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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**LAND AT PINE LODGE AND PINEHURST,  
GARDINERS CLOSE, BASILDON,  
ESSEX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Zbigniew Pozorski	
NGR: TQ 72064 90412	Report No: 5243
District: Basildon	Site Code: BAGC16
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6070
	Date: 2 November 2016

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**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Land at Pine Lodge and Pinehurst, Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex</i>		
<p><i>In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Pine Lodge and Pinehurst, Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex (NGR TQ 72064 90412). The evaluation was commissioned by the Anderson Group and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 43 new dwellings, following demolition of the existing two properties.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated in the northern part of Basildon, Essex. Late Bronze Age finds were recorded to the north of the site. Antiquarian observations of a Roman building and road to the south-west suggest the presence of a farmstead or villa and associated agricultural activity. Medieval farmsteads and moated sites were also located to the north, east and southwest of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The site therefore had a potential for possible prehistoric and Roman archaeology, possibly for later remains. In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified with the exception of modern drainage. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place. The results of the investigation suggest that had archaeological features been present they would have been preserved.</i></p>			
<b>Project dates (fieldwork)</b>	<i>October 2016</i>		
<b>Previous work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>Y</i>	<b>Future work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>N</i>
<b>P. number</b>	<i>6070</i>	<b>Site code</b>	<i>BAGC16</i>
<b>Type of project</b>	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Site status</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Current land use</b>	<i>Rear gardens and woodland (cleared)</i>		
<b>Planned development</b>	<i>Construction of 43 new dwellings</i>		
<b>Main features (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Significant finds (+dates)</b>	<i>-</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
<b>County/ District/ Parish</b>	<i>Essex</i>	<i>Basildon</i>	<i>Basildon</i>
<b>HER/ SMR for area</b>	<i>Essex HER</i>		
<b>Post code (if known)</b>	<i>SS14 3AN</i>		
<b>Area of site</b>	<i>c.1.1ha</i>		
<b>NGR</b>	<i>TQ 72064 90412</i>		
<b>Height AOD (min/max)</b>	<i>30/33m</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
<b>Brief issued by</b>	<i>ECC HEA</i>		
<b>Project supervisor/s (PO)</b>	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
<b>Funded by</b>	<i>Anderson Group</i>		
<b>Full title</b>	<i>Land at Pine Lodge and Pinehurst, Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Authors</b>	<i>Pozorski, Z.</i>		
<b>Report no.</b>	<i>5243</i>		
<b>Date (of report)</b>	<i>November 2016</i>		

# LAND AT PINE LODGE AND PINEHURST, GARDINERS CLOSE, BASILDON, ESSEX

## AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### SUMMARY

*In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Pine Lodge and Pinehurst, Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex (NGR TQ 72064 90412). The evaluation was commissioned by the Anderson Group and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 43 new dwellings, following demolition of the existing two properties.*

*The site is situated in the northern part of Basildon, Essex. Late Bronze Age finds were recorded to the north of the site. Aniquarian observations of a Roman building and road to the south-west suggest the presence of a farmstead or villa and associated agricultural activity. Medieval farmsteads and moated sites were also located to the north, east and southwest of the site.*

*The site therefore had a potential for possible prehistoric and Roman archaeology, possibly for later remains. In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified with the exception of modern drainage. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place. The results of the investigation suggest that had archaeological features been present they would have been preserved.*

### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land at Pine Lodge and Pinehurst, Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex (NGR TQ 72064 90412; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by the Anderson Group and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 43 new dwellings, following demolition of the existing two properties (Basildon Council Planning Ref. 15/00652/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA; dated 05/08/2016) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 10/08/2016) and approved by ECC HEA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

#### *Planning policy context*

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site lies in the northern part of Basildon, to the west of Gardiners Lane South, which connects the Southend Arterial Road and Cranes Farm Road. The site is accessed via Gardiners Close, a cul-de-sac off the western side of Gardiners Lane South that borders the southern edge of the assessment area. It comprises a rectangular parcel of land, extending to some 1.1ha, predominantly woodland that extends to the east beyond the assessment area to border Gardiners Lane South. The woodland includes numerous well-established trees, including acer, cedar, pine, cypress, lime, chestnut, elder and oak, as well as laurel and bramble hedges. At the southern end of the site are two, two-storey brick dwellings, comprising Pine Lodge and Pinehurst; the latter with a garage block to the north-east. To the

north of Pine Lodge are a series of iron arches partially concealed by undergrowth, while an area of broken asphalt is to the north of Pinehurst.

### **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site is situated at c.33m AOD on relatively even ground that forms a slight rise within a gently undulating landscape between the Rivers Crouch and Thames. A tributary of the River Crouch rises to the south-west and passes 1.5km to the west of the site; while the Pitsea Creak rises 2.5km to the south forming a tideway and tributary of the Thames Gateway.

3.2 The solid geology of the site comprises solid clay of the Thames Group (British Geological Survey 1978). Previous archaeological investigation at Cranes Court c.750m to the south-west encountered the natural clay at a depth of c.40cm beneath layers of topsoil and made ground; however in some instances the natural was encountered at a greater depth as a result of modern terracing (McNicoll-Norbury 2010, 3).

3.3 Soils of the area are those of the Windsor association, described mainly as slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils mostly with brown subsoils (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by AS to accompany the planning application (Peachey 2014). In summary:

*The assessment site is located on a slight rise within a gently undulating landscape between the Rivers Crouch and Thames, with relatively isolated prehistoric and Roman finds hinting that occupation and activity in this locality has yet to be characterised. A late Bronze Age hoard and two socketed axes recorded to the north indicate it comprised a prominent feature in the prehistoric landscape, while the re-collected antiquarian observations of a Roman building and road to the south-west suggest the presence of a farmstead or villa and associated agricultural activity in the close vicinity. The medieval period saw the development of this agricultural landscape to include farmsteads and moated sites significantly to the north, east and southwest of the site, with the latter probably forming the nucleus of the village of Basildon. The site appears to have remained part of agricultural land under arable cultivation until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when small-scale local house development included the construction of Pine Hurst and associated woodland, with Pine Lodge added in the 1960s. Despite being enveloped by the expansion of the new town in the 1960s-1980s, the site has never actually been encroached upon by it.*

*The proposed development comprises a residential scheme incorporating c.42 dwellings distributed evenly around an elongated cul-de-sac. The impact of this scheme on any archaeological remains, if present, will be high.*

*Previous ground disturbance on the site is limited to the foundations of two existing houses at the southern end of the site, and the effect of root damage by the woodland that covers the site. However; the site retains a relatively low potential for archaeological remains, with the caveat that the prehistoric and Roman periods in the local area are poorly characterised, with significant but isolated finds in the vicinity.*

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Six trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 3). Trenches 1 – 4 were located in the area of former woodland whilst Trenches 5 and 6 were within garden of Pine Lodge (Fig. 2). Due to numerous tree protection orders and existing structures the locations of Trenches 5 and 6 were modified, and Trench 6 was shortened.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 1-2)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 3): south-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid to dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt.
0.08 – 0.21m	L1001	Subsoil. Light to mid brownish yellow with some grey, friable, clayey silt.
0.21m +	L1002	Natural light to mid brownish yellow with occasionally mottled grey, compact, clay.

<i>Sample section 1B (DP 4): north-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1003	Dark grey, loose, topsoil mixed with shredded wood, all composted.
0.08 – 0.21m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.21m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.



**Trench 2** (Fig. 2, DP 5-6)

<i>Sample section 2A (DP 7): north end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.15 – 0.23m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B (DP 8): south end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 30.71m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.05 – 0.15m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.15m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 3** (Fig. 2, DP 9-10)

<i>Sample section 3A (DP 11): west end, south facing</i> <i>0.00 = 31.17m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.06 – 0.15m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.15m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B (DP 12): east end, north facing</i> <i>0.00 = 31.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1003	Topsoil + compost. As above, Tr. 1.
0.33m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 4** (Fig. 2, DP 13-14)

<i>Sample section 4A (DP 15): north-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 31.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.09 – 0.19m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.19m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B (DP 16): south-east end, north-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 31.79m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1003	Topsoil + compost. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 5** (Fig. 2, DP 17-18)

<i>Sample section 5A (DP 19): north end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 32.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1004	Topsoil (garden area). Mid grey, friable, clayey silt with frequent roots.
0.13 – 0.20m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.20m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 5B (DP 20): south end, west facing</i> <i>0.00 = 32.78m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1004	Topsoil (garden area). As above, S.S. 5A.
0.27 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 6** (Fig. 2, DP 21-22)

<i>Sample section 6A (DP 23): north end, east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 32.86m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1004	Topsoil (garden area). As above, Tr. 5.
0.23 – 0.27m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.27m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 5B (DP 24): south-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00 = 33.05m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1004	Topsoil (garden area). As above, Tr. 5.
0.21 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000 (former woodland area) and L1004 (garden to the south). The former consisted of a mid to dark brownish grey, friable, sandy silt. L1004 consisted of a mid grey, friable, clayey silt with frequent roots (0.13 – 0.30m thick). During the clearance of overgrowth c.0.10m of topsoil may have been removed in places. A generally thin subsoil, L1001, was present below. It comprised a light to mid brownish yellow with some grey, friable, clayey silt and it was 0.05 – 0.15m thick.

8.2 The natural clay, L1002, was present at 0.15 – 0.40m below existing ground level and comprised a light to mid brownish yellow with occasionally mottled grey, compact, clay.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for Bronze Age and Roman archaeology and it had some potential for medieval activity. Such remains have been found in the vicinity of the site, in particular to the north of the site.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were revealed. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified with the exception of modern drainage. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place. The results of the investigation suggest that had archaeological features been present they would have been preserved.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Basildon Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank the Anderson Group for funding the project (in particular Mr Martin Casey for his assistance).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Teresa O'Connor, the Historic Environment Consultant at Place Services, Essex County Council.

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## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record (ECC HER).

HER	NGR	Description
<b>Prehistoric</b>		
9016 MEX28744	- TQ 7264 9126	Great Wasketts (east of). Bronze Age hoard, including axes; metal detecting finds
7684 MEX24610	- TQ 718 912	Basildon - Great Wasketts. Two socketed LBA axes found here in 1910 during land drainage operations. They had been housed in the Cater Museum, Billericay. One has a pronounced collar with single moulding below. The side loop begins level with the top of the moulding and is partly untrimmed. It has prominent casting seams, the sides curve evenly to the cutting edge which is heavily damaged. The second axe has a collar and a single moulding below. The side loop begins level with the moulding. This axe has a widely curved heavily damaged cutting edge. The collar is cracked and there is much corrosion damage. There are slight internal ribs (Ehrenberg type 4). There is an irregular melted lump visible inside the socket of each axe, apparently fused as a result of a casting flaw. Finds are in private possession.
48063 MEX10408	- TQ 7146 8961	Pioneer School, Elmbrook Campus, Church Road. An archaeological investigation was carried out on land at the former Pioneer School, Elmbrook Campus, Church Road, Basildon, in advance of residential development. The 0.7 hectare development area was located to the west of the site of a medieval manor house and moat known as Botelers (SAM Essex 76, EHER 7070). Nine evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of 306 square metres. Access limitations meant that four trenches were excavated prior to demolition of the school buildings and five post demolition. In addition, intermittent monitoring was undertaken on the removal of concrete foundations and piles during the demolition phase. Archaeological remains of Prehistoric and post-medieval date were identified in the evaluation trenching along with two clayfilled geological features, features of modern date and numerous areas of modern disturbance. No remains were observed during the monitoring. A large irregular feature containing 14 small sherds of Iron Age pottery was investigated in Trench 6. It was not clear whether the feature was one large pit or a combination of two merging features, such as a ditch and pit. Three further sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the same trench. The partial remains of two brick wall footings were recorded in Trench 4. Both were constructed from bricks of late 18th to mid 19th century date bonded with lime mortar and are likely to be the remains of former farm buildings shown on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps of the site. An east/west aligned ditch in Trench 2 was probably the southern boundary of a former east/west trackway also depicted on pre-1960s mapping, whilst gravel surfaces identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 are likely to be part of the track itself. The overburden varied in depth from 0.20m in the east of the site to over 1.2m in the west. Most of the overburden was modern, either resulting from recent demolition or associated with the removal of the old farm buildings and the construction of the school in the 1960s. Undisturbed sequences of topsoil over subsoil over natural clay were only noted in the western half of Trench 6 and along the northern edge of Trench 8. Overall, few archaeological remains were identified and much of the site had been heavily disturbed. Trench 6 was located within a small square of grass which was possibly one of the very few undisturbed parts of the site. The sole Iron Age feature was located close to the site boundary and it is likely that remains of this date may be present in the playing fields to the north. No

		remains or finds of medieval date were identified which perhaps surprising is given the proximity of the moated enclosure, although the main area of medieval habitation would have been located upon the platform within the moat some 50m to the east. Field Archaeology Group. 2011. Land at Pioneer School Elmbrook campus, Church Road, Basildon.
<b>Roman</b>		
17116 MEX43497	- TQ 7152 8975	Fryerns. Parchmarks of various perpendicular rectilinear features. Correspondence from a nurseryman who worked in the area recalls finding a Roman site "a road made of thousands of very small bricks, also the remains of a very large building which had been burnt down. Where the doors had fallen the hinges remained, in a regular pattern and some up to four feet long to suit various doors." His location map points to the Recreation ground.
<b>Medieval</b>		
13746 MEX37975	- TQ 7143 8982	Church of the Holy Cross, Fryerns, Basildon. A small church with a C14 nave. The substantial unbuttressed west tower is early C16 with a pyramid tiled roof and built of ragstone rubble, as is the nave. The roofs are tiled. Some of the C15 timbers of the south porch remain, but they are much patched and repaired.
13747 MEX37977	- TQ 7143 8982	Church of the Holy Cross, Fryerns, Basildon. small church, originally of the C14. The chancel was rebuilt in brick in 1597. In 1702 and again in the C19 the church was restored and repaired. A weather vane on the tower has the initials F.A. and the date 1702.
26742 MEX1002116	- TQ 7139 8981	A small church of nave, chancel, and a substantial unbuttressed west tower with a pyramid tiled roof and a weather vane with the initials F.A. and the date 1702. The nave and tower are of ragstone rubble and the roofs are tiled. The nave is of the C14 and the tower early C16. The chancel was rebuilt in brick in 1597. In 1702 and again in the C19 the church was restored and repaired. Some of the C15 timbers of the south porch remain but they are much patched and repaired. The Communion rail is circa 1700 and has twisted balusters.
7070 MEX23213	- TQ 7160 8959	Moat on site of Botelers. Fish ponds of which only one is left and not in very good condition. Site is in good condition, according to note on SMR by field monument warden. Square water-filled moat c50 ft wide, with four fish ponds to the south east although only one now in evidence, other three filled-in or under nearby garage. Inner length of moated area is c225 ft max., length including moat is c325 ft max. A causeway shown on the scheduling map no longer survives. Fish ponds apparently not within the scheduled area. The moat is c90 m square and 28 m wide at the widest point. Present house is late 18th century, including an old brewhouse (see 7071). Complete, rectangular. Domesday manorial site. Sketch plan on back MSRG card, including fish ponds (from OS 25"?). Two photos in SMR. Not found in Domesday? Site Assessment = In good condition. "Water reasonably free from dead wood and weeds. Interior bramble-covered, cellar being filled with rubbish. Remaining fish pond being filled with rubbish also. Concrete fishing platforms cut into the sides." School has been built on the eastern part of the monument. There is an air shelter in the south east corner. Fish ponds don't seem to be within the scheduled area. Moat is used by Basildon Fishing Club. Causeway shown on scheduling map no longer extant.
7504 MEX24192	- TQ 7282 9039	Cranes Farm. Homestead moat. A watching brief and trial trenching were carried out inside the moated area for Ministry of Works 1969-1971. A late medieval pit was found, cut by the moat, but no evidence was found for a medieval date for the moat itself. The moat is waterfilled and in good condition, according to OS card 1961. OS plan card shows 2 separate arms of the moat - the southern one with an extension, possibly another arm. Both have rubbish tips marked on the edges. Incomplete, rectangular.

		Sketch plan on back MSRG card, tracing from OS 25"? Probably to be associated with the family of Hugh 'le Crane' (1272). Sometime in the 1920s / 1930s Cranes took over Great Spenders farm to the South (see 46341).
27208 MEX10025	- TQ 7196 9114	Great Wasketh Farmhouse. C15, mid/late C17 and c.1840 timber framed house.
46431 MEX10389	- TQ 7283 9032	Great Spenders. Recorded as a medieval farm belonging to John Spendour in 1327 AD (Nevendon Parish). Still Recorded as Great Spenders on the 3rd edition OS c. 1920s but by the 4th edition c. late 1930s has become part of Cranes (see 7504).
52434 MEX10441	- Not displayed	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Medieval date.
<b>Post-medieval</b>		
7071 MEX23222	- TQ 7160 8959	Botelers / Moat House. The last house on this site was built in the late 18th century, it included an old brewhouse. The house was demolished between 1980 and 2000? As there is no trace of this on the current map.
48064 MEX10408	- TQ 7147 8962	Pioneer School, Elmbrook Campus, Church Road. An archaeological investigation was carried out on land at the former Pioneer School, Elmbrook Campus, Church Road, Basildon, in advance of residential development. The 0.7 hectare development area was located to the west of the site of a medieval manor house and moat known as Botelers (SAM Essex 76, EHER 7070). Nine evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of 306 square metres. Access limitations meant that four trenches were excavated prior to demolition of the school buildings and five post demolition. In addition, intermittent monitoring was undertaken on the removal of concrete foundations and piles during the demolition phase. Archaeological remains of Prehistoric and post-medieval date were identified in the evaluation trenching along with two clayfilled geological features, features of modern date and numerous areas of modern disturbance. No remains were observed during the monitoring. The partial remains of two brick wall footings were recorded in Trench 4. Both were constructed from bricks of late 18th to mid 19th century date bonded with lime mortar and are likely to be the remains of former farm buildings shown on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps of the site. An east/west aligned ditch in Trench 2 was probably the southern boundary of a former east/west trackway also depicted on pre-1960s mapping, whilst gravel surfaces identified in Trenches 1, 2 and 4 are likely to be part of the track itself. The overburden varied in depth from 0.20m in the east of the site to over 1.2m in the west. Most of the overburden was modern, either resulting from recent demolition or associated with the removal of the old farm buildings and the construction of the school in the 1960s. Undisturbed sequences of topsoil over subsoil over natural clay were only noted in the western half of Trench 6 and along the northern edge of Trench 8. Overall, few archaeological remains were identified and much of the site had been heavily disturbed. Trench 6 was located within a small square of grass which was possibly one of the very few undisturbed parts of the site. No remains or finds of medieval date were identified which perhaps surprising is given the proximity of the moated enclosure, although the main area of medieval habitation would have been located upon the platform within the moat some 50m to the east.
15248 MEX10361	- TQ 7208 9100	Southend Arterial Rd. Basildon. Depicted on the 1st Ed OS map of 1885, no longer extant
50397 MEX1041798	- Not displayed	A Portable Antiquities Scheme findspot of Post Medieval date
<b>20th Century</b>		
47620 MEX1040569	- TQ 7133 8986	Cranes Court, Basildon. Prior to the evaluation a watching brief was carried out during the demolition works, during this phase it was observed that the site had previously been terraced quite

		<p>substantially in different areas across the site and in the lower levels the natural geology was seen to have already been heavily truncated by the footings of the previous buildings, which were then removed. No archaeological deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief. The trenches were dug more or less where intended but some had to be shortened or re-aligned, due to the presence of site constraints (Fig. 3). Trench 5 had to be moved from its intended position due to the presence of a live gas main and other services. The trenches ranged from 18.4-25.2m in length and were 0.40-1.20m deep. The evaluation has revealed that the archaeologically relevant level, that is the top of the undisturbed natural geology has survived on the site but only in fragments of varying extent. The earlier watching brief had observed the presence of terracing on the site some of which had led to truncation of the top of the natural geology in addition to areas where the former buildings stood. For the less disturbed parts of the site, no artefacts of medieval or earlier date were observed and the only cut features (three linear features) were unambiguously of modern date. On the basis of this evaluation exercise, the site therefore has no archaeological potential.</p> <p>Preston, Steve. 2010. Land at Cranes Court, Cranes Lane, Basildon, Essex. Thames Valley Archaeological Services</p>
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## APPENDIX 2      CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

<b>Records</b>	<b>Number</b>
Brief	Y
Specification	Y
Registers	5 (Context, Drawing, Drawing Sheet, Photo, Digital Photo)
Context Sheets	5
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	2
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	18
Site photographs colour slides	18
Digital Photographs	18

## APPENDIX 3

ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY  
AND HISTORY

## SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Land at Pine Lodge and Pinehurst, Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Basildon	<b>District:</b> Basildon
<b>NGR:</b> TQ 72064 90412	<b>Site Code:</b>
<b>Type of Work:</b> Evaluation (trial trenching)	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Archaeological Solutions
<b>Date of Work:</b> 24-25/10/2016	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 340m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Basildon	<b>Funding source:</b> Anderson Group
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> No	<b>Related HER No.s:</b> -
<b>Final Report:</b> Pozorski, Z., 2016, Land at Pine Lodge and Pinehurst, Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex: An Archaeological Evaluation. AS unpublished report No. 5243	
<b>Periods Represented:</b> -	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p><i>In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Pine Lodge and Pinehurst, Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex (NGR TQ 72064 90412). The evaluation was commissioned by Anderson Group and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 43 new dwellings, following demolition of the existing two properties.</i></p> <p><i>The site is situated in the northern part of Basildon, Essex. Late Bronze Age finds were recorded to the north of the site. Aniquarian observations of a Roman building and road to the south-west suggest the presence of a farmstead or villa and associated agricultural activity. Medieval farmsteads and moated sites were also located to the north, east and southwest of the site.</i></p> <p><i>The site therefore has a potential for possible prehistoric and Roman archaeology, possibly for later remains. In the event the evaluation revealed no archaeological features or finds. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified with the exception of modern drainage. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place. The results of the investigation suggest that had archaeological features been present they would have been preserved.</i></p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b> Peachey, A, 2014, Pine Lodge, North of Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, AS Report 4745	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Z. Pozorski	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 02/11/2016

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Trench 1. Looking west.



DP 2. Trench 1. Looking north-east.



DP 3. Trench 1, south-west end. Sample section 1A. Looking north-west.



DP 4. Trench 1, north-east end. Sample section 1B. Looking south-east.



DP 5. Trench 2. Looking north-west.



DP 6. Trench 2. Looking south.



DP 7. Trench 2, north end. Sample section 2A. Looking east.



DP 8. Trench 2, south end. Sample section 2B. Looking west.



DP 9. Trench 3. Looking north-west.



DP 10. Trench 3. Looking east.



DP 11. Trench 3, west end. Sample section 3A. Looking north.



DP 12. Trench 3, east end. Sample section 3B. Looking south.



DP 13. Trench 4. Looking north.



DP 14. Trench 4. Looking south-east.



DP 15. Trench 4, north-west end. Sample section 4A. Looking north-east.



DP 16. Trench 4, south-east end. Sample section 4B. Looking south-west.



DP 17. Trench 5. Looking north-east.



DP 18. Trench 5. Looking south.



DP 19. Trench 5, north end. Sample section 5A. Looking west.



DP 20. Trench 5, south end. Sample section 5B. Looking east.



DP 21. Trench 6. Looking north-east.



DP 22. Trench 6. Looking south.



DP 23. Trench 6, north end. Sample section 6A. Looking east.

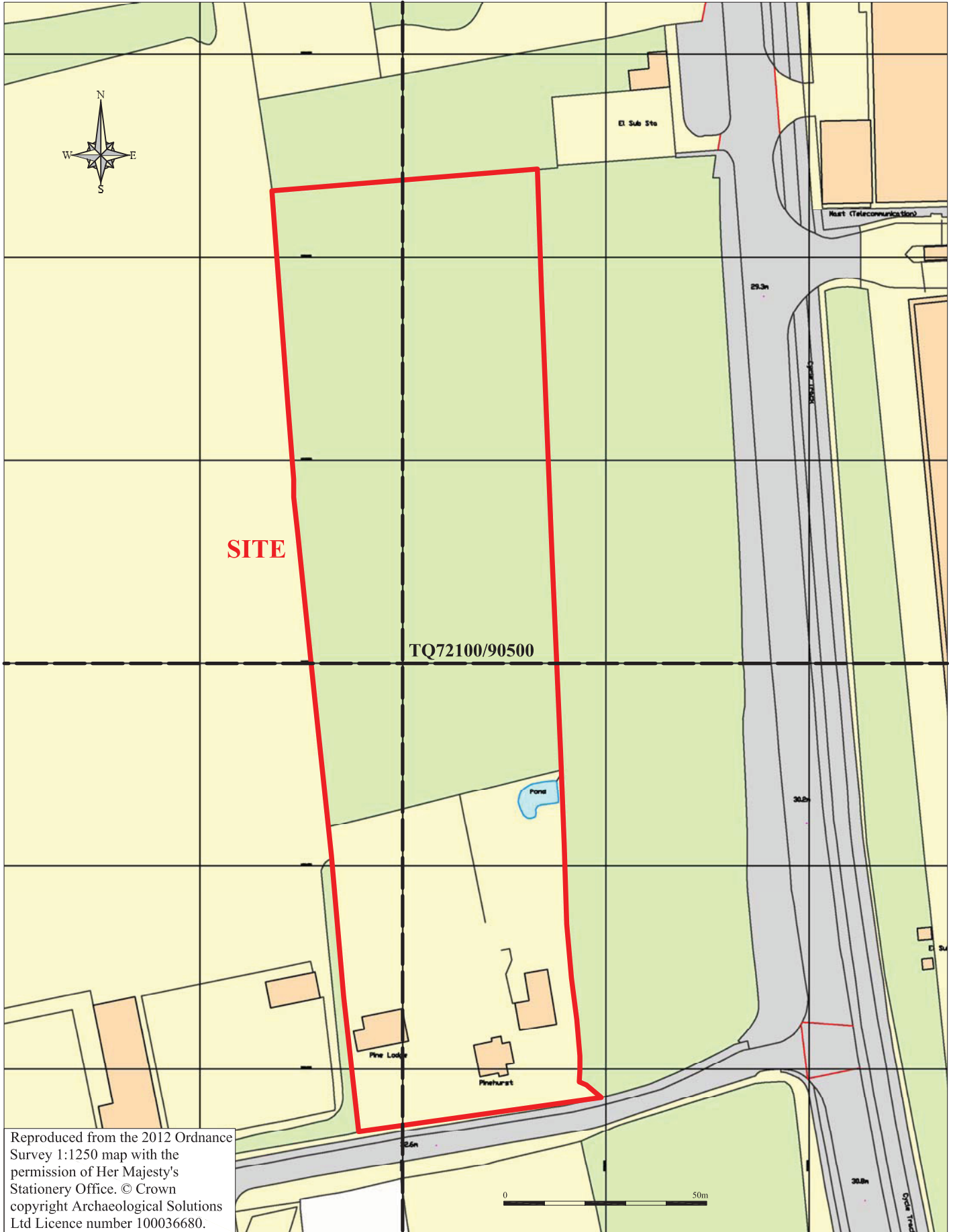


DP 24. Trench 6, south-west end. Sample section 6B. Looking north-west.



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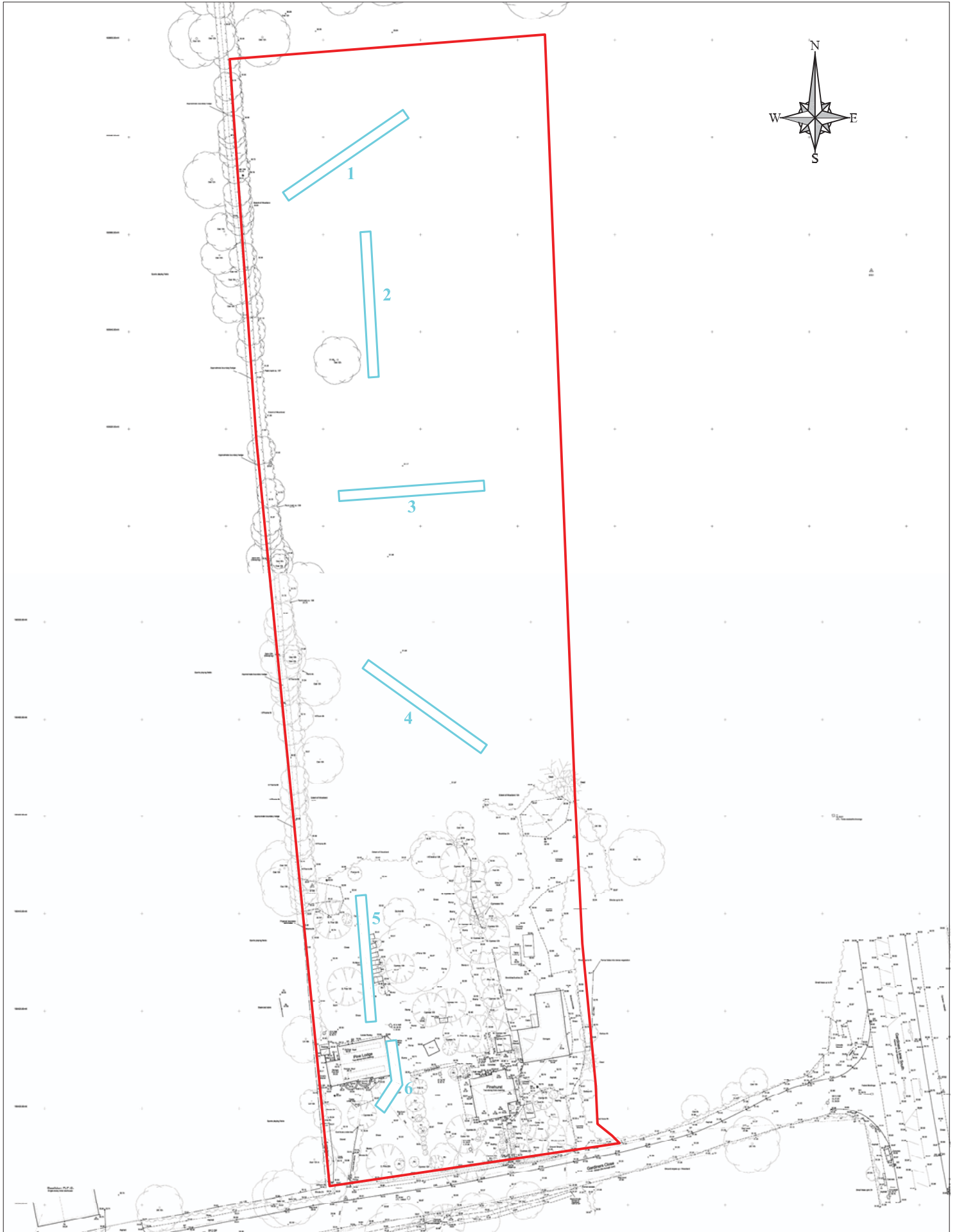
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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4  
 Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex (P6070)



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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1250 at A4  
 Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex (P6070)





0 50m

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**Fig. 3 Trench location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4  
 Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex (P6070)



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### Fig. 4 Proposed development

Scale 1:1000 at A4

Gardiners Close, Basildon, Essex (P6070)

0 50m