

# Independent Study

LP302

Karen Plumridge  
January, 1997

## CONTENTS

	Page
Essay	1
Bibliography	26

### Appendices

1. Fields on East Hanningfield Tithe Award Map (list of field and road names).
2. Fields on the Tithe Award Map (maps).
3. Place Names taken from the Walker Map of East Hanningfield, 1615.
4. Maps of East Hanningfield in the Essex Record Office.

### Illustrations

- Figure 1. Thomas Moule's Essex, 1837.
- Figure 2. The Hanningfield and Neighbouring Parishes.
- Figure 3. Old and Modern Boundaries, East Hanningfield.
- Figure 4. Map of East Hanningfield with enhanced contour lines.
- Figure 5. Section of parish boundary (photograph).
- Figure 6. View of Hill Farm from near the A130 (photograph).
- Figure 7. Claydons Farm, domestic buildings (photograph)
- Figure 8. The Ridden Fields.
- Figure 9. Nightless Green Hoppet (photograph).
- Figure 10. The Percells of the Parke.
- Figure 11. The Pond (photograph).
- Figure 12. Detail from Walker Map, 1615, showing area around Hall.
- Figure 13. The Church.
- Figure 14. Detail from Walker Map, 1615, showing the Tye.
- Figure 15. The Common and Surrounding Fields, 1840.
- Figure 16. The Tye Today (photograph).
- Figure 17. One Field from Nine (photograph).

"Professor Hoskins always emphasised that 'everything is older than we think' but even he did not realise just how far back in time much of the basic man-made framework of this country actually goes." (Christopher Taylor, 1988). To what extent have subsequent studies of the wider English landscape provided us with the criteria by which to assess the delimited parochial landscape?

---

Professor Hoskins' *The Making of the English Landscape* was first published in 1955. It has been described as "one of the greatest history books ever written...because it established landscape history as a new and proper branch of historical study" (Taylor 1992). After more than forty years of being studied and written about by historians following in Hoskins' footsteps, landscape history ought to be becoming more authoritative and clearer, but Taylor says that the opposite has happened; "The more detail we have gone into and the more carefully we have looked at the evidence, both on the ground and in documents, the more uncertain we have become of our conclusions". This essay seeks to find out how far the published works of the last forty years can help the interested lay person make sense of the local landscape, and uses my own parish, East Hanningfield, as an example.

It would seem logical that the first step to take, when trying to interpret the landscape of a given area, is to establish whether or not its name provides any clues. Both Morant (p.35) and Reaney (p.250) cite Domesday book as the earliest appearance of the name Hanningfield, where it was spelt Haningefelda and Haneghefelda. Reaney interprets this as meaning the open country (feld), of the people (inga), of Hana or Han. Cameron explains the latest research into such compound names and concludes that they belong to an early stage of name-giving in Anglo-Saxon England. "The bulk of them presumably belong to the late 5th to 7th centuries. Names in *-ingas* and *-inga* still form a unique and fascinating group and they remain the earliest identifiable habitative place-names, even if they seem now not to have the special significance of high antiquity which was once attached to them" (Cameron p.71).

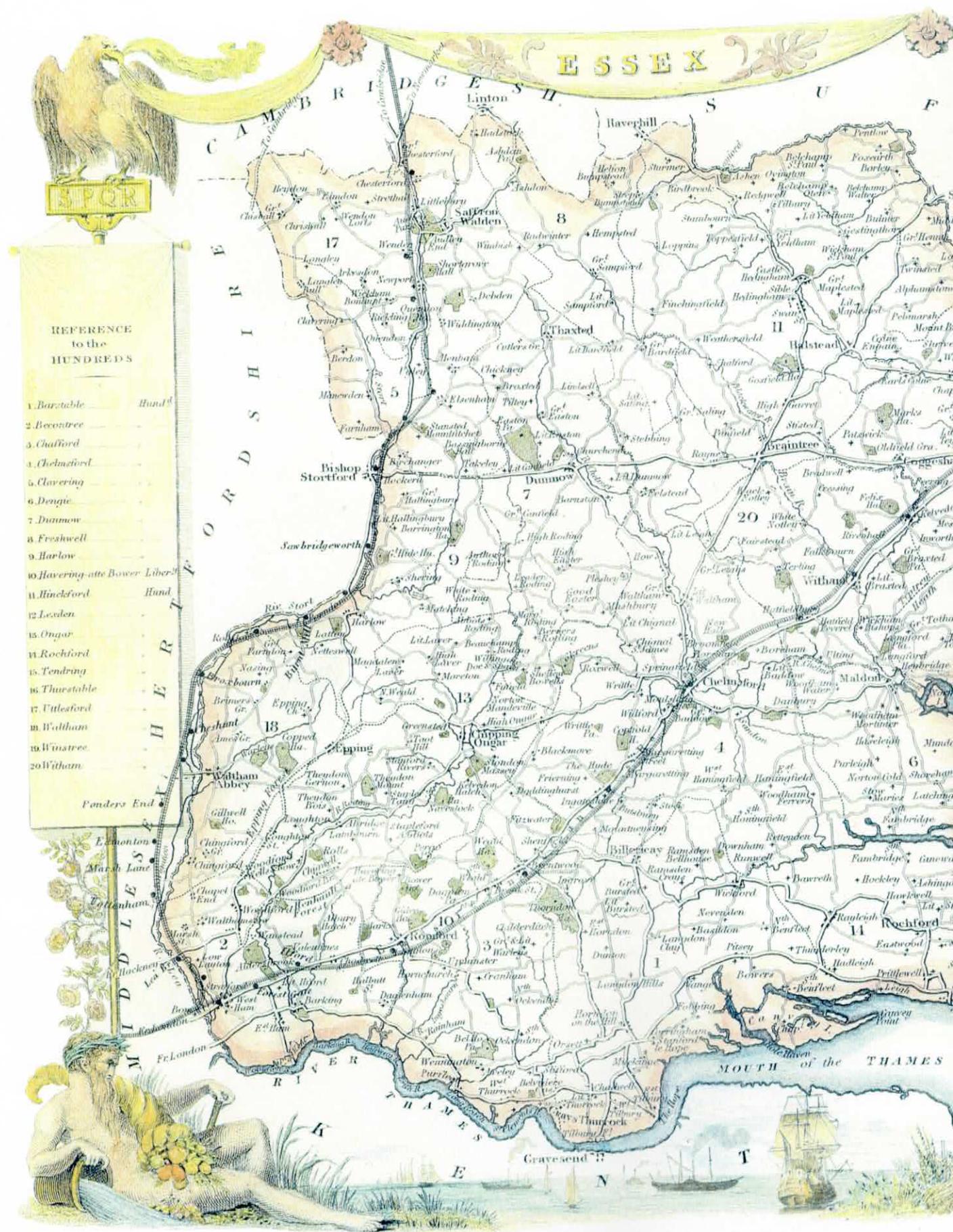


Figure 1. Thomas Moule's 'Essex', 1837

↑ East Hanning

Studies have found that the *-ingas* and *-inga* names do not coincide with pagan burial sites, which indicates an origin in the 'colonisation' stage rather than the 'pioneer' stage of Anglo-Saxon settlement, and that *ham* names predate *-ingas*, *-inga* names. From this we can assume that the area now known as East, West and South Hanningfield was *named* later than the nearby Woodham settlements (See Figure 1).



Figure 2. The Hanningfield and Neighbouring Parishes

1:50,000

We cannot assume that human settlement in the Hanningfields dates from their naming. Although Hoskins thought that most of the Romano-British villages had been deserted by the 4th. or 5th. centuries (p.51), his opinion had been based upon an under-estimation of the population of Roman Britain; it is now known that the population of England during Roman and Saxon times was even higher than it was at the time of the Norman invasion (Taylor 1992 p.8). The Anglo-Saxons did not move into an underpopulated, deserted landscape, so it is possible that they renamed rather than created Hanningfield. This possibility will be seen as significant when some aspects of the landscape are being examined, but is made more plausible by the existence of a Celtic name in the parish. The stream called the Pant is thought to get its name from the British word for valley (pant) (Reaney pp.xxvii & 564). Continuity in the naming of a landscape feature would seem to suggest that the area has been continuously inhabited at least since the time of the Roman occupation.

Having established the temporal extent of the Hanningfields, the next logical step would seem to be to identify the physical limits of my study parish (See Figure 2). Anyone seeking to find the dramatic Saxon boundary banks illustrated in *The Making of the English Landscape* (p.78) will be sorely disappointed in East Hanningfield. Nothing like that exists.

Beresford says, "The boundaries of parishes and townships are among the oldest features marked on any modern Ordnance map. Only the Roman and prehistoric antiquities are older. No medieval building is as old" (p.27). He goes on to warn about 19th. century boundary changes and advises cross-checking with Tithe and Enclosure Award maps or with the first edition six-inch Ordnance Survey maps (Ibid). Following this advice it has been possible to establish that some small alterations have taken place on the northern boundary; an area of Rettendon Parish has been brought into the parish on the eastern side, and a protuberance of about four fifths of a mile along Church Road towards West Hanningfield village has been amputated, leaving a more regular shape (Figure 3). The new land taken from Rettendon will be ignored for the purposes of this study, because to search the records of an additional parish would entail as much work again.

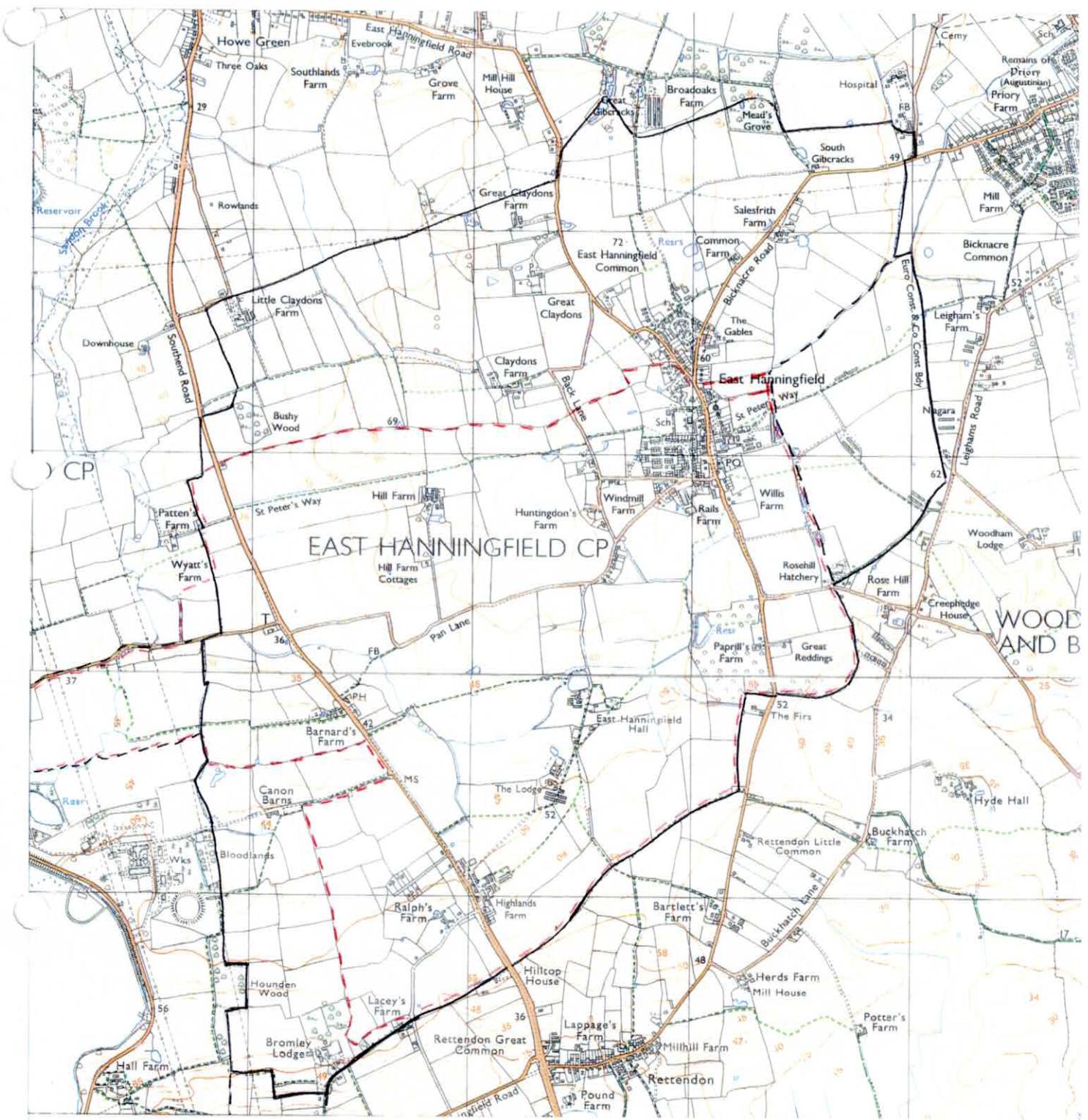


Figure 3. Old and Modern Boundaries

Scale 1:25,000

Key: Modern Parish Boundary —  
 1840 Parish Boundary - - -  
 1615 East Hanningfield Manor Boundary - - -

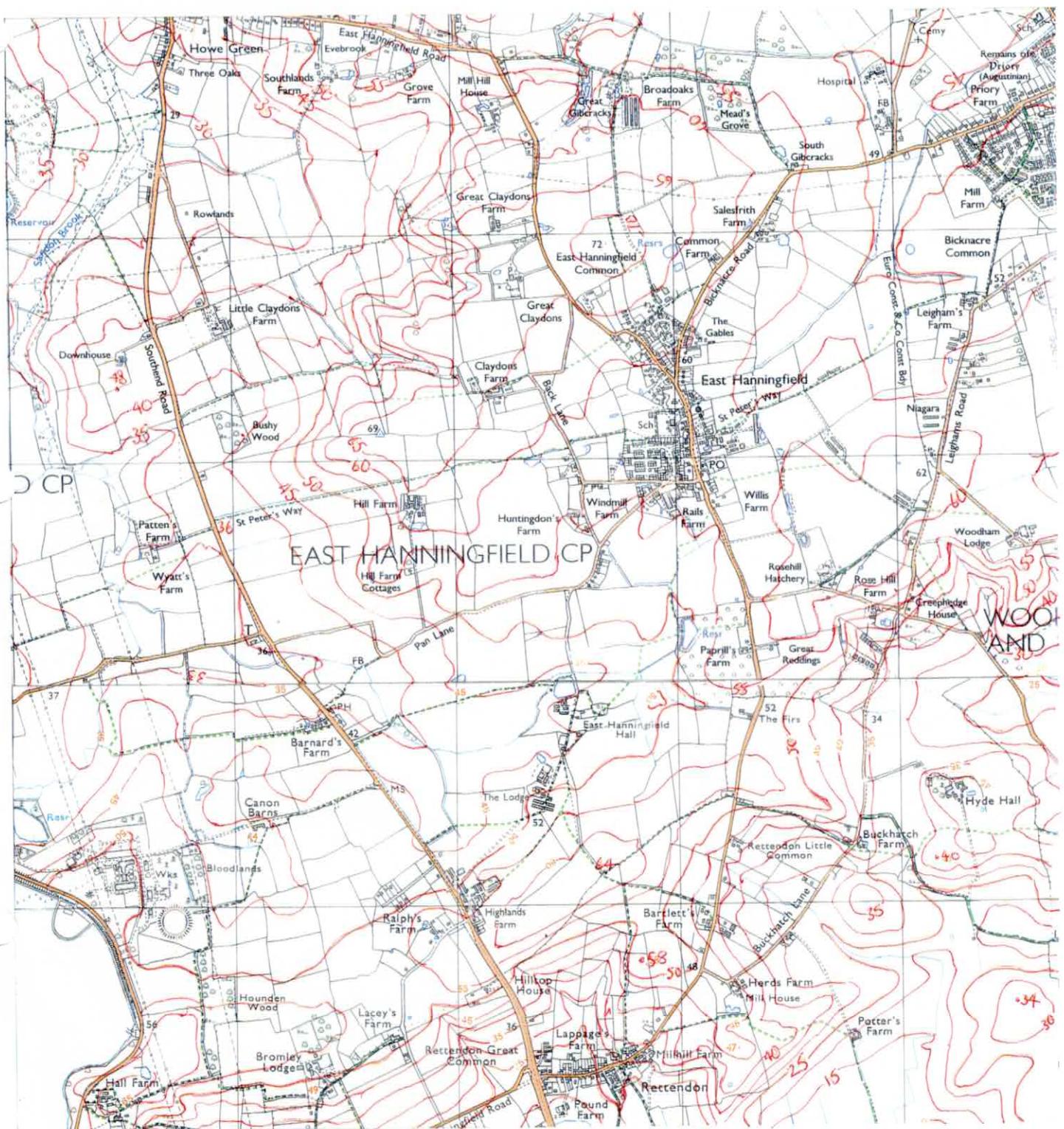


Figure 4. Enhanced Contour Lines

Scale 1:25,000

Having established where the original parish boundary ran it has been possible to examine some lengths at a distance and others at close quarters to see whether there is any subtle evidence to prove its importance. On the whole it looks much the same as the other field boundary hedges in the parish. In one place where two fields have been joined, the boundary is marked by a lone tree, in some others the hedge consists of one or two species plus oak trees and has obviously been planted relatively recently.



*Figure 5. The Parish Boundary (behind the Old Forge). This is one of the more interesting sections: this gap where the footpath goes through appears to be in exactly the same place as it was on the Walker Map of 1615.*

Before looking in more detail at the manmade landscape of my parish it is worthwhile looking briefly at the geology beneath. East Hanningfield is at the southern most point of the Tiptree/Danbury Ridge which runs Northeast/Southwest for about 25 km (15 miles) its centre point being roughly 8km (5 miles) East of Chelmsford. "During the Anglian Glaciation the ice was banked against the North side of the Danbury Hills" (Bristow p.62). This explains the large gravel deposits in parishes to the North, including the neighbouring parish of Sandon, and the reason that East Hanningfield has none. When the well in the Rectory grounds was being dug in the early 19th. century there was found to be 9.1m (25') of "light brown imperfect marl" identified as Claygate Bed, and 128.02m (420') of London Clay (Ibid p.14): the Rectory stands at approximately 60m (197') above sea level. Bristow describes the soil which developed on the London Clay as heavy and poorly draining, extensively cultivated for cereals and sugar beet.

Being at the end of a ridge, East Hanningfield is hilly, although quite modestly so in national terms. The highest peak is 72m (249') above sea level and the next 64m (210') (See Figure 4). The hills provide the opportunity to see views of the landscape, which in the flatter parts of the county are hidden behind the first hedge. Although there are the signs of modern agriculture and life in the forms of silos, radio masts, pylons, water treatment works, motor traffic and giant chicken sheds present in almost every view, the rural character predominates and gives an appearance of timelessness. Whether the parish landscape has changed little since Domesday Book or even Roman times remains to be determined.

When looking at the landscape in my parish, what you see is fields, for the most part enclosed by hedges, and a few farm houses and cottages dotted here and there. It would not be unreasonable to say that the fields are the landscape, but before looking at them in detail it is necessary to have have a basic understanding of the administration within the parish in times past. In the early days of Christianity in England 'parish' meant "the territory within which a particular church ministered, and from which the church drew economic support" (Beresford p.36). As more churches were built, parishes got smaller. Parish boundaries became very important because they established the limit of the land from which tithes, one tenth, were due

to the church, and the extent of the parish priest's responsibilities (Ibid). It is not necessary to know the complicated history of tithes but it should be noted that tithes were converted to rent charge payments by the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, which was the reason for the Tithe Award Maps to be drawn, and the rent charges ended in 1936 (Hey p.440). Tithes were a legal obligation by the 8th. century (Ibid) so were an important aspect of life for over a thousand years.



*Figure 6. Hill Farm (on the hill top) seen from beyond the Pant. The hedgeline runs beside the stream. Pan lane is hidden behind the next hedge, and the A130 is a few yards behind the camera. This view looks deceptively peaceful.*

In addition to the parish, there was the manor which could be larger or smaller than the parish

and would not necessarily have the same boundaries (See Figure 3). The manor was "a system of social and economic organisation based on tenants holding land from a superior lord" (Ellis p.7). Freeholders held land for a cash rent, villeins paid rent but had to provide other services to the lord and cottars or bordars had no land and worked for the lord or his tenants (Ibid pp.9-10). Following the Black Death in the 14th. century these definitions became somewhat relaxed in that villeins became 'customary holders' with deeds setting out the terms of tenure, and freeholders and customary holders could hold land by the other type of tenure and by leasehold. Customary hold is for the most part synonymous with copyhold tenure (Ibid p.12) which was only abolished in 1924 (Hey p.296).

Before the Norman conquest and at the time of the Domesday Survey, the three Hanningfields were held separately, but at sometime during the reigns of the first Norman kings they came to be held by one lord. Morant records how William Montchensy held 'Hanenfeld' in the reign of Henry II, and how they were purchased by John Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle who died 11th. October, 1635 (p.36); it would be unnecessary to list all the intervening lords of the manor. The Lordship of the Manor remains with the Petre family, and Lord Petre retains ownership of the Tye, East Hanningfield's village green.

At sometime after the Domesday Survey a new manor was created in East Hanningfield, which is now called Claydons Manor. Morant says that a William Claydone, who died in 1330, held it of Robert Lord Fitz-walter (P.36). This manor is of particular interest because it has a moat. No building stands within the moat: the timber framed manor house, victorian farm house and modern bungalow all stand nearby. According to Cantor, moated homesteads belonged to the smaller feudal landowners, were in existence by 1150 and reached their high point during 1200-1325. (p.138) So it is quite possible that the manor had been in existence for some considerable time before William Claydone's death. Moats had the advantage of keeping water available in case of fire, of keeping wild animals away, of serving the additional purpose of being a fish pond and of being a status symbol (Ibid. p.139). It is suggested that, in parts of Essex, moated sites developed where woodland was cleared during the Middle Ages (Ibid p.142). "Isolated moats are often positioned close to the parish

boundary in formerly densely wooded areas and some historians interpret this as an indication that they date from the time when the last land in the parish was cleared for cultivation" (Hunter et al p.19). Claydons Manor is remote both from the village and East Hanningfield Manor and runs along the northern parish boundary, so we can surmise that it could well be the site of medieval woodland.



*Figure 7. Claydons Farm beyond 6 Acres. The old Manor House is in the centre, the Victorian House on the left and the modern bungalow behind the trees on the right. The moat is directly behind the hedge, level with the Victorian house.*

There is a misconception that field shapes and hedges date from the 18th. century, the time of Parliamentary Enclosure (Hunter et al & Taylor 1988 p.140). Taylor puts this down to Professor Hoskins' concentration on the topic of enclosure, although Hoskins did not put forward the view of total late enclosure (Taylor 1988 p.140). "The enclosure movement...was indeed limited to a broad zone between Yorkshire and Dorset" (Ibid).

The first Parliamentary Enclosure took place in 1604, the last in 1914, with the vast majority in the second half of the 18th. century (Hey p.151). Turner notes that by 1600 Essex was almost entirely enclosed (p.38) and a search through the Acts of Parliament relating to Essex for the period 1695 to 1901 revealed no Enclosure Acts connected with East Hanningfield. The Walker map commissioned by Lord Petre in 1615 shows that at least the lands in the Manor of East-West Hanningfield consisted of enclosed fields. From this it is safe to assume that there were no 'open fields' in East Hanningfield by 1600, but this raises the question of when, if ever, there had been.

"Though by 1300 there were various forms of open or strip field farming over much of England, this type of cultivation was not employed everywhere. There were large parts of the country where no strip fields existed and agriculture was based entirely on enclosed fields" (Taylor 1975 p94). Hoskins notes that in Devon, Kent and Essex "most of the fields had been reclaimed direct from the forest and moorland without passing through the open field stage at all, or had been enclosed from open-field at an early date" (p.180).

There is a connection between isolated farmsteads or hamlets and enclosed fields (Taylor 1975 p94), so it is relevant to note the earliest known dates of some of the farmsteads which are not sited at the village centre. Reaney associates Salesfrith Farm with Alexander atte ffryth in 1332; Hill Farm with Godfrey atte Hulle in 1327; Neville's Farm with John de Neville in 1337; Romans Farm with Peter le Romeyn in 1254; Huntingdon's Farm with John Huntyngton in 1481 and Ralph's Farm with Thomas Rolfe in 1485. In addition to these outlying farms there are a few shown on the Walker map which existed in 1615 but do not now or had already been deserted. Reaney also notes an early instance of the use of field names in 1391, these were Smaldowne, thought to be Little Down, and *Wellefeld*, Well Field; both can be found on the Tithe map. So in East Hanningfield there were farmsteads distributed about the parish at a time when open field farming had just become established in other parts of the country. This would seem to suggest that if there were open-fields in East Hanningfield, they did not cover the whole farmed area of the parish.

One possibility is that as the population expanded during the middle ages new fields were cleared from the surrounding woodland at the limits of the parish and were immediately enclosed while the original open-fields still existed (Taylor 1975 p94). Such clearance of woodland is called assarting. The presence of Nether Riddens alongside Greate, Upper, Middle, Lower and just plain Ridden on the Walker map suggest woodland which had been cleared, from the word *ryding* (Field 1993 p67) or *ryden* (Reaney p588). These fields run along the old Northeast parish boundary from behind the Tye towards Rettendon. Nether Riddens is now Great Readings.

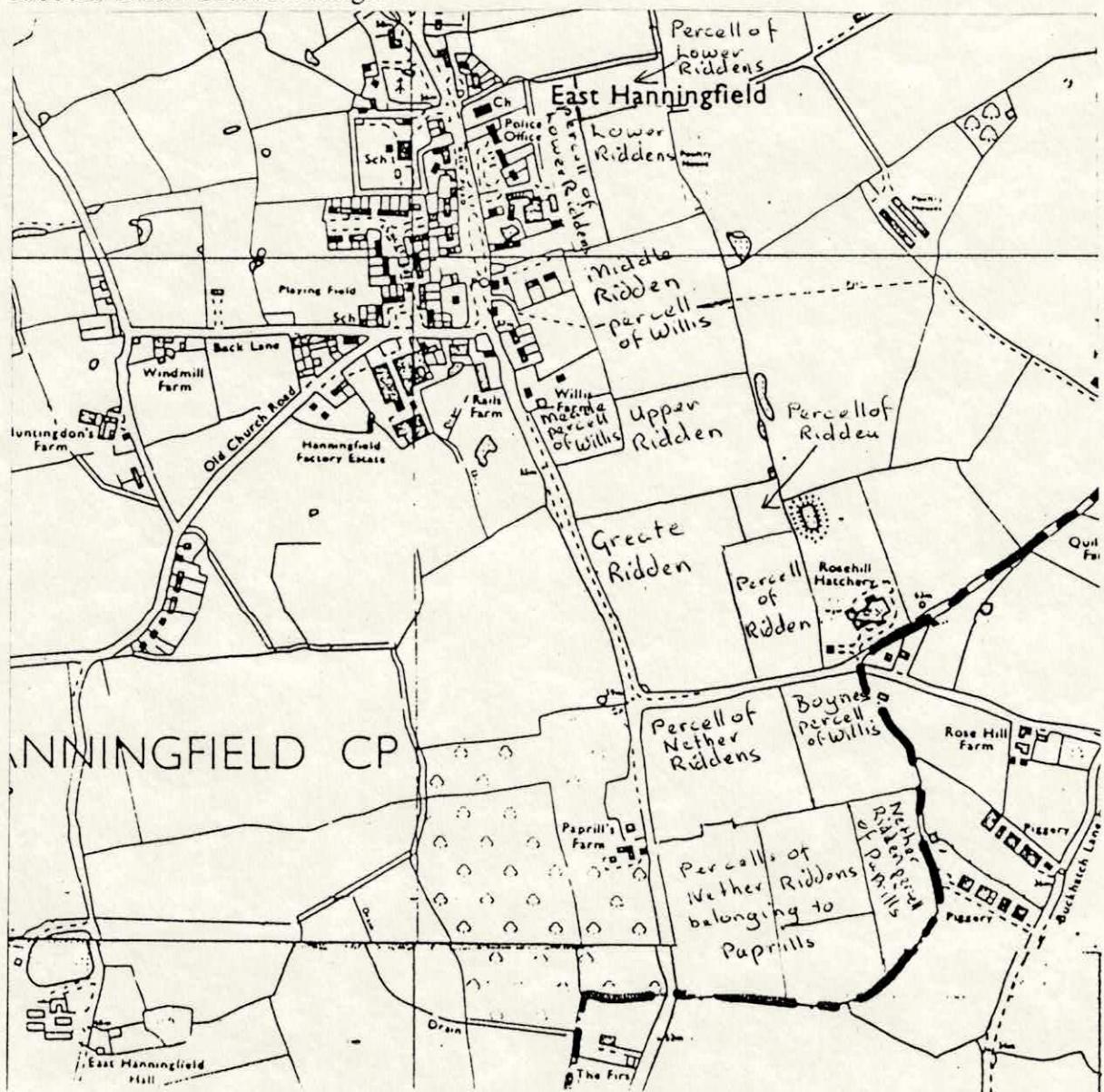


Figure 8. The Ridden Fields from the Walker Map, 1615, superimposed on a modern map.  
Scale 1:10,000

East Hanningfield's field names are not particularly exotic but are interesting as clues to local social and agricultural history. Of the 96 fields having acreages as names on the Tithe Assessment all but three are accurate to the nearest acre. Thousand Acres is actually a little more than three, and is a fairly common example of the use of irony (Field 1993, p260). It is a mystery why Great and Little 12 Acres should be so called (Nos. 252 & 253). One is ten and the other is six, so they are not even a 12 acre field which has been divided.

Amongst the names there are examples describing the productivity of the fields, such as Hunger Downs, Small Gains and possibly Wants Field. Some names refer to plants for example Thistly Field, Furze Field, Hop Hedges Mead and Perry (pear) Field, and others to fauna such as Cow Field, Rookery Mead, The Rookery and Little and Great Ravens Nest Field. The rooks are still here, but not the ravens although it seems they were once common. There are shape names like Three Corner Field and Shoulder of Mutton, and Rainbow Fields are usually curved and when ploughed appear like the arcs of a rainbow.

Several fields have names which refer to pits. Apart from clay pit field, the pits were probably marl pits. Bristow comments that, in the Chelmsford area, "numerous small pits... occur on the outcrop of the chalky Boulder Clay. Each farm appears to have had at least one such pit, and it is probably that the chalky clay was dug for local use in marling the soil" (p92). Reaney notes that there is documentary evidence for the marling of bad land in Essex as early as the reign on Henry II (p.586) and Bristow supposes that "the practice probably died out with the establishment of good road and rail communications when better quality lime could be brought in from the chalk pits further afield (p92).

An intriguing name which has a significant history is Nightless Green Hoppet. A hoppet is a very small enclosure and Nightless comes from night leas which is a place where animals are kept at night (Field 1972). The Green was a small green outside the village which has been encroached upon and now no longer exists. From the Tithe map it looks as though Nightless Green Hoppet was part of that encroachment as does Long Slip. Since the Tithe map was compiled the last of the Green has been taken in to Little Nightless and the road side hedge of

Road Four Acres has been brought forward level to the line of the fence in front of Nightless Green Hoppet.



*Figure 9. Nightless Green Hoppet.*

Not all of the fields on the Walker map of 1615 are named, so it is not possible to know for certain how many of them still had the same name in 1840 when the Tithe Map was compiled. Those that are recognisable are Perrie Fielde, two Broade Fields, Pan Field Mead, Hop Hedges, Church Fielde (Nearer Church Field), Parke Corner and Kugh Landes (New Lands). Black Pitt Fielde has become Three Cornered Field and the Pasture, which are now the playing fields, and Stocks Field which is now the School. For some reason, the presence

of *black* in a field name often indicates Roman remains (Richardson). The nearest known Roman settlement is at Downhouse Farm in West Hanningfield, just over the parish boundary from Little Claydons.

The presence of Lodge Farm towards the South of the parish would appear to indicate the existence of a park at some time, and the Walker map confirms this by denoting which percells (fields) were, or had been, in the *Parke*. Morant notes that Hugh de Vere "had license 27th. Edward I (1299) to enlarge his park at East Hanningfield, within the bounds of the forest, with eleven acres of land" (p.35). There is only one enclosure within the park on the Walker map of this size and that is Park Corner, but boundaries within the park are likely to have changed between 1299 and 1615.

The forest mentioned by Morant does not mean woodland: it is the royal forest which, in the 13th. century, covered the whole of the southern half of Essex and one fifth of England (Cantor pp61 & 62). The forest was "an area outside the common law of the land and under special laws and regulations designed to protect the king's hunting" (Ibid p57). During the first half of the 14th. century the forest in South Essex dwindled to the areas which are recognisable today as Writtle and Epping (Ibid p68).

Parks were enclosed areas "to provide hunting for the lord of the manor and a source of meat" (Cantor p75). They required elaborate boundaries to keep the animals inside. Frequently there would be a steep bank topped with a palisade or hedge with a wide ditch on the inside (Hunter et al p17). The boundaries of the fields which make up the park, like the parish boundaries, do not look any different from other field boundaries in the parish, and, in fact, on the Southeast side the park and parish boundaries are one and the same.

"The park perimeter usually followed a compact course to keep its length to a minimum and a roughly elliptical to circular shape was common" (Cantor p75). Also, a park was usually at some distance from the manor house (Lasdun p8). East Hanningfield's park had an angular shape and was abutting or enclosing the manor house and church. It is possible that the shape

of the park in 1615 was the result of several extensions, as Cantor says that many parks began quite small and were gradually enlarged when the fortunes of their owners permitted (p75). There is also the consideration of compensation. Lords were supposed to compensate any peasants who lost rights to the land when it was emparked (Lasdun p18). Also, it was usual to empark waste land or wood, not productive arable (Cantor p75), so perhaps, in a parish where the land was being used intensively, there had to be a certain amount of compromise about the siting of the park. Lastly, and perhaps most importantly, the park contains a source of water which fills the pond, which in turn drains to the Pant, the stream at the lower end of the park. Fish was a necessary part of the diet during Lent and on fast days, so fish ponds were an important element of any park (Lasdun p6). The pond remains where it was recorded on the Walker map.

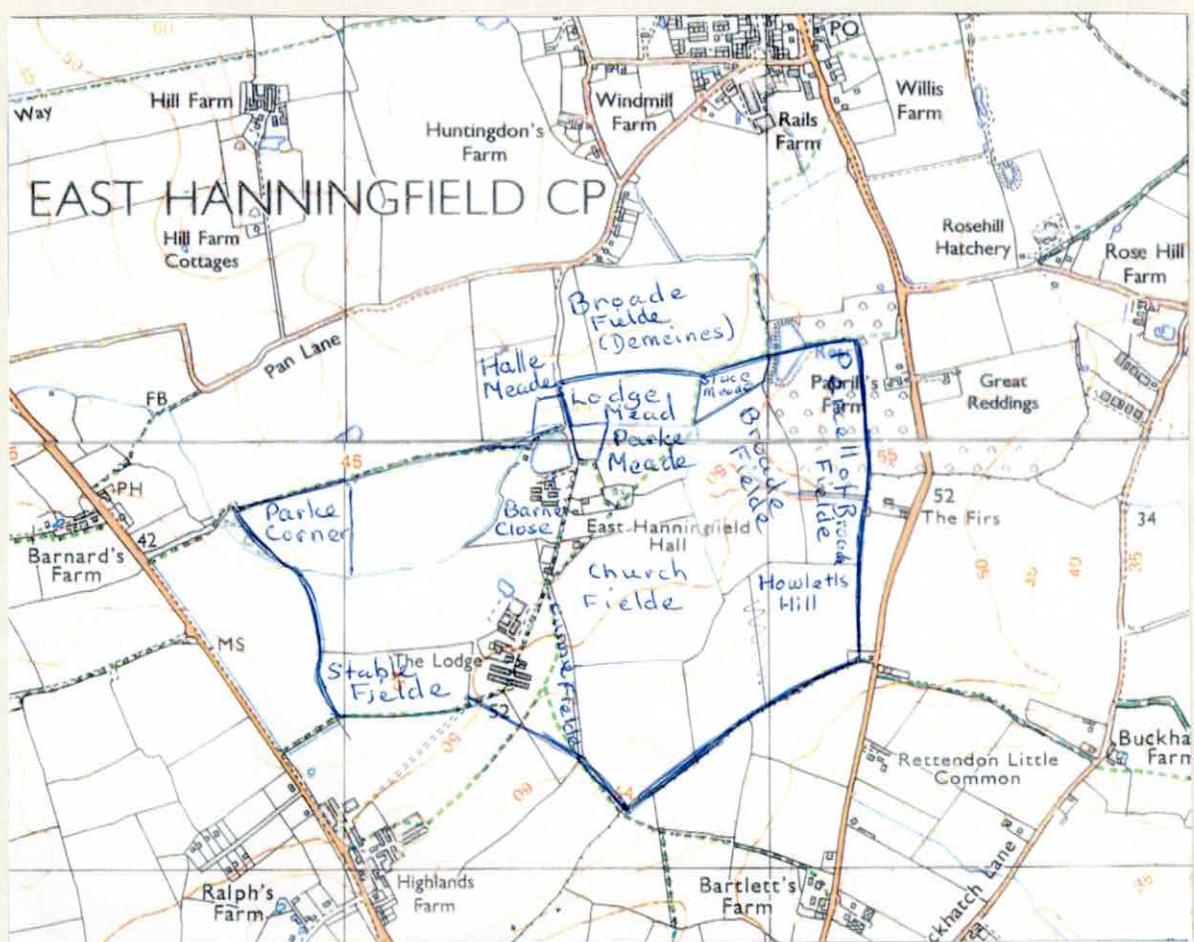


Figure 10. The Percells of the Parke, taken from the Walker Map, 1615, superimposed on a modern map. Scale 1:17,700

It should be noted that within the park there could be fenced off areas for allowing coppice to re-grow, or new trees to mature because deer prevent natural regeneration. If hay was grown for Winter feeding, it would also need protection from the deer (Lasdun p.7). This means that some of the boundaries in the park might be older than the time when it was returned to agriculture, which was sometime before the Walker map was commissioned. They might even be older than the park itself.



*Figure 11. The Pond from the South.*

There is a local myth that the village of East Hanningfield was in the area of the church until the time of the Black Death when it moved up the hill to its present site along the Tye. This probably originates from people having read that isolated churches mean 'abandoned villages'.

It has already been shown that East Hanningfield had a dispersed settlement pattern quite early, certainly before 1348 when the plague struck. Also the park surrounds the church and manor house. It is more likely that either the village was moved to make way for the park, or it was never there in the first place. At Rivenhall, in Essex, "an exceptionally detailed archaeological survey" has established that there was never a village near the church (Muir 1982 p57).



For a legible version of this map see  
 EDWARDS, A.C. & NEWTON, K.C.  
*The Walkers of Hanningfield, Surveyors and Mapmakers  
 Extraordinary,*  
 Backland Publications Ltd., London. ISBN 0 7212 0614 X.



Figure 12. Detail from the Map of East West Hanningfield Manor by John Walker snr. & jnr., 1615, showing the Pond, Hall (manor house) and Church. Note the field names: Lodge Meade; Parke Meade; Barne Close percell of the Parke. To the North of the Pond is the playing place. What was played has not been identified.

When the old church burned down in the 19th. century its replacement was built opposite the Rectory, beside the Tye, on a site called Bawdes on the Walker map. According to Field, Tye (teag) in Old English meant an outlying Common, but later came to be applied to enclosed areas (1993 p.24). It would have been possible to close the Tye off at both ends, so it could be either of those definitions. What is odd is that beyond the Tye was the Common and, beyond that, Nightless Green. Bailey suggests that more than one green in a village is due to there having been more than one manor (pp.24-25), which seems to fit the circumstances, the Common and Nightless Green being in Claydons Manor and the Tye in East Hanningfield Manor.



*Figure 13. The Church has been standing by the village green for about 110 years, and has the policehouse for a neighbour, and the police house now has a policeman in it!*

Rowley says that village greens have developed or were created from the late Saxon period onwards; that their origins are far from straightforward and "there is no single explanation to

account for the phenomenon" (p.31). Greens were used for rough grazing and recreation (Hey p.207).

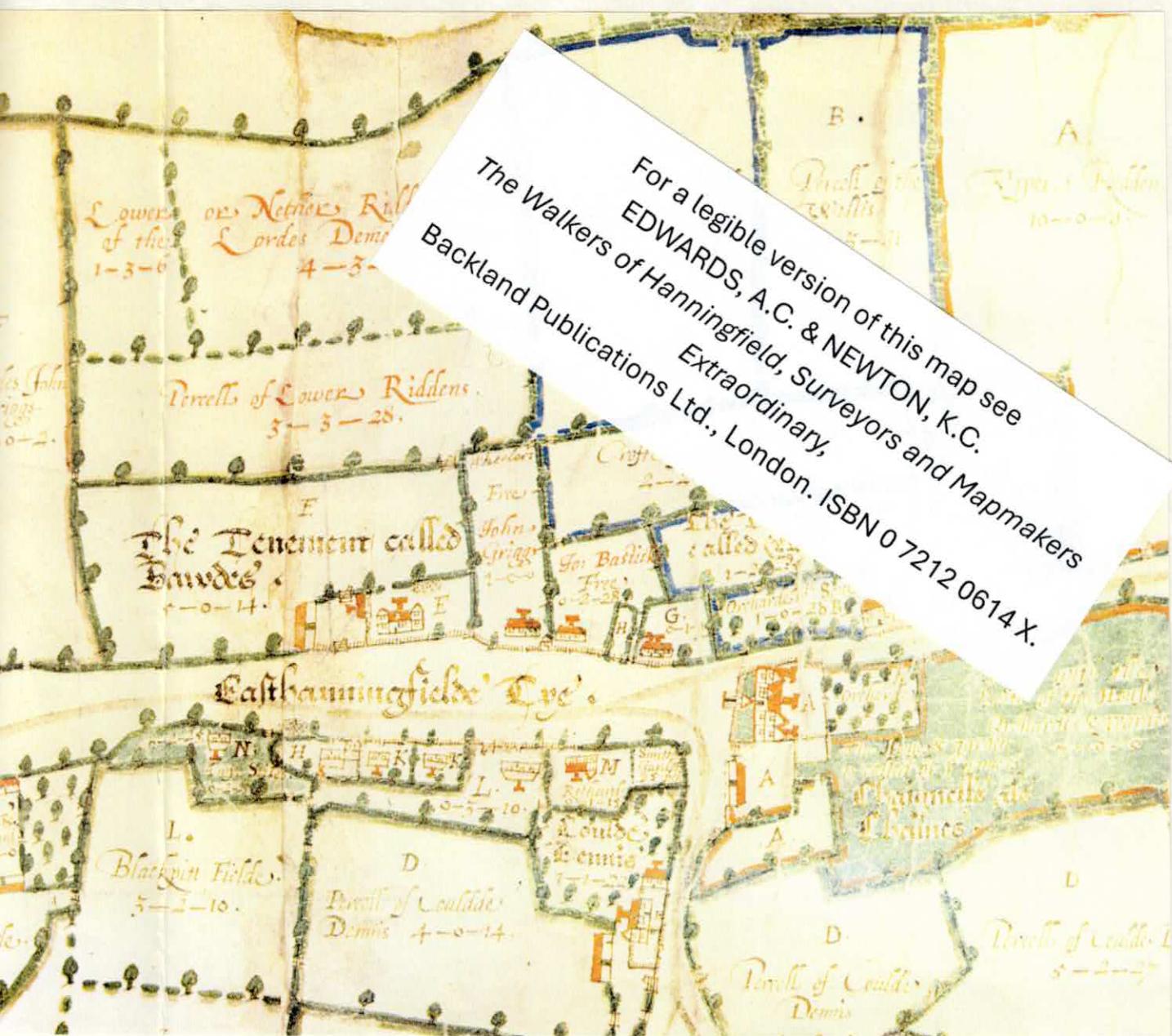


Figure 14. Detail from the Map by John Walker snr. & jnr., 1615, showing the Tye. North is to the left. Blackpitt Field is the primary school site. 'A' then Chaignells, now Rails Farmhouse, still stands, as does Willis on the opposite side of the road. 'L' is the site of the present Windmill Public House and the present Three Horseshoes site is the small enclosure at the West end of 'F', Scarles John Griggs, which is now the Scarles Croft housing.

Commons were somewhat different in that specific people had the right to use the common in particular ways. These rights differed from one manor to the next but the more usual ones were pasture for cattle, sheep and horses; pannage for pigs; estovers for wood; piscary for fish, and common in the soil for extraction or removal of sand, stones and such like (Hey p.105). East Hanningfield Common looks as though it might have been much larger, at some time, than it was depicted on the Tithe Map. North of the Common, and roughly parallel with it, there is a continuous field boundary running directly from the Chelmsford Road to the Bicknacre Road at South Gibracks Corner. It could be a continuation of the Bicknacre Road, because at that point the road bends sharply to the South. Whatever it means, it certainly makes a prominent line on the map.

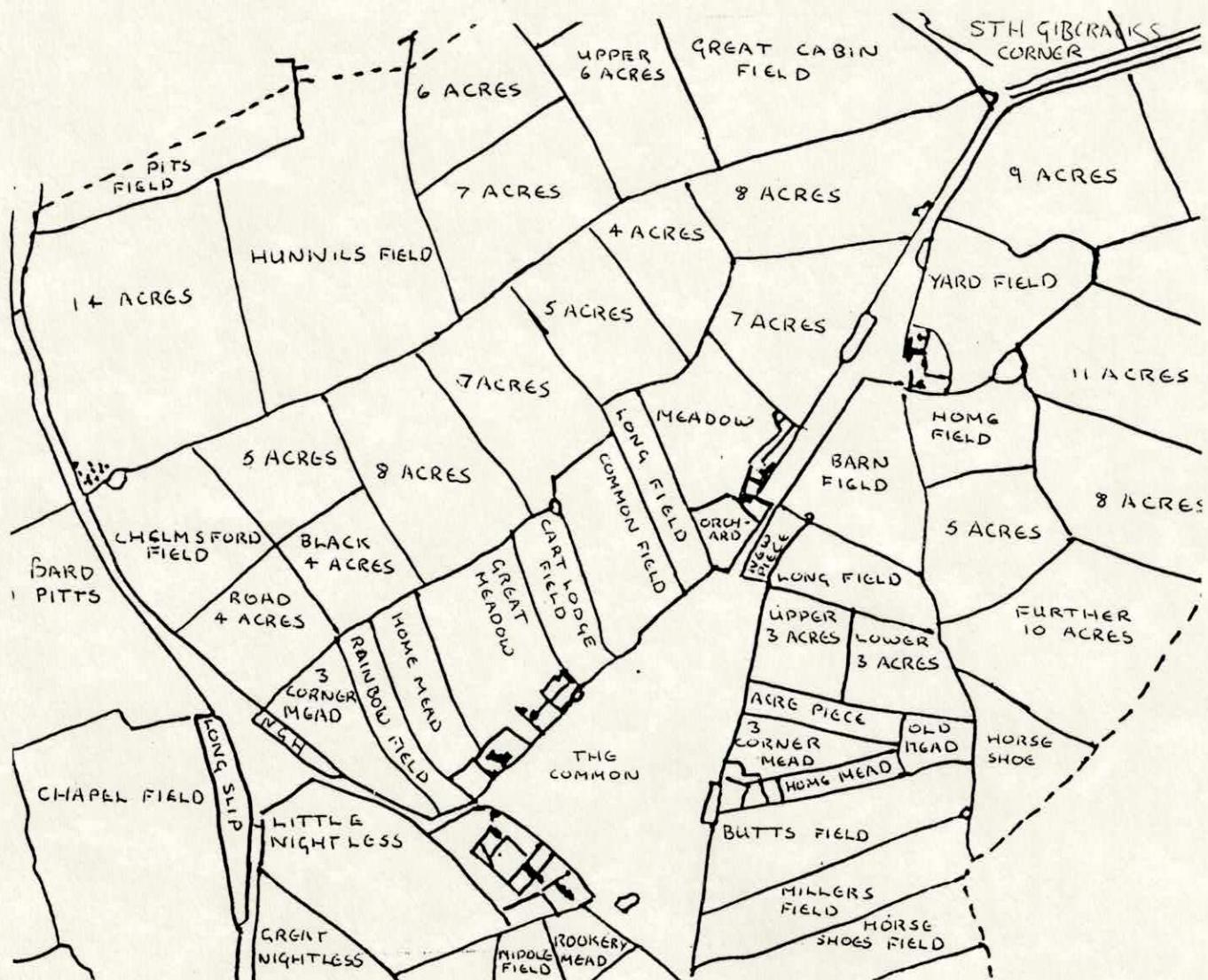


Figure 15. The Common and Surrounding Fields, 1840.

Scale 1:7,680

One question which has arisen during the research for this essay, and for which a satisfactory answer has not been found, is where was the 60 acre wood which is mentioned in the will of William Seamer, proved 13th. February, 1565/6? It appears again in the Feet of Fines 1590 and 1591 (Emmison pp.76 & 87). By a process of elimination it must have been in the Northeast of the parish, but there does not seem to have been enough space for it in one piece. Perhaps it straddled the Bicknacre Road or was in several parcels.



*Figure 16. The Tye today.*

This essay has not attempted to trace the history of the local roads. Christopher Taylor says that, with a very few specific exceptions, roads are undateable (1992 p.191). In general it is probably safe to say that the Southend Road which runs through Rettendon and goes to

Chelmsford is probably at least as old as those places, which are known to be Roman. The Main Road through the village will probably be as old as the Tye which is Saxon. The lane and footpaths to the church are likely to be as old as the manor, or at least as old as the places they connect with it. One piece of road which is not old is the section of Pan Lane from the first rightangle bend to the Southend Road. On the Walker map there is no bend: the road continues straight where now a public footpath heads for the Plough and Sail Public House. The most likely explanation for the detour is that the lane flooded from time to time because it crossed low ground close to the Pant, and so a route at a slightly higher level came into use.

To be able to gain an initial understanding of the landscape in East Hanningfield, it has been necessary to use a wide range of references. The primary reason for this is that very little has been written in the way of serious books about the Essex landscape. There are plenty of 'coffee table' books, but they do not provide the information needed to understand it. As has been shown, Essex is something of an individual: it does not fit in with the experiences of other counties. The task has been, therefore, to sort through many works to find facts and ideas which might be relevant, before applying those facts and ideas to my own parish. It is safe to say that individually, studies of the wider English landscape are of little help when it comes to assessing the parochial landscape, in Essex at least. They would probably be of more use in the midland counties where landscape history seems to have been more conventional, or to have set the convention. In sum, the studies do provide the criteria by which to assess the delimited parochial landscape, but they do not make it a simple task.

Another difficulty is the landscape itself. The recent and continuing destruction of hedgerows in the parish means that even the most up-to-date maps are inaccurate. This causes problems when trying to relate what is on the ground to present and past maps. It also means that landscape features themselves are disappearing, and the more they are destroyed the fewer clues there are to the landscape of the past.



*Figure 17. This field was once divided into the following: Small Gains, Pattern Pond Field, 5 Acres, 7 Acres, Great Mead, Home Field, Church Field, 10 Acres and 6 Acres. A few oaks remain to show where some of the hedges once were.*

## Bibliography

BAILEY, B. (1985) *The English Village Green*, Robert Hale Ltd., London.  
ISBN 0 7090 2339 1.

BERESFORD, M. (1971) *History on the Ground; six studies in maps and landscapes*, Methuen & Co. Ltd., London. SBN 416 15130 2.

BOWEN, H.C., (undated) *Ancient Fields; A tentative analysis of vanishing earthworks and landscapes*, British Association for the Advancement of Science, London. No ISBN.

BRISTOW, C.R. (1985) *Geology of the country around Chelmsford; Memoir for 1:50,000 geological sheet 241*, Natural Environment Research Council, London, H.M.S.O. ISBN 0 11 884335 4.

CAMERON, K., (1996) *English Place Names*, B.T. Batsford Ltd., London.  
ISBN 0 7134 7378 9.

CANTOR, L. Editor, (1982) *The English Medieval Landscape*, Croom Helm Ltd., London.  
ISBN 0 7099 0707 9.

EDWARDS, A.C. & NEWTON, K.C. *The Walkers of Hanningfield, Surveyors and Mapmakers Extraordinary*, Backland Publications Ltd., London.  
ISBN 0 7212 0614 X.

ELLIS, M. (1994) *Using Manorial Records*, Public Record Office Publications, London.  
ISBN 1 873162 12 X.

EMMISON, F.G. (1993) *Feet of Fines for Essex, Volume VI 1581-1603*, Leopard's Head Press Ltd., Oxford. ISBN 0 904920 26 7.

FIELD, J. (1972) *English Field Names; A Dictionary*, David and Charles, Newton Abbot.  
ISBN 0 7153 5710 7.

FIELD, J. (1993) *A History of English Field Names*, Longman, London. ISBN 0582 08158 0.

HOSKINS, W.G. (1985) *The Making of the English Landscape*, Penguin, Middlesex.  
ISBN 0 14 015410.

HEY, D. (1996) *The Oxford Companion to Local and Family History*, Oxford University Press. CN 3785.

HUNTER, J.M., HEDGES, J.D., ROBERTS, G.C.S. & RANSON, C.E. (1979) *Essex Landscape No.1; historic features*, Essex County Council. No ISBN.

LASDUN, S. (1991) *The English Park; royal private and public*, Andre Deutsch Ltd., London. ISBN 0233987193.

MORANT, P. (1778) *The History and Antiquities of the County of Essex*, Publisher unknown, London. No ISBN.

MUIR, R. & N., (1989) *Fields*, Macmillan, London. ISBN 0 333 43622 9.

REANEY, P.H. (1935) *The Place Names of Essex*, English Place Name Society, Cambridge at the University Press. SBN 521 07505 x. .

RICHARDSON, R. (1995) *The Herefordshire Field-Name Survey*, In *Current Archaeology No. 145*.

ROWLEY, T. (1978) *Villages in the Landscape*, Orion Books Ltd., London. ISBN 1 85797 341 0.

RUMFITT, S. ASSOCIATES (1996) *Public Rights of Way: Legislation & Responsibilities*, Unpublished seminar paper.

TAYLOR, C. (1975) *Fields in the English Landscape*, J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London. ISBN 0 460 04159 2.

TAYLOR, C. (1992 reset of 1988 edition) Editor & reviser, HOSKINS, W.G. (1976) *The Making of the English Landscape*, ISBN 0 340 56648 5.

TURNER, M. (1980) *English Parliamentary Enclosure; its historical geography and economic history*, Wm Dawson & Sons Ltd., Folkstone. ISBN 0 7129 0982 6.

FIELDS ON EAST HANNINGFIELD TITHE AWARD MAP 11/6/1840  
 Confirmed by Tithe Commissioners 30/6/1841

1.	Barn Field	A	51.	Cut Elm Field (part)	A
2.	The Homestead		52.	Wood Field	A
3.	Great Whites Field	A	53.	Wood	W
4.	Little Whites Field	A	54.	Hither Well Field	W
5.	Stable Field	A	55.	Farther Wells Field	A
6.	Nearer Reynolds	A	56.	16 Acres	A
7.	Middle Reynolds	A	57.	Great Pease Mead	A
8.	Further Reynolds	A	58.	Little Pease Mead	A
9.	Long Mead	G	59.	Homestead, Gt. Claydons	
10.	Eight Acres	A	60.	The Hoppett	G
11.	Loyters Hill	A	61.	Stable Mead	G
12.	Little Hanging Hill	A	62.	Cow Field	A
13.	Part of Great Hanging Hill	A	63.	Chapel Field	A
14.	The Shaw	W	64.	Long Slip	A
15.	Part of Ogers Field	A	65.	Nightless Green Hoppett	A
16.	Upper Hunells	A	66.	3 Corner Mead	G
17.	Fourteen Acres	A	67.	Rainbow Field	A
18.	Part of Pits Field	A	68.	Home Mead	G
19.	Part of Hunnils Field	A	69.	The Homestead	
20.	Part of Six Acres	A	70.	The Homestead	
21.	Seven Acres	A	71.	Great Meadow	G
22.	Upper Six Acres		72.	Cart Lodge Field	A
23.	Part of Grove Field	A	73.	Hoppett	
24.	Part of Hungerdowns	A		adjoining Common	G
25.	Great Cabin Field	A	74.	Common Field	A
26.	Gilcracks Lane*	A	75.	Long Field	A
27.	Barn Field	A	76.	Orchard	G
28.	The Homestead		77.	The Homestead	
29.	Trusells Piece	G	78.	Meadow	G
30.	Stable Field	A	79.	7 Acres	A
31.	The Wants Field	A	80.	The Homestead	
32.	Lower Ten Acres	A	81.	Yard Field	A
33.	9 Acres	A	82.	3 Corner Field	A
34.	8 Acres	A	83.	11 Acres	A
35.	4 Acres	A	84.	8 Acres	A
36.	5 Acres	A	85.	Further 10 Acres	A
37.	7 Acres	A	86.	5 Acres	A
38.	8 Acres	A	87.	Home Field	A
39.	Black 4 Acres	A	88.	Barn Field	A
40.	5 Acres	A	89.	New Piece	A
41.	Chelmsford Field	A	90.	Long Field	A
42.	Road 4 Acres	A	91.	Upper 3 Acres	A
43.	Bard Pitts		92.	Lower 3 Acres	A
	including Mansion Ground	G	93.	Horse Shoe	A
44.	Further Wood Field	A	94.	Old Mead	G
45.	Nearer Wood Field	A	95.	Acre Piece	G
46.	10 Acres	A	96.	3 Corner Mead	G
47.	Long Lane	G	97.	Home Mead	G
48.	Little Reynolds	A	98.	The Homestead	
49.	10 Acres	A	99.	Cottage & Garden	
50.	Bush Mead (part)	G	100.	Butts Field	A

101.	Millers Field	A	151.	Road Field	A
102.	Horse Shoes Field	A	152.	Front Field	A
103.	Horse Shoes P.H.		153.	4 Acres	A
104.	The Lawn	G	154.	6 Acres	A
105.	The Rectory Premises		155.	Wonts Field	A
106.	Stable Field	G	156.	8 Acres	A
107.	Middle Field	G	157.	Broad 10 Acres	A
108.	Rookery Mead	G	158.	10 Acres	A
109.	The Common	R	159.	Nightless	A
110.	The Pasture	G	160.	Stoney Hills	A
111.	House Cottages & Gardens		161.	Little Sheepeote Field	A
112.	Cottages & Gardens		162.	Great Sheepeote Field	A
113.	Cottages & Gardens		163.	Lower Stoney Hills	A
114.	House Garden Orchard etc		164.	Long 4 Acres	A
115.	Little Nightless	A	165.	Lane	
116.	Further Field	G	166.	Home Mead	G
117.	3 Corned Field	A	167.	Farther Mead	G
118.	2 Acres	A	168.	Pit Field	A
119.	4 Acres	A	169.	6 Acres	A
120.	Great Nightless	A	170.	5 Acres	A
121.	Nightless Piece	G	171.	7 Acres	A
122.	Chalks Field	A	172.	10 Acres	A
123.	Lane leading to 2 Acres		173.	Church Field	A
124.	First Mead	A	174.	Home Field	A
125.	Uncles Field	A	175.	Great Mead	G
126.	House and Garden		176.	The Homestead	
127.	Cottage & Garden		177.	Garden Field	G
128.	Little Mead	G	178.	Uncles Mead	G
129.	Pattern Pond Field	A	179.	3 Acre Mead	G
130.	6 Acres	A	180.	House & Garden	
131.	7 Acres	A	181.	Barn & Premises	
132.	Small Gains	A	182.	House & Gardens	
133.	Cart Lodge Field	A	183.	Farther Field	A
134.	Stable Field	A	184.	Cottees Field	G
135.	The Homestead		185.	Long 4 Acres	A
136.	Barn Field	A	186.	Little Mead	A
137.	First Perry Field	A	187.	2 Acres	A
138.	Second Perry Field	A	188.	Acre Piece	A
139.	Wood Field	A	189.	Workhouse & Yard	
140.	Great Glebe Wood	W	190.	6 Acres	A
141.	Little Glebe Wood	W	191.	The Pasture	G
142.	Long Field	A	192.	Stocks Field	A
143.	Barn Field	A	193.	The Rookery	A
144.	The Homestead		194.	Cottages & Gardens	
145.	8 Acres	A	195.	Little Pasture	G
146.	4 Acres	A	196.	Cottages & Gardens	
147.	Barn Field	A	197.	Windmill Inn Premises	
148.	Lane & Part of Farm Yard		198.	Cottages & Gardens	
149.	Lane Field	A	199.	Chaseway	
150.	Farther Field	A	200.	Cottages & Gardens	

201.	House Shop Garden Yard etc		251.	The Homestead	G
202.	Hoppett	G	252.	Great 12 Acres	A
203.	Little Mead	G	253.	Little 12 Acres	A
204.	Great Mead	G	254.	5 Acres	A
205.	The Homestead		255.	Broad Field	A
206.	The Premises		256.	4 Acres	A
207.	Orchard		257.	Farther Church Mead	G
208.	Cottage & Garden		258.	Little Church Mead	G
209.	Hoppett	A	259.	Nearer Church Mead	G
210.	House Yard & Premises		260.	Church & Yard	
211.	Blacksmiths Premises		261.	Hoppett	G
212.	The Homestead		262.	House Yards etc	
213.	Barn Field	G	263.	Lawn	G
214.	6 Acres	A	264.	Pond	
215.	4 Acres	A	265.	Stack Yard etc	
216.	Part of 13 Acres	A	266.	Great Mead	G
217.	Part of 5 Acres	A	267.	5 Acre Mead	G
218.	Part of Blatchfords Field	A	268.	Old Mead Field	G
219.	Long 6 Acres	A	269.	New Mead	G
220.	Little Hanksins	A	270.	Plantation	
221.	Short 4 Acres	A	271.	Drover Cross	A
222.	Cooks Field	A	272.	Nearer Pit Field	A
223.	Meadow	G	273.	Lime Field	A
224.	Home Mead	G	274.	Farther Pit Field	A
225.	The Homestead		275.	8 Acres	A
226.	Orchard Mead	G	276.	4 Acres	A
227.	Acre Piece	A	277.	Little Spring Field	A
228.	First Mead	G	278.	Great Spring Field	A
229.	Little Acre Piece	G	279.	Pan Mead	G
230.	Church Field	A	280.	Great Pan Field	A
231.	Middle Mead	G	281.	Middle Pan Field	A
232.	Lower Mead	G	282.	Pan Premises	
233.	2 Cottages & Gardens		283.	Little Pan Field	A
234.	4 Acres	A	284.	3 Acre Mead	G
235.	Nearer Broad Field	A	285.	8 Acre Mead	G
236.	Farther Broad Field	A	286.	Wonts Mead	G
237.	Lower Church Field	A	287.	Farthest Field	G
238.	Farther Field	A	288.	7 Acres	A
239.	Dairy Field	A	289.	Great Ravens Nest Field	A
240.	3 Acres	A	290.	3 Acres	A
241.	Upper Church Field	A	291.	Hop Ledges Mead*	G
242.	Great Haukins	A	292.	Small Gains	A
243.	Farther 6 Acres	A	293.	Garden Field	G
244.	6 Acres	A	294.	The Homestead	
245.	Wood Field	A	295.	House Field	G
246.	5 Acres	A	296.	Brook Field	A
247.	Lower Home Field	A	297.	Brook Mead	A
248.	Home Field	A	298.	Great House Field	A
249.	Pear Tree Field	A	299.	Broadover	A
250.	The Homestead		300.	8. Acres	A

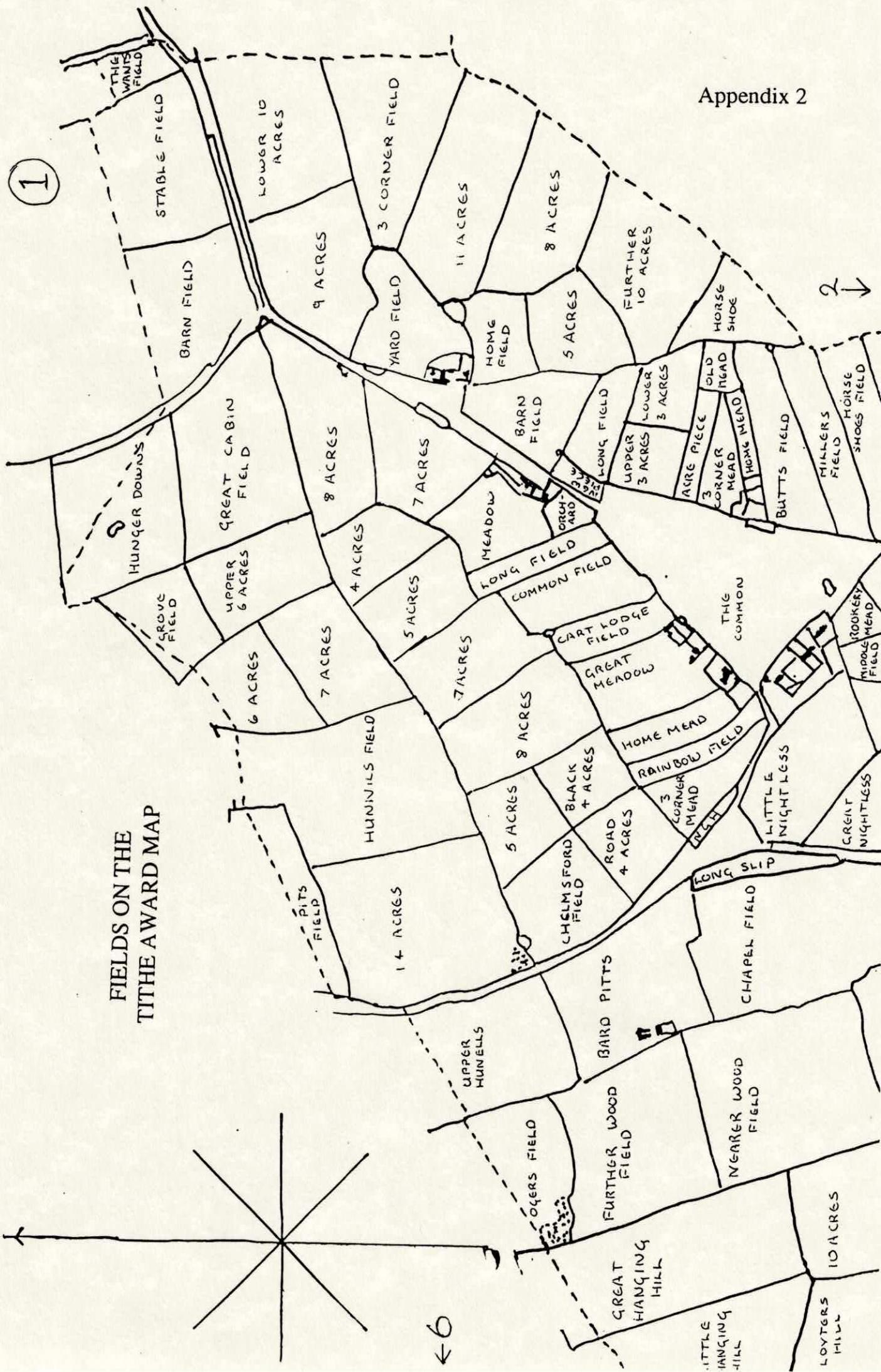
301.	Well Field	A	351.	Orchard Field	A
302.	Carters Field	A	352.	The Homestead	G
303.	Lane		353.	Upper Mead	A
304.	Church Field	A	354.	Small Gains	A
305.	Carpenters House Yard etc		355.	Orchard Field	A
306.	Part of Garden		356.	Middle Mead	G
307.	ManyWaters	G	357.	Lower Mead	G
308.	Little Old House Field	G	358.	Farthings	A
309.	Old House Mead	G	359.	Little Downs	A
310.	Forest	G	360.	Road Field	A
311.	Upper Old House Mead	G	361.	Stable Field	A
312.	Lower Old House Field	G	362.	Hoppett	G
313.	4 Acres	A	363.	Homestead	
314.	Little Ravens Nest Field	A	364.	Claypit Field	A
315.	Part of 13 Acres	A	365.	Kitchen Mead	G
316.	10 Acres	A	366.	Kitchen Field	A
317.	4 Acres	A	367.	Little Kitchen Mead	G
318.	8 Acres	A	368.	Great Kitchen Mead	G
319.	9 Acres	A	369.	10 Acres Mead	G
320.	Pough & Sail Field	A	370.	Newlands	A
321.	The Homestead	A	371.	Prylands	A
322.	Orchard Field	A	372.	Little Wash Field	A
323.	Home Mead	A	373.	Great Wash Field	A
324.	Little Mead	A	374.	8 Acres	A
325.	Cottages & Gardens	A	375.	7 Acres	A
326.	Plough & Sail Premises		376.	Lower 10 Acres	A
327.	Little Field	A	377.	Flat Field	A
328.	Middle Field	A	378.	Lower Hounden	A
329.	Farther Field	A	379.	Upper 10 Acres	A
330.	Great Downs	A	380.	6 Acres	A
331.	Park Corner	A	381.	12 Acres	A
332.	20 Acres	A	382.	4 Acres	A
333.	Farther Kitchen Field	A	383.	Land Adjoining 4 Acres	A
334.	Nearer Kitchen Field	A	384.	Land Adjoining 8 Acres	A
335.	Church Hoppett	G	385.	2 Acres	G
336.	Middle Hoppett	G	386.	Barn & Yard	
337.	The Homestead		387.	Lodge Field	A
338.	Barn Hoppett	G	388.	The Homestead	
339.	Nearer Church Field	A	389.	Barn Field	A
340.	Lane Leading to Church Field		390.	Great Mead	G
341.	Farther Church Field	A	391.	Road Field	A
342.	Furze Field	A	392.	Little Mead	G
343.	Farther Howletts	A	393.	Fore Field	A
344.	Middle Howletts	A	394.	Farther 3 Acres	A
345.	Little Barn Field	G	395.	5 Acres	A
346.	Nearer Chalk Field	A	396.	Middle 3 Acres	A
347.	Lane Leading to Chalk Field		397.	Lane 3 Acres	A
348.	Great Barn Field	A	398.	Pond Field	A
349.	Farther Chalk	A	399.	Part of Yard	
350.	Common Orchard	A	400.	9 Acres	A

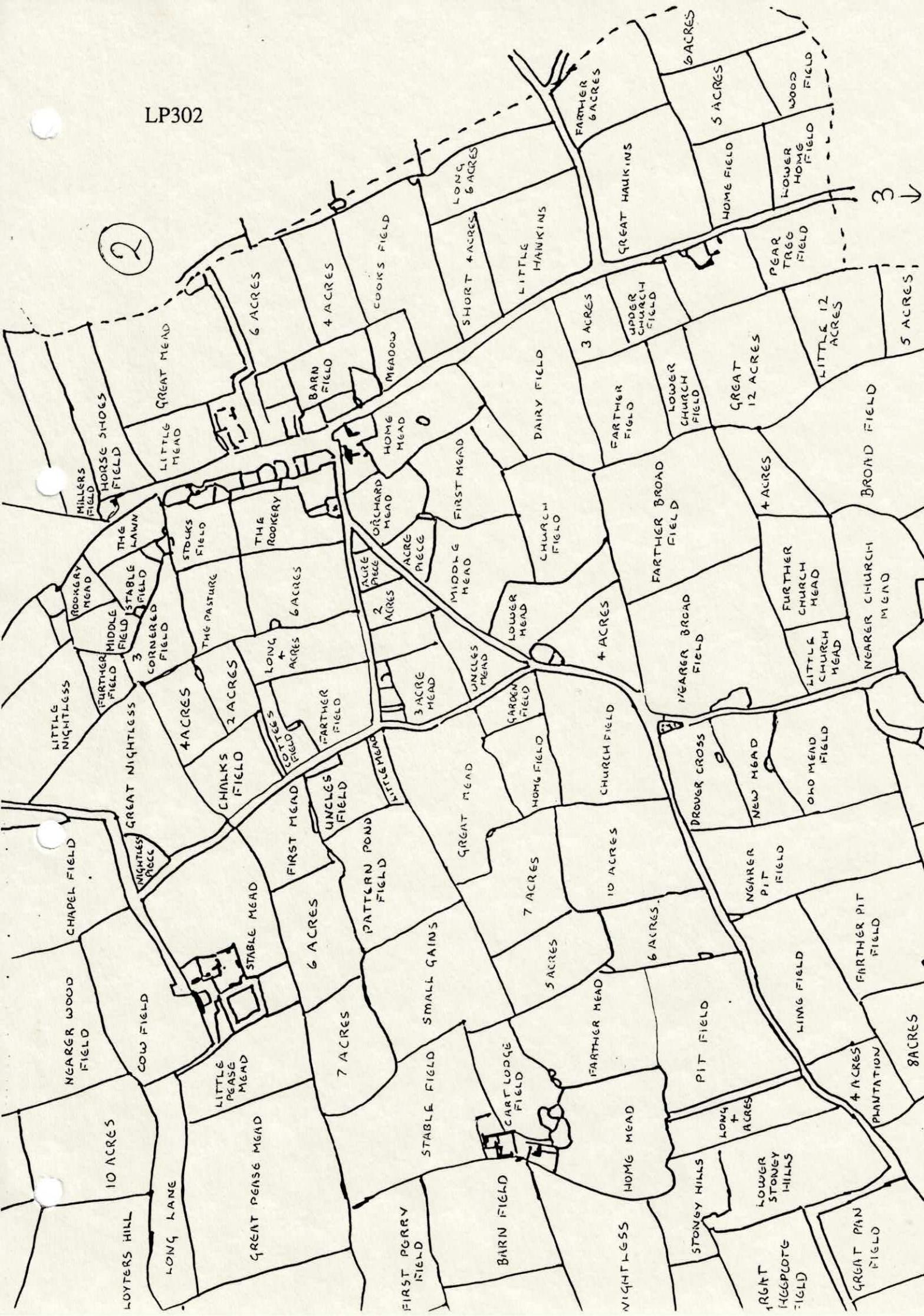
			KEY:		
401.	Shoulder of Mutton	G	A		Arable
402.	Part of Hoppett	G	G		Grass
403.	Part of Garden		W		Wood
404.	3 Corner Field	A	*		probable transcription error
405.	3 Acres	A			
406.	8 Acres	A			
407.	12 Acres	A			
408.	Upper Hounden	A			
409.	Wood Field	A			
410.	Middle Field	A			
411.	Common Field	A			
412.	1,000 Acres	A			
413.	Cottage & Garden				
414.	Mead	G			
415.	Long Field	A			
416.	8 Acres	A			
417.	Thistly Field	A			
418.	Great 8 Acres	A			
419.	Rainbow Field	A			
420.	Barn Field	A			
421.	Premises				
422.	Orchard Field	A			
423.	Part of Hoppett	A			
424.	Yard & Buildings				
425.	The Meadow	G			
426.	Part of Enclosure	A			
427.	Part of Saw Pit Field	A			
428.	Road from French to Small Gains				
429.	Road from Rettendon Common to Cut Elm				
430.	Half Road from West Hanningfield Church to last Road				
431.	Roads from Wonts to the Tye				
432.	Road from Church				
433.	Road from Nightless Gate to Wrights Cottage				
434.	Road from Workhouse to last Road				
435.	Road from Nightless Green to Nightless Gate				
436.	Road from Common to Sandon Parish by Nightless Green				
437.	Road from Common to Bicknacre Priory				
438.	The Tye				
439.	Road from Tye to Rettendon Parish				
440.	Road from last Road to Creephidge Lane				

FIELDS ON THE  
TITLE AWARD MAP

1

## Appendix 2

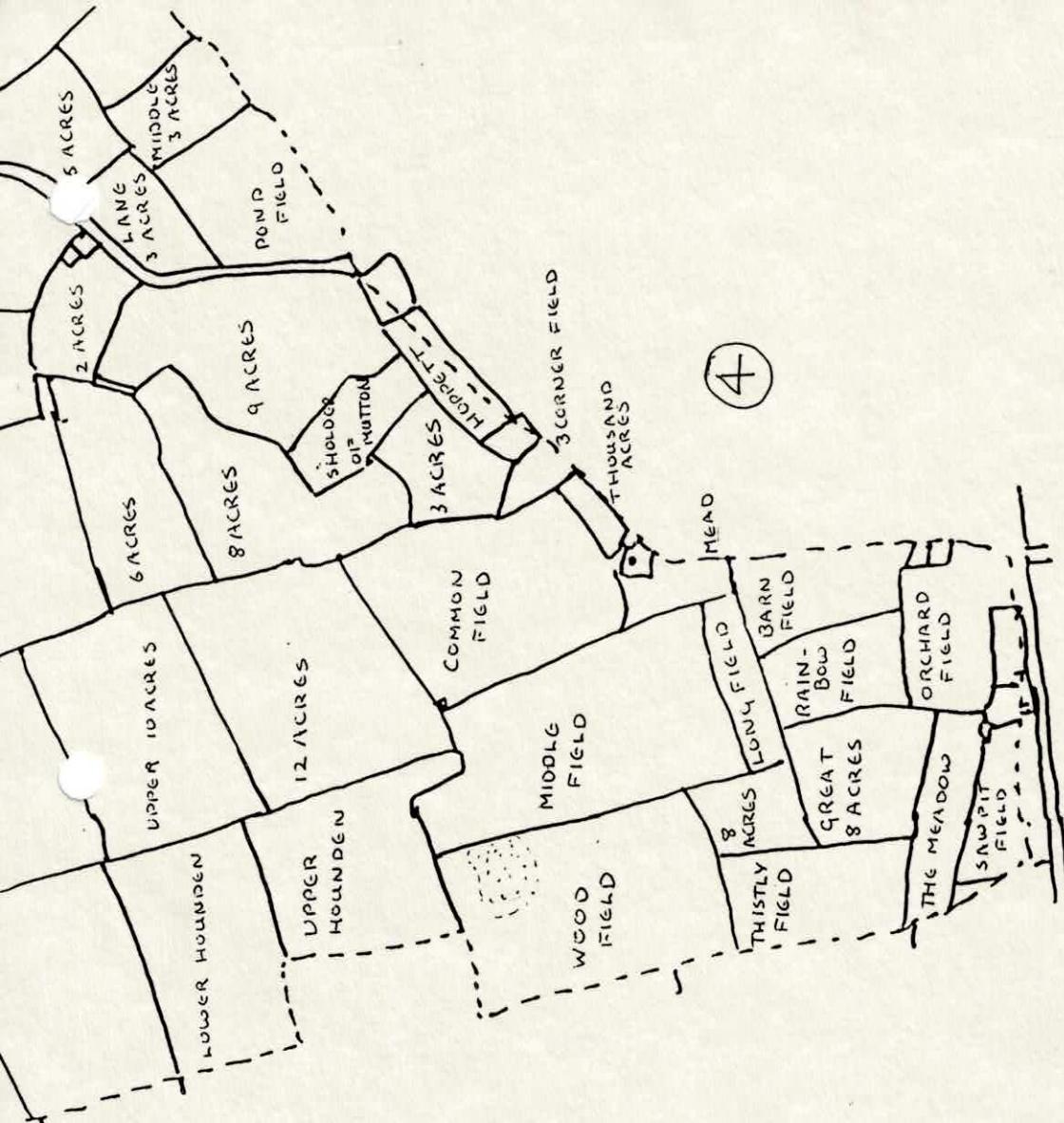




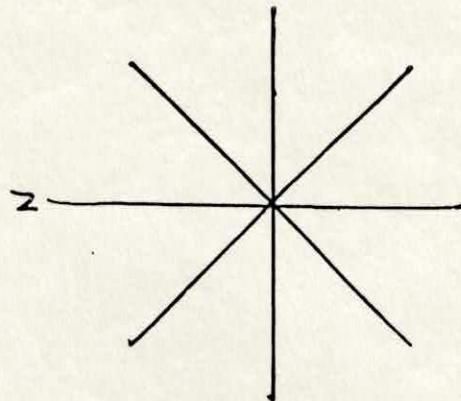
## Appendix 2

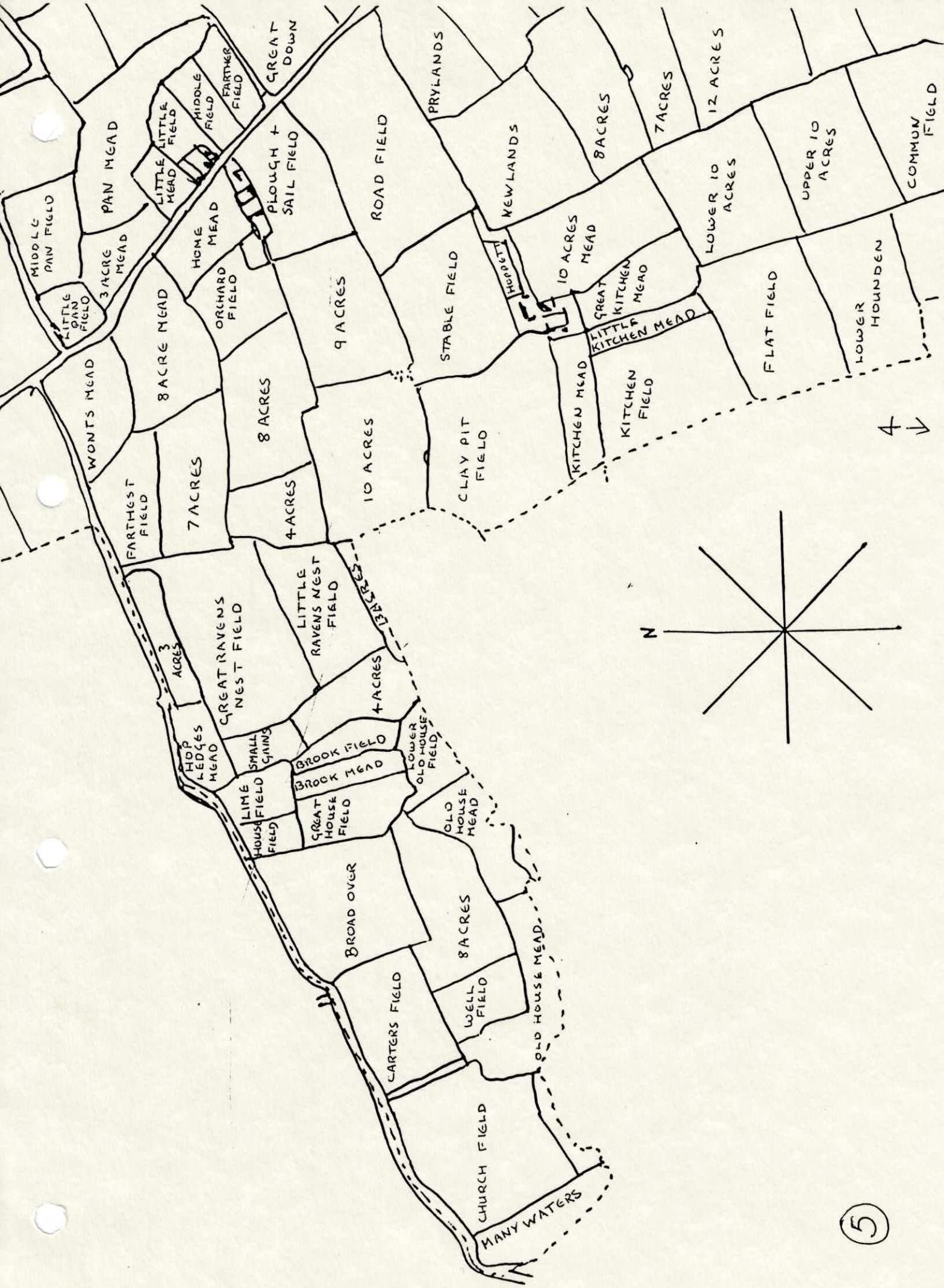


## Appendix 2



↑ 5



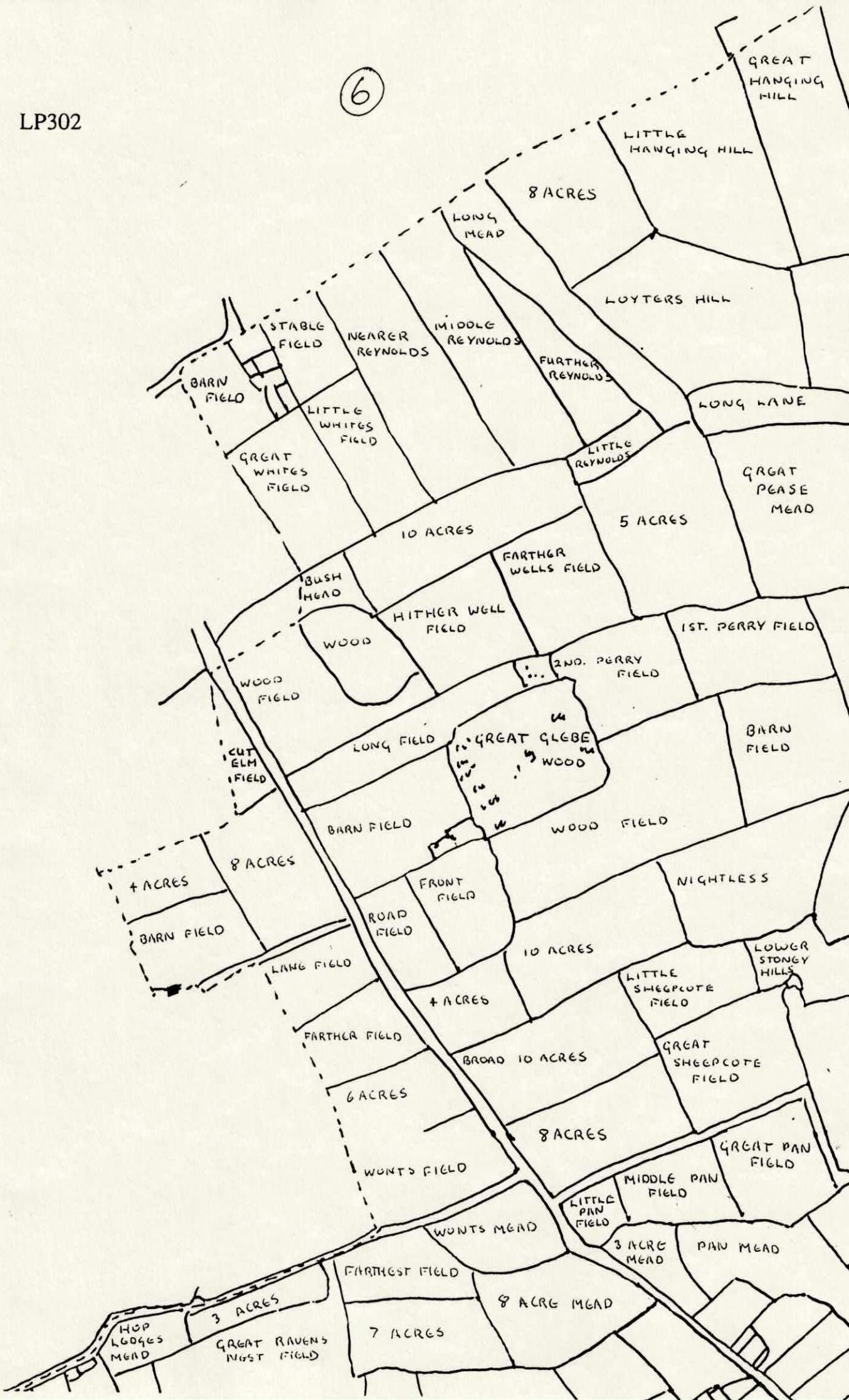


4

5

LP302

6



5  
↓

PLACE NAMES TAKEN FROM THE WALKER MAP OF  
 EAST WEST HANNINGFIELD, 1615  
 East Hanningfield only

## FIELDS

Stable Field  
 Boade Fielde  
 Pitt Fields  
 Parke Meade  
 Lodge Meade  
 Sluce Meade  
 Cunnie Fielde  
 Hall Meade  
 Pan Fielde  
 Panfield Meade  
 Dolphins Grove  
 Olde Pitt Fielde  
 Upper Hills  
 Gate Fielde  
 Bushey Leaze Hills  
 Bushey Leaze  
 Pitte Fielde Meade  
 Hills Meade  
 Hills  
 Home Fielde  
 Perrie Fielde  
 Tenakers  
 Long Hose  
 Wyse Leaze  
 Wrights  
 Smiths Garden  
 Nether Ridden(s)  
 Greate Ridden  
 Ridden  
 Upper Ridden  
 Middle Ridden  
 Lower Riddens  
 Blackpitt Fielde  
 Sterswell  
 Easte Fielde  
 Churchlande Grove  
 Church Lande Fielde als Thisley Fielde  
 Churchelande  
 Tillingdon  
 Tillingdon Meade  
 Dolphins Meade  
 The Playing Place

## CROFTS

Bridge Crofte  
 Chalke Crofte  
 Barne Crofte  
 Lambe Crofte  
 Crouch Crofte  
 Rush Croftes  
 Hatches Crofte  
 Scarles Crofte

## HOUSES

Dolphins  
 Amye Stiles  
 Bawdes  
 Pegas  
 Gowyers  
 Bells  
 Willis  
 Samons als Paprills  
 Huntingdons  
 Chaignells als Chains  
 Swiftes - scite of house orchard & yearde  
 Chittwood als Okis tenement  
 Paprills als Colde Stacies als Janins  
 Wheelers  
 Gegills als Royles  
 Couldde Dennis  
 Michells als Balshams  
 Cockwrights  
 Frenches  
 Neves  
 Ralph at Reves  
 Theyres  
 Folkes

## MAPS OF EAST HANNINGFIELD IN ESSEX RECORD OFFICE

[D/DR] John Walker 1615. Contains field & house names, occupiers of land.

[D/DP] East, West & South Hanningfield surveyed for Lord Petre of Writtle, 1800. Some field names and occupiers of land.

[D/DGe] Wyatts Farm surveyed by W. Polley, 1819. Field names & names of adjoining owners.

[D/DDw P13] Hill Farm, 1811. Concerns cultivation.

[D/DQ 50/4] Little Claydons, 1813. Concerns state of cultivation.

[D/DU 34] Claydons Farm & Manor, 1835-50. 10 maps in a book. 1 or 2 fields to a page. Field names and crops in each field.

[D/Ke P2] John Dew mapped 211 acres for Filmer Honeywood. 18th. century. Not seen.

[D/DCm P1] Timothy Skynner mapped 200 acres for Honeywood in 1736. Not seen.