
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

PROPOSED NEW DWELLING, CHERRY TREES, WHITEHALL LANE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE CM23 2JH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HER No. 289/16

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Authors: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork and report) Kathren Henry (Graphics) | |
| NGR: TL 48720 22590 | Report No: 5335 |
| District: East Herts | Site Code: AS1874 |
| Approved: | Project No: 7031 |
| Claire Halpin MCIfA | Date: 7 March 2017 |

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Project details | | | |
| Project name | <i>Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2JH</i> | | |
| <i>In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2JH (NGR TL 48720 22590). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a dwelling (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1946/FUL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (CCC HEAT), and it represents the initial requirement of the condition.</i> | | | |
| <i>The evaluation revealed a modern ditch and two modern pits.</i> | | | |
| Project dates (fieldwork) | <i>1st March 2017</i> | | |
| Previous work (Y/N/?) | <i>N</i> | Future work (Y/N/?) | <i>TBC</i> |
| P. number | <i>7055</i> | Site code | <i>AS 1874</i> |
| Type of project | <i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i> | | |
| Site status | <i>Within Area of Archaeological Significance No.245</i> | | |
| Current land use | <i>Garden</i> | | |
| Planned development | <i>Dwelling</i> | | |
| Main features (+dates) | <i>Modern ditch, modern pits</i> | | |
| Significant finds (+dates) | <i>None</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</i> | | |
| Post code (if known) | <i>CM23 2JH</i> | | |
| Area of site | <i>c.750m²</i> | | |
| NGR | <i>TL 48720 22590</i> | | |
| Height AOD (min/max) | <i>c.75m AOD</i> | | |
| Project creators | | | |
| Brief issued by | <i>HCC HEAT</i> | | |
| Project supervisor/s (PO) | <i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i> | | |
| Funded by | <i>Lakemount Properties Ltd</i> | | |
| Full title | <i>Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2JH. An Archaeological Evaluation</i> | | |
| Authors | <i>Barlow, G.</i> | | |
| Report no. | <i>5335</i> | | |
| Date (of report) | <i>March 2017</i> | | |

PROPOSED NEW DWELLING, CHERRY TREES, WHITEHALL LANE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE CM23 2JH

SUMMARY

In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2JH (NGR TL 48720 22590). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a dwelling (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1946/FUL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (CCC HEAT), and it represents the initial requirement.

The site lies within an area identified on the EHDC Local Plan as Area of Archaeological Significance 245. The latter covers an area where multi-period activity from the early prehistoric to the Roman period has been identified. Much new archaeological evidence has been revealed during investigations associated with the development of 'Bishop's Stortford North', with further investigations to take place to the west and north for the 'Eastern Neighbourhood'. An evaluation in 2012 some 300m west of the current site revealed late Iron Age and Roman activity comprising an extensive ditch complex and a late Iron Age pit. Late Bronze Age and Roman archaeology was also recorded (HER 30301). Investigations by AS in 2009 during the redevelopment of Whitehall close to the south west also revealed evidence of the late Iron Age/Roman complex (HER 17995).

The current evaluation revealed a modern ditch and two modern pits

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2JH (NGR TL 48720 22590; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a new dwelling (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1946/FUL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (CCC HEAT), and it represents the initial requirement of the condition.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with advice issued by HCC HEAT, and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 06/01/2017) and approved by HET. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of

Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it was important to establish the presence or absence of any further evidence of late prehistoric and Roman activity. It was also important to understand the level of any previous truncation on the site and also to ascertain whether it will be possible to mitigate the development proposals to accommodate any surviving archaeological remains within the area of proposed redevelopment; and
- To provide an adequately detailed project report to place the findings of the project in their local and regional context, with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Frameworks and through relevant background research.

Planning policy context

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 The site lies on the northern side of Whitehall Lane, above the valley of the river Stort. It comprises the existing garden area of the residential dwelling of Cherry Trees, immediately adjacent to a current residential development. It is proposed to build a new detached dwelling in the rear garden plot.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies on gently sloping and undulating land forming part of the valley of the River Stort, which flows north to south approximately 400m to the east. It lies at c.77m AOD.

3.2 Bishop's Stortford is situated on a cusp of two different solid geologies comprising both Lower Eocene Reading Beds, namely a complex of vertically and laterally varying gravels, sands, silts and clays, to the north and Eocene London Clay to the south (British Geological Survey 1978).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory to Romano-British

4.1 The historic landscape of Bishop's Stortford is centred on the River Stort, which may have once had more complex braided course on the flood plain (HER 30730). Compared to the valley of the River Lea to the south west, the Stort Valley has produced relatively little evidence of early prehistoric activity. A Palaeolithic ovate and Acheulian flint hand axes were found c.350m to the south-west and c.500m to the east respectively (HER 13312 & 1091). Scatters of Mesolithic flint work, including a tranchet axe and cores, are recorded c.600m to the south-west (HER 2849 & 2133). Early Neolithic flint working appears to have been undertaken c.500m to the north-east on a plateau overlooking the river (HER 18776); with evidence for Bronze Age activity in the vicinity also appearing to be focussed on the higher plateau overlooking the river, including an early Bronze Age ring ditch and late bronze Age ditches c.600m to the north-east (HER 18776 & 18777), while a late Bronze Age enclosure lies c.750m to the north-west (HER 30300).

4.2 Archaeological investigations in the last ten years have led to a revision of the development of the late Iron Age landscape at Bishop's Stortford. An archaeological evaluation of a field c.500m to the west of the site investigated a circular ring ditch with the appearance of a round barrow; however the discovery of significant quantities of pottery and animal bone, including a complete horse skull has led to the postulation that it may have functioned as a late Iron Age shrine, possibly reusing a Bronze Age barrow, but further investigation is required (HER 30299). Similarly an evaluation investigation c.200m to the west of the site recorded an extensive complex of ditches, containing late Iron Age and Roman material, but with deposition clearly commencing before the Roman Conquest (HER 30301; Jackson 2012).

4.3 A roadside ribbon settlement developed at Bishop's Stortford (HER 513) in the Roman period, focussed along Stane Street, whose east/west route passes c.500m to the south (HER 4680, 2139 & 6520). The apparent nucleus of this settlement, c.400m to the south-east in the Grange Paddocks area has been subject to several excavations and produced abundant evidence (HER 1435, 6505 & 12051) that spans the Roman period, including cremation and inhumation burials (HER 512, 514 & 30867). Stray finds of coins, pottery and metalwork are common in the same area (HER 1342, 1343, 1360, 2132, 2134, 2138, 2140, 2141, 2143, 2260, 2296, 15706, 18316, 18783 & 30677). However; the extent of Roman activity may around or associated with the settlement may be more extensive (Hunns 2000, 3), notably including the complex of ditches recorded in evaluation trenches c.200m to the west of the site (HER 30301; Jackson 2012), while a single ditch recorded at Whitehall College close to the south-west also appears to be continuing into that area (HER 17995).

Medieval

4.4 The Roman settlement and its river crossing had fallen into disuse by the 5th century AD, and though North Street, High Street and market Street in the present town are thought to have Saxon origins, evidence for Saxon occupation is limited to a single ditch or pit containing late 6th to 7th century pottery c.700m to the north-east (HER 18779). The town of *Storteford* is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, with the town's modern name deriving from the association with the Bishops who owned the manor of Stortford in this period. One of the four major medieval roads leading into the town was *Rystrret* or Rye Street, situated on the west bank of the River, and demarcated by Crabb's Cross c.500m to the south east (HER 2830), since destroyed either at the Reformation or in the commonwealth, while medieval ditches are also recorded on the opposite side of the river (HER 13756).

Post-medieval

4.5 The town of Bishop's Stortford developed into a thriving commercial centre in the post-medieval period, benefiting from the coach route between Cambridge and London, and the rising importance of a malting industry. However; the site remained within a largely agricultural landscape to the north of the urban core, with a mill house c.500m to the east (HER 6791). By the early 19th century the farmstead of Whitehall was established to the west, on the south side of Dane O'Coys Road (HER 15327), and investigations at what is now Whitehall College have recorded post-medieval ditches and pits associated with the farm (HER 17996); while to the north-east was Foxdells Farm (HER 15328), with the Grange c.100m to the east likely built on the rising ground on the edge of the town in the early 19th century (HER 15329). Nonetheless, a formal avenue of lime trees has been identified c.600m to the west (HER 17578), potentially once passing the ancient Hoggate's Wood, and possibly suggesting the presence of an unknown 18th century or earlier residence in the vicinity. The relatively rural character of post-medieval landscape surrounding the site is highlighted by the approximate location of windmill close to the south on Whitehall Lane (HER 6857), while fields to the west were utilised as a 19th century rifle range for Volunteer Corps (HER 10759).

4.6 Though it remained on the fringes of the town, the construction of a house named Whitehall soon after 1898 and Whitehall College by 1921 (HER 17933), both to the west of the former Whitehall Farm expanded the edge of Bishops Stortford to the south side of Dane O'Coys Road. The expansion of the town, including the construction of road and rail bridges over the River Stort (HER 5143, 13099 & 5637) was in part supplied by brick fields and lime works in the landscape to the east, south and north of the site (HER 6862 & 15482); however the greatest extent of the urban expansion of Bishops Stortford did not reach the site until the 1960s.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 HCC advice required the excavation of trial trenches to evaluate the presence of any archaeological remains within the area of proposed development. Two trenches, 13m x 1.8m, was excavated and comprised a c.5% sample of the c.750m² site. The trenches were located within the footprint of the development (dwelling and access) and were excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2).

5.2 The topsoil and any overburden were 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

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 3)

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Sample section 1A 0.00 = 76.68m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.29m | L1000 | Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown clay silt with moderate medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. |
| 0.24m+ | L1001 | Natural deposits. Firm, pale-mid brown orange clay silt with frequent medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. |

| | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Sample section 1B 0.00 = 77.05m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.12m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.12 - 0.25m | L1002 | Made ground. Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, and medium and large sub-rounded chalk. |
| 0.25m + | L1001 | Natural deposits. As above. |

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditch F1003 which was also recorded in Trench 2 (F1005). In Trench 2 the ditch contained early modern (19th century) pottery. A modern pit, F1010, that cut a modern made ground layer (L1002) was also present in Trench 1.

L1002 was a made ground layer (5.00+ x 1.80+ x 0.13m) at the southern end of the trench. It contained a modern ceramic pepper pot (1; 81g), modern (19th century) pottery (4; 28g), and CBM (121g).

Shallow Ditch F1003 = F1005 (Trench 2) was linear (1.80+ x 0.61 x 0.03m), orientated east/west. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1004) was a firm, dark-mid grey brown clay silt with frequent medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 3)

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Sample section 2A 0.00 = 75.81AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.34m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.34m+ | L1001 | Natural deposits. As above. |

| | | |
|--|-------|-----------------------------|
| Sample section 2B 0.00 = 76.69m AOD | | |
| 0.00 – 0.29m | L1000 | Topsoil. As above. |
| 0.29m+ | L1001 | Natural deposits. As above. |

Description: Trench 2 contained a shallow, modern ditch (F1005) that continued through Trench 1 (F1003). It was cut by a modern pit (F1007).

Ditch F1005 = F1003 (Trench 1) was a linear (13.00+ x 0.63 x 0.10m), orientated east/west. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1006) was a firm, dark-mid grey brown clay silt with frequent medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained modern (19th century) pottery (3; 7g), CBM (96g), and animal bone (<1g).

Pit F1007 was sub-rectangular (1.25+ x 0.65 x 0.21m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its upper fill (L1008) was a firm, dark-mid grey brown clay silt with moderate medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained modern (19th century) pottery (4; 16g), CBM (30g), and a clay pipe stem fragment (1; 1g). Its lower fill (L1009) was comprised mixed patches of pale brown yellow silty clay and dark-mid grey brown clay silt, with no finds.

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 A 0.29m - 0.34m thick layer of topsoil (L1000), comprising a friable, dark grey brown clay silt with moderate medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints directly overlay the natural deposits (L1001) over the majority of the site.

8.2 The exception to this was on the southern end of the site where the topsoil (L1000) was only 0.12m thick and overlay a 0.13m thick made ground layer (L1002). The latter comprised a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with moderate small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, and medium and large sub-rounded chalk.

8.3 The natural deposits (L1001) of firm, pale-mid brown orange clay silt with frequent medium and large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints were encountered at a depth of between 0.25m below the current ground surface in the south, and 0.34m on the eastern side of the site.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site lies within an area identified on the EHDC Local Plan as Area of Archaeological Significance 245. The latter covers an area where multi-period activity from the early prehistoric to the Roman period has been identified. An evaluation in 2012 some 300m west of the current site revealed late Iron Age and Roman activity comprising an extensive ditch complex and a late Iron Age pit. Late Bronze Age and Roman archaeology was also recorded (HER 30301). Investigations by AS in 2009 during the redevelopment of Whitehall close to the south west also revealed evidence of the late Iron Age/Roman complex (HER 17995).

9.2 The evaluation had the potential to reveal further evidence of the late prehistoric and Roman landscape. In the event only modern features were revealed: Ditch F1005 (Trench 2) (= F1003 (Trench 1)), Pits F1007 and F1010, and a made ground layer (L1002). The inspection of the spoil heaps produced no finds other than those of modern date. This would suggest that this site lies outside the area of prehistoric and Roman activity.

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 would like to thank Mr Stuart Brown of Lakemount Properties Ltd for funding the project and for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey (BGS), 1978, *Legend for the 1:625,000 Geological map of the United Kingdom (solid geology)*; London. Mansfield

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. IfA, Reading

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. SSEW, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Concordance of Finds

AS1874 - P7031, Proposed New Dwelling, Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishop's Stortford

| 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 | | 1 | Made Ground | 19th C | 4 | 28 | 121 | | | 1 | 81 |
| 1005 | 1006 | A | 2 | Fill of Ditch | 19th C | 2 | 6 | 96 | <1 | | | |
| | | B | 2 | | 19th C | 1 | <1 | | | | | |
| 1007 | 1008 | | | Fill of Pit | 19th C | 4 | 16 | 30 | | Clay Pipe | 1 | 1 |

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

POTTERY

Andy Peachey CMIfA

The pottery from the evaluation comprises 19th century cream wares (refined earthen wares); with plain white body sherds in L1002, L1006A and L1008; a sherd with red painted (enamelled?) decoration in L1006B, and in L1002; a broken Geisha Ware ('geish girl pottery') pepper pot decorated with a hand-painted blue and red scene with traces of gold enamel on top, probably late 19th century.

APPENDIX 3**CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE**

| Records | Number |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Brief | N |
| Specification | Y |
| Registers | Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing |
| Context Sheets | 11 |
| Site drawings A1 | - |
| Site drawings A3 | 2 |
| Site drawings A4 | - |
| Site photographs b/w | 12 |
| Site photographs colour slides | 12 |
| Digital Photographs | 12 |

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

| | |
|---|---|
| Site name and address: | <i>Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2JH</i> |
| County: Herts | <i>District:</i> <i>East Herts</i> |
| Village/Town: Hertford | <i>Parish:</i> <i>Bishop's Stortford</i> |
| Planning application reference: | <i>EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1946/FUL</i> |
| Client name/address/tel: | <i>Lakemount Properties Ltd</i> |
| Nature of application: | <i>Residential</i> |
| Present land use: | <i>Garden</i> |
| Size of application area: c.750m ² | <i>Size of area investigated</i> <i>47m²</i> |
| NGR (8 figures): | <i>TL 48720 22590</i> |
| Site Code: | <i>AS 1874</i> |
| Site director/Organization | <i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i> |
| Type of work: | <i>Trial trench evaluation</i> |
| Date of work: | <i>1st March 2017</i> |
| Location of finds/Curating museum: | <i>Bishop's Stortford</i> |
| Related HER Nos: | <i>Periods represented:</i> <i>Modern (19th C)</i> |
| Relevant previous summaries/reports: - | - |
| Summary of fieldwork results: | <i>In March 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2JH (NGR TL 48720 22590). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the proposed construction of a dwelling (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/16/1946/FUL). The evaluation was required based on advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisory Team (CCC HEAT), and it represents the initial requirement.</i> <i>The evaluation revealed a modern ditch and two modern pits</i> |
| Author of summary: Gareth Barlow | <i>Date of Summary:</i> <i>March 2017</i> |

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1 looking north



2
Trench 2 looking west



3
Ditch 1003 in Trench 1 looking east



4
Sample section 2A looking south



5
Sample section 1A looking east



6
Sample section 2B looking north



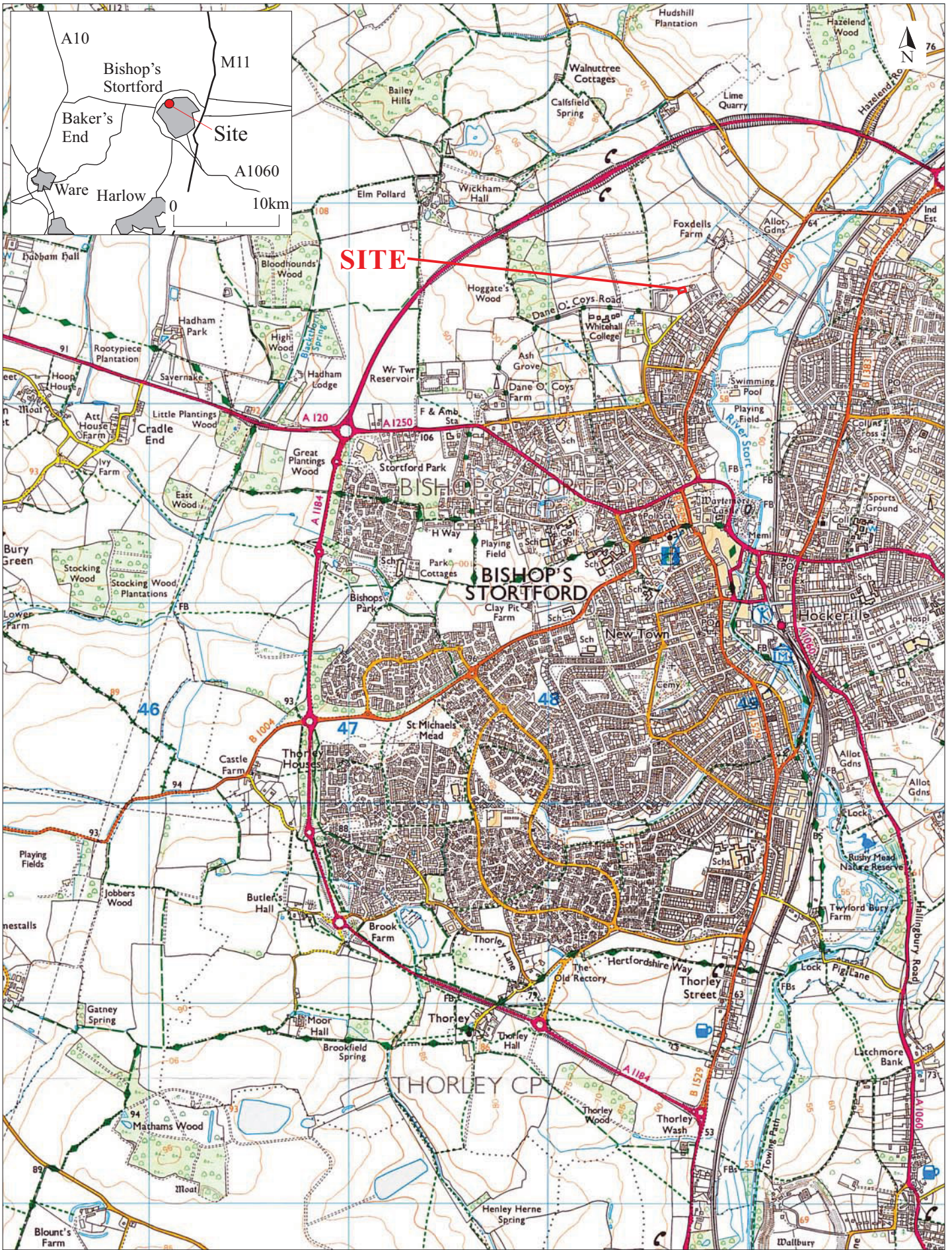
7
Ditch slot 1005A in Trench 2 looking west



8
Ditch slot 1005B with pit 1007 to the north in Trench 2 looking east

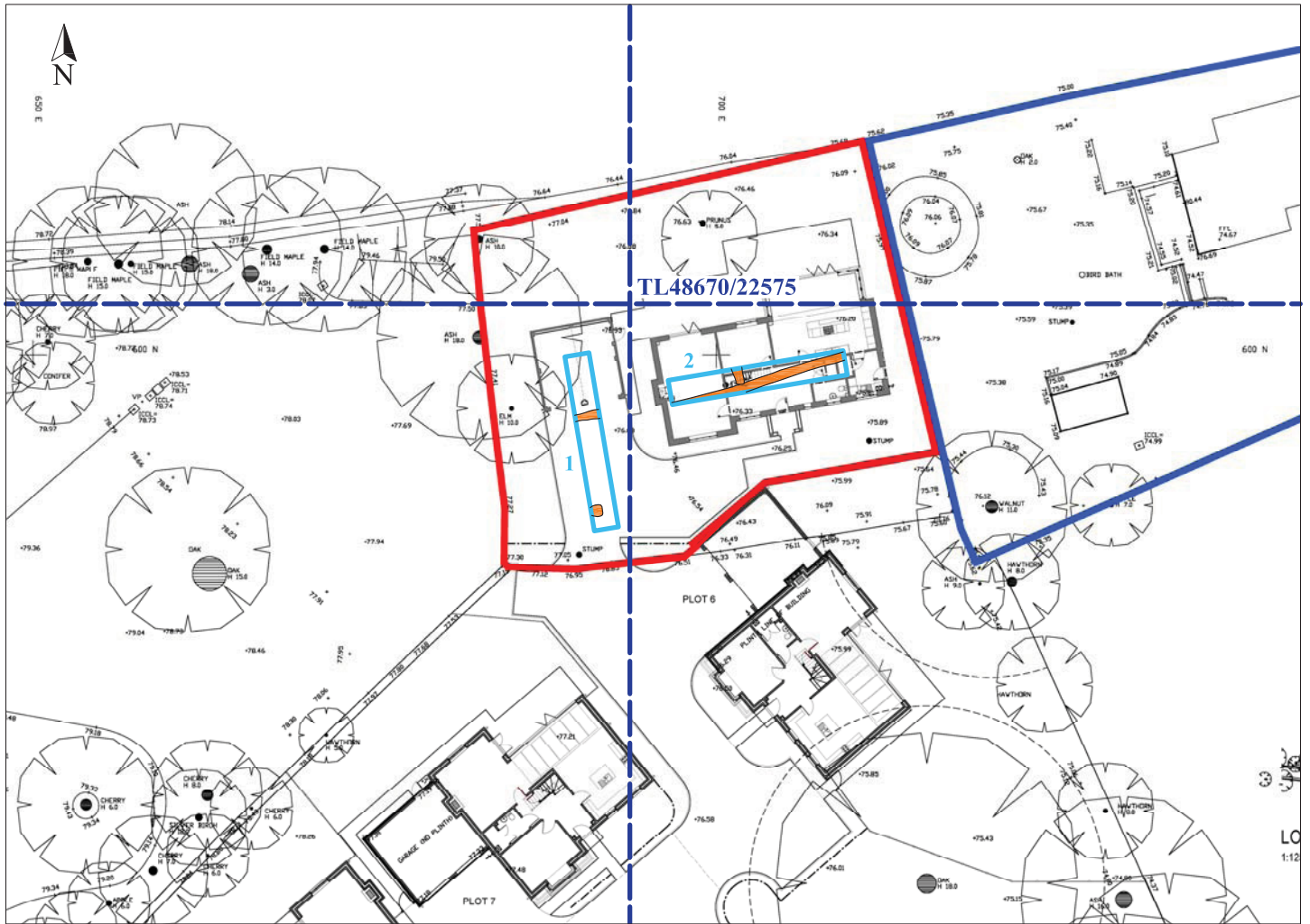


9
Section through pit 1007 in Trench 2 looking north

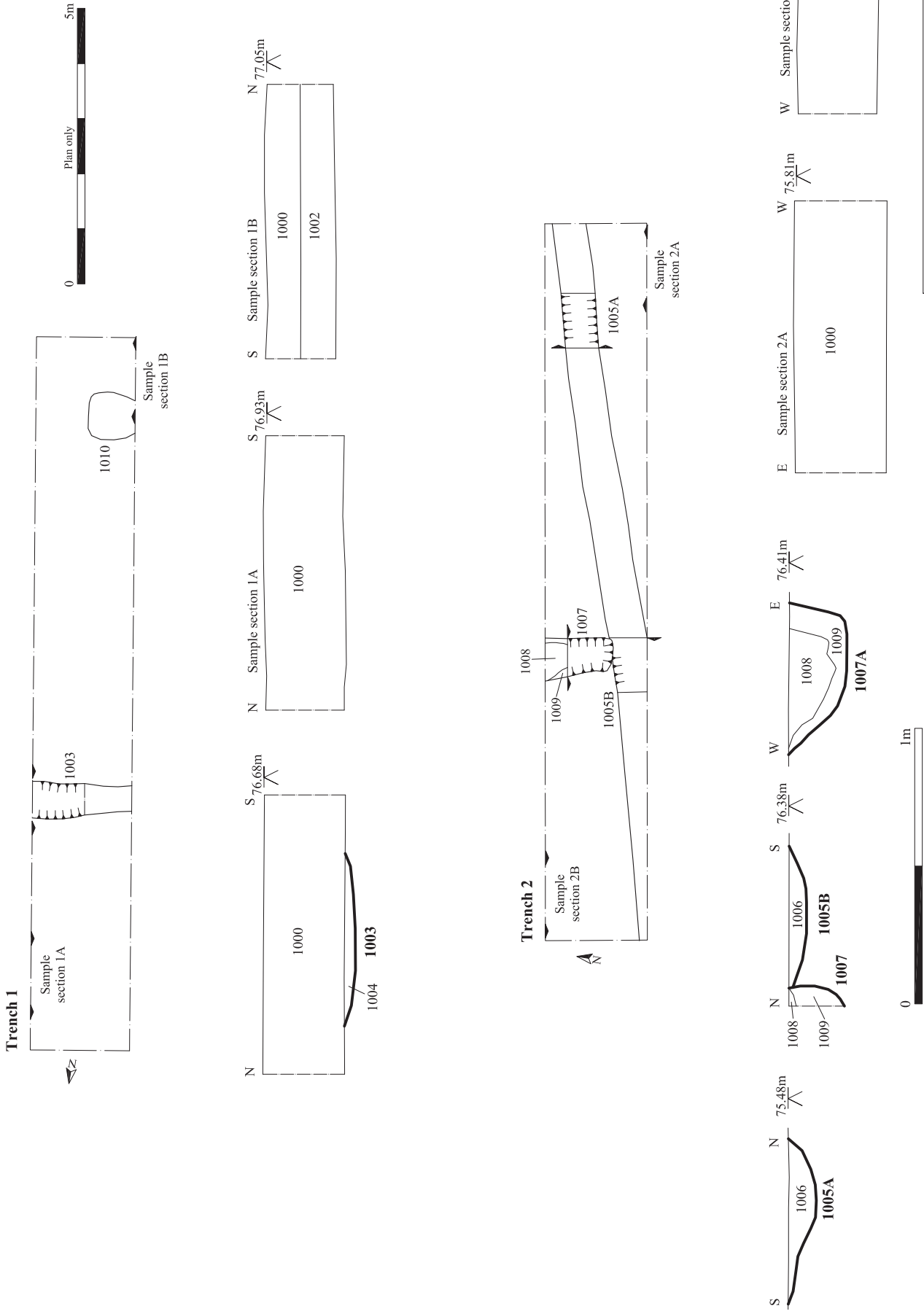


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishops Stortford, Herts (P6091)



| |
|---|
| <i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i> |
| Fig. 2 Detailed site location |
| Scale 1:500 at A4 |
| Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishops Stortford (P7031) |



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Fig. 3 Plans and sections

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4

Cherry Trees, Whitehall Lane, Bishops Stortford (P7031)