

Land at Hazel End,
Bishops Stortford,
Hertfordshire



Desk-Based Assessment



July 2012

Client: Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd

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Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

In March 2012 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by Countryside Properties (UK) Limited to undertake a desk-based assessment for a c.25.8ha site at Hazel End to the north of Bishops Stortford, in East Hertfordshire. The aim of this report is to assess the presence, nature and extent of any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed housing development.

The site comprises two main areas divided by Hazelend Road; 19.5 hectares on the west of the road and 6.3 hectares on the east. The site is located to the immediate north of the town of Bishops Stortford within a rural setting, close to the county boundary with Essex. It is bounded to the immediate north by the A120 and to the east by the route of the railway which leads onto Stansted.

Cartographic sources indicate that from at least the mid 18th century the western part of the site has been a large open field which gradually became enclosed and subdivided, with a small triangular-shaped area being under woodland that is present on the late 19th century maps. The part of the site which is located on the eastern side of Hazelend Road may have been situated too close to the River Stort to have been utilised in the same way; it was however used as a racecourse in the late 19th century and for the extraction of chalk, also around that time.

The aerial photographic assessment indicates that the area to the west of Hazelend Road contains a feature to the immediate south of the A120 which may be archaeologically significant, and is persistently visible on aerial photographs. This area also contains a zone of possible pits in addition to traces of possible medieval ploughing and post-enclosure boundaries. The part of site to the east of the road contains an area of possible pits and a very small feature which may be a former ditch.

Assessment of the distribution of known finds, listed buildings and archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site indicates that the site has a low to moderate level of archaeological potential. There is low potential for deposits of prehistoric date but more moderate likelihood of encountering Roman deposits given the proximity of the site to the Roman town of Bishops Stortford. The post-medieval period has the highest potential for buried remains in the form of quarry pits and agricultural activities including ploughing and former field boundaries.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned to carry out this desk-based assessment prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development of the site. However, pre-planning consultation with Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Unit recommended that 'a desk-based archaeological assessment of the site is undertaken and that in addition to non-intrusive site investigations, such as an archaeological field evaluation should be carried out of the areas which will be subject to significant and extensive ground disturbance, and the construction of residential units etc, in order that its results can inform any proposals submitted for development of the site. The results of these investigations should be included within the Environmental Statement submitted in support of any planning application for the site'.

1.1.2

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The development area, referred to from here on as "the site" is located to the north of the town of Bishops Stortford, approximately 2km from the historic core and 0.5km from the edge of the urban expansion (Figure 1). The site comprises two main areas divided by Hazeland Road; 19.5 hectares on the west of the road and 6.3 hectares on the east (TL 549448 223186). The site is close to the county boundary with Essex and bound to the immediate north by the A120 and to the east by the route of the mainline railway which leads onto Stansted.

1.2.1 The underlying geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation ([www.http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk)). The overlying soils are loamy, freely draining and slightly acid but base-rich. The soils are highly fertile and support rich pasture and deciduous woodland (www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

1.2.2 The highest point of the site lies at around 82.3mOD on the far north-western side where there appears to be a slight ridge or plateau. The site topography then falls away gently towards the south-east where the lowest point is at around 59mOD (Figure 2).

1.3 Acknowledgements

1.3.1 OA East would like to thank Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd for commissioning this desk-based assessment. Research, collation of material and photography was undertaken by the author who would like to thank Alison Tinniswood and Isobel Thompson at Hertfordshire County Council HER, in addition to staff at Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies for their assistance. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer and graphics were prepared by Stuart Ladd.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 Original historical research is outside the scope of this study and much of the historical background and development of the site has been drawn from secondary sources such as unpublished reports, published histories and web-based resources.

2.2 Historical Background

- 2.2.1 The site is within the hamlet of Hazel End which lies within the parish of Bishops Stortford, however it is considered historically to be part of the village of Farnham which lies 2.3km to the north-west within the county of Essex. Geographically within the parish of Bishops Stortford and the county of Hertfordshire, it also lies within the historical Hundred of Braughing.

- 2.2.2 Little historical information could be recovered regarding the history or development of Hazel End. As it is more closely located to Bishops Stortford and likely to have been influenced and affected by the town's growth and development, a brief summary of the history of the town follows. The following background on the town of Bishops Stortford has been taken from the Victoria County History (Page 1912).

- 2.2.3 “The town of Stortford is situated in the south of the parish on the River Stort. It must have been a little to the south of the Roman road if that road continued, as is probable, in a straight line across the Stort. The town evidently grew up round the ford, and it seems likely that the site of the castle was chosen so as to command the ford, which would account for its position on such low ground. This ford was possibly safer than the ford or bridge further north where the Roman road originally crossed the river, and so the old line of road was abandoned, and a loop line brought south across the second ford. This, the present road, passes in a westerly direction through the town, where it is called successively Hockerill Street, the Causeway, High Street and Windhill, then turns to the north and rejoins Stane Street to the west of the town. Intersecting this road and running from south to north is the road from London to Cambridge. The line of this road now follows a course to the east of the town, passing through Hockerill. But the earlier route was probably that of the road which, leaving the present London Road to the south of the town just before that road crosses the Stort, runs right through the town where it is called South Street until its intersection with the road running east and west and is continued as North Street on the other side. At Northgate End it turns to the east, then to the north, and eventually rejoins the other line of the road to Cambridge. The town is also connected by road with Farnham to the north-west and Much Hadham to the south-west.”

“The four main streets of the town, North Street, South Street, Windhill and High Street, form a cross. The names North Street and South Street occur in the 13th century, whilst Cornmarket Street of that date possibly represents the present High Street. Fyl Street and Water Lane are also mentioned then. With so many lines of communication Stortford was a place of great commercial activity as far back as we have any records of it. The Bishops of London seem to have had a prescriptive right to a market there, for no grant is on record. The market-place is in the centre of the town in the south-west angle at the intersection of the two roads. Tanning and leather making were important industries of the town; tanning was carried on in the 15th century in Water Lane. The names of thirteen token issuers at Stortford during the second half of the 17th century are known.

Nineteen of their tokens are extant, of which the dated ones range from 1666 to 1669, and all of which were probably issued between 1665 and 1680.

“Besides the inns there are a number of interesting old houses in the town, principally of the 17th century. St. Joseph’s, formerly Wind Hill House, west of the church, is an early 17th-century L-shaped house of two stories and attics. It was apparently encased in the 18th century with brick walls, and was much altered in the following century. It contains a 17th-century heavy oak staircase, with moulded handrail, carved balustrade and panelled and moulded newels. The entrance hall on the east of the staircase was formerly part of the large hall and has the remains of an ornamental plastered ceiling. This house belonged in the 18th century to the Clapp family, and was probably used in connexion with the old Stortford School. “

“The most important event in the later history of the town was the construction of the canal called the Stort Navigation by George Jackson (afterwards Sir George Duckett, bart.), under Act of Parliament passed in 1765. The canal was begun in 1766 and finished in 1769. The improved water communication stimulated the manufacture of malt, which has always been the chief industry. Between 1801 and 1891 the population increased from 2,305 to 6,595, an unusual increase for a rural parish. The opening of the Great Eastern railway also increased the trade, and large quantities of malt are now exported to London. The old Stortford Brewery, which occupies a large site between Water Lane and Northgate End, was founded by Messrs. Hawker & Co. in the 18th century, and was bought about fifteen years ago by Messrs. Benskins. Other industries include brickfields, limekilns, coach and sacking works, a hatters' furrier manufactory, and a foundry. The corn exchange at the corner of Market Place was built in 1828. The fairs held on Holy Thursday and Thursday after Trinity Sunday were abolished in 1893, but the corn market is still held in Market Square and cattle and poultry markets at Northgate End and North Street. The tolls have been recently given to the town by Sir Walter Gilbey, bart., lord of the manor, and are now collected by the urban district council.”

2.3 The Historic Environment Record (HER) including Archaeological Investigations

- 2.3.1 A 1km search of the archaeological and historical record around the site was carried out by Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER). The HHER is a computerised database of all listed and other historic buildings and all known archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and other historic landscape features in the county, plotted onto linked digital mapping and often supplemented by photographs, drawings and substantial written accounts. The search was carried out by staff at the HHER and all records falling within 1km radius of the site were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets supplied as shapefiles to provide the exact geographic location of each record (Figure 1). As the site also falls close to the boundary with Essex, the Essex Historic Environment Records online database was also consulted (www.heritagegateway.org.uk).
- 2.3.2 There are no HER entries within the site, although there are a number of records in the vicinity, ranging from cropmarks to listed buildings and historic parklands. Figure 1 shows the location of the returned records, colour coded by type (listed buildings blue, monuments green and events purple; NB: prefix letters MHT have been omitted from this figure).

Prehistoric

- 2.3.3 There have been relatively few prehistoric finds within close proximity of the site. The only record retrieved from the HER search was the discovery of a Palaeolithic handaxe (MHT1091) in the 19th century. The Acheulian flint handaxe was reportedly found close to the River Stort, although the precise location is unknown.

Iron Age and Roman

- 2.3.4 A group of cremations was found in 1961 (MHT512), to the south of the site, close to Stansted Road. The cremation group comprised four pots, one with a lead base.
- 2.3.5 Evidence of Roman activity also derives from a number of find spots including a gold ring and pottery found south-west of Parsonage Mill Farm (MHT1360), pottery recovered during river dredging at Townsmead in 1971 (MHT2141) and a bracelet and coins found during the 1960s at Glasscocks Brickyard (MHT2142). Other reported finds include a coin of Antoninus Pius found to the south-west of The Grange (MHT2143) and a collection of Roman finds including samian pottery, tile (both tegula and flue) and kiln waste fragments all collected by J L Glasscock from his brickfield site at Collins Cross, Stansted Road (MHT2234).

Saxon and medieval

- 2.3.6 There are no records relating to Saxon occupation or activity within 1km of the site.
- 2.3.7 The only evidence of medieval activity comes from finds within the collection of J L Glasscock from his brickfield site at Stansted Road (MHT2234). These include pottery sherds, possibly 14th century, from cooking pots, handles and bowls.

Post-medieval

- 2.3.8 Post-medieval finds and structures comprise most of the records within the search.
- 2.3.9 Structures include a brick-built arched road bridge over the River Stort (MHT5143) and a railway bridge with brick piers and iron girder over the river north of Cannon Mills Lane (MHT5637). Another record relates to a milestone located on Stansted Road (MHT11591). It was positioned on a route from London to Newmarket and Cambridge before the route was diverted from the "old" Rye Street course to run through Hockerill and northward to Stansted.
- 2.3.10 There are three listed buildings within the search area. Parsonage Mill (LB160899) is a watermill of which the 16th century and later mill house survives. The two-storey timber-framed mill house dates to the early 16th and early 17th century with 19th and 20th century additions.
- 2.3.11 Several records of brickfields, brick kiln sites and quarries were returned during the search indicating the extraction of the local mineral resource for building materials. Brickgrounds were identified at Foxdells Farm (MHT6858) from the 1838 tithe award and earthworks are visible east of the farm showing the extent of the clay pits. Another brickfield site has been identified from the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map at Rye Street (MHT6860), now under a modern housing estate. Glasscocks brickworks at Stansted Road (MHT6862) comprised three brick kiln fields and a brick ground, all identified from the 1838 tithe and 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. To the north of the site,

on the western side of Hazelend Road a gravel pit (MHT6861) has also been identified from the 1898 Edition Ordnance Survey Map..

Modern

- 2.3.12 A post-medieval and 20th century chalk pit, lime works and possible chalk mine was located on Farnham Road (MHT15482). Named on current mapping as the Old Lime Works it comprises a building by the road with an extensive disused quarry behind. It was evidently re-opened in the 20th century. It is possible that this is the Rye Street chalk mine, reported by HM Inspector of Mines as owned by Joseph Day. In 1904-06 it only had one employee who worked below ground and by 1907 it also had six employees above ground.
- 2.3.13 There is a World War Two spigot mortar base located on Rye Street (MHT6947), half embedded in a bank, south of a small bridge over a stream. There is also a record of a World War Two pillbox on Cannons Mill Lane (MHT6947).

Undated

- 2.3.14 A series of undated water meadow drains have been identified from 1946 RAF Aerial photographs; MHT10229 is located to the immediate south of the site and MHT10230 located much further south which, when in use occupied the whole area north of the river between Rye Street and the railway line. These are in areas marked "Liable to Floods" on the later 19th century maps.
- 2.3.15 Aerial surveys carried out in 2002 have identified cropmarks of field boundaries and linear features located in part of the search area which falls within Essex (19637 and 19638). The field boundaries are also visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. For this desk-based assessment an additional survey was carried out, the results of which are summarised in Section 2.8 and presented in full in Appendix A.
- 2.3.16 The only record of recent archaeological investigation was an evaluation undertaken in 2001 comprising eight trenches at 16-22 Lea Grove, south-east of the site, within the now residential part of Bishops Stortford. This record came from a search of the National Monument Records Excavation Database (www.heritagegateway.org.uk). The trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed residential development, recording no significant archaeological activity

2.4 Listed Buildings

There are three listed buildings within 1km of the site.

- 2.4.1 Foxdells Farmhouse (LB 160910) is the closest Listed Building to the site, located 476m to the south-west from the southern tip of the site (Figure 3). It is Grade II listed and positioned in a rural setting on Foxdells Lane, immediately north of Bishops Stortford. It comprises a mid-19th century farmhouse and barn, which may be a much older building cased in brick to match. The house is two storeys, symmetrical plan, in red brick with white brick dressings and roof of old red tile. The barn, opposite the house, is very large; ten bays, also red brick with white brick dressings under a low-pitched roof now of corrugated iron. Inside, however, the barn is timber-framed and aisled, with large square entrances at each end. The farmstead layout has not changed since the later 19th

century. The farm is shown on the 1878 OS 1st edition, but does not appear on a 1st edition one-inch OS map, revised in 1850.

- 2.4.2 Parsonage Mill (LB 160899) is located approximately 650m from the southernmost edge of the site within a modern residential area, away from the historic core of the town (Figure 3). It is a Grade II listed post-medieval watermill of which the 16th century and later mill house survives. Additional information found on a listed buildings descriptive website (<http://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk>) states that there is an “early 16th timber-framed house, with early 17th century timber frame, early 19th century and modern additions. It has a plastered, old red tile roof and the layout is T-plan with two-storeys and four bays. The north-west frontage to the lane has a long sloping roof to ground floor and central two-storey gabled bay with early 19th century horizontal sash windows. It has a modern gabled porch and a 19th century sash on south-west projecting end. Various 19th century sash windows on south-east side. The gabled east end has horizontal sashes on both floors. The interior of the south-east bay has early 17th century timber frame on both floors. The centre comprises two bays with heavy floor beams and curved roof braces”.
- 2.4.3 The Grange (Grade II listed, LB 160909), is located approximately 645m to the south-west of the southern corner of the site at Foxdells Lane on the northern edge of the town (Figure 3). It is an early 19th century country house, formerly the Grange, now divided and surrounded by housing. Additional information found on a listed buildings descriptive website (<http://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk>) states that it has modern rendering and painted stucco, some yellow stock brick, slate roof. It has a L-plan with square former stable block to north. The south-west interior (Grange Court) has early 19th century Adam style ceiling and doorcases. The south-east interior (Clare Court) has a similar style ceiling and fireplace on east; mid 19th century Tudor style panelling. The south-east exterior (Rye Court) has banded ground floor rustication, gable end with bracketed eaves and sash windows.

2.5 Ancient Woodland

- 2.5.1 There are three areas of surviving ancient woodland within a 1km radius of the site.
- 2.5.2 The closest of the woodlands is Hazelend Wood, located to the immediate north of the site and comprising 7.5 hectares of woodland. The original composition of this ancient wood was presumably Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*) coppice with Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*) standards. The majority of this timber has recently been felled and the site densely replanted with Oak, leaving only scattered mature standards. The ground flora is dominated by Bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) and Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) (<http://maps.localwildlifesites.org.uk/files/citations/Ufd55.pdf>).

2.6 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.6.1 Historic maps showing the current site and spanning the period 1722 to the early 20th century were examined at Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS). These on the whole show little change on the site for the past c. 400 years other than changes of internal field boundaries within the site

1722 Map of Reverend Tookes Land: HALS D/EH/P4 (Figure 3)

- 2.6.2 This is the earliest map viewed at Hertfordshire archives and appears to have been commissioned by Reverend Tooke as a survey of his lands within Bishops Stortford and Hertford.
- 2.6.3 The presence of Hazelend Wood is the only recognisable and navigable feature on the map, the shape of which on this early map appears fairly much unaltered to its current layout. The position of the site lies within a blank area of the map as it was presumably not owned by Reverend Tooke.

1766 Dury and Andrew's Map of Hertfordshire: HALS H.921.425 (Figure 4)

- 2.6.4 The next available map is the topographical map of the county by Dury and Andrews. This map shows detail of the topographical layout of the county, layout of the town, major roads, significant buildings such as the castle and the winding course of the River Stort.
- 2.6.5 The location of the site is identifiable by the road layout which is broadly recognisable to that of today; Hazelend Road (as it is presently known) was obviously a major route at this time. The part of the site to the west of the road appears to be an open field/fields and the area on the other side, alongside the river appears to be the same, although all of the fields positioned between the river and the road are smaller in size. The topographical detail of this map is useful in that it shows the western part of the site as lying at the bottom of the slope of a ridge which spans a significant area on the north-western side of the town.
- 2.6.6 There is nothing to suggest any activity or occupation within the site from this map.

1823 Poor Rate Map: HALS D/Z61 P1 (Figure 5)

- 2.6.7 This map is the first available scaled map which shows roads, rivers, field and county boundaries. The poor-rate was originally a form of local income tax, but over time evolved into the rating system — a property tax based on the value of real estate. The poor-rate was paid by the tenant of a property or land rather than its owner. This map shows fields and areas of land with an identifiable number (red) and the area of taxable land (black).
- 2.6.8 The part of the site on the west side of Hazelend Road appears to fall within an area labelled “Common Down”. Unlike the present layout, it comprises a number of separate irregular-shaped fields.
- 2.6.9 The land on the eastern side of the road also comprises separate fields or parcels of land.
- 2.6.10 There is nothing to suggest any activity or occupation within the site from this map.

1826 Inclosure Map: HALS E82 (Figure 6)

- 2.6.11 The site is positioned on the edge of the inclosure map, however, it appears unaltered since the previous poor rate map of 1823. The numbers on each parcel of land would relate to an award which was not available; this would state owner/occupier and size of land they held. One interesting detail is that the land on the western side of Hazelend Road has been labelled on the map as belonging to W. Gosling Esq.

- 2.6.12 The fields in the part of the site on the eastern side of the road have no numbers associated – perhaps these fields were not subject to inclosure at this time.

1839 Tithe Map: HALS DSA 4/21/2 (Figure 7)

- 2.6.13 The next available map is the 1839 tithe map which was created following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 to show all lands accountable for taxable payments to the church.
- 2.6.14 There is no notable difference to the field layout or land use from the previous 19th century maps consulted and still no obvious use or occupation on the land other than for agricultural activity being evident.

1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey: HALS Hertfordshire XXIII.2 (Figure 8)

- 2.6.15 The introduction of the Ordnance Survey mapping provided reliable, scaled maps which show unbiased accurate detail of the landscape. Although the First Edition map of 1879 was viewed, it was not possible to photograph it as it was covered with a reflective film and was too large to photocopy, however, the Second Edition of 1879 shows almost the same detail.
- 2.6.16 As a useful point of reference, the public house is noted on this map at the junction of Hazelend Road and (what is presently) Michaels Road. Colour has been applied to this map to distinguish major roads from tracks, while watercourses are shown in blue.
- 2.6.17 The layout of the fields within the western part of the site appears to have changed very little since the previous 19th century maps other than a small triangular-shaped patch of woodland. Within the north-westernmost corner of this area (outside the development area) is a relatively large depression located next to the road labelled “Old Chalk Pit” which would suggest it was perhaps in use, but not depicted, at the time of the earlier maps. This pit is also shown on the First Edition map of 1879 (not illustrated).
- 2.6.18 This map provides more detail of the area on the eastern side of the road. There are a number of pockets of trees/shrubs which appear to have fences around them. It is possible that these are areas of disused quarrying (as on the other side of the road), which have protective fencing around due to their depth but since out of use have trees or plants growing within them. It is worth noting that a larger pit to the north of the site is labelled “Old Chalk Pit”. The HER search returned a number of entries relating chalk and gravel pits within close proximity of the site (see Section 2.3 above).
- 2.6.19 There are two lines of trees which may be the remnants of the boundaries as shown on the 1766 Dury and Andrews, 1823 Poor Rates and 1826 inclosure maps (Figures 4, 5 and 7).
- 2.6.20 The area to the immediate east is labelled “Liable to Floods” - this is on the eastern side of the River Stort which forms the boundary of this part of the site.
- 2.6.21 Around the outer perimeter of the fields on this eastern part of the site there is a “Race course” present by the time of the 1898 Ordnance Survey, but which was not present on the previous 1879 First Edition. The racecourse continues north beyond the site, however, it is possible evidence of the track may still remain. A short internet search for any history of this racecourse did not return any information which may indicate it was more of a training ground, perhaps owned or rented by a local horse-breeder in the town nearby.

1921 Third Edition Ordnance Survey: HALS Hertfordshire XXIII.2 (Figure 9)

- 2.6.22 The last and most recent map consulted at HALS is the 1921 Ordnance Survey map.
- 2.6.23 The part of the site on the western side of Hazelend Road has not changed since the previous map of 1898 (Figure 8), other than the “Old Chalk Pit” is no longer represented. It is possible that it was filled in and no longer a visible feature in the landscape.
- 2.6.24 The part of the site on the western side of Hazelend Road is also relatively unchanged other than the absence of the line of trees. One of a series of features presumably associated with drainage/watermeadows is located in the extreme north-east corner of this area, between the eastern circuit of the racecourse and the river.

2.7 Other Designations

- 2.7.1 There are no designated sites such as scheduled monuments, Ancient Woodland or listed buildings within the development area. Those sites returned during a search of the area within a 1km radius of the site are listed and described in Section 2.3 and presented in full in Appendix B.

2.8 Aerial Photographic Surveys, Cropmarks and Earthworks

Introduction

- 2.8.1 For this study an aerial photographic survey was commissioned by OA East to be carried out by Chris Cox of Airphoto Services. This section provides a summary of the results, the full report is presented in Appendix A.
- 2.8.2 The object of the assessment of aerial photographs was to provide information on the location and nature of the buried archaeological resource visible on aerial photographs as crop and soil marks or upstanding features.
- 2.8.3 Aerial photographs taken between 1946 and 2007 were consulted to look for evidence of buried features and possible archaeological features within the site.
- 2.8.4 In addition to this report, two records relating to a previous survey are described in Sections 2.3.14 and 2.3.15 and in table 1, Appendix B.

Summary of Results : Area west of Hazelend Road

- 2.8.5 The former boundaries and the former wood have left traces in the subsoil which cause the appearance of marks in crops over their former positions. These features were best seen on the colour photographs displayed at Google Earth timeline 2007, and have been accurately located and indicated as green lines and an area of stipple on Plan 1.
- 2.8.6 A persistently visible area of differently-toned crop is clearly visible on most of the aerial photographs consulted for this assessment, to the immediate south of the A120. Photographs taken in different years show varied features in this area. At first sight, it would possibly be identified as an in-filled construction borrow pit or compound relating

to the recent addition of the A120, but some photographs suggest that it may possibly be a buried archaeological feature or possibly an eroded enclosure.

- 2.8.7 Photograph number MAL 800/31 77 which was taken in October 1980 shows some detail within this area, and some possible ditches defining it. There are also some variations within the depth of the soil in the area which show as darker marks in crops. In my experience of dealing with faintly visible buried sites on similar soils in Hertfordshire, I would advise that this feature carries possible archaeological significance, but cannot be more clearly defined from the available aerial photographs.
- 2.8.8 Timeline 2007 at Google Earth shows an area of possible pits as very faint anomalies in the crop towards the south of this area. Striations in the field may be the result of a modern agricultural process, but could equally be the very heavily eroded remains of medieval ridge and furrow.

Summary of Results : Area east of Hazelend Road

- 2.8.9 Timeline 2007 at Google Earth shows some extensive areas of anomalies in the vegetation within the site, which had otherwise shown no features of note in previous years.
- 2.8.10 These have been indicated on Plan 1 (see Appendix A) as an area of possible pits, and a very tiny feature which may be a buried ditch. Their origin is unknown.
- 2.8.11 There are some extant remains of water-meadows and drains to the immediate south and outside of the site.

2.9 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

- 2.9.1 There have been no known archaeological investigations within the site. The only known investigation within a 1km radius of the site was at Lea Grove, south-east of the site, where no archaeological remains were identified (see Section 2.3 above).

2.10 Site Visit (Plates 1-3)

- 2.10.1 A brief site visit was undertaken on 21st March 2012 with the aim of assessing the development area within the context of its topography, current land-use and relationship with known and previously unidentified heritage assets.
- 2.10.2 Both parts of the development site were viewed from Hazelend Road (Plate 1). Neither areas were physically accessed, but photographed and inspected from the access points on the road.

West side of Hazelend Road

- 2.10.3 The part of the development site on the western side of Hazelend Road was covered with tall grasses/crop at the time of the visit (Plate 2). There is an obvious fall in height from the western side leading towards Hazelend Road. The topographical layout of the site is represented in Figure 2.
- 2.10.4 The only obvious feature within the field is a line of trees in the north-east corner of the site, running on a north-west to south-east orientation. These are shown on a modern plan of the site provided by the client, labelled as a drain (not reproduced). This line continues from the edge of Hazelend Wood and into the part of the site on the other side of Hazelend Road. This tree-lined drain is represented on many of the historical maps as

early as 1766 (Figure 4). Figure 4 shows the position of the drain within the topographical landscape.

East side of Hazelend Road

- 2.10.5 The east side of the site was less easily accessible due to overgrown shrubs, brambles and bushes (Plate 3). For this reason, it was only possible to see a small part of the site.
- 2.10.6 There was an obvious depression in the field, close to the road. This is likely to be the lower of the areas first noted the late 19th century maps (Figure 8), or the edge of the drain continuing from the other side of Hazelend Road. There were no other obvious features in this part of the site, however, as access was not possible, there may be more.
- 2.10.7 The topographical layout of this area is best represented on Figure 2, rather than from the limited visibility from the site visit. This figure shows the continuation of the drain as seen on the other side of Hazelend Road.

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 General

3.1.1 This section aims to broadly predict the existence of archaeological remains within the development area based on the mapping of the distribution of all known historic assets outlined in the previous sections.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There is very little evidence of prehistoric activity close to the site; the only known find is a handaxe, the precise location of its discovery being unknown. There is a possibility that the undated cropmarks noted during the recently-commissioned and the 2002 aerial photographic survey by Helen Saunders (EHER 19637 and 19638) could relate to prehistoric sites as yet uninvestigated.

3.2.2 It should also be considered that the route of the River Stort on the eastern side of the site may have influenced settlement nearby in the prehistoric period.

3.3 Iron Age and Roman

3.3.1 Evidence of Roman activity derives mostly from the discovery of a number of find spots. These have included high status items including a gold ring, a bracelet and coins. Although these finds were not reportedly found on the site itself, they were found within 1km radius of the site.

3.3.2 The town evidently grew up around the ford in the Roman period and with the presence of a known Roman Road, it is fairly likely that evidence of further Roman occupation and activity may be present in sites close to Bishops Stortford. In particular, the topographical layout of the site shows a high ridge which would act as an excellent vantage point overlooking the Stort.

3.3.3 It should also be considered that the route of the River Stort on the eastern side of the site may have influenced activity nearby in the Roman period as a vital communication and trade route as well as a source of water for nearby settlement.

3.4 Saxon and medieval

3.4.1 There are no records relating to Saxon occupation or activity within 1km of the site and the only evidence of medieval activity comes from finds collected from a brickfield site at Stansted Road. Although there is little recorded evidence of medieval activity close to the site, the Victoria County History (Page, 1912) provides an account of a prosperous Bishops Stortford during the medieval period, thriving on trade due to its communication routes and industries such as tanning. However, there is no evidence as yet recorded to suggest this area 1.5km north of the town played any part at this time.

3.5 Post-medieval and modern

3.5.1 Records relating to post-medieval activity comprised the largest number of all records in the 1km radius search of the site. Most of these records relate to brickfields and extraction of lime and chalk which were clearly a valued commodity in this area north of the town. There may be depressions within both parts of the development area not noted on the site visit which could be the remains of extraction pits to quarry material for road repairs/building material, as noted on the First and Second Ordnance Survey Maps.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of any archaeological remains in the site. It has not been possible to provide a detailed predictive deposit model as there have been (on present knowledge) no site investigation reports and there are no recorded finds from the site, therefore the following is intended as a guide only.
- 4.1.2 The past land-use of much of the site as agricultural fields (including possible pasture) indicates that the depth of topsoil could be greater than average. As a result any buried archaeological remains may survive well, although more recent cultivation in the post-war years may have had a more detrimental effect. Based on historic mapping, no buildings are known to have been present on the site.

4.2 Rating

- 4.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and other heritage assets and their likely degree of survival within the site, a broad rating can be summarised as follows.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Palaeolithic	Low	Good
Mesolithic	Zero-Low	Unknown
Neolithic	Zero-Low	Unknown
Bronze Age	Zero-low	Unknown
Iron Age	Zero-Low	Unknown
Roman	Moderate	Good
Saxon	Zero-Low	Unknown
Medieval	Low	Good
Post-medieval	Moderate	Good

4.3 Summary

- 4.3.1 Preservation of archaeological deposits on the site is dependent on the type of post-war cultivation, *i.e.* whether the site has been deep-ploughed or not. On current information it seems likely that there has been some impact from ploughing as the site appears to have been fields with the same long-standing boundaries from the later 19th and into the mid to late 20th century.
- 4.3.2 The position of the site in proximity to the River Stort makes it a possibility of encountering settlement remains from any period, although lower-lying areas close to the river may have been liable to flooding.
- 4.3.3 There is a low probability of encountering prehistoric deposits. If they are present they are most likely to be finds scatters.
- 4.3.4 There is a moderate probability of encountering Late Iron Age to Roman remains given the proximity of the site to the town of Bishops Stortford with its known settlement, Roman Road and ford crossing. The discovery of Roman finds between the site and the town indicate activity or spread in the direction of Hazelend Road.
- 4.3.5 The likelihood of encountering Saxon remains is low given the paucity of finds of this date in the vicinity. There have also been few reported medieval finds, however, the proximity to the town makes evidence of this period this more likely.

- 4.3.6 The most-likely encountered features are post-medieval quarry pits and possibly evidence of cultivation techniques, drainage and plough scarring.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The objective of this desk-based assessment was to assess the archaeological potential of the development site by drawing together all known documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area.
- 5.1.2 The area is likely to have been ploughed in the medieval period and has been remodelled since the construction of the A120 after the 1970s. Boundaries have been removed over the larger area to create an agricultural unit and a small triangular-shaped wood has been removed. Drains which indicate the presence of former water meadows are still extant largely to the south and outside of the site.
- 5.1.3 The site has a low to moderate level of archaeological potential. There has been very little known archaeological work previously carried out nearby, other than the excavation of four Roman cremations, however the detail of these is poor. The only recorded archaeological fieldwork within a 1km radius was at Lea Grove in 2001 (EHT5301). This was much closer to the town and no archaeological remains were encountered. Cartographic sources indicate that there is also potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval land-use, possibly associated with the extraction of chalk or gravel, or features associated with agriculture including ditched or fenced boundaries, ponds, quarry pits and possibly rubbish pits might be anticipated. Its peripheral location in relation to the main built up areas of the town suggests that it is unlikely that the remains of buildings are present within the site, unless they are those of small or insubstantial agricultural structures.
- 5.1.4 The aerial photographic assessment indicates that the area to the west of Hazeland Road contains a feature to the immediate south of the A120 which may be archaeologically significant, and is persistently visible on aerial photographs. This area also contains an zone of possible pits and traces of possible medieval ploughing and post-enclosure boundaries. The part of the site to the east of the road contains an area of possible pits and a very small feature which may be a former ditch. The boundaries and woodland may have left traces in the soil which would be visible on removal of topsoil, and the feature to the south of the A120 may require further investigation as appropriate to the nature of the proposed works.

5.2 Impact on Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 Any below ground works necessary as part of the redevelopment of the site are likely to affect any archaeological features present within the site. The greatest impact is likely to be from site preparation/landscaping and tree-removal, and construction of new building foundations, service trenches, access roads, garage footings *etc.*

APPENDIX A. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

By Chris Cox



Archaeology ▪ Research ▪ Law ▪ Environment ▪ Planning

Hazel End, Bishops Stortford

Hertfordshire

Assessment of Aerial Photographs for Archaeology

March 2012

Hazel End, Bishops Stortford Hertfordshire

Assessment of Aerial Photographs for Archaeology

Client Name: Oxford Archaeology (OA) East.

Document Reference: CC212-0301-1

Project Number: CC212-0301

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date
ONE DRAFT	27 th March 2012

Prepared by	Signed
Chris Cox BA MA MifA	CC

Director

QA Checked by	
Neil Lang BA APM	NL

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Air Photo Services Ltd with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the contract with the client, incorporation of our General Terms and Condition of Business and taking account of the resources devoted to us by agreement with the client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility for the actions and opinions of third parties, to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk.

A.1 Summary

- A.1.1 This Stage 1 appraisal of aerial photographs was prepared by Air Photo Services Ltd on behalf of Oxford Archaeology East in March 2012. The work was commissioned to support the assessment of the potential impact on the cultural heritage assets within the route of proposed works, to the north of Bishops Stortford in Hertfordshire.
- A.1.2 The site is centred upon National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 494 234 between the River Stort and the A120. The site (**Plan 1**) comprise farmland which is laid to crops, and grassland bordering the floodplain of the River Stort.
- A.1.3 The object of this aerial photographic assessment was to provide information on the location and nature of the buried archaeological resource, visible as marks in crops and soil or as upstanding features on aerial photographs.
- A.1.4 Aerial photographs taken between 1946 and 2007 were examined in the library of the English Heritage National Monuments Record (EH NMR, inquiry number 68246) . The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs was also consulted, alongside aerial images which were consulted online at Google Earth (www.earth.google.co.uk), and accessed to this website at 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2007, and at Bing (formerly Multimap).
- A.1.5 The larger part of the site contains evidence for a possible focus of ditched enclosures, post enclosure boundaries and which have now been removed and a former wood. The land bears very faint traces of linear features which may indicate that it was ploughed in the medieval period. The southern part of the area and the smaller part of the site to the east of the dividing road contains features which show in crops and grass as small dark anomalies. These may be buried pits, and are widespread over well defined areas. Drains and water-meadows are extant to the south of and outside the proposed development area.

A.2 Introduction

- A.2.1 This interpretation of aerial photographs was prepared by Chris Cox at Air Photo Services Ltd on behalf of Oxford Archaeology (OA) East in March 2012.
- A.2.2 The work was commissioned to support the assessment of the potential impact of proposed works on the cultural heritage assets within site to the north of Bishops Stortford in Hertfordshire.
- A.2.3 The object of this assessment of aerial photographs was to provide information on the location and nature of the buried archaeological resource visible on aerial photographs as crop and soil marks or upstanding features.
- A.2.4 It is important to note that aerial photographs usually only show part of the horizontal and vertical extent of buried and upstanding features. Their capacity to reveal features as vegetation marks, soil marks or as the shadows cast by banks, ditches and walls, depends upon a number of environmental and agricultural factors prevalent at the time of photographic survey (Riley 1980, Wilson 1982 and 2000).

- A.2.5 Aerial photographs taken between 1946 and 2007 provided evidence for buried features and possible archaeological features within the site and extant water meadows to the south of and outside the areas.

A.3 The Development Site

Location

- A.3.1 The site centres upon National Grid Reference (NGR) TL494 234 between the A120 and the River Stort to the north of Bishops Stortford. The larger area is located on arable farmland and the smaller area has been observed under both pastoral and arable regimes.
- A.3.2 Plan 1 shows the location of the site, its immediate environs, and the archaeological features which were recorded from aerial photographs during this assessment.

Geology and Soils

- A.3.3 The immediate floodplain of the River Stort, which runs through the smaller part of the site, lies on alluvium.
- A.3.4 Away from the floodplain, the larger part of the site lies on Chalky Till which gives rise to loamy over clayey soils of the Melford soil association (SSEW 1983 classification 571o).

Archaeology

- A.3.5 The site contains some indications of possible buried features which are described in Section 6 below.
- A.3.6 The area is likely to have been ploughed in the medieval period and has been remodelled since the construction of the A120 after the 1970s,. Boundaries have been removed over the larger area to create an agricultural unit and a small wood has been removed. Drains which indicate the presence of former water meadows are still extant to the south and outside of the site.

A.4 Archaeology from Aerial Photographs

The Role of Aerial Photographic Interpretation

- A.4.1 Air photo interpretation provides an overview of landscape history and changes in land use. It provides informed guidance for subsequent desk and ground-based investigations and complements cartographic and documentary research.
- A.4.2 Some information gained from aerial photographs cannot easily be detected by other means. Aerial photographs provide a chronologically documented and seasonal overview of a landscape and sites and features within it. The interpretation of contemporary and archived aerial photographs is thus an important component of multi-disciplinary archaeological investigation.
- A.4.3 Interpretation of aerial photographs allows the definition, and in some cases the accurate

mapping of archaeological sites or natural features recorded as crop, grass or vegetation marks (caused by the differential growth of plants over buried features); soil marks (caused by differences in soil colour over ploughed buried features) and shadows cast by upstanding earthworks and features seen in relief.

Limitations of the Data

- A.4.4 Aerial photographic evidence is limited by seasonal, agricultural, meteorological and environmental factors which affect the extent to which either buried or upstanding archaeological features can be detected. It is thus advantageous to examine a range of photos taken under a variety of environmental conditions in order to build up a comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological landscape. The visibility of archaeological features may differ from year to year, and be obscured by differential depths of soil or differing types of vegetation. Individual photographs often record only a small percentage of the actual extent of buried or upstanding features.

Types

- A.4.5 Two types of aerial photograph are used for archaeological interpretation. Vertical aerial photographs are taken for general-purpose survey using a camera mounted inside a modified aircraft. The aircraft is flown on a pre-planned set of overlapping flight-lines which cover the survey area completely. The camera points straight towards the ground. The vertical viewpoint provides aerial photographic coverage from a fixed scale and constant 180° angles at the centre of each frame. The overlap between the areas covered by each consecutive frame is usually 60%. This overlap between frames enables the photo interpreter to study each pair of vertical photos under a stereoscope.
- A.4.6 The stereoscope combines the two images to allow the interpreter to see one three-dimensional image of the ground surface. Vertical aerial photographs carry inherent distortions introduced by variations in perspective and ground height, but are essentially 'map-like' in appearance. They are generally taken for non-archaeological, civil and military purposes and form the basic data from which most modern maps are compiled. Vertical aerial photographs are a very useful source of archaeological data, particularly in areas such as this, where features survive as earthworks.
- A.4.7 Oblique aerial photographs are taken using a hand held camera by an aerial archaeologist to portray features which have been identified during specialist survey. These photos are extremely useful, but contain inherent perspective distortions, which must be accounted for in rectification and mapping procedures. In this case, no specialist obliques were identified which covered the site.

Sources of Data

English Heritage National Monuments Record (EH NMR)

- A.4.8 National Monuments Record (NMR) Centre, English Heritage, The Engine House, Firefly Avenue, Swindon, Coversearch number 68246. Vertical photographs, taken between 1946 and 1990, provided the primary source of data for the assessment.

Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP)

- A.4.9 This collection was searched, but does not hold any photographs available as prints which cover the site.

Online Sources

- A.4.10 The ortho-rectified mosaics of vertical aerial photographs at Google Earth and Bing were consulted online for this assessment in March 2012 and included all available timelines, 1999 - 2007.

A.5 Interpretation and Mapping Methodology

- A.5.1 All photographs were interpreted in accordance with the client's brief and Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Technical Paper 12 (Palmer & Cox 1993).
- A.5.2 The photographs were closely examined, under 1.5x and 4x magnification and interpreted with the aid of a mirror stereoscope where appropriate, or in detail on screen when consulted as digital files.
- A.5.3 The printed map is presently scaled to fit the appropriate paper size for illustration.
- A.5.4 It is also provided digitally for import to a Geographic Information System (GIS) or CAD system in Drawing Exchange Format release 12 (DXF12).

A.6 Results

- A.6.1 The two adjacent areas of the site are separated by a dividing road, and are referred to as the larger and smaller areas of the site.
- A.6.2 This location has been under arable agricultural regimes since it was first observed in the 1940s, with some pasture adjacent to the river. The larger part of the site has been extensively altered and very heavily ploughed since the 1940s. During the 1940s and 1950s, this area was divided into a series of smaller fields by hedged boundaries, with a small triangular shaped wood in the centre. By the 1960s, the wooded areas had been removed, and the boundaries diminished and gradually removed to create bigger fields. This process is recorded well on photograph OS/63/2 044, where the ploughing is also seen to be revealing the shallow topsoil beneath the surface of the cropped fields. By 1973, photograph 73 065 1161 shows that all the boundaries had been removed within the larger area. By 1989, the A120 road which defines the north side of this area was visible and the landscape substantively remodelled since first seen in the 1940s.

The larger part of the site (west of Hazelend Road)

- A.6.3 The former boundaries and the former wood have left traces in the subsoil which cause the appearance of marks in crops over their former positions. These features were best seen on the colour photographs displayed at Google Earth timeline 2007, and have been accurately located and indicated as green lines and an area of stipple on Plan 1.

- A.6.4 A persistently visible area of differently toned crop is clearly visible on most of the aerial photographs consulted for this assessment, to the immediate south of the A120. Photographs taken in different years show varied features in this area. At first sight, it would possibly be identified as an in-filled construction borrow pit or compound relating to the recent addition of the A120, but some photographs suggest that it may possibly be a buried archaeological feature or possibly an eroded enclosure.
- A.6.5 Photograph number MAL 800/31 77 which was taken in October 1980 shows some detail within this area, and some possible ditches defining it. There are also some variations within the depth of the soil in the area which show as darker marks in crops. In my experience of dealing with faintly visible buried sites on similar soils in Hertfordshire, I would advise that this feature carries possible archaeological significance, but cannot be more clearly defined from the available aerial photographs.
- A.6.6 Timeline 2007 at Google Earth shows an area of possible pits as very faint anomalies in the crop towards the south of this area. Striations in the field may be the result of a modern agricultural process, but could equally be the very heavily eroded remains of medieval ridge and furrow.







The smaller part of the site (east of Hazelend Road)

- A.6.7 Timeline 2007 at Google Earth shows some extensive areas of anomalies in the vegetation within this part of the site, which had otherwise shown no features of note in previous years.
- A.6.8 These have been indicated on Plan 1 as an area of possible pits, and a very tiny feature which may be a buried ditch. Their origin is unknown.
- A.6.9 There are some extant remains of water-meadows and drains to the immediate south and outside of the site.

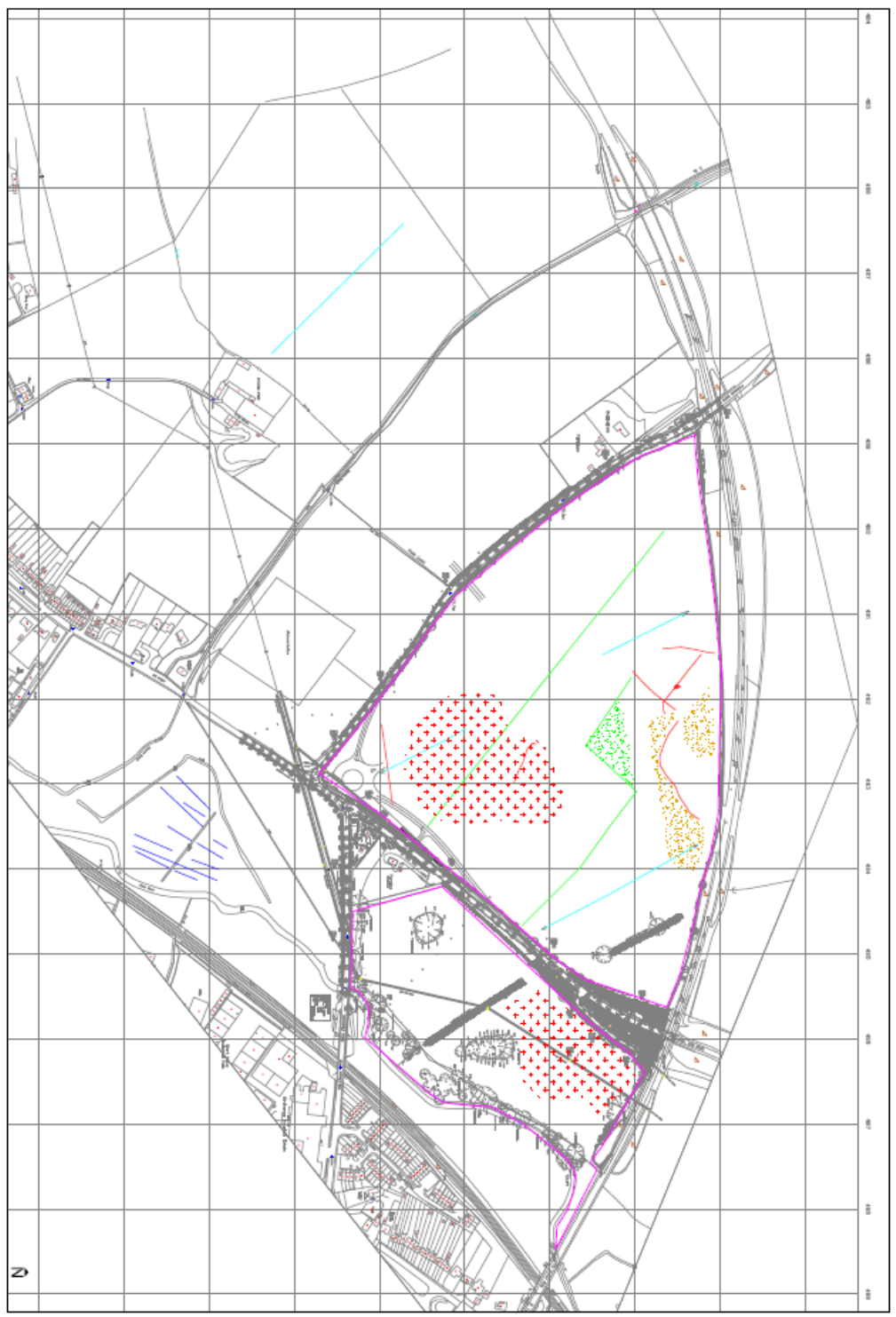
A.7 Conclusions

- A.7.1 The larger part of the site contains a feature to the immediate south of the A120 which may be archaeologically significant, and is persistently visible on aerial photographs.
- A.7.2 This area also contains an area of possible pits and traces of possible medieval ploughing and post enclosure boundaries.
- A.7.3 The smaller part of the site contains an area of possible pits and a very small feature which may be a former ditch.
- A.7.4 The boundaries and woodland may have left traces in the soil which would be visible on removal of topsoil, and the feature to the south of the A120 may require further investigation as appropriate to the nature of the proposed works.

Plan 1 Assessment of Aerial Photographs
 Site Hazel End Bishops Stortford Hertfordshire
 Client Oxford Archaeology East
 Ref APS 212 03 01
 Date March 2012
 Sources NMR, Google Earth
 © Air Photo Services Ltd 2012
 www.airphotoservices.co.uk

-  Possible ridge and furrow
-  Former boundary
-  Former wood
-  Area of possible pits
-  Area of different or deeper soil
-  Water meadows and drains

0 100 200 m



PLAN 1

Aerial Photographs Consulted at English Heritage National Monuments Record (EH NMR)

ENGLISH HERITAGE : NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD
Air Photographs

Full single listing - Verticals, Standard order
Customer enquiry reference: 68246

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/CPE/UK/1779	492	RP	3329	P	TL 485 228	8	10 OCT 1946	AB	9900	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1779	492	RP	3330	P	TL 491 228	8	10 OCT 1946	AB	9900	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1779	492	RP	3331	P	TL 497 229	8	10 OCT 1946	AB	9900	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/2337	2165	1F22	171	P	TL 489 229	19	30 JUL 1963	AB	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/543/2337	2165	1F22	172	P	TL 496 230	19	30 JUL 1963	AB	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x	NMR

											7.5	
RAF/58/4627	2195	F42	271	P	TL 501 229	8	16 AUG 1961	AB	11000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/4627	2195	F42	272	P	TL 493 229	8	16 AUG 1961	AB	11000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/4627	2195	F42	273	P	TL 485 229	8	16 AUG 1961	AB	11000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
HSL/UK/65/373	2342C	V	614	P	TL 487 227	3	10 JUN 1965	A	10560	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
HSL/UK/65/373	2342C	V	615	P	TL 495 231	3	10 JUN 1965	A	10560	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
HSL/UK/65/373	2342C	V	616	P	TL 503 235	3	10 JUN 1965	A	10560	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
HSL/UK/70/1081	2383N	V	4472	P	TL 490 235	3	09 OCT 1970	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
HSL/UK/70/1081	2383N	V	4473	P	TL 490 225	3	09 OCT 1970	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
HSL/UK/70/1083	2383O	V	4818	N	TL 491 219	8	16 OCT 1970	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
HSL/UK/70/1083	2383O	V	4819	N	TL 491 228	8	16 OCT 1970	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
HSL/UK/70/1083	2383O	V	4820	N	TL 490 238	8	16 OCT 1970	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
RAF/58/10	2894	V	5172	P	TL 488 226	10	08 MAY 1948	A	7600	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/10	2894	V	5173	P	TL 493 225	10	08 MAY 1948	A	7600	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/540/1357	2900	F21	47	P	TL 504 223	11	18 JUL 1954	AC	15000	36	Black and White 8.25 x	NMR

											7.5	
RAF/540/1357	2900	F22	48	N	TL 502 244	26	18 JUL 1954	AC	15000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/42	2939	V	5036	P	TL 499 225	10	19 MAY 1948	A	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/42	2939	V	5037	P	TL 493 225	10	19 MAY 1948	A	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/42	2939	V	5038	P	TL 487 225	10	19 MAY 1948	A	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/42	2939	V	5082	P	TL 485 232	2	19 MAY 1948	A	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/42	2939	V	5083	P	TL 491 233	2	19 MAY 1948	A	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/42	2939	V	5084	P	TL 498 234	2	19 MAY 1948	A	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/42	2939	V	5086	P	TL 500 238	11	19 MAY 1948	A	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/42	2939	V	5087	P	TL 494 238	11	19 MAY 1948	A	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/42	2939	V	5088	P	TL 488 239	11	19 MAY 1948	A	7700	10	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68066	5322	V	23	P	TL 500 238	1	14 OCT 1968	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68066	5322	V	55	P	TL 501 222	2	14 OCT 1968	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/80031	7652	V	77	P	TL 502 221	2	09 OCT 1980	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
MAL/80031	7652	V	78	N	TL 491 221	2	09 OCT 1980	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
MAL/80031	7652	V	79	P	TL 481 222	2	09 OCT 1980	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF

MAL/80031	7652	V	88	N	TL 484 241	3	09 OCT 1980	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
MAL/80031	7652	V	89	P	TL 494 241	3	09 OCT 1980	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
MAL/80031	7652	V	90	N	TL 504 241	3	09 OCT 1980	A	12000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	AF
RAF/106G/UK/163 9	8115	V	5183	P	TL 498 233	2	09 JUL 1946	AC	10057	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/163 9	8115	V	5184	P	TL 493 234	2	09 JUL 1946	AC	10057	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/106G/UK/163 9	8115	V	5185	P	TL 488 234	2	09 JUL 1946	AC	10057	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
OS/73254	9138	V	1251	P	TL 488 240	4	06 JUN 1973	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/73254	9138	V	1252	P	TL 495 239	4	06 JUN 1973	A	7700	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/73065	9140	V	716	P	TL 495 230	5	10 APR 1973	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/73065	9140	V	717	P	TL 488 230	5	10 APR 1973	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/73065	9140	V	1161	P	TL 487 234	9	10 APR 1973	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/73065	9140	V	1162	P	TL 493 235	9	10 APR 1973	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/73065	9140	V	1163	P	TL 500 236	9	10 APR 1973	A	7800	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/52R23	10898	V	137	N	TL 501 235	5	21 MAY 1952	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/52R23	10898	V	138	N	TL 495	5	21 MAY	A	8000	12	Black and	NMR

					229		1952				White 9 x 9	
OS/52R23	10898	V	139	N	TL 488 224	5	21 MAY 1952	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/52R23	10898	V	164	N	TL 498 238	6	21 MAY 1952	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/52R23	10898	V	165	N	TL 493 235	6	21 MAY 1952	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/52R23	10898	V	166	N	TL 489 231	6	21 MAY 1952	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/52R38	11013	V	27	P	TL 490 226	1	30 JUN 1952	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/52R38	11013	V	28	P	TL 495 229	1	30 JUN 1952	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/52R38	11013	V	29	P	TL 500 233	1	30 JUN 1952	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63002	11043	V	32	P	TL 495 237	5	06 MAR 1963	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63002	11043	V	33	P	TL 497 234	5	06 MAR 1963	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63002	11043	V	34	P	TL 497 229	5	06 MAR 1963	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63002	11043	V	44	P	TL 490 234	6	06 MAR 1963	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63002	11043	V	45	P	TL 491 229	6	06 MAR 1963	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63248	11052	V	146	P	TL 495 230	4	12 OCT 1963	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

OS/63248	11052	V	147	P	TL 490 229	4	12 OCT 1963	A	6000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63007	11599	V	50	N	TL 492 230	5	24 MAR 1963	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63007	11599	V	51	N	TL 491 234	5	24 MAR 1963	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89051	13420	V	73	P	TL 482 231	2	20 MAR 1989	A	10300	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89051	13420	V	74	P	TL 490 231	2	20 MAR 1989	A	10300	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89051	13420	V	75	P	TL 498 230	2	20 MAR 1989	A	10300	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89175	13500	V	877	P	TL 499 230	2	16 MAY 1989	A	10200	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89175	13500	V	878	P	TL 490 232	2	16 MAY 1989	A	10200	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/89175	13500	V	879	P	TL 482 231	2	16 MAY 1989	A	10200	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/90057	13680	V	134	P	TL 492 231	6	09 APR 1990	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/90057	13680	V	135	P	TL 486 231	6	09 APR 1990	A	8100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/91149	13844	V	17	P	TL 494 237	1	12 AUG 1991	A	8200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/91149	13844	V	18	P	TL 487 237	1	12 AUG 1991	A	8200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/91149	13844	V	54	P	TL 497 225	3	12 AUG 1991	A	8200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/91149	13844	V	55	P	TL 491 225	3	12 AUG 1991	A	8200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/91149	13844	V	56	P	TL 484 225	3	12 AUG 1991	A	8200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/92354	14156	V	447	N	TL 498 232	3	14 JUN 1992	A	8250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/92354	14156	V	448	N	TL 494 232	3	14 JUN 1992	A	8250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/92354	14156	V	449	N	TL 488 232	3	14 JUN 1992	A	8250	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/96118	15071	V	182	N	TL 500 231	6	05 JUN 1996	A	8300	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63128	20594	V	37	N	TL 491 229	5	08 JUN 1963	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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OS/63128	20594	V	68	N	TL 495 233	7	08 JUN 1963	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
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					234		1963				White 9 x 9	
OS/63177	20595	V	66	N	TL 491 230	3	29 JUL 1963	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63177	20595	V	82	N	TL 496 235	5	29 JUL 1963	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/63177	20595	V	83	N	TL 497 232	5	29 JUL 1963	A	4000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97706	22458	V	38	N	TL 495 234	1	29 JUL 1997	A	7200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97706	22458	V	39	N	TL 495 229	1	29 JUL 1997	A	7200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/97706	22458	V	40	N	TL 495 224	1	29 JUL 1997	A	7200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
EA/PHA/90039	40000	V	5073	P	TL 490 234	4	29 MAR 1990	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	PHA
EA/PHA/90039	40000	V	5074	P	TL 490 232	4	29 MAR 1990	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	PHA
EA/PHA/90039	40000	V	5075	P	TL 490 230	4	29 MAR 1990	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	PHA
EA/PHA/90039	40000	V	5157	P	TL 494 230	5	29 MAR 1990	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	PHA
EA/PHA/90039	40000	V	5158	P	TL 494 233	5	29 MAR 1990	A	3000	6	Colour 9 x 9	PHA

APPENDIX B. TABLE 1: HERTFORDSHIRE AND ESSEX HER SEARCH RESULTS

HHER number	Site Name	Monument type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
512	Roman Cremation Burials, Cannons Close	Cremation	4950 2225	Roman	Cremation group found in 1961, four pots also found. One pot had lead base. Collection thought to be in private hands	See HHER records 2136, 514 for other parts of cemetery and 513 for Roman settlement
1091	Palaeolithic Handaxe	Find spot	42SE	Palaeolithic	An Acheulian flint handaxe found in brickearth by the side of a ditch a short distance from the River Stort. Found by W H Penning in the late 19th century	See HHER 6856 for the possible source
1360	Gold ring and pottery, SW of Parsonage Mill Farm	Artefact scatter	493 222	Unknown	Possible gold ring and pottery recorded by TW Ellcock but not seen by him. Found in the area of the Roman settlement [513]	HHER 513 for settlement
2141	Roman pottery, Townsmead	Find spot	4915 2234	Roman	Roman pottery found in April 1971 during dredging of the river, just north-west of the known Roman settlement.	
2142	Roman bracelet and coins, Glasscocks Brickyard	Artefact scatter	497 224	Roman	Roman bracelet and coins found in 1969. For the brickfield, see [6860].	HHER 6860 for brickfield

HHER number	Site Name	Monument type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
2143	Roman coin, south-west of The Grange	Find spot	4885 2235	Roman	Coin of Antoninus Pius found in 1959.	
2234	Roman and medieval pottery, tile and other finds, Stanstead Road	Brick kiln (medieval) Find spot (medieval) Brick kiln (Roman) Find spot (early Roman)	4970 2240	Early Roman, Roman and medieval	<p>Pottery and other finds collected by J L Glasscock from his brickfield at Collins Cross, and later curated by Bishop's Stortford UDC, were seen by John Holmes who identified the material as follows:</p> <p>A) a small group of 'exceptionally' worn Samian sherds, some being recognizable as cup and platter fragments of c.100 AD, and sherds of Roman tile, both tegula and combed flue-tile, and one piece of kiln waste. Holmes suggests that this is evidence for tile working, rather than occupation;</p> <p>B) a group of medieval sherds, possibly 14th century, including the 'ruins' of cooking pots and handles, and 'ruins' of parts of bowls; also two medieval horse-shoes.</p>	See also [513]

HHER number	Site Name	Monument type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
5143	Road bridge, Michaels Road	Bridge	49630 22955	Post-medieval	Bridge over the river Stort, on the historic county boundary Description: Road bridge, built of brick with a single arch, span 3.9m. Brick parapet and stone coping. Width c8.7m. Remains in condition described in Branch Johnson survey The county boundary has been moved to the east and the bridge is now well within Herts.	
5637	Railway Bridge, Cannons Mill Lane	Bridge	49355 22588	Post-medieval	Railway bridge over the River Stort north of Cannons Mill Lane; brick piers, iron girder, single span c.30ft.	
5638	Railway Bridge, Mill Croft	Bridge	49235 22357	Post-medieval	Railway bridge over River Stort, brick piers, iron girder, single span c.30ft	
6791	Parsonage Mill	Corn Mill (Post Medieval) Mill House (Post medieval) Timber Framed house (Post medieval) Watermill (Post medieval)	4938 2236	Post-medieval	Post-medieval watermill, of which the 16th century and later mill house survives. Watermill. Has been demolished; the site is occupied by housing and gardens. Parsonage mill house remains. Site located from second	Listed Building (II) 160899

HHER number	Site Name	Monument type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					edition OS map <1>. The two-storey timber-framed mill house dates to the early 16C and early 17C, plastered with old red tile roof. Early 19C and 20C additions have given it a T plan.	
6858	Brickgrounds and gravel pit, Foxdells Farm	Brickfield (Post-medieval) Quarry (Post-medieval)	4890 2285	Post-medieval	Brickgrounds identified from 1838 tithe award. Earthworks are visible east of the farm, showing the extent of the clay pits. The farm lies within the pit <1>. One of the banks of the clay pit is riddled with badger sets.	For the farmhouse, see [12793].
6860	Brickfield, Rye Street	Brickfield Quarry	4910 2275	Post-medieval	Brickgrounds identified from 1896 second edition OS map. Site no longer visible at ground level, now occupied by houses and gardens. 'There are three brickyards near together in Rye Street.... The most northerly brickyards is Mr Cornwell's.	See also HHER 6856
6861	Gravel Pits, Hazelend Road	Gravel Pit	4955 2340	Post-medieval	Gravel pit identified from 1896 second edition OS map. The area of the gravel pit is now	

HHER number	Site Name	Monument type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					occupied by agricultural land and a new road (A120). The pit is not shown on the 1894 OS map	
6862	Brick Kiln Fields and Brick ground, Glascocks Brickworks	Brick kiln Brickfield Quarry	4965 2250	Post-medieval	Two brick kiln fields at TL 4960 2255 and TL 4990 2250 and a brick ground at TL 4955 2260 all identified from the 1838 tithe map. One brick kiln field at TL 4960 2240 identified from the 1898 second edition OS map. The whole area is now occupied by housing. This was Glasscock's brickworks. Glasscock's seems to have had several brickfields and some have older origins.	EHT5305 Evaluation at 16-22 Lea Grove/198-202 Stansted Road, Bishop's Stortford, 2001
6947	Spigot Mortar Base, Rye Street	Spigot Mortar Emplacement	4916 2273	20th century	A spigot mortar base half-embedded in a bank 50 yards S of a small bridge over a stream. It is precisely located on the west side of Rye Street, 3 yards from the road outside no. 221, presumably to cover approaches from the N across the bridge	
6948	Site of Pillbox, Cannons	Pillbox	4920 2260	20th century	Wills lists a polygonal,	

HHER number	Site Name	Monument type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
	Mill Lane				brick and concrete pillbox facing north. No trace of the pillbox was found at the time of the site visit	
10229	Water Meadow Drains	Ditch Water Meadow	4932 2279	Period uncertain	A series of water meadow drains beside the river Stort north of Bishop's Stortford. These are in areas marked 'Liable to Floods' on the later 19th century OS maps.	
10230	Water Meadow Drains	Water Meadow Ditch	4900 2225	Water Meadow: Post-medieval Ditch: period uncertain	A series of water meadow drains beside the river Stort north of Bishop's Stortford. These were mapped when they were still in use; the whole area north of the river between Rye Street and the railway line is marked 'Liable to Floods'.	
11591	Milestone, Stanstead Road	Milepost	4952 2225	Post-medieval	29 miles from London, new route; Hockerill Highway Trust Description: Milestone, with the numeral '29'. This 29-mile stone is on the 'new' route maintained by the Hockerill Highway Trust	see HHER 11590, HHER 11592

HHER number	Site Name	Monument type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
					(also known as the Herts and Essex). The route was part of the road from London to Newmarket and Cambridge. At some point the road was diverted from the 'old' Rye Street course to run through Hockerill and northward to Stansted	
15328	Foxdells Farm, Foxdells Lane	Aisled Barn Farmhouse Farmstead Timber-framed Barn	48845 22822	Post-medieval	Mid 19th century farmhouse, and barn which may be a much older building cased in brick to match. The house is two storeys, symmetrical plan, in red brick with white brick dressings and roof of old red tile. The barn, opposite the house, is very large; ten bays, also red brick with white brick dressings under a low-pitched roof now of corrugated iron. Inside, however, the barn is timber-framed and aisled, with large square entrances at each end.	Listed Building (II) 160910 EHT5379 Walkover survey on land north of Bishop's Stortford, 2004
15329	The Grange, Foxdells Lane	Country House	48890 22490	Post-medieval	A large early 19C country house, altered	Listed Building (II) 160909

HHER number	Site Name	Monument type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
15482	The Old Limeworks, Farnham Road	Mine Limeworks	48740 23550	Mine: Post-med to C20th Limeworks: C20th	<p>in the mid 19C and now divided into several properties. Two storeys, L-plan, in rendered and painted brick, with a square stable block on the north side. Good original detail survives inside.</p> <p>Post-medieval and 20th century chalk pit, lime works, and possible chalk mine. Named on current mapping as the Old Lime Works, a building by the road with an extensive disused quarry behind, this is on <1> as 'Old Chalk Pit'. It was evidently re-opened in the 20th century. It is also possible that this is the Rye Street chalk mine, reported by HM Inspector of Mines as owned by Joseph Day of 98 South Street, Bishop's Stortford. In 1904-6 it had only one employee, who worked below ground; in 1907 it also had six employees above ground</p>	

EHER number	Site Name	Monument type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
19637	Hazelend Wood	Field Boundary	489 239	Unknown	Cropmarks of field boundaries visible on 1st edition OS mapping	2002 Aerial Survey by Helen Saunders
19638	Hazelend Wood	Linear Feature	489 240	Unknown	Cropmarks of linear features	2002 Aerial Survey by Helen Saunders

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Page, W. (ed), 1912 *A History of the County of Hertford: Volume 3*
- Palmer R & Cox C, 1993 *Uses of Aerial photography in Archaeological Evaluations* IfA Technical Paper 12. IfA Reading
- Riley DNR, 1980 *Early Landscape from the Air*. Sheffield
- Soil Survey of England and Wales Sheet 6 *Soils of Eastern England*. 1:250000 scale
- Wilson D R 1982 and 2000 *Air Photo Interpretation for Archaeologists London 1st Ed 1982 and 2nd Ed. 2000, Stroud*

WEBSITES CONSULTED

[www.http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk](http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk)
www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes
www.heritagegateway.org.uk
www.maps.localwildlifesites.org.uk

MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

Description	Date	Hertfordshire Archive and Local Studies (HALS) reference
"Some particular parcels of land lying in the Parish of Bishops Stortford in the county of Hertford and the Parish of Farnham in the County of Essex belonging to the Reverend Tooke of Bishops Stortford. Taken in March 1722-3"	1722	D/EH/P4
Dury and Andrews "A Topographical Map of Hertfordshire"	1766	H 912.425
Plan of the Parish of Bishop Stortford in the County of Herts taken for the purpose of Equalizing the Poor's Rates in March 1823	1823	D/Z61 P1

Bishops Stortford Inclosure Award Dated 9 th June 1826	1826	E82
Tithe Map	1839	DSA 4/21/2
Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	1898	Hertfordshire XXIII.2
Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile	1921	Hertfordshire XXIII.2

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address: Land at Hazel End Bishops Stortford Hertfordshire CM23 2FN		
County: Hertfordshire	District: North Herts	
Village/Town: Bishops Stortford	Parish: Braughing	
Planning application reference: n/a		
HER Enquiry reference:		
Client name, address, and tel. no.: Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd Countryside House, The Drive, Great Warley, Brentwood, Essex CM13 3AT 01277 690 603		
Nature of application: Residential development		
Present land use: Arable		
Size of application area: 25.8ha	Size of area investigated: 25.8ha	
NGR (to 8 figures): WO#87<77; #564; 9		
Site code (if applicable): XHTHAZ12		
Site director/Organization: Taleyna Fletcher / Oxford Archaeology East		
Type of work: Desk-based assessment		
Date of work:	Start: 19.03.12	Finish: 23.03.12
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: n/a		
Related HER Nos: n/a	Periods represented: n/a	
Relevant previous summaries/reports None		
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Cartographic sources indicate that from at least the mid 18th century the western part of the site has been a large open field which gradually became</i>		

enclosed and sub-divided, with a small triangular-shaped area being under woodland that is present on the late 19th century maps. The part of the site which is located on the eastern side of Hazelend Road may have been situated too close to the River Stort to have been utilised in the same way; it was however used as a racecourse in the late 19th century and for the extraction of chalk, also around that time.

The aerial photographic assessment indicates that the area to the west of Hazelend Road contains a feature to the immediate south of the A120 which may be archaeologically significant, and is persistently visible on aerial photographs. This area also contains a zone of possible pits in addition to traces of possible medieval ploughing and post-enclosure boundaries. The part of site to the east of the road contains an area of possible pits and a very small feature which may be a former ditch.

Assessment of the distribution of known finds, listed buildings and archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site indicates that the site has a low to moderate level of archaeological potential. There is low potential for deposits of prehistoric date but more moderate likelihood of encountering Roman deposits given the proximity of the site to the Roman town of Bishops Stortford. The post-medieval period has the highest potential for buried remains in the form of quarry pits and agricultural activities including ploughing and former field boundaries.

Author of summary: Taleyna Fletcher

Date of summary: 10.07.2012

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-121371"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="Land at Hazel End, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire - Desk Based Assessment"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="19-03-2012"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="23-03-2012"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="XHTHAZ12"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="n/a (pre planning)"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Planning condition"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Rural Residential"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Hertfordshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="East Hertfordshire"/>	<input type="text" value="Land at Hazel End
Bishops Stortford
Hertfordshire
CM23 2FN"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Bishops Stortford"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Hertfordshire"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="25.8ha"/>	National Grid Reference
		<input type="text" value="TL 549429 223195"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Unit
Project Design Originator	n/a
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

Project Archives

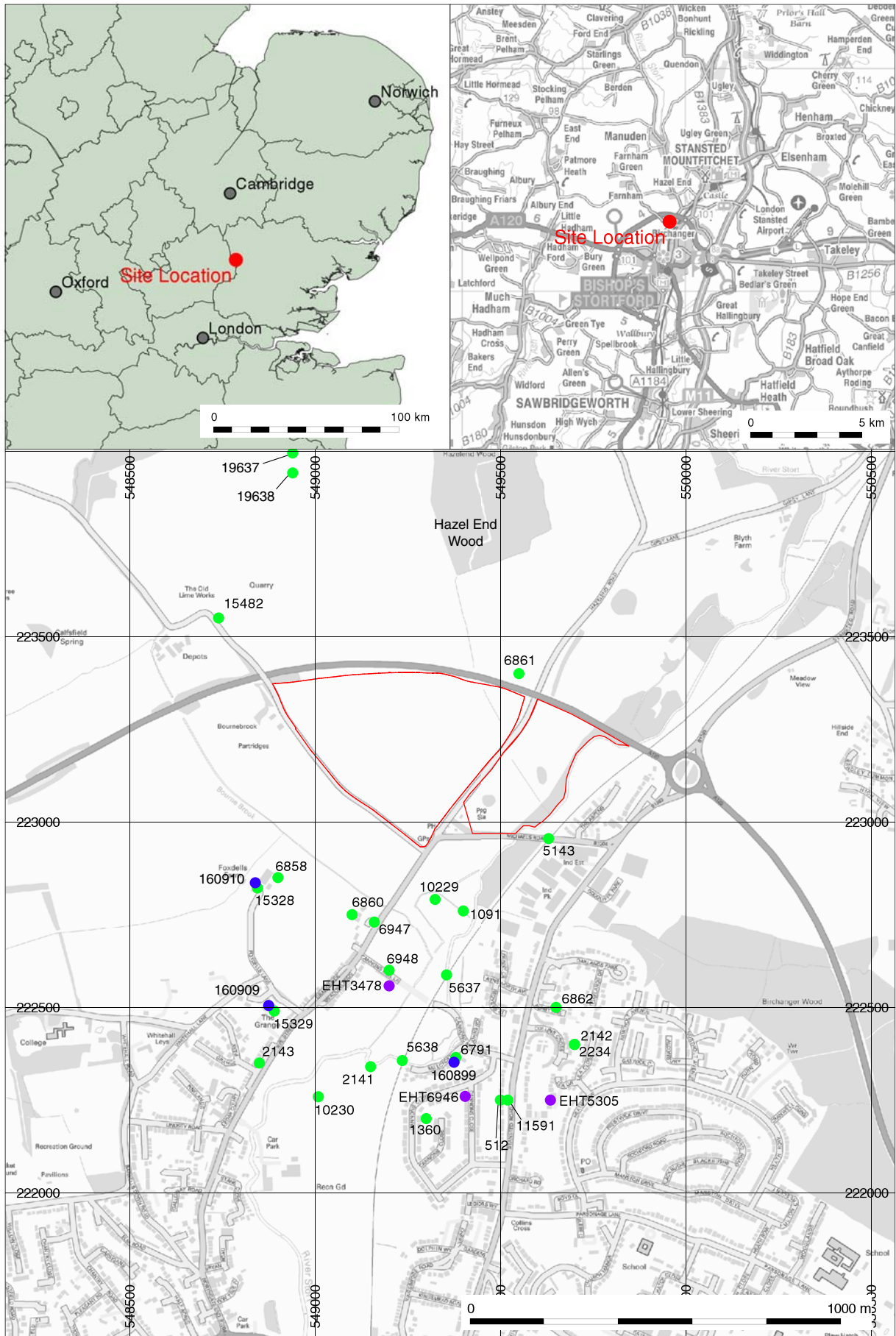
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
TBA	OA East Offices, Bar Hill	TBA
TBA	XHTHAZ12	TBA

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location (red), HER entries (green), listed buildings (blue) and archaeological events (purple).

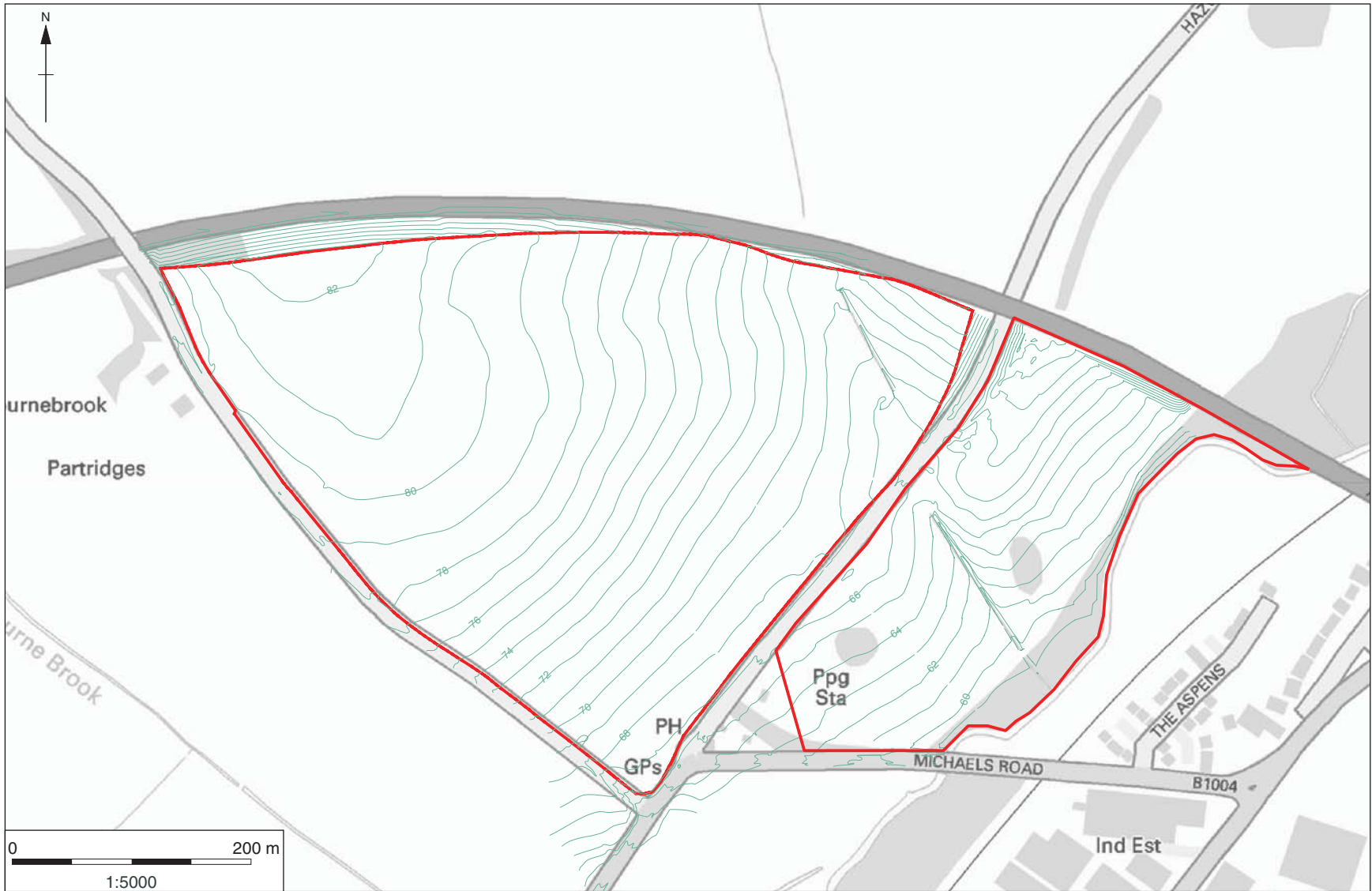


Figure 2: Topographical layout of site (heights m OD)



Figure 4: Extract from Dury and Andrews map of Hertfordshire, 1766 (HALS ref H 912.425) showing location of site



Figure 5: Extract from the Bishops Stortford poor rates map, 1823 (HALS ref D/Z61 P1), showing location of site (red)



Figure 6: Extract from Bishops Stortford inclosure map, 1826 (HALS ref E82), showing location of site



Figure 7: Extract from Bishops Stortford title map, 1839 (HALS ref DSA 4/21/2), showing location of site



Figure 8: Extract from 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map, (25" to 1 mile) 1898, showing location of site(red)



Figure 9: Extract from 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map (25" to 1 mile), 1921, showing location of site (red)



Plate 1: View of A120 flyover with study areas to east and west, taken from Hazelend Rd



Plate 2 :Part of site on west side of Hazelend Road



Plate 3: Part of site on east side of Hazelend Road



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