
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED NEW CRICKET PITCH,
HATFIELD BROAD OAK VILLAGE GREEN, LAND
NORTH OF HIGH STREET & DUNMOW ROAD,
HATFIELD BROAD OAK VILLAGE, ESSEX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
& EARTHWORK SURVEY**

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NGR: TL 5492 1673	Report No: 3716
District: Uttlesford	Site Code: HBOCP10
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3952
Signed:	Date: Jan 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY

Project name	<i>Proposed New Cricket Pitch, Hatfield Broad Oak Village Green, Land North of High Street & Dunmow Road, Hatfield Broad Oak Village, Essex</i>		
Project description			
<i>In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation and earthwork survey on land north of the High Street and Dunmow Road, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex (NGR TL 5492 1673). Archaeological features corresponding to the positions of the recorded earthworks were identified in all of the trenches targeted upon those earthworks. In Trenches 1, 5 and 9 the predominant feature, associated with the two parallel north to south aligned earthworks running through the central eastern part of the site, was identified as a substantial post-medieval driveway with associated drainage ditches leading to the entrance of Barrington Hall. Of those features corresponding to the identified earthworks, four contained dateable artefacts. Ditch F1010 was dated to the late 15th to 17th century and may therefore have been contemporary with alterations made to the parish church, which lay within the Priory boundaries, in the late 15th to 16th century. The other features were of 17th -18th and 18th to 19th century date and may be more contemporary with rearrangements made to the Barrington estate between 1613 and 1700. A single medieval feature was recorded.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>Dec 2010</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3952</i>	Site code	<i>HBOCP10</i>
Type of project	<i>An archaeological trial trench evaluation & earthwork survey</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Open pasture</i>		
Planned development	<i>New cricket pitch</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Post-medieval earthworks</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval and post-medieval pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Uttlesford</i>	<i>Hatfield Broad Oak</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Essex HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 2.4 ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 5492 1673</i>		
Height AOD	<i>c. 74 - 81m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Essex County Council Historic Environment Management (ECC HEM)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith, Tim Schofield</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hatfield Broad Oak Parish Council</i>		
Project details			
Full title	<i>Proposed New Cricket Pitch, Hatfield Broad Oak Village Green, Land North of High Street & Dunmow Road, Hatfield Broad Oak Village, Essex. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation & Earthwork Survey</i>		
Authors	<i>Higgs, K & Smith, L.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3617</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2011</i>		

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HATFIELD BROAD OAK VILLAGE GREEN, LAND NORTH OF
HIGH STREET & DUNMOW ROAD, HATFIELD BROAD OAK
VILLAGE, ESSEX
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SUMMARY

In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation and earthwork survey on land north of the High Street and Dunmow Road, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex (NGR TL 5492 1673). Archaeological features corresponding to the positions of the recorded earthworks were identified in all of the trenches targeted upon those earthworks. In Trenches 1, 5 and 9 the predominant feature, associated with the two parallel north to south aligned earthworks running through the central eastern part of the site, was identified as a substantial post-medieval driveway with associated drainage ditches leading to the entrance of Barrington Hall. Of those features corresponding to the identified earthworks, four contained dateable artefacts. Ditch F1010 was dated to the late 15th to 17th century and may therefore have been contemporary with alterations made to the parish church, which lay within the Priory boundaries, in the late 15th to 16th century. The other features were of 17th -18th and 18th to 19th century date and may be more contemporary with rearrangements made to the Barrington estate between 1613 and 1700. A single medieval feature was recorded.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2010, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation and earthwork survey on land north of the High Street and Dunmow Road, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex (NGR TL 5492 1673; Figs. 1 & 2). The archaeological work was commissioned by Hatfield Broad Oak Parish Council and was undertaken to comply with a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological work, attached to planning approval for a new cricket pitch at Hatfield Broad Oak Village Green (Uttlesford Planning Ref. UTT/1611/09).

1.2 The project conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Essex County Council Historic Environment Management (ECC HEM; dated May 2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 11th June 2010), and approved by ECC HEM. 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 archaeological work was to consist of an earthwork survey, and the excavation of trial trenches to clarify the presence/absence of any

archaeological remains in order to identify if any further mitigation would be required as part of the proposed development. A suitable level of documentary research was also required to set the results in their geographical, topographical and archaeological background.

1.4 The principal objectives of the archaeological trial trench evaluation and earthwork survey was to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened was studied, and attention was given to sites and remains of all periods. The evaluation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning context

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site of the proposed new cricket pitch is located within the village of Hatfield Broad Oak, which lies within the district of Uttlesford and the county of Essex (Fig. 1). Hatfield Broad Oak lies 2.8km to the north-east of the larger settlement of Hatfield Heath, and 4km to the east of Little Hallingbury. The M11 motorway is situated 3.9km to the west of the site. The site itself is located on Hatfield Broad Oak's village green and to the north of the High Street. Dunmow Road runs between the town of Takeley 4.5km to the north and Hatfield Broad Oak.

2.2 The southern boundary of the site is formed by the High Street with Dunmow Road forming its eastern extent (Fig. 2). To the immediate north of the site lies further areas of the existing cricket and sports ground, while to the west lies the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hatfield Broad Oak Priory (SM 156). The site is roughly rectangular in plan and covers an area of approximately 2.4 hectares, currently used for of open pasture, associated

with the historic parkland of Barrington Hall. The area is characterised by a number of earthworks.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the archaeological trial trench evaluation and earthwork survey.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot-finds within Essex comes from the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the EHER database was searched for all known entries within a 500m radius of the site. Entries within an approximate 500m radius of the site are listed (Appendix 1) and plotted below (Fig. 3). Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal source for historical and cartographic documents was the Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford. Relevant cartographic sources are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4 – 10.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal source of secondary material was the Essex Record Office (ERO) in Chelmsford, as well as AS's own library. Relevant material is listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps based on the work of the British Geological Survey (1989) and those produced by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils

4.1.1 The site is situated within a rural location and at the northern extent of the settlement of Hatfield Broad Oak. It also lies within open pasture associated with the historic parkland of Barrington Hall and to the immediate east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hatfield Broad Oak Priory (SM 156). The former royal hunting forest of Hatfield Forest remains 2.3km to the

north-north-west of the site. The site lies upon a slightly varied relief with land sloping downwards towards its south-eastern corner and ranges in height from 74 – 81m AOD. Hatfield Broad Oak lies on the confluence of the Pincey and Mus Brooks, the latter of which flows 300m to the south of the site. The local geology is boulder-clay with patches of glacial loam, gravel and brickearth (BGS 1978). The site also lies upon soils of the Stretham Association, which are described as deep well drained calcareous clayey soils associated with similar but slowly permeable soils (SSEW 1983).

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (to AD 43)

4.2.1 The early prehistory of the Hatfield Broad Oak area remains relatively unknown and there is little to suggest that it was occupied prior to the Bronze Age period. A Bronze Age hoard was found in the bank of the Pincey Brook at Matching Barns, which lies some distance to the north, and a second hoard has been found recently at an unspecified location along the same watercourse (Medlycott 1999). The tip of a late Bronze Age copper alloy spearhead was also found by a metal detectorist in the Hatfield Broad Oak area (EHER 7276), whilst the Portingbury Hills enclosure within Hatfield Forest to the north-west is a hill-fort of unknown prehistoric date.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

4.2.2 Romano-British settlement of the Essex area appears to have been concentrated on the clay uplands on the edges of the clay plateau and the valley floors, rather than the immediate area of Hatfield Broad Oak (Williamson 1984; 1986). However, excavations at Stansted Airport and Hallingbury villa have suggested that there was a strong Roman presence in north-west Essex (Medlycott 1999). Although no Roman find spots are known from the vicinity of the site, a single scatter of Roman pottery has been found at the southern extent of Hatfield Forest.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 The Saxon manor and settlement of Hatfield Broad Oak belonged to the influential Godwin family, before becoming the largest of the Essex manors belonging to King Harold (EHER 18744). The Domesday Book describes *Hatfield* as a large and thriving settlement with a church situated 350m to the west-south-west of the site (Rumble 1983; EHER 9153). The foundations of the Saxon church are believed to have been discovered beneath the floor of the present St Mary the Virgin church during an antiquarian excavation in 1897 (Galpin 1898), and consisted of a large rectangular structure measuring approximately 24m by 12m. The late Saxon settlement of Hatfield Broad Oak is also judged to have boasted a market (EHER 18747), whilst extensive woodland clearance took place in the surrounding area between 1066 and 1086.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4 In the medieval period Hatfield Broad Oak became a considerable market town divided into three main estates comprising Hatfield Regis manor, which was crown property; Hatfield Priory manor, which was granted to the priory following its foundation in about 1135; and Hatfield Bury manor, of which the manor house is now Town Farm. The scheduled Benedictine Priory of Hatfield Broad Oak was founded barely 200m to the west of the site c. 1135 by Aubrey de Vere II, Sheriff of Essex (Medlycott 1999; EHERs 4323 & 25608; SM 156). The aforementioned antiquarian excavation in 1897 (Galpin 1898), undertaken with the assistance of the Society of Antiquaries, recovered the whole plan of the church and priory. The Priory grounds were enclosed by a ditch and contained a barn or barns, a dovecote, a hall, brew-house, stables, gatehouse and a number of fishponds, traces of which are still visible as earthworks that remain as far as the western boundary of the site. The extant parish church lay within the Priory boundaries and also dates to the 12th century, with late 15th - early 16th century alterations (EHERs 4333 & 9151).

4.2.5 Hatfield Broad Oak was granted a fair in 1328, which moved to Fair Green and 520m to the west-south-west of the site in the 15th century (EHER 18749). The settlement of Hatfield Broad Oak also contains a large number of listed and unlisted standing residential buildings dating to the medieval period, although none lie within the site itself. A vicarage for the parish church was ordained in about 1225, and it is thought to have stood on Broad Street (EHER 18745), whilst a guild of St Mary was founded 1362 - 63, stood next to the Cock Inn, but was demolished 1935 (EHER 18748). Recent archaeological investigations within the town have revealed a number of medieval wall fragments to the rear of the Cock Public House (EHER 16183) and pits and possibly the beginning of a clay/stone layer dating to the late medieval period at Buryfields (EHER 16978).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 to present)

4.2.6 From the 15th century onwards, the effects of famine, the Black Death and the growth of towns led to a drop in population accompanied by a widespread shrinkage of villages and hamlets such as Hatfield Broad Oak (Guttmann 1999). Nevertheless, the area surrounding the site includes a number of post-medieval and early modern residences and standing structures, the majority of which are listed. The Priory at Hatfield Broad Oak was dissolved in 1536 by Henry VIII, although the parish church remained in use (EHERs 4324 & 9152). In 1564, the priory buildings and much of the land were purchased by the Barrington family, who owned Barrington Hall situated approximately 2km to the north of the town. A new Barrington residence was created 250m to the west of the site from part of the Priory buildings during the years 1613 – 1700 (Medlycott 1999; EHER 16237), close to which stood a dovecote until 1892 (EHER 9150).

4.2.7 The Barrington family added to the Barrington estate by purchasing Hatfield Regis manor in 1612 and subsequently acquiring many of the smaller

farm estates in the Hatfield Broad Oak area. The remains of the Priory were demolished in c. 1700 (Powell 1983), whilst in 1734 a new Barrington Hall was built 1.9km to the north of the site and the formal landscape park enclosed. The site of the 'Temple' earthwork comprising a dry, shallow ditch 7m wide x 0.5m deep, and planted with elms is known to lie 450m to the north-west of the site and at the heart of the park (EHER 4310). Additional post-medieval and early modern remains recorded from the area surrounding the site include walls and a demolished Tudor-Victorian cellar revealed during a watching brief to rear of Cock Public House (EHER 16184), Hatfieldbury manor house (EHER 18753) and the parish Cage (EHER 18754). The modern period is represented only by a brick drain and rough stone surfaces revealed at Buryfields (EHER 16979) and a single WWII tank trap (EHER 8893).

4.3 The site

4.3.1 The site lies within an area known to contain important archaeological deposits dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. No documents concerning the site, other than cartographic evidence, were present in the Essex Record Office and the site was likely agricultural land in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site lies to the immediate east of a scheduled ancient monument comprising the Benedictine Priory of Hatfield Broad Oak, which was founded c. 1135 by Aubrey de Vere II, Sheriff of Essex (Medlycott 1999; EHERs 4323 & 25608; SM 156). The Priory grounds were enclosed by a ditch and contained a variety of outbuildings and fishponds, traces of which are still visible as earthworks that remain as far as the western boundary of the site, but are not judged to extend into the site itself.

4.3.2 The site also lies within the former parkland of Barrington Hall, which, although not a registered park or garden, was created and enclosed in 1734 contemporaneous with the construction of the new Barrington Hall (EHER 16237). Ornamental landscape features are associated with the new Barrington Hall, the most noticeable of which were two long avenues bisected by large circular enclosures and which appear to survive as low earthworks visible on aerial photographs. The Essex Historic Environment Record confirms that the site contains a number of earthworks (Fig. 11), which are likely to be features associated with Barrington Hall and its parkland.

Barrington Hall estate map, 1624

4.3.3 The earliest cartographic source to depict the site in any significant detail comprises the map of Barrington Hall estate in Hatfield Broad Oak, which dates to 1624 (Fig. 4; Ref. D/DQ 14/191). Although the 1624 map does not depict any of the earthworks known to lie within the site, it nevertheless confirms that the site formed part of the Barrington Hall estate and lay to the south of the original Barrington Hall, then owned by Sir Francis Barrington. The 1624 map also reveals that the site occupied a prominent location at the corner of the High Street and *Fletchers Lane* (Dunmow Road). In 1624 the site's frontage onto the High Street and what is now known as Dunmow Road both contained a single standing building, both of which appeared to comprise small residential dwellings. A third standing structure stood towards the site's

central southern section and firmly within the parkland of Barrington Hall, which was noted *Historic Towns in Essex* (Medlycott 1999). A roughly rectangular pond aligned north to southwards also lay along the site's frontage onto the High Street. The majority of the site, however, including the area of known earthworks, appeared undeveloped in 1624 and presumably consisted of grass parkland.

Barrington Hall estate plan, 1766

4.3.4 The plan of Barrington Hall estate in Hatfield Broad Oak dates to 1766 (Fig. 5; Ref. D/DQ 14/38). However, the 1766 plan was drawn to a very small scale and it is thus difficult to discern very much information about the site from the plan. Nevertheless, the 1766 plan confirms that the site formed the south-eastern corner of the formal landscape park that was enclosed in 1734 with the construction of the new Barrington Hall further to the north of the site. As a result, the three former standing buildings noted within the site in 1624 were no longer extant by the early modern period, whilst the roughly rectangular pond aligned north to southwards along the site's frontage onto the High Street had also been removed. In 1766, the site was still parkland, but also contained a number of established trees and a tree-lined avenue down its western edge.

Parish of Hatfield Broad Oak tithe map, 1838

4.3.5 The parish Hatfield Broad Oak tithe map dates to 1838 (Fig. 6; Ref. D/CT 166). The tithe map confirms that the site occupied a prominent location within the parkland of the new Barrington Hall as well as at the corner of the High Street and Dunmow Road. In 1838, the tithe map also reveals that the site consisted of the south-eastern corner of a much larger agricultural plot of land, which extended northwards almost as far as the new Barrington Hall. The site also contained three small, roughly lozenge shaped ponds in its south-eastern corner, including the former pond aligned north to southwards along the site's frontage onto the High Street and depicted on the 1624 map. The accompanying parish Hatfield Broad Oak tithe award (Ref. D/CT 166a) reveals that the site comprised a small section of *Hither Park* (#437), which was 104 acres 3 roods and 20 perches of grass owned by Thomas Lowndes Esq and tenanted to Peter Sullins.

1st edition Ordnance Survey map, 1874

4.3.6 The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7) dates to 1874 and only 36 years after the previous tithe map. The 1874 map is consistent with the two previous cartographic sources and also confirms that the site occupied the south-eastern corner of the enclosed parkland surrounding the new Barrington Hall, and also lay at the corner of the High Street and Dunmow Road. It reveals that the established trees and avenue down the site's western edge, first depicted in 1766, were still extant in 1874. The three small, roughly lozenge shaped ponds also noted in the south-eastern corner of the site by the 1838 tithe map were also depicted by 1874, although the majority of the site remained as undeveloped grassland. It is significant, however, that the L-

shaped band of trees and avenue depicted on the 1874 are very closely reflected by the area of earthworks known to exist within the site.

2nd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1897

4.3.7 The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 8) dates to 1897. The map is consistent with the three previous cartographic sources and also confirms that the site occupied the south-eastern corner of the enclosed parkland surrounding the new Barrington Hall, and also lay at the corner of the High Street and Dunmow Road. It reveals that the established trees, first depicted in 1766, were still extant in 1897, but the avenue was no longer depicted. The three small, roughly lozenge shaped ponds also noted in the south-eastern corner of the site by the 1838 tithe map were also depicted by 1897, although the majority of the site remained as undeveloped grassland. The L-shaped band of trees is very closely reflected by the area of earthworks known to exist within the site.

3rd edition Ordnance Survey map, 1920

4.3.8 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 9) dates to 1920 and only 23 years after the previous 2nd edition map. The 1920 map is consistent with the four previous cartographic sources and also confirms that the site occupied the south-eastern corner of the enclosed parkland surrounding the new Barrington Hall, and also lay at the corner of the High Street and Dunmow Road. It reveals that the number of established trees, first depicted in 1766, were still extant in 1920, yet the north to south aligned avenue was no longer depicted. The three small, roughly lozenge shaped ponds also noted in the south-eastern corner of the site by the 1838 tithe map were also depicted by 1920, although the majority of the site remained as undeveloped grassland. It is significant, however, that the L-shaped band of trees is very closely reflected by the area of earthworks known to exist within the site.

Ordnance Survey map, 1975

4.3.9 The final historic cartographic source to depict the site comprises the 1975 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 10.), which was issued 55 years after the previous map. The 1975 map reveals that the site remained almost unaffected by any modern development as the site had retained its prominent location in the south-eastern corner of the enclosed parkland surrounding the new Barrington Hall, and at the corner of the High Street and Dunmow Road. By 1975, many of the established trees formerly located within the site were no longer extant, and the map does not depict any tree lines or former avenues reminiscent of the earthworks known to exist within the site. However, the three small, roughly lozenge shaped ponds first noted in the south-eastern corner of the site by the 1838 tithe map were still depicted by the 1975, and the majority of the site remained as undeveloped grassland.

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial Trenching)

5.1 Thirteen trenches each measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width were excavated, focused on a series of earthworks present across the site (Figs. 11 & 18). The earthworks were also subject to survey, adding to, and checking accuracy of an existing topographic survey prepared for the client by Roberts Hay Partnership. The trenches were excavated to identify the nature and date of the earthworks as well as to determine the full extents of archaeological activity across the site. The trenching represented a 5% sample of the entire area.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated; 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.

5.3 Trench 7 was moved approximately 15m to the east to avoid a tree but still overlay the earthwork.

5.4 Trenches 10-13 were situated in an area designated for development with a view to raising the ground level (an area of proposed fill). The trenches were excavated down to the archaeological horizon whereupon the features were identified and planned. A ditch was partially excavated in Trench 13.

6 RESULTS Figs.11-18

Trench 1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 81.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish black silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and fragments, flint nodes and occasional fragments and flecks of CBM.
0.14m+	-	Post-medieval driveway

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>East end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 80.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.26 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and moderate flint.
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. Chalky clay. Mid brownish yellow chalky clay with patches of mid reddish brown clayey silt, frequent chalk fragments and flecks and flint nodes.

Description: A substantial post-medieval driveway (F1013) with associated drainage ditches (F1015 & F1042) leading to the entrance of Barrington Hall was present at the western end of Trench 1. This feature was also identified in Trench 5 and excavated in Trench 9.

Trench 2

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>West facing, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 80.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.18 - 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. Chalky clay. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>East end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 79.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.15 - 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. Chalky clay. As above Tr.1

Description: A large pit, F1017, was present at the eastern end of Trench 2.

Pit F1017 (1.50m x 1.50m x 0.23m) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1018) was a mid white grey silty clay with moderate small flint nodules and gravel. Animal bone (16g) and CBM (84g) were present.

Trench 3

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 80.74m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.15 - 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. Chalky clay. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 79.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 - 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.20 - 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. Chalky clay. As above Tr.1

Description: A ditch (F1019), a ditch terminus (F1029) and a curvilinear gully (F1027) were present in Trench 3.

Ditch F1019 (>2.00m x 1.00m x 0.16m) was linear in plan, and orientated SE/NW. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. The upper fill (L1020) was a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small angular flint and charcoal flecks. It contained a sherd of 17th – 18th century pottery (11g), animal bone (36g), CBM (461g) and glass (7g). The lower fill (L1031) was a

light yellowish grey silty clay with frequent chalk fragments. No finds were present.

Gully F1027 was curvilinear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Two segments were excavated, one at each terminus. F1027A measured 0.88m x 0.50m x 0.16m. Its fill (L1028A) was a mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent gravel, flint and small stones. No finds were present. F1027B measured 1.02m x 0.35m x 0.16m. Its fill (L1028B) was a mid reddish brown silty clay with small angular flint, stones and gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch terminus F1029 (>3.0m x 1.14m x 0.20m) was aligned NW/SE. It was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1030) was a mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent stones and angular gravel. No finds were present.

Trench 4

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 79.34m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.20 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. Chalky clay. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 78.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.20 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. Chalky clay. As above Tr.1

Description: A ditch (F1008) was present in Trench 4.

Ditch F1008 (>1.80m x 1.00m x 0.18m) was aligned NW/SE. It was linear in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1009) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent fragments and flecks of chalk and occasional flecks of CBM. CBM (128g), animal bone (22g), clay pipe (1g) and an iron fragment (7g) were present.

Trench 5

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>East end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 80.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.21m+	-	Post-medieval driveway.

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 80.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.23 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.48m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

Description: A substantial post-medieval driveway (F1013) with associated drainage ditches (F1015 & F1042) was identified at the eastern end of the trench. A pit (F1032) was present. A second pit against the southern limit of investigation was identified though not excavated.

Pit F1032 (0.68m x 0.64m x 0.41m) was circular in plan with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1033) was a mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and moderate flecks of charcoal. Seven sherds of 10th – Late 12th century pottery (16g), shell (18g) and animal bone (35g) were present.

Trench 6

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 80.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.23 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.35m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 80.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.26 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.66m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Two ditches (F1003 & F1021) a pit (F1023) and a gully (F1025) were present in Trench 6.

Ditch F1003 (>1.90m x 1.90m x 0.12m) was aligned E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1004) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks, gravel and chalk flecks.

Four sherds of 17th – 18th century pottery (78g), animal bone (1g), glass (2g) and CBM (156g) were present.

Ditch F1021 (>1.90m x 1.87m x 0.34m) was aligned NW/SE before turning in an E/W direction. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1022) was a mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1023 (1.80m x 0.75m x 0.23m) was oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1024) was a mid reddish orange clayey silt. Animal bone (1g) was present.

Gully F1025 (>1.90m x 0.50m x 0.12m) was linear in plan and aligned NE/SW. It had moderately sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1026) was a mid reddish orange clayey silt with occasional gravel. No finds were present.

Trench 7

<i>Sample Section</i>		
<i>North end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 78.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.28 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.38m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i>		
<i>South end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 78.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.62m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

Description: A ditch (F1034) was present

Ditch F1034 (>1.80m x 2.70m x 0.60m) was aligned E/W. It was linear in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had three fills. The upper fill (L1035) was a mid grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks, fragments and flecks of CBM and flint nodes and sparse flecks of charcoal. CBM (210g), animal bone (103g) and shell (18g) were present. The middle fill (L1036) was a re-deposited natural comprising a mid greyish brown clay with frequent chalk fragments and flecks and moderate flecks of CBM. CBM (2310g) was present. The basal fill (L1037) was a mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate CBM and charcoal flecks. No finds were present.

Trench 8

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 77.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.25 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.50m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 77.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.27 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.70m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Ditch F1038 was present in Trench 8.

Ditch F1038 (>1.90m x 2.66m x 0.81m) was linear in plan, aligned E/W. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Three fills were identified. The upper fill (L1039) was a mid orangey grey clay silt with moderate chalk flecks and stones. Mid 18th – early 19th century pottery (147g) and CBM (163g) were present. Below, L1040 was a light orangey grey chalky silt with occasional flint stones. No finds were present. The basal fill (L1041) was a mid bluish grey clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. Animal bone (4g) and CBM (28g) were present.

Trench 9

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 80.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.27 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.72m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>East end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 78.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.25 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.69m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

Description: A substantial post-medieval driveway (F1013) with associated drainage ditches (F1015 & F1042), identified in Trenches 1 and 5, was excavated in Trench 9. Pit F1044 was revealed beneath F1013.

Driveway F1013 (>1.90m x 10.40m x 0.57m) was orientated N/S. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. It had two fills. L1014 was a compact make-

up deposit, comprising a mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate gravel, CBM, chalk and charcoal flecks. Seventeenth – 18th century pottery (195g), animal bone (52g), shell (7g) and CBM (4307g) were present. The road surface (F1046) was a compact mid orangey brown gravelly silt with frequent CBM fragments and flint nodes. Again 17th – 18th century pottery (16g), shell (17g), an iron fragment (1g) and CBM (161g) were present. F1013 was cut by Ditches F1015 and F1042. F1013 cut Pit F1044.

Ditch F1015 (>1.90m x 0.77m x 0.30m) was orientated N/S and cut Driveway F1013. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1016) was a mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent fragments of CBM and angular gravel. CBM (23g) was present.

Ditch F1042 (>1.90m x 1.06m x 0.30m) was orientated N/S and cut F1013. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1043) was mid brownish orange sandy silt with frequent CBM and gravel. CBM (13g) was present.

Pit F1044 (0.92m x >0.42m x 0.21m) was oval in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1045) was a mid orangey red clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were present. F1044 truncated by a plough scar and is cut by Driveway F1013.

Trench 10

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 79.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30 – 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.63m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 80.04m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.25 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.61m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Two linear features and two possible pits or postholes were identified in Trench 10. The latter is located within a 'fill area' of the development and, in agreement with the planning archaeologist, the features were not excavated.

Trench 11

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 78.07m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.25 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.65m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 77.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.25 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.58m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

Description: A linear feature and a circular feature were identified in Trench 11. The latter is located within a 'fill area' of the development and, in agreement with the planning archaeologist, the feature was not excavated.

Trench 12

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>East end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 77.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.23 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.38m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 77.14m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.21 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.54m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Four linear features were identified in Trench 12. The latter is located within a 'fill area' of the development and, in agreement with the planning archaeologist, the features were not excavated.

Trench 13

<i>Sample Section</i> <i>North end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 77.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.21 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.43m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1
<i>Sample Section</i> <i>South end, east facing</i>		

0.00m = 77.60m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.20 – 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.67m+	L1002	Chalky clay natural. As above Tr.1

Description: A ditch (F1010) and associated upcast was partially-excavated in Trench 13. Two further linear features and a possible posthole/pit were identified but not excavated. Trench 13 is located within a 'fill area' of the development and, in agreement with the planning archaeologist, the features were not excavated.

Ditch F1010 (>1.80m x 2.90m x >0.28m) was linear in plan and aligned NW/SE. It was partially-excavated. It had gradually sloping sides and its base was reached. It had two fills. The upper fill (L1011) was a dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments and flecks and flint nodes. A sherd of late 15th – 17th century pottery (7g) and CBM (77g) were present. The lower fill (L1012) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate fragments of chalk and flint and occasional CBM flecks. No finds were present. Two deposits (L1047 & L1048) were located both sides of F1010 and identified as upcast from the original formation of the ditch. L1047 was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments and very occasional CBM flecks. No finds were present. L1048 was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments and very occasional CBM flecks. No finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Freezing ground conditions and a heavy covering of snow rendered some of the features indistinguishable from the surrounding chalky clay natural. The few features were initially planned though not excavated. In the majority of cases it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological investigation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 A grassed topsoil (L1000) was the uppermost layer in all trenches, the site having been used as pasture prior to this investigation. L1000 was identified as a dark greyish black silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and fragments, flint nodes and occasional fragments and flecks of CBM. It was fairly consistent in depth over the entire site except where encountered above one of the numerous earthworks running across the site. It was between 0.20m and 0.32m deep and varied between 0.10m and 0.15m above the features visible in the landscape.

8.2 The subsoil (L1001) seen after the removal of topsoil was a dark reddish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and moderate flint fragments. This layer is visible in all trenches seen at a greater depth in south-eastern areas of the site where the land drops away. To the north it was recorded at up to 0.48m deep rising to 0.70m at the southern end of Trench 8.

8.3 The chalky clay natural (L1002) was the underlying deposit in all trenches consisting of a mid brownish yellow chalky clay with patches of mid reddish brown clayey silt, very frequent chalk fragments and flecks and flint nodes. It varied across the site between 0.30m and 0.72m in depth.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Summary of the archaeology

9.1.1 Archaeological features corresponding to the positions of the recorded earthworks were identified in all of the trenches targeted upon those earthworks. In Trenches 1, 5 and 9 the predominant feature, associated with the two parallel north to south aligned earthworks running through the central eastern part of the site, was identified as a substantial post-medieval driveway (F1013) with associated drainage ditches (F1015 & F1042) leading to the entrance of Barrington Hall. In Trench 9, this feature was observed to cut an undated pit (F1044).

9.1.2 Within Trench 8, which was positioned at the junction of a broadly east to west aligned earthwork and one aligned broadly north to south, a single feature was identified. This correlated only with the east to west aligned feature recorded during the earthwork survey. This may suggest that the north to south aligned earthwork feature had no sub-surface element, implying that material to create it was transported from elsewhere.

9.1.3 In most cases, the features corresponding to the recorded earthworks appeared to represent ditches, which were flanked by parallel up-cast banks. The sections recorded through the earthworks themselves (see Fig. 20), although perhaps much degraded, generally conformed to this morphology, with perhaps with the exceptions of Sections 1 and 2. Artefactual evidence was recovered from three of these features and this dates them as post-medieval (see Thompson, *this report* and Peachey, *this report*). Ditches F1019 (Trench 3) and F1003 (Trench 6) were dated as 17th to 18th century, while Ditch F1038 was slightly later (mid 18th to 19th century) and Ditch F1010, which was partially excavated in Trench 13, was dated to the late 15th to 17th century

9.1.4 Of the other features recorded within the trial trenches, only one contained dateable evidence. This was Pit F1032 (Trench 5) which contained pottery of 10th to late 12th century date indicating that it was more closely contemporary with the founding of the Benedictine Priory of Hatfield Broad Oak in c. 1135. Of the undated features recorded, none displayed any prominent spatial relationships with features identified as corresponding to the recorded earthworks. Such features, however, clearly may be representative of activity within the areas enclosed by these earthworks.

9.2 Interpretation of the archaeology

9.2.1 Ditch F1010, in Trench 13, was dated to the late 15th to 17th century and therefore could potentially be contemporary with the late 15th - early 16th century alterations to the parish church that lay within the Priory boundaries. However, all of the remaining dateable features recorded in locations corresponding to the identified earthworks were post-Dissolution in date. Their date suggests that they may have been contemporary with the construction of the new Barrington residence, built in the years between 1613 and 1700. The regularity of the form of these features (see Fig. 19) may be considered to be indicative of their date. It is possible to speculate that the more irregular earthworks to the west, and therefore closer to the site of the scheduled Priory, may be earlier in date.

9.2.2 The 10th to late 12th century date of Pit F1032 indicates that activity broadly contemporary with the founding of the Priory, to the west, extended into this area. However, as no other evidence of activity of this date was identified during the trial trench evaluation it appears that this area remained undeveloped throughout the life of the Priory, or that any such activity was minimal enough for the later post-medieval activity, that trial trenching has identified, to truncate or obscure it.

9.3 Research Potential

9.3.1 The position of the site adjacent to the Benedictine Priory of Hatfield Broad Oak, and the identification of a single archaeological feature broadly contemporary with the founding of this, indicates a potential for further archaeology of this date. This potential, however, must be considered to be fairly low. Nonetheless, a potential for this site to provide information regarding the religious institution and associated activity must be considered. Such areas of research are identified as of importance in the eastern region by Ayers (2000, 31).

9.3.2 The identification of features of post-medieval date which correspond with known earthworks and the association of these with the Barrington estate suggests that the site has a potential to inform on subjects related to the post-medieval landscape. Indeed, an increase in the corpus of information relating to parks and gardens is identified as an important research area for the eastern region (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 109).

9.3.3 Overall, the survey of the earthworks and the investigation of these earthworks through trial trench evaluation has helped to further characterise them. This adds to the corpus of information regarding post-medieval activity in the area and provides further detail to the understanding of the Priory site, its environs and the Barrington estate.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at the Saffron Walden 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Hatfield Broad Oak Parish Council for funding the project and for their kind assistance (in particular Messrs Keith Artus and Ricahrd Ridler).

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 of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team (ECC HEM), in particular Mr. Richard Havis.

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APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (CHER)

The following sites are those that lie within the assessment area (c. 500m radius of the site). The table has been compiled from data held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER). The locations of the sites are shown in Fig. 3. Their significance, where relevant, is discussed in Section 4.2.

EHER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
7276 - MEX23765	54 16	Tip of a late Bronze Age copper alloy spearhead found at Hatfield Broad Oak
Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)		
9153 - MEX28959	546 166	Domesday Book mentions a church on this site, and which may have been found during the 1897 excavations
18747 - MEX1031949	5456 1652	Hatfield Broad Oak market was established c. 1200, although it is probable that the settlement had a market function since the late Saxon period
Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)		
4323 - MEX15279	547 168	The parish church was once the western part of the church of a small priory, founded probably c. 1135 by Aubrey de Vere the Second
4333 - MEX15327	546 166	St Mary's Church date to the 12 th century with its original nave
9151 - MEX28957	5460 1664	The precinct wall of the priory is probably represented by a late 15 th - early 16 th century brick wall to the west of the church
16183 - MEX40918	5459 1657	Observation of limited trenching in advance of the construction of new cottages to the rear of the Cock Public House revealed a number of wall fragments, a large area filled with brick fragments and loose soil
16978 - MEX43286	5455 1645	Archaeological work at Buryfields revealed pits and possibly the beginning of a clay/stone layer dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval (principally 16th century) period
25608 - MEX1000751	5467 1662	Benedictine Priory church of St Mary the Virgin dates to the late 12 th century and later
18744 - MEX1031911	5474 1656	The Saxon manor and settlement of Hatfield Broad Oak belonged to the powerful Godwin family, before becoming crown property as part of King Harold's estates
18745 - MEX1031912	54 16	A vicarage for the Parish Church was ordained in about 1225, and it is thought to have stood on Broad Street
18748 - MEX1031950	5460 1654	A guild of St Mary was founded 1362 - 63, stood next to the Cock Inn, but was demolished 1935
18749 - MEX1031951	5445 1649	Hatfield Broad Oak was granted a fair in 1328, which moved to Fair Green in 15th century
Post-medieval & later (AD 1540 – present)		
4310 - MEX15238	5476 1715	Site of the 'Temple' earthwork comprising a dry, shallow ditch 7m wide x 0.5m deep, and planted with elms
4324 - MEX15294	546 166	Benedictine Priory church of St Mary the Virgin walls

EHER	NGR TL	Description
		contain some 17th-18th century brickwork
8893 - MEX28472	6394 1249	Second World War tank trap
9150 - MEX28956	546 168	The dovecote, part of which stood at the Priory until 1892, was apparently early 17th century, perhaps on an old site
9152 - MEX28958	5460 1664	The precinct wall of the priory is probably represented by a late 15 th to early 16 th century brick wall to the west of the church
16184 - MEX40922	5459 1657	Watching brief to rear of Cock Public House revealed walls and a demolished Tudor-Victorian cellar
16237 - MEX41012	548 170	A number of ornamental landscape features associated with New Barrington Hall
16979 - MEX43289	5455 1645	Archaeological work at Buryfields revealed pits, a brick drain and rough stone surfaces of 16 th - 20th century date
18753 - MEX1031956	5477 1655	Hatfieldbury manor house was moved from Town Farm to the south side of the High Street, although the new building was demolished in 1855
18754 - MEX1031957	547 162	The parish Cage was located at the southern end of Cage End, surviving until 1873, along with a pillory, ducking-stool and stocks, but it is not known whether they were located here or in the market-place
Undated		
4325 - MEX15296	5479 1654	Site of Hatfieldbury manor house pulled down c. 1854
4326 - MEX15299	5484 1657	Brick drain at Bury Field, south of the High Street
4418 - MEX15596	5450 1639	Barn at Town Farm
16179 - MEX40914	5459 1650	Watching brief on extension Post Office Cottage did not reveal any remains other than boulder clay at 50cm
16185 - MEX40923	5458 1658	Observations at the Cock Public House revealed substantial well-made masonry footings and plenty of brick rubble
16237 - MEX41012	548 170	A number of ornamental landscape features associated with New Barrington Hall include two long avenues, bisected by large circular enclosures
45229 - MEX1036188	5312 2821	Archaeological field reconnaissance, fieldwalking and geophysical survey was carried out along the course of the Cambridge to Matching Green pipeline and found a large number (87) of areas of archaeological potential
19090 - MEX1034033	5487 1665	Watching brief on a new house at Spiders and opposite priory grounds found no evidence of any datable features
19131 - MEX1036886	5544 1693	Linear features including some old field boundaries at Crab's Green

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Map	Scale	Fig. No.	Location
1624	Barrington Hall estate map	-	4	ERO
1766	Barrington Hall estate plan	-	5	ERO
1838	Parish of Hatfield Broad Oak tithe map	-	6	ERO
1874	Essex sheet XXXII.9; 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	7	ERO
1897	Essex sheet XXXII.9; 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	8	ERO
1920	Essex sheet XLII.4; 3 rd edition Ordnance Survey map	25":1 mile	9	ERO
1975	Sheet TL 54 16; Ordnance Survey map	1:2,500	10	ERO
2001	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 183; site location	1:25,000	1 & 3	AS
2010	Detailed site location plan		2	Client
2010	Trench location plan	1:500	11	Client

Documents consulted at the ERO;

Map of Barrington Hall estate in Hatfield Broad Oak, 1624 Ref. D/DQ
14/191

Plan of Barrington Hall estate in Hatfield Broad Oak, 1766 Ref. D/DQ 14/38

Parish Hatfield Broad Oak tithe map, 1838 Ref. D/CT 166

Parish Hatfield Broad Oak tithe award, 1838 Ref. D/CT 166a

BOCP10: New Cricket Pitch, Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004	6	Ditch	17 – 18 C	(4) 78g	156	1	Glass 2g
1008	1009	4	Ditch			128	22	C.Pipe 1g Fe Fragment 7g
1010	1011	13	Ditch	L15 – 17 C	(1) 7g	77		
1013	1014 1046	9	Road Road	17 - 18 C 17 – 18 C	(14) 195g (3) 16g	4307 161	52	Shell 7g Fe Fragment 1g Shell 17g
1015	1016	9	Ditch			23		
1017	1018	2	Ditch			84	16	
1019	1020	3	Ditch	17 – 18 C	(1) 11g	461	36	Glass 7g
1023	1024	6	Pit				1	
1032	1033	5	Pit	10 – L12 C	(7) 16g		35	Shell 18g
1034	1035 1036	7	Ditch			210 2310	103	Shell 18g
1038	1039 1041	8	Ditch	M18 – E19 C	(11) 147g	163 28		
1042	1043	9	Ditch			13	4	

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 39 sherds weighing 379g ranging in date from the early medieval to early modern periods. The pottery is mainly abraded, although some sherds have only light abrasion or virtually none. The sherds are quantified by context below (Table 1).

The earliest pottery is seven sherds of St Neots ware, probably all from the same vessel, from Pit F1032 (L1033). This ware spans either side of the Conquest period dating between the 10th and late 12th centuries. Ditch F1010 (L1011) contained an abraded medieval coarse ware jar rim and a sherd of late medieval oxidised ware with patches of faded white slip and clear glaze. A base from a small cup or mug with glossy brown glaze reminiscent of Cistercian ware glaze and form completes the group. The later fabric however, is a fine red oxidised one, and not typical of the purplish almost vitrified Cistercian versions. This may therefore be later than Cistercian ware proper, but as a group a date centred on the 16th century would suit. Road F1014 yielded the most sherds with a mix of late medieval and post-medieval wares suggesting a 17th or 18th century date. The latest pottery came from Ditch F1038 comprising 8 sherds of Creamware in good condition, all from the same vessel, and indicating a mid 18th to mid 19th century date.

Key:

SNEOT: St Neots-type ware late 9th-late 12th

MCW: Medieval coarse ware 12th-15th

LMO: Late Medieval Oxidised 14th-16th

CIST: Cistercian-type ware late 15th-16th

PMRE: Post-medieval Red Earthenware late 16th-19th

PMBL: Post-medieval Black Glazed Earthenware

CMW: Creamware mid 18th-late 19th

Feature	Context	Type	Quantity	Date	Comment
1003	1004	Ditch	4x76g PMRE	17 th -18 th	PMRE: Glazed bowl rim with pie crust decoration. Minimum of two vessels
1010	1011	Ditch	1x7g MCW 1x10g LMO 1x18g CIST	Late 15 th - 17 th	MCW: Rounded jar rim LMO: faded patches of white slip and clear glaze CIST: Cup or small mug base
1013	1014	Road	6x41g PMRE 1x5g LMO 3x36g MCW	17 th -18 th	PMRE: Prob all from different vessels MCW: 1x faint splashes of glaze, x1 jar rim
1013	1046		3x15g PMRE	17 th -18 th	PMRE: different vessels, x1 internal glaze, external horizontal lines
1019	1020	Ditch	1x11g PMBL	17 th -18 th	PMBL: jug or mug base
1032	1033	Pit	7x16g SNEOT	10 th - late 12 th	SNEOT: Prob same vessel
1038	1039	Ditch	3x60g PMRE 8x84g CMW	Mid 18 th - early 19 th	PMRE: 3 vessels represented, x1 bowl rim, x1 with line of yellow slip CMW: all one vessel, jar base

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by Context

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered 172 fragments (8121g) of highly fragments, abraded, post-medieval CBM including fragments of brick, peg tile and ridge tile.

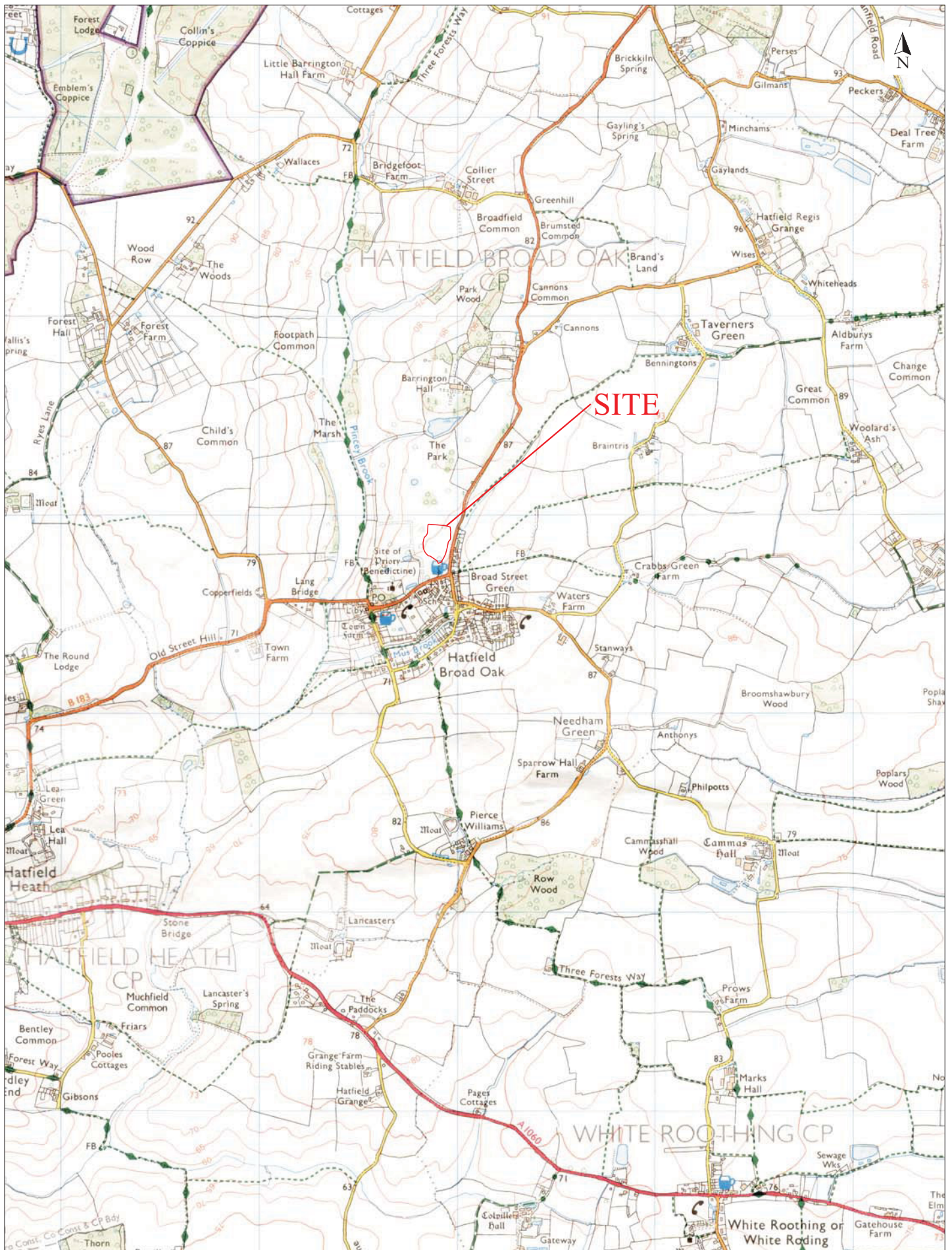
The CBM occurs entirely in a locally-produced fabric that is typically oxidised red-orange throughout; although occasional mid grey reduced cores do occur. Inclusions comprise common quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm, occasionally to 1mm), sparse red/black ironstone (0.25-5mm) and sparse flint (3-15mm) with inclusions tending to be slightly coarser in bricks. It is a hard fabric with a slightly abrasive feel.

The highest concentration of CBM in the assemblage was recovered from Road F1013 (L1014 and L1046), in total 104 fragments (4308g) or 60.5% of the assemblage by fragment count (53.0% by weight). This group is predominantly made up of highly fragmented peg tile, with sparse fragments of 50-55mm thick brick and ridge tile. It appears almost certain that this group of CBM originated in 15th to early 17th century but represents rubble that was recycled to surface or provide a foundation for the road in the post-medieval period.

Of the remaining features containing CBM, Ditch F1034 (L1035 and L1036) is notable for containing fragments of at least three c.50% complete bricks with dimensions of ?x110x50-55mm with flat rough bases, slightly irregular arrises, and slightly bulging faces. These characteristics suggest the bricks were 15th to early 17th century 'stock' bricks (Ryan 1996, 95), although they are highly abraded and have almost certainly been re-deposited as rubble or levelling material. The remaining CBM comprises low quantities of sparsely distributed fragments of peg tile and brick contained in Ditches F1003, F1008, F1010, F1015, F1017, F1019, F1038 and F1042, which also probably represent material redistributed through levelling or agricultural processes.

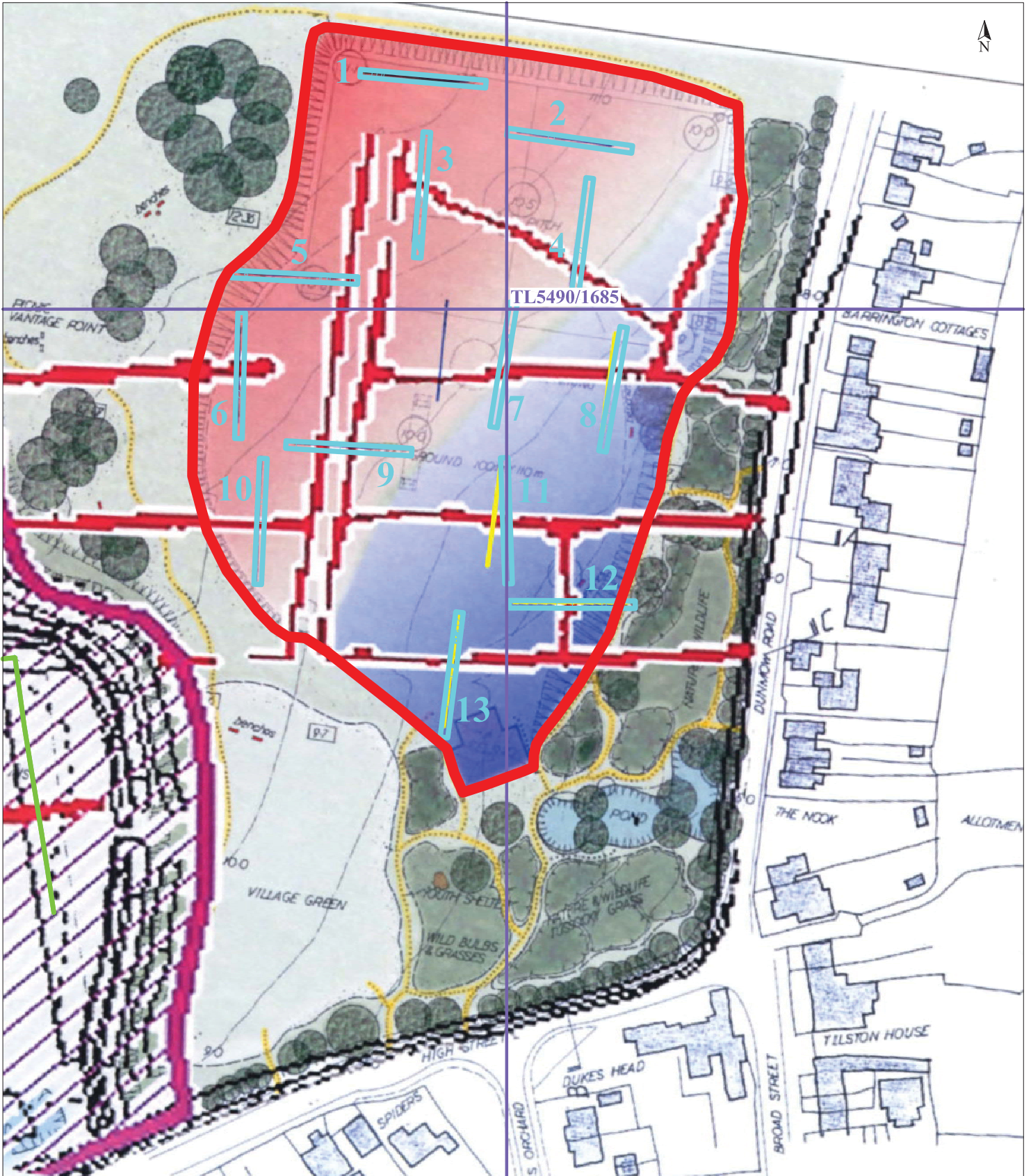
Bibliography

Ryan, P. 1996 Brick in Essex: From the Roman Conquest to the Reformation. Privately Published, Colchester.



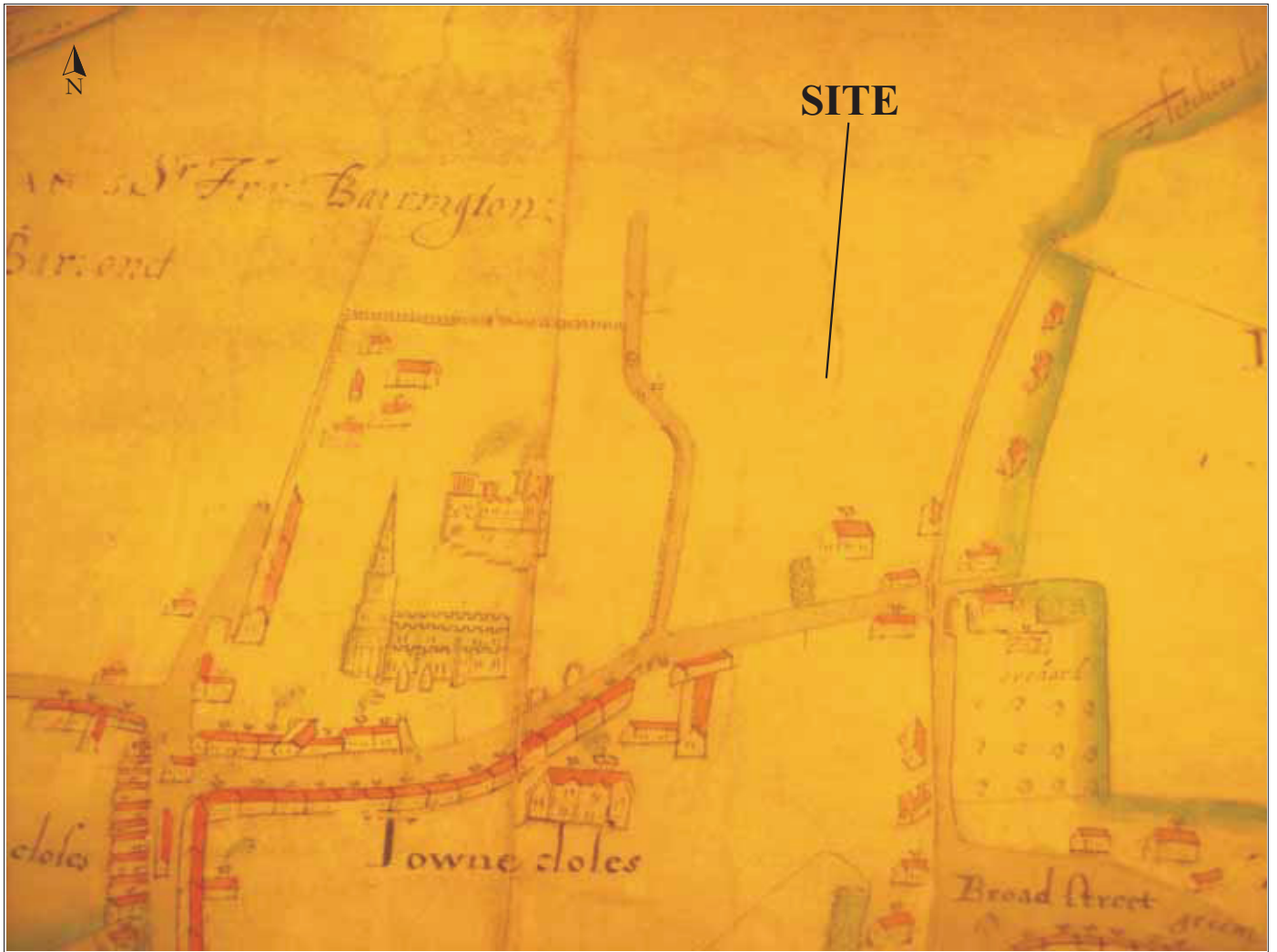
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 100m

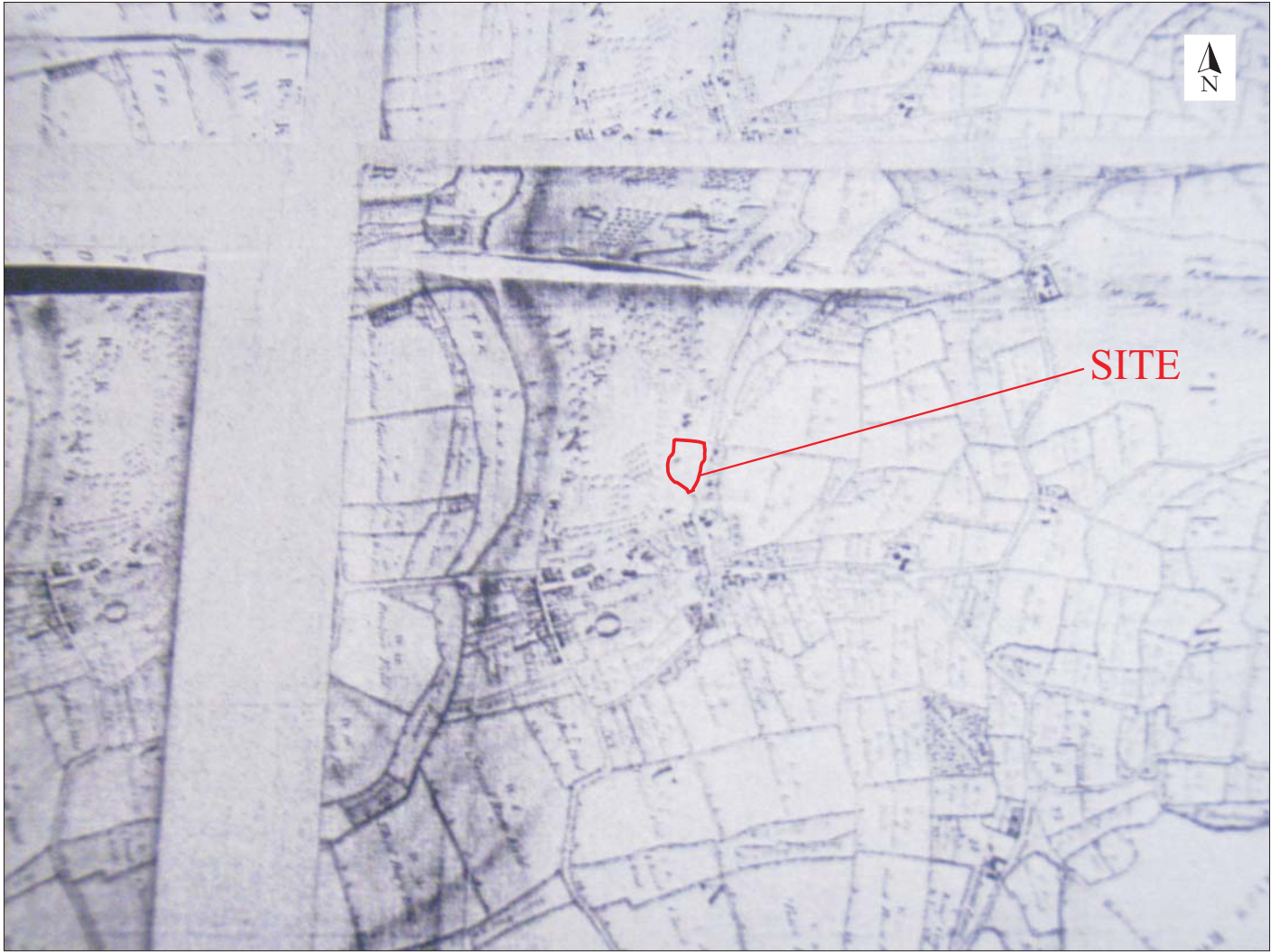
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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 4 Barrington Hall estate map, 1624

Not to scale



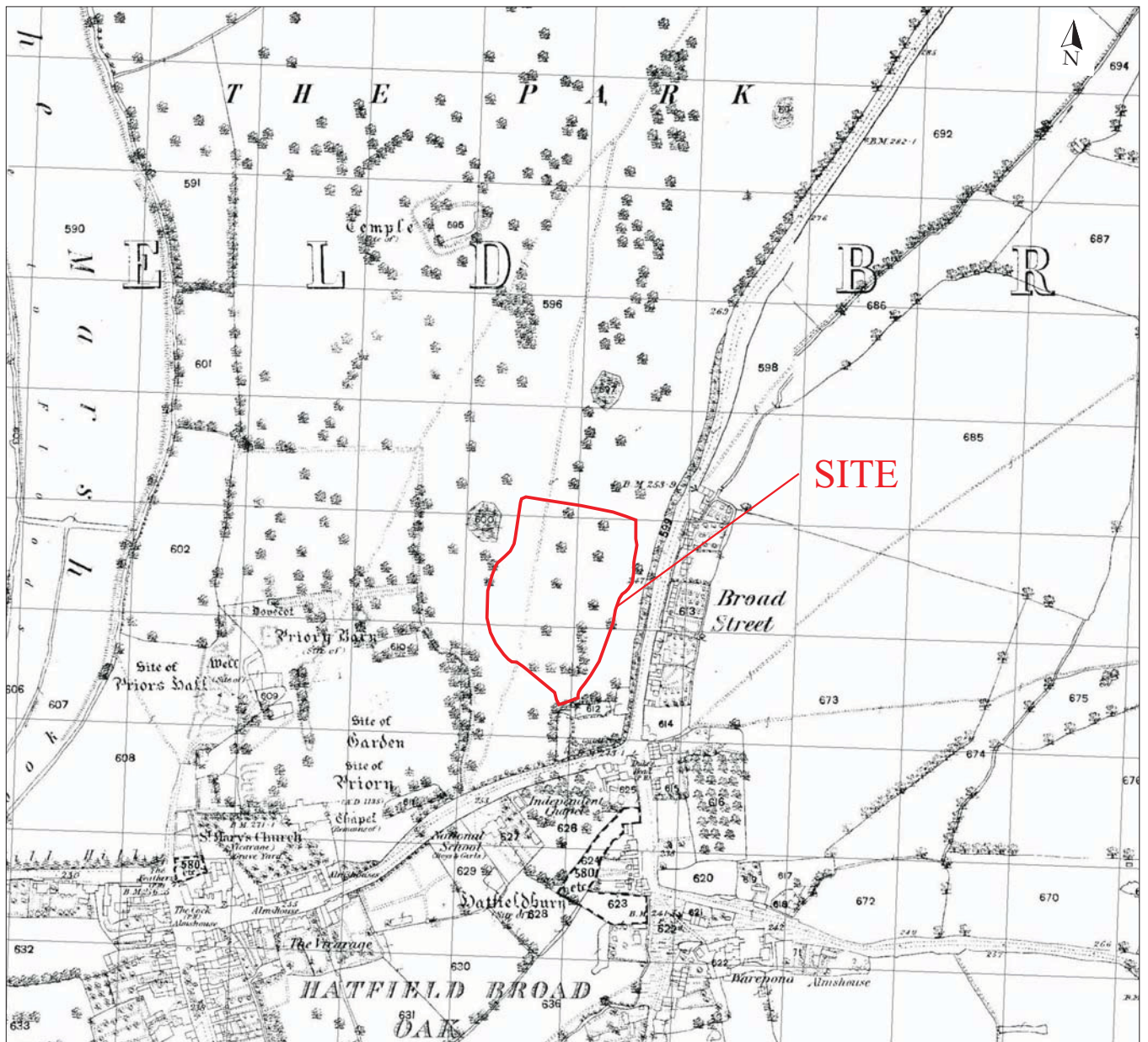
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Fig. 5 Barrington Hall estate plan, 1766

Not to scale

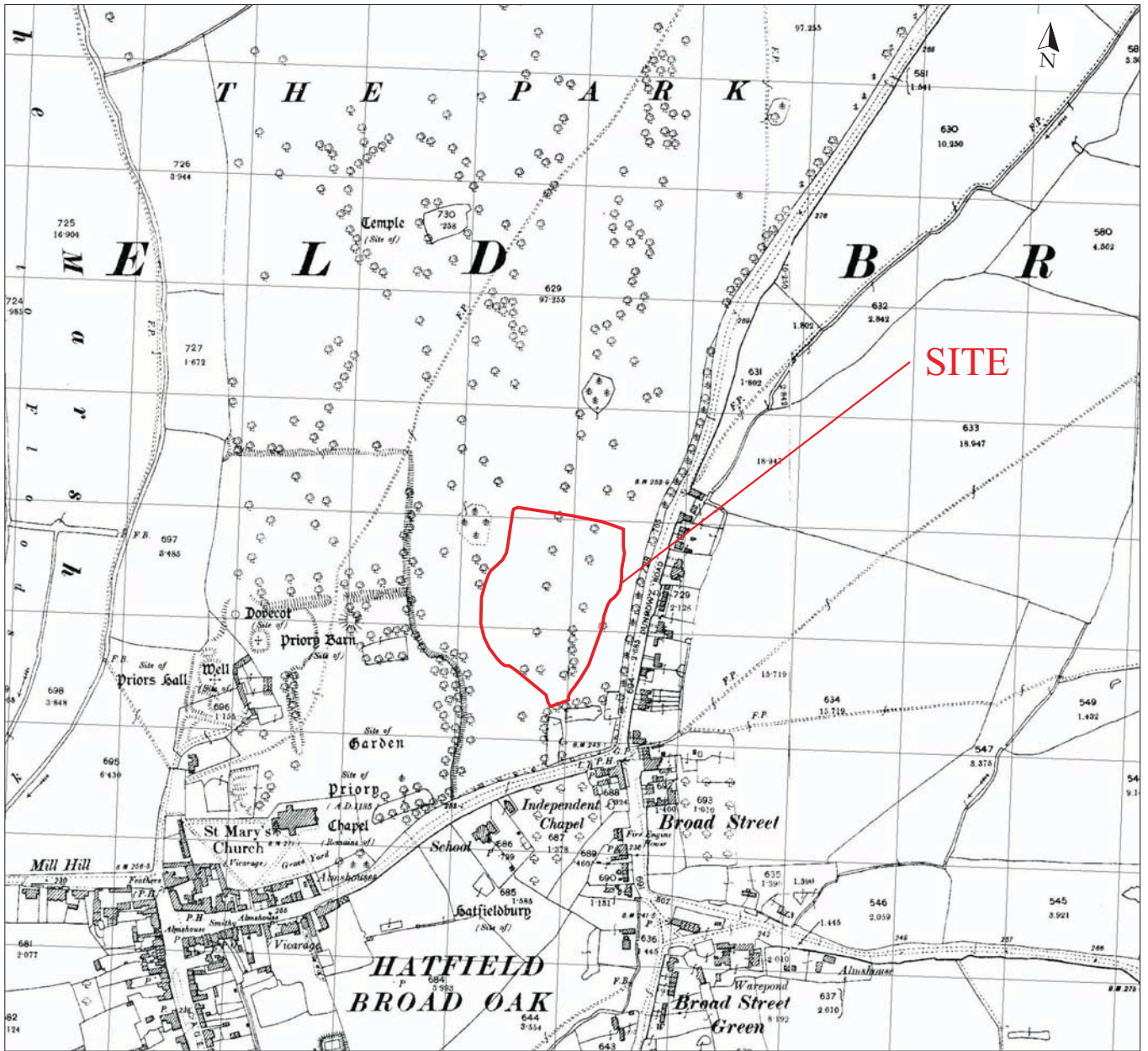


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 Tithe map, 1838
Not to scale



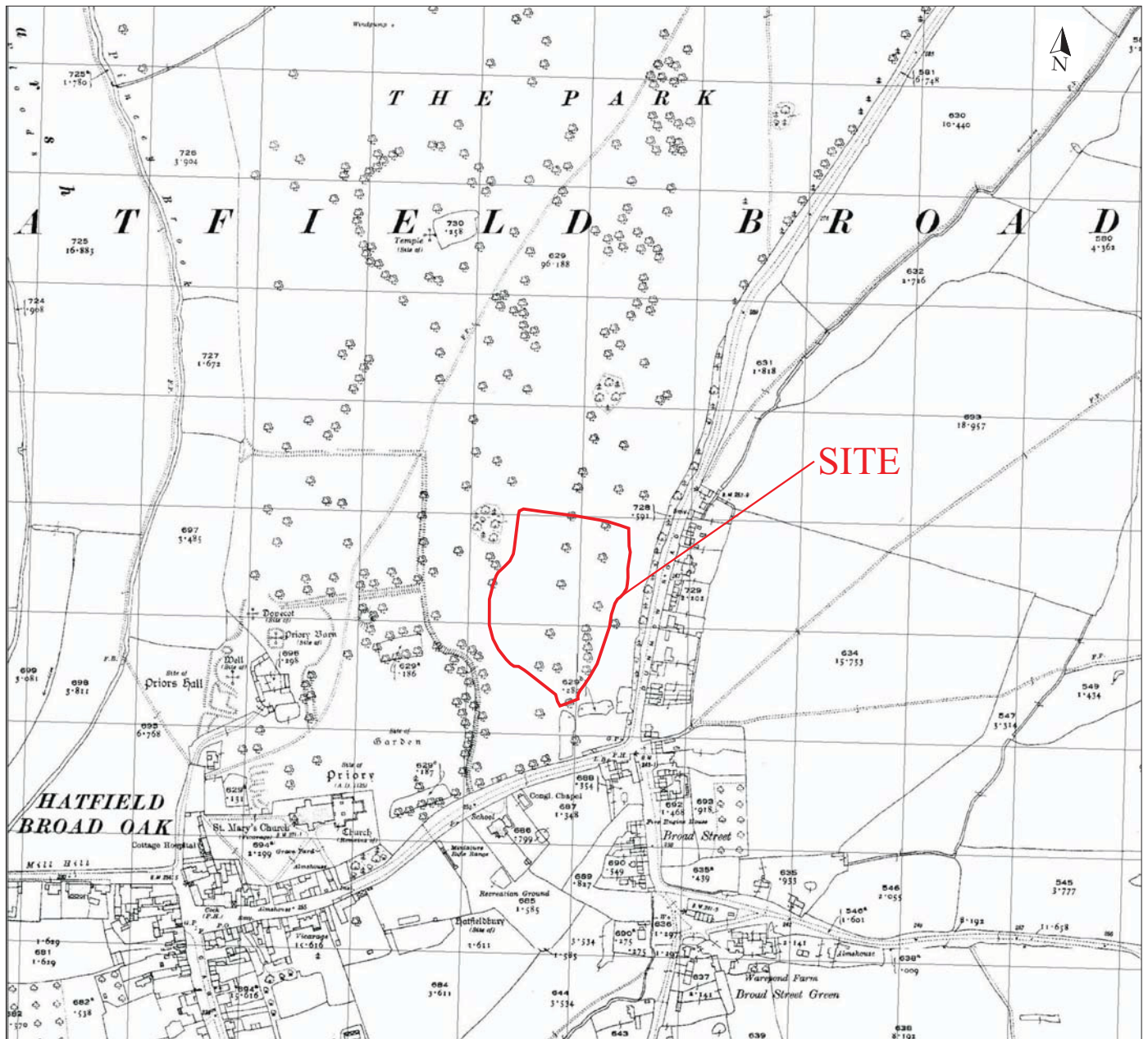
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1875
 Not to scale



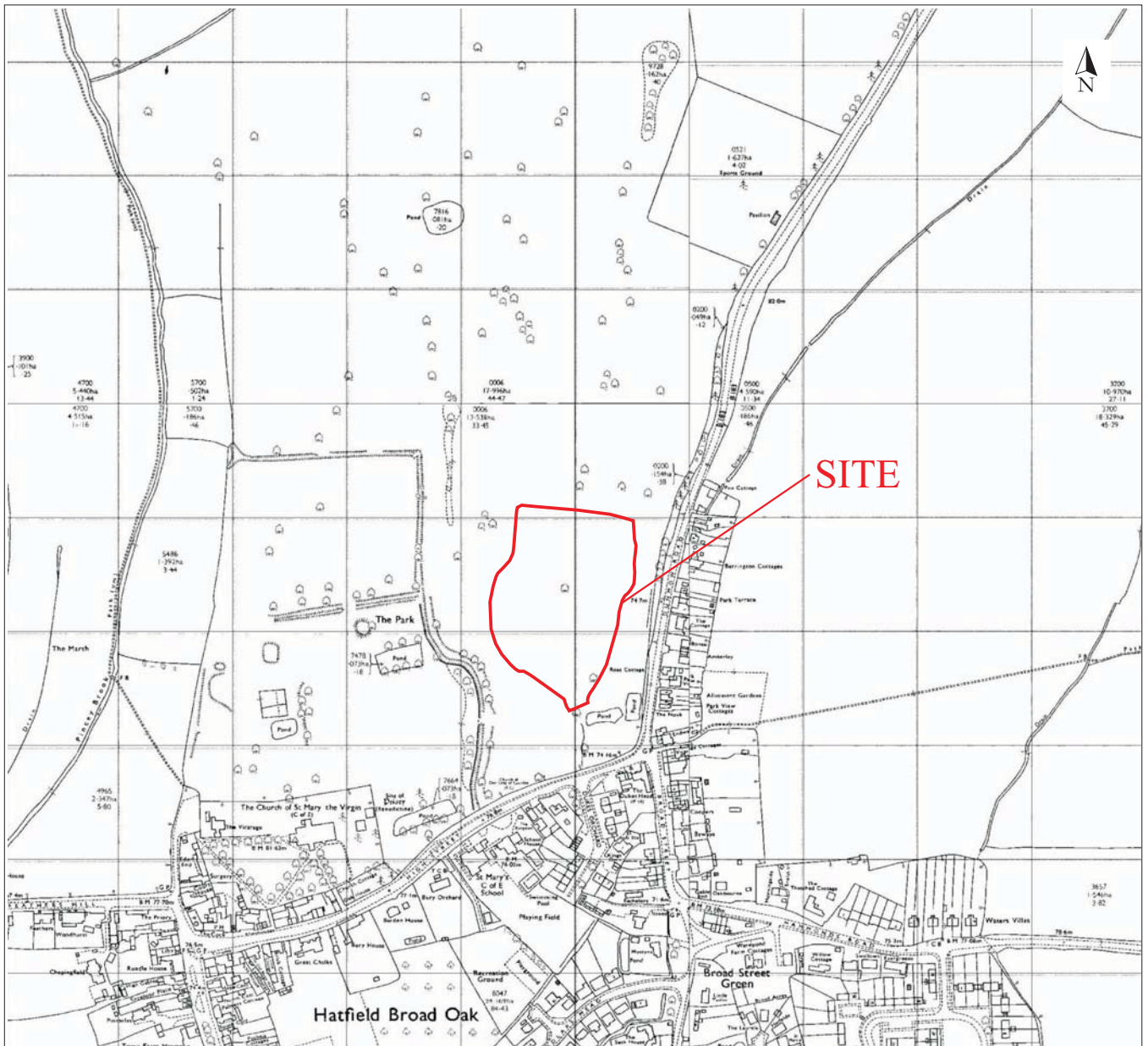
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 Fig. 8 OS map, 1897
 Not to scale



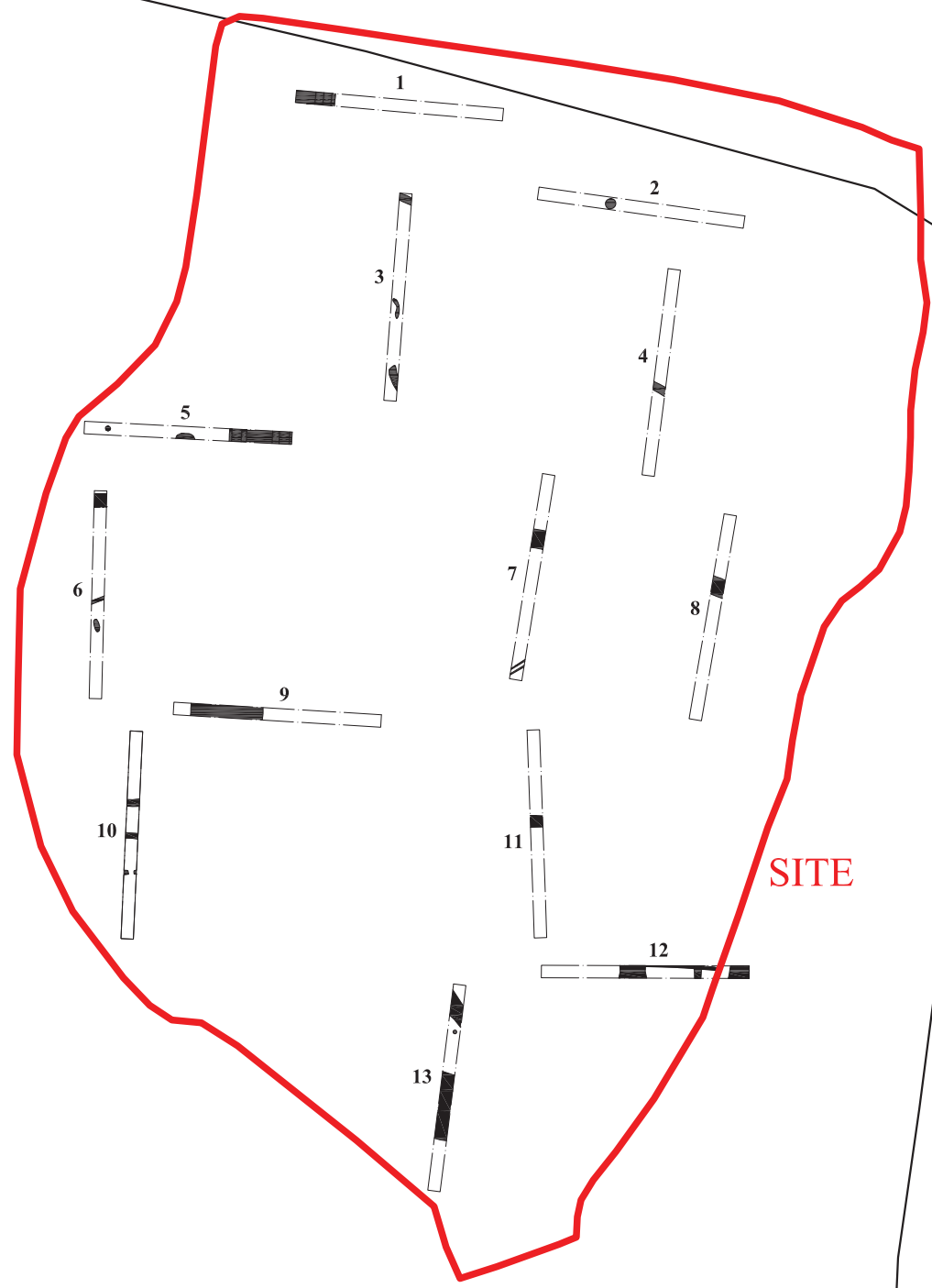
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Fig. 9 OS map, 1920
 Not to scale

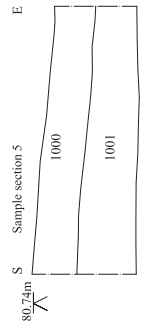
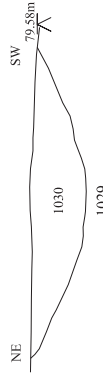
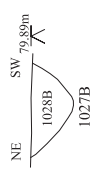
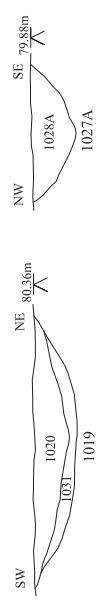
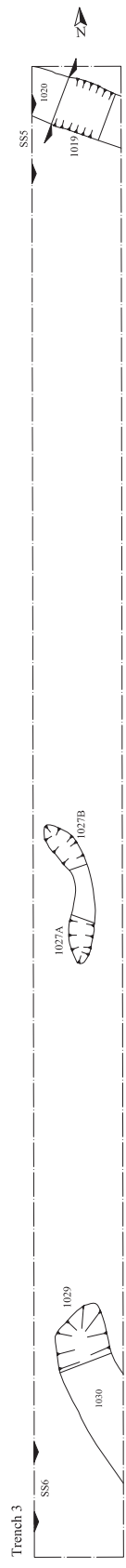
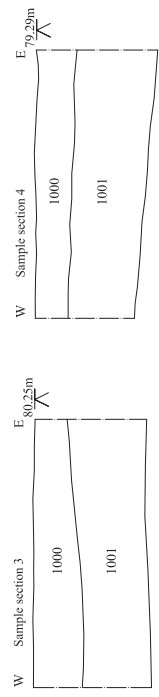
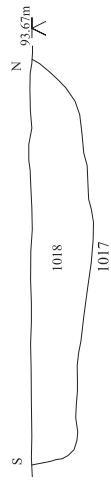
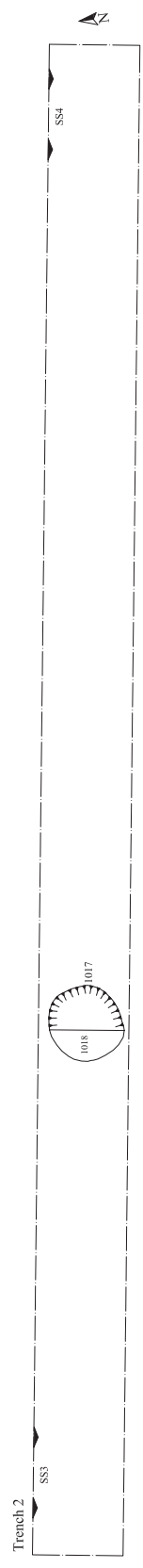
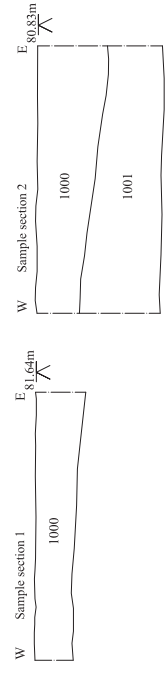
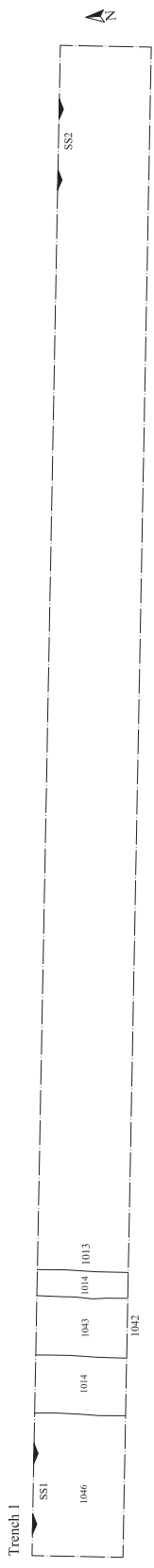


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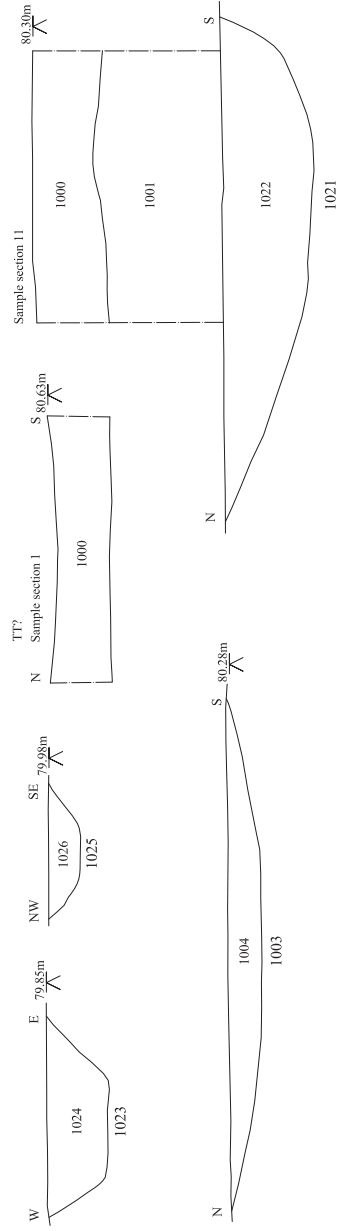
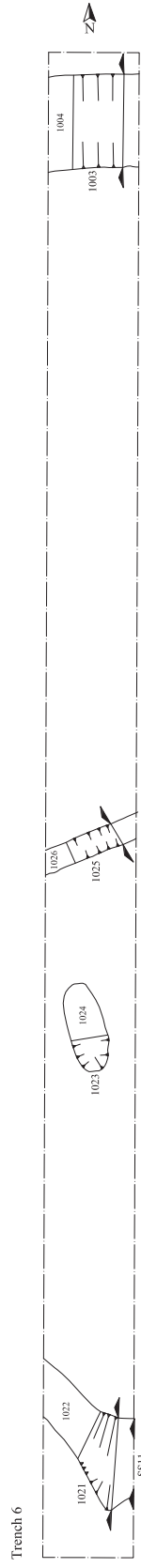
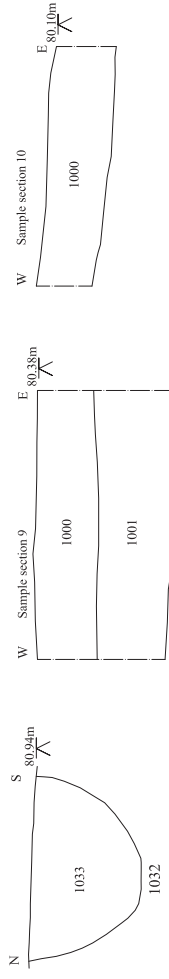
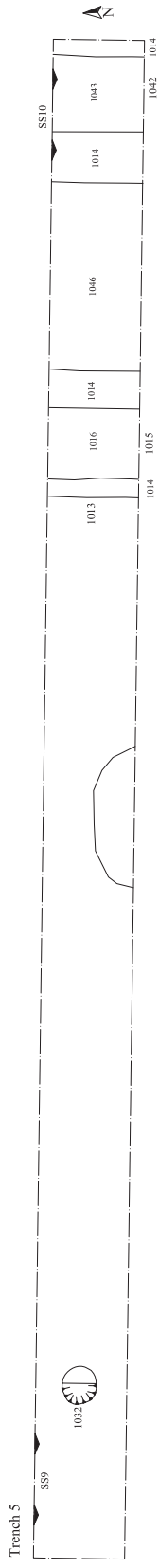
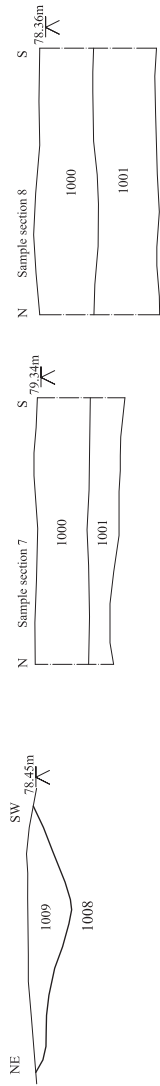
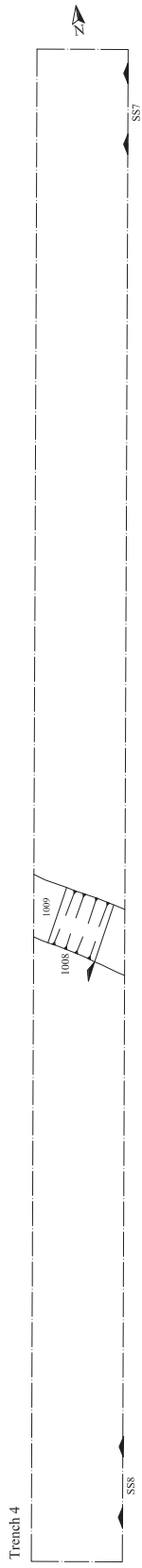
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Fig. 10 OS map, 1975
 Not to scale



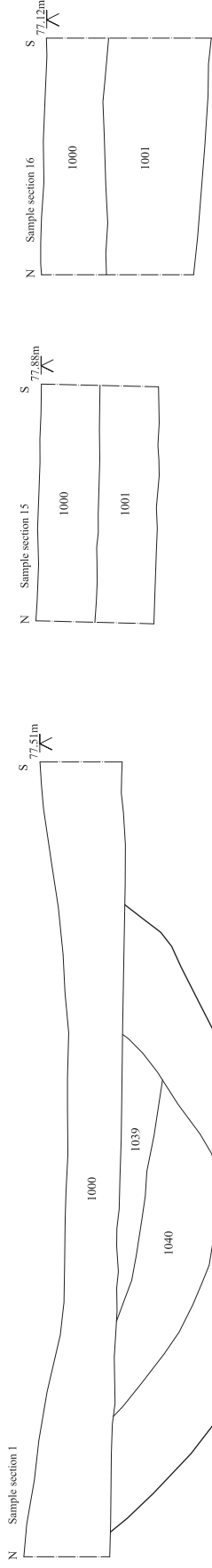
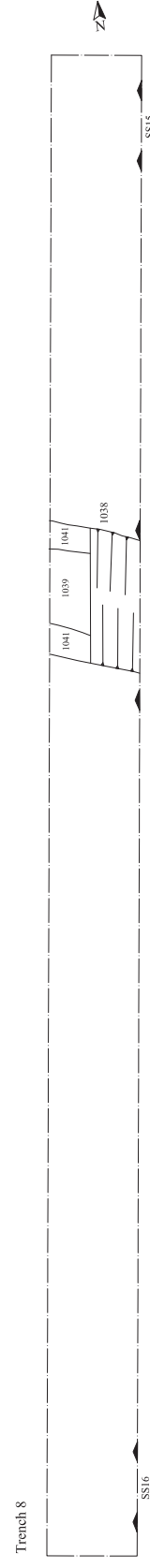
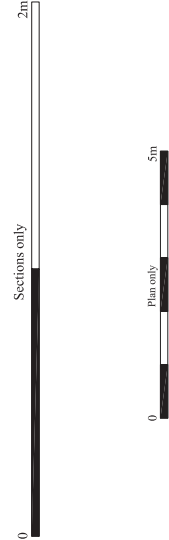
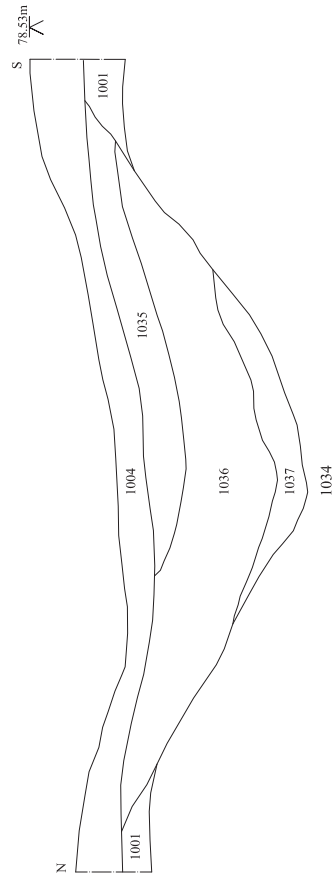
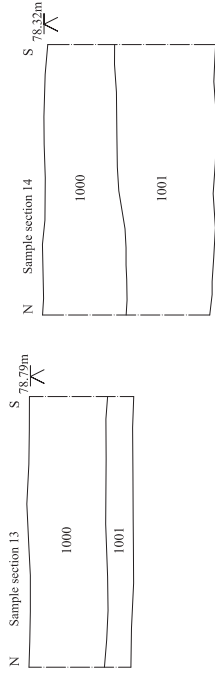
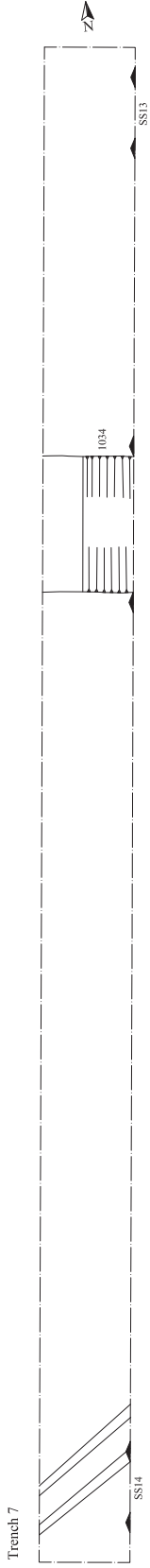
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Fig. 11 Feature location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4



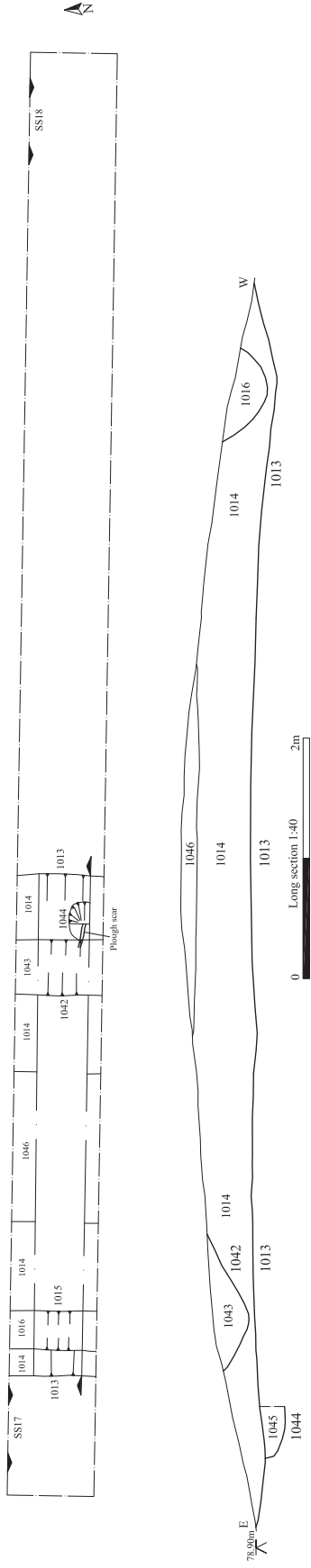
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Fig. 12 Plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



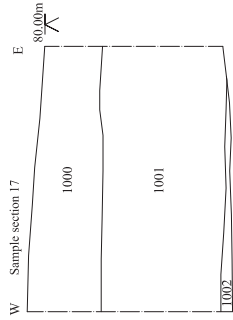
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Fig. 13 Plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



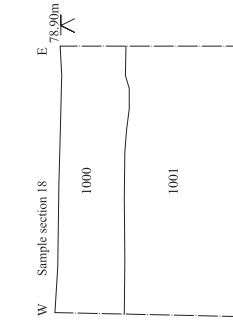
Trench 9



Sample section 17



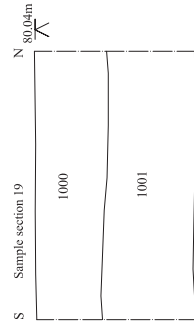
Sample section 18



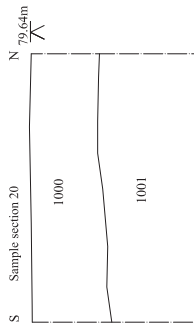
Trench 10



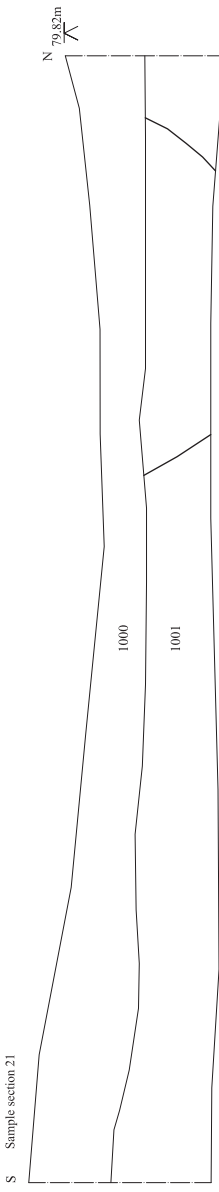
Sample section 19



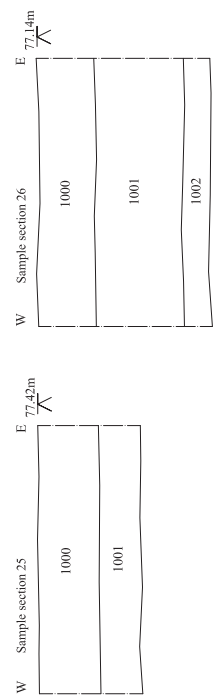
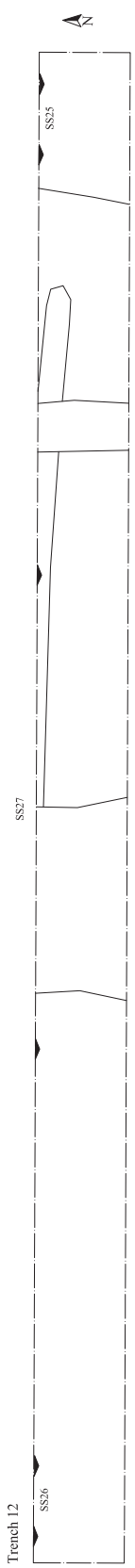
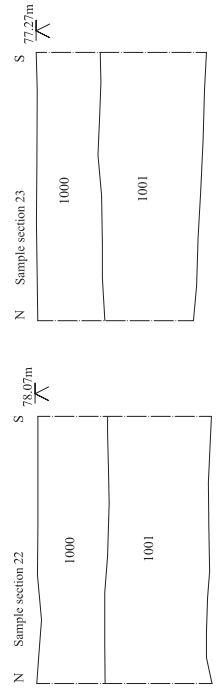
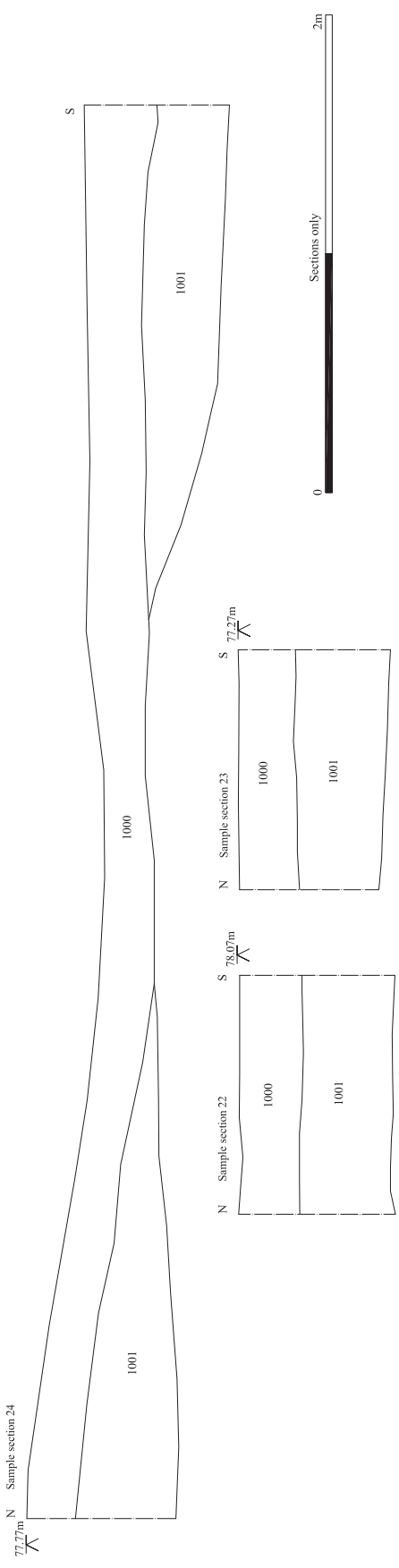
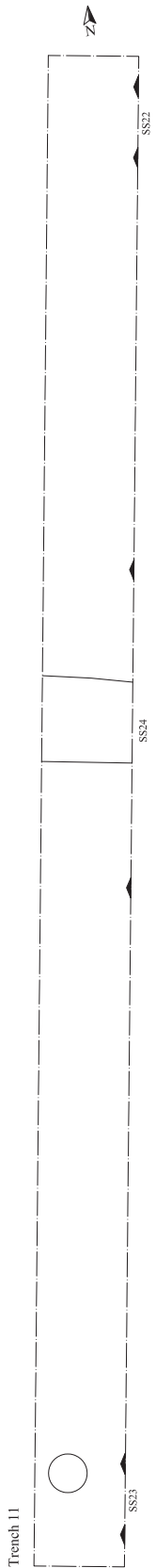
Sample section 20



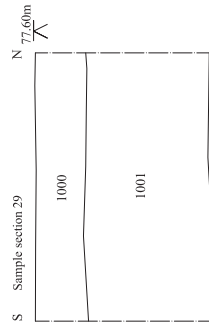
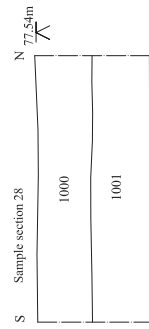
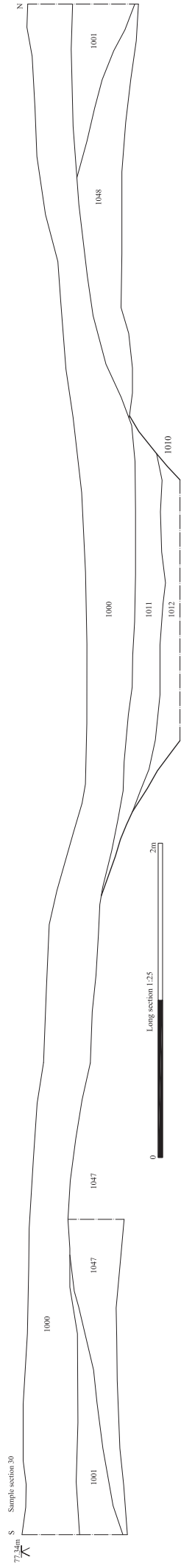
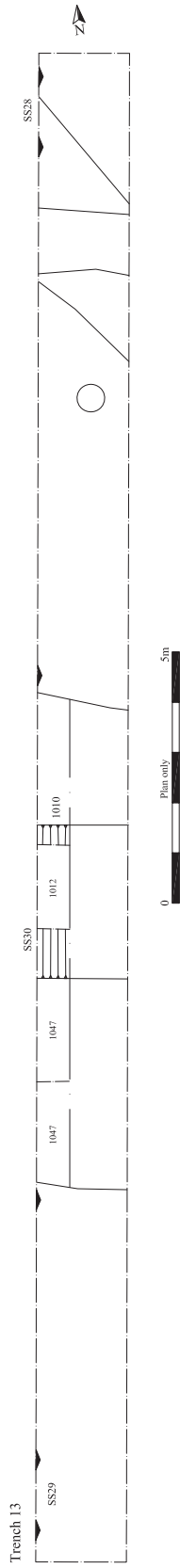
Sample section 21

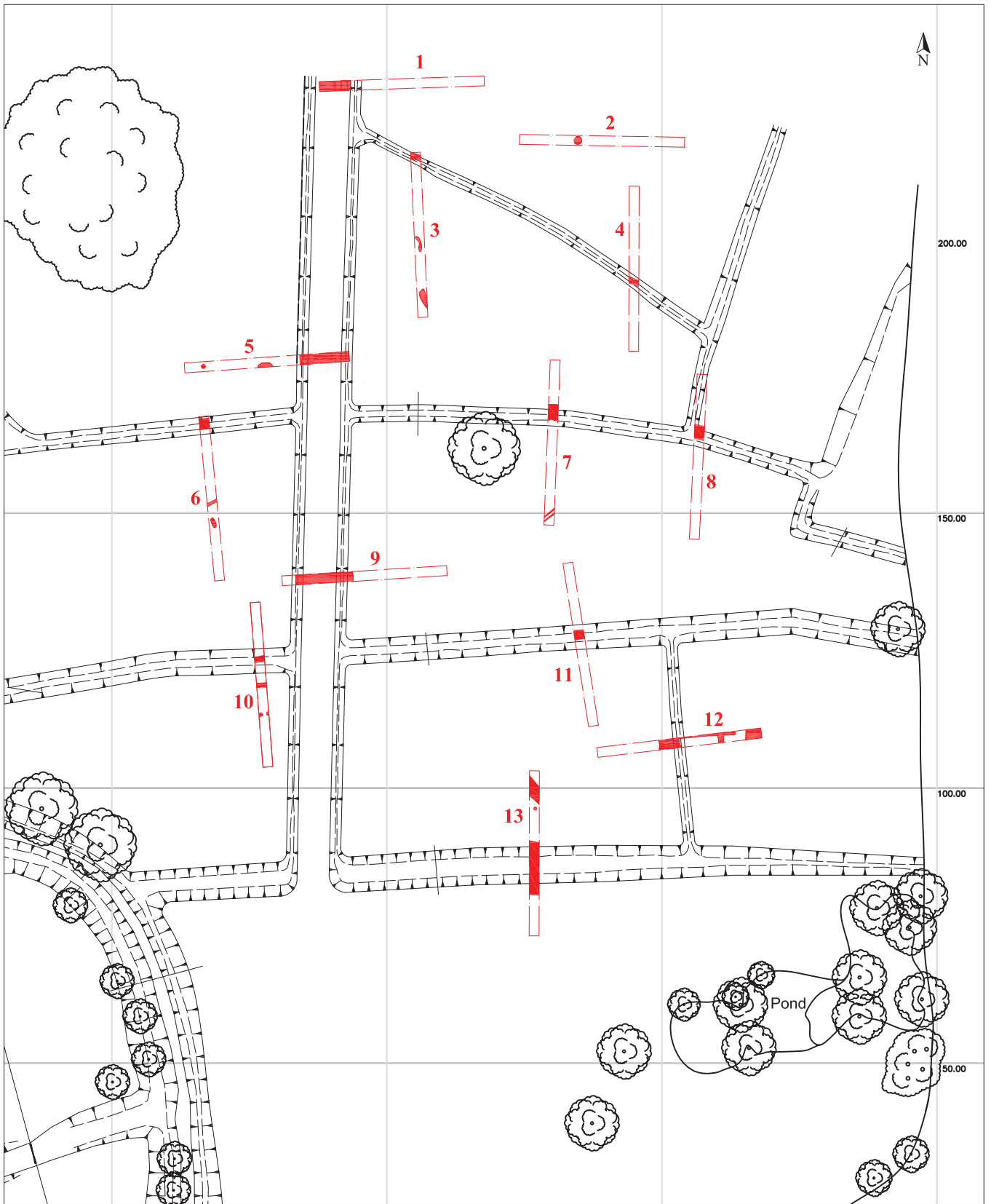


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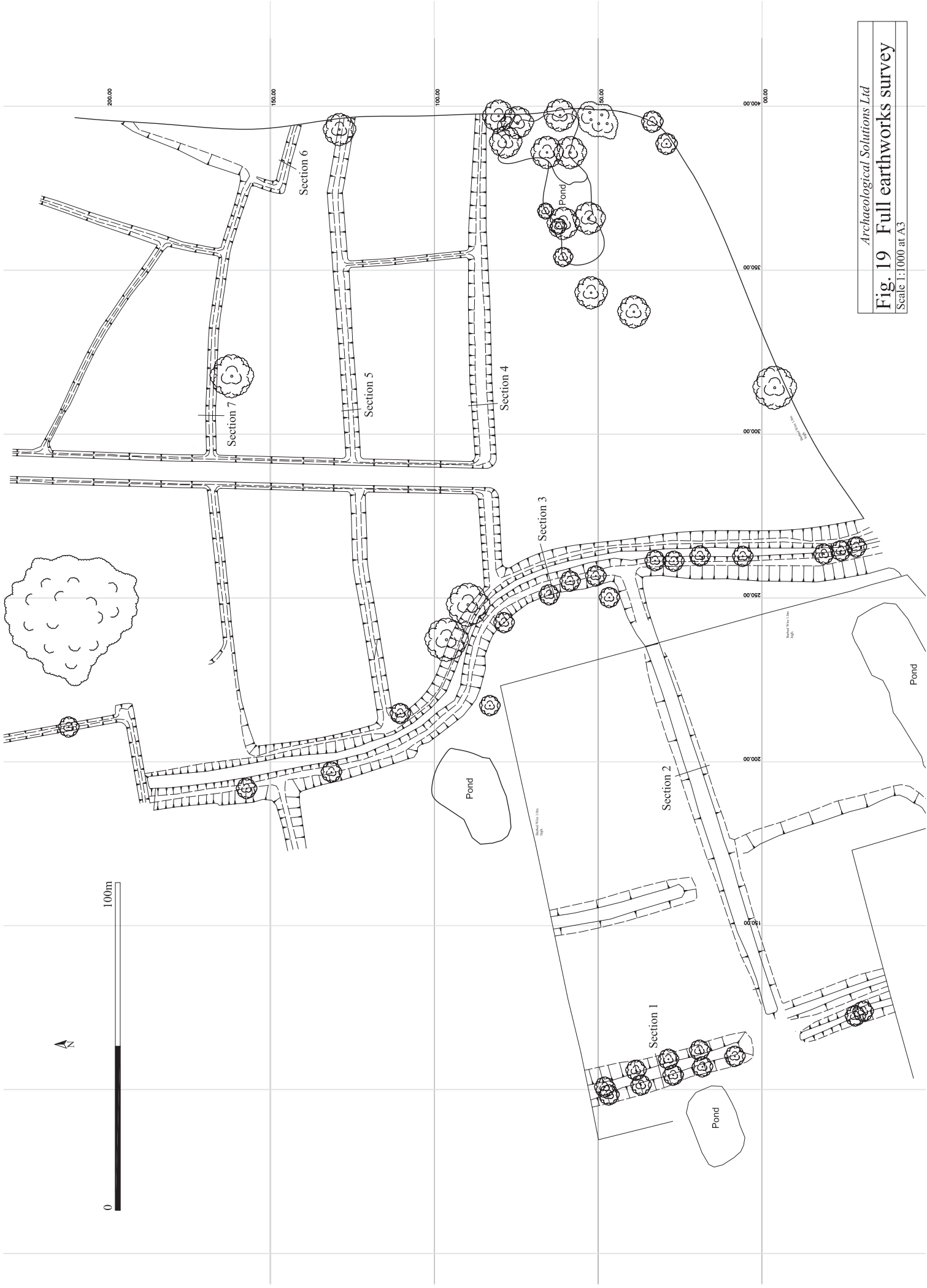


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Fig. 16 Plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 & 1:25 at A3

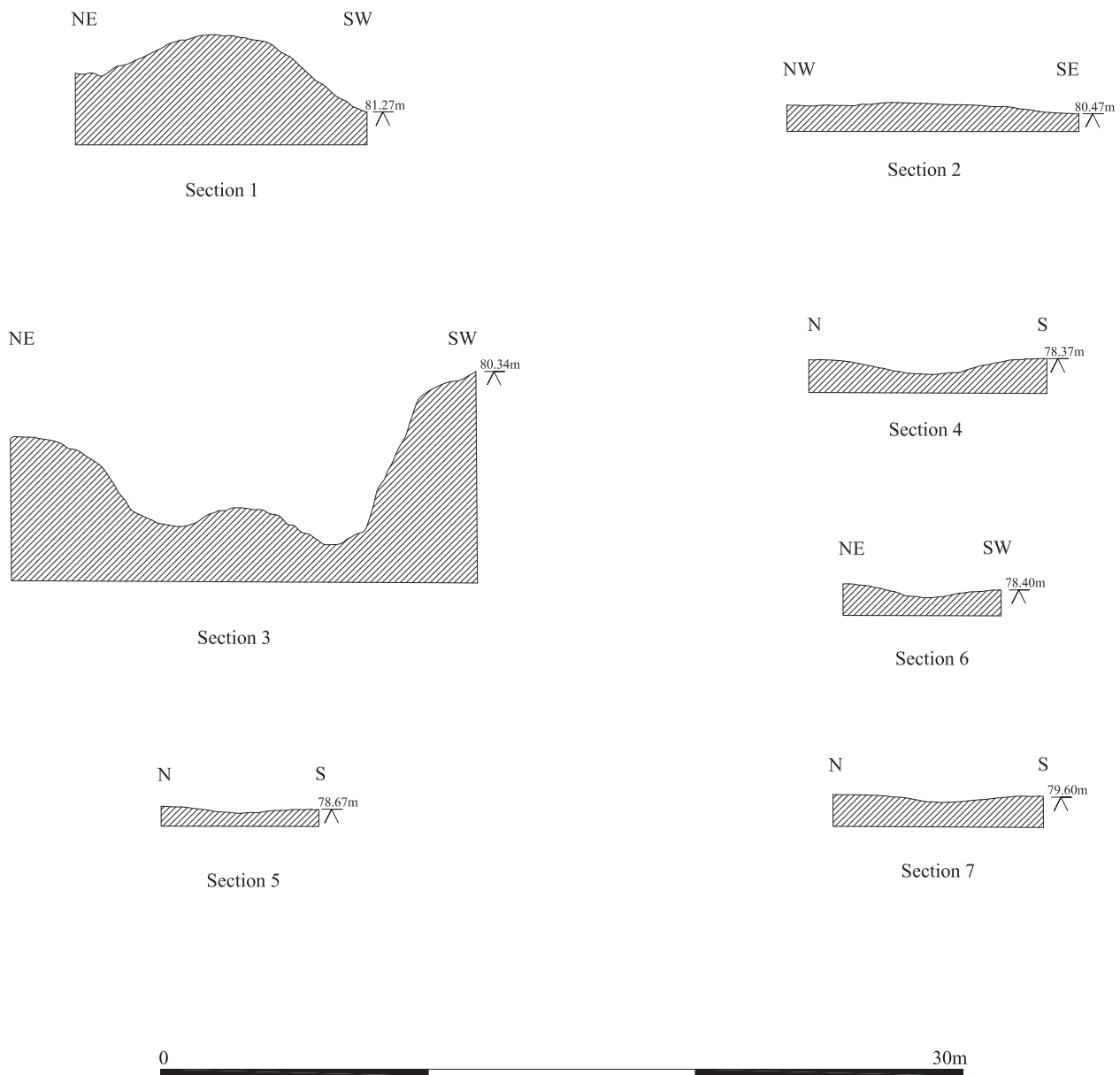




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Fig. 18 Survey with trenches
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



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Fig. 19 Full earthworks survey
 Scale 1:1000 at A3



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Fig. 20 Sections through earthworks
Scale 1:250 at A4