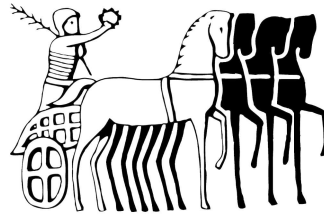
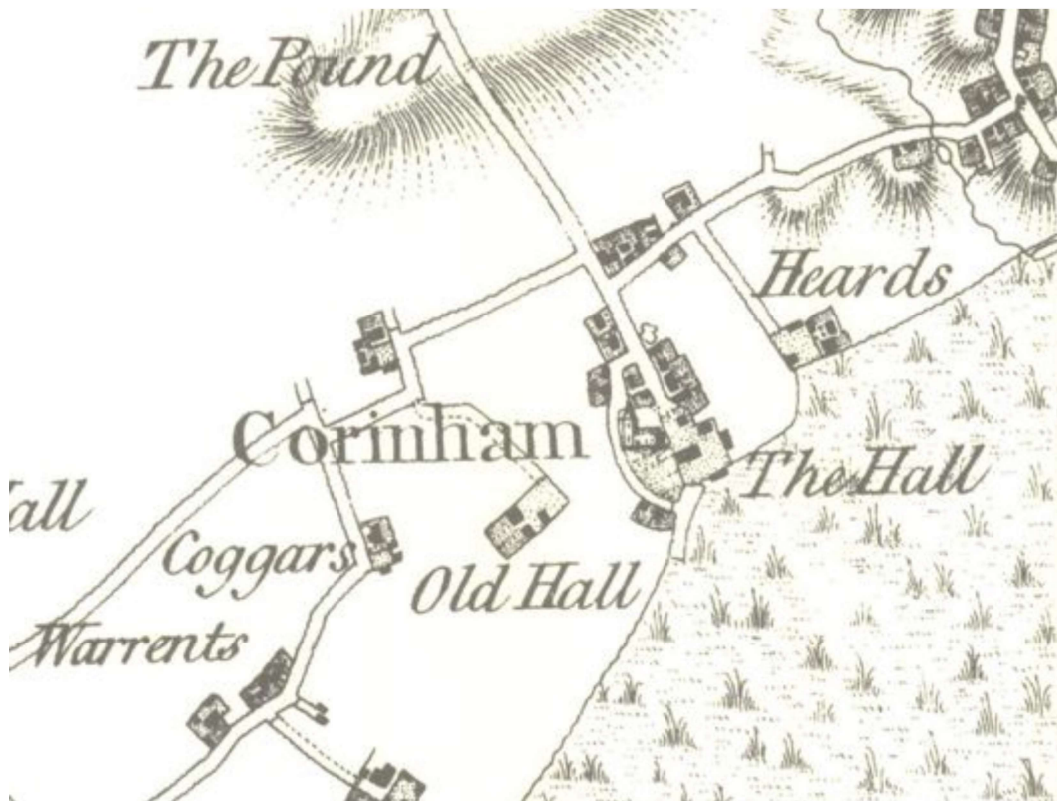


Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1993
issued November 2023**

**Archaeological evaluation at the former
Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham, Essex,
SS17 9AP: October 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2023/09c
ECC code: THCR23**

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Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham, Essex,
SS17 9AP: October 2023**

NGR: TQ 70879 83453 (centre)

Planning ref.: THU/22/01548/FUL

**CAT project ref.: 2023/09c
CAT Report 1993**

**ECC code: THCR23
OASIS id: colchest3-519154**

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and Adam Wightman**

**fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Robin Mathieson,
Elliott Hicks and Charlie Hodges**

commissioned by the landowner

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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	4
7	Conclusion	5
8	Acknowledgements	5
9	References	5
10	Abbreviations and glossary	6
11	Contents of digital archive	6
12	Archive deposition	6
	Appendix 1 Context list	8
	Figures	after p8
	OASIS summary sheet	

List of photographs, maps and figures

Cover: extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777

Photograph 1	T1 trench shot – looking south-west	3
Photograph 2	T3 trench shot – looking south-south-east	4
Map 1	Extract from Essex LXXVI.SE, rev. 1895; pub. 1898	5
Fig 1	Site location and results in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).	
Fig 2	Evaluation results	
Fig 3	Trench results	
Fig 4	Feature and representative sections	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at the former Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham, Essex, in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. The site lies within the Corringham Conservation Area, near to the medieval St Mary's Church and the 18th-century Corringham Hall. Excavations revealed a pit dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age and a series of wall foundations which represent the remains of a rectory associated with St Mary's Church which previously stood here.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at the former Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham, Essex on 18th October 2023. The work was commissioned by the landowner and took place in advance of the construction of three new dwellings.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), the Historic Environment Advisor advised that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation at Former Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham* written by Richard Havis (ECCPS 2023). A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2023).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2020a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background primarily includes extracts from the Brief and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows that the site has bedrock geology of London Clay Formation (clay, silt and sand), with superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits, 3 (sand and gravel).

The proposed site is based in the historic settlement area of Corringham, and is within the Corringham Conservation area, which protects buildings and significant open space around Church Road (Thurrock Council 2007). Corringham was a significant settlement during the medieval period, given its important location on the edge of the River Thames, and it is likely that there was earlier occupation within the area.

St Mary's Church lies some 170m south-east of the site. The church is constructed from ragstone rubble and flint with Reigate and other limestone dressings. The south walls of the nave and chancel date to the 11th century, likely predating the Norman conquest, and the building features further features and alterations added in the 14th and 15th centuries. The church's chancel arch collapsed in the 17th century, and was restored during the 1840s (EHER 7097; EHER 7098; EHER 7099; EHER 35184). The proposed development site itself is located

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

on the site of the old Rectory (Map 1), and earlier buildings associated with the Rectory may be encountered.

Corringham Hall, a Grade II-listed early 18th-century red brick house is located c 225m to the south-east (EHER 35189). Its associated farm complex probably originated as a manorial settlement associated with St Mary's Church during the late Anglo-Saxon period. Corringham Hall is probably the successor to an earlier estate centre. Both the hall and the farm complex lie within a relict ovoid enclosure, with the church situated immediately outside of its presumed northern entrance. The present farm complex has its origins in the first half of the 18th century, when two still extant barns were constructed at the site (EHER 49010).

A number of historic buildings lie in the vicinity of site. They include: Rose Cottage a late 18th-century Grade II-listed brick house, c 100m east of the site (EHER 35185); Bush House, a Grade II-listed 16th-century timber-framed house, c 75m east-south-east (EHER 35343); Fearings Farmhouse, a Grade II-listed 16th-century timber-framed house, c 90m east-south-east (EHER 35344); Bell House, a Grade II-listed early 18th-century timber-framed house, c 115m east (EHER 35186); the Bull Inn, a Grade II-listed 15th-century timber-framed inn, c 160m east-south-east (EHER 35187); and Hall Farm Cottages, a Grade II-listed late 16th- or 17th-century timber-framed house c 165m east-south-east (EHER 35188).

The locations of a number of Second World War defences lie within the area. They include two spigot mortar emplacements, the first c 170m south-south-east of the site (EHER 10316), the second c 225m south-east (EHER 10320), and a pillbox at Rookery Hill, approximately 265m also to the south-east (EHER 10318).

Few archaeological investigations have been conducted in the vicinity of the site. Archaeological monitoring of foundation trenches for a new house was carried out some 50m to the east on the site of two workshops. The groundworks revealed disturbed ground in the eastern part of the site which was associated with the construction and use of the workshops as well as a large inspection pit (EHER 19294). A 1st-century Roman vase, said to have accompanied human remains, and sherds of pottery thought to date to the Iron Age have been recovered at Corringham Hall Farm, c 240 south-east (EHER 7100; EHER 7101). A Palaeolithic flint flake was also found some 245m to the south-east (EHER 7246).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Three trial-trenches were excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide. Trench T2 was excavated in two sections due to the presence of on-site constraints.

Trenches T1 and T2 were cut through a modern make-up layer (L1, c 0.17-0.22m thick), buried topsoil (L2, 0.16-0.23m thick) and a buried soil layer (L3, c 0.12-0.14m thick) onto natural (L4, encountered at a depth of 0.49-0.52m below current ground level [bcgl]). Trench 3 was cut through L1 (c 0.29-0.36m thick) and L3 (c 0.28-0.34m thick) onto L4 (encountered at a depth of 0.62-0.67m bcgl).

Trench 1

Mid 19th- to 20th-century wall foundation F1 was uncovered within the eastern half of the trench. It was constructed out of soft, frogged red bricks bonded with white mortar. A second wall foundation, F2, passed through the centre of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment. It had the same composition as F1 and the two features are likely contemporary.

Modern infill or demolition layer L5 lay at the western end of the trench. It extended beyond the limit of excavation; its exposed extent was 6.28m by 1.8m. Modern detritus was observed on its surface and so it was not excavated.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking south-west.

Trench 2

Modern drains F5 and F6 were uncovered in trench T2a. Wall foundation F3 passed through the eastern end of trench T2b on a north-west/south-east alignment. It had the same composition as wall foundations F1 and F2, and likely dates to the same period.

Trench 3

Pit F4 was uncovered in the northern half of the trench. Ten pottery sherds dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age were recovered from this feature, including one possibly deriving from an everted rim jar.



Photograph 2 T3 trench shot – looking south-south-east.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and brick

by Dr Matthew Loughton

F1 (2) wall foundation: One complete brick (3,059g) with dimensions of 238mm x 115mm x 70mm and a shallow frog (170mm x 60mm). This dates from the mid 19th century onwards.

F4 (1) pit: Ten sherds of handmade prehistoric flint-tempered (fabric HMF) pottery with a weight of 112g. Five sherds (86g) are in a rough brown/orange coloured fabric with abundant fine to medium flint with some sparse coarser inclusions, and a grey to black core. One sherd could be from an everted rim jar. The remaining five sherds (26g) are in a thinner-walled fabric with a smoother darker brown to black surface, a black-grey core, and common fine flint. This material is not tightly-dateable although a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date is possible.

6.2 Flint

by Adam Wightman

A single prehistoric worked flint was recovered from pit F4 (finds no. 1). It is a broken flake with a small amount of cortex on the striking platform and at the distal end.

7 Conclusion

Excavations at this site revealed a pit which produced a significant assemblage of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, indicating domestic settlement in the area during this period.

A series of brick wall foundations were also uncovered. Ordnance Survey mapping of the area compiled in the late 19th century shows that the rectory associated with the nearby St Mary's Church stood here during this period, and these foundations represent the remains of this building (see Map 1 below).



Map 1 Extract from Essex LXXVI.SE, rev. 1895; pub. 1898

8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank the landowner for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, with fieldwork carried out by B Holloway with R Mathieson, E Hicks with C Hodges. Figures were compiled by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Richard Havis.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2023	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2023	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological trial trenching at the former Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham, Essex SS17 9AP</i>
CIfA	2020a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
CIfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct</i>
ECCPS	2023	<i>Brief for archaeological trial trenching and excavation at former Kashody</i>

Gurney, D	2003	<i>Clinic, Church Road, Corringham</i> , by Richard Havis <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Thurrock Council	2007	<i>Corringham Conservation Area, Character Appraisal March 2007</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: One small bag of pottery and flint.

Digital:

CAT Report 1993

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs

Graphic files

Site data

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Thurrock Museum (finds) and the Archaeology Data Service (digital archive).

Distribution list:

Landowner

ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor

Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Trench no.	 Finds no.	 Interpretation	 Soil description	 Period
L1	All	-	Make-up layer	Soft, dry/moist light brown/yellow/grey sandy-silt with abundant concrete and CBM pieces and 20% stones.	Modern
L2	T1, T3	-	Buried topsoil	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clayey-silt with 1% stones.	Modern
L3	All	-	Buried soil layer	Firm, moist medium brown clayey-silt with 1% stones.	Undatable
L4	All		Natural	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay.	Post-glacial
L5	T1	-	Demolition layer	Very hard, dry medium blue/grey sandy-silt with frequent CBM and chalk.	Modern
F1	T1	2	Wall foundation	Soft, frogged red brick laid in white mortar.	Mid 19th-20th century
F2	T1	-	Wall foundation	Soft, frogged red brick laid in white mortar.	Mid 19th-20th century
F3	T2	-	Wall foundation	Soft, frogged red brick laid in white mortar.	Mid 19th-20th century
F4	T3	1	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey silty-clay. 0.7m by 0.67m and 0.22m deep. Sub-round in plan; irregular U-shaped section.	Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age
F5	T2	-	Drain	-	Modern
F6	T2	-	Drain	-	Modern

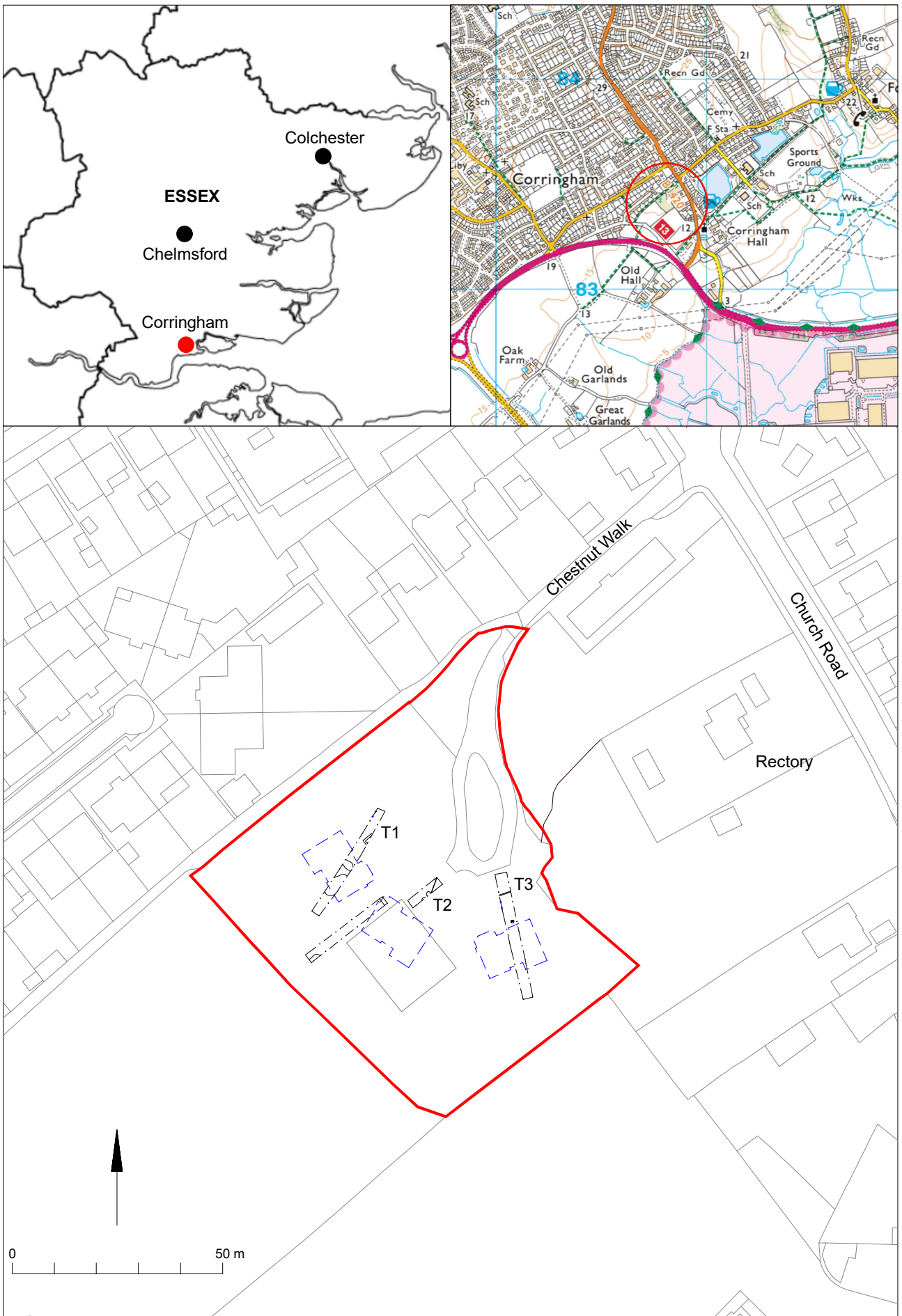


Fig 1 Site location and results in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

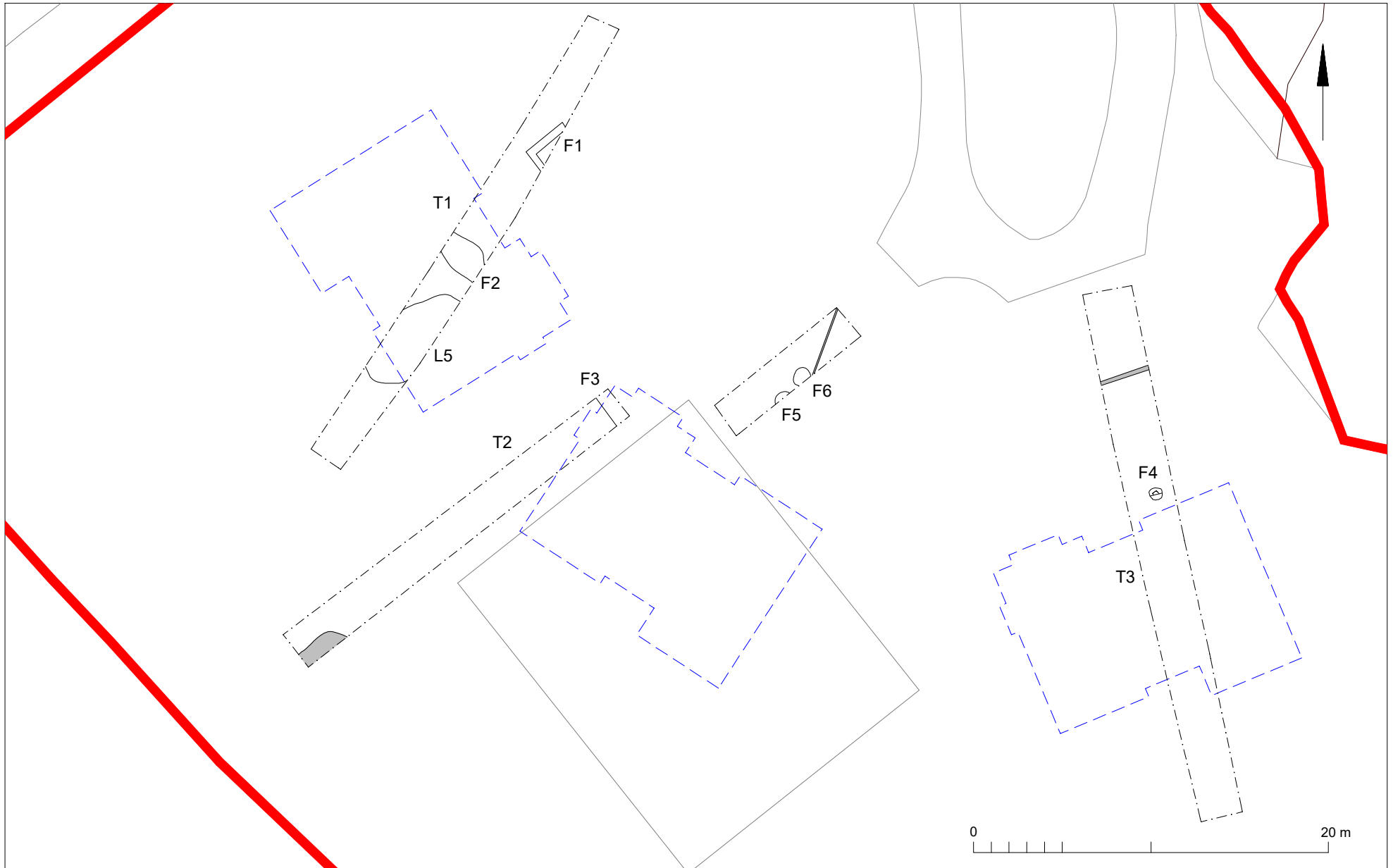


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

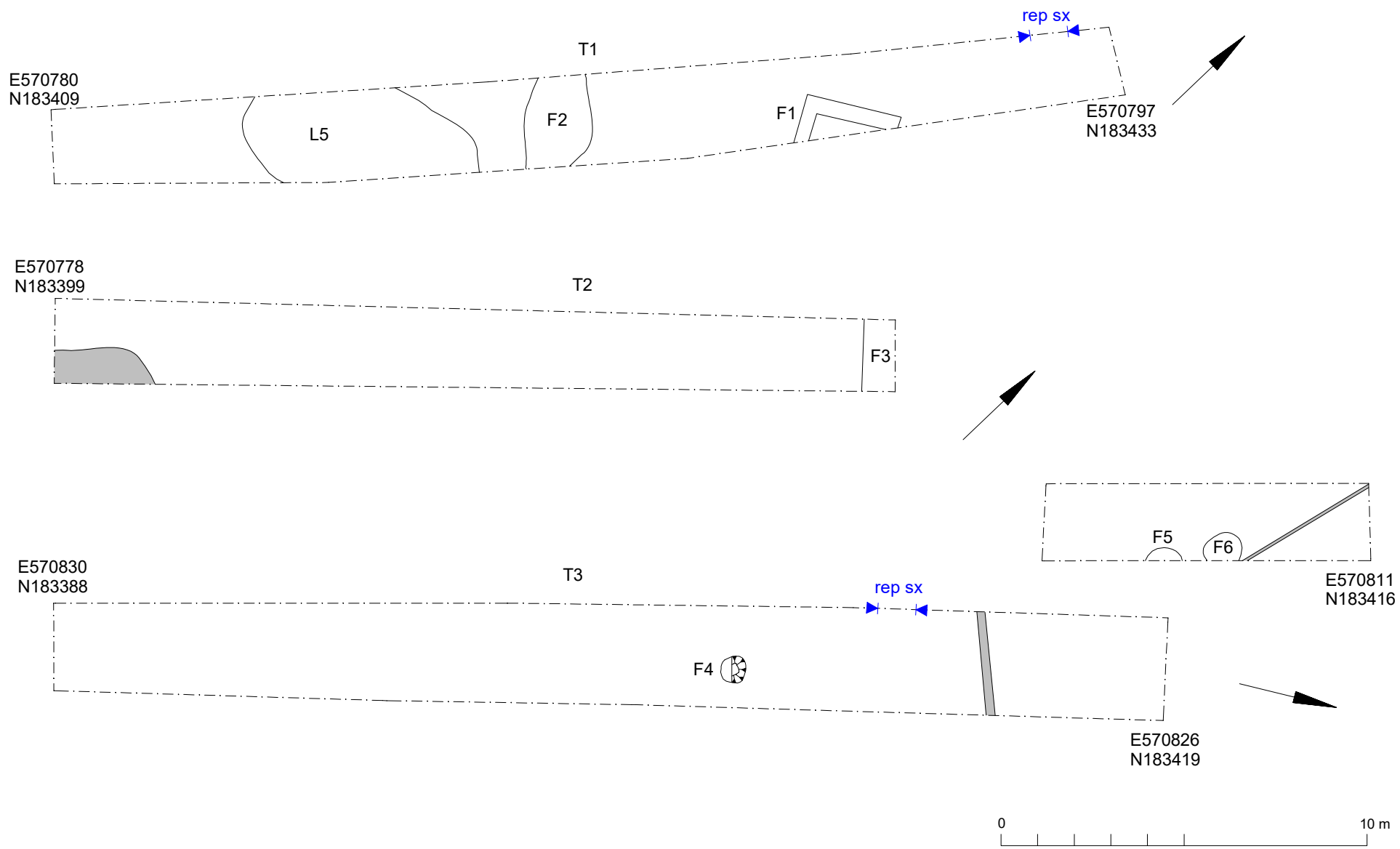


Fig 3 Trench results.

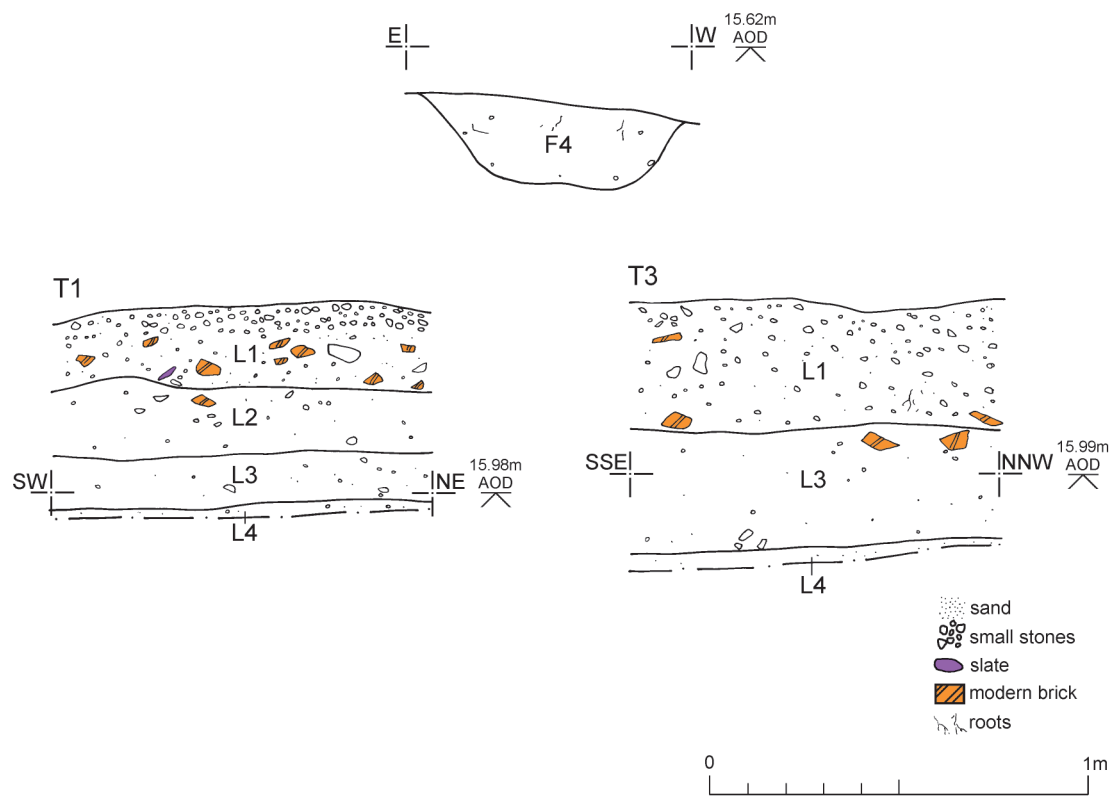


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

OASIS Summary for colchest3-519154

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-519154
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at the former Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham, Essex, SS17 9AP: October 2023
Sitename	Former Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham, Essex SS17 9AP
Sitecode	
Project Identifier(s)	2023/09c
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	THU/22/01548/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	18-Oct-2023 - 18-Oct-2023
Location	Former Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham, Essex SS17 9AP NGR : TQ 70879 83453 LL : 51.524139808972826, 0.461788087787436 12 Fig : 570879,183453
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Thurrock Local Authority District : Thurrock Parish : Thurrock, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation was carried out as per the brief and WSI.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at the former Kashody Clinic, Church Road, Corringham, Essex, in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. The site lies within the Corringham Conservation Area, near to the medieval St Mary's Church and the 18th-century Corringham Hall. Excavations revealed a pit dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age and a series of wall foundations which represent the remains of a rectory associated with St Mary's Church which previously stood here.
Keywords	Wall - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Drain - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Brick - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Microlith - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private individual
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	C Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - THCR23
Archives	

