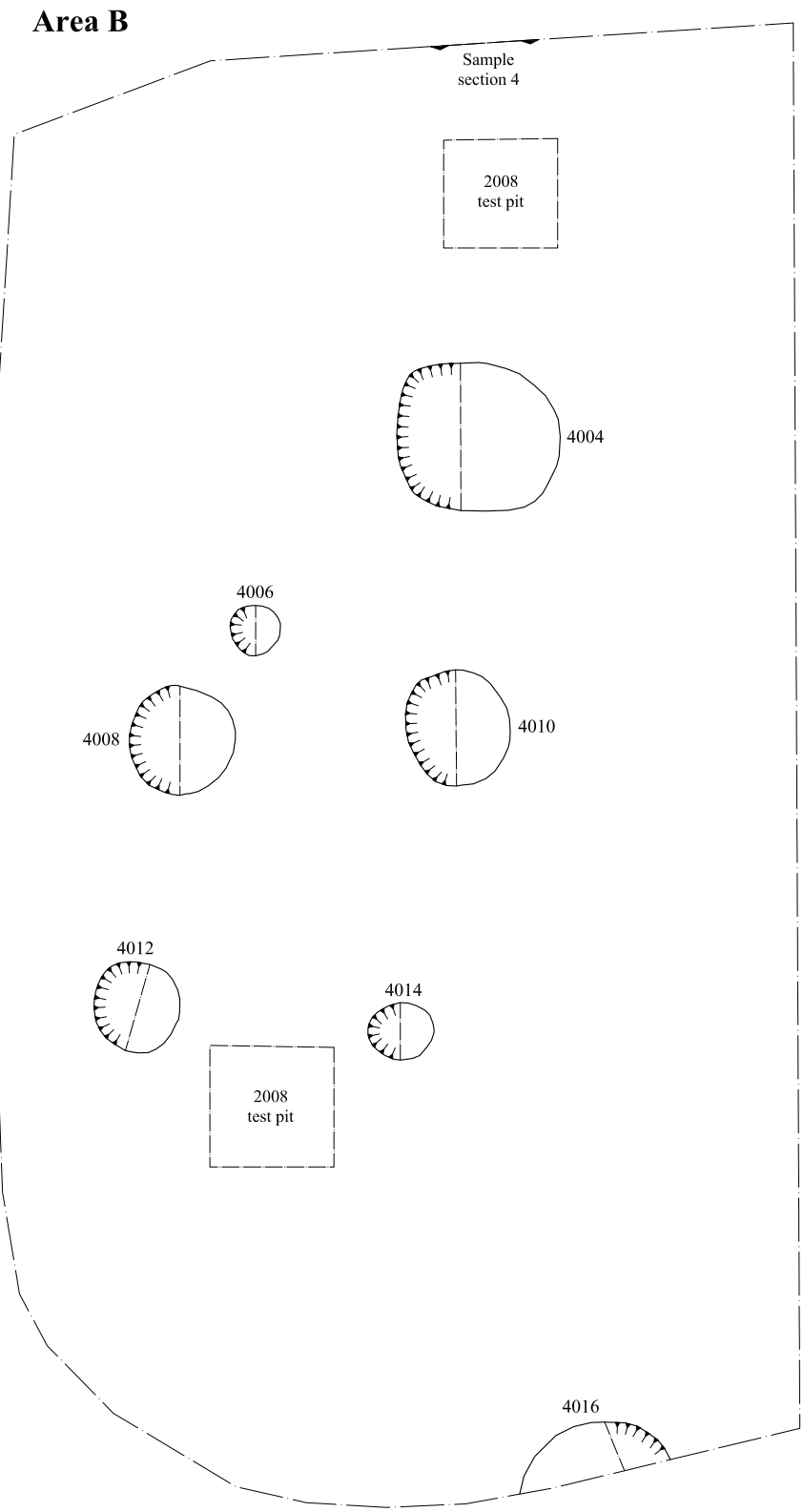
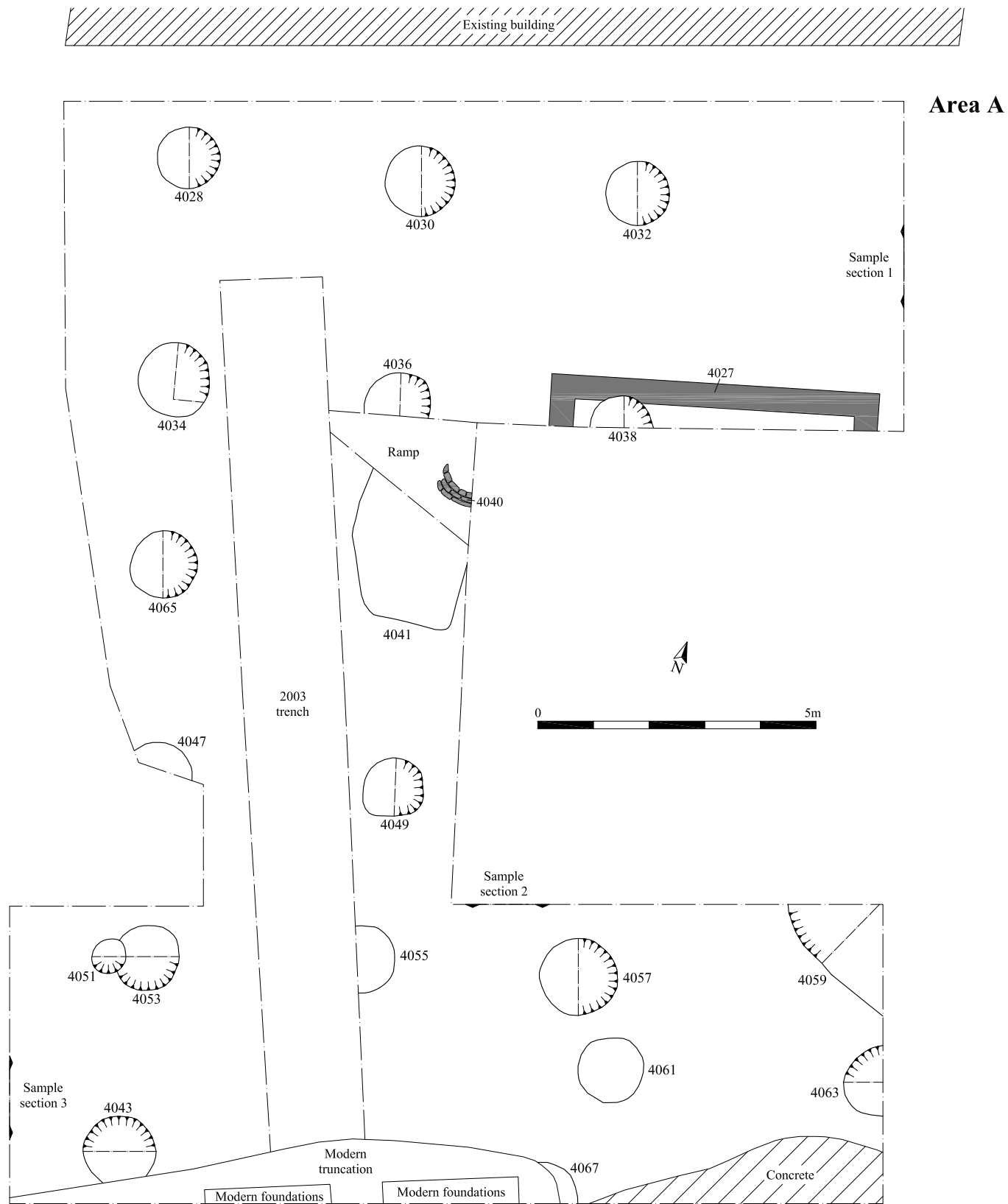


0 Sections only 2m

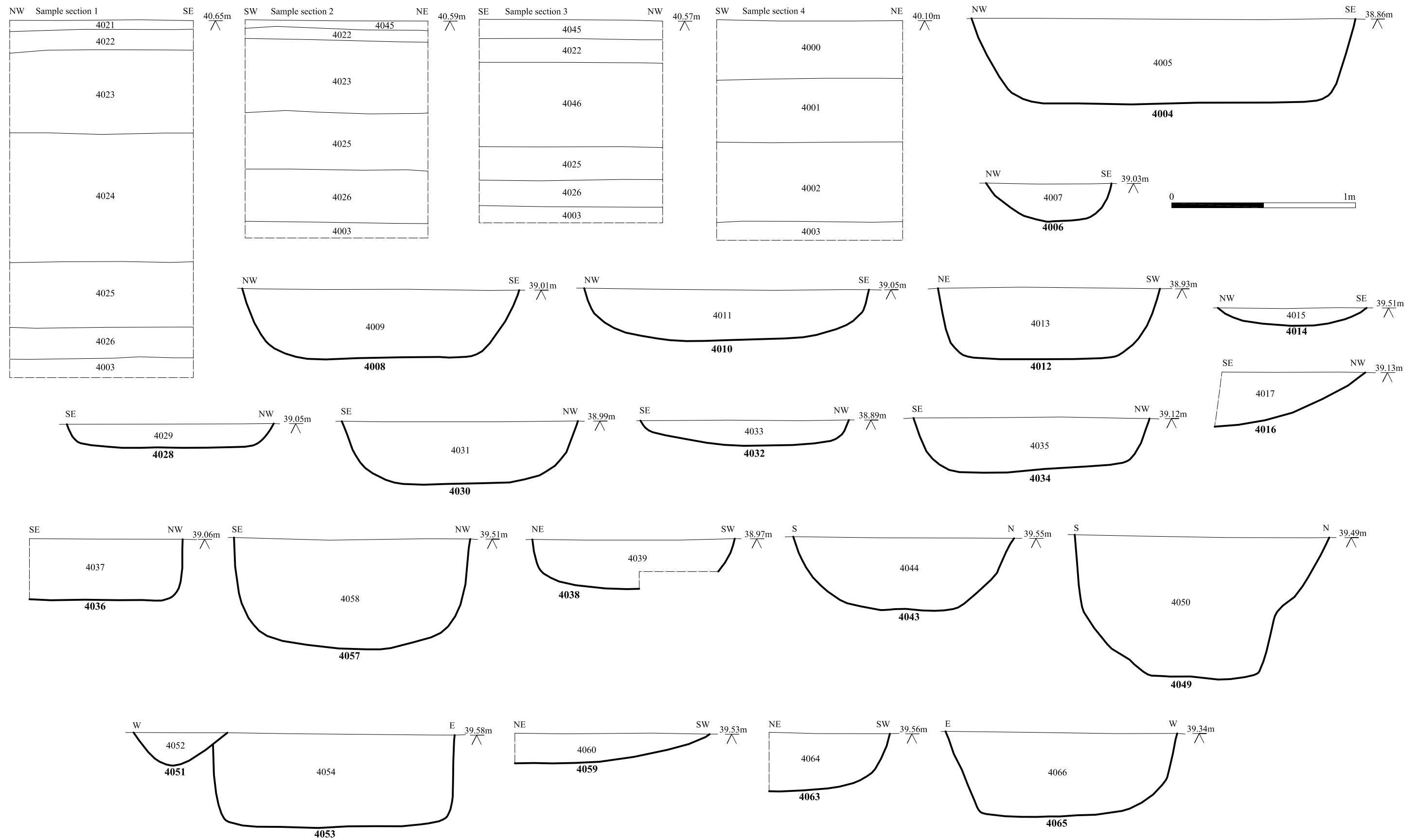
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Trench 2 plan and sections, 2010
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 10 Sections - monitoring, 2011
Scale 1:25 at A4
Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)

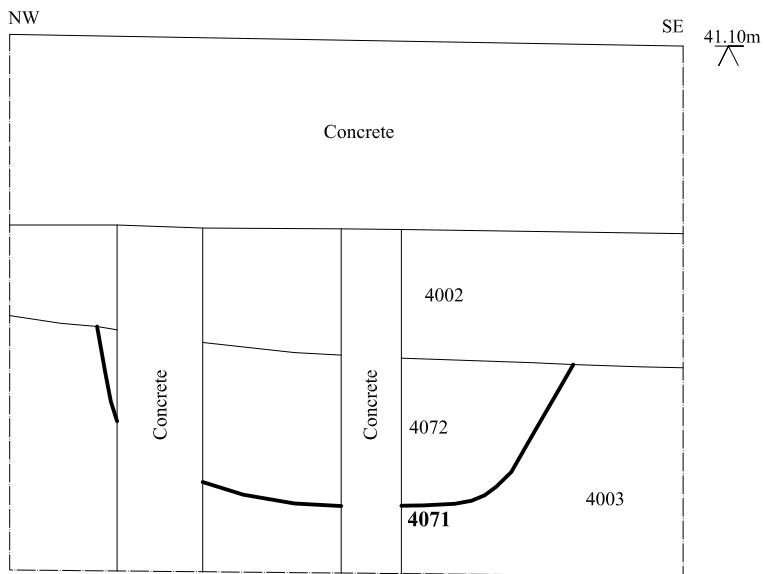
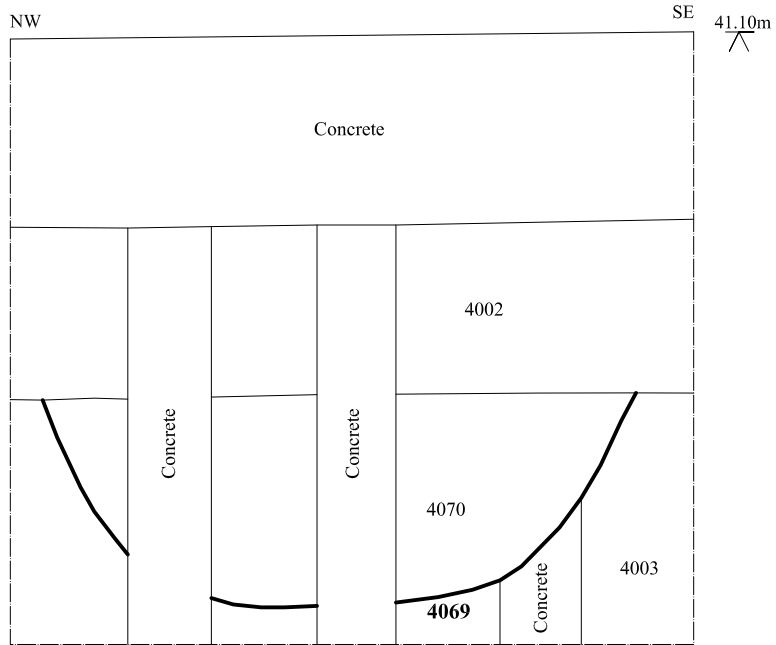


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 Plans - strip, map & sample, 2016
 Scale 1:100 at A3
 Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 12 Sections - strip, map & sample, 2016
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 13 Pits 4069 and 4071
Scale 1:20 at A4
Railway St, Hertford, Hertfordshire (P6928)