

**THE SPORTSMAN PH, 117 FORE STREET,  
HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING  
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING**

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**THE SPORTSMAN PH, 117 FORE STREET,  
HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING  
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND  
RECORDING**

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NGR: TL 3288 1270		Report No. 3034
Parish: Hertford		Site Code: AS 1168
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA		Project No. 3128
Signed:		Date: May 2009

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>The Sportsman PH, 117 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire</i>		
Project description (250 words)	<p><i>In March 2008 and April 2009 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building monitoring / recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at the Sportsman PH, 117 Fore Street, Hertford. The historic building monitoring / recording revealed that the building originated in the early-mid 18th century as a timber-framed 'L' plan house. A range extending at the rear of the building is essentially of 20th century date, although 19th century map evidence suggests that parts of it were preceded by earlier structures.</i></p> <p><i>Within the building a number of original features remain, most notably the staircase which rises from the ground floor through to the attic. The first floor landing has two 18th century arches and a cupboard which retains its hinges. In addition, the east and west chimney stacks, one or possibly two doors and some first floor skirting remain. Monitoring of interventions to the fabric of the building revealed that some original primary-braced timber framing survives at ground floor level, most notably on the east side of Room 2, while substantial original framing survives at first floor level in Rooms 10 and 11, and likely within Room 9. Removal of a small strip of floor boarding at first floor level also revealed that many of the original floor joists survive within Room 11, with scribed assembly marks.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological remains revealed during the programme of monitoring and recording comprised a 19th century red brick wall foundation. This likely comprises part of the boundary wall seen on the OS maps of 1880 and 1898, which enclosed a small courtyard at the rear of the building. However, by the production of the 1923 OS map this boundary wall was no longer extant.</i></p>		
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>11<sup>th</sup> March 2008, 16<sup>th</sup> April 2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3128</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1168</i>
Type of project	<i>Historic building monitoring &amp; recording and archaeological monitoring and recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Listed Grade II; Area of Archaeological Significance; Conservation Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>Public house with residential accommodation above</i>		
Planned development	<i>Refurbishment</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century house with later additions</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)			
<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)			
Area of site			
NGR	<i>TL 3288 1270</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 40m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>AGB Group Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>The Sportsman PH, 117 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Monitoring / Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Williamson, A. Collins, T.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3034</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2009</i>		



## **THE SPORTSMAN PH, 117 FORE STREET, HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE**

### **HISTORIC BUILDING MONITORING AND RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In March 2008 and April 2009 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building monitoring / recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at the Sportsman PH, 117 Fore Street, Hertford. The historic building monitoring / recording revealed that the building originated in the early-mid 18th century as a timber-framed 'L' plan house. A range extending at the rear of the building is essentially of 20th century date, although 19th century map evidence suggests that parts of it were preceded by earlier structures.*

*Within the building a number of original features remain, most notably the staircase which rises from the ground floor through to the attic. The first floor landing has two 18th century arches and a cupboard which retains its hinges. In addition, the east and west chimney stacks, one or possibly two doors and some first floor skirting remain. Monitoring of interventions to the fabric of the building revealed that some original primary-braced timber framing survives at ground floor level, most notably on the east side of Room 2, while substantial original framing survives at first floor level in Rooms 10 and 11, and likely within Room 9. Removal of a small strip of floor boarding at first floor level also revealed that many of the original floor joists survive within Room 11, with scribed assembly marks.*

*The archaeological remains revealed during the programme of monitoring and recording comprised a 19th century red brick wall foundation. This likely comprises part of the boundary wall seen on the OS maps of 1880 and 1898, which enclosed a small courtyard at the rear of the building. However, by the production of the 1923 OS map this boundary wall was no longer extant.*

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In March 2008 and April 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of historic building monitoring / recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at The Sportsman PH, 117 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire (TL 3288 1270; Figs 1 & 2). The work followed an appraisal of the building undertaken by AS in 2005 (Doyle *et al*), which provides the basis for this report.

1.2 The work was commissioned by Mr Russell Hatton of Kirby Cove Architects on behalf of their client the AGB Group Ltd in response to a condition placed on planning consent (Planning ref. 3/07/2172/LB and 3/07/2171/FP) by the LPA, on advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU). The condition required the implementation of a programme of historic building recording of the existing building prior to its alteration, plus monitoring and recording of any

interventions made to the historic fabric during the course of its refurbishment, in addition to the archaeological monitoring and recording of groundworks associated with the construction of a conservatory within the yard at the rear. The work was carried out in accordance with a specification prepared by AS (dated 26<sup>th</sup> February 2008), following its approval by HCC HEU.

1.3 As set out in the specification (sections 3.1-3.3) and the advice issued by HCC HEU, the objectives of the project were:

*Historic Building Monitoring and Recording*

- to compile a comprehensive and high quality record of the building identified for refurbishment, together with analysis and interpretation of that building;
- to monitor any interventions to the fabric of the building;
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context of the structure recorded by the project which is adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in context;
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the building prior to its alteration and refurbishment.

*Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development likely to impact on archaeological deposits;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- to secure the production, analysis, conservation and deposition of the project archive.

1.4 All stages of the project were carried out in accordance with the procedures and guidance contained within *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* by English Heritage 1991. The historic building recording conformed to the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*, 2006 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2001). The relevant sections of the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2001) were also followed. The archaeological monitoring and recording adhered to the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2001) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Paper 14/ALGAO (Gurney 2003).

1.5 Research priorities are set down in the regional archaeological research frameworks, namely Glazebrook (1997), and Brown and Glazebrook (2000). Lying on the periphery of the historic core of the town, the site's potential for archaeological remains are predominantly of the medieval and post-medieval periods; it is therefore important to characterise the land use of the site in these periods as well as determine the presence of remains of other periods. Historic buildings are also recognised in the research

frameworks; the East Anglian research frameworks noting that structures of the Industrial Age (1750-1960) face a high rate of loss due to renovation, conversion and redundancy (Gilman, Gould *et al* in Brown and Glazebrook 2000). It is important to consider the origins, function and phasing of the building.

### *Planning Policy Context*

1.6 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.7 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.8 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The Sportsman Public House, No. 117 Fore Street, lies in a historic setting on the periphery of the historic core of the county town of Hertford. It lies on the northern side of Fore Street at its eastern end, and on the corner of its junction with South Road (Figs 1 & 2). The site is located approximately 300m to the south of the canalised River Lea, which flows from west to east through the settlement of Hertford. Gascoyne Way, a link road built in the 1970s to divert traffic from the town centre, lies close by to the south.

2.2 The site comprises a Grade II listed public house (Appendix 1), and lies within an Area of Archaeological Significance and the Hertford Conservation Area as designated in the East Herts District Council Local Plan.

### **3 METHOD OF WORK (Desk-based assessment)**

#### **3.1 Historical & Cartographic Documents**

The principal source for maps and historic documents associated with the appraisal area was Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS).

#### **3.2 Secondary Sources**

The principal source of secondary material was HALS, as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

### **4 THE EVIDENCE**

#### **4.1 Historical background**

4.1.1 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. Hertford emerges into the historical record at an early date. The Northumbrian historian Bede (d.735) recorded the convening of two important church synods at *Herutford* in 673 and *Hæthfelth* in 675 by Archbishop Theodore. This strategic location led to prominence in the late Saxon period. The River Lea became the dividing boundary between the Danish and West Saxon-controlled areas of England in the 9<sup>th</sup> century, and remained an important spring-board in the campaigns to re-conquer much of central England from the Vikings in the 10<sup>th</sup> century. In an early campaign, King Edward the Elder (899-925) established two defended *burhs* at the southern and northern approaches to the river in 912 and 914. The *burhs* were used as vital fortified centres of the state, where infrastructures such as mints, markets and churches could be accommodated secure from attack. As part of the general strategy of re-conquest and recovery, extensive estates and areas of responsibility were allotted to the new *burhs* as part of an administrative reorganisation.

4.1.2 After the foundation of the town, its prosperity and success were assured for several centuries by its designation as the administrative centre of the new shire, and the creation of a royal castle as one of many strategic focal points which ringed the capital in the Norman period. Fragments of the original motte survive, and have been ascribed to the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, though it is not recorded until the 12<sup>th</sup> century in surviving documents. The castle was augmented over time with a hall and eventually palatial ranges in the outer bailey, and was often visited by the king and his court in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. The town also developed apace, and retains a degree of planning in its street morphology, which reflect the names of local industrial and craft activity (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1938). Certainly in the period before the Black Death of 1349, records suggest that Hertford was a thriving settlement, characterised by a wide variety of trades, prosperous merchants and some urban expansion. Even after its economic fortunes were affected by plague and population contraction, the town was deemed sufficiently

important to house the captured king of France after the Battle of Crecy during the Hundred Years' War.

4.1.3 In the later medieval period, Hertford's fortunes may have declined. Archaeological evidence suggests the abandonment of some street tenements as settlement contracted and a degree of economic poverty is recorded in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Neighbouring towns such as Ware, located on the more lucrative main London to Cambridge road, may also have sapped the economic life-blood of the town, and bitter acrimony is recorded between the townspeople of the two settlements over commercial rights and access to the river. At its height, however, Hertford boasted five churches, a monastery and royal castle, but by the 16<sup>th</sup> century, several of the churches had been abandoned and layers of black earth/accumulated garden soils in areas formerly bustling with activity attest a physical decline (Zeepvat 1997). By the middle of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the 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, though a number of 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings surviving in the town reveal that economic viability was maintained to some degree.

4.1.4 Hertford's fortunes were revived by national industrial expansion and the construction of the Lea Navigation in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the town was made accessible for transportation. Demand for corn and other products from London stimulated the construction of wharves, maltings and small industries throughout the town. In the later 18<sup>th</sup> century the town was ringed by a number of important country estates which had the effect of both limiting physical expansion, but also maintained Hertford's role as the centre of social life among the landed elite. The Shire Hall, designed by James Adam in 1767 was in the most advanced style of its day, and many fine examples of the period survive in the town.

4.1.5 During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the construction of the railways also had a tremendous impact on the town, bringing local perishable products within the economic catchment of London. The pattern of gradual growth remained relatively static until after the Second World War, when the town began an unprecedented expansion, which has continued to the present day with the construction of housing estates on the periphery of the town.

## **4.2 THE SITE**

4.2.1 The site lies on the south-east edge of the historic core of Hertford. It comprises an 'L' plan house with a rear range extending to the north and a small enclosed yard to the north-east. Since at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the building has been used as a public house.

4.2.2 Early maps of the town show that there were buildings on or near the site from at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century though the first map to show the site in any detail is the 1880 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Fig. 3). The site is identified



on the map as the 'Bluecoat Boy PH'. This name would have referred to the pupils from the nearby Christ's Hospital School commonly known as the Bluecoat's School, on account of their uniform. Within the site bounds, three distinct buildings are shown. Apparent to the south is the 'L' shaped principal range and to the north there are two buildings that correspond approximately, although not exactly, with the present rear range. The yard is shown to the north-east. The 1898 OS map (Fig. 4) shows no change to the overall layout of the site but the line on the 1880 map delineating the two southernmost buildings has been removed. The subsequent OS map of 1923 (Fig. 5) shows little change, with the exception that a small unit has been added within the yard to the rear and the yard itself has been extended to take in the northernmost unit. However, by the time of the 1963 OS map (Fig. 6) it becomes apparent that a section of the middle unit has been removed as well as the small addition seen on the previous map. A small unit has been added to the east side of the principal range.

4.2.3 Sale particulars dated January 1920 reveal that at that date the Blue Coat Boy formed part of the estate of the Hatfield Brewery (ref. D/EBy/B91). The particulars describe the main rooms and outbuildings (see Appendix 3) and reveal that the property was let to Mr. Sampford at a rent of £16 per year.

4.2.4 The next specific reference to No.117 Fore Street occurs in the 1936 Kelly's Directory as 'Blue Coat Boy public house', which was occupied by Mrs Mary Brace. The entry is repeated in the 1940 directory, but by 1945 the 'Blue Coat Boy public house' was in the hands of Ernest Ellen. The Hertford Directory of 1964, however, notes that No.117 Fore Street is listed as the 'Blue Coat Boys', although its proprietor is not documented.

4.2.5 Fore Street contains many surviving historic post-medieval and later buildings, many, such as the appraisal site itself, listed as of special architectural or historic interest. The building list description (Images of England website, IoE number 461335) records the building as dating from the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The structure is Grade II and described as comprising brick and stucco with a hipped tiled roof above two storeys and attics.

4.2.6 The site lies within the Hertford town centre Area of Archaeological Significance (as designated in the Local Plan), and within the Hertford Conservation Area.

## **5 METHOD OF WORK (Historic building recording)**

5.1 The site was originally visited on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2005 in order to undertake the listing and photographic work associated with the historic building appraisal (Doyle *et al* 2005). Further work was carried out on 11<sup>th</sup> March 2008 during refurbishment to fulfil the monitoring and recording element of the project. At this time, most of the ground floor internal wall and ceiling surfaces had been removed allowing examination of the underlying fabric of the building. On 16<sup>th</sup> April 2009 monitoring and recording was carried out at first

floor level during further refurbishment works, when most of the modern and 20<sup>th</sup> century cosmetic features had been removed revealing areas of historic fabric. The information gathered during the monitoring has been incorporated into the earlier appraisal report. Existing ground floor plans and elevations produced for the client are included with annotations (Figs 7-9).

5.2 The photographic recording was carried out using an Olympus Camedia E20 digital camera for all external views, general internal shots and fine detail. The recording was duplicated with black and white photography, using medium format photography for general external and internal views and 35mm photography for fine detail. Supplementary colour photography was captured using 35mm colour transparency film. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below, together with location plots (Figs 7 and 8). Plates and photos from the 2005 phase of historic building appraisal are included for clarity, when the public house was still in use.

## **6 THE BUILDING**

6.1 The building comprises an 'L' plan principal range and a long rear range which adjoins to the north. Room numbers are shown on the accompanying floor plans (Figs 7 and 8).

### *Exterior*

6.2 The south elevation of the principal range fronts onto Fore Street and consists of a symmetrical double-fronted house comprising two storeys and attics (Plate 1). Corner piers constructed of 18<sup>th</sup> century brickwork in Flemish bond frame a slightly recessed, inner timber framed and plastered section. The central front door is of 18<sup>th</sup> century date and has six raised and fielded panels, the upper two of which are now glazed. The door is framed by moulded timber pilasters with recessed panels which support a plain pediment above. To either side of the front door is a twelve pane double-hung sash window. The sashes are of Georgian style but they are horned and appear to have been renewed, though probably copy the original form. Above, the first floor contains two double-hung sash windows each with eight panes. A large boarded pub sign exists between the two windows which may conceal a central window, though no evidence for this was seen from within. Above is a plain timber framed pediment with moulded barge board. It contains a central two-light casement window with twelve panes in all. The roof is hipped and covered with old peg tiles and has a stack rising at both the west and east ends.

6.3 The west elevation (from south to north) consists of a brick corner pier and recessed plastered panel of the end wall of the principal range with hipped roof above. Adjoining to the north at the rear, is a long one-and-a-half storey range which has been much reworked in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 2). It

has five similar double-hung sashes, each of six panes and to the south a small casement window. A four-panel 19<sup>th</sup> century door is located to the north. The entire length is covered with 20<sup>th</sup> century render and the roof is covered with 20<sup>th</sup> century clay tiles. Protruding through the roof pitch is a small section 20<sup>th</sup> century stack. Two dormer windows each with a hipped roof and covered with 20<sup>th</sup> century clay tiles are located to the north of the stack. They each contain a six pane double-hung sash of Georgian form though much rebuilt.

6.4 The east elevation of the principal range is plastered and has a short length of dwarf wall to the south. The first floor contains a reworked twelve pane double-hung sash window. The roof is hipped to the south but is gabled at its north end. Adjoining to the north are 20<sup>th</sup> century additions and behind, the rear range can be seen extending northwards. The 20<sup>th</sup> century additions project to the east and utilise the garden wall. They form a single storey flat roofed unit. The north face contains a fixed eight pane casement window. The rear range articulates to the north. The ground floor contains a three light casement window with two outer side-hung lights and a centre fixed light, each light being of ten panes. Located to the north is a half-glazed door with glazing bars and beyond a fixed side light of ten panes.

6.5 The north elevation of the rear range is covered with 20<sup>th</sup> century render and contains two simple flush doors. Behind, the north elevation of the principal range can be seen. Projecting from the north face of the principal range is a lateral stack, the lower part of which is constructed of 18<sup>th</sup> century brickwork and a stair tower, gabled north to south and covered in peg tiles. To the east the plain north gable end is visible and behind, the east stack can be seen rising through the roof.

#### *Interior - Ground Floor*

6.6 The ground floor of the principal range is 'L' shaped in plan and comprises three rooms that have since been opened out to form a single room. At the time of the appraisal, a 20<sup>th</sup> century boarded dado extended round part of the interior, but this has now been removed. In Room 1 to the west, is the site of a lateral chimney stack now infilled and to the east is the remainder of a stack, now free-standing and isolated, that would have bridged a front and rear room (Rooms 2 and 3; Plates 3 and 4). The jambs of the fireplace would originally have extended southwards into Room 2, but these have since been removed, no doubt to create extra space within the room. During refurbishment, an area of plaster was removed from the south face of the surviving part of this stack, revealing 18<sup>th</sup> century brickwork laid in lime mortar (Plate 5). An area of sooting marking the position of the original flue was also revealed. The north face of the stack has been augmented with an additional skin of brickwork, the overlying plaster preserving the outline of a small, 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century coal fireplace.

6.7 The central front door lies between Rooms 1 and 2, and has simple recessed panels with quarter-round mouldings on its reverse. Enclosed



ceiling joists to either side of the door appear to denote the site of a former central passage (Plate 6). Limited investigation during refurbishment has revealed the westernmost of these to be a steel joist, although this probably replaces an original timber member. The joist to the east is original, preserving redundant mortices for a studded partition, but is now afforded additional support by an inserted post.

6.8 The east wall of Room 2 has been stripped of its plaster, revealing primary braced framing consistent with an 18<sup>th</sup> century date (Plate 7). The original sill, two diagonal braces, middle rail and studding survive. Most of the studs are of hardwood and have clearly been reused from another building as they exhibit redundant mortices, wattle grooves and stave holes which bear no relation to the present structure. A slightly stouter softwood post, also original, shows no sign of having been reused.

6.9 The ceiling in Room 2 comprises a rudimentary bridging joist, to the south of which there appears to be some survival of the original joisting although it is largely obscured behind modern lath and plaster, whilst to the north, the ceiling is constructed of 20<sup>th</sup> century deep softwood joists. This ceiling continues into Room 3 which is divided approximately half-way by a bridging joist. The joist is crudely chamfered on both arrises and has simple run-out stops at either end (Plate 8).

6.10 The framing of the east wall of Room 3 has been replaced with 20<sup>th</sup> century primary braced softwood studding (Plate 9), though the original middle rail and possibly also the original sill survive. An inserted doorway leads east into a 20<sup>th</sup> century WC addition. The opposite wall of Room 3 retains its original middle rail with redundant stud mortices. None of the original framing of the north wall survives, having been replaced with Fletton brickwork and modern supporting joists. The ceiling between here and the binding joist to the south preserves early laths and lime plaster containing animal hair, suggesting that original common ceiling joists may survive above.

6.11 From Room 3, apertures lead both to the north and west into the rear range. Previously, the east side of the rear range was used as a bar/drinking area and the west side a kitchen. The two areas were divided by a modern stud partition wall, but this has now been removed. A further WC is located within a 20<sup>th</sup> century extension to the east of the building. At the time of the appraisal the 20<sup>th</sup> century interior with boarded dado and enclosed ceiling features made it difficult to identify early elements of the building. In March 2008, the interior was completely stripped, revealing two phases of construction. The earlier of the two is represented by construction in Fletton brickwork and is confined to the south-west area of the range adjacent to the 18<sup>th</sup> century core (Room 4; Plate 10). The later phase is represented by modern blockwork walls and deep-section softwood ceiling joists, essentially encompassing the north-east area of the rear range (Room 5; Plate 11). An aperture inserted within the north wall of Room 4 to give access to the rear extension may be dated by the front page of the Daily Telegraph from Thursday January 7<sup>th</sup> 1982 which was found concealed within the recess of one of two I-girders forming the lintel above. Above this aperture the (once

external) cement rendered gable end of this structure is partially visible. The south wall of Room 4 is formed by the north wall of the original structure, where 20<sup>th</sup> century laths and plaster flush over formerly external weatherboarding (Plate 12).

6.12 Room 5 is of one phase, the only possible exception being at the north-west corner of the room where the fragmentary remains of three rafters alongside the modern ones (Plate 13) may be all that survive of a previous structure implied by the Ordnance Survey maps.

### *Stairway*

6.13 A stair tower is located at the junction of the principal and rear ranges. It houses an early 18<sup>th</sup> century tight, diminutive dog-leg stair which rises from the ground floor through to the attic. The balusters are square with a lathe-turned central section. Each stair turn consists of a single baluster with a short section of shaped hand-rail. The stair rotates around a central square-section newel post which once would have had pendants and finials. The first floor finial has been removed but a turned button shaped pendant still exists (Plate 14). At the very top a turned button finial remains. The stair is a closed string and the moulded string at the wall faces appears to be original. The attic landing has a lattice screen in place of balusters, which may or may not be original (Plate 15). Discrete areas of the wallpaper within the stair tower have been removed, revealing early riven laths and lime plaster containing animal hair, at all levels from the ground floor to the attic.

### *Cellar*

6.14 The present stair to the cellar leads downwards from within the stair tower but is not of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The cellar follows the 'L' shape plan of the principal range. It is constructed of 18<sup>th</sup> century red brickwork laid in English bond and has a red brick floor which has been partially covered with a concrete skin. Aligned east-west above the west cell is a transverse ceiling joist with peg holes for common joists. The joist, though painted appears to be of elm. Located to the north is corbelled brickwork to support an original hearth above (Plate 16). This cell is divided from the east unit by a partition wall, parts of which may be of 18<sup>th</sup> century date. The south wall of the east cell has two storage niches with segment headed arches. To the north are two free-standing jambs to carry the chimney stack above and between to north and south corbelled brickwork exists to support former hearths. Corbelled brickwork also exists on the east side, perhaps to bear a subsidiary flue. The area to the north has a transverse chamfered ceiling joist with two elongated lamb's tongue chamfer stops, quite commensurate with 18<sup>th</sup> century work (Plate 17).

### *First Floor*

6.15 The first floor of the principal range mirrors the layout of the ground floor, but the room divisions remain with only a small number of alterations in April 2009 such as the removal of the 20<sup>th</sup> century doors and partitions, noted

below. A small landing exists between the three first floor rooms. Between the stairway and the landing is an arched opening which would once have had a door separating the two (Plate 18). A second arched opening divides the landing into east and west. It has bead moulded jambs each with a small capital. Located to the south of the landing between Rooms 9 and 10 is a cupboard. It has a two-leaf door each leaf having three raised and fielded panels with surviving butterfly hinges (Plate 19).

6.16 The door to Room 9 is a mid-18<sup>th</sup> century door in its original position, hung on nailed 'HL' hinges (Plate 20). The door has four recessed panels; the upper and lower large, the two centre ones small. The panels have recessed quarter-round mouldings. A stack is located to the north of Room 9 (Plate 21). At the time of the appraisal the evidence revealed the fireplace had been rebuilt but that an 18<sup>th</sup> century segment head with iron hoop was visible, while fragments of an original marble facing remained behind 20<sup>th</sup> century moulded wooden jambs. The skirting board (at least in part) appeared to be original although the picture rail was a 20<sup>th</sup> century addition. In April 2009 the room has been reworked to present a plain plastered interior. The skirting and picture rail has been removed and the fireplace blocked. The original door survives, as does the original lath and plaster walls and ceiling behind the current modern plasterwork. The windows are apparently of 19<sup>th</sup> / early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and have been remade with horns.

6.17 At the time of the appraisal Room 10 was plain with a re-made sash window to the south and a chimney stack to the north which was enclosed with softwood boarding. Room 11 was also plain with a window to the east and an enclosed stack to the south. Both rooms had 20<sup>th</sup> century doors.

6.18 In April 2009 these two rooms have been opened into a single area, broken only by the now free-standing chimneystack in the centre. Both rooms have been stripped, with most modern features removed, such as the 20<sup>th</sup> century doors and small partitions, along with the modern skirting boards and softwood boards enclosing the chimneystack. This has revealed a number of early features. The chimneystack has been partially rebuilt in modern red brick and block work, although in places areas of earlier brick is visible. These bricks are 18<sup>th</sup> century and display occasional diagonal skintles. On the south side within the fireplace a small area of original plaster survives to the rear (Plate 22). The four walls now comprise original 18<sup>th</sup> century plaster which is absent in a small number of discrete areas revealing original riven laths and lime plaster containing animal hair (Plate 23). In addition, the removal of the skirting board has revealed the lower 20cm of the original 18<sup>th</sup> century primary-braced timber-framing on the south and north walls, along with part of the west wall of Room 10. That to the south has been infilled with cement and brickwork with a number of members representing later replacements. The visible studwork at the north end comprises a robust central post with more slender common studs and robust primary braces springing from the mid-rail adjacent to the central post (Plate 24). The west wall of Room 10 is apparently as the north wall although less is visible.

6.19 Due to structural instability the ceiling of Rooms 10 and 11 has been entirely stripped of lath and plaster, and a number of common ceiling joists replaced with modern softwood joists. However some original timbers are visible. Within Room 10 a waney original binding joist is located to the south of the chimneystack, with peg holes indicating the location of former common joists, now removed. The joist itself appears to comprise a reused timber. A short section of a truncated diagonal brace is visible between the modern softwood ceiling joists in the south-west corner, although provides little structural information as the relationship to the frame is not visible. A further binding joist lies to the north of the chimney stack within Room 11. It displays redundant mortices for removed ceiling joists, now replaced with modern softwood joists. Removal of the lath and plaster ceiling has facilitated a limited view of the lower roof structure above this binding joist / tie-beam. This reveals a robust principal rafter rising from the tie-beam along with more slender commons. Immediately to the north of the tie-beam the wall-plate displays a crude edge-halved scarf joint with some form of metal reinforcement, this somewhat obscured by the lower plasterwork. In addition the lath and plaster covered studwork which forms the walls of the attic is visible.

6.20 A gap is now present between the plaster covered west wall and the south jamb of the arched doorway on the west, revealing a fairly slender stud and an original primary brace (Plate 25). What is visible suggests the doorway truncates the primary brace. This, along with what appears to be redundant peg-holes in the bridging joist above, perhaps indicates the doorway was a slightly later insertion. However, little else is visible and the peg holes may represent a feature that was never utilised.

6.21 Within Room 11 a strip of floorboard has been removed above the principal binding joist revealing the ends of original common floor joists which all display carpenter's assembly markings, except where two of the timbers have been replaced. Additional softwood joists have been inserted to provide additional support. A level of regular sequencing can be discerned, although the markings to the east are somewhat obscured.

6.22 The first floor of the rear range is reached by crossing the stairway. The rooms contained within have apparently been reworked in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and at the time of the appraisal consisted of staff living accommodation. This comprised a small landing located to the south with a cupboard, service room and WC leading from it. The doors to all three and also the skirting board appeared to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century work, although in April 2009 the skirting has been removed and only a single door survives. At the north end of the building a back stair leads to the exterior. The rooms have been slightly reconfigured and have been recently plastered throughout. The roof above the rear range was not accessible at the time of recording.

### *Attic*

6.23 The attic rooms lie within the principal range. Near to the entrance of the attic is a small door of two planks with a single H-hinge at the top but a

simple replaced hinge at the base. This allows limited access to the roof area. Little information is visible within the cupboard and it appears that it was perhaps originally lined throughout in lath and plaster, now almost completely lost. Also a small section of weatherboarding is visible to the stair tower on the north.

6.24 Within Room 12 the hipped roof shape is visible as well as a valley rafter at the north-east corner. The central window on the south, within the pedimented section, has clearly been renewed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. To the east is a 20<sup>th</sup> century partition set against the west side of the east stack (Plate 26), creating a further room on the east. The south side of the stack has been brought forward to a flat face and has a blocked small chimney opening. A small door constructed of three thin boards and thin ledges leads to Room 14 and may be original (Plate 27). Room 14 contains a small stack for a coal fireplace to the south and a dormer window to the west.

## **7 DISCUSSION (Historic building recording)**

7.1 The principal range is the earliest element of the building and can be dated to the early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (Fig. 10). It consists of an 'L' plan house with a symmetrical double-fronted south elevation. A number of original features remain, most notably the staircase which rises from the ground floor through to the attic. The first floor landing has two 18<sup>th</sup> century arches and a cupboard which retains its hinges. In addition one or possibly two doors, with good original hinges, and some first floor skirting remain. The east and west chimney stacks survive although with some repair at first floor level to the east stack. Monitoring of interventions to the fabric of the building revealed that some original primary-braced timber framing survives at ground floor level, most notably on the east side of Room 2, while substantial original framing survives at first floor level in Rooms 10 and 11. Although the framing is not visible in Room 9 the presence of original lath and plaster suggests the same here. Removal of a small strip of floor boarding at first floor level also revealed that many of the original floor joists survive within Room 11, all of which display scribed assembly markings. Slight intervention around the door from the first floor landing to Room 10 perhaps suggests this doorway was inserted, although further invasive intervention would be needed to confirm this.

7.2 Despite earlier structures being shown on the 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps, the rear range has been revealed to be essentially of 20<sup>th</sup> century date. From the exterior it gives the appearance of being a continuous range but the render in fact conceals two phases of construction, the earliest part being a small Fletton brick structure adjoining the 18<sup>th</sup> century core, the most recent being a large blockwork extension in the 1980s. However, the presence of 18<sup>th</sup> century doors and skirting on the first floor landing (at the south-west of the rear range above Room 4), suggests that this part of the range may have its origins in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century although no evidence for this was seen during refurbishment. The 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century map evidence shows a small building at the north-west corner of the site; the three rafters in this area which



are incongruous with the present 20<sup>th</sup> century roof structure may represent surviving elements of this building although no other traces of it could be discerned.

7.3 Monitoring of groundworks associated with a proposed new conservatory extension to the rear yard area was carried out in April 2009 and revealed a short section of wall foundation that corresponds to a boundary wall present on the historic maps. This is discussed in Section 12.

## 8 METHOD OF WORK (Archaeological monitoring and recording)

8.1 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all ground works associated with the development, the inspection of subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

8.2 The monitoring and recording was conducted on ground works associated with the ground reduction for the floor level of the conservatory by c. 0.355m from the floor level of the interior of the main building's ground floor. The excavation of a single foundation trench for the northern wall of the conservatory was also observed (Fig. 11). A site visit was undertaken to monitor these works on 16th April 2009 (DP 1).

## 9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

### Fig.11 DPs 1-4

9.1 Ground reduction took place for the floor level of the conservatory by c.0.355m from the floor level of the interior of the main building's ground floor. The excavation of a single foundation trench for the northern wall of the conservatory was also observed.

*Sample Section 1: Fig. 11 DP 2*

Sample section facing south 0.00 = 82.02m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Made Ground; dark grey black sandy silt
0.23 – 0.34m	L1003	Made Ground; mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent medium sub-rounded stones
0.34 – 0.98m	L1004	Levelling Layer; modern CBM (tile & brick) rubble with frequent rooting and a mid brown silty matrix

Sample Section 2: Fig. 11 DP 3

Sample section facing north 0.00 = 82.10m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Made Ground; as above
0.10 – 0.82m	L1006	Mid brown friable sandy silt (very similar to L1003) with moderate sub-rounded stones, moderate modern CBM and occasional flint

*Description: The monitoring and recording revealed a red brick wall foundation (M1001), a modern concrete foundation (M1002), and three courses of red brick (M1005).*

9.2 A 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick wall foundation (M1001; 2.2m long x 0.29m wide) was found in the south-east end of the area subject to ground reduction (DP 4). It comprised bricks measuring 0.21m x 0.1m, although its depth was not recordable. The foundation measured c. 0.29m wide and is likely reconcilable to the boundary wall at the rear of the building seen on the 1880 and 1898 OS maps (Figs. 3 & 4).

9.3 A modern concrete foundation (M1002; 4.7m long x 0.3m wide) was observed 0.05m to the east of M1002 and ran on approximately the same alignment across the length of the area subject to ground reduction. It comprised pinky grey concrete with moderate rounded stones and contained soft wooden pegs at regular intervals.

9.4 Made Ground L1000 was present surrounding and overlying the above foundations in Sample Section 1 (Fig.11). It was present across the entire site and comprised a dark grey black sandy silt with frequent modern CBM, frequent medium sub-rounded stones, moderate rooting and moderate gravel. It was also found to contain a recent spark plug.

9.5 Levelling layer L1004 in Sample Section 1 contained early modern pottery and modern glass.

9.6 Feature M1005 (0.28m deep) comprised three courses of red brick (c.0.21m x 0.10m x 0.09m), which were present in the north facing section of the foundation trench (Sample Section 2). The bricks were bonded with grey sandy mortar.

## 10 CONFIDENCE RATING

10.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the archaeological monitoring and recording.

## **11 DEPOSIT MODEL**

11.1 The area of ground reduction and the foundation trench was covered by a Made Ground deposit L1000, which comprised a dark grey black sandy silt with frequent modern CBM, frequent medium sub-rounded stones, moderate rooting and moderate gravel. It was encountered to a depth of 0.23m in Sample Section 1, and 0.10m in Sample Section 2. A second Made Ground deposit L1003 was found in Sample Section 1 to a depth of 0.34m. It comprised a mid yellow brown sandy silt with frequent medium sub-rounded stones.

11.2 In Sample Section 1, Made Ground L1003 was underlain by levelling layer L1004, consisting of modern CBM (tile & brick) rubble with frequent rooting and a mid brown silty matrix to a depth of 0.98m. In Sample Section 2 of the ground reduction and the foundation trench, Made Ground L1000 was directly underlain by a mid brown friable sandy silt (very similar to L1003) with moderate sub-rounded stones, moderate modern CBM and occasional flint, which was encountered up to 0.82m depth.

## **12 DISCUSSION (Archaeological monitoring and recording)**

12.1 The archaeological remains revealed during the programme of monitoring and recording comprised a 19<sup>th</sup> century red brick wall foundation. This likely comprises part of the boundary wall seen on the OS maps of 1880 and 1898 (Figs.3 & 4), which enclosed a small courtyard at the rear of the building. However, by the production of the 1923 OS map (Fig.5) this boundary wall was no longer extant.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Russell Hatton of Kirby Cove Architects for commissioning the project on behalf of their client the AGB Group Ltd.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the input of HCC HEU, in particular Ms Alison Tinniswood.

## **DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

An archive of all materials produced by the report has been created and listed (see above). Copies of the final report will be lodged with HCC HEU, HALS and the National Monuments Record, Swindon. The archive will be lodged with HALS.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Page, W (ed.) 1912 *The Victoria history of the county of Hertford*. (4 vols) University of London, Institute of Historical Research (reprinted 1971)

Zeevat, RJ 1996 'Excavations at the site of St Mary's Priory and St John's Church, Hertford' *Hertfordshire Archaeology* 12, 41-76

## Internet sources

Images of England website: [www.imagesofengland.org.uk](http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk)  
Accessed 11/3/08

## **APPENDIX 1 BUILDING LIST DESCRIPTION**

IoE Number: 461335

Location: THE SPORTSMAN PUBLIC HOUSE, 117 FORE STREET (north side)

HERTFORD, EAST HERTFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE

Photographer: Mr A. Gude

Date Photographed: 05 June 2001

Date listed: 10 February 1950

Date of last amendment: 09 September 1996

Grade II

HERTFORD TL3212NE FORE STREET 817-1/17/89 (North side) 10/02/50 No.117 The Sportsman Public House (Formerly Listed as: FORE STREET (North side) No.117 The Blue Boy) GV II House, now public house. Mid/late C18 with C20 alterations and extensions. Timber-framed, stucco with red brick angle pilasters laid to Flemish bond, old tiled roof with lead roll hips and moulded eaves cornice, and Welsh slated roof over front pediment. Red brick chimneys with oversailing courses, earthenware and terracotta pots. EXTERIOR: 2 storeys with attic in centre. Centre staircase plan, much altered internally. Front elevation has first floor with 3 narrow 8-pane sashes, nearly flush set with moulded architrave surrounds, the central windows masked by inn sign. Ground floor with 2 similar wider 12-pane windows. Central doorway with 6 fielded panelled door, upper 2 panels glazed, recessed in wood doorcase with panelled Tuscan pilasters, entablature and pediment. Large pediment to attic, with moulded surround, and central attic casement window with small panes. Long rear outshoot along South Street, single storey and attics with 5 small sash windows and 2 hipped dormers with sashes. Building altered externally and internally and extended in 1981. INTERIOR: bar spaces reconstructed and have late C20 fittings. Interior above ground floor not inspected. (Smith JT: English Houses 1200-1800: The Hertfordshire Evidence: London: 1992-: 185).

## APPENDIX 2 SOURCES CONSULTED

### Cartographic Sources

Date	Description	Scale	Location
1880	Ordnance Survey Herts Sheet XXIX.15.3	1:500	HALS
1898	Ordnance Survey Herts Sheets XXIX.11 & 15	1:2500	HALS
1923	Ordnance Survey Herts Sheets XXIX.11 & 15	1:2500	HALS
1963	Ordnance Survey TL 3212 + 3312	1:2500	HALS
1978	Ordnance Survey TL 31 SW	1:10000	HALS

### Documentary Sources

Date	Description	Reference	Location
26 <sup>th</sup> - 27 <sup>th</sup> January 1920	Sales particulars relating to the freehold estate of the Hatfield Brewery, including the Blue Coat Boy	D/EBy/B91	HALS

**APPENDIX 3**  
**EXTRACT FROM SALE PARTICULARS (REF. D/EBY/B91)**

**Lot 52.**

**The Blue Coat Boy**  
**(Freehold Fully-Licensed Public House)**  
**High Street, Hertford.**

Occupying a good Corner Position.

A Red Brick and Rough Cast Building with tiled roof containing :

ON THE SECOND FLOOR:—One Attic Room.

ON THE FIRST FLOOR:—Three Bed Rooms with fireplaces. ON HALF-LANDING:—W.C.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR:—Bar Room, Bar Parlour, Public Parlour, Tap Room, Kitchen with concrete floor.

IN THE BASEMENT:—Good Cellar.

AT THE REAR:—Double Yard with Entrance from South Street, Open Cart Shed and W.C.

The Property is let to Mr. Sampford on Annual Tenancy, subject to three months' notice (tied for all Malt Liquors, Wines and Spirits), at the Annual Rent of **£16.**

The General Post Office pay 1/- per annum for Way Leave.

## APPENDIX 4 HERITAGE ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	The Sportsman Public House, 117 Fore Street
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> East Hertfordshire
<b>Village/Town:</b> Hertford	<b>Parish:</b> Hertford (St Johns)
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	3/07/2172/LB and 3/07/2171/FP
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	The AGB Group Ltd
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Refurbishment
<b>Present land use:</b>	Former public house - vacant
<b>Size of application area:</b>	<b>Size of area investigated</b> Entire application area
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 3288 1270
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1168
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Limited
<b>Type of work:</b>	Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> March 2008, 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2009
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	HALS
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> - 18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports: -</b>	Doyle, K., Gibson, A. and Goldsmith, A. 2005 <i>The Sportsman PH, 117 Fore Street, Hertford, Hertfordshire: Historic Building Appraisal AS Report 2539</i>
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p><i>In March 2008 and April 2009 Archaeological Solutions carried out a programme of historic building monitoring / recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at the Sportsman PH, 117 Fore Street, Hertford. The historic building monitoring / recording revealed that the building originated in the early-mid 18th century as a timber-framed 'L' plan house. A range extending at the rear of the building is essentially of 20th century date, although 19th century map evidence suggests that parts of it were preceded by earlier structures.</i></p> <p><i>Within the building a number of original features remain, most notably the staircase which rises from the ground floor through to the attic. The first floor landing has two 18th century arches and a cupboard which retains its hinges. In addition, the east and west chimney stacks, one or possibly two doors and some first floor skirting remain. Monitoring of interventions to the fabric of the building revealed that some original primary-braced timber framing survives at ground floor level, most notably on the east side of Room 2, while substantial original framing survives at first floor level in Rooms 10 and 11, and likely within Room 9. Removal of a small strip of floor boarding at first floor level also revealed that many of the original floor joists survive within Room 11, with scribed assembly marks.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological remains uncovered during the programme of monitoring and recording comprised a 19th century red brick wall foundation. This likely comprises part of the boundary wall seen on the OS maps of 1880 and 1898, which enclosed a small courtyard at the rear of the building. However, by the production of the 1923 OS map this boundary wall was no longer extant.</i></p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> A Williamson, T Collins	<b>Date of Summary:</b> March 2008 and April 2009

## APPENDIX 5 HBR ARCHIVE CONTENTS FORM

Site Details	
<b>Site Name:</b> The Sportsman Public House, 117 Fore Street, Hertford	<b>NGR:</b> TL 3288 1270
<b>County:</b> Hertfordshire	<b>Museum Collecting Area:</b> HALS
<b>Site Code:</b> AS 1168	<b>Project Number:</b> 2539
<b>Date of Work:</b> March 2008 and April 2009	<b>Related Work:</b> Historic Building Appraisal (AS Report 2539)

Brief/s		Specification/s	
Date	Present	Date	Present
	None	26 <sup>th</sup> February 2008	Yes

Site Records (Description)		
<b>Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats &amp; Size)</b>		
<b>Drawn Plans &amp; Sections:</b>		
<b>Architect's Drawings:</b> Plans and elevations (4xA3 sheets)		
<b>Digital Drawings</b>		
Printouts of Drawings	Printouts of Data	Digital Data
In report		Architect's drawings, digital photographs and drawings on CD

Reports		
Report No	Report Type	Present
3034	Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording	Yes

Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
3	120mm	1-11	Yes	Yes			
4	120mm	6-15	Yes	Yes			
5	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
6	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
1	35mm		Yes	Yes			
<b>Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details)</b> In report and separate printout in archive folder							
<b>Digital Photographs (Give Details):</b> Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD							

## **APPENDIX 6 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE – ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING**

<b>RECORDS</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
Brief	0
Specification	0
Registers	1
Context Sheets	1000-1006
Site Drawings A1	0
Site Drawings A3	0
Site Drawings A4	1
Site Photographs B/W	0
Site Photographs Colour Slide	0
Site Photographs Digital	1-6



PLATES



1 South elevation of principal range, taken from the south (1)



2 West elevation of rear and principal ranges with stair tower just visible between the two 18<sup>th</sup> century chimney stacks, taken from the north-west (5)





3 Free-standing 18<sup>th</sup> century chimney stack between Rooms 2 and 3, principal range. Taken from the south (8)



4 Room 3, principal range, looking south towards free-standing chimney stack and entrance to stair tower on the right (7)



5 Eighteenth century brickwork of free-standing chimney stack plus sooted area marking position of flue, taken from the south (30)



6 Rooms 1 and 2, principal range, taken from the south-west. Ceiling joists mark former central passage (9)





7 Primary braced framing on east wall of Room 2 utilising reused timbers, and bridging joist above, taken from the west (29)



8 Binding joist in Room 3 showing chamfers and run-out stops, taken from the south-east (38)



9 Twentieth century primary braced framing on east wall of Room 3, with original middle rail visible above, taken from the west (31)



10 Twentieth century Fletton brick addition (Room 4), taken from the south-east (34)





11 1980s extension (Room 5), taken from the north-east (36)



12 20<sup>th</sup> century laths flushing over weather-boarding on north wall of principal range, taken from the north (35)



13 Earlier rafters (highlighted) alongside modern rafters over rear range (Room 5), taken from the east (37)



14 Dog-leg stair, first floor, principal range, taken from the south-east (16)





15 Lattice screen in place of balusters on attic landing, principal range, taken from the north-east (22)



16 Corbelled brickwork to support hearth above and red brick floor in Room 6, taken from the south-west (DP 11)



17 Elongated lamb's tongue chamfer stop on ceiling joist above Room 8, cellar, taken from the south-east (13)



18 Eighteenth century archways and cupboard on first floor landing, principal range, taken from the north (15)





19 Butterfly hinge on cupboard door, first floor landing, principal range, taken from the north (21)



20 Original hinge on 18th century door to Room 9, first floor of principal range, taken from the west (72)



21 Room 9, principal range, taken from the south-west (18)



22 South face of free-standing chimney stack (first floor of principal range), taken from the south-west (40)



23 South wall of Room 10 (first floor of principal range) showing exposed lath and plaster, taken from the north-west (42)



24 North wall of Room 11 (first floor of the principal range) with timber-framing visible at the base, taken from the south-east (51)





25 Detail on south side of entrance to Rooms 10 and 11 showing possible truncated primary brace, taken from the north-east (73)



26 Attic (Rooms 12 and 13) with 20<sup>th</sup> century partition wall set against west side of east chimney stack, taken from the west (24)



27 Boarded door (possibly of 18<sup>th</sup> century date) to Room 14, principal range, taken from the south (25)

## HISTORIC BUILDING PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

*South elevation of principal range, taken from the south*



2

*West elevation of principal and rear ranges, taken from the south-west*



3

*East elevation of principal and rear ranges, taken from the east*



4

*North elevation of principal range and east elevation of rear range with stair tower just visible behind, taken from the north-east*



5

*West elevation of rear and principal ranges with stair tower just visible between the two 18<sup>th</sup> century chimney stacks, taken from the north-west*



6

*Interior of rear range (Room 5), showing modern fixtures and fittings, taken from the north*





7

*Room 3, principal range, looking south towards free-standing chimney stack and entrance to stair tower on the right*



8

*Free-standing 18<sup>th</sup> century chimney stack between Rooms 2 and 3, principal range. Taken from the south*



9

*Rooms 1 and 2, principal range, taken from the south-west. Ceiling joists mark former central passage*



10

*18<sup>th</sup> century west chimney stack at the rear of Room 1, principal range, taken from the south-east*



11

*Corbelled brickwork to support hearth above and red brick floor in Room 6, taken from the south-west*



12

*Room 7, showing jambs and corbelled brickwork for chimney and hearth above, taken from the south*



13

*Elongated lamb's tongue chamfer stop on ceiling joist above Room 8, cellar, taken from the south-east*



14

*Dog-leg stair, first floor, principal range, taken from the north-east*



15

*Eighteenth century archways and cupboard on first floor landing, principal range, taken from the north*



16

*Dog-leg stair, first floor, principal range, taken from the south-east*



17

*Eighteenth century door to Room 9 and archway dividing first floor landing, principal range, taken from the south-west*



18

*Room 9, principal range, taken from the south-west*



19

*Room 9, principal range, taken from the north-east*



20

*Capital on moulded jamb of archway and butterfly hinge on cupboard door, first floor landing, principal range, taken from the north-west*



21

*Butterfly hinge on cupboard door, first floor landing, principal range, taken from the north*



22

*Lattice screen in place of balusters on attic landing, principal range, taken from the north-east*



23

*Entrance to attic rooms with small doorway to west for access to stair tower roof, taken from the south-east*



24

*Attic (Rooms 12 and 13) with 20<sup>th</sup> century partition wall set against west side of east chimney stack, taken from the west*



25

*Boarded door (possibly of 18<sup>th</sup> century date) to Room 14, principal range, taken from the south*



26

*East chimney stack in Room 13, principal range, taken from the south-east*



27

*Primary braced framing revealed on east wall of Room 2 utilising reused timbers, taken from the north-west*



28

*Modern ceiling joists above Room 2, taken from the north*



29

*Primary braced framing on east wall of Room 2 utilising reused timbers, and bridging joist above, taken from the west*



30

*Eighteenth century brickwork of free-standing chimney stack plus sooted area marking position of flue, taken from the south*





31

*Twentieth century primary braced framing on east wall of Room 3, with original middle rail visible above, taken from the west*



32

*North face of 18<sup>th</sup> century free-standing chimney stack (ground floor), taken from the north-west*



33

*Original middle rail on west wall of Room 3 (lower framing now removed), taken from the west*



34

*Twentieth century Fletton brick addition (Room 4), taken from the south-east*



35

*20<sup>th</sup> century laths flushing over weather-boarding on north wall of principal range, taken from the north*



36

*1980s extension (Room 5), taken from the north-east*



37

*Earlier rafters alongside modern rafters over rear range (Room 5), taken from the east*



38

*Binding joist in Room 3 showing chamfers and run-out stops, taken from the south-east*



39

*Original plaster at the rear of the chimneystack in Room 10, taken from the south-west*



40

*South face of free-standing chimney stack (first floor), taken from the south-west*



41

*Detail of 18<sup>th</sup> century brick at head of the first floor chimneystack, taken from the south-west*



42

*South wall of Room 10 showing exposed lath and plaster, taken from the north-west*





43

*South wall of Room 10 showing exposed area of timber-framing at low level, taken from the north*



44

*Remnant of diagonal timber on the south-west ceiling of Room 10, taken from the north-east*



45

*South binding joist (Room 10) showing some original and some replacement common joists, taken from the north-west*



46

*West wall of Room 11, taken from the north-east*



47

*Detail of lower roof structure over binding joist in Room 11, taken from the north*



48

*Detail of lower roof structure over binding joist in Room 11, taken from the north-east*



49  
*Detail of west wall-plate in Room 11, showing edge-halved scarf joint with metal reinforcement, taken from the east*



50  
*View of rear side of lath and plaster covered studwork forming the walls to the attic*



51  
*North wall of Room 11 with timber-framing visible at the base, taken from the south-east*



52  
*Exposed ceiling of Room 11 with replaced and original floor joists*



53  
*Exposed floor joists in Room 11 showing assembly markings, taken from the east*



54  
*Exposed floor joists in Room 11 showing assembly markings, taken from the north-east*



55  
*Exposed floor joists in Room 11 showing assembly markings, taken from the west*



56  
*North wall of Room 11 showing timber-framing below lath and plaster, taken from the south*



57  
*Sash window on the west wall of the rear range, first floor, taken from the east*



58  
*Sash window on the east wall of the rear range, first floor, taken from the west*



59  
*North wall of the stair tower showing plasterwork after removal of wallpaper, taken from the south-east*



60  
*View of first floor landing during refurbishment, taken from the north*





61

*View of second floor landing showing lattice screen, taken from the south-east*



62

*Detail showing where removal of wallpaper has revealed original lath and plasterwork, taken from the south*



63

*Small door giving access to stair tower roof within the attic, taken from the south-east*



64

*H-hinge on door into roof space at second floor level, taken from the south-east*



65

*Room 14, second floor, taken from the south*



66

*Room 12, second floor, taken from the east*



67  
*Room 12, second floor, taken  
from the west*



68  
*View into roof space at second  
floor level, taken from the north-  
east*



69  
*View into roof space at second  
floor level showing south side of  
stair tower, taken from the south-  
east*



70  
*Room 9, first floor, taken from  
the south-west*



71  
*Butterfly hinge on cupboard door,  
first floor landing, principal  
range, taken from the north*



72  
*Original hinge on 18<sup>th</sup> century  
door to Room 9, first floor, taken  
from the west*



73

*Detail on south side of entrance to Rooms 10 and 11 showing possible truncated primary brace, taken from the north-east*



74

*View of rear range at first floor level, taken from the south*



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



*DP 1*

*General view of the area observed during monitoring, looking north*



*DP 2*

*Sample section 1, looking north*



*DP 3*

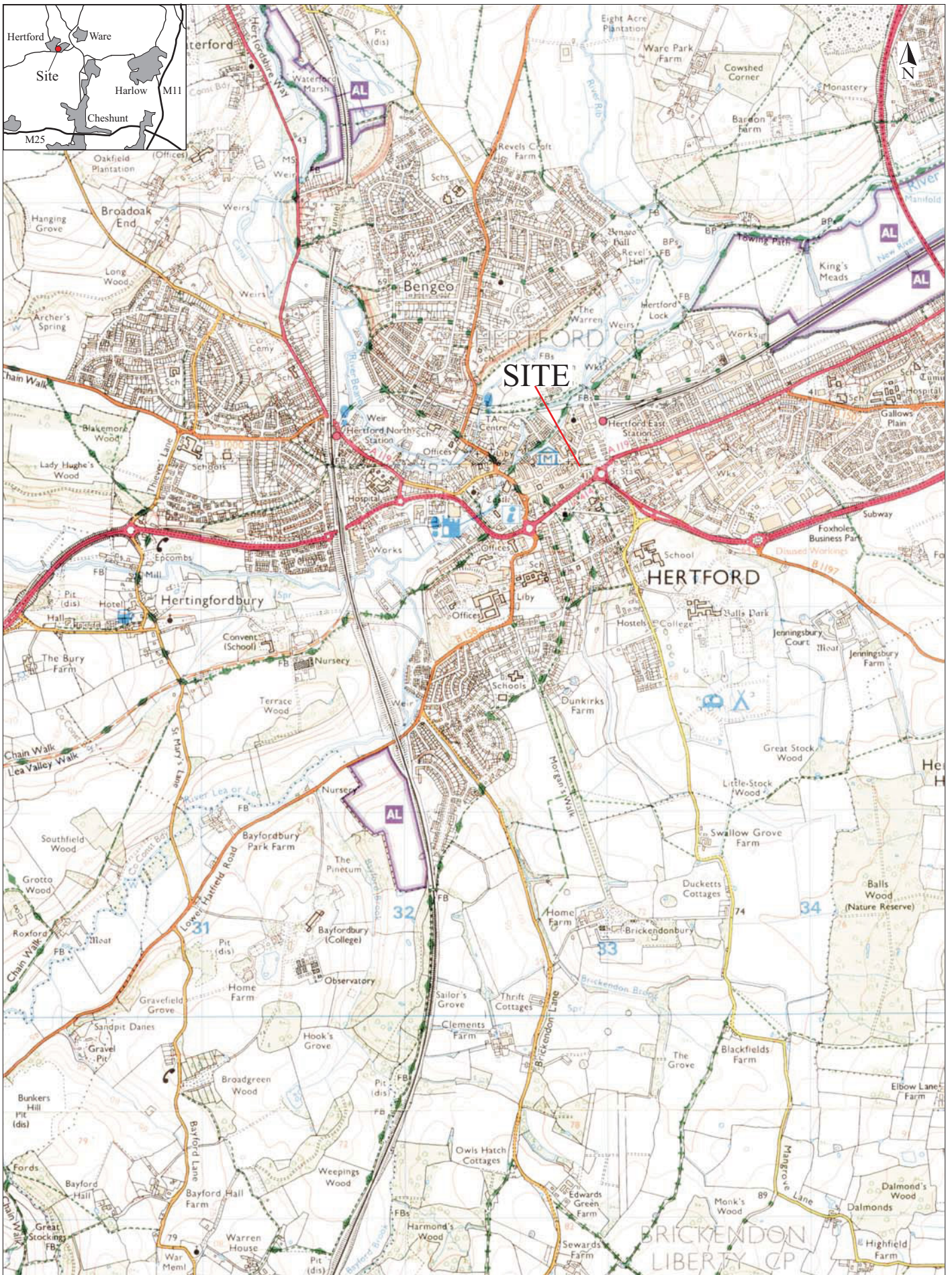
*Sample Section 2 (west end), looking south*



*DP 4*

*View of wall foundation M1001, looking south*





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### Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

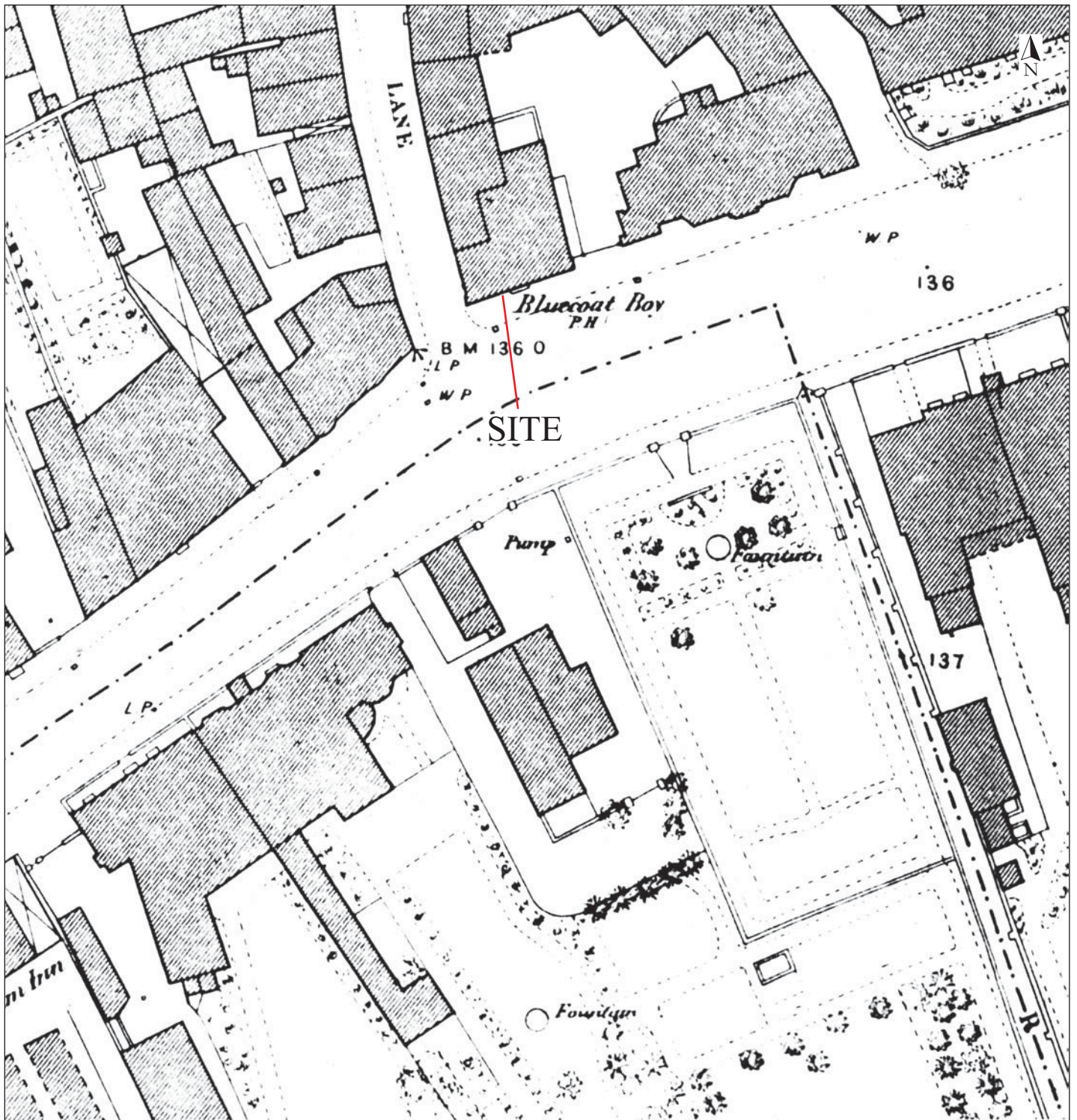




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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
Scale 1:10000 at A4





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Fig. 3 Reproduced from the 1880 OS map  
Scale: 1:500 at A4





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**Fig. 4** Reproduced from the 1898 OS map  
 Scale: 25 to 1 mile at A4





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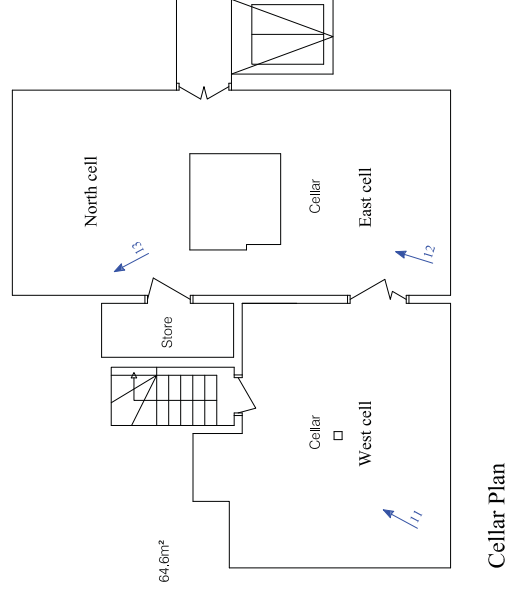
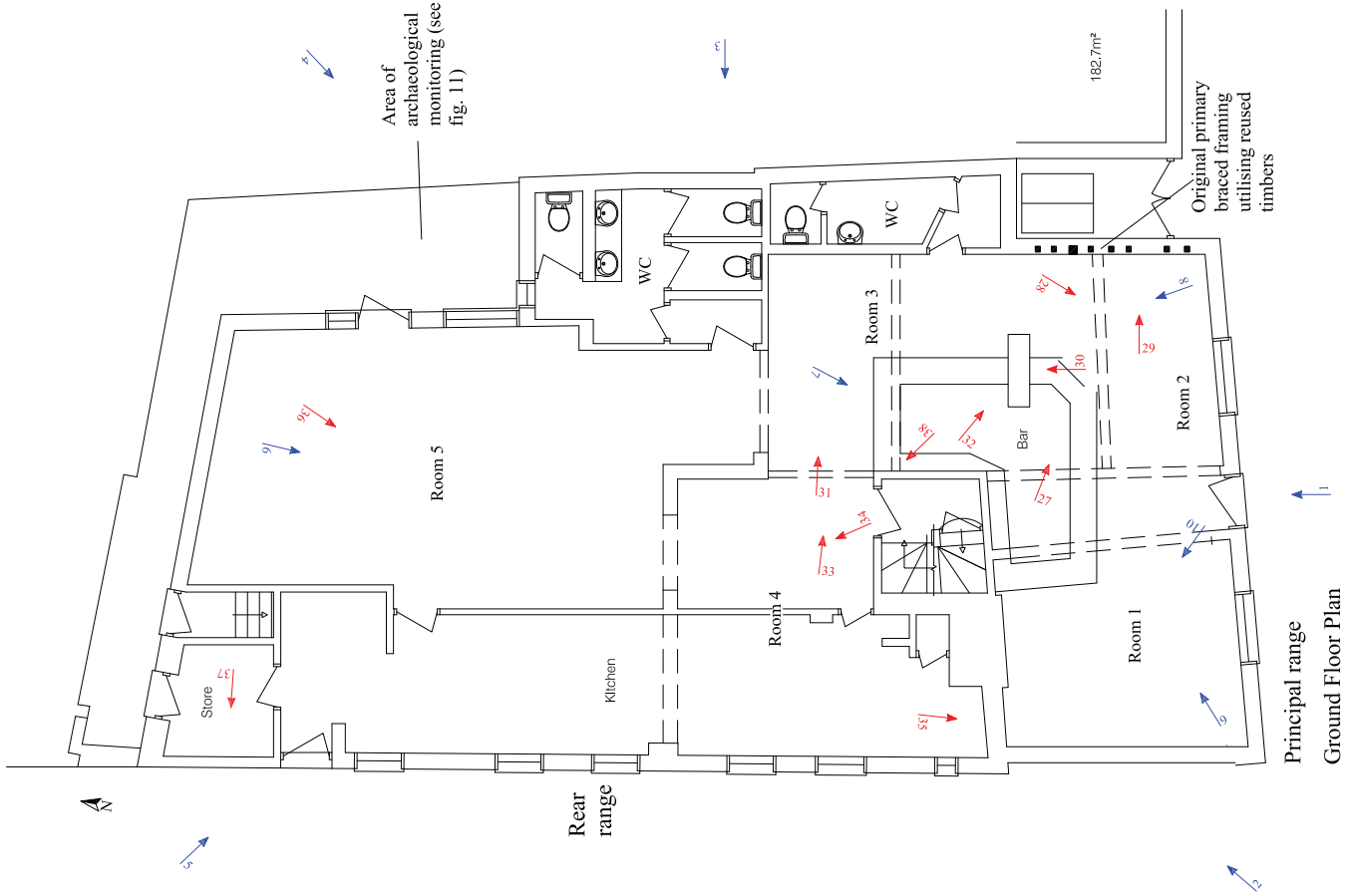
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**Fig. 5** Reproduced from the 1923 OS map  
 Scale: 25" to 1 mile (1:2500) at A4





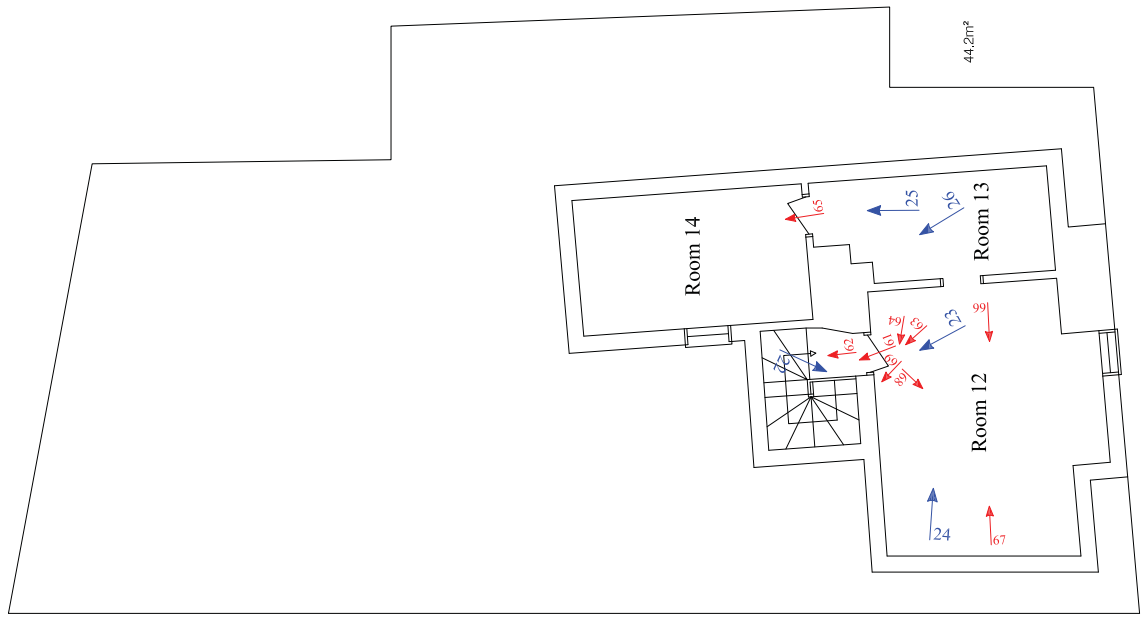
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**Fig. 6** Reproduced from the 1963 OS map  
 Scale: 1:2500 at A4

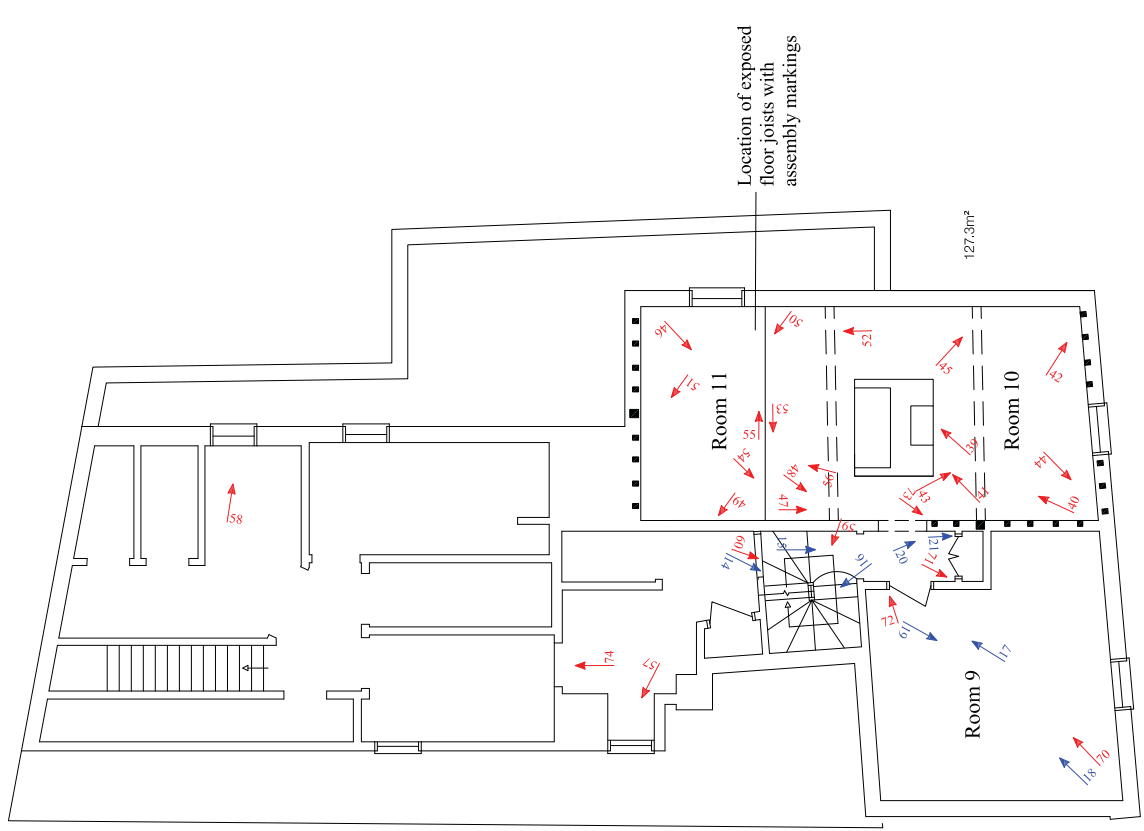


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**Fig. 7 Ground floor and cellar plans**  
 Scale 1:100 at A3





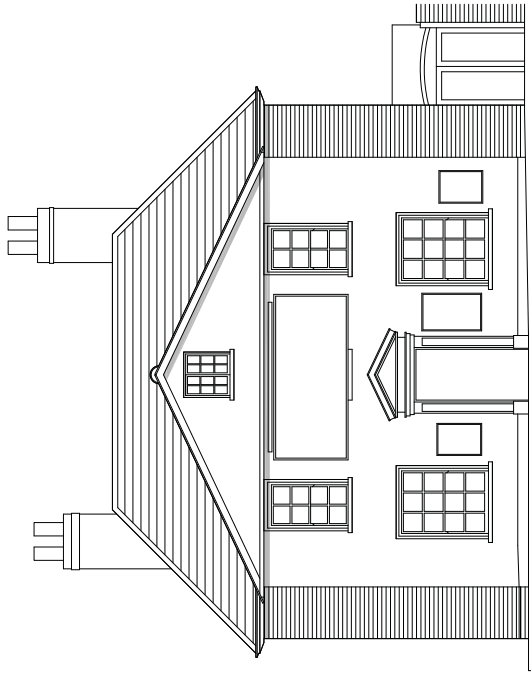
Second Floor Plan



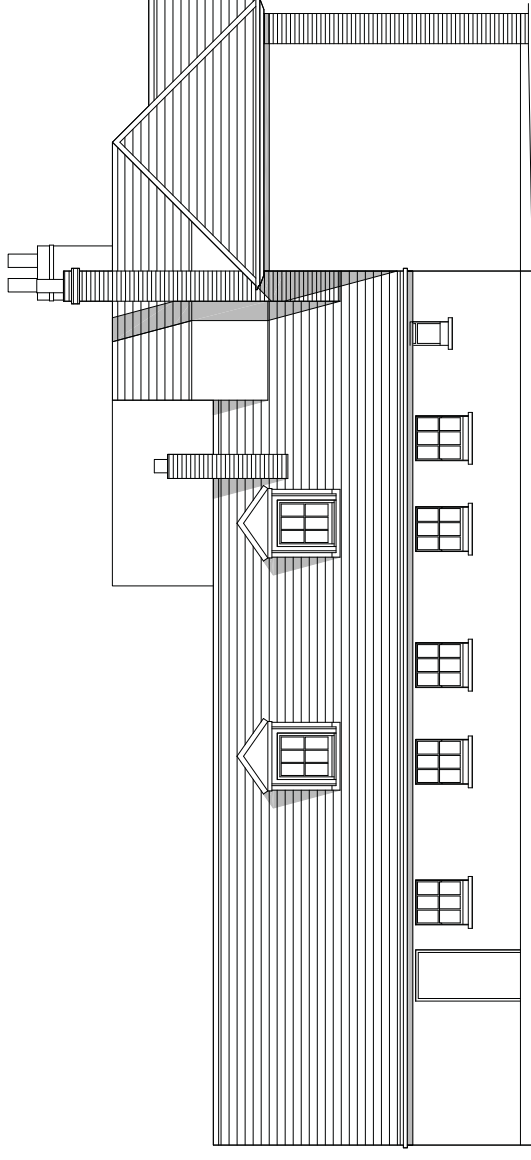
First Floor Plan

0 5m

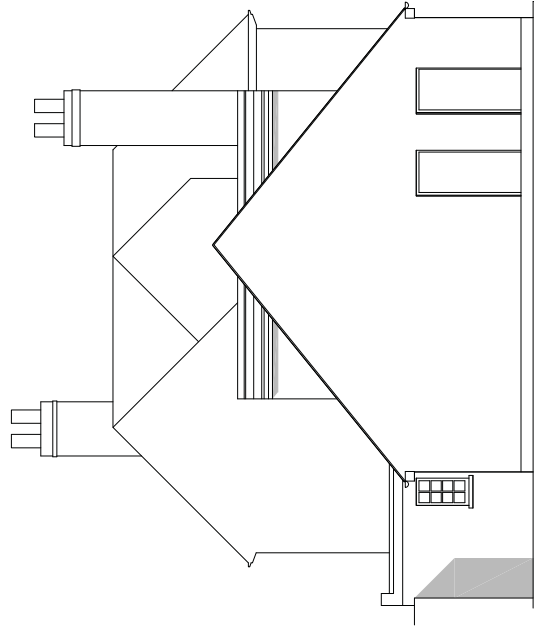
- Photographs taken previously (appraisal)
- Photographs taken during refurbishment (monitoring and recording)



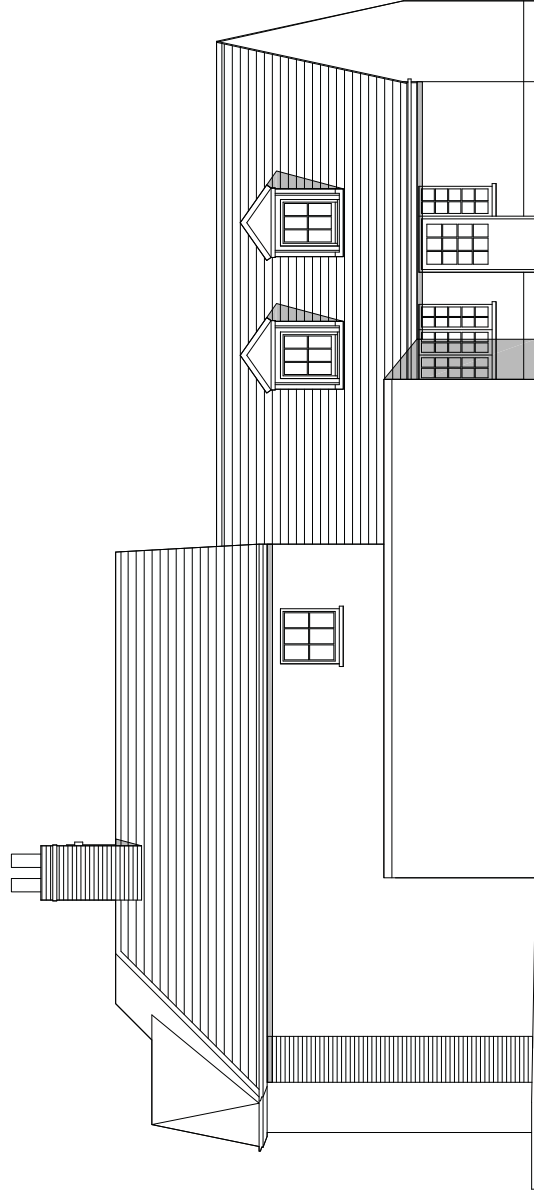
South Elevation (Fore Street)



West Elevation (South Street)

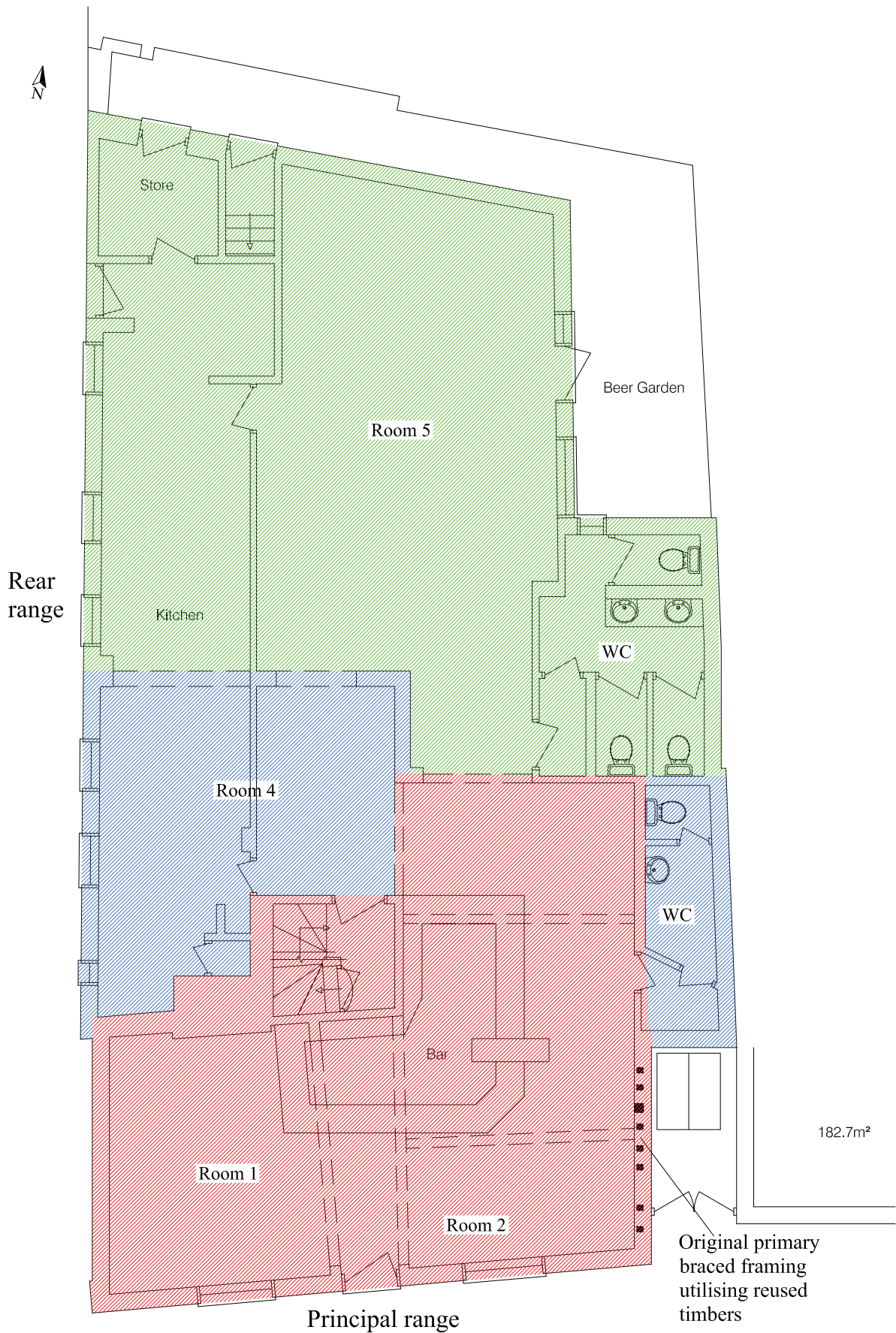


North Elevation (Rear)



East Elevation (Flank)



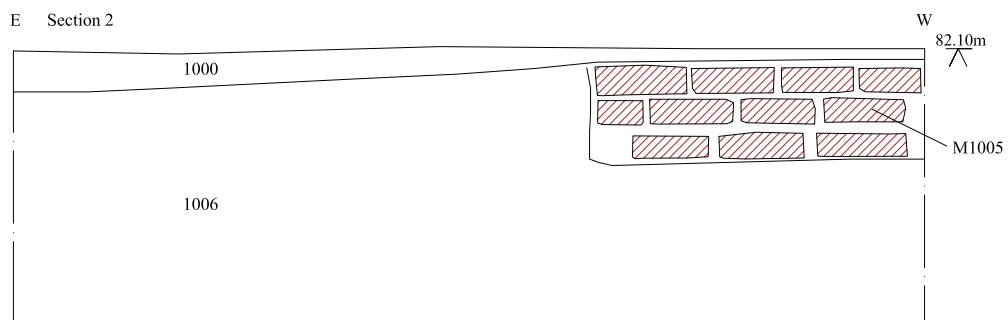
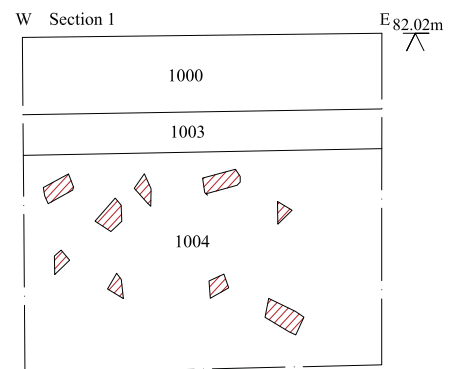
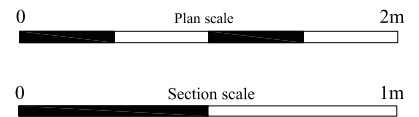
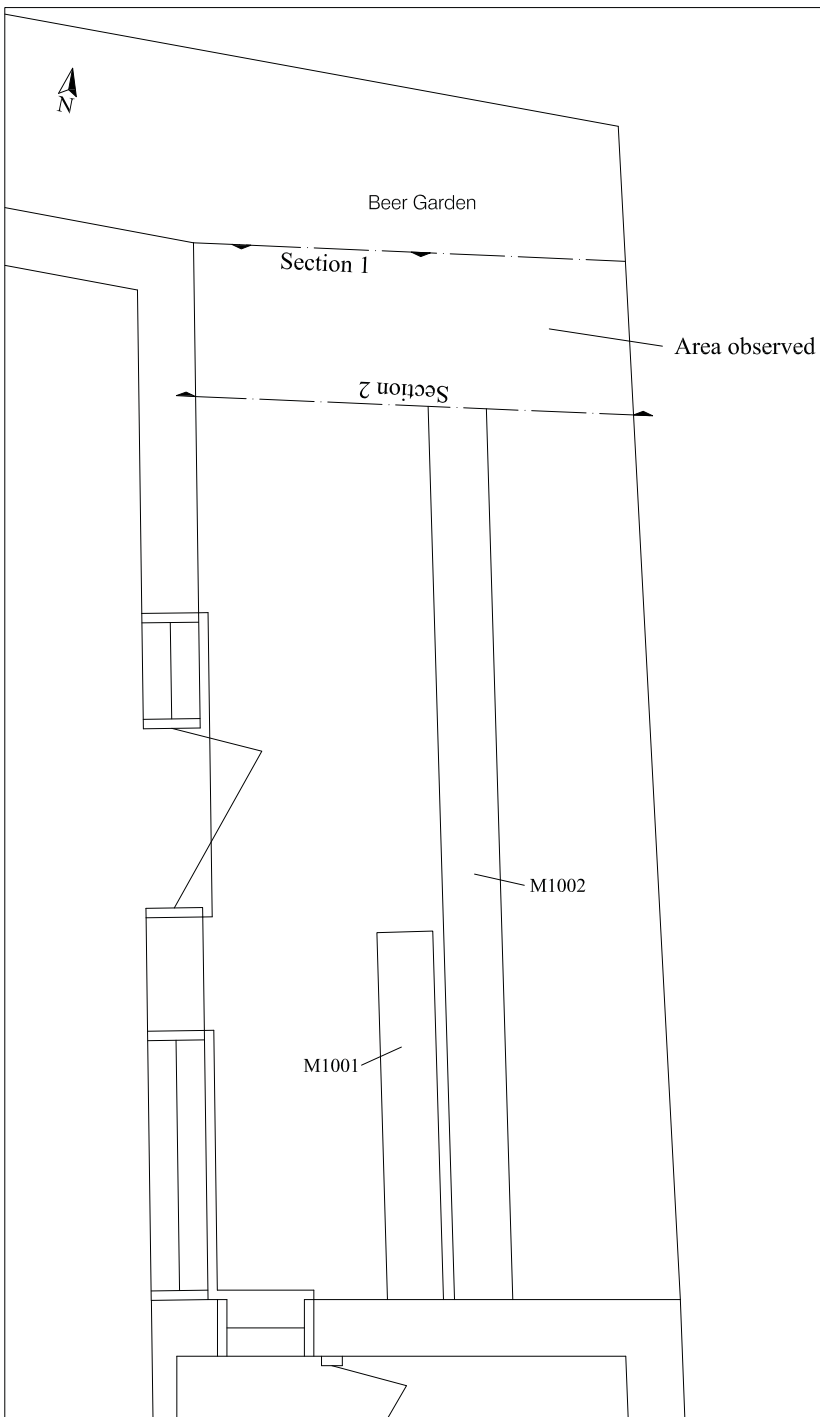


Ground Floor Plan



- Phase 1 early - mid 18th century
- Phase 2 mid 20th century
- Phase 3 1980s

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<b>Fig. 10 Phase plan</b>
Scale 1:100 at A4



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**Fig. 11 Area of monitoring**

Scale plan 1:40 and sections 1:20 at A4