

## Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:  
GEORGE'S FIELD  
HATFIELD PARK  
OLD HATFIELD  
HERTFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 2346 0833

*on behalf of Gascoyne Cecil Estates*



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November 2010

ASC: 1367/HHC/2r




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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	HHC	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1367
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-86092	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	
<i>County:</i>	Hertfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Old Hatfield		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Hatfield		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 2346 0833		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.0.54 ha		
<i>Present use:</i>	Grass field		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of visitor car parking area		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	S6/2010/1710/FP		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Welwyn Hatfield District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	01/11/2010-03/11/2010		
<i>Client:</i>	Gascoyne Cecil Estates Hatfield Park Estate Office Hatfield Herts AL9 5NQ		
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## Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	10/11/2010
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*Cover:* Children's play area, Hatfield Park

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**Figure 1:** General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*During November 2010, an archaeological evaluation was carried out at George's Field, Hatfield Park, Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire, in advance of the construction of a new car park. The evaluation revealed several post-medieval features at the northern end of the site, including brick footings for a cellared building, dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. There is cartographic evidence for 16<sup>th</sup> century pub, known as the George Inn, close to the evaluation site, and these remains may be associated with this pub, or a building of a similar status.*

### 1. Introduction

1.1 In October 2010 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at George's Field, Hatfield Park, Hatfield, Hertfordshire. The project was commissioned by *Gascoyne Cecil Estates*, and was carried out following discussions with the *Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit*, archaeological advisors (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *Welwyn Hatfield District Council*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2010). The relevant planning application reference is S6/2010/1710/FP.

#### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

#### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

#### 1.4 *The Site*

##### 1.4.1 *Location & Description*

George's Field is located in Hatfield Park, to the west of Old Hatfield, in the administrative district of Welwyn Hatfield, Hertfordshire. It comprises an area of c.1.2ha, currently under grass, south of St Etheldreda's church, and west of Hatfield Old Palace (Fig. 1). The evaluation site, which comprises the east half of George's Field, extends over a rectangular area of c.0.54ha, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TL 2346 0833 (Fig. 2). Access to the site is presently at its north-east corner, from a lane following its east side. To the north are a number of buildings, including the Church Hall and St Audrey's residential care home. To the west is an area of woodland, and to the south is open farmland. A row of mature trees, presumably a former field boundary, runs across the site on a north-east to south-west alignment.

##### 1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

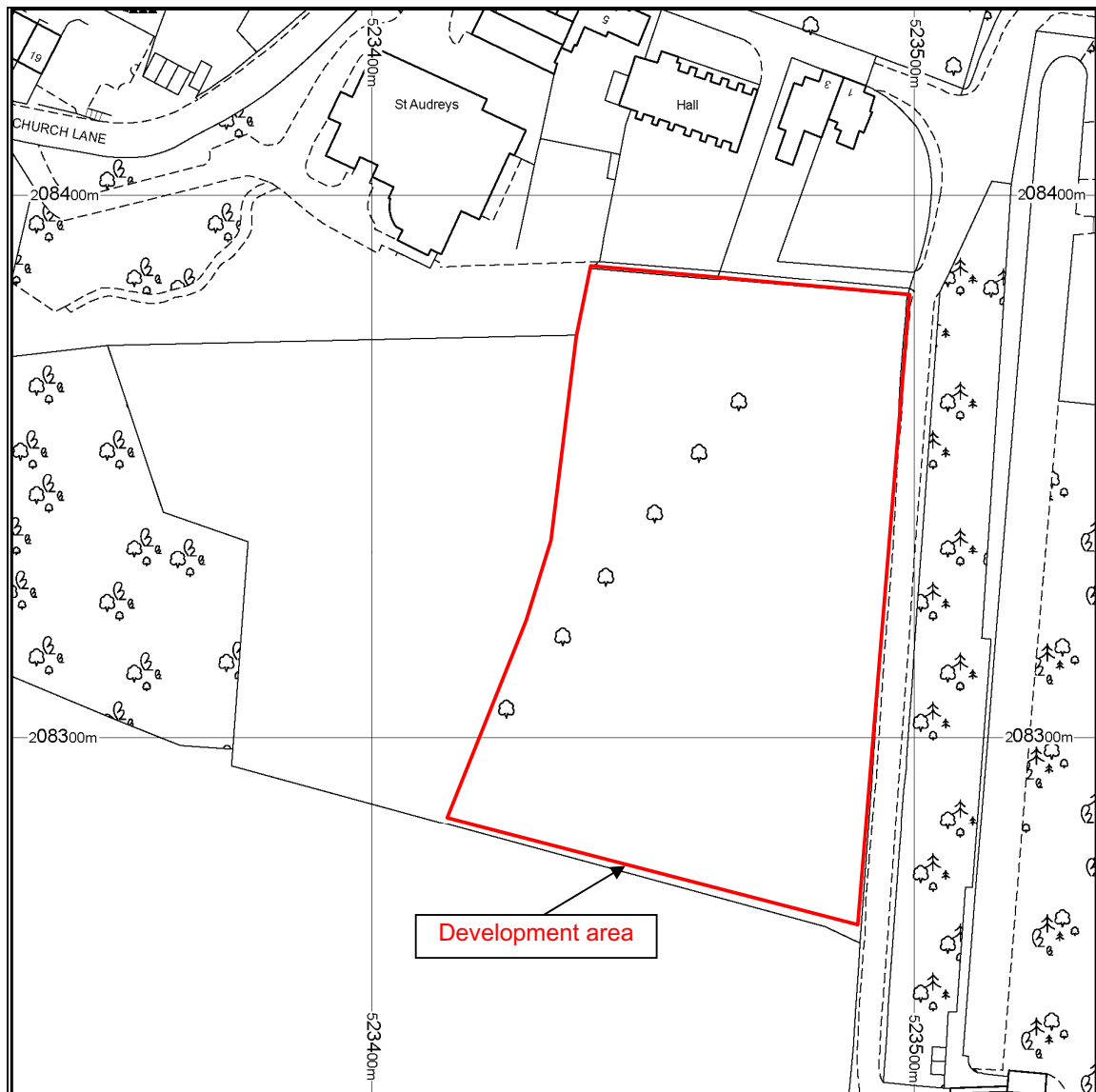
The evaluation site slopes downhill from east to west: the 80m contour follows its north-south axis. Soils in the site area will have been modified, but are likely to have belonged originally to the Windsor association, described as

‘slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils, mostly with brown subsoils’ (Soil Survey 1983, 712c). The underlying geology comprises Reading Beds (BGS sheet 239).

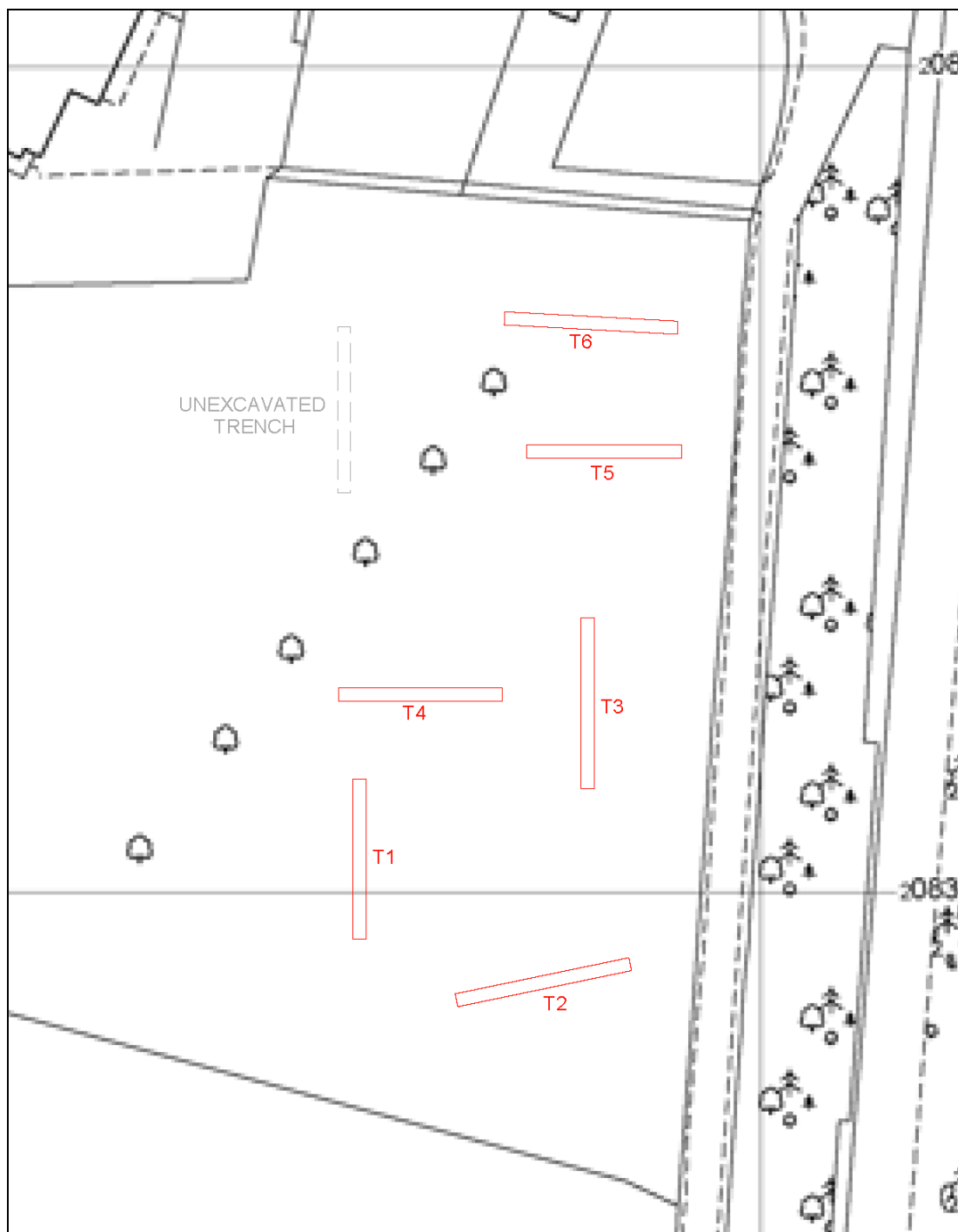
1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises construction of a new visitors' car park, along with associated access and landscaping.





**Figure 2:** Site plan (*scale 1:1250*)



**Figure 3:** Trench location plan (scale 1:750)



## **2. Aims & Methods**

### **2.1 Aims**

As described in the project design (Section 3), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, nature, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed on site.
- To include a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests, and to highlight any research priorities relevant to any further investigation of the site.

### **2.2 Standards**

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### **2.3 Methods**

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 3), which required:

- Excavation of trial trenches comprising an appropriate sample area of the site. This was to consist of seven 20 × 1.6m trenches.

### **2.4 Constraints**

During the evaluation it became apparent that the westernmost trench shown in the initial trench plan was outside the development area, and was therefore not excavated, with the agreement of the AA (Fig. 3).

### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from readily available sources, including the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER: enquiry no. 189/10) and ASC's reference collection.

3.2 ***Prehistoric*** (before 600BC)

Little is known of the prehistoric period around Hatfield. Although prehistoric flints have been found in the Lee valley to the north and at Howe Dell to the south-west (Thompson 2002, 2), and the truncated remains of a Bronze Age landscape have been recognised 3km to the west at Hatfield Aerodrome (*ibid.*), no evidence of this period is recorded from Hatfield Park.

3.3 ***Iron Age - Roman*** (600BC- c.450)

In the Iron Age and Roman periods the Hertfordshire landscape is an organised one, consisting of native farmsteads sometimes giving way, in the Roman period, to Romanised farms or villas. Again, little information is available for the landscape around Hatfield. Evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity has been recorded at Hatfield Aerodrome, Roman pottery sherds have been found at Howe Dell, and a possible Roman building is recorded between the Great North Road and Park Street, 0.4km from the site (Thompson 2002, 3, HER1848). Roman coins have been found at two locations in Old Hatfield (*ibid*, HER 1849, 2933).

3.4 ***Saxon - Medieval*** (c.450-1500)

Evidence for Saxon activity in the Hatfield area is also sparse. The Domesday Survey (1086) reveals a lack of settlement and the presence of extensive woodland across south-west Hertfordshire, including the Hatfield area. Early Saxon pottery has been recorded to the west of the site at Hatfield Aerodrome (Thompson 2002, 3), probably indicating some form of settlement there. Domesday also records that Hatfield was a very large estate, granted c.970 to the Benedictine monastery at Ely, as a source of timber and related materials for the construction of the abbey (Morris 1976).

In 1107 the monastery at Ely became a bishopric. Hatfield was then renamed *Bishops Hatfield*, to distinguish it from Hatfield Broadoak in Essex (Thompson 2002, 4). The township, which grew up on the slope west of the parish church, took some time to develop (HER6822). In 1226 the Bishop of Ely was granted a weekly market and annual fair (Page 1971, 99). The Great Park and Middle Park (Millwards) were first recorded in 1277. The bishop's manor stood next to the church. When it was surveyed in 1396, the demesne was leased to tenant farmers, and the house itself was in a poor condition. The parish church of St Etheldreda, although much altered in later periods, was originally built during the 13<sup>th</sup> century during a period when the bishops of Ely were encouraging the growth of the town. No trace of any earlier structure is known, although an effigy of a knight in the church may date to the late

12<sup>th</sup> century (HER2368). Located close to the church is the Bishop's Palace, built as the residence of the bishop's of Ely at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. It became crown property after the Dissolution, and was the childhood home of Mary Tudor and Elizabeth I. Although much of it was demolished in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century by Robert Cecil, what remains is now used as a banqueting hall (HER2932).

A 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery kiln was uncovered in an area of later industrial activity, in the vicinity of Great Reed Pond, c.0.15km to the north west of the development site, which was used as a dumping ground for industrial and domestic waste until its disappearance at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A large amount of 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from the kiln, along with parts of a variety of drainage systems (HER1851). Slightly further north of this, evidence for medieval and later occupation was found at the site of Priory House. The earliest feature was a large pit, containing pottery dating from 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. This pit was sealed by later occupation layers (HER1852). Further medieval occupation evidence, dating to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, was found on the site of Archway House (HER6561), and traces of a pub called the Chequers Inn (HER6825) c.0.4km to the north of the development site. A silver ring dating to the late 14<sup>th</sup> century was also found in the vicinity (HER9266).

### 3.7 ***Post-Medieval - Modern*** (1500-present)

Excavations by the Hatfield and District Archaeology Society at Gray's Yard, c.0.1km to the north of the site, uncovered the foundations of a brick building on the edge of a pond, along with a waterlogged timber structure, which may have been a jetty or boardwalk. It has been suggested that the building may have been related to the tanning industry, which is documented in the general area (HER24). Excavations at Priory House, mentioned above, uncovered several layers of flooring and tiles, which were thought to be connected to the former White Horse Inn, that was situated on the site from at least 1605 (HER1852).

The HER records the presence of the George Inn less than 0.1km to the north of the development site (HER1853). The inn is recorded from the 1540s, and is shown on a plan of Hatfield House estate, made in 1610. The plan shows that there were buildings in the vicinity at this time, although they are not labelled, and the scale is such that details cannot be made out (Fig. 4). The Inn was demolished at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and a large quantity of post medieval debris and traces of a road were found in the top corner of the evaluation site during the 1970s. Hatfield House itself was built for Robert Cecil, the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Salisbury c.1607-12, and is noted as one of the finest and most important Jacobean mansions in the country (HER2027).

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

Six trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed car park (Fig. 3). Each trench was *c.*20m in length, and 1.6m wide.

Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

### 4.1 Trenches 1-4 (Plates 1)

Trenches 1 to 4 were located at the southern end of the site, and were between 19.5m and 21.5m in length. All four trenches contained between 0.27m and 0.36m of soft, mid brown topsoil, below which was a *c.*0.3m thick layer of soft silty mid brown clay, with frequent pebble inclusions. This layer overlay the natural subsoil, which consisted of a mid orange brown soft, silty clayey sand, with flint and pebble inclusions. No pre-modern features were observed in these trenches.

### 4.2 Trench 5 (Fig. 5: Plates 1-6)

Trench 5 was located at the northern end of the development site, and was 18.8m in length. The stratigraphy comprised 0.17m of topsoil (500), as observed in Trenches 1-4. Below this was a 0.4m thick layer of made ground (501), which consisted of mid brown silty clay, with frequent inclusions of brick, tile and mortar fragments. Within this layer was a brick culvert (502), *c.*10m of which was exposed within the trench. The culvert had a domed roof, and was constructed of black and orange bricks, bonded by a white/cream lime mortar. The bricks measured 22x6x10cm, and are likely to date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. To the east of this was a wall footing (503), with one surviving course of orange bricks, 24x10x5.5cm, bonded with white/cream lime mortar. These bricks are likely to date to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The footing measured *c.*5.5m in length, and was *c.*0.35m wide, with evidence of a return at the western end. Immediately to the east of this footing is an area of bricks, probably associated with the demolition of the footing.

The eastern end of the trench was initially machined to the level of (501). At this end of the trench a large amount of building demolition was observed. It was subsequently decided to machine through this layer. At a depth of 0.8m, further brick footings were encountered (504). An area measuring 1.7x1.1m was exposed, filled by further demolition material. To the east of this was an angled section of brickwork, five courses high. The section was *c.*0.5m wide, and was constructed of orange bricks, measuring 24x10x5.5cm, bonded by a white lime mortar. As with the footing (503), these bricks are likely to date to the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

### 4.2 Trench 6 (Fig. 5: Plates 7-9)

Trench 6 was the northernmost trench excavated during the evaluation. The stratigraphy of this trench comprised *c.*0.1m of topsoil, as seen in the previous five trenches (600), overlying a layer of made ground (601), similar in composition to (501). Below this, in the central part of the trench, a 0.18m thick layer of light orange sand (602) was observed. This overlay a further layer of made ground (603), which

comprised mid brown soft silt, with inclusions of flint, pebbles, tile and plastic. Two features were observed within this trench. At the eastern end was a roughly square red brick feature, made from similar bricks to the brick culvert in Trench 5, (502), and was probably a disused soakaway (607). Closer to the middle of the trench, against the southern edge, was a flat bottomed sub-circular feature [606], filled with light orange grey silty sand, from which occasional pieces of tile, post medieval pottery and animal bone (605) were recovered.





**Plate 1:** Trench 4, looking east, 2x 1m scale



**Plate 2:** Trench 5, Brick culvert, looking east, 1m scale



**Plate 3:** Trench 5, showing culvert and footing, looking east, 2x 1m scale



**Plate 4:** Trench 5, detail of footing, looking north, 1m scale



**Plate 5:** Trench 5, footings for cellar and steps, looking east, 2x 1m scale



**Plate 6:** Trench 5, demolition at east end, looking north, 2x 1m scale



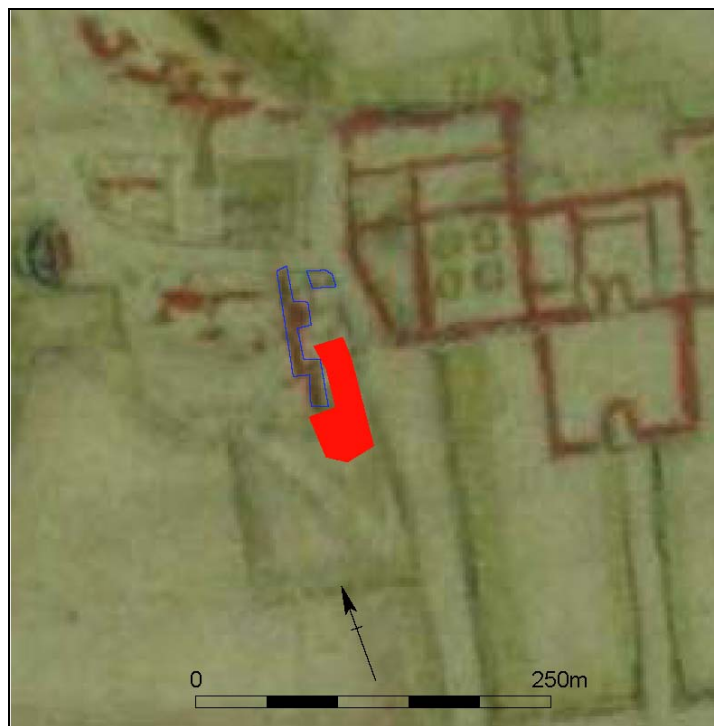
**Plate 7:** Trench 6, looking west, 2x 1m scale



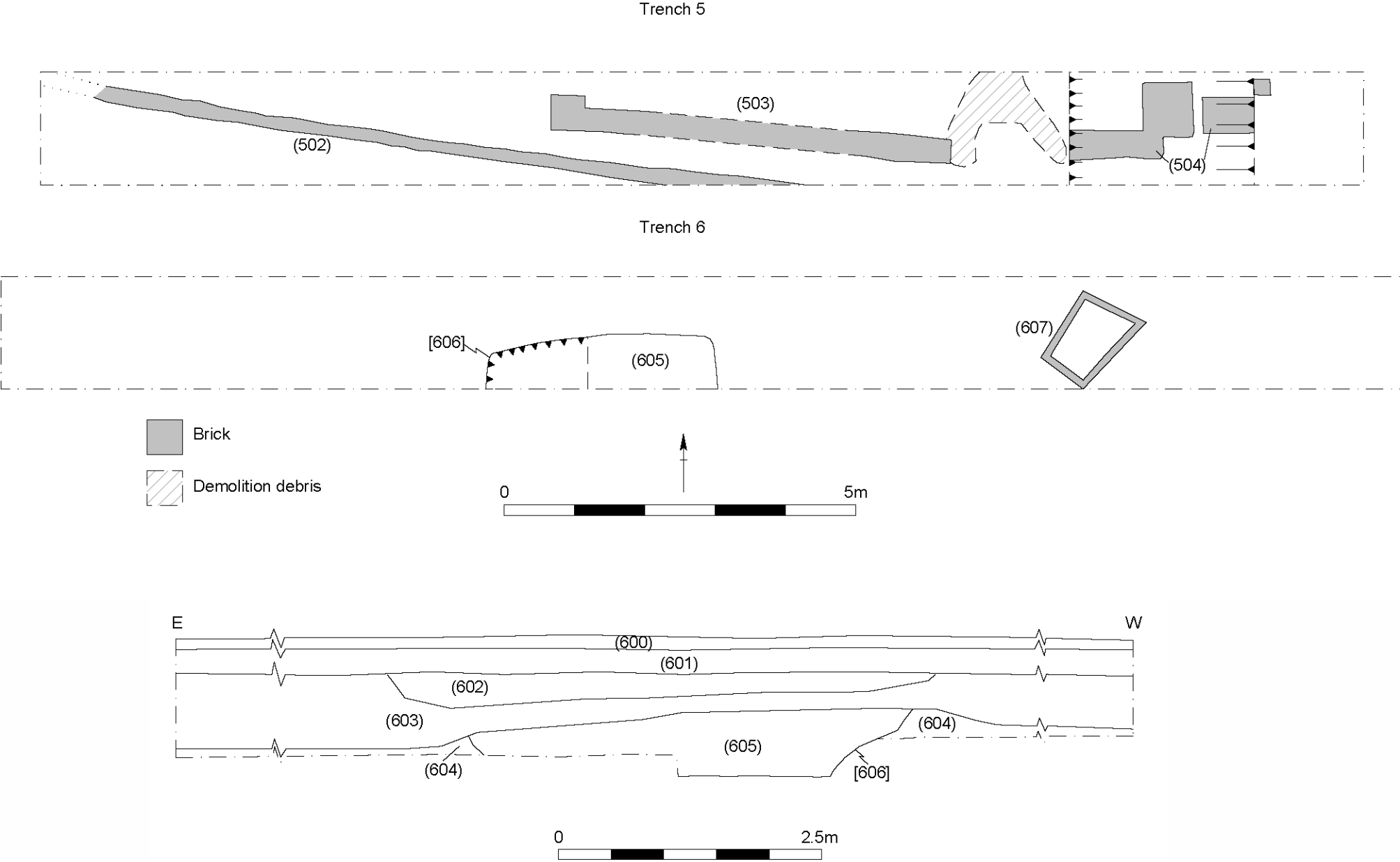
**Plate 8:** Trench 6, filled in soakaway, looking north, 2x 1m scale



**Plate 9:** Trench 6, [606], looking south, 2x 1m scale



**Figure 4:** Extract from 1610 plan of Hatfield Park, with the trenched area shown in red, and buildings outlined in blue (*scale as shown*)



**Figure 5:** Plans of Trenches 5 and 6; South facing section of Trench 6

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The trenches in the southern part of the site did not reveal any archaeological finds or features. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from these trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features were present in this part of the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains in this area.
- 5.2 The HER evidence for the George Inn within the vicinity of the development site, and the cartographic evidence showing buildings close to the area of trenching, suggests that the features uncovered in Trenches 5 and 6 may be related to these buildings. The brick culvert (502) in Trench 5 is made from bricks that are likely to date to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Local knowledge says that there are many such culverts known throughout Hatfield Park, and within the area of Old Hatfield.
- 5.3 Both footings uncovered in Trench 5 are made from bricks that probably date to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This makes them a similar date to the buildings shown on Figure 4, which dates to 1610. The footings at the eastern end of the trench, (504), are likely to have been for a cellar, with the angled footing having been for the steps. The function of the building was not established during the evaluation, but at this date, the presence of a cellar suggests that the building above was of some status, such as a merchant's house, or a pub. Although the HER locates the George Inn to the north east of the development site, the presence of these remains suggest it may have been located in the top corner of the development site.
- 5.4 Pit [606] dates to the post medieval period. Although not exposed in its entirety, it probably functioned as some kind of refuse pit associated with the buildings in the area during this period. Soakaway (607) probably dates to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and was probably part of the Hatfield Park drainage system mentioned above.
- 5.5 Overall, the results of the evaluation support the surviving cartographic evidence, showing the presence of buildings in the northern part of the development site, potentially including a cellared building of some status.
- 5.6 *Confidence Rating*  
The evaluation was carried out in good conditions and full cooperation was received from all parties involved. As a result, a high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.



## **6. Acknowledgements**

The evaluation was commissioned by Gascoyne Cecil Estates. The writer is grateful to Gavin Murray of Brooks Murray Architects for his assistance. The project was monitored by Andy Instone of *Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit* on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Calli Rouse BA PIFA, Lydia Breeze-Chilcott BA and Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

## **7. Archive**

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Welwyn Hatfield Museum.

## 8. References


### ***Standards & Specifications***


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Zeepvat, R 2010 *Project Design for an archaeological evaluation at George's Field, Hatfield Park, Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire* ASC/1367/HHC/2

### ***Secondary Sources***

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Page, W (ed.) 1971 *The Victoria History of the County of Hertfordshire*, vol. 3. Dawsons of Pall Mall (London).
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Thompson, I 2002 *Hatfield: Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*. Hertfordshire County Council.


## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables


Trench 1									
	Max Dimensions (m)								
	Length	19.3m		Width	1.6m		Depth	0.75m	
	Levels								
	Trench top S				84.5495m OD				
	Trench base S				83.8695m OD				
	Trench top N				84.7495m OD				
	Trench base N				84.6995m OD				
	NGR Co-ordinates								
	N	TL 23451 08313			S	TL 23451 08295			
	Orientation				N-S				
Reason for Trench				Within development footprint					
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)		
100	Layer	Mid brown silty loam – Topsoil			1600	270	-		
101	Layer	Mid-brown silty clay - Subsoil			1600	170	270		
102	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with frequent pebble inclusions – Subsoil			1600	140	440		
103	Layer	Orangey mid-brown soft clay with chunks of flint and small pebbles – Natural			1600	180	710		

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	21.5m	Width	1.6m	Depth	0.82m
	Levels					
	Trench top E			84.5395m OD		
	Trench base E			83.4795m OD		
	Trench top W			83.0595m OD		
	Trench base W			82.3795m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	TL 23483 08292		W	TL 23463 08288	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Within development footprint			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
200	Layer	Mid brown silty loam – Topsoil	1600	340	-	
201	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of pebbles – Subsoil	1600	320	340	
202	Layer	Light coloured sand with patches of light brown and orange sand and areas of flint – Natural	1600	160	660	

Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					


			Length	20.8m	Width	1.6m	Depth	0.94m	
			Levels						
			Trench top N			83.5695m OD			
			Trench base N			82.7195m OD			
			Trench top S			83.8995m OD			
			Trench base S			83.0195m OD			
			NGR Co-ordinates						
			N	TL 23479 08333			S	TL 23478 08312	
			Orientation			N-S			
Reason for Trench			Within development footprint						
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)		
300	Layer	Mid brown silty loam – Topsoil			1600	360	-		
301	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of pebbles – Subsoil			1600	270	360		
302	Layer	Soft sand with occasional stones – Subsoil			1600	180	630		
303	Layer	Light coloured sandy clay with patches of light brown and orange sand and areas of flint and pebbles – Natural			1600	140	810		

Trench 4						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	19.8m	Width	1.6m	Depth	0.91m
	Levels					
	Trench top E			82.9395m OD		
	Trench base E			82.1095m OD		
	Trench top W			83.8495m OD		
	Trench base W			81.8895m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	TL 23468 08324		W	TL 23448 08324	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Within development footprint			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
400	Layer	Mid brown silty loam – Topsoil	1600	340	-	
401	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of pebbles – Subsoil	1600	320	340	
402	Layer	Orange-brown silty sand with areas of flint and pebbles – Natural	1600	240	660	

Trench 5							
	Max Dimensions (m)						
	Length	18.8m		Width	1.6m	Depth	0.88m
	Levels						
	Trench top W			82.7395m OD			
	Trench base W			82.445m OD			
	Trench top E			84.0395m OD			
	Trench base E			83.2595m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates						
	E	TL 23490 08353		W	TL 23471 08353		
	Orientation			E-W			
Reason for Trench			Within development footprint				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)		
500	Layer	Mid brown silty loam – Topsoil	1600	170	-		
501	Layer	Mid brown friable silty clay with frequent brick, tile and mortar fragments – Made ground	1600	400	170		
502	Structure	Brick culvert constructed with black and orange bricks 22x6x10cm, bonded with lime mortar	300	-	170		
503	Structure	Footing constructed of orange bricks 10x24x5.5, bonded with lime mortar, with area of demolition	500	-	170		
504	Structure	Cellar footing with footing for steps, constructed of orange bricks 10x24x5.5, bonded with lime mortar	800	-	880		
505	Layer	Light salmon/orange firm clay – Natural	1600	230	880		



Trench 6



Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	21m	Width	1.6m	Depth	1.09m
Levels					
Trench top E			83.7895m OD		
Trench base E			82.8295m OD		
Trench top W			82.5995m OD		
Trench base W			81.8195m OD		
NGR Co-ordinates					
E	TL 23489 08368		W	TL 23469 08369	
Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Within development footprint		

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
600	Layer	Mid brown silty loam – Topsoil	1600	100	-
601	Layer	Mid brown friable silty clay with frequent brick, tile and mortar fragments – Made ground	1600	240	100
602	Layer	Light orange sand – Made Ground	1600	180	340
603	Layer	Mid brown silt with inclusions of tile, plastic and flint – Made Ground	1600	190	520
605 606	Fill Cut	Light coloured sand with occasional inclusions of tile and post-medieval pottery and animal bone – fill of pit Flat bottomed pit with moderately sloping sides	770	470	520
607	Structure	Sub-square brick feature – disused soakaway	900	-	520
604	Layer	Light coloured sand – Natural	1600	120	520

## Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Georges Field, Hatfield Park			SITE NO/CODE: 1367 / HHC
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	Y		Trench 1: general shot, looking S.
2	Y		Trench 1: general shot, looking S.
3	Y		Trench 1: section looking E.
4	Y		Trench 1: section looking E.
5	Y		Trench 2: general shot, looking E.
6	Y		Trench 2: general shot, looking E.
7	Y		Trench 2: section looking S.
8	Y		Trench 2: section looking S.
9	Y		Trench 3: General shot, looking S.
10	Y		Trench 3: General shot, looking S.
11	Y		Trench 3: section looking E.
12	Y		Trench 3: section looking E.
13	Y		Trench 4: general shot, looking E.
14	Y		Trench 4: general shot, looking E.
15	Y		Trench 4: section looking N.
16	Y		Trench 4: section looking N.
17	Y		Trench 5: general shot, looking E.
18	Y		Trench 5: general shot, looking E.
19	Y		Trench 5: general shot, looking W.
20	Y		Trench 5: Drain (502), looking E.
21	Y		Trench 5: Drain (502) detail, looking N.
22	Y		Trench 5: Footings (503), looking E.
23	Y		Trench 5: Footings (503), looking W
24	Y		Trench 5: Footings (503) detail, looking S.
25	Y		Trench 5: Demolished footings detail, looking S.
26	Y		Trench 5: Cellar (504), looking W.
27	Y		Trench 5:Cellar (504) detail, looking N.
28	Y		Trench 5: Cellar and steps (504), looking E.
29	Y		Trench 5: Cellar steps detail (504), looking E.
30	Y		Trench 5: Cellar stratigraphy (504), looking N.
31	Y		Trench 5: Shot of stratigraphy, looking N.
32	Y		Trench 6: General shot of trench, looking W.
33	Y		Trench 6: General shot of trench, looking W.
34	Y		Trench 6: Detail of brick soakaway feature, looking N.
35	Y		Trench 6: Detail of brick soakaway feature, looking N.
36	Y		Trench 6: Shot of section and feature [606], looking S.
37	Y		Trench 6: Shot of section and feature [606], looking S.

## Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
605	12	265	6	30					

## Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	George's Field, Hatfield Park, Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-86092
Short Description:	During November 2010, an archaeological evaluation was carried out at George's Field, Hatfield Park, Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire, in advance of the construction of a new car park. The evaluation revealed several post-medieval features at the northern end of the site, including brick footings for a cellared building, dating to the 16 <sup>th</sup> century. There is cartographic evidence for 16 <sup>th</sup> century pub, known as the George Inn, close to the evaluation site, and these remains may be associated with this pub, or a building of a similar status.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	-	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	-
Current land use:	Field	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	Structure	Monument period:	Post medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Brick and pottery – post medieval		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Hertfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 2346 0833
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	George's Field, Hatfield Park, Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	0.54ha	Height OD: (metres)	c.80
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	-	Project design originator:	R.Zeepvat
Project Manager:	R.Zeepvat	Director/Supervisor:	R.Zeepvat
Sponsor / funding body:	Gascoyne Cecil Estates		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	01/11/2010	End date:	03/11/2010
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Welwyn Hatfield Museum	Finds	
Paper:		Archive Box	
Digital:		CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: George's Field, Hatfield Park, Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1367/HHC/2		
Author(s):	Calli Rouse BA PIFA		
Page nos	1-25	Date:	

## **Appendix 5: Addendum**

Based upon the results of the evaluation, the AA required a watching brief to be carried out on the construction of the car park. However, the construction of the car park began before the watching brief could be implemented, necessitating this addendum.

During the construction of the car park, the ground was reduced by c0.4-0.45m at the northern end of the site, and by slightly more than this at the southern end, where the ground was less stable. Following this, a layer of Terram was laid across the car park, and layers of aggregate were laid on top to form the surface of the car park. It is not likely that the development has impacted on any archaeological remains in the area.



**Plate 1:** Ground reduction, looking south



**Plate 2:** Trench 4 during ground reduction, looking west



**Plate 3:** Brick culvert in Trench 5, looking north east



**Plate 4:** General construction shot, looking north west