

# **An Archaeology and Desk-based Assessment**

## **Proposed Site of Hydes Solar Farm, Little Bardfield Essex**

**TL 6505 2996**

written and compiled by  
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West facing view across site of proposed solar farm

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Little Bardfield (Hydes Solar Farm)

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## **Acknowledgements**

Archaeology Excavation and Surveys (AES) would to thank Push Energy Ltd, especially to Tom Duke and Jamie Kelly (ProAgri Solar), for commissioning the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the proposed Hydes Solar Farm, Little Barfield.

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## **Non-technical summary**

During March 2013 Archaeology Excavation and Surveys (AES) carried out an archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) of the site of a proposed solar farm at Markswood Farm, Little Bardfield (TL 6505 2996). The assessment was commissioned by Push Energy in support of a planning application for a new solar farm with access road and grid connection.

The study area was 18.65 hectares situated in a rural agricultural landscape that is largely medieval in origin, but with elements of the Celtic field system surviving. The study was designed to gain a better understanding of the impacts, which would result from the solar farm, both within the limits of the application site, and in the surrounding historic landscape.

The proposed area does not include any Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM), cropmarks or find spots. Only one Grade II, fifteenth century listed farmhouse, Markwoods Farm (SMR 38196; Listed building No. 1306277) lies in the proximity. On the basis of current knowledge the proposed site lies in the vicinity of, to the north and south-west, cropmarks (SMR No.19010 and 19013) possibly representing field boundaries.

The proposed scheme would involve erecting approximately 1343 mounting racks aligned east-west across the site and c.2m in height. Each rack has an array of 24 solar panels (S.P). The S.P. supports consist of driven piles to a depth of c.1.5m. Other construction elements consist of 8 Transformers and inverters, one grid connection cabinet, grid connector trench and 4.5m wide access tracks, formed with a grass reinforcement system. The installation of the mounts for the solar panels will have a minimal, but negative, impact upon the site given that the ground has been heavily disturbed in antiquity by Marks Wood and later by ploughing. The grid connection route does not pass any known sites or find spots other than the now demolished Furthermoor Hall.

The development in consideration of its rural setting, and proposed screening will have a minimal impact upon the landscape. It is anticipated that the effect to the archaeology can be mitigated by a planning condition.

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 During March 2013 Archaeology and Excavation Surveys (AES) were commissioned by Push Energy Ltd to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) for land south of Markswood Farm, Little Bardfield (TL 6505 2996 (Hydes Solar Farm)). The site covers 18.65 hectares.

The DBA was completed in support of the proposed planning application for Hydes Solar Farm in response to a requirement from Uttlesford District Council for an 'Archaeological and Heritage Assessment' (Ref: UTT/13/0034/PA). The proposed development will include the installation of rows of PV solar panels on 1343 mounting racks, transformer and inverter housings, reinforced grass access tracks and a grid connection.

- 1.2 The DBA was undertaken in accordance with guidelines outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2008), and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney, 2003).
- 1.3 The overall objectives of the DBA were to identify areas of archaeology within its wider archaeological context and describe the significance of any heritage asset affected by the proposal, including any contribution made by their setting and to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (National Planning Policy Framework, 2012).

### Planning Policy

- 1.4 In 2012 the National Planning Policy Framework replaced PPS5 as the governments' national policy on historic environment issues. The policies form the basis of the planning application process.

## 2.0 Description of the site

The proposed site is located to the south of Markswood Farm, Little Bardfield, with Bardfield Road to the north and the B1057, Dunmow Road to the east. The site lies on a plateau between 100m and 120m OD and consists of one large roughly rectangular area of 18.65 ha comprising an agricultural field (Figure 2).

The grid connection route follows a route northwards towards Furthermoor hall, crossing the Bardfield Road before turning westwards to Tylers and connecting with a substation (Figure 2)



### **3.0 Methodology**

For the desk-based assessment, historical databases and archives were consulted. Information about the history and significance of the sites and features likely to survive in the proposed development area was recorded, and evidence for the development and present character of the wider historic landscape was gathered. Key surrounding heritage assets (those of high archaeological importance) whose settings could be affected by the solar farm project were included in this work.

The main sources studied were as follows:

- Archaeological reports and histories and other relevant publications
- Consultation of aerial photographs
- Essex County Council Historic Environment Record System
- Historic maps and historical documents (see appendix B)
- Relevant designation and planning documentation
- Site walk over survey to identify any features on the ground, areas of ground with particular for potential survival of below ground remains, associations with the areas key heritage assets that contribute to their settings, and views over the surrounding sites and historic landscape.

### **4.0 Archaeology and heritage evidence**

#### **4.1 Geological information**

The geology of the site is predominately boulder clay with glacio-fluvial deposits exposed in the near by valley sides and alluvium in the valley floors. (British Geological Survey).

#### **4.2 Archaeology and heritage background**

In the wider landscape surrounding the proposed solar farm site at Little Bardfield, various excavations and evaluations have resulted in some but not extensive archaeological discoveries.

##### Paleolithic to Iron Age

Evidence for prehistoric archaeological remains in the wider landscape has to date been a small collection of Neolithic worked flints found at Shalford, along with early bronze age burials (ECC FAU, 2010). Iron age occupation of the surrounding landscape has been revealed to some extent by excavations at Thaxted of prehistoric flint and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery (Rozwadowski, M., 2008), at Great Bardfield, of finds dating to the late Iron Age and late Bronze Age (Orr, K., CAT, 2007) and at Finchingfield where evidence was revealed for mid and late Iron Age occupation (Benfield, S., 2005, Lister, C., 2006).

To the north west of the site and east of Marks Wood, a series of cropmarks show the remnants of ancient field boundaries (Figure 8, SMR No 19010). A further collection of similar cropmarks lie south east of the proposed site (SMR No 19013). The latter are possibly part of a celtic field system dating from the Bronze Age through to the early Middle Ages, these are often coaxial ie forming a system by which boundaries of adjacent fields make a series of long roughly parallel lines (see Figure 4).

### Romano-British

Some evidence to date has been found for the wider Roman landscape surrounding the proposed site. Roman tile has been recorded as present in the walls of St Katharine's Church (SMR No 1519). Earth banks near Lodge Wood were thought to represent part of a Roman road. Roman finds consisting of second century pottery and a wall foundation, and believed to form part of a Roman settlement were found at Finchingfield (Benfield, S., 2005, Lister, C., 2006, SMR Nos 1505, 1506). A Roman burial was found at Great Bardfield (Orr, K., CAT, 2007). Excavations at Thaxted revealed Roman pottery (Rozwadowski, M., 2008). Roman ditches were discovered at Shalford (ECC FAU, 2010). No evidence to date has been uncovered for Roman activity within or in the vicinity of the proposed site.

### Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

The proposed site falls in an anglo-saxon/medieval landscape within the parish of Little Bardfield. The early medieval landscape was dominated by two manors, Little Bardfield Hall and Mole Hall. At the time of the Domesday survey the manor of Little Bardfield was held by Eustace Earl of Bologne and his under tenant Adelolf de Merk. From the name Adelolf de Merk, or Merks, it is deemed that many placenames in Essex were derived, it is possible that the name Marks Wood was also derived from this source. The manor was held by Henry de Merk from 1210 until 1268 and remained in the family held by Andrew de Merk until at least 1283. In 1351 the manor of Little Bardfield and its lands was passed to the Abbey and Convent of St John's in Colchester.

Within a radius of 1.5km there are several sites recorded in the Essex heritage environment records of anglo-saxon and medieval buildings, and medieval field boundaries and moats (see tables 1 and 2).

To the north east of the site lies the village of Little Bardfield and the Church of St Katharine, the church is dated as early as saxon with the large west tower being one of the few outstanding pieces of saxon architecture in Essex (SMR Nos 1519, 1520, 1521 and 1522). To the west of the church, earthworks and fish ponds have been recorded, which are the remains of a possible deserted medieval village SMR No 1523)

The proposed site lies within the proximity of cropmarks, which show the remains of medieval field boundaries, at New Barn, The Lodge, Bustard Green, The Hydes and Stones. The field boundaries reflect the re-organisation in the medieval period into extensive 'open' or sub-divided field systems, associated with hamlets of families who worked strips of land dispersed through the systems. (Figure 4, SMR Nos 46576, 46577, 46582, 46590, and 46592).

Remnants of medieval life also remain in the form of medieval moats and buildings at Fanns Farm, The Grove and west of Little Bardfield Hall (HER Nos 1196, 1280, 1566). A medieval Hedingham ware kiln was also found in Great Bardfield (Orr, K., CAT, 2007). The most notable evidence of medieval life in the vicinity of the site is Markswood Farmhouse, a grade II listed building (Figure 12, SMR No 38196).

### Post-Medieval

The manorial estate of Little Bardfield remained in church hands until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, when it was then granted to Robert Foster Esq by King Henry VIII. The manor passed on to William Chishull Esq on 3 April 1541 until his death on 12 Aug 1570. From 1570 to 1777 the manorial estate was held by a series of landowners, William Smith, John Buttal, Christopher Buttal, Thomas Wale and Henry Wale Esq. The name of Henry Wale can be found enscribed on Chapman and Andre's map of 1777 (Figure 5), and mentioned by the Rev Phillip Morant as the present landowner at his time of writing the History and Antiquities of Essex in 1763.

The land on which the proposed site lies belonged in the nineteenth century to William Walford and was occupied by William Phillips.

In context with the wider early post medieval landscape the proposed site lies to the south of the site of sixteenth century, Little Hyde, house and farm building, now demolished and under plough (SMR No 1566).

On the proposed site itself, current boundaries on the north east, south west and part of the south east can be traced back to the 1838 tithe map (figs 6 and 7). The proposed field for the site therefore has retained some historical boundaries, in spite of being covered by woodland until at least 1838 (Figures 5, 6 and 7). The woodland known as Marks Wood still remains, but in much reduced size to the north west of the site (Figures 8,9 and 10).

### 4.3 Cartographic evidence

The process of studying cartographic evidence can assist in the understanding of the recent landscape history of the site. It is important to note however, that the maps sourced were only available as far back as the eighteenth century, which covered the proposed site area.

#### *Chapman and Andre's map, 1777: figure 5*

The map of Chapman and Andre 1777 depicts the agricultural landscape setting of the site with the villages of Great and Little Bardfield lying to the north-east. The homesteads and farms of Thaxted Lodge, Duck End, Bustard Green, Oxen End and Brazen Head also depicted on the map surrounding the site forming part of the post medieval landscape. Several of the homesteads are of sixteenth and seventeenth century date. Grove Farmhouse at Oxen End is however of fifteenth century date and possibly earlier (SMR No 38195). The proposed site is shown on the map covered in woodland, known as Marks Wood (Figure 5).

#### *Ordnance survey tithe map, 1838: figures 6 and 7*

The 1838 tithe map depicts the parish of Little Bardfield, and the area of the proposed solar farm site still covered by woodland, although reduced in size compared to Chapman and Andre's map of 1777 (Figures 6 and 7). The map illustrates the division of field boundaries into numbered fields. Marks Wood is numbered 23, and of an area covering 126 acres 0 rods and 26 perch (Tithe Award 1838)

#### *Ordnance survey map of 1876: figure 8*

By 1876, the number of field divisions in the agricultural landscape had decreased, thus increasing the size of fields in comparison to the tithe map of 1838. The proposed site area is shown as three fields instead of an area of woodland (Figure 8). Only a small patch of the original woodland remains lying to the north-west of the proposed site, and is still named on the map as Marks Wood. A small pond is now clearly marked in the south-east corner of the proposed site. Two footpaths are also shown running from Markswood Farm, one along the north-east boundary towards the small pond and the other along the north-west boundary towards Silvercroft.

#### *Ordnance survey map of 1881: figure 9*

The map of 1881 depicts no significant changes in the size and the number of fields that comprise the proposed site area. The footpaths and pond are still present, along the north-east and north west boundaries of the proposed site area.

#### *Ordnance survey map of 1897: figure 10*

The 1897 ordnance survey map depicts the landscape south of the Thaxted to Little Bardfield road. The map shows little change to the maps of 1876 and 1887. The proposed site area is recorded with three field divisions. Each field is numbered on the map and recorded with its respected acreage; 162 – 13.625a, 169 – 19.733 and 168 – 12.638a respectively. The proposed site area is 18.65ha or 46.076a, compared with the acreage of 45.996 in 1897, illustrating that there has been little significant change in the size of the fields. A pond still visible in the southern corner and the reduced area of Marks Wood present north-west of the site. The map however only records the footpaths running along north-west and south-west boundaries. The footpath along the north-east boundary to the pond appears no longer to exist as it has not been recorded. There is one small change more significant in terms of political history in that the south-west boundary of the proposed site area has the letters Party Co Div. Bdy written along the edge, indicating that the boundary was part of a parliamentary division of land.

#### *Ordnance Survey Map 1923-1924*

The ordnance survey map of 1923-1924 does not depict any changes to the site, the proposed area still remaining as three fields. The two footpaths recorded in 1897 are still depicted as on the map of 1923-1924.

#### *Ordnance Survey Map, 1960*

The ordnance survey map of 1960 depicts no changes to the proposed site area, but a change to the recording of the footpaths to the site. Footpaths are recorded as present on three of the proposed sites four boundaries, only the south-east boundary has no recorded right of way.

#### *Ordnance Survey Map, 1982-1983*

The ordnance survey map of 1982-1983 depicts a major change in field divisions and shows the proposed site area converted from three into one large field, while retaining the field boundaries recorded in 1876. Two of the three footpaths, those on the north-east and north-west boundaries of the proposed site area are now depicted as tracks, the third on the south-west boundary remains as a footpath.

#### 4.4 Constraints

##### **Scheduled ancient monuments**

There are no scheduled ancient monuments within on the immediate surrounding area to the proposed site for Hydes Solar Farm.

##### **Listed buildings**

There are no designated listed buildings on the proposed development site.

There is one listed building in close proximity to the site, Markswood Farmhouse (Grade II listed) lying north east of the proposed solar farm site (Figure 11).

##### **Registered parks and gardens**

No registered parks or gardens are within or close to the proposed site.

##### **Areas of archaeological and heritage significance**

There is an area of archaeological and heritage significance along the proposed grid connection route. The route passes through the field system, possibly Celtic, lying to the north-east of the site, parallel to the access road to Markswood Farmhouse (SMR 19010).

There are no areas of archaeological and heritage significance evident on the field proposed for the site of the solar farm. However because of the close proximity of the site to cropmarks of possible Celtic field systems, lying to the north-west and south-east, there is potential for buried evidence of early farming and datable deposits.

In close proximity to the site there is also the fifteenth century Markswood Farmhouse (Grade II listed).

In terms of the proposed sites contribution towards the setting of important heritage assets beyond its limits, the significance is low. The distance from medieval settlements such as Little Bardfield, along with the fall and rise of the plateau afford little visual significance towards the overall setting of archaeology and heritage within the landscape.

## 5.0 Site visit

A site was visited on 11th March to conduct a visual assessment of the proposed area for evidence of archaeology and heritage.

Access to the proposed site was gained via the farm track, which leads to Markswood Farmhouse and along the north-east boundary of the proposed site to the pond in the south-east corner.

The topology of the site shown on cartographic sources, is evident of the relatively flat area of the plateau on which the site lies.

The proposed site is a single field still used for agricultural purposes. All field boundaries are well defined. The pond in the south-east corner was still functional and surrounded by a small copse of trees.

The access route for the proposal is to follow the farm track that passes the site of Furthermoor Hall, now demolished, and the fifteenth century Markswood Farmhouse (Grade II listed). The route for farm track itself possibly dates to the fifteenth century in its function as access road to Markswood Farmhouse.

The proposed grid connection route was observed passing across agricultural land to the Furthermoor Hall on the B1057 Thaxted to Little Bardfield road. The route crossed over the road to run west behind Stones alongside the B1057, to its connection point with the electricity substation close to Tylers on the B1057. It was observed that the route would pass through the possible celtic field system to the north-west of the site. (SMR 19010).

## 6.0 Discussion

### 6.1 Archaeological impact on the proposed site

#### Proposed development impact

The proposed development of Hydes Solar Farm comprises five construction phases:

- installation of east-west aligned PV solar panels covering the majority of the site on 1343 mounting racks
- the solar panels will require 8 transformers, inverter housings and a grid connection housing
- landscaping in the form of perimeter hedge planting (Design and access statement, 2012; section 4.7.5)
- reinforced grass trackways
- a grid connection route to be installed north of the site to connect with an electricity sub-station on the opposite side of the Little Bardfield road at Tylers.

#### Solar panels

The main components of Hyde Solar Farm are PV solar panels fixed on c.1343 mounting racks, distributed 3.1m apart along each row, with c.8.95m between the mounts of parallel rows. The panels will stand c.2m high and will be screened by newly planted hedgerows. The mountings will require supports that extended 1.5m below ground.

The transformer and inverter housings and the grid connection housing will be set on 300mm thick concrete slabs set 150mm above and below the ground level, laid onto 150mm compacted hardcore.

The cable run linking the panels and housings will be located in a trench 600mm in depth. The reinforced grass trackways will require 150mm ground reduction along the routes.

The main ground disturbance caused by the installation of the solar panels is the insertion of the supports. These are driven and will impact upon any archaeological remains.

Lesser disturbance to the archaeological resource will be caused by the ground reduction for the transformer and inverter housings, the cable run and planting of the proposed screening hedgerows. An advisable mitigation strategy for this stage of works would be a watching brief during all ground reductions.

### **Access road**

The access road to the site will utilise an existing farm track, which has its origins in the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and as such may have preserved earlier historical elements. An advisable mitigation strategy would be a watching brief during any ground reduction of the track.

### **Grid connection route**

The proposed grid connection route runs from the north of the site towards Furthermoor Hall, where it crosses the Little Bardfield road before turning westwards to connect with the electricity sub-station at Tylers. Between the site and the Bardfield road the route crosses cropmarks of Celtic field systems.

The cable is to be laid in a trench which, if over 300mm in depth, will impact upon any underlying archaeological remains.

An advisable mitigation strategy for this stage of works would be a watching brief.

## **6.2 Previous ground disturbance**

The desk-based assessment (DBA) has shown two significant phases of ground disturbance.

- The 1843 map shows that the site was part of Marks Wood. The roots from the trees would have a major negative impact on any underlying archaeology.
- The wood reduces considerably in size when it is recorded on the 1876 map. Subsequently, the site formed part of an arable regime with associated ploughing. This form of arable management would have also caused significant damage to any underlying archaeology.

## **6.3 Archaeological potential**

The DBA did not reveal any great density of archaeological finds or sites. This may, in large, be due to the fact that it is largely an agricultural landscape and as such there has been very little archaeological work or recording. However, based upon the results of the DBA the potential of the site may be considered as follows:

**Prehistoric** - **Low to medium.** In terms of the historic landscape the majority of the development area is 'Medieval Farmland' within 'Anciently Enclosed Land'. It is surrounded on all sides by existing

ancient woodland and field systems. These types of landscape are often associated with the high potential for a resource of prehistoric or medieval features, artefacts or deposits surviving below the ground.

**Late Iron Age to Roman**      **Low to medium.** Although there are no Roman finds or sites in the immediate vicinity of the site in the wider landscape there is some evidence for the wider Roman landscape surrounding the proposed site. Roman tile has been recorded as present in the walls of St Katharine's Church (SMR No 1519). Earth banks near Lodge Wood were thought to represent part of a Roman road. Roman finds consisting of second century pottery and a wall foundation, and believed to form part of a Roman settlement were found at Finchingfield (Benfield, S., 2005, Lister, C., 2006, SMR Nos 1505, 1506). A Roman burial was found at Great Bardfield (Orr, K., CAT, 2007). Excavations at Thaxted revealed Roman pottery (Rozwadowski, M., 2008). Roman ditches were discovered at Shalford (ECC FAU, 2010). No evidence to date has been uncovered for Roman activity within or in the vicinity of the proposed site.

**Medieval**      **Low to medium.** There is sparse evidence of medieval archaeology immediately surrounding the site. Notably, Markswood Farm which is fifteenth century in date, the now demolished Furthermoor Hall, the ancient woodland of Marks Wood and the medieval field systems. In the wider landscape, Little Bardfield, c. 1.5km to the north-east of the site, has origins which are Saxon in date, these survive in the church of St. Katharine, in the form of the west tower, which is known to be one of the few outstanding pieces of Saxon architecture in Essex.

**Post-Medieval**      **Low.** During this period the site was part of an agrarian landscape, therefore other than for evidence of post-medieval farming practices, the landscape will have changed little since the medieval period.

## 7.0 Conclusions

- 7.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) meets the requirements as set out in National Planning Policy Framework (2012). The site has been assessed in terms of the archaeology and heritage assets on or near to the development and their significance. It has been demonstrated that full consideration has been given to the existence and the relative significance of these assets in the design of the proposal.
- 7.2 The site lies within an agrarian landscape that has its origins in the prehistoric period. Within the subject area and immediate vicinity there are no finds or ancient sites recorded. This may be due mainly to the fact the area has been under a long term agriculture regime but the presence of earlier archaeology should not be dismissed out of hand. Cropmarks to the north of the development area are suggestive of a Celtic field system and are cut through by the grid connection route.
- 7.3 Other than one Grade II listed building, Markswood Farm, there are no other recorded finds or sites within or in the immediate proximity of the subject area. There are no buildings of national designation on the site. The key building of value, which lies to the north east of the site, is the Grade II listed fifteenth century farmhouse. This has been identified within the area of being of positive value and a focal building.
- 7.3 The proposals have therefore sought to retain and enhance the character and setting of the site, close to which the farmhouse lies, in so far as the proposed solar farm is to be of low level impact (Inman, 2012). Therefore it can be demonstrated with regard to the significance of the farmhouse that full account has been given to the level and nature of the significance of this asset in devising the proposals.
- 7.4 The DBA has shown that the site in 1777 was part of Marks Wood and such would have had extensive disturbance of the below surface archaeological remains by root action. The cartographic evidence (Appendix B) shows that the wood was dramatically reduced in size by 1838, as it does not appear on the tithe map. In addition the site has also been subsequently farmed and ploughed which would have caused further damage to the archaeological resource.
- 7.4 The development comprises the installation of solar panels and associated transformers and inverters across the entire site, access roads and grid connection. Although the construction of the solar panel mounts has a minimal intrusive impact on the site being driven and not excavated, there would be no record of what is being disturbed by the piling. The supports would involve the excavation of 5372 holes across the site. An appropriate mitigation strategy therefore needs to be developed and implemented.

- 7.5 The construction of cable trenches will cause damage to any underlying archaeological resource, but this can be mitigated by maintaining a watching brief throughout the excavations. The other elements of the development are less intrusive, requiring only ground reduction of approximately 150mm. Given that the plough soil is c. 300mm in depth, it is unlikely to disturb any archaeology, however, it is suggested that all ground reduction is completed under archaeological supervision.

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- [www.recordinguttlesfordhistory.org.uk](http://www.recordinguttlesfordhistory.org.uk)
- [www.seax.essex.com](http://www.seax.essex.com) Computerised database of Essex county archaeological and historical sites.
- [www.unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk](http://www.unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk)
- [www.uttlesford.gov.co.uk](http://www.uttlesford.gov.co.uk)

**Appendix A Historic Environment Record Data****Table 1: Sites and Monument within a 1.5km radius****Roman**

SMR No	MonUID	Description	Grid Ref
1505		Finchingfield: road?	TL696305
1519	MEX5492	Church of St Katharine, Little Bardfield Roman tile found in walls	TL65543074
1537		Find	TL635E14?
16201		Thaxted: pottery lamp	TL610307

**Medieval**

1196		Fanns Farm: Homestead moat	TL665286
1280		The Grove: moat	TL664290
1281		The Grove: ditch and earthwork	TL66432904
1520	MEX5499	Church of St Katharine. Walls are flint and pebble rubble, dressings are partly of clunch	TL65543074
1521	MEX5502	Church of St Katharine Chancel arch and tower arch were rebuilt and the south porch added in the C15th	TL65543074
1523	MEX5507	Little Bardfield Hall: DMV, earthworks and fish ponds	TL655308
1566	MEX5628	West of Little Bardfield Hall: moat	TL647307
1573	MEX5652	West of Little Bardfield Hall: cropmark enclosure possibly linked to Furthermore Hall	TL64723040 TL64823085
45676	MEX1039249	New Barn, Lindsell: cropmark field boundaries	TL63782919
46577	MEX1039250	The Lodge, Thaxted: cropmark field boundaries	TL63942969
46582	MEX1039254	Bustard Green: cropmark field boundaries	TL64902869
46590	MEX1039237	The Hydes Little Bardfield: cropmark field boundaries	TL64463134
46592	MEX1039240	Stones Farm, Thaxted: cropmark field boundaries	TL64013082

Table 1: Sites and Monument within a 1.5km radius (continued)

**Post Medieval**

1522	MEX5506	Church of St Katharine The church was restored in the C19th, north vestry and south organ chamber are 'modern', the south porch largely rebuilt	TL65543074
1566	MEX5651	Little Hyde: site under plough	TL64553125
15087	MEX4065	Thaxted: Milestone	TL640304

**Undated**

1506		Lodge Wood, Finchingfield earthbanks	TL693302
1575		windmill	TL654321
18995		cropmark field boundaries	TL635E
19000		cropmark field boundaries	TL635E
19001		cropmark field boundaries	TL638E
19010	MEX1036872	Little Bardfield: cropmark field boundaries	TL648301
19013	MEX1035807	Little Bardfield: cropmark field boundaries	TL655290
19015		cropmark field boundaries	TL655282

Table 2: Listed Buildings within a 1.5km radius

LB (EH) Ref no	SMR No	MonUID	Name	Grade	Grid ref
1111841	38190	MEX121134	The Cottage, Oxen End C17th timber framed house	II	TL66212902
1111843	38195	MEX121140	Grove Farmhouse, Oxen End C15th timber framed and weatherboarded barn	II	TL663290
1111844	38197	MEX1013643	Manor Cottage C17th timber framed house	II	TL652304
1111845	38201	MEX1013647	Table tomb Church of St Katharine, Little Bardfield	II	TL65543074
1112138	37586	MEX1013025	Duck End Farmhouse timber framed house	II	TL640289
1112139	37587	MEX1013026	Barn SE of Duck End Farmhouse timber framed barn	II	TL640289
1306257	38200	MEX1013646	Church of St Katharine, Little Bardfield	I	TL65543074
1306275	38191	MEX121136	Coft Hall, Oxen End C17th timber framed house	II	TL664284
1306276	38193	MEX121138	Frenches Farmhouse, Oxen End C17th timber framed house	II	TL62 NE
1306277	38196	MEX1013642	Markswood Farmhouse C15th or earlier Hall house	II	TL650299
1306283	38198	MEX1013644	Little Bardfield Hall C16th or earlier timber framed manor house with c. 1925 façade	II	TL655307
1336997	38199	MEX1013645	Red brick crinkle crankle wall C18th/C19th NW of St Katharine's churchyard	II	TL655307



Appendix B Cartographic sources



Fig 5 Chapman and Andres Map 1777: showing proposed solar farm under woodland

Proposed Site of Hyde Solar Farm



Fig 6: Ordnance Survey Tithe Map of 1838 1 of 2



Fig 7: Ordnance Survey Tithe Map of 1838 2 of 2

Proposed Site of Hyde Solar Farm





Fig 8: Ordnance survey map of 1876

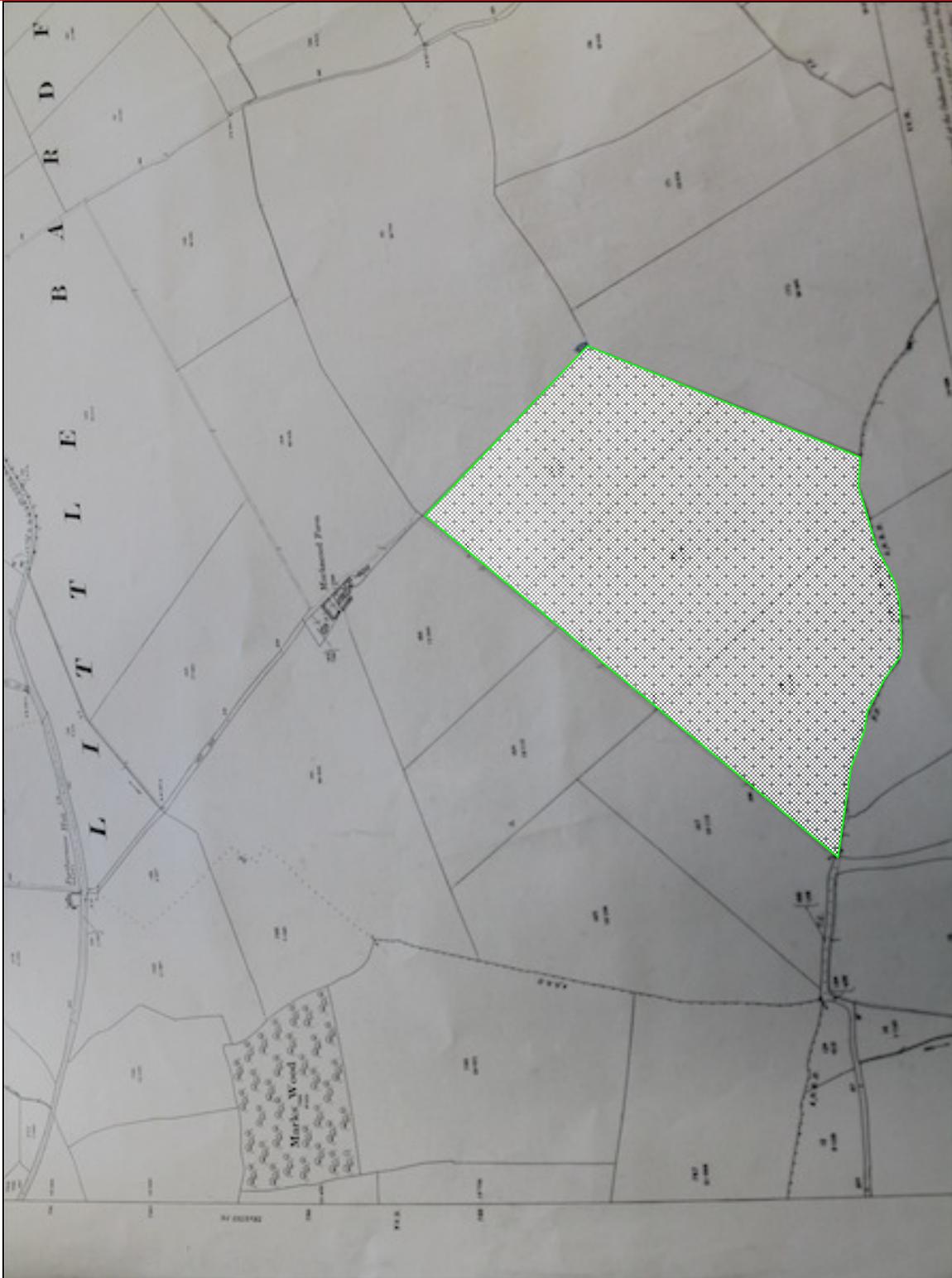
Proposed Site of Hyde Solar Farm







Fig 9: Ordnance survey map of 1881



Proposed Site of Hyde Solar Farm



Fig 10: Ordnance survey map of 1897

## Appendix C

### Photographic Index



Fig 11: North facing view from centre of site



Fig 12: North West facing view from centre of site



Fig 13: West facing view from centre of site



Fig 14: South West facing view from centre of site



Fig 15: East facing view from centre of site



Fig 16: South East facing view from centre of site



Fig 17: South facing view looking back towards Marks Wood Farm and site boundary



Fig 18: South East facing view looking back towards site boundary demarked by tree line