

**LAND BETWEEN KINGS COTTAGE
AND 29 HIGH STREET, THORPE-LE-
SOKEN, ESSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

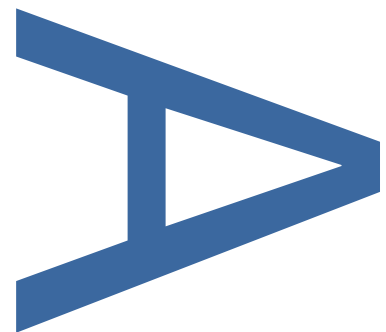
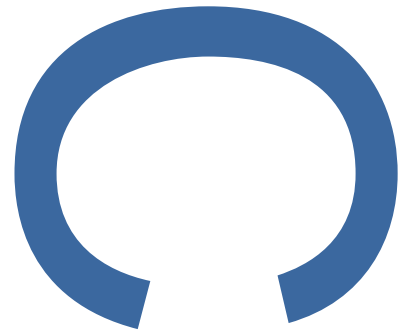
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
TENDRING DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
18/01388/FUL**

PCA REPORT NO: R13515

SITE CODE: TSKC18

JANUARY 2019



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**Land Between Kings Cottage and 29 High Street, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex:
Archaeological Evaluation**

Local Planning Authority: Tendring District Council

Planning Reference: 18/01388/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: NGR TM 1800 2233

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Site Code: TSKC18

Report No. R13515

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ABSTRACT

Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation of land between Kings Cottage and 29 High Street, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex (NGR: TM (6)17998 (2)22330) on the 4th and 13th December 2018. All the features recorded during this evaluation date from the post-medieval or modern periods and are of limited local significance. No earlier archaeological finds or features were identified. The site has been truncated to a depth of c0.7m across much of the site by demolition work during the 19th and 20th century and for the construction of the current car park. Trench 1 contained the truncated remains of a late 18th/early 19th century building which formed part of the rear of the existing building on site prior to its remodelling as a garage. Trench 2 contained the remains of two severely truncated probable furnace bases relating to small-scale post-medieval industrial activity on site. This activity may have been associated with the small buildings (possible workshops) located at the northeast of the site (Garwood 2018). Trench 3 contained no finds or features of archaeological interest. The results of this evaluation indicate that the proposed development will have little or no significant archaeological impact.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation of land between Kings Cottage and 29 High Street, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex (NGR: TM (6)17998 (2)22330) on the 4th and 13th December 2018 (Fig.1). The work was commissioned by CPC Ltd (CPC) to meet the requirement of conditions attached to planning consent by Tendring District Council (TDC planning ref. 18/01388/FUL, Conditions 5-7). The proposed development will consist of the construction of one pair of semi-detached houses with detached bin/cycle stores and a detached garage.
- 1.2 The site, which covers an area of approximately 0.1ha, is in the historic core of Thorpe-le-Soken, a small village c. 6km north of Clacton-on-Sea. It comprises a rectangular plot of land on the northeast side of High Street (B1033), which currently serves as a car park for The Bell Inn on the opposite side of the road. The site is bounded by a timber fence and access along its boundary with High Street, Kings Cottage and its associated garden to the northwest, 29 High Street and its garden to the southeast and gardens to the northeast. A small brick-built outbuilding is located within the plot, which was the subject of a historic building recording survey (Garwood 2018).
- 1.3 Due to the archaeological potential of the site and in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 128 and 129 (DCLG 2012, revised 2018), Essex County Council's Place Services advised TDC that a programme of archaeological investigation should be carried out prior to development. The archaeological work also included a historic building recording survey of a small outbuilding within the site (Garwood 2018).
- 1.4 The requirements for the archaeological work have been set out in a Brief for Historic Building Recording and Trial Trenching on Land Between Kings Cottage and 29 High Street, Thorpe-le-Soken (ECCPS 2018). The evaluation consisted of the excavation of one 5m and two 10m trial trenches (a total of 25 linear metres), which were positioned within or as close as possible to (Trench 1) the footprints of the proposed new houses and garage (Fig. 1).

- 1.5 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

- 1.6 All work relating to this excavation was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Carlyle 2018), Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (CIfA 2014b).

- 1.7 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural document Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015). The site archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum on completion of the project.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The bedrock geology of the site consists of Eocene rocks of the Thames Group, largely comprising silty clay/mudstone, sandy silts and sandy clayey silts of marine origin (BGS 2018). There are no superficial deposits mapped within the site, but remnants of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup, a Pleistocene fluvial sand and gravel deposit, occurs nearby, to the southwest and west of the site.

2.3 Topography

2.4 Locally, the site is located on level ground at approximately 24m Ordnance Datum (aOD). In its wider setting, the village is located on a low, northwest to southeast orientated ridge that overlooks the valley of Holland Brook to the southwest and a small stream that flows eastwards into Landmore Creek to the north.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Online sources (ADS database and Heritage Gateway) indicate that there are no designated or undesignated heritage assets within the site, although archaeological sites are recorded in the surrounding area.
- 3.2 A Palaeolithic hand axe and flake have been found at a nursery site within 100m of the site. Most of the archaeology recorded within the vicinity of the site dates to the medieval and later periods, including the 15th/16th-century Grade II* Listed Church of St Michaels and The Bell Inn, which dates from around the same period and may originally have been a guildhall.
- 3.3 The small building within the site is not listed, but it does lie within the Thorpe-le-Soken Conservation Area. It lies within a plot of land (presently used for car parking) which is thought to have long historic associations with the adjacent Grade II* listed Bell Hotel (formerly Inn). The Bell Inn dates to c.1500 and is thought, particularly given its proximity to the 15/16th century II* listed Parish Church of St Michael, to have formerly been a Guildhall or Church House. The outbuilding is not a listed building but does lie within the Thorpe-le-Soken Conservation Area, first designated in October 1969.
- 3.4 The early OS maps of 1875 and 1896 (Garwood 2018) show the site comprising a number of buildings, most of which have since been demolished. The existing building or an earlier building, possibly domestic in form and sharing the same site, appears on these early maps, sited back from the High Street frontage and toward the south-eastern site boundary.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of one c.5m and two c.10m trial trenches (a total of 25 linear metres), which were positioned within or as close as possible to the footprints of the proposed new houses and garage (Fig. 1).

4.2 Excavation methodology

- 4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using an 8 tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.
- 4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

- 4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Geomax GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All

features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

- 4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.
- 4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken to keep a record of the excavation process and of all relevant features and deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	2
Context sheets	24
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	1
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	4
Trench record sheets	0
Photo register sheets	1
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	0

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	62
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	0
GIS project	0
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	0
Burnt flint	0
Pottery	0
Ceramic building material (CBM)	0
Glass	0
Briquetage	0
Small Finds	0
Slag	0
Animal bone	0
Shell	0
Environmental bulk samples	0
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	0
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	0
Colour slides	0

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with context data tabulated (Appendix B). The trenches were all 1.8m wide (Fig. 2). Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were 6.9m, 9.5m and 9.0m long respectively - a total of 25.4 linear metres.

6.2 Trench 1

6.2.1 Trench 1 was 6.9m long. It was offset 1m from the northeast wall of the existing garage building.

6.2.2 This trench contained three brick walls (112), (113) and (114) which together formed a small cellar apparently contemporary with a phase of the existing building on site. These walls survive to a height of c. 0.6m, above their brick footings. The cellar was 1.9m wide and at least 2m long. Ordnance Survey County Series Map Essex 1874 (1:2,500) shows that the line of the rear of the existing building or a previous building at the same location was stepped out in two places (see Plate 15). The line of the rear of the building was straightened after it was remodelled as a garage in the 20th century (Garwood 2018).

6.2.3 Some shallow bricks were seen concentrated near the base of these walls during machining (although heavily disturbed), indicating the probable former presence of a floor (116). The walls were built of lightly frogged late 18th to 19th century bricks (Adam Garwood pers. com). No construction cuts were observed associated with these walls. A deposit (115) that abutted the footings of walls [113] and [114] was recorded immediately below the level of where the remains of the probable floor were observed. Layer (115) was not excavated.

6.2.4 Irregularly bonded wall (12) was c. 0.24m wide (1 brick length thick) and survived to a height of 0.20m below the current ground surface. It was oriented northeast to southwest. Walls (13) and (14) were only partly seen in the edge of the trench. They were both oriented northwest to southeast and survived to a height of 0.25m below the carpark surface (although the upper bricked courses are heavily disturbed).

6.2.5 Overlying the cellar stratigraphically and filling it was a demolition backfill (117), containing abundant fragmentary bricks and late 19th/20th century rubbish (not retained). To the east of wall (112), a shallow pit or truncation was recorded [111]. The fill of this feature appears to abut wall (112) rather than being truncated by it. It appears that this feature is related to the demolition and reconfiguration of the back of the garage building in the 20th century. It was overlain by made ground (102) that appears to represent a phase of 19th/20th century demolition and landscaping across the site.

6.2.6 A modern concrete capped drain was recorded running across the middle of Trench 1 just below the modern ground level.

6.3 Trench 2

6.3.1 Trench 2 was 9.5 m long and contained the remains of what appear to be furnaces [120] and [123]. These features were heavily truncated and survive to a maximum depth of 0.20m (Fig. 3). Although the reddened and burnt natural was clearly visible during machining, the base of these shallow features was first observed in profile in the southwest side of the trench. A c.2m wide area of modern truncation occupied the southwest of the trench. This truncation was probably linked to demolition activity connected with former building located at the northeast of the site (Garwood 2018).

6.3.2 It seems likely that these furnace features were associated with buildings (e.g. workshops) that were formerly located at the northeast of the site (Plate 15).

6.3.3 Feature [120] was c. 1.4m long and c. 0.8m wide. It was 0.14m deep. It was filled by (119), a dark fill composed of fragmentary baked clay thought to be refractory material. Underlying [120] was an area of intensely reddened natural ground (121) which can be taken to indicate prolonged high temperature activity associated with this feature. It is thought that this feature is a furnace base related to some small-scale 18th or 19th century industrial activity on site. No dating material was recovered from this feature.

6.3.4 Feature [123] was located nearby to the southeast of feature [120] and though apparently slightly smaller (c.130m x 0.60m) represents a similar feature to [120].

6.3.5 The furnace features in Trench 2 were overlain by made ground layer (118) which seems to represent a demolition and landscaping of the site. The activity represented by this layer (and equivalent layer 102) seems to be responsible for truncating features [120] and [123]. An area of modern truncation was recorded at the eastern end of the trench.

6.4 Trench 3

6.4.1 Trench 3 was 9m long and contained a modern posthole [107] and two areas of modern truncation.

6.4.2 The posthole was 0.9m in diameter and 0.5m deep and contained the remains of a rotting wooden post, suggesting a recent (i.e. 20th century date).

6.4.3 A small irregular feature [109] was excavated towards the west end of Trench 3. Its fill (108) was comprised of fragmentary brick rubble and brick dust and likely represents a feature associated with the 19th/20th century demolition of former buildings on site.

6.4.4 An area of modern truncation [105] was recorded at the eastern end of the trench. This truncation was probably linked to demolition activity connected with former buildings located at the northeast of the site (Garwood 2018).

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussion

- 7.1.1 The site has been truncated to a depth of c0.7m across much of the site, probably by demolition work during the 19th and 20th century and the construction of the current car park.
- 7.1.2 Trench 1 contained the remains of a late 18th/early 19th century building which formed part of the rear of the existing building on site prior to its remodelling as a garage.
- 7.1.3 Trench 2 contained the remains of two severely truncated probable furnace bases relating to small-scale post-medieval industrial activity on site. This activity may have been associated with the small buildings (possible workshops) located at the northeast of the site (Garwood 2018).
- 7.1.4 Trench 3 contained no finds or features of archaeological significance.

7.2 Conclusion

- 7.2.1 All the features recorded during this evaluation date from the post-medieval or modern periods and are of limited local significance only. No earlier archaeological finds or features were identified. The proposed development is likely to have little or no significant archaeological impact.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CPC Ltd. for commissioning and funding the work. PCA are also grateful to Teresa O'Connor, Place Services of Essex County Council for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Mark Hinman and was supervised by A G Pullen. The author would like to thank Matt Jones and Josh Cameron for their work on the site. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by PCA's CAD Department.

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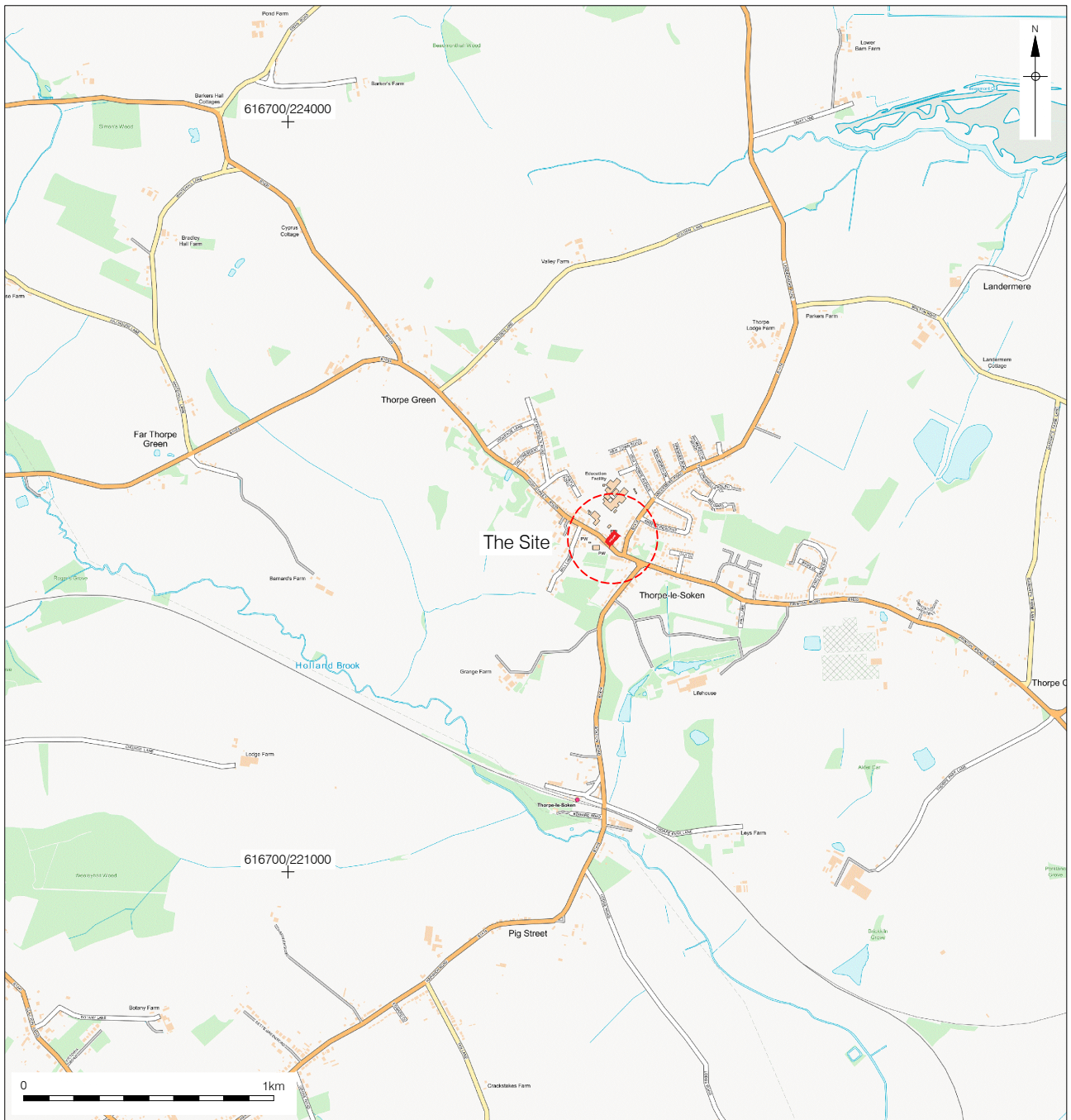
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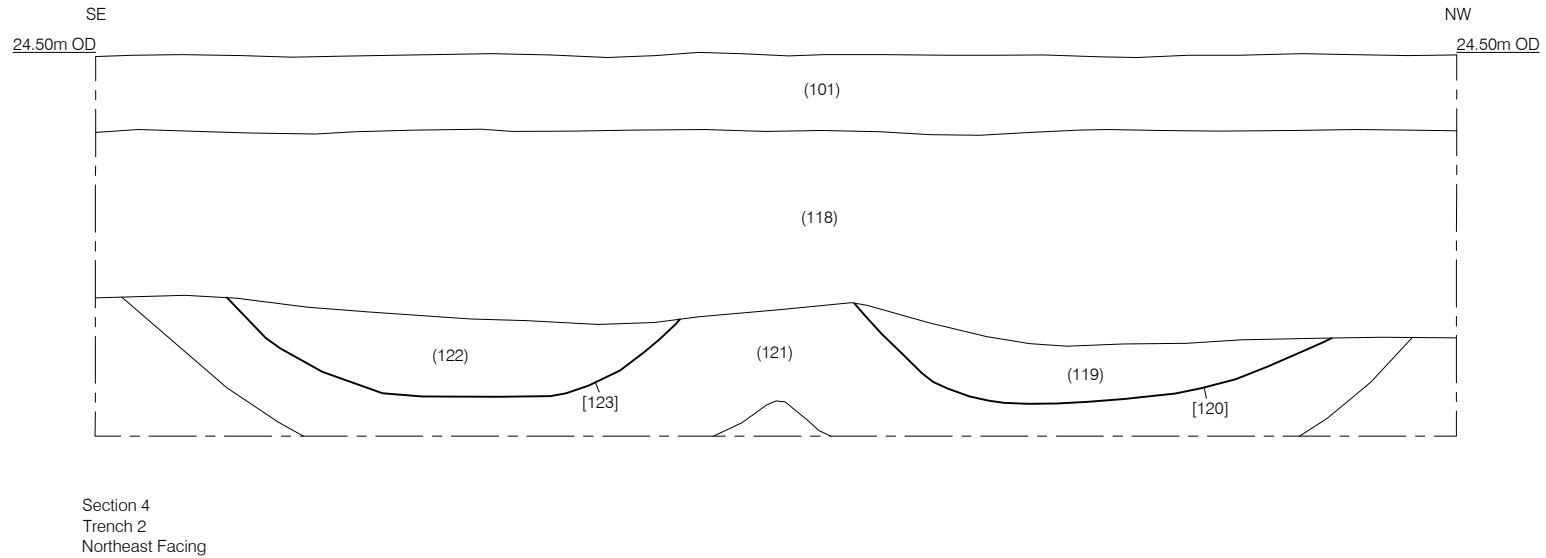
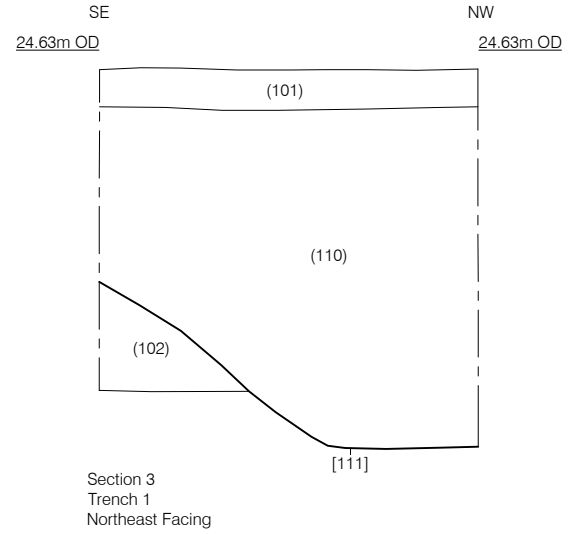
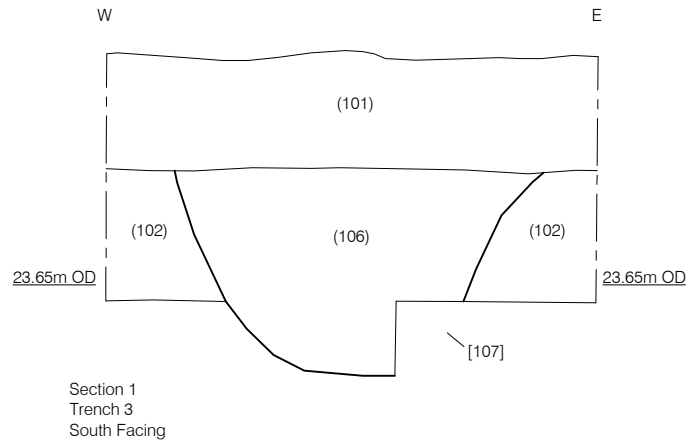


Figure 3
Selected Sections
1:20 at A4

APPENDIX A: PLATES



Plate 1: Bell Inn car park, view southwest



Plate 2: Bell Inn car park, view northeast



Plate 3: Trench 1 and existing garage building



Plate 4: Trench 1, view southeast



Plate 5: Trench 1, view northwest with wall (12)



Plate 6: Trench 1, wall (12) and modern concrete drain to right, view southwest



Plate 7: Trench 1, wall (113), view northeast



Plate 8: Trench 2, view southeast



Plate 9: Trench 2, furnace features [120] & [123], view southwest



Plate 10: Trench 2, furnace feature [120]



Plate 11: Trench 3, view east



Plate 12: Trench 3, modern truncation [105], view south



Plate 13: Trench 3, Posthole [107], view east



Plate 14: Trench 3, modern demolition feature [109], view east



Plate 15: Detail of OS County Series Map Essex 1874 1:2,500

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Description	Period Name
101	101		Layer	Made Ground	tarmac and gravel surface of car park	modern
102	102		Layer	Made Ground	disturbed soil with demolition material	modern
103	103		Layer	Natural	yellow silty-clay	post-medieval
104	105	3	Fill	modern truncation	dark grey brown silty clay	post-medieval
105	105	3	Cut	modern truncation	irregular cut,	post-medieval
106	107	3	Fill	Posthole	mid greyish-brown clay	post-medieval
107	107	3	Cut	Posthole	circular posthole	post-medieval
108	109	3	Fill	modern truncation	reddish silty sand - crushed brick.	post-medieval
109	109	3	Cut	modern truncation	cut - robbed out wall?	post-medieval
110	110	1	Fill	Pit	post-med pit	post-medieval
111	111	1	Cut	Pit	post-med pit	post-medieval
112	112	1	Masonry	Wall	post-med brick wall	post-medieval
113	113	1	Masonry	Wall	post-med brick wall	post-medieval
114	114	1	Masonry	Wall	post-med brick wall	post-medieval
115	115	1	Layer	Made Ground	make up for tile floor	post-medieval
116	116	1	Layer	Floor	disturbed remains of tiled cellar floor	post-medieval
117	117	1	Layer	Made Ground	cellar backfill	modern
118	118	1	Layer	Made Ground	disturbed soil with demolition material	modern
119	120	2	Fill	Structure	black baked clay	post-medieval
120	120	2	Cut	Structure	cut of probable furnace	post-medieval
121	120	2	Layer	Structure	zone of heat altered natural	post-medieval
122	123	2	Fill	Structure	black baked clay	post-medieval
123	123	2	Cut	Structure	cut of probable furnace	post-medieval
124	123	2	Layer	Structure	zone of heat altered natural	post-medieval

APPENDIX C: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-333749

Project details

Project name	High Street, Thorpe-le-Soken
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation of land between Kings Cottage and 29 High Street, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex (NGR: TM (6)17998 (2)22330) on the 4th and 13th December 2018. All the features recorded during this evaluation date from the post-medieval or modern periods. No earlier archaeological finds or features were identified. Trench 1 contained the remains of a small structure (a small cellar - e.g. for coal), probably representing part of the rear of the existing building on site prior to its remodelling as a garage. Trench 2 contained the remains of two furnace bases relating to some unspecified small-scale industrial activity likely associated with former buildings at the northeast of the site. Trench 3 contained nothing of particular archaeological interest.
Project dates	Start: 04-12-2018 End: 13-12-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated	TSKC18 - Sitecode

project reference
 codes

Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Monument type	DWELLING Post Medieval
Monument type	FURNACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX TENDRING THORPE LE SOKEN High Street, Thorpe-le-Soken
Postcode	CO16 0EB
Study area	0.1 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 1799 2233 51.856347134784 1.165931824681 51 51 22 N 001 09 57 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 24m Max: 24m

Project creators

Name of Organisation		Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator		Essex County Council
Project design originator		Simon Carlyle
Project director/manager		Mark Hinman
Project supervisor		Alexander Pullen
Type of sponsor/funding body		Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?		No
Physical Archive recipient		Colchester and Ipswich Museum
Digital Archive recipient		Colchester and Ipswich Museum
Digital Contents		"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available		"Database","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient		Colchester and Ipswich Museum
Paper Contents		"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available		"Context sheet","Drawing","Section","Survey "

Project	
bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Between Kings Cottage and 29 High Street: Archaeological Evaluation ©Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, January 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pullen, A.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	A4 Grey Literature Report. Document length c.35 pages.
Entered by	Alexander Pullen (agpullen@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	2 January 2019

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