Archaeological monitoring on land opposite Rectory Farm House, Fambridge Road, Ashingdon, SS4 3LW

November 2021



by Megan Seehra with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Laura Pooley figures by Sarah Veasey

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

commissioned by Gemma Pullin of Smart Planning

NGR: TQ 86100 94488 (centre) Planning ref.: 18/00878/FUL CAT project ref.: 2021/09I ECC code: AGRFH21 OASIS ref.: colchest3-431444



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CAT Report 1749 November 2021

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at land opposite Rectory Farm House, Fambridge Road, Ashingdon, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a stable and associated buildings. The site is adjacent to the medieval and post-medieval settlement area of Ashingdon. An area totalling 357 square metres was stripped to 0.1-0.2m below current ground level through 20th-century layers. As the groundworks were so shallow no archaeological remains were impacted.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land opposite Rectory Farm House, Fambridge, Ashingdon which was carried out on the 22nd November 2021. The work was commissioned by Gemma Pullin of Smart Planning, in advance of the construction of a stable, feed store and tack room building.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Alison Bennett 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 monitoring*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Alison Bennett (ECCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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 field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <u>http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk)</u>.

Examination of the Historic Environment Record has identified that the site is immediately adjacent to the medieval and post-medieval settlement area defined for Ashingdon (EHER 19959). In addition, some 400m to the north of the site is a 14th- to 15th-century parsonage (EHER 13545); post-medieval pottery was also found here (EHER 13546). There are signs of a salt-making site of Roman origin *c* 200m north-east of this site, evidenced by Red Hills (EHER 13481).

The village of Ashingdon appears in the Domesday Book in the early medieval period, comprising of just two dwellings. Chapman and André's 1777 map shows Ashingdon expanded to six households, and includes the aforementioned parsonage (EHER 13545). Ashingdon is speculated to be the location of the 1016 Battle of Assandun, as an Anglo-Saxon coin of Cnut the Great (EHER 13611) was found at the Church of St Andrew, Church Lane, half a mile south of this development site.

It is possible that the site may contain remains of the medieval or post-medieval periods, in particular hinterland industrial activity related to the settlement of Ashingdon.

4 Aims

The aims of the project were to excavate and record all surviving archaeological remains within the development site, to identify their relationship to the medieval and later settlement development, and to record the stratigraphic sequence of deposits affected by the development.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

An area totalling 357 square metres was machine-excavated to a depth of 0.1-0.2m under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was stripped through turfed topsoil (L1, *c* 0.05-0.07m thick, friable medium to dark grey/brown loamy-sand) into a leached make-up layer (L2, friable light to medium yellow/grey/brown clayey-silty-sand). No archaeological remains were exposed.



Photograph 1 North side of strip (excavated down to 0.15-0.20m), looking west.



Photograph 2 North side of strip, looking east.



Photograph 3 South side of strip (excavated down to 0.10-0.20m), looking east.



Photograph 4 General shot of south side of strip, looking roughly east.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Seven fragments (938g) of 20th-century ceramic building material was recovered from L1 and L2. This material included tile and a frogged brick stamped FLET[TONS] which was made at Peterborough. None of this material was retained.

6.2 Iron buckle

by Laura Pooley

A small iron buckle frame came from topsoil L1 (finds no. 1). It is D-shaped, 34.1mm long, 20.0mm wide, 4.8mm thick and 4.9g. Buckles of this type could date from the middle of the medieval period onwards, but is perhaps more likely to be of post-medieval/modern date.

7 Conclusion

Groundworks on land opposite Rectory Farm House, Ashingdon did not go deep enough to impact any archaeological remains with both L1 and L2 dating to the 20th century.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Gemma Pullin of Smart Planning, and the homeowner for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra. Figures are by S Veasey. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Alison Bennett.

9 References

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

Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J	2000	Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2021	Health & Safety Policy
CAT	2021	Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological monitoring on land opposite Rectory Farm House, Fambridge Road, Ashingdon, SS4 3LW
CIfA	2014a	Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs. Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014b	Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014c	Code of Conduct. Revised Oct 2019
ECCPS	2021	Brief for Archaeological Monitoring at Land Opposite Rectory Farm House, Fambridge Road, Ashingdon, by Alison Bennett
Gurney, D	2003	Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2016	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)
Medlycott, M	2011	Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
	•

ECCPS EHER	Essex County Council Place Services Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F) layer (L)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts' distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from <i>c</i> AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS,
	http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
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: Buckle only Paper record One A4 document wallet containing: The report (CAT Report 1749) ECCPS brief, CAT written scheme of investigation Original site record (plan and section) Site digital photos and log Inked sections Digital record The report (CAT Report 1749) ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log Graphic files Site data Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The 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 Southend Museum under code AGRFH21 and with the Archaeological Data Service.

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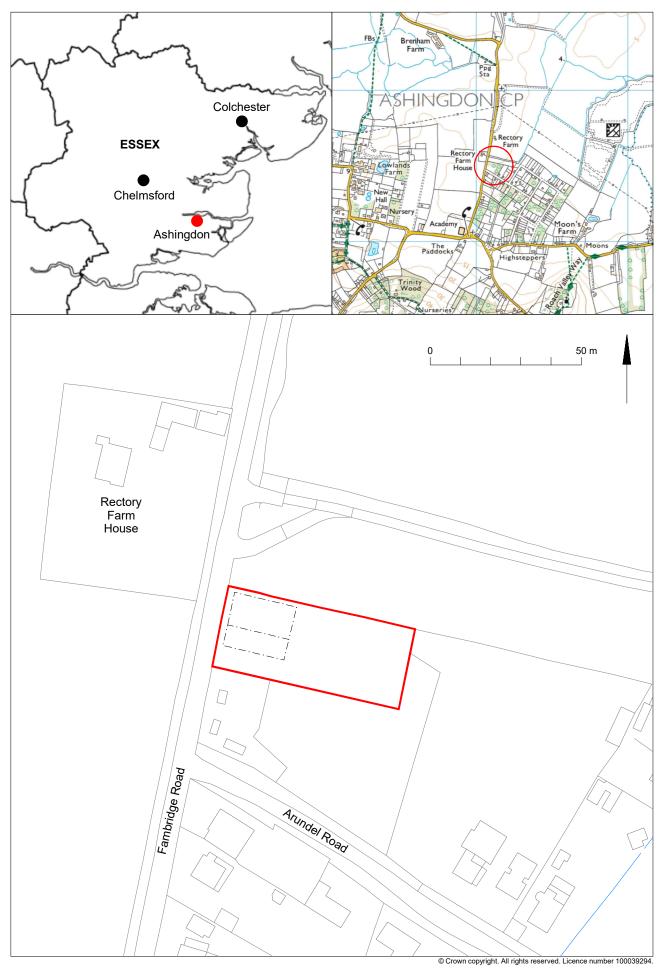
Distribution list: The homeowner Gemma Pullin, Smart Planning ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



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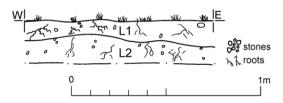


Fig 3 Representative section.

Summary for colchest3-431444

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-431444
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring on land opposite Rectory Farm House, Fambridge Road, Ashingdon, SS4 3LW: November 2021
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	2021/09
Planning Id	18/00878/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	22-Nov-2021 - 22-Nov-2021
Location	Land Opposite Rectory Farm House, Fambridge Road NGR : TQ 86100 94488 LL : 51.6184443812403, 0.686786855084343 12 Fig : 586100,194488
Administrative Areas	
	Country : England
	County : Essex
	District : Rochford
	Parish : Ashingdon
Project Methodology	Monitoring and recording of all archaeological remains impacted by the developer-led groundworks.
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at land opposite Rectory Farm House, Fambridge Road, Ashingdon, Essex during groundworks for the construction of a stable and associated buildings. The site is adjacent to the village of Ashingdon, which has medieval origins. Groundworks were shallow however, and as such archaeological remains were not impacted.
Keywords	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identfiers	AGRFH21

Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with
	Archaeology Data Service Archive
	Physical Archive - to be deposited
	with Southend-on-Sea Museums
	Service
	Documentary Archive - to be
	deposited with Southend-on-Sea
	Museums Service