
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**6 HIGH STREET, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE
CM23 2LU**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER request No. 271/14

Authors:	Matthew Baker (Fieldwork & report)	
Illustrations:	Thomas Light	
NGR: TL 4867 2141		Report No: 5031
District: East Herts		Site Code: AS 1808
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA		Project No: 5980
Signed:		Date: 31 January 2016
		Revised: 25/05/2017

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SSIP



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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name		6 High Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire	
<p>In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of a land to the rear of No 6 at 6 High Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2LU. The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing flat roof extensions, detached store and brick walls to rear of No 6, reinstatement of rear elevation and change of use from offices to 3No two bed flats and construction of 3No two bed houses (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/14/1528/FP), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU).</p> <p>The site lies within an area of archaeological potential (Area of Archaeological Significance 114 on the Local Plan). This identifies the historic core of the town, which likely grew from an earlier Saxon settlement, and is recorded from the late 11th century. The medieval parish church of St Michael lies some 50m away (Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record HER 972). No 8 High Street adjacent is described an 'exceptional' late medieval merchant's house of half-Wealden design (Historic Environment Record HER 10737). No 10 dates to around 1600 or earlier (HER 10738).</p> <p>The site lies within an area that has the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains (in particular for earlier structures pre-dating the late medieval buildings which today exist on the street frontage), and medieval 'back-yard' type deposits to the rear (such as property boundaries, refuse pits, industrial features/structures etc).</p> <p>The archaeological test pit revealed a brick built structure with a brick floor and a small brick arch, with later structural modifications incorporating buttresses. It is possible that this structure may relate to one of the buildings shown to the rear of N°6 on the 1879 and 1898 OS maps (Figs. 7 – 8).</p>			
Project date (fieldwork)		20 – 21 January 2016	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	
P. number		5980	
Future work (Y/N/?)		N	
Site code		AS 1808	
Type of project			
An Archaeological Evaluation			
Site status			
Archaeological Significance 114			
Current land use			
Residential			
Planned development			
Residential			
Main features (+dates)			
19 th century cellar			
Significant finds (dates)			
-			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Hertfordshire	
East Herts		Bishop's Stortford	
HER/ SMR			
Hertfordshire HER			
Post code			
CM23 2LU			
Area of site			
Approximately 430m ²			
NGR			
TL 4867 2141			
Height AOD (min/max)			
c. 69m			
Project creators			
Brief issued by		HCC HEU	
Project supervisor/s		Matthew Baker	
Funded by		Excelsior Kitchens Ltd	
Full title			
6 High Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation			
Authors			
Baker, M.			
Report no.			
5031			
Date (of report)			
31 January 2016 (Revised 25/05/2017)			

6 HIGH STREET, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE CM23 2LU

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of a land to the rear of No 6 at 6 High Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2LU. The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing flat roof extensions, detached store and brick walls to rear of No 6, reinstatement of rear elevation and change of use from offices to 3No two bed flats and construction of 3No two bed houses (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/14/1528/FP), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU).

A specification (or Written Scheme of Investigation(WSI)) (dated 23rd September 2014) was prepared in response to advice issued by Alison Tinniswood, Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA, letter dated 18th September 2014). It provided for archaeological monitoring during demolition followed by an archaeological trial trench evaluation. The monitoring of the demolition and evaluation were not undertaken prior to the commencement of construction, and the piles were inserted and the slab laid. A Test Pit outside the development area was required to be excavated as a mitigation for the failure to undertake the programme of archaeological investigation as set out in the WSI. A revised WSI (dated 26th June 2015) was prepared.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential (Area of Archaeological Significance 114 on the Local Plan). This identifies the historic core of the town, which likely grew from an earlier Saxon settlement, and is recorded from the late 11th century. The medieval parish church of St Michael lies some 50m away (Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record HER 972). No 8 High Street adjacent is described an 'exceptional' late medieval merchant's house of half-Wealden design (Historic Environment Record HER 10737). No 10 dates to around 1600 or earlier (HER 10738).

The site lies within an area that has the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains (in particular for earlier structures pre-dating the late medieval buildings which today exist on the street frontage), and medieval 'back-yard' type deposits to the rear (such as property boundaries, refuse pits, industrial features/structures etc).

The archaeological test pit revealed a brick built structure with a brick floor and a small brick arch, with later structural modifications incorporating buttresses. It is possible that this structure may relate to one of the buildings shown to the rear of N°6 on the 1879 and 1898 OS maps (Figs. 7 – 8).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of a land to the rear of No 6 at 6 High Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2LU (Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the existing flat roof extensions, detached store and brick walls to rear of No 6, reinstatement of rear elevation and change of use from offices to 3No two bed flats and construction of 3No two bed houses (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/14/1528/FP), based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU).

1.2 A specification (or Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)) (dated 23rd September 2014) was prepared in response to advice issued by Alison Tinniswood, Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA, letter dated 18th September 2014). It provided for archaeological monitoring during demolition followed by an archaeological trial trench evaluation. The monitoring of the demolition and evaluation were not undertaken prior to the commencement of construction, and the piles were inserted and the slab laid. A Test Pit outside the development area was required to be excavated as a mitigation for the failure to undertake the programme of archaeological investigation as set out in the WSI. A revised WSI (dated 26th June 2015) was prepared.

1.3 AS monitored the excavation of the test pit, investigated and recorded the archaeological present, and prepared a report.

1.4 The evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

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 northern side of the High Street in the historic core of Bishop's Stortford, adjacent to its junction with Basbow Lane. The present frontage building of No 6 dates to the 18th century (Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record HER 12280, LB Ref 160931), and several listed buildings of late medieval and early post-medieval date are adjacent (the earliest being Nos 8 and 10 High Street).

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site comprises a large, roughly rectangular plot of land (Fig. 2). It is located on the northern frontage of the High Street and is bound to the west by Tissimans at No. 8 High Street. To its immediate north lie properties fronting Basbow Lane, whilst to the east stands No. 4 High Street and the George Hotel beyond. The site currently comprises No. 6 High Street, which is a Grade II structure dating to the early 18th century (HER 12280; see Appendix 2, below; IoE No. 160931). The site thus lies within an area that has the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains, in particular for earlier structures pre-dating the early 18th century buildings which today exist, and medieval 'back-yard' type deposits to the rear such as property boundaries, refuse pits, industrial features/structures.

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 220m to the east on an approximate north to south orientation. The site is situated above the flood plain on the eastern side of the river at approximately 75m AOD. The solid geology of the environs is sand of the Thanet Formation, which was deposited c. 55 million years ago and stratigraphically overlies London Clay and Upper Cretaceous White Chalk (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, which comprises the historic core of Bishop's Stortford, has been subject to extensive previous archaeological investigation. Previous works include a historic building recording of outbuildings at the George Hotel, which stands to the east at No. 2 High Street (HER EHT7546). A soil

investigation at Basbow Lane and 80m to the site's north-west consisted of a borehole sunk in a car park near the street frontage and revealed 2m depth of modern overburden and rubble above natural clay (HER EHT4579). The depth of overburden may imply that this area has been raised, or possibly that the rubble was infill within a cellar.

3.3 An evaluation of land between No. 23 North Street and Basbow Lane, which lies 100m to the north, consisted of three trenches that revealed the remains of backyard activity and an early 19th century structure fronting Basbow Lane (HER EHT5520; Williams & Ilson 2006). Garden soil at approximately 0.3m thick directly overlay natural. The site was located on a hillside with a flat 'plateau' area around Trench 2 adjacent to Basbow Lane and sloped down towards North Street to the north-east (*ibid.*). The brick structure was probably a small cellar, possibly associated with the slaughterhouse which is believed to have formerly stood on the adjacent plot. The majority of the features dated to the 18th and 19th centuries, and modern period. Sparse evidence of earlier activity took the form of abraded pottery sherds of 17th/18th century date, but no activity pre-dating the post-medieval period was identified during the evaluation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 There are few prehistoric sites in the environs of Bishop's Stortford in comparison with other river valleys such as the Lea to the south-west (Hunns 2000). There is a little evidence for the prehistoric period from the vicinity of the site, although a possible bronze axe (HER 4895), and a late Bronze Age occupation site comprising a boundary ditch and rubbish pits (HER 1090) are recorded in Bishop's Stortford. Another site at Woodside Industrial Estate revealed early Iron Age to Romano-British occupation, including storage pits, ditches and a possible round house drainage gully (HER 9816).

4.2 In contrast to the prehistoric period there is abundant evidence for Romano-British settlement at Bishop's Stortford. The Roman Road of Stane Street, running between Braughing and Colchester, is located some 800m north of the site (HER 6520). The Romano-British settlement developed in the area where Stane Street crossed the Stort, which was discovered when Cannon's Close housing estate was built 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 - 4th centuries AD (HERs 513, 2234, 514, 512). The known extent of the Roman settlement reaches to within 600m of the site, but no Romano-British remains are recorded in the vicinity of the site.

4.3 The late Anglo-Saxon manor of Stortford was held during the reign of Edward the Confessor by Eadgifu Swanneshals, also known as Edith the Fair, and the purported mistress of King Harold (Hunns 2000). 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). William the Conqueror sold the manor of *Estereferd* to William, Bishop of London, and by 1086 its name had corrupted to *Storteford* with the affix added later (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1938, 201). The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Waytemore

Castle (a motte and bailey structure) is first mentioned at this date and is located approximately 300m to the east of the site (SAM 20628; HER 28). It was probably initially an earth and timber structure with the motte the largest in Hertfordshire, but before the end of the 11th century a masonry shell keep was added.

4.4 The town of Bishop's Stortford was a medieval borough and its earliest documented reference is in 1306 - 36 when it was taxed as a borough (HER 11). The historic core of the town, which incorporates the site, includes a significant number of medieval remains, including the parish church of St Michael, largely rebuilt in the 15th century 50m to the site's south-west (HER 972), as well as Potters Cross, St Osyth's Well and Mill Bridge (HERs 2826, 15432 & 18517). The medieval period in the area surrounding the site is also represented by a number of standing buildings, including Tissimans at No. 8 High Street, which lies to the immediate west of the site and is a late medieval merchant's house of 'half-Wealden' form (HER 10737). Further medieval structures comprise No. 6 Bridge Street, The Boar's Head at No. 30 High Street, Nos. 10 and 21 North Street and Nos. 2 – 4 Bridge Street (HERs 9478, 10731, 10739, 10740 & 10747).

4.5 In the 16th century, Bishop's Stortford was a thriving centre of trade and commerce with many inns, mercers and shoemakers recorded (Hunns 2000). During the 17th century, malting began developing as an important industry, but c. 1670 some of the inns suffered when a bridge was built over the Stort due to repeated flooding. The George Hotel at No. 2 High Street, for example, is a 16th century coaching inn with earlier origins located to the east of the site (HER 10730). To the site's west and on the corner with Basbow Lane stands Tissimans at No. 10 High Street, which is a jettied timber-framed building of c.1600 or earlier with steeply pitched red tiled roofs (HER 10738).

4.6 The site occupies a prominent location along the northern frontage of High Street (Fig. 2). However, relatively little is known about No. 6 High Street, and no relevant documents concerning the site could be found in the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS). The HER database reveals that the property is a Grade II listed, early 18th century three-storey town house in brick with 18th century first floor windows (HER 12280). The interior has an 18th century classical door surround on the first floor with Doric pilasters on pedestals. It house was stuccoed and altered in the early 19th century. The building is deemed to be of more interest for its 19th century work than as an 18th century building (Smith 1993).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 A test pit was excavated outside the development area, meeting the requirements of the revised WSI (June 2015). The test pit measured 3.4m in length and 3m width (Fig. 2).

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

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The test pit descriptions are presented below:

Test pit (Figs. 2 - 3)

<i>Sample Section 1A</i> <i>East side, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 69.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Disturbed ground. Mid yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with frequent CBM
0.06 – 0.15m	L1001	Layer. Dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate CBM
0.15 – 0.22m	L1002	Layer. Pale yellowish white, firm, sandy mortar
0.22 – 0.51m	L1003	Layer. Friable, pale reddish grey bricks and mortar with frequent roofing slates.
0.51 – 0.57m	L1004	Layer. Friable, dark brownish grey silty sandy clay with frequent large grey bricks.
0.57 - 0.71m	L1013	Layer. Friable, mid reddish grey crushed CBM, mortar, and ash.
0.71m+	L1005	Layer. Firm, very pale yellow grey mortar.

<i>Sample Section 1B</i> <i>South side, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 69.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Disturbed ground. As 1A above.
0.05 – 0.17m	L1006	Layer. Friable, pale reddish grey bricks and mortar.
0.17 – 0.51m	L1007	Layer. Firm, mid yellow grey silty sandy clay with frequent CBM
0.51 – 0.55m	L1005	Layer. As 1A above.
0.55mM	M1012	Brick Floor

<i>Sample Section 2</i> <i>West facing</i> <i>0.00 = 68.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.04m	M1012	Floor. Red brick tiles (220 x 110 x 40mm) set into sand and clay.
0.04 – 0.07m	L1015	Layer. Compact, mid reddish yellow sandy clay with frequent small CBM fragments.
0.07 – 0.26m+	L1016	Natural deposits. Compact, mid reddish yellow sandy clay with moderate small sub-angular flints.

Description: The test pit contained structure M1008 with associated structural modifications M1009, M1010, M1011, and floor M1012.

Structure M1008 appears to be a brick built cellar, with associated brick floor M1012. An integral brick built staircase descends into the cellar in the north-western corner.

M1012 was the floor of the cellar and was constructed almost entirely from red brick tiles (220 x 110 x 40mm) set into sand and clay. The exception to this construction was in the south-western corner, adjacent to M1011, where two large slabs had been laid. Whether these were repairs to the floor or to better bear the weight of something heavy is unknown.

M1008 has appears to have been modified, or rebuilt, later (M1009) with mortared in red bricks (220 x 110 x 60mm) laid in an irregular bonding pattern. This modification

incorporated two buttresses, one of which runs up the centre line of the staircase probably rendering it unusable.

A further buttress (M1011), similarly constructed, was also added mid way along the western side.

A brick built arch M1010, (0.80 x 0.50 x 0.54m), in the north-eastern corner, was built from red bricks (220 x 110 x 60mm) and was bonded on to M1008 with a lime based mortar.

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 a layer of disturbed ground L1000, a mid yellow brown, firm, sandy clay with frequent sub-angular broken CBM (0.06 - 0.46m thick). This overlay layer L1001, a dark grey brown, friable, silty sand clay with moderate inclusions of CBM (c.0.08 - 0.28m thick).

8.2 At the north end of the trench L1001 overlay a 0.06m thick layer (L1002) of pale yellowish white, firm, sandy mortar. This in turn overlay L1003, a 0.11m - 0.28m thick layer of friable, pale reddish grey bricks and mortar with frequent roofing slates. This was adjacent to L1014, a 0.28m thick layer of friable, dark grey brown sandy sooty ash with frequent small coal and charcoal fragments. L1003 overlay L1004, a 0.22m thick layer of friable, dark brownish grey silty sandy clay with frequent large grey bricks. Whilst both L1004 and L1014 overlay L1013, a 0.13m thick layer of friable, mid reddish grey crushed CBM, mortar, and ash. Both L1004 and L1013 overlay L1005, a 0.00 - 0.10m thick layer of firm, very pale yellow grey mortar. L1005 in turn overlay the red brick tile floor M1012.

8.3 At the south end of the trench L1001 overlay L1006, a 0.05m - 0.22m thick layer of friable, pale reddish grey bricks and mortar. Below this was L1004 overlying L1005 which in turn overlay M1012.

8.4 The natural geology, L1016, present below floor M1012, was a compact, mid reddish yellow sandy clay with moderate small sub-angular flints.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The building of N°6 is located on the northern side of the High Street close to its junction with Basbow Lane. The current building is Grade II listed dating to the early 18th century. It is bounded to the west by Tissimans at N°8, a late medieval, 'half-Wealden', merchants house; and N°10, jettied timber framed building of c.1600. To the east, the George Hotel, at N°2 is a 16th century coaching inn with earlier

origins. As a result the site was considered to have a high potential for remains of medieval and post medieval date, in particular for back yard activity.

9.2 Excavation of a test pit to the rear of N°6 revealed no remains of medieval date, possibly as a result of the construction of a 19th century cellared building, the remains of which occupied the whole trench. Some time after its initial construction the northern wall was rebuilt, or modified. This incorporated two support buttresses, one of which would have rendered the staircase unusable, suggests the cellar may have been sealed off, unless there was alternative access. The western side was also reinforced with the addition of a buttress. A small brick arch was present in the north eastern corner. Its purpose is unknown. The floor of the cellar was made of brick tile laid directly on top of the natural deposits. Lifting an area of this floor revealed no features surviving beneath.

9.3 It is possible that this structure may relate to one of the buildings shown to the rear of N°6 on the 1879 and 1898 OS maps (Figs. 7 – 8).

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 Mr Daniel Bowler of Excelsior Kitchens Ltd for funding the project and for her assistance.

AS would also like 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 resources

www.english-heritage.org.uk (accessed January 2016)

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 250m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Medieval		
11	487 214	The town of Bishop's Stortford was a medieval borough; the earliest documented reference is in 1306-1336 when it was taxed as a borough. It also sent MPs to Parliament in 1311
972	4863 2134	Medieval parish church of St Michael, largely rebuilt in the 15th century
2826	4876 2133	Site of a cross called Potters Cross, possibly a market cross and extant possibly in the 13th century
9478	48762 21389	No. 6 Bridge Street is a timber-framed building brought from elsewhere at some time after c. 1500 and altered to fit a narrower plot
10731	48600 21369	The Boar's Head at No. 30 High Street is a late medieval inn which may have originally been the church house
10737	48665 21402	Tissimans at No. 8 High Street is a late medieval merchant's house of 'half-Wealden' form
10739	48725 21423	No. 10 North Street was built c. 1500 with a jettied first floor and a crown-post roof. It was heightened with a gabled second floor in the 17th century
10740	48679 21491	No. 21 North Street is a probably a late medieval (15th century) timber-framed and rendered building, once jettied to the east
10747	48752 21388	Nos. 2 – 4 Bridge Street is a timber-framed house on the corner of Palmers Lane, jettied on two sides and with a dragon-beam at the corner; date unclear but probably late medieval
15432	48796 21370	Possible holy St Osyth's Well, near the Stortford river crossing
17401	48805 21480	Medieval/early post-medieval pottery comprising sandy coarse wares in build-up layers over alluvium in Water Lane
18517	48826 21399	Historic Mill Bridge and presumed watermill at the crossing of the River Stort
Post-medieval & later		
10730	48702 21401	The George Hotel at No. 2 High Street is a 16th century coaching inn with earlier origins
10738	48657 21400	Tissimans at No. 10 High Street is a jettied timber-framed building of c.1600 or earlier with steeply pitched red tiled roofs
12280	48674 21400	No. 6 High Street is an 18th century three-storey town house with 19th century alterations

APPENDIX 2 HISTORIC BUILDING LISTING



© Mr Philip Coomes

IoE Number: 160931

Location: 6 HIGH STREET (north side), BISHOP'S STORTFORD, EAST HERTFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE

Photographer: Mr Philip Coomes

Date Photographed: 30 August 1999

Date listed: 18 October 1949

Date of last amendment: 18 October 2049

Grade II

5253HIGH STREET(North Side)No 6

1. 5253 HIGH STREET (North Side) No 6 TL 4821 SE:3/35 18.10.49 II GV 2. Mid C18 house, stuccoed and altered early C19. Old red tile triple-pitched roof. Three storeys. Front to street, 5 window, originally symmetrical with arched central first floor opening. First and second floor windows all C18 sash without architraves, plain parapet. Ground floor with early C19 and modern alterations. Some rustication, mutilated classical door surround on north, 3 sash windows. Red brick rear elevation with modern sashes and casements, modillion cornice below parapet. Interior. C18 classical door surround on first floor landing with slim fluted Doric pilasters on pedestals, broken entablature and dentil cornice.

APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1001			Layer	late 19th-mid 20th late 19th-mid 20th	66 2	1863 770 (bottles)	163	145	Coal Tile	1 1	62 8
	1004			Layer	late 19th-early 20th	11	325			Fe. Frags Glass Plastic	3 3 1	255 100 5
1005				Layer	19th-mid 20th	3	19			Glass Bottles Glass Slate	4 1	1910 1468 17
1008				Main brick wall				2470				
1009				Chimney Stack Support				2807				
1010				Arch								
1011				Foot				2266				
1012				Floor				2922				
	1014			Layer	19th-mid 20th	12	122			Glass Fe. objects	1 1	30 81
	1015			Layer					1	Shell		<1

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

Introduction

The archaeological investigation recovered 92 sherds weighing 5.356kg from 4 layers. The assemblage is all of late Victorian to Edwardian date (c.1880-1910), and could all date to one short period centred around c.1890. The assemblage is quantified below in Table 1.

Methodology

The sherds were examined visually and partially under x35 binocular microscope, and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). Fabric codes and dating are those used by the Museum of London

The Pottery

The assemblage mainly comprised Transfer Printed Ware with stoneware, including two complete bottles, English porcelain and factory made white earthenware also present. The items of most interest are described below.

L1001 contained a Transfer Printed makers mark on the underside of a plate, of a circular garter enclosing a demi-lion holding a plain pennon accompanied by the initials S.B & S (Samuel Barker & Sons) of the Don Pottery from Yorkshire dated c.1834-1893. Also present is a candlestick possibly from a smokers set (Neale 2005, 140). L1014 also contained a Transfer Printed Don Pottery makers mark.

L1004 contained a stoneware pot lid marked 'Burgess's/Genuine/Anchovy Paste/ for Toast Biscuits & c/ The Original Fish Sauce Warehouse 107 Strand corner of the Savoy steps, London' in Transfer Printing. Such small ceramic containers were used to hold a variety of manufactured products marketed to the public predominantly between 1840 and 1910. It was from the 1860s that pot lids with black printing on white ground were introduced. Stylistically this example probably dates between c.1890 and 1910.

Key:

ENGS: English stoneware 18th+

ENPO: English porcelain mid 18th+

TPW: Transfer Printed Ware late 18th+

RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

YELL: Yellow ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Layer	1001	2x779g ENGS 49x1482g TPW 9x203g ENPO 7x 177g RWE 1x7g YELL	late 19 th -mid 20 th	ENGS: x2 complete stoneware bottles TPW: MNV 11 vessels mainly plates and dishes, a bowl and a candlestick ENPO: x1 plate, x 1 cup, x1 bowl RWE: minimum 3 plates or dishes
Layer	1004	2x84g TPW 6x251g ENGS	late 19 th -early 20 th	TPW: bowl sherd and two plate rims ENGS: x1 complete lid advertising Burgess's Anchovy Paste Remaining sherds from a jar
Layer	1005	1x4g TPW 3x16g RWE	19 th -mid 20 th	TPW: bowl rim RWE: x2 plate rims
Layer	1014	10x479g TPW 1x24g ENPO 1x13g ENGS	Mid 19 th - early 20 th	TPW: MNV 3, plates and a bowl ENPO: dish rim ENGS: jar rim

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

References

Neal, G. 2005 *Encyclopedia of British Transfer-Printed Pottery Patterns 1790-1930*
Lonon

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

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The investigation recovered a total 8 fragments (12348g) of early modern CBM, predominantly comprised of complete or large fragments of 19th century red brick sampled from extant structures, with contemporary floor tile and peg (roof) tile also present.

A complete brick (2470g) was sampled from brick wall M1008, a curved brick from Arch M1010, and incomplete bricks from Chimney Stack Support M1009 and M1011. The bricks are all of the same type in a highly fired, red, medium sandy fabric; with dimensions of 220x110x65mm with a smooth base and fairly regular faces, consistent with red bricks produced in the 19th century and possibly into the early 20th century, probably by a local manufacturer exploiting the brick earth deposits common in Hertfordshire. The brick from Arch M1010 is notable for appearing to be saw cut, with angled/chamfered faces created along one header and one stretcher face, presumably to facilitate incorporation into the arch, or possibly just as dressing.

In addition to the bricks, two complete tiles were sampled from Floor M1012, comprising identical examples (c.1460g each) of highly-fired, dark red 'brick' floor tiles with dimensions of 210x115x30g, which like the red bricks were almost certainly manufactured from local brick earth in the 19th century. The floor tiles retain striations on their upper surface from where they were pushed into a mould, and do not exhibit any evidence of being worn.

The only CBM that does not form part of the extant structure comprises a single small fragment (163g) in Layer L1001, which comprises post-medieval to early modern peg tile with a sanded base and circular perforation. The fabric of the peg tile is comparable to that of the red brick, and it is highly likely the entire assemblage is contemporary in the 19th century, probably in the later decades of this period.

APPENDIX 5 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	4 (Context, Drawing sheet, Drawing, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	25
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	1
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	14
Site photographs colour slides	14
Digital Photographs	20

APPENDIX 6 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	6 High Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Puckeridge
Planning application reference:	<i>EHDC Planning Ref: 3/14/1528/FP</i>
Present land use:	<i>Residential</i>
Size of application area: c.430m ²	Size of area investigated 10m ²
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 4867 2141</i>
Site Code:	<i>AS 1808</i>
Site director/Organization:	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Type of work:	<i>Trial trench evaluation</i>
Date of work:	<i>20 – 21 January 2016</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum:	<i>Hertford</i>
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented:
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In January 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of a land to the rear of No 6 at 6 High Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2LU.</i></p> <p><i>The archaeological test pit revealed a brick built structure with a brick floor and a small brick arch, with later structural modifications incorporating buttresses. It is possible that this structure may relate to one of the buildings shown to the rear of N°6 on the 1879 and 1898 OS maps (Figs. 7 – 8).</i></p>
Author of summary: M Baker	Date of Summary: 31 January 2016 (Revised 25/05/2017)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
View of cellar looking north.



2
View of cellar looking east, showing Sample Section 1A.



3
Brick arch, looking north,



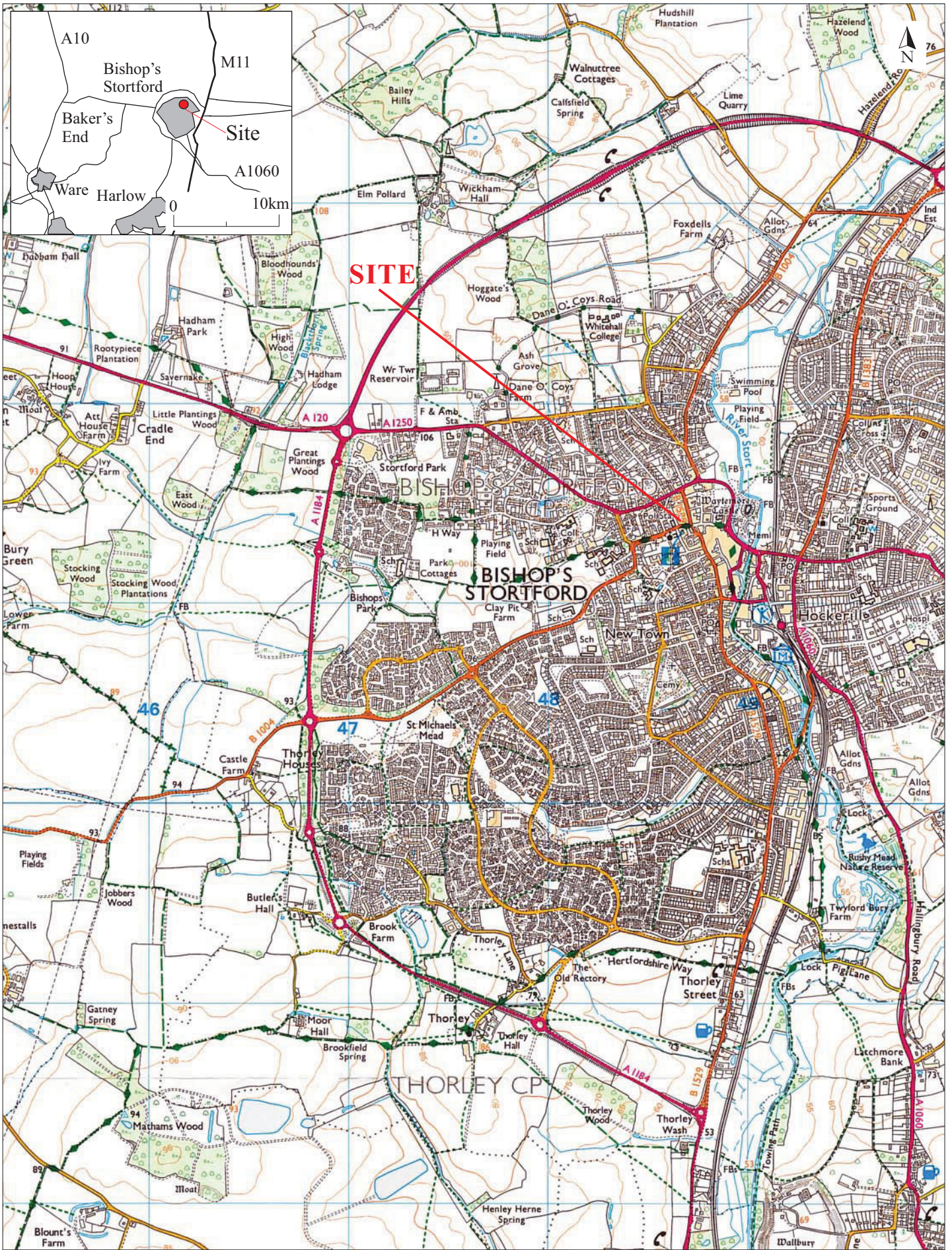
4
View of cellar looking south, showing Sample Section 1B.



5
Brick staircase and later buttress.

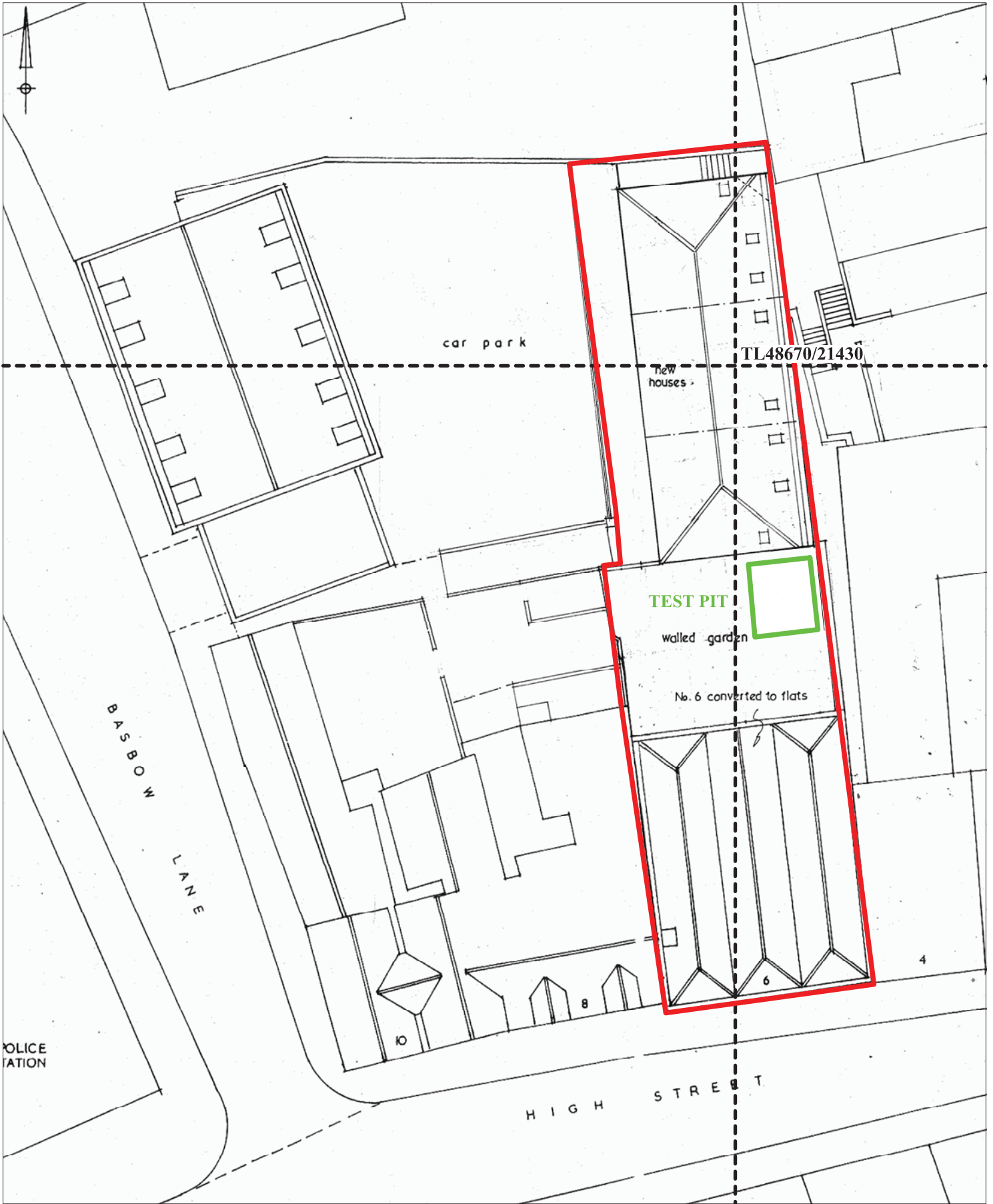


6
Sample Section 2, looking east.



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

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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 6 High Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5980)

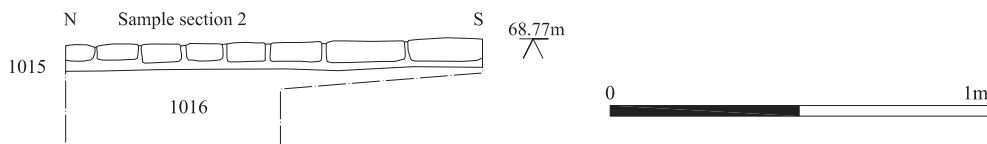
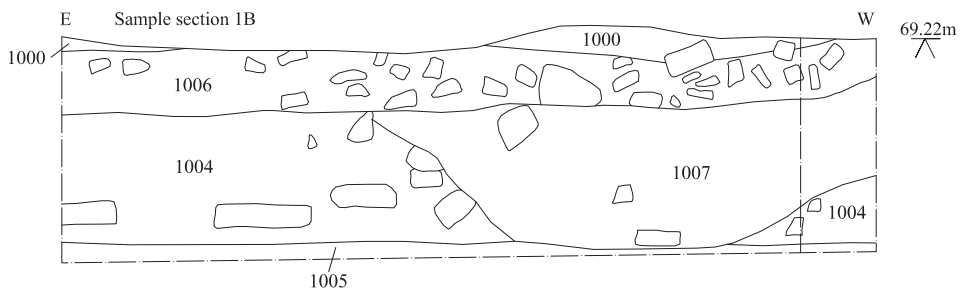
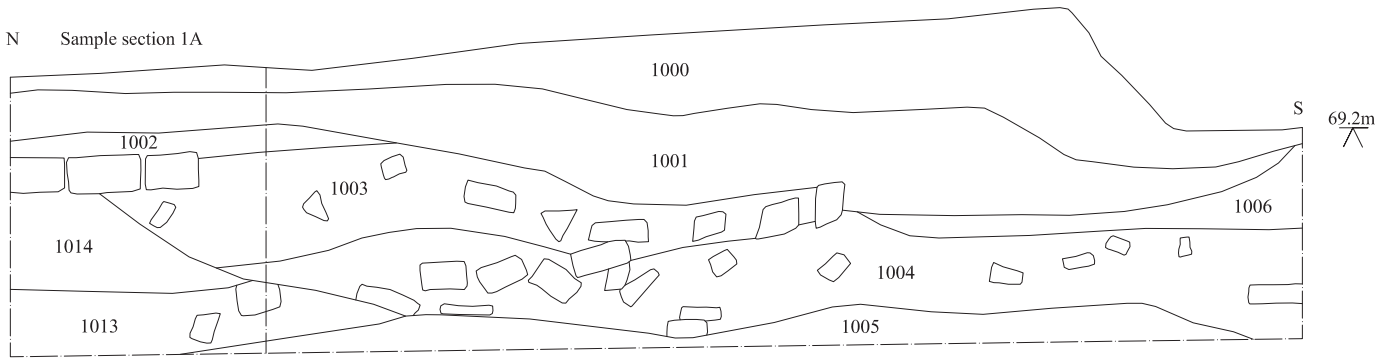
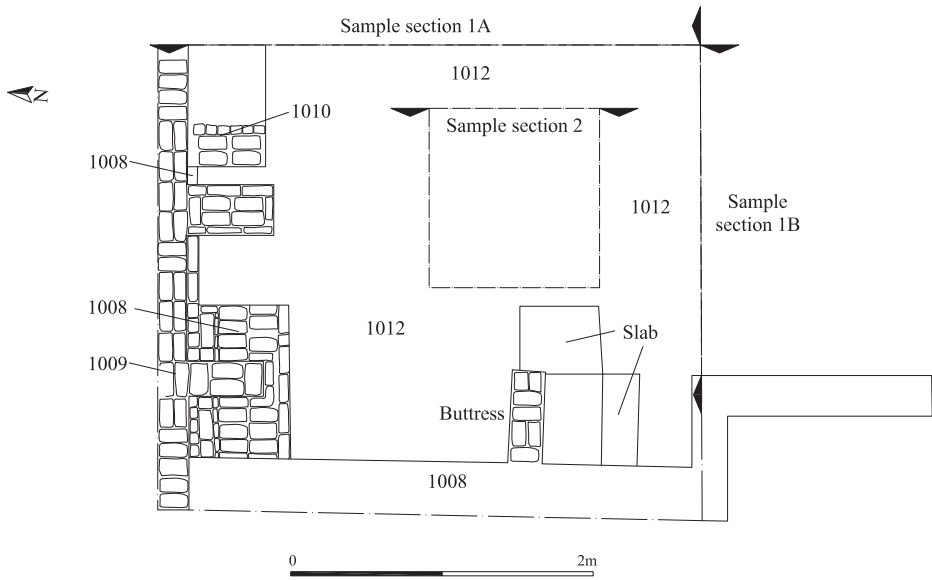


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:250 at A4

6 High Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5980)



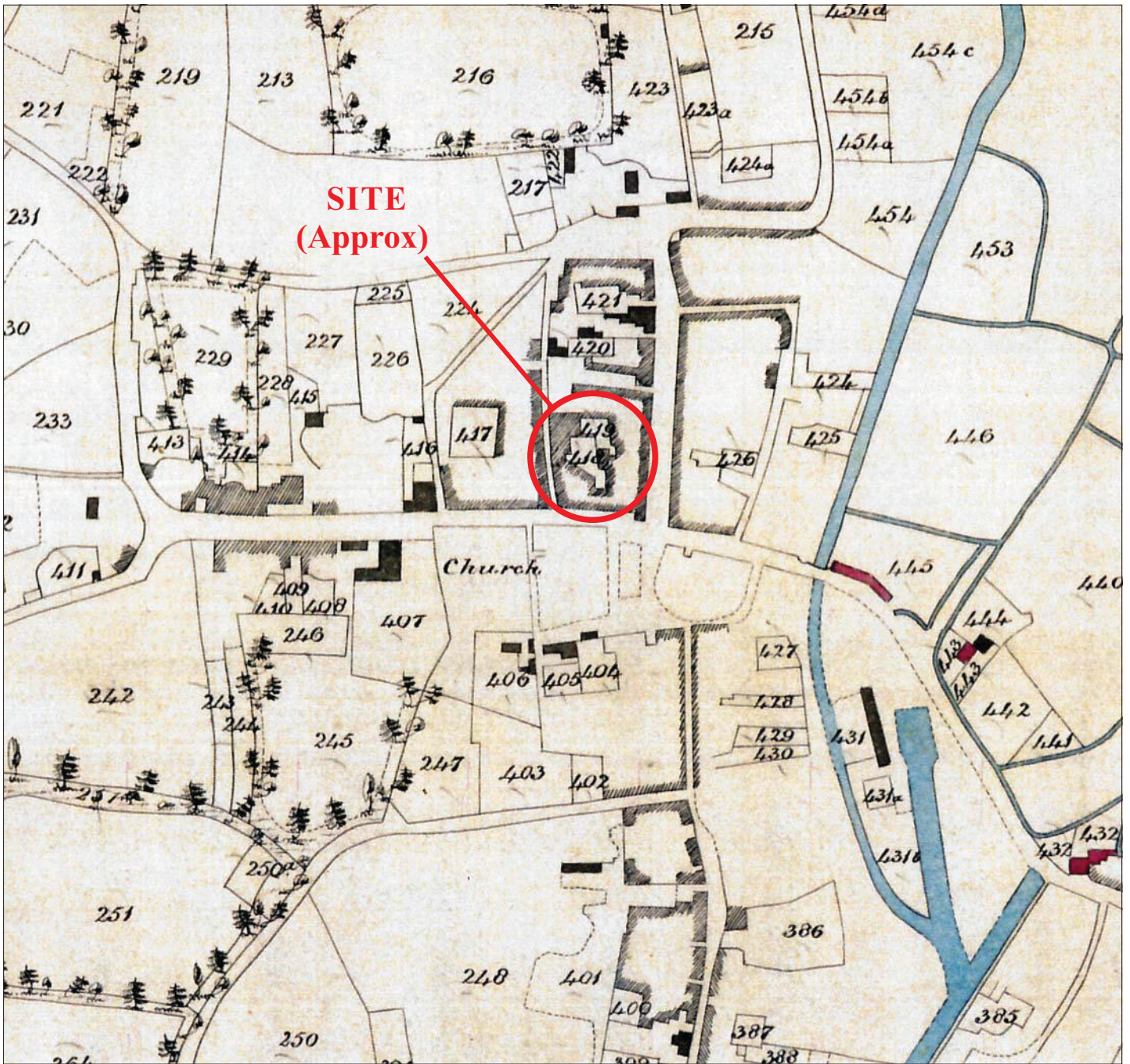
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Plan and sections
Scale 1:50 and 1:20 at A4
6 High Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5980)



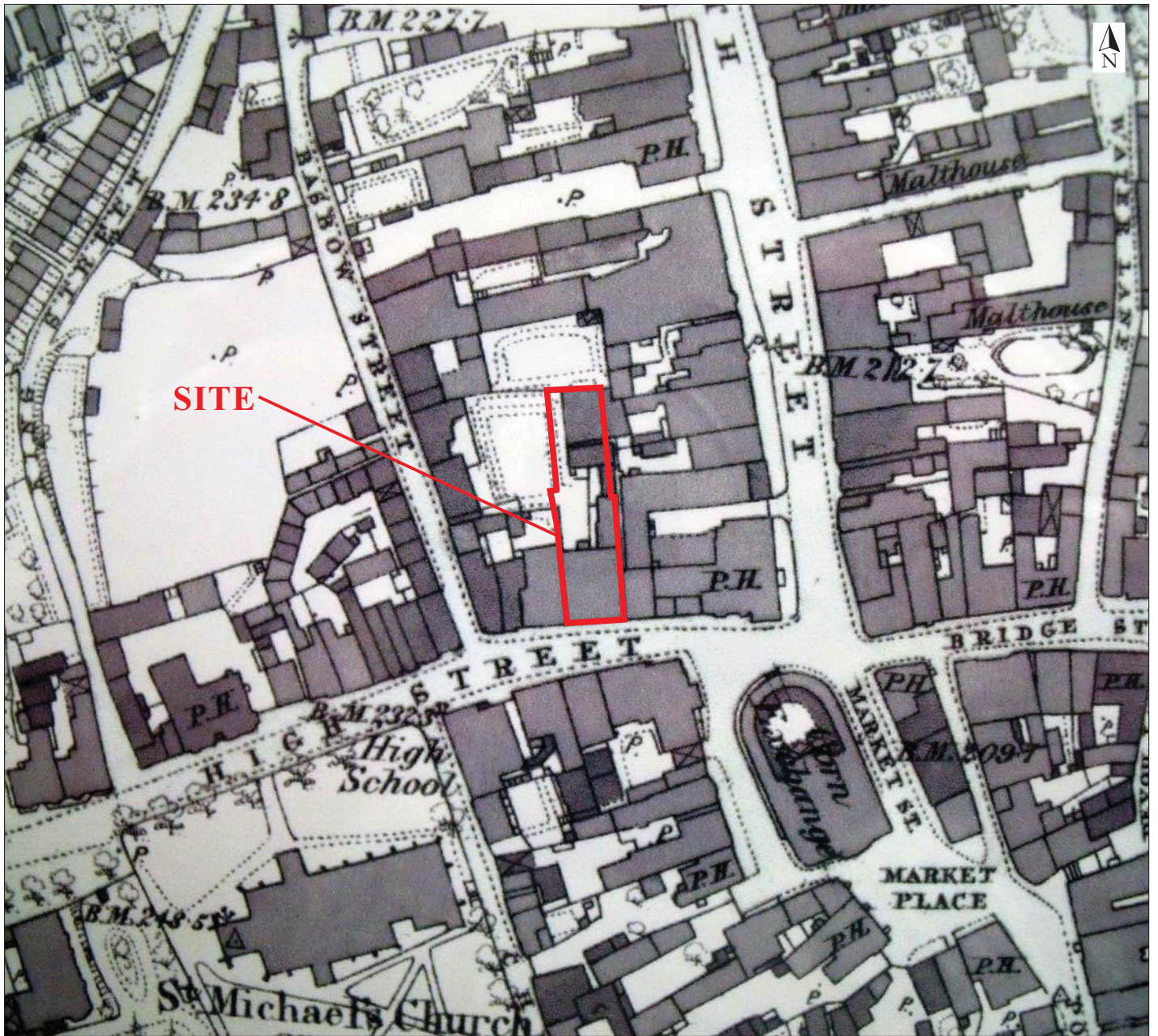
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Dury and Andrews' Map of Hertfordshire, 1766
Not to scale
6 High Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5980)



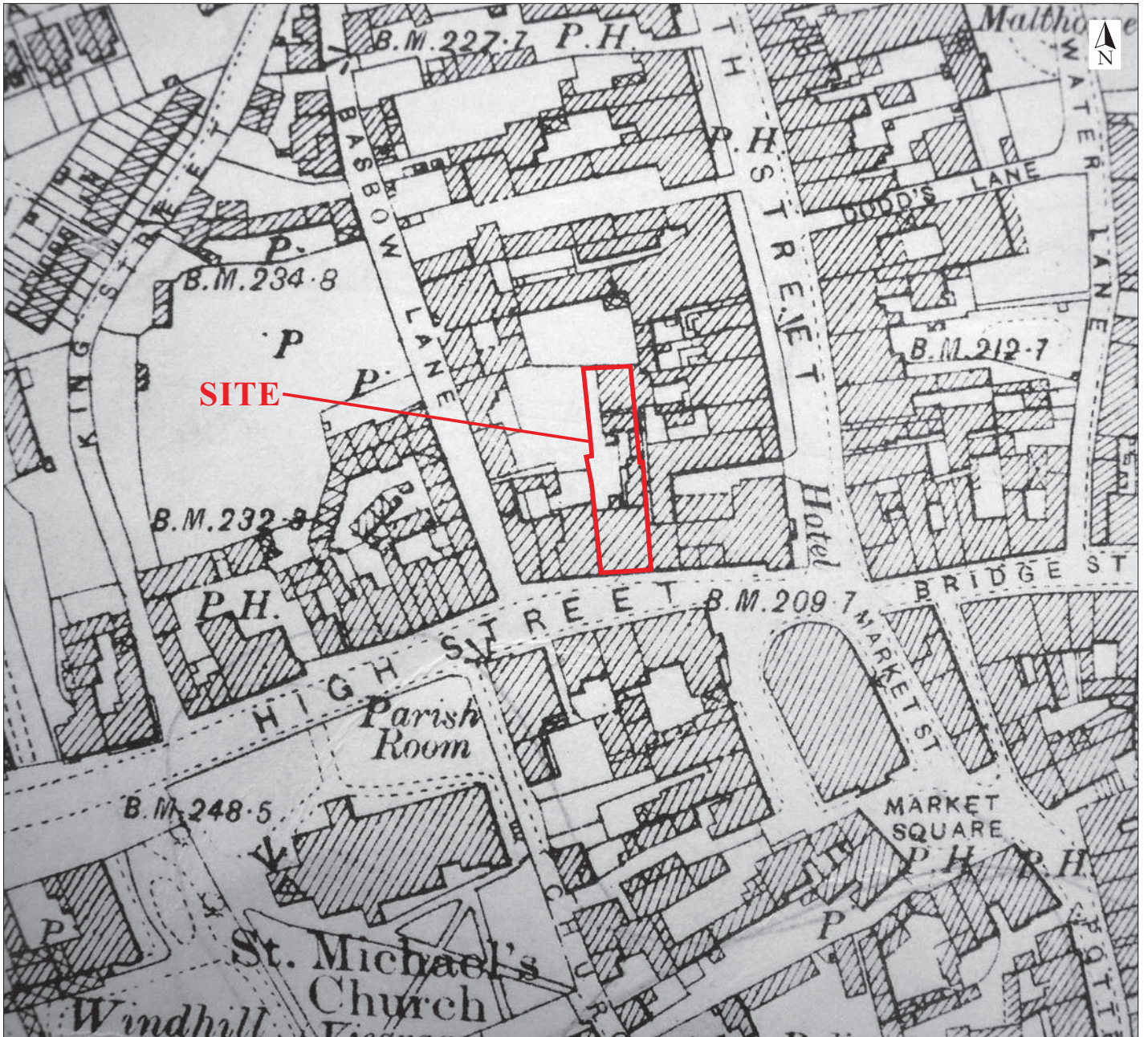
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Bryant's map, 1839
Not to scale
6 High Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5980)



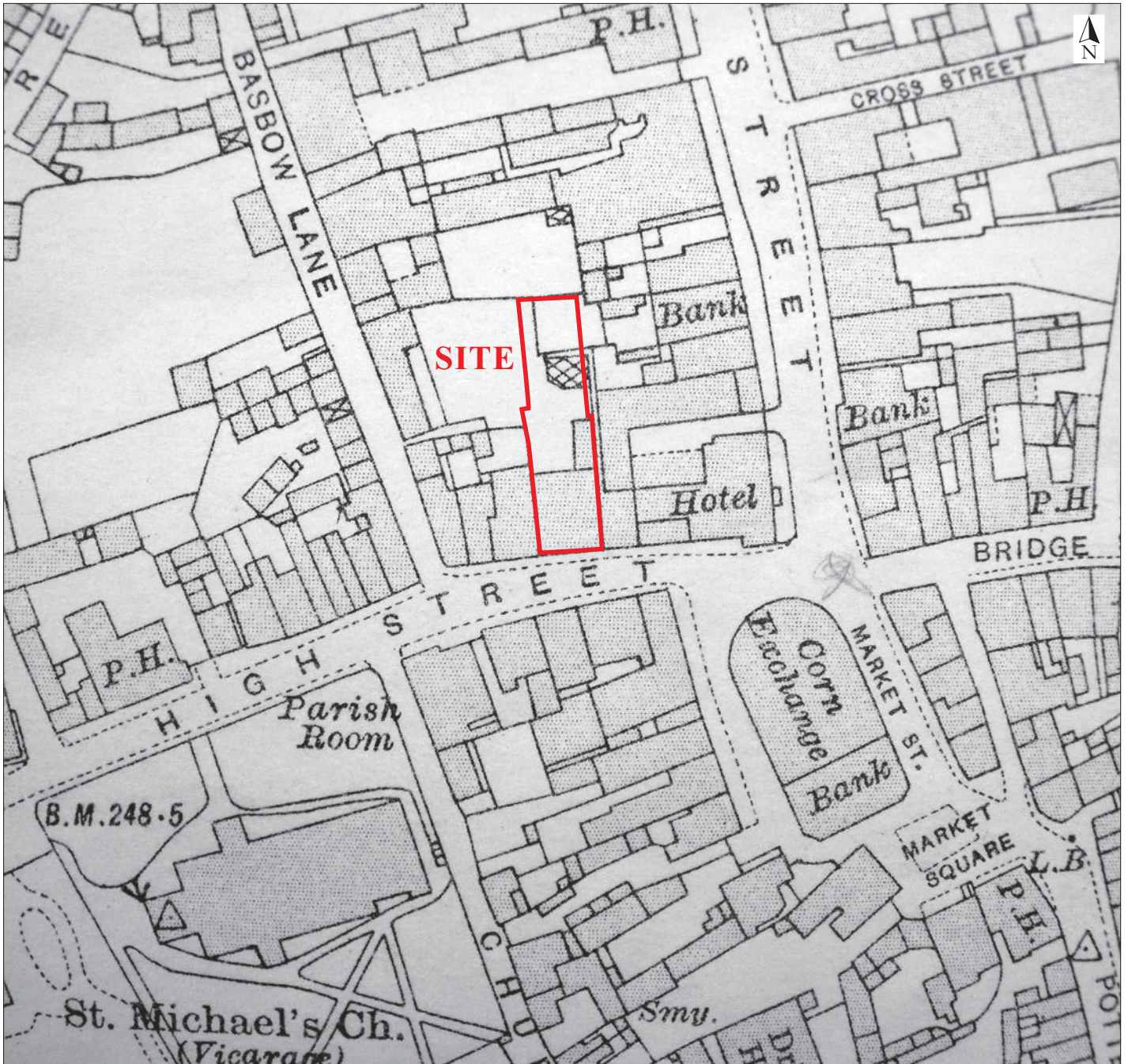
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Bishops Stortford Tithe Map, 1839
Not to scale
6 High Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5980)



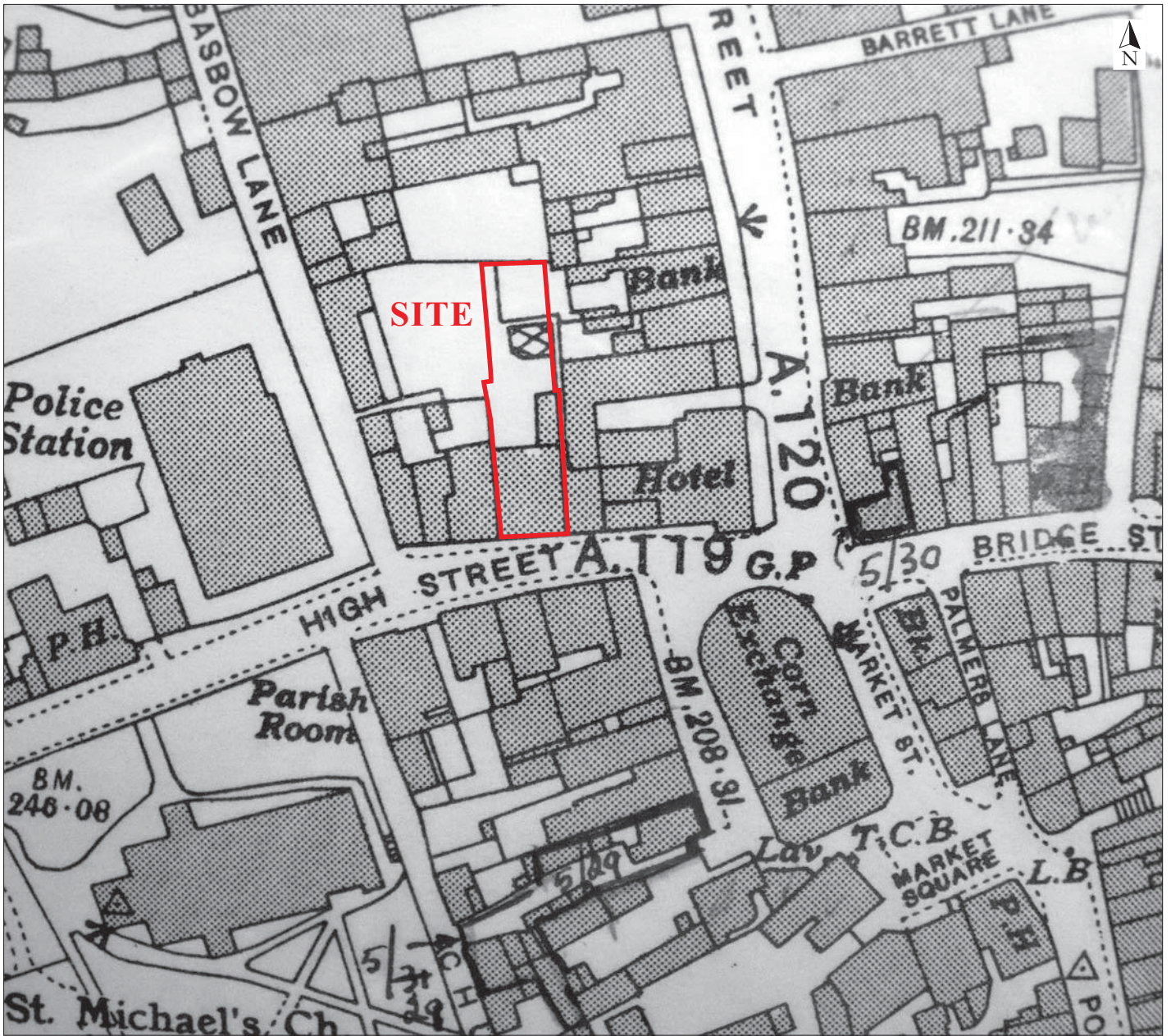
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 First ed. OS map, 1879
Not to scale
6 High Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5980)



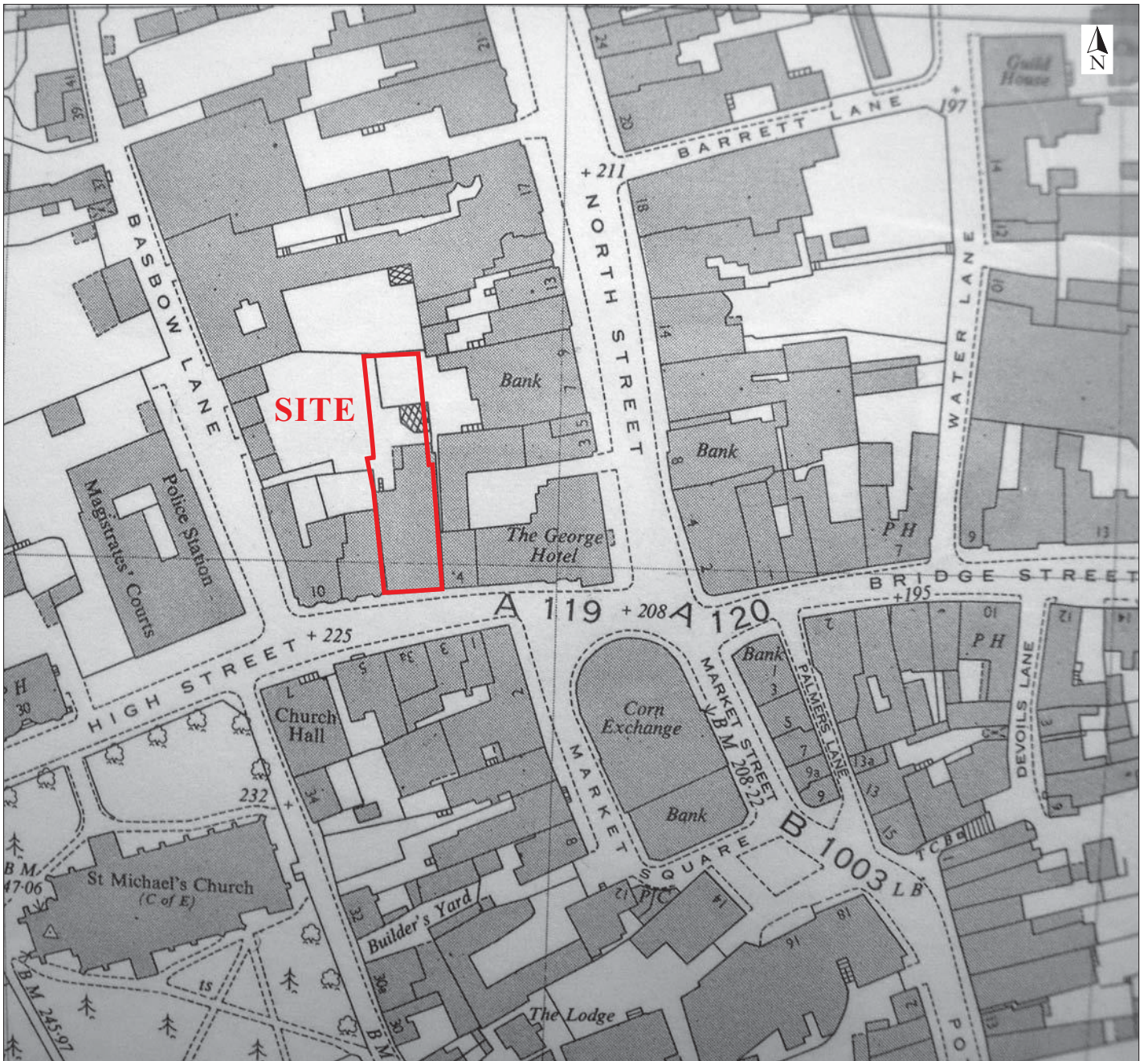
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 Second ed. OS map, 1898
Not to scale
6 High Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5980)



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Fig. 9 OS map, 1921
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Fig. 10 OS map, 1939
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Fig. 11 OS map, 1968
Not to scale
6 High Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5980)