

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
The Bald Hind Public House
Hainault Road, Chigwell
Essex**

**NGR TQ 44198 92284
(544198 192284)**

**Local Planning Authority: Epping Forest District Council
Planning Reference: EPF/0409/11**

**ASE Project no: 5168
Site Code: CHGBH 11**

**ASE Report No: 2011271
OASIS ID: archaeol6-114058**

Giles Dawkes BA MIFA

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation of three trial trenches, commissioned by CgMs was undertaken by Archaeology South-East at The Bald Hind Public House, Chigwell, Essex on the 3rd and 4th November 2011.

The earliest activity identified on the site was 17th century pit containing possible pottery sherd wasters and suggesting that a kiln site was in the vicinity or that wasters were buried here.

A late 18th / 19th century brick plinth was the only structural feature identified from an earlier building although worked masonry blocks recovered from the car park levelling layer may also have originated from a former 18th century building on the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL), were commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the redevelopment of The Bald Hind public house, Hainault Road, Chigwell. Essex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 44198 92284 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The British and Geological Survey (Sheet 257) shows the site lies on London Clay. The site is relatively level and located at approximately 71m OD.

1.2.2 The site comprises of the former public house building and associated areas of hard-standing. Hainault Road forms the eastern boundary of the site with private land to the south and west and Linkside road to the north.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken as part of works to satisfy condition 14 of the granted planning permission (ref: EPF/0409/11):

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the planning authority.

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (CgMs, 2011) and approved by Essex County Council (ECC). All work was carried out in accordance with this document

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The WSI (*ibid*) outlined the following aims and objectives:

1.4.2 The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied.

1.4.3 The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

1.4.4 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

- 1) To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits
- 2) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development

1.4.5 Where physical preservation is likely to be considered as a mitigation option, the primary factors affecting the present state of preservation and the direct and indirect effect of the proposed development should also be considered.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out on the 3rd and 4th November 2011. The results of the accompanying historic building recording on the public house building also conducted by ASE will be reported on separately.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following archaeological background is reproduced from the WSI (*ibid*):
- 2.2 Chigwell parish has a background of prehistoric flintwork finds dating from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, and cropmark features dated to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. A search of archaeological finds and features within a one kilometre radius of the site on the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) revealed very few archaeological findspots. An undiagnostic flint flake has been found in the general Chigwell area (HER ref 4096, TQ49 93). The line of a Roman road also runs north of the site (HER ref 4035, TQ439 933).
- 2.3 The parish of Chigwell is mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086 AD). The main settlement in Chigwell parish developed as a linear settlement along the road leading from Woodford Bridge to the south, to Loughton and Chipping Ongar to the north. The site lies on the northern edge of Hainault Forest, west of Grange Hill and south of Chigwell.
- 2.4 Information from the Essex County Council Historic Environment Officer, Mr Adam Garwood, indicates that the site has been occupied by a public house since the early eighteenth century, when it was called the Bald Faced Stag.
- 2.5 Historic maps show buildings within the vicinity of the site in the 18th century. The ground plan of the public house, shown on the 1872 1st Edition Ordnance Survey and on the 1895 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey subsequently changes on the 1914 Ordnance Survey. The 1972 Ordnance Survey shows further changes to the buildings at the site.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Three trenches were excavated in the field of the proposed development area (Figure 2). Trenches 1 and 3 were 10m x 1.5m and Trench 2 was 15m x 1.5m.
- 3.2 The trenches were located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS). All 3 trenches were slightly repositioned from the prescribed positron to avoid services and drains.
- 3.3 The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by a JCB machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.
- 3.4 The excavations were taken down in small spits to the top of the underlying geology which was manually cleaned to identify any archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were cleaned to observe and record stratigraphy. All removed spoil was scanned for the presence of stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.5 All encountered deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the WSI (CgMs 2011) using pro-forma ASE record sheets. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection.
- 3.6 A photographic record of the work was kept and forms part of the site archive which is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade and will be offered to a suitable local museum or archive repository at the end of the project.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 List of recorded contexts (Figures 2 and 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
1/001	Layer	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m
1/002	Layer	Levelling	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m
1/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
1/004	Cut	Pit	5m	Tr.	1m
1/005	Fill	Pit fill	5m	Tr.	1m
1/006	Cut	Pit	0.80m	0.80m	0.15
1/007	Fill	Pit fill	0.80m	0.80m	0.15

4.1.2 Summary

Natural stiff yellow brown clay [1/003] was encountered at c. 69.80m OD. In the north of the trench the southern extremity of a subcircular pit [1/006] was found with finds of 17th century pottery sherds, including waster sherds from a possible nearby kiln. Also recovered from the pit was a brick fragment of probable 17th to 18th century date and a fragment of peg tile of broad 17th to 19th century date.

The southern half of the trench had been truncated by a large modern pit [1/004] containing frequent rooting and post-medieval brick rubble. This is probably part of the demolition deposits from a previous pub building on the site.

4.2 Trench 2

4.2.1 List of recorded contexts (Figure 2)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
2/001	Layer	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.12m
2/002	Layer	Levelling	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m
2/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A

4.2.2 Summary

Natural yellow brown clay [2/003] was encountered at c. 70.20m OD. Modern levelling layer [2/002] contained frequent limestone blocks, some with finely-tooled faces and of likely later- 17th to 18th century date. The origin of these stones is uncertain though they may have come from a previous building/s on the site.

No archaeological features were identified.

4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 List of recorded contexts (Figures 2 and 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Depth
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m
3/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A
3/004	Cut	Construction cut	1.1m	0.9m	0.45m
3/005	Masonry	Brick plinth	1.1m	0.9m	0.45m

4.3.2 Summary

Natural yellow brown clay [3/003] was encountered at c. 70.40m OD.

Cut into this was the south portion of red brick plinth [3/005] built with poorly-frogged bricks dating to the late 18th early 19th century.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The Finds

5.1.1 A small collection of finds was recovered during the evaluation:

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)
1/007	4	228	2	208
1/005				
3/005			1	3014
Total	4	228	3	3222

Table 1 Quantification of finds

5.2 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The archaeological work recovered four sherds of post-Roman pottery. All were recovered from context [1/007] and consist of small to medium sherds (to 60mm across) with no or minimal signs of abrasion. As the pottery not appear to have been reworked to any degree and may be in its primary place of deposition. The largest sherd consists of a Metropolitan slipware bowl with a type E1B rim (Davey and Walker 2009, 57) and trailed inverted 'S's on its rim a tree motif on the body wall.

5.2.2 Of particular interest is the fact the piece is either a waster, or very poor second, as one of the breaks across the rim is covered with glaze. As such it is possible a production site lies in the vicinity. Metropolitan slipwares are normally dated to between 1630 and 1700.

5.2.3 The context also produced two plain bodysherds in fine red earthenware very similar to the Metropolitan slipware bowl, and almost certainly from the same source.

5.2.4 The final sherd is from a hard/over-fired base of a colander with thin dull green internal glaze. The fabric is slightly coarser than the other sherds in this context, with occasional coarser sand grains being present. The overfired nature of this sherd means it could also be a waster.

5.2.5 The assemblage from [1/007] suggests either 17th- century pottery production was occurring very nearby or wasters have been moved from a production centre elsewhere and buried here.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.3.1 Ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from two contexts. A complete brick was recovered from context [3/005] with a greyish sandy lime mortar adhering. The brick is of standard dimensions with a poorly formed shallow rectangular frog. The brick is in an orange chunky silt fabric with moderate fine, pale cream silt inclusions and sparse fine quartz. The brick is of probable later 18th or 19th century date.
- 5.3.2 Context [1/007] contained a fragment of brick in a red sandy fabric with moderate medium sized rounded quartz inclusions and occasional fine black iron rich inclusions, the brick is of 63mm thickness and handmade with uneven faces. The brick fragment is of probable 17th to 18th century date. Also from context [1/007] was a fragment of peg tile in a fine orange fabric with sparse fine calcareous speckles. The tile is of 12mm thickness and of broad 17th to 19th century date

5.4 The Worked Masonry

- 5.4.1 Eighteen pieces of worked limestone masonry were recovered from [2/002] and 3 included some degree of surviving moulded detail.
- Block 1: broadly triangular in section, worked or finished on all sides, with moulded detail to the widest face
 - Block 2: fragmentary survival with moulded detail to the front of a recess
 - Block 2 appears to have been cut to house the timber frame of a window or doorway. The feature indicates a date no earlier than the second half of the 17th century, but more likely of 18th century date
 - Block 3: very fragmentary – barely perceptible survival of a hollow chamfer

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The earliest activity identified on the site was 17th century pit [1/006] containing pottery sherd wasters. This suggests either that pottery production was occurring very nearby or that wasters have been moved from a production centre elsewhere and buried here.
- 6.2 Brick plinth [3/005] was the only structural feature identified and part of an earlier building on the site, possibly the one shown on the 1799 Ordnance Survey which does not seem to have been demolished until the early 20th century (CgMs Figs 3-6, 2011).
- 6.3 The worked masonry blocks from the tarmac levelling layer are also of interest, but the difficulty in identifying their origin limits their significance. They may be demolition material from a previous building on the site or equally they could have been imported in from elsewhere as a rubble make-up layer for the tarmac.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CgMs 2011 *A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation, The Bald Hind Public House, Hainault Road, Chigwell, Essex*, unpublished report

Davey, W and Walker, H, 2009 *The Harlow pottery industries*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 3

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work, Weston Homes for financing the work and Adam Garwood of Essex County Council for his assistance throughout the project.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	CHGBH 11					
Identification Name and Address	The Bald Hind Public House, Hainault Road, Chigwell, Essex					
County, District &/or Borough	Essex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ441 922					
Geology	London Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5168					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow✓ Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. Nov 11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Giles Dawkes					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation of three trial trenches, commissioned by CgMs was undertaken by Archaeology South-East at The Bald Hind Public House, Chigwell, Essex on the 3rd and 4th November 2011.</p> <p>The earliest activity identified on the site was 17th century pit containing possible pottery sherd wasters and suggesting that a kiln site was in the vicinity or that wasters were buried here. A late 18th / 19th century brick plinth was the only structural feature identified from an earlier building although worked masonry blocks recovered from the car park levelling layer may also have originated from a former 18th century building on the site.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-114058

Project details

Project name The Bald Hind

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation of three trial trenches, commissioned by CgMs was undertaken by Archaeology South-East at The Bald Hind Public House, Chigwell, Essex on the 3rd and 4th November 2011. The earliest activity identified on the site was 17th century pit containing possible pottery sherd wasters and suggesting that a kiln site was in the vicinity or that wasters were buried here. A late 18th / 19th century brick plinth was the only structural feature identified from an earlier building although worked masonry blocks recovered from the car park levelling layer may also have originated from a former 18th century building on the site.

Project dates Start: 03-11-2011 End: 04-11-2011

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes CHGBH 11 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 5168 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Monument type WALL Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

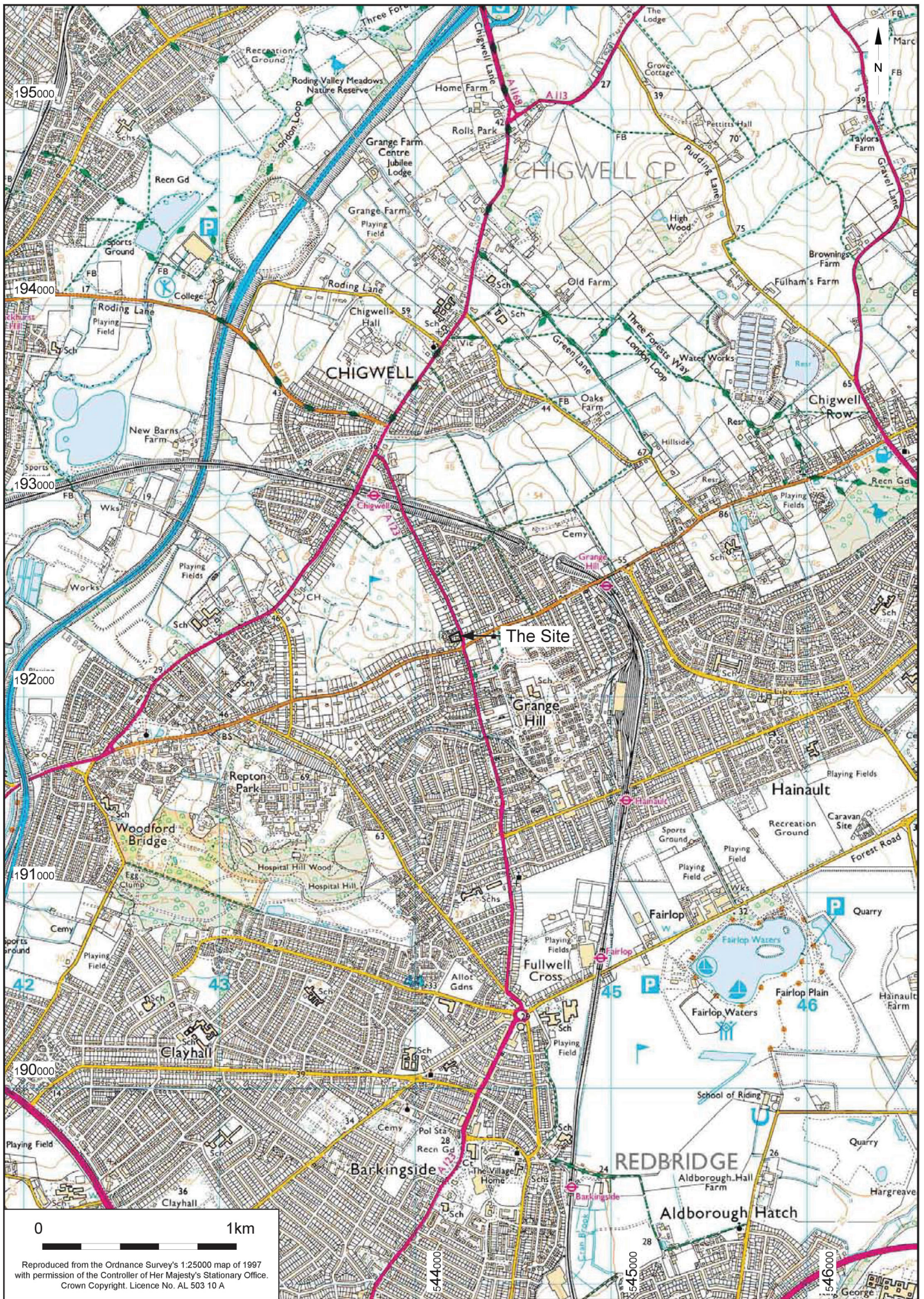
Site location ESSEX EPPING FOREST CHIGWELL The Bald Hind, Hainault Road, Chigwell

Postcode IG7 5PP

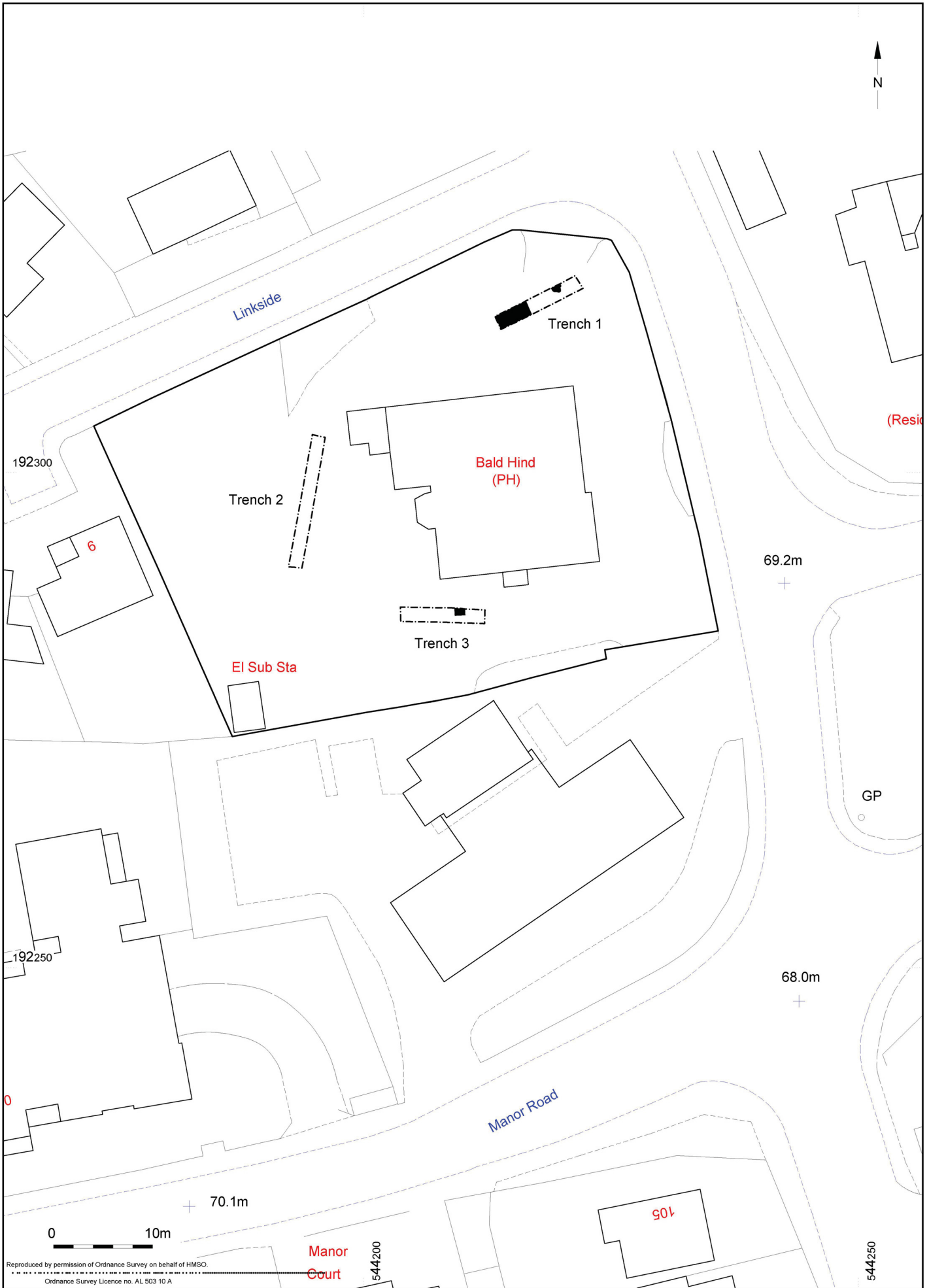
Study area 0.10 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 44182 92271 51.6102903686 0.08250492460360 51 36 37
 N 000 04 57 E Point

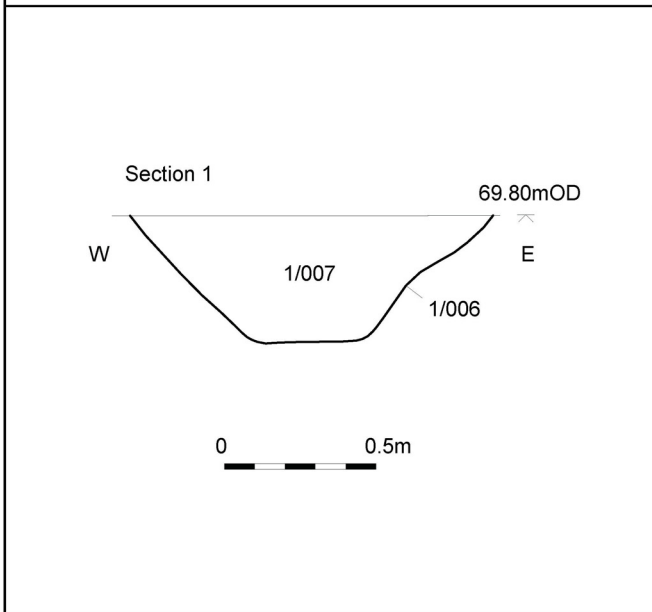
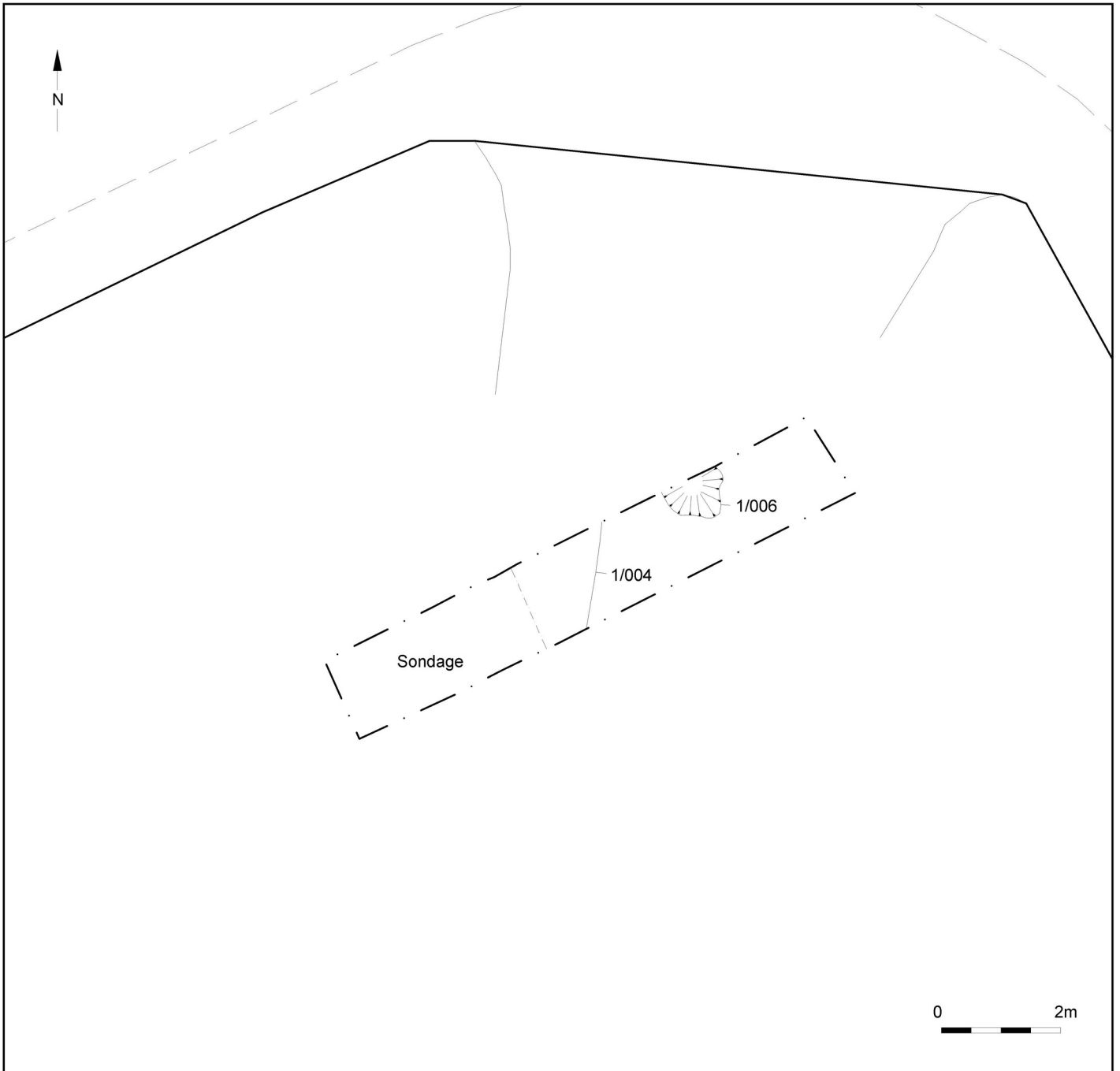
Height OD / Depth	Min: 69.00m Max: 71.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at The Bald Hind Public House, Hainault Road, Chigwell, Essex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Giles Dawkes
Other bibliographic details	2011271
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey report
Entered by	Giles Dawkes (gilesdawkes@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	17 November 2011



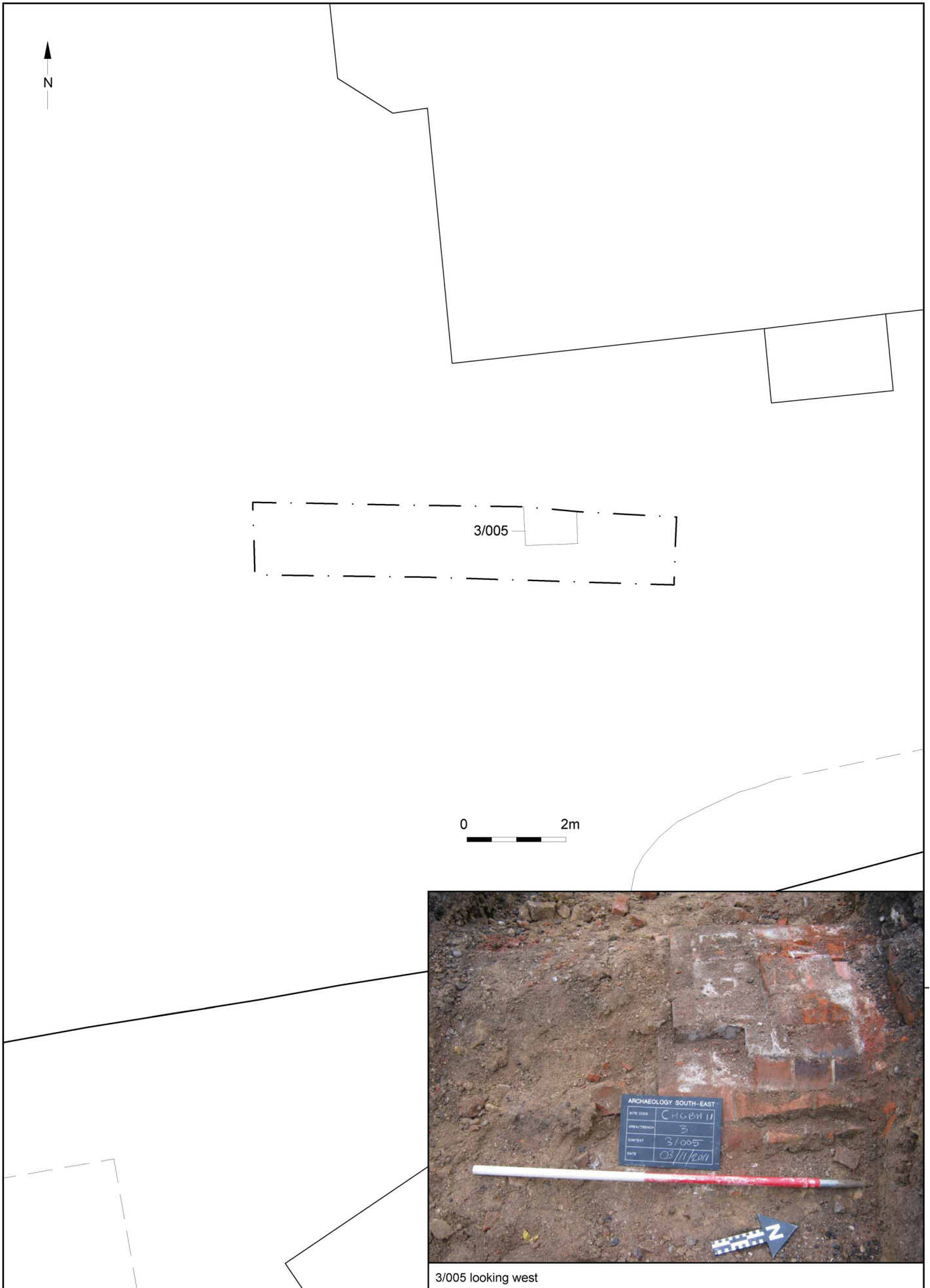
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Project Ref: 5168	Nov 2011	Site location		
Report Ref: 2011271	Drawn by: JLR			



• Archaeology South-East		Bald Hind, Chigwell	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5168	Nov 2011	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2011271	Drawn by: JLR		



• Archaeology South-East		Bald Hind, Chigwell	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5168	Nov 2011	Trench 1: plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2011271	Drawn by: JLR		



• Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 5168

Nov 2011

Report Ref: 2011271

Drawn by: JLR

Bald Hind, Chigwell

Trench 3: plan and photograph

Fig. 4

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