
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**8-10 RYE STREET, BISHOP'S STORTFORD,
HERTFORDSHIRE CM23 2HG**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE' EVALUATION
& MONITORING & RECORDING**

HER Enquiry No. 280/19

Author: Vincent Monahan (Fieldwork & Report) Peter Thompson & Kate Higgs (Research)	
NGR: TL 48710 21820	Report No: 5889
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1993
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7237
	Date: 4 September 2019

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**Project details**

Project name 8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG

In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation by means of a 'strip, map & record' investigation and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at 8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG (NGR TL 48710 21820; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was also carried out according to the requirements of the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor Team (HCC HEAT), and was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval for the construction of a new residential development of 7 terraced dwellings following demolition of the existing buildings (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/18/2677/FUL).

At the western end of the stripped area Test Pit 10 revealed ?Ditch F1017. Ditch F1017 cut sand layer L1019 and clay layer L1020. The latter contained 19th – 20th century CBM. No residual archaeological finds were present. The monitoring revealed that the site was much truncated. Made ground, contaminated (hydrocarbon) and demolition layers were revealed. An alluvial layer (L1027) was revealed in Test Pit 12.

Project dates (fieldwork) 23, 24, 25 26, 30 April 2019

Previous work (Y/N/?)
Y Future work N

P. number 7237 Site code AS 1993

Type of project Archaeological 'strip, map & record' investigation and archaeological monitoring and recording

Site status Adjacent to Area of Archaeological Significance No.114

Current land use Vacant

Planned development Residential

Main features (+dates) None

Significant finds (+dates) None

Project location

County/ District/ Parish Hertfordshire East Herts Bishop's Stortford

HER for area Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record

Post code (if known) CB23 2HG

Area of site c.1000 m²

NGR TL 48710 21820

Height AOD (max/ min) c. 60m AOD

Project creators

Brief issued by Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Team

Project supervisor/s (PO) Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Funded by

Full title 8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG. Archaeological 'strip, map & record' Investigation and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording.

Authors Monahan, V.

Report no. 5889

Date (of report) September 2019

8-10 RYE STREET, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE CM23 2HG

ARCHAEOLOGICAL 'STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE' EVALUATION & MONITORING & RECORDING

SUMMARY

In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation by means of a 'strip, map & record' investigation and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at 8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG (NGR TL 48710 21820; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was also carried out according to the requirements of the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor Team (HCC HEAT), and was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval for the construction of a new residential development of 7 terraced dwellings following demolition of the existing buildings (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/18/2677/FUL).

The site lies immediately adjacent to an area of archaeological potential and significance, as recorded on the Hertfordshire County Historic Environment Record (HER) and designated on the EHDC Local Plan (AAS 114). This includes the medieval and later settlement core of Bishops Stortford which is believed to have late Saxon origins, with the original settlement potentially centred on North Street. The historic development of the settlement is detailed by Hunns (2000). Another adjacent AAS (113) designates widespread evidence for a preceding Roman urbanised settlement which grew up at the point that the Roman road of Stane Street from Colchester to Braughing crossed the River Stort, and centred on the Cannons Close housing estate. The Roman road ran c.175m to the north of the site, and the full extent of the Roman settlement is unknown. Early prehistoric activity is also known from the valley and terraces of the River Stort.

At the western end of the stripped area Test Pit 10 revealed ?Ditch F1017. Ditch F1017 cut sand layer L1019 and clay layer L1020. The latter contained 19th – 20th century CBM. No residual archaeological finds were present. The monitoring revealed that the site was much truncated. Made ground, contaminated (hydrocarbon) and demolition layers were revealed. An alluvial layer (L1027) was revealed in Test Pit 12.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation by means of a 'strip, map & record' investigation and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at 8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG (NGR TL 48710 21820; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was carried out according to the requirements of

the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor Team (HCC HEAT), and was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval for the construction of a new residential development of 7 terraced dwellings following demolition of the existing buildings (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/18/2677/FUL).

1.2 The programme of archaeological investigation was carried out in accordance with a specification compiled by AS (13th March 2019). The project was also undertaken according to the requirements of the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014).

1.3 The requirements of the project were:

- The archaeological monitoring of the removal of floor slabs and foundations of existing buildings on the site following demolition to ground level, followed by:
 - Archaeological evaluation by a programme of 'strip, map & record' of the area of the proposed new development, where ground disturbance is proposed, with the investigation and recording of any archaeology thereby revealed;
 - The archaeological monitoring of all other groundworks associated with the scheme likely to have an impact on any remains, as necessary;
 - The analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions;
 - The provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other research; and
 - The full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) 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 within an area of archaeological potential in the historic core of Bishop's Stortford on the eastern side of Rye Street and north of Bryan Road. The site lies to the immediate north of an Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS 114), which encompasses the medieval and later settlement core of Bishop's Stortford. The site comprises a roughly rectangular plot of land, which covers an area of approximately 500m². It was until recently occupied by the two detached, industrial and commercial buildings of Nos. 8 and 10 Rye Street, as well as associated secondary structures.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at approximately 60m AOD in the Stort Valley and is some 200m west of the river. The local soils are unsurveyed but the closest known soils are of the Melford Association described as deep well drained fine loamy over clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils. The superficial geology comprises Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, while the solid geology is Seaford Chalk Formation (undifferentiated).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The eastern side of the Northgate End car park, reaching to within 100m south of the site, is underlain by Pleistocene river gravels. These are covered by a sequence of Holocene wetland and alluvial sediments, variously marsh or reed swamp sediments, channel margin sediments, and floodplain alluvium on the west bank of the historical course of the river [30730]. Dry land not affected by flood deposits lies at the SW end of these deposits (HHER 31541). Mesolithic flints were recovered at Barreldown Road 160m to the

north-west of the development site (HHER 2133). Further Mesolithic flint tools including a tranchet axe head were recovered across the Stort some 250m north-east of the site, but these are thought to be re-deposited material taken from the riverside, and so not in their original position (HHER 2849). Just to the north and east of these finds centred on Grange Paddocks, is evidence of the abovementioned Roman roadside settlement (i.e. beside Stane Street), including the edge of a cemetery, a rubbish dump, field boundaries, pottery and coins (SHER 6505, 19783, 1343, 18316).

4.2 At some point in the late Saxon or early medieval period the ford and later bridge was shifted 600m south to its current location and the medieval town grew up around it (HHER 11). It is probable that the 11th century motte and bailey Waytemore Castle (HHER 28) was chosen to command the crossing, which would account for its position on such low ground. The closest medieval sites to the development site are a 15th century Grade II listed building at 21 North Street (HHER 10740), and some sherds of medieval or early post-medieval pottery found in Water Lane, some 350m south of the development site (HHER 17401). The undated inhumations of a woman and child were found in 1937 approximately 160m south of the development site; there were no grave goods (HHER 2850).

4.3 In the late medieval and post-medieval periods there were a large number of inns in the town, with many of the buildings still standing, albeit significantly altered. The most important event in the town's later history was the construction of the canal called the Stort Navigation in 1765 (HHER 19776). The improved water communication, and then opening of the Great Eastern railway, stimulated the manufacture of malt, which led to a large growth in the population. In the late 18th century, Hawkes and Co. Brewery, in Northgate End, was centred on 200m south of the development site, of which the brewery house and malthouse still survive (HHER 6850). A Victorian rubbish dump was located 150m to the east of the development site on the east bank of the old course of the Stort (HHER 17152). There are a number of Grade II listed post-medieval buildings in the area, the closest to the development site is Brook House at 29 Northgate Street (HHER 30352).

4.4 The site occupies a relatively prominent location along the eastern frontage of Rye Street, and bound by Bryan Road to its immediate south and east. However, very little is known about the history and development of the site, and no relevant documents could be found in the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS). Similarly, historic cartographic sources suggest that the site was agricultural land associated with the floodplain of the River Stort until the modern period, specifically following WWII.

4.6 However, both the 2nd and 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps, which date to 1898 and 1921 respectively, depict a small, narrow range of structures within the north-western corner of the site and along its Rye Street frontage, yet on slightly varying footprints for each of the maps (Figs. 7 & 8). The structure lay along a field boundary, which itself ran south-west to north-eastwards across the site, suggesting that the structure may have comprised an agricultural shed or barn. By 1947, however, the revised edition Ordnance

Survey map reveals that the course of Bryan Road had been established to the immediate south and east of the site. Similarly, the site had been redeveloped, with No. 8 Rye Street set back in the south-eastern corner of the site, and No. 10 Rye Street in its north-western corner.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Due to a lack of communication, the archaeological monitoring of the removal of floor slabs and foundations of existing buildings on the site following demolition to ground level was not monitored.

5.2 Following demolition of existing structures, the ground reduction overlying the footprint of the terrace of new houses was supervised, and it was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed bucket (Fig. 4).

5.3 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of all groundworks likely to affect archaeological remains, the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Fig. 4

6.1 The mechanical strip revealed layers and 'features' which from their surfaces appeared to be modern (19th – 20th) with, for example, CBM protruding from the fills and hydrocarbon contamination. The layers and 'features' were investigated by means of 12 hand – dug test pits (Fig. 4).

The individual test pit descriptions are presented below:

Test Pit 1

<i>0.00 = 59.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.48m	L1007	Sand layer. Friable, dark grey contaminated silty sand.
0.48m +	L1006	Contaminated layer. Friable, black silty sand contaminated with hydrocarbons.

Test Pit 2

<i>0.00 = 59.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1005	Rubble layer. Firm, mottled grey red sand with building (CBM) rubble.
0.12m +	L1006	Contaminated layer, as above.

Test Pit 3

<i>0.00 = 59.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1004	Clay layer. Firm, light orange grey clay.
0.03 – 0.16m	L1008	Clay layer. Firm, mid grey clay.
0.16 – 0.19m+	L1006	Contaminated layer, as above.
0.19 – 0.39m	L1007	Sand layer, as above.
0.39m +	L1009	Clay layer. Firm, mid grey contaminated clay.

Test Pit 4

<i>0.00 = 59.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1010	Rubble layer. Firm, mottled light brown grey silty clay with occasional fragments of building (CBM) rubble.
0.13m +	L1006	Contaminated layer, as above.

Test Pit 5

<i>0.00 = 59.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1010	Rubble layer, as above.
0.18m +	L1006	Contaminated layer, as above.

Test Pit 6

<i>0.00 = 59.14m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1010	Rubble layer, as above.
0.33m +	L1006	Contaminated layer, as above.

Test Pit 7

<i>0.00 = 59.16m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1010	Rubble layer, as above.
0.08 – 0.43m	L1011	Silt layer. Friable, light orange brown sandy silt.
0.43m+	L1006	Contaminated layer, as above.

Test Pit 8

<i>0.00 = 59.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1010	Rubble layer, as above.
0.14 – 0.33m	L1012	Sand. Friable, light grey sand.
0.33m+	L1006	Contaminated layer, as above.

Test Pit 9

<i>0.00 = 60.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1022	Demolition layer. Loose, pale grey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint.
0.13 – 0.44m	L1023	Demolition layer. Loose, mid grey silt with frequent large fragments of building (CBM) rubble.
0.44 – 0.59m	L1024	Demolition layer. Compact, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate CBM and chalk nodules.
0.59 – 0.79m	L1013	Silt layer. Compact, dark grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint.
0.79 – 1.14m	L1014	Layer. Compact, mottled mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint.
0.79 – 1.03m	L1015	Silty clay layer. Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small flint.
1.03m+	L1006	Contaminated layer, as above.

Test Pit 10

<i>0.00 = 59.63m AOD</i>		
0.0 0 – 0.10m	L1018	Fill of Ditch F1017.
0.00 - 0.07m	L1019	Yellow sand. Friable, light brown yellow silty sand.
0.07 – 0.26m	L1020	Layer. Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay containing CBM (19 th – 20 th C)
0.26m +	L1016	Layer. Firm, mid orange brown silty clay.

Test Pit 11

<i>0.00 = 60.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1022	Demolition layer, as above.
0.13 – 0.17m	L1025	Demolition layer. Friable, light grey silty clay with CBM rubble.
0.17 – 0.22m	L1024	Demolition layer, as above.
0.22 – 0.33m	L1026	Drainage channel. Loose mid grey brown silt with medium to large sub-angular flint.
0.22 – 0.34m	L1014	Layer, as above.
0.34 – 0.78m	L1013	Silt layer, as above.
0.78 – 0.87m	L1015	Silty clay layer, as above.
0.87 – 1.27m	L1016	Layer, as above.
1.27m +	L1021	Blue grey clay. Friable, light grey clay.

Test Pit 12

0.00 = 60.18m AOD		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1022	Demolition layer, as above.
0.15 – 0.36m	L1024	Demolition layer, as above.
0.36 – 0.82m	L1014	Spread, as above.
0.82 – 1.06m	L1013	Silt layer, as above.
1.06 – 1.12m	L1015	Silty clay layer, as above.
1.12m +	L1027	Alluvial layer. Friable, black silty clay.

Description: Test Pit 10 revealed undated ?Ditch F1017. Made ground, contaminated (hydrocarbon) and demolition layers were revealed. An alluvial layer (L1027) was revealed in Test Pit 12.

Ditch F1017 was linear in plan (5.0+ x 2.0+ x 0.11m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1018, was a friable, dark grey to black silty sand. It contained no finds. Ditch F1017 cut sand layer L1019 and clay layer L1020. The latter contained 19th – 20th century CBM.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the parameters of the investigation it is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site lies immediately adjacent to an area of archaeological potential and significance, as recorded on the Hertfordshire County Historic Environment Record (HER) and designated on the EHDC Local Plan (AAS 114). This includes the medieval and later settlement core of Bishops Stortford which is believed to have late Saxon origins, with the original settlement potentially centred on North Street. The historic development of the settlement is detailed by Hunns (2000). Another adjacent AAS (113) designates widespread evidence for a preceding Roman urbanised settlement which grew up at the point that the Roman road of Stane Street from Colchester to Braughing crossed the River Stort, and centred on the Cannons Close housing estate. The Roman road line lies c.175m to the north of the site, and the full extent of the Roman settlement is unknown. Early prehistoric activity is also known from the valley and terraces of the River Stort. The HER will be consulted as part of the project to update the background data for the site.

8.2 At the western end of the stripped area Test Pit 10 revealed ?Ditch F1017. Ditch F1017 cut sand layer L1019 and clay layer L1020. The latter contained 19th – 20th century CBM. No residual archaeological finds were present.

8.3 The monitoring revealed that the site was much truncated. Made ground, contaminated (hydrocarbon) and demolition layers were revealed. An alluvial layer (L1027) was revealed in Test Pit 12. Bulk sampling of L1027 was discussed during the excavation but a decision to avoid sampling was made by the AS environmental archaeologist. This was primarily based on the presence of hydrocarbon contamination, particularly in the upper horizons, which was both a health and safety concern, and would result in contamination of sample processing systems. In addition, even at the lower, less disturbed extent, it was considered that there was only limited potential for macrofossil remains of significance to be recovered, which was outweighed by the potential concerns above.

8.4 The historic maps (Figs. 5 – 8) record a building adjacent to the northern boundary of the site and an orchard.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with 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 Grange Builders for funding the programme of archaeological work, and for his assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the staff of the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, in particular Ms. Rebekah Hart. AS would also like to thank the staff of the Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS), based in County Hall, Hertford.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Tinniswood, HCC Historic Environment Advisor.

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APPENDIX 1 CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	Context, Photo, Digital Photo, Drawing
Context Sheets	28
Site drawings A1	-
Site drawings A3	5
Site drawings A4	-
Site photographs b/w	-
Site photographs colour slides	-
Digital Photographs	23

APPENDIX 2

HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG
County: Hertfordshire	District: East Herts
Village/Town:	Parish: Bishop's Stortford
Planning application reference:	EHDC Planning Ref. 3/18/2677/FUL
Client name/address	Grange Builders
Nature of application:	Residential
Present land use:	Vacant
Size of application area: c.1000 m ²	Size of area investigated c .500m ²
NGR (8 figures):	TL 48710 21820
Site Code:	AS 1993
Organisation:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological monitoring and recording.
Date of work:	23, 24, 25, 26, 30 April 2019
Location of Curating museum:	Bishop's Stortford
Related SMR Nos:	Periods represented: None
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p>In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation by means of a 'strip, map & record' investigation and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at 8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG (NGR TL 48710 21820; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was also carried out according to the requirements of the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor Team (HCC HEAT), and was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval for the construction of a new residential development of 7 terraced dwellings following demolition of the existing buildings (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/18/2677/FUL).</p> <p>At the western end of the stripped area Test Pit 10 revealed ?Ditch F1017. Ditch F1017 cut sand layer L1019 and clay layer L1020. The latter contained 19th – 20th century CBM. No residual archaeological finds were present. The monitoring revealed that the site was much truncated. Made ground, contaminated (hydrocarbon) and demolition layers were revealed. An alluvial layer (L1027) was revealed in Test Pit 12.</p>
Author of summary: Vincent Monahan	Date of Summary: September 2019

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-366047

Project details

Project name	8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG (SMS/WB)
Short description of the project	In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation by means of a 'strip, map and record' investigation and archaeological monitoring and recording on land at 8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG (NGR TL 48710 21820; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was also carried out according to the requirements of the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor Team (HCC HEAT), and was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to the planning approval for the construction of a new residential development of 7 terraced dwellings following demolition of the existing buildings (EHDC Planning Ref. 3/18/2677/FUL). At the western end of the stripped area Test Pit 10 revealed ?Ditch F1017. Ditch F1017 cut sand layer L1019 and clay layer L1020. The latter contained 19th - 20th century CBM. No residual archaeological finds were present. The monitoring revealed that the site was much truncated. Made ground, contaminated (hydrocarbon) and demolition layers were revealed. An alluvial layer (L1027) was revealed in Test Pit 12.
Project dates	Start: 23-04-2019 End: 30-04-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7237 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS1993 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE EAST HERTFORDSHIRE BISHOPS STORTFORD 8-10 Rye Street, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire CM23 2HG
Postcode	CM23 2HG
Study area	1000 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 48710 21820 51.874629430506 0.160489835399 51 52 28 N 000 09 37 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 60m Max: 60m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator N/A
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Bishop Stortford Museum
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Bishop Stortford museum
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

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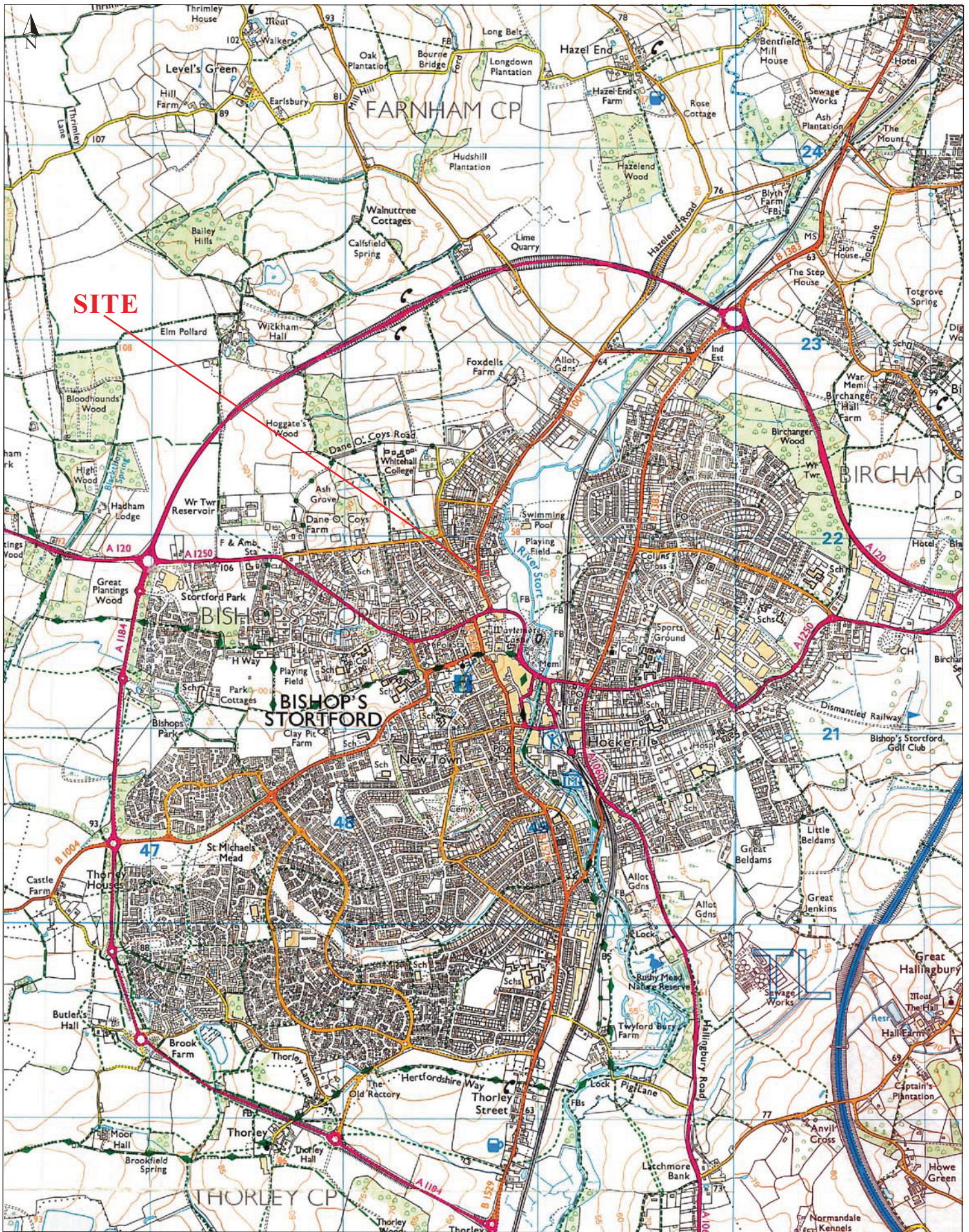
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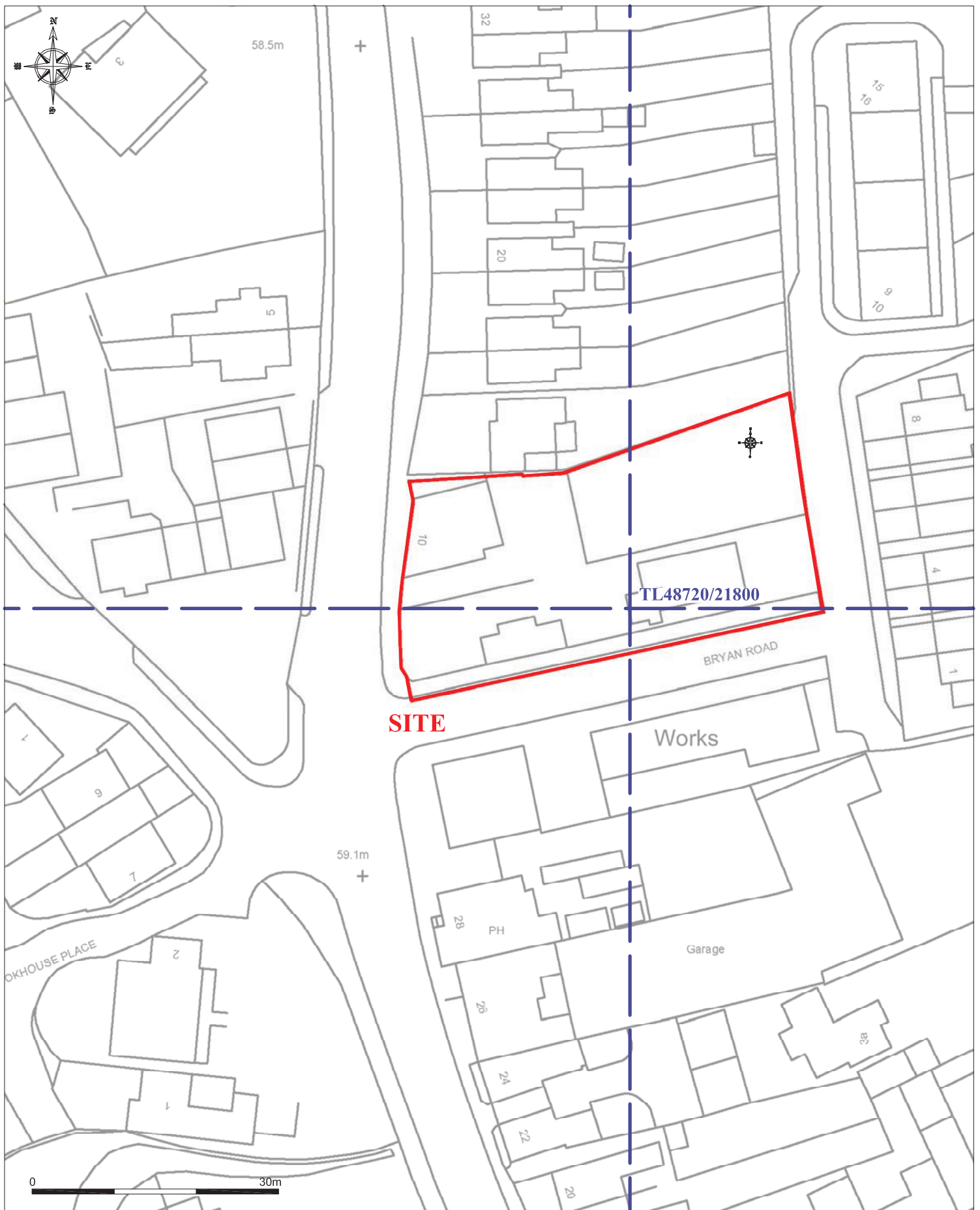


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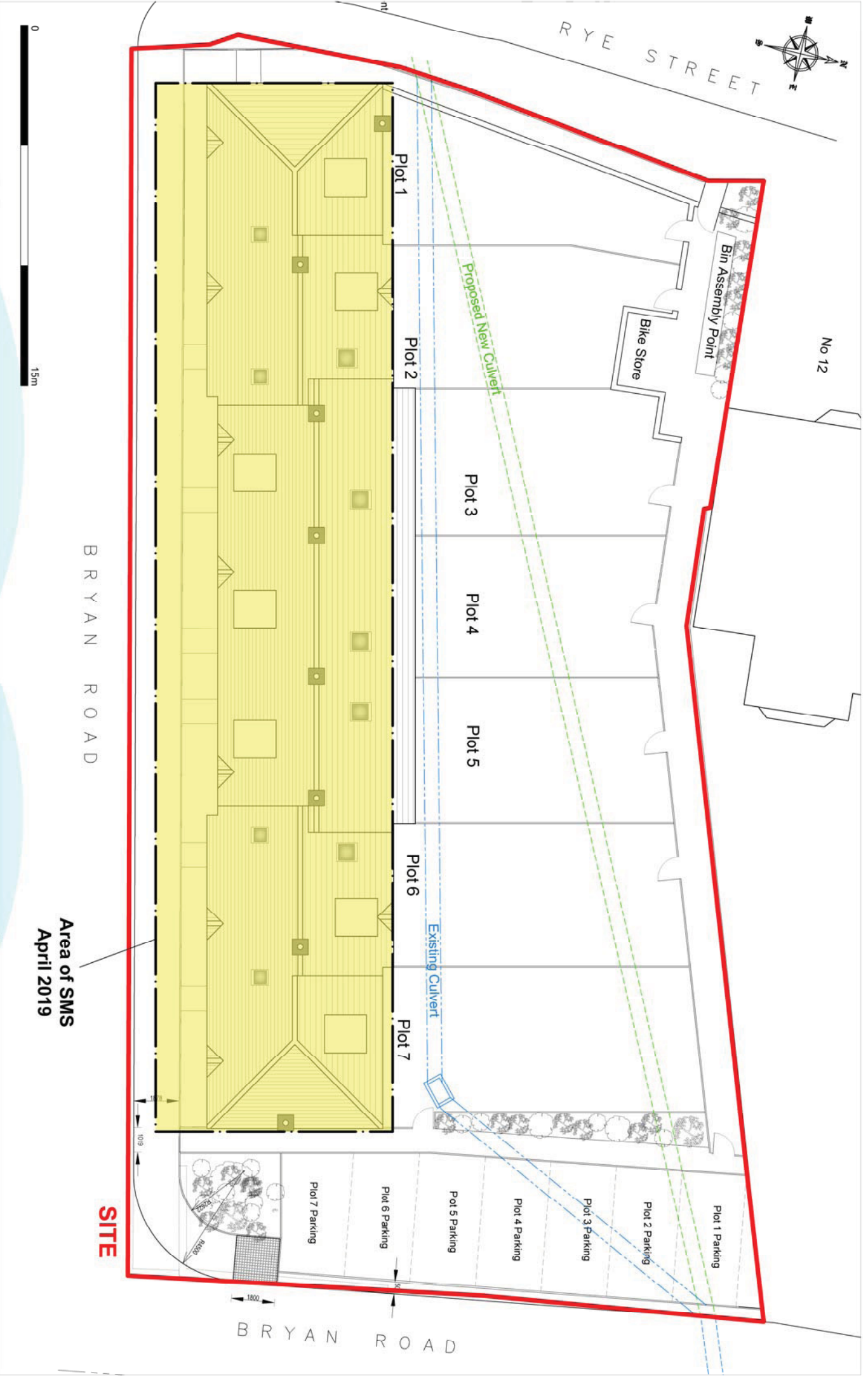


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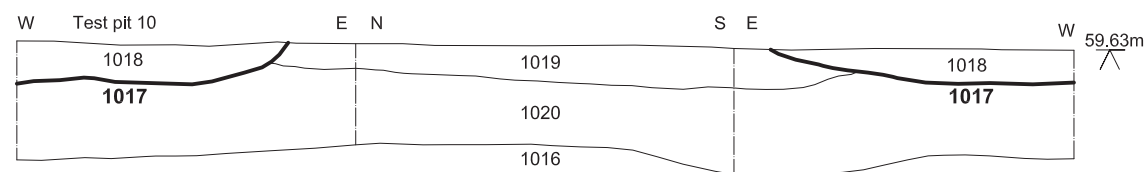
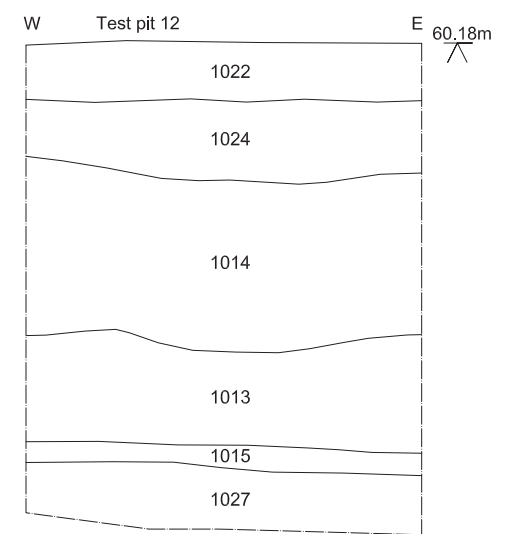
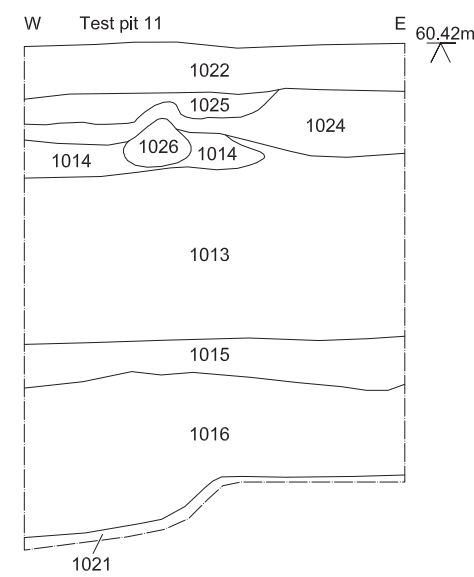
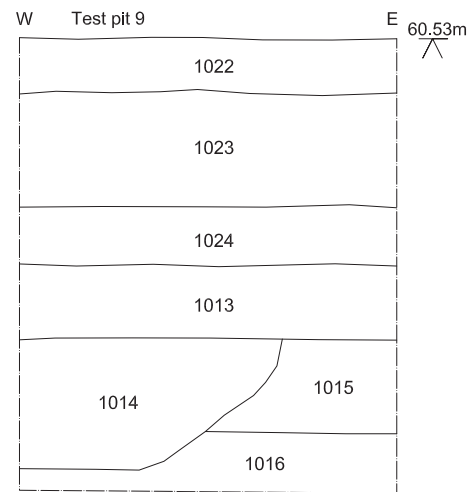
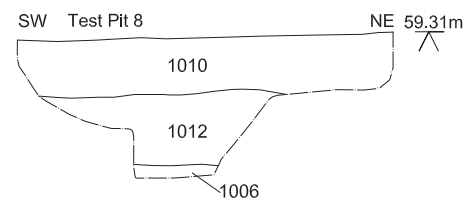
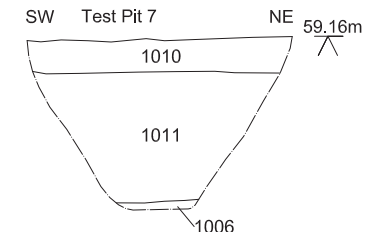
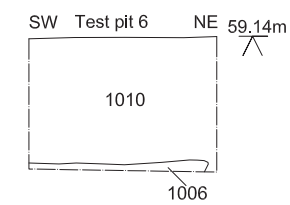
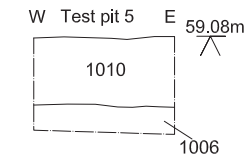
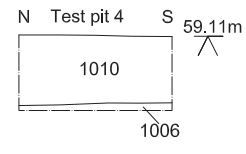
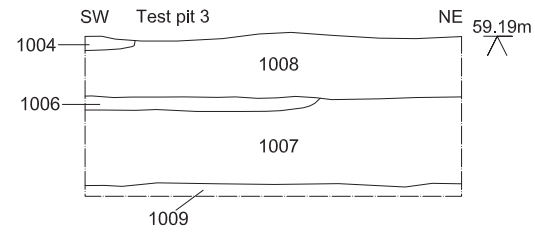
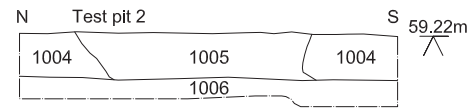
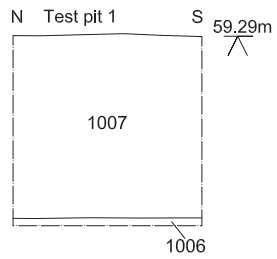
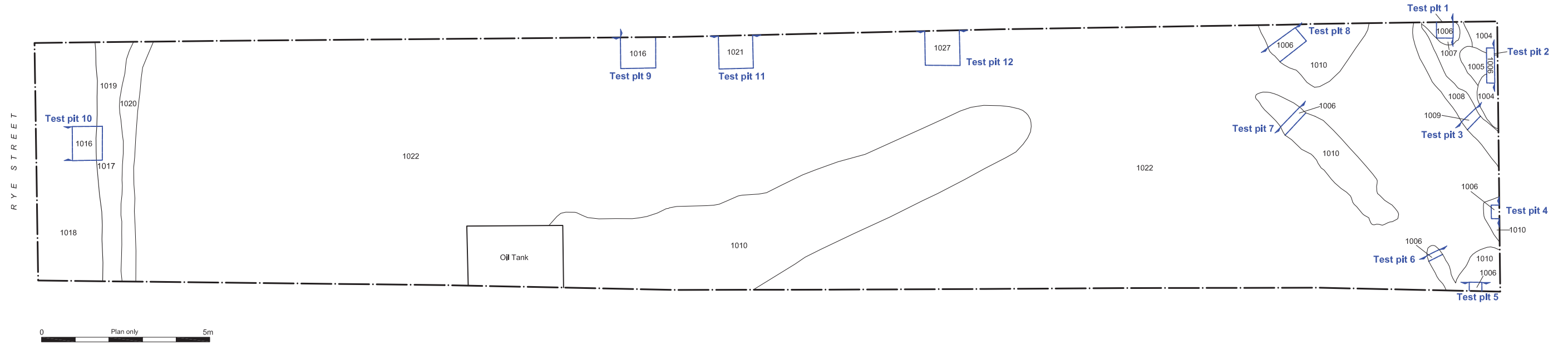
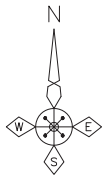
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:600 at A4
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Fig. 3 Area of SMS works
 Scale 1:200 at A4
 8-10 Rye Street, Bishops Stortford (P7237)

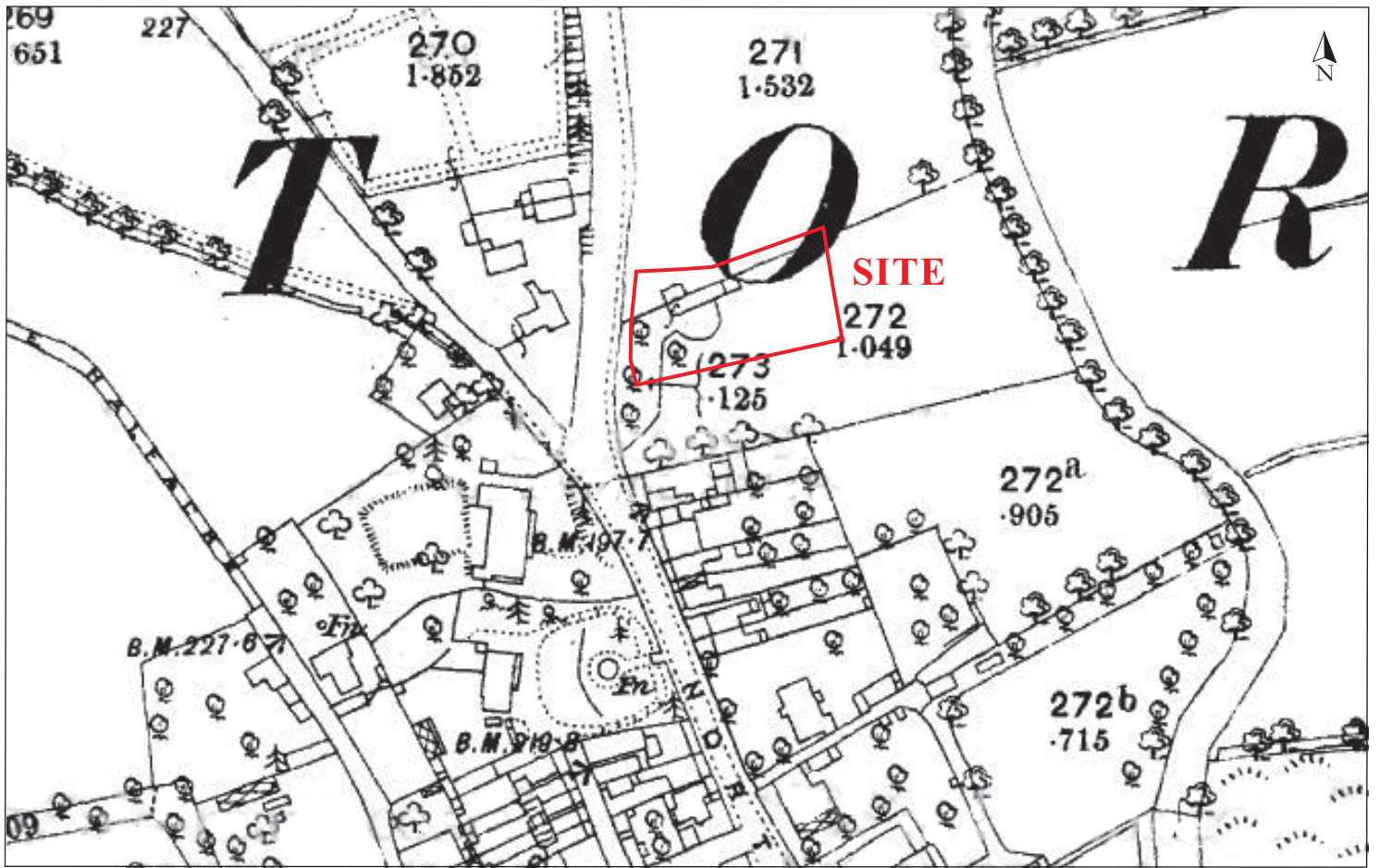


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Fig. 4 Plan and sections

Scale Plan 1:125, sections 1:20 at A3

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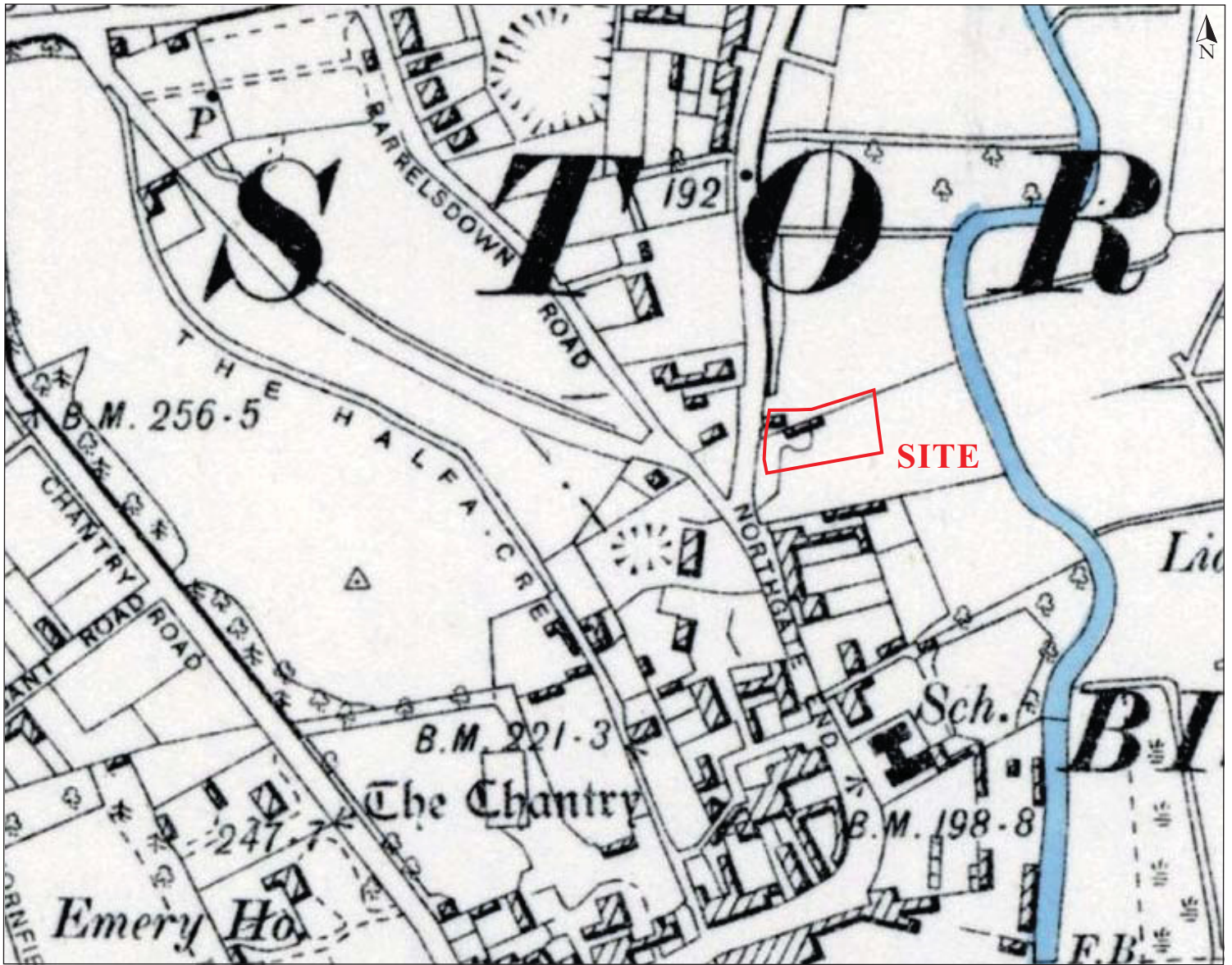


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Fig. 5 1876 OS Map

Not to scale

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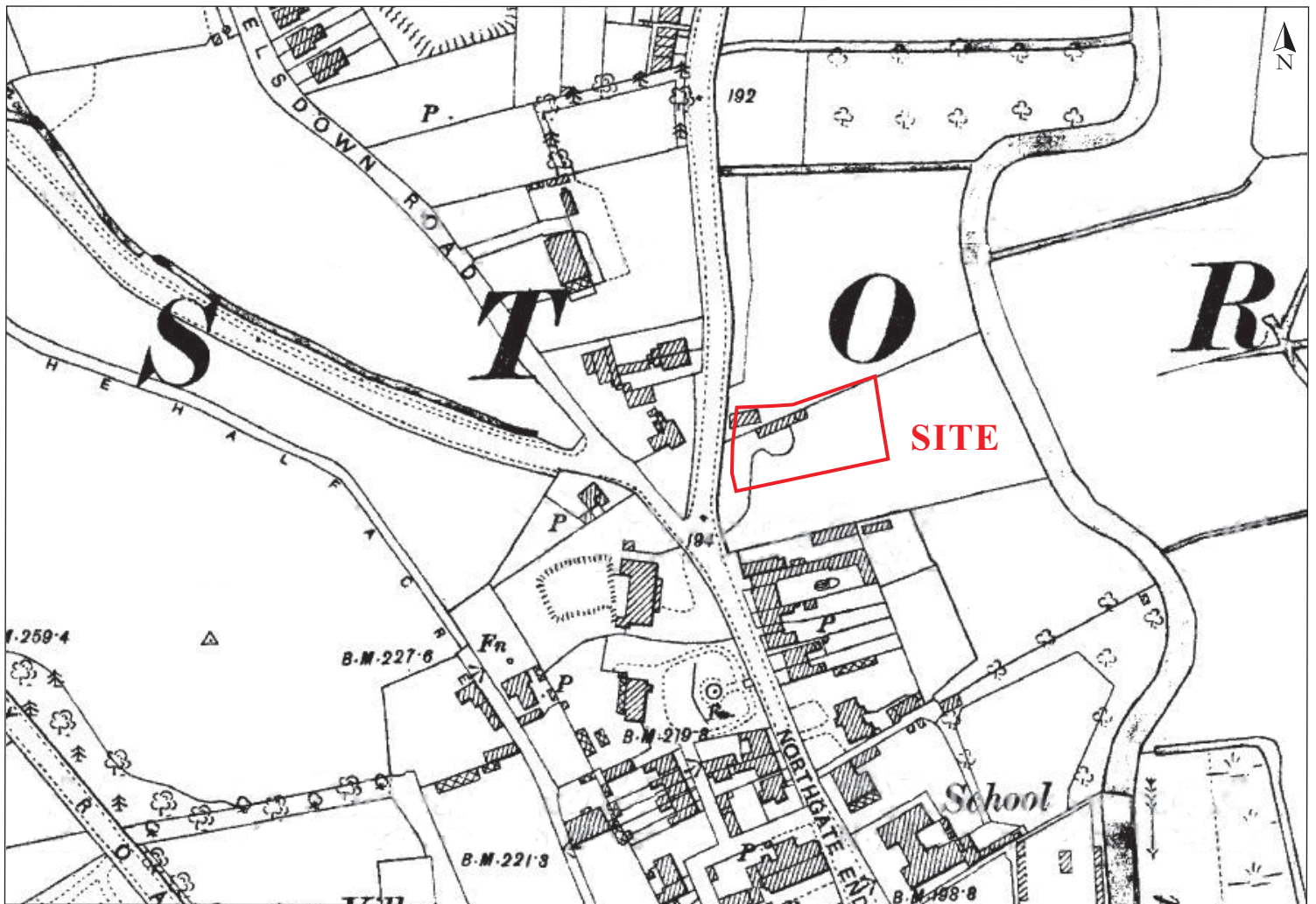


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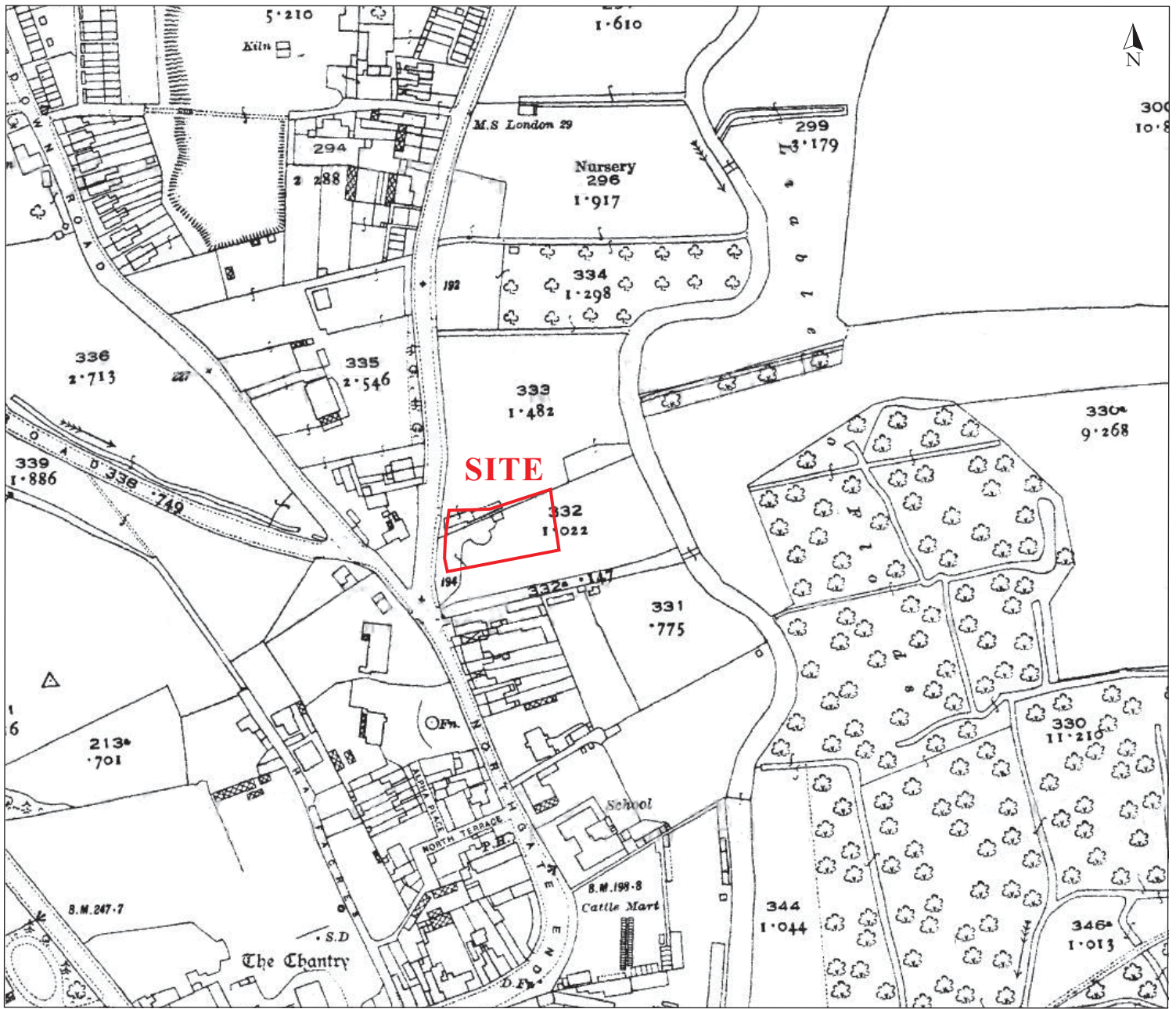
Fig. 6 1896 OS Map

Not to scale

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Fig. 7 1897-98 OS Map
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Fig. 8 1921 OS Map
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