
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

LAND ADJACENT TO 9 HADHAM ROAD,
BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE'
INVESTIGATION & MONITORING & RECORDING

HER enquiry no. 35/14

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NGR: TL 4863 2154	Report No: 5097	
District: East Hertfordshire	Site Code: AS1800	
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 5764	
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Signed:	Aug 2017	

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>9 Hadham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>Summary:</i> From November 2015 to February 2016, Archaeological Solutions Limited conducted a programme of 'strip, map and record' on land adjacent to No. 9 Hadham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. The investigation was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling on the south side of Hadham Road close to North Street within the medieval and later settlement core of Bishop's Stortford. 19th century structures occupy plots to either side and beyond 17th century and earlier buildings remains extant.</p> <p>The project found the remains of structures (M1002, M1003, M1004 and M1013) which corresponded well with buildings visible on historic Ordnance Survey maps. They were built of unfrogged red brick typical of a 19th century or early 20th century date (specialist report) but their form and appearance were entirely consistent with a mid-19th century date. This was supported by fragments of pottery and pan-tile recovered from made ground and demolition layers associated with the demolition of the buildings in the mid-20th century.</p> <p>Other features recorded were undated but included a short alignment of three post-holes (F1016, F1018 and F1021) which may have related to what appeared to be more ephemeral structures on the north side of the site outlined on historic maps in the late 19th century, and a small number of features closer to the brick walls (F1023, F1025 and F1027).</p> <p>The monitoring revealed that site had suffered ground disturbance likely associated with both the construction of the former buildings within the site and their demolition.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>23/11/15; 01/12/15; 19/01/16; 9 & 11/02/2016</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>5764</i>	Site code	<i>AS1800</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation & monitoring & recording</i>		
Site status	<i>Area of Archaeological Significance No. 114</i>		
Current land use	<i>Vacant land</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Brick walls and post-holes, made ground and demolition layers.</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Herts</i>	<i>Bishop's Stortford</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire HER (HHER) enquiry no. 35/14</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 150m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4863 2154</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 75m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gareth Barlow.</i>		
Funded by	<i>Ardent New Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>9 Hadham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. Archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation & monitoring & recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G., & Higgs, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5097</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2016, rev. Aug 2017</i>		

LAND ADJACENT TO 9 HADHAM ROAD, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP & SAMPLE' INVESTIGATION & MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

From November 2015 to February 2016, Archaeological Solutions Limited conducted a programme of 'strip, map and record' on land adjacent to No. 9 Hadham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. The investigation was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling on the south side of Hadham Road close to North Street within the medieval and later settlement core of Bishop's Stortford. 19th century structures occupy plots to either side and beyond 17th century and earlier buildings remains extant.

The project found the remains of structures (M1002, M1003, M1004 and M1013) which corresponded well with buildings visible on historic Ordnance Survey maps. They were built of unfrogged red brick typical of a 19th century or early 20th century date (specialist report) but their form and appearance were entirely consistent with a mid-19th century date. This was supported by fragments of pottery and pan-tile recovered from made ground and demolition layers associated with the demolition of the buildings in the mid-20th century.

Other features recorded were undated but included a short alignment of three post-holes (F1016, F1018 and F1021) which may have related to what appeared to be more ephemeral structures on the north side of the site outlined on historic maps in the late 19th century, and a small number of features closer to the brick walls (F1023, F1025 and F1027).

The monitoring revealed that site had suffered ground disturbance likely associated with both the construction of the former buildings within the site and also from their demolition.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 From November 2015 to February 2016, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation by means of 'strip, map & record' and monitoring on land adjacent to 9 Hadham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4863 2154; Fig. 1). The monitoring was carried out during the groundworks associated with the construction of a four-bedroomed dwelling. It was undertaken in compliance with a condition attached to planning approval requiring a programme of archaeological work (East Hertfordshire District Council Planning (EHDC) Ref. 3/14/0291/FP).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance with advice issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU, Alison Tinniswood, dated 24th March 2014) and a specification (Written Scheme of

Investigation) issued by AS (dated 29th April 2014). It adhered to the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the project of archaeological monitoring and recording were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme; and
- to secure the analysis, interpretation, publication (if required), long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy

1.4 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.

1.5 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 Bishop's Stortford is located in East Hertfordshire and lies 43km north of Central London (Fig. 1). The site is located in the historic core of Bishop's Stortford. It also lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No. 114, as identified on the

EHDC Local Plan. The area includes the medieval and later settlement core of Bishop's Stortford which is believed to have late Saxon origins, with the original settlement potentially centred on North Street close by to the east.

2.2 The site comprises a rectangular plot of sloping land and is located on the southern frontage of Hadham Road. It is currently vacant being largely covered in grass and scrub and is bounded on all sides (DP01). The ground level is set above the existing road level and is retained by a low brick wall, while to the west lies No. 11 Hadham Road and to the east a high brick wall which forms the boundary with the rear yards and stable buildings of the public house. The southern side of the site is defined by a second high brick wall. A detached dwelling with undercroft parking was to be constructed within the area of the site.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

Archaeological databases and historic/cartographic sources

3.1 All known archaeological sites and spot-finds are collated in the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER). Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the site are discussed in Section 5 (HER enquiry no. 35/14). Further documents such as historic maps (held at Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS)) provide good evidence regarding previous land use or show pre-existing buildings. Relevant documents are reproduced as Figs. 4-8.

Secondary sources

3.2 Secondary sources were gathered from a number of sources such as AS's own library and unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

Geological/geotechnical information

3.3 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

Fieldwork – archaeological 'strip, map & sample' and monitoring and recording

3.4 The 'strip, map & sample' monitoring and recording focused on ground works associated with the ground reduction for the proposed basement/undercroft and the ground works were undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision

3.5 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all ground works, inspection of subsoil, make-up layers, and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps for archaeological finds and the recording of soil profiles. Deposits were recorded by means of *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Plans and sections of the archaeology recorded are reproduced as Figs. 9 and 10).

3.6 The site was visited on five occasions throughout the development in order to monitor ground reduction and record any archaeology thereby revealed. These are listed below and marked on Fig. 9.

23.11.15: monitoring of general ground clearance and excavation of the western half of a footing trench for a concrete pad,

01.12.15: monitoring of the excavation of the eastern half of the footing trench for a concrete pad,

19.01.16: monitoring of the excavation of a trench to hold a concrete pad on the south side of the site adjoining the retaining wall,

09.02.16: monitoring of ground reduction in area to hold concrete blocks for the basement construction,

11.02.16: monitoring of area of basement.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The topography of Bishop's Stortford is undulating but generally slopes down towards the River Stort, which flows 300m to the west. The site is 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).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 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 prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, although a possible bronze axe (HER 4895), and a late Bronze Age occupation site comprising a boundary ditch and pits (HHER 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).

5.2 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 750m 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 550m of the site, but no Romano-British remains are recorded in the vicinity of the site.

5.3 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 400m 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.

5.4 The medieval period in the area surrounding the site remains represented by a number of standing buildings, including The George Hotel, The Boar's Head, Tissiman's, Nos. 2 – 4, 6 10 & 21 North Street (HERs 9478, 10730, 10731, 10737, 10739, 10740 & 10747). Bridge Street, which lies 200m to the south-east, is the site of both the medieval St Osyth's Well and Mill Bridge (HERs 15432 & 18517), whilst medieval pottery is known from Water Lane (HER 17401). In the 16th century, the town thrived being the focus for trade and commerce with many inns, mercers and shoemakers recorded (Hunns 2000), while the 17th century saw a marked increase in malting. The town benefited from being a stopping point halfway between London and Cambridge, though some inns suffered when, in c. 1670, a new bridge was built to avoid areas of regular flooding and consequently the main north-south route was diverted through Hockerill and new inns built elsewhere. The Half Moon public house to the east of the site lies on the corner of Hadham Road and North Street. It is grade II listed on the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and is described in the listing as 17th century in date with a jettied first floor, all now rendered, with 19th century features (NHLE no. 1307818).

5.5 A significant event for the town during the post-medieval period was the opening of the Stort Navigation in 1769, which linked Bishops Stortford with London via the Lea Navigation, itself constructed in the 18th century. This provided a direct link to the markets of London and, as a result, the prosperity of the town in the 18th - 19th centuries was fuelled by the brewing and malting industry. In 1842 the Northern and Eastern Counties rail line opened to the east of the site (Cooper 2005, 77; HER 5543), and buildings from this date and later survive well in the area. Between the site and the Half Moon public house is a former stable block. This is independently listed and described as mid-19th century in date, built of yellow stock brick with red brick lintels (NHLE no. 1102412), while the plot to the west of the site contains a largely 19th century building (No. 11 Hadham Road), largely rendered but also of yellow brick with red brick dressings.

The site

5.6 The site itself occupies a prominent location along Hadham Road (Fig. 2) within what is considered the probable area of medieval tenements and to the west of the plots associated with the tanning industry in the 16th and 17th centuries (Hunns 2000). As noted above, the generally rectangular plot forming the site is bounded by No. 9 Hadham Road to the west, the road to the north and high brick walls to the east and south. Historic cartographic evidence is useful in demonstrating the history of the site and the tithe map of 1839 (Fig. 4) suggests that the immediate area was developed by this time though little detail can be discerned and it is not possible to confirm with certainty whether the site itself has been developed. The site does appear to partially occupy part of Plot 421, described in the tithe apportionment as a garden owned by William Johnson (Appendix 2).

5.7 The 1880-80 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (not reproduced) clearly shows a number of buildings in the immediate vicinity as well as within the area of the site, but it is the 1898 OS map that provides the first really useful information regarding the development of the site (Fig. 5). A long range is visible extending east-west and bisecting the site between No. 9 to the west and the stable buildings to the rear of the Half Moon PH, and this range is shown divided into three regular units with a narrow unit at the east end. The southern boundary of the site is also marked, presumably comprising the brick wall that exists today and furthermore the northern half of the site is subdivided into three units. These units differ in not being hatched which may suggest these structures form small open yards or similar. There is no indication of function though it is possible that the principal units formed workshops or workers' cottages, and with the adjoining plot containing No. 9 Hadham Road it may follow that the units within the site comprised the earlier numbered buildings of Hadham Road. However, historic directories reference No. 9 Hadham Road where a builder, Alfred Franklin, lived (Kelly 1914, p 67; Kelly 1908, p. 63; Kelly 1902, p. 57) but none of the earlier numbered buildings apart from No. 1 where a Thomas Mills (boot and shoe maker) lived in 1899 and 1902 (Kelly's 1902, p. 291).

5.8 The 1921 OS map depicts the site with the same plan form (Fig. 6), though by 1939 the units fronting directly only the road are no longer shown apart from a small unit in the north-east corner (Fig. 7). At some point after 1939 the buildings within the site were demolished and by 1967, the site is shown as largely empty apart from a single boundary towards the northern half of the site (Fig. 8).

6 RESULTS (FIGS. 9 and 10)

6.1 Sample sections of the stratigraphy encountered were recorded:

<i>Sample Section 1 – DP09</i> <i>South east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 65.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Made Ground. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with frequent building rubble and patches of mortar dust and coal dust.

0.13m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Friable, light brown yellow silt sand.
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<i>Sample Section 2 – DP10</i> <i>South east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 65.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Made Ground. As above
0.13m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above.

<i>Sample Section 3 - DP11</i> <i>North east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 65.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Made Ground. As above
0.18m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above.

<i>Sample Section 4 – DP 12</i> <i>South west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 65.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1029	Demolition Layer. Firm, mid orange brown sand silt with occasional small flint and frequent rubble.
0.22 – 0.84m	L1001	Re-deposited natural. As above.
0.84 – 1.00m	L1014	Rubble Layer. Firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional stones. It contained 18 th – 19 th century pottery, clay pipes and plastic.
1.00m+	L1015	Natural deposits. Firm, mid orange brown sand gravel with occasional clay deposits.

<i>Sample Section 5 – DP 13</i> <i>South west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 65.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1029	Demolition Layer. Firm, mid orange brown sand silt with some mid orange brown clay silt patches with occasional to moderate small flint and moderate brick rubble.

6.2 Description: Four bonded walls (M1002, M1003, M1004 and M1013), two construction slots (F1023 and F1025) and four post holes (F1016, F1018, F1021 and F1027) were present.

6.3 The descriptions of the walls and post-holes are tabulated and further described below.

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
M1002 (construction cut F1005)	F1005: Linear in plan (NW / SE) with vertical sides (10.20 x 0.45 x 0.11m+).	M1002: Unfrogged red brick (230 x 110 x 70mm) with pale yellow brown chalky lime mortar.	Bonded to M1003 and M1004	CBM (3034g)
		L1006. Firm, dark grey brown silt sand with occasional red brick		None

		fragments.		
M1003 (construction cut F1007)	F1007: Linear in plan (NW / SE) with vertical sides, (4.00 x 0.45 x 0.11m+)	M1003: Unfrogged red brick (230 x 110 x 70mm) with pale yellow brown chalky lime mortar.	Bonded to M1002 and M1013	
		L1008. Firm, dark grey brown silt sand with occasional red brick fragments.		
M1004 (construction cut F1009)	F1009: Linear in plan (NW / SE) with vertical sides, (4.00 x 0.45 x 0.11m+)	M1004: Unfrogged red brick (230 x 110 x 70mm) Pale yellow brown chalky lime mortar.	Bonded to M1002 and M1013	
		L1010. Firm, dark grey brown silt sand with occasional red brick fragments.		
M1013 (construction cut F1011)	F1011 was Linear in plan (NW / SE) with vertical sides (10.20 x 0.08+ x 0.11m+).	M1013: Unfrogged red brick (230 x 110 x 70mm)	Bonded to M1003 and M1004	
		L1012. Firm, dark grey brown silt sand with occasional red brick fragments.		

The description of the post holes are tabulated below.

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
F1016	Sub-circular in plan (0.30 x 0.24 x 0.15m) with steep sides and a concave base.	L1017. Firm, mid grey brown sand silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	-	None
F1018	Sub-circular in plan (0.55 x 0.47 x 0.21m) with steep sides and a concave base.	L1019. Friable. Light brown yellow sand gravel.	-	None
		L1020. Firm, mid grey brown sand silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones.		
F1021	Oval in plan (0.33 x 0.20 x 0.08m) with steep sides and a flat base.	L1022. Firm, mid grey brown sand silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	-	None
F1027	Linear in plan (NW / SE), with near vertical sides and a flattish base (2.00+ x 0.63 x 0.45m)	L1027: Compact, mid grey brown clay with occasional small and medium stones.	Cut F1024 Cut by F1028	18 th -19 th century pottery (6g), CBM (598g), animal bone (20g), Struck flint (4g), iron fragment (8g)

6.4 M1002, M1003, M1004 and M1013 (DP02) formed the outer walls of a building that corresponded exactly with the structures visible on the historic mapping. The walls defined two distinct rectangular rooms in the south-west half of the site, the north-east cell with brick piers of a fireplace. The walls were constructed of red brick, the bricks measuring 9" x 4¼" x 2⅓" (229mm x 108mm x 59mm) and displayed no frog, while the bonding pattern was not discernible.

6.5 According to historic mapping and the presence of concrete within made ground / demolition layers L1029 and L1014, the structures were demolished to this level in the mid-20th century, though wall M1013 which formed the southern wall of the building survived as a retaining wall rising to a maximum height of 2.25m. The structural fabric was disturbed at the north-east end and no remains of the final structure visible in this position on the historic mapping were found.

6.6 Gully F1023 was linear in plan (2.70 x 0.32m), orientated north-east / south-west. Its fill, L1024, was a firm dark grey brown sand silt with concrete and CBM. A second feature (F1025) was rectangular in plan (0.80 x 0.30 x 0.12m), orientated north east / south west (DP06). It had vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1026, was a firm, dark grey brown sand silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints. It contained concrete and animal bone (374g). Apart from the presence of concrete, there was no dating evidence recovered from within these features but their straight sides and flat bases may suggest they formed construction slots relating to 19th century features that were infilled with the loss of structural elements above. A further feature may have formed a post-hole (F1027) and contained posttery of 18th or 19th century date (DP07). Finally, three post-holes (F1016, F1018 and F1021) were recorded in the north-east corner of the site (DP04). These formed a short row aligned north-east to south-west, parallel with the site boundary and road and may be related to enclosed units in this area of the site visible on historic OS maps.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Made ground deposits (L1000, L1001, L1014 and L1029) directly overlay the natural deposits, L1001, a friable light yellow brown silty sand and L1015, a firm, mid orange brown sand gravel with occasional clay deposits (up to 1m below the current ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The investigation comprised the archaeological recording of evidence identified during 'strip, map and sample' recording of groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling within the medieval and later settlement core of Bishop's Stortford.

9.2 The monitoring and recording benefited from an integrated investigation supported by cartographic evidence and specialist reporting. The finds and fabric recorded have fairly wide date ranges, but when considered as an assemblage the principal phase evident can be confidently ascribed to a phase of work in the mid-19th century.

9.3 The brick walls were constructed of unfrosted red bricks typical of a 19th century date and formed the outer walls of two structural units clearly in existence by the time of the first edition OS map surveyed in the mid 1870s, perhaps comprising workshops or workers' cottages. The pottery revealed during the monitoring included post-medieval fabric of 18th or 19th century date, and was suggested to be later in the period (Appendix 4) which reinforces the structural evidence. No evidence was found for the north-east unit visible on historic maps, though possible construction slots F1023 and F1025 as well as the short alignment of post-holes (F1016, F1018 and F1021) may be associated with the more ephemeral structural elements depicted in the northern half of the site. Most of these latter features produced no finds, though slot F1025 contained a fragment of concrete and F1023 (not excavated) contained multiple pieces of concrete.

9.4 Map evidence suggests the building was demolished in the mid-20th century and upper deposits (L1014 and L1029) following this event are full of mixed brick rubble and other finds typical of the post-medieval period including pottery, clay pipes and similar.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at Bishop's Stortford Museum in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Ardent New Homes for commissioning and funding the archaeological 'strip, map & sample' investigation & monitoring & recording (in particular Mr Ross Field for his assistance).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood, and Dr. Isobel Thompson at the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

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Hunns, J. 2000 *Bishop's Stortford Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*. Hertfordshire County Council

Jolliffe, G. and Jones, A. 1995 *Hertfordshire Inns and Public Houses. An historical gazetteer*. Hertfordshire Publications.

Morris, J. (ed.) 1976 *Domesday Book: Hertfordshire*. Phillimore, Chichester

Williams, J. & Ilson, P. 2006 *Land Between 23 North Street and Basbow Lane, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation*. Archaeological Solutions unpublished report No. 2018

Web resources

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search?clearresults=true>

Trade directories

Kelly & Co. 1902 Kelly's Directory of Hertfordshire

Kelly & Co. 1908 Kelly's Directory of Hertfordshire

Kelly & Co. 1914 Kelly's Directory of Hertfordshire

APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Location
1839	Tithe map of Bishop's Stortford	-	HALS
1898	2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map Herts sheet XXIII.6	25": 1mile	HALS
1921	Ordnance Survey Map Herts sheet XXIII.6	25": 1mile	HALS
1939	Ordnance Survey Map Herts sheet XXIII.6	25": 1mile	HALS
1967	Ordnance Survey Map Herts sheet TL 48 21	25": 1mile	HALS

APPENDIX 2 1839 TITHE AWARD

Plot no.	Owner	Occupier	Plot / field name
418	Edward Beldham Johns	William Lee	Garden
419	Thomas Clifford & Elizabeth, his wife	Edwin Phillips	Garden
420	Richard Lydekker	Joseph Fairman	Garden
421	William Johnson	William Johnson	Garden

APPENDIX 3

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Concordance of Finds

AS1800, P5764, Land adj 9 Hadham Rd, Bishop's Stortford, Herts

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1002			Wall				3034				
	1014			Rubble layer	18 th -19 th C	2	58			Plastic Clay pipe Oyster shell Shale	1 3 1 1	24 8 15 58
1025	1026			Fill of construction slot					374			
1027	1028			Fill of post hole	18 th -19 th C	1	6	598	20	Fe object S. flint	1 1	8 4

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological monitoring recovered 3 lightly abraded sherds weighing 62g from two contexts. The sherds comprising post-medieval red earthenware and stoneware are of 18th-19th centuries in date, and probably later rather than earlier.

Methodology

The sherds were analysed and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1).

Key:

GRE: Glazed post-medieval red earthenware late 16th-19th

LONS: London type stoneware late 17th-19th

ENGS: English stoneware 18th-19th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Rubble Layer	1014	1x27g GRE 1x28g LONS	18 th -19 th century	LONS: rim of drinking jug
Post Hole 1027	1028	1x7g ENGS	18 th -19 th century	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

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

A total of seven fragments (3978) of CBM was recovered, including a single complete brick (3034g) sampled from Wall S1002.

The complete red brick has dimensions of 229x108x59mm, with a smooth base, regular faces and sharp regular arrises characterising it as a 19th to early 20th century soft red brick. A fragment (327g) of comparable red brick was contained in Posthole F1027 in association with relatively small fragments of highly-fired pantile, with further pantile fragments also contained in Beamslot F1025. The pantile and brick are contemporary construction products unlikely to pre-date the mid/late 19th century, if the 20th century.

APPENDIX 5 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	Context, Digital Photo, Drawing, Drawing Sheet
Context Sheets	30
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	0
Site photographs colour slides	0
Digital Photographs	16

APPENDIX 6 HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	9 Hadham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Bishop's Stortford
Planning application reference:	Planning Ref. 3/14/0291/FP
Client name/address/tel:	Ardent New Homes
Nature of application:	New dwelling
Present land use:	Garden
Size of application area: c.150m ²	Size of area investigated c.75m ²
NGR (8 figures):	
Site Code:	AS 1800
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
Date of work:	23/11/15; 01/12/15; 19/01/16; 9 & 11/02/2016
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Bishop's Stortford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented:
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	None
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>From November 2015 to February 2016, Archaeological Solutions Limited conducted a programme of 'strip, map and record' on land adjacent to No. 9 Hadham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. The investigation was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling on the south side of Hadham Road close to North Street within the medieval and later settlement core of Bishop's Stortford. 19th century structures occupy plots to either side and beyond 17th century and earlier buildings remains extant.</i></p> <p><i>The project found the remains of structures (M1002, M1003, M1004 and M1013) which corresponded well with buildings visible on historic Ordnance Survey maps. They were built of unfrosted red brick typical of a 19th century or early 20th century date (specialist report) but their form and appearance were entirely consistent with a mid-19th century date. This was supported by fragments of pottery and pan-tile recovered from made ground and demolition layers associated with the demolition of the buildings in the mid-20th century.</i></p> <p><i>Other features recorded were undated but included a short alignment of three post-holes (F1016, F1018 and F1021) which may have related to what appeared to be more ephemeral structures on the north side of the site outlined on historic maps in the late 19th century, and a small number of features closer to the brick walls (F1023, F1025 and F1027).</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring revealed that site had suffered ground disturbance likely associated with both the construction of the former buildings within the site and also from their demolition.</i></p>
Author of summary: G Barlow	Date of Summary: June 2016, rev. 11.08.17

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

General view of site from Hadham Road. Looking south-east.



2

South side of the site showing brick walls (M1002, M1003, M1004 and M1013) with fireplace at the north-east end. Looking south-west (date: 23.11.15).



3

North-west corner of the site showing ground reduction. Looking north-east (date: 09.02.16).



4

Line of post-holes F1016, F1018 and F1021. Looking north-east (date: 09.02.16).



5

Eastern area of the site showing ground reduction and exposed features. Looking north-east (date: 11.02.16).



6

F1025 with concrete in the base. Looking north-east (date: 11.02.16).



7

F1027. Looking north-west (date: 11.02.16).



8

Eastern area of the site showing ground reduction. Looking south (date: 11.02.16).



9

Sample-section 1. Looking north-west.



10

Sample-section 2. Looking north-west.



7

Sample section 3. Looking north-east.



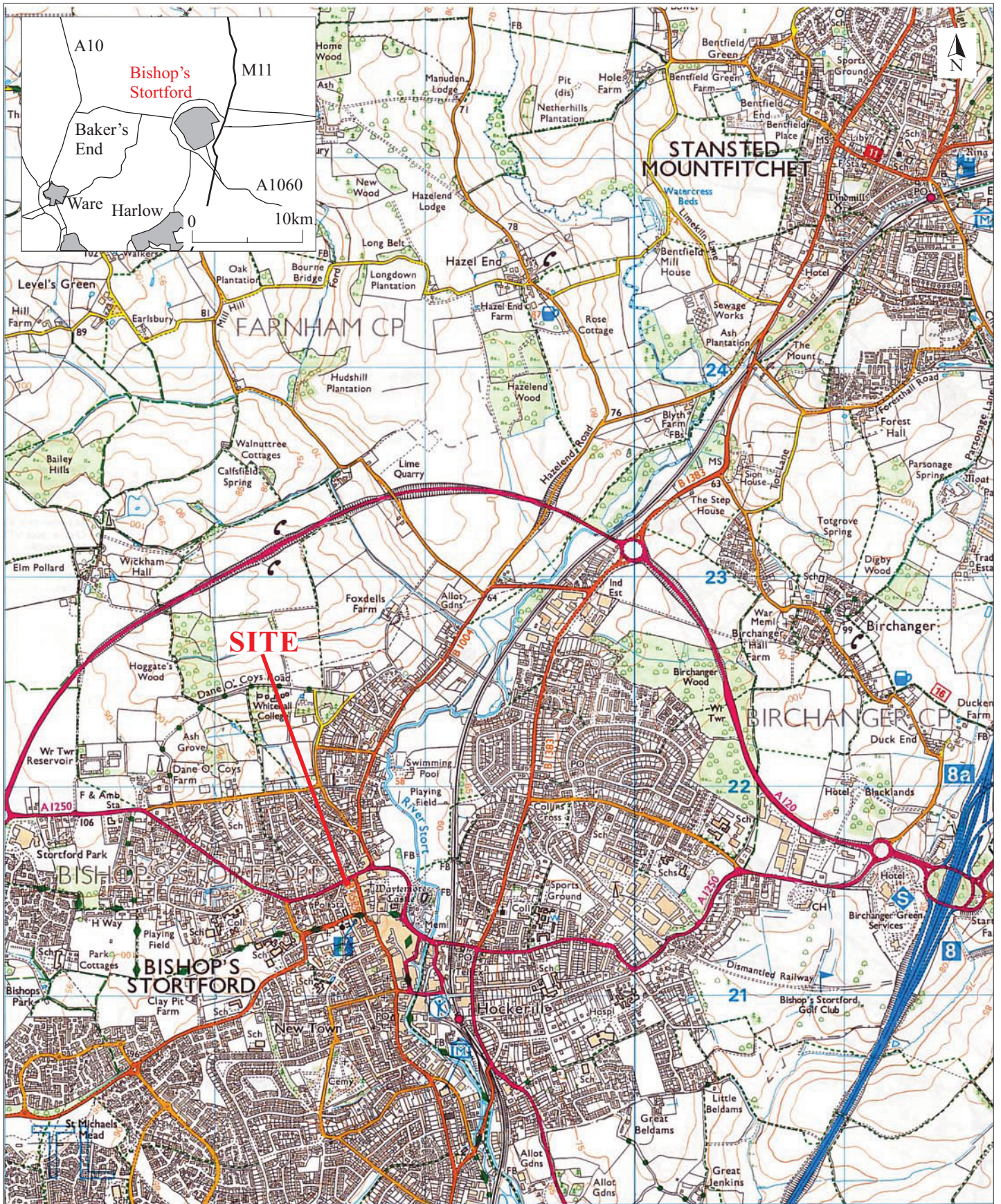
8

Sample section 4. Looking north-east.



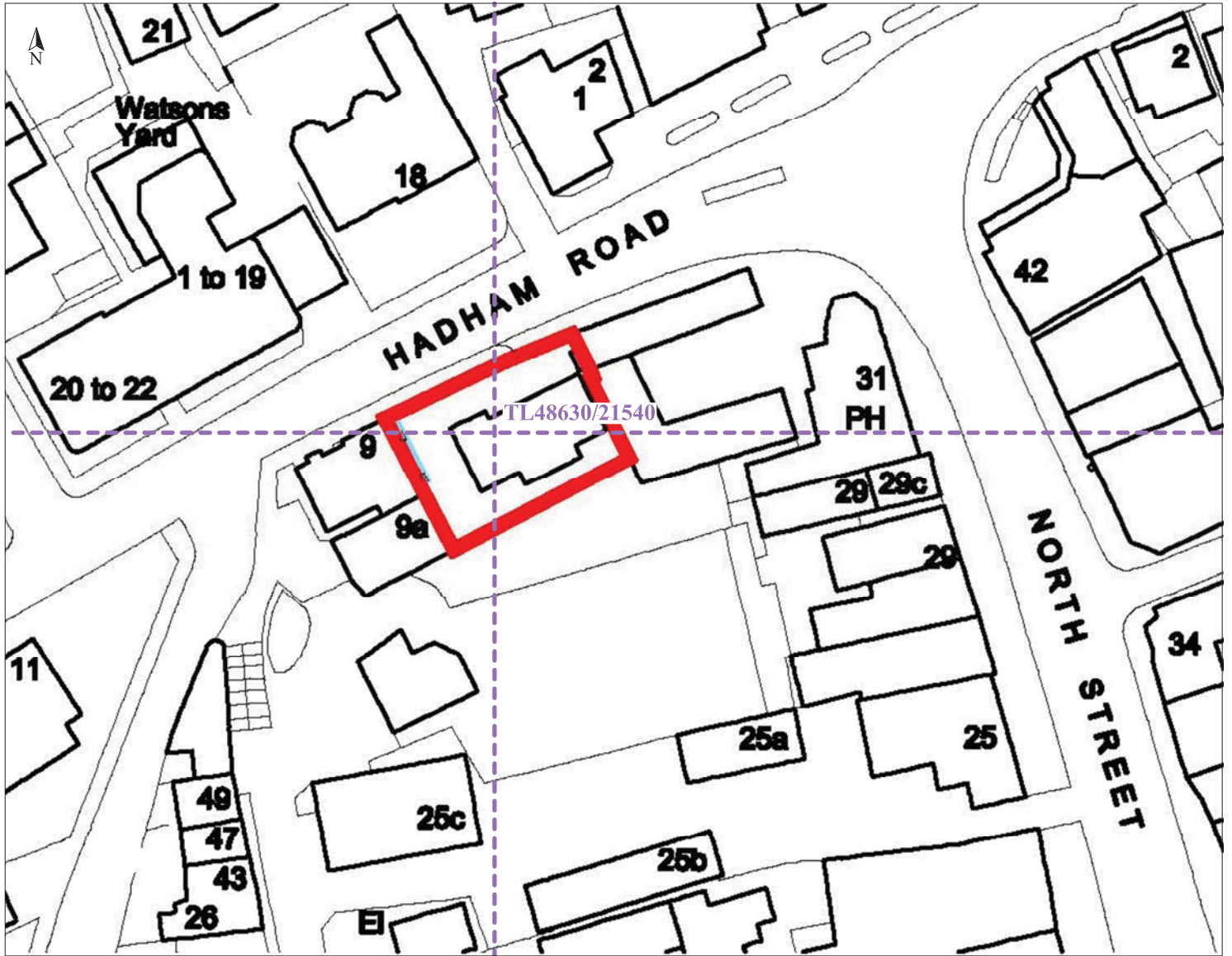
9

Sample-section 5. Looking north-east.



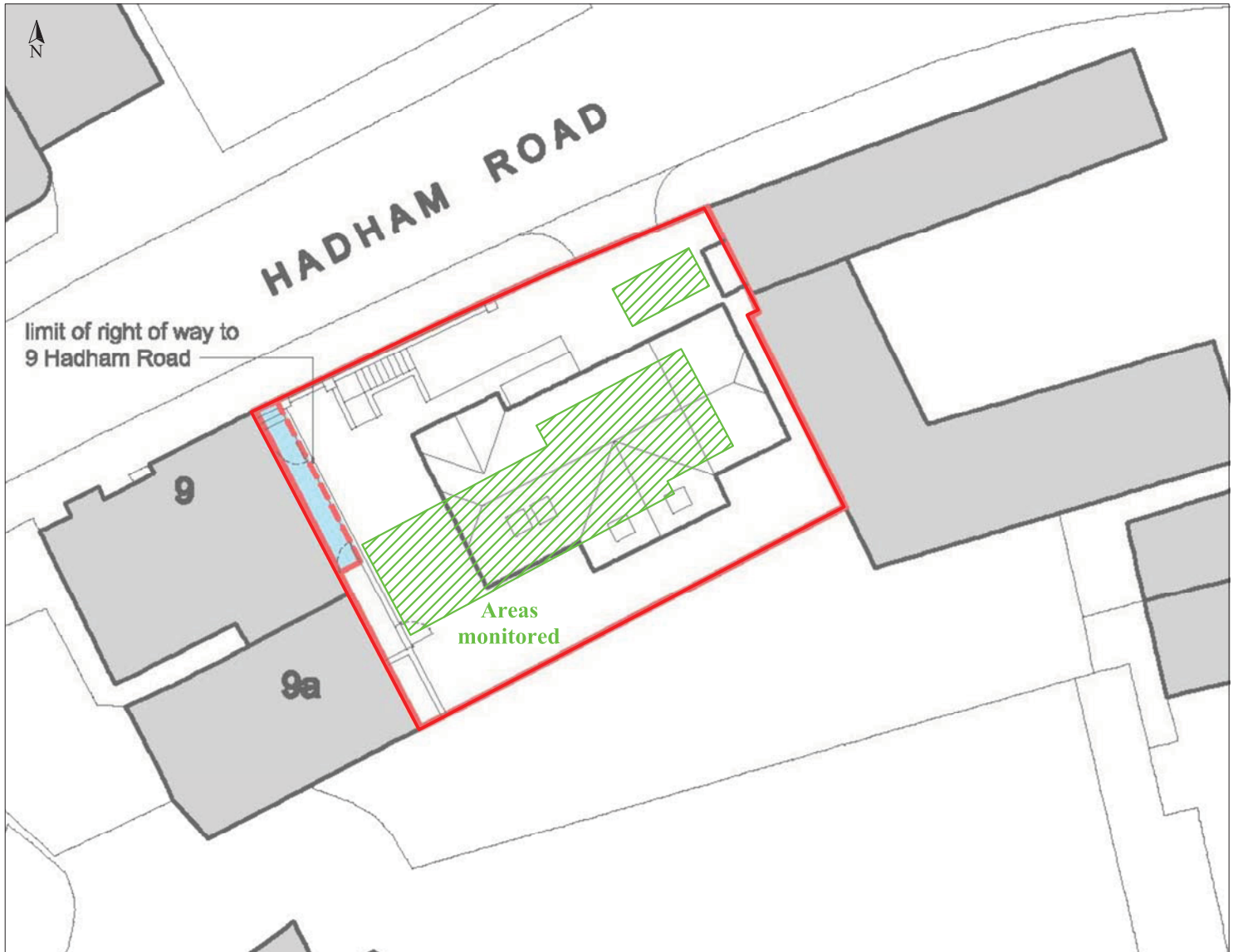
Reproduced from the 2011 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)



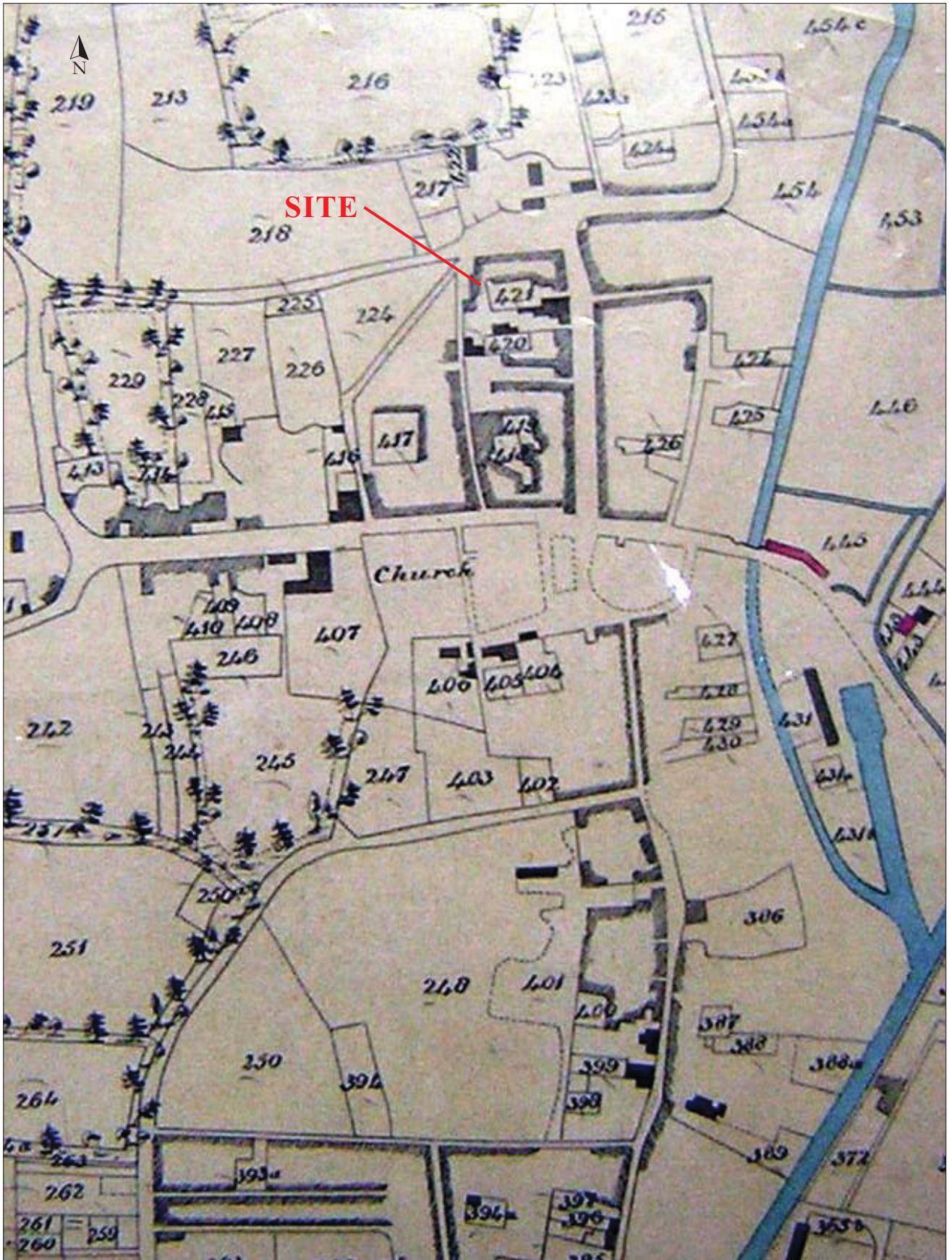
0 30m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:600 at A4
9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)



0 15m

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Plan of areas monitored
Scale 1:250 at A4
9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)



SITE

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

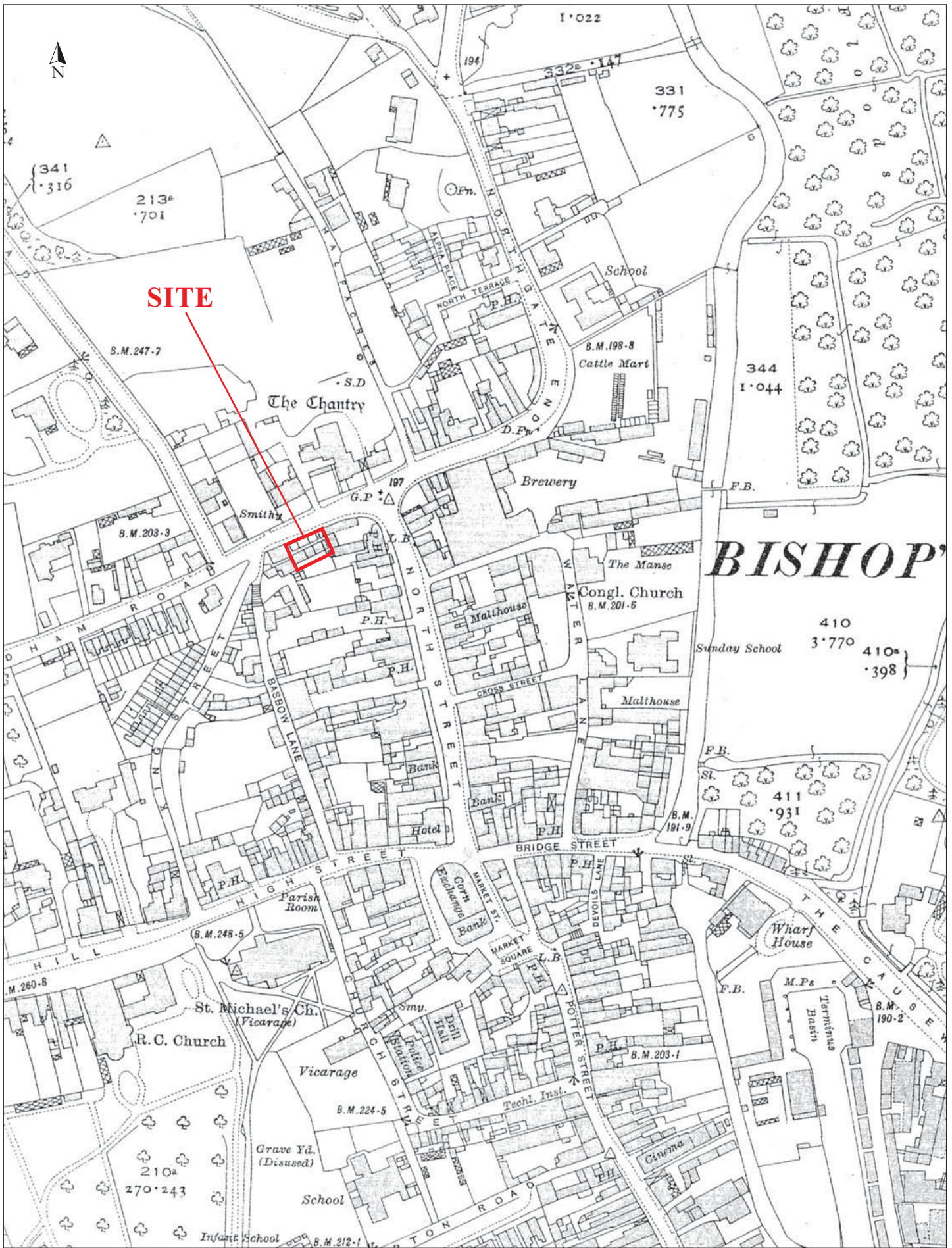
Fig. 4 Tithe map of Bishop's Stortford, 1839

Not to scale

9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)



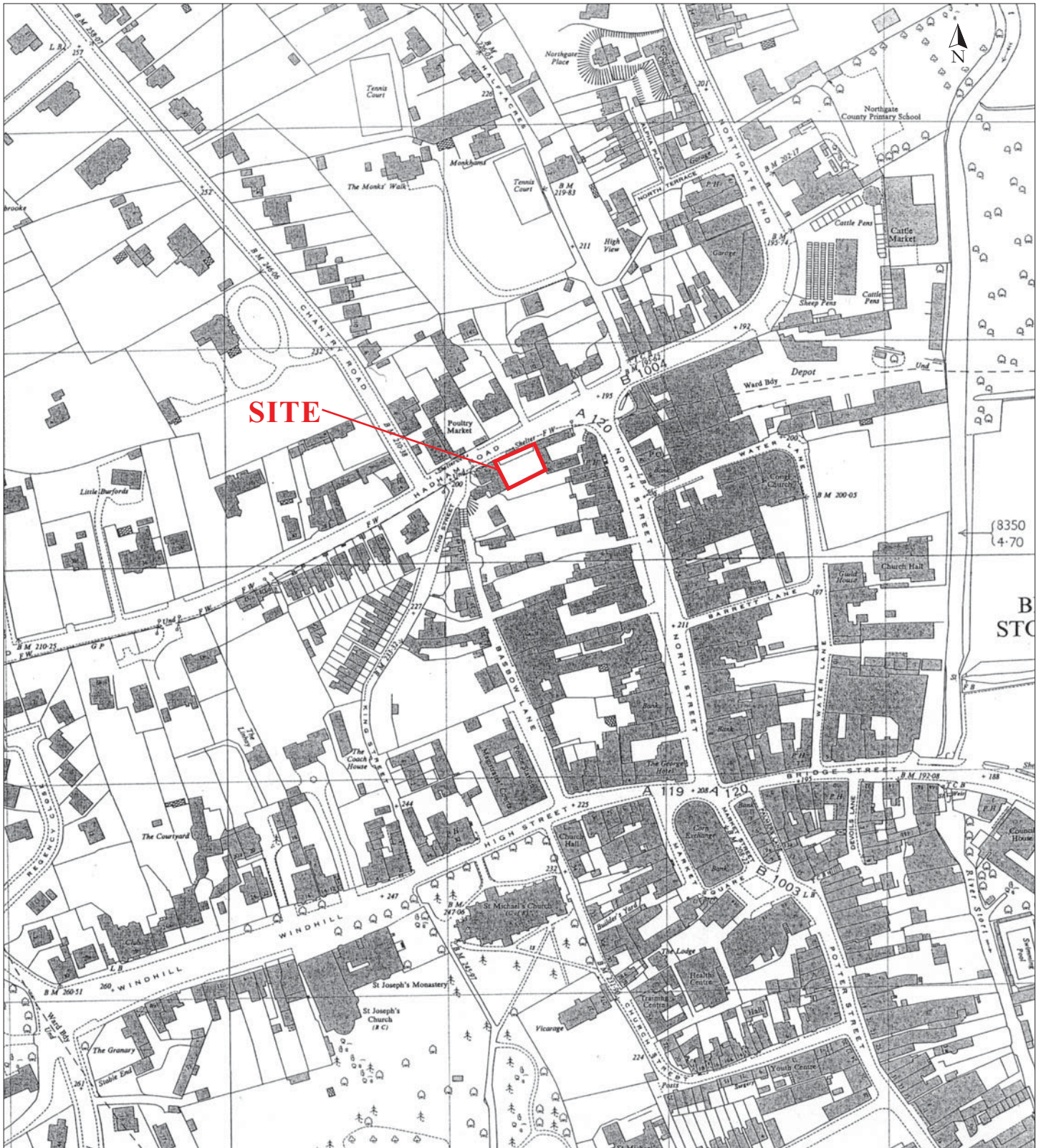
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 OS map, 1898
Scale 25" to 1 mile
9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 OS map from 1921
 Scale 25" to 1 mile
 9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)

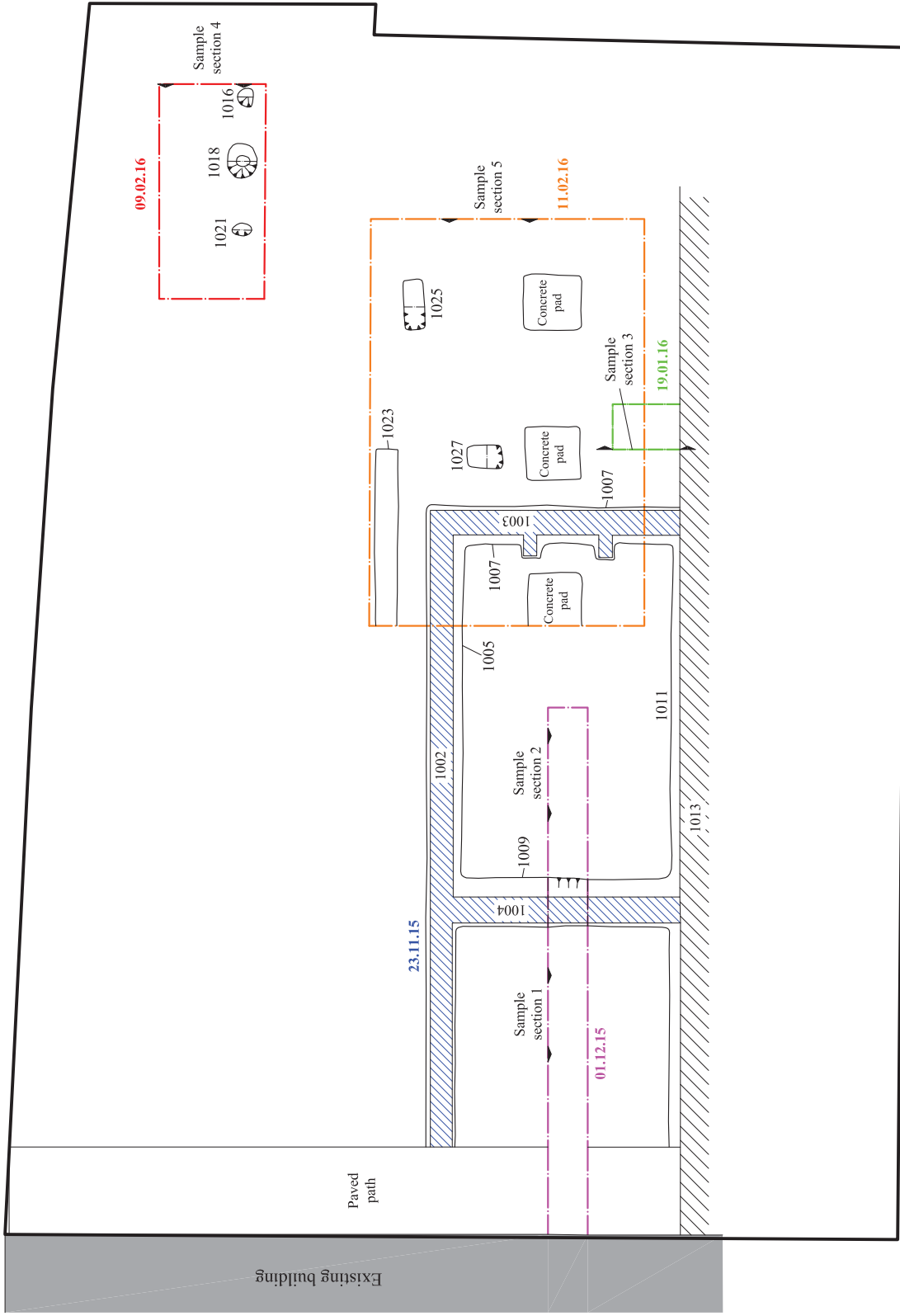


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 7 OS map from 1939
 Scale 25" to 1 mile
 9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)



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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 OS map from 1967
 Scale 1:2500
 9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)



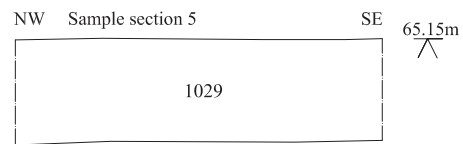
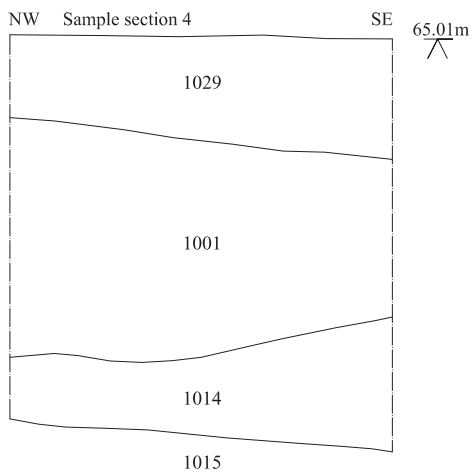
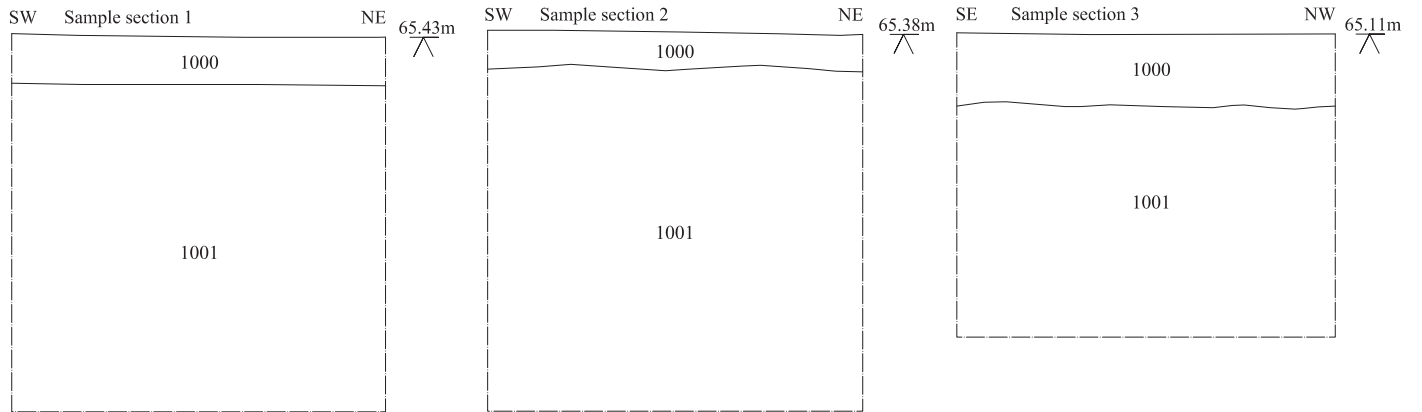
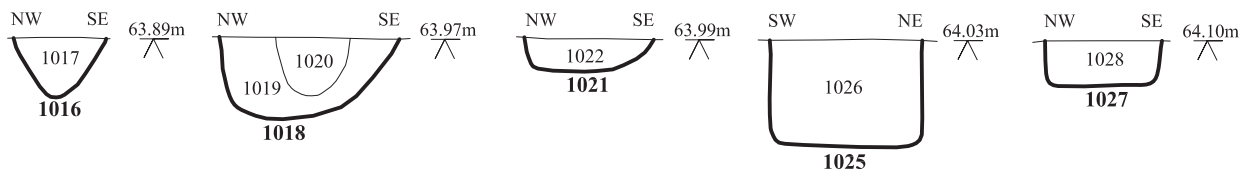
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Fig. 9 Dates of monitoring visits

Scale 1:100 at A4

9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)





<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 10 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A4
9 Hadham Road, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire (P5764)