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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**THE PRIORY, CHURCH ROAD,  
HATFIELD PEVEREL, BRAINTREE,  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Chris Leonard (field work & report) Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment)	
NGR: TL 7970 1090	Report No: 3831
District: Braintree	Site Code: HPTP11
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P4213
Signed:	Date: June 2011

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## **CONTENTS**

### **OASIS SUMMARY**

#### **SUMMARY**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**
- 4 THE EVIDENCE**
- 5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**
- 11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**
- 12 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **APPENDICES**

- 1 HER INFORMATION**
- 2 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**
- 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 4 SPECIALISTS' REPORTS**

## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	<i>The Priory, Hatfield Peverel, Braintree, Essex</i>		
<p><i>In May and June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at The Priory, Church Road, Hatfield Peverel, Braintree, Essex (NGR TL 7970 1090). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Team (ECC HEM, Teresa O'Connor) (dated 12/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 12/2010).</i></p> <p><i>Hatfield Priory, a Scheduled Monument (SAM 165), was founded in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century and Dissolved in 1536 (EHER 6053). Much of the medieval priory was destroyed at this time or in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but the late 12<sup>th</sup> century nave and central tower arch survived as the parish Church of St Andrew's which is a Grade II* listed building restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (EHER 29813 &amp; EHER 6053). Burials have been found to the east and north of the church. In the Tudor period a large manor house was built in the area of the current church hall. It was pulled down in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to make way for Hatfield Priory House surviving remains include cellars, a well and a small floor area (EHER 6053). Hatfield Priory House located south of the church was begun c.1768 and is Grade II* listed building set in a Grade II Registered Park and Garden.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features were recorded in each trench, and the features comprise pits, ditches, post holes and a wall foundation. The dated features were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 (Wall Foundation M1009, Extraction Pit F1010, Pit F1005 and Ditch F1026) and are late post-medieval. Only Ditch F1026 (Tr.2) contained pottery. The remaining late post-medieval features contained CBM, glass and an iron fragment. Only the foundation of Wall M1009 (Tr.1) survived. Undated features were recorded in all three trenches. Post Holes F1018, F1020, F1022 and F1024 may be contemporary and comprise a linear formation, but judgement is inhibited by the confines of the trench. The features are likely to relate to 19<sup>th</sup>-century gardening activity.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	May 2011		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	4213	Site code	HPTP11
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	Adjacent to a scheduled monument and within a registered park and garden		
Current land use	Gardens and park		
Planned development	Two storey service building within priory grounds		
Main features (+dates)	Pits, ditches, post hole, and wall foundation		
Significant finds (+dates)	Late post-medieval		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Essex	Braintree	Hatfield Peverel
HER/ SMR for area	Essex HER (EHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c.900 m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TL 7970 1090		
Height AOD (max/ min)	Approximately 35m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Essex HEM (Teresa O'Connor)		
Project supervisor (PO)	Chris Leonard		
Funded by	Mr & Mrs Donegan		
Full title	The Priory, Church Road, Hatfield Peverel, Braintree, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Leonard, C., & Thompson P.		
Report no.	3831		
Date (of report)	June 2011		

# THE PRIORY, CHURCH ROAD, HATFIELD PEVEREL, BRAINTREE, ESSEX

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### SUMMARY

*In May and June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at The Priory, Church Road, Hatfield Peverel, Braintree, Essex (NGR TL 7970 1090). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Team (ECC HEM, Teresa O'Connor) (dated 12/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 12/2010).*

*Hatfield Priory, a Scheduled Monument (SAM 165), was founded in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century and Dissolved in 1536 (EHER 6053). Much of the medieval priory was destroyed at this time or in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but the late 12<sup>th</sup> century nave and central tower arch survived as the parish Church of St Andrew's which is a Grade II\* listed building restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries (EHER 29813 & EHER 6053). Burials have been found to the east and north of the church. In the Tudor period a large manor house was built in the area of the current church hall. It was pulled down in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to make way for Hatfield Priory House surviving remains include cellars, a well and a small floor area (EHER 6053). Hatfield Priory House located south of the church was begun c.1768 and is Grade II\* listed building set in a Grade II Registered Park and Garden.*

*Archaeological features were recorded in each trench, and the features comprise pits, ditches, post holes and a wall foundation. The dated features were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 (Wall Foundation M1009, Extraction Pit F1010, Pit F1005 and Ditch F1026) and are late post-medieval. Only Ditch F1026 (Tr.2) contained pottery. The remaining late post-medieval features contained CBM, glass and an iron fragment. Only the foundation of Wall M1009 (Tr.1) survived. Undated features were recorded in all three trenches. Post Holes F1018, F1020, F1022 and F1024 may be contemporary and comprise a linear formation, but judgement is inhibited by the confines of the trench. The features are likely to relate to 19<sup>th</sup>-century gardening activity.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May/June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at The Priory, Church Road, Hatfield Peverel, Braintree, Essex (NGR TL 7970 1090; Figs.1-2). A planning application for the erection of a two storey service outbuilding to comprise garaging, a garden machinery store, two stables, and a garden room, a gym and flat for gardener/staff within the grounds of The Priory was submitted in August 2010. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential the Essex County Council Historic Environment Team (ECC HEM) advised that

an evaluation be completed in advance of the planning application being granted.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by ECC HEM (Teresa O'Connor; dated 12/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 17/12/2010). It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (revised 2008) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The site lies to the north-east of the main house within an area of archaeological potential comprising a Registered Park & Garden whilst being close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of a medieval Priory. The trial trenching aimed to determine the presence/absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development, and to record these features.

### **Planning policy context**

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)**

2.1 Hatfield Peverel is a village located approximately 10km north-east of Chelmsford. The Priory is an 18<sup>th</sup> century house set in 15 ha of grounds situated to the south of Hatfield Peverel, and is accessed from the village by Church Road. The development area lies between the 18<sup>th</sup> century house and the Church of St Nicholas which is the only surviving part of the medieval priory. It comprises an existing open grassed area.

### **3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)**

#### **3.1 Archaeological databases**

3.1.1 The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by, or relate to, the development. Archaeological sites within a 1km radius are listed (Appendix 1) and relevant sites are described (Section 4.2).

### **4 THE EVIDENCE**

#### **4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)**

4.1.1 Hatfield Priory is situated at approximately 35m AOD overlooking a small valley to the south-west which runs into the River Chelmer. The underlying solid geology comprises London Clay and the local soils are consequently clayey or derived from glacial till.

#### **4.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

##### *Prehistoric & Romano-British*

4.2.1 Late Iron Age and Roman burials have been found south of Bridge Far, 500m to the south (EHER 6103 & 6104), and at Cardfield's Farm, 1km to the south (EHER 5583).

##### *Anglo-Saxon*

4.2.2 There are no known Anglo-Saxon remains within 1km of the site.

##### *Medieval*

4.2.3 Hatfield Peverel takes the first part of its name from 'heathy open land' and the second part from the manorial affix of the owning family. The priory originated when a secular college of canons was founded during the reign of William II (1087-1100) by Ingelrica, wife of Ranulph Peverel. In the reign of Henry I (1100-1135), their son William Peverel converted the foundation into a priory dedicated to the Virgin Mary which was subordinate to St Albans Abbey. The priory was dissolved in 1536 and granted with all its possessions to Giles Legh in fee (Page & Round 1907). The priory was pulled down with the exception of the late 12<sup>th</sup> century nave and remains of the central tower, which were used as a parish church. Burials have been found east of the church and to the north where 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery was also found (EHER 6052 & 6053). The medieval priory site is a Scheduled Monument (SAM 165). A field 350m to the west scattered with medieval brick and tile is suggested as a possible annexe to Hatfield Priory (EHER 6051).

## *Post-medieval*

4.2.4 The Church of St Andrews, comprising the surviving nave and west arch of the central tower of Hatfield Priory, had additions made such as the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century vestry and other post-medieval features and fittings. It was restored in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and is a Grade II\* listed building (EHER 29813 & EHER 6053). Following the dissolution a large Tudor house was built to the west of St Andrews Church. In 1768 the Tudor mansion and surviving priory buildings to the south and east of the church were destroyed to make way for “The Priory” house and grounds (EHER 6054). The church hall built in the 1990s is in an area of cellars infilled with demolition debris from the Tudor mansion that stood there. A small area of Tudor floor and an Elizabethan well were also identified and indicate that the medieval priory was completely levelled in those areas (EHER 6053).

4.2.5 The Priory House was built for John Wright, historian of Essex between 1768 and 1770 in Gault Brick and Flemish bond and is Grade II\* listed (EHER 29811). The gardens were landscaped at the same time with woods and ponds, some of the latter may originate from the medieval priory (EHER 7344 & 8573), and the site is a Grade II listed Registered Park and Garden (No. 1113). Members of the Wright family are buried in a late 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century brick vault on the south side of St Andrews Church (EHER 6053).

### **4.3 The Site**

4.3.1 A map of the estate dated to 1765 shows the church in plan with the “old priory” attached to the south-east end and a detached “kitchen” to the east (Fig 4 & EHER 6052). The 1840 Tithe map award shows that Peter Wright owned and occupied the Hatfield Priory House estate including the church and medieval priory site. The main house lies within a circular enclosure with buildings and landscaped area features to the north, the church is in the north-west corner of a rectangular enclosure (Fig 5). The c.1872 first edition OS map shows no significant changes to the Tithe map and records good detail of the buildings and landscaped woodland and ponds north of Priory House (Fig. 6). The second edition OS map shows no further changes (Fig. 7).

## **5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trenching)**

5.1 The brief required trial trenches to be excavated along the full length of each of the three blocks of the proposed new service buildings. A single trench of c.20m x 1.8m was excavated within the footprint of proposed Block A, and two trenches of 15m x 1.8m and 12.60m x 1.8m were excavated within the footprints of proposed Blocks B and C (Fig. 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision; thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were

recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 Fig.8

<i>Sample Section 1A</i> <i>West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 37.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent flint gravel and occasional CBM.
0.39 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid yellowish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent flint gravel and occasional CBM
0.68m+	L1002	Natural. Mid yellowish orange, friable, silty sand and gravel

<i>Sample Section 1B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 37.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.36 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

*Description: An undated ditch (F1003), late post-medieval wall (M1009) and a late post-medieval extraction pit (F1010) were recorded in Trench 1. Modern services traversed the trench.*

Ditch F1003 (1.10m+ x 0.45m x 0.38m) was linear, orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1004) was a dark grey brown, friable, clayey silt with frequent gravel. No finds were present.

F1007 was the foundation cut for Wall M1009 (1.60m+ x 0.60m x 0.26m). It had vertical sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. Its fill, L1008, was a compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt and gravel. It contained late post-medieval CBM (642g). The foundations of Wall M1009 were constructed of unfroged red bricks (none complete) and rubble. No courses of the wall were present.

Extraction Pit F1010 (1.60m+ x 4.35m x 0.82m) was irregular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. The basal fill (L1011) was a mid bluish grey, loose, sandy silt with moderate gravel. Late post-medieval CBM (1674g), glass (189g) and an iron fragment (28g) were present. The middle fill (L1012) was a mid brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent flint gravel. It contained late post-medieval CBM (2500g), animal bone (109g) and glass (99g). The upper fill (L1013) was a mid yellowish brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent gravel. It contained no finds.



**Trench 2** Fig.9

<i>Sample Section 2A</i> <i>West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 37.91m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.12 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.36m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample Section 2B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 38.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.15 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.59m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr. 1

*Description: A late post-medieval pit (F1005), and Ditches F1026 (late post-medieval) and F1028 (undated) were present in Trench 2.*

Pit F1005 (0.55m x 0.50m x 0.18m) was circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1006) was a dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent gravel. Late post-medieval CBM (112g) was present.

Ditch F1026 (3m+ x 1.50m x 0.33m) was curvilinear in plan, orientated NW/SE. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1027) was a dark bluish grey, friable, clayey silt with moderate gravel. It contained late post-medieval pottery (375g; 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> C), CBM (602g) and glass (25g). It cut Pit F1028

Pit F1028 (1.64m+ x 0.65m x 0.68m) was ?oval. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The basal fill (L1029) was a light bluish grey, friable, clayey silt with flint gravel. It contained slag (107g). The upper fill (L1030) was a mid grey, compact, clayey silt with moderate flint gravel. It contained no finds. F1028 was cut by Ditch F1026.

**Trench 3** Fig.9

<i>Sample Section 3A</i> <i>West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 37.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.23 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.52m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr. 1

<i>Sample Section 3B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 37.34m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.23 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr. 1
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr. 1

*Description: A pit (F1014), a ditch (F1016), and four undated post holes (F1018, F1020, F1022 and F1024) were present in Trench 3. All the features were undated.*

Pit F1014 (0.38m x 0.71m x 0.29m+) was subcircular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1015) was a dark bluish grey, friable, sandy silt with moderate flint gravel. It contained no finds. F1014 was cut by Ditch F1016.

Ditch F1016 (1.60m+ x 1.89m x 0.30m) was linear, orientated east/west. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1017) was a dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent gravel. It contained no finds. F1016 cut Pit F1014.

Four undated post holes, F1018, F1020, F1022 and F1024 were present:

Context	Dimensions (m)	Form	Fill	Finds	
F1018 L1019	0.34 x 0.34 x 0.15	Circular Steep sides Flat base	dark bluish grey, friable, sandy silt with mod. gravel	None	Cut by F1016
F1020 L1021	0.36 x 0.42 x 0.11	Subcircular Shallow Concave base	Dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent gravel	None	-
F1022 L1023	0.32 x 0.34 x 18	Subcircular Steep sides Flat base	Dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent gravel	None	-
F1024 L1025	0.54 x 0.45 x 0.13	Subcircular Shallow Concave base	Dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent gravel	None	

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The northern end of Trench 3 was slightly overcut due to difficulty identifying the level of the natural geology during machining. Any ephemeral features present in this area may therefore have been lost. Otherwise, it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the investigation.

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was overlain by Topsoil L1000, a dark, brownish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent flint gravel and occasional CBM (0.12- 0.39m thick).

L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid yellowish grey, friable, sandy silt with frequent flint gravel and occasional CBM (c.0.25m thick).

8.2 The natural sand and gravel, L1002, was present at 0.36 – 0.68m below the existing ground level and comprised a mid yellowish orange, friable, silty sand and gravel.

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	context	Description	Date
1	F1003	Ditch	Undated
	M1009	Wall foundation	Late post-medieval
	F1010	Extraction pit	Late post-medieval
2	F1005	Pit	Late post-medieval
	F1026	Ditch	Late post-medieval
	F1028	Ditch	Undated
3	F1014	Pit	Undated
	F1016	Ditch	Undated
	F1018	Post hole	Undated
	F1020	Post hole	Undated
	F1022	Post hole	Undated
	F1024	Post hole	Undated

9.2 Archaeological features were recorded in each trench, and the features comprise pits, ditches, post holes and a wall foundation. The dated features were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 (Wall Foundation M1009, Extraction Pit F1010, Pit F1005 and Ditch F1026) and are late post-medieval. Only Ditch F1026 (Tr.2) contained pottery. The remaining late post-medieval features contained CBM, glass and an iron fragment. Only the foundation of Wall M1009 (Tr.1) survived. Undated features were recorded in all three trenches. Post Holes F1018, F1020, F1022 and F1024 may be contemporary and comprise a linear formation, but judgement is inhibited by the confines of the trench.

9.3 The site lies to the north-east of the main house within an area of archaeological potential comprising a Registered Park & Garden whilst being close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of a medieval Priory. In the event undated and late post-medieval features were recorded.

9.4 The identified features are likely to relate to 19<sup>th</sup>-century gardening activity in the area to the north of Priory House. The 1872 and 1896 Ordnance Survey map shows several small outbuildings in the vicinity, including one on the east side of the site. The wall identified in Trench 1 is perhaps unlikely to be a wall of this building, given its position close to the west end of the trench. However, it may have been part of a raised bed attached to this building, or part of a wall flanking the driveway leading southwards to the main house.

## 10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at Braintree Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency, and confirmed with ECC HEM. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to ECC HEM at the time of deposition to the museum.

## 11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr & Mrs Donegan for funding the project and for their kind assistance. AS would also like to acknowledge the assistance of their architect, Mr Martyn Pattie.

AS also gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Ms. Laura Belton at the Essex Historic Environment (EHER) and the staff at the Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford.

AS is also grateful for the input and advice of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team (ECC HEM), in particular Ms Teresa O'Connor and Ms Maria Medlycott.

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## 13 WEB SITES

British Listed Buildings  
Heritage Gateway  
Unlocking Essex's Past

### APPENDIX 1: ESSEX HER INFORMATION

EHER Number	National Grid Reference	Details
<i>Prehistoric 700,000 BC to AD 43</i>		
5583	7943 0996	Nounsley-Cardfield's Farm: Late Iron Age cremation vessels and a few earlier sherds
6103	795 100	South of Bridge Farm: Late Iron Age burials discovered mainly in 1928
<i>Romano-British AD 43- 410</i>		
5583	7943 0996	Nounsley-Cardfield's Farm: Roman cemetery comprising 12 graves
6104	795 100	South of Bridge Farm: 1st century Romano-British burial found in 1928
<i>Medieval 1066-1539</i>		
6051	7933 1089	Possible site to priory annexe: field scattered with broken medieval tile, brick and fragments of mortar
6052	7973 1098	Hatfield Priory: Scheduled Monument and Grade II* Listed Building 115396. Dissolved in 1536 and pulled down with the exception of the nave, used as a parish church, and the remains of the central tower. Both dating from the late 12 <sup>th</sup> century. Features and fittings of the church date between the 12 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> centuries including medieval and 16 <sup>th</sup> century graffiti on the easternmost arch of the northern arcade.
6107	799 113	Peverel Gardens Plot 39: Tithe award names Moat Field. Watching Brief in 1977 identified possible moat or pond silted up by the 18 <sup>th</sup> century
6110	7879 1172	South of Hatfield Bury: 13 <sup>th</sup> century sherds from a medieval rubbish pit
29813	7970 1101	Church of St Andrew: 12 <sup>th</sup> century and later, restored in 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Grade II* listed 115398
29814	7976 1116	Priory Lodge: 14/15 <sup>th</sup> century house formerly used as vicarage, Grade II listed
<i>Post-medieval 1539-1900</i>		
6053	7973 1098	Hatfield Priory: Mid 16 <sup>th</sup> century vestry built. Post-medieval features and fittings. The whole building heavily restored in the 19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries including a vault added. Church hall built in 1990s in an area of cellars infilled with demolition debris from the Tudor mansion that stood there indicating no surviving remains of the medieval priory.
6054	7973 1098	Hatfield Priory House: manor pulled down in 1768 and Priory House built nearby
6108	799 113	Peverel Gardens Plot 39: late medieval and mainly post-medieval tile, pot and animal bone recovered. 19 <sup>th</sup> century sherds also found
6109	795 113	Hatfield Peverel: 'Windmill Down' on Tithe award
7344	796 111	Hatfield Peverel Priory: Landscaped garden with ponds

		built after 1765
8573	796 108	Hatfield Priory: 18 <sup>th</sup> century landscaped park and woodland
8958	786 101	Fairfield's Farm: Gravel extraction pits
29811	7963 1085	The Priory: House built between 1768 and 1770. Grade II* listed 115396. Registered Park & Garden Grade II listed 1113
<i>Undated</i>		
6105	798 100	South of Bridge Farm: Iron Age or medieval pot from gravel pit
6106	798 100	South of Bridge Farm: Iron Age or medieval pot from gravel pit
7342	7875 0990	Gardner's Farm: crop marks of a trackway running NE-SW with linear features to the west
8856	795 098	Cropmarks of linear feature E of Cardfields Farm

## APPENDIX 2: CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Figure Number	Map Description	Date	Scale
Fig. 1	Site Location: OS Explorer	Modern	1:25,000
Fig. 2	Detailed Site Location	Modern	1:500
Fig. 3	HER Information	Modern	1:10,000
Fig. 4	Estate map	1765	
Fig. 5	Tithe map	1840	
Fig. 6	First Edition OS map	1872	1:2,500
Fig. 7	Second Edition OS map	1897	1:2,500

**HPTP11: The Priory, Hatfield Peverel, Essex**  
 Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1005	1006	Pit			112		
1007	1008	Construction cut			642		
1009		Wall			1042		
1010	1011	Pit			1674		Glass 189g Fe Fragment 28g Glass 99g
	1012				2500	109	
1026	1027	Ditch		(14) 375g	602		Glass 25g Slag 107g
1028	1029	Pit					

## APPENDIX 4: SPECIALIST REPORTS

### **The Post-Medieval Pottery**

*by Peter Thompson*

The evaluation recovered 11 sherds of moderately abraded late post-medieval red earthenware weighing 253g from Ditch F1026 (L1027). All but one sherd came from the same jar and would match an 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

### **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey*

The trial trench evaluation recovered 52 fragments (6727g) of late post-medieval CBM, predominantly red brick and peg tile with a single fragment of Victorian sewer pipe also present (Table 1).

CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Brick	21	5608
Peg tile	30	1106
Sewer Pipe	1	13
<i>Total</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>6727</i>

Table 1: Quantification of CBM types

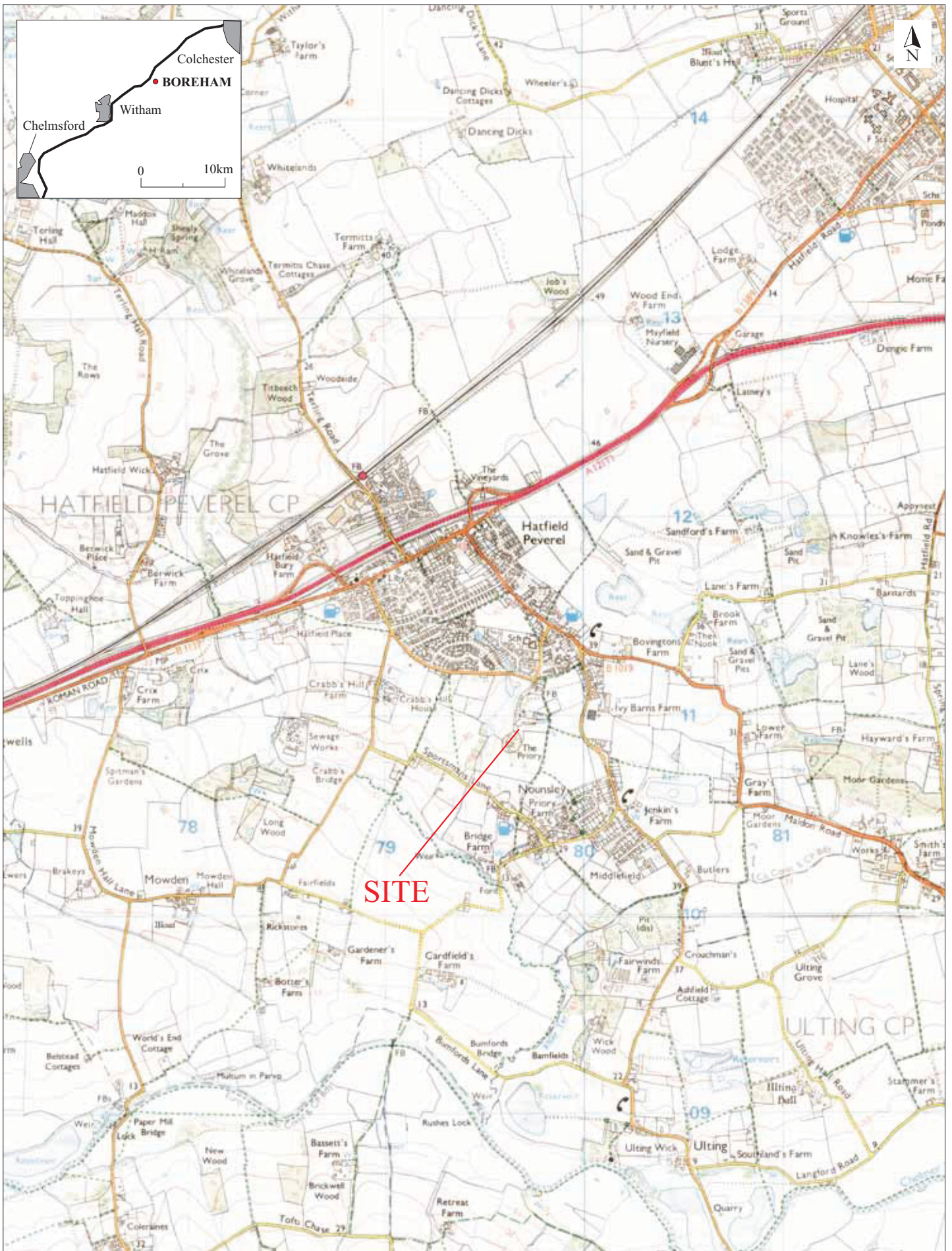
The fabric of the brick and peg tile was uniformly oxidised red-orange with inclusions of common quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm) and sparse-occasional flint (<10mm), and would have been produced relatively locally in eastern Essex.

A complete brick was contained in Pit F1010 (L1012) with dimensions of 215x115x60mm, a flat base, regular faces and arrises. A further fragment contained in Pit F1010 (L1011) exhibited traces of a blue-grey glaze on its upper face. These characteristics suggest that the bricks may have been produced as early as the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, although production probably continued through the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Pit F1010 contained a total weight of 3298g of brick, with lower quantities of partial fragments of brick contained in Pit F1005 (L1006), Construction Cut F1007 (L1008), Wall S1009 and Ditch F1026 (L1027).

The peg tile in the assemblage comprises 12-14mm flat roof tile, typically with a sanded base and appears contemporary with the brick. A small concentration of 25 fragments (929g) was contained in Pit F1010 (L1011 and L1012) in association with brick fragments, while very low quantities were also contained in Construction Cut F1007 (L1008) and Ditch F1026 (L1027).

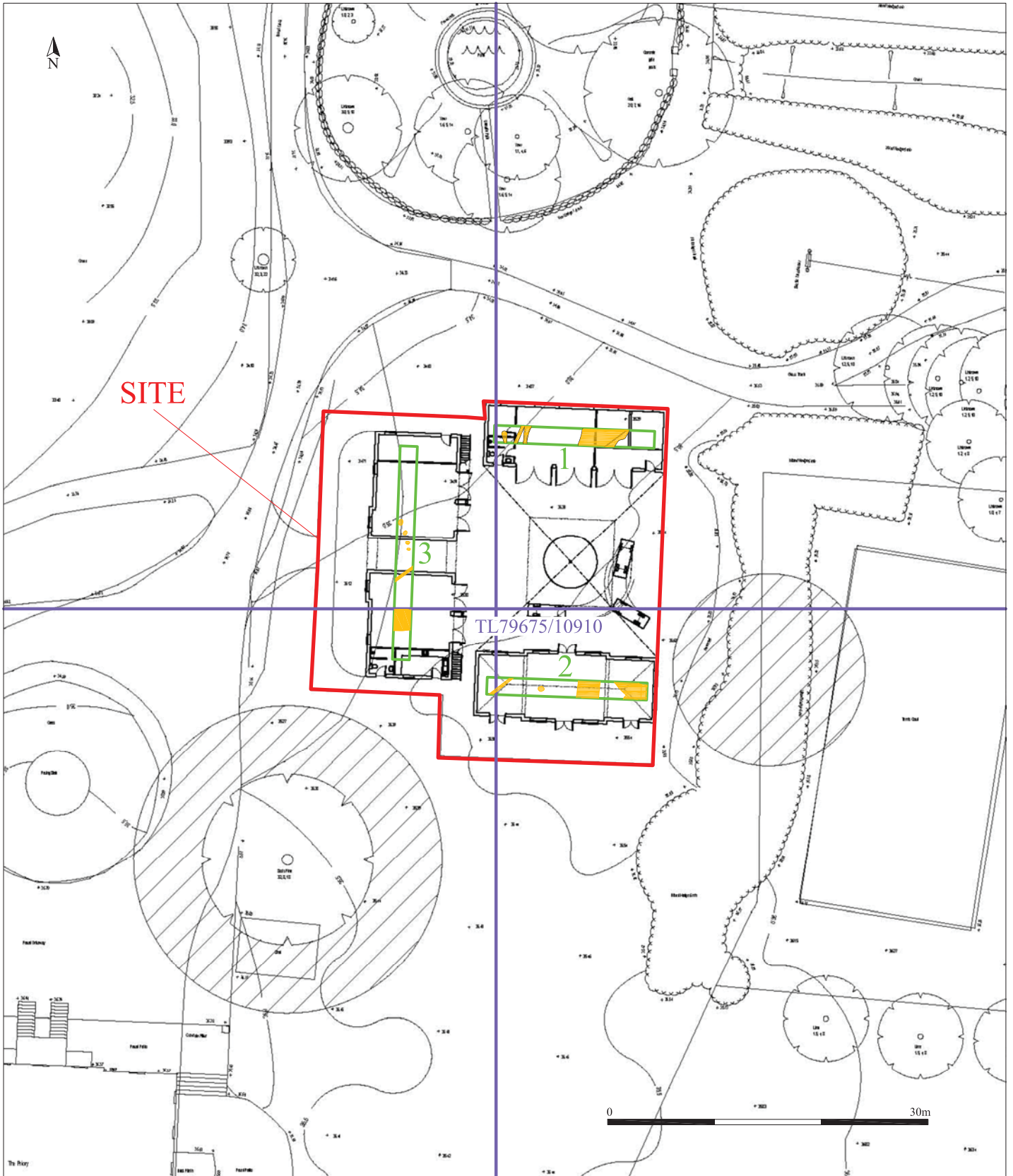
A single fragment (13g) of cream earthen ware pipe was also contained in Construction Cut F1007 (L1008). This type of pipe was first introduced in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Victorian period) when it was used as sewer pipe.





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



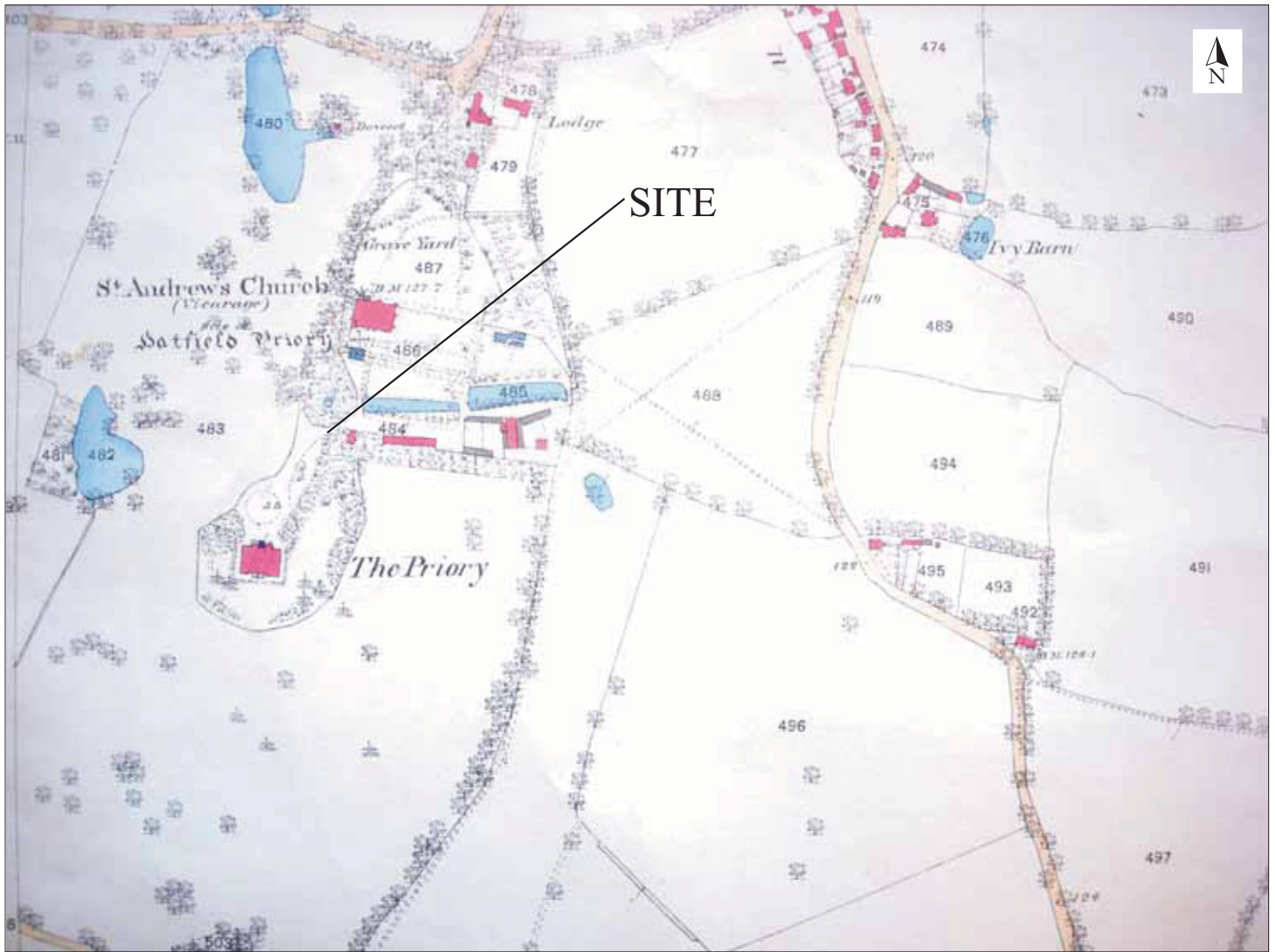
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:500 at A4





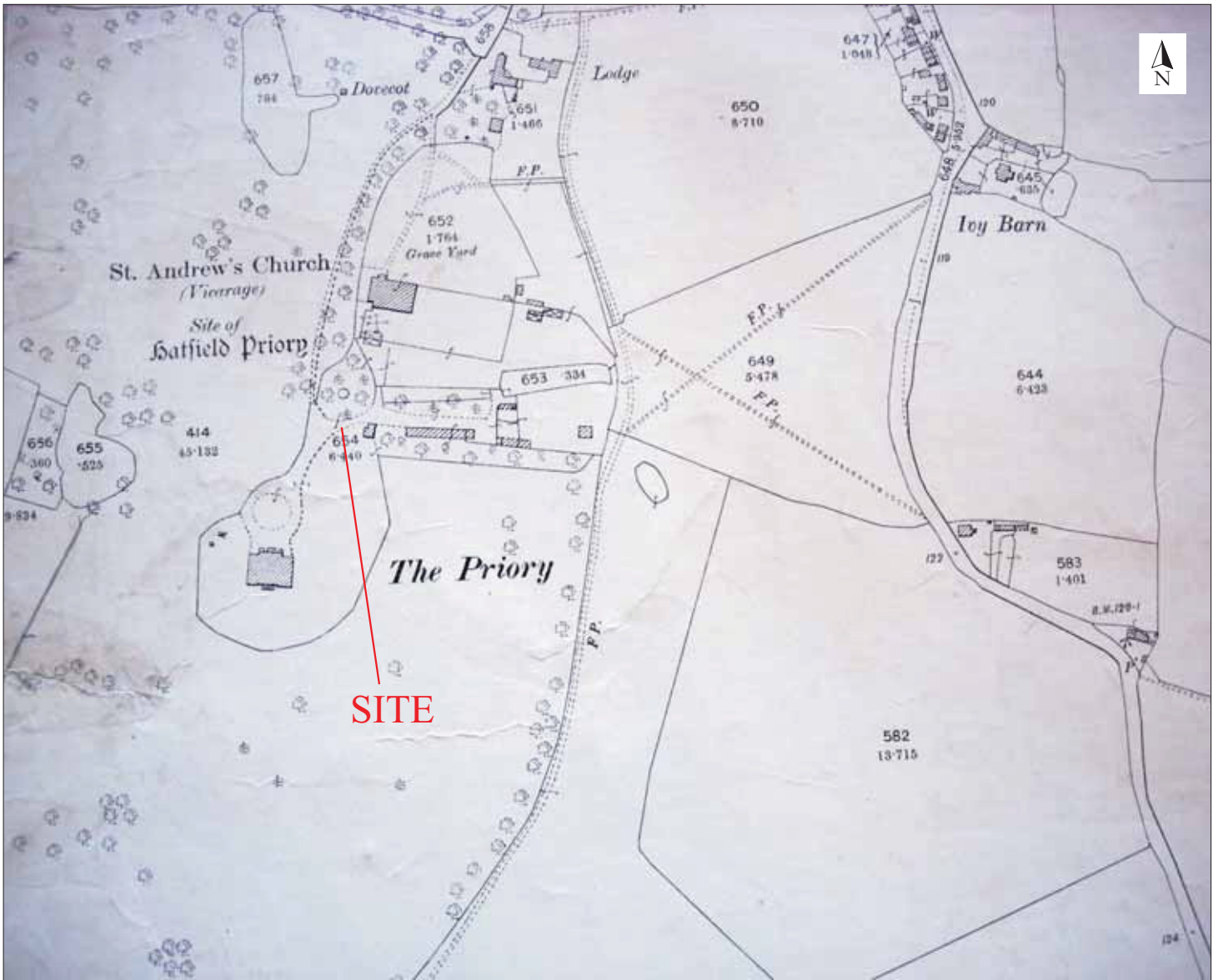


*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1841  
Not to scale



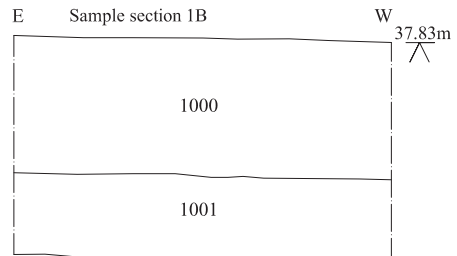
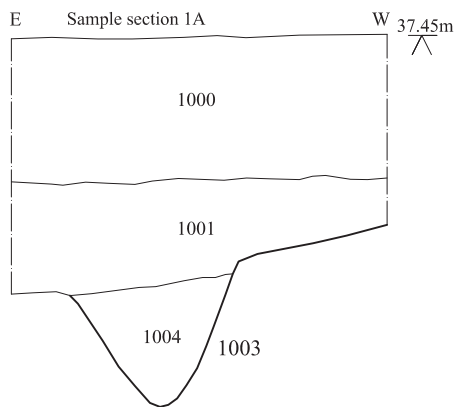
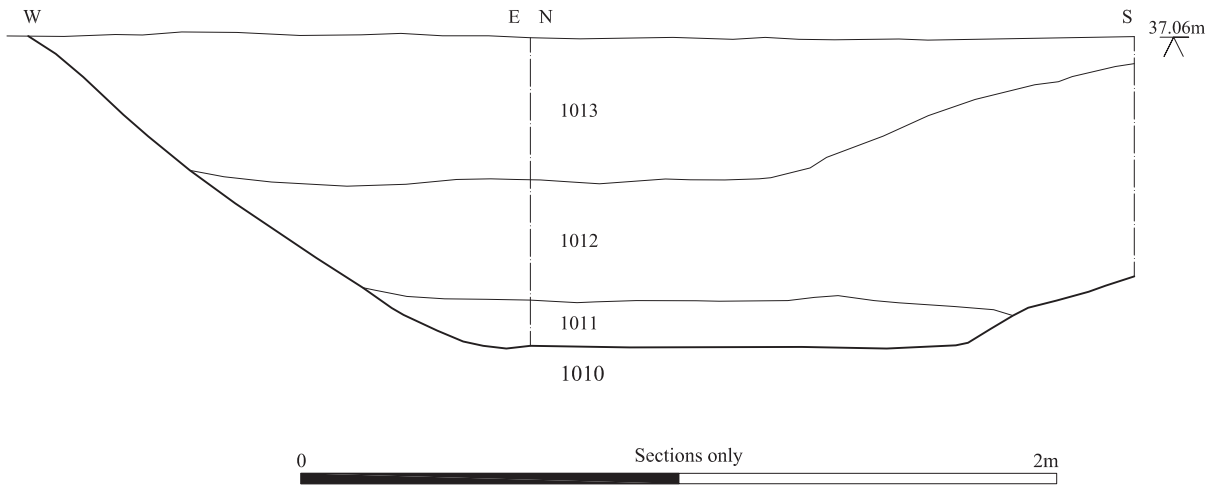
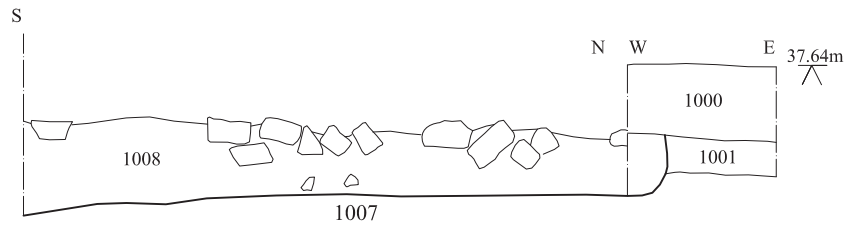
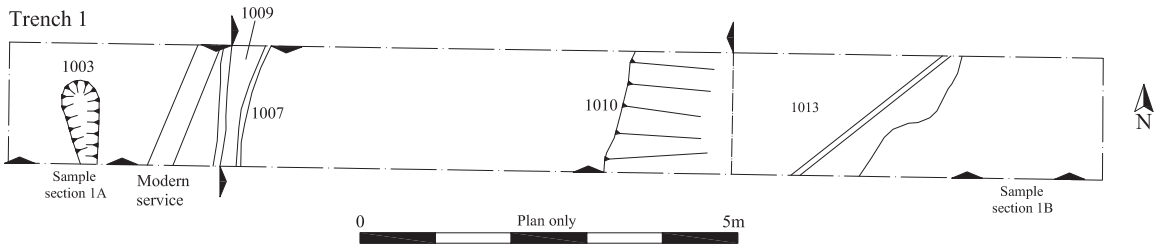
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**Fig. 6 OS map, c.1872**  
Not to scale



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<b>Fig. 7 OS map, 1896</b>
Not to scale



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**Fig. 8 Plan & sections**

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4



