Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Manor Farm, North Fambridge, Essex

ASE Project No: 170690
Site Code: NOFMF 17

ASE Report No: 2017373

September 2017

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Manor Farm, North Fambridge, Essex

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Planning Ref: OUT/MAL/14/01018

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land at Manor Farm, North Fambridge, Essex, between 21st and 23rd August 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in advance of a residential development at the site.

A total of ten trenches were investigated, all but one of which were devoid of archaeology. A single cremation burial of possible Late Bronze Age date was recorded. This feature is most notable for an associated tiny fragment from a decorated gold object.

The absence of remains in all other trenches suggests that the wider site contains little or no archaeological content and that the cremation burial is an isolated occurence.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology, Centre for Applied Archaeology, has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Manor Farm, Fambridge, Essex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 8547 9712 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017), the bedrock geology is London Clay, overlain by Head deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel). Recent geotechnical investigations revealed a uniform 300mm of ploughsoil directly sealing the Head deposits.

1.2.2 The site lies *c*.550m to the north of the River Crouch, on the southern side of the Dengie Peninsula. It comprises the farmyard and paddock to the rear of Manor Farm. It is located on the south side of The Avenue in the southeast of the village of North Fambridge. The site is level at c.5m AOD and, at the time of the evaluation, was largely laid to grass, with a cluster of outbuildings located toward its north and west (Figure 2). More generally, the village, including the area of the site, represents an area of slightly higher, drier ground which would formerly have been bounded by salt marshes and tributaries of the river to the east and west; however, much of the wetland was reclaimed in the post-medieval period.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Outline planning consent (OUT/MAL/14/01018) has been granted for a residential development on the site subject to conditions. Conditions 5 and 6 relate to archaeology.

Condition 5

"No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.

REASON:

To protect the site, which is of archaeological interest, in accordance with policy BE17 of the adopted Maldon District Replacement Local Plan."

Condition 6

"No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

REASON

To protect the site, which is of archaeological interest, in accordance with policy BE17 of the adopted Maldon District Replacement Local Plan."

1.3.2 In line with Condition 5, a desk-based assessment of the site was prepared by The Archaeology Collective in order to establish the archaeological significance of the site (AC 2017). Maria Medlycott, Historic Environment Advisor at Essex County Council (ECC), then determined that a programme of archaeological evaluation would be necessary to fulfil Condition 6. Archaeology South-East, was therefore commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017a), setting out the aims, objectives and methodology for this work, which was submitted to and approved by ECC prior to the evaluation taking place.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out between 22nd and 24th August 2017 by Paulo Clemente (Archaeologist), Nicholas Parker and Chloe Ward (Assistant Arcaheologists). Andrew Leonard managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson the post-excavation process. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Antonio Reis.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following archaeological background is drawn from the desk-based assessment and reproduced with due acknowledgement (AC 2017). For a complete background refer to that document.

2.2 Prehistoric & Roman

2.2.1 Although there is evidence for early prehistoric activity towards the intertidal zone to the east of the site, the site itself sits on higher ground where no finds or features have been noted from this period.

2.2.2 There are two Late Iron Age or Roman salt making sites (or 'red hills') respectively located just over 1km to the southeast and west of the site, near former marshes and the foreshore. The historic environment record does not include any Late Iron Age or Roman entries from the higher ground on which the site itself sits.

2.3 Saxon and Medieval

2.3.1 There are no known Saxon or medieval finds or features within the vicinity of the site and, while historic sources indicate the wider area was inhabited at the time, it is thought the area of the site would have been under arable cultivation.

2.4 Post-Medieval

2.4.1 Post-medieval maps show the village of North Fambridge as a number of dispersed farms, together with a manorial complex adjacent to the church, and a ferry with associated outbuildings, rather than a nucleated village. The area of the site itself has remained as open agricultural land throughout the period until 1971 when Manor Farm appears. The farmyard in its current form was extended in 1993.

2.5 Recent Fieldwork

2.5.1 In early August 2017, Archaeology South-East carried out a 45 trench evaluation on a near adjacent plot of land to the north of the current site and The Avenue and to the west of Fambridge Road (ASE 2017b; Figure 1). The evaluation produced evidence for a few dispersed later Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age features, possibly lying in the hinterland of salt-working activity on the low-lying marsh at the fringes of the River Crouch. A series of fairly substantial and broadly aligned Roman ditches probably represented part of a field-system which was most clearly defined in the south-western part of the site, though poorly dated features to the north and east may also have been associated. Although closely datable finds were sparse, there was some evidence that the field system was established in the 1st century AD and recut and maintained into the mid Roman period. The remainder of the dated features were associated with post-medieval agriculture and included a pre-19th century field boundary and a 19th century pond, which survived in use into the later 20th century.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

2.6.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017a) were as follows:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains

- To enable the ECC's Archaeological Advisor to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work.

2.6.2 Site specific research aims included the following questions:

- Is there any evidence for Late Iron Age or Roman settlement activity? If not is there any evidence for industry in the area, despite being located some distance from the red hills of the foreshore?

- Is there any evidence for Saxon or medieval agricultural activity?

2.6.3 Site specific research goals, with relation to the Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011; Brown and Glazebrook 2000), include the following:

Roman

- What forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? (Medlycott 2011, 47)

Medieval

- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70)

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Unless otherwise stated, the fieldwork followed the methodology set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017a). ASE is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The CIfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, and Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a & 2014b), as well as the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003), were adhered to throughout the project.

3.1.2 The WSI originally set out plans for nine evaluation trenches, measuring 30m x 1.8m (Figure 2). Trenches 3 and 4 could not be excavated to their full planned lengths owing to the presence of live electricity cables. For this reason a tenth trench, measuring 10m x 1.8m, was added in the south-eastern part of the site. Trench 9 was slightly moved from its planned location because a water control borehole was present in the area. After a possible cremation was exposed in this trench, a 7.2m x 4.4m western extension was added. All alterations to the planned trench pattern were carried out following consultations with ECC Place Services.

3.2 Excavation and Recording

3.2.1 The trenches were accurately located using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica System 1200 GPS).

3.2.2 All trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Machining was carried out to ASE standards under the supervision of an experienced Archaeologist. The removal of modern overburden and topsoil was performed by a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Machine-excavation of each trench stopped at the uppermost archaeological surface, or the natural horizon, whichever was encountered first.

3.2.3 Any spoil heaps generated were visually scanned and checked with a metal detector, as were the exposed bases of trenches.

3.2.4 The sole archaeological feature, a probable cremation pit, was excavated with hand-tools; it was first recorded in half section and subsequently 100% excavated with the fills fully retained in two bulk environmental samples, following current Historic England guidelines (HE 2015).

3.2.5 An overall plan tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid was prepared. The sole archaeological feature was planned using DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System) technology. A section of this feature was hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. Datum levels were taken on the feature and on the upper deposit and the surface of natural geology within each trench.

3.2.6 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system. A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made. All finds were retained and bagged by trench and context number.

3.4 Archive

3.4.1 The site code NOFMF17 has been issued to the archive by ECC Place Services, but no museum accession code has yet been assigned. The site lies within the collection area of Colchester and Ipswich Museums. ASE has contacted the museum service to inform them that an archive has been generated and awaits a response. The archive is currently held at ASE's offices in Witham and will be deposited in due course.

3.4.2 The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	3
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	58
Context register	0
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	10

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	3 bags
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	2
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	-
Waterlogged wood	-
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	-

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 Of the ten trial trenches shown on Figure 2, nine were devoid of any archaeological evidence.

4.1.2 All trenches contained natural Head deposits at levels of between 4.37-5.01m AOD. Throughout the site, the natural substrate was overlain by subsoil, varying from 0.12-0.36m in depth, with slightly thicker deposits present in the southwest and northeast areas (Trenches 2, 7 and 8). The entire site was sealed by topsoil, which varied in thickness from 0.21m to 0.34m.

4.2 Trench 9 (Figure 3)

4.2.1 Trench 9 was located in the southeast corner of the investigating area. It was north-north-west south-south-east orientated and measured 30 x 1.8m with a 7.20 x 4.40m extention to the west in the central part of the trench.

4.2.2 The natural Head deposit, [9/003], was cut by pit [9/006] which contained an apparent unurned cremation burial deposit. This feature was oval-shaped in plan, with steep straight sides breaking into a flat base. Its primary fill, [9/005], appeared slightly root-disturbed and consisted of orangey-grey firm silty clay and contained occasional small charcoal, fire-cracked flint and burnt human bone fragments; it was 100% retained as environmental sample <2>, which produced a tiny fragment from a decorated gold object, RF<1>, when processed. The secondary fill, [9/004], was dark grey soft clay silt with frequent charcoal, and small fragments of fire-cracked flint and burnt human bone; again, it was fully retained as environmental sample <1>. Fill [9/004] was overalin by subsoil, [9/002], which produced a small fragment of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, found in close proximity to the cremation feature. The subsoil was in turn, overlain by topsoil [9/001].

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness / Depth m	Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	30	9	0.22-0.30	5.10-5.21
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	30	9	0.16-0.26	
9/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.60-4.78
9/004	Fill	FO [9/006]			0.10	4.60
9/005	Fill	FO [9/006]			0.12	4.50
9/006	Cut	Pit	0.54	0.46	0.22	4.60

Table 3: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trenches 1-8 and 10

4.3.1 The remaining nine trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10) proved entirely devoid of archaeological deposits, features or finds. The stratigraphic sequences recorded in these trenches were the same as stated above (4.1). The details of these are presented in Appendix 1.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was hand-collected during the evaluation on land at Manor Farm, North Fambridge. In addition, burnt bone and a fragment of precious metal were recovered from the residues of environmental samples. The finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014c).

5.2 **The Prehistoric Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A single bodysherd of flint-tempered pottery, weighing 8g, was found in subsoil deposit [9/002]. The sherd is relatively thin-walled with moderate frequencies of moderately-sorted flint, ranging from 0.5-3mm, in a silty background matrix. Fabrics of this type are fairly typical of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period.

5.3 **The Cremated Bone** by Dr Paola Ponce

Introduction

5.3.1 A small amount of human burnt bone was recovered from two contexts, [9/004] and [9/005], which were respectively the upper and lower fills of a single cremation pit, [9/006].

Method

5.3.2 The excavated fills underwent flotation and were processed as environmental samples <1>, and <2>. Bone fragments were collected and subjected to careful recording and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm according to the standards proposed by McKinley (2004).

Results

5.3.3 The total amount of cremated bone recovered from the deposit was 57.06 grams (Table 4). All three fractions were represented in the small assemblage of human burnt bone but the >8mm fraction from both cremations produced the smallest quantity (11.6%) of the total analysed.

Context	**Weight (g)**			
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total
9/004 <1>	4.59	13.47	2.47	20.53
9/005 <2>	15.40	16.94	4.19	36.53
Total	*19.99*	*30.41*	*6.66*	*57.06*

Table 4: Summary of cremated human bone

5.3.4 With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 80% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white which suggests a highly efficient cremation process at temperatures >c. 600˚ C (Holden et al.

1995a, b). A combination of grey and blue hues were identified in a small percentage (10%) of the total fragments present, thus suggesting an incompletely oxidising process (at temperatures up to c. 600˚ C) (ibid). The remaining 10% of the cremated bone assemblage was brown or unburnt.

5.4 The Registered Find by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 A diminutive fragment from a gold object was recovered during the processing of environmental sample <2>, taken from cremation fill [9/005]. The object appears to be a length of rolled sheet forming a flattened tube with a series of oblique incised lines in the upper surface giving a knurled appearance. The fragment measures 7mm in length and c.0.9mm in width. The object qualifies as Treasure under the stipulations of the Treasure Act 1996 and has been reported as such to the Coroner.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Two bulk sediment samples were taken from fills [9/004] and [9/005] of cremation feature [9/006] in order to recover cremated bone, as well as environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca and to assist with finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and the contribution that the environmental remains can make to discussions of diet, agrarian economy and environment at the site.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The samples ranged from 10 to 40L in volume and were processed by flotation in their entirety. The flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this report. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3). Identification of the plant remains was made by comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004) when needed. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charred wood fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000, Leeney and Casteel 1975). Charcoal specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 2

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Both flots were dominated by uncharred rootlets and contained a large amount of very small charcoal fragments. Charred plant macrofossils were limited to tubers of false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subsp. *bulbosum*). This and other type of tubers are not uncommon in cremation features in Britain, particularly in the prehistoric period. There have been several explanations to their presence, but it is likely that they were collected from the local vegetation to be used as tinder (Robinson 1988) or that they were gathered from the turf whilst making fire breaks around the pyre, becoming accidentally charred (Stevens 2008).

6.3.2 Charcoal fragments underwent identification to ascertain the nature of the fuel used in the funeral pyre. A number of fragments were unidentifiable due to distortions in the wood anatomy caused by vitrification. This happens when the wood anatomy fuses, displaying a glossy appearance and it is generally linked

to the use of high temperatures. Although a secure cause for vitrification has not been established yet (Mc Parland *et al* 2010) it is likely that other factors (*e.g.,* in the case of cremations, the presence of fat leaking from the bones and/or prolonged burning) have to be present in order for charcoal to become vitrified. The only identified taxon in this assemblage was oak (*Quercus* sp.). The choice of oak as the main pyre fuel is not unusual, as this taxon makes an excellent fuel (Taylor 1981) and its sturdy wood would have lent itself excellently as the building material for the main pyre structure. Post-depositional sediment encrustations were visible and these are due to fluctuations in the ground water level.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The environmental samples from Manor Farm do not inform on diet and agrarian economy, although this is probably due to the nature of the sampled feature – it being a probable grave. The sampled cremation shows the use of oak wood in the cremation pyre and possibly the collection of surrounding vegetation to use for tinder.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The geology of the site shows a gentle slope downwards from the central southwest (5.01m OD) to the northeast (4.37m OD) and south (4.69-4.85m OD). The natural geology was overlain by 0.12-0.36m of subsoil and the sequence was capped by 0.21-0.34m of topsoil.

7.1.2 The single archaeological feature recorded on the site comprised a small cremation pit which did not contain closely datable finds but which has been tentatively assigned to the Late Bronze Age (as discussed in section 7.3).

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 The presence of subsoil and topsoil in all trenches indicates a lack of significant disturbace or truncation below the ploughsil and the site appears to have remained in agricultural or pastoral use to the present day.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

?Late Bronze Age

7.3.1 The only archaeological feature uncovered within the evaluated area was an unurned cremation burial recorded in the central part of Trench 9. Despite excavating a western extention to this trench, no other associated features were identified (e.g. remains of a barrow, or further burials).

7.3.2 The feature contained two fills, both of which yielded assemblages of cremated human bone amounting to *c*. 20-40g each. Whilst these were not large in size, they are substantial enough to suggest a deliberate funerary deposit rather than a feature containing accidentaly redeposited pyre material. Palaeoenvironmental analysis showed that each of the fills also contained vitrified oak charcoal consistent with pyre fuel, as well as macrobotanical remains which may derive from tinder.

7.3.3 The feature could not be directly dated, though a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery found in the subsoil overlying this feature may suggest that it is of Late Bronze Age date (since the cremation rite was not widely practiced into the Early Iron Age). Although it cannot be considered direct dating evidence, false oat grass was present and this has been noted as a feature often found in prehistoric cremations. Having said this, features dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman period – a time when the cremation rite was also common – have been recorded to just to the north of the current site (ASE 2017b; Figure 1); it is therefore possible that the cremation belongs to this later period.

7.3.4 The most notable aspect of the cremation burial was the recovery of a tiny fragment of gold, which appears to derive from an undated decorated object of uncertain overall form. There was no evidence that the gold had been burnt or melted at high tempertaures so it seems unlikely that it derives from an item worn on the pyre. Equally, it appears to be a small fragment from a larger object

so it remains uncertain whether it represents a deliberately deposited object, intended to accompany the burial.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

7.4.1 The initial aim of the archaeological work was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any surviving remains within the site of the proposed development. This has been achieved, with a single archaeological feature being identified, investigated and recorded.

7.4.2 The site provides only negative evidence relating to the site-specific and regional research aims identified in the WSI (ASE 2017a) because no features or finds from the Late Iron Age, Roman, Saxon or medieval periods were present.

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 The evaluation uncovered a single cremation burial of possible Late Bronze Age date, which is most notable for an associated tiny fragment from a decorated gold object.

7.5.2 The absence of remains in all other trenches suggests that the wider site contains little or no archaeological content and that the cremation burial is an isolated occurence.

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HER Summary

Site name/Address: Manor Farm, North Fambridge, Essex	
Parish: North Fambridge	***District:*** Maldon
NGR: 585470 197120	***Site Code:*** NOFMF17
Type of Work: Evaluation	***Site Director/Group:*** Paulo Clemente
Date of Work: 21/08/2017-23/08/2017	***Size of Area Investigated:*** 0.5 Ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester and Ipswich Museums	***Funding source:*** Consultant (CgMs Consulting Ltd)
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Unknown	***Related HER No's:*** N/a
Final Report:	***OASIS No:*** archaeol6-294187
Periods Represented: Undated (possibly Late Bronze Age)	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: A total of ten trenches were investigated, all but one of which were devoid of archaeology. A single cremation burial of possible Late Bronze Age date was recorded. This feature is most notable for an associated tiny fragment from a decorated gold object. The absence of remains in all other trenches suggests that the wider site contains little or no archaeological content and that the cremation burial is an isolated occurence	
Previous Summaries/Reports: N/a	
Author of Summary: Anna Doherty	***Date of Summary:*** 13.09.17

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Human bone		Undated	2 bags
Object fragment	Gold	Undated	1 bag
Pottery	Ceramic	LBA/EIA	1 bag

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-294187

Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Manor Farm, North Fambridge, Essex.
Short description of the project	The ten trench evaluation uncovered a single cremation burial of possible Late Bronze Age date which is most notable for an associated tiny fragment from a decorated gold object. The absence of archaeological remains from all other trenches probably suggests that the site laregly comprised vacant or open pasture land in all later periods.
Project dates	Start: 21-08-2017 End: 23-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NOFMF 17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	170690 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	CREMATION Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON NORTH FAMBRIDGE Manor Farm
Postcode	CM3 6LZ
Study area	1.19 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 85470 97120 51.6417214175 0.680795865835 51 38 30 N 000 40 50 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.37m Max: 5.01m
Project creators	

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Paulo Clemente
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Unknown
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	ASE
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	ASE
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"
Entered by	Paulo Clemente (p.clemente@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	25 August 2017

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

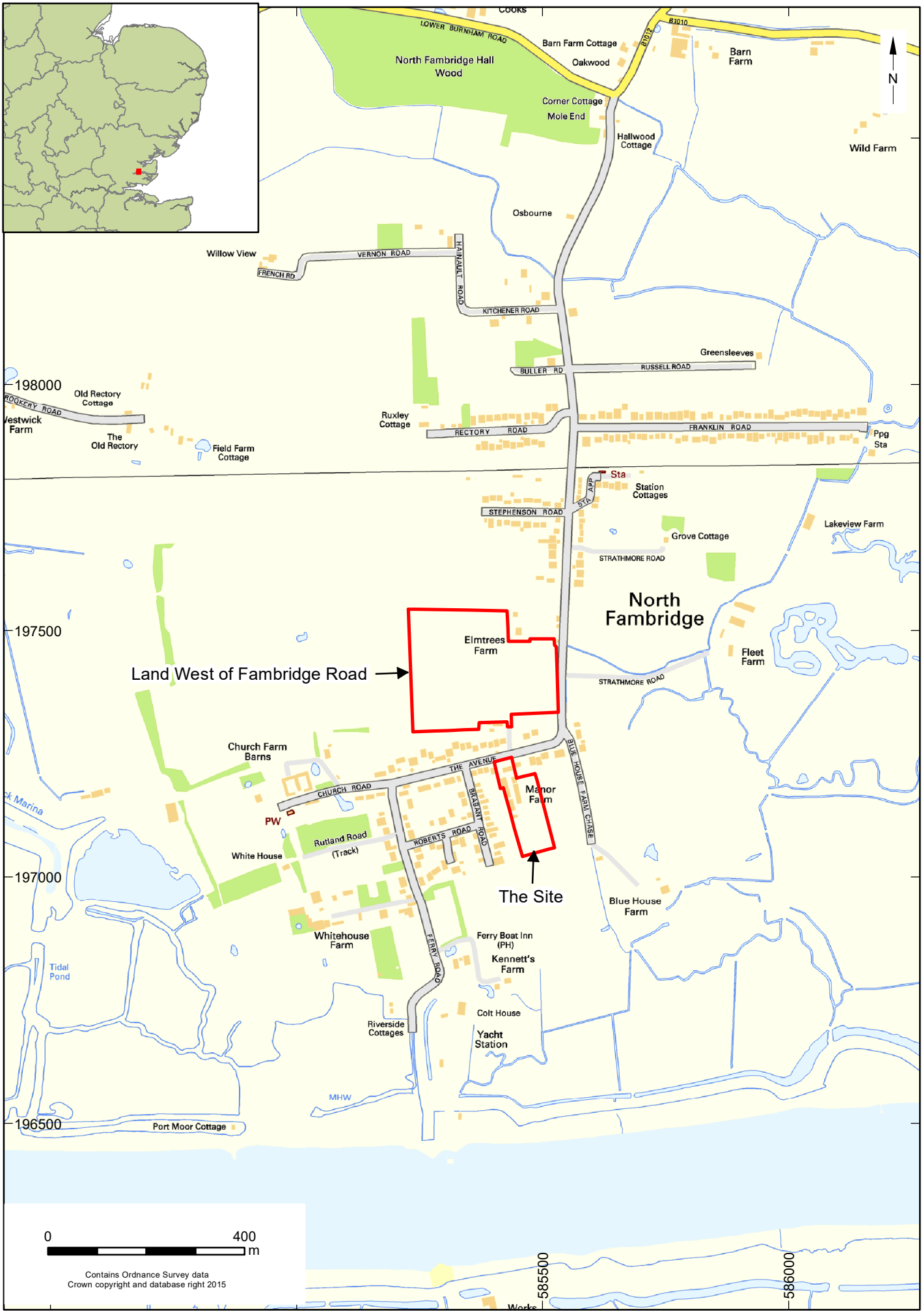
Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.26	4.84-4.97
1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.20	
1	1/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	4.41-4.52
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26-0.30	4.79-4.87
2	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.17	
2	2/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	4.37-4.48
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	5.00-5.21
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.18	
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	4.61-4.84
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.28	4.84-4.98
4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.24	
4	4/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	4.42-4.67
5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.31	5.21-5.41
5	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.21	
5	5/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	4.77-5.01
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.31	5.13-5.17
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.28	
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	4.71-4.76
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.34	5.29-5.40
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22-0.36	
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	4.72-4.85
8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27-0.30	5.14-5.21
8	8/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20-0.21	
8	8/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	4.69-4.82
10	10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22-0.27	5.10-5.21
10	10/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.24	
10	10/003	Layer	Natural	N/A	4.70-4.75

Appendix 2: Environmental sample residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams and charcoal identifications. Key: PDSE: Post-depositional sediment encrustations; rw: round wood; V: Vitrified

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	9/004	Pit	10	**	73	**	1	*Quercus* sp. 10 (V, 1 rw), Indet./V 2. PDSE common	*	3	***	13	**	5	FCF * 69g
2	9/005	Pit	40	***	17	***	3	*Quercus* sp. 10 (V, 1 rw), Indet./V 6. PDSE common	*	3	***	17	****	15	Au * <1g/ FCF ** 173g/ Mag Mat >2mm * <1g/ Mag Mat <2mm * <1g

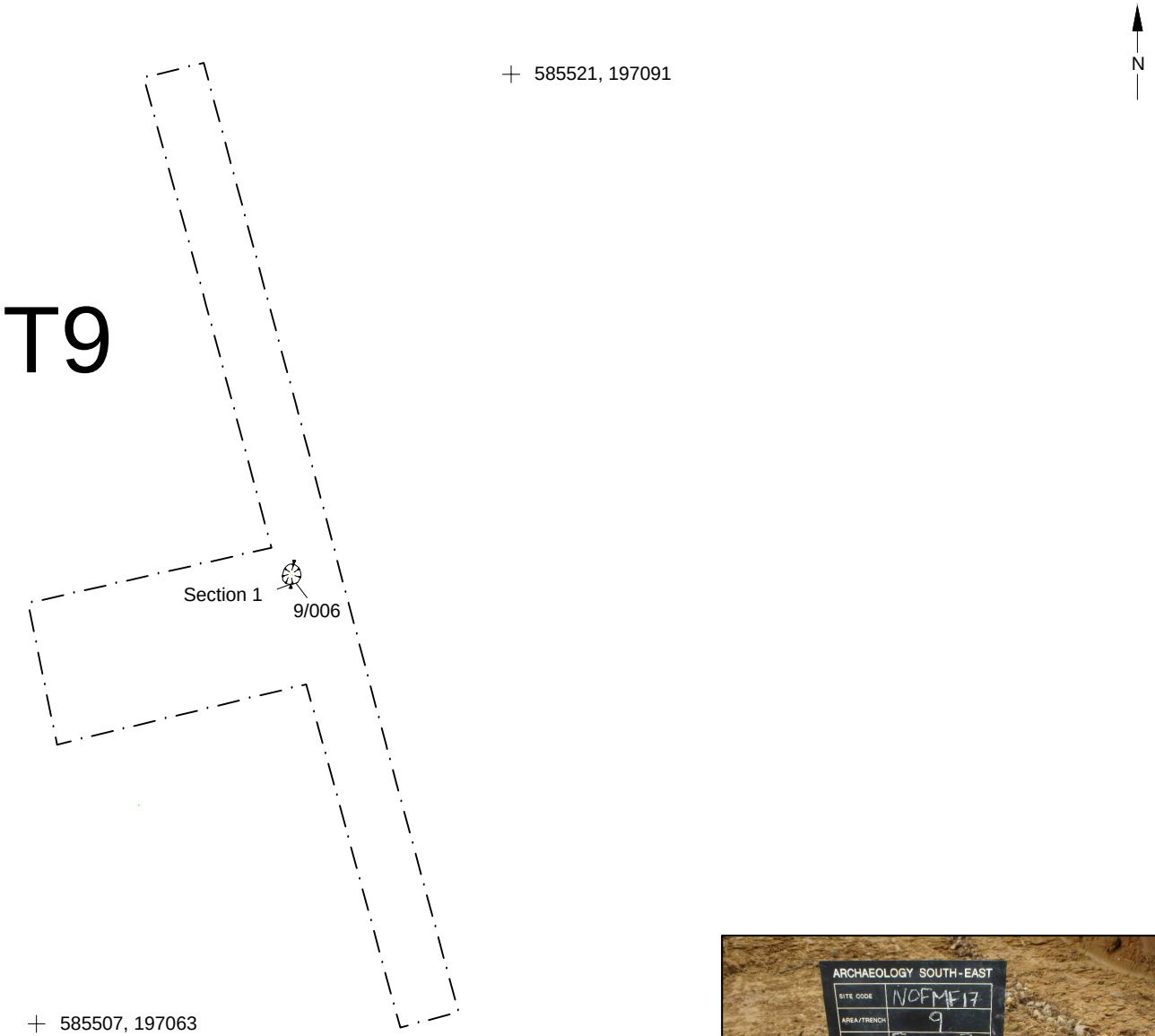
Appendix 3: Environmental sample flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	9/004	6.5	50	50	40	10	*	****	*	*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp *bulbosum* (2)	+++
2	9/005	16	150	100	60	10	*	***	*	*Arrhenatherum elatius* ssp *bulbosum* (3)	+++

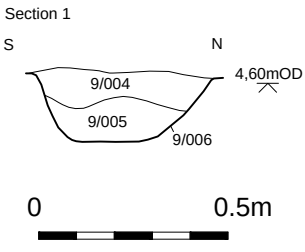


© Archaeology South-East		Manor Farm, North Fambridge	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170690	September 2017	Site location	
Report No: 2017373	Drawn by: AR		

© Archaeology South-East		Manor Farm, North Fambridge	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170690	September 2017	Proposed trench locations	
Report Ref: 2017373	Drawn by: AR		



9/006, looking west.



Trench 9, looking north west

© Archaeology South-East		Manor Farm, North Fambridge	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170690	September 2017	Trench9, plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2017373	Drawn by: AR		

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