

Archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 32 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 9EE

August 2019



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Sarah Carter

**commissioned by Sam O'Sullivan (Beresfords)
on behalf of 32 High Street Ltd**

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aim	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	3
7	Conclusion	4
8	Acknowledgements	5
9	References	5
10	Abbreviations and glossary	6
11	Contents of archive	6
12	Archive deposition	6

Figures after p7

OASIS summary sheet

List of photographs, tables, maps and figures

Cover: site shot

Photograph 1	T1 trench shot, looking southeast	3
Photograph 2	T2 trench shot, looking west northwest	3
Table 1	Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery	3
Table 2	Number and weight of pottery and CBM from features	4
Table 3	Post-Roman CBM by type	4
Table 4	Approximate dates for the individual features	4
Map 1	Extract from Essex LX.NW, rev. 1895; pub. 1897	5
Fig 1	Site location and trench plan in relation to proposed development	
Fig 2	Evaluation results	
Fig 3	Feature and representative sections	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out on land to the rear of 32 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, in advance of the conversion of an office block into flats and the addition of a second-storey extension, and the construction of a new one-bedroom dwelling with associated amenities. Four features were recorded, consisting of a brick culvert, pit and ditch dating to the 18th or 19th century, and a pit dating to the 19th or 20th century.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land to the rear of 32 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex which was carried out during 12th-13th August 2019. The work was commissioned by Sam O'Sullivan of Beresfords Ltd on behalf of 32 High Street Ltd in advance of the conversion of an office block into flats and the addition of a second-storey extension, and the construction of a new one-bedroom dwelling with associated amenities, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Helen Saunders advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological trial trench evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Helen Saunders (ECCPS 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

A Roman road runs NE-SW along the same route as the present-day High Street (EHER5428).

The HER record (EHER 5376) provides an overview of the medieval and post-medieval background of the Ingatestone village area. A plan of the village compiled by the Walker family in 1600-1601 gives a clear indication of house plans and facades. The place-name evidence indicates that Ingatestone and Fryerning formed part of a large Saxon estate known as Inga or Ginga. Five Anglo-Saxon pennies dating to c 875-80 were found within the Ingatestone area in 1896, attesting to Saxon activity (EHER 5289). By the later Saxon period the manor of Ingatestone had passed into the possession of St Mary's Abbey, Barking. While the Abbey was founded in 666, Ingatestone does not appear in the 692 survey of its possessions, and it is thought that the area may have been granted them around 950, when King Edgar re-established the Abbey following its sacking by the Danes in 870.

The Domesday Book provides a record of Ingatestone in 1066, when the Abbey's manor covered 3½ hides and ten acres (c 400 acres). There were a total of ten

households and presumably a steward and staff for the Abbey's manor-house. It is thought that the original manor held by Barking Abbey consisted of the area to the southeast 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 (EHER 5298 and EHER 26556). The church of St Mary and St Edmund (located 158m to the SSW, EHER 5373) is probably also Saxon in origin. Certainly, the dedication to St Edmund (the martyred Saxon king) suggests a Saxon origin, whilst the dedication to St Mary reflects the church's affiliation to St Mary's Abbey. The church contains Roman brick, tile and puddingstone fragments (EHER 5372) with later 15th- to 17th-century brick (EHER 5374-5). It is not known whether the ten households which 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.

Ingatestone is sited twenty-three miles from London, which made it an obvious staging-post for postal and carrier services. Daniel Defoe described Ingatestone, Chelmsford and Brentwood as 'large thoroughfare towns, full of good inns, and chiefly maintained by the excessive multitude of carriers and passengers, which are constantly passing this way to London, with droves of cattle, provisions and manufactures'. In the 18th century Ingatestone market specialised in cattle, which were brought from as far afield as Wales to be sold to London dealers. Although Ingatestone's cattle market closed in the early 19th century, the village still remained an important halting-point on the journey to London for both the cattle and poultry trade. The construction of the railway in the 1840s reduced traffic through the village, leading to a decline in Ingatestone's fortunes, although it picked up again with the arrival of the motor car following the First World War. The A12 by-pass was built in 1960 (EHER 5377).

The site is located between two groups of Listed Buildings. To the southwest, nos. 34, 36 and 38 High Street are Grade II Listed 17th-, 19th- and 20th-century timber framed houses (LB no. 1207411, EHER 26579). To the northeast side are a pair of Grade II 18th-century attached cottages (LB no. 1197292, EHER 26578).

Archaeological work carried out in the vicinity includes an evaluation at the nearby Anglo-European School (75m NW of the site). The evaluation did not reveal any archaeological activity (Reidy 1995, EHER 16801).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits, and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Two trial-trenches, each measuring 8m long by 1.8m wide, and arranged in a T-shape, were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

The trenching was excavated through modern concrete and underlying sub-base (L1, c 0.26-0.35m thick), a modern make-up layer (L2, c 0.12-0.21m thick) and a layer of ? buried topsoil (L3, c 0.22-0.29m thick) onto natural (L4, encountered at a depth of 0.73-0.75m below current ground level).

Trench 1 (T1): 8m long by 1.8m wide

Brick culvert F1, which was of 18th- or 19th-century date, was uncovered at the northwestern end of T1. It was approximately 0.5m wide, it was constructed from soft, red unfrosted bricks, and lay on a NE-SW alignment. The feature continued to the northeast, running across the length of T2.

Pit F4, which was of 18th- or 19th-century date, extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) but its exposed extent was 0.89m wide and 0.26m deep. It was overlain by F1.

Ditch F3, which was of possible 18th- or 19th-century date, was located around the mid-point of the trench. It lay on a ENE-WSW alignment and was 0.69m wide and 0.43m deep.

Trench 2 (T1): 8m long by 1.8m wide

Pit F2, which was of 19th- or 20th-century date, was uncovered at the southwestern end of T2. The feature extended beyond the LOE, but its exposed extent was 0.49m wide and 0.39m deep.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking southeast



Photograph 2 T2 trench shot – looking west northwest

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramics

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation produced 41 sherds of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 9.8 kg (Table 1). All of this material, except for one sherd (2g) of 19th- or 20th-century Staffordshire-type white earthenware pottery (fabric 48D), consists of post-Roman CBM (Table 1).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
Post-Roman	1	2	2
Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	40	9,862	247
Total	41	9,864	241

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from four features although most came from pit F4 (Table 2).

Feature	Feature Type	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
F1	Brick culvert	1	2,556	2,556
F2	Pit	6	487	81
F3	Ditch	4	637	159
F4	Pit	30	6,184	206
Total		41	9,864	241

Table 2 Number and weight of pottery and CBM from features**Post-Roman CBM**

The CBM consists of fragments of peg-tile and brick, and one possible sherd of floor tile (?) (Table 3). Most of the medieval/post-medieval peg-tile came from pit F2 (no. 20, 2,505g) while rare sherds were also recovered from pit F4 and ditch F3. Fragments of unfrogged bricks were recovered from pit F2, ditch F3 and pit F4. A complete unfrogged brick with dimensions of 230 mm x 110 mm x 57 mm was recovered from brick culvert F1 and, according to Ryan's Essex brick typology, this probably dates to the 18th or 19th century (Ryan 1996). Finally, a thinner piece of CBM with a thickness of 37 mm, which came from pit F4, is possible from a floor tile (?).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
PT	Peg-tile	24	2,953	123
BR	Brick	15	6,718	448
FT	Floor tile?	1	191	191
	Total	40	9,862	247

Table 3 Post-Roman CBM by type**Summary**

The CBM and pottery suggest that all the features are modern and post-date the 17th century (Table 4).

Feature	Feature Type	Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F1	Brick culvert	-	Brick unfrogged	18th-19th century
F2	Pit	F48D	Brick Peg-tile	19th-20th century
F3	Ditch	-	Brick Peg-tile	18th-19th century?
F4	Pit	-	Brick unfrogged Peg-tile Floor tile?	18th-19th century

Table 4 Approximate dates for the individual features**6.2 Small finds**

by Laura Pooley

An iron nail came from F4 (4). It was complete with round-sectioned shank and small round head (c 14mm diameter), 110mm long, 35.2g. It is likely of later post-medieval/modern date and has been discarded.

7 Conclusion

Four features were recorded during the course of this evaluation – two pits, a ditch and a brick culvert – all of which dated to the period from the 18th to the 19th century,

except one pit, which was of 19th- or 20th-century date. Ordnance Survey mapping of the area compiled in the late 19th century depicts a large building arranged to form a courtyard, and it is within this area that the features were uncovered (see Map 1 below). It is likely that the culvert revealed during this investigation represented a form of waste water disposal for the occupants of this building. The other features seem similarly to have been associated with activity at this building, although the lack of domestic waste present within them indicates that were not used for refuse purposes.



Map 1 Extract from Essex LX.NW, rev. 1895; pub. 1897. The location of the site is indicated by the blue arrow.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Sam O'Sullivan of Beresfords and 32 High Street Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with S Carter. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Helen Saunders.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by J Cotter
CAT	2018	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ECCPS	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological trial trenching and excavation on land to the rear of 32 High Street, Ingatestone,</i> by H Saunders
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project,</i> by S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Reidy, K	1995	<i>Anglo European School, Ingatestone, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation. Trial Trenching</i>
Ryan, P	1996	<i>Brick in Essex from the Roman conquest to the Reformation</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1459)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked section drawings

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1459)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Graphics

Site digital photos and log

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Chelmsford Museum under accession code CHMER: 2019.034

Distribution list:

Sam O'Sullivan, Beresfords
32 High Street Ltd
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

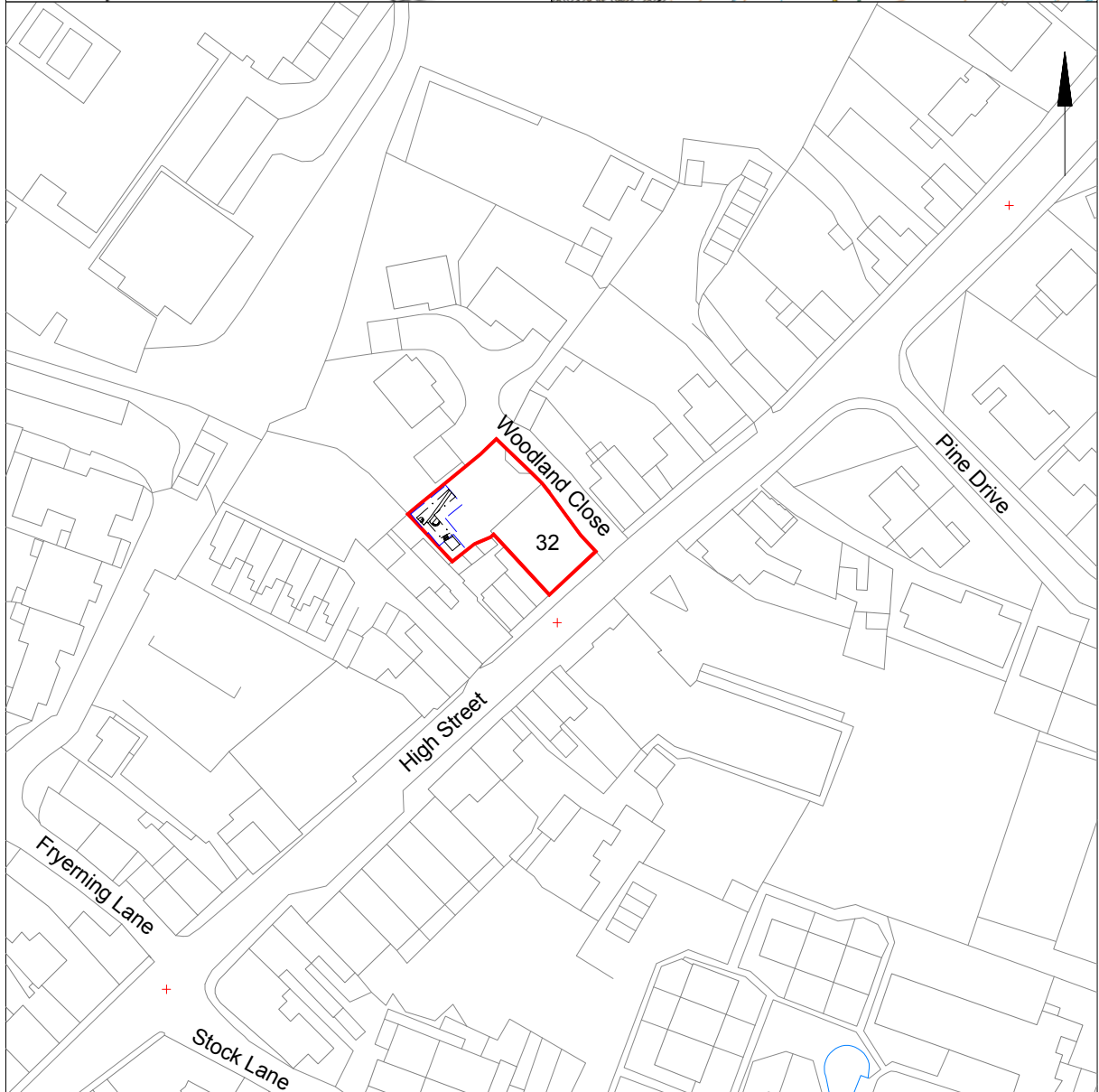
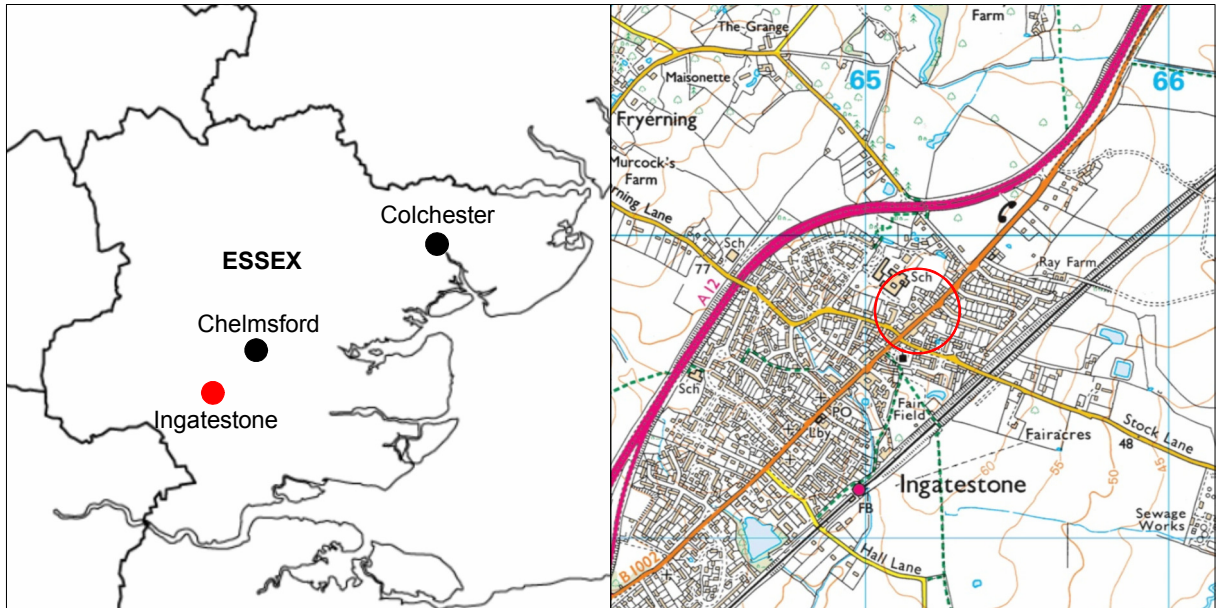


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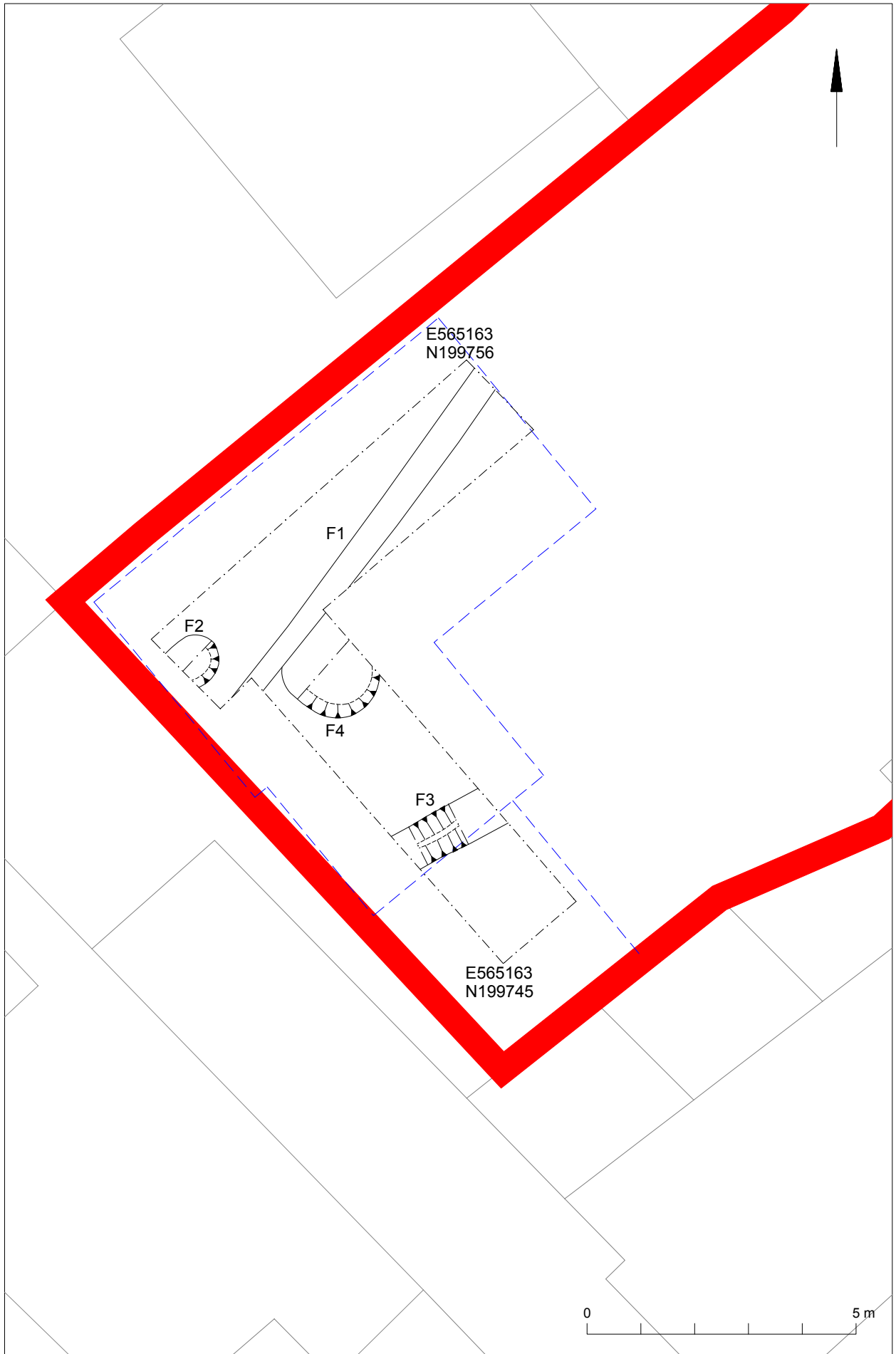
Checked by: Philip Crummy
Date: 09.09.2019



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue line).





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Fig 2 Evaluation results.

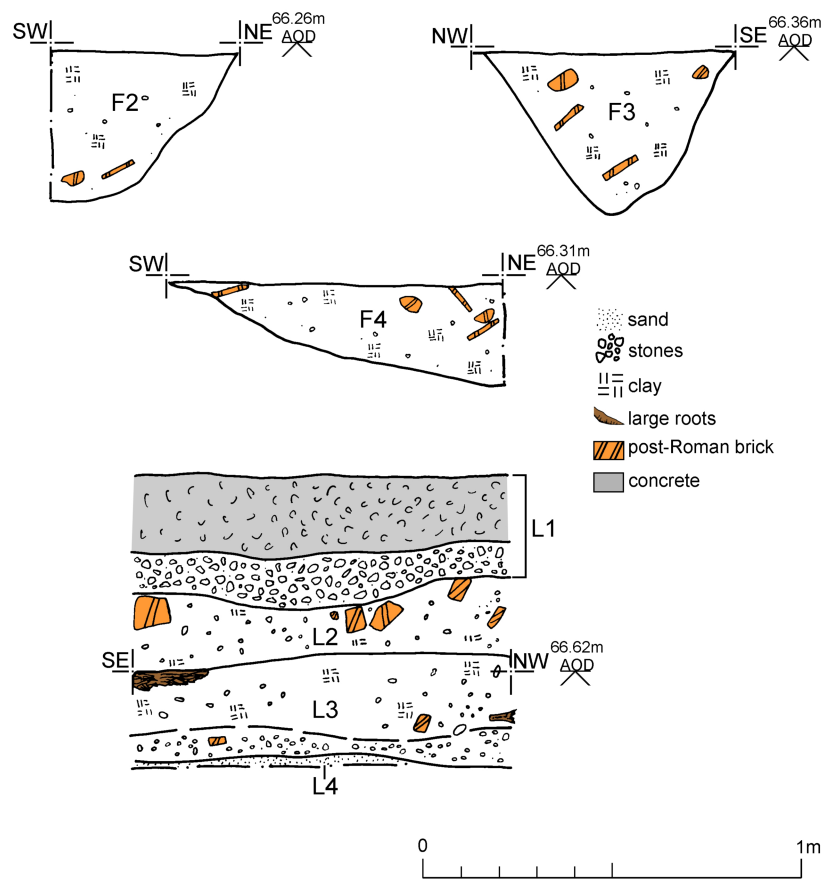


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-360384

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and excavation at land to the rear of 32 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, C
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out at on land to the rear of 32 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, in advance of the conversion of an office block into flats and the addition of a second-storey extension, and the construction of a new one-bedroom dwelling with associated amenities. Four features were recorded, consisting of a brick culvert, pit and ditch dating to the 18th or 19th century, and a pit dating to the 19th or 20th century.
Project dates	Start: 12-08-2019 End: 13-08-2019
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/07d - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	18/01234/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CHMER: 2019.034 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	IN32HS19 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Medieval

Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PEG-TILE Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	FLOOR TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRENTWOOD INGATESTONE AND FRYERNING land to the rear of 32 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex
Postcode	CM4 9EE
Study area	0.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 6517 9975 51.671702794028 0.388912169751 51 40 18 N 000 23 20 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 65.86m Max: 66.42m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Physical Archive ID	CHMER: 2019.034
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	CHMER: 2019.034
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum

Paper Archive ID CHMER: 2019.034
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

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