

Latchingdon Growth DG5 Scheme, Anglian Water.

Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



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SUMMARY

This report provides assessment of results from archaeological monitoring along a 1.4km route of a 600mm sewage pipeline in the coastal village of Latchingdon, Essex. The project was commissioned by Anglian Water and was carried out between January and June 2011. Monitoring of topsoil stripping over 15m easement, and a 1m-wide trench up to 5m in depth is described, incorporating a route from The Street (TL 8831 0047) to the Sewage Works (TL 8772 0116). A grouping of three small oval pits was found to contain Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery and a single rim sherd of briquetage vessel. A nearby cluster of two pits and a gulley containing early Roman pottery was also identified. Two ditches dating to the 14th or 15th centuries were also identified along with two other nearby undated ditches possibly forming a co-axial pattern beneath the current village residence. Surface remains of a 19th century building were also noted.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological monitoring was carried out between January and June 2011 at Latchingdon, Essex, on behalf of Anglian Water. The project was between Latchingdon's main street – The Street (TL 8831 0047) – and the Sewage Works 1.4km to the northwest (TL 8772 0116; Figures 1 & 2), and was undertaken to a design specification set out by the HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council (Medlycott 2010) in advance to the laying of a 600mm sewage pipeline as part of the Latchingdon Growth DG5 Scheme.

1.1 Geology and Topography

Latchingdon is situated in the centre of the Dengie peninsula between the Blackwater and Crouch estuaries in the vicinity of Mundon Creek to the east. The geology is predominantly London Clay, with some occasional areas of Claygate beds with sand and gravel towards the east that mark the terraces of the former course of the Medway River (British Geological Survey 1979). Latchingdon is located upon a slightly raised ridge running along the centre of the Dengie peninsular, and is drained by a number of small streams. The route of the pipeline descends from *c.* 5m AOD to *c.* 4m AOD.

Land-use along the pipeline route is primarily open and non-wooded arable cultivation until the final southern 300m of the project area where the pipeline follows the alignment of a hardcore road, used for farm and residential access and connects with The Street.

1.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Little previous archaeological investigation of the Latchingdon landscape has been implemented, although a small number of individual surface finds have been recorded. The nature of the soils across the Dengie peninsular has been deemed non-conducive to cropmark formation, with aerial reconnaissance proving to be unproductive in the identification of buried archaeological deposits. Nonetheless, ground investigations carried out as a part of the Hullbridge Survey along the Essex coast have indicated the potential for archaeological deposits across this zone (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995). In the following, distances provided for sites in the vicinity of the current project relate to the trackway entrance/junction with The Street at the southernmost limit of the project area.

The potential for Palaeolithic or Pleistocene deposits has been posited for the eastern end of the Dengie peninsular, with known prehistoric occupation along the northern side of the Crouch Estuary (Essex County Council 2008); however, within Latchingdon parish the earliest recorded activity is from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Finds of pottery and flint of both early and later Neolithic types have been retrieved from buried land surface deposits along the southern and northern coastline at the Crouch Estuary and Mundon Creek (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995: 81-4). Also within Latchingdon parish, approximately 3.5km south of the current project, Bronze Age activity is represented on the Crouch Estuary by two waterlogged timber structures with radiocarbon dates falling within the latter phases of this period

(Wilkinson and Murphy 1995: 136-42). These timbers were found upon an old land surface buried beneath 2.5m of estuarine clay, and they have been interpreted respectively as a stake and brush wood trackway built to bridge a narrow creek, and a platform or possible landing stage at the edge of the creek.

The presence of possible Iron Age activity is suggested a surface find of a silver coin from a field less than 0.5km to the south (Milne 1948: 40; Allen 1960: 282). Perhaps an import from Gaul, this has been interpreted as a copy of a Grecian style coin depicting Philip II of Macedon. In addition, at Red Hill, 0.6km to the northwest of the project area, a possible Iron Age or Roman salt working site has been noted (RCHM 1923: 82; Rodwell 1979: 171), although its exact location is unclear. Across the Essex estuarine landscape are numerous salt-production sites from the prehistoric and Roman periods onwards (Fawn *et al.* 1990; Sealey 1995). The largest of these are identified as low mounds and referred to as 'Red Hills' owing to the scorched clay briquetage that comprises the dominant waste residue from the process of production. The likelihood of a Red Hill at Latchingdon is currently unverified, but the potential for prehistoric or Roman salt working in this landscape is thought to be high. Whilst definitive evidence for Iron Age or Roman activity at Latchingdon remains scarce, there is further suggestion of possible inhabitation during these periods from sources claiming, again with little verification, that a Roman road 0.6km to the southwest of the project area formed a link between Latchingdon and Dengie to the east (Ordnance Survey n.d.).

Historic settlement across the Dengie peninsular is scattered along the ridge of slightly higher ground, drained by a number of small streams at Latchingdon, Althorne and Mayland. This is characterised by a co-axial rectilinear field pattern named after this area as Dengie-form. Various interpretations for the origins of these 'planned' field systems have been proposed, from late prehistoric (Rackham 1986) and early Roman (Rodwell 1978) to, in more recent analyses, the middle Saxon period (Rippon 1991: 57). Validation of these dates may be context-specific, with evidence elsewhere for Roman ditches similarly oriented with later, Saxon, examples (Gillman 1989: 154). The settlement pattern is historically highly dispersed across the Dengie landscape, punctuated by isolated farms and moated sites (Essex County Council 2008: 135). There are signatures of this patterning within the vicinity of the project area, with upstanding remains of a deserted Medieval village and church 0.8km to the south (RCHM 1923: 82; Beresford and Hurst 1971: 187; Rodwell and Rodwell 1977: 16), and the remains of a Medieval homestead at Greenlane Farm (RCHM 1923: 82) 2.3km to the east. An early reference, dated to 1310, identifies the presence of a Medieval farmstead and farmyard beneath the post-Medieval Bridgeman's Farm adjacent to the southernmost line of the pipeline route (Maria Madlycott pers. comm.). Detached roadside housing now stands in place of Bridgeman's Farm, and the exact location of the Medieval buildings is unknown. Together with the coaxial layout of the local field system this offers potential for additional contemporary archaeological associations within the project area.

Finally, important 21st century AD sites might also be taken into account here with two distinct defence locations positioned 0.5km from the project area. These include a large hexagonal World War II pillbox constructed during 1940/1941 (TL 8880 0050) to the east (see Defence of Britain Archive, n.d), and an underground Royal Observer Corps monitoring post built during the 1960s at the height of the Cold War in the

grounds of Butterfield Lodge (TL 8820 0090) to the north (see *Subterranea Britannica* n.d.).

2. ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

With the exception of the aforementioned coastal surveys, little archaeological investigation has been carried out inland on the Dengie peninsular. In the light of this, the following research aims have guided the investigation strategy:

- Identify the *extent* and *importance* of any surviving archaeological deposits and any further excavation required to mitigate the potentially destructive effects of development on site.
- Establish the inland limit of estuarine silts along Mundon Creek and identify possible salt-working locations.

3. INVESTIGATION STRATEGY

All work was carried out in accordance to guidelines set out in risk assessments drafted by the CAU and Barhale, statutory Health and Safety legislation, and within the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen and Holt 2002).

For ease of reportage, the course of the pipeline has been divided into three areas (1-3), delineating stages in the monitoring procedure and, coincidentally, zones of archaeological response. All artefacts and accompanying documentation has been archived with full indexing in accordance with PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation – MorPHE (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment; English Heritage 2008). This archive is currently stored in the offices of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit under the project code LATP11.

Both easement and pipe trenches were plotted into the Ordnance Survey network by the client using GPS. All spoil heaps were surveyed using a metal detector and any finds recovered were plotted to the nearest 10m along the course of the pipeline.

3.1 Easement monitoring

Across Areas 1 and 2 monitoring of a 15m wide easement was carried out during the removal of topsoil (20-30cm thickness) using a 360 excavator with toothless 1.8m wide ditching bucket. Where archaeological levels and deposits were encountered they were cleaned by hand and planned at scales of 1:50 and 1:100. Surface finds were plotted on the same plan and assigned individual finds numbers for retrieval. Following assessment and planning of the stripped easement, discrete features such as pits and postholes were half-sectioned, whilst ditch or gully features were investigated with a slot 1m in length in addition to, where possible, a 1m slot at all termini. Soil samples of 25-30 litres were retrieved from four features for floatation sieving and environmental analysis. The standard CAU recording procedure was used for all features and deposits; this is an amended version of the MoLAS single-context system (Spence 1990). All sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, and a photographic record of all features before and after excavation was documented with a high resolution digital SLR and appropriate scale for measurement.

3.2 Trenching monitoring

1.4 km of pipeline trenching was monitored throughout the project in Areas 1-3. A 360 excavator with 90cm and 60cm wide toothed buckets was used across Areas 1-2, whereas a mini-digger was used along the route for Area 3 where a trench was cut, without easement, against a hardcore access road. The depth of trenching varied between 2m and 5.5m, at a maximum width of 1-1.4m dependent upon the degree of required stepping. Archaeological features observed in section at less than 1.2m depth were cleaned by hand; features below 1.2m were documented without cleaning. Documentation of features was carried out through a drawn record at a scale of 1:10, and photography using a high resolution digital SLR and appropriate scale. A general description of the thickness and depth of geological deposits was recorded at intervals of approximately 50m, and detailed descriptions of geological profiles were recorded at three stations located either side of Mundon Creek.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Monitoring & Excavation

4.1.1 Area 1

Surface finds of post-Medieval tile and coal were noted within the topsoil, but no archaeological features were observed along the course of the pipeline in Area 1. The topsoil was relatively shallow at approximately 25cm thickness, with little or no subsoil overlying the London Clay surface geology. A cutting across the course of Mundon Creek produced no unusual results, with observation of inter-tidal saline sediments or other estuarine muds proving negative (see Appendix 6.1.7).

Area 1		
General Description		
With the exception of Mundon Creek, no archaeological features were identified in this area.	Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.32
	Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)	0
	Approx. width of Easement (m)	15
	Length of Area (m)	750

Table 1: Area 1 summary

4.1.2 Area 2

The greatest archaeological potential was found in Area 2 with seven features identified during topsoil stripping for the easement. These were five small oval pits and two ditches with date ranges from the late Bronze Age to the early Roman period, with additional finds of Medieval date. On average the topsoil was 25cm in thickness.

The earliest features are three small shallow oval pits (**F.2**, **F.3** & **F.4**), each with a single fill and similar dimensions located within a discrete group towards the north of the area (Figure 3). A fragment of modern glass was found impressed within the surface of **F.2**, but is a modern intrusion. With this exception, each pit contained small abraded sherds of later prehistoric coarse ware pottery that may be assigned to a broad date range spanning the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age period. A single sherd from a vessel of briquetage was found within **F.3**, and three small fragments of possible furnace slag were also found within the fill [7] of **F.4** and may represent the residue of iron smithing.

Area 2									
General Description									
Seven archaeological features were identified in this area; 5 pits, 2 ditches. Three pits were Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, with evidence for briquetage. Two pits and a ditch or gulley were early Roman, and another ditch was post-Medieval. Abundance of 19 th century finds in the topsoil attest to a demolished building here.							Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.25
							Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)		0
							Approx. width of Easement (m)		15
							Length of Area (m)		350
Contexts									
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/ Layer	Width (m)	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Shape/ Orientation	Artefacts	Comments
2	Pit	3	F	1.02	1.38	0.18	Oval / N-S	Pot, Glass	LBA-EIA
		4	C						
3	Pit	5	F	1.1	0.85	0.22	Oval / NW-SE	Pot	LBA-EIA
		6	C						
4	Pit	7	F	1.1	0.67	0.19	Oval / N-S	Pot, Cinder	LBA-EIA
		8	C						
5	Pit	9	F	2.00	0.62	0.17	Oval / N-S	Pot	Early Roman
		10	C						
6	Ditch	11	F	1.25	4.75	0.29	N-S	Pot, Cinder	Medieval
		12	F						
		13	C						
		20	F	0.8	4.75	0.21		Pot, Flint	Medieval
		21	F						
22	F								
7	Ditch	14	F	0.69	4.75	0.2	NE-SW	Pot, Burnt Flint, Burnt Clay, Bone	Early Roman
		15	C						
		18	F	0.79	4.75	0.16			
		19	C						
		24	F						
25	C	0.58	4.75	0.06					
25	C								
8	Pit	16	F	2.00	0.46	0.11	Oval / N-S	None	Early Roman?
		17	C						

Table 2: Area 2 summary

Some 30m to the south of the prehistoric pit grouping was a similarly localised cluster of intercutting features. Here, two shallow oval pits (**F.5** and **F.8**) each with a single fill and similar dimensions were cut by a shallow ditch (**F.7**) oriented north-south with

a terminus 1.5m to the south of the pits (Figure 3). It was not possible to ascertain the exact extent of the ditch to the north of the pits. This ditch was itself cut by a shallow linear feature (**F.6**), 4.75m in length, which also cut through pit **F.5** with termini at the junction of **F.7** and 3m to the north of pit **F.5**. Pottery dating to the Romano-British or early Roman period (1st Century AD) was found secure within the fills of **F.5**, and **F.7**, that in turn provides a *terminus post quem* for **F.8**. Fill [14] of ditch **F.7** also contained finds of burnt flint, burnt clay and slag fused with coal shale. The latter may be considered a later contaminant, in part because coal fuel is not commonly associated with either prehistoric or Roman smithing technology, and neither is coal a resource found locally to Latchingdon. A surface find <14> of furnace slag with iron oxide and coal shale inclusions was also found in the vicinity of these features, and is the same material type as that found in ditch **F.7**. Moreover, the pottery from linear feature **F.6** was predominantly Medieval with a mix of early Roman intrusive from the cutting of features **F.5** and **F.7**. Additional finds of coal cinder [12] and flint [21] within the termini of ditch **F.6** further attests to its later origin.

The final 30m of the southern extent of Area 2 was originally targeted as an area of archaeological potential, particularly with the view to locating Medieval deposits; however, no archaeological features were observed across the easement area or during pipeline trenching. Topsoil finds of 19th century crockery, brick and roof slate were recovered in relative abundance over an area of approximately 60m that was intersected by a small brook. Over a 30m area to the north of the brook a slight change was noted in the stratigraphic matrix. Beneath the topsoil was a deposit of stiff and sticky silty clay, dark grey in colour, mixed with mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional gravelly inclusions. The deposit had a strong brackish odour and fibrous content that together indicated that the area had been exposed to periods of standing water. This may be a result of periodic overflow of the brook coupled with mechanised farmland management, although demolition of a building may also account, in part, for this variation in surface geology. This interpretation may be supported by proximity of this area to what was once Bridgeland's Farm, and a 19th century date is further strengthened by a surface find of a copper livery button <17> (see Appendix 6.1.4).

4.1.3 Area 3

Three ditch features (**F.9**, **F.10** and **F.11**) were identified in Area 3, each oriented east-west (Figure 4). These features each cut an alluvial subsoil [32] layer, with **F.10** and **F.11** also cutting a thin gravelly sandy clay deposit [33] beneath [32]. The topsoil [1] was buried and heavily compacted by approximately 50-70cm of built-up hard-standing ground for the farm access road. Ditches **F.10** and **F.11** could not be dated, but were similar in dimension (*c.* 1.6m wide, 0.5m deep) and fill composition of soft but gravelly mid-yellowish orange silty clay. The fill of **F.9**, the most northerly of the ditches, was less easily distinguishable from the topsoil, comprising a mid-grey clayey silt with vertical rooting, but a date could be ascertained from sherds of Red Ware pottery of the 14th or 15th century. It is therefore possible that these relate to the Medieval farmstead documented before the use of this land for Bridgeman's Farm.

Area 3									
General Description									
Three archaeological features were identified in this area; 3 ditches. These cut subsoil deposits [32] and [33] that were overlain by a compacted topsoil [1] concealed by a hardcore standing [34]. One ditch is Medieval, and the other two are undated.							Avg. Hardcore Depth (m)		0.52
							Avg. Topsoil Depth (m)		0.34
							Avg. Subsoil Depth (m)		0.32
							Approx. width of Easement (m)		n/a
							Length of Area (m)		300
Contexts									
Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/ Layer	Width (m)	Length (m)	Depth (m)	Shape/ Orientation	Artefacts	Comments
9	Ditch	26	F	0.8	N/A	1.08	E-W	Pot	Medieval
		27	C						
10	Ditch	28	F	1.8	N/A	1.4	E-W	None	Unknown
		29	C						
11	Ditch	30	F	1.5	N/A	1.3	E-W	None	Unknown
		31	C						

Table 3: Area 3 summary

4.2 Discussion

In total, five ditches and five pits dating from the late Bronze Age to the post-Medieval periods have been identified from the archaeological monitoring. The archaeology is comparatively small-scale, but is clustered both geographically and chronologically in discrete areas of activity. It is encouraging that prehistoric and Roman residues have been found preserved along the outskirts of the village's northern limits and it is perhaps of little surprise that Medieval deposits are situated beneath the present-day margins of Latchingdon village.

Although Area 1 produced no archaeology, the monitoring has confirmed that estuarine silts are not present at this point inland along Mundon Creek. Salt-working at an industrial scale akin to that identified with Red Hills is therefore unlikely to have taken place this far inland from previously recognised coastal work stations. Nonetheless, there is clear evidence in Area 2 that prehistoric salt-working debris is present in the Latchingdon environs. These findings are discussed for each period in more detail below.

4.2.1 Prehistoric

The three prehistoric pits (**F.2**, **F.3** and **F.4**) found within Area 2 are rare examples of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age activity along the Dengie peninsula. The only other features from this period on the northern shores of the River Crouch are small-scale waterlogged timber platforms and walkways noted 3.5km to the south of the PDA (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995: 136-42). Slough House Farm, along the northern fringe of the Blackwater Estuary, is perhaps the nearest multi-period site with a significant Late-Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery assemblage (Wallis 1998). The current findings therefore represent important new information regarding inland inhabitation during this period along the Dengie peninsula.

Of particular interest is the presence of a single fragment of a rim from a briquetage vessel. Such vessels are thought to be part of a salt making process, and are generally considered to be slab-sided and of sub-rectangular form. Salt making in the Dengie peninsular and the broader coastal region of northeast Essex generally, is more often equated with industrial production sites of the Red Hills and, as previously stated in Section 1.2, a Red Hill has been postulated to have been found within the Latchingdon region with a field also named 'Red Hill' near to the PDA. However, Red Hills are a phenomenon with origins attributed to the later Iron Age on the northeast Essex coastline (Rodwell 1979). Salt-working prior to this may in some instances still be considered to be of a significant productive scale, but is certainly modest by comparison to the scale of Red Hill technology. Nevertheless, evidence for relatively smaller-scale salt-working activity is known from the Essex coastal region to have been an important part of the economy from at least the later Bronze Age (Jones 1977; Barford 1990; Wilkinson and Murphy 1995: 157). For example, a substantial assemblage of briquetage was discovered at the Mucking South Rings (Barford 1988) on the Thames Estuary. However, salt-working debris on inland sites is slightly unusual, although later Bronze Age briquetage found at Ardleigh (Major 1999) may suggest that salt making is not always confined to the location of coastal resources.

The likelihood for prehistoric salt-working production sites along the Dengie peninsula has previously been envisaged as a result of an undated find of briquetage 3.5km to the southwest within alluvial silts of at least Iron Age date (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995: 137). The vessel sherd from the current investigations increases this likelihood for prehistoric salt-working, and may be regarded as possible evidence for the earliest briquetage on the peninsula.

4.2.2 *Roman*

Keyhole evidence for an early Roman presence in the PDA was attested by two pits (F.5 and F.8) and a later gully or ditch (F.7) in Area 2, approximately 30m south of the prehistoric pits F.2, F.3 and F.4. The possibility for Roman activity was inferred by reference to a possible Roman road 0.6km southwest of the PDA, running between Latchingdon and Dengie (Ordnance Survey n.d.). Whilst the presence of pottery within an isolated cluster of features is not clear evidence in support of this claim, it does at least strengthen its potential. Either way, the relative proximity of this cluster to the projected Red Hill at Latchingdon is of possible interest. Rodwell (1979) identifies two types of Red Hill on the northeast Essex coastline, that are distinguished both geographically and chronologically based upon variation in technological hardware and associated pottery forms. Type A, which is used throughout the later Iron Age, from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, is situated predominantly around the east coast; Type B is an early Roman phenomenon distributed throughout the mouth of the Thames Estuary. Based on the geographic distinction suggested by Rodwell, Red Hills found within Latchingdon parish would be expected to conform to the Type A of the later Iron Age. The later phases of a Type A classification would certainly correspond with the use of the pits and ditch within the PDA, and whilst the presence of a Red Hill at Latchingdon is yet to be verified, it is clearly not to be discounted.

4.2.3 Medieval

Two Medieval features dated to between the 14th and the 15th Centuries were found during the monitoring, both of which were ditches (**F.6** and **F.9**), with a number of related surface finds. At only 20-30cm depth the ditch proportions are unlikely to have registered any significant boundary across the landscape. Nevertheless, a perpendicular relationship between the two ditches resting upon a roughly north-south east-west alignment raises the possibility of a coaxial field layout across Areas 2 and 3. Ditches **F.10** and **F.11** may, on grounds of alignment and proximity to **F.9**, be related chronologically, but this remains unclear. The relationship of these features to a Medieval farmstead is undoubted, but the whereabouts of a Medieval farmyard within the environs of the post-Medieval Bridgeman's Farm remains unanswered. Nevertheless, the absence of any Medieval activity to the north of **F.6** is instructive for future work.

4.2.4 Post-Medieval

Post-Medieval remains were found throughout Areas 1-3, as would be expected in a landscape devoted to farm use. However, a comparably high frequency of building debris was noted at the southern limit of Area 2, which is likely to have been from a building associated with Bridgeman's Farm prior to its demolition. A 19th century livery button further supports this interpretation.

4.3 Statement of Potential

Little comparative information has previously been documented with regards to the known historic land use of the Latchingdon environs. Important surveys of the surrounding coastal landscape have provided a clear statement of the region's unique historic character and potential for high-quality archaeological analysis. The current monitoring has contributed to a deeper understanding of the long-term inhabitation of the village region and its potential for further study. The identification of inland prehistoric salt-working debris is of particular significance, and nearby Roman assemblages indicate that the area continued to maintain its importance for occupation over long periods of time. These findings may therefore be regarded as tantalising glimpses of larger prehistoric and Roman activity area near or adjacent to the PDA, notably in Area 2.

The low frequency of Medieval material culture would indicate that the core of Medieval activity in Latchingdon lies elsewhere beyond the southern reaches of the PDA, although undated ditches may warrant further investigation in the future.

5. REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

Taking into account the outcome of the current monitoring, the following research aims may be considered in future works:

- Identify the extent and character of prehistoric and Roman activity and its association to salt-working processes.
- Identify the extent and character of Medieval deposits, and situate these within an understanding of the development and expansion of Latchingdon village.

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6. APPENDICES

6.1 Specialist Reports

6.1.1 Prehistoric Pottery - Marcus Brittain

A total of 25 sherds, weighing 41.5g, were recovered from three small pit features (F.2, F.3 and F.4). The sherds are highly abraded and small in size with few diagnostic elements. This is in part reflected by the retrieval of some sherds through floatation sieving. However, it is clear that these comprise an assemblage of plain wares of broadly Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date (M. Brudenell pers. comm.). Adopting a descriptive system modified from Brown (1995: 128), four fabric types could be identified:

Fabric	Inclusions (I)	Size of I	Density of I	Additional notes
D	Flint	S-L	2	poorly sorted
E	Flint and sand	S-M	2	
F	Sand	S-M	2-3	
V	Flint	S-M	1	

Table 4: Fabric series

Size of inclusions		Density of inclusions	
S	<1mm diameter	1	<6 per cm-squared
M	1-2mm diameter	2	6-10 per cm-squared
L	>1mm diameter	3	>10 per cm-squared

Table 5: Inclusion classification

60 percent of the assemblage, totalling 15 sherds, was composed of a hard dark fabric with reddened exterior and a high volume of sharp medium flint temper. Sand and quartz tempers constituted the remainder with varying degrees of flint inclusion.

Feature	Context	Total sherds	Weight (g)	No. of fabric types
3	5	13	18.7	2
4	7	2	7.6	1
2	3	10	15.2	4

Table 6: Feature summary

The shallow thickness of the majority of the sherds (approx. 6mm) may indicate a preponderance of simple jar and bowl forms. A single rim from F.2 [3] is possibly from a round shouldered bipartite bowl.

Sherd	Feature	Context	Fabric	Description	Colour	Sample no.
1	3	5	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
2	3	5	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
3	3	5	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
4	3	5	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
5	3	5	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
6	3	5	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
7	3	5	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
8	3	5	V	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish brown	1
9	3	5	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	1
10	3	5	V	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish brown	1
11	3	5	V	Plain body sherd, abraded	Dark grey	1
12	3	5	V	Plain body sherd, abraded	Dark grey	1
13	3	5	V	Plain body sherd, abraded	Dark grey	1
14	4	7	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
15	4	7	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
16	2	3	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
17	2	3	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
18	2	3	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	
19	2	3	E	Plain body sherd, abraded	Dark grey	
20	2	3	D	Flattened rim, slightly abraded, smoothed surfaces	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	3
21	2	3	E	Plain body sherd, abraded	Dark grey	3
22	2	3	F	Plain body sherd, abraded	Light grey	3
23	2	3	D	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish exterior, dark grey interior	3
24	2	3	F	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish brown	3
25	2	3	F	Plain body sherd, abraded	Reddish brown	3

Table 7: Sherd descriptions

6.1.2 Roman Pottery - Katie Anderson

A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the monitoring, totalling 44 sherds, weighing 235g. All of the material was examined and details of fabric, form, decoration, usewear and date were recorded, along with any other information deemed important.

The assemblage comprised primarily small sherds, with a mean weight of just 5.3g, many of which were also abraded. Pottery was recovered from three features as well as the surface. Due to the condition of the assemblage, only two vessel forms were

identified, comprising two jars (both from Feature 6, contexts [012] and [021]). A limited range of fabrics was identified, comprising entirely of coarsewares. Sandy greywares (18 sherds, 104g), oxidised sandy wares (10 sherds, 45g) and reduced sandy wares (13 sherds, 80g) were the prominent fabric groups recorded, along with three shell-tempered sherds (6g).

Given the nature of the assemblage, specific dating of vessels was problematic, with the two jar forms occurring throughout the Roman period. Many of the sherds could thus only be dated Romano-British; however, some of the fabrics were identified as being earlier Roman in date (mid 1st-2nd century AD). There was however, no apparent difference in date in the material recovered from different features.

The size and condition of the assemblage limits any real discussion on the nature of the assemblage. Nonetheless, the assemblage does demonstrate a Roman presence in this area, probably dating to the earlier Roman period. It should be considered though that the quantity and quality of the pottery recovered implies that this area is likely to be on the periphery of a site(s), rather than representing the centre of a settlement.

6.1.3 Medieval & Post-Medieval Pottery - Craig Cessford

A small assemblage of 50 sherds of Medieval pottery weighing 165g was recovered from the site. This consists of a number of surface finds and material from **F.6** and **F.9**, the bulk of which is of various local coarse wares that were produced in Cambridgeshire and Essex (Spoerry 2005; Spoerry in prep), with a small quantity (3 sherds, 9g) of finer quality Essex Redware (Cotter 2000), which is known to have been in use until the late 15th century, and is distributed north-westwards into Cambridge prior to *c.* 1370 (Newman and Evans forthcoming). The Medieval material is all broadly of 13th-15th century date; some pieces are of 15th century date and it is possible that all the material dates to the 15th century. Two sherds from the same vessel were recovered from different fills of **F.6** ([011] and [012]). Both **F.6** and **F.9** appear to be 15th century in date.

There was a small amount of later material, consisting of single sherds of 16th-19th century glazed red earthenware (17g) and cream ware dated *c.* 1740-1830 (3g), both of which were surface finds.

6.1.4 Worked and Burnt Flint - Lawrence Billington

Two worked flints were recovered from **F.6**, weighing 6.9g in total. Consisting of an irregular flake and a small chip, neither piece is strongly diagnostic. The flake appears to have been struck from an unsystematically worked flake core with two or more platforms and is very thick and irregular, a small flake removal has been detached from the distal end of this flake although this cannot be regarded as retouch or secondary working in any formal sense. The technological traits of this piece are most consistent with a later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age), but due to the size of the assemblage must be regarded as chronologically undiagnostic.

A single small chunk of burnt unworked flint weighing 3.8g was recovered from F.7.

6.1.5 Metalwork - Marcus Brittain

Metal finds totalling 101g were all recovered from the topsoil [1] in Areas 1 and 2 during topsoil stripping (table 8). All relate to post-Medieval activity and include two handmade iron nails, three fragments of lead plate, and a 19th century copper livery button with lion insignia (Hanson & Skovronsky 2008)..

Description	Context	Area	Maximum dimensions length (L), width (W), thickness (T), diameter (D)	Weight (g)
Two fragments of lead plate	SF.10 [1]	2	L61mm, W57mm, T1mm	12.3
Folded lead plate or strap	SF.9 [1]	2	L5mm, W24mm, T7mm	34.4
Handmade iron nail	SF.12 [1]	1	L81mm, W16mm	39.6
Handmade iron nail	SF.18 [1]	2	L41mm, W19mm, T7mm	8.2
19th Century copper livery button with lion insignia	SF.17 [1]	2	D25mm, T1.5mm	6.5

Table 8: Metalwork summary

6.1.6 Slag and Furnace Slag - Simon Timberlake

The assemblage listed in Table 9 is most likely representative of some very small-scale and dispersed evidence for local iron smithing (this could be village blacksmithing or even farrier work) which could be Late Medieval, but which is more likely to be post-Medieval.

Area	Feature	Context	Special Finds Number	Weight (g)	Description
2	n/a	1	2	26	Probably a piece of furnace slag. Most likely this comes from iron-smithing; something which is suggested by its density, and the presence of iron oxide. The inclusion of coal or coal shale within this suggests that it is likely to be post-Medieval in date. There are also traces of charcoal.
2	7	14	n/a	1	A very small fragment of possible iron smithing debris, with coal shale fused with furnace slag, and traces of charcoal. It is interesting that this is of exactly the same material as Special Find 2, and may even have come from the same hearth. Although it is a Roman feature, this may be here as a contaminant.
2	4	7	n/a	<1g	From >4mm fraction of enviro sample 2. Three tiny fragments of what may be furnace slag, possibly from an iron smithing hearth.
2	6	12	n/a	<1g	A single fragment of a coal cinder. The most likely explanation is that this is Post-Medieval, though it is from the lower fill of a feature with Roman pottery.

2	n/a	1	15	6	Possibly a small fragment of slagged crucible. This is more likely to be highly vitrified furnace lining, but the fabric of the attached ceramic is quite fine. Undated, but this is much more likely to be associated with ironworking, as is suggested by the presence of iron hydroxides. The temperature of the firing of this must have been in excess of 1100° C.
1	n/a	1	14	28	Almost certainly a piece of coal. However, this is interesting on account of its extreme hardness, vitreous lustre and conchoidal fracture. In some respects this resembles cannel coal in its high durain content. This appears to be the same coal as found within the iron smithing debris in Special Find 2 and F.7, confirming its use as a fuel.

Table 9: Slag and furnace slag summary

6.1.7 Fired Clay - Marcus Brittain

A single sherd of briquetage (7.9g) was found in a small pit (F.3 [5]) in association with post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery. The sherd is small and abraded, and is a vessel fragment of a rounded rim obliquely cut to give a flat-topped appearance. The fabric has a soapy feel and is fairly standard for briquetage, displaying a reddish-orange colour with pinkish tinge, and abundant with medium vegetable temper, mostly burnt out, giving a vesicular appearance with a hackly fracture. The vesicles contain a light greyish brown silty deposit. Also present are rare small mica flecks, and on the external face is a single angular grain of ironstone (*c.* 1.5mm diameter).

6.1.8 Environmental Analysis - Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Latchingdon, undertaken by the CAU during the monitoring of pipeline works, recorded a limited number of features of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken; five were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 10. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fungal sclerotia, fibrous roots, chaff, seeds and arthropod remains, were also recorded.

Results

The assemblages are all small and somewhat limited in composition; however, cereal grains and seeds are recorded, although mostly as single specimens within an assemblage. Preservation is generally quite poor, with a number of the grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at a very high temperature.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present, with wheat being predominant. The single wheat grain from sample 2 (pit F4) is of an elongated 'drop' form typical of emmer (*T. dicoccum*) or spelt (*T. spelta*), whilst the grains from gully F6 (samples 4 and 5) are of a more rounded, hexaploid type form. A possible large cotyledon of pea/bean (Fabaceae) type noted within sample 4 is the only non-cereal food plant recorded. Weed seeds are extremely scarce, with specimens of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and orache (*Atriplex* sp.) only being recorded within the assemblage from sample 5. A single saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) nutlet is present within sample 2. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, and are the only material recorded within the assemblage from sample 3 (pit F2).

Other remains occur infrequently. The fragments of black porous and tarry material are all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. The coal fragments are almost certainly intrusive within the assemblages, with most probably being derived from either the use of steam ploughs in recent times or the spreading of night soil and other refuse on the land.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	005	007	003	012	021
Feature No.	F3	F4	F2	F6	F6
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	Gully
Date	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	Med.	Med.
Cereals and other food plants					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)					xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		xcf			xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x		x	xx
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x		x	x
(rachis node frag.)		x			
Large Fabaceae indet.				xcf	
Dry land herbs					
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.					x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.					x
Wetland plants					
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl		x			
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	x	x	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x		xx	xx
Charcoal >5mm					x
Charcoal >10mm					x
Charred root/stem					x
Other remains					
Black porous 'cokey' material		x		x	x
Black tarry material	x	x			
Ferrous globule		x			
Pottery					xcf
Small coal frags.	x	x		x	
Sample volume (litres)	20	12	30	25	25
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 10: Environmental results

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, as the assemblages are so sparse, few conclusions can be reached. However, the following statements can be made:

- The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits appear not to have been used for the primary deposition of refuse. Instead, the assemblages are all probably derived from scattered detritus (possibly including some domestic hearth refuse), some or all of which was accidentally incorporated within the pit fills.
- The saw-sedge nutlet within sample 2 may be indicative of the use of wetland plants for litter or thatch. However, it should be stressed that a single seed need not necessarily be contemporary with the feature from which the sample was taken.
- The Medieval gully assemblages are again probably derived from scattered refuse, which was accidentally incorporated within the fill of gully F6.
- The presence of stinking mayweed seeds within the assemblage from sample 5 almost certainly indicates that some of the cereals recorded along with the seeds were being grown on the local heavy clay soils.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100 specimens or more), no further analysis is recommended; however, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from this site.

6.1.9 Geology of the Pipeline Trench - Simon Timberlake

The sub-surface geology along the pipeline route was logged in three places: at (A) within the new manhole excavated at the Mapledene Sewage Pumping Station, at (B) within the pipeshaft abutment dug *c.* 4m from the eastern bank of the stream opposite the pumping station, and some 81m east of here at (C) within the pipeline trench slit cut into the rise of the ploughed field.

Two of these monitoring sites were chosen close to the stream course as this shallow valley freshwater catchment linked with the upper reaches of the tidal Mundon Creek to the north-east of Mundon village. A close inspection was thus made of the superficial deposits resting upon the solid (London Clay) geology for any evidence of the blue-black organic horizons typical of the slackwater estuarine-river clays and silts indicative of a former higher inter-tidal reach. This would have been necessary for any saltern (red hill) exploitation this far up the creek. Unlikely as it seems now, the much higher sea level during the late Roman Period could have extended the tidal zone southwards of Mundon village and onto the beginnings of the higher ground. Establishing the presence or absence of these estuarine muds within this catchment zone is thus an essential pre-requisite to determining the likelihood of local saltworking.

No evidence for these intertidal saline sediments was encountered during the watching brief, particularly within the area thought likely to be the former flood plain of the stream; in other words the area to the west of its current course, such as the land now occupied by the Mapledene Sewage Pumping Station (A). This section revealed only

a short sequence of fluvial deposits which included river gravels, sands, silt and clay, the base of this probably lying at *c.* 0.9m, the latter in the form of a sandy brown clay, a mix of re-deposited clay bedrock, alluvial silt and sand.

Profile A	
Depth (m)	Description
0 - 0.3	gravel, sand + clay
0.3 - 0.5	lens of orange sand + gravel
0.5 - 0.9	sandy brown clay
0.9 - 2	weathered top of London Clay (yellow-brown clay)
2	cementstone nodules
2 - 3	blocky un-weathered grey-brown London Clay with blue-green vivianite staining and occasional cementstone septaria
3 - 3.5	hard clay band (London Clay)

Profile B	
Depth (m)	Description
0 - 0.3	light to mid-grey clayey topsoil
0.3 - 0.8	yellow-brown to mid-brown weathered top of London Clay with topsoil streaks within rootzone zone
0.8	gritty nodule horizon (disintegrated cementstone?)
0.8 - 1.8	compact light to mid-brown homogenous clay (London Clay)
1.8	cementstone nodule horizon
1.8 - 3	hard, blocky grey-brown London Clay, fractured, with blue-green vivianite staining and small selenite (gypsum) crystals on joint faces

Profile C	
Depth (m)	Description
0 - 0.3	topsoil
0.3	gritty nodule horizon
0.3 - 0.5	orange-brown weathered top of London Clay
0.5 - 1	weathered and broken up mid-brown silty clay horizon with periglacial ice-wedges
1	minor cementstone nodule horizon
1 - 1.7	blocky grey-brown London Clay
1.7 - 1.8	lenses of orange sand within clay
1.8	cementstone nodule horizon
1.8 - 3.4	blocky un-weathered grey-brown London Clay with blue-green vivianite staining

Table 11: Profile Summaries

Eastwards from the eastern bank of the stream the land rises, and the surface geology here consists just of weathered London Clay overlying solid clay rock at relatively shallow depth. Periglacial features as well as deeper zones of weathering into the top of the London Clay were observed in some places (up to 2m depth beneath the Mapledene Sewage Pumping Station). Given the complete absence of macroscopic fossils within the blocky un-weathered London Clay examined in section, and the fairly homogenous composition of this rock, it was difficult to determine with any accuracy where exactly we were within this sequence of London Clay stratigraphy (Bristow 1985). However, an almost complete section through the upper part of this sequence is exposed within the cliffs of Osea Island near Maldon (Whitaker 1899). The 6m of yellow clay exposed within the top of this Osea I sequence has been interpreted as a mixture of Brickearth and London Clay, with the classic 'London Clay' horizon (which probably equates to our blocky brown-grey clay here at Latchingdon) underneath (Whitaker & Thresh 1916). Cementstone nodule horizons,

such as we find at Latchingdon, are very typical of the upper part of this sequence, some of the nodules on breaking revealing septaria with crystalline calcite (calcium carbonate) veining, but unusual for the London Clay, no fossil inclusions (George & Vincent 1976). What we do find here in the fresher, well-jointed and massive clay exposed throughout the 3m deep trench slit along the pipeline route is abundant coatings on the clay of the blue-green mineral vivianite (iron phosphate). This and the microscopic selenite crystals coating some of the joint faces within the clay implies the presence of disseminated pyrite (iron disulphide), and also the evidence for oxidation and water percolation down to depths of 3m or more below ground level.

The sub-surface superficial sediments and underlying geology were not inspected any further east towards the contractor's compound, and beyond that on the higher ground towards Latchingdon village.

6.2 Feature descriptions

Area	Feature	Type	Context	Fill/Cut/Layer	Description	Width (m)	Length (m)	Thickness (m)	Depth from surface (m)	Findings	Samples	Date
1,2,3	n/a	Deposit	1	L	Topsoil			0.2-0.3	0.2-0.3	Metal, Tile, Brick, Glass, Pot		n/a
2	n/a	Deposit	2	L	Stiff & sticky dark grey silty clay, mixed with mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional gravelly inclusions and organic component			0.3-0.5	0.3-0.5	None		n/a
2	2	Pit	3	F	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks			0.18	0.18	Pot, Glass	3	LBA-EIA
2	2	Pit	4	C	Moderately rounded profile, sub-oval in plan	1.02	1.38		0.18	None		LBA-EIA
2	3	Pit	5	F	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks			0.22	0.22	Pot	1	LBA-EIA
2	3	Pit	6	C	Moderately rounded profile, sub-oval in plan	0.85	1.1		0.22	None		LBA-EIA
2	4	Pit	7	F	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks				0.2	Pot, Cinder	2	LBA-EIA
2	4	Pit	8	C	Moderately rounded profile, sub-oval in plan	0.67			0.2	None		LBA-EIA
2	5	Pit	9	F	Firm mid orangey brown clay with occasional gravel and rare charcoal flecks				0.18	Pot		Early Roman

2	5	Pit	10	C	Moderately rounded profile with flat base, sub-oval in plan	0.62	2		0.18	None		Early Roman
2	6	Ditch/gulley	11	F	Firm mid orangey brown clay with occasional gravel			0.13	0.13	Pot		Medieval
2	6	Ditch/gulley	12	F	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional gravel			0.29	0.29	Cinder, Pot	4	Medieval
2	6	Ditch/gulley	13	C	Terminal, rounded in plan, concave profile	1.25	4.75		0.29	None		Medieval
2	6	Ditch/gulley	20	F	Firm mid orangey brown clay with occasional gravel			0.11	0.11	Pot		Medieval
2	6	Ditch/gulley	21	F	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional gravel with frequent charcoal flecks			0.11	0.21	Pot, Flint	5	Medieval
2	6	Ditch/gulley	22	F	Firm mid orangey brown clay with occasional gravel			0.05	0.19	None		Medieval
2	6	Ditch/gulley	23	C	moderately steep concave sides with gradual break of slope and shallow concave base	0.8	4.75		0.21	None		Medieval
2	7	Ditch/gulley	14	F	Firm mid orangey brown clay with occasional gravel and rare charcoal flecks			0.22	0.22	Pot, Burnt Flint, Burnt Clay, Slag		Early Roman
2	7	Ditch/gulley	15	C	Moderately rounded profile with flat base	0.69	4.75		0.22	None		Early Roman
2	7	Ditch/gulley	18	F	Firm mid orangey brown clay with occasional gravel and rare charcoal flecks	0.79		0.17	0.17	None		Early Roman
2	7	Ditch/gulley	19	C	Terminal, moderately rounded profile with shallow concave base				0.17	None		Early Roman

2	7	Ditch/gulley	24	F	Firm mid orangey brown clay with occasional gravel and rare charcoal flecks			0.07	0.07	Pot		Early Roman
2	7	Ditch/gulley	25	C	Terminal, moderately rounded profile with shallow concave base	0.6	4.75		0.07	None		Early Roman
2	8	Pit	16	F	Firm mid brown orangey clay with rare gravel			0.13	0.13	None		Early Roman
2	8	Pit	17	C	Moderately rounded profile with flat base	0.46	2		0.13	None		Early Roman
3	9	Ditch	26	F	Soft Mid Grey clayey silt with vertical rooting	0.8	N/A	0.13	1.08	Pot		Medieval
3	9	Ditch	27	C	Ditch oriented e-w with concave profile	0.8	N/A	0.13	1.08	None		Medieval
3	10	Ditch	28	F	Soft mid-yellowish orange silty clay with frequent coarse sandy gravel	1.8	N/A	0.46	1.4	None		Unknown
3	10	Ditch	29	C	Ditch oriented e-w with concave profile	1.8	N/A	0.46	1.4	None		Unknown
3	11	Ditch	30	F	Soft mid-yellowish orange silty clay with frequent coarse sandy gravel	1.5	N/A	0.36	1.3	None		Unknown
3	11	Ditch	31	C	Ditch oriented e-w with concave profile	1.5	N/A	0.36	1.3	None		Unknown
3	n/a	Deposit	32	L	Layered alluvial sediment. Horizons of soft light grey sandy (silt) clay, mid-yellowish orange clayey silt, and mid-yellow clayey sand. Occasional small rounded or sub-angular stones <5cm diameter			0.3		None		n/a
3	n/a	Deposit	33	L	Moderately stiff light yellowish-brown gravelly clay mixed with occasional loose sandy gravel			0.2		None		n/a
3	n/a	Deposit	34	L	Hardcore standing			0.7	0.7	None		Modern

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8. ILLUSTRATIONS



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Figure 1. Location map

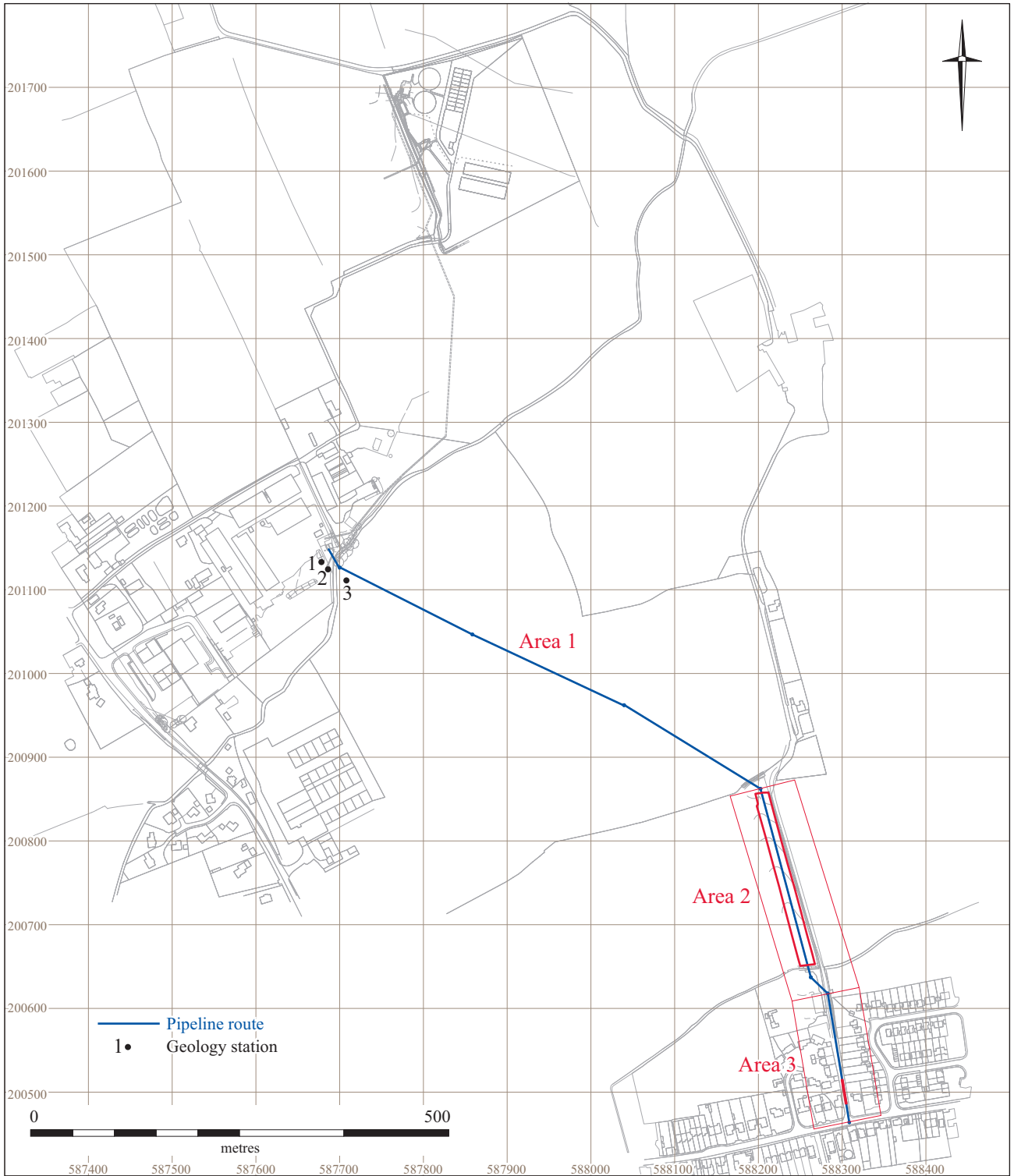


Figure 2. Location of pipeline showing areas of archaeological investigation in red.

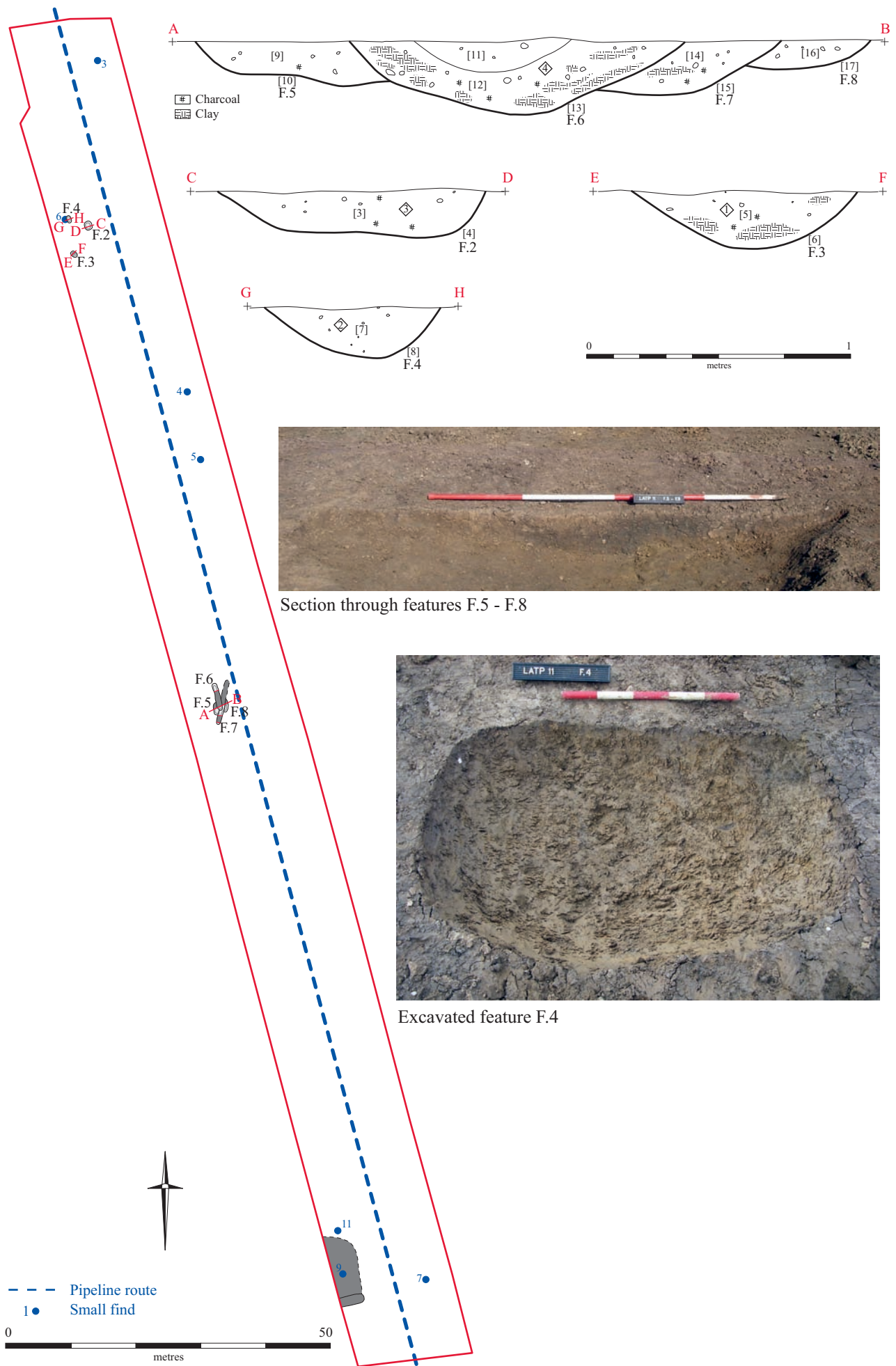
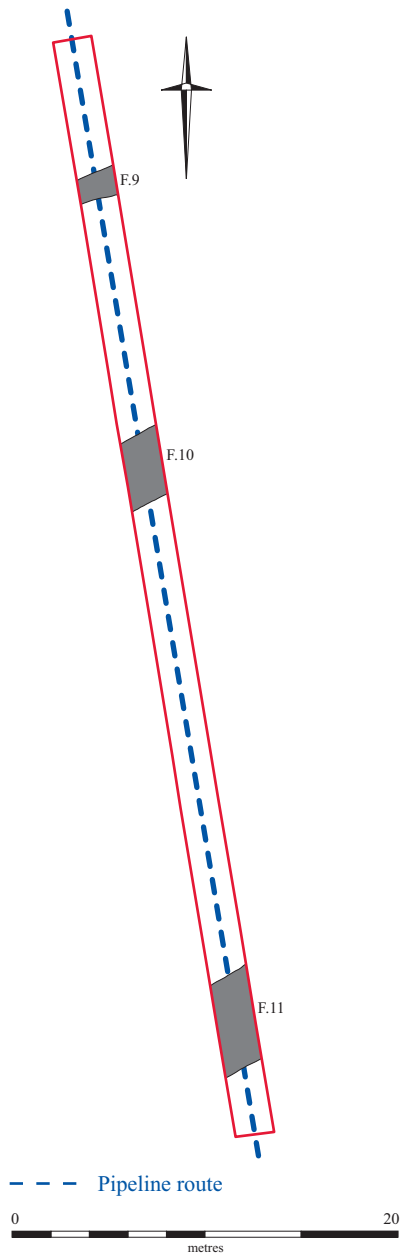


Figure 3. Plan, sections and photographs of features in Area 2.



Section through feature F.9

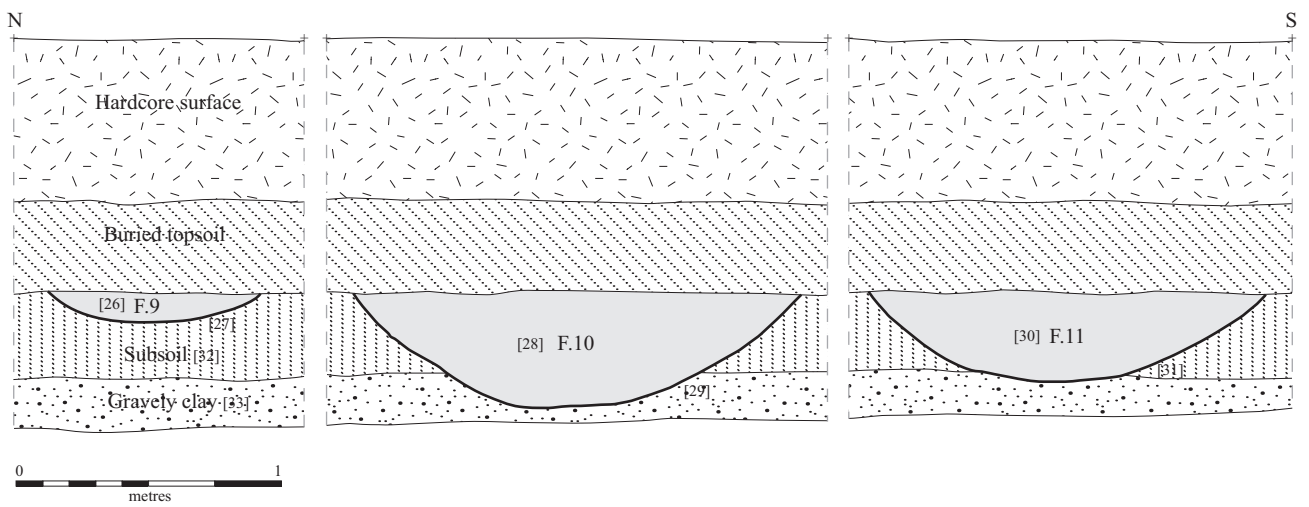


Figure 4. Plan, sections and photograph of features in Area 3.

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OASIS ID: cambridg3-107011

Project details

Project name	Latchingdon Growth DG5 Scheme, Anglian Water. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
Short description of the project	This report provides assessment of results from archaeological monitoring along a 1.4km route of a 600mm sewage pipeline in the coastal village of Latchingdon, Essex. The project was commissioned by Anglia Water and was carried out between January and June 2011. Monitoring of topsoil stripping over 15m easement, and a 1m-wide trench up to 5m in depth is described, incorporating a route from The Street (TL 8831 0047) to the Sewage Works (TL 8772 0116). A grouping of three small oval pits was found to contain Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery and a single rim sherd of briquetage vessel. A nearby cluster of two pits and a gulley containing early Roman pottery was also identified. Two ditches dating to the 14th or 15th centuries were also identified along with two other nearby undated ditches possibly forming a co-axial pattern beneath the current village residence. Surface remains of a 19th century building were also noted.
Project dates	Start: 01-01-2011 End: 30-06-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	BRIQUETAGE Bronze Age
Significant Finds	SLAG Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY None
Significant Finds	METALWORK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Iron Age
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Middle Bronze Age

Significant Finds BURNT FLINT Iron Age

Project location

Country England
 Site location ESSEX MALDON LATCHINGDON Latchingdon Growth DG5 Scheme, Anglian Water
 Postcode CM3 6LJ
 Study area 1.40 Kilometres
 Site coordinates TL 8831 0047 51.6708636039 0.723600336906 51 40 15 N 000 43 24 E Point
 Site coordinates TL 8772 0116 51.6772595114 0.715448146247 51 40 38 N 000 42 55 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 4.00m Max: 5.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Cambridge Archaeological Unit
 Project brief originator Contractor (design and execute)
 Project design originator Robin Standing
 Project director/manager Robin Standing
 Project supervisor Jacqui Hutton
 Project supervisor Marcus Brittain
 Type of sponsor/funding body Water Authority/Company
 Name of sponsor/funding body Anglian Water

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit
 Physical Archive ID LATP
 Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
 Digital Archive recipient Cambridge Archaeological Unit
 Digital Archive ID LATP
 Digital Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
 Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
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 Paper Contents 'Ceramics','Environmental','Industrial','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
 Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Latchingdon Growth DG5 Scheme, Anglian Water. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
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