

Archaeological evaluation at The Crown, 67 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 0AT

April 2016



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**commissioned by Andrew Stevenson Associates
on behalf of Mark Eaton**

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CAT Report 941

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was carried out at The Crown, 67 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex in advance of alterations and additions to the old public house and the construction of new dwellings. The site lies within the medieval settlement of Ingatestone and The Crown public house is a listed building dating from the 15th century. The evaluation revealed ten archaeological features dating to the post-medieval and modern period including brick wall foundations, a concrete floor, ditches and pits. All are probably associated with The Crown and ancillary structures that used to exist on the site.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at The Crown, 67 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex which was carried out on the 13th April 2016. The work was commissioned by Andrew Stevenson Associates, agents for Mark Eaton, in advance of alterations and additions to the old public house, the construction of three new dwellings and an extension to the existing stable range. The evaluation 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* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Helen Saunders (ECCPS 2016), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2016).

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 field 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.

The EHER shows that the proposed development lies within the medieval settlement of Ingatestone (EHER 5376 and 5377) and is located on the historic High Street. Buildings on the proposed development site are recorded on the 1777 Chapman and André map and on the 1st edition OS map (1870's), and The Crown public house is a listed building dating from the 15th-century (EHER 26601). As the buildings on the site form part of a well-established and historic public house there are likely to be below ground archaeological deposits and it is possible that the site preserves evidence for earlier settlement along Ingatestone High Street.

Further detailed information relating to the historic development of Ingatestone can be found in the Historic Town assessment for Ingatestone (Medlycott 1999).

4 Results (Figs 2-4)

Four trial-trenches (totalling 40m linear) were excavated within the footprints of the proposed extensions and new buildings.

Trench 1 (T1): 12m long by 1.8m wide

T1 was excavated through modern topsoil (L2, c 230mm thick) which sealed the remains of a modern gravel yard surface (L3, c 120mm thick). Beneath L3 was a silty-clay accumulation horizon (L4, c 240mm thick) sealing natural clay (L5). Part of the trench was left unexcavated as a drain ran across it. A single post-medieval/modern pit was identified.



Photograph 1 T1, looking E



Photograph 2 T2, looking NE

Trench 2 (T2): 4m long by 1.8m wide

T2 was excavated through modern topsoil (L2) which sealed a concrete stable floor (F10) covering the entire trench.

Trench 3 (T3): 12m long by 1.8m wide

T3 was excavated through a thick layer of modern tarmac and crush (L1, c 500mm thick) which sealed natural clay (L5). A modern drain cut through a cluster of post-medieval/modern features. A brick foundation (F5) made from frogged bricks ran along the NW edge of the trench. It cut through a pit (F7) and linear feature (F6). A linear cut (F8) and possible ditch (F9) were also identified.



Photograph 3 T3, looking NE



Photograph 4 T3, F5, F7-F9, looking SE

Trench 4 (T4): 12m long by 1.8m wide

T4 was excavated through a thick layer of modern tarmac and crush (L1, c 440mm thick) which sealed natural clay (L5). A post-medieval ditch (F1) and pit (F2) had been cut into natural. The ditch was aligned NE to SW.



Photograph 5 T4, looking NW



Photograph 6 T4, F1, looking SW

5 Finds

All of the finds from the evaluation date from the post-medieval to modern period and are listed by context in Table 1 below.

Post-medieval pottery (late 16th-18th century) was recovered from context F6, with modern pottery (late 18th-20th century) from contexts F6 and F7. The pottery fabrics referred to follow the Colchester (Essex) post-Roman fabric type series (*CAR 7*).

Peg-tile and brick were identified in six of the features along with small quantities of clay pipe, a glass bottle and 'Corona' beer stopper, fragments of modern bottle glass, iron nails and animal bone.

Context No.	Finds No.	Description	Qt.	Weight (g)
T1, F3	4	Peg-tile, 12mm thick, post-med/modern.	3	420g
T3, F5	6	Frogged brick, complete, 220mm long, 105mm wide, 67mm deep, 19th-20th century	1	2.85kg
T3, F6	5	Staffordshire-type white stoneware, Fabric 47, 19th-20th century.	3	28g
		Post-medieval glazed red earthenware, from four separate vessels, Fabric 40, standard fabric, late 16th-18th century.	5	184g
		Brick fragment.	1	360g
		Peg-tile, incomplete, 155m wide, 14mm thick, post-med/modern.	1	372g
T3, F7	7	English stoneware, Fabric 45m, late 18th-early 20th century.	1	36g
		Staffordshire-type white stoneware with transfer print, Fabric 47, 20th century.	2	26g
		Peg-tile with two peg-holes, 155mm wide and 14mm thick, incomplete, post-medieval.	1	356g
		Complete green glass bottle, 19th century.	1	706g
		Ceramic 'Corona' beer stopper with iron frame (a 'lightning stopper'), 20th century.	1	26g

		Modern glass.	1	14g
T3, F9	8	Clay pipe bowl and stems, incomplete, 2.5mm and 3mm boreholes, plain, probably 19th century.	4	14g
		Glass fragment, post-medieval.	1	20g
		Iron nails, complete, square-shaft and domed head, 60mm and 65mm long.	2	22g
T4, F1	1	Brick, incomplete, 580mm wide by 420mm deep, post-medieval.	1	478g
		Peg-tile with one peg-hole, incomplete, 15mm thick, post-medieval.	1	242g
		Peg-tile fragments.	3	26g
		Glass bottle fragments, post-medieval/modern.	2	30g
		Clay pipe stems, 2.5mm and 3.2mm bore holes, 18th-19th century.	2	8g
		Animal bone, cow	2	64g
T4, F2	2	Peg-tile, one peg-hole, 13mm thick, post-med/modern.	3	144g
		Clay pipe stems and bowl, 2mm bore hole, decorated bowl, 19 th century.	2	10g
		Iron nails, complete, 58mm and 68mm long, one clenched, square-shanks and domed heads.	2	16g
		Burnt sheep bone.	1	28g
T4, F2	3	Lava quern fragment, rounded edge, partial central hole.	1	426g

Table 1 Finds by context

6 Discussion

A number of features and finds of a post-medieval/modern date were identified during the evaluation, including ditches, pits, wall foundations and floors. All of the features and finds are probably associated with The Crown public house and its ancillary buildings. Ditch F1 may form a boundary with linear features F6 or F9, and floor F10 along with wall foundation F5 represent the remains of later demolished structures.

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mark Eaton (client) and Andrew Stevenson Associates (agent) for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed C Lister and fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway, N Rayner, A Wade and J Roberts. Figures were prepared by M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECC by Helen Saunders.

8 References

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

CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, by J Cotter</i>
CAT	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological trial trenching and excavation at The Crown, 67 High Street, Ingatestone, CM4 0AT</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Dept of Communities and Local Government.
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14. Ed. D Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24, by Maria Medlycott
ECCPS	2015	<i>Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation at The Crown, 67 High Street,</i>

English Heritage	2006	<i>Ingatestone Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage)</i>
Medleycott, M	1999	<i>Historic Town Assessment: Ingatestone English Heritage</i>

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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 of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 941)

ECC Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

11 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 CHMRE: 2016.071.

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Mark Eaton
Andrew Stevenson Associates
Helen Saunders, Essex County Council
EHHER



Colchester Archaeological Trust

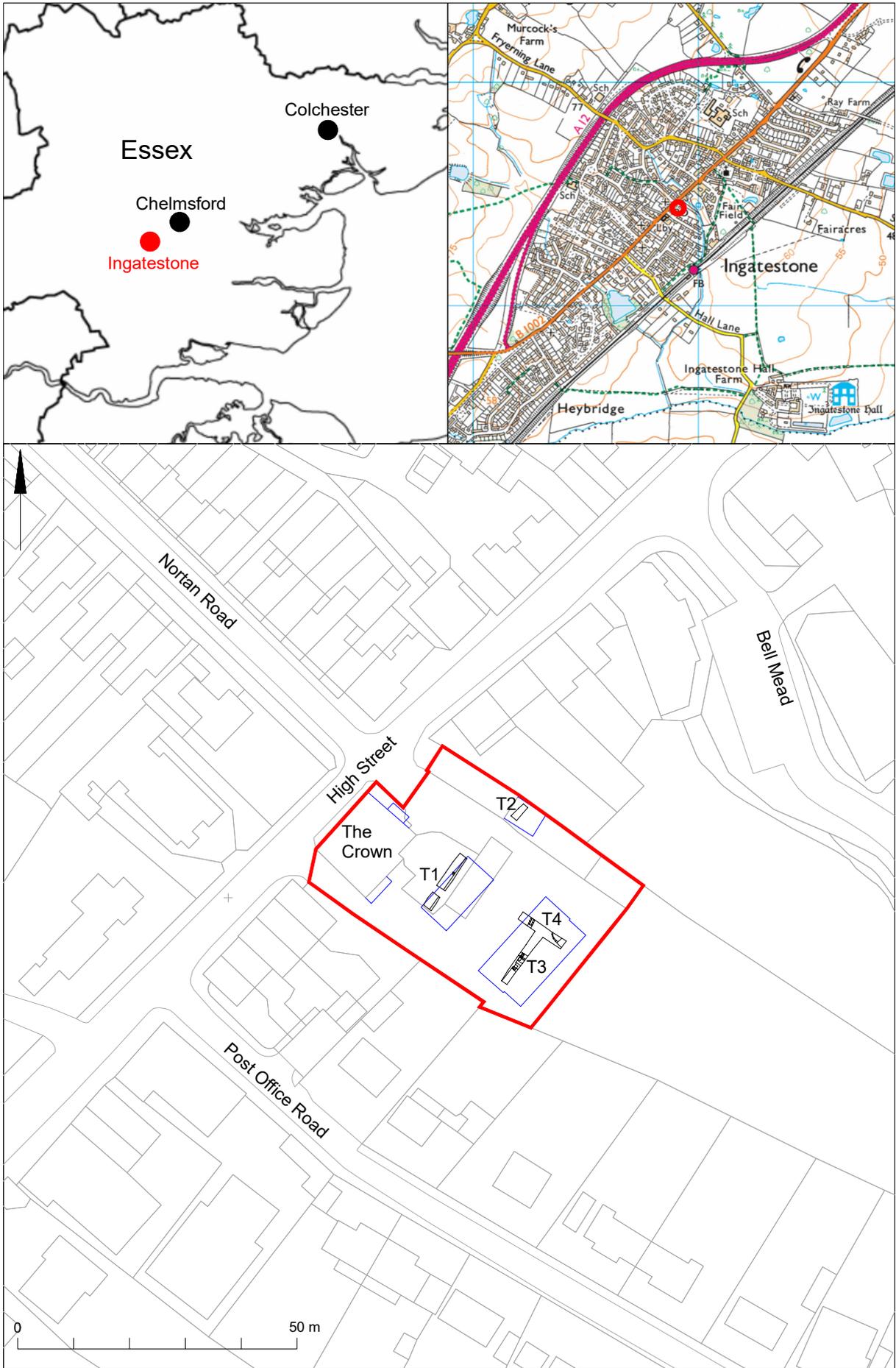
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Checked by: Howard Brooks

Date: 21.04.2016



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Fig 1 Site location. Proposed development shown in blue.



Fig 2 Evaluation results.

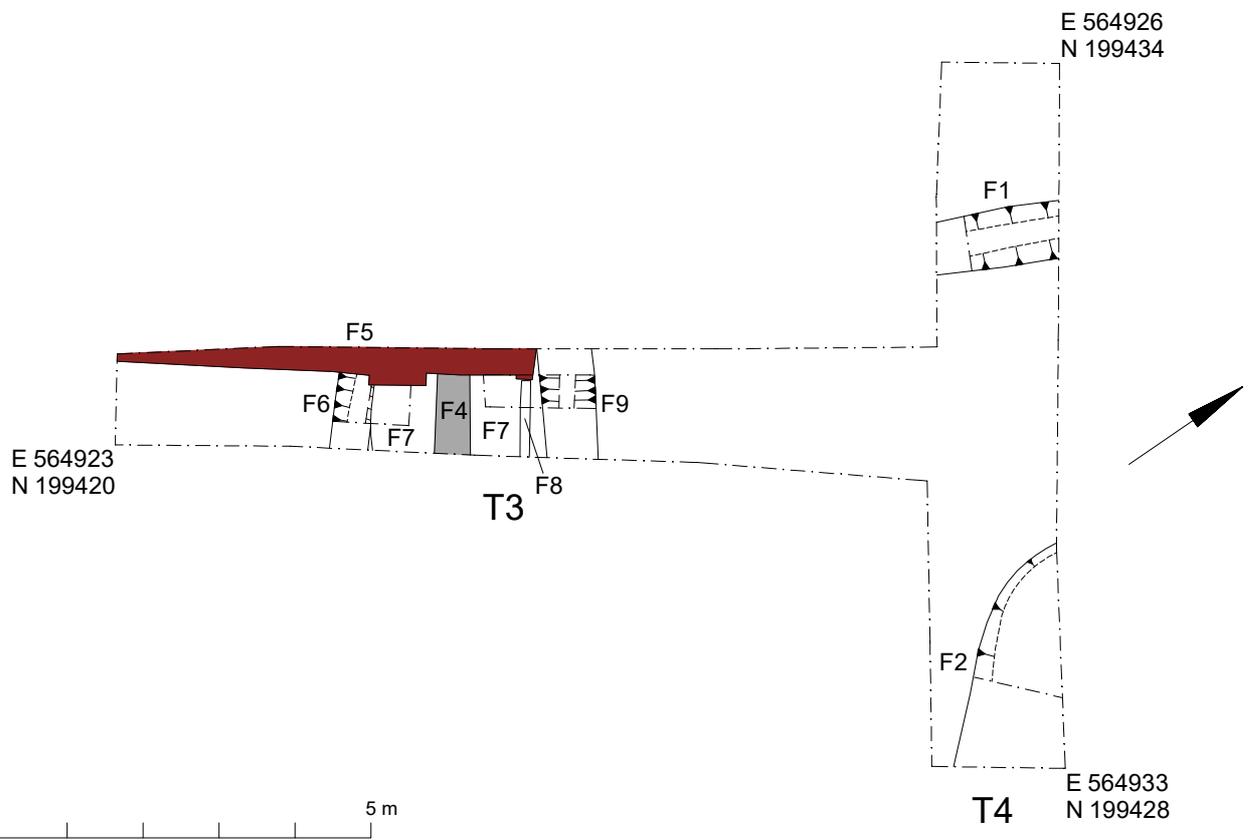
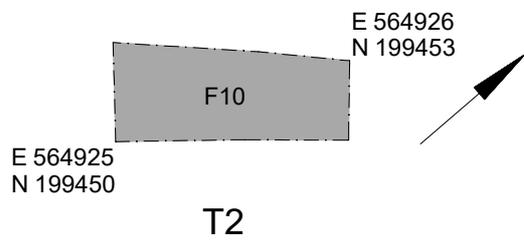
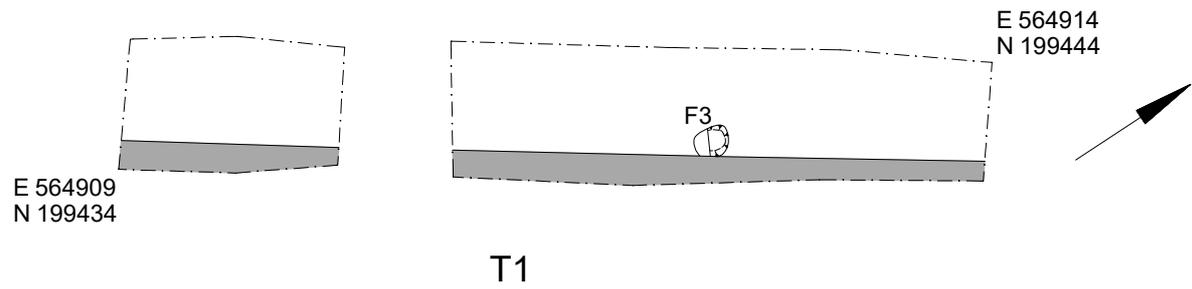


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans.

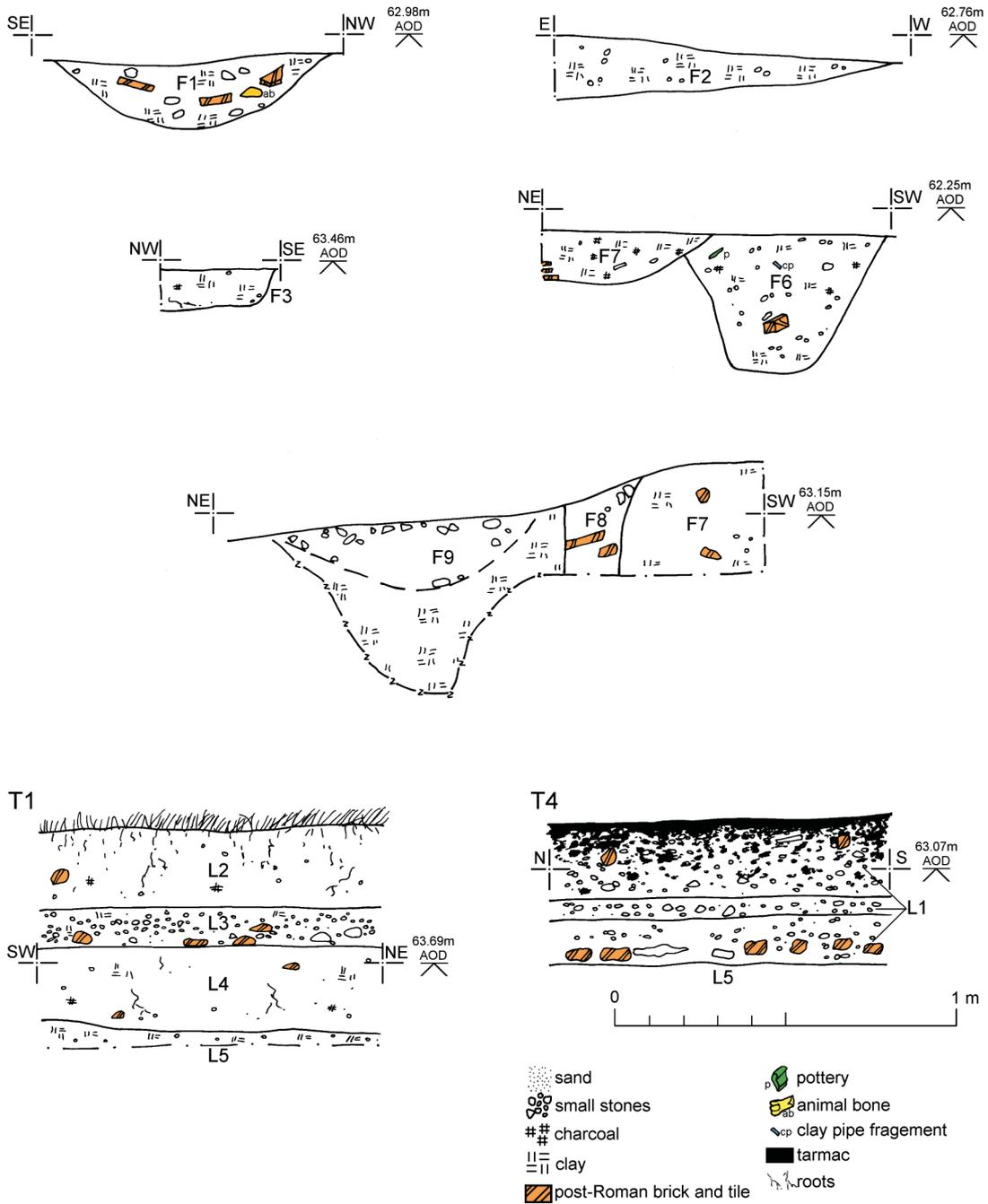


Fig 4 Feature sections (F1-3 and F6-9) and representative trench sections (T1 and T4).

**Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History**

Summary sheet

Address: The Crown, 67 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex, CM4 0AT	
Parish: Brentwood	District: Ingatestone and Fryerning
NGR: TQ 64897 99446 (c)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/03I ECC project code: INTC16 OASIS ref: colchest3-247536
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 13th April 2016	Size of area investigated: Four trenches totalling 40m linear (at 1.8m wide) (72m ²)
Location of curating museum: Chelmsford museum accession code CHMRE: 2016.071	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related UAD/SMR number: EHER 5376, 5377, 26601
Final report: CAT Report 941	
Periods represented: Post-medieval/Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was carried out at The Crown, 67 High Street, Ingatestone, Essex in advance of alterations and additions to the old public house and the construction of new dwellings. The site lies within the medieval settlement of Ingatestone and The Crown public house is a listed building dating from the 15th century. The evaluation revealed ten archaeological features dating to the post-medieval and modern period including brick wall foundations, a concrete floor, ditches and pits. All are probably associated with The Crown and ancillary structures that used to exist on the site.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Helen Saunders	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: April 2016