## Hertfordshire National Mapping Programme project

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Hertfordshire was mapped from aerial photographs as part of the cropmark classification project organised jointly by English Heritage and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME), before their merger in 1999. As such it was one of the four pilot projects for the National Mapping Programme (NMP).



As a pilot survey, the methodology for the Hertfordshire project differed somewhat from

that subsequently developed for the NMP in that only sites visible as cropmarks were plotted; earthwork sites were omitted. This meant that for nearly one third of the map sheets covering the county there were no

sites recorded by this project. Another difference to more recent projects is that most sites were transcribed from specialist oblique photographs, and vertical photographs were only consulted when they provided information about known sites that could not be recovered in any other way. The geology and soils of the county are varied which affected the recovery of

In the north there are chalk uplands forming an eastern extension of the Chilterns, on which numerous archaeological sites have been recorded whereas much of southern

archaeological information from aerial photographs.

Hertfordshire is dominated by stagnogleyic soils largely unproductive of cropmarks. Nevertheless the project recorded many sites of various dates and functions, and subsequent photography of the county has revealed more.



Sites from all periods

In spite of the fact that the full range of sources was not used for this project it still

recorded a large number of remains. These included cropmarks of large enclosures of

## presumed prehistoric date.



These included the foundations of external walls, gate piers, and gazebos in the landscape gardens at Hamels Park.



