

13 BRIDGE STREET, BISHOP'S STORTFORD,
HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING

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NGR: TL 4875 2140		Report No. 4385
District: East Herts		Site Code: AS 1599
Approved: C. Halpin MIFA		Project No. 5278
Signed:		Date: 31 July 2013

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	13 Bridge Street, Bishop's Stortford, Herts		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>In June 2013 AS carried out a programme of historic building recording alongside archaeological monitoring and recording at No. 13 Bridge Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. The work was carried out in advance of the demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The building as it exists has undergone repeated phases of remodelling and rebuilding but evidence indicates it has origins of earlier date and incorporates fragments of an 18th century or earlier structure. The principal phase of rebuilding saw the construction of an early 19th century brick-fronted yet predominantly timber-framed building which utilises imported Baltic softwood and retains certain domestic features such as fire surrounds and wallpaper sequences although all other joinery details and wall surfaces have been lost. Small clues and documentary evidence suggests the western rear ranges were used as a stables in the 19th century, while the eastern areas were later used for light-industrial processes, perhaps associated with the maltings, but all areas retaining some level of residential use, particularly at upper level.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation of foundation trenches along the formerly external wall of No. 11 revealed no archaeological remains.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	4 th & 10-11 th June 2013		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	5278	Site code	AS 1599
Type of project	Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording		
Site status	Conservation Area		
Current land use	Former shops, empty		
Planned development	Demolition and redevelopment		
Main features (+dates)	18 th /19 th century house with possible earlier origins and later alterations		
Significant finds (+dates)	-		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Hertfordshire	East Herts	Bishop's Stortford
HER for area	Hertfordshire HER (request No. 49/12)		
Post code (if known)	CM23 2JU		
Area of site	c. 300m ²		
NGR	TL 4875 2140		
Height AOD (max)	c. 55m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	-		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Tansy Collins and Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Icon Building Consultancy		
Full title	13 Bridge Street, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording		
Authors	Collins, T., Higgs, K., and Pozorski, Z.		
Report no.	4385		
Date (of report)	July 2013		

13 BRIDGE STREET, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In June 2013 AS carried out a programme of historic building recording alongside archaeological monitoring and recording at No. 13 Bridge Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. The work was carried out in advance of the demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site.

The building as it exists has undergone repeated phases of remodelling and rebuilding but evidence indicates it has origins of earlier date and incorporates fragments of an 18th century or earlier structure. The principal phase of rebuilding saw the construction of an early 19th century brick-fronted yet predominantly timber-framed building which utilises imported Baltic softwood and retains certain domestic features such as fire surrounds and wallpaper sequences although all other joinery details and wall surfaces have been lost. Small clues and documentary evidence suggests the western rear ranges were used as a stables in the 19th century, while the eastern areas were later used for light-industrial processes, perhaps associated with the maltings, but all areas retaining some level of residential use, particularly at upper level.

The excavation of foundation trenches along the formerly external wall of No. 11 revealed no archaeological remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2013, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a programme of historic building recording alongside archaeological monitoring and recording at No. 13 Bridge Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, CM23 2JU (NGR TL 4875 2140; Figs. 1-2). The work was carried out on behalf of the client Coopers of Stortford in order to fulfil a planning condition in advance of the demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site. It is proposed to erect a replacement retail building and associated office space, insert a new opening in the flank wall of the adjoining listed building (No. 11) and connect the new structure to the flanking walls of the two adjoining listed buildings (EHDC Approval Ref. 3/12/1887/FP).

1.2 The project was prepared in response to an advice letter issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) (A Tinniswood, dated 13th December 2012), subsequent advice received from HCC HEU, and a specification (Written Scheme of Investigation) issued by AS (dated 8th April 2013).

1.3 The project followed the procedures outlined in the English Heritage document *Understanding Historic Buildings; A guide to good recording practice, 2006* and will also conform to the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and*

Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (revised 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The principal objectives were the archaeological monitoring and recording of interventions to the fabric of the structure during the process of its alteration/demolition, archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks associated with the scheme, including new services, landscaping etc., and the provision of an adequately detailed project report and the production of an archive.

Planning policy

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 (Figs. 1 & 2)

2.1 The town of Bishop's Stortford lies in the East Hertfordshire district of Hertfordshire close to the county boundary with Essex (Fig. 1). The site is situated on Bridge Street in the eastern area of the historic core, 100m to the north-east of the church of Saint Michael, while the river Stort flows north-south to the east. Bridge Street is an historic medieval and later route and the assessment structure lie son the north side of the road within a urban block with water Lane to the west and Old River Lane to the east.

2.2 The site comprises an irregular-shaped plot of land (approximately 300 m²) fronting onto Bridge Street to the south (Fig. 2). The building occupies the south side with a rear range extending on the west to the rear. The remainder of the site comprises a yard area enclosed on the east and north by malting ranges including No. 15 Bridge Street which is Grade II listed and formerly known as Flynn's Maltings. The assessment structure utilise and but up against the east wall of No. 11 Bridge Street which is a timber-framed building with pargetted façade and peg-tiled roof with 19th century shop fronts. This is Grade II listed as early 17th century in date, although evidence suggests the building has origins in the medieval period.

2.3 The assessment structure lies within the Bishop's Stortford Conservation Area (CA) as well as Area of Archaeological Significance No 114, as identified in the Local Plan. This includes the historic core of the town and its medieval castle. The assessment structure itself is not listed on the national heritage list for England although is noted in the Bishop's Stortford draft Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan (2012) as being an unlisted building that makes an important architectural or historic contribution.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Information was sought from a variety of available sources, and reference was made to the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (IfA rev.2012). The following material was consulted as part of the assessment;

Archaeological databases

3.2 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within East Hertfordshire district comes from the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER; request No. 49/12). Significant entries within a 250m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted on Fig. 3. Their significance where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.

Historical and cartographic sources

3.3 The principal source for this type of evidence was the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in County Hall, Hertford. Readily available documents were consulted, and those relevant to the project have been listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced as Figs. 4-10.

Secondary sources

3.4 The principal sources of secondary material were the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in County Hall, Hertford, and AS's own in-house library. 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.

The building

3.5 The site was visited on the 10-11th June 2013 in order to compile descriptions of the building and undertake the photographic and drawing work. This was completed by Tansy Collins. Existing plans and elevations provided by the client were checked and corrected and are included as Figs. 11-13.

3.6 The photographic recording was conducted using medium format (4.5cm x 6cm) black and white film and included all external views and general internal shots. This utilised a Zenza Bronica ETRS camera and Ilford HP5 IOS 400 120mm film. Colour photographs were taken using a Canon 1000D (10 megapixels) digital camera, duplicating the black and white photography. Supplementary colour photography used 35mm Ektachrome colour transparency. External lighting and weather conditions were good at the time of the survey. A scale was used wherever possible, and a flash was employed for internal shots. A pictorial index of the digital photography and selected colour plates are included below together with location plots (Fig. 11-12).

Archaeological monitoring and recording

3.7 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of groundworks, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavated area was scanned by metal detector.

3.8 The principal element monitored were three manually-excavated foundation pits for a new supporting wall along the western side of the building (Fig. 14). Little else in the way of intrusive groundworks were proposed. The site was to be piled, with a shallow raft/slab foundation. No new service trenches were proposed and existing drainage was to be re-used.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The settlement of Bishop's Stortford lies within the valley of the River Stort, which flows on a north to south alignment 300m to the east. The site lies on a noticeably sloping relief at approximately 55m AOD (Fig. 1), while the surrounding land slopes steeply westwards from the river. The town is situated on a cusp of two different solid geologies comprising both Lower Eocene Reading Beds, comprising a complex of vertically and laterally varying gravels, sands, silts and clays, to the north and Eocene London Clay to the south, upon which the site lies (BGS 1978). Along the River Stort and to the immediate east of the site, however, is a narrow strip of Cretaceous Upper Chalk. Overlying the solid geology of Reading Beds, London Clay and Cretaceous Upper Chalk is mainly later drift geology of Boulder Clay, although the river valley of the Stort contains river terrace gravels of a younger age.

4.2 As is the case with the geology, Bishop's Stortford lies across the junction of a number of different soil types. Most of the settlement lies on soils of the Hanslope association, 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). The areas of Bishop's Stortford, however, within the valley of the River Stort, which probably includes the site, comprise soils of the Melford association, which are described as deep, well-drained fine loamy over clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils (SSEW 1983). Extensive previous archaeological work has been undertaken in the area surrounding the site, although the majority have not revealed any significant archaeological or finds, features or deposits. These include No. 12 Bridge Street (HER EHT4060), Nos. 14 – 16 Water Lane (HER EHT4370) and Old River Lane (HER EHT6944).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

5.1 Finds indicating prehistoric activity are relatively few in Bishop's Stortford and the corresponding section of the Stort Valley (Hunns 2000). A Palaeolithic hand axe and a further flint axe were found on or near the bank of the River Stort during the late 19th century (Page 1912), and two possible Mesolithic sites were discovered in the 1960s to the north of the town. Evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity in the Bishop's Stortford area is also sparse, although large scale excavations to the south of the town in the area around Thorley in 1994 revealed substantial evidence. The earliest large-scale settlement at Bishop's Stortford dates from the Romano-British period and was located at the point where Stane Street crossed the River Stort. The main focus of Romano-British occupation appears to have been in the area of the Cannons Close housing estate to the north, although a Roman coin was found in Waytemore Castle and 250m to the east (HER 1339).

5.2 By the 5th century, the town of Bishop's Stortford was probably established at the fording point along the River Stort in the area of North Street, High Street and Market Street (Orton 1976). Orton suggests that the parish church of St Michael (HER 972), the earliest surviving part of which dates from the 15th century, stands on a pagan Saxon site, although the only known findspot from the area comprises Waytemore Castle, which is an 11th century motte and bailey castle (HER 28). In the early 13th century, the settlement of Bishop's Stortford (HER 11) became a pawn in the disputes between King John and the Pope (Bishop's Stortford official town website). The King seized the town from the Bishop and ordered the destruction of Waytemore Castle in 1208. Unsurprisingly, a large number of medieval remains are recorded in the area surrounding the site (Appendix 1 below), although none have been found within the site itself.

5.3 Throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, Bishop's Stortford developed into a thriving commercial centre. Extensive post-medieval and later remains from the area surrounding the site document a prosperous town, with large numbers of maltings, inns, residential dwellings and timber-framed buildings, particularly located upon the medieval and later course of Bridge Street (Appendix 1 below). The assessment site is included in the HER database as a two storey red brick building dating to the early 19th century (HER 18515). This is broadly accurate although the current investigation has provided further information regarding the development of the building (below).

5.4 Cartographic sources dating from 1766 and 1822 show the site within the historic core of the settlement, yet their small-scale reveals no further details (Figs. 4 & 5). The tithe map, which dates to 1839, is also limited as it appears to

show only a limited number of structures which were subject to tithes with large blocks of structures along street fronts. However none of the structures which clearly exist by this time are marked along Bridge Street (Fig. 6). Local history sources reveal that in the mid 19th century, the western section of the site was in use as a stable and wine store (Bishop's Stortford official town website), perhaps associated with the earlier building No. 11 to the west. The yard behind, between the site and the maltings complex, has remained open since the latter was built, and may have been a stableyard relating to them. A small circular brick structure in the courtyard is of unknown function (Boyer 2005). The brickwork of the site is also bonded into the malting shed on its eastern side (*ibid.*).

5.5 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1879, shows the buildings within the site as a large rectangular structure with a small unit projecting on the north side and a bay at the west end marked as divided from the main area with ranges extending to the rear (Fig. 7). A further structure is marked within the rear yard which does not survive. The 1898 OS map shows a similar layout but here marks the main structure as a post (Fig. 8). Local history sources also indicate that the site contained a post office from as early as 1876 and run by Mrs Elizabeth Millard, yet trade directories dating from 1894 to 1908 consistently record the town's post office at Market Square (Kelly 1894, 1899 & 1908). A previous archaeological desk-based assessment for the site (Boyer 2005) suggested that the site was occupied by Trucker and Spearman's cycle shop from c. 1900, while *Kelly's Directory of Hertfordshire, 1902* lists the site as being occupied by a bookseller and stationer, Sidney Goodfellow (Kelly 1902) which may indicate the structure was divided into two premises as suggested by the OS maps. Nevertheless, late directories show the building as occupied by Miss Florrie Spearman, cycle maker, by 1908 and until at least World War I (Kelly 1908 & 1914).

5.6 The later 20th century usage of the site remains relatively unknown, although the building has clearly seen a number of commercial uses leading to various alterations to the shop fronts and internal spaces. The 1921 OS map depicts the building much as it was before (Fig. 9) as does the 1939 map although here indicates further subdivision with what appears to be an further internal wall creating a corridor to the rear ranges (Fig. 10). Previous reports note that although heavily altered further details of the original structure may survive within the building (Pomery Planning Consultants 2012), or that it is possible that the building may have succeeded earlier buildings on the site (Roberts 2012).

6 HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORDING

6.1 The building

Exterior

6.1.1 The assessment structure consists of a long street front range aligned east – west facing Bridge Street on the south and flanked by Nos. 11 and 15 Bridge Street. No. 15, the former maltings, returns at the rear to create an enclosed courtyard area on the north side of the building. The courtyard is given access via an integral alley within the east side of the building.

6.1.2 The long street front elevation is constructed of brick though this comprises a façade to an otherwise timber-framed building (Plate 1). This side includes, at ground floor level, three former shops. Each shop front includes a large display window with adjoining doorway, although the eastern two were combined at some point so that the central doorway gives access to a larger shop floor and the door at the east end was partitioned from the ground floor space creating an alleyway leading to the rear yard. Much of the elevation at lower level has been rebuilt in modern materials with brick piers, aluminium framed shop windows and doors. The central shop window, however, retains some earlier joinery. Here, three large panes are divided by circular timber stanchions with moulded bases and heads. The fascias have been removed in the flanking shops and the central example has an extendable canopy which is of no great age. The east doorway has a threshold of bull-nosed Staffordshire blue bricks though the door itself has been removed.

6.1.3 At upper level the façade is all of painted brick laid in Flemish bond. Four sash windows abut the eaves set in flush surrounds. These are of six-over-six form with no horns and projecting painted sills. The roof is covered with grey slate and is of very shallow pitch, hipped at the east end. The stump of a chimney stack rises through the apex though this has previously been truncated and is now capped with lead.

6.1.4 From the rear, the main body of the building is plain rendered over the timber frame with a small central projecting unit housing the base of the staircase (Plate 2). This appears awkward and may have formerly risen full-height, though there is too little evidence remaining to confirm this.

6.1.5 The staircase unit is pierced on the north side by a modern door and a small flanking window which is of some age, perhaps 18th century in date. It is a four-pane fixed light fixed set in a slightly moulded surround. From the interior this retains a robust central mullion with delicate mouldings. Otherwise this area has a small section of early parquetry including two panels defined by an impressed reeding and infilled with a repeating fan pattern. The ceiling is of shallow pent-roofed form.

6.1.6 Windows lie to each side of the projecting unit. To the east is a large eight-over-eight sash window with no horns, while to the west is a fine curved sash window of six-over-six form. Both are flanked by apertures, that to the east to the alleyway and that to the west having lost its door but with a slightly moulded surround.

6.1.7 The first floor contains, at the east end, a pair of double sashes of two-over-two form which light WCs within. To the west two smaller windows of two-light casement form are of no particular age. The roof of the main range has been stripped of all slate exposing the common rafters.

6.1.8 The western end of the north elevation is obscured by two ranges which extend inline from the main building along the boundary with the adjoining property. Both are brick-built with the northern unit of more narrow proportions which stops short of the rear boundary wall. This latter unit and the upper floor of the unit to the south were mostly demolished at the time of the survey (Plate 3).

6.1.9 The south unit retains a double door at ground floor level on the east set beneath a cambered brick arch. Similarly, an adjoining blocked aperture has a cambered arch which probably formed a loading door. On the north is a further blocked aperture. As noted, these ranges have been partially demolished so that only the west wall of the northern unit survives.

Interior

6.1.10 The current works have seen most of the interior soft-stripped with the loss of most wall and ceiling surfaces, doors and other internal features. However, it is clear that at ground floor level as well as within the rear range there have been repeated phases of remodelling and refurbishment so that the spaces were latterly modernised.

6.1.11 The soft-stripping of the interior has exposed the underlying historic fabric and provides an opportunity to record elements not normally seen during the course of a survey. In addition, the formerly external wall of No. 11 is visible in places on the west at both ground and first floor level.

Ground floor

6.1.12 The east shop floor (GF01) is now open with the rest of the building to the west through a modern blockwork partition. This area spans approximately two-thirds of the main frontage with a central doorway from the street and a second doorway opposite to the rear, although this latter example is a modern insertion and a doorway lies to the east, hidden from this side, which formerly led to the staircase lobby. A chimney stack projects in the north-east corner, while immediately adjoining a modern brick wall has been inserted to create the alleyway. This has shortened the room which in its original form would have presented a central chimney stack on the rear wall with a flanking doorway leading to the staircase.

6.1.13 There are two large shop windows to either side of the doorway on the south as noted from the exterior and the area is much modernised with a blockwork partition on the west and areas of alteration on the north (Plate 4). The ceiling was formerly all underdrawn but the plasterwork has been removed exposing the underlying fabric. The timberwork here provides useful information for the development of the building. It appears there are fragments of an 18th century or earlier building which have been incorporated into the principal build. This is expressed by two binding joists (with a third example in Room GF02) which extend from the south wall but fall approximately 0.3m short of the north wall and instead have been lengthened with iron strapping or braced on an additional timber to the rear wall (Plate 5). The western area also retains the earlier common joisting system which consists of oak members of fairly slender scantling. These are waney with occasional pieces retaining bark and are widely-spaced. The majority of the ceiling to the east utilises Baltic softwood indicated by batch marks on occasional timbers. The ceiling at this end consists of evenly-spaced thin-section common joists extending north-south. In addition there are occasional notches and secondary pieces of timber particularly in the south-east corner which form attachments for a former pulley or other equipment.

6.1.14 The final bay of the street front range includes Room GF02 which has been opened up to the rear range and now forms a narrow area, the upper floor

supported by modern Fletton brick piers (Plate 6). This has been comprehensively refurbished and more recently soft-stripped which has exposed the historic wall of adjoining No. 11 (described below in Section 6.1.32-34). The floor is of concrete and the shop front window and door is modern with blockwork on the east to the adjoining area. The ceiling here has been much altered although fragments of the earlier fabric are visible including a binding joist, as seen in the adjoining space, set slightly higher than the existing ceiling. The existing ceiling, however, includes a number of varying fabrics representing different phases of work. Late 18th or 19th century fabric includes the thin-section common joisting seen in Room GF01, which extends north-south into the rear range for a short distance. Later ceiling joisting includes an area to the north-west which is again in softwood, reinforced with laced bracing typical of the 19th century. Recent intervention is demonstrated by areas of replacement in modern softwood as well as robust metal I-girders which rest on the Fletton brick piers.

6.1.15 To the rear of Room GF01 the earlier form of the building is more coherent but even here there have been alterations. The layout now includes the staircase in the centre partly housed in the small projecting unit with two small flanking rooms. Room GF03 includes the rear entrance lobby and staircase but this space has been reconfigured in the recent past with a portion of the adjoining Room GF04 being appropriated by the insertion of a modern studwork partition to create the lobby area. This area includes the door from Room GF01, now redundant, while a new doorway was inserted immediately to the west. The earlier door survives and is of 19th century six-panel form with recessed moulded panels and original door furniture on this side. Some early features survive including a 19th century semicircular arch with reeded keystone to the staircase as well as the casement window noted from the exterior. A cellar is reached from here, described below.

6.1.16 Room GF04 is fairly small having been truncated for the stair lobby but retains good early 19th century elements. There are good wide softwood floorboards though the skirting board is modern and the walls are plain apart from a moulded picture rail which has been replicated on the east side. The chimney stack projects into the room on the south and preserves an early 19th century painted stone surround with reeded jambs and circular paterae (Plate 7). The curved sash window noted above lights the room from the north and is probably contemporary with the fireplace. This has a moulded surround and the window itself is of six-over-six form with slightly moulded glazing bars, each pane with a later metal bar applied across for security. Much of the glass has been replaced with textured glass. The opposing Room GF05 is not accessible for detailed inspection but has been partitioned for a WC in modern materials.

First floor

6.1.17 At first floor level there is evidence of recent remodelling, but otherwise most rooms have been soft-stripped leaving the underlying structural fabric exposed with the removal of lath and plasterwork to the walls and ceilings, the loss of all internal joinery and the removal of the east chimney stack at this level. Nevertheless, the layout has been preserved by the retention of the studwork partitions. This varies only at the west end where some early wall finishes survive and the wall of No. 11 is visible, described below.

6.1.18 The staircase rises in a straight flight from a quarter-turn at the base and the steps are of oak with painted, nosed treads. A handrail rises up the outer wall and is of mahogany or other hard wood. This has been repositioned or reused from elsewhere. The handrail is fairly plain but ramps at upper level.

6.1.19 All floors are covered with softwood boards, wide in the east rooms and narrow to the west. The late 18th or early 19th century layout includes four rooms along the south front each lit by a sash window, the two eastern rooms with fireplaces and flanking cupboards, the rooms to the west being more modest in layout. There appears to have originally been four companion rooms to the north though most partitions have been lost and the north-west room opened up with the rear range. The staircase leads to a small irregular-shaped lobby (Room FF01) from which the front and rear rooms are reached. All the windows on the south are set within original moulded surrounds although the sashes themselves are modern reproductions.

6.1.20 The brickwork of the south wall is not visible, but the internal timber-framed walls defining the rooms are exposed. The framing is constructed of Baltic softwood utilising slender members in a primary braced studwork system, with the studs simply tenoned into the binding and bridging joists. The walls follow a regular arrangement, those to the east and west of each room comprising a single panel with a central full-height stud from which primary braces descend to the outer corners, these all nailed (Plate 8). The north walls between the front and rear rooms differ in having full-height posts at the corners but instead a mid-rail divides the panel with short studs below but the upper studs bisected by primary braces at a shallow angle (Plate 9).

6.1.21 Room FF02 is reached through a doorway on the south side of the lobby and lies in the south-east corner of the building where the internal walls are mostly stripped back to the underlying timber frame. However, on the east and south, sections of a slightly moulded skirting board survive as well as a moulded picture rail. A chimney stack formerly lay adjacent to the doorway on the north. This has recently been removed but the grate and surround lies *ex-situ* nearby. The surround is cast-iron with simple beaded decoration and would have been associated with a register grate, while the existing hob grate is slightly later, perhaps around 1830, with foliage decoration (Plate 10). The structural timber-frame outlines a full-height cupboard to the east of the stack.

6.1.22 Room FF03 adjoins to the west and retains similar features though here the picture rail is slightly more decorative. The chimney stack on the north survives and is constructed of orange bricks, occasional examples with diagonal skintles. It continues above the ceiling where it is heavily canted in order to rise through the apex of the roof. The fireplace survives and has a cast-iron surround with a timber shelf, this example being c.1900 in date, the surround with pilasters and a moulded frieze including a ribbon decoration with urns, while the reveals are set with green glazed tiles. The cast-iron grate has a decorative hood. To the west the outline of a full-height cupboard is defined by studwork partitions, where one stud retains a Baltic batch mark.

6.1.23 Room FF04 is smaller than the previous two rooms and is plain and unadorned with narrow floorboards and a plain skirting with no evidence for a picture rail.

6.1.24 The final room (FF05) along the street front occupies the south-west corner of the building. All fixtures and fittings such as skirting boards, cornices and door frames have been removed as well as modern dry-lining. This lined all walls and with its removal the underlying wall surface is exposed which preserved a significant palimpsest of wallpapers. In addition historic elements of the west wall include the general description of timber-framing noted below, but in addition provide further clues as to the development of the assessment structure (Plate 11). There is a doorway, now infilled with modern blockwork, which retains a plain frame with impressions for plain ended H or H-L hinges, these typically of 18th century. To the south on this wall a line within the plasterwork indicates the roof pitch of an earlier substantially lower range with a steeply pitched roof extending inline with the assessment range, and these two features along with the evidence on the floor below suggests the presence of an 18th century or earlier structure preceding the current building. The former roof line is marked by plain internal plasterwork below and rough, typically external render above.

6.1.25 A number of interesting wallpaper sequences survive. The earlier examples appear to be represented by small sections on the west wall which only survive where a later skirting board prevented removal. This includes an oak and acorn border to a hand-painted floral design and is consistent with an 18th century date (Plate 12). Its position and age suggest this section is a relic piece associated with the earlier building as there is no sign of the same wallpaper to any other wall surfaces. The earliest wallpaper which survives to any extent is associated with the construction of the existing building and consists of a blue Gothic trellis pattern handblocked over a printed background (Plate 13) although this overlays at least one earlier paper which survives as fragments. Following this, there survives a sequence of at least eight papers through to late 19th century and early 20th century examples such as a green chrysanthemum pattern over a light brown background. Otherwise there is little further visible apart from on the west wall where the loss of wallpaper has exposed an apotropaic daisy wheel inscribed into the earlier plaster finish (Plate 14).

6.1.26 Of the rooms along the rear of the building, only Room FF06 retains its original dimensions to the east of the staircase. This room latterly formed a series of WCs with modern pipes and fittings but evidence survives for a fireplace on the south in the position of the lost chimney stack with a flanking cupboard as to the south. A plain skirting board extends round the room as well as a slightly moulded picture rail. The walls are clad in modern wallpaper with no survival of any earlier examples apart from a small section where a modern partition has been removed. This protected a slice of the wallpaper which comprises a vertically striped pattern with a border showing a rope design with fruit and leaves of early 20th century, perhaps 1920s, date.

6.1.27 To the west, the remaining three rooms (FF07-09) in the main range are consolidated with a step down at the west end to Room FF09. Little of any interest survives apart from the exposed framing as the windows on the north are modern and all other fixtures and fittings have been removed. Baltic batch marks are visible on occasional timbers and one stud is a 17th century or earlier reused member with a large ovolo moulding. At the west end the wall of No. 11 is visible and here there are one or two features of interest. This includes a number of panels with wattle and daub infill as well as a moulded timber marking the position of a former window aperture in the rear range. A further doorway through to No. 11 has been infilled with modern blockwork. Otherwise there are

fragmentary pieces of early wall paper, on the south and west walls of FF09. This includes a small fragment of blue and white material used as a medium to hold holding the wallpaper. These are fragmentary but appear to correspond with a pattern on the west side of the door with a red and orange border over a black and grey geometric pattern.

6.1.28 Otherwise this area is open to the rear range which has largely been demolished at this level leaving only late 19th century brickwork on the east.

6.1.29 Where they haven't been removed the ceilings are exposed throughout this level and comprise evenly spaced common joists which extend north-south from the wall-plates to the central bridging joists above the room partitions. In addition, a secondary bridging joist extends over and has been notched into the commons.

6.1.30 The roof structure above is of simple form and the timber used is slender and homogenous throughout, much as the studwork below. There appears to be five bays though they do not correspond with any subdivision below and there are a number of tie-beams and binding joists visible with metal strapping at either end. Each truss comprises principal rafter couples to which a thin-section collar is notched into and nailed, claspings an upper purlin over which the principals rise. Slender common rafters, of only slightly smaller scantling than the principals, ride over the purlins. In each pitch, a second purlin is visible at lower level over which the principals are again notched and at intervals short raking struts rise from binding joists to the lower purlins, in most cases offset from the collars. One or two members retain Baltic batch marks.

Cellar

6.1.31 The basement level is given access below the staircase to the rear and occupies the space below Room GF04. The existing flight of steps is a modern insertion and there is little else visible apart from the rendered base of the chimney stack above with an arched niche. The timberwork of the ceiling is exposed though all members are painted. There are two waney joists extending north-south with fairly wide-spaced commons to either side.

Formerly external wall of No. 11

6.1.32 For ease of description this area is described as a whole, rather than in a room by room manner as the rooms within the assessment range do not correspond to any division of earlier fabric.

6.1.33 There are a number of the alterations including blocked doorways and other apertures. The doorways themselves are clearly later insertions of varying dates most of which are now infilled with modern blockwork. The surviving historic fabric includes a substantial portion of the timber frame, and although the original infill has been mostly replaced with brick (Plate 15) there are one or two panels which retain wattle and daub. The level of alteration with the insertion and later blocking of apertures means the sequence of development is not clear although enough is exposed to give a basic reconstruction of the form. This appears to indicate a formerly external end wall with a later rear range extending to the north, the main gable end framed by robust outer posts which measure 11" (280mm) and rise to a wall-plate. A mid-rail divides the upper and lower registers and where visible is double-pegged to the corner posts. The infill can be partially

reconstructed from the position of redundant mortices and peg-holes. Both the upper and lower registers appear to have followed a common pattern with each register divided into three by two studs from the sole-plate to the mid-rail and mid-rail to the tie-beam above. Short horizontal, double-pegged members further divided the registers to form square panelling, this then infilled with short close-set studs, so that the infill panels are the same width as the studs themselves. All visible horizontal members are double-pegged and all vertical studs are single-pegged. No original infill appears to survive at lower level, having been infilled with early brickwork, though at upper level there are clearly panels which preserve early or original wattle and daub.

6.1.34 The configuration of this wall would suggest it was an end wall to a range extending along the street front, later reconfigured with multiple north-south roofs and extended to the north. The mid-rail for the northern range is properly pegged into the main structure but the north end is chamfered much as the end of a tie-beam (Plate 16). This might suggest this member is a former wall-plate / tie piece for an original outshut but there are slight variations in framing which seem to suggest the rear range is of a different phase. Although there is little original infill remaining the techniques for applying the wattle and daub differ with a simple and probably earlier groove in the timber of the main range with the more common and typical notches and holes for wattle in the rear wing. The analysis of this end wall of No. 11 would benefit from internal inspection of the building which would allow a much clearer and comprehensive analysis of the history of the structure.

6.2 Discussion

6.2.1 Historic building recording at No. 13 Bridge Street revealed a building with a complex history not evident from the external appearance. The principal surviving phase of work appears consistent with a late 18th or early 19th century date, which despite phases of alteration was at the time of construction itself a rebuild of an earlier range.

6.2.2 The ground floor areas have been comprehensively remodelled meaning the original form and function at this level is impossible to reconstruct, although the rear room retains good Regency domestic elements and the upper floor was clearly domestic demonstrated by the survival of wallpaper sequences and other fixtures and fittings. The timber-framing is consistent with this 18th or 19th century date following a systematic and regular primary-braced method of construction utilising imported Baltic softwood members of slender scantling. When taken with the surviving fixtures such as the early fire surrounds and sections of wallpaper at upper level it is perhaps more likely that the range was constructed in its current form in the early 19th century.

6.2.3 Only fragments of the earlier structure survives including a number of ceiling joists demonstrating at least four bays and perhaps a portion of a rear stair turret where pargetting survives. This structure was considerably lower than the existing building but otherwise no clues survive as to the layout of the building at this point and although a date for construction is impossible to discern with any certainty, the waney nature and form of the surviving timber elements is consistent with an 18th century or earlier date and with the presence of pargetting fragments may indicate a 17th century structure. This clearly butted up against the external wall of No. 11 which is listed as 17th century in date and the street

façade is consistent with this. However, the building has undergone repeated remodelling and the exposed timber-framing seen from within No. 13 is clearly medieval in date using robust oak members arranged in a pattern of very close studding, the infill being of wattle and daub. Although outside the scope of this investigation, No. 13 would benefit from more detailed investigation.

6.2.4 By the mid-19th century the western bay and rear ranges of the building are thought to have been a stable and wine store, while the surviving attachments within the ground floor to the east also suggest small-scale light-industrial process likely associated with the maltings and No. 13. The late 19th century saw a change to typical commercial uses including a Post Office, cycle shop and later a bookseller and stationer.

6.2.5 Despite the high level of attrition and the repeated phases of remodelling and rebuilding, the presence of continuous wallpaper sequences is a rare survival, ranging from the early 19th century to 20th century date. In addition, the fragments of wallpaper which appear 18th century in date may relate to the earlier phase of building. The presence of a scribed daisy wheel in the plasterwork of the formerly external wall to No. 11 below the wallpaper layers is also of interest.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

7.1 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

7.1.1 Deposits located within area of excavation were recorded in sample sections presented below.

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 3)</i> <i>Pit 1, facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 57.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	M1000	Modern concrete floor.
0.10 – 0.25m	L1001	Layer of compacted CBM rubble.
0.25 – 1.00m+	L1002	Made ground. Dark brownish grey, compact, sandy silt.

<i>Sample section 2</i> <i>Pit 2, facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 57.87m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	M1000	Modern concrete floor. As above.
0.10 – 0.28m	L1001	Layer of compacted CBM rubble. As above.
0.28 – 1.10m+	L1002	Made ground. As above

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 7)</i> <i>Pit 3, facing west</i> <i>0.00 = 57.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	M1000	Modern concrete floor. As above.
0.10 – 0.25m	L1001	Layer of compacted CBM rubble. As above.
0.25 – 0.73m+	L1002	Made ground. As above

7.1.2 No archaeological features or finds were identified. The pits exposed foundations belonging to neighbouring property.

7.2 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.2.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

7.3 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.3.1 The interior of the building site was commonly overlain by modern concrete floor (M1000; 0.10m thick). Below was its basal levelling layer (L1001; 0.10 – 0.20m thick) consisting of compacted CBM rubble. There was only one more deposit present within the excavated pits and it was L1002, a made ground comprising dark brownish grey, compact, sandy silt (0.85m + thick). Natural geology has not been encountered.

7.4 DISCUSSION

7.4.1 The complex structural history of the assessment structure suggested the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains relating to possible agricultural and light-industrial activity associated with the adjoining properties.

7.4.2 However, no archaeological features were revealed and it is likely that more recent and modern activity has truncated any earlier surviving remains.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr mark Bloomfield of Coopers of Stortford for commissioning the work, and Icon Building Consultancy for funding the work.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of the staff at the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU), in particular Mrs.Alison Tinniswood, and those at the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at HALS (Building Recording) and Bishops Stortford Museum (Archaeological Monitoring). 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.

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Web resources

www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk

www.british-history.ac.uk

www.english-heritage.org.uk

<http://www.stortfordhistory.co.uk>

APPENDIX 1

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 750m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Romano-British		
1339	4900 2140	Roman coins found in Waytemore Castle before 1728
Anglo-Saxon		
28	4900 2145	Waytemore Castle is an 11 th century motte and bailey castle with a motte of unusual subrectangular plan
Medieval		
11	487 214	The town of Bishop's Stortford is a medieval borough; the earliest documented reference is in 1306-1336 when it was taxed as a borough
972	4863 2134	Medieval parish church of St Michael has 11 th century origins, 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	6 Bridge Street is a timber-framed building brought from elsewhere at some time after c.1500 and altered to fit a narrower plot
9812	4897 2135	Parts of human bodies were uncovered by gardeners beneath a rose bed in the gardens of the castle in January 1999 <1, 3>. They were possibly not in their original position, but were close to a previous discovery of human remains in 1938
10730	48702 21401	The George Hotel, 2 High Street is the leading inn of Bishop's Stortford and an ancient establishment in the town supposedly dating back to c.1400
10731	48600 21369	The Boar's Head, 30 High Street is a 15th-16th century inn which may have been the church house and was certainly owned by the church throughout the 17th century
10737	48665 21402	Tissimans, 8 High Street is a late medieval merchant's house of 'half-Wealden' form
10739	48725 21423	Structure built c. 1500 with a jettied first floor and a crown-post roof
10740	48679 21491	21 North Street is a probably a late medieval timber-framed and rendered building, formerly jettied to the east
10747	48752 21388	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
13250	48935 21365	Bishops of London's castle prison, used until the 1640s
15432	48796 21370	Possible holy well, near the Stortford river crossing
17401	48805 21480	Medieval/early post-medieval pottery from Water Lane comprises sandy coarse wares in build-up layers over alluvium
Post-medieval & later		

2828	487 214	16th century lock-up in North Street, which moved to a less congested site in 1718
5347	4878 2142	Former maltings behind Bridge Street, made up of several malting buildings
6799	48798 21200	Malthouse behind the street frontage of South Street, demolished before 1900
6850	4871 2156	Hawkes & Co Brewery stood on a large site at the corner of North Street and Northgate End, backing onto Brewery Lane
10729	48646 21579	The Chantry at Half Acres is a complex of 18th-19th century town houses, reputedly a rebuilt medieval chantry priest's house
10732	4866 2154	The Half Moon, 31 High Street is The inn originally occupied the building next door, from the mid 17C, and was transferred to this building c.1752
10733	48761 21406	The Star, 7 Bridge Street is an early 17th century inn with oak panelling and contemporary
10734	48777 21389	The Black Lion, 10 Bridge Street is a 16C building documented as one of the manorial properties used by Bishop Bonner
10738	48657 21400	Tissimans, 10 High Street is a jettied timber-framed building of c.1600 or earlier with steeply pitched red tiled roofs
10741	48676 21499	23 North Street is an 18th century remodelling of a 16th century timber-framed house
10745	48781 21493	Guild House, 16 Water Lane is a timber-framed house, probably 16th century, with stuccoed mid 18th century refacing
10746	48780 21473	14 Water Lane is a post-medieval timber-framed house faced in brick c.1840
10748	48784 21412	9-11 Bridge Street is a possibly late 16th century timber-framed building with 19th century additions
10750	48569 21323	Immediately west of St Michael's Church is a complex of 17C and later buildings known as Windmill House
10752	48775 21542	The Manse was apparently a fine house with a large garden on the east side of Water Lane, opposite the Congregational Chapel
10753	48655 21372	Founded c.1579, the grammar school stood on the corner of High Street and Church Lane
10761	48717 21368	Built in a prominent position in the centre of the town, on the site of the old King's Head (demolished in 1825), the Corn Exchange was designed by L Vulliamy in the Greek Revival style and completed in 1828
10766	48753 21533	The Congregationalists first appeared in Bishop's Stortford in 1662 and built a chapel in Water Lane in 1717
10776	48905 21313	The canalisation of the Stort to carry trade vessels was largely inspired by George Jackson after an Act of Parliament in 1765 and was completed in 1769
10805	4875 2132	Trial trenching at Market Square revealed two post-medieval features, a pit containing traces of burning and a ditch of possible 19th century date, containing roof tile, bone, pottery and bottle glass
11981	48949 21297	A group of 19th century industrial buildings, heavily

		altered on the Causeway
12278	48689 21465	17 North Street comprises two houses, now one shop, dating to the 17th century
12279	48745 21335	16 Market Square is an early 17th century timber-framed house in the centre of the town; demolished in 1989 after a fire
12280	48674 21400	6 High Street is an early 18th century with three storeys
12757	4868 2132	Evaluation behind No.30a Church Street found that the ground here has been significantly terraced, removing any archaeological deposits, but the butt end of a 19th century ditch was found
12800	4897 2125	19th century timber merchant's building at Jackson Square
13156	48636 21494	Evaluation on the east side of Basbow Lane found a brick structure which was probably a small cellar
13157	48625 21489	Early 19th century timber outbuilding on Basbow Lane with loft and upper loading door
15433	48763 21563	The Water House is an early 19th century brick house, connected with the Brewery
16959	4864 2123	Large extension to St Michael's churchyard, with connection to the family of Cecil Rhodes; closed in the mid 19th century
16960	48680 21225	19th century girls' and boys' school adjacent to the vicarage on Apton Road
17399	48755 21338	The Plume of Feathers, 18 Market Square is an 18th century brick building which by the later 19th century was a public house
18515	48797 21410	13 Bridge Street is an early 19th century brick building in commercial use, with three shop fronts
18516	48808 21414	No.15 Bridge Street was Flinn's Maltings comprising an early to mid 19th century malthouse
18517	48826 21399	Mill Bridge carried Bridge Street across the river Stort towards Waytemore Castle and the route into Essex
Modern		
10093	4876 2134	The foundations of six World War II anti-tank traps were removed during 'enhancement' work in Potter Street
11206	4874 2163	A garage built on Hadham Road c.1934 for H R Moore Ltd, and still used for its original purpose with minimal alteration
Undated		
2850	487 216	Undated inhumations of a woman and child were found by workmen building a new garage in Northgate End during 1937
4227	4894 2136	In 1938 Castle Cottage was pulled down and exposed three human skeletons in a row and three skulls
17994	48912 21467	Alluvial deposit which may be an old channel of the River Stort, or a tributary stream in the floodplain

APPENDIX 2

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Fig.	Date	Title	Scale	Location
4	1766	Dury & Andrews' map of Hertfordshire	-	AS
5	1822	Bryant's map of Hertfordshire	-	AS
6	1839	Parish of Bishop's Stortford tithe map	-	HALS
7	1879	1 st edition Ordnance Survey map, Hertfordshire sheet XXIII.6	25"	HALS
8	1898	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map, Hertfordshire sheet XXIII.6	25"	HALS
9	1921	3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map, Hertfordshire sheet XXIII.6	25"	HALS
10	1939	4 th edition Ordnance Survey map, Hertfordshire sheet XXIII.6	25"	HALS

APPENDIX 3

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	<i>13 Bridge Street, Bishop's Stortford, Herts</i>
County: <i>Hertfordshire</i>	District: <i>East Herts</i>
Village/Town: <i>Bishop's Stortford</i>	Parish: <i>Bishop's Stortford</i>
Planning application reference:	<i>3/12/1887/FP</i>
Client name/address/tel:	<i>Pomery Planning Consultants for the client Coopers of Stortford</i>
Nature of application:	<i>Demolition and redevelopment</i>
Present land use:	<i>Former shops, empty</i>
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: <i>c. 300m²</i>
NGR (8 figures):	<i>TL 4875 2140</i>
Site Code:	<i>AS 1599</i>
Site director/Organisation:	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd.</i>
Type of work:	<i>Historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording</i>
Date of work:	<i>June 2013</i>
Location of finds/Curating museum:	<i>HALS</i>
Related SMR Nos: -	Periods represented: <i>18th century and later</i>
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	<i>-</i>
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>In July 2013 AS carried out a programme of historic building recording alongside archaeological monitoring and recording at No. 13 Bridge Street, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire. The work was carried out in advance of the demolition of the existing building and redevelopment of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The building as it exists has undergone repeated phases of remodelling and rebuilding but evidence indicates it has origins of earlier date and incorporates fragments of an 18th century or earlier structure. The principal phase of rebuilding saw the construction of an early 19th century brick fronted yet predominantly timber-framed building which utilises imported Baltic softwood and retains certain domestic features such as fire surrounds and wallpaper sequences although all other joinery details and wall surfaces have been lost. Small clues and documentary evidence suggests the western rear ranges were used as a stables in the 19th century, while the eastern areas were later used for light-industrial processes, perhaps associated with the maltings, but all areas retaining some level of residential use, particularly at upper level.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation of foundation trenches along the formerly external wall of No. 11 revealed no evidence for archaeological activity.</i></p>
Author of summary: <i>Tansy Collins</i>	Date of Summary: <i>July 2013</i>

APPENDIX 4

BUILDING RECORDING ARCHIVE FORM

Site Details							
Site Name: 13 Bridge Street, Bishop's Stortford, Herts					NGR: TL 4875 2140		
County: Hertfordshire				Museum Collecting Area: HALS			
Site Code: AS 1599				Project Number: 5278			
Date of Work: June 2013				Related Work:			
Brief/s				Specification/s			
Date		Present		Date		Present	
Advice 13 th December 2012		Yes		8 th April 2013		Yes	
Site Records (Description)							
8 sheets A4 notes							
Site Drawings (Give Details of Formats & Size)							
-							
Architect's Drawings: 3 sheets A3 drawings annotated							
Digital Drawings							
Printouts of Drawings			Printouts of Data			Digital Data	
In report						Digital photographs and drawings on CD	
Reports							
Report No		Report Type				Present	
4385		Historic building recording				Yes	
Site Photographs							
Black & White Contact Prints					Colour Slides		
Film No	Film Type	Negs	Negs Present	Contacts Present	Film No	Negs	Present
1	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes	1	27-31	Yes
2	120mm	1-15	Yes	Yes			
Photographic Location Plans Present? (Give Details) In report and separate printout in archive folder							
Digital Photographs (Give Details): Digital photography duplicates black and white photography. Index and selected plates printed in report. Separate printout of index included in archive folder and digitally on CD.							

PLATES



Plate 1 South elevation of No. 13 Bridge Street, taken from the south (DP 1)



Plate 2 North rear elevation of the main range, taken from the north (DP 4)



Plate 3 View of the east side of the rear range, taken from the east (DP 05)



Plate 4 West end of Room GF01, taken from the east (DP 09)



Plate 5 Detail of the ceiling in Room GF01 (centre) showing earlier binding joist with later support, taken from the east (DP 62)



Plate 6 South area of Room GF02, taken from the north (DP 12)



Plate 7 Chimney breast and stone fire surround in Room GF04, taken from the north-west (DP 10)



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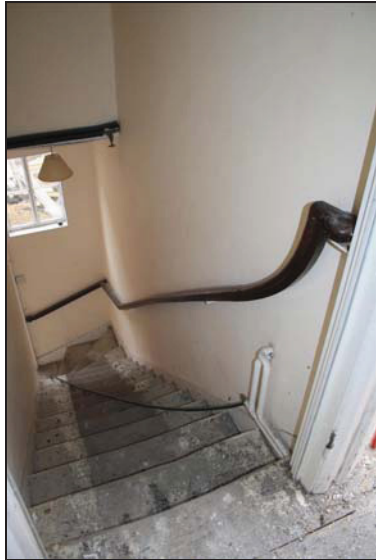
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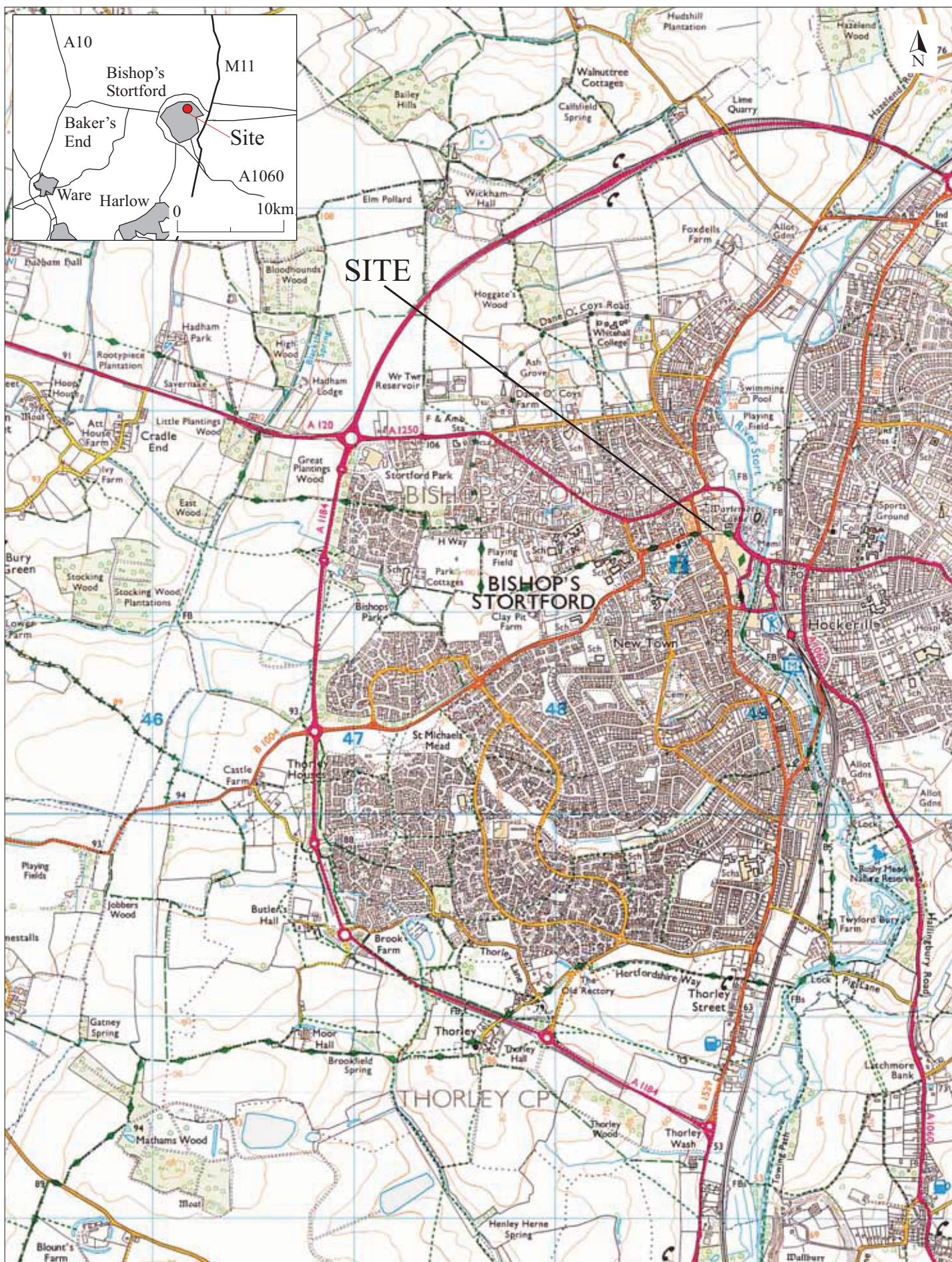
DP 90

Pit 3 with Sample Section 3. Looking north-north-east.



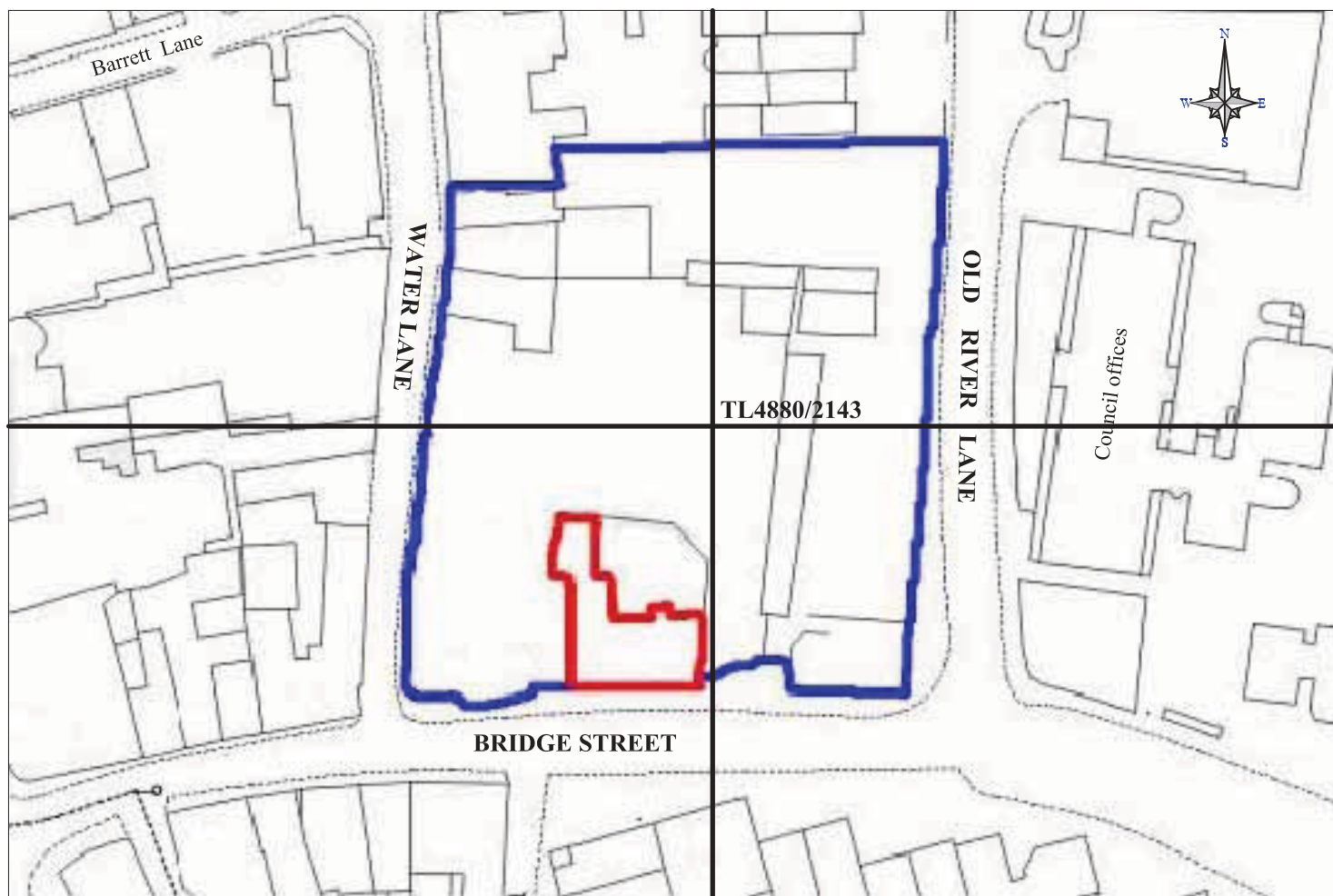
DP 91

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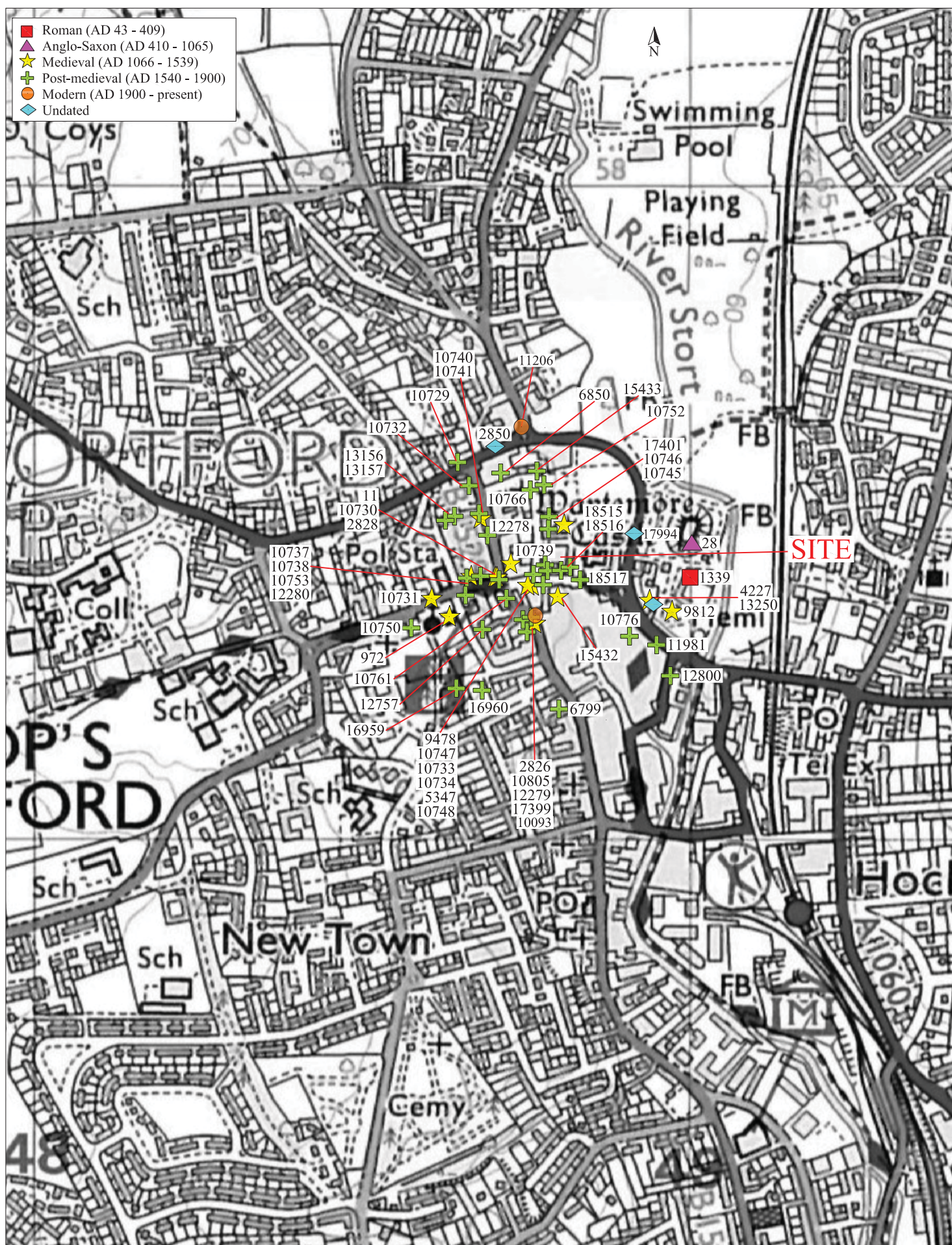
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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0 50m

<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan</p> <p>Scale 1:750 at A4</p>
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Fig. 3 HER Data

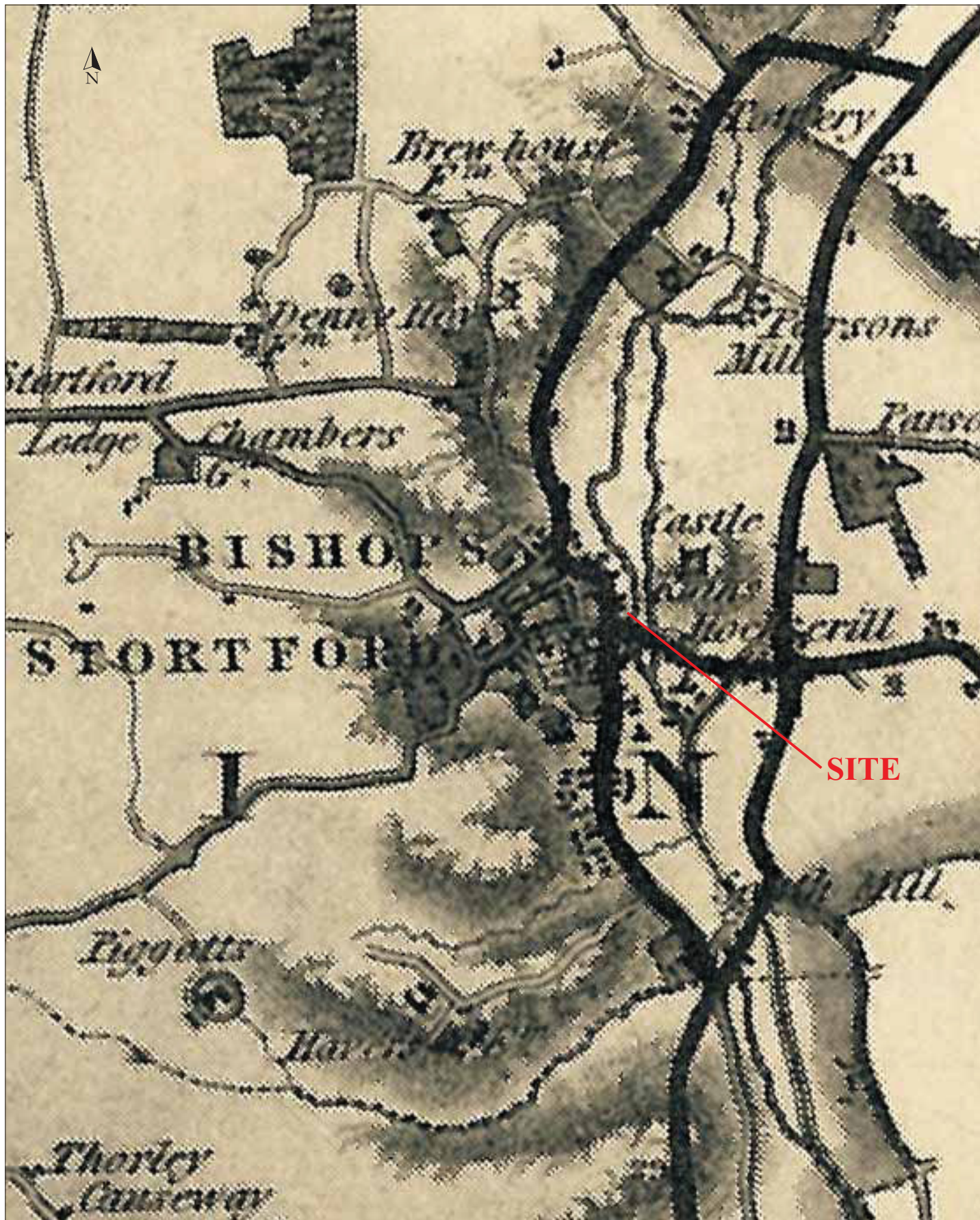
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Fig. 4 Dury & Andrews' map, 1766

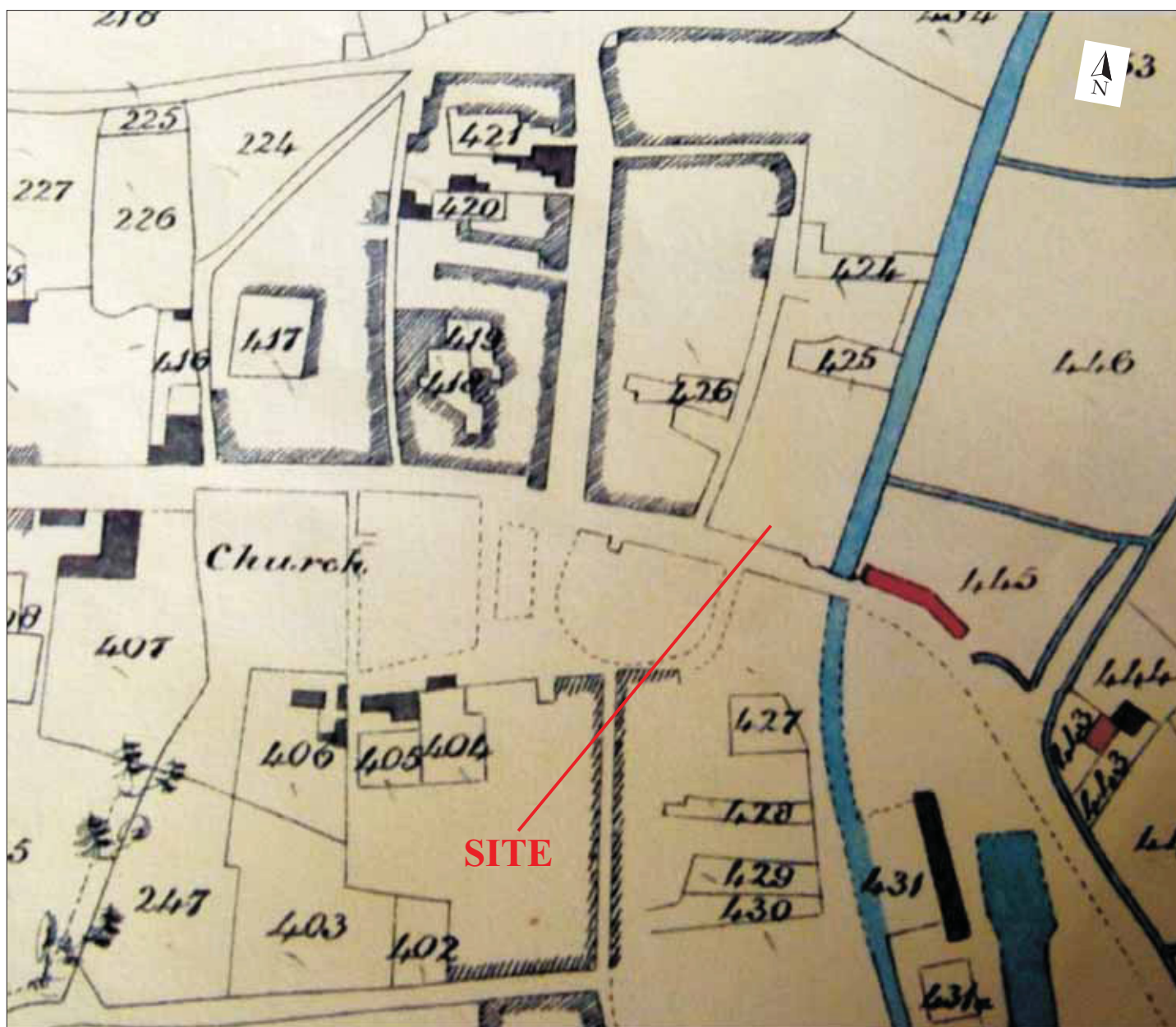
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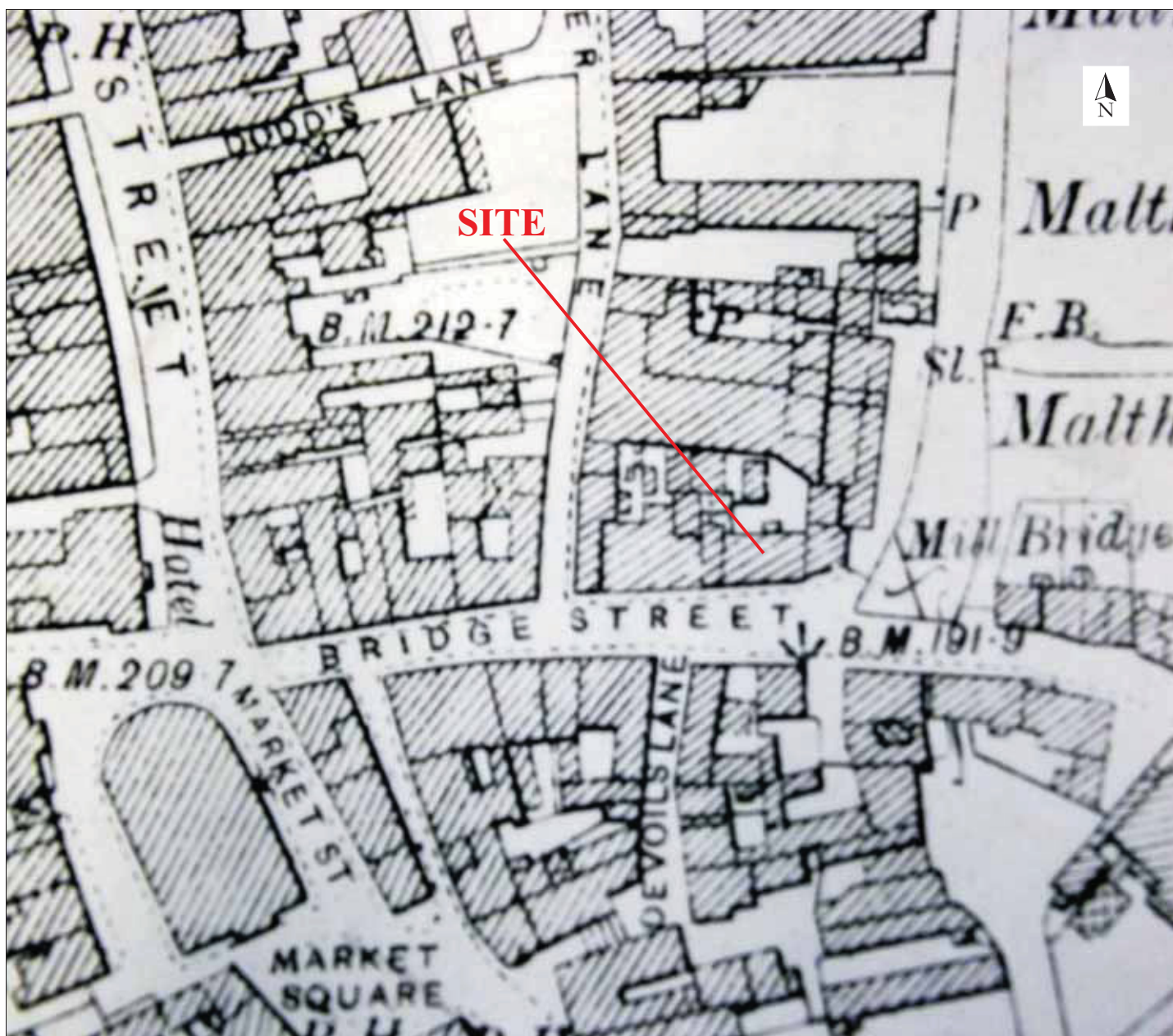
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Fig. 5 Bryant's map, 1822

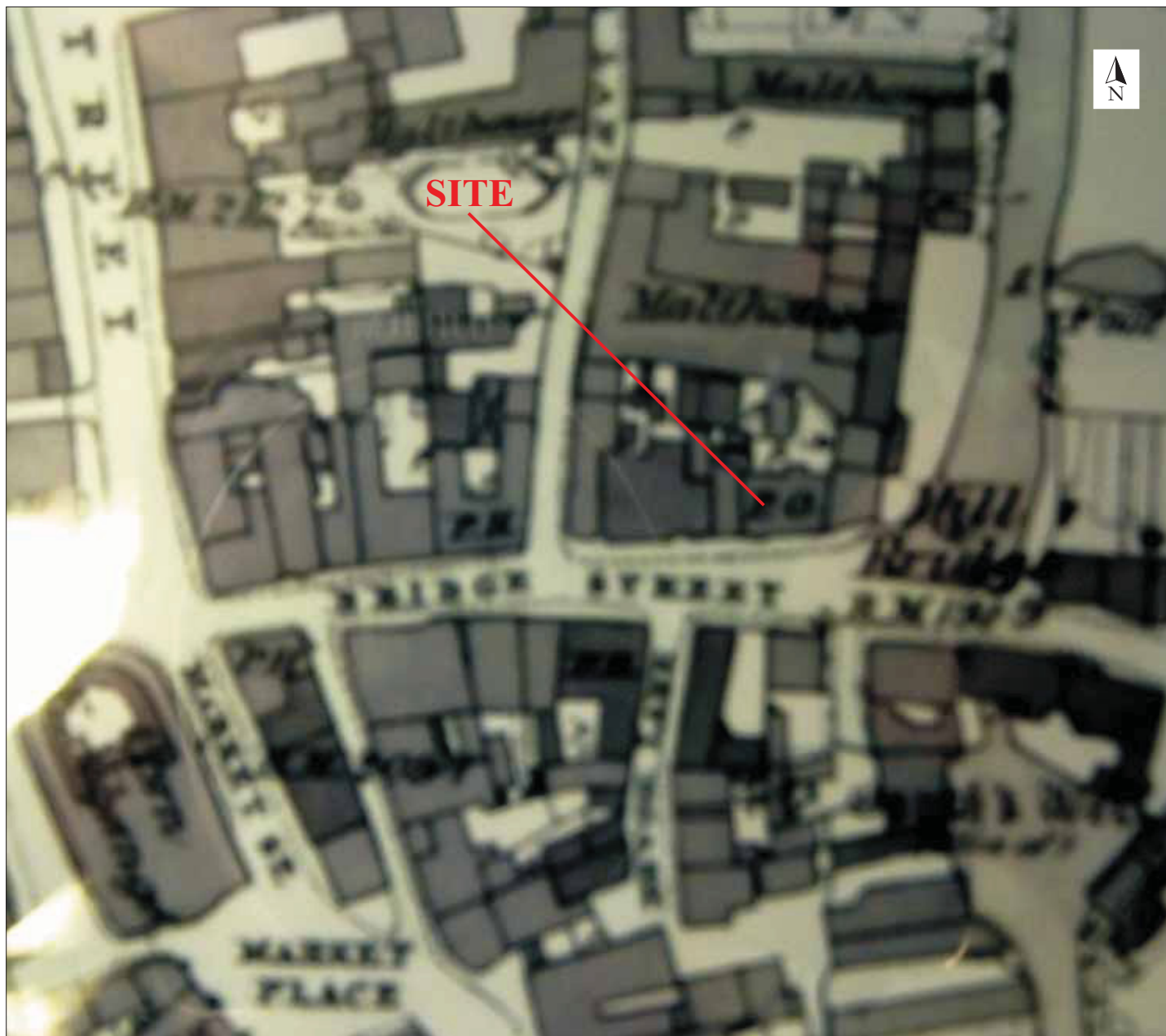
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Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1839
Not to scale



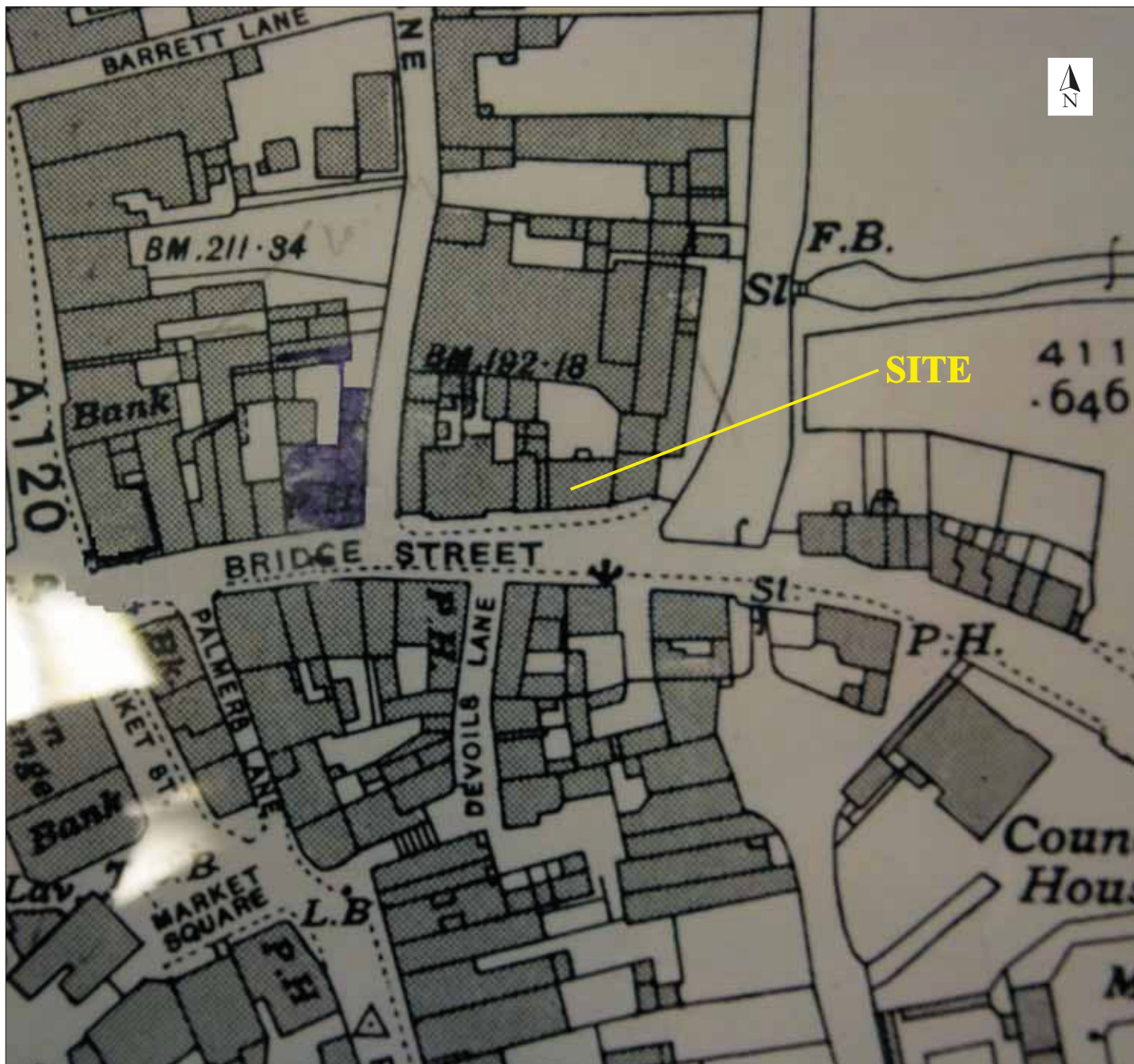
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1879
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Fig. 8 OS map, 1898
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Fig. 9 OS map, 1921
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<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 10 OS map, 1939</p> <p>Not to scale, reproduced from the OS 25"</p>

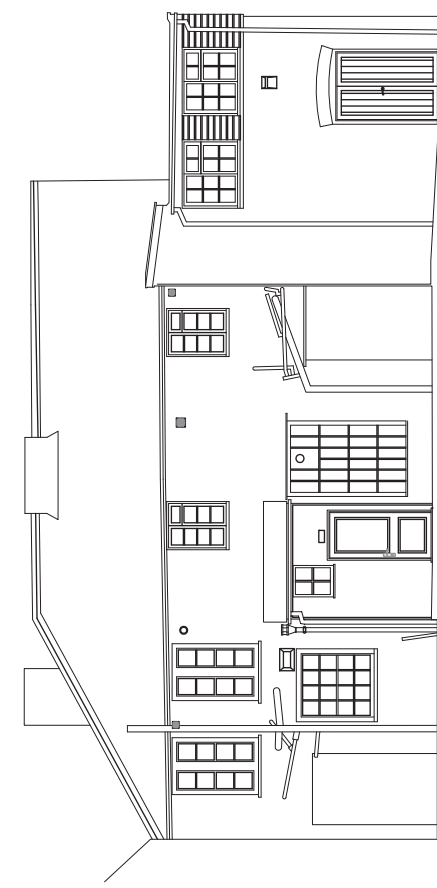


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Fig. 11 Floor plans
 Scale 1:100 at A4

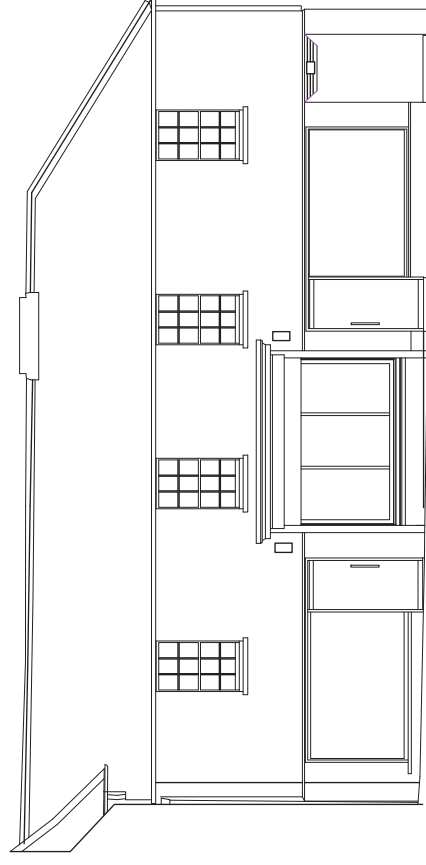


First floor

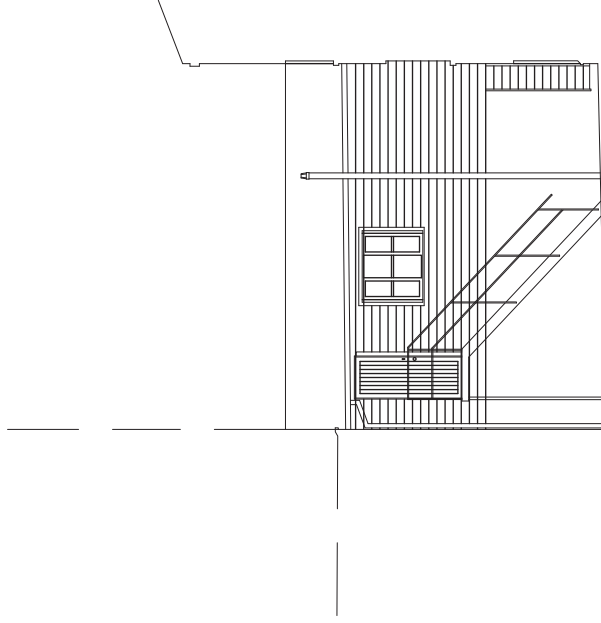




North elevation



South elevation



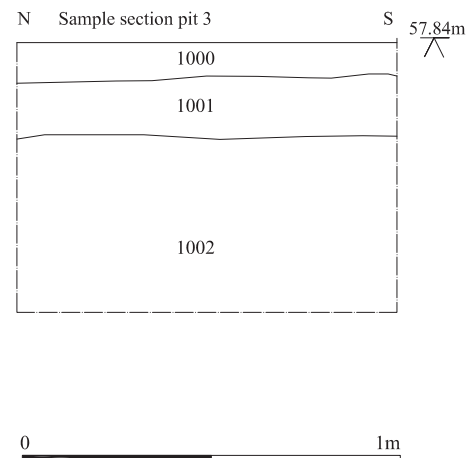
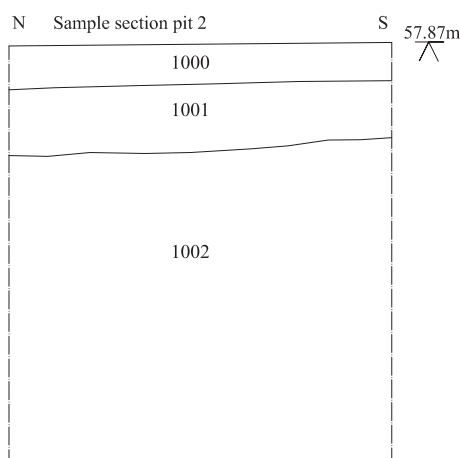
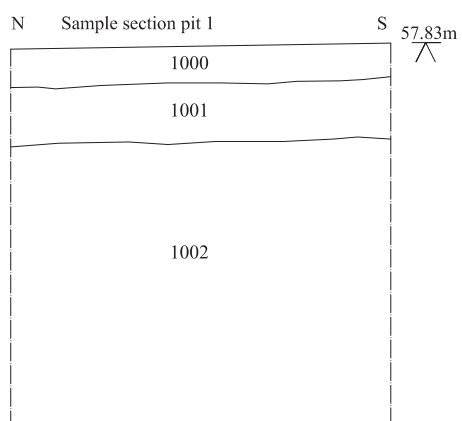
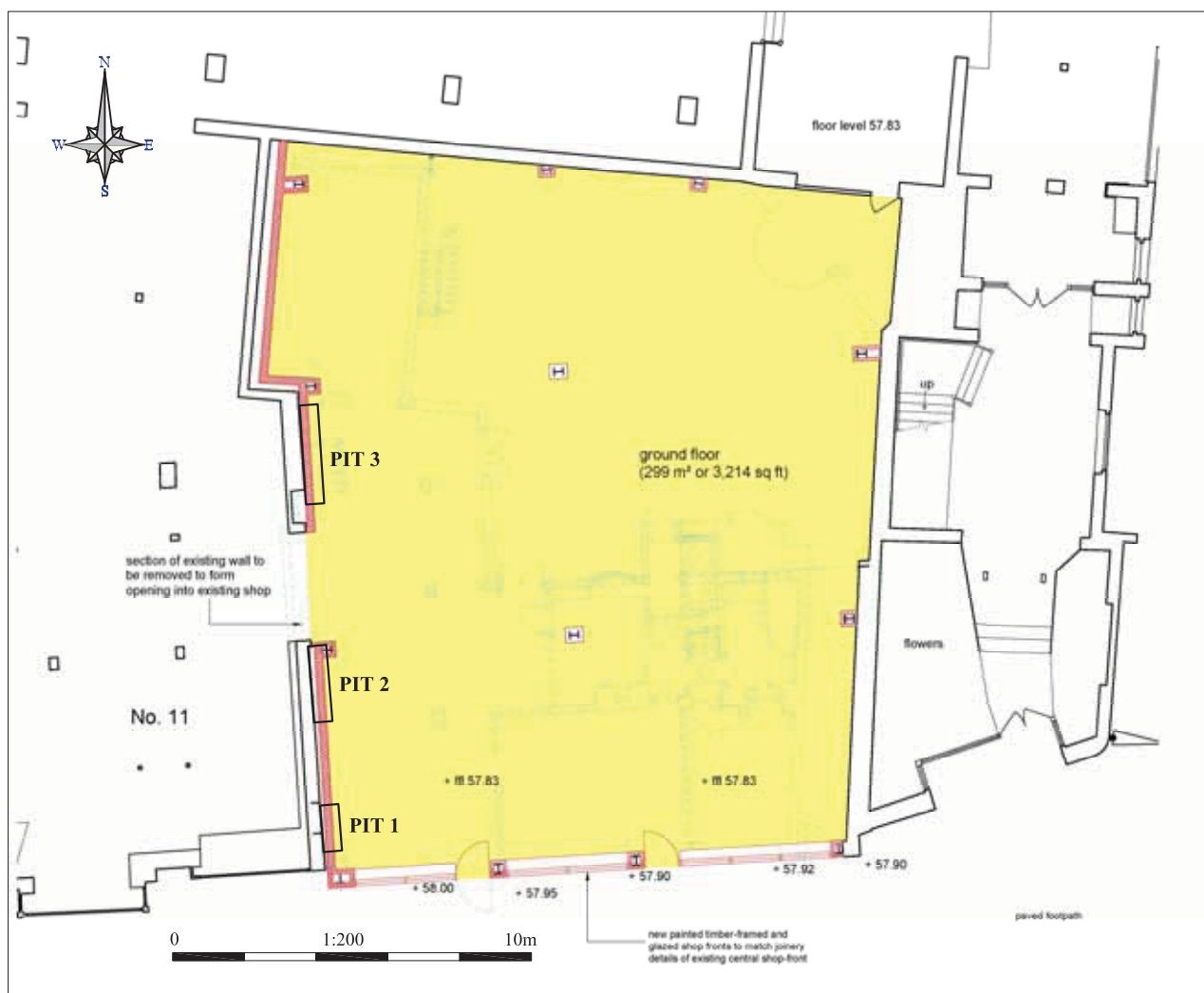
East elevation - rear range



West internal elevation

Plasterwork and/or wallpaper





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Fig. 14 Test pits and sections
 Scale Plan 1:200, sections 1:50 at A4