

Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys.

**THE BANYERS HOTEL
MELBOURN STREET
ROYSTON
HERTS
SG8 7BZ**

An Archaeological Watching Brief



Report No. AES/2014/4

**THE BANYERS HOTEL, ROYSTON
MELBOURN STREET, ROYSTON, SG8 7BZ
NORTH HERTFORDSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Site Code: **ROYBH14**
TL 35742 40738

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Non-technical Summary

An archaeological watching brief was completed at The Banyers Hotel, Royston (TL 35742 40738) prior to the construction of a conservatory to the rear of the structure and a two storey extension to the east of the building. The work was completed as a result of two planning conditions (ref: app. No. 11/03091/1 and 14/01196/1) and adherence to a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys (AES) and approved by Andy Instone, Senior Archaeologist for Hertfordshire County Council. The work was completed on a variety of site visits between the 4th November and the 4th December 2014.

All exposed trench bases and spoil were scanned by an experienced Metal Detectorist.

The watching brief revealed a palimpsest of development by successive owners yielding information of the early history of The Banyers relating to its initial development as a timber framed 14th structure and later development of the building in the 18th and 19th centuries. In total four phases of development were identified during the work.

Of the initial 14th century phase an original chalk cellar survives beneath the front of the building. During the watching brief of the conservatory at the rear of the building a complete intact subterranean structure was found with 3 phases of development. The earliest being a chalk lined structure with a north south aligned tunnel heading towards The Banyers. This has been tentatively interpreted as an early icehouse. This structure appears to have been remodeled during later development of The Banyers in the Late 18th Century with possible enlargement using brickwork and insertion of an entrance at the northern end. The last phase of development also sees extensive building and groundworks outside the building including the facing of the early timber built structure with the current yellow brickwork, and the construction of two underground brick lined circular structures and a rectangular brick lined structure, all possibly interlinked. Although the function of these remain unproven, it is suggested that they formed part of a water management system that would have been required for a building of The Banyers status.

The watching brief during the insertion of service trenches for the current development revealed no archaeological activity earlier than post medieval, other than made up ground.

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1.0 Introduction

Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys (AES) were commissioned to carry out an archaeological Watching Brief by Martin Jackson of Beechdale Homes Ltd on the groundworks of the Banyers Hotel, which lies along Melbourn Street in the centre of the historic core of Medieval Royston directly opposite the church of St John the Baptist (TL 35742 40738). The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies beneath an existing patio and a 20th century extension and covers approximately 60.5 sqm.

The aims of the watching brief were as follows:

- to enable the archaeological resource, both in quantity and extent, to be accurately quantified;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits, together with its likely extent, localized depth and quality of preservation;
- to further elaborate on the history of the Banyers Hotel;
- to ensure that the historic fabric of The Banyers is not affected / altered during the Proposed Works.
- to enhance the understanding of Royston through the examination of the date, form and character within its local, regional and national context.
- to produce a permanent record of the site in an archive that will be deposited with Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HCCHET).

The aims were to be achieved using the methodologies of a watching brief evaluation, and metal detecting survey. This report details the results of the investigation together with an assessment of the archaeological evidence discovered.

2.0 Compliance

When completing the work, AES adhered to the requirements established by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team (HCCHET) and the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA). Adherence was made to paragraph 141, to record in advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed, of the Local and Department of Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) and also the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standards and guidance for an archaeological watching brief', November 2013', 'whereby within the resources available the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works and to provide an opportunity if needed to all interested parties before the destruction of material in question that an archaeological find has been made for which resources are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard'.

3.0 Geology and Topography

Royston lies between two spurs of the northernmost point of the Chiltern Hills, and is situated upon an outcrop of Middle Cretaceous chalk (BGS Sheet 204 1976). The PDA is positioned on a fairly flat area of ground at the base of a rise, which increases steadily south towards the Chiltern Hills.

4.0 Historical and archaeological background

The historical and archaeological background of Royston itself has been covered in some depth in several sources, neither is therefore reproduced here in full (Kingston 1906; Page 1912; Slater 2004; Applyby 2006; CAU Report no 786 2007; NHDC Report No 37 2012, Keen, D., AES/2014/1). Nevertheless, it is necessary to briefly outline the historical and archaeological background of the town in order to place the proposed development area securely within its wider context.

Prior to the establishment of Royston as a town the surrounding area was the setting for prehistory in the form of the prehistoric burial mounds on nearby Therfield Heath and the presence of flint scatters (Atkinson & Burleigh, 1991, HHER no. 41, 1730).

The origins of Royston are obscure, but appear to have emerged at the beginning of the Medieval period following the establishment of a religious house at the crossroads of the prehistoric routes of Ermine Street and the Icknield Way. Ralph of Rochester established a house of Austin canons at Royston and erected the buildings and gave the land on which they stood to the priory (HHER no. 16).

The place name of the town has been the subject of debate originating possibly from the erection of the *Cross of Rohesia*, at the crossroads of Ermine Street and Icknield Way (c.f. Slater 2004; Page 1912; Kingston 1906; Cussans 1881 in Newman 2007), its first historical reference to the *Crux Roaisie* dating from 1184 (Glover et al 1938). There is little recorded evidence to date for Roman activity within Royston itself, apart from Ermine St, which follows the line of the present Kneesworth St and crosses the Melbourn Road (Ickneild Way). Royston also contains the site of a medieval hospital in Baldock Street (HER 2725, 2726); the site of a medieval cemetery in Briary Lane (HER 1738); a seventeenth century royal hunting lodge in Kneesworth Street (HHER 2723) and Royston Cave, which is an artificial cavern decorated with numerous carvings, dating to the medieval period (HHER 30) located close to Royston cross (HHER 2724). The Cave is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The PDA also lies across the road from the 12th century priory and grounds (HHER 4200, 12353).

The Banyers

Of particular interest to this report is the history behind the land on which the Banyers Hotel lies (HHER no. 11316). During the twelfth century Royston lay within the parishes of Melbourn, Barley, Therfield, Royston and Bassingbourn, and was not brought under a single unitary authority until 1897. The land on which the Banyers lay was at that time within the parish of Bassingbourn (Tithe map 1851, figure 16).

The Banyers, is reputed to have been built for the Reverend Banyer as a private residence in 1726 (Mercury, 1993). The house remained as a private residence on the death of Reverend Banyer in 1752. After the death of Reverend Banyer it is possible that his brother Laurence Banyer was heir to the estate, inferred from a release of a portion of garden to Joseph Beldam and Thomas Trigg on 19th July 1782 for £52.10s (Cambs Archive ref: R56/20/44/1-2). Actual documented evidence of residence after 1782 commences again with the opening of household accounts on 29th October 1825 by Edward Beldam (Cambs Archive ref: R57/8/17). The Banyers then remained the Beldam family home until 1892, when Valentine Beldam leased the residence to Richard George Sherrard of Newmarket for 7 years at £135 per annum, and along with 3 acres at Kings Pond Close for 3 years at £15 per annum (Cambs Archive ref: R56/20/44/5). The Banyers is possibly where Joseph Beldam,

26th December 1795 died 6th June 1866, lived (Kingston, A., 1906). Joseph wrote the tracts published by the Society for the Abolition of Slavery in this building. He was a keen advocate for the abolition of slavery. A keen antiquarian in later life, he re-investigated the medieval Royston Cave in 1852 with his friend Edmund Nunn (curator of Royston Museum). He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London on 1 May 1856 for his historical and archaeological researches. He was buried in the family vault in Royston church.

During the years 1922, 1948 and 1991 records of sales particulars and valuations are available to show that the Banyers was bought and sold at auction (Cambs Archive ref: 107/SP19, 296/SP671, 296/SP1140, 515/B76). The period during which the Banyers was solely a family residence ceased on the obtaining of a drinks licence by a Mr Porter, thus commencing the Banyers existence as a public house cum hotel, before being taken over by the Hertford Brewery McMullens in 1950. The Banyers has remained as a hotel to the present day.

In furthering the social historical and archaeological knowledge of Royston the Banyers provided residence for two notable historic families of Royston, namely the Reverend Banyer from 1739 until his death in 1752 and the Beldam family. Edward Banyer became vicar on 28 June 1739 patroned by Edward Chester, on the resignation of Leonard Chappelow (Kingston, reprint 1975). Historically however little appears to have been documented on his life. The Beldam family also considered of note, left evidence of their lives in the form of historic records collated together in the form of the Beldam collection of papers now located at Cambridgeshire Archives and Records office and a memorial window dedicated to members of the family located in the north aisle of the Parish Church of St John, Royston. Edward Beldam Esq F.R.G.S was barrister-at-law and Justice of the Peace for Herts. and Cambs. Joseph Beldam F.S.A. was a scholar at St Peter's College, Cambridge and noted antiquary who wrote a paper on King James Palace published in the transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of London. In the early years of the eighteenth century the first organized Nonconformist Church was formed in Middle Row in Kneesworth Street, the deed of covenant of dissenting brethren subsequently formed which included Valentine Beldam and John Beldam.

Of the archaeological investigations completed to date within Royston (Ashworth 2000, Atkinson 1991, Gibson 2003, Hillelson 2000, Humphrey 1997, Muldowney 2011, Roberts 2003, Saunders 2006, Semmelmann 2003, Turner 1998 and Wotherspoon 2004) two have revealed evidence for Post medieval Royston on a par with the dating of the Banyers. An excavation was held on Fish Hill in 2002, which is situated less than 50m north east of the PDA. Work here revealed occupation evidence from the 19th to 20th centuries, including the remnants of a partially walled basement or cellar (HHER 11969). A watching brief was completed in 2012 By Keith Fitzpatrick Matthews of North Hertfordshire Archaeological Service during the construction of drainage system beneath Fish Hill. The work revealed extensive cellars as well as brick lined domed structures, possibly associated with water management (Fitzpatrick-Matthews, 2012).

4.1 Cartographic evidence

The earliest cartographic evidence of the building and grounds known as the Banyers is shown on the indenture of 1782 (Cambridgeshire archive ref: R56/20/44/102). Although no evidence of the Banyers building and grounds are shown on the 1851 tithe map of the parish of Royston, the map shows the Banyers to lie within the parish of Bassingbourn prior to the single unitary authority of 1897 (figure 16).

5.0 Methodology

All watching brief work, was conducted in accordance with a specification prepared by AES.

All archaeological features, deposits and layers were recorded using AES pro forma context sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and site photographs were taken of all trenches, profiles and any features using a Canon EOS 1100 SLR digital camera.

Prior to the fieldwork an event code (ECB4144) was obtained from the HCCHET Officer. This number is clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work and on any reports arising from the work.

All collected finds were to be treated in accordance with the principles and practices as set out in the Institute of Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Watching Briefs (2013).

5.1 Post fieldwork analyses and reports

All assessment and analytical work to be carried out by AES qualified and experienced staff. Levels of recording and analysis of artefacts were appropriate to that of a watching brief. Copies of the report to be submitted to the HHER within six months of completion of the report, and as a minimum a site summary to be submitted within six months of completion of the fieldwork or earlier.

5.2 Monitoring

Monitoring procedures were in place and to be conducted by the HCCHET and the Conservation Agency.

If any archaeological finds of significance are found preservation is to be discussed with Andy Instone of HCCHET and the conservation office at Hertford, if appropriate, for any further archaeological works.

The site was visited on three occasions by Keith Fitzpatrick-Matthews of the Archaeology Officer - North Hertfordshire District Council.

6.0 Archives, ownership and deposition

A total of 12 contexts from 5 features were recorded and recorded and artefacts including pottery and ceramic building material were recovered and catalogued. All documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in line with MoRPHE (2009) and are currently being stored at the AES offices. The archive is to be deposited with the appropriate Hertfordshire museum. The archive is to be treated and packaged, in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate museum and national guidelines (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992, UKIC 1983, 1984, 1988 and 1990 and Ferguson and Murray 1997).

6.1 Other considerations

Copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive remain with the originating body, Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys.

7.0 Results

7.1 Overview of results

The watching brief took place during the groundworks appertaining to building works at the Banyers Hotel. This involved the clearance of ground and trench footings to the north and east of the building. The foundation trenches were 0.80m wide and dug to varying depths of between 0.5m and 1m depending on the soil makeup. The stratigraphy observed in the trenches consisted of a top layer of paving slabs over a layer of sand and a layer of made up ground of approximately 0.60m deep of sand and chalk rubble overlying an undulating chalk natural geology.

7.1.1 Phase 1: 14th century origins

The building appears to date back to an original chalk cellar dating at least to the 14th century, which survives beneath the front of the building. It is likely to be contemporary to an early timber framed structure evident within the façade of the later extensions of the Banyers as a private residence.

7.1.2 Phase 2: Chalk lined subterranean structure F8

During the machining of trench footings to the rear of the building a complex of structures of archaeological significance were revealed. Located 4.5m from the building, the first was the entrance, archway and roof of a chalk and red brick vault roofed structure, approximately 4m long x 3m wide x 1.5m deep, with a oval feature in the floor which is possibly a drain. Inset into the southern wall was a small archway. The vaulted roof consisted of five courses of vertical brickwork followed by eight courses of curved brickwork making up the vaulted roof. The latter is acclaimed to be a possible icehouse. The second, set alongside the possible icehouse was a brick wall possibly the retaining wall for the icehouse and further brick walling lying at the west end of the icehouse. In the North and Western sides were two chalk niches, possibly used for candles (figure 6).

Artefacts discovered from the trench footings to the rear of the building included sherds of earthenware flower pots and of transfer printed earthenware dating to the late nineteenth to twentieth century (Blinkhorn, 2014).

Artefacts discovered within the drain of the icehouse included sherds of Pearlware and Mocha/Yellow Ware dating to the late eighteenth to nineteenth century, sherds from a Later English stoneware rum jar (LES) and Mass produced White Earthenwares dating to the nineteenth century and roof tile fragments of modern date (Blinkhorn, 2014).

7.1.3 Phase 3: Chalk lined subterranean structure F8 - remodelling

A remodeling of the structure appears to have occurred during the later development of the Banyers in the late 18th century. At the north eastern end the wall was built of red brick with two holes in the roof, with a capstone lying over the entrance. A main entrance seems to have been inserted at the northern end (figure 7).

7.1.4 Phase 4: Building and groundworks F11, F13 and F14

Building footings and rectangular brick lined water tank F11

During clearance of ground to the rear of the building three features of archaeological significance were exposed: the original footings of the building that had been covered by made up ground, 1.64m deep and a large structure possibly part of a water management system were revealed (figures 3 and 4). The structure was 4m long x 2m wide x 2m deep, rendered with concrete with a brick base and vaulted brick roof within which two capstones were laid, two drainage pipes, one lead, from the roof of the building lead into the cistern F11 and one pipe at the northern end located approximately 0.9m deep lead out of the cistern into the outside ground. The structure was built directly onto the northern face of the building. The vaulted roof appeared to follow the line of a further vaulted roof along the side of the eastern wall of the cellars and was approximately 6m long.

Circular water cistern I F13

During clearance of ground to the east of the building a structure was revealed that is also possibly part of a water management system for the building. The structure was circular in shape with a vaulted red brick roof with an opening in the top (figure 10). It was rendered with concrete, with a lead pipe set against the side of the structure leading towards the building. It was 1.90m diameter and 5m deep.

Circular water cistern II F14 and cobble surface F12

During the machining of trench footings, 0.80m wide x 1m deep x 4.76m long, for the proposed extension to the east of the building, two features of archaeological significance were exposed. The first was a further circular structure, 1.90 in diameter, with a red brick vaulted roof and circular opening in the top, .97m in diameter, with a drainage pipe leading into the top of the side wall on the northern side (figure 11). This structure was backfilled with a mix of chalk and rubble.

The second feature was the remains of a cobbled surface F12 located in the trench in front of the rear gateway to the Banyers, .44m wide x .10m deep x .70m long (figure 9). It was located beneath made up ground of paving and sand.

8.0 Metal detectorist survey

Excavated trench bases and spoil heaps were scanned by an experienced metal detectorist. No archaeological finds or artefacts were found.

9.0 Discussion

9.1 Discussion point I: Identification of chalk lined subterranean structure F8

Lying beneath the ground to the north of the Banyers a structure was discovered during the archaeological watching brief that can be tentatively identified as an icehouse.

The structure at the Banyers was totally submerged beneath the ground. It is possible that layers of made up ground, some of modern date, have masked the depth of the structure originally lying below and above ground. The walls are constructed of thick blocks of chalk and red brick with a drain in the floor and a vaulted roof (figure 5).

The structure at the Banyers is comparable to documented descriptions of icehouses, which have been described as largely subterranean structures built and used for ice storage and food preservation (Beamon, 1990, Leslie, 2010). The

structure at the Banyers has the subterranean location, thick walls and roof, which enhance the propensity for storage of ice and food preservation. The structure also contained a drain hole in the floor for the slow melting ice to drain typical of icehouses.

Historically, James I is reputed to have commissioned the construction of the first icehouse in Greenwich Park in 1619 (figure 9). The shape of ice houses appear to have been both circular and rectangular with vaulted roofs being constructed as such for temperature regulation and strength (figures 9 and 10). A point of note is that Royston was a town preferred by both James I and Charles II for its hunting grounds, and the remains of King James court and palace lie along Kneesworth Street from Melbourn Street to Dog Kennel Lane, not far from the Banyers (HHER no. 2723). There is a possibility therefore that the Banyers subterranean structure dates from at least the seventeenth century. The icehouse trend increased during the eighteenth century to be found mainly in the grounds of manor houses and their estates (Leslie, 2010).

9.2 Discussion point 2: Identification of differing phases of structures

From the construction of the chalk lined structure F8, it is possible that the vaulted arch and the north eastern wall may have been constructed at a later date thus closing in what was the main entrance.

The vaulted brickwork of the three possible water cisterns are similar in style to that of the north eastern wall of the chalk lined structure and therefore are possibly contemporary in date.

The identification of differing phases of the structures discovered are tentative and open to further discussion. It is possible that the initial structures on the Banyers site formed that of an early timber framed building and cellar, followed by development in the early eighteenth century with the addition of the chalk lined structure F8, and what is possibly a water management system comprising of the three structures F11, F13 and F14 and the construction of the north eastern wall of the chalk lined structure F8 as the bricks and brickwork are similar in style.

9.3 Discussion point 3: Identification of a water management system

The discovery of a large rectangular concrete rendered structure with pipework leading from the roof at the rear of the Banyers F11, and two further discoveries of circular concrete rendered structures F13 and F14, one with lead pipe leading from the roof of the Banyers and the other with a clay drain leading into it, give rise to an indication that all three may have been part of a water management system, whereby water may have been collected for use within house and garden.

Conclusion

The history of the Banyers Hotel was significantly contributed to through the archaeological work which revealed the development and management of a high status building of over 400 hundred years including the installation of extensive and elaborate water and ice management engineering systems.

In conjunction with the HCCHET and the Conservation Agency it was possible to ensure that any archaeological structure deemed to be of high significance, discovered during the watching brief, was preserved in situ, ensuring that the historic fabric of the Banyers was not affected or altered during the proposed works.

Namely, the chalk lined structure F8.

A further understanding of the history of Royston was gained, in particular that of its post medieval social history through the discovery of the water and ice management systems. An understanding was provided of the need for extensive water collection during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries particularly as Royston does not have easy access to natural sources such as rivers, and an insight into the use of the chalk lined structure F8 as an ice house providing a means for food preservation.

The work was completed in varied conditions from good, sunny and dry to stormy and wet. Ground water was not encountered.

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The site work was completed under the direction of Simon Bray. Thanks also to Sylvia Beamon for her visit to site and her useful comments on Ice Houses.

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Bidwell, Charles, *'Supplemental valuation of the Banyers'* February 1890. Cambridgeshire archives: 45/A/A00/8895
Bidwell & Sons, auctioneers, *'Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Freehold Agricultural and Urban Properties, Royston, Reed and Therfield, Herts, 12 June 1948'*. Cambridgeshire archives: 107/SP19
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'Conveyance of 3rd part of Banyers. Edward Charles Hatton Beldam to Percival Edward Beldam, 14 December 1905'. Cambridgeshire archives: Beldam Collection, R56/20/44/78
'Conveyance of 4th part of Banyers. James Ward Beldam to Valentine Edward Beldam and others, 11th October 1891' Cambridgeshire archives: Beldam Collection, R56/20/44/4
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Judd, T., *'Judds Account books with receipts - Royston 29 October 1825 – 25 December 1825'*. Cambridgeshire archives: Beldam Collection, R57/8/17
Judd T., *'Judds Account books with receipts - Royston 13 October 1826 – 8 July 1828'*. Cambridgeshire archives: Beldam Collection, R57/8/17(a)
'Lease and release of garden adjoining Banyers. Lawrence Banyer of Beckenam, Kent to Joseph Beldam of Royston, Cambs and Thomas Trigg of Royston, Cambs 11/12/July 1782' Cambridgeshire archives: R56/20/44/1-2
'Lease of house, stables and land at Royston, Cambs between V E Beldam Esq & others to Mr P Sherrard, 9 March 1892'. Cambridgeshire archives: R56/20/44/5
'List of Articles belonging to Messrs Beldam at present stored in the Billiard Room of the Banyers, Royston, Bidwell & Sons, Land Agents and Surveyors, 8 August 1906' Cambridgeshire archives: R56/20/1/40
Protheroe & Morris auctioneers *'To be offered by Auction Freehold Residential Property with delightful grounds of 3 acres, The Banyers, Royston, Herts'*, 1922. Cambridgeshire archives: 296/SP1140
Rowley Son and Royce, estate agents and auctioneers 1922, *'Sale particulars: House called the Banyers with 2 ¾ acres ground in Royston, Cambridgeshire'* Cambridgeshire archives 296/SP671
'Seven year lease of Banyers and 3 year lease of King's Pond Close of 3 acres adjoining. 9 March 1892'. Cambridgeshire archives: Beldam Collection R56/20/44/5
'Tithe apportionment map 1842', Cambridgeshire archives: P117/27/19-20
'Tithe apportionment map 1851' Cambridgeshire archives: K296/P/D/83

APPENDIX 1: Site location



Figure 1: Site location plans for The Banyers Hotel, Royston

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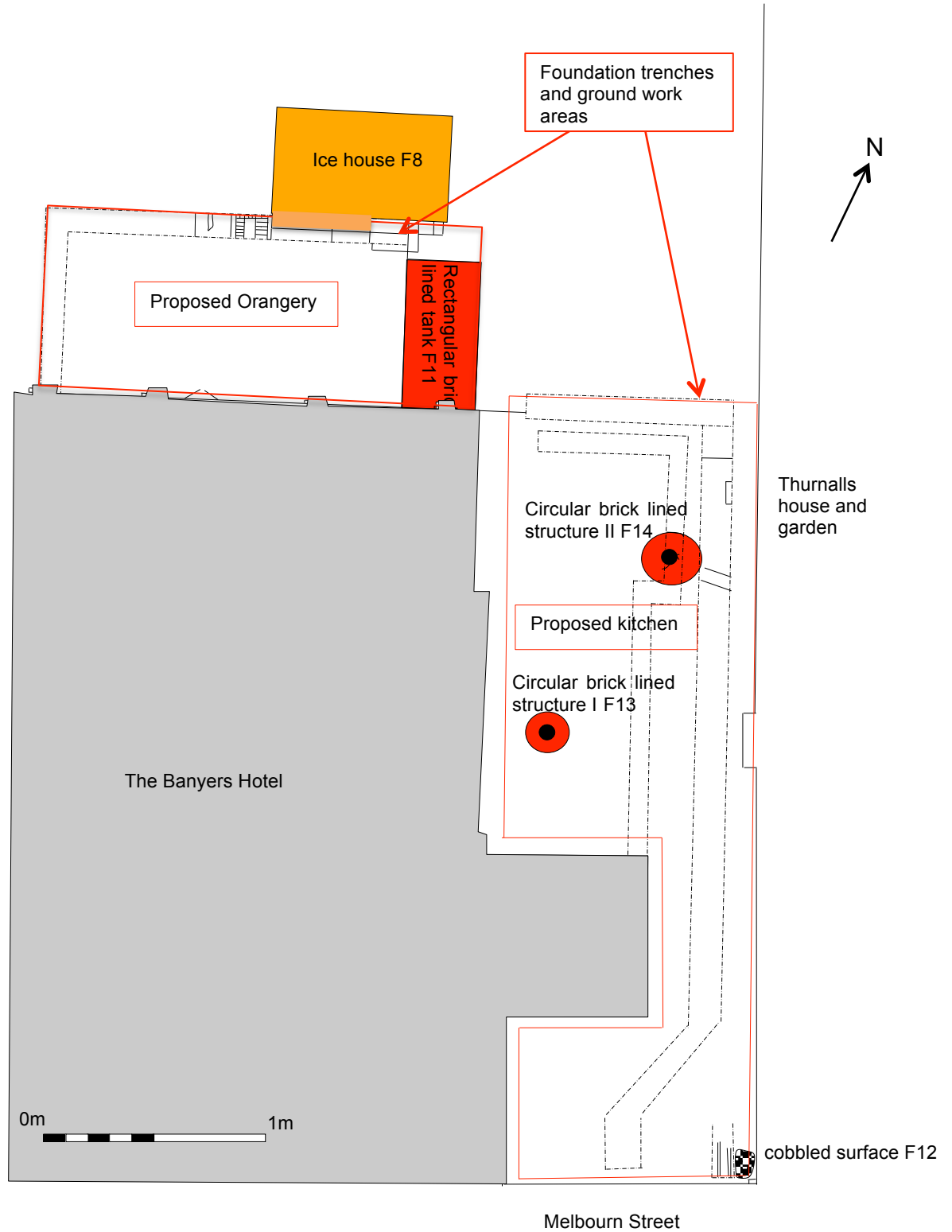


Figure 2: Location of watching brief areas and archaeological features

APPENDIX 2: Site photographs



Figure 3: Footings of Banyers facing north west



Figure 4: Brick lined water tank F11 at rear of Banyers facing north east



Figure 5: Archway in chalk lined structure F8, facing north west



Figure 6: Niche in wall of chalk lined structure F8



Figure 7: End wall of chalk lined structure facing south west



Figure 8: Trench showing chalk lined structure and retaining wall



Figure 9: Cobbled surface F12 facing south west



Figure 10: Possible water cistern F13 facing north east



Figure 11: Possible water cistern F14 facing south east

Appendix 3: Old photographs



Figure 12: Greenwich Park Ice House 1772



Figure 13: Woodlands Park Ice House, Acton

APPENDIX 4: Cartographic sources



Figure 14: Ordnance survey map



Figure 15: Ordnance survey map 1890

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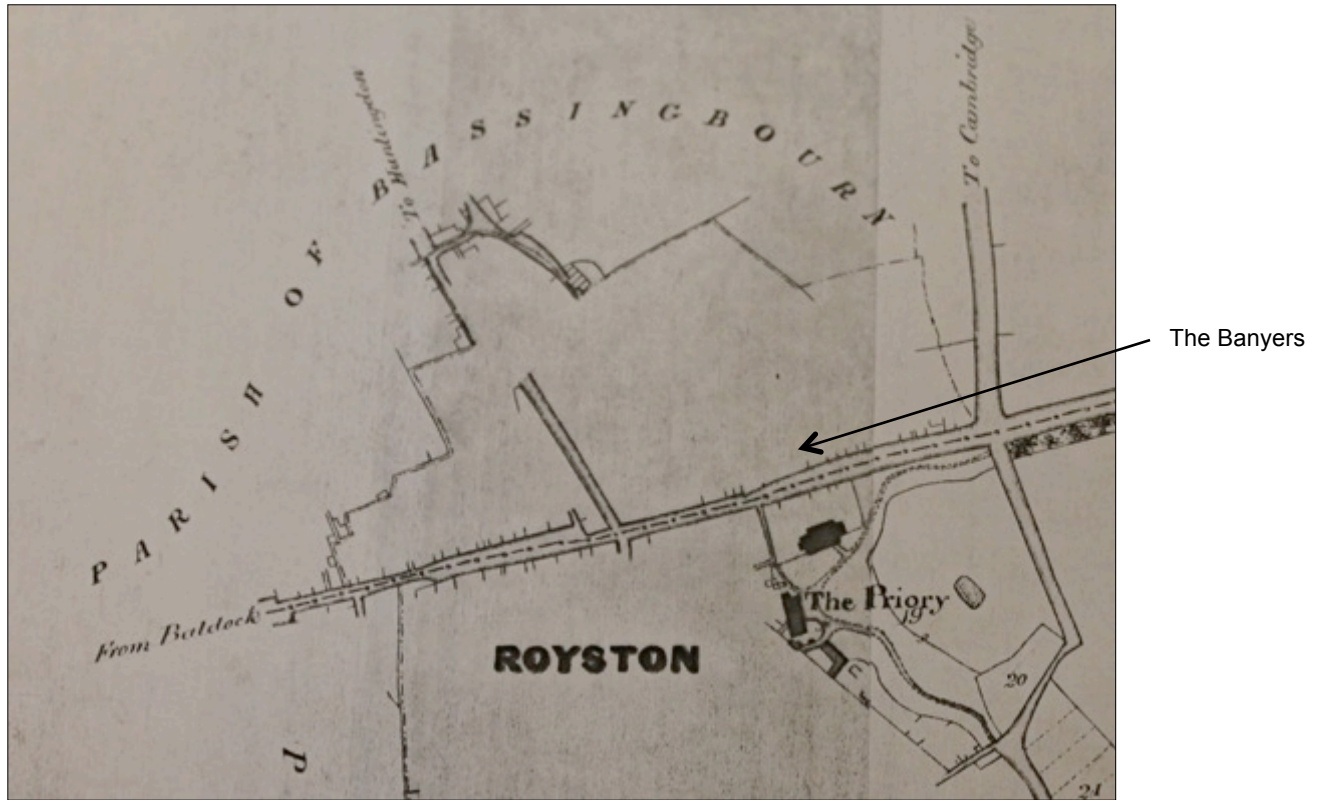


Figure 16: Royston Tithe map 1851 showing The Banyers within Bassingbourn Parish boundary

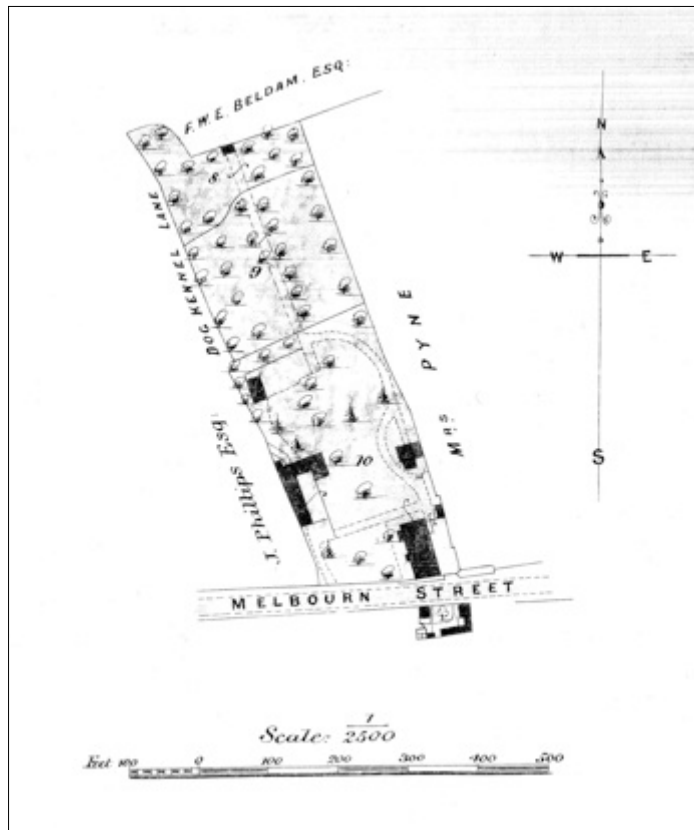


Figure 17: Indenture map of 1782 showing The Banyers, stables and grounds

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APPENDIX 4: Archive qualification (Site Code: ROYBH14)

Recorded Contexts: 14 contexts
Digital Photographic Archive: 232 photographs
Drawn Plans Archive: 2 x A3 sheets at 1:50
Drawn Sections Archive: 1 x A3 sheets, 20 at 1:10
Level Diary Yes

FINDS

Small Finds: none

Bulk Finds: none

Environmental Samples: None Taken

APPENDIX 5: Context summary

Cxt No.	Tr. No.	Description	Interpretation
1	n/a	Layer	Patio
2	n/a	Layer	Sand foundations for Patio.
3	n/a	Layer	Foundations for Patio
4	n/a	Layer	Demolition Spread
5	n/a		Number assigned in error
6	n/a	Fill of [7]	Fill of [7]
[7]	n/a	Cut	Cut of construction trench for ice house F8.
F8	n/a	Structure	Ice House
9	n/a	Fill of [10]	Fill of [10]
[10]	n/a	Cut of pit	Cut of pit in F8
F11	n/a	Structure	Rectangular brick line tank
F12	n/a	Layer	Cobbled surface
F13	n/a	Structure	Water Cistern I
F14	n/a	Structure	Water Cistern II

APPENDIX 6: Photographic register

Photo reg no.	Digital No	Direction taken from	Description of shot	Initials/date
1	3534	South west	Groundworks rear of building	SB 04/11/2014
2	3536	North west	Groundworks rear of building	SB 04/11/2014
3	3540	North	Groundworks rear of building	SB 04/11/2014
4	3544	Aerial	Brickwork under made up ground	SB 04/11/2014
5	3545	Aerial	Brickwork under made up ground	SB 04/11/2014
6	3546	Aerial	Appearance of void	SB 04/11/2014
7	3547	Aerial	Grill	DK 04/11/2014
8	3548	Aerial	Appearance of void	SB 04/11/2014
9	3549	Aerial	Appearance of capstone	SB 04/11/2014
10	3550	Aerial	Appearance of void	SB 04/11/2014
11	3551	North east	Void / archway	SB 04/11/2014
12	3552	North	Further void	SB 04/11/2014
13	3553	South west	Void and paving	SB 04/11/2014
14	3554	South west	Void and paving	SB 04/11/2014
15	3556	North west	Void and paving	SB 04/11/2014
16	3558	North west	Void and paving	SB 04/11/2014
17	3559	South west	Void and paving	SB 04/11/2014
18	3561	South west	Void and paving	SB 04/11/2014
19	3563	South	Paving under made up ground	SB 04/11/2014
20	3564	West	Void and paving	SB 04/11/2014
21	3566	South west	Void and paving	SB 04/11/2014
22	3568	West	Void and paving	SB 04/11/2014
23	3569	South east	Vaulted arch and void	SB 04/11/2014
24	3570	South east	Vaulted arch and void – without scale	SB 04/11/2014
25	3571	South east	Vaulted arch and void	SB 04/11/2014
26	3573	South west	Void revealing brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
27	3575	South west	Void revealing brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
28	3576	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
29	3577	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
30	3578	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
31	3580	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
32	3584	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
33	3585	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
34	3586	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
35	3587	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
36	3588	North	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
37	3589	West	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
38	3590	West	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
39	3591	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
40	3593	North west	brick lined water tank and drain	DK 04/11/2014
41	3594	North west	Vaulted arch and brick lined water tank	SB 04/11/2014
42	3595	South east	brick lined water tank	DK 04/11/2014
43	3598	North east	Vaulted arch and void	DK 04/11/2014
44	3599	North west	Banyers rear and brick lined water tank	DK 04/11/2014
45	3602	North east	Working shot - groundworks	DK 04/11/2014
46	3603	West	North east wall of ice house F8	SB 04/11/2014
47	3604	South east	Plinth in ice house wall	SB 04/11/2014
48	3606	North east	South west wall of ice house F8	SB 04/11/2014
49	3608	North west	South east wall with archway	SB 04/11/2014
50	3610	South east	North west wall of ice house F8	SB 04/11/2014
51	3611	South east	North west wall of ice house F8	SB 04/11/2014
52	3613	North east	South west wall of ice house F8	SB 04/11/2014
53	3614	South west	Vaulted arch in Banyers cellar	SB 05/11/2014
54	3616	South west	Vaulted arch in Banyers cellar	SB 05/11/2014
55	3618	North west	Cellar beneath Banyers	DK 05/11/2014
56	3621	South east	Cellar beneath Banyers	DK 05/11/2014

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57	3622	South west	Cellar beneath Banyers	DK 05/11/2014
58	3624	South west	Cellar beneath Banyers	DK 05/11/2014
59	3626	North west	Rear of Banyers	DK 05/11/2014
60	3627	North east	Internal wall: timber frame	DK 05/11/2014
61	3628	North	Internal: charred timber frame	DK 05/11/2014
62	3629	North west	Internal wall: timber frame	DK 05/11/2014
63	3631	North west	Internal wall: timber frame	DK 05/11/2014
64	3632	North west	Internal: timber frame	DK 05/11/2014
65	3633	South west	Internal: timber frame	DK 05/11/2014
66	3634	South west	Internal: timber frame	DK 05/11/2014
67	3635	North east	Internal: brick and timber wall	DK 05/11/2014
68	3636	North west	Internal: view of Church	DK 05/11/2014
69	3637	North east	Internal: view of Melbourn Street	DK 05/11/2014
70	3638	West	Internal: lathe and plaster wall	DK 05/11/2014
71	3639	North west	Internal: timber frame	DK 05/11/2014
72	3640	North west	Internal: fire place	DK 05/11/2014
73	3642	n/a	Internal: original fire place: sold	DK 05/11/2014
74	3643	n/a	Internal: original fire place: sold	DK 05/11/2014
75	3646	South west	Internal: fire place	DK 05/11/2014
76	3647	North west	Coal/beer barrel shute	DK 05/11/2014
77	3648	n/a	Internal: floor tiles	DK 05/11/2014
78	3651	South west	Ice house roof F8	DK 05/11/2014
79	3652	North	Working shot: water cistern	DK 06/11/2014
81	3653	North	Cottage within Banyers	DK 06/11/2014
82	3654	North	Cottage within Banyers	DK 06/11/2014
83	3655	North	Cottage within Banyers	DK 06/11/2014
84	3657	North west	Brick lined water tank F11	DK 06/11/2014
85	3660	North west	Working shot: brick lined water tank F11	DK 06/11/2014
86	3661	South west	Brick lined water tank F11: rendering	DK 06/11/2014
87	3663	South west	Brick lined water tank F11: rendering	DK 06/11/2014
88	3664	North west	Brick lined water tank F11	DK 06/11/2014
89	3666	North west	Brick lined water tank F11	DK 06/11/2014
90	3667	North west	Emerging brickwork	DK 07/11/2014
91	3669	West	Ice house brickwork and retaining wall	DK 07/11/2014
92	3670	South east	Trench section of ice house brickwork	DK 07/11/2014
93	3673	South east	Trench section of ice house brickwork	DK 07/11/2014
94	3676	South east	Trench section of ice house brickwork	DK 07/11/2014
95	3680	South east	Trench section of ice house brickwork	DK 07/11/2014
96	3681	South east	Trench section of ice house brickwork	DK 07/11/2014
97	3682	South east	Trench section of ice house brickwork	DK 07/11/2014
98	3684	North east	Entrance into ice house F8	DK 07/11/2014
99	3585	North east	Entrance II into ice house F8	DK 07/11/2014
100	3687	South east	Entrance II into ice house F8	DK 07/11/2014
101	3589	North east	Entrance II into ice house F8	DK 07/11/2014
102	3693	North west	Rear of Banyers	DK 07/11/2014
103	3694	North west	Hoarded brick lined water tank F11	DK 07/11/2014
104	3695	North east	Groundworks rear of Banyers	DK 07/11/2014
105	3697	East	Ice house vaulted roof – without scale	DK 07/11/2014
106	3698	South	Ice house vaulted roof and retaining wall	DK 07/11/2014
107	3699	South	Ice house vaulted roof and retaining wall	DK 07/11/2014
108	3700	South	Ice house vaulted roof and retaining wall	DK 07/11/2014
109	3701	South west	Ice house vaulted roof and retaining wall	DK 07/11/2014
110	3703	South west	Ice house vaulted roof and retaining wall	DK 07/11/2014
111	3706	North west	Working shot: rear of Banyers	DK 07/11/2014
112	3708	South east	Blue plaque denoting Rev Banyers	SB 10/11/2014
113	3709	South west	Front entrance of Banyers	SB 10/11/2014
114	3711	South west	Made up ground within trench footing	DK 10/11/2014
115	3712	North east	Working shot: rear of Banyers	SB 10/11/2014
116	3714	North west	Working shot: rear of Banyers	SB 10/11/2014
117	3715	South east	Brickwork: rear of Banyers	DK 10/11/2014

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118	3717	South east	Brickwork: rear of Banyers	DK 10/11/2014
119	3719	South east	Vaulted roof of ice house	DK 10/11/2014
120	3721	South east	Vaulted roof and entrance of ice house	DK 10/11/2014
121	3723	South west	Ice house roof and retaining brickwork	DK 10/11/2014
122	3725	South east	Ice house roof and retaining brickwork	DK 10/11/2014
123	3727	South west	Front entrance of Banyers	DK 10/11/2014
124	3729	West	Royston Parish Church in front of Banyers	DK 10/11/2014
125	3731	South east	Banyers view from Churchyard	DK 10/11/2014
126	3732	South	Banyers view from Churchyard	DK 10/11/2014
127	3733	East	Chalk block walls of ice house	DK 10/11/2014
128	3734	East	Excavation of drain in ice house floor	DK 10/11/2014
129	3737	North east	Working shot rear of Banyers	DK 10/11/2014
130	3738	South east	South east facing section Banyers rear	DK 10/11/2014
131	3740	South east	South east facing section Banyers rear	DK 10/11/2014
132	3743	North west	Banyers front entrance and church	DK 10/11/2014
133	3744	South west	Trench rear of Banyers – without scale	DK 10/11/2014
134	3747	North	Banyers footings and trench	DK 11/11/2014
135	3748	North west	Trench rear of Banyers – without scale	DK 11/11/2014
136	3750	North west	Groundworks Banyers rear entrance	DK 11/11/2014
137	3751	South east	Cable trench	DK 11/11/2014
138	3753	South east	Groundworks Banyers rear entrance	DK 11/11/2014
139	3754	North west	Groundworks Banyers rear	DK 11/11/2014
140	3756	North west	Banyers footings and trench	DK 11/11/2014
141	3758	North	Banyers footings and trench	DK 11/11/2014
142	3760	North west	Trench rear of Banyers – without scale	DK 11/11/2014
143	3762	North west	Trench rear of Banyers – without scale	DK 11/11/2014
144	3764	South west	Brick end wall of ice house	DK 11/11/2014
145	3766	South	Brick end wall of ice house	DK 11/11/2014
146	3768	North east	Plinth?? in end wall of ice house	DK 11/11/2014
147	3770	South west	Plinth?? in side wall of ice house	DK 11/11/2014
148	3772	North west	Water cistern	DK 11/11/2014
149	3774	North west	Groundworks rear of Banyers	DK 11/11/2014
150	3775	North east	Chalk cut marks in ice house drain	DK 11/11/2014
151	3777	North	Chalk cut marks in ice house drain	DK 11/11/2014
152	3786	South west	SW facing section of ice house drain	SB 11/11/2014
153	3790	North east	Ice house & water tank retaining wall	DK 12/11/2014
154	3793	North east	Ice house & water tank retaining wall	DK 12/11/2014
155	3796	South east	Vaulted roof of ice house and retaining wall	DK 12/11/2014
156	3798	North east	Ice house & water tank retaining wall	DK 12/11/2014
157	3800	North east	Ice house & water tank retaining wall	DK 12/11/2014
158	3801	North west	Ice house & water tank retaining wall	DK 12/11/2014
159	3804	North west	Relationship between ice house & water cistern?	DK 12/11/2014
160	3807	North west	Ice house vaulted roof	DK 12/11/2014
161	3809	North west	Ice house vaulted roof	DK 12/11/2014
162	3811	North east	Circular water cistern I F13	DK 13/11/2014
163	3813	East	Circular water cistern I F13	DK 13/11/2014
164	3815	n/a	Base of circular water cistern I F13	DK 13/11/2014
165	3816	North	Circular water cistern I F13	DK 13/11/2014
166	3818	North	Circular water cistern I F13	DK 13/11/2014
167	3820	North	Circular water cistern I F13	DK 13/11/2014
168	3827	South west	Soakaway	DK 24/11/2014
169	3830	North east	Soakaway	DK 24/11/2014
170	3831	South east	Circular water cistern I F13	DK 24/11/2014
171	3833	South east	Circular water cistern I F13	DK 24/11/2014
172	3836	South east	Working shot exposure of circular water cistern	DK 24/11/2014
173	3837	South east	Working shot exposure of circular water cistern	DK 24/11/2014
174	3838	South	Circular water cistern	DK 24/11/2014
175	3839	South east	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 24/11/2014
176	3840	East	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 24/11/2014
177	3842	South east	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 24/11/2014

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178	3843	South east	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 24/11/2014
179	3844	South east	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 24/11/2014
180	3845	South east	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 24/11/2014
181	3846	South west	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 24/11/2014
182	3847	South	Circular water cistern II – aerial view F14	DK 25/11/2014
183	3849	South	Circular water cistern II – aerial view F14	DK 25/11/2014
184	3850	South	Circular water cistern II – aerial view F14	DK 25/11/2014
185	3851	South	Circular water cistern II – aerial view F14	DK 25/11/2014
186	3853	South east	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 25/11/2014
187	3854	South east	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 25/11/2014
188	3855	South west	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 25/11/2014
189	3857	South west	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 25/11/2014
190	3859	South west	Trench footing north east of Banyers	DK 25/11/2014
191	3860	South east	Trench footing north east of Banyers	DK 25/11/2014
192	3861	South east	Trench footing north east of Banyers	DK 25/11/2014
193	3863	South west	Trench footing north east of Banyers	DK 25/11/2014
194	3864	North west	Trench footing north east of Banyers	DK 25/11/2014
195	3866	South west	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 25/11/2014
196	3867	South west	Circular water cistern II F14 – without scale	DK 25/11/2014
197	3868	South west	Soakaway??	DK 26/11/2014
198	3870	South west	Soakaway??	DK 26/11/2014
199	3871	North west	Groundworks rear of Banyers	DK 26/11/2014
200	3872	North west	Groundworks rear of Banyers	DK 26/11/2014
201	3873	South west	Groundworks rear of Banyers	DK 26/11/2014
202	3876	North east	Groundworks rear of Banyers	DK 26/11/2014
203	3877	North east	Groundworks rear of Banyers	DK 26/11/2014
204	3882	North east	Circular water cistern II F14	DK 26/11/2014
205	3883	North east	Brick lined water tank F11	DK 26/11/2014
206	3885	North east	Brick lined water tank F11	DK 26/11/2014
207	3890	North east	Brick lined water tank F11	DK 26/11/2014
208	3892	South east	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 26/11/2014
209	3894	North east	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 26/11/2014
210	3895	North east	Drain within trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 01/12/2014
211	3896	North east	SW facing section of trench footings	DK 02/12/2014
212	3898	South west	NE facing section of trench footings	DK 02/12/2014
213	3900	North west	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 02/12/2014
214	3904	North west	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 02/12/2014
215	3906	South west	Cobble layer F12 north east of Banyers	DK 02/12/2014
216	3908	North east	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 02/12/2014
217	3911	North east	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 02/12/2014
218	3915	North west	Cobble layer F12 north east of Banyers	DK 02/12/2014
219	3920	South west	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 02/12/2014
220	3921	South west	Cobble layer F12 north east of Banyers	DK 02/12/2014
221	3927	South east	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 02/12/2014
222	3928	South east	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 03/12/2014
223	3932	South west	SW facing section Trench footings NE of Banyers	DK 03/12/2014
224	3937	South east	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 03/12/2014
225	3938	South east	Trench footings north east of Banyers	DK 03/12/2014
226	3945	South east	Trench footings rear of Banyers	DK 04/12/2014
227	3950	North west	Trench footings rear of Banyers	DK 04/12/2014
228	3952	South west	Trench footings rear of Banyers	DK 04/12/2014
229	3956	North west	Trench footings rear of Banyers	DK 04/12/2014
230	3958	South west	Trench footings rear of Banyers	DK 04/12/2014
231	3960	South west	Trench footings rear of Banyers	DK 04/12/2014
232	3963	North east	Trench footings rear of Banyers	DK 04/12/2014

APPENDIX 7: Specialists reports

Pottery from The Banyers Hotel, Royston (ROYBH14)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 28 sherds with a total weight of 2114g. It was all of 19th or 20th century date. The following fabric types were noted:

HE: Horticultural Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. Fine, slightly sandy red earthenware, in a range of utilitarian forms, particularly plant-pots and drip-trays. 17 sherds, 1700g.

LES: Later English stonewares. c. 19th – 20th century. Products of the London and Staffordshire stoneware industries. The range of forms included “Rum jars”, Blacking and Seltzer bottles and Marmalade Jars. 2 sherds, 253g

MWE: Mass-produced White Earthenwares, 19th – 20th century. Fine, hard, white earthenware, of ten with blue transfer decoration. 6 sherds, 81g

MY: Mocha/Yellow wares, late 18th – 19th century. Both wares are white, slightly sandy refined earthenwares with an applied thick yellow/lemon glaze, with a brown fern-like transfer decoration. 2 sherds, 54g.

PW: Pearlware, 1770-1900. Similar to MWE, but with a blue-tinged glaze. 1 sherd, 26g.

The bulk of the pottery (17 sherds, 1700g) from context 4 comprised earthenware flower pots, some of which have splashes and runs of a green glaze on the inner surface. The only other pottery present was single sherd (8g) of transfer-printed white earthenware of late 19th or 20th century date.

The only other pottery occurred in context 9, and comprised two sherds (54g) of Mocha/Yellow Ware, two sherds (253g) from a single LES rum-jar, five sherds of MWE (73g), including one with blue-transfer-print, and a sherd of transfer-printed Pearlware (26g). The group appears to be a typical household assemblage of mid-late 19th century date. Two small fragments (186g) of flat roof-tile in a red sandy fabric were also noted. They appear to be of early modern date.

Appendix 8: Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record summary sheet

Site name and address: The Banyers Hotel, Melbourn Street, Royston, Herts, SG8 7BZ		
County: Hertfordshire	District: North Hertfordshire	
Village/Town: Royston	Parish: Royston	
Planning application reference: Nos. 11/03091/1 and 14/01196/1		
HER Enquiry reference: Records obtained from previous research		
Funding source: Commercial		
Nature of application: Commercial		
Present land use: Patio and 20 th century extension		
Size of application area: 60.5 sqm	Size of area investigated: 60.5sqm	
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 35742 40738		
Site code (if applicable): ROYBH14		
Site director/Organization: Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys		
Type of work: Archaeological Watching Brief		
Date of work:	Start: 4 Nov 2014	Finish: 4 Dec 2014
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Stored at present in AES offices to be deposited with appropriate Hertfordshire Museum		
Related HER Nos: 2723, 11969	Periods represented: Post medieval	
Relevant previous summaries/reports None to date		
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Of the initial 14th century phase an original chalk cellar survives beneath the front of the building. During the watching brief of the conservatory at the rear of the building a complete intact subterranean structure was found with 3 phases of development. The earliest being a chalk lined structure with a north south aligned tunnel heading towards The Banyers. This has been tentatively interpreted as an early icehouse. This structure appears to have been remodeled during later development of The Banyers in the Late 18th Century with possible enlargement using brickwork and insertion of an entrance at the northern end. The last phase of development also sees extensive building and groundworks outside the building including the facing of the early timber built structure with the current yellow brickwork, and the construction of two</i>		

underground brick lined circular structures and a rectangular brick lined structure, all possibly interlinked. Although, the function of these remain unproven, it is suggested that they formed part of a water management system that would have been required for a building of The Banyers status.

The watching brief during the insertion of service trenches for the current development revealed no archaeological activity earlier than post medieval, other than made up ground.

Author of summary: Dawn Keen

Date of summary: 2nd February 2015

APPENDIX 9: AES OASIS Report Form

OASIS ID Number: archaeol15-175185

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:		The Banyers Hotel, Royston, a watching brief	
Short Description:		<p>Non-technical Summary</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was completed at The Banyers Hotel, Royston (TL 35742 40738) prior to the construction of a conservatory to the rear of the structure and a two storey extension to the east of the building. The work was completed as a result of two planning conditions (ref: app. No. 11/03091/1 and 14/01196/1) and adherence to a written scheme of investigation prepared by Archaeology, Excavation and Surveys (AES) and approved by Andy Instone, Senior Archaeologist for Hertfordshire County Council.</i></p> <p><i>All exposed trench bases and spoil were scanned by an experienced Metal Detectorist.</i></p> <p><i>The watching brief revealed a palimpsest of development by successive owners yielding information of the early history of The Banyers relating to its initial development as a timber framed 14th structure and later development of the building in the 18th and 19th centuries. In total four phases of development were identified during the work.</i></p> <p><i>Of the initial 14th century phase an original chalk cellar survives beneath the front of the building. During the watching brief of the conservatory at the rear of the building a complete intact subterranean structure was found with 3 phases of development. The earliest being a chalk lined structure with a north south aligned tunnel heading towards The Banyers. This has been tentatively interpreted as an early icehouse. This structure appears to have been remodeled during later development of The Banyers in the Late 18th Century with possible enlargement using brickwork and insertion of an entrance at the northern end. The last phase of development also sees extensive building and groundworks outside the building including the facing of the early timber built structure with the current yellow brickwork, and the construction of two underground brick lined circular structures and a rectangular brick lined structure, all possibly interlinked. Although the function of these remain unproven, it is suggested that they formed part of a water management system that would have been required for a building of The Banyers status.</i></p> <p><i>The watching brief during the insertion of service trenches for the current development revealed no archaeological activity earlier than post medieval, other than made up ground.</i></p>	
Project Dates:	S t a r t	4 November 2014	E n d
			4 December 2014
Previous work:	No	Future work:	No
Associated Project Reference Codes:		ROYBH14	
Type of Project:		Archaeological Watching Brief	
Site Status:		None	
Current land use: (list all that apply)		Patio and 20 th century extension	
Planned development:		Commercial	
Monument types/period (list all that apply)		None	
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (List all that apply)		Pottery / Post medieval	

The Banyers Hotel, Melbourn Street Royston
An archaeological investigation: Watching Brief

PROJECT LOCATION				
County:	Cambridgeshire	Parish:	Royston	
HER for region: North Hertfordshire			Hertfordshire	
Site address: (including postcode)			The Banyers Hotel, Melbourn Street, Royston, SG8 7BZ	
Study area (sq m or ha)				
National Grid Reference	Easting (6 figures)	TL 35742	Northing (6 figures)	40738
Height OD	Max OD		Min OD	
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation:		Archaeology, Excavation & Surveys		
Project brief originator:		Andy Instone		
Project design originator:		Dawn Keen		
Sponsor or funding body:		Developer		
ARCHIVES	Location and accession number		Content (eg. Pottery, animal bone, database, context sheet etc)	
Physical			Pottery,	
Paper			Watching Brief	
Digital	AES		Report, illustrations	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
Full title:		The Banyers Hotel, Melbourn Street, Royston An Archaeological Watching Brief		
Report No.:		AES/2014/4		
Series title and volume:				
Page numbers:		1 - 35		
Author(s)		Dawn Keen		