

Archaeological evaluation on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby-Le-Soken, Essex, CO13 0EE

January 2020



by Dr Elliott Hicks

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commissioned by Mr D Spencer

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CAT Report 1506
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Cover: extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (eleven trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby-le-Soken, in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings, including new access driveways and utilities and slight alterations to the existing dwelling. Ten features were uncovered – five ditches, two pits, a gully, a natural feature and a tree throw – which were most likely the product of agricultural activity at the site from the 17th to the 20th century. A sherd of 13th- to 16th-century pottery was also recovered, indicating that the site may have witnessed an earlier phase of activity too.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby-le-Soken, Essex which was carried out on 7th-8th January 2020. The work was commissioned by Mr D Spencer in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings, including new access driveways and utilities and slight alterations to the existing dwelling and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for trial-trenching and excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2019).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessible to the public via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The proposed development lies in the core of the historic settlement at Kirby-le-Soken and immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area.

The proposal lies adjacent to St Michael's Church, a Historic England Grade II* Listed building (no. 1111500). Constructed during the medieval period, only the 14th-century chancel and north aisle and the 'surprisingly big and important looking' 15th-century west tower of the original church survive (EHER 3572/34768; Bettley & Pevsner 2007, 514). The church is now essentially a 19th-century building following the rebuilding of its nave, south aisle and chapel, which Rodwell and Rodwell state were completely rebuilt in 1833 and restored in 1870-73 (1977, 111). By contrast, Pevsner and Bettley contend that the chancel was rebuilt in 1870 and the nave restored in 1872, with new arcades, a new south aisle and an organ chamber added on south side the chancel (2007, 515). The name 'Kirby' originates from two Scandinavian-derived words, 'Kirk' meaning church and 'by' meaning village. This is significant since it implies the existence of a church here by or during the Danish Viking period, the 9th or 10th

century. It is possible that the 14th- or 15th-century church was built on the site of an earlier church, but no evidence of such a building has been discovered. CAT carried out monitoring work at the church in 2007 when work was undertaken to repair large cracks caused by subsidence. Three water-logged wooden piles probably dating to the late 14th or early 15th century were exposed below the tower. One or possibly two lead coffins were found under the floor of the south aisle, and two articulated skeletons were recorded along with some other pieces of disarticulated human bone (CAT Report 441).

Kirby Hall, a red brick house with its origins in the late 17th or early 18th century, lies to the west of the church (EHER 34771, Grade II Listed building no. 1111502). A timber-framed barn dating to the 18th century is located c 80m south of the hall (EHER 34772, Grade II Listed building no. 1337139).

The buildings opposite the current site, including the newly refurbished Red Lion public house (Graded II Listed building no. 119921), date to the 16th century.

Prehistoric flints have also been recovered in the area, including a Mesolithic microlith found to the immediate east of the church (EHER 47240).

4 Aim

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

5 Results (Figs 2-6)

Ten trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches T2, T3, T5, T7, T9 and T10 were 10m long and 1.8m, while trenches T4, T6, T8 and T11 were 15m long and 1.8m wide. With the agreement of the monitor, T1 was not excavated as it was located within the access route to the site, was partially used for car parking, and contained several electrical cables.

Three layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.12-0.49m thick, loose, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-loam) sealed subsoil (L2, 0.02-0.39m thick, soft, moist light grey/brown silty-clay), beneath which lay natural (firm, moist medium yellow/orange/grey clay, encountered at a depth of 0.29-0.55m below current ground level). Within the centre of the site, L1 directly overlay L3. Sondages were excavated in trenches T4, T6, T7 and T10 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

There were no archaeological remains in T1, T3, T4, T6, T7 or T10.

Trench 2 (T2): 10m long by 1.8m wide

Medieval/post-medieval pit F5 was cut by 19th- or 20th-century pit F6. The former feature was 0.69m wide and 0.1m deep; the latter extended beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained, but its exposed extent was 0.62m wide and 0.21m deep.

F6, in turn, was cut by 19th- or 20th-century gully F7, which lay on a NNE-SSW alignment. The feature also extended beyond the LOE but its exposed extent was 0.43m wide and 0.21m deep.

Ditches F8 and F9 lay at the southern end of the trench. F8 was of 17th- or 18th-century date and was aligned NNE-SSW. It too extended beyond the LOE but its exposed dimensions were 0.48m wide and 0.28m deep. The feature appears to continue through to T5, to the south southwest, where it was recorded as F4. Post-medieval ditch F9 lay on a ENE-WSW alignment. It similarly extended beyond the LOE:

its exposed extent was 1.03m wide and 0.28m deep. While the two features interacted, their relationship could not be ascertained.

Undatable pit F10 also extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed dimensions were 0.39m wide and 0.11m deep.



Photograph 1 T2 trench shot – looking southeast

Trench 5 (T5): 10m long by 1.8m wide

Ditch F4, which was of 17th- or 18th-century date, lay on a NNE-SSW alignment. It also extended beyond the LOE. Its exposed dimensions were 0.84m wide and 0.49m deep.

Trench 8 (T8): 15m long by 1.8m wide

Natural feature F2 was excavated.

Trench 9 (T9): 10m long by 1.8m wide

Undatable ditch F3 was aligned NW-SE and was 0.77m wide and 0.36m deep.

Trench 11 (T11): 15m long by 1.8m wide

Treethrow F1 was excavated.

6 Finds

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation produced a small quantity of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with thirteen sherds with a weight of 1,588g (Table 1). This material was recovered from a small number of features (Table 2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW/g	EVE
Medieval / post-medieval	4	54	14	0.11
Ceramic Building Material	9	1,534	170	-

(CBM)				
All		13	1,588	122

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

Feature	Feature Type	No.	Weight/g	MSW/g
F4	Ditch	2	1,033	517
F5	Pit	1	32	32
F6	Pit	3	67	22
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	5	256	51
F8	Ditch	2	200	100
Total		13	1,588	122

Table 2 Number and weight of pottery and CBM from features

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded using the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) and Cunningham (1985). The assemblage consists of four sherds with a weight of 54g which came from pit F6 and gully F7. The former contained two sherds of 19th- and early 20th-century Staffordshire-type white earthenware (Fabric 48D) from a plate (EVE 0.11). The latter feature contained a sherd of Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) dating from c 1200 until the mid 16th century AD (CAR 7 2000, 107-9), and a sherd of Modern English stoneware (Fabric 45M).

Post-Roman CBM

Nine sherds of medieval/post-medieval building material with a weight of 1,534g was uncovered. This includes sherds of peg tile (pit F5, gully F7, ditch F8), and one piece of pan tile (17th century onwards) from the shallow ditch/gully F7. Finally, ditch F4 produced two unfrogged bricks, one of which is in a deep red purple-coloured fabric. These possibly date to the 17th or 18th century.

Stone building material (SBM)

Two pieces of roofing slate with a weight of 86g were recovered from gully F7 and ditch F9.

Summary

The small assemblage of CBM and pottery suggests that most of the features date to the post-medieval and modern periods (Table 3).

Feature	Feature Type	Pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F4	Ditch	-	Unfrogged brick	17th-18th century?
F5	Pit	-	PT	Medieval / post-medieval
F6	Pit	F48D	BR	19th-20th century
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	F21A F45M	PT PANT Slate	19th-20th century
F8	Ditch	-	PT BR	Post-medieval
F9	Linear?	-	Slate	Post-medieval

Table 3 Feature dating summary

6.2 Small finds and glass

by Laura Pooley

Five objects were metal-detected. A lead musket ball of 17th- to 19th-century date came from topsoil L1 in T4 (SF1) and an 1862 Victorian penny came from the same layer in T9 (SF2). Recovered from the spoil heap and of 19th- to 20th-century date were a fragment of copper-alloy spoon bowl (SF3), a drop handle (SF4) and the top of an ornately-decorated cigarette lighter (SF5).

SF	Context	Object type	Description	Date
1	L1 T4 (finds no. 9)	Musket ball	Lead musket ball, 12g, 13mm diameter.	Post-medieval (17th-19th century)
2	L1 T9 (finds no. 10)	Coin	Bronze penny of Victoria 1862, 8.4g, 30.8mm diameter. Obverse: bust left, laureate and draped, hair tied in a bun, VICTORIA D G BRITT REG F D Reverse: Britannia seated right on rocks with convex shield and trident, ONE PENNY / 1862	19th century (1862)
3	U/S spoil heap	Spoon	Fragment of copper-alloy spoon bowl, 5.0g, 36.4mm long, 26.5mm wide, depth of bowl 8mm.	19th-20th century
4	U/S spoil heap	Handle	Fragment of a small drop handle, broken at both ends but part of a semi-circular lug survives at one end. Handle is slightly curved, stepped at the front and rounded at the back with a central expansion. 5.7g, 40.8mm long, 7.0mm wide, 5.6mm thick.	19th-20th century
5	U/S spoil heap	Cigarette lighter	Top of a decorated cigarette lighter, sub-triangular in shape with rounded edges, decorated with raised flower and foliage design, 15.5g, 35.1mm long, 42.2mm wide, 14.9mm thick.	19th-20th century

Table 4 Small finds by context

Five iron nails of post-medieval or modern date came from F5 (1) and F7 (8) (Table 5). A piece of modern window glass also came from F5 (finds no.1) (discarded).

Context	Finds no.	Description	Date
F5 T2	1	1) Large complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank which is curved, tip flattened to a point, thick square head (17mm by 16mm), 150mm long, 81.6g. 2) Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, small domed head no wider than shank, 94.6mm long, 19.6g. 3) Iron nail shank, square-sectioned, 70.8mm long, 12.6g.	Post-medieval/modern
F7 T2	8	1) Large complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank slightly curved, tip flattened to a point, thick square head (19mm by 17mm), 130mm long, 63.3g. 2) Complete iron nail, square-sectioned shank, round domed head (15mm diameter), 130mm long, 34.2g.	Post-medieval/modern

Table 5 Iron nails by context

6.3 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of twenty-three pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 622g. The material derived from two features in trench T2, a ditch of post-medieval or possibly earlier date (F8) and an undated pit (F10).

The bone was in generally poor condition with much of the surface detail being lost. The material from ditch F8 appears to be all horse bone, probably from the same mature individual and from a rear leg. Though some of the larger bones appear to have been broken it is not clear due to their poor condition if this was deliberate or is post-depositional.

Pit F10 produced mainly immature/neo-natal pig bone with elements of the head, front and rear legs of a single animal being present.

Feature	Finds No.	No.	Weight (g)	Comments
Ditch F8	5	10	606	Horse bones including fragments of pelvis (1), tibia (1), astragalus (1), calcaneus (1), tarsals (2), metatarsal (3) and a 3rd phalanx (1)
Pit F10	6	13	16	Neo-natal pig including skull (4) and mandible (2) fragments, complete humerus (1), radius (1), ulna (1), femur (1), tibia (2), and metapodial (1)

Table 6 Animal bone by context

6.4 Flint by Adam Wightman

A thick tertiary flake with usewear or edge-damage on both lateral edges was recovered from gully F7. It was broken at the proximal end.

7 Conclusion

Ten features were uncovered during archaeological evaluation at this site. They originated from the 17th to the 20th century, or else were undated and consisted of five ditches, two pits, a gully, a natural feature and a tree throw.

The investigation found that the site as a whole appears to contain only sparse archaeological deposits, with features concentrated within its western half including a cluster – three pits, two ditches and a gully – in T2, in the northwest corner. Historic mapping indicates that the site was used for agricultural purposes until the mid 1950s, when its eastern half was subdivided to form plots for a number of houses. These features therefore almost certainly relate to agricultural activity at the site from the 17th century to the early 20th century. Ditches F4 (T5), F8 and F9 (T2) and possibly F3 (T9), particularly, may represent the remains of a post-medieval (17th-18th century) field system.

Evidence of earlier activity at this site was also recovered. Gully F7, which had its origins in the 19th or 20th century, contained a sherd of 13th- to 16th-century pottery. This material may have derived from activity at or around the church, 15m west of the site. It is therefore possible that further deposits dating to the medieval period are located within this area of the site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mr D Spencer for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister with fieldwork carried out by M Baister with R Mathieson, S Carter and B Quinn. Figures are by C Lister, E Hicks and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Teresa O'Connor.

9 References

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

- | | | |
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10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman

Roman section wsi the period from AD 43 to c AD 410 (abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1506)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1506)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum.

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Distribution list:

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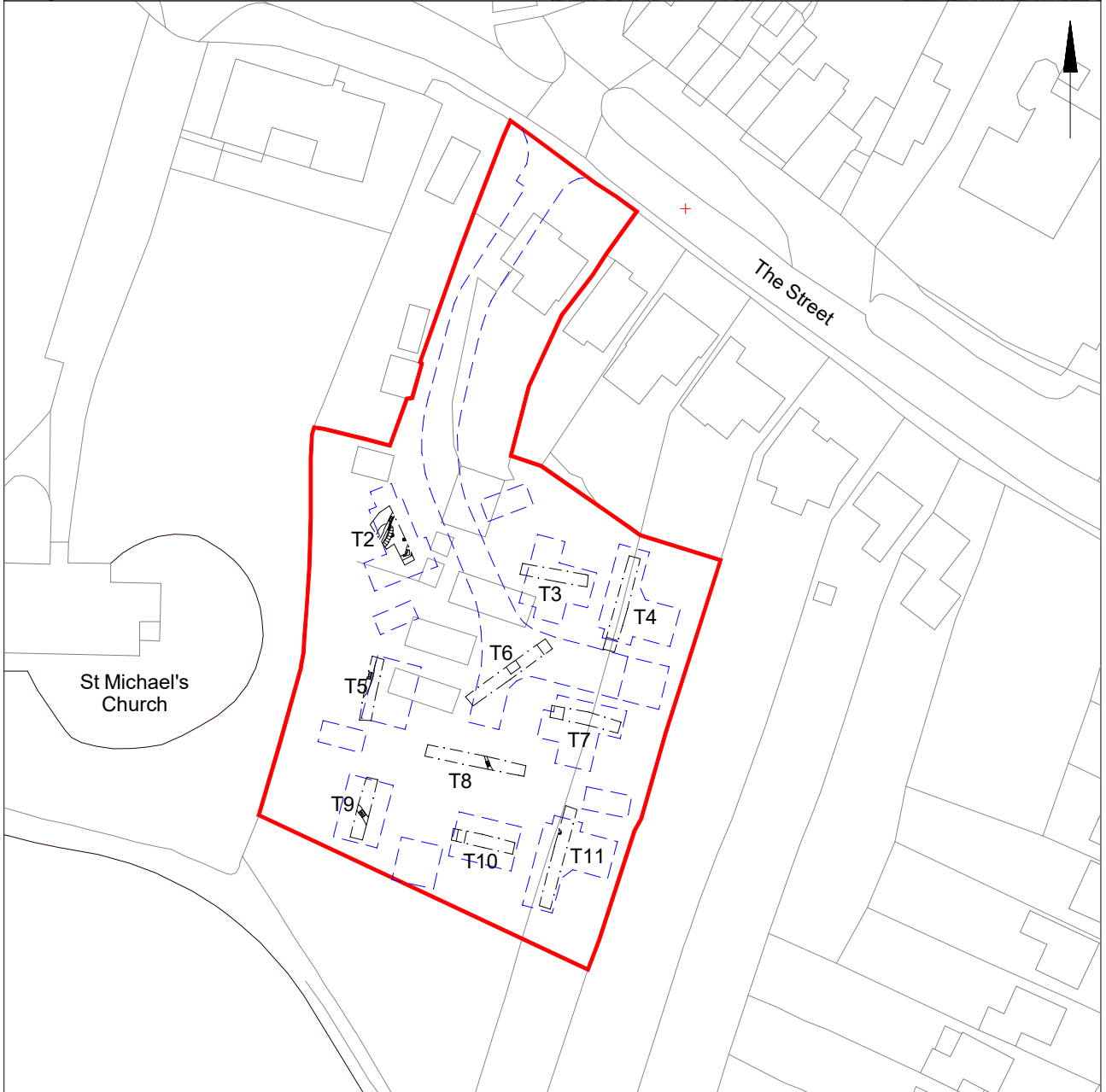
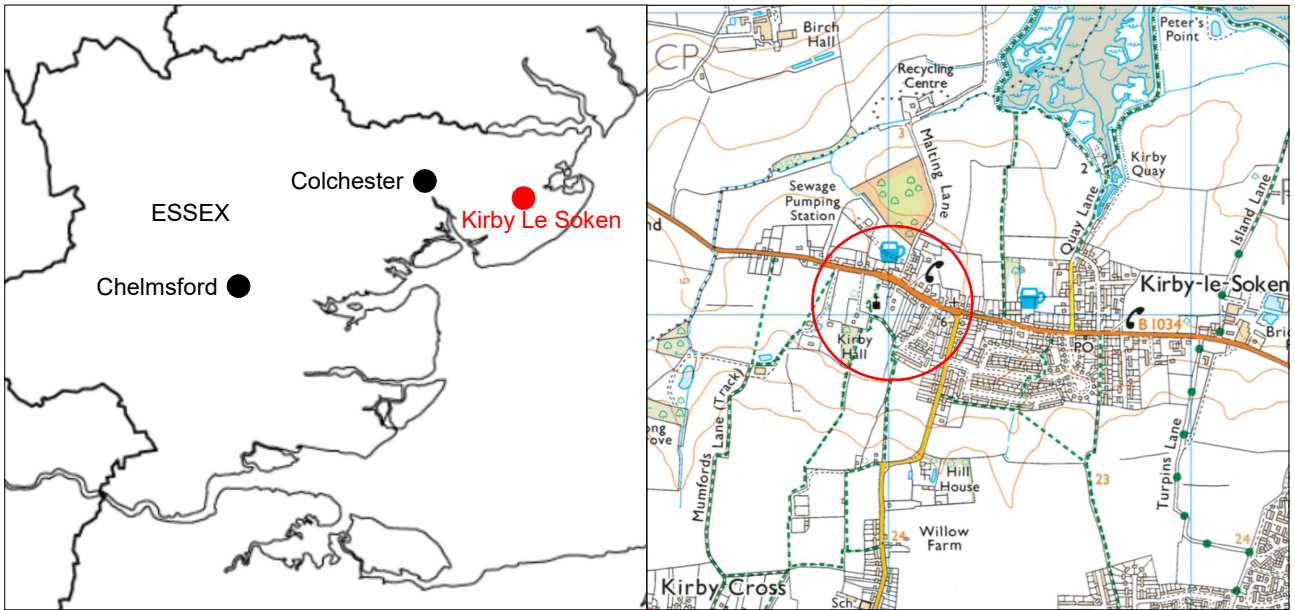
Date: 29.01.2020

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Trench Number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Loose, moist medium/dark grey/brown silty-loam	Modern
L2	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11	-	Subsoil	Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
L3	All	-	Build-up layer	Firm, moist medium yellow/orange/grey clay	Post-glacial
F1	T11	-	Treethrow	Firm, moist dark grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal flecks	Undatable
F2	T8	-	Natural feature	Friable, moist light grey silty clay	Post-glacial
F3	T9	-	Ditch	Soft/friable, moist light/medium orange/grey clayey silt	Undatable
F4	T5	7	Ditch	Firm, dry/moist medium grey clayey silt with tile flecks	17th-18th century
F5	T2	1	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey clayey-silt	Medieval / post-medieval
F6	T2	2	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey clayey-silt	19th-20th century
F7	T2	3, 8	Gully	Soft/friable moist medium grey clayey-silt	19th-20th century
F8	T2	5	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey clayey-silt	17th-18th century
F9	T2	4	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey clayey-silt	Post-medieval
F10	T2	6	Pit	Friable, moist dark grey clayey-silt	Undatable

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Trench/Test-pit	Nr	Wgt	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	STAMP	GRAF Pre-F	GRAF Post-F	Wind Int	Wind Ex	Soot Int	Soot Ex	Burn Int	Burn Ext	Overfired	Residue	Abraded	Wear (modif)	Impact/out mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EYE	Diam.	Vessel Height	Comments	Date
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	8	2	1	18	18		0	1	0	THUMB HB																		F45M						19th to 20th century	
F6	Pit	2	2	2	31	15.5	X	1	0	0																			F48D	Plate	11	210			19th to 20th century	
F7	Shallow ditch/gully	3	2	1	5	5													X	X	X								F21A						1200-1550	



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



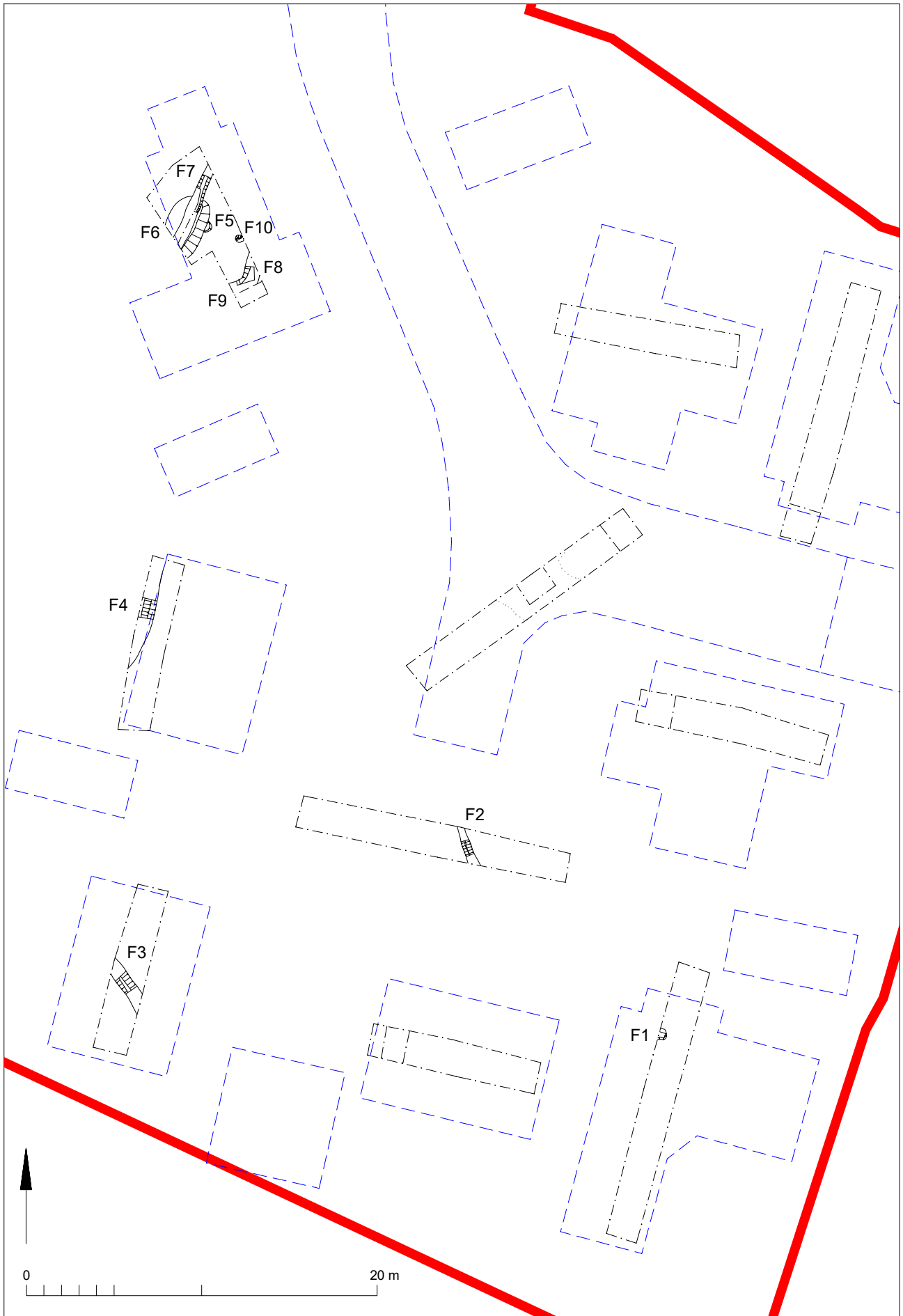


Fig 2 Results

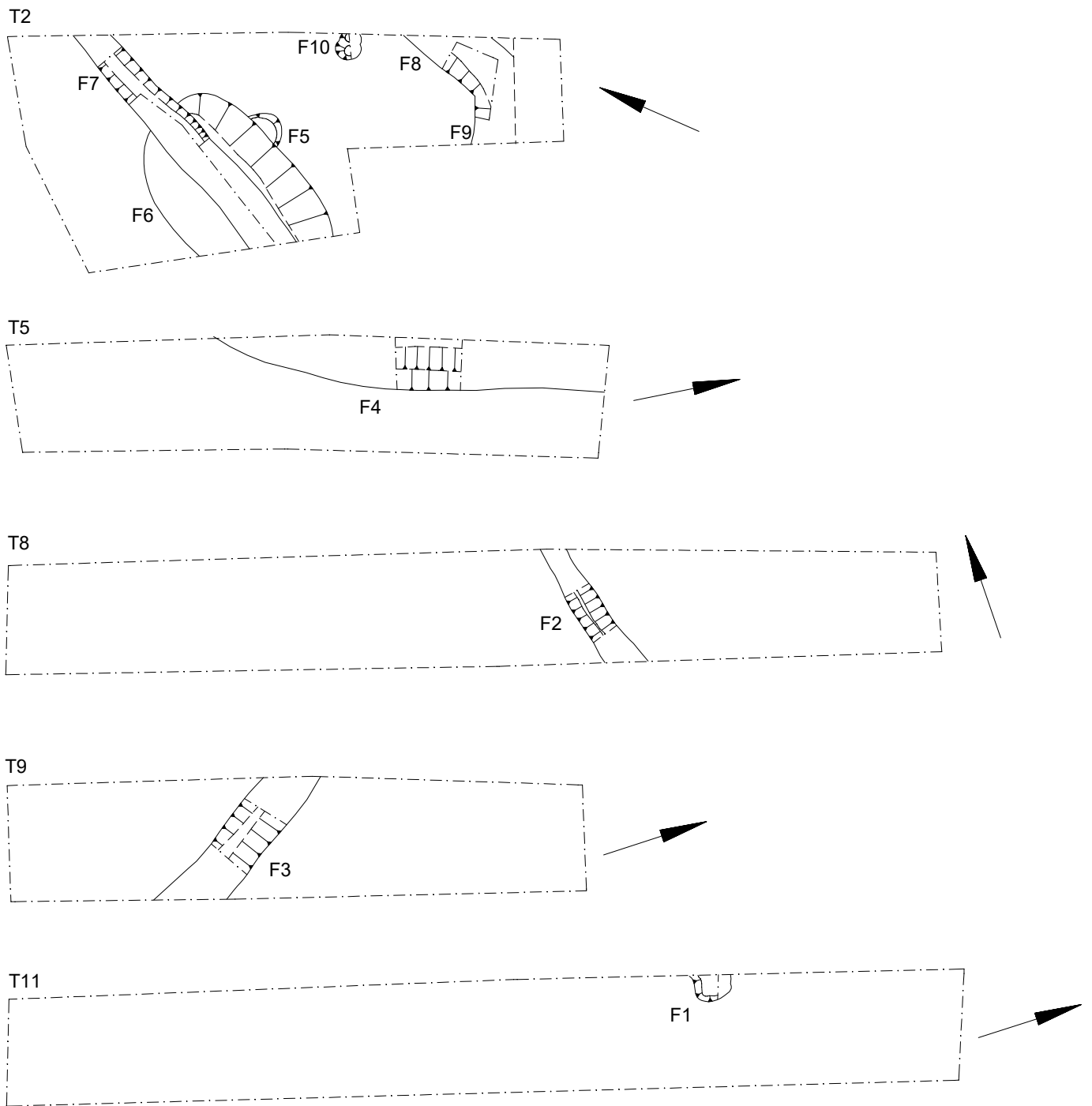


Fig 3 Trench results



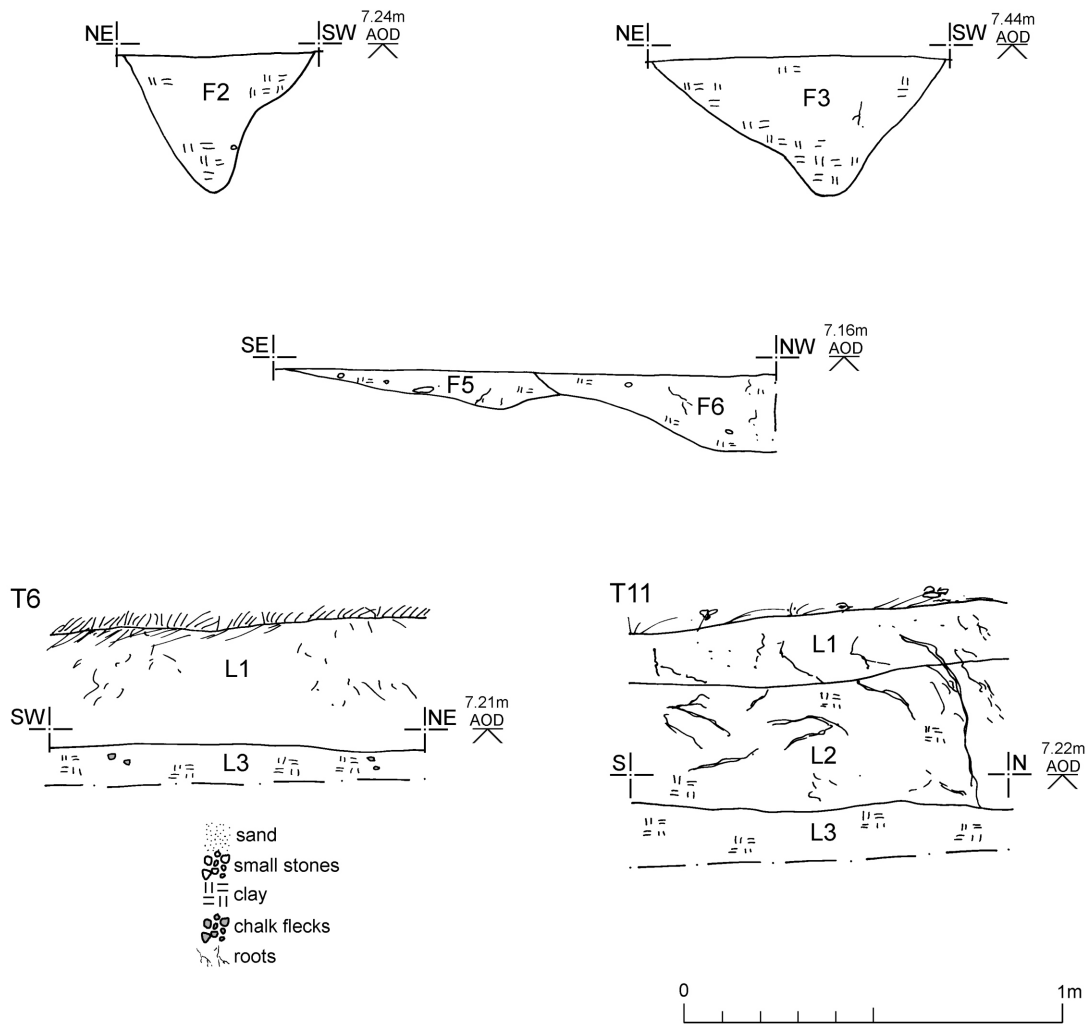


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-376050

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken, Essex, CO13 0EE.
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (eleven trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby-le-Soken, in advance of the construction of eight new dwellings, including new access driveways and utilities and slight alterations to the existing dwelling. Ten features were uncovered - five ditches, two pits, a gully, a natural feature and a tree throw - which were most likely the product of agricultural activity at the site from the 17th to the 20th century. A sherd of 13th- to 16th-century pottery was also recovered, indicating that the site may have witnessed an earlier phase of activity too.
Project dates	Start: 07-01-2020 End: 09-01-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	19/00120/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/12a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	FWTS20 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	TREE THROW Uncertain
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURE Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLATE Uncertain
Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SPOON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JUG HANDLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JUG HANDLE Modern
Significant Finds	CIGARETTE LIGHTER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CIGARETTE LIGHTER Modern
Significant Finds	NAIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken, Essex
Postcode	CO13 0EE
Study area	0.49 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 220 220 51.851794870367 1.22385974804 51 51 06 N 001 13 25 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.92m Max: 7.4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Name of sponsor/funding body
Mr D Spencer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient
Colchester Museum

Physical Archive ID
FWTS20

Physical Contents
"Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient
Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID
FWTS20

Digital Media available
"Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient
Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID
FWTS20

Paper Media available
"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type
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Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:eh2@catuk.org) for OASIS help and advice

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Brief for Archaeological trial trenching on Land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken



Date: 30/8/19





Title: Archaeological trial trenching on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken

Agent: Lucille Cowell (montessaltd@hotmail.com)

Date issued: 30/8/19

Historic Environment Advisor: Teresa O'Connor | teresa.oconnor@essex.gov.uk
03330 136852

Museum: Colchester and Ipswich

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment (HE) Advisor should be contacted to assess if any changes need to be made. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their written scheme of investigation as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

1. Introduction

This brief for archaeological trial trenching has been prepared by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council. The brief sets out the requirements for archaeological investigation of land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken in advance of residential development of 8 new dwellings. The development lies within the historic medieval settlement of Kirby Le Soken.

2. Site Location and Description

The site lies at within the historic core of the village of Kirby Le Soken (TM220220). The site lies less than 50metres from the historic church of St Michael, and as such lies in a sensitive location. The proposed development lies within the garden and grounds to the rear of Tamarisk which fronts onto the High Street. Details of the proposed development can be found on the Tendring planning web site.

3. Planning Background

The planning application was submitted to Tendring District Council in January 2019 (19/00120/FUL) for the construction of 4 Houses & 4 Bungalows including slight alterations to Number 19 The Street. As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Historic Environment Record as having a high potential for archaeological deposits being present a full archaeological condition was recommended. The full archaeological condition that was recommended is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework and states:

RECOMMENDATION: A Programme of Trial Trenching followed by Open Area Excavation

1. No development or preliminary ground-works can commence until a programme of archaeological trial trenching has been secured and undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority. Following the completion of this initial phase of archaeological work, a summary report will be prepared and a mitigation strategy detailing the approach to further archaeological excavation and/or preservation in situ through re-design of the development, shall be submitted to the local planning authority.
2. No development or preliminary groundwork can commence on those areas of the development site containing archaeological deposits, until the satisfactory completion of archaeological fieldwork, as detailed in the mitigation strategy, which has been signed off by the local planning authority.

3. Following completion of the archaeological fieldwork, the applicant will submit to the local planning authority a post-excavation assessment (within six months of the completion date, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the planning authority), which will result in the completion of post-excavation analysis, preparation of a full site archive and report ready for deposition at the local museum, and submission of a publication report.

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to obtain the EHER data prior to the completion of any archaeological written scheme of investigation.

The proposed development lies in the core of the historic settlement at Kirby le Soken and immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area. The proposal lies adjacent to a Grade II* listed building, the parish Church of St. Michael, which dates to the 14th/ 15th century. The site of Kirby Hall lies to the west of the Church which is often characteristic of a medieval settlement pattern. The present buildings opposite the site date from the 16th century and there is potential for evidence relating to the medieval or earlier settlement of the area within the development site.

Chance finds of prehistoric flint work have also been recovered in the area.

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work will comprise the excavation of a sequence of trial trenches to cover the proposed house sites and access road into the development area, including one on the road frontage where access is proposed.

Specifically the trenching should aim to identify:

- Evidence of the historic development of Kirby Le Soken
- Evidence of earlier occupation.

The initial work will comprise of trial trenching which will be followed by a summary report. This will either lead to further archaeological work, potentially comprising the top soil strip of the areas identified as having archaeologically significant remains and any other required groundwork areas such as access roads and services. If no archaeological deposits are identified a report on the trial trenching alone will be required.

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological work.
- 6.2 The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor at Place Services one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

7. Trial Trenching Methodology

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 7.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor to deepen the trench by this method.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 7.6 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site.
- 7.7 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 7.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 7.9 The CIFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

8. Post Excavation Assessment

- 8.1 An updated post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 8.2 Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the Historic Environment Advisor to proceed straight to grey literature /publication.

9. Finds

- 9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 9.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 9.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 9.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

10. Results

- 10.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 2 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.
- 10.2 This report must contain:
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the trial trenching.
 - Location plan of excavated areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the excavated area shall be given 10 figure grid references.
 - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and result section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).

- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

10.3 An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal paul.gilman@me.com .

10.4 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Colchester and Ipswich museum

11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

11.3 The archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 months of the completion of the final publication report with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor

12. Monitoring

12.1 The Historic Environment consultant at Place Services will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment consultant at Place Services one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 All excavated areas must be inspected by the Place Services Historic Environment consultant prior to their development.

12.4 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment consultant at Place Services prior to them being carried out.

13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the CIFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 13.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 13.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J.	2000	Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

For further information regarding the content of this brief please contact the author at the address below. As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief.

Teresa O'Connor
 Historic Environment Advisor
 Place Services
 County Hall
 Chelmsford
 CM1 1QH

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for
archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on
land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken,
Essex, CO13 0EE.**

NGR: TM 220 220 (centre)

District: Tendring

Parish: Frinton and Walton

Planning reference: 19/00120/FUL

Commissioned by and on behalf of: Mr D Spencer

Curating museum: Colchester

ECC project code: tbc

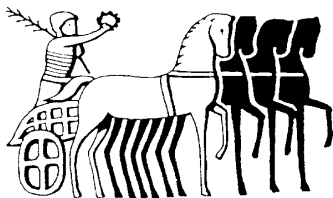
CAT project code: 2019/12a

Oasis project ID: colchest3-376050

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: T O'Connor

This WSI written: 03/12/2019



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located along the southern side of the street towards the western end of the linear settlement of Kirby-le-Soken, c 1.8km West of Walton-on-the-Naze and Frinton at 'Tamarisk', 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken, Essex, CO13 0EE (Fig 1). Site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TM 220 220.

Proposed work

The planning application proposes to erect eight new dwellings, including new access driveways and utilities, slight alterations to the existing dwelling and any other associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The proposed development lies in the core of the historic settlement at Kirby le Soken and immediately adjacent to the Conservation Area.

The proposal lies adjacent to St Michael's Church, a Historic England Grade II* Listed building (no. 1111500). Only the 14th-century chancel and north aisle and the apparently 15th-century west tower survive from the medieval church (EHER 3572/34768). The tower is 'surprisingly big and important looking' (Bettley & Pevsner 2007, 514). The church is now, essentially, a 19th-century building following the complete rebuilding of the nave, south aisle and chapel. Rodwell and Rodwell (1977, 111) state that the south aisle, nave and chapel were completely rebuilt in 1833 and restored in 1870-73. However, Pevsner and Bettley (2007, 515) state that the chancel was rebuilt in 1870 and the nave restored in 1872, including new arcades, new south aisle and organ chamber on south side the chancel. The name 'Kirby' originates from two Scandinavian-derived words, ie 'Kirk' meaning church and 'by' meaning village. This is of great interest since it implies the existence of a church here by or during the Danish Viking period, ie the 9th or 10th century. The expectation, therefore, is that the 14th-/15th-century church was built on the site of a much earlier church, however, no evidence of an earlier church has yet been discovered. Two articulated skeletons were recorded plus some other pieces of disarticulated human bone. CAT carried out monitoring work at the church in 2007 when work was undertaken to repair large cracks caused by subsidence. Three water-logged wooden piles probably dating to the late 14th or early 15th century were exposed at the western end of the south aisle, below the tower. One or possibly two lead coffins were found under the floor of the south aisle in October 2007 (CAT Report 441).

The site of Kirby Hall lies to the west of the Church. The red brick house dates to the late 17th-to-early 18th-century (EHER 34771, Grade II Listed building no. 1111502). A timber framed barn dating to the 18th century is located c 80m south of Kirby Hall (EHER 34772, Grade II Listed building no. 1337139)

The present buildings opposite the current site date from the 16th century, including the newly refurbished Red Lion public house (Graded II Listed building no. 119921).

Chance finds of prehistoric flint work have also been recovered in the area. This includes a Mesolithic microlith found to the immediate east of the church (EHER 47240).

Planning background

A planning application (19/00120/FUL) was submitted to Tendring District Council in January 2019 proposing the *construction of 4 Houses & 4 Bungalows including slight alterations to Number 19 The Street.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains a phased full archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019) and states:

No development or preliminary ground-works can commence until a programme of archaeological trial trenching has been secured and undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority. Following the completion of this initial phase of archaeological work, a summary report will be prepared and a mitigation strategy detailing the approach to further archaeological excavation and/or preservation in situ through re-design of the development, shall be submitted to the local planning authority.

1. *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.*
2. *No development or preliminary groundwork can commence on those areas of the development site containing archaeological deposits, until the satisfactory completion of archaeological fieldwork, as detailed in the mitigation strategy, which has been signed off by the local planning authority.*
3. *Following completion of the archaeological fieldwork, the applicant will submit to the local planning authority a post-excavation assessment (within six months of the completion date, unless otherwise agreed in advance with the planning authority), which will result in the completion of post-excavation analysis, preparation of a full site archive and report ready for deposition at the local museum, and submission of a publication report.*

Requirement for work (Fig 2)

The required archaeological work will consist of archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for Archaeological trial trenching on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken – ECC 2019*).

Specifically, the evaluation will involve 11 trial-trenches. Five trenches 15m long by 1.8m wide and six trenches, each measuring 10m long by 1.8m wide located to cover the house plots and access route, but to avoid the arboreal constraints. This equates to a total of 135m of trenching covering an area of 243m².

Further area excavation may be required should significant archaeological deposits/features be identified that cannot be preserved in *situ*. This will be decided by the ECCHEA on completion of the trial-trenching.

Key project aims include:

- Evidence of the historic development of Kirby Le Soken
- Evidence of earlier occupation

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2019)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to ECCHEA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer and 3 archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the ECCHEA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proformarecord sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the ECCHEA.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were

prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Matthew Loughton (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman
flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups): Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
project osteologist (human remains): Julie Curl
environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
conservation of finds: Norwich Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown
Small finds: Nina Crummy

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to ECCHEA.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (HE 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the *Essex Archaeology and History Journal* for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to ECCHEA.

Monitoring

ECCHEA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with ECCHEA prior to them being carried out.

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of ECCHEA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

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

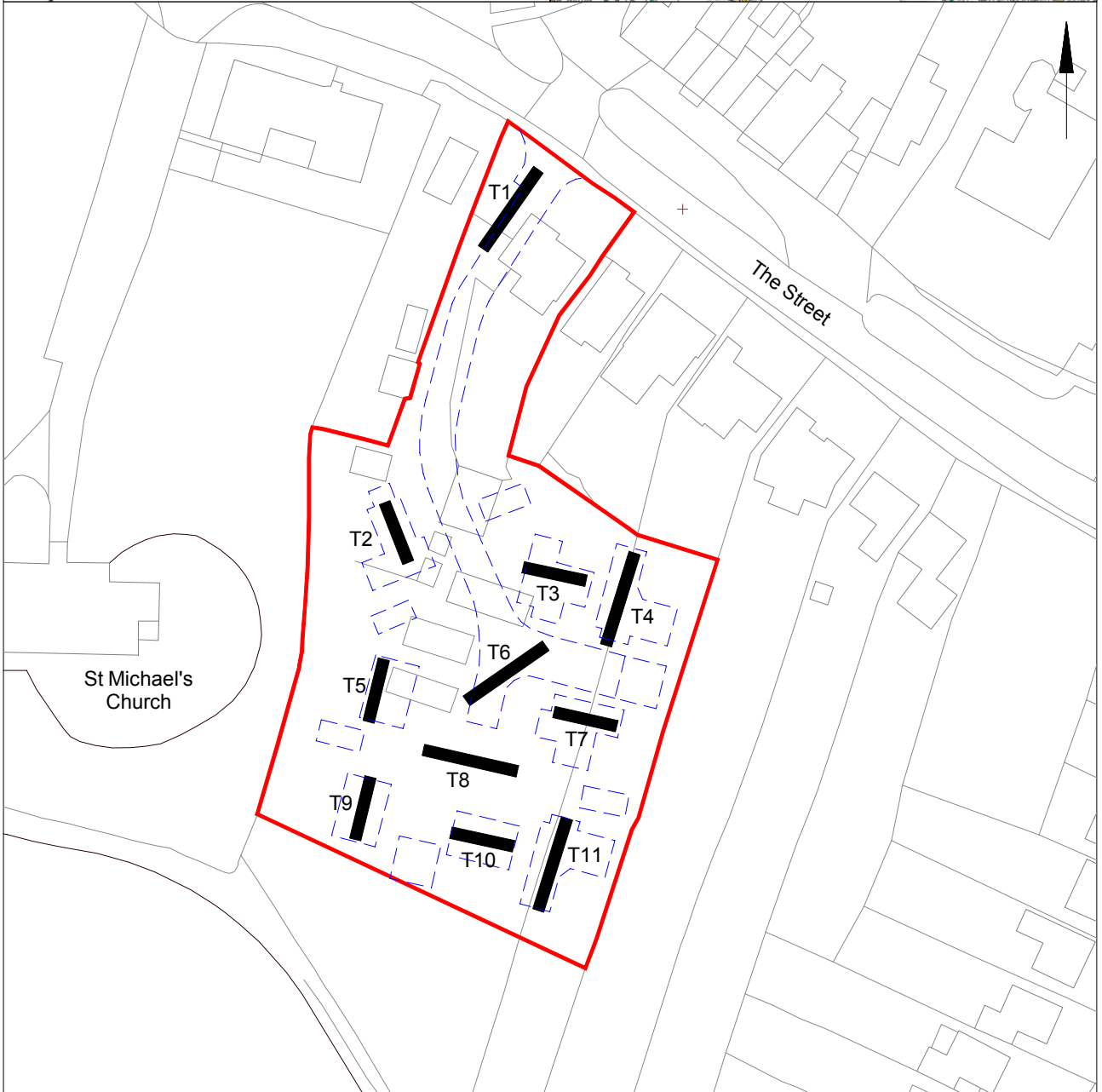
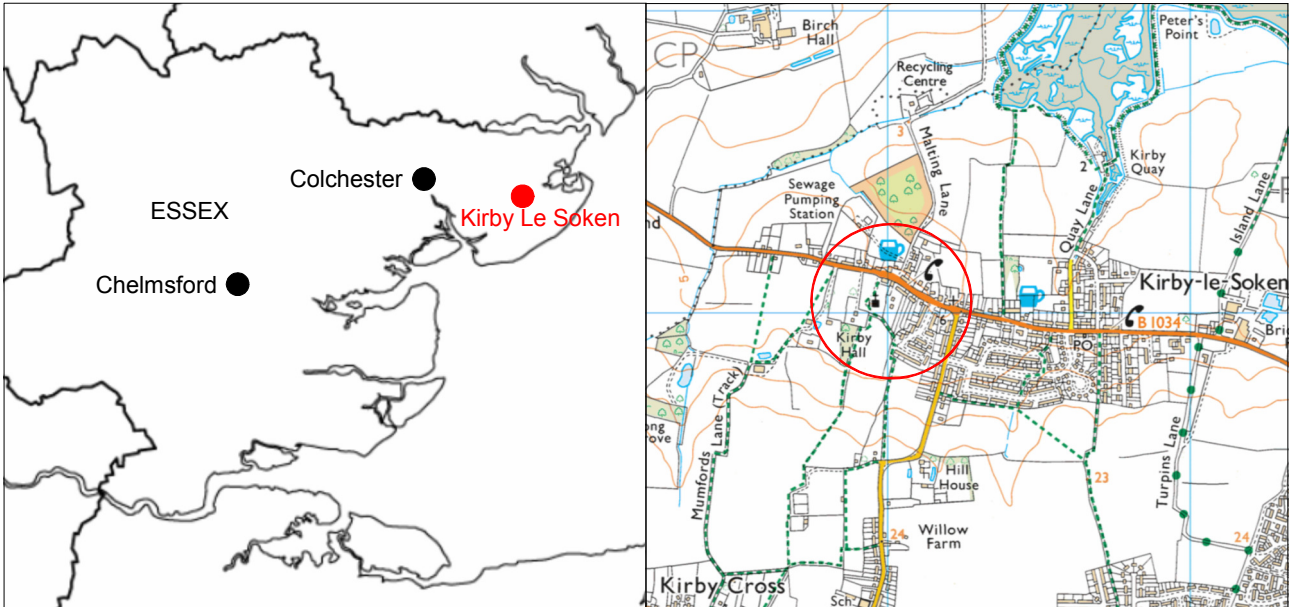
Bettley, J, & Pevsner, N	2007	<i>The Buildings of England: Essex</i>
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2019	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 441	2007	<i>An archaeological watching brief at St Michael's Church, Kirby-le-Soken, Essex July and October 2007.</i> By K Orr
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ECCPS	2019	<i>Brief for Archaeological trial-trenching on land at Tamarisk, 19 The Street, Kirby Le Soken.</i> By T O'Connor
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Rodwell, W, & Rodwell, K	1977	<i>Historic churches – a wasting asset,</i> CBA, Research Report, 19

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

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Layer No.

Interpretation Top soil

Period Modern

Location Whole site

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken ✓

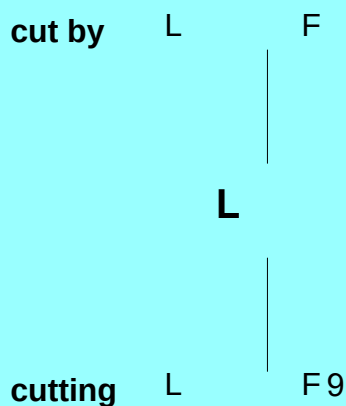
FINDS

Find Nos:

9

10

NOTES Approximately 0.15cm thick top soil. Varies in depth in a few trenches and in the eastern trenches (T2 + T5) is darker and has a high concentration of modern debris (bricks, rubble, roof slates etc).



By SC Date 07/01/20

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Layer No.

Interpretation Subsoil

Period Post-medieval

Location Whole site

2

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

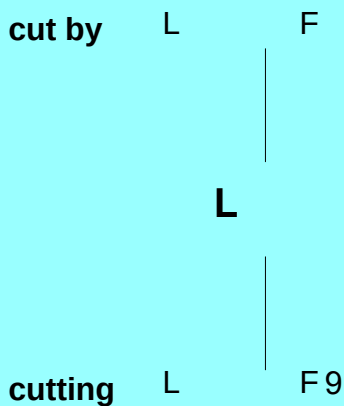
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Clay subsoil with heavy rooting. Approximately 0.30cm thick. Survives in all trenches but in some it is much thinner (particularly where there is more modern disturbance such as in trenches 2, 4 and 6).



By SC Date 07/01/20

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural

Period Post-glacial

Location Whole site

3

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

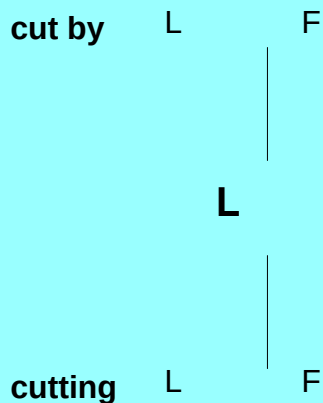
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos:

NOTES Natural clay



By SC Date 07/01/20

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site Code: FWTA20

Feature No.

Interpretation Tree throw

Period Modern

Location Northern end of T in the Western edge

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

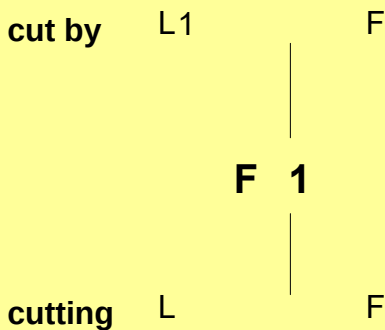
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos

NOTES Rounded feature. Entire size and shape of the feature unclear due to limit of excavation.
Very shallow with no finds. Recent in date due to the rich fill.
40cm wide SX & 6cm deep.



By RM Date 07/01/20

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site Code: FWTA20

Feature No.

Interpretation Natural linear?

Period Post-glacial

Location

2

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

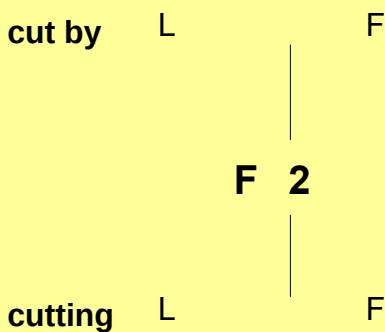
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos

NOTES Possible ice crack or glacial scar feature. Light blue grey silty clay fill. Fill was very sterile with no inclusions. Linear has a very sharp V-shape to it, with near vertical edges towards the base. Runs roughly NW/SE.



By BQ SC Date 07/01/20

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site Code: FWTA20

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit

Period Modern

Location Centre of trench

5

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken ✓

FINDS Fe nails, glass

Find Nos

1

NOTES Small, shallow irregular based pit with modern inclusions. Cut to NW by large modern feature F6. Moderate rooting.

cut by L F6

F 5

cutting L F

By MB Date 08/01/20

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site Code: FWTA20

Feature No.

Interpretation Shallow ditch/gully

Period Modern

Location

7

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
charcoal oyster daub brick tile
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken ✓

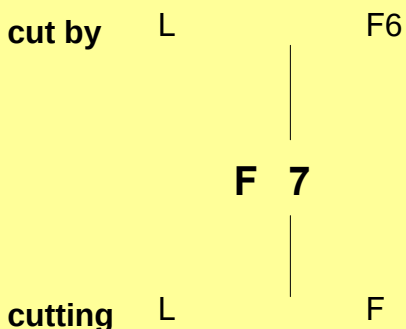
FINDS Medieval pot ?, modern pot, worked flint, fe nails, glass

Find Nos

3

8

NOTES Ditch aligned N-S in northern end of T2. Cuts through F6 to the south. Very shallow in northern end but deepens considerably to south - presumably a drainage ditch. Single sherd of ?medieval pot and a worked flint recovered from fill but also modern pottery, fe nails, glass etc. Ditch is 580mm wide and varies in depth between 50mm-350mm deep.



By MB Date 08/01/20

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site Code: FWTA20

Feature No.

Interpretation Linear?

Period Post-medieval

Location South-east end

9

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
✓ ✓
charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

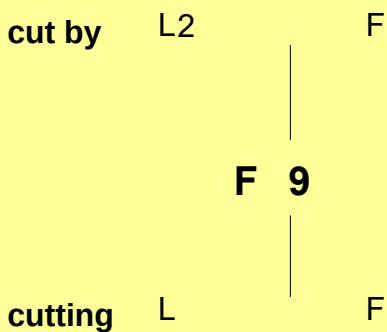
Photos taken

FINDS

Find Nos

4

NOTES E-W aligned feature
Relationship with F8 unclear
Narrow and shallow
Slate found.



By RM Date 08/01/20

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

5

1

upper fill
✓

middle fill
✓

lower fill

?

good
✓

poor

?

Notes FE nails and ceramic building materials

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other
✓

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

6

2

upper fill
✓

middle fill
✓

lower fill

?

good
✓

poor

?

Notes

Pottery

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?
✓

CBM

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile
P-R Brick ✓

Organics

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

other

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

Small Find? Small Find No. Small Find type

Sample? Sample No. Sample type

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

7

3

upper fill

middle fill
✓

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes

whole

frags
✓

prehis Roman

Saxon

Med

Post-med

Mod ?

✓

Pottery

R Brick

R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged

frogged

Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone

Human bone

shell

leather

wood

Organics

flint

fe nail R glass

P-R glass

painted plaster

mortar

slate

clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

9

4

upper fill

middle fill
✓

lower fill

?

good
✓

poor

?

Notes

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other
✓

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

8

5

upper fill
✓

middle fill
✓

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

✓

✓

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

10

6

upper fill

middle fill
✓

lower fill

?

good
✓

poor

?

Notes

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

4

7

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill
✓

?

good
✓

poor

?

Notes

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera

unfrogged
✓ frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

7

8

upper fill

middle fill
✓

lower fill

?

good
✓

poor

?

Notes Finds recovered while excavating along length of F7.

Pottery

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?
✓

CBM

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile
P-R Brick ✓

Organics

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

other

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone
✓

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

1

9

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor
✓

?

Notes From metal detecting spoil of T4

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?
✓

Small Find No.

Small Find type
Musketball

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Kirby Le Soken Tamarisk EVAL

Site code: FWTA20

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

1

10

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor
✓

?

Notes From metal detecting the spoil of T9

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?

Pottery

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone Human bone shell leather wood

Organics

flint fe nail R glass P-R glass painted plaster mortar slate clay pipe burnt stone

other

Small Find?
✓

Small Find No.

Small Find type
Victorian coin (1862)

Sample?

Sample No.

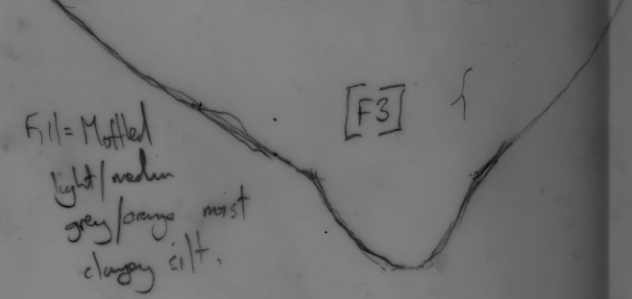
Sample type

F1 S Facing SX 1:10 RM 07/01/20



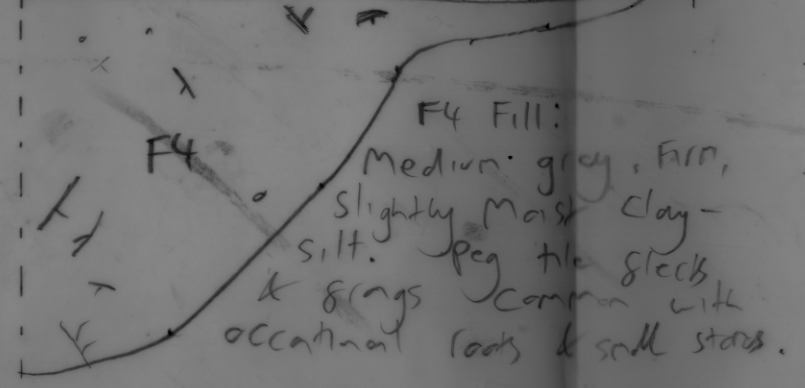
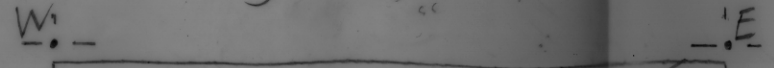
F1 Fill: Soft, slightly moist light gray clay. with occasional roots.

[F3] NW Facing SX 1:10 MB 08/01/20



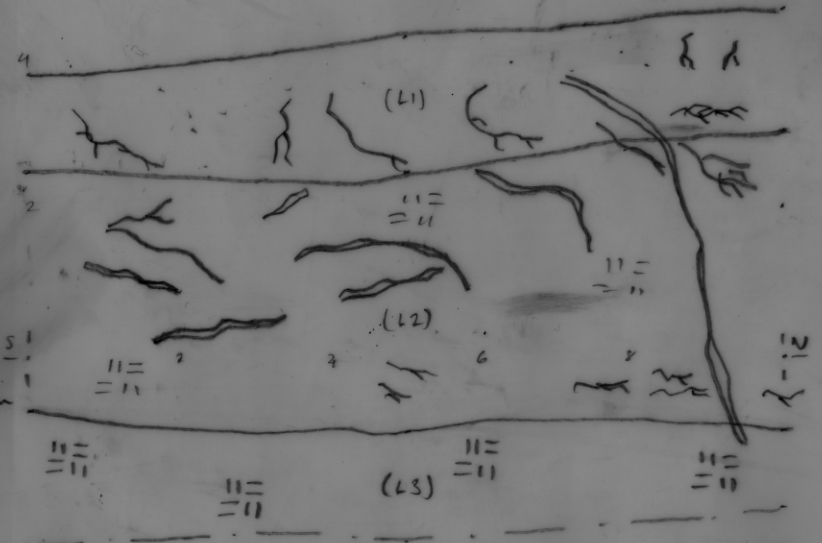
Fill = Mottled light/med gray/brown moist clayey silt.

F4 S Facing SX 1:10 RM 08/01/20



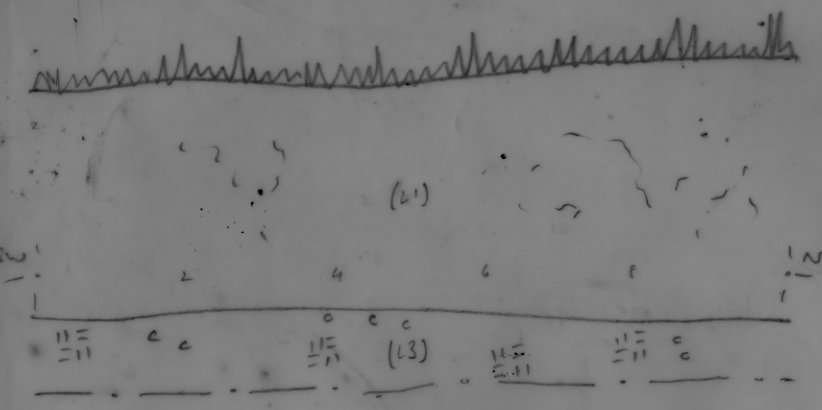
F4 Fill: Medium gray, firm, slightly moist clay-silt. peg tile streaks & frags common with occasional rocks & soil stars.

T11 REP SX, 1:10, SX, SC 07/01/20

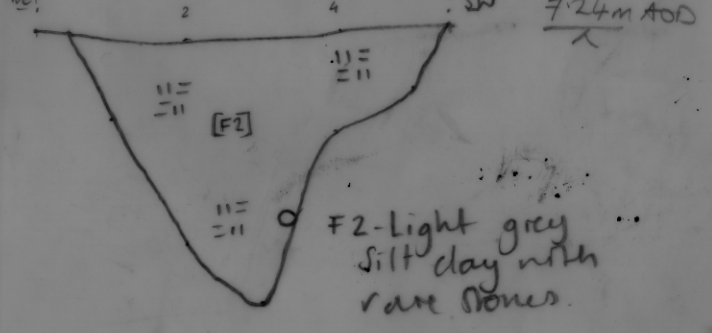


- L1 - Mid grey brown silt loam.
- L2 - light grey brown silty clay
- L3 - light grey yellow orange clay

T6 REP SX, 1:10, NW Facing, SC, 07/01/20

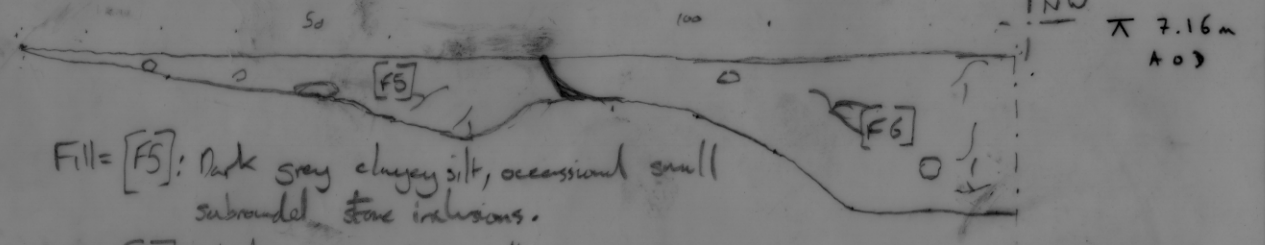


[F2] NW Facing SX, 1:10, SC, 07/01/20



F2 - Light grey silt clay with rare stones.

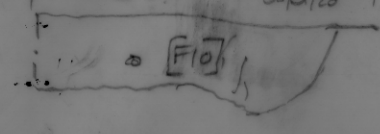
NORTH EAST Facing SX OF [F5] + [F6] IN T2 1:10 MB 08/01/20



Fill = [F5]: Dark grey clayey silt, occasional small subrounded stone inclusions.

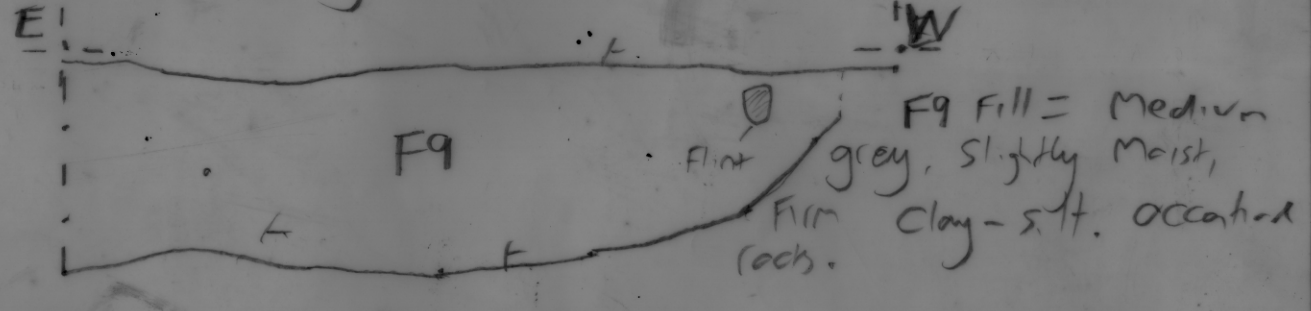
[F6]: Medium grey clayey silt, common rooting + rare small subrounded stone inclusions.

NE: NORTH-WEST Facing SX OF [F10] T2 MB 08/01/20



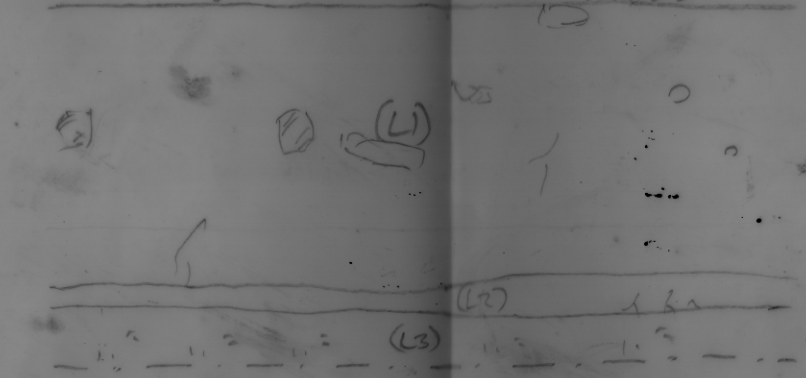
Fill = Dark grey/black clayey silt, occasional rooting.

F9 N Facing SX 1:10 RM 08/01/20



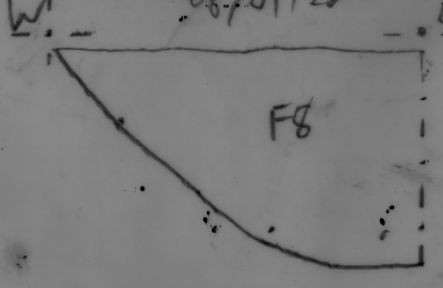
F9 Fill = Medium grey, slightly moist, firm clay-silt. occasional rocks.

SOUTH-WEST Facing REP SX OF T2 1:10 08/01/20



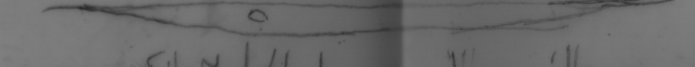
- L1: Dark dark loamy silt, common inclusions of red bricks + other debris
- L2: Med grey clayey silt
- L3: Light yellow/orange clay

F8 S Facing SX 1:10 RM 08/01/20



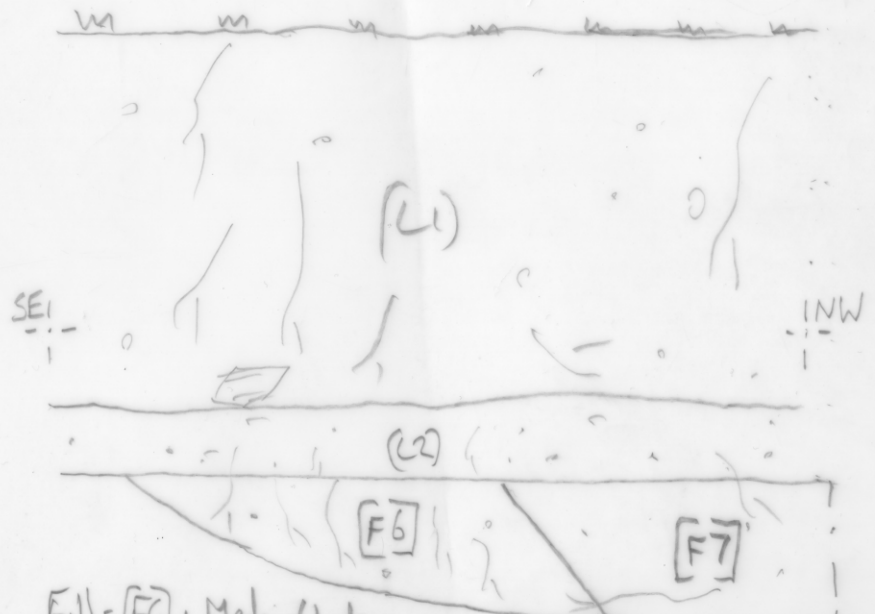
F8 Fill = medium grey, slightly moist, firm clay-silt.

NORTH Facing SX OF [F7] 1:10 MB 08/01/20



Fill = Med/dark grey clayey silt.

NORTH-EAST FACING SX OF [F6] + [F7] 1:10 MB
 09/01/20 T2



- Fill = [F6]: Medium/dark grey clayey silt. Common rooting
- [F7]: Dark grey clayey silt. Occ rooting
- (L1): Dark black/grey loamy silt with heavy rooting
- (L2): Dark grey clayey silt, common rooting

KIRBY-LE-SOKEN TAMARISK EVAL FWT820