
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**16 MAPLE AVENUE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE
CM23 2RR**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER Ref. 268/14

Authors:	Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork and report) Kate Higgs (Research) Antony RR Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Thomas Light	
NGR: TL 4769 2157	Report No: 4808	
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1741	
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 6091	
Signed:	Date: 11 March 2015 Revised: 17/07/2015	

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	16 Maple Avenue, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2RR		
<p>In March 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 16 Maple Avenue, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire. The evaluation was commissioned by BRD Tech Ltd on behalf of the Croft Group UK Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the redevelopment of the site.</p> <p>The site was considered to have good archaeological potential, especially for evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British occupation.</p> <p>In the event the evaluation revealed features of late post-medieval and modern date. Two gullies and a ditch were recorded.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	5 th March 2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	6091	Site code	AS 1741
Type of project	An Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Field		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Late post-medieval and modern: ditch, gullies		
Significant finds (+dates)	None		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	East Herts.	Bishop's Stortford
HER/ SMR	Hertfordshire HER		
Post code	CM23 2RR		
Area of site	c. 3000m ²		
NGR	TL 4769 2157		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 87m/95m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit		
Project supervisor/s	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Croft Group UK Ltd		
Full title	16 Maple Avenue, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2RR. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G.		
Report no.	4808		
Date (of report)	11 March 2015 (Revised 17/07/2015)		

16 MAPLE AVENUE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE CM23 2RR

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In March 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation on land at 16 Maple Avenue, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire. The evaluation was commissioned by BRD Tech Ltd on behalf of Croft Group UK Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of an existing dwelling and erection of 3 detached dwellings.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the western part of Bishops Stortford, where remains of prehistoric and Romano-British date have previously been found. A site south of Hadham Road revealed extensive and well-preserved archaeological remains of late Bronze Age, late Iron Age and Romano-British date. Features included ditches, pits, a trackway and postholes of Bronze Age date, a probable late Iron Age ditch and ditches/ pits of the Romano-British period, all indicative of local settlement activity. Finds from the Roman features included glass vessel fragments which might suggest a building of high status in the near vicinity. The Roman road of Stane Street, linking Braughing and Colchester, follows the course of Hadham Road to the north. Other local finds include a horse skeleton of possible early Iron Age date. As such, the current site was considered to have good archaeological potential, especially for evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British occupation.

In the event the evaluation revealed features of late post-medieval and modern date. Two gullies and a ditch were recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of a land plot at 16 Maple Avenue, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2RR (NGR TL 4769 2157; Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was commissioned by BRD Tech Ltd on behalf of Croft Group UK Ltd, and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of an existing dwelling and erection of 3 detached dwellings and garages (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/12/1209/FP), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU)

1.2 The evaluation was carried out according to advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) (Alison Tinniswood), and a specification by AS (dated 18/12/2014), approved by HCC HEU. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation was required as the first phase of archaeological work and aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains particularly in relation to the prehistoric period. If significant remains were present and the development received planning permission, HCC HEU would require further archaeological mitigation.

1.4 The site lies within an area that has the potential for prehistoric archaeological remains in particular.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies on the western side of Maple Avenue, in the western part of the town of Bishop's Stortford. It comprises an existing property – No. 16 Maple Avenue – set within a mature residential plot. It is accessed from Maple Avenue to the east and bounded to the rear by residential properties fronting Dane Park. The site extends to some 3000m².

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The topography of Bishop's Stortford is undulating but generally slopes down towards the River Stort, which flows c. 1.2 km to the east on an approximate north to south orientation. The site is situated above the flood plain on the western side of the river at approximately 87 - 95m AOD. The solid geology of the area comprises Boulder Clay overlying London Clay (British Geological Survey 1978). The majority of the town area lies on soils of the Hanslope association, which are described as slowly permeable, calcareous clayey soils with some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils, all of which are at slight risk of water erosion (SSEW 1983).

3.2 The area surrounding the site has been subject to only limited previous archaeological investigation. However, two fields located 150m to the north-west of the site and to the immediate south of Hadham Road/ Roman Stane Street have been subject to both a geophysical survey (HER EHT1276) and archaeological evaluation (HER EHT1551). The geophysical survey identified an abundance of anomalies, whilst the subsequent 26 evaluation trenches revealed evidence of agricultural and small scale domestic activity, as well as archaeological remains dating from the late Bronze Age, late Iron Age and Romano-British periods (Ritchie 2008). The stratigraphic sequence consisted of 0.29 - 0.50m of topsoil overlying a brown silty clay subsoil, which in turn sealed the upper surface of the natural chalky silty clay (*ibid.*).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the western part of Bishops Stortford, where remains of prehistoric and Romano-British date have previously been found. A site south of Hadham Road (some 120m to the west of the current site; HHERs¹ 16472 and 16396) revealed extensive and well-preserved archaeological remains of late Bronze Age, late Iron Age and Romano-British date. Features included ditches, pits, a trackway and postholes of Bronze Age date, a probable late Iron Age ditch and ditches/ pits of the Romano-British period, all indicative of local settlement activity. Finds from the Roman features included glass vessel fragments which might suggest a building of high status in the near vicinity. The Roman road of Stane Street, linking Braughing and Colchester, follows the course of Hadham Road to the north. Other local finds include a horse skeleton of possible early Iron Age date found some 60m to the north of the site (HHER 4562).

Prehistoric

4.2 Local prehistoric finds include Mesolithic flints and a dark humic horizon noted during goundworks at Silver Leys, 350m to the north of the site (HHER 2834). A late Bronze Age trackway, probable field system, pits and environmental remains have also been found on the Hadham Road, some 450m to the north-west (HHER 16396).

4.3 In 1909 the skeleton of a horse – believed to represent a survival into the early Iron Age of a race of horses of post-Pleistocene times – was discovered in a

¹ Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record

buried bog in the location of Maple Avenue (HHER 4562). The bog, containing a Holocene fauna, was preserved beneath landslides and hill drift and is judged to have lain 60m to the north of the current site. The skeleton itself was virtually complete but the bones were in an advanced state of decay. The undigested contents of the stomach had been reduced to peat. Further finds of similar horse bones and teeth have been found in the town.

4.4 Two fields, 150m to the north-west of the site and to the immediate south of Hadham Road/ Roman Stane Street, have been subject to a geophysical survey and archaeological trial trench evaluation (HHERs 16472 and 16396). Works revealed extensive and well-preserved archaeological remains of late Bronze Age, late Iron Age and Romano-British date. Features included ditches, pits, a trackway and postholes of Bronze Age date, a probable late Iron Age ditch and ditches/ pits of the Romano-British period, all indicative of local settlement. Romano-British finds included glass vessel fragments which might suggest a building of high status in the near vicinity.

Romano-British

4.5 Hadham Road to the north of the site follows the alignment of Roman Stane Street, linking Braughing and Bishop's and ultimately continuing to Colchester (Margary 1967; HHER 4680). Despite the site's proximity to the Roman road, the only Romano-British remains from the immediate area comprise '4th-5th century sherds and ironwork' found in the footings of a new estate along the course of Stane Street, some 400m to the north-east of the site (HHER 127). In contrast, there is abundant evidence of Romano-British settlement at Bishop's Stortford. A settlement developed at the point where Stane Street crossed the River Stort, discovered during building works in the 1950s (Hunns 2000). Remains of buildings, rubbish pits, a tile kiln and cremation and inhumation burials were identified, along with large quantities of pottery dated between the 1st and 4th centuries AD.

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

4.6 No Anglo-Saxon finds are recorded in the vicinity of the site. The late Anglo-Saxon manor of Stortford was centred upon the crossing of the Stort to the east. The Domesday Survey of 1086 depicts a substantial estate of six hides, with land for ten ploughs and woodland for 300 pigs. There were two mills and a resident priest with two knights (Morris 1976). The medieval period is attested only by a deer park, which formed part of the Bishop's of London's estate at Bishop's Stortford from at least 1282 and lay at least 400m to the west of the site (HHER 6502). The New or Great Park was established in 1346-7, in succession to the older park. Within the historic core of Bishop's Stortford lies the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Waytemore Castle and a large number of medieval standing buildings along North Street and Bridge Street.

Post-medieval and later

4.7 Post-medieval evidence is dominated by farmsteads including Dane O'Coys to the north and Mashbarns, 200m to the south-west (HHERs 11100 and 17573), whilst Stort Lodge on Hadham Road also dates to the post-medieval period (HHER

30721). In contrast, the early modern period is represented by a wide range of standing and former buildings comprising industrial elements such as a mid 19th century malthouse, small brickworks, and waterworks on Maze Green Road (HHERs 5352, 6853 and 10006), and education buildings such as the 1860s grammar school on Hadham Road and 1850 school foundation on Maze Green Road (HHERs 10754 and 10768). The modern period is characterised by a WWII pillbox on Hadham Road and No. 114 Hadham Road, which is a 20th century house with Modern features and 21st century modifications (HHERs 6946 and 18702).

4.8 Historic cartographic evidence confirms that the area surrounding the site, with the exception of Hadham Road, remained relatively undeveloped until the 20th century. Early modern maps, including the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps, reveal that the site consisted of agricultural land (#145) presumably associated with Mashbarns Farm to the west. By 1921, the meandering course of Maple Avenue had been laid out to the immediate east, whilst detached residential dwellings stood in large grounds to the north and south of the site. The site, however, remained undeveloped until at least 1932, when it consisted of a single, irregularly shaped agricultural field (#145b), bound to the north and south by narrow bands of woodland. No. 16 Maple Avenue first depicted on cartographic sources in 1968, much as it stands now.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 A c. 5% sample of the site (subject to proposed development) was targeted by trenching, principally the area of the proposed new house plots. Three trenches were excavated. Two were 30m in length and one 24m. Due to the presence of a substantial area of previous, modern disturbance, and following the approval of HCC HET, the location of Trench 3 was altered from that stated within the written scheme of investigation.

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

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (DPs 1-6; Figs. 2 and 3)

Sample section 1A		
0.00 = 93.59m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional small and medium angular and subangular flint
0.28m +	L1002	Natural. Pale yellow brown, firm, clayey silt with small angular and sub angular flint

<i>Sample section 1B</i> 0.00 = 91.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional small and medium subangular and rounded flint
0.33m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained late post-medieval / modern Ditch F1003, late post-medieval / modern gully F1007 and undated Gully F1005.

Ditch F1003 was linear (2.00+ x 2.60 x 0.12m), orientated north/south. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1004) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular, and sub-rounded flints. It contained CBM (175g), Glass (49g), and oyster shell (16g). This ditch likely represents a former boundary as it lined up with the existing boundary to the south.

Gully F1005 was linear (6.00 x 0.40 x 0.04m), orientated east/west. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1006) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. F1005 was cut by Gully F1007.

Gully F1007 was linear (2.30+ x 0.55 x 0.18m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1008) was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained modern pottery (10g), CBM (131g), 1 Fe nail (28g), slag (6g) and glass (3g).

Trench 2 (DPs 7-9; Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> 0.00 = 92.23m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.52m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample section 2B</i> 0.00 = 92.46m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1 .
0.47m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 3 (DPs 10-12; Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 3A</i> 0.00 = 92.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.28 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.49m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 92.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological finds or features.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flint (0.22 to 0.33m thick). This overlay Subsoil L1001, a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flint. This layer was thickest on the southern side of the site (c. 0.21m thick) but varied between 0.00m and 0.10m on the northern side.

8.2 The natural geology, L1002, was below the subsoil and comprised firm, pale yellow brown clay silt with patches of small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flint. (0.28 to 0.52m below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot date
1	F1003	Ditch	Late post-medieval/ modern
	F1005	Gully	Undated
	F1007	Gully	Late post-medieval/ modern

9.2 Based on previously known finds and monuments in the surrounding area, the site was considered to have good archaeological potential, especially for evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British occupation. Of particular note is prehistoric and Romano-British settlement evidence, located some 120m to the west of the current site, and a possible early Iron Age horse burial 60m to the north.

9.3 In the event, the trial trench evaluation revealed features of late post-medieval and modern date. Ditch F1003 aligned with the property boundary just to the south of Trench 2 and was likely the course of a slightly earlier boundary. This ditch produced only late post-medieval and modern finds.

9.4 Gully F1007 was on the same alignment as F1003 and it too only produced late post-medieval and modern finds. Gully F1005, undated, was perpendicular to F1007 and terminated at their junction. It is therefore possible that they are broadly contemporary.

9.5 No residual finds of earlier date were present.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Bishop's Stortford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Croft Group UK Ltd for funding the evaluation and for their assistance. Thanks also go to BRD Tech Ltd for commissioning the project (in particular Mr Alistair Allan for his assistance).

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit, and Dr Isobel Thompson for providing the HER information.

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Web-Based Resources

www.english-heritage.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004		1	Fill of Ditch			175		Glass (2) 49g O. Shell (1) 16g
1007	1008		1	Fill of Ditch	Modern	(2) 10g	131		Fe. (1) 28g Glass (2) 3g Slag (1) 6g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The only pottery recovered from the evaluation comprises two lightly abraded sherds (10g) of modern red earthenware, probably from a small flower pot, from Ditch F1007 (L1008).

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered 14 fragments (306g) of late post-medieval to early modern CBM, in a highly abraded and fragmented condition. The fragments of CBM, in a red-orange sand-tempered fabric, were contained in Ditches F1003 and F1007, with the former including small fragments of pantile and 60mm thick brick unlikely to have been produced before the late 18th century, while the latter contained only un-diagnostic brick rubble.

APPENDIX 3 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
2834	4767 2190	In 1962 work began the levelling of the crest of a small valley side for a games field at Silver Leys. Mesolithic flints and a dark humic horizon were noted. A small excavation of this layer in 1963 produced flints with bone fragments and pottery of 'Iron Age A type'. No Mesolithic horizon was found and all the cores and blades found were unstratified, but these are sufficiently indicative of the presence of a Mesolithic site which may have been bulldozed away
4562	476 216	In 1909 a skeleton of a horse, believed to represent a survival into the early Iron Age of a race of horses of post-Pleistocene times, was discovered in a buried bog when a pond was excavated on Maple Avenue. The bog, containing a Holocene fauna, was preserved beneath landslides and hill drift. The skeleton itself was virtually complete but the bones were in an advanced state of decay. The undigested contents of the stomach were found reduced to peat. Further finds of similar horse bones and teeth have been found in Bishop's Stortford
16396	4742 2172	Late Bronze Age trackway, with probable field system and pits, and environmental remains, found on the Hadham Road
16472	4750 2166	Evaluation of a large area of open land south of the Hadham Road, following geophysical survey, which identified many anomalies, uncovered ditches and a pit in two trenches towards the SE corner of the area. The scanty finds suggest a late Iron Age to Roman date
Romano-British		
127	479 219	'4th-5th century sherds and ironwork' were found in the footings of a new estate along the course of Stane Street
4680	453 225	Stane Street is the course of the Roman highway east from Braughing to Bishop's Stortford into Essex, and ultimately to Colchester. Much of the route is still in use, apart from the diversion into the Bishop's of London's medieval town and a safer river crossing at Bishop's Stortford
Medieval		
6502	4683 2099	A deer park formed part of the Bishop's of London's estate at Bishop's Stortford from at least 1282. The New or Great Park, established in 1346-47 in succession to an older park
Post-medieval and later		
5352	4799 2168	Mid 19th century malthouse at Hadham Court, demolished in the late 20th century
6853	4815 2170	Small brickworks on Hadham Road, which closed in the late 19th century
6946	4770 2190	Site of a WWII pillbox on Hadham Road/Cricketfield Lane
10006	47487 21430	Waterworks, operated by Bishop's Stortford Urban District, shown on the 1879 OS map on Maze Green Road
10754	48035 21685	1860s site of the grammar school on Hadham Road, which closed in 1930
10758	4783 2141	Maze Green Road is called Pest House Lane on the 1879 OS map, although the pest house itself is not shown. It does appear, however, on a map surveyed c.1823 for the purpose of equalising the Poor Rates and this is its approximate location
10760	4765 2203	1865 single-storey brick barracks of the 1 st Hertfordshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps on Silvers Leys
10768	48098 21411	1850 school foundation on Maze Green Road, with 1922 Memorial Hall by Clough Williams Ellis
11100	4777 2205	Post-medieval farmstead of Dane O'Coys, known as Dennycoys until the late 19th century
17573	47510 21561	Post-medieval farmstead of Mashbarns, of which only the farmhouse survives

18702	47975 21707	No. 114 Hadham Road is a 20th century house with Moderne features and 21st century modifications
30721	47737 21810	Site of the post-medieval Stort Lodge on Hadham Road
Undated		
15647	4746 2196	Traces of probably medieval ridge and furrow fields on the rugby club field

APPENDIX 4

CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	3 (Context, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	9
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	2
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	13
Digital Photographs	13

APPENDIX 5 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	16 Maple Avenue, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire.
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Herts Hertfordshire
Village/Town: Bishop's Stortford	Parish: Bishop's Stortford
Planning application reference:	EHDC Planning Ref. 3/12/1209/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Croft Group UK Ltd
Nature of application:	Residential
Present land use:	field
Size of application area: 3000m ²	Size of area investigated c.150m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 4769 2157
Site Code:	AS 1741
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Limited
Type of work:	Trial Trench evaluation
Date of work:	5 March 2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Bishop's Stortford
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: Late post medieval and modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	HER
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In March 2015 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of a land plot at 16 Maple Avenue, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2RR (NGR TL 4769 2157). The evaluation comprised three trenches laid out across an area of proposed residential development.</p> <p>The site was considered to have good archaeological potential, especially for evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British occupation.</p> <p>In the event the evaluation encountered features of late post-medieval and modern date. Two gullies and a ditch were recorded.</p>
Author of summary: Gareth Barlow	Date of Summary: 11 March 2015 (Revised 17/07/2015)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1: Trial Trench 1, looking E



DP2: Sample Section 1A and F1003 (post-excavation), looking N



DP3: Sample section 1B, looking N



DP4: F1005A (post-excavation) looking E



DP5: F1005B and F1007A (post-excavation), looking N



DP6: F1007B (post-excavation), looking S



DP7: Trial Trench 2, looking SE



DP8: Sample Section 2A, looking SW



DP9: Sample Section 2B, looking SE



DP10: Trial Trench 3, looking NNE



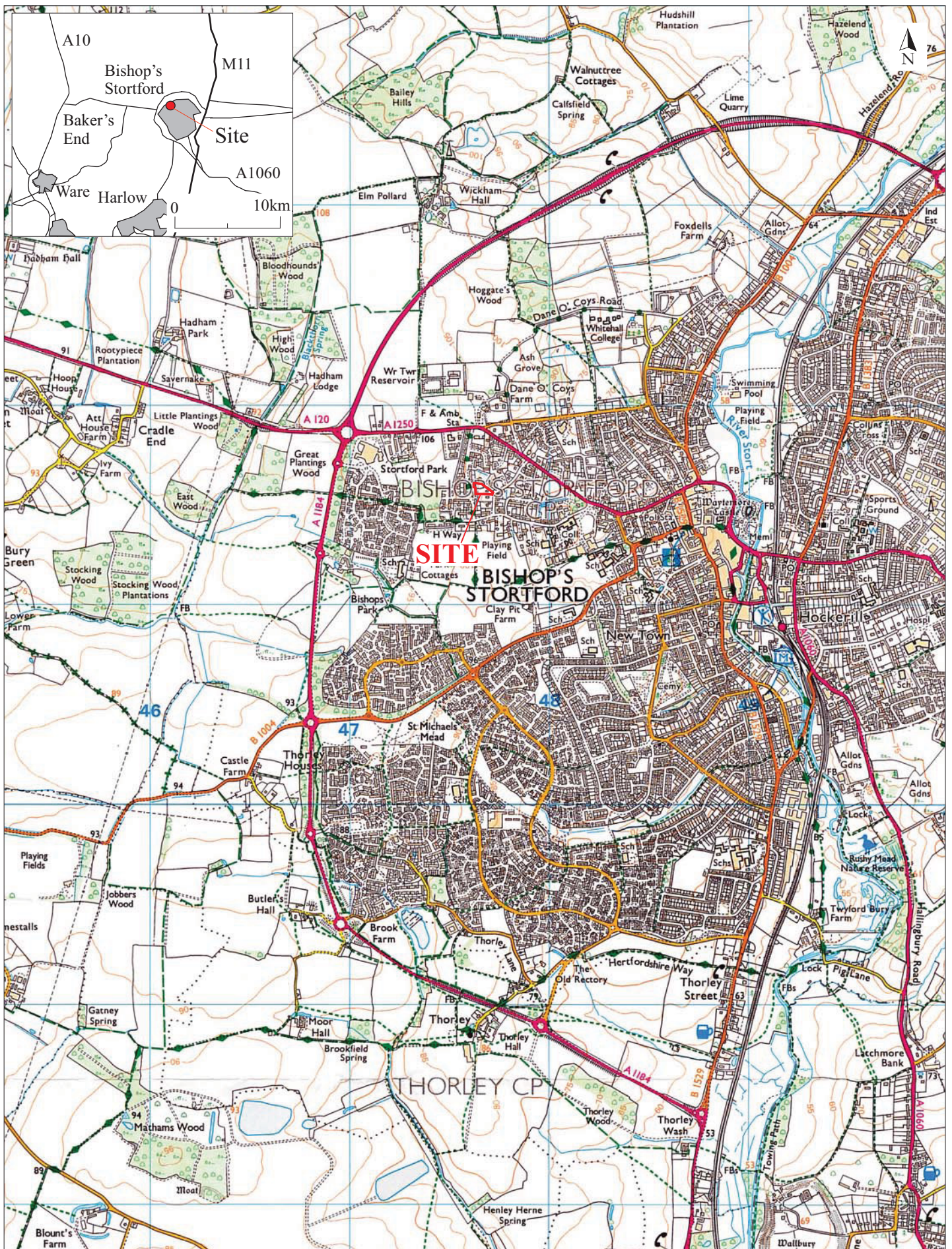
DP11: Sample Section 3A, looking W



DP12: Sample Section 3B, looking E



DP13: General site shot, looking N

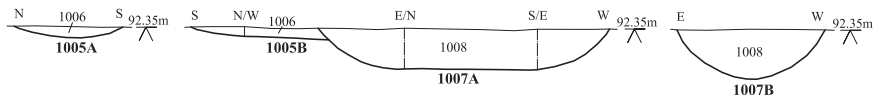
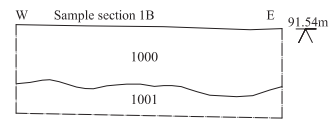
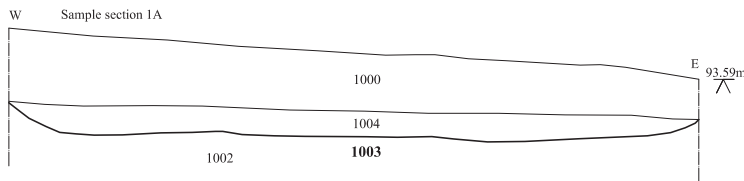
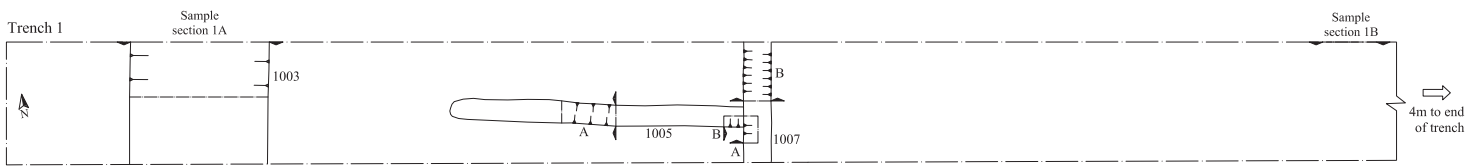


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Maple Avenue, Bishops Stortford, Herts (P6091)



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Fig. 2 Detailed site location
 Scale 1:600 at A4
 Maple Avenue, Bishops Stortford, Herts (P6091)



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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4
Maple Avenue, Bishops Stortford, Herts (P6091)