

**ST CLERE'S HALL  
STANFORD-LE-HOPE  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING  
AND DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**



Essex County Council

**FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT**

**July 2012**

**ST CLERE'S HALL  
STANFORD-LE-HOPE  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY  
TRIAL TRENCHING AND DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT**

Prepared By: M. Germany	Signature:
Position: Project Officer	Date:
Approved By: A. Scruby	Signature:
Position: Project Manager	Date:

Doc. Ref.	2554 Report
Report Issue Date	July 2012
Circulation	Mike Valente
	ECC Historic Environment Management team
	Essex Historic Environment Record
	Thurrock Museum

*As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or the presentation of this report.*

Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager at the  
**Field Archaeology Unit,**  
Fairfield Court, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 3YQ  
fieldarch@essexcc.gov.uk  
Tel: 01376 331470  
Fax: 01376 331428

## CONTENTS

	Summary	1
1.	Introduction	3
2.	Site location and geology	3
3.	Desk-based research	4
4.	Trial-trenching	6
5.	Finds	9
6.	Conclusions	11
7.	Assessment of results	13
	Acknowledgements	14
	Bibliography	14

## APPENDICES

1.	Trench data	15
2.	Context data	16
3.	Finds data	20
4.	Contents of site archive	21

## FIGURES

(at the back of this report)

1. Location
2. Trench 2
3. Trench 3
4. Trench 8
5. Trench 9
6. Trench 10
7. Trenches 6, 7 and 11

## **PLATES**

(at the back of this report)

1. Extract from the 1845 Tithe map
2. Extract from the 1897 Ordnance Survey map
3. Trench 6, looking west
4. Trench 6, looking east
5. Trenches 6 and 11, looking north
6. Trench 10, looking west

**ST CLERE'S HALL, STANFORD-LE-HOPE, ESSEX**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL-TRENCHING**  
**AND DESK-BASED RESEARCH**

**Client:** Mike Valente

**NGR:** TQ 67575 81979

**Site code:** THSC 12

**Project number:** 2554

**Date of trial-trenching:** 11/6/12 to 14/6/12

**Oasis reference no.:** essexcou1-129358

**SUMMARY**

*Archaeological trial-trenching and desk-based assessment preceded proposed residential development within the former farmyard at St Clere's Hall, Stanford-le-Hope. The main aim of the archaeological work was to investigate the footprint of a recently demolished 16th-century timber-framed house / barn.*

*The results of the archaeological work suggest that the timber-framed house / barn was built in the early 16th century and was initially used as a house until it was converted into a barn by the Spicer family in the late 17th century. At the same time a replacement house was built on the site of St Clere's Hall, which was then upgraded and largely rebuilt in c. 1735 by James Adams, who was a relative of the Spicer family by marriage. Brick walls were constructed to underpin the timber-framed walls of the barn during the 17th century or later, and a porch and an elevated threshing floor were probably added to the building during the second half of the 19th century. The other buildings of New Jenkins farmyard appear to have been comparatively short-lived and it seems likely that the form of the farm during the late 19th / 20th century was constantly changing.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching of New Jenkins farmyard at St Clere's Hall, Stanford-Le-Hope, Essex. The investigation of the site of a recently demolished 16th-century house / barn was part of the archaeological work, which was commissioned by Mr Valente of St Clere's Hall Golf Club and was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit, in advance of the proposed construction of fourteen new houses. The archaeological work was recommended by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team and was carried out in accordance with a design brief (ECC HEM 2012) and responding Written Scheme of Investigation (ECC FAU 2012a).

Copies of this report will be supplied to the client, ECC HEM, and the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record. A digital version of the report will form part of the Oasis on-line database of archaeological investigations at [www.oasis.ac.uk](http://www.oasis.ac.uk). The site archive will be stored at Thurrock Museum.

## **2.0 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY**

### **2.1 Location**

St Clere's Hall and New Jenkins farmyard lie alongside each other and the A1013, between Stanford-Le-Hope to the immediate east and St Clere's Hall Golf Club to the immediate south-west (Fig. 1). They sit roughly 12m above mean sea-level and occupy a gentle south-facing slope, c. 2km north of Mucking Marshes and the River Thames.

New Jenkins farmyard is mainly occupied by 19th- and 20th-century farm buildings and concrete and metalled track and yard surfaces. It is no longer used for agricultural purposes and is now used by the golf club. The site of the 16th-century house / barn, which was demolished in 2011, sits in the middle of the farmyard and is covered by weeds.

### **2.2 Geology**

The superficial geology of the site, as mapped by the British Geological Survey, comprises undifferentiated 'River Terrace deposits' above London Clay. Within the area of New Jenkins farmyard the surface and near surface geology comprises pale brown soft sandy silt clay with irregular pockets of orange and brownish grey sand and gravel beneath c. 0.3m of orange brown sandy silt clay subsoil and c. 0.3m of very dark brownish grey sandy silt clay topsoil.

### **3.0 DESK-BASED RESEARCH**

#### **3.1 St Clere's Hall**

St Clere's Hall is a Grade II\* listed farmhouse built c. 1735 for James Adams, clerk of the stable to George II from 1727 to 1760. The National Heritage List for England describes the building as:

*Red brick with flared headers with red plain tile roof. Five window range, double hung vertical sliding sashes with glazing bars in plain reveals. Three central windows are narrower and closer spaced. Brick plinth, band between storeys, band below crenellated plinth. Three dormer windows with timber pediments. Square plan with end stacks. Central doorway with heavy fielded door panel door in two leaves. Eight panels altogether. Painted band surround with double keystone and three fluted half urns. Two storey wing on east, plastered with red plain tile roof.*

The hall probably incorporates part of an earlier building as its east wing was constructed in the late 17th century.

#### **3.2 New Jenkins farmyard**

The tithe map and the early editions of the Ordnance Survey indicate New Jenkins farmyard to have been situated in its current location since at least 1845 (ERO D/P 108/27/2; Plate 1), and to have undergone major changes in its layout and the number of buildings between 1845 and 1897 (Plate 2) and between 1951/9 and the present-day period (Figs 1, 2 and 3). None of the buildings on the 1845 tithe map still stand apart from St Clere's Hall. The maps show buildings (locally referred to as 'outshuts') being attached to all but the east side of the 16th-century barn / house from 1845 to 1897 onwards. Neither the barn nor any of these outshuts were standing when the trial-trenching took place.

#### **3.3 16th-century house / barn**

No detailed record was made of the 16th-century house / barn before it was demolished in 2011. A brief description of the building in The National Heritage List describes it as:

*Large early 16th-century house, now a barn. Timber framed and weather-boarded, with red plain tile roof. Internally most of the main frame remains with the exception of the first floor and principal cross partitions which have been removed. Main frame has jowled storey posts, arch bracing and stop chamfered beams. Roof is side purlin with queen posts and intermittent collars. Midstrey added to north side, with jettied eaves and hipped roof.*

The aforementioned cartographic evidence suggests that the house / barn had a rectangular footprint and measured c. 20m x 7m, and that it had a central porch added to its north side in the second half of the 19th century.

### **3.4 Documentary evidence**

St Clere's Hall (previously known as New Jenkins) lies within the modern parish of Stanford-le-Hope but prior to boundary organisation in the 20th century lay within the parish of Mucking. The Domesday Book records the manor as being in the hands of St Mary's Abbey, Barking (Rumble 1983, 9.1 and 9.2) with part transferred to King William following the Conquest (ibid, 9.2). The name of "manor or reputed manor" (ERO D/DB T682) of Jenkins is thought to have originated with John Jenkins who, along with Stephen Holland, granted a chapel at Prestwick and lands near Tilbury to Ralph Thoroughgood (ERO T/P 89). By 1656 the Jenkins' estates were in the hands of Robert Gill and his wife Anna. They then passed to their son, William Gill, the Menagerie Keeper at the Tower of London (e.g. ERO I/Mb 327/1/13). He died in 1686 without any offspring, leaving the estate to his three sisters Catherine, Mary and Grace (ERO T/P 89). Catherine died childless in 1691, at which time the estate was to be divided into moieties between the surviving sisters. It is at this time that New Jenkins became a separate entity to Old Jenkins (now Butts) which was located further to the west in the vicinity of Stanford Road and Butts Lane.

Old Jenkins; the original mansion, "... which had been let get much out of repair" (ERO T/P 89) and lands in Tilbury etc. passed to Grace (widow of William Robinson). New Jenkins passed to Mary and her husband John Spicer, a member of Grays Inn. Their portion of the estate included some 200 acres in Mucking and Stanford-Le-Hope. It is unclear from the documents whether the Spicer family part of the estate was based at an existing house / farmstead or whether a new one was built for them. The list description of the barn which lay within the study area places its construction in the early 16th century and states that it was initially a house (LBS 119808; Section 3.2 above), thus suggesting that the former is the most likely. The Spicers then seem to have built a new house, to the west of the old house, which then became a barn. A late 19th-century account, which summarises the history of Jenkins and includes reminiscences from G.E. Adams whose family used to own the estate, states that "... A small part of the house that he [John Spicer] inhabited still remains as offices to the present one" (ERO T/P 89). This could perhaps be the late 17th-century wing on the extreme left of the hall which is mentioned in the Listed Building summary (LBS No. 119807; Section 3.1 above).

In 1730 Ralph DeLallo Spicer released "... half part of all that manor or reputed farm and landes called or known by the name of Jenkins" (ERO D/DB T682) to James Adams. James



was related to the Spicer family by marriage, having wed DeLallos sister Mary in 1724. James was the Clerk of Stables to George II between 1727 and 1760 and he “ ... built the present house” (ERO T/P 89), that is, the Listed Building now known as St Clere’s Hall (for an engraved print of the new hall see ERO I/Mb 327/1/13). In 1764 the hall, valued at one thousand and twenty five pounds, was insured by the Hand in Hand Insurance Company (ERO T/A 252). In 1765 it devolved to Mr Adams’ oldest son, the Reverend James Adams who never resided at New Jenkins (ERO T/P 89); he was later the Rector of St Nicholas’ Church, South Ockendon (e.g. ERO D/P 159/3/2). The estate passed to his widow in 1785 then to their daughter, Francis, in 1797. On her death in 1839 it passed to her son, the Reverend Charles Beauchamp Cooper, who is recorded as the owner on the 1845 Tithe Award (ERO D/P 108/27/1). At that time it was occupied by Ann Hanson, whose family had let the farm since the mid 18th century (ERO T/P 89).

The earliest known cartographic source depicting New Jenkins is the Chapman and Andre county map of 1777, on which it is labelled *Adamsley*. Although small scale it is possible to identify the hall itself with formal gardens to the front (between it and the road), an orchard to the west and a small complex of buildings, presumably the farm, to the east. The earliest large scale map is the Tithe map, dating to 1845 (ERO D/P 108/27/2; Plate 1) which shows “Jenkins House, offices, offices and buildings” (ERO D/P 108/27/1). The latter comprises the farm complex to the west of the hall. This complex includes the 16th-century barn and other buildings. Subsequent mapping depicts the changes to the farmyard through the 19th and 20th centuries, as described in section 3.2 above, with buildings and ‘outshuts’ added through the decades. This meant that much of the farmyard has been covered by buildings at one time.

New Jenkins name was changed to St Clere’s Hall by 1951 (Ordnance Survey mapping) reputedly after it was purchased by William Wilson who had been resident at St Clere’s in East Tilbury. New Jenkins and St Clere’s Hall are now part of a golf club, which was opened in 1994.

## **4.0 TRIAL-TRENCHING**

### **4.1 Aims and objectives**

The aim of the archaeological trial trenching was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, finds and features within the development area and to establish their character, location, extent, date, condition and significance.

The specific requirements of the archaeological work were to:

- Identify the positions and dates of earlier buildings
- Archaeologically investigate the footprint of the 16th-century house / barn and to identify its origins and development phases
- Archaeologically investigate the sites of some of the other buildings previously recorded by the early editions of the Ordnance Survey and attempt to identify their function and date
- To look for evidence for pre 16th-century settlement

Areas of further research concerning East Anglian post-medieval farms include the dates of their origins, and the manner and date of their adoption of new practices (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 42).

## **4.2 Method**

The site was investigated by ten trenches, each measuring c. 1.8m wide and between 7m and 25m long (Fig. 1, trenches 2 to 11). One trench (trench 1) was left un-stripped as it would have hindered site access and was crossed by a sewer pipe and an electricity cable. The stripping of the trenches was carried out under archaeological supervision and was undertaken by a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were positioned by using a directional GPS with on-board map-based software. The error margin of the GPS varies, but is always less than 0.2m. In situ building remains were cleaned and recorded and left in situ. Cut features which were obviously modern (*i.e.* 19th century onwards) were recorded and left un-dug. Trenches 6, 7 and 11 investigated the site of the 16th-century house / barn, and trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10 farm buildings which were no longer standing but were recorded on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey. The westward and eastward extents of trenches 5 and 10 respectively had to be cut short because of live electricity cables.

The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (IFA 2008, 2010; Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The ECC FAU uses its own recording system to record all archaeological deposits and features.

## **4.3 Results**

Building remains and / or cut features occurred in all of the trenches apart from trench 5. Most of the features lay beneath subsoil and / or topsoil and were in use during the 19th / 20th-century. The topsoil in trenches 6 and 11 lay directly on top of building remains and was

only c. 0.1m thick. Track and yard surfaces of compacted grit and gravel overlaid the subsoil in the northern half of trench 9 and the southern half of trench 8. A large c. 1.2m high spoil heap containing pieces of concrete sat directly on top of the archaeological remains in trench 10. Modern artefacts were present in both the topsoil and subsoil, although most occurred in the topsoil. Summaries of the archaeological features by trench can be found below; more detailed descriptions of the archaeological remains can be found in Appendix 2.

#### *Trench 2 (Fig. 4)*

Features in trench 2 comprised part of a large, straight-sided modern pit (62), and two undatable, sub-rectangular pits (1 and 3) containing no finds.

#### *Trench 3 (Fig. 5)*

Trench 3 revealed part of a 19th / 20th-century concrete floor surface (36), part of a ditch containing large pieces of concrete (37), and two large pits containing modern finds (43 and 47). It also revealed four circular and sub-rectangular post-holes in a straight line (39, 41, 45 and 49), one of which (41) held a small wooden post. Post-hole 49 was probably modern as it cut pit 47.

#### *Trenches 4 and 5 (Fig. 1)*

Trench 4 contained several modern pits; there were no features in trench 5.

#### *Trench 8 (Fig. 6)*

Present in trench 8 was a brick-built structure (12), a very large modern pit containing pieces of plastic, and a post-medieval / modern gully containing fragments of peg tile (58). The structure was represented by three separate wall fragments, two or more courses high, and was constructed from dark orange frogged bricks (230mm x 110mm x 70mm), held together with lime based mortar in an English Bond. A north-south 1m wide gap between two of the wall fragments possibly represented an entranceway.

#### *Trench 9 (Fig. 7)*

The only feature in trench 9 was a large dark pit containing ash, pieces of coal and shards of modern bottle glass (60).

#### *Trench 10 (Fig. 8)*

Remnants of a 19th / 20th-century cow shed lay in trench 10 and consisted of an L-shaped brick wall (9), part of a feeding trough (8), and two separate pieces of floor (7 and 10). The feeding trough and floors were made from reddish brown concrete, and the brick wall from dark orange un-frogged bricks (230mm x 110mm x 67mm), held together with lime-based

mortar in an English Bond. The only part of the trough to have survived was its base, and the lower 0.02m of its concave profile. A grid pattern of shallow linear press-marks covered the surface of floor 7. A deposit of brownish orange sand and gravel (11), containing a large fragment of iron plate, lay immediate south of wall 9.

#### *Trenches 6, 7 and 11*(Fig. 9)

Remains revealed by trenches 6, 7 and 11 included ten brick walls (5, 18, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 64) and four sections of flooring (32, 33, 51 and 52). The brick walls stood up to six courses high and were made from post-16th-century dark orange frogged and / or unfrogged bricks, typically measuring 220mm x 110mm x 70mm, in a variety of regular and semi-regular bonds, cemented together with lime-based mortar. Semi-compacted chalk or degraded lime-based mortar (27) lay between walls 26 to 31, and dark brownish grey soil and brick rubble (25) between walls 24 and 26. The floors were made from tarmac (33) and concrete (32, 51 and 52). Floors 32 and 33 lay between walls 5, 18 and 31, and floors 51 and 52 overlaid deposit 27 and wall 30, indicating a fairly late phase of internal remodelling or adaptation. A possible construction cut (21) containing frequent fragments of lime-based mortar ran along the western edge of wall 18.

Other features and deposits comprised three wooden posts (34) and a spread of dark greyish brown soil (35) in trench 6, and a thin spread of compacted ash and coal (54) in trench 11. The posts were equally spaced and were made from recycled telegraph poles. Numerous fragments of dark orange unfrogged brick and roof tile lay in spread 35.

## **5.0 FINDS**

A total of thirty-three pieces of brick, tile, pottery, animal bone and iron were recovered from eight contexts. All of the material has been processed and sorted into context and recorded by count and weight, as appropriate. The finds are summarised below and tabulated in Appendix 3.

### **5.1 Pottery**

Two unstratified sherds (88g) from Trench 3 and five stratified sherds (81g) from context 17 in Trench 6 represent the sum total of pottery recovered. All the material is post-medieval in date and includes cream glazed stoneware, sherds of industrial brown glazed ware with a cream glazed interior (context 17) and the neck of a brown glazed stoneware ink bottle (Unstratified, trench 3).

## 5.2 Brick

Four bricks (three complete and one broken into three pieces) were retained as exemplars of the brick walls on the site. Information relating to these is presented below. All measurements are in millimetres and set out as length x width x depth.

*Context 5 : One brick (three pieces) 232 x 112 x 68*

Dark orange with a burnt appearance (both interior and exterior); occasional small stones and cinders; regular appearance with sharp arrises, although some of the corners are broken; striations on the upper face and creasing on the sides. Fairly smooth base with occasional pitting. ?18th/19th century.

*Context 9: One brick 230 x 111 x 68*

Dark orange; occasional small stones; regular appearance with sharp arises although one stretcher face is worn and corners are damaged; striations on upper face and creasing on the sides; relatively smooth base with occasional creasing and some pitting. ?18th/19th century.

*Context 18: One brick 230 x 111 x 68*

Dark orange; occasional small stones; regular appearance with sharp arises, some corners are damaged; striations on upper face and creasing on the sides; diagonal imprint running across one stretcher face (? Skintling mark); relatively smooth base with occasional creasing and some pockmarks. The presence of what may be a diagonal skintling mark could be indicative of a 17th/18th-century date (e.g. Ryan 1996, 92).

*Context 31: One brick 230 x 111x 62*

Orange; occasional small stones and sandy feel to surface; regular appearance with sharp arises; striations on upper face and slight creasing on the sides; relatively smooth base with occasional creasing/pockmarks; shallow frog in base. Presence of a frog in the base of the brick is indicative of a date later than the first part of the 19th century (e.g. Ryan 1999, 15).

## 5.3 Tile

A total of seventeen pieces of clay tile, weighing approximately 3.2kg, was recovered from three contexts, 15, 17 and 35. Three types were identified in context 35; slightly curved soft red tiles with a flange, soft red pegged tiles with circular holes and dark red tiles with a sandy base and square cut peg holes. The slightly curved tiles were also recovered from context 17 and the soft red flat tiles from context 15.

#### **5.4 Metalwork**

Two iron objects were recovered; a square headed nail with a square cross section from context 17 and an unstratified horseshoe from trench 3.

#### **5.5 Comments on the assemblage**

There is no evidence from the finds of medieval or early Post-Medieval activity at this site, with the exception of the probable 17<sup>th</sup>/ 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks used in wall 18 in trench 6. The remainder of the finds assemblage is all late post-medieval or early modern in date and largely comprises building materials, representing the numerous buildings which have stood in the farmyard through the centuries. None of this material is particularly significant or informative and need not be retained in the archive.

### **6.0 CONCLUSIONS**

The archaeological remains exposed by the trenching include a series of 17<sup>th</sup>/ 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup>-century floors and brick walls in trenches 6, 7 and 11 associated with the recently demolished house/ barn and adjoining outshuts, a 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup>-century cow shed in trench 10, and a small 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup>-century brick structure in trench 8. Other remains include 19<sup>th</sup> / 20<sup>th</sup>-century pits in trenches 2, 3, 4, 8 and 9, modern structural remains in trench 3, and a post-medieval / modern gully in trench 8. The presence of the barn/ house and the results of the desk-based assessment indicate that the site has been occupied since at least the early 16<sup>th</sup> century, although the trenching has found no closely datable pre-19<sup>th</sup> century remains to support this. All of the in situ building remains in trenches 6, 7 and 11 directly relate to the later, barn phases of the 16<sup>th</sup>-century house / barn and in particular 18<sup>th</sup> and, more likely, 19<sup>th</sup> century and later periods of adaptation, rebuilding and refurbishment.

The cartographic evidence suggests that the south side of the 16<sup>th</sup>-century house / barn is represented by wall 5, the west and east ends of the building by walls 18 and 23 respectively, and internal divisions and a barn midstrey by walls 24 and 31. The north wall of the building has either not survived or has not been uncovered. If the interpretation of the cartographic and archaeological evidence is right then the building probably measured c. 7.25m wide and 20.5m long. Closely spaced walls 26, 28, 29 and 30 inside the midstrey are conjectured to be brick supports for an elevated threshing floor. The bays to either side of the midstrey are likely to have been used for storage. The floor in the east bay has not survived, but is postulated to have been elevated and to have been made of timber. The walls are all made from post-Tudor bricks and as such probably represent an underpinning of the timber

frame of the 16th-century house / barn during the 17th century or later. If wall 31 and walls 26, 28, 29 and 30 were constructed at the same time as the underpinning then it was probably carried out during or after the Victorian period as they all contain frogged bricks, which were not used until the early 19th century (Ryan 1999, 15). It is suggested that the perimeter walls were underpinned first and that the elevated threshing floor was then added later, perhaps between 1845 and 1897 when, according to the cartographic evidence, the porch was built. A similar pattern of development is seen at Little Canfield Hall, where a porch and threshing floor were added to a large medieval barn in the post-medieval period and such modifications may well be an indication of a move away from mixed farming regimes towards increasing arable cultivation.

Remains of buildings indirectly related to the house / barn comprise wall 64 in trench 6 and post-hole line 34 in trench 7, both of which are likely to be remnants of some of the outshuts which, according to the cartographic evidence, were present against three sides of the building. Wall 64 is made from frogged bricks and is probably the outshut recorded against the east end of the barn / house on the 1897 and 1922 Ordnance Survey maps. Post-line 34 is represented by recycled telegraph poles and is likely to have been in use during the 20th century.

The buildings represented by the in situ structural remains in trenches 8 and 10 are apparently shown on the 1897, 1922 and 1951-59 Ordnance Survey maps and are probably the remains of farm buildings that were in use from the late Victorian period onwards. Identification of the cowshed came from the farmer who knocked it down in 1975. The function of structure 12, which appears to have been fairly small according to the Ordnance Survey maps, is not known.

The structural remains in trench 3 - a tarmac surface and a line of four modern post-holes - possibly represent a yard surface and a fence line or small building. The duration of the structures may have been short as none of them are clearly identifiable on the Ordnance survey maps.

The information provided by The National Heritage List, the cartographic evidence, the results of the desk-based assessment and the archaeological trial-trenching suggest that the timber-framed house / barn was built in the early 16th century and was initially used as a house until it was converted into a barn by the Spicer family in the late 17th century. At the same time a replacement house was built by the Spicer's on the site of the current St Clere's Hall. This was then in turn largely rebuilt and upgraded in c. 1735 by James Adams, who was a relative of the Spicer family by marriage. Sometime after falling out of use as a

dwelling and being converted into a barn replacement brick dwarf walls were constructed to underpin the timber-frame of the barn and a porch and elevated threshing floor were probably added to the building during the second half of the 19th century. This process of replacing elements of the building structure that would have been in contact with the ground and therefore susceptible to damp, rot and spalling/ crumbling of brickwork is well attested elsewhere in the county, again most recently at Little Canfield Hall where the plinth/ dwarf wall and sill beams supporting an in-situ and little altered Grade II\* listed late 14<sup>th</sup> century timber frame were largely 19<sup>th</sup> century in date as a result of extensive rebuilding to replace decayed elements of the structure (ECC FAU 2012b).

The other buildings of New Jenkins farmyard appear to have been comparatively short-lived and it seems likely that the form of the farm during the late 19th / 20th century was constantly changing.

## **7.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS**

Building remains belonging to the 16th-century construction phase of the house / barn probably no longer survive in situ within New Jenkins farmyard, due to the underpinning of the building in the 17th-century or later, additional periods of adaptation and rebuilding in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the levelling of the building in 2011. The building and documentary evidence suggest that New Jenkins farmyard has been occupied since at least the 16th century, although no 16th-century or earlier archaeological remains have been found to confirm this, perhaps partly due to the farmyard having undergone at least two major periods of re-organisation since 1845.

Consequently, it appears that the proposed development will not have any significant impact upon the archaeological record.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit thanks Mike Valente, who commissioned the work, for his help and co-operation.

The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by Richard Axe, Laura Cogley, Mark Germany and Lukasz Miciak. The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Ellen Heppell. The finds were analysed by Ellen Heppell and Adrian Scruby. Figures 1 to 9 were drawn by Andrew Lewsey, who also undertook the site surveying. The project was managed by Adrian Scruby, and was monitored by Richard Havis of ECC HEM.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J.      *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **8**
- ECC FAU                      2012a      *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation and Desk-Based Assessment at St Cleres Hall, Stanford-Le-Hope, Essex.* ECC FAU project 2554
- ECC FAU                      2012b      *The Tithe Barn at Little Canfield Hall, Little Canfield, Essex: Historic Building Record.* ECC FAU Report No. **2557**
- ECC HEM                      2012      *Design Brief for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Trial-Trenching at St Cleres Hall, Stanford-Le-Hope*
- Gurney, D.                    2003      *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**
- IFA                              2009      *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (Revised).* Institute of Field Archaeologists
- IFA                              2010      *Code of Conduct (Revised).* Institute of Field Archaeologists
- Rumble, A. R.                1983      *Domesday Book (Essex), Vol. 32.*
- Ryan, P.                        1996      *Brick in Essex. From the Roman Conquest to the Reformation.* Colourfast, Cowdary Avenue, Colchester, Essex
- Ryan, P.                        1999      *Brick in Essex.* Colourfast, Cowdary Avenue, Colchester, Essex

## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DATA

No.	Length	Width	Max. Depth	Coordinates
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	X = 567541.5    Y = 182008.0 X = 567546.4    Y = 181999.3
2	9m	2m	0.69m	X = 567572.98    Y = 182027.24 X = 567577.14    Y = 182019.26
3	10m	2m	0.4m	X = 567571.11    Y = 182005.22 X = 567579.41    Y = 182010.74
4	8.7m	2m	0.5m	X = 567589.22    Y = 182007.27 X = 567592.96    Y = 181999.50
5	9m	2m	0.5m	X = 567585.58    Y = 181996.94 X = 567593.55    Y = 182001.49
6	24.5m	2m	0.66m	X = 567563.13    Y = 181972.70 X = 567584.27    Y = 181985.22
7	12.4m	2m	0.34m	X = 567572.10    Y = 181978.94 X = 567579.01    Y = 181966.52
8	19m	2m	0.55m	X = 567585.81    Y = 181976.11 X = 567594.71    Y = 181959.66
9	19m	2m	0.66m	X = 567574.06    Y = 181958.67 X = 567580.57    Y = 181940.82
10	6.8m	2m	1m	X = 567607.18    Y = 181954.94 X = 567613.74    Y = 181956.65
11	9m	2m	0.17m	X = 567570.64    Y = 181988.49 X = 567575.91    Y = 181979.04

The coordinates for each trench are for the two ends of the central longitudinal axis.  
Trench 1 was not stripped.

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

No	Trench	Category	Description	Date
1	2	Pit	Sub-rectangular pit with near-vertical sides and a flat base. 1m long, 0.9m wide, 0.37m deep. Filled by 2	Undatable
2	2	Fill	Dark greyish brown soft silty clay with frequent gravel. Single fill of 1	Undatable
3	2	Pit	Elongated pit with irregular-sloping sides and a concave base. 1m long, 0.7m wide, 0.15m deep. Filled by 4	Undatable
4	2	Fill	Greyish brown soft silty clay with occasional gravel. Single fill of 3	Undatable
5	7	Wall	Brick wall, standing six courses high. Constructed from dark orange un-frogged bricks (0.25m x 0.14m x 0.08m) held together in an irregular bond with lime-based mortar. 1.9m+ long, 0.35m wide, 0.52m high	19th / 20th C.
6	10	Spoil heap	Large modern spoil heap, more than 1m high, overlying building remains in trench 10. Contains iron scrap and concrete slabs. Above contexts 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11	1975
7	10	Floor	Floor with grid impression of concave grooves, imitating tiled surface. Constructed from reddish brown concrete. 0.06m thick	19th / 20th C.
8	10	Feeding trough	Truncated feeding trough constructed from brownish orange concrete, and sand and gravel aggregate. 1.8m+ long, 0.66m wide, 0.15m high	19th / 20th C.
9	10	Wall	Brick wall, standing more than two courses high. Constructed from dark orange un-frogged bricks (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m) held together in an English bond with lime-based mortar. 0.22m wide, 0.1m+ high	19th / 20th C.
10	10	Floor	Floor constructed from reddish brown concrete, and sand and gravel aggregate. 0.06m thick	19th / 20th C.
11	10	Deposit	Brownish orange loose sand and gravel. Contains iron scrap	19th / 20th C.
12	8	Wall	Three sections of brick wall made from dark orange frogged bricks (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m) held together in an English bond with lime-based mortar. 0.12m+ high	19th / 20th C.
13	8	Spread	Very dark grey / black sandy loose silt clay and gravel	19th / 20th C.
14	6	Not used	Un-needed cut number	
15	6	Layer	Patchwork deposit of dark brownish orange and brownish grey friable sandy silt clay with occasional gravel stones. 0.25m thick. Cut by 21	19th / 20th C.
16	6	Not used	Un-needed cut number	
17	6	Same as 15	Duplicate number for deposit 15	19th / 20th C.
18	6	Wall	Brick wall, standing three courses high. Constructed from dark orange un-frogged bricks (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m) held together in an semi regular bond with lime-based mortar. 0.38m wide, 0.25m high	17th / 18th C?

No	Trench	Category	Description	Date
19	6	Not used	Un-needed cut number	
20	6	Same as 15	Duplicate number for deposit 15	
21	6	Cut-feature	Linear cut along west side of wall 18. Moderate sloping west side. Base and east side not exposed. 0.1m deep. Filled by 22. Cuts 15	19th / 20th C.
22	6	Fill	Chalk or degraded lime. Single fill of 22	19th / 20th C.
23	6	Wall	Brick wall, standing more than two courses high. Constructed from dark orange un-frogged bricks (0.22m x 0.11m x 0.07m) held together in an English bond with lime-based mortar. 0.1m+ wide, 0.12m+ high	19th / 20th C.
24	6	Wall	Brick wall, standing more than three courses high. Constructed from dark orange un-frogged bricks (0.22m x 0.11m x 0.07m) held together in an English bond with lime-based mortar. 0.22m wide, 0.14m+ high	19th / 20th C.
25	6	Deposit	Dark brownish grey soft sandy silt clay with infrequent stones. Contains occasional fragments of dark orange bricks. Occupies space between walls 24 and 26	19th / 20th C.
26	6	Wall	Brick wall, standing three courses high. Constructed from dark orange frogged and un-frogged bricks (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.06m) held together in an English bond with lime-based mortar. 0.22m wide, 0.22m high	19th / 20th C.
27	6	Deposit	Compacted fragments of chalk or lime between walls 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31. Below 55	19th / 20th C.
28	6	Wall	Brick wall, standing more than one course high. Constructed from dark orange frogged and un-frogged bricks (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m) laid lengthways and bonded together with lime-based mortar. 0.23m wide.	19th / 20th C.
29	6	Wall	Brick wall, standing more than one course high. Constructed from dark orange frogged bricks (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m) laid widthways and bonded together with lime-based mortar. 0.23m wide	19th / 20th C.
30	6	Wall	Brick wall, standing more than one course high. Constructed from dark orange frogged and un-frogged bricks (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m) laid lengthways and bonded together with lime-based mortar. 0.23m wide	19th / 20th C.
31	6	Wall	Brick wall, standing more than two courses high. Constructed from dark orange frogged and un-frogged bricks (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m) held together in an English bond with lime-based mortar. 0.23m wide, 0.17m high	19th / 20th C.
32	6	Floor	Floor constructed from grey concrete, and sand and gravel aggregate. 0.1m thick	20th C.
33	6	Floor	Floor constructed from tarmac. 0.05m thick	20th C.
34	7	Posts	Three upright circular wooden posts constructed from recycled telegraph poles. 0.2m to 0.25m wide	20th C.
35	7	Spread	Spread of dark greyish brown friable clay sand with frequent gravel. Contains frequent pieces of dark orange brick and brownish roof tiles. 0.22m thick	Post-med / modern

No	Trench	Category	Description	Date
36	3	Floor	Floor constructed from reddish brown concrete, and sand and gravel aggregate. 0.05m thick	Post-med / modern
37	3	Ditch	Ditch or elongated pit. 2m wide. Filled by 38	20th C.
38	3	Fill	Dark grey soft clay silt with frequent gravel. Contains pieces of concrete. Fill of 37	20th C.
39	3	Post-hole	Rectangular post-hole. 0.32m long, 0.24m wide. Filled by 40	20th C.
40	3	Fill	Dark greyish brown soft clay silt with frequent gravel. Fill of 39	20th C.
41	3	Post-hole	Rectangular post-hole. 0.56m long, 0.4m wide. Filled by 42	20th C.
42	3	Fill	Dark greyish brown soft clay silt with frequent stones. Contains semi-decayed wooden post	20th C.
43	3	Pit	Rounded pit. 1.78m long, 0.9m+ wide. Filled by 44	Post-med / modern
44	3	Fill	Brownish grey soft clay silt with frequent gravel. Contains fragments of dark orange brick	Post-med / modern
45	3	Post-hole	Circular post-hole. 0.1m wide. Filled by 46	20th C.
46	3	Fill	Dark grey / black soft clay silt with frequent gravel. Fill of 45	20th C.
47	3	Pit	Elongated pit. 2m+ long, 1.7m wide. Filled by 48	20th C.
48	3	Fill	Light brownish grey soft clay silt with frequent gravel. Contains modern bottle glass and pottery. Fill of 47. Cut by 49	20th C.
49	3	Post-hole	Circular post-hole. 0.2m wide. Filled by 50. Cuts 48	20th C.
50	3	Fill	Dark brown soft clay silt with occasional gravel. Fill of 49	20th C.
51	11	Floor	Floor constructed from grey concrete, and sand and gravel aggregate. 0.14m thick	20th C.
52	11	Floor	Floor constructed from reddish brown concrete, and sand and gravel aggregate. 0.06m thick	20th C.
53	11	Layer	Brownish orange loose sand and gravel. Below 54	Undatable
54	11	Spread	Thin spread of dark grey / black compacted ash and coal dust	20th C.
55	11	Layer	Orange slightly compacted sand and gravel. Above 27	19th / 20th C.
56	8	Pit	Rounded pit. 2m+ wide, 4m long. Filled by 57	20th C.
57	8	Fill	Dark grey / black soft sandy silt clay with occasional gravel. Contains modern artefacts, including plastic. Fill of 56	20th C.
58	8	Gully	Gully. 5m+ long, 0.3m wide. Filled by 59	Post-med / modern

No	Trench	Category	Description	Date
59	8	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt clay with occasional gravel. Contains pieces of peg tile. Single fill of 58	Post-med / modern
60	9	Pit	Rounded pit. 2m+ wide, 2.75m long. Filled by 61	20th C.
61	9	Fill	Dark grey / black friable sandy silt clay with occasional gravel. Contains ash, pieces of coal and fragments of bottle glass and modern pottery. Fill of 60	20th C.
62	3	Pit	Straight-sided pit. 2.4m+ long, 1m+ wide. Filled by 63	20th C.
63	3	Fill	Very dark brownish grey / black sandy silt clay with occasional gravel. Contains modern artefacts	20th C.
64	6	Wall	Brick wall, standing more than two courses high. Constructed from dark orange frogged bricks (0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m) laid length ways and bonded together with lime-based mortar. 0.23m wide	19th / 20th C.

### APPENDIX 3: FINDS DATA

<b>Context</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
5	3	300	Brick (sample from brick wall)	18th/19th C
9	1	300	Brick (sample from brick wall)	18th/19th C
15	6	652	Tile	Post Med.
15	2	42	Animal bone	Undatable
17	5	81	Pottery	Post-med.
17	1		Iron nail	Undatable
17	2	42	Animal bone	Undatable
17	1	702	Tile	Post-med
18	1	300	Brick (sample from brick wall)	18th/19th C
31	1	300	Brick (sample from brick wall)	18th/19th C
35	8	1864	Tile	Post-med.
US	2	88	Pottery	Post-med.
US	1		Iron horseshoe	Post-med.

## **APPENDIX 4: CONTENTS OF SITE ARCHIVE**

### **Contained in one A4 folder:**

- 1 Client report
- 1 Archaeological brief
- 1 Written Scheme of Investigation
- 1 Finds report
- 1 Desk-based assessment report
- 2 Context register sheets
- 55 Context sheets
- 1 Section register sheet
- 1 Plan register sheet
- 3 Level register sheets
- 1 Photo register sheet
- 30 Colour photographs
- 1 Computer disk containing copies of much of the above

### **Held separate from the A4 folder:**

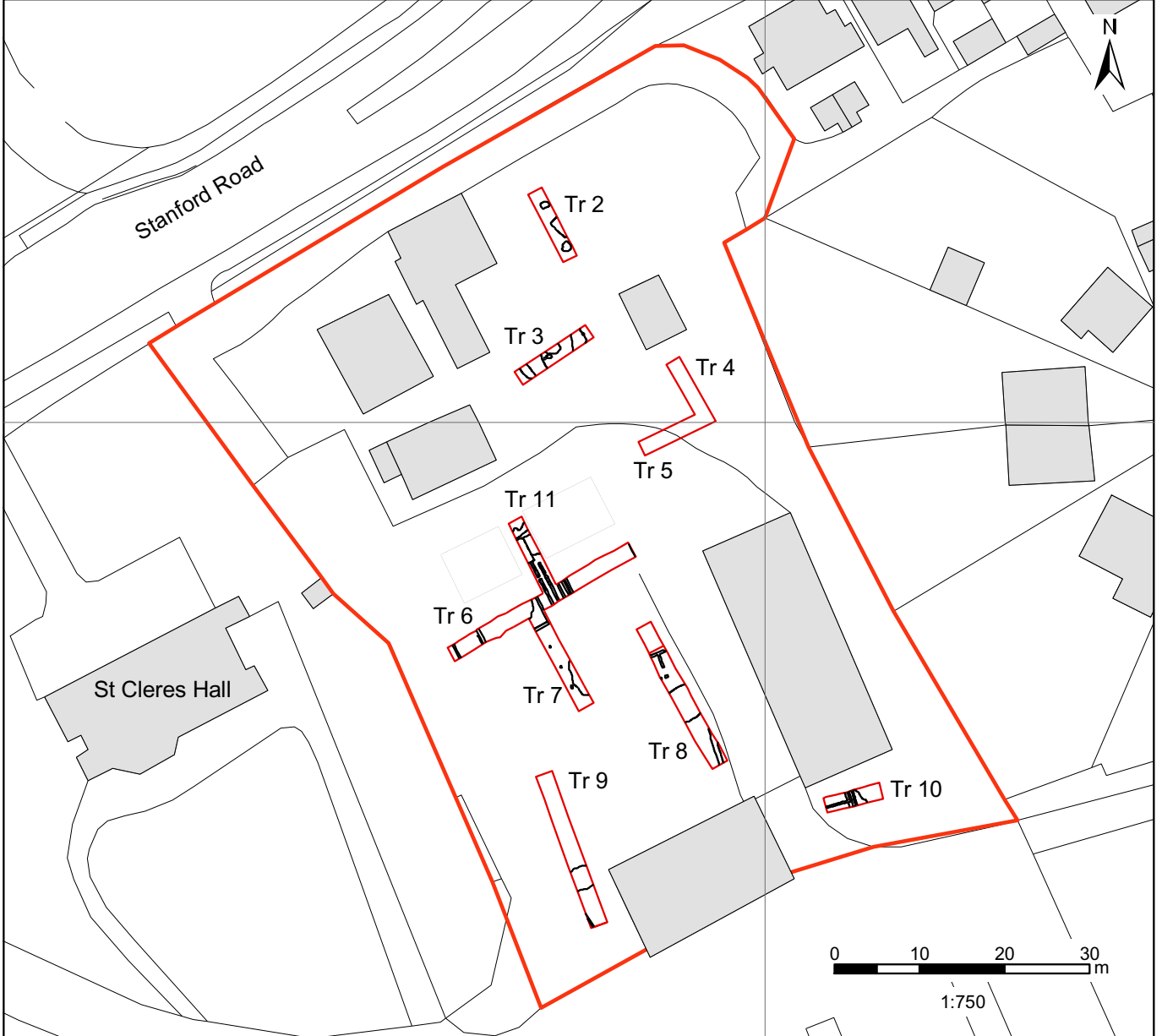
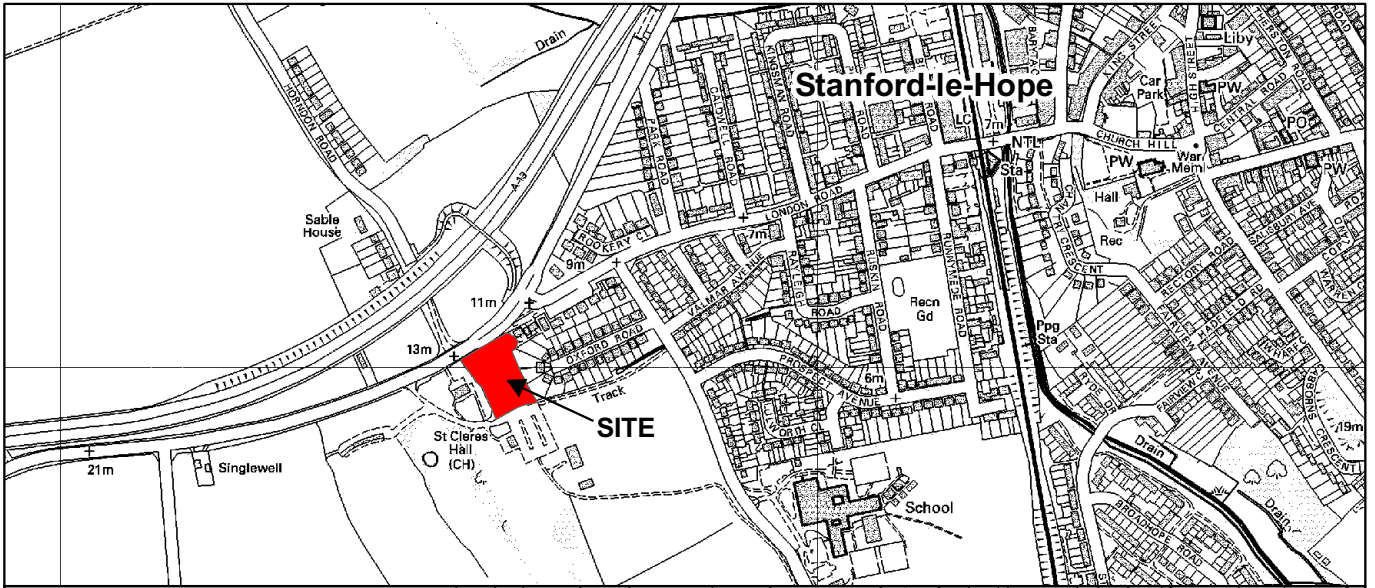
- 5 Large sheets of trench plans

The finds were discarded after recording.



## APPENDIX 5: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

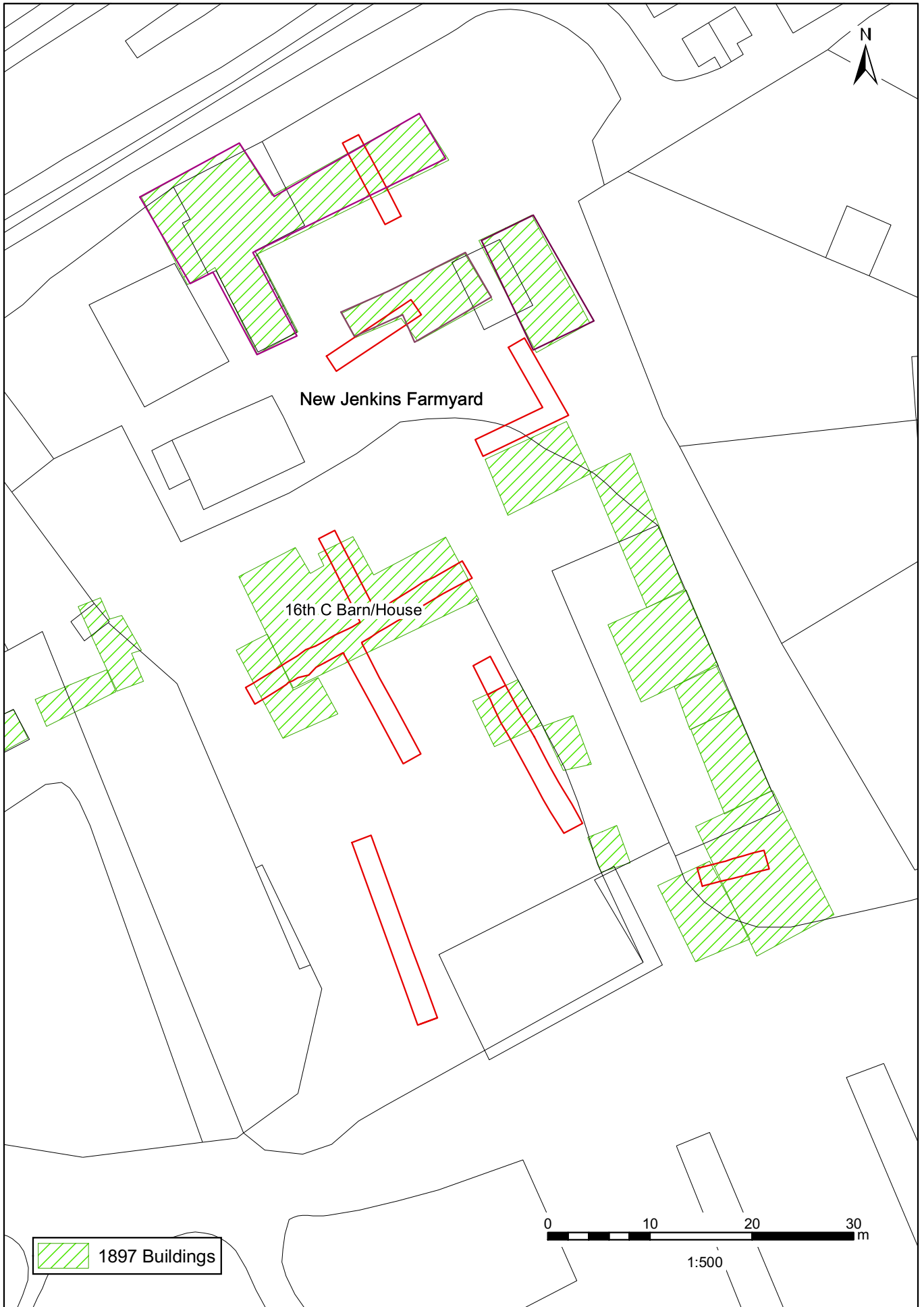
<b>Site name/Address:</b> St Clere's Hall, Stanford-Le-Hope, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Stanford-Le-Hope	<b>District:</b> Thurrock
<b>NGR:</b> TQ 67575 81979	<b>Site Code:</b> THSC12
<b>Type of Work:</b> Trial-trenching and desk-based assessment	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
<b>Date of Work:</b> 11/6/12 to 14/6/12	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> Trenching: 10 trenches, totalling 217m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Thurrock Museum	<b>Client:</b> Mike Valente
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> No	<b>Related HER Nos.:</b>
<b>Final Report:</b> Summary in Essex Archaeology and History	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Post-medieval and modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>Archaeological trial-trenching and desk-based assessment preceded probable housing construction within a former farmyard at St Clere's Hall, Stanford-le-Hope. The main aim of the archaeological work was to investigate the footprint of a recently demolished 16th-century timber-framed house / barn.</p> <p>The results of the archaeological work suggest that the timber-framed house / barn was built in the early 16th century and was initially used as a house until it was converted into a barn by the Spicer family in the late 17th century. At the same time a replacement house was built by the Spicer family on the site of St Clere's Hall, which was then upgraded and largely rebuilt in c. 1735 by James Adams, who was a relative of the Spicer family by marriage. Brick walls were constructed to underpin the timber-framed walls of the barn during the 17th century or later, and a porch and an elevated threshing floor were probably added to the building during the second half of the 19th century. The other buildings of New Jenkins farmyard appear to have been comparatively short-lived and it seems likely that the form of the farm during the late 19th / 20th century was constantly changing.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:-</b>	
ECC FAU 2012 <i>St Clere's Hall, Stanford-Le-Hope, Essex. Archaeological trial-trenching and desk-based research.</i> Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit Report 2554	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> M. Germany and E. Heppell	<b>Date of Summary:</b> July 2012



567600

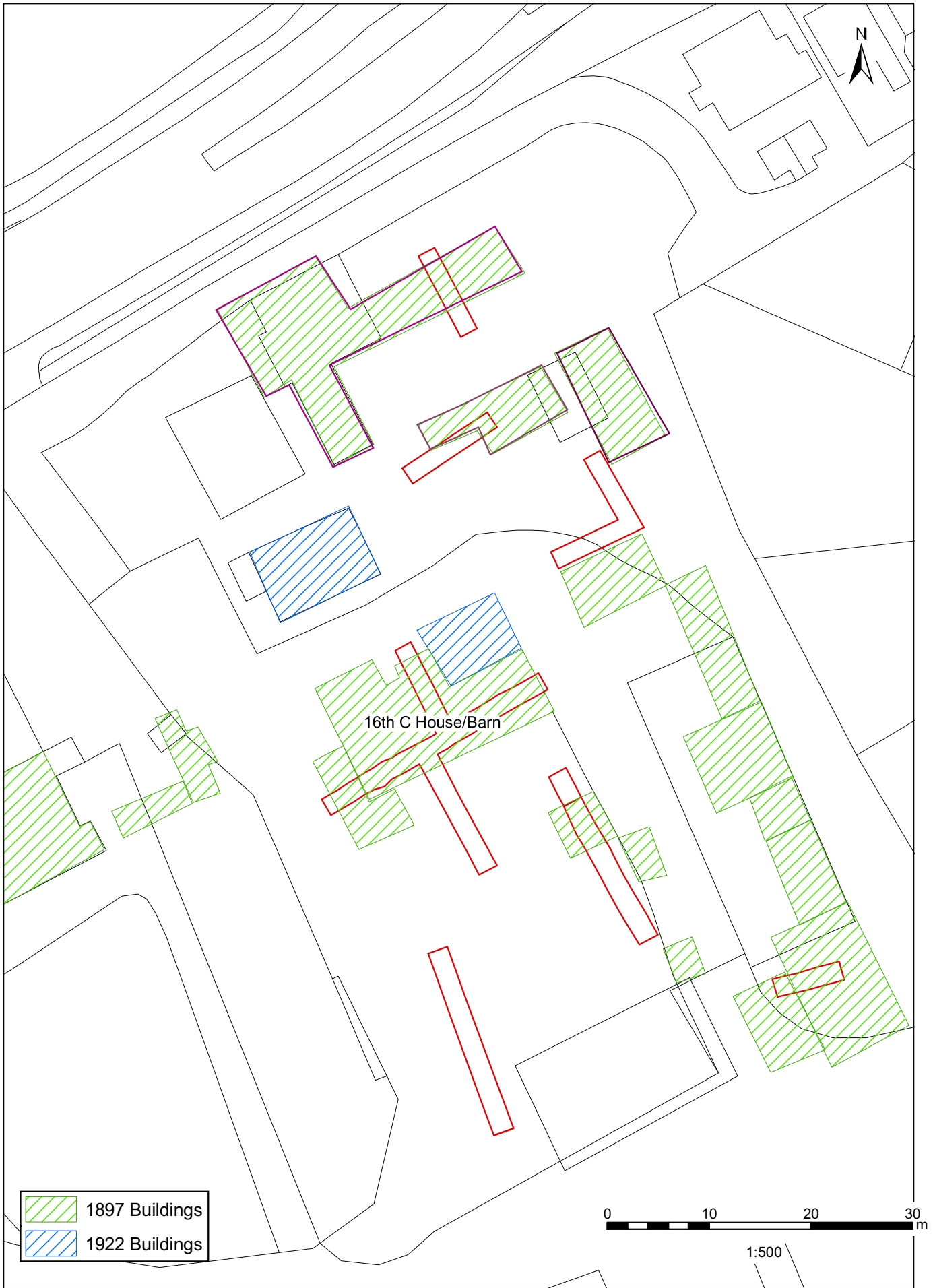
Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.1. Trench location plan



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.2 Location of buildings illustrated on the 1897 25 inch map



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig. 3 Location of buildings illustrated on the 1897 and 1922 25 inch map

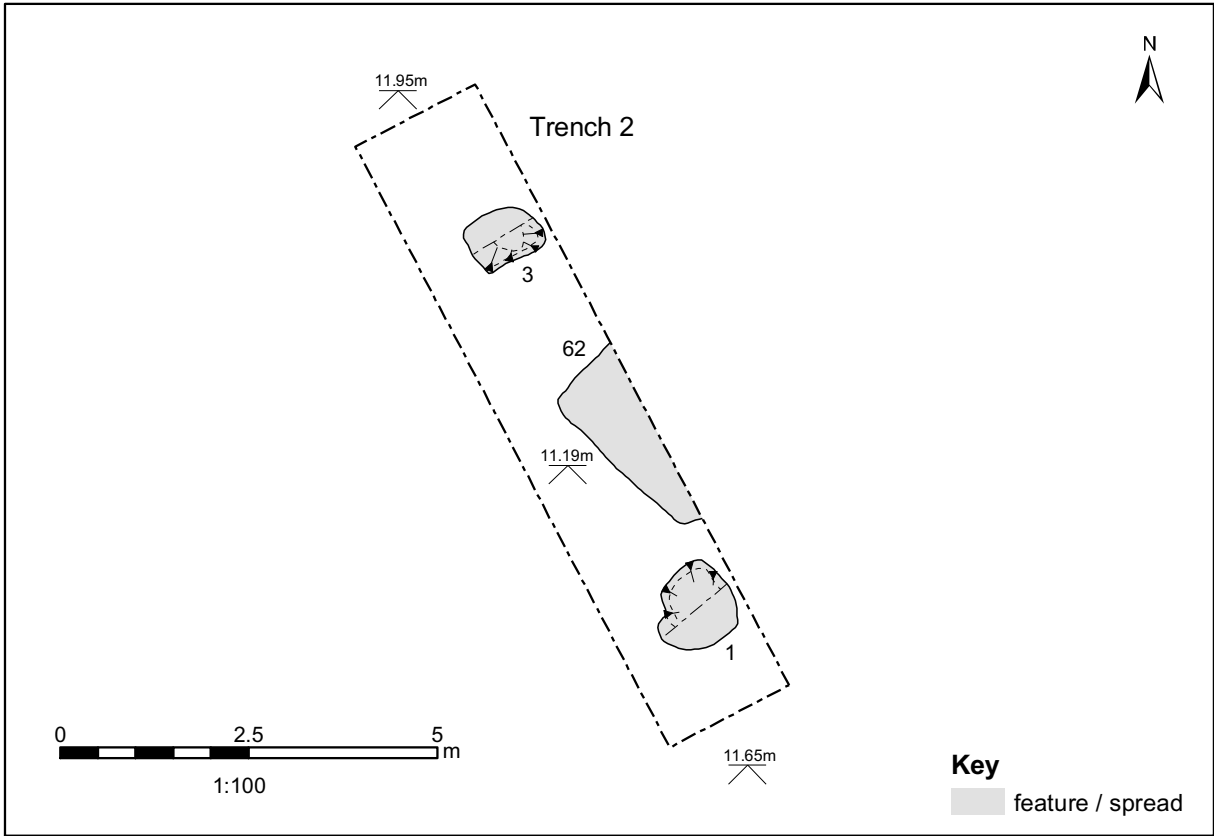


Fig.4 Trench 2

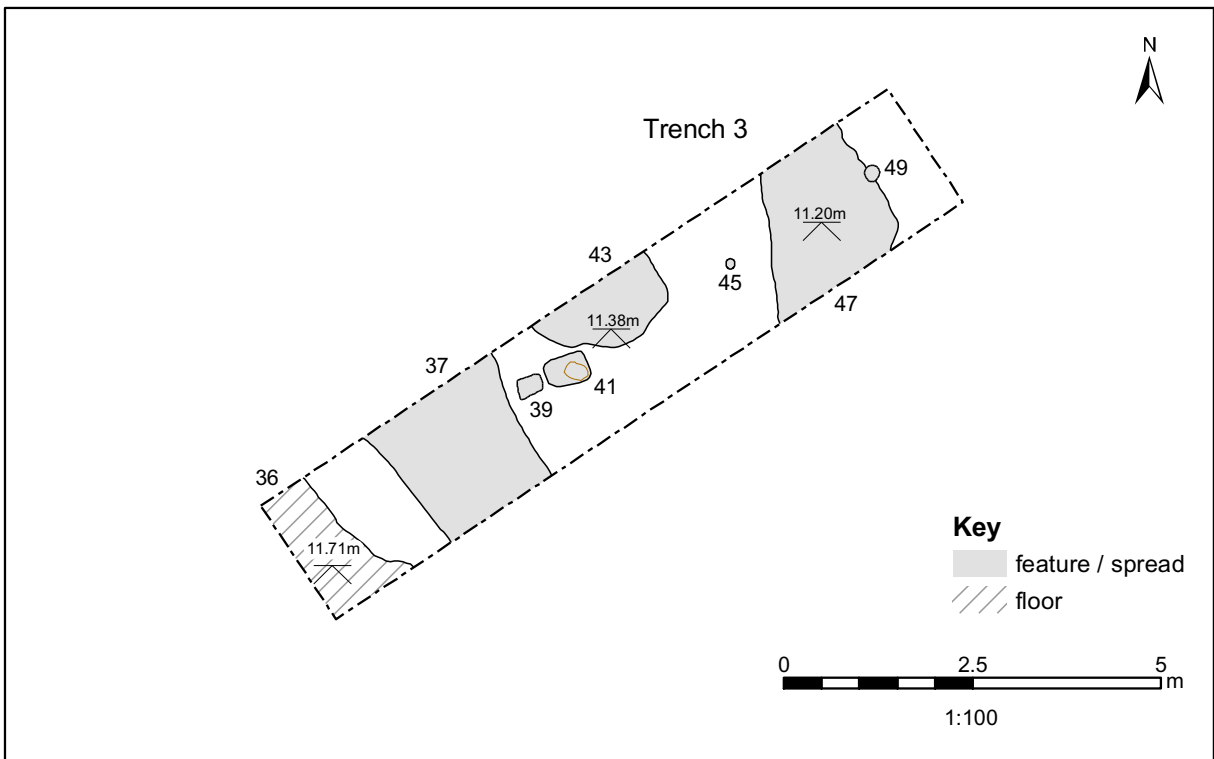


Fig.5 Trench 3

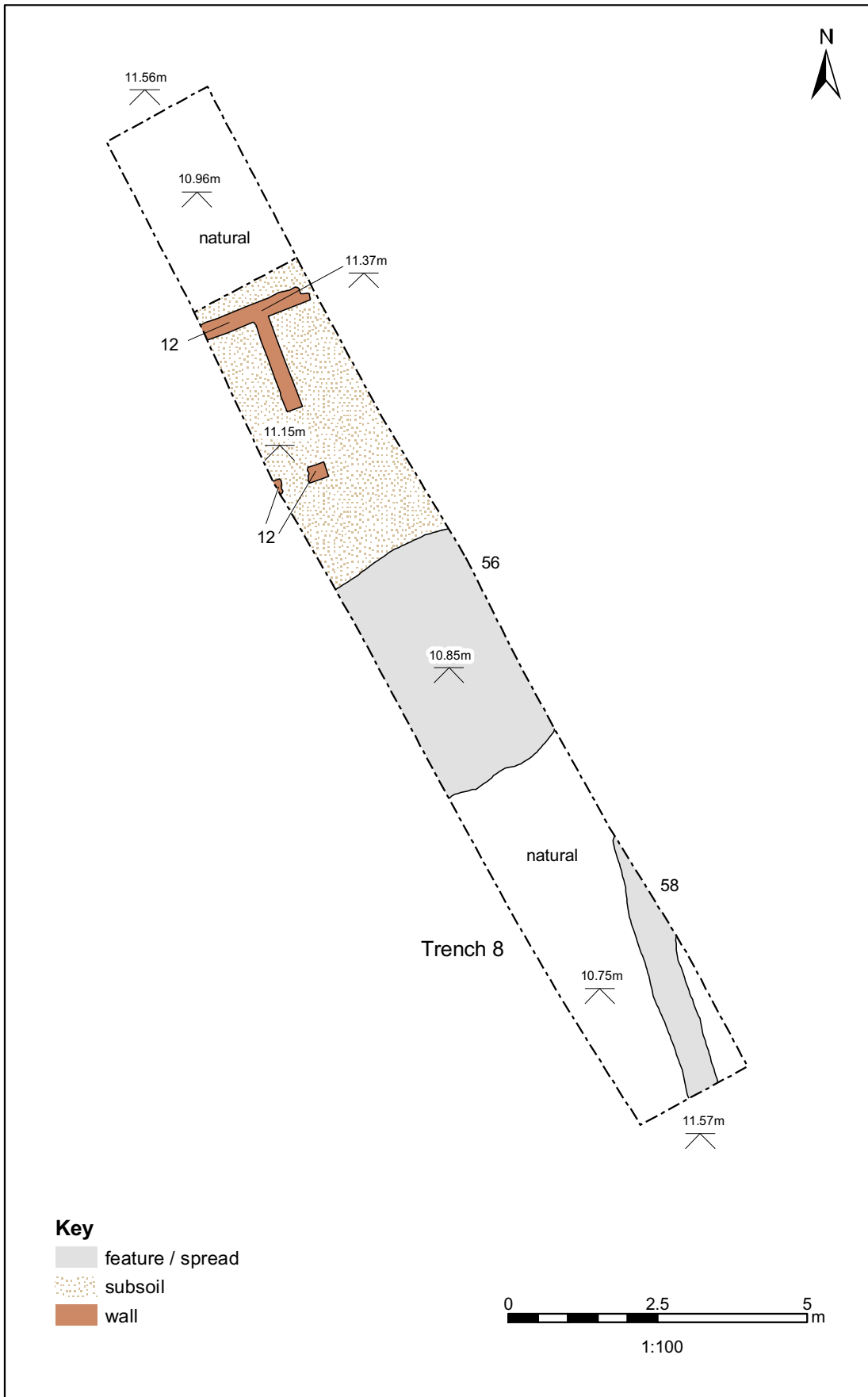


Fig.6 Trench 8

Fig.7 Trench 9

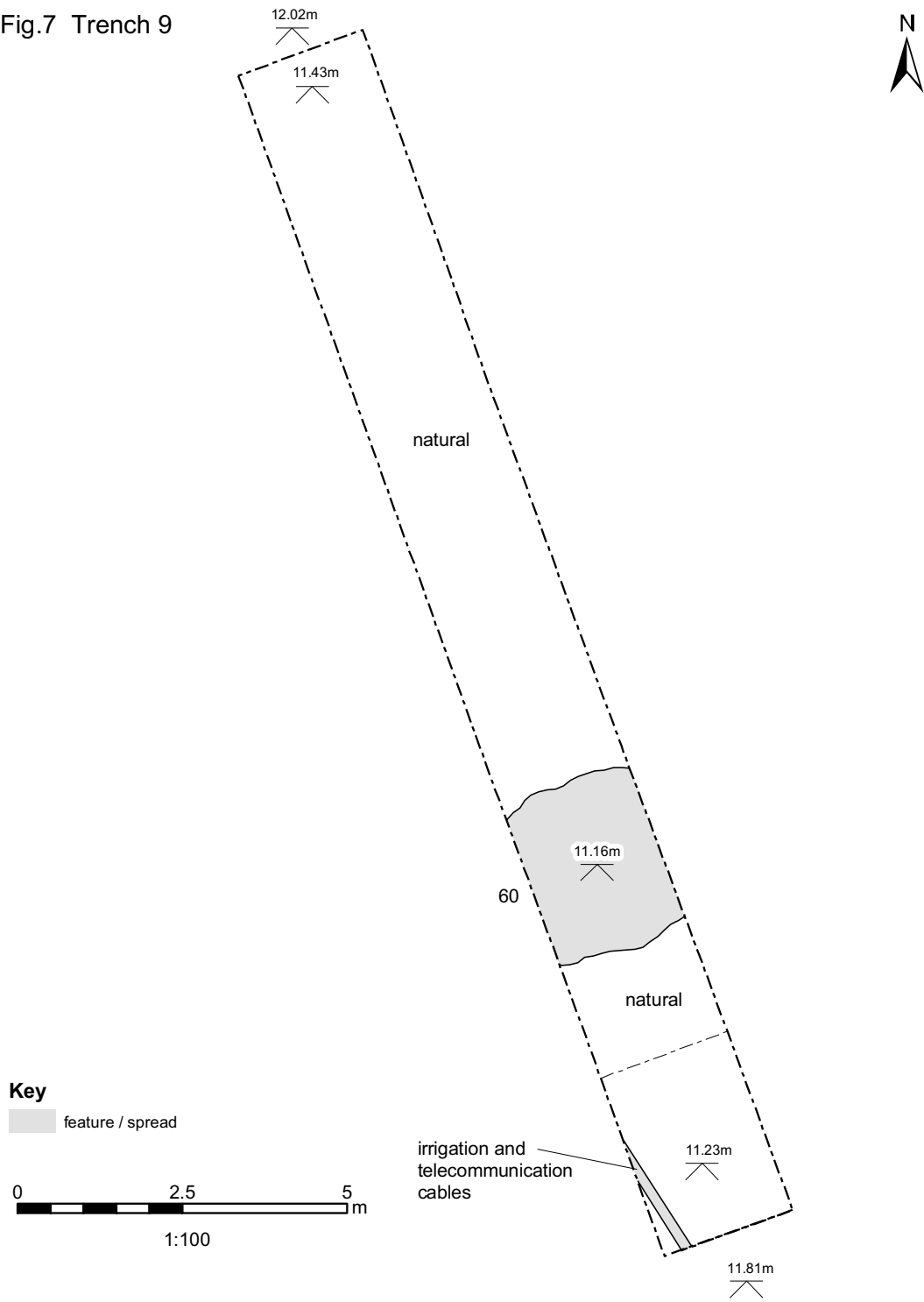


Fig.8 Trench 10

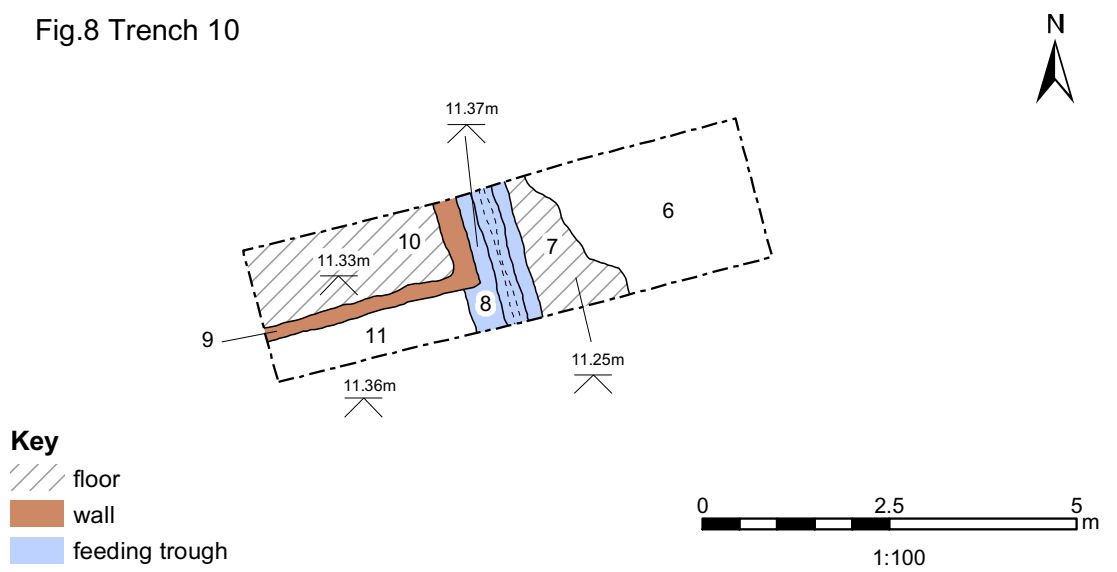




Fig. 9 Trenches 6, 7 & 11



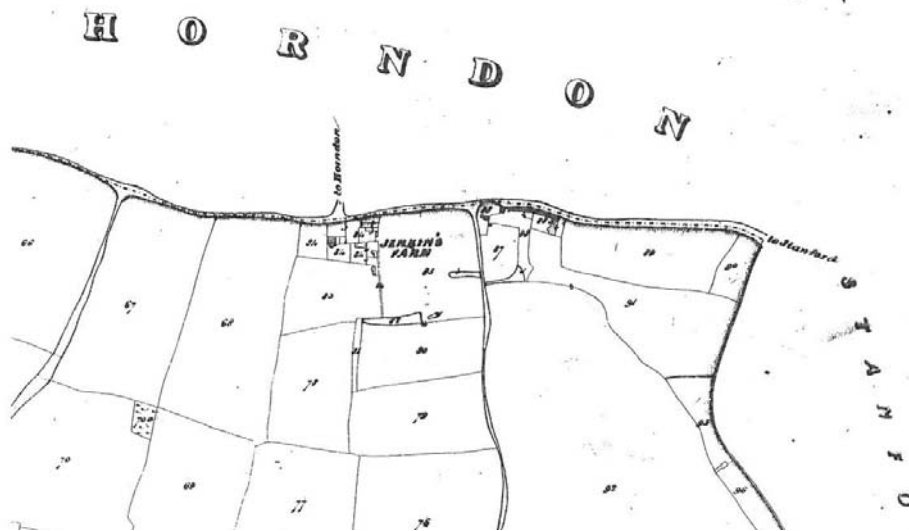


Plate 1 Extract from the 1845 Tithe Map

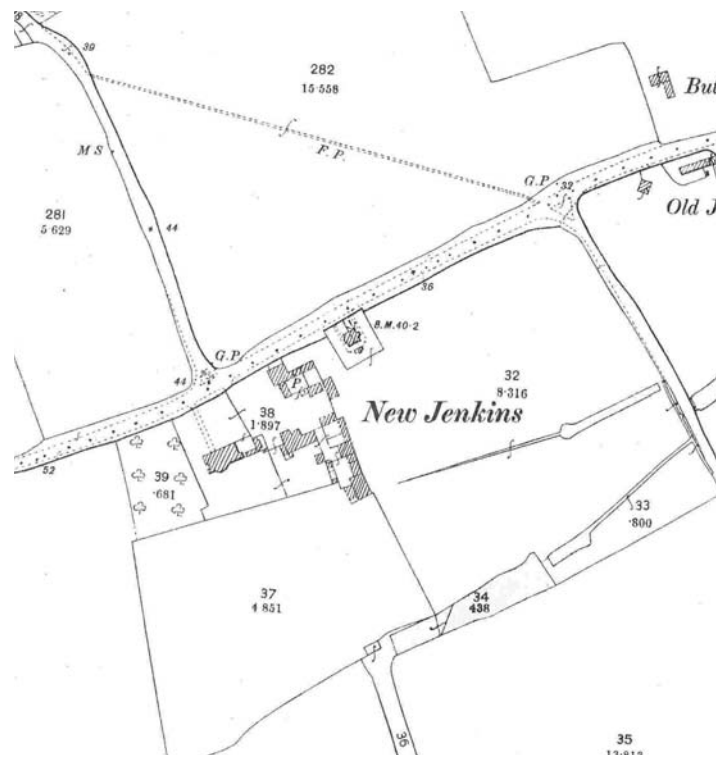


Plate 2 Extract from 1897 25" map of New Jenkins



Plate 3. Trench 6, looking west



Plate 4. Trench 6, looking east



Plate 5. Trenches 6 and 11, looking north



Plate 6. Trench 8, looking north



Plate 7. trench 10, looking west