
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND ADJACENT TO NEW FOLLY, BELLMEAD,
INGATESTONE, ESSEX, CM4 0FA**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Authors: Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork and Report) Kathren Henry (Graphics)	
NGR: TQ 65018 99425	Report No: 5322
District: Brentwood	Site Code: INBM16
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6242
	Date: 27 February 2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Land Adjacent To New Folly, Bell Mead, Ingatestone, Essex CM4 0FA		
<p><i>In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording of land adjacent to New Folly, Bellmead, Ingatestone, Essex (NGR TQ 65018 99425; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Marden Homes Limited and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to construct a three storey building containing 10 residential flats and 4 three-storey dwellings with parking, access and landscaping (Brentwood Borough Council Planning Approval Ref.15/00008/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA)</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the medieval settlement area of Ingatestone to the rear of the historic High Street (Essex Historic Environment Record EHER 5376-7). Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have revealed archaeological remains. An evaluation undertaken in advance of the development of the adjacent doctors' surgery and access road revealed features of medieval and post-medieval date, which may likely extend into the current proposed development area (EHER 18041).</i></p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation revealed a medieval (13th – 15th century) ditch (Trench 1 F1006) in the northern half of the site. A second ditch was recorded in the southern sector of the site (Trench 2 F1008). It contained a medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery sherd which may be residual. A modern service trench was also present in Trench 2.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring and recording of the ground reduction revealed a possible medieval ditch (F2007 = F1006 Trench 1), orientated north/south, and a slightly more substantial undated ditch (F2004), roughly parallel and five metres to the east. Ditch F2004 was completely truncated by a modern sewer pipe trench in the southern half of the open area.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	February 2017		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	6242	Site code	INBM16
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Overgrown		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Possible medieval ditch, undated ditch		
Significant finds (+dates)	Medieval pottery		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Essex	Brentwood	Ingatestone and Fryerning
HER/ SMR for area	Essex HER		
Post code (if known)	CM4 0FA		
Area of site	0.28 ha		
NGR	TQ 65018 99425		
Height AOD (min/max)	59 - 62M		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	ECC HEA		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		

Funded by	<i>Marden Homes Limited</i>
Full title	<i>Land Adjacent to New Folly, Bell Mead, Ingatestone, Essex CM4 0FA . Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>
Authors	<i>Gareth Barlow</i>
Report no.	<i>5322</i>
Date (of report)	<i>February 2017</i>

**LAND ADJACENT TO NEW FOLLY, BELLMEAD,
INGATESTONE, ESSEX CM4 0FA**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording of land adjacent to New Folly, Bellmead, Ingatestone, Essex (NGR TQ 65018 99425; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Marden Homes Limited and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to construct a three storey building containing 10 residential flats and 4 three-storey dwellings with parking, access and landscaping (Brentwood Borough Council Planning Approval Ref.15/00008/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA)

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the medieval settlement area of Ingatestone to the rear of the historic High Street (Essex Historic Environment Record EHER 5376-7). Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have revealed archaeological remains. An evaluation undertaken in advance of the development of the adjacent doctors' surgery and access road revealed features of medieval and post-medieval date, which may likely extend into the current proposed development area (EHER 18041).

An archaeological evaluation revealed a medieval (13th – 15th century) ditch (Trench 1 F1006) in the northern half of the site. A second ditch was recorded in the southern sector of the site (Trench 2 F1008). It contained a medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery sherd which may be residual. A modern service trench was also present in Trench 2.

The monitoring and recording of the ground reduction revealed a possible medieval ditch (F2007 = F1006 Trench 1), orientated north/south, and a slightly more substantial undated ditch (F2004), roughly parallel and five metres to the east. Ditch F2004 was completely truncated by a modern sewer pipe trench in the southern half of the open area.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording of land adjacent to New Folly, Bellmead, Ingatestone, Essex (NGR TQ 65018 99425; Figs. 1 & 2). The monitoring was commissioned by Marden Homes Limited and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to construct a three-storey building containing 10 residential flats and 4 three-storey dwellings with parking, access and landscaping (Brentwood Borough

Council Planning Approval Ref.15/00008/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA)

1.2 A trial trench evaluation had previously been undertaken (Walker 2016).

1.3 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA; dated 06/01/2017) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 11/01/2017) and approved by ECC HEA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring* (2014), and the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The principal objectives of the monitoring were:

- to ensure the archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- to secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- to ensure a level of reporting commensurate with the findings of the investigation; and
- to secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive.

Planning policy context

1.5 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.

1.6 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 at the southern end of Bell Mead to the south east of the High Street at Ingatestone. It is occupied by mature grounds with trees and overgrown scrub.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies on Claygate Bedrock with superficial deposits of mid pleistocene sand and gravel. This is overlain by the Windsor soil series, consisting of slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clay soils mostly with brown subsoils.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the medieval settlement area of Ingatestone to the rear of the historic High Street (Essex Historic Environment Record EHER 5376-7). Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have revealed archaeological remains. An evaluation undertaken in advance of the development of the adjacent doctors' surgery and access road revealed features of medieval and post-medieval date, which may likely extend into the current proposed development area (EHER 18041). The development of the historic town is presented in detail by Medlycott (1999).

4.2 The site therefore had a potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity associated with the historic core of the settlement at Ingatestone.

5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

5.1 A trial trench evaluation had been undertaken (Walker 2016):

The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It is located within the medieval settlement area of Ingatestone to the rear of the historic High Street (Essex Historic Environment Record EHER 5376-7). An evaluation undertaken in advance of

the development of the adjacent doctors' surgery and access road revealed features of medieval and post-medieval date, which may likely extend into the current proposed development area (EHER 18041).

The evaluation revealed a medieval (13th – 15th century) ditch (Trench 1 F1006) in the northern half of the site. A second ditch was recorded in the southern sector of the site (Trench 2 F1008). It contained a medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery sherd which may be residual. A modern service trench was also present in Trench 2.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The archaeological monitoring and recording of the groundworks associated with ground reduction of the footprint of the northern building was undertaken (Fig.2).

4.2 The archaeological monitoring comprised the observation of groundworks, the inspection of deposits for archaeological features and the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Sample sections of the stratigraphy encountered were recorded:

<i>Sample Section 1</i> 0.00 = 60.22m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2000	Modern made ground. Firm, dark-mid grey brown silty sand with very frequent modern building rubble.
0.10m+	L2003	Natural deposits. Areas of firm pale brown yellow silty clay, pale orange grey clay silt, and pale-mid brown orange clay silt, with very occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.

<i>Sample Section 2</i> 0.00 = 59.71m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2000	Modern made ground. As Sample Section 1.
0.10m	L2001	Terram. Black synthetic fibre, woven sheet.
0.10 - 0.25m	L2002	Subsoil. Firm, mid brown orange clay silt, with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.
0.25m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1.

<i>Sample Section 3</i> <i>0.00 = 59.50m AOD</i>		
0.09 – 0.15m	L2000	Modern made ground. As Sample Section 1.
0.15 – 0.36m	L2002	Subsoil. As Sample Section 1.
0.36m+	L2003	Natural deposits. As Sample Section 1.

Description: Two ditches (F2004 and F2007) were revealed. F2004 was undated and F2007 medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery.

Ditch F2004 was linear (8.50+ x 1.00 x 0.20m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was truncated by a modern service trench in the southern half of the site. Its basal fill (L2005) was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent medium rounded flints. Its upper fill (L2006) was a firm, mottled mid orange brown and mid orange grey silty sand with very occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F2007 was linear (25.00+ x 0.70 x 0.10m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L2008) was a firm, mottled pale orange brown, pale orange grey, and mid brown orange silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery (4; 12g).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 Within the parameters of monitoring during groundworks it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was a 0.10 - 0.15m thick made ground layer (L2000) of firm, dark-mid grey brown silty sand with frequent modern building rubble. Over much, but not all, of the site this was separated from the deposits below by a black Terram sheet (L2001).

8.2 In the north-eastern part of the site L2000 directly overlay the natural deposits (L2003) of firm pale brown yellow silty clay, pale orange grey clay silt, and pale-mid brown orange clay silt, with very occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.

8.3 Over most of the rest of the site L2000, separated by the Terram (L2001), overlay a 0.15 - 0.20m thick subsoil layer (L2002) of firm, mid brown orange clay silt, with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. The natural deposits (L2003) were encountered between 0.25m and 0.36m below the current ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and post-medieval archaeology. It is located within the medieval settlement area of Ingatestone to the rear of the historic High Street (Essex Historic Environment Record EHER 5376-7). An evaluation undertaken in advance of the development of the adjacent doctors' surgery and access road revealed features of medieval and post-medieval date, which may likely extend into the current proposed development area (EHER 18041).

9.2 The evaluation revealed a medieval (13th – 15th century) ditch (Trench 1 F1006) in the northern half of the site. A second ditch was recorded in the southern sector of the site (Trench 2 F1008). It contained a medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery sherd which may be residual. A modern service trench was also present in Trench 2.

9.3 The monitoring and recording of the ground reduction revealed a possible medieval ditch (F2007 = F1006 Trench 1), orientated north/south, and a slightly more substantial undated ditch (F2004), roughly parallel and five metres to the east. Ditch F2004 was completely truncated by a modern sewer pipe trench in the southern half of the site. Ditch F2007 contained medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Marden Homes Limited for funding the project and for assistance (in particular Mr Ivor Watson).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Helen Saunders, the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council.

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Medlycott, M, 1999, *Ingatstone; Historic Town Assessment Report*, ECC

Walker, J., 2016. *Land adjacent to the New Folly, Bell Mead, Ingatstone, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation*. AS Report No. 5279.

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

INBM16, P6242, Land adjacent to New Folly, Bellmead, Ingatestone, Essex

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1003		1 2	Topsoil				135 46				
1006	1007		1	Fill of Gully	13th-15th C	9	58					
1008	1009		2	Fill of Ditch	Mid 12th-14th C	1	5					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The archaeological monitoring recovered 4 sherds of Mill Green ware (12g) from Ditch F2007 (L2008), deriving from either one or two vessels. The sherds are small but in good condition and comprise grey surfaces with oxidised cores and margins, with lines of white slip decoration on the outer surfaces, and in two cases patchy clear glaze also. Mill Green ware which was made around Ingatestone, is dated c.1270-1350 in the London area, but may have had a greater longevity of production locally (Carew et al 2009, 140).

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). The fabrics have been assigned codes, in brackets, used in Essex for Post-Roman pottery (Cotter 2000).

Key:

MGW (35): Mill Green Ware 13th-14th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 2007	2008	4x12g	13 th -14 th	MNV2 vessels; x1 lines of white slip and patchy clear glaze, x1 white slip only
<i>Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context</i>				

Bibliography

Carew, T., Eddisford, D., Pearce, J., and Vince, A. 2009 Axe Street, Barking, and the supply of medieval Mill Green-type ware to London and south Essex London Archaeologist, 138-142

Cotter, J. P., 2000 Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85 *English Heritage*

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2*.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

Subsoil L2002 contained a total of 12 fragments (2440g) of highly fragmented early modern CBM, in a very highly abraded and rolled condition. The CBM included three fragments (2169g) of soft red brick with a thickness of 60mm and a broad shallow frogged base, with the remaining nine fragments (271g) comprised of small fragments of peg tile. The brick is of 19th century date (Ryan 1996, 95) and it is likely the peg tile is contemporary though it could feasibly date from the 17th century onwards. All fragments appear to have been repeatedly re-deposited, probably through the agricultural processes of ploughing and manuring.

Bibliography

Ryan, P. 1996 Brick in Essex: from the Roman Conquest to the Reformation. Privately Published

APPENDIX 3

HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: LAND ADJACENT TO NEW FOLLY, BELL MEAD, INGATESTONE, ESSEX CM4 0FA	
Parish: <i>Ingatestone and Fryerning</i>	District: Brentwood
NGR: TQ 65018 99425	Site Code: INBM16
Type of Work: Archaeological Monitoring	Site Director/Group: Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Date of Work: 02/2017	Size of Area Investigated: 0.28ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford	Funding source: Marden Homes
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos:
<i>Land Adjacent to New Folly, Bell Mead, Ingatestone, Essex CM4 0FA. An Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>	
Periods Represented: Medieval	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p><i>In February 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological monitoring and recording of land adjacent to New Folly, Bellmead, Ingatestone, Essex (NGR TQ 65018 99425). The monitoring was commissioned by Marden Homes Limited and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to construct a three storey building containing 10 residential flats and 4 three-storey dwellings with parking, access and landscaping (Brentwood Borough Council Planning Approval Ref.15/00008/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA)</i></p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation revealed a medieval (13th – 15th century) ditch (Trench 1 F1006) in the northern half of the site. A second ditch was recorded in the southern sector of the site (Trench 2 F1008). It contained a medieval (mid 12th – 14th century) pottery sherd which may be residual. A modern service trench was also present in Trench 2.</i></p> <p><i>The monitoring and recording of the ground reduction revealed a possible medieval ditch (F2007 = F1006 Trench 1), orientated north/south, and a slightly more substantial undated ditch (F2004), roughly parallel and five metres to the east. Ditch F2004 was completely truncated by a modern sewer pipe trench in the southern half of the open area.</i></p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
<i>Walker, J., 2016. Land adjacent to the New Folly, Bell Mead, Ingatestone, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation. AS Report No. 5279.</i>	
Author of Summary: Julie Walker	Date of Summary: 02/2017

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

Ground reduction in progress



2

View of site post exc, looking north



3

View of site post exc, looking south



4

Ditch F2004, looking north



5

Ditch F2007A, looking north



6

Ditch F2007B, looking south



7
Ditch F2007C, looking south



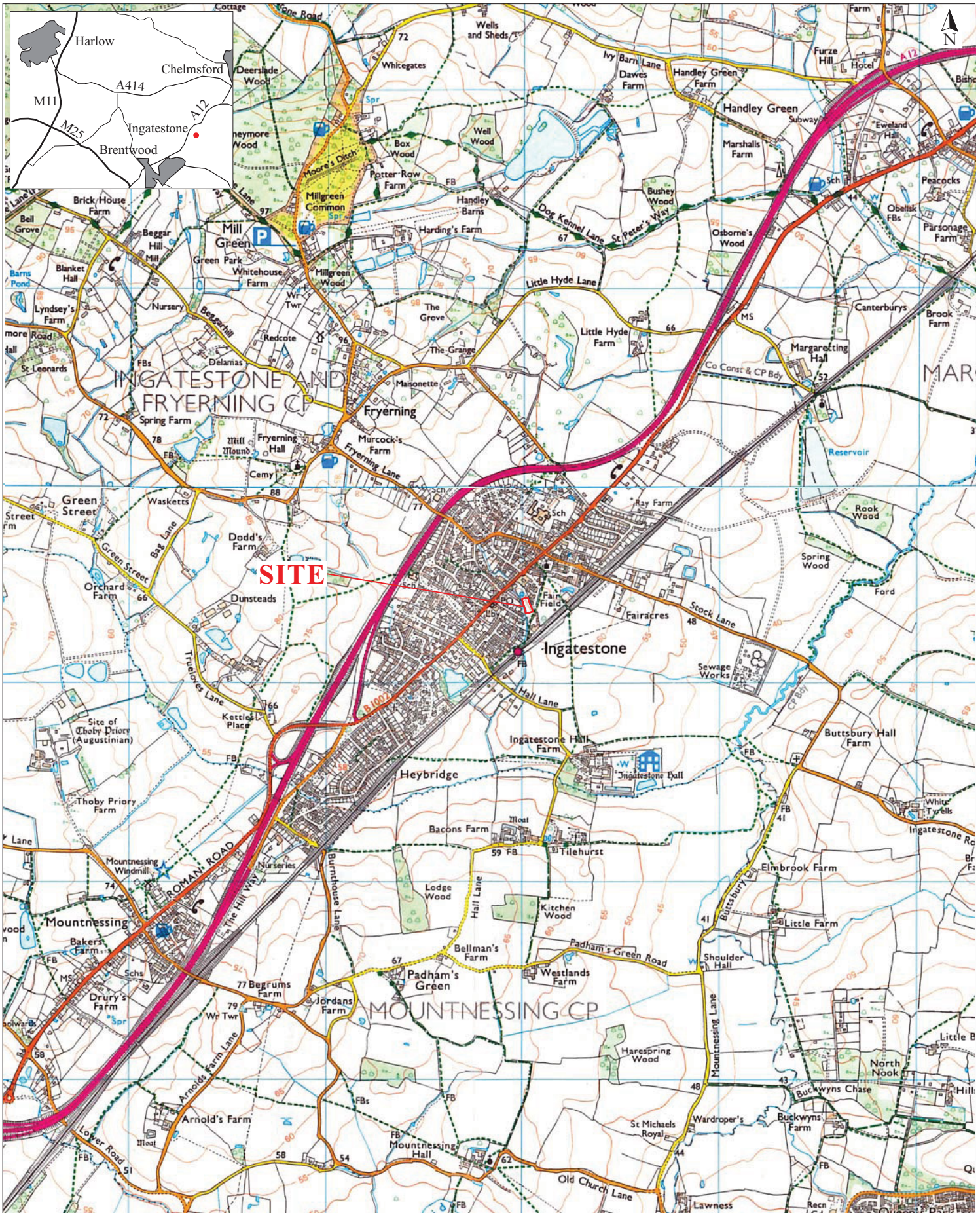
8
Sample Section 1, looking northeast



9
Sample Section 2, looking northwest

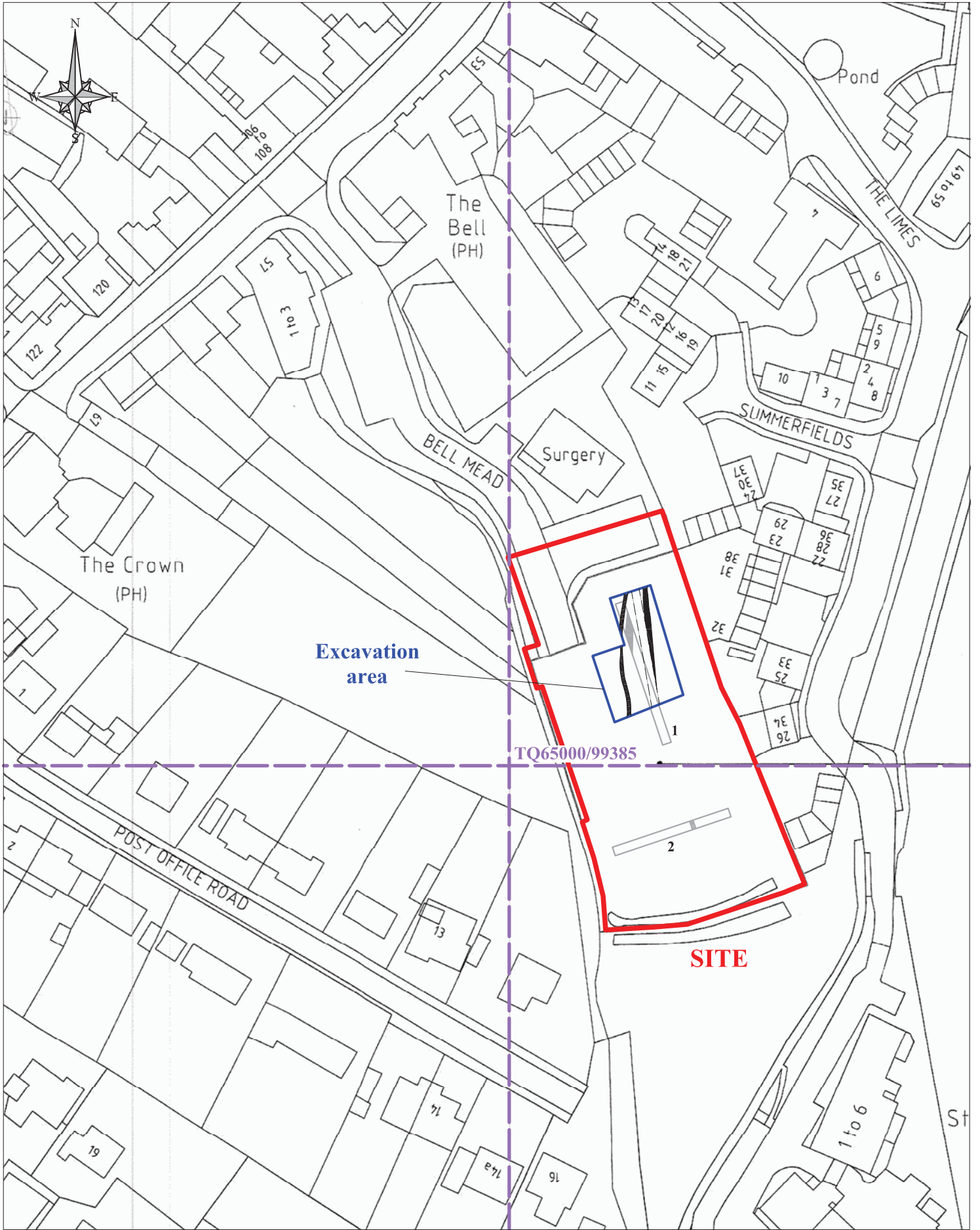


10
Sample Section 3, looking southeast

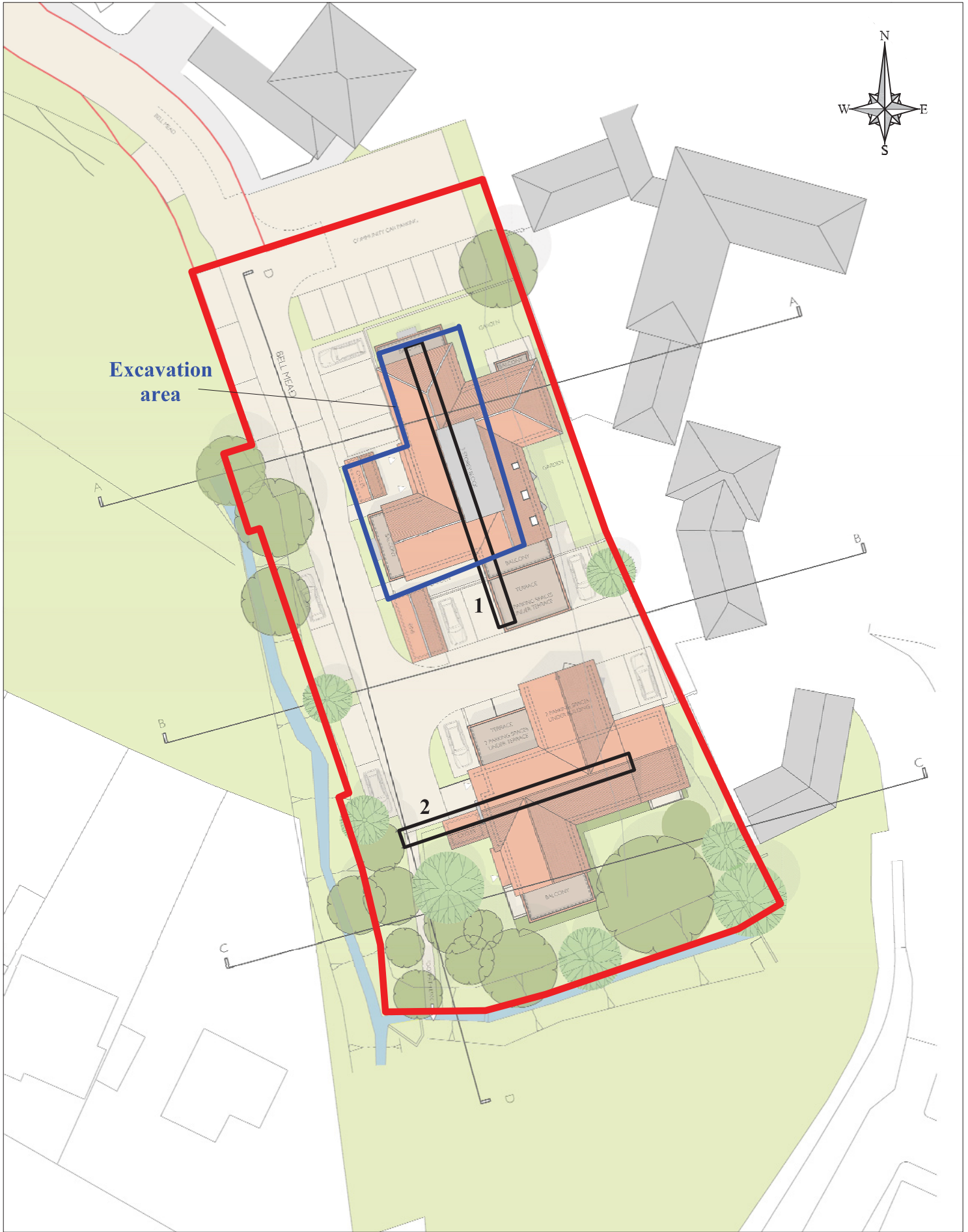


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Bell Mead, Ingatestone, Essex (P6242)

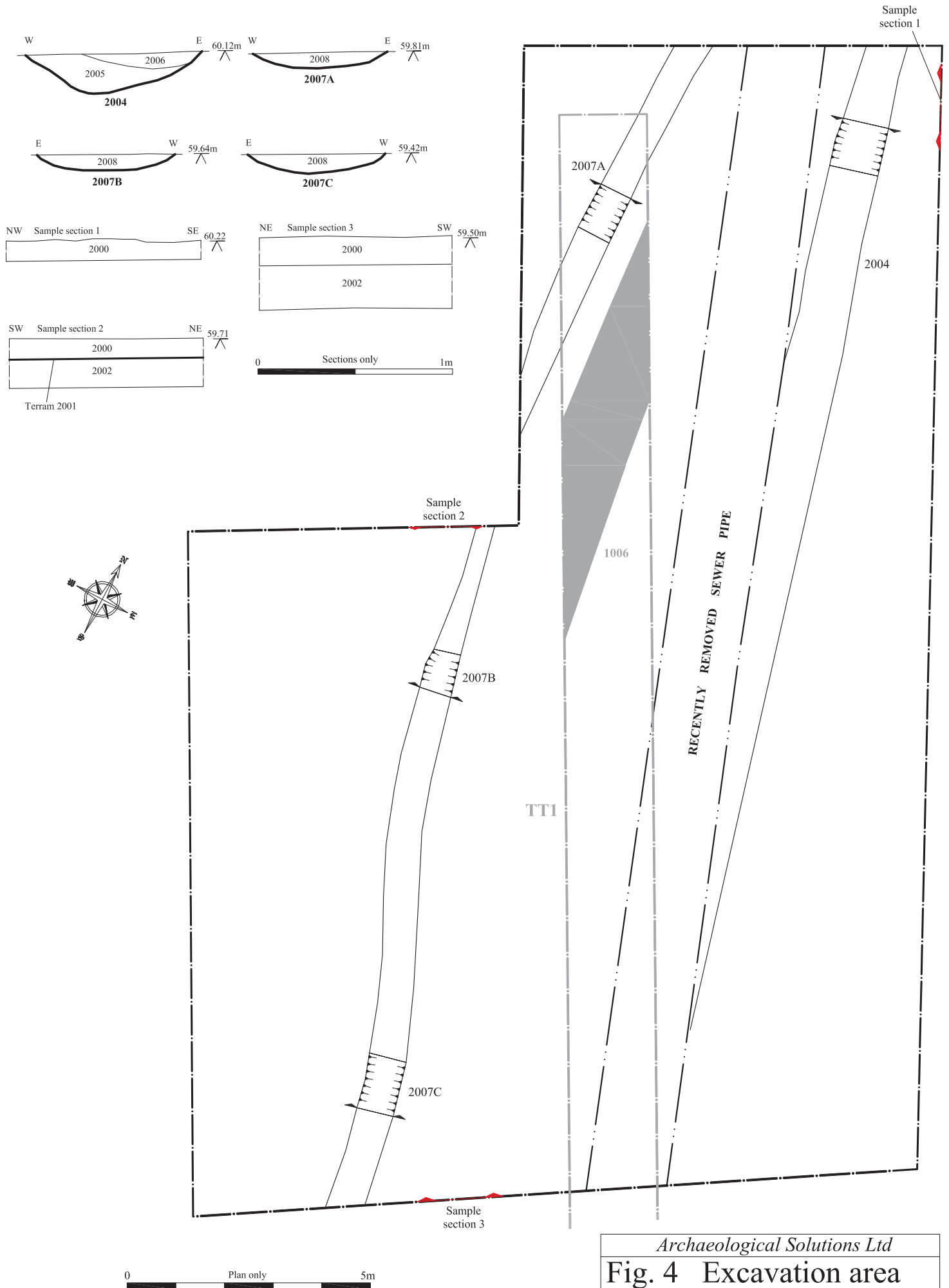


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4
 Bell Mead, Ingatestone, Essex (P6242)



0 25m

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Fig. 3 Proposed development
Scale 1:500 at A4
Bell Mead, Ingatestone, Essex (P6242)



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Fig. 4 Excavation area

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:40 at A4

Bell Mead, Ingatestone, Essex (P6242)