

**Supported Living Community Facility Building,
Anniversary Mews, Trueloves Lane,
Ingatestone, Essex**

Planning application: BRW/50/2009

Site code: INAM 10

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(March 2010)

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Site details for HER

Name: Anniversary Mews, Trueloves Lane, Ingatestone, CM4 0NQ

Client: Castellian Ltd

Local planning authority: Brentwood Borough Council

Planning application ref: BRW/50/2009

Development: Erection of community facility building

Date of fieldwork: Thursday, 3 June 2010

Site code: INAM 10

OASIS Ref: johnnewm1-78089

Listed Building Ref: Trueloves- EHER 26622, Grade II

Grid ref: TQ 6353 9906

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Summary: Ingatestone, Anniversary Mews, Trueloves Lane (INAM 10, TQ 6353 9906) monitoring of ground works during the excavation of 12 post pits for a community hall structure within the ground of Trueloves, a mid 19th century house on the site of an early Post medieval house, revealed extensive recent pitting over half the footprint and no archaeological features or finds over the remainder (John Newman Archaeological Services for Castellian Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their client Castellian Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application BRW/50/2009. The watching brief requirements were set by Mr A Garwood of the HEM Team of Essex CC Historic Environment Branch to satisfy this condition (Appendix II). This development concerns the erection of a supported living community facility building.

1.2 Ingatestone lies to the north of Brentwood with the Trueloves complex (see Fig. 1a) being to the south and west of the modern and historic area of the main settlement. The site is some 0.5km north west of the B1002, which runs on the line of a known Roman road, and is at 77m OD in an area of largely Till derived clay drift geology. Trueloves is a grade II listed country house (EHER 26622) constructed in 1859 and documentary evidence confirms settlement on the site with a previous house on the site recorded on a map of 1601 of Lord Petre's manor at Ingatestone. The proposed development area lies within the grounds of the mid 19th century country house complex, some 50m south west of Trueloves (see Fig. 1b), and close to outbuildings recorded on the first edition OS map. The site for the community hall also lies on the former line of Trueloves Lane which was diverted c120m to the south to where Trueloves Lodge is located and away from the main house in what appears to be a classic case of Post medieval landscaping in order to protect the owner's privacy and allow the creation of a more extensive garden and grounds in front of the house. With potential high status settlement activity historically attested from the early 17th century there was potential for earlier, medieval settlement being present in addition to evidence of 17th-19th century structures. Previous small scale watching briefs at Trueloves have recorded Post medieval features and finds.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 The proposed community hall though only planned to be a light structure of one storey built on a frame basis with 12 post pits as the main foundation is located very close to various mature trees. Therefore engineering advice for the construction dictated that the 6 post pits under the western half of the footprint (see Fig. 2) should be 3m deep as these were closer to the nearby trees with the remaining post pits under the eastern half being 2m deep. The mechanical and hand excavation of these 1m x 1m post pits was closely monitored over one day following the mechanical stripping of 100mm of topsoil from the building footprint. Where possible post pits were entered during their excavation in order to examine the deposits being removed and up cast spoil was examined for finds. A series of digital images was also taken (see Appendix II) to record the excavation works which was undertaken initially using a toothed bucket on a small 360 machine before the lower levels in each pit were removed using a large mechanical coring head operated by a second 360 mini-digger.

3. Results

3.1 The initial soil strip did not reveal any features as it remained within the topsoil layer over the site. The post pits fell into two groups (see Fig. 2) with those over the southern and eastern part of the footprint revealing a clean orange/yellow stiff natural clay below a further 150mm of topsoil. Over the northern and western part of the

footprint the post pits were still in a mid brown silty loam with occasional charcoal fragments and red brick fragments at 3m, in addition a relatively recent glass sherd of later 19th/early 20th century date was recovered from a depth of c1.5m deep in one pit. It was also noticeable that tree roots were present at depths of 2m-3m within the post pit fill.

5. Conclusion

5.1 The results from the monitored post pits clearly indicate the presence of a large disturbance of recent date under the northern and western parts of the community hall footprint. Such a disturbance is probably to be interpreted as a quarry pit with a likely date range between the mid 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century. Examination of early OS maps did not reveal any pits in the area of the community hall site. However the modern OS map does show a large pond and lake 150m-200m to the north west of the site which do not appear on the first edition large scale OS map indicating that extensive earth works have been undertaken in the close vicinity in relatively recent times. Over the remainder of the monitored footprint no archaeological features or finds were recorded.

5.2 In conclusion it can be confirmed that no deposits of archaeological interest were revealed at the community hall site; whether any existed over the northern and western part of the footprint prior to the creation of the recorded quarry type pit is unknown.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Jamie and all his staff for their close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring and to Adam Garwood HEM Team at Essex CC for providing background information for the area.)

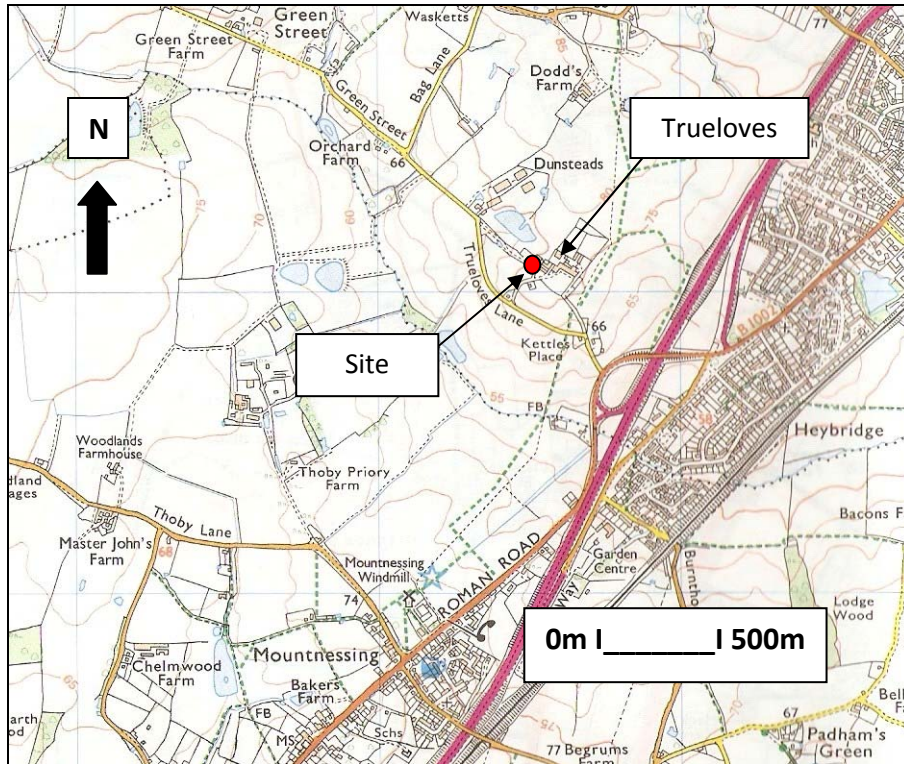


Fig. 1a: Site location (OrdnanceSurvey © Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved
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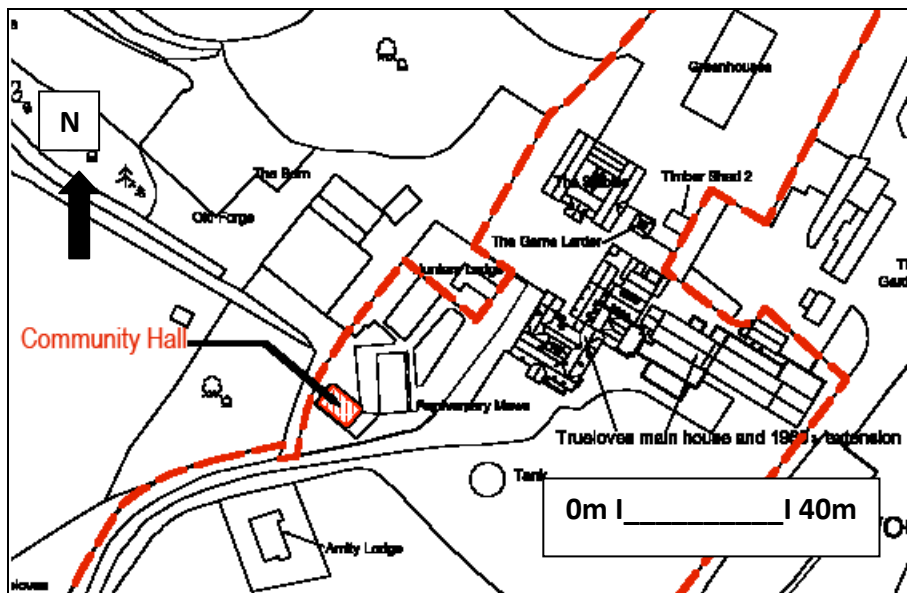


Fig 1b: Site location- detail (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved
Licence number WL1005096)

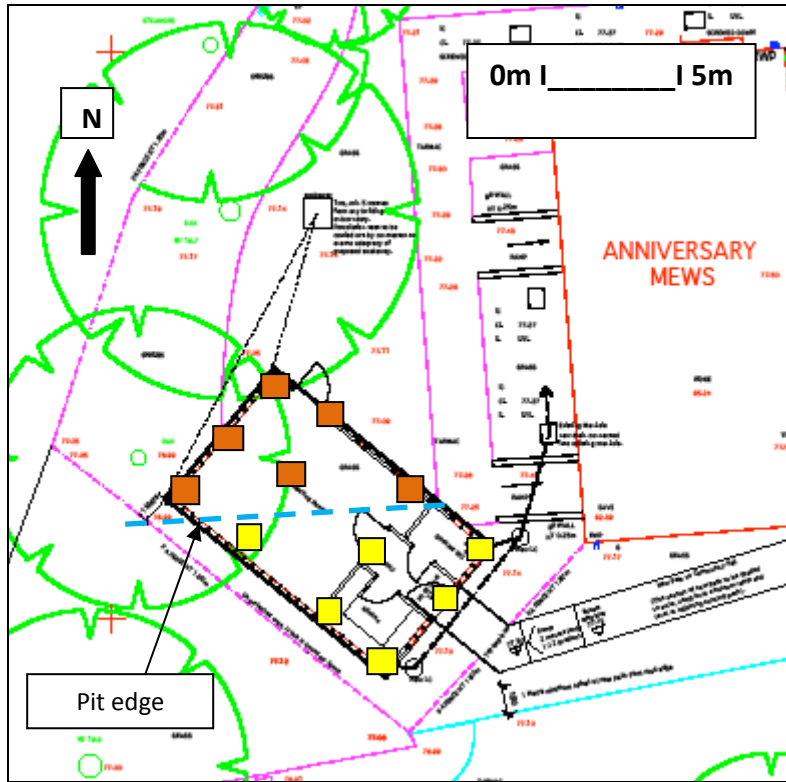


Fig. 2: Monitored footprint & post pits (brown post pits 3m+ into ?quarry pit, yellow post pits natural clay at 200mm)

Appendix I



Coring head in operation- post pit in part of footprint over large ?quarry pit



Post pit excavated to 3m in ?quarry pit fill



Post pit in mid part of southern side of footprint showing natural orange/yellow clay under 200mm topsoil



General view from south east

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING
AT ANNIVERSARY MEWS, TRUELOVES LANE,
INGATESTONE,
BRENTWOOD.**

April 2010



Essex County Council

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BRANCH

Site: Anniversary Mews, Trueloves Lane, Ingatestone, Brentwood.

Application no.: BRW/50/2009

HEM Team Officer: Adam Garwood (01245) 437634

Agent: Wincer Kievenaar

Planning Officer: Ursula Morhall

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Management Team (HEM) should be contacted to assess if any changes need to be made. Any Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their written scheme of investigation as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

1. Introduction

This brief for detailed archaeological monitoring and recording has been prepared by the HEM Team of Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch. The brief forms the basis for a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and sets out the requirements for the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a supported living community facility building at Anniversary Mews, Trueloves Lane, Ingatestone, Brentwood.

2. Site Location and Description

Trueloves is situated to the south and west of the historic settlement of Ingatestone and lies c.0.5km to the north-west of the B1002, Roman Road at TQ 635 990. The proposed new building lies within an area of unbuilt ground to the south west of the grade II listed Trueloves, immediately adjacent to Anniversary Mews and between it and Amity Lodge.

3. Planning Background

A planning application BRW/50//09 for the construction of a supported living community facility building at Anniversary Mews was submitted to Brentwood Borough Council early in 2009. As the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity a recommendation for archaeological monitoring of the groundworks was made to the Borough Council by the HEM Team of Essex County Council. This follows the guidelines provided in Planning Policy Statement 5 : Planning for the Historic Environment.

Recommendation: Full condition

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

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to visit the HER prior to the completion of any archaeological WSI (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

The Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that the proposed development lies within the grounds of Trueloves, a grade II listed house built in 1859 to the designs of William White (EHER 26622). While the present house dates to the 19th century documentary evidence shows that domestic occupation can be traced back to 1601 and specifically the map of Lord Petre's manor at Ingatestone. A driveway was uncovered situated to the west of the present buildings while excavations of foundations for fire escape revealed brick footings and many post medieval artefacts including clay tobacco pipe dating from the early 18th century. Despite or because of the limited investigations at Trueloves the true location of any earlier post medieval occupation/domestic activity remains unclear.

List Description

INGATESTONE AND FRYERNING TQ69NW TRUELOVES LANE, Ingatestone 723-1/6/556 Trueloves
04/05/94

GV II House. 1859, By William White. Polychrome brickwork, mainly red brick, with stripes and decoration of black and gault brick. Slate roof with fishscale pattern bands, brick chimney: stacks and cusped bargeboards. Gothic style. Now of U-plan form with alterations/extensions to NE and numerous single-storey service blocks to rear. Front has central projecting gable with hipped oriel (rebuilt) and is jettied on long brackets. Pointed arched porch under, with massive marble short columns with moulded capitals and bases. Principal block of 2 tall storeys with attics; irregular fenestration. 3 casement dormers with 'French' style open gables. First floor of main range has, to the W, 4 pointed arched windows on first floor, over a single light and 2 linked pointed arched windows. To the E there are 3 similar pointed arched windows over a later crenellated square bay window. The unaltered W elevation has 2 gables and paired and pointed arched windows to first and attic storeys, a gabled porch and larger casements under segmental arched heads. Typical White buttress near rear of flank. To the rear of this range is a single storey block with pointed arched door/window in rear, all linked to yard wall with gate piers with 4 hay gables. Rear range, part single and part one storey with attic, having 3 gabled dormers with pointed arched windows. The SE elevation of main range altered with large bay windows.

INTERIOR altered but many White features survive including butler's pantry. Trueloves, stable block (qv) and dairy/game larder (qv) form a group. (The Ecclesiologist: 1859-).

Listing NGR: TQ6343398987

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological investigation will consist of detailed monitoring and recording by a professional archaeological contractor of the groundworks associated with the excavation of pad foundations (x12) and new drainages for the new building. The archaeological work should aim to record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.

6. Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Details including the name, qualifications and experience, of the site director and all other project personnel (including specialist staff) shall be supplied to the HEM Team as part of the WSI.
- 6.2 A provisional timetable for the work shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. It is expected that the archaeological contractor will draw up a detailed programme of their proposals for each element of the development within their written scheme of investigation. (This shall include estimated time and number of staff for each component)
- 6.3 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.4 Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name shall be provided to the HEM Team one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.5 A site code shall be obtained from the HEM Team officer of Essex County Council
- 6.6 Machine stripping/groundworks associated with the development will be undertaken in the presence of a professional archaeologist.
- 6.7 Details of how all archaeological contexts and artefacts will be excavated, surveyed, recovered and recorded shall be provided in the WSI.

- 6.8 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the WSI. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 6.9 Details of the photographic record shall be given in the WSI. This shall include both general and feature specific photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 6.10 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. If any burials located cannot be preserved in situ then they will require full excavation.
- 6.11 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought by the contractor from the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). Procedures outlined in 'Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, No. 2: Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations (1995)' should form the basis for the proposed strategies. A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the HEM Team of Essex County Council.
- 6.12 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and Field Excavations* and the EAA document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.
- 6.13 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

7. Finds

- 7.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 7.2 All pottery shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 7.3 The WSI shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.

7.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be stated within the WSI.

8. Results

8.1 The final report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 6 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the HER. A single hard copy with a full digital copy shall be supplied to the HEM Team.

8.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological work.
- Location plan of foundation trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the trenches shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Appropriate discussion and result section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and Historic Town Assessment (Medlycott, 1999).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

8.3 An HER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed).

8.4 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

8.5 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in Essex Archaeology and History) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological

fieldwork. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate peer reviewed journal.

9. Archive Deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Chelmsford 01245 605702) and confirmed in writing to the HEM team

9.1 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full paper copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

9.2 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 3 months of the completion of the publication report and confirmed in writing to the HEM team.

9.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEM team at the time of deposition to the museum.

10. Monitoring

10.1 The HEM team of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

10.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the HEM team one week in advance of its commencement.

10.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with the HEM team prior to them being carried out.

11. Contractors Written scheme of Investigation

11.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide the basis for a measurable standard and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.

11.2 The WSI shall be submitted to the Local Authority to comply with the archaeological condition.

11.3 The involvement of the HEM team shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Brown	and	2000	Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties
Glazebrook			2- Research Agenda and Strategy (East Anglian Archaeology)
Gurney		2003	Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occas. Paper 18)

For further information regarding the content of this brief please contact the author at the address below. As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief.

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ESSEX HERITAGE CONSERVATION RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Anniversary Mews, Trueloves Lane, Ingatestone, CM4 0NQ	
Parish: Ingatestone & Fryerning	District: Brentwood
NGR: TQ 6353 9906	Site Code: INAM 10
Type of Work: Watching brief	Site Director/Group: John Newman Archaeological Services
Date of Work: 3 June 2010	Size of Area Investigated: 50m ²
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: No finds	Funding source: Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related EHCR No.s: EHER 26622 (Trueloves)
Final Report: Archaeological watching brief for new Community Hall at Anniversary Mews, Trueloves Lane	
Periods Represented: Post medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: <i>Monitoring of ground works during the excavation of 12 post pits for a community hall structure within the ground of Trueloves, a mid 19th century house on the site of an early Post medieval house, revealed extensive recent pitting over half the footprint and no archaeological features or finds over the remainder.</i>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: John Newman	Date of Summary: 17/6/2010

