

**An archaeological evaluation
on land rear of 45 High Street
(the Star Inn),
Ingatestone, Essex
April 2009**

**report prepared by
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**commissioned on behalf of clients
by Andrew Stevenson Associates**

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1 Summary

The site is located in the centre of Ingatestone village. An 8m-long evaluation trench was positioned in the centre of the existing patio and within the footprint of a proposed extension. Ten archaeological features were identified during the evaluation: two modern (a service-run and a geotechnical borehole) and eight post-medieval (a brick wall foundation, a post-hole, a ditch, and five pits).

There was no evidence relating to Roman roadside activity or to the medieval development of Ingatestone. All the significant archaeological contexts were probably of domestic origin and associated with the listed building (the Star Inn) which fronts onto the High Street.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report about an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation on land to the rear of 45 High Street (the Star Inn), Ingatestone, Essex.

The site, essentially a square plot measuring approximately 10m x 8m, consisted of a patio and an area of overgrown grass and shrubs containing outbuildings to the rear, formerly used as the beer garden and parking area of the Star Inn. Site centre is at NGR TQ 6504 9959.

The Historic Environment Management (HEM) team of Essex County Council (ECC) were consulted by Brentwood Borough Council following the submission of an outline planning application in January 2009 (BRW/1063/2008 & LB/BRW/55/08) for the development of the site. In response to consultation, the HEM team made the following recommendation, in line with *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: archaeology and planning* (PPG16, paragraph 30).

'... No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority...'

A brief detailing the required archaeological work was written by the HEM team officer (Garwood 2009). All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a WSI (Written Scheme of Investigation) produced by CAT in response to the HEM team brief and agreed with the HEM team.

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Mr Andrew Stevenson on behalf of Gray & Sons Ltd, and was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the 3rd April 2009. Post-excavation work was carried out in April and May 2009.

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with in CAT's *Policies and procedures* (CAT 2008), Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CIM 2008a) and *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester and Ipswich Museums* (CIM 2008b), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b). The guidance contained in the documents *Management of archaeological projects* (MAP 2), and *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment* (EAA 3), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (EAA 8), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) was also followed.

3 Archaeological and historical background

This section is based on records held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and Medlycott 1999.

The place-name evidence suggests that Ingatestone and Fryerning formed part of a large Anglo-Saxon estate known as *Inga* or *Ginga*. Five Anglo-Saxon pennies dating to c AD 875-80 have been recorded from the Ingatestone area in 1896 (EHER no 5289), attesting to Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. By the later Anglo-Saxon period, the manor of Ingatestone belonged to St Mary's Abbey, Barking. The Abbey had been founded in AD 666, but Ingatestone does not appear in the AD 692 survey of the Abbey's possessions, and it is thought that the area may have been granted to the Abbey c AD 950 when King Edgar re-established the Abbey following its sacking by the Danes in AD 870.

The Domesday Book records Ingatestone in AD 1066 when the Abbey's manor covered 3½ hides and 10 acres (a total of approx. 400 acres). There was a total of ten households and presumably a steward and staff for the Abbey's manor-house. There was sufficient woodland for 500 pigs, but only 20 pigs were actually kept. Other livestock included 1 horse, 9 cattle and 16 sheep. The horse presumably belonged to the Abbey or the single freeman on the manor.

It is thought that the original manor held by Barking Abbey consisted of the area to the south-east of the Stock Lane and High Street junction, between the High Street and Ingatestone Hall, bounded by the River Wid. It is probable that the manor house was located on the site of the later Ingatestone Hall. The church of St Mary and St Edmund is probably also Anglo-Saxon in origin; certainly the dedication to St Edmund (the martyred Anglo-Saxon king) suggests an Anglo-Saxon origin, while the dedication to St Mary reflects the church's affiliation to St Mary's Abbey. It is not known whether the ten households that comprised the population of Ingatestone were scattered throughout the manor, clustered around the manor house or sited along the main road (as was the case in the medieval period).

Fryerning comprised three separate manors prior to 1066, with a total of 25 households including that of the thegns or manorial lords. In area, Fryerning covered 7 hides and 4 acres. There were, in total, four plough-teams, 15 cattle, 48 sheep, 1 cob and 42 pigs, although there was woodland for 540 pigs. It is not known which of the three manors held the land that adjoined the main road at Ingatestone.

'... St Mary's Abbey, Barking still held the manor of Ingatestone following the Norman Conquest, whilst the three manors of Fryerning came under the control of Robert Gernon who in turn sub-let two of them to Ilger and William. Gernon's property passed into the hands of the Mountfitchet family; Gilbert Mountfitchet in 1167-8 or 1175 (Cambridge Peterhouse Ms. 62.2) gave part of Fryerning to the Knights Hospitallers. In 1289 the Knights Hospitallers were granted the right to hold a market every Saturday at Ingatestone and a three day annual fair (PRO Rot. Cart. 17 ed. 1). A medieval pottery industry was sited at Mill Green in the northern half of Ingatestone parish, which exported pottery in large quantities to London ...'

(Garwood 2009, section 3)

The maps compiled by the Walker family in AD 1600-01 and 1605 give a good representation of the nature and extent of Ingatestone at the end of the medieval period. The village is shown as houses sited on either side of the main road with the church sited on the south-eastern corner of the Stock Lane (Rey Bridge Lane)/High Street junction. There was also a number of dwellings on either side of Stock Lane (Rey Bridge Lane). The market-place, made by widening the main road, was to the south of the church. There was a row of single-storey cottages on the edges of the churchyard, between it and the main road.

There are three listed buildings on the High Street frontage near this site. First, the Star Inn (45 High Street), immediately north-west of the evaluation site. This is a grade II listed, 18th-century house. It has a rectangular plan, with a one-bay rear wing angled to follow Star Lane. Second and third, a grade II listed, 16th-century timber-framed house, now divided into two shops, ie 41 and 43 High Street; this building is not adjacent to the evaluation site, but further to the north along the High Street. It has an original rear wing of three bays. (Details of these listed buildings taken from the Listed Buildings Online web-site, via HeritageGateway.)

4 Aim

The aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits likely to be affected by groundworks associated with the construction of the extension to the rear of the Star Inn. Specific attention was paid to possible evidence of Roman roadside settlement and activity associated with the medieval and post-medieval development of Ingatestone.

5 Results of the evaluation (Figs 1-3)

A single, 8m-long evaluation trench (Trench or T1) was positioned in the centre of the patio, between two raised shrubberies, and within the footprint of the proposed extension.

This section gives an archaeological summary of T1, with context and finds dating information.

Trench 1: summary

First, a mechanical excavator and breaker was used to remove the concrete patio surface. Next, equipped with a toothless bucket, the mechanical excavator was used to progressively strip the topsoil and upper soil horizons down to the highest significant archaeological level. All further investigation was carried out by hand. The horizons stripped off mechanically were as follows:

First, a highly-weathered and roughly-poured concrete surface, 100mm in thickness (L1). Second, a thin, modern topsoil deposit, 50-100mm thick (L2). Third, a slightly leached-out silty clay, 50-100 mm thick (L3), which sealed natural ground, a yellow/grey sandy clay (L4).

Ten archaeological features were identified during the evaluation. These consisted of a modern service-run (F6), a geotechnical borehole (F4), a post-medieval wall foundation (F1), and five post-medieval pits (F2, F5, F7-F9), a ditch (F3), and a post-hole (F10).

Apart from a single residual medieval sherd from pit F8, there was no archaeological evidence relating to the medieval development of Ingatestone or to any earlier Roman activity associated with possible roadside settlement. The features were all of post-medieval or modern date, and appear to relate to domestic activity in adjacent properties (ie 41-43 High Street).

Trench 1 – context and find information.

Feature no	Type	Dated finds	Phase
F1	wall foundation	unfrogged brick	post-medieval
F2	pit	peg-tile, brick	post-medieval
F3	ditch	peg-tile	post-medieval
F4	geotechnical borehole	-	modern
F5	pit	peg-tile brick	post-medieval
F6	service-run	-	modern
F7	pit	pottery, peg-tile	post-medieval
F8	pit	pottery, peg-tile, bone, brick	post-medieval
F9	pit	pottery, peg-tile	post-medieval
F10	post-hole	peg-tile	post-medieval

6 Finds

6.1 The post-Roman pottery

by Howard Brooks

Description of pottery

Post-Roman pottery fabrics are after CAR 7. Fabrics present are as follows: Fabric 20 (medieval sandy grey ware); Fabric 20 (medieval coarse ware); Fabric 40 (post-

medieval red earthenware - PMRE); Fabric 48d (modern ironstone); and Fabric 49 (Basalt ware). A list of fabrics by context is given in the catalogue below.

Comment

This is a small group (14 sherds, 352g). It is typical of small assemblages from Essex, in that it consists mainly of post-medieval red earthenware and modern ironstone. There is one sherd of probable medieval Fabric 20, demonstrating earlier (medieval) activity on or near the site.

Catalogue of pottery

F2

Finds no 5
Fabric 40 (PMRE), 2 sherds, 14g
Fabric 40a (Metropolitan slipware), 1 sherd, 98g
Fabric 45 (stoneware, probably Frechen), 1 sherd, 61g
Group date: 17th-18th century.

F7

Finds no 3
Fabric 48d (modern ironstone), 1 sherd, 11g
Fabric 49 (Basalt ware), 1 sherd, 36g
Group date: 19th-20th century

F8

Finds no 4
Fabric 20 (medieval coarse ware), 1 sherd, 8g
Fabric 48d (modern ironstone), 3 sherds, 10g
Group date: 19th-20th century

F9

Finds no 2
Fabric 40 (PMRE), 4 sherds, 114g
Group date: 17th-18th century.

6.2 The animal bone

by Adam Wightman

The bone was examined and reported on according to standards described in Cohen and Serjeanston 1996, Davis 1992, Hillson 1986, Payne 1987, and Serjeanston 1996.

The bone is generally well-preserved, although breaks appear quite rough, suggesting that the bone was not buried directly after discard. Cut-marks and chop-marks observed on the bones and the range/type of bones and species identified indicate that the bones represent domestic consumption/butchery waste. The fine cut-marks near the proximal end of the *bos* tibia are most likely to have occurred during filleting. The presence of large fragments of *bos* as well as *ovis* and *galliform* (which is most likely to be domestic fowl) indicates the presence, and probable consumption, of these animals in the vicinity of the site.

This very small sample of bone indicates the presence and probable consumption of *bos*, *ovis* and *galliform* in the vicinity of the site.

7 Discussion

All the features identified in the evaluation work were of post-medieval or modern date, and only the post-medieval features were of any archaeological significance. The material recovered from the post-medieval pit fills, which includes pottery, animal bone and oystershell fragments, indicates that they were domestic pits and/or middens. These must have been associated with the Star Inn building because they were in the back yard of that property.

There was no evidence relating to Roman roadside activity or to the medieval development of the village. This may be due, in part, to the fact that the trench was positioned to the rear of the street frontage. It may be surmised that the existing building occupies what would have been the medieval and post-medieval frontage.

The foundation F1 appears to relate to an earlier phase of construction. The foundation is substantial and represents a large outbuilding, perhaps a kitchen or brewhouse associated with the Star Inn. The sizes of the bricks used in its construction are close to those of modern bricks, but the absence of 'frogs' dates them to the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

8 Acknowledgements

The Trust would like to thank Andrew Stevenson for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of Gray & Sons Ltd of Chelmsford.

The project was managed by B Holloway, and the site work was carried out by B Holloway and C Lister.

The project was monitored for the ECC HEM team by Adam Garwood.

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- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
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<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk> (accessed 13/05/09)

10 Abbreviations and glossary

AOD	above Ordnance Datum
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made
ECC	Essex County Council
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by Essex County Council
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
fill	the soil filling up a hole such as a pit or ditch
HEM	Historic Environment Management team
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
Roman	the period from AD 43 to around AD 430

11 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3NF, but will be permanently deposited with Chelmsford and Essex Museum (accession code pending).

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Fig 1 Site and trench location.

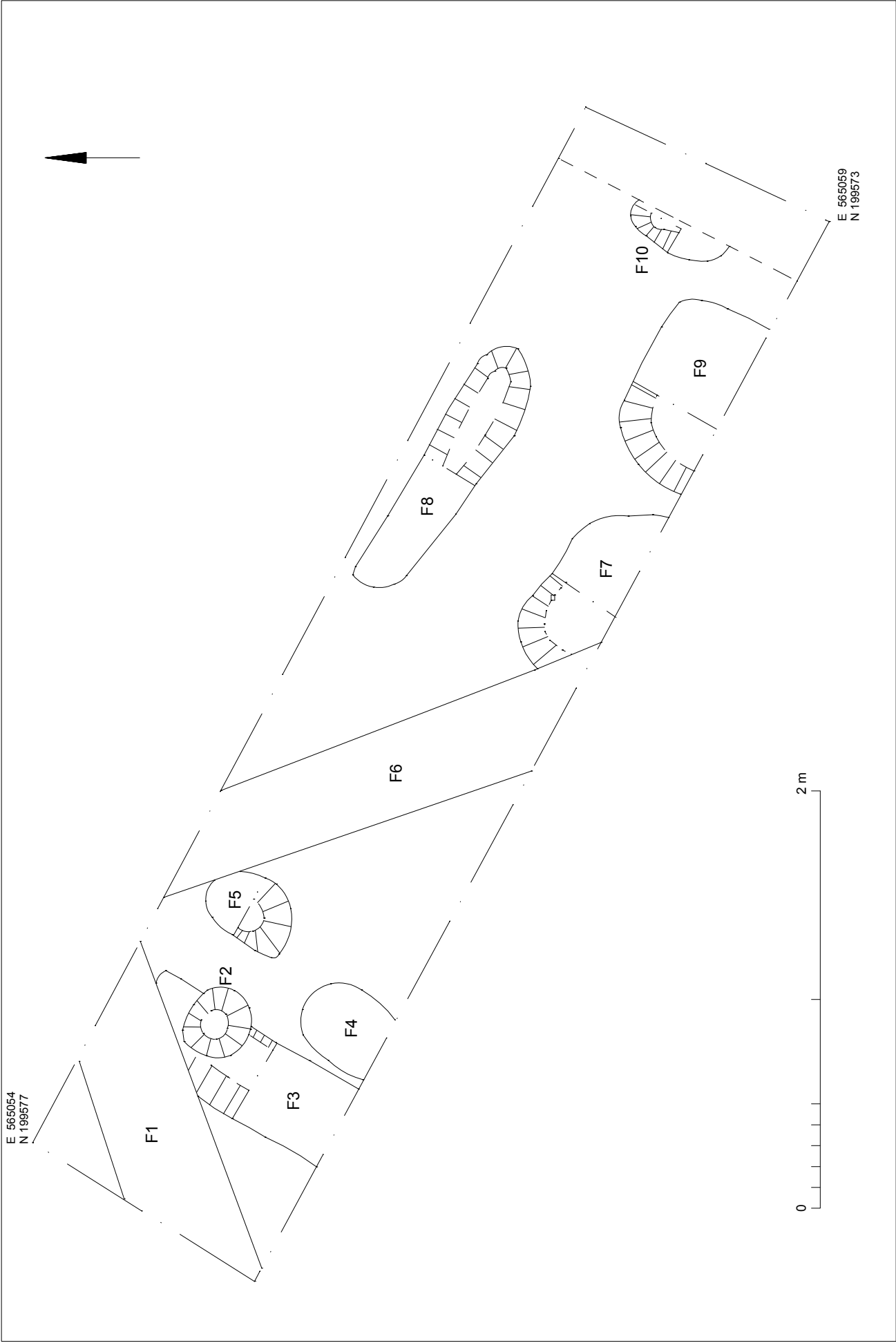
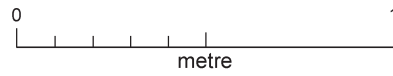
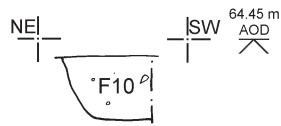
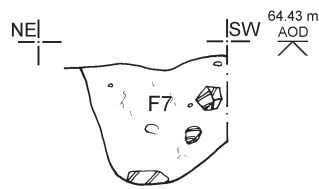
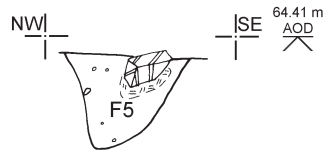


Fig 2 Trench plan.







-  sand
-  small stones
-  post-Roman brick and tile
-  roots

Fig 3 Sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Site address: rear of 45 High Street (the Star Inn), Ingatestone, Essex	
Parish: Ingatestone	District: Brentwood
NGR: TQ 6504 9959 (c)	Site code: CAT project code - 09/4a HEM code – INSI 09 Museum accession code - pending
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 3rd April 2009	Size of area investigated: Approximately 13m ²
Curating museum: Chelmsford and Essex Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER no: 5289
Final report: CAT Report 511 and summary in <i>EAH</i>	
Periods represented: post-medieval, modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>The site is located in the centre of Ingatestone village. An 8m-long evaluation trench was positioned in the centre of the existing patio and within the footprint of a proposed extension. Ten archaeological features were identified during the evaluation: two modern (a service-run and a geotechnical borehole) and eight post-medieval (a brick wall foundation, a post-hole, a ditch, and five pits). There was no evidence relating to Roman roadside activity or to the medieval development of Ingatestone. All the significant archaeological contexts were probably of domestic origin and associated with the listed building (the Star Inn) which fronts onto the High Street.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
Keywords: post-medieval, pit, wall foundation	Significance: *
Author of summary: Ben Holloway and Howard Brooks	Date of summary: May 2009