HERITAGE NETWORK

FOURWAYS, CANNONS CLOSE, BISHOPS STORTFORD, HERTS.

Site name and address:	'Fourways', Cannons Close, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire		
County:	Hertfordshire	District:	East Hertfordshire
Village/town:	Bishops Stortford	Parish:	Bishops Stortford
Planning reference:	3/05/1826	NGR:	TL 49492 22094
Client name and address:	Mr H. Lay, 'Fourways', Cannons Close, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire		
Nature of work:	House extension & conservatory	Former land use:	Garden
Site Status:	AAS113	Reason for investigation:	Direction of local planning authority (PPG16)
Position in planning process:	After full determination (as a condition)	Project brief originator:	Local authority
Size of affected area:	c.23.8m ²	Size of area investigated:	c.23.8m ²
Site Code:	HN578	Other reference:	n/a
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc	Monitoring	Archive Recipient:	Bishop Stortford Museum
Start of work	13/03/06	Finish of work	19/09/06
Related SMR Nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	n/a
Oasis UID:	heritage1- 12384	Significant finds:	None
Monument types:	None		
Physical archive:	None		
Previous summaries/reports:	n/a		

HN578 Report No. 340

Narrative:

In order to meet the requirements of an archaeological condition on the planning permission for building work at 'Fourways', Cannons Close, Bishops Stortford, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to monitor the groundworks associated with the construction of a new conservatory and extension.

The site lies on the northern corner of the junction between Stanstead Road and Cannons Close, Bishop's Stortford, and is centred on NGR TL 49492 22094 (Fig. 1). The new development included the extension of the existing house and garage, including the construction of a new conservatory on the northern side of the building.

The site lies 700m to the east of the River Stort, north-east of the historic core of Bishop's Stortford. The site is situated within Area of Archaeological Significance No.113, designated in the District Local Plan as an area of Roman activity associated with the remains of a Roman settlement 400m to the west of the site. The remains of a medieval motte and bailey castle (NMR 20628) lie on the western bank of the river, c.800m to the south west.

Five site visits were made to monitor the excavation of footings trenches for the proposed building and a soakaway (Fig. 2). This was carried out with a 360° tracked mini digger fitted with a 450mm toothed bucket and a wheeled JCB fitted with a 600mm bucket. 44m of trenches were excavated to a depth between 1.5 and 1.7m.

The natural geology of the site consists of yellowish brown clay with occasional flint nodules less than 100mm in diameter. Above this is 1-1.2m of yellowish brown, silty clay subsoil which underlies the original topsoil.

The site is situated on ground which slopes away northeast. Up to 1.2m of imported material has been added, predominantly at the rear of the house, to raise and level the garden. The soakaway was located within this area and dug to a depth of 0.75m, thus not impacting on the underlying stratigraphy.

Although the site is within an area of known Roman and medieval activity, no archaeological cut features or deposits were revealed. The only artefacts recovered were from unstratified contexts and consisted of 7 waste flint flakes and 4 pieces of greyware pottery, one of which was Roman in date, the remaining three being either Roman or medieval.

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Archaeological Summary

David Kaye BA PIFA, September 2006





