

**WHITEHALL COLLEGE,  
DANE O'COYS ROAD, BISHOP'S STORTFORD,  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

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

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NGR: TL 4830 2243	Report No. 3565
District: Bishop's Stortford	Site Code: AS 1188
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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Whitehall College, Dane O'Coys Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In April and May 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried a programme of archaeological 'strip, map &amp; record' evaluation and monitoring and recording at Whitehall College, Dane O'Coys Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4830 2243). The programme was commissioned by Mr Robert Parr of Zinc Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the renovation and change of use of a college building to a dwelling, demolition of several college buildings, renovation and extension of four college buildings and existing barn, the construction of a replacement dwelling and six new dwellings and the creation of a cricket pitch/field.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated to the north of Bishop's Stortford town centre, on a land forming part of the floodplain of the River Stort. The site had a potential for Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeological remains. Those have been revealed during the evaluation carried out by AS in 2009.</i></p> <p><i>In the event no archaeological features or finds were found.</i></p>			
<b>Project dates (fieldwork)</b>	<i>19<sup>th</sup> April, 18<sup>th</sup> May 2010</i>		
<b>Previous work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>Y</i>	<b>Future work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>N</i>
<b>P. number</b>	<i>3346</i>	<b>Site code</b>	<i>AS 1188</i>
<b>Type of project</b>	<i>Archaeological 'Strip, Map &amp; Record' Evaluation and Monitoring and Recording</i>		
<b>Site status</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Current land use</b>	<i>Former college</i>		
<b>Planned development</b>	<i>Demolition of some of former college buildings, residential conversion of remaining buildings and construction of new dwellings</i>		
<b>Main features (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Significant finds (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
<b>County/ District/ Parish</b>	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>East Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Bishop's Stortford</i>
<b>HER/ SMR for area</b>	<i>Hertfordshire HER</i>		
<b>Post code (if known)</b>	<i>CM23 2JP</i>		
<b>Area of site</b>	<i>7.32 ha</i>		
<b>NGR</b>	<i>TL 4830 2243</i>		
<b>Height AOD (min/max)</b>	<i>70/90m</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
<b>Brief issued by</b>	<i>HCC HEU</i>		
<b>Project supervisor/s (PO)</b>	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
<b>Funded by</b>	<i>Zinc Construction Ltd</i>		
<b>Full title</b>	<i>Whitehall College, Dane O'Coys Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. Archaeological 'Strip, Map &amp; Record' Evaluation and Monitoring and Recording.</i>		
<b>Authors</b>	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
<b>Report no.</b>	<i>3565</i>		
<b>Date (of report)</b>	<i>June 2010</i>		

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**SUMMARY**

*In April and May 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried a programme of archaeological 'strip, map & record' evaluation and monitoring and recording at Whitehall College, Dane O'Coys Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4830 2243). The programme was commissioned by Mr Robert Parr of Zinc Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the renovation and change of use of a college building to a dwelling, demolition of several college buildings, renovation and extension of four college buildings and existing barn, the construction of a replacement dwelling and six new dwellings and the creation of a cricket pitch/field.*

*The site is situated to the north of Bishop's Stortford town centre, on a land forming part of the floodplain of the River Stort. The site had a potential for Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeological remains. Those have been revealed during the evaluation carried out by AS in 2009.*

*In the event no archaeological features or finds were found.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In April and May 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried a programme of archaeological 'strip, map & record' evaluation and monitoring and recording at Whitehall College, Dane O'Coys Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4830 2243; Figs. 1 & 2). The programme was commissioned by Mr Robert Parr of Zinc Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the renovation and change of use of a college building to a dwelling, demolition of several college buildings, renovation and extension of four college buildings and existing barn, the construction of a replacement dwelling and six new dwellings and the creation of a cricket pitch/field (East Hertfordshire District Council Planning Ref. 3/1160/08/FP).

1.2 The programme was undertaken in accordance to advice from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) and a specification (written scheme of investigation) prepared by AS (dated 06/04/2010) and approved by HCC HEU. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), *Standard and Guidance for*

*Archaeological Watching Briefs* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the area of late Iron Age and Roman occupation. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

#### *Planning policy context*

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement 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. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 Whitehall College lies just to the south of Dane O'Coys Road, a minor road which makes a short circular loop of c. 1.5 km into open countryside north of the main built-up area of Bishop's Stortford. The A120 road lies some 0.5 km to the north, beyond which open farmland continues towards the hamlet of Farnham. Much of the surrounding area is planted with trees and Whitehall lies in substantial wooded grounds of its own. It consists of a roughly rectangular plot of land fronting Dane O'Coys Road and covering an area of approximately 7.32 hectares.

2.2 The former college consists of a number of structures. To the west is Whitehall House itself, a substantial country house which is retained with alterations during the present development and converted into a single

dwelling. To the south-east is Venn House, a smaller house which is also to be converted into a dwelling. To the north-east a row of small cottages is located, also retained for residential conversion. New dwellings have also been built or are under construction across the northern part of the site.

### **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site lies on gently sloping and undulating land forming part of the floodplain of the River Stort, which flows north to south approximately 500m to the east (Fig. 1). The river then flows westwards to meet the River Lee at Hoddesdon, itself eventually meeting the River Thames near London. Situated on the eastern side of the river valley, the site reaches a height of 90m AOD at its north-western extent and falls away to the south to a height of approximately 70m AOD, respecting the general lie of the land. Despite its proximity to the town of Bishop's Stortford less than 100m to the south-east, the site and its surrounding area have retained a distinctly rural character.

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

3.3 The site also lies on the cusp of two different soil associations, which belie its drift over tertiary clay geology to the west and chalky till to the east (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The former is overlain by soils of the Wickham 4 Association, which are described as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy over clayey and fine silty over clayey soils associated with similar clayey soils, often with brown subsoils. To the east are deep, well drained fine loamy over clayey, coarse loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, some with calcareous clayey subsoils of the Melford Association.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### *Prehistoric*

4.1 In contrast to the valley of the River Lea to the south-west, the Stort valley has produced few finds of early prehistoric date. An ovate Palaeolithic handaxe was found 380m to the south-east of the site (HER 13312), whilst Mesolithic flints were recovered from a site 550m to the south-east (HER 2133). Further evidence of possible Mesolithic occupation is known along the River Stort 800m to the south-east on the basis of finds of a tranchet axe, several flakes and cores and some pottery (HER 2849). Evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity is well-known from Bishop's Stortford, particularly on the higher plateaux surrounding the town (Crank, McDonald & Murray 2001), yet no later prehistoric remains are known from the area surrounding the site.

### *Romano-British*

4.2 The earliest settlement within Bishop's Stortford dates from the Romano-British period, and was located at the point where *Stane Street*, the Roman road from St Albans to Colchester, crossed the Stort (Margery 1973). The settlement appears to have been centred on the Cannons Close estate to the east and along the northern side of *Stane Street* (Ellcock 1970). A number of Romano-British remains have been recovered from the area surrounding the site, yet mainly comprise chance finds of Roman coins dating from the reigns of Hadrian (AD 117 - 138) to Constantine (AD 306 - 337) (HERs 1342, 2134, 2143 & 2296). Late Roman pottery sherds and ironwork were also found along *Stane Street* 700m to the south-west (HER 127), whilst excavations at Grange Paddocks 700m to the south-east revealed two distinct phases of Roman occupation dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> and later 3<sup>rd</sup> century (HERs 6505 & 12051; Crank, McDonald & Murray 2001).

### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.3 The Roman settlement at Bishop's Stortford had fallen into disuse by the 5<sup>th</sup> century, along with the *Stane Street* river crossing. The area of North Street, High Street and Market Street in the present town are thought to date to the Saxon period (Orton 1976). Relatively little is known of the Saxon town, yet it is not believed to have stood in any proximity to the site given that the surrounding area has revealed no known Anglo-Saxon remains. The Domesday Book of 1086 refers to the town as *Storteford*, likely to have derived from a reference to the River Stort (Gover *et al* 1938). On the eastern bank of the river opposite the town stood Waytemore Castle, which is variously attributed to Edward the Elder in the 10<sup>th</sup> century or William I following the Conquest in the later 11<sup>th</sup> century (Page 1912).

### *Medieval*

4.4 Following the Conquest, the manor of Stortford was sold by William I to William, Bishop of London, and remained in the possession of successive Bishops of London until 1868 (Page 1912). The town's present name Bishop's Stortford resulted from this ecclesiastical association, with the Bishops owning land and a palace at Much Hadham. During the medieval period, Rye Street or *Rystret*, which lies 500m to the east of the site, was one of the four major roads leading from the town and demarcated by a cross (Gover *et al* 1938). It became known as Crabb's Cross, but was destroyed either at the Reformation or during the Commonwealth (HER 2830). From the medieval period onwards, Bishop's Stortford developed into a thriving commercial centre, attested by the large numbers of inns in the town and the presence of a fair three times a year (BSDLHS 1973).

### *Post-medieval & modern*

4.5 Perhaps the most important event in the later history of Bishop's Stortford was the opening of the Stort Navigation in 1769, linking Bishop's Stortford with London via the early 18<sup>th</sup> century Lea Navigation (Peachey

2007). This provided a further incentive to commercial development, leading to an increase in brewing and malting, which became the town's most important industries during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The north-western section of the town, which includes the site, however, remained dominated by agricultural properties such as the early 16<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse at Dane O'Coys Farm (HER 11100), an early modern windmill along Whitehall Lane, series of water meadow drains beside the River Stort, Foxdells Farm and the former farmstead at Whitehall (HERs 6857, 10230, 15328 & 15327).

4.6 A plan of *Whitehall Farm*, dated 4<sup>th</sup> June 1877, confirms the sale of Whitehall Farm to John Fairman at a cost of £14,200 (Ref. D/E Te/T5-6). A later conveyance dated 19<sup>th</sup> January 1894 records the sale of "*Whitehall Farm comprising 139a[cres] 1r[ood] 39p[erches] of freehold land in Bishops Stortford...*" from "*...Frederick W. Chaplin to Sir Walter Gilbey Bar[one]t*" (Ref. D/ETe(Add)T2). Only three years later a further conveyance dated 10<sup>th</sup> March 1897 records that Sir Walter sold the farm on to "*Tresham Gilbey Esq.*". It is possible that the house now standing at the centre of the site was built for Mr Gilbey and his wife, particularly given that the HCC brief describes *Whitehall House* as dating from the turn of the century and built in the 'Arts & Crafts' style by mansion built by Sir John Baker, whose daughter married Mr Gilbey.

4.7 Local history sources suggest that the Gilbey estate at Whitehall was broken up in 1947 following his death (BSDLHS 1973). During the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century *Whitehall House* was converted into a boarding house for girls attending Chantry Mount High School, whilst from 1980 until 2007 it was the headquarters of the Manufacturing Science and Finance Union (MSF). In addition to the 'Arts & Crafts' style Whitehall House and the 19<sup>th</sup> century Venn House, the site until recently incorporated an associated theatre and bedroom block building and an office block, all of which likely date to the MSF occupation of the site.

### 2009 Evaluation

4.8 The evaluation of the site, carried out by AS (Pozorski 2009), revealed archaeological features and finds in the northern part of the site, whilst the only feature in the southern part, F1003, was situated in Trench 15. Features located within the site dated mainly to 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, though Ditch F1048 was dated to late Iron Age/early Roman period and Ditch F1003 remained undated. A small post-medieval ditch (F1052) and pit were located in Trench 5 and in Trench 5 another small pit (F1056) was undated. There were two further undated pits in Trench 6. Remains of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings were located in Trenches 3, 4 and 6 although the latter may represent a 19<sup>th</sup> century boundary wall.

4.9 Ditch F1048 (Trench 3), which in its fill L1049 contained pottery dated to the very late Iron Age (100 BC – 43 AD), however this was found in association with some fragments of Roman roof tile, suggesting that the pottery was either residual or was early Roman. As there were no other features of this date revealed within the trenches, the character of the ditch



remains unknown although it was likely to have been a boundary ditch or part of enclosure.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of two trenches in locations approved by HCC HEU (Fig. 2). Trench 1 measured 13 x 1.60m and Trench 2 measured 17 x 0.90m. Trench 2 followed the alignment of proposed service for a new building at Plot 5. The trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 The monitoring was focussed on the initial excavation of two trenches/pits for new swimming pools (Plots 2 and 3) and excavation of foundation trenches for the new building at Plot 6 (Fig. 2).

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

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 1-4)

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 5): N end, E facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 88.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L2000	Light reddish brown, compact, gravel with CBM fragments.
0.15 – 0.45m	L2001	Yellowish brown, compact, silty sand with CBM fragments.
0.45 – 0.80m	L2002	Light brown, compact, clayey silt.
0.80m+	L2003	Natural mid greenish yellow, compact, clay with chalk.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 6): SE end, N facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 88.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L2004	Modern rubble. CBM fragments with sand.
0.25 – 0.57m	L2005	Greyish black, soft, clayey silt with sand.
0.57 – 0.75m	L2006	Greenish brown, compact, silty clay.
0.75m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above.

*Description:* Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds. The area was subject to modern truncation including drainage and rubbish pits.

**Trench 2** (Fig. 2, DP 7-9)

<i>Sample section 3 (DP 10): N end, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 88.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L2007	Modern made ground. Light yellow, compact, clay with CBM fragments and chalk.
0.15 – 0.30m	L2008	Mid greyish brown, loose, sandy silt with gravel.
0.30m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 11): central part, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 88.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.65m	L2009	Topsoil. Black, soft, sandy silt.
0.65m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 12): SW end, N facing</i> <i>0.00 = 88.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2009	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.35m	L2007	Clay. As above.
0.35 – 0.42m	L2008	Silt with gravel. As above.
0.42m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.

**Swimming pools at Plots 2 and 3** (Fig. 2, DP 13, 15)

<i>Plot 2, swimming pool. Sample section 6 (DP 14): N side, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 87.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L2007	Made ground. As above, Tr. 2.
0.15 – 0.30m	L2008	Silt with gravel. As above, Tr. 2.
0.30m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above.

<i>Plot 3, swimming pool. Sample section 7 (DP 15): N side, S facing</i> <i>0.00 = 87.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L2009	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 2.
0.15m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were found.

**Plot 6** (Fig. 2, DP 16)

<i>Sample section 8 (DP 18): central foundation trench, W facing</i> <i>0.00 = 87.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.50m	L2010	Made ground. Mid brownish grey, loose, sandy silt with CBM fragments.

0.50m +	L2003	Natural clay. As above.
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*Description:* Foundation trenches contained no archaeological features or finds.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L2000, a black, soft, sandy silt (0.15 – 0.65m thick). In several locations at the site the revealed top deposit consisted of Clay L2007, probably being a redeposited natural material used for landscaping. The other deposits revealed during the work comprised layers of made ground and construction/demolition materials.

8.2 The natural clay, L2003, was present at 0.15 – 0.65m below existing ground level and comprised a mid greenish yellow, compact, clay with chalk.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for the Iron Age and Romano-British archaeology. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site, in particular, within the Prior's Wood development to the north-east. The evaluation of the site in 2009 revealed a late Iron Age/Roman ditch in Trench 3.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. The area of Plot 5, where Trenches 1 and 2 were located, was characterised by a significant modern truncation, in particular drainage and rubbish storage. No relation to archaeological features revealed during the 2009 evaluation has been found. No residual finds were recovered.

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Bishop's Stortford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Robert Parr of Zinc Construction Ltd for funding the project and for his assistance.

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## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
<b>Prehistoric (to AD 43)</b>		
2133	4855 2190	Mesolithic flints found in 1963 at No. 35 Barreldown Road
2849	4890 2190	Excavation in 1966 at The Meads found a tranchet axe, several flakes and cores and some pottery suggestive of possible Mesolithic occupation
13312	48620 22188	An ovate Palaeolithic handaxe found in 1987 at No. 19 Lindsey Road
<b>Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)</b>		
127	4790 2190	Late Roman 4 <sup>th</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds and ironwork found in the footings of a new estate along Stane Street
1342	4820 2180	Two Roman coins, one of Hadrian, the other illegible found c. 1950 to the west of Oak Hall on Cricketfield Lane
2134	4880 2212	A bronze Urbs Roma of Constantinian (AD 308 - 337) and pottery sherds found in the garden of the Fox Inn, Rye Street, in 1954
2143	4885 2235	Roman coin of Antoninus Pius found in 1959 to the south-west of The Grange
2296	4815 2185	Roman coins of Constantine (306 - 337), sestertius and dupondius of Hadrian (117 - 138), found in 1936 or 1967 in a ditch to the south of Cricketfield Lane
6505	4895 2207	Excavation in advance of building work at Grange Paddocks revealed a small concentration of pits and post holes cut into gravel dumps representing two distinct phases of Roman occupation dated to the 1 <sup>st</sup> and later 3 <sup>rd</sup> century
12051	4893 2212	Linear ditches interpreted as enclosures or field boundaries, containing 2 <sup>nd</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> century pottery, and finds of human and animal bone, brick, tile and unidentifiable iron objects suggestive of Roman occupation and cemetery at Grange Paddocks
<b>Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500)</b>		
2830	4870 2200	Crabb's Cross stood at Rye Street, probably at its intersection with an ancient way, but was destroyed either at the Reformation or during the Commonwealth
<b>Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1750)</b>		
11100	4777 2205	The range of farm buildings at Dane O'Coys Farm is brick and weatherboarded, does not appear to form part of a planned layout, whilst the farmhouse is early 16 <sup>th</sup> century in date

<b>Early modern (AD 1750 – 1900)</b>		
6856	4865 2210	Brickworks identified on Lindsey Road from the 1898 second edition OS map and visible at ground level as a large pit
6857	4855 2240	Windmill along Whitehall Lane first shown on Bryant's map of 1822, and probably built only a few years previously
10007	4875 2221	Former cottage hospital on Rye Street, now converted to residential use, presumably flats
10230	4900 2225	A series of water meadow drains beside the River Stort to the north of Bishop's Stortford
10754	4803 2168	The old grammar school in the town centre was demolished and relocated to the site on Hadham Road probably in the 1860s, but closed in 1930 and has since been demolished and replaced by Springfield Court
10759	4804 2227	The 19 <sup>th</sup> century Volunteer Corps rifle range to the north of Cricket Field Lane is marked on the 1874 - 79 OS map with a target 'butt' at its west end and the range extending approximately 400m to the east
10760	4765 2203	Barracks of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Hertfordshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps built in 1865 by John Dobede Fairman, a wealthy local maltster, on land that he owned in Silver Leys, and comprising a single storey brick structure with a slate roof
11590	4870 2200	Milestone on Rye Street with the numeral '29', located on the 'old' route maintained by the Hockerill Highway Trust, which formed part of the road from London to Newmarket and Cambridge
15327	4840 2245	Whitehall comprises a farmstead with ranges of buildings around a yard located to the south of Dane O'Coys Road, with 20 <sup>th</sup> century college buildings to the west of the farm
15328	48845 22822	Foxdells Farm on Foxdells Lane comprises a mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century two storey farmhouse and matching barn in red brick with white brick dressings and roof of old red tile
15329	4889 2249	The Grange on Foxdells Lane/Rye Street comprises a large early 19 <sup>th</sup> century country house, altered in the mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century and now divided into several properties

## APPENDIX 2      CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

<b>Records</b>	<b>Number</b>
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	1 (Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	11
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	0
Site drawings A4	1
Site photographs b/w	9
Site photographs colour slides	9
Digital Photographs	36



### APPENDIX 3 HER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name and address:</b>	Whitehall College, Dane O'Coys Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire
<b>County:</b> Herts	<b>District:</b> Bishop's Stortford
<b>Village/Town:</b>	<b>Parish:</b> Bishop's Stortford
<b>Planning application reference:</b>	East Hertfordshire District Council Planning Ref. 3/1160/08/FP
<b>Client name/address/tel:</b>	Zinc Construction Ltd
<b>Nature of application:</b>	Demolition of some of former college buildings, residential conversion of remaining buildings and construction of new dwellings
<b>Present land use:</b>	Former college
<b>Size of application area:</b> 7.32ha	<b>Size of area investigated</b> c. 200m <sup>2</sup>
<b>NGR (8 figures):</b>	TL 4830 2243
<b>Site Code:</b>	AS 1188
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>	Archaeological 'Strip, Map & Record' Evaluation and Monitoring and Recording
<b>Date of work:</b>	19/04 and 18/05/2010
<b>Location of finds/Curating museum:</b>	Bishop's Stortford
<b>Related SMR Nos:</b>	<b>Periods represented:</b> None
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</b> -	-
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>	<p>In April and May 2010 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried a programme of archaeological 'strip, map &amp; record' evaluation and monitoring and recording at Whitehall College, Dane O'Coys Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 4830 2243). The programme was commissioned by Mr Robert Parr of Zinc Construction Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the renovation and change of use of a college building to a dwelling, demolition of several college buildings, renovation and extension of four college buildings and existing barn, the construction of a replacement dwelling and six new dwellings and the creation of a cricket pitch/field.</p> <p>The site is situated to the north of Bishop's Stortford town centre, on a land forming part of the floodplain of the River Stort. The site had a potential for Iron Age, Romano-British and post-medieval archaeological remains. Those have been revealed during the evaluation carried out by AS in 2009.</p> <p>In the event no archaeological features or finds were found.</p>
<b>Author of summary:</b> Z Pozorski	<b>Date of Summary:</b> June 2010

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Whitehall College, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. Plot 5. View SSW.



DP 2. Trench 1. View NNW



DP 3. Trench 1. View S.



DP 4. Trench 1. View W.



DP 5. Trench 1, N end. Sample section. View W.



DP 6. Trench 1, SE end. Sample section. View S.



DP 7. Trench 2. View N.



DP 8. Trench 2. View S.



DP 9. Trench 2, SW part. View W.



DP 10. Trench 2, N end. Sample section. View E.



DP 11. Trench 2, central part. Sample section. View E.



DP 12. Trench 2, SW end. Sample section. View S.



DP 13. Plot 2, trench for a new swimming pool. View E.



DP 14. Plot 2, trench for a new swimming pool, N side. Sample section. View N.



DP 15. Plot 3, trench for a new swimming pool. View E.



DP 16. Plot 6, excavation of foundation trenches. View NW.



DP 17. Plot 6, SW foundation trenches. View SE.

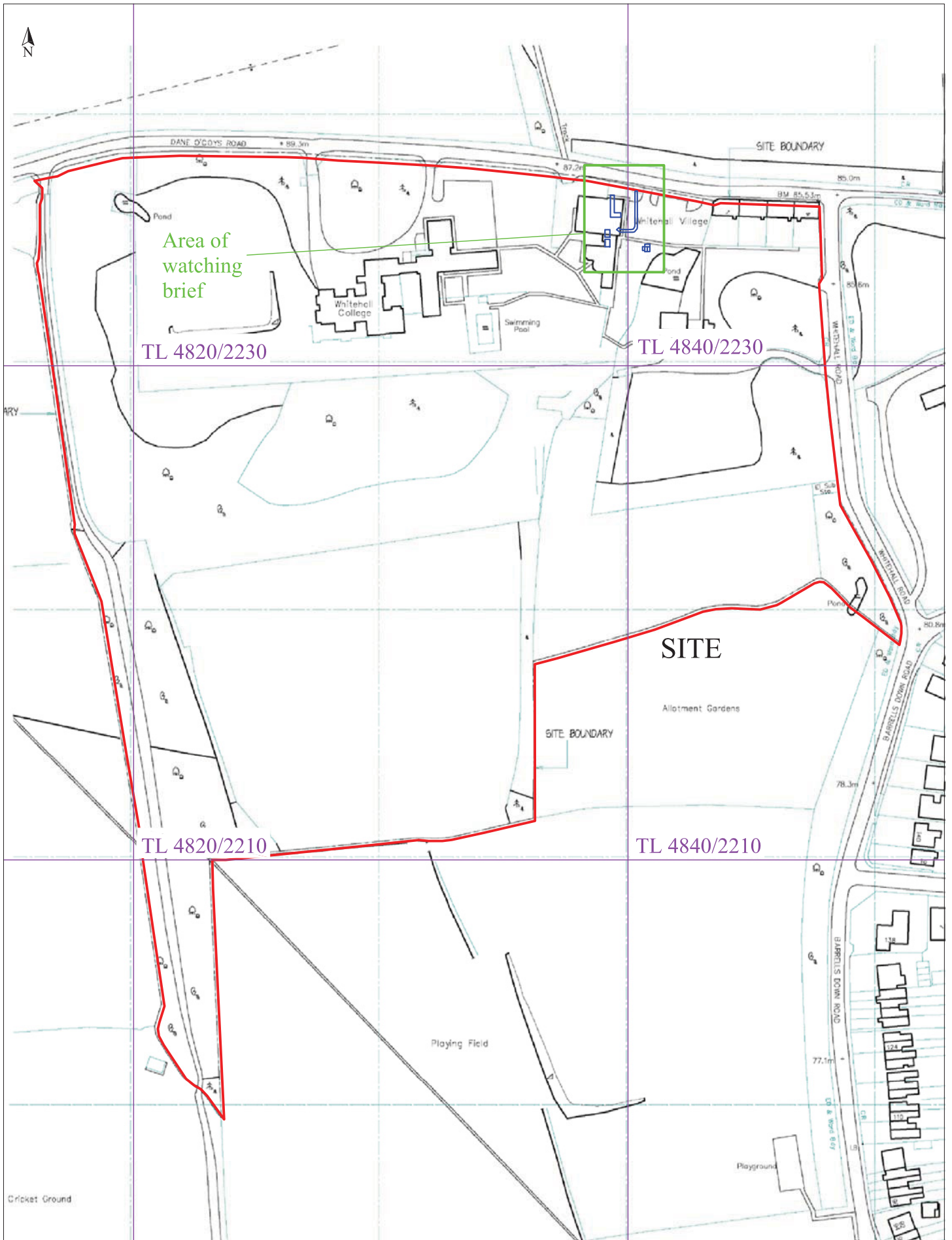


DP 18. Plot 6, central foundation trench. View W.

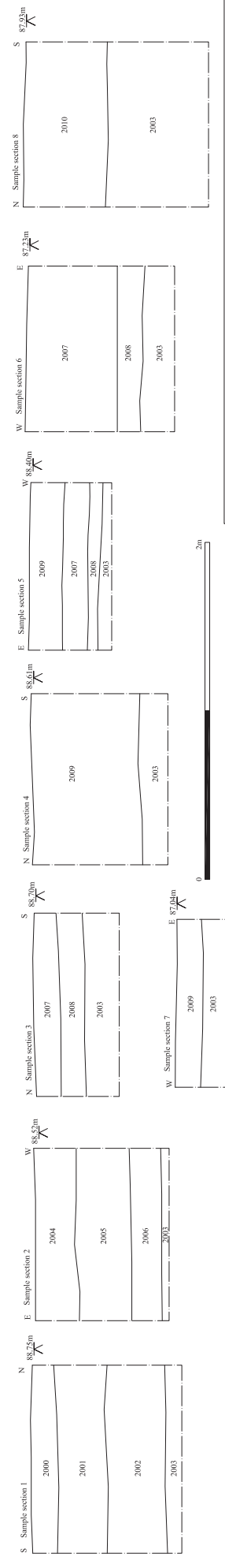
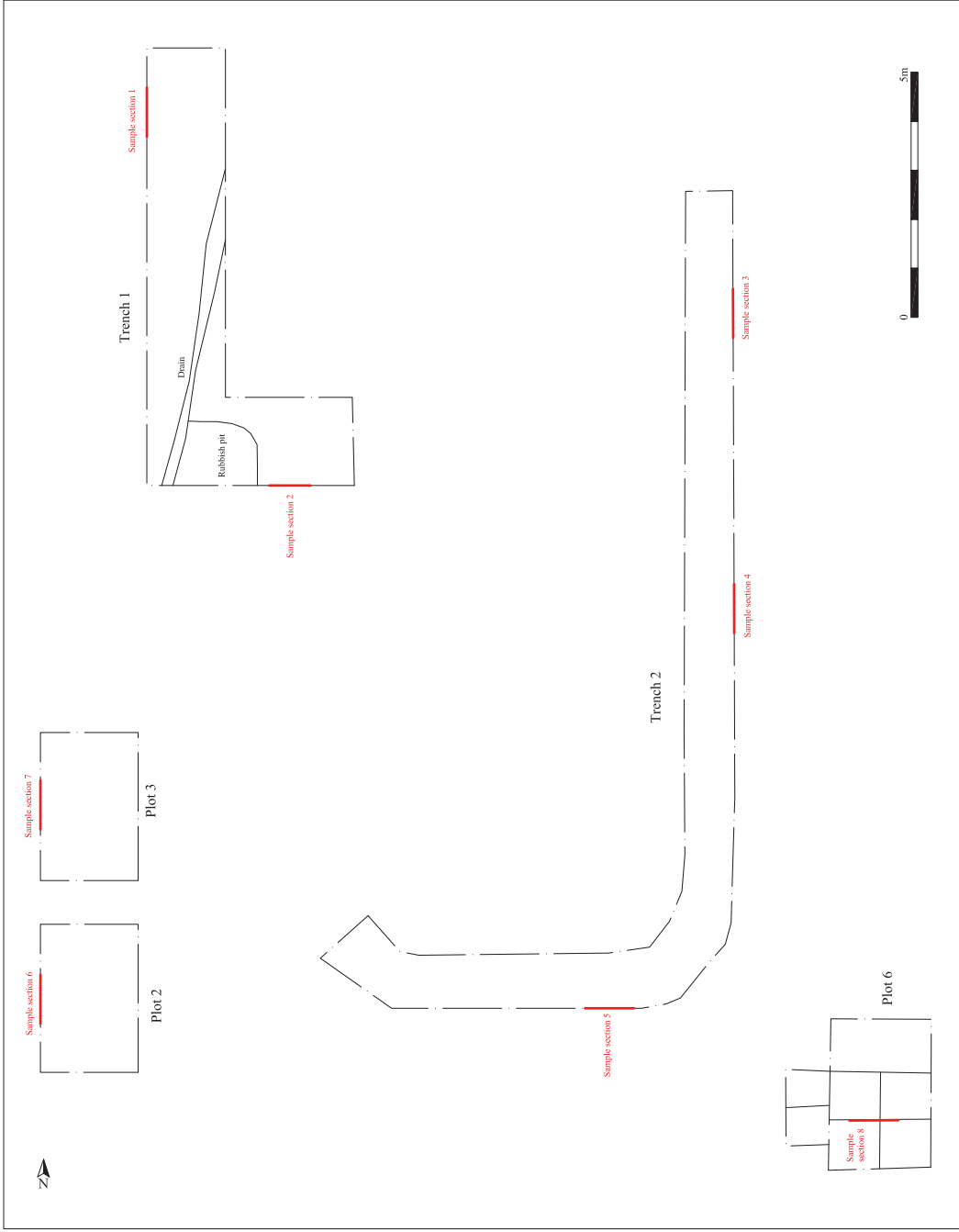


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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:2000 at A4



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**Fig. 3 Area of watching brief & sample sections**  
 Scale plan at 1:100 & sections at 1:25 at A3