

**FRIARS
TINDON END
WIMBISH**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



**Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit**

SEPTEMBER 2011

ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

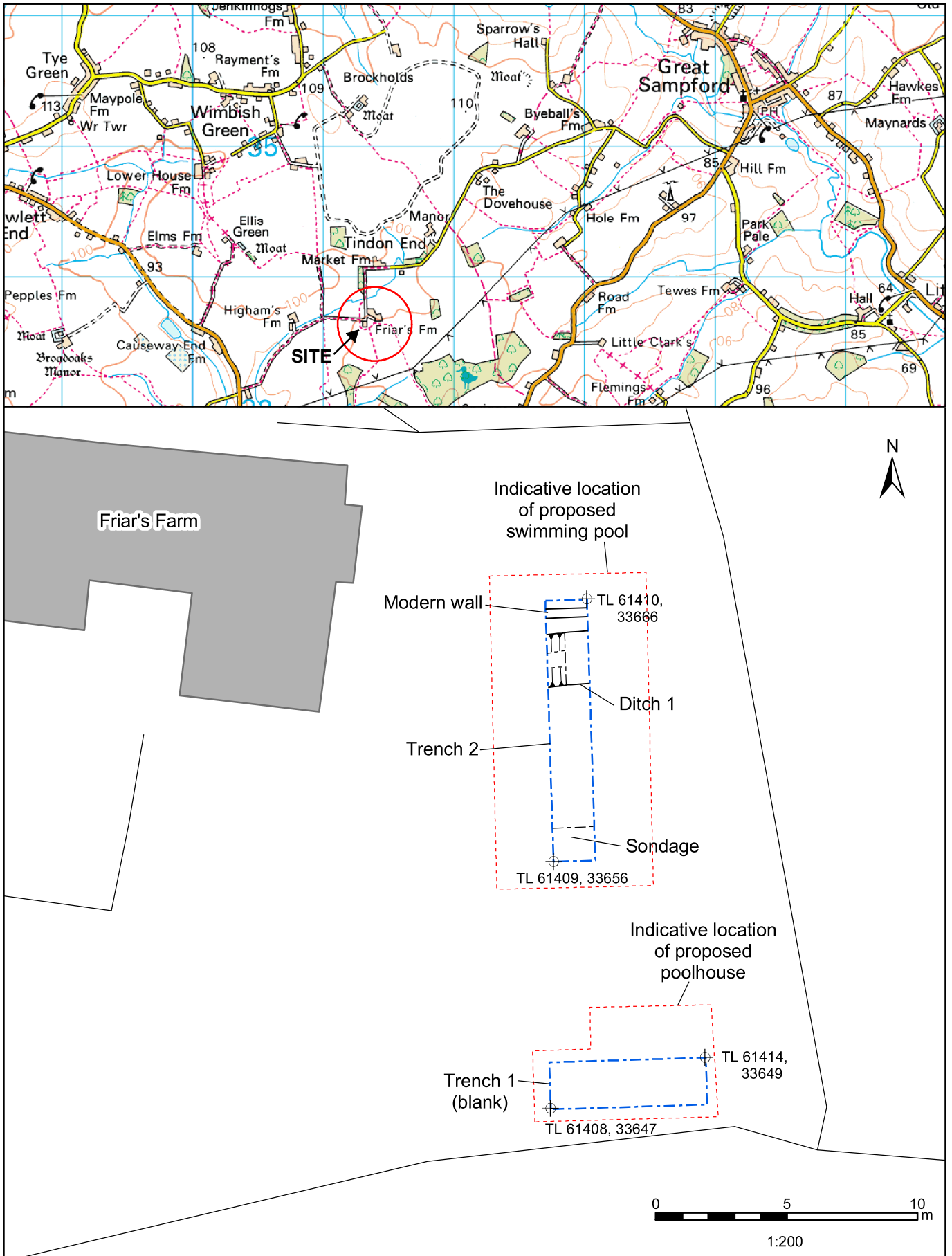
Site name/Address: Friars, Tindon End, Wimbish	
Parish: Wimbish	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 6140 3367	Site Code: WIMFF 11
Type of Work: Archaeological evaluation	Site Director/Group: Lukasz Miciak, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 06/09/2011	Size of Area Investigated: c. 25.6 sq. m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Uttlesford	Client: Robin Keck
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos: HER 45144, HER 36212
Final Report: HER summary	Oasis No.: essexcou1-110239
Periods represented: Post-medieval, modern	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden of Friars (formerly Friars Farm), Tindon End, Wimbish in advance of the construction of a swimming pool and pool house (Fig.1). The evaluation was undertaken as a part of a condition placed on planning consent by Uttlesford District Council (UTT/1012/11) on the advice of Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM).</p> <p>The former Friars Farm is located in the grounds of a 13th century moat and manor house associated with the Knights Hospitallers (HER 45144). The remains of the moat survive immediately to the south west of the site, beyond which, in the adjacent field, was situated the Chapel of St John (HER 1536). The existing house (HER 36212) is a Grade II listed building and was constructed in 17th or 18th century. It is thought to be on the site of the medieval manor house, which in some documents is called the Hospital of Sampford.</p> <p>Two trenches were excavated by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist. East-west aligned trench 1 was located in the footprint of the pool house and north-south aligned trench 2 in the footprint of the pool. Trench 1 measured 6m by 1.6m by 0.6m deep (Plate 1). The 0.24m overburden comprised a layer of dark grey clayey-silt topsoil, overlaying 0.36m of light yellowish-brown silty-clay subsoil that in turn sealed natural deposits, which consisted of light yellowish-brown and light grey clay silt with frequent flecks of chalk. The sequence of the deposits in trench 2, measuring 10m by 1.6m by 0.6m deep, was the same as in trench 1, with minor differences in the thickness of the layers in the shallower, northern part of the trench (Plate 2).</p> <p>The north end of trench 2 revealed an east-west aligned modern wall, buried just under the turf. It measured 0.35m wide by 0.4m deep, was made of pierced bricks and had a concrete foundation. Approximately 0.6m further south was an east-west aligned ditch 1 (Plate 3). It measured 2m wide by 0.67m deep, had steep sides and a flattish base. Fragments of medieval or most likely post-medieval tiles were recovered from its single, dark brownish-grey sandy-clay fill. No other archaeological remains were identified.</p>	

The evaluation suggests that the proposed development will not have any impact upon the archaeological record.

Previous Summaries/Reports: None

Author of Summary: Lukasz Miciak

Date of Summary: September 2011



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Fig.1. Location of archaeological evaluation trenches



Plate 1. Trench 1



Plate 2. Trench 2



Plate 3. Ditch 1, trench 2