

**T H A M E S      V A L L E Y**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

**S E R V I C E S**

**Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane, Hadley Green,  
London Borough of Barnet**

**Metal Detecting Survey**

**by Anne-Michelle Huvig and  
Pierre-Damian Manisse**

**Site Code: OFM18/123  
(OFO18)**

**(TQ 2420 8900)**

**Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane,  
Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet**

**An Archaeological Excavation  
For Woodland Environmental Ltd**

by Anne-Michelle Huvig and Pierre-Damian Manisse

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code OFO18

**August 2018**

## Summary

**Site name:** Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane, Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet

**Grid reference:** TQ 2420 8900

**Site activity:** Metal Detecting Survey

**Date and duration of project:** 17th to 29th July 2018

**Project coordinator:** Danielle Milbank

**Site supervisor:** Pierre-Damian Manisse

**Site code:** OFM18/123 MOL Code: OFO18

**Area of site:** 2.45ha

**Summary of results:** Topsoil was excavated, and during machine removal of the subsoil, metal detecting was undertaken to retrieve finds from below the topsoil. A systematic method of retrieval was employed, which located individual finds recovered, due to the site position within a Designated Battlefield. Finds of various material types and forms were recovered. A very small proportion of the finds are of some antiquity, which includes two Medieval silver coins. There was an unexpectedly high proportion of horseshoes but these cannot be dated and were widely scattered over a large area. Most of the material is not of archaeological interest and nothing can be certainly related to the Battle. No archaeological deposits were uncovered in the groundworks.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course with the accession code OFO18.

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# Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane, Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet Metal Detecting Survey

By Anne-Michelle Huvig and Pierre-Damian Manisse

Report 18/123

## Introduction

This report documents the results of a metal detecting survey carried out at Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane, Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet, EN5 4QN (TQ 2420 8900) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Stewart Downs, for Woodland Environmental Ltd, 122 Cherry Tree Road, Beaconsfield, HP9 1BD.

Planning permission (15/03873/FUL) has been granted by the London Borough of Barnet Council for a new design to the short course at the Golf Club. This is one of several development elements to be undertaken to modify the course, which include a raised bund to the west, a new driving range, and redesign of the short course so it is accessible to juniors. This latter element of development is deemed to liable carry the largest archaeological impact on the site. Most of the site's 2.45ha area falls within the Designated Battlefield (100001) of the 15th-century Battle of Barnet at its northern end. A condition (11) on the consent regarding archaeology requires archaeological observation during overburden stripping of the short course, with metal detecting undertaken to add detail to a previous metal detecting survey on the site (Wilson 2015).

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Sandy Kidd, Principal Archaeological Advisor of Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service (GLAAS), advising the Borough. The fieldwork, including metal detecting was undertaken by Pierre-Damian Manisse and Anne-Michelle Huvig between 17th and 29th July 2018. The TVAS project code is OFM 18/123.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Museum of London, with the accession code OFO18.

## Location, topography and geology

The Old Fold Manor Golf Club, created in 1910, is situated north of Hadley Green and the historic core of Chipping Barnet, which includes the historic village of Monken Hadley. It is situated on undulating land, with broad ridge and a wide slope up from north to south. Old Fold Manor and the Golf Clubhouse are both Listed

Buildings (Grade II), and are west of the Great North Road (A1000). The west side of the Golf Course is bordered by the A1081, the main road leading to St. Albans. Near the 1820's house that is now the Club House (1064882), is Old Fold Manor, with a Medieval moated enclosure adjacent to the west. The extant manor is Grade II Listed and dated *c.*1750. (1191826). The golf course lies at 108m (north) to 127m (south) above Ordnance Datum (OD). The part of the golf course affected by this work is the practice course (*c.*1.9ha) and an adjacent triangular piece of land (*c.* 0.55ha). Fields of Kitts End Farm lie outside the Golf Course to the north. The underlying geology is brown silty clay, London Clay, with superficial deposits of Stanmore Gravel in the south (BGS Geoindex; BGS 1994). According to historic maps the area of the site used to be open heathland and was marked on maps from Seutter's 1756 as 'The Fold' (Fox, 2015, 11) and 'Gladmore Heath' in Norden's 1598 map. An Act of Parliament made it common land, Hadley Common, including Hadley Woods in 1777. The northern 'Green Belt' of Greater London includes part of the Golf Course in the north.

### **Archaeological background**

The general archaeological background of the project has been provided by a desk-based assessment (Fox 2015) and an Archaeological Impact Assessment (Merger 2015). Generally, there is some potential for Bronze Age funerary activity, as such remains are known to the south. The site visit for the desk-based assessment also identified some of the boundary hedges at the site as having historical value (Fox 2015).

Medieval and later activity is better represented. An excavation in 1975 dated the Manor enclosure, immediately to the west of the Listed house, at the earliest, to the 13th century from remains of structural deposits found to the north (Ayre 1994). This could represent Medieval farm buildings outside the manor, with the enclosure more likely associated with an earlier version of the manor from the 16th century onwards. The use of the land for farming is also reflected on early 18th-century mapping, which shows a Post-Medieval hamlet called Kitts End to the north of the site. The establishment of a golf course from 1910, removed much of the previous boundaries to create one large field, though the topography of the site has only been affected partially. Much of the development of Chipping Barnet and Hadley was due to the Northern and Piccadilly Lines connecting with the centre of London from 1907, allowing the settlements to develop into Greater London suburbs.

The Golf Club sits in part of the Designated Historic Battlefield, where, on the 14th April 1471, a key skirmish occurred during the Wars of the Roses. The demarked zone covers the site and much of the land north of the village, and to the south-east. The Lancastrian army, led by Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, was defeated by the Yorkists led by Edward IV: Warwick was killed. This was the first battle in Britain to feature

cannon. An 18th-century monumental obelisk commemorating the battle was erected, and is Grade II Listed (1078808), but has been moved from its original siting. Conjecture as to the true location of the battle has caused historians to suggest surveys in the area could shed light on the location, from metal finds found in systematic survey, that could offer archaeological evidence of the battle. There is also suggestion that investigation should be undertaken as opportunity arises to the north of the designation (Foard and Moriss 2012). Current thinking, suggests a memorial chapel could have marked the site on South Mimms Common to the north-east. It was marked on Warburton's 1749 map as a hermitage (Warren 2002). Recently on the site, metal detection survey, prior to the current works, surveyed the practice course but found no material of relevance to the battlefield (Wilson 2015).

## **Objectives and methodology**

The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits and finds uncovered by groundworks. This would involve the examination of areas exposed by intrusive excavation, such the removal of overburden deposits, and allow for the soil exposed and excavated to be scanned with a metal detector during works.

Specific research aims for the project were to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological features within the area threatened by development;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site, where possible in relation to the chronology of the Battle of Barnet;
- establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.; and to
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Excavation was undertaken with a mechanical excavator, fitted with a bladed bucket. Metal detection occurred on excavated spoil and the exposed surface. Where possible, supervised excavation, tried to reach archaeological relevant horizons, but larger areas were not reduced to the full depth of subsoil. Drainage of 20th-century origin. was also observed across much of both sites.

## **Results**

Systematic survey of the exposed excavated surface was undertaken (Figs 3 to 5).

Throughout the investigation a 360° tracked excavator was used, equipped with a 2m wide bucket. It was assisted by a bulldozer to push back spoil heaps. Two different metal detectors were used, both set at low discriminatory level (to avoid missing ferrous objects):

- A Fischer F70 with a 9 3/4" open-frame waterproof concentric elliptic coil. It was set at slow speed mode with a sensitivity of 90 and a threshold of -3

-A Makro Racer with an 11" open-frame concentric elliptic coil.

Ground balancing had been done to adjust to the local soil. Basically the metal detecting survey was conducted prior to any ground work and after topsoil removal, following parallel transects marked by temporary landmarks. Spoil heaps were also checked afterwards. The two detectorists more or less followed each other, overlapping areas checked and ensuring that nothing was missed. The quantity of finds recovered, though of little value, emphasizes that despite a previous metal detecting survey (Wilson 2015) in the same field, detection is not a perfect science. Finds were dug with light (trowel) to medium (small mattock) tools and their position tied-in using a Trimble hand GPS. Each was given a small find number.

At first a road path was created, coming from the A1081, following the field edges to the North-West, bisecting Area B, towards area A and then diverging into two paths: one eastward, the other towards the south-east. This path was stripped of turf, metal detected, then stripped of topsoil (50) down to subsoil (51) and metal detected again. The separate stripping of the turf did not contribute any finds to the metal detecting, so later phases of stripping directly removed both turf and topsoil in one. Contrary to expectation, subsoil was largely left undisturbed. Thus any archaeological deposits present would have been preserved and would not have necessitated digging. The only features observed were modern land drains.

Area A was stripped down to subsoil whereas in area B only the superficial vegetation cover was removed. The northern part of area B, north of the created access path, was left untouched. Bushes and trees did not allow metal detecting there. Certain areas (stippled on Figure 2) were reserved for spoil management after having been detected. In field A, due to some modern disturbance in the south-western corner, the strip did not penetrate down to the subsoil but stayed on an intermediary higher level.

The topsoil was a firm mid greyish brown silt/loamy silt with occasional small stones and pebbles, *c.* 0.15-0.20m thick. The subsoil was a light orange brown silty clay to clay with common pebbles and gravels, rare ferrous oxydes and rare natural flint. The underlying geological level was not reached anywhere.

This survey and strip monitoring occurred under good weather conditions (hot and sunny). The very dry and dusty ground conditions were possibly not the best for signal detection and quick find recovery. Perfect co-operation from the landscaping team and manager Peter Panioty ensured sufficient time to record artefacts.

## **Finds**

### *Coins*

A total of 44 coins or fragments of coin were found during this metal detecting survey (Appendix 1). The site yielded only two hammered coins from the medieval period (SF nos 158 and 183), the rest being milled coins. As the first of the medieval coins came from topsoil and the other from subsoil, they do not constitute a single find so as to be Treasure as defined by the Treasure Act 1996. Among the other coins one can note a silver shilling of George III. Most of the other identifiable coins are either poorly preserved Victorian or Elizabethan (II) in date, several of the most recent of which have been cut in two by a lawnmower.

### *Clay Tobacco Pipe*

Small find 151 from the subsoil of Area A is a leaf-decorated clay pipe bowl and partial stem, weighing 7.3g. The bowl is 35mm high, 17mm in diameter and the stem has a diameter of 4mm. The decoration is paralleled on a PAS find from Halton: <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/189574> and the date would be *c.* 1830-1900.

### *Other finds*

Apart from the coins, a total of 138 metal objects were recovered from this site (Appendix 2). Of these, one (a button) is silver, 63 are ferrous, 32 made of lead and 30 are cuprous; one is a gold and copper amalgam, three are lead alloys and three are combinations of iron and copper. None suggests any connection to the battle of 1471 and there is no clustering of similar objects suggesting any functional relationship between finds, the distribution appears random. Two small lead discs (44, 46) potentially could be tokens but are completely worn smooth. Two almost identical lead balls (76, 82) are standard bore (8mm) buckshot. One partial bullet casing (7) can be dated after 1880 and (probably) before 1950. The total of four complete (8, 69, 98, 126) and five fragmentary (24, 55, 149, 114, 126) horseshoes is perhaps unusual but they are well spread across the 200m+ length of Area A and do not suggest an area dedicated to a farrier. One has been folded, which is probably related to treatment of an injured horse. The horseshoes cannot be dated intrinsically and potentially might be the only items that could be connected to the battle, but their condition is similar to objects which have only been in the ground a century or two. None of the nails appears to be a horseshoe nail (nails in fact are surprisingly sparsely represented). None of the other objects is considered worthy of retention as they are all out of any archaeological context and presumably modern in date. This is in accordance with SMA 1993.



## Conclusion

Similarly to the previous metal detecting survey in 2015, no evidence relating to the Battle of Barnet has been found in either field investigated. Most of the finds recovered present a very low interest and are post-medieval or modern in date. An interpretation of casual loss seems to fit these, as for the previous work, and none of the finds indicate a density of activity or occupation. The broader archaeological potential of this site remains undetermined, however, as no feature could be observed during the mechanical earth moving. Some of the areas retained subsoil, and there could be a possibility that archaeological deposits are present underneath, but these were to be buried by new overburden during the continued course construction.

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**APPENDIX 1: The coins by Pierre-Damien Manisse**

All from Area A topsoil except: cat no 1, Area A subsoil; 14, Area B topsoil; 15 Area B subsoil.

Cat No	Small find	Metal	Denomination	Wt (g)	Diam (mm)	Axis	Issuer	Date	Obv	Rev	Ref
1	158	Silver	penny	1.31	17.7	9	Edward I	1305-10	+EDWA R ANGL DNS HYB - Facing crowned bust.	CIVITAS CAN TOR - Long cross dividing the inscription in 4 quadrants, each filled with 3 pellets. Minted at Canterbury	North. 1040-1043, class 10cf
2	183	Silver	half groat	1.12	23.2	10	Mary Tudor	1553-4	MA R J A D G A N G  FRA Z HIB REGINA] - illegible	[V]E R I T A S T E M P O R I S [F I L I A] Long cross fourchée over royal shield. Minted at London	North 1961
3	90	Silver	shilling	5.52	23.7	12	George III	1816	GEORG: III D:G:   BRITT: REX F:D: //1816 - Laureate head facing right	HONI+S O I T+Q+M A L+Y+P E N S E - Crowned royal shield with garter around	Sp 3790
4	94	Bronze	half penny	3.75	25.7	12	Victoria	1885	VICTORIA D:[...] - Bust facing left	1885 - Britannia seated right	Sp 3956
5	42	Bronze	penny	6.54	30.2	12	Victoria	1875	VICTORIA D:G: BRITT REG[...] - Bust facing left	1875 - Britannia seated right	Sp 3954/5
6	29	Bronze		2.38	20.9				illegible	Britannia seated right	
7	1	Bronze		3.31	25.0				illegible	illegible	
8	12	Bronze		4.39	26.5				illegible	illegible	
9	49	Bronze		5.30	27.7				illegible	illegible	
10	79	Bronze		3.17	25.0				illegible	illegible	
11	87	Bronze		4.65	27.6				illegible	illegible	
12	91	Bronze		4.58	26.0				illegible	illegible	
13	95	Bronze		4.66	28.6				illegible	illegible	
14	142	Bronze		3.19	24.5				illegible	illegible	
15	171	Bronze		4.19	26.9				illegible	illegible	
16	3	Copper-Nickel	2 Shillings	10.65	28.3	12	Elizabeth II	1956			
17	75	Nickel-brass	1 Pound	9.04	22.5	12	Elizabeth II	1983			
18	62	Copper-nickel	20 Pence	4.91	21.0	12	Elizabeth II	1982			
19	65	Copper-nickel	5 Pence	3.16	18.3	12	Elizabeth II	2009			
20	121	Bronze	2 pence	6.77	25.9	12	Elizabeth II	1971			
21	124	Bronze	2 pence	6.44	25.9	12	Elizabeth II	1971			
22	118	Bronze	2 pence	6.83	25.9	12	Elizabeth II	1986			
23	16	Bronze	2 pence	7.01	25.9	12	Elizabeth II	1993			
24	39	Bronze	2 pence	6.63	25.9	12	Elizabeth II	2000			
25	122	Bronze	2 pence	6.83	25.9	12	Elizabeth II				
26	127	Bronze	2 pence	6.45	25.9	12	Elizabeth II				
27	25	Bronze	Penny	3.37	20.3	12	Elizabeth II	1976			
28	59	Bronze	Penny	3.45	20.3	12	Elizabeth II	1989			
29	27	Copper alloy	fragment	1.47	9.9x10.0	12	Elizabeth II				
30	50	Copper alloy	fragment	2.55	10.5x9.7	12	Elizabeth II				
31	51	Copper alloy	fragment	2.05	17.1x12.4	12	Elizabeth II				

<i>Cat No</i>	<i>Small find</i>	<i>Metal</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Diam (mm)</i>	<i>Axis</i>	<i>Issuer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Obv</i>	<i>Rev</i>	<i>Ref</i>
32	53	Copper alloy	fragment	2.55	13.2x10	12	Elizabeth II				
33	60	Copper alloy	fragment	0.51	11.4x6.0	12	Elizabeth II				
34	61	Copper alloy	fragment	1.65	20.0x12.4	12	Elizabeth II				
35	68	Copper alloy	fragment	2.31	20.4x14.4	12	Elizabeth II				
36	70	Copper alloy	fragment	2.45	14.7x11.6	12	Elizabeth II				
37	71	Copper alloy	fragment	2.43	16.1x10.6	12	Elizabeth II				
38	74	Copper alloy	fragment	2.16	20.4x12.6	12	Elizabeth II				
39	78	Copper alloy	fragment	1.57	19.3x11.1	12	Elizabeth II				
40	81	Copper alloy	fragment	1.46	19.5x9.5	12	Elizabeth II				
41	96	Copper alloy	fragment	0.60	15.7x5	12	Elizabeth II				
42	10	Copper alloy	fragment						illegible	illegible	
43	20	Copper alloy	fragment						illegible	illegible	
44	30	Copper alloy	fragment						illegible	illegible	

References

North = North 1991

Sp = Skingley 2005

**APPENDIX 2: Finds other than coins**

SF No	Context	Area	Description	Date	Metal	Size (mm)	Wt (g)	Condition
11	50	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
18	50	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
32	50	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
35	50	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
66	50	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
67	50	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
73	50	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
88	50	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
97	50	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
102	51	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
107	51	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
131	50	B	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
137	50	B	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
176	51	B	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
181	51	A	Unidentified lump		Cu Alloy			
111	51	A	Button		Cu Alloy			
157	51	A	Button		Cu Alloy			
179	51	A	Button		Cu Alloy			
93	50	A	Clamp		Cu Alloy			
89	50	A	Clamp?		Cu Alloy			
86	50	A	curved rod fragment, oval section		Cu Alloy	40 x 6 x 4	15.3	fair
99	50	A	Handle		Cu Alloy			
83	50	A	Key fragment?		Cu Alloy			
139	50	B	Key?		Cu Alloy			
85	50	A	Lid?		Cu Alloy			
108	51	A	Lid?		Cu Alloy			
178	51	A	Nail?		Cu Alloy			
63	50	A	Ring		Cu Alloy			
100	51	A	strip with a hole at one end		Cu Alloy			
31	50	A	Scrap	20th	Cu Alloy	113 long x 14.5 wide, <1 thick	5.14	average
180	51	A	Misshapen, probably jewellery		Cu Alloy?	30x10, 2 thick	8.14	poor
7	50	A	Bullet casing		Cu Alloy-Gold			
5	50	A	Unidentified lump	1880+	Tinned copper			
38	50	A	Unidentified lump		Fe			
162	51	B	Nail, rectangular section		Fe			
36	50	A	Unidentified lump		Fe	72 long, 10 wide, 8 thick	28	v. corroded
57	50	A	Unidentified lump		Fe			
173	51	B	Unidentified lump		Fe			
163	51	B	amorphous slag		Fe			
150	51	A	blade of rotary harrow?		Fe	73x55	176	v. corroded
22	50	A	bolt, circular section		Fe	310 x 36, 7 thick	382	v. corroded
143	50	B	broken sheet		Fe	101 long, 20 head diameter, 10 rod diameter	133	v. corroded
2	50	A	Button		Fe	61 wide, 68 long x 12 thick	98	v. corroded
21	50	A	Chain (6 circular rings)		Fe	6 <1 thick	0.38	poor
23	50	A	comb tooth of harrow		Fe	each 10 thick, 60 long, 36 wide	292	v. corroded
146	51	A	comb tooth of harrow	20th	Fe	280 long, 4 (section)	175	v. corroded
117	50	A	Curved sheet		Fe	180 long, 10 thick (circular section)	140	v. corroded
					Fe	66x59, 9 thick	150	v. corroded

SF No	Context	Area	Description	Date	Metal	Size (mm)	Wt (g)	Condition
145	51	A	decorative sheet, broken		Fe	125 x 45 x 5	136	corroded
119	50	A	Folded nail		Fe	137 long, 11 thick	41	v. corroded
43	50	A	Folded nail, no head		Fe	82 long, 4 thick	6	v. corroded
109	51	A	handle?		Fe	84 x 16 x 11	26	v. corroded
166	51	B	holed disc		Fe	57 diameter x 8 thick; inner hole 15 diameter	62.19	v. corroded
182	51	A	hook		Fe	76 x 36 x 6	78	v. corroded
8	50	A	Horse shoe		Fe	180x160, 40 wide, 15 thick	888	v. corroded
69	50	A	Horse shoe		Fe	105x115, 22 wide, 7 thick	181	v. corroded
98	50	A	Horse shoe		Fe	155x155, 26 wide, 12 thick	631	v. corroded
149	51	A	horse shoe fragment		Fe	110 x 33, 12 thick	99	v. corroded
24	50	A	horse shoe fragment		Fe	170 x 36 x 15	403	v. corroded
55	50	A	Horse shoe fragment		Fe	150 long, 32 wide, 14 thick	360	v. corroded
56	50	A	Horse shoe fragment		Fe	155 long, 35 wide, 13 thick	282	v. corroded
114	50	A	Horse shoe fragment		Fe	83 long, 25 wide, 6 thick	56	v. corroded
126	50	A	Horse shoe, folded		Fe	160x160, 24 wide, 10 thick	394	v. corroded
134	50	B	irregular rod		Fe	55 long x 14 wide x 14 thick	35.25	broken
141	50	B	irregular sheet		Fe	75 long, 61 wide, 8 thick	92	v. corroded
169	51	B	knife fragment with partial handle		Fe	blade: 57 long, 27 wide and 7 thick; handle 26 long	25	v. corroded
144	50	B	latch?		Fe	135 x 30 x 25	94	v. corroded
175	51	B	latch?		Fe	180 x 73 x 35	508	v. corroded
177	51	A	L-shaped hook(?)		Fe	68x50x30, 18 (head) 15 (body) thick	138	v. corroded
153	51	A	Nail /Chisel square head?		Fe	34x15x13	19	v. corroded
160	51	B	Nail fragment, circular section		Fe	37 long, 9 thick max	9	v. corroded
115	50	A	Nail, circular section		Fe	99 long, 10 thick	22	broken
170	51	B	Nail, folded		Fe	10 long, 9 thick	8	v. corroded
168	51	B	Nail, oval head, rectangular section		Fe	50 long, 19x14 (head), 10 thick	21	v. corroded
155	51	A	Nail/small chisel with oval head, rectangular section		Fe	>45 long, 17/15 wide, 13/10 thick (head/body)	21	v. corroded
152	51	A	Nail/small chisel, square head, rectangular section		Fe	50 long, 14 wide, 11 thick	16	corroded
72	50	A	oval sheet?		Fe	105 long, 44 wide max, 8 thick	113	v. corroded
37	50	A	Ox shoe		Fe	130x135, 44 wide, 7 thick	466	v. corroded
101	51	A	Ox shoe, bent		Fe	135x125, 54 wide, 10 thick	671	v. corroded
156	51	A	pointed rod?		Fe	116 x 23 x 16 (section)	116	v. corroded
26	50	A	ring, rectangular section		Fe	73 outer diameter, 44 inner diameter, 12 thick	126	v. corroded
112	51	A	rod		Fe	73x16x8	33	v. corroded
159	51	B	rod		Fe	104 long, 15 wide, 3-10 thick	30	v. corroded
58	50	A	scrap		Fe	70x39, 21 thick	194	
105	51	A	Scrap		Fe	55x43, 19 thick	103	v. corroded
113	51	A	scrap		Fe	65x25x7	29	v. corroded
147	51	A	scrap		Fe	20x17x2	5.13	v. corroded
84	50	A	Sheet fragments		Fe	55x>40; 3 thick	53	corroded
164	51	B	Small nail, square head, circular section		Fe	33 long, 2-7 thick	2.19	
161	51	B	square nut with one hole	20th	Fe	36 x 36, 14 thick	95	v. corroded
136	50	B	square sheet pierced by 4 small holes		Fe	75x70, 9 thick	139	v. corroded
54	50	A	Stove/Furnace key		Fe	180x70x14	220	v. corroded
133	50	B	subrectangular sheet		Fe	154x21x10	93	v. corroded
48	50	A	tool fragment?		Fe	110x24x12	91	v. corroded
125	50	A	Tool fragment? T-shaped		Fe	114 long, 52 wide max, 14 thick	155	v. corroded
41	50	A	tooth of farming tool		Fe	22.5 long, circular section 7 thick	44	v. corroded
130	51	B	tooth of farming tool		Fe	152 long, 8-11 diameter of rectangular section	52	v. corroded

SF No	Context	Area	Description	Date	Metal	Size (mm)	Wt (g)	Condition
138	50	B	tooth, square section		Fe	136 long, 26 in diameter	466	v. corroded
154	51	A	weight?		Fe	35 diameter, 15 thick	63	v. corroded
165	51	B	Unidentified lump		Fe-Cu Alloy			
167	51	B	Unidentified lump		Fe-Cu Alloy			
120	50	A	Buckle	Modern	Fe-Cu Alloy			
151	51	A	leaf decorated clay pipe	1830-1900	fired clay	15x17 (diam. of bowl), 35m (height bowl), 4 (stem diam.)	7.27	Fresh
9	50	A	Unidentified lump		Lead			fair
34	50	A	Unidentified lump		Lead			fair
64	50	A	Unidentified lump		Lead			fair
76	50	A	Buckshot		Lead	6	3.33	fair
82	50	A	Buckshot		Lead	6	3.38	fair
40	50	A	Cap/Lid?		Lead	13 diameter, 8 wide, <1 thick	7.7	fair
19	50	A	cylinder		Lead	30 long, diameter 9	28	fair
14	50	B	folded sheet		Lead	45x30, <1 thick	32.12	fair
33	50	A	folded sheet		Lead	20x24x7, 1 thick	18.28	fair
80	50	A	folded sheet		Lead	80 x 22, <1 thick	12.25	fair
135	50	B	folded sheet		Lead	45x32, 1 thick	37.1	fair
172	51	B	folded sheet		Lead	38x18x6	43.76	fair
140	50	B	folded sheet (2 fragments)		Lead	35x25, 1 thick	21.45	fair
17	50	A	irregular sheet		Lead	40x10, 1 thick	11.34	fair
44	50	A	Disc possible token?		Lead			fair
46	50	A	Disc possible token?		Lead			fair
129	50	A	open cylinder		Lead	22 long, 10 in diameter, 1 thick	21.28	fair
132	50	B	pyramidal weight not finished		Lead	pyramid: 35 diameter, total height 20 with a base of 4	200	fair
92	50	A	rectangular sheet pierced by two holes		Lead	25x15, <1 thick	5.21	fair
4	50	A	rectangular sheet with an incised X		Lead	26x20, <1 thick	6.66	fair
6	50	A	scrap		Lead	26x20, 2 thick	12.52	fair
104	51	A	scrap		Lead	25x26, 2 thick	17.58	fair
106	51	A	scrap		Lead	20x1x4,	8.93	fair
110	51	A	scrap		Lead	37x30x3	26.13	fair
148	51	A	scrap		Lead	30 long, 3 in diameter	5.61	fair
174	51	B	scrap		Lead	30 x 36, 8 thick max.	41.8	fair
116	50	A	scrap (irregular T-shape)		Lead	15x15, 2 thick	9.22	fair
15	50	B	sheet curved on itself		Lead	32x26x8, 2-3 thick	57.97	fair
47	50	A	sheet with a hole		Lead	93x15, <1 thick	27.85	fair
28	50	A	sheet, triangular		Lead	18x18, <1 thick	4.71	fair
45	50	A	Tap fragment?		Lead	51 long, 14 in diameter	48	fair
103	51	A	scrap		Lead Alloy?	16x20, 1 thick	4.24	fair
77	50	A	Disc		Lead-Alloy			fair
123	50	A	Unidentified lump		Lead-Cu Alloy			fair
128	50	A	Button	20th	Plastic			
13	50	B	Button		Silver			

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: thamesva1-328591**

### Project details

Project name	Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane, Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet
Short description of the project	Topsoil was excavated, and during machine removal of the subsoil, metal detecting was undertaken to retrieve finds from below the topsoil. A systematic method of retrieval was employed, which located individual finds recovered, due to the site position within a Designated Battlefield. Finds of various material types and forms were recovered. A very small proportion of the finds are of some antiquity, which includes two Medieval silver coins. There was an unexpectedly high proportion of horseshoes but these cannot be dated and were widely scattered over a large area. Most of the material is not of archaeological interest and nothing can be certainly related to the Battle. No archaeological deposits were uncovered in the groundworks.
Project dates	Start: 17-07-2018 End: 29-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	OFM18/123 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	OFO18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	OFO18 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	15/03873/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	English Heritage Historic Battlefields Register
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	COINS Medieval
Significant Finds	COINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COINS Modern
Significant Finds	HORSESHOES Uncertain
Significant Finds	METALWORK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Modern
Significant Finds	METALWORK Uncertain
Investigation type	"Systematic Metal Detector Survey","Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

**Project location**

Country England  
 Site location GREATER LONDON BARNET BARNET Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane, Hadley Green  
 Study area 2.45 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TQ 2420 8900 51.585664668728 -0.207100823738 51 35 08 N 000 12 25 W Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 108m Max: 127m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation Thames Valley Archaeological Services  
 Project brief originator English Heritage/Department of Environment  
 Project design originator Danielle Milbank  
 Project director/manager Danielle Milbank  
 Project supervisor Pierre Manisse  
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Woodland Environmental

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient Museum of London  
 Physical Archive ID OFO18  
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Metal"  
 Physical Archive notes Mostly modern, much will not be retained  
 Digital Archive recipient Museum of London  
 Digital Archive ID OFO18  
 Digital Contents "other"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"  
 Paper Archive recipient Museum of London  
 Paper Archive ID OFO18  
 Paper Contents "Ceramics","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"  
 Paper Media available "Correspondence","Drawing","Microfilm","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane, Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet: Metal Detecting Survey



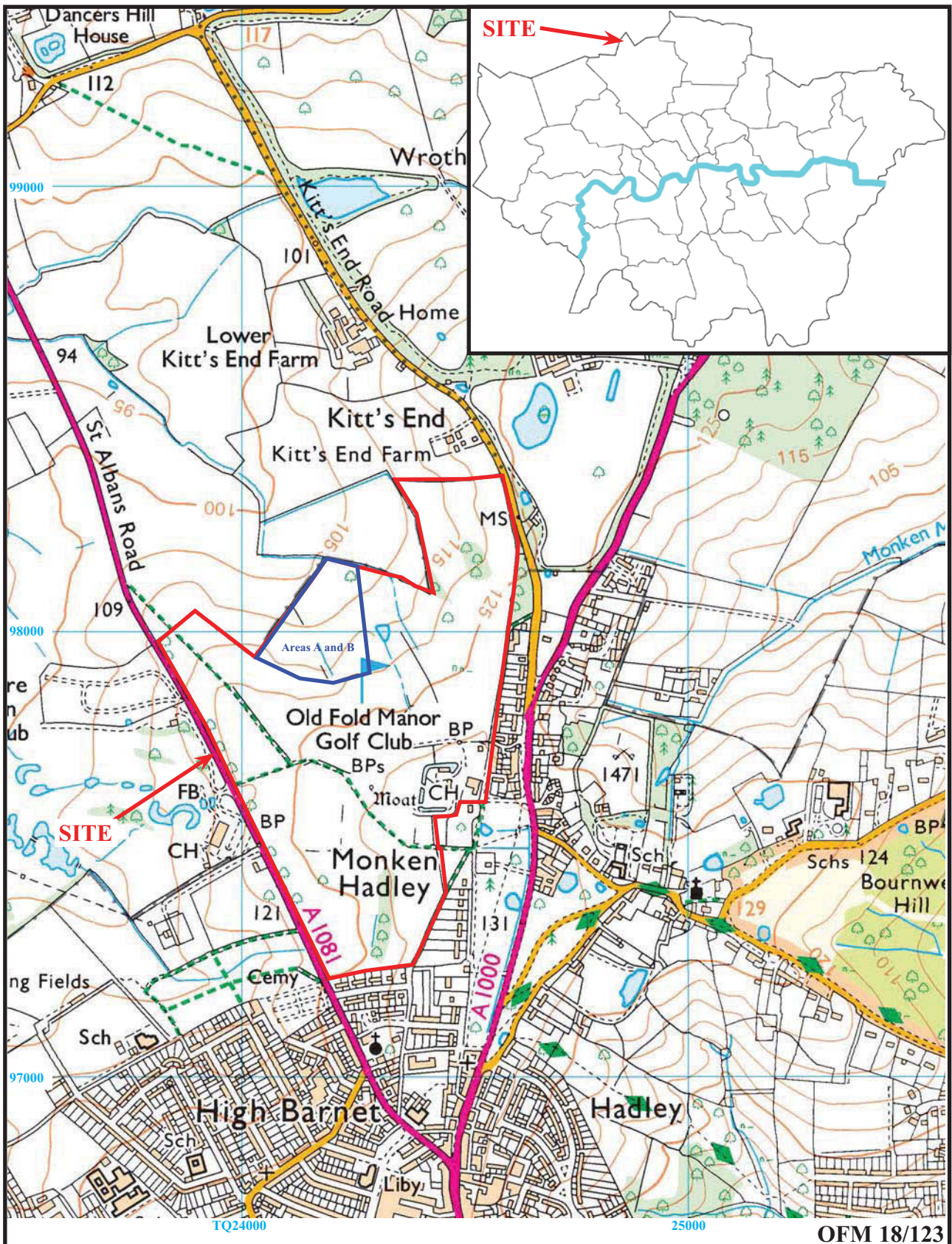
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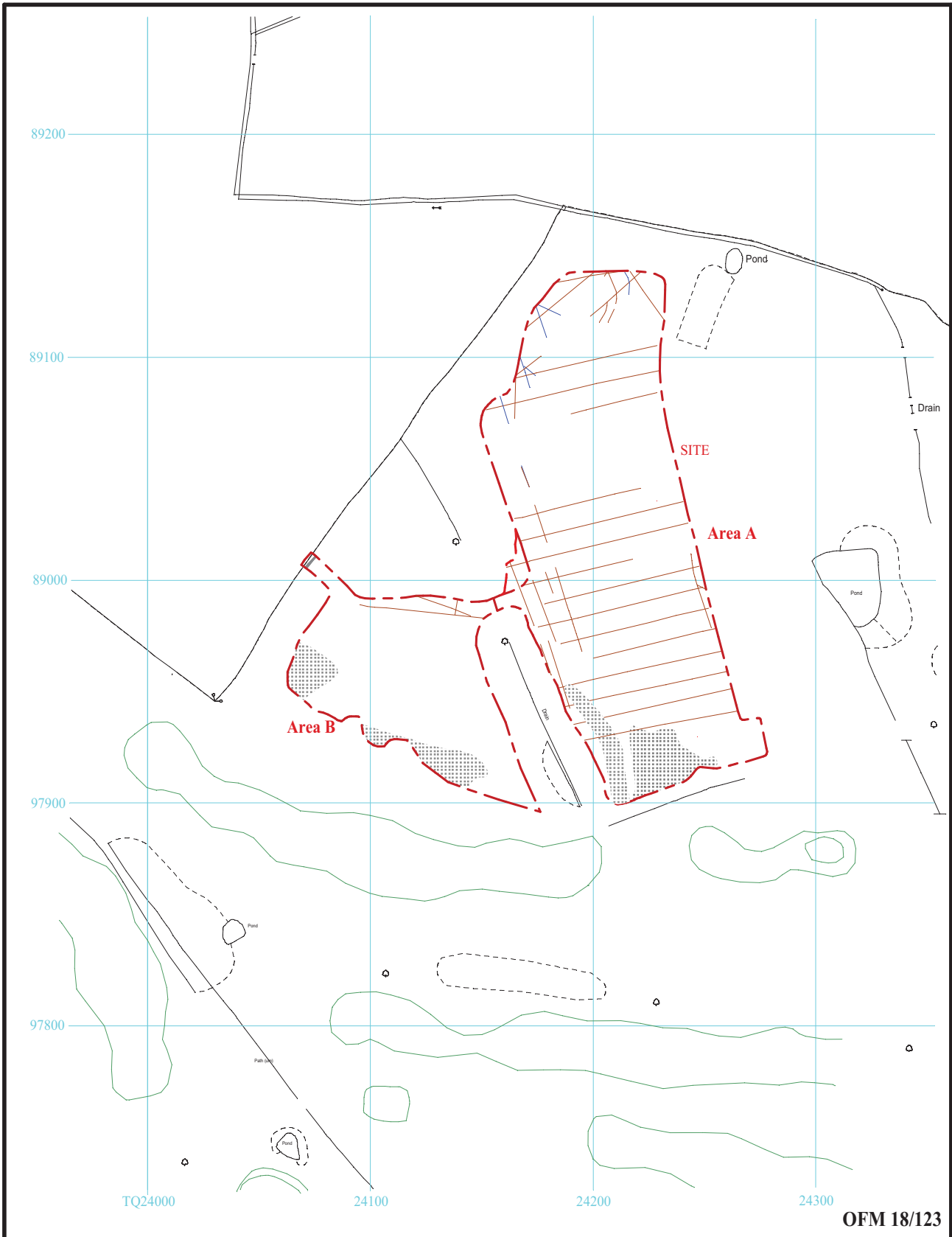
OFM 18/123

**Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane,  
Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet, 2018  
Metal Detecting Survey**

Figure 1. Location of site within Hadley, Barnet and  
Greater London.

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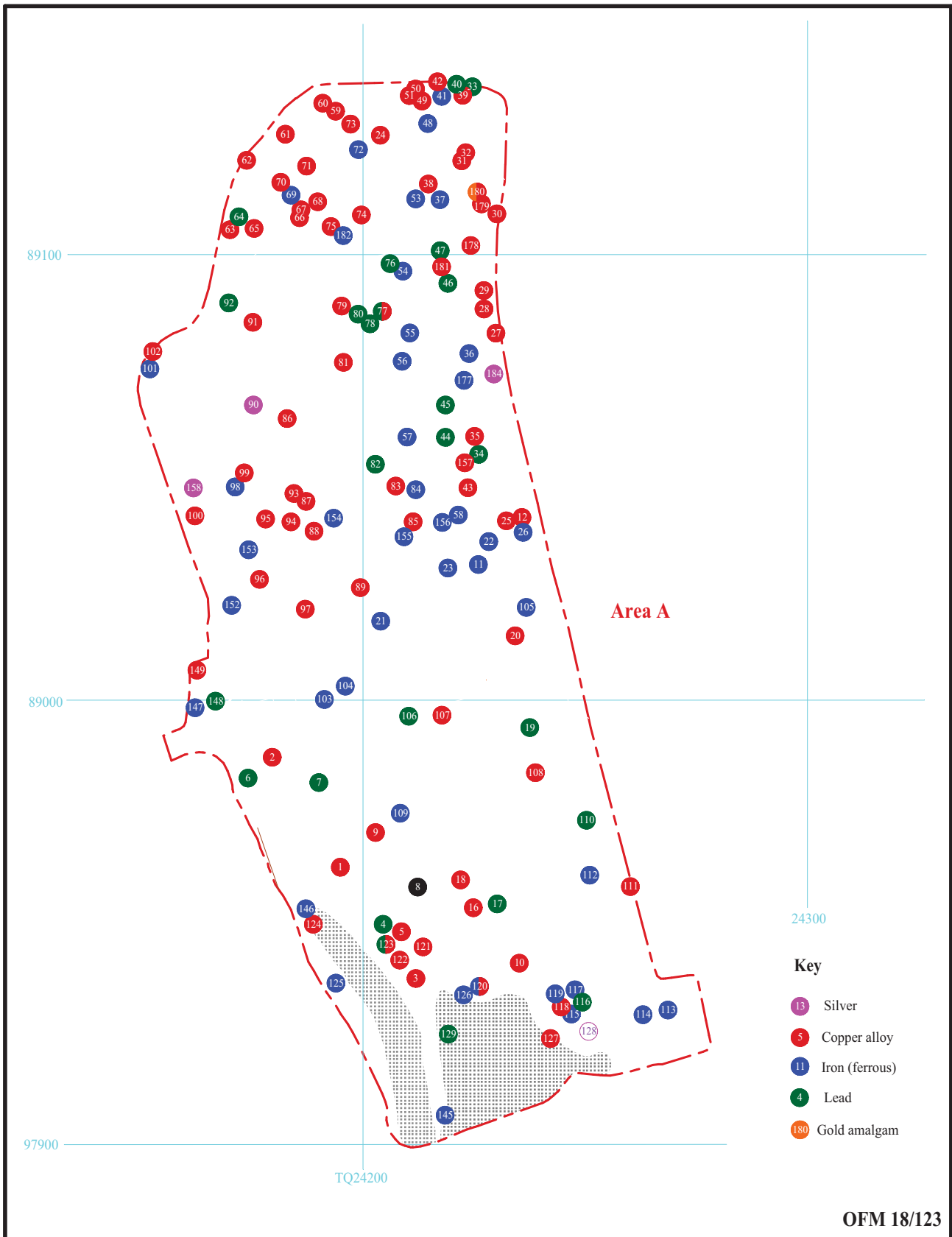


**Old Ford Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane,  
Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet, 2018  
Metal Detecting Survey**

Figure 2. Location of survey.



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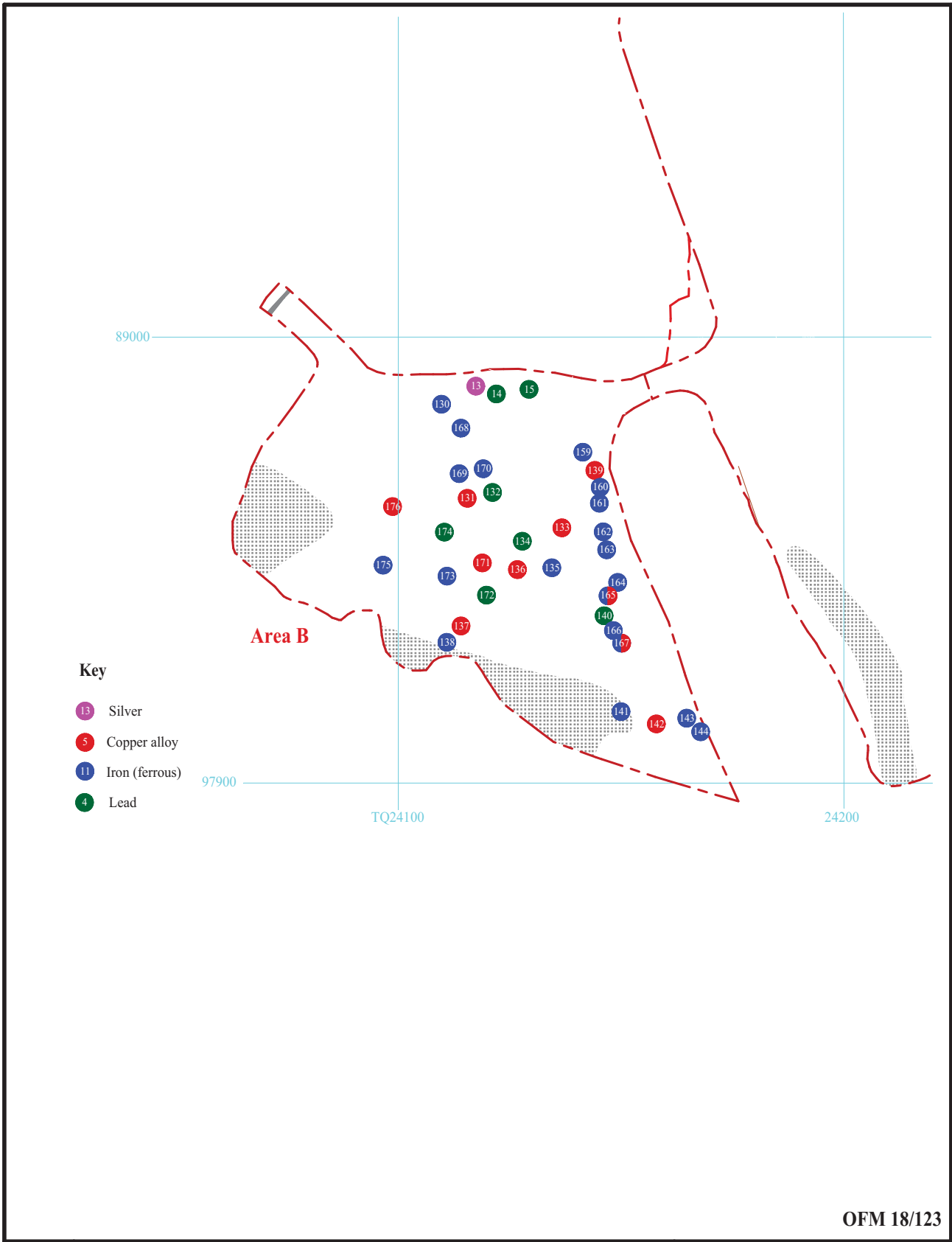
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Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet, 2018  
Metal Detecting Survey

Figure 3. Location of finds on practice area (Area A).

0 125m

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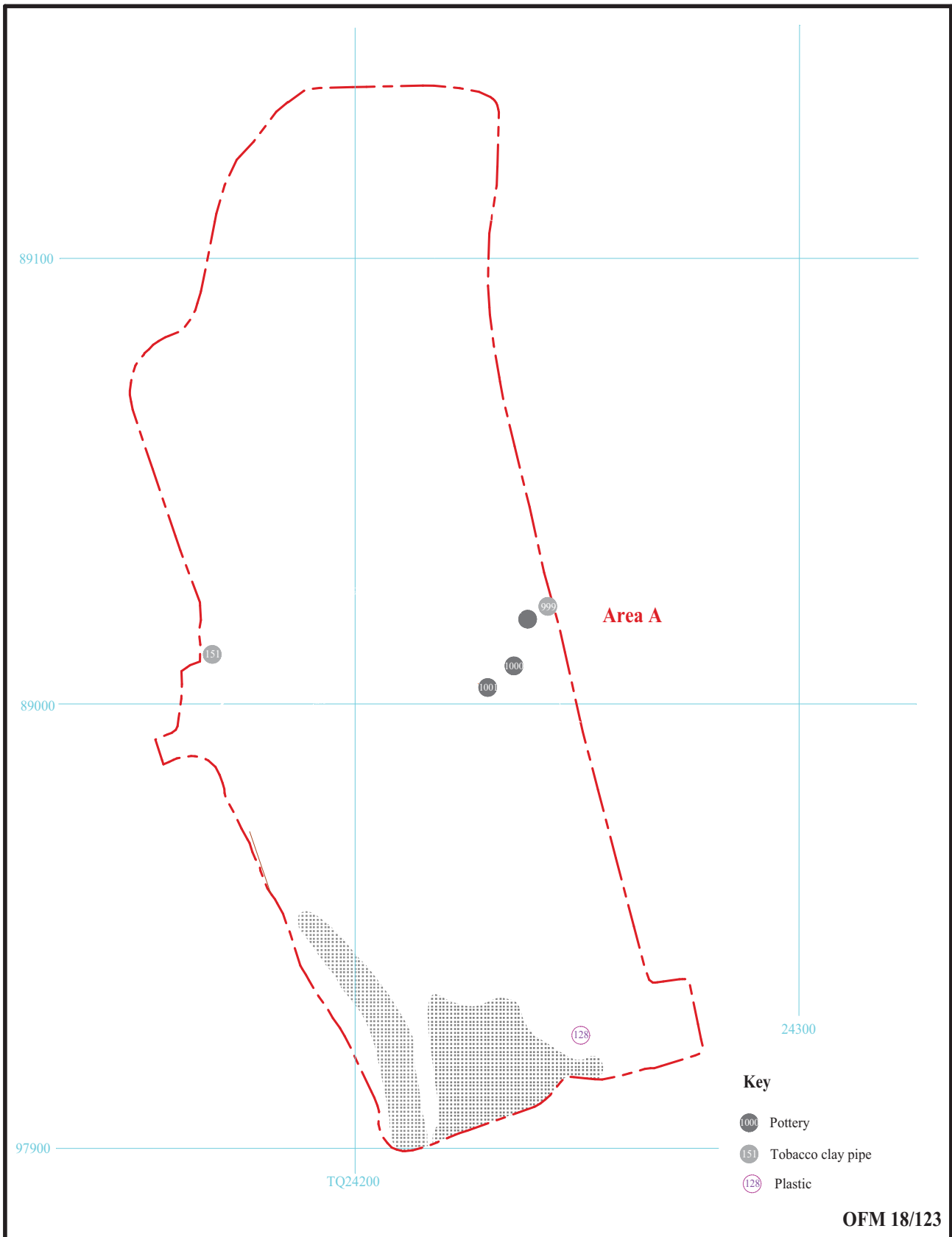
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Metal Detecting Survey**

Figure 4. Location of finds on west area (Area B).



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Figure 5. Other finds found in Area A.



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Plate 1. Area A, northern end, looking north west.



Plate 2. General shot of stripped Area A from access to Area B, looking east.

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**Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane,  
Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet, 2018  
Metal Detecting Survey  
Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Area A, CAT no. 158, Silver penny of Edward I, minted Canterbury 1305-1310.



Plate 4. Area A, CAT No.83, Silver half groat of Mary Tudor minted London 1553-1554.



Plate 5. Area A, CAT no. 46, Lead disc, possibly a token, probably late Medieval.



Plate 6. Area B CAT no. 176, copper alloy buckle, modern.

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Old Fold Manor Golf Club, Old Fold Lane,  
Hadley Green, London Borough of Barnet, 2018  
Metal Detecting Survey  
Plates 3 - 6.

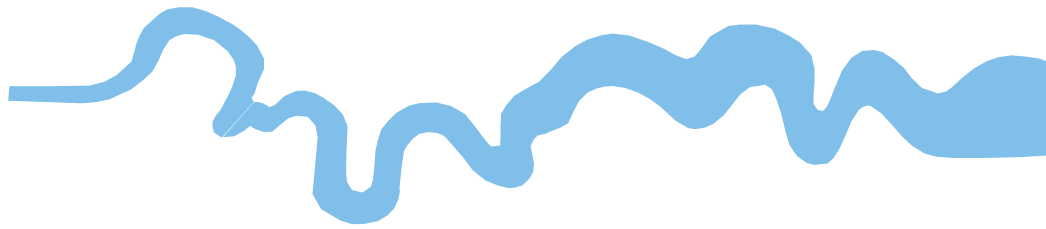
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## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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