

# Archaeological evaluation at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow, Essex, CM6 3NH

January 2021



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**commissioned by David Andrews, Andmor Holdings Ltd**

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**CAT Report 1634**

March 2021

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OASIS summary sheet

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow, Essex, in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. The site lies within the historic Bannister Green, near to a number of medieval moated sites and to the southwest of cropmarks indicating the presence of an enclosure and a trackway. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area only a medieval/post-medieval pit, modern pit and undated pit were uncovered.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow, Essex which was carried out on 29th January 2021. The work was commissioned by David Andrews of Andmor Holdings Ltd in advance of the construction of three new dwellings, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Katie Lee-Smith 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 Katie Lee-Smith (ECCPS 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), 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).

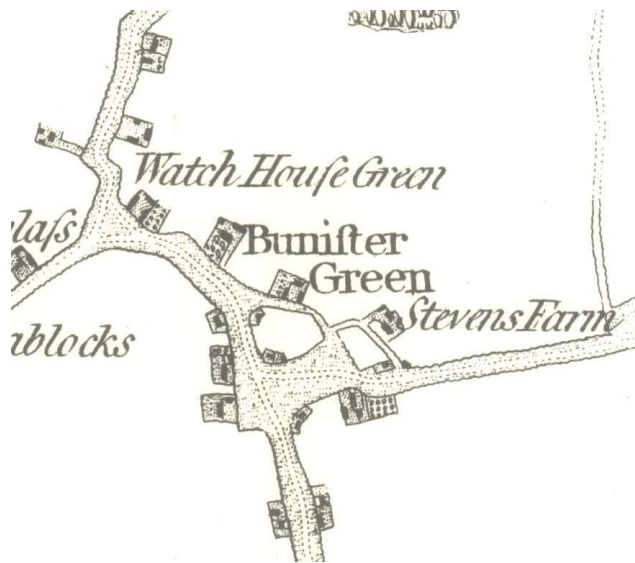
## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>)

The site is located within the historic green at Bannister's Green (EHER 36182) which is depicted on the Chapman and André's 1777 map of Essex as Bunister Green.

Within the vicinity of the proposed development are a number of medieval moated sites indicating the potential for medieval archaeological deposits. To the north of the site is Stevens Farm (EHER 1352), where part of the moat survives as earthworks to the west of the existing farm building. To the south is Woods Farm (EHER 1257) the site of a possible homestead moat.

Cropmarks also indicate the presence of a number of linear features to the northeast of the proposed development (EHER19791) and a square enclosure and possible double-ditched trackway (EHER 1356) to the southwest.



**Map 1** Extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777.



**Map 2** Extract of 1st edition OS map, 1842 (site marked in red).

#### **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 2-3)

Three trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Trench T1 was cut through modern made ground (L3, c 0.36-0.38m thick) and accumulation (L4, c 0.12-0.14m thick) onto L2 (encountered at a depth of c 0.43-0.5m below current ground level). Trenches T2 and T3 were cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.17-0.45m thick) onto natural (L2).

**Trench 1 (T1): 10m long by 1.8m wide**

Two pits were present within the trench, both sealed by accumulation L4. Modern pit F2 produced fragments of 19th- to 20th-century pottery and ceramic building material along with animal bone, slate and an iron nail, with a fragment of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile and piece of iron from F3. Both pits were relatively shallow at 0.24m and 0.18m deep respectively, with F2 at least 2.2m long by 1.1m wide and F3 at least 0.64m long by 0.59m wide.

**Trench 2 (T2): 8m long by 1.8m wide**

There were no archaeological remains in trench T2.

**Trench 3 (T3): 10m long by 1.8m wide**

Five fragments of animal bone, mainly juvenile pig, came from pit F1 which was 0.76m in diameter by 0.18m deep.



**Photograph 1** Trench T1 with F1 and F2 in foreground, looking southeast

**6 Finds**

**6.1 Ceramic finds**

*by Dr Matthew Loughton*

The evaluation uncovered 15 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 569g and 0.29 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 38g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	4	65	16	0.29
CBM	11	504	46	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0.29</b>

**Table 1** Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from only two features and most of the material came from pit F2 (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Pit	14	505	36
F3	Pit	1	64	64
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>38</b>

**Table 2** Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers

### Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from CAR 7 (2000) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There were only four sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 65g and EVE of 0.29, which all came from pit F2. This material dates to the 19th-20th century and consists of a yellow ware (fabric F48E) bowl (EVE: 0.04), a modern English stoneware (fabric 45M) bottle (EVE: 0.25) and a sherd of Staffordshire-type white earthenware (fabric F48D) with a blue transfer willow pattern print.

### Ceramic building material (CBM)

The CBM consists of 11 sherds with a weight of 504g (Table 3) which came from pit F2 and pit F3. This includes sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile (F2, F3), brick, including a frogged example from pit F2, and a sherd from a modern pipe/drain pipe (F2).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
PT	Peg-tile	4	229	57
BR	Brick	4	152	38
BR	Frogged brick	2	100	50
Mod. Pipe/dr.	Modern pipe/drain pipe	1	23	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>46</b>

**Table 3** Post-Roman building material

### Conclusion

Table 4 summarizes the dating evidence for the two pits which produced dateable ceramic finds. Pit F2 is modern, dating to the 20th century. Pit 3 is less well dated and only a medieval/post-medieval date can be suggested.

Context	Feature type	Post-Roman	CBM	Overall date approx.
F2	Pit	F45M F48D F48E	PT BR BR frogged	20th century
F3	Pit	-	PT	Medieval/post-medieval

**Table 4** Approximate dates for the individual features

## 6.2 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced six pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 42g from two pits, F1 in trench T3 (undated) and F2 in trench T1 (modern). The bone was in fair condition.

All the animal bone, except one fragment, was identified as pig. Pit F1 produced a small selection of skeletal parts including elements of the head and rear legs. Though it is not certain, it is likely that these are the remains of a single juvenile animal of between four and nine months old. No signs of butchery or disease were noted.

Pit F2 produced a complete metapodial from a slightly older animal, between one and two years of age.

Context	Find no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F1 (T3) undated pit	1	4	40	Pig	Mandible fragment (1) with Dp4, erupted M1 and M2 in crypt. Approximate age between 4 and 9 months? Femur (1) complete with unfused distal and proximal metaphysis. Age less than 3.5 years old. Calcaneus (1). Unfused tuberositas calcanei Age less than 2.5 years old. Skull fragment (1).
		1	1	Unidentified	Unidentified fragment (1).
F2 (T1) modern pit	2	1	1	Pig	Metatarsus Mt V. Complete with fused proximal epiphysis and unfused distal metaphysis. Age between 1 and 2 years old.
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>42</b>		

**Table 5** Animal bone by context

### 6.3 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

A fragment of slate (40.7g) and a clenched iron nail shank (3.0) came from pit F2 (finds no. 2), and a fragment of iron (1.7g) with no distinguishing features came from pit F3 (finds no. 3).

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located within an archaeologically significant area, only three pits were present within the evaluation trenches. Those in trench T1 to the north of the site produced finds of medieval/post-medieval and modern date. The pit in trench T3 to the south could not be dated but did contain fragments of pig bone.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks David Andrews and Andmor Holdings Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with S Carter, N Pryke and M Perou. Figures are by C Lister and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Katie Lee-Smith.

## 9 References

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

- |                          |       |  |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Baker, P & Worley, F     | 2019  | <i>Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive</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) |
| CAR 7                    | 2000  | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> by J Cotter   |
| CAT                      | 2020  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| ClfA                     | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>   |
| ClfA                     | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>                                      |

ECCPS	2020	<i>Brief for Trial Trenching &amp; Excavation at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow</i> , by K Lee-Smith
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> )
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Schmid, E	1972	<i>Atlas of animal bones</i>

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	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
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	<b>O</b> nline <b>A</b> cces <b>S</b> to the Index of Archaeological Investigation <b>S</b> , <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** None retained

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1634)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photos and log

Inked sections

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1634)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Site data

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 Saffron Walden Museum under accession code SAFWM: 2021.2



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**Distribution list:**

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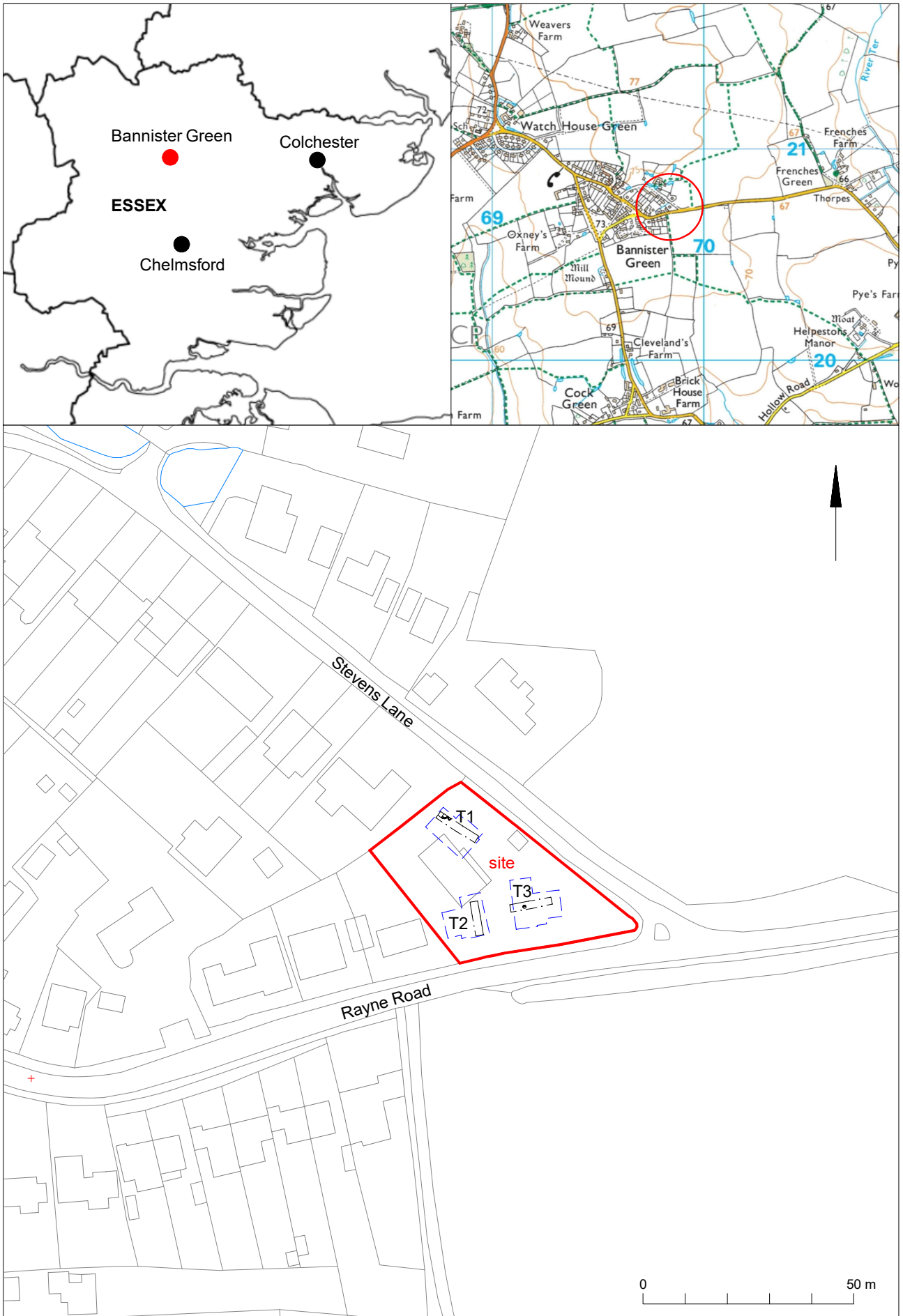
tel.: 01206 501785  
email: [eh2@catuk.org](mailto:eh2@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 3.3.2021

## Appendix 1 Context list

Trench no.	Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
T2, T3	L1	-	Topsoil	Firm moist dark grey/brown loamy and inclusions of: stone 7%	Modern
All	L2	-	Natural	Firm wet medium yellow/grey/brown clay	Post-glacial
T1	L3	-	Made ground underneath gravel driveway	Firm moist medium grey/brown clayey loam and inclusions of: stone 15% tile/brick 15%	Modern
T1	L4	-	Accumulation	Friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks	Modern
T3	F1	1	Pit	Firm wet medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 3%	Undated
T1	F2	2	Pit	Firm moist grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks	Modern, 20th century
T1	F3	3	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks	Post-medieval/modern





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

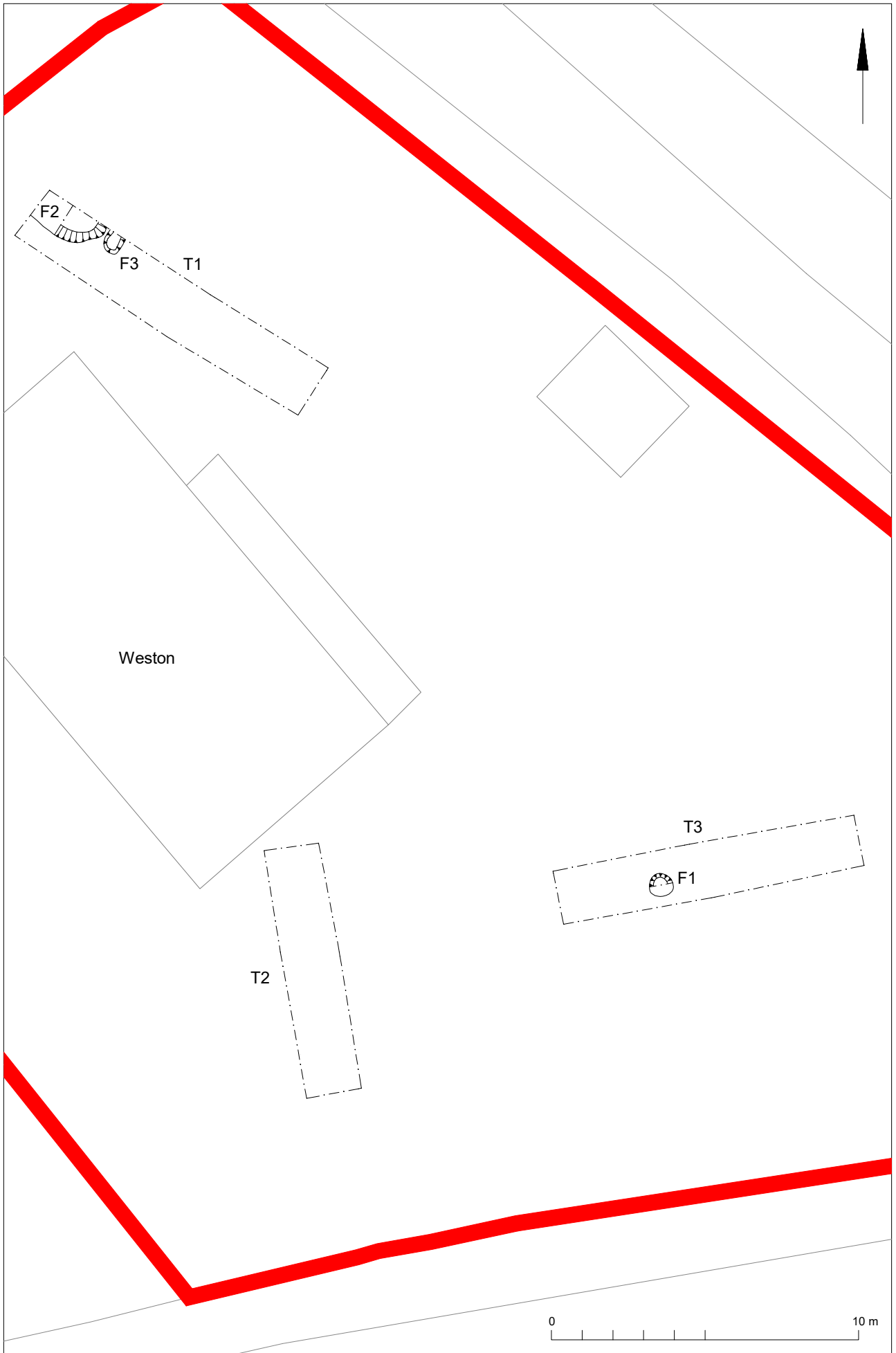


Fig 2 Results.

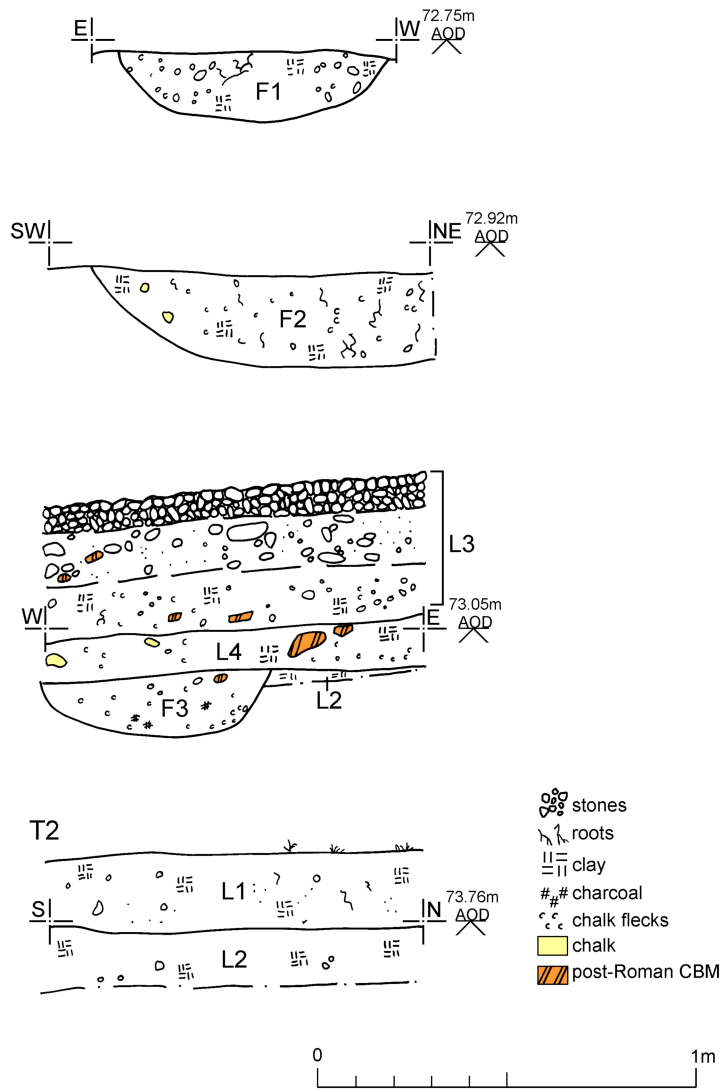


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

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**OASIS ID: colchest3-412900**

## Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow, CM6 3NH
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow, Essex, in advance of the construction of three new dwellings. The site lies within the historic Bannister Green, near to a number of medieval moated sites and to the southwest of cropmarks indicating the presence of an enclosure and a trackway. Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area only a medieval/post-medieval pit, modern pit and undated pit were uncovered.
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2021 End: 29-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2021/01e - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WTBG21 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SAFWM:2021.2 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	UTT/19/2644/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD FELSTED Weston, Bannister Green
Postcode	CM3 6NH
Study area	0.14 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 69852 20720 51.858691332182 0.466816193807 51 51 31 N 000 28 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 72.57m Max: 73.12m

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Sarah Carter
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID	SAFWM:2021.2
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Archive ID	SAFWM:2021.2
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Report","Section"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow, Essex, CM6 3NH: January 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1634
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html">http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html</a>
Entered by	Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	2 March 2021

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# Brief for Trial Trenching & Excavation On Weston Bannister Green Felsted Dunmow



**Date:**  
24 February 2020



**Title:** Archaeological Brief for Trial Trenching and excavation at Weston, Bannister  
Felsted, Dunmow



**Agent:** David Andrews ([andrewsdj@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:andrewsdj@hotmail.co.uk))

**Planning Reference:** UTT/19/2644/FUL

**Date issued:** 24/2/20

**Historic Environment Advisor:** Katie Lee-Smith | [katie.lee-smith@essex.gov.uk](mailto:katie.lee-smith@essex.gov.uk) |

03330 136866

**Museum:** Saffron Walden 01799 510333

***This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor should be contacted to assess whether changes are required to the brief. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.***

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

## **1. Introduction**

The Historic Environment Advisor has prepared this brief for archaeological trial trenching and excavation on the site of three new dwellings at Weston, Bannister Green Felsted Dunmow. The archaeological trial trenching will target the new houses and the new access. The trial trenching will form the first stage of the archaeological work with excavation to follow if archaeological deposits are identified in the trial trenching.

## **2. Site Location and Description**

The proposed development site lies within the historic settlement of Bannisters Green (TL6985220720). The development comprises the creation of three new detached residential properties. Plans of the proposed development can be obtained from Uttlesford District Council web site under the planning application number.

## **3. Planning Background**

A full planning application was validated by Uttlesford District Council in October 2019 for the proposed demolition of existing bungalow and erection of 3 no. dwelling houses and associated works including landscaping, creation of vehicular access and parking. The planning application was identified as being located within a potentially archaeologically sensitive area. Therefore, a full archaeological condition was recommended to the local Planning Authority. The archaeological condition that was recommended is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework and states:

### **RECOMMENDATION: An Archaeological Programme of Trial Trenching followed by Open Area Excavation**

**No development or preliminary groundworks can commence until a programme of archaeological trial trenching and excavation 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.**

#### **4. Archaeological Background**

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective archaeological contractors should obtain the HER prior to the completion of their WSI.

The Historic Environment Record shows that the proposed development lies within an area of known sensitive archaeological deposits. It is located within the historic green at Bannisters Green (EHER 36182). Within the vicinity of the proposed development are a number of medieval moated sites indicating the potential for medieval archaeological deposits (EHER 1257). The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows a historic lane to the rear of the property. Cropmark evidence also indicates a number of linear features to the north east of the proposed development (EHER 19791).

#### **5. Requirement for Work**

The archaeological programme will initially comprise the excavation of trenches the width/length of each of the proposed buildings within the development and one trench covering the proposed access. These trenches will be expanded if important archaeological deposits are identified. A plan of the trenching will be provided with the WSI.

The archaeological work would aim to target:

- Evidence of a potential moated site within the proposed development site
- Medieval occupation associated with surrounding moats

The initial work will comprise the trial trench which will be followed by a summary report. This will lead to further archaeological work, comprising open area excavation of those significant deposits identified. 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 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 trenches 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 IFA'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.
- 7.10 A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed to discuss requirements for further open area excavation. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.**

## **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 6 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
  - 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 (in lieu of the previous HER summary sheet). 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](mailto: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 appropriate 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 Advisor 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 Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 All trial trenches must be inspected by the Historic Environment Advisor prior to their backfilling.
- 12.4 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

## **13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation**

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA 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 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 1999 *Historic Town assessment of Newport: English Heritage Historic Town Assessment programme.*
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England East Anglian*. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

Katie Lee-Smith  
Historic Environment Advisor  
Place Services  
County Hall  
Chelmsford  
CM1 1QH

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and excavation at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow, CM6 3NH.

**NGR:** TL 69852 20720 (centre)

**District:** Uttlesford

**Parish:** Felstead

**Planning reference:** UTT/19/2644/FUL

**Commissioned by:** David Andrews (Andmor Holdings Ltd)

**Client:** Andmor Holdings Ltd

**Curating museum:** Saffron Walden

**Museum accession number:** [tbc](#)

**ECC project code:** [tbc](#)

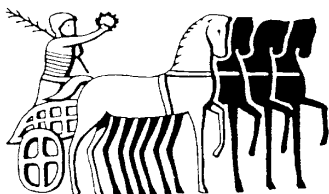
**CAT project code:** 2021/01e

**Oasis project ID:** colchest3-412900

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**ECC monitor:** Katie Lee-Smith

**This WSI written:** 20/01/2021



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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow, CM6 3NH (Fig 1). The site is currently a detached bungalow and surrounding grassed garden. Site is centred at National grid reference (NGR) TL 69852 20720.

## Proposed work

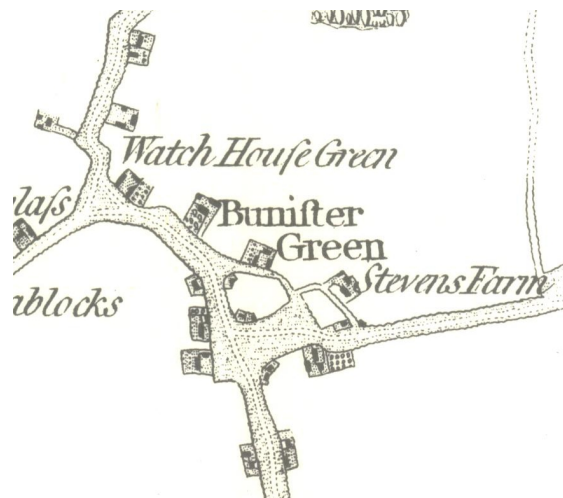
The planning application proposes the demolition of the existing bungalow and the construction of three dwellings.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological includes extracts of the ECC brief and the Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

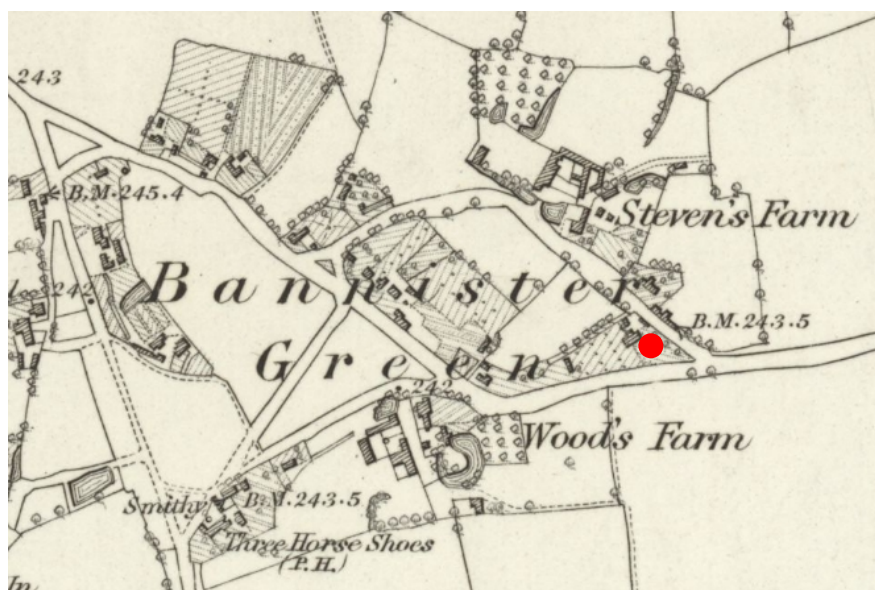
The site is located within the historic green at Bannisters Green (EHER 36182), present on the 1777 Chapman and André as Bunister Green.

Within the vicinity of the proposed development are a number of medieval moated sites indicating the potential for medieval archaeological deposits. To the north of the development is the site of Stevens Farm (EHER 1352), where west of the existing farm building part of the moat survives as earthworks. To the south is Woods Farm (EHER 1257) the site of a possible homestead moat.



**Map 1** Extract of 1777 Chapman and André map.

Cropmark evidence also indicates a number of linear features to the north-east of the proposed development (EHER 19791) and a square enclosure and possible double-ditched trackway (EHER 1356) to the south-west.



**Map 2** Extract of 1st edition OS map (1842) site location in red.

Within the village of Bannisters Green there are 8 grade II listed buildings. These include a 14th-century cottage (NHLE 1112861), 15th-century houses (NHLE 1112860, NHLE 1322277), 16th-century cottages (NHLE 1112858, NHLE 1112862), a 16th-century house (NHLE 1112859), a 16/17th-century barn (NHLE 132279), a 17th-century public house (NHLE 1322278) and a 17th-century cottage (NHLE 1112900). The first edition Ordnance Survey map shows a historic lane to the rear of the property.

## **Planning background**

The original planning application (UTT/19/2644/FUL) was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in October 2019 proposing the *demolition of existing bungalow and erection of 3 no. dwelling houses and associated works including landscaping, creation of vehicular access and parking.*

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).

## **Requirement for work (Fig 1)**

The required archaeological work will consist of an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and excavation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECCPS (*Brief for Trial Trenching & Excavation at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow – ECC 2020*).

Specifically, three linear trial-trenches will be evaluated. These will be positioned within the footprints of the proposed new dwellings. Trenches 1 and 3 will measure 11m long by 1.8m wide and Trench 2 10m long by 1.8m wide. This equates to 32m of trenching covering an area of 57.6m<sup>2</sup>.

Aims of the archaeological evaluation is to target:

- Evidence of a potential moated site within the proposed development site
- Medieval occupation associated with surrounding moats

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 and report.

## **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 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2020)

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 three archaeologists for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: 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 or GPS, 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.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

## 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, Medlycott 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 & History Journal* for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects ([paul.gilman@me.com](mailto: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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

## Archive deposition

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

The paper archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within two months of the completion of the final publication report and confirmed in writing to the ECCHEA.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service ([www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk](http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of their deposition.

## 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>

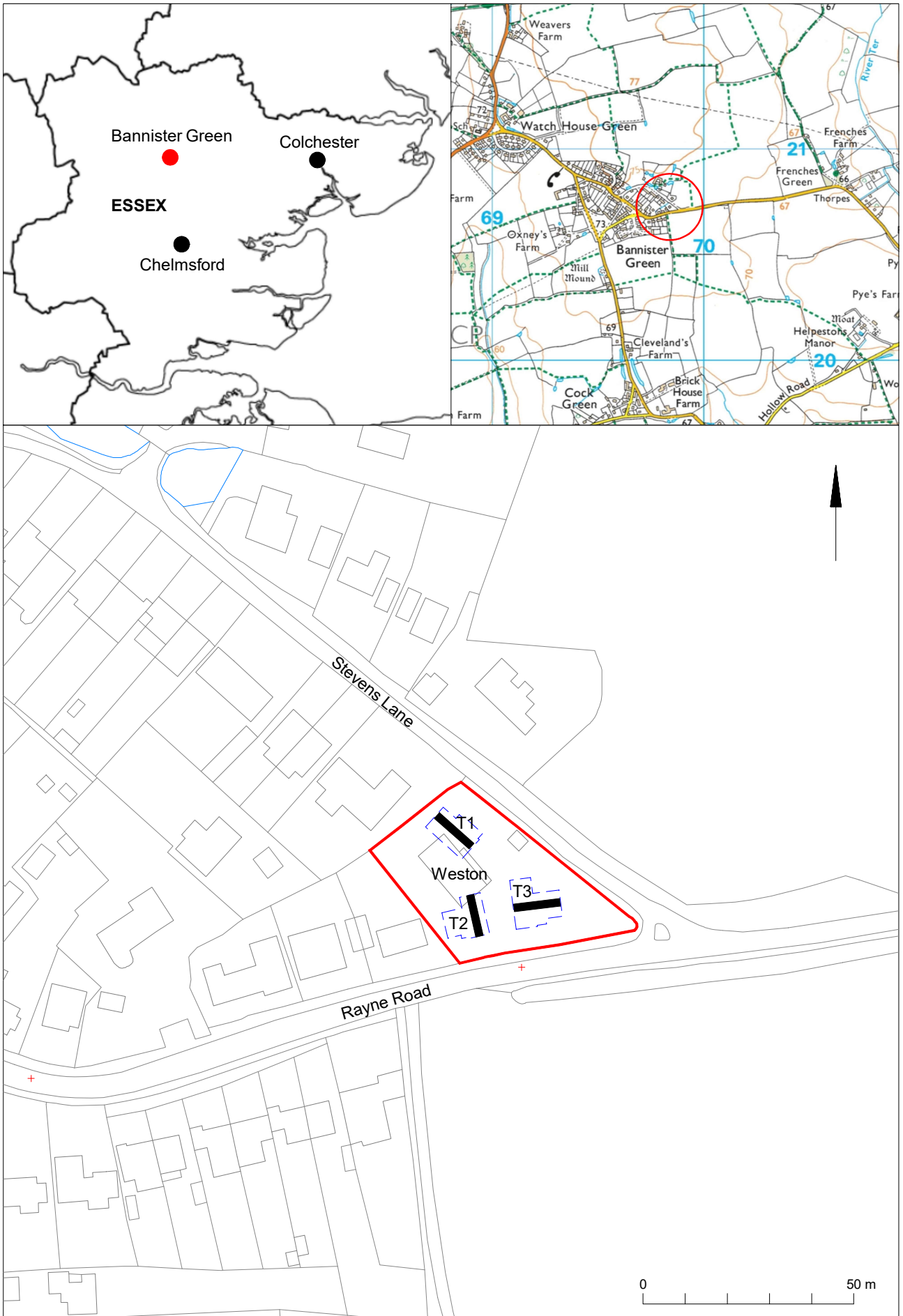
- |                               |       |  |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J      | 2000  | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT                           | 2020  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| 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>                                      |
| Digital Curation Centre (DCC) | 2013  | <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>   |
| ECCPS                         | 2020  | <i>Brief for Trial Trenching &amp; Excavation at Weston, Bannister Green, Felsted, Dunmow</i> by Katie Lee-Smith   |
| 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)         | 2016  | <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.  |

Sarah Carter



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

Site: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site code: WTBG21

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil

Period Modern

Location T2+3

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 7

**RECORDING** 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

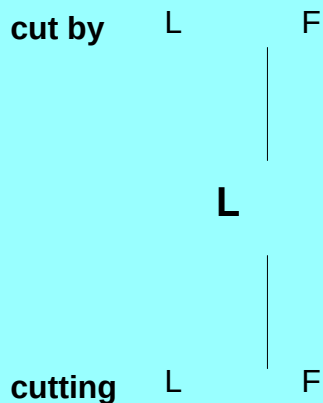
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Modern turfed topsoil.



By SC Date 29/01/21

Site: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site code: WTBG21

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural

Period Post-glacial

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 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

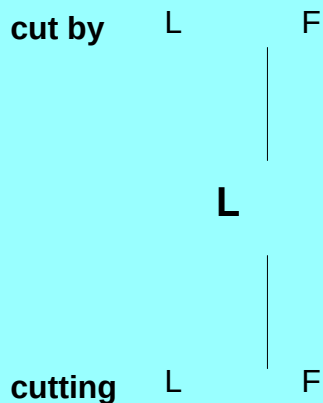
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Natural clay, very wet.



By SC Date 29/01/21

Site: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site code: WTBG21

Layer No.

Interpretation Made ground

Period Modern

**3**

Location

**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

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %  
15 15

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

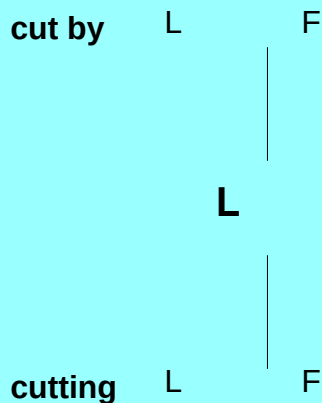
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Modern made ground overlaid by gravel driveway.



By SC Date 29/01/21

Site: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site code: WTBG21

Layer No.

Interpretation Subsoil

Period

4

Location T1

**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  
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile  
✓

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

**RECORDING** 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

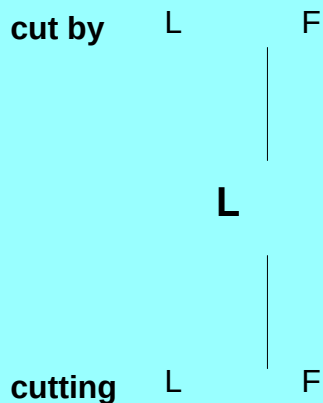
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Sub soil with ceramic building material pieces and chalk flecks.



By mp Date 29/01/21

Site: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site Code: WTBG21

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit  
Period Undated  
Location Western end

**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 ✓

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %  
 3

**RECORDING** 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

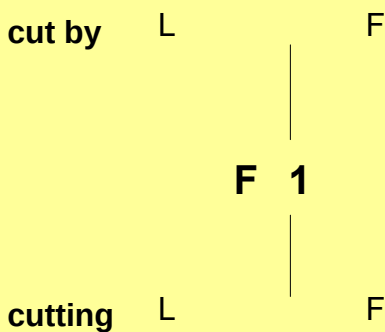
Photos taken

**FINDS** Animal bone

Find Nos

1

**NOTES** Small-ish circular pit, gradual base of slope with a flat base.



By Date 29/01/21

Site: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site Code: WTBG21

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit

Period Post-medieval

Location Western end

**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  
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile  
✓

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

2

**NOTES** Large shallow pit in corner of T1.

cut by L F

**F 2**

cutting L F

By Date 29/01/21



Site: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site Code: WTBG21

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit

Period Post-medieval

Location Western end, northern baulk

**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  
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile  
✓ ✓

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 Peg tile

Find Nos

3

NOTES Small rounded pit against trench baulk.

cut by L F

**F 3**

cutting L F

By Date 29/01/21

Site: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site code: WTBG21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

1

1

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: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site code: WTBG21

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

2

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: Bannister Gn Weston EVAL

Site code: WTBG21

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

3

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



01



02



03



04



05



06



07



08





09



10



11



12



13



14



15

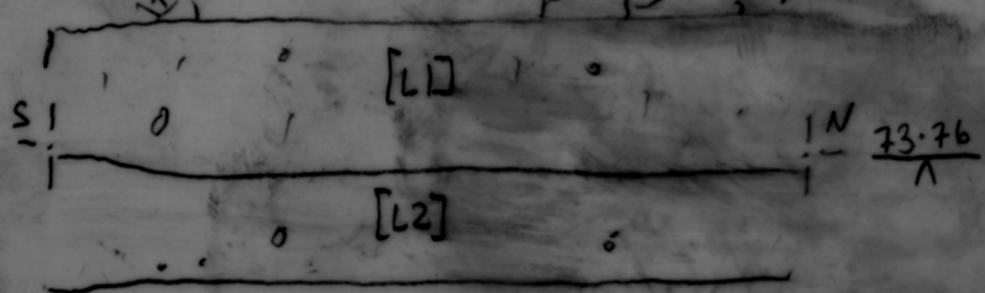


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Filename	Description
WTBG21_Photograph_01.JPG	Working shot, looking west
WTBG21_Photograph_02.JPG	Working shot, looking west
WTBG21_Photograph_03.JPG	F1, looking south
WTBG21_Photograph_04.JPG	Representative section T3, looking north north-west
WTBG21_Photograph_05.JPG	Representative section T2, looking west south-west
WTBG21_Photograph_06.JPG	Working shot, T2 & T3, looking east
WTBG21_Photograph_07.JPG	Working shot, T2 & T3, looking east
WTBG21_Photograph_08.JPG	Trench T2, looking south
WTBG21_Photograph_09.JPG	Trench T2, looking north
WTBG21_Photograph_10.JPG	Working shot, T1, looking south-west
WTBG21_Photograph_11.JPG	Trench T3, looking east north-east
WTBG21_Photograph_12.JPG	Trench T3, looking west south-west
WTBG21_Photograph_13.JPG	Representative section T1, looking north-east
WTBG21_Photograph_14.JPG	F2, looking north-west
WTBG21_Photograph_15.JPG	F2, looking north-west
WTBG21_Photograph_16.JPG	Trench T1, looking north-west
WTBG21_Photograph_17.JPG	Trench T1, looking south-east

T2 reg sec, 1:10, 29/1/21, NP

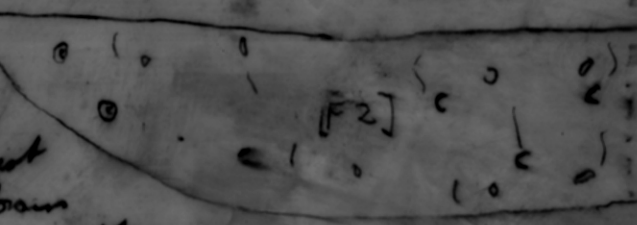


SH T1, F2 sec, 1:10, 29/1/21, NP

NE 72.92

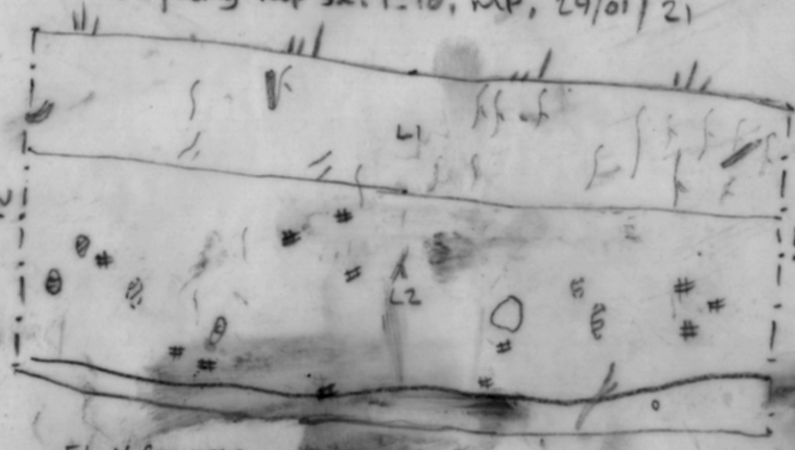
Key: c ⊙ = chalk

F2: Fine dyt. mudst  
medium light brown  
clay with common dark  
flaking and clots



T3, S facing - rep sx, 1:10, MP, 29/01/21

73.37  
A

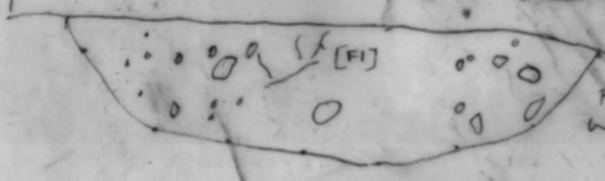


L1 - Dark grey brown  
silt. Garden Topsoil.

L2 - mid yellowish brown  
clay w/ charcoal & PR  
CBM flecks.

F1, N facing sx, 1:10, MP, 29/01/21

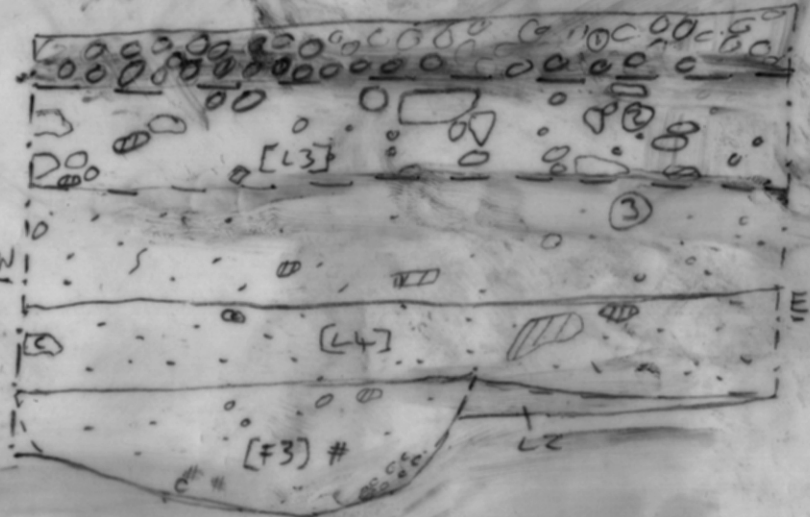
72.75  
A



F1 - Dark silty clay  
w/ rare charcoal  
flecks.

F3+T1 S facing rep sx, 1:10, MP, 29/01/21

73.05  
A



L3 ① - Drive gravel  
Surface, modern

② - Modern makeup  
Common stone - crush

③ - Dark silt - Topsoil

L4 - subsoil - mid grey  
Brown clay w/ occ. dark chills  
flecks

F3 - mid grey brown clay w/  
freq CBM, chills + charcoal  
inclusions.