

Archaeological excavation on land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6HB

April 2021



by Dr Elliott Hicks and Laura Pooley

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Alec Wade
figures by Mark Baister, Ben Holloway, Emma Holloway and Laura Pooley

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Nicholas Pryke and Adam Ronn

**commissioned by Pete Wells
on behalf of Woodhill Estates Ltd**

NGR: TQ 88729 99938 (centre)

Planning ref.: 20/01145

CAT project ref.: 21/03p

ECC code: LATS21

OASIS ref.: colchest3-418337



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

CAT Report 1668

July 2021

Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Results	2
6	Finds	6
7	Conclusion	13
8	Acknowledgements	14
9	References	14
10	Abbreviations and glossary	14
11	Contents of archive	15
12	Archive deposition	15
	Appendix 1 Context list	17
	Appendix 2 Pottery list	19
	Appendix 3 CBM list	23
	Figures	after p23
	OASIS summary sheet	

List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1	Plot 2, terminus of ditch F19, looking north-north-east	3
Photograph 2	Plot 3, ditch F48, looking north	3
Photograph 3	Plot 4, medieval/post-medieval pits F32 and F33 in foreground with modern pits F31 and F34 in background, looking northwest	4
Photograph 4	Plot 5, later post-medieval pit F27 to left, undated pit F28 and posthole F19 in centre, looking southeast.	5
Photograph 5	Plot 2, undated postholes F36 and F27 in foreground with undated postholes F39-F41 in back left-hand corner, plus medieval pits F35 and F28, looking west	5
Table 1	Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery	6
Table 2	Quantities of pottery and CBM by feature	6
Table 3	Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded	7
Table 4	Details on the post-Roman pottery	7
Table 5	Quantities of post-Roman pottery by features	7
Table 6	Post-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form	8
Table 7	Building material by period and type	10
Table 8	Quantities of CBM by feature	10
Table 9	Approximate dates for the individual features	10
Table 10	Small finds and iron nails	12
Table 11	Miscellaneous finds listed by context	12
Table 12	Animal bone by context	13
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	Phased results including the evaluation features (evaluation trenches outlined in blue)	
Fig 3	Detailed plan of plots 1 and 2	
Fig 4	Detailed plan of plots 3 and 4	
Fig 5	Detailed plan of plot 5	
Fig 6	Sections	
Fig 7	Sections	
Fig 8	Small finds	

1 Summary

An excavation was carried out on land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential development. Located close to the Snoreham Hall complex, site of a now-demolished church and deserted medieval village, and a possible medieval moated site, evaluation in January 2021 revealed considerable remains dating to the medieval period.

Excavation revealed a series of medieval ditches and pits probably located on the periphery of a settlement. The finds assemblage was relatively small and fragmentary but did include a range of medieval and post-medieval pottery along with small amounts of ceramic building material, animal bone and evidence for blacksmithing activities. Dating evidence ranged from the later 12th into the 16th century, indicating that at least some activity into the early post-medieval period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation carried out Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex from 7th to 12th April 2021. The work was commissioned by Pete Wells of Woodhill Estates in advance of the construction of a residential development consisting of five detached dwellings with associated parking, groundworks and access.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Maria Medlycott 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). Consequently a programme of archaeological trial-trenching was undertaken in January 2021 (CAT Report 1633). Based on the results of this evaluation, ECCPS identified the need for archaeological mitigation in the form of a programme of open area excavation within the footprints of the proposed new dwellings, where evidence for significant medieval activity was discovered.

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the original evaluation brief (*Brief for archaeological trial trenching*) written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for this subsequent phase of excavation (CAT 2021), prepared in response to consultation with ECCPS and agreed with them in advance of work commencing.

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 2016), 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 excavation* (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 proposed development site lies in the southern half of the historic village of Latchingdon. It is located approximately 500m northeast of the Snoreham Hall complex (EHER 13596), the site of the now-demolished St Peter's Church and an associated deserted medieval village, and also of the Grade II listed timber-framed Snoreham Hall Farmhouse, built c 1570 (NHLE 1110875; EHER 38521). A possible medieval moated site is located c 350m to the east, at Red Lyons Farm (EHER 7946). It consists of a wide, irregular moat dotted with a small island.

Historical cartography indicates that Burnham Road, to the north, originated as a linear green with settlement gradually developing along its edges during the post-medieval period. Excavations in similar locations across Essex have established that such locations are also favoured for medieval settlement.

An archaeological evaluation of six trial-trenches was carried out at the site in January 2021 (CAT Report 1633). Nineteen features – eleven pits, six ditches and two postholes – were excavated. The predominating remains were a series of pits and ditches dating to the medieval period, indicating that this was a site of domestic and agricultural activity during these years, possibly related to the settlement at Snoreham Hall. A medieval or post-medieval pit, a post-medieval pit, and a large modern quarry pit were also uncovered. A plan of the evaluation trenches can be found on Fig 2.

4 Aims

Archaeological excavation was carried out on this site to record all archaeological remains due to be destroyed by the proposed development.

5 Results (Figs 2-7)

All feature, layer and finds numbers used during the current excavation follow on from numbers assigned during the evaluation stage of this investigation (CAT Report 1633). All of the features identified during the evaluation were present within the excavation areas, with additional sections excavated only where necessary.

Five excavation areas (plots 1-5) were located within the footprints of each of the five proposed new dwellings, totalling an area 632m². Each area was machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist, and stripped through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.14-0.29m) and subsoil (L2, c 0.19-0.25m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.36-0.54m below current ground level). All features were cut into L3 and sealed by L2.

Medieval/early post-medieval

Most of the features on the development site produced material dating from the medieval period into the early post-medieval period, ranging from the 11th through to the 16th centuries. These remains were found across the site but were particularly concentrated in Plots 2, 3 and 4. It is likely that the focus for activity centred around the 12th to the 15th century, with many of the ditches probably not completely backfilled until the 16th century.

As the excavation areas were limited in size and did not join, it is difficult to trace the precise route of some of the ditches. However, from east to west in Plots 1 and 2, features F56, F14, F19 and F50 are likely to be part of the same irregular ditch alignment. Ranging from 0.84-1.05m wide by 0.24-0.33m deep, three of the four produced pottery sherds dating from the 13th into the 16th century.

Further to the west in Plot 3, were a ditch and gully both aligned east-north-east to west-south-west. Ditch F44 was a fairly shallow U-shaped feature 1m wide by 0.19m deep. To the south was gully F16, 0.47m wide by 0.09m deep, which was excavated during the evaluation phase. Seemingly associated with ditch F44 was Y-shaped ditch F12/F15/F48, which appeared to terminate at the junction with F44. Aligned north/south ditch F48 was 1.6m wide by 0.26m deep, and branched off in the centre of the plot to the north-north-west to become ditch F12 (0.56m wide by 0.1m deep) and to the north-north-east as ditch F15 (0.73m wide and 0.13m deep). It is unclear if F12 and F15 were contemporary with one another or if they represented separate re-cuts of F48. Like the ditches in Plots 1 and 2, pottery sherds from these features dated from the late 12th/13th into the 16th century, with some peg-tile and a fragment of medieval/post-medieval brick also recovered.



Photograph 1 Plot 2, terminus of ditch F19, looking north-north-east



Photograph 2 Plot 3, ditch F48, looking north

A similar alignment of ditches to that in Plot 3 was also recorded in Plot 4, with one ditch aligned roughly north/south and another east/west. North/south ditch F22 was 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep and appeared to cut east/west ditch F8 which was 0.72m wide by 0.14m deep. Ditch F8 produced pottery sherds dating from c 1000-1375/1400 AD and ditch F22 from 1200-1550 AD. A complete iron hot chisel from F22 is a good indication of blacksmithing activities in the vicinity of the site, with fragments of possible whetstones also recovered from medieval pits F45 and F51.

At least 20 pits of various sizes and shapes also produced material of medieval/early post-medieval date. The smallest F3 measured c 0.66m in diameter by 0.2m deep, with the largest by far being F49 measuring over 5.6m by 2.8m and 0.47m deep. Five of the pits (F2, F3, F5, F21 and F43) produced pottery dating from the 11th to the early 13th century, six contained pottery dating from the mid/late 12th to 14th century (F18, F35, F38, F45, F46 and F57), and six more (F13, F17, F32, F49, F51, F55) produced medieval pottery and/or peg-tile, indicating that they cannot have been backfilled before the 14th century, the date at which peg-tile becomes common in Essex. In addition, pit F47 produced pottery and peg-tile indicating a date range from the 14th to the mid 16th century. Three further pits (F33, F42 and F52) contained sherds of post-medieval red earthenware which typically range in date from 1500 to the 19th/20th century, but are probably associated with the early post-medieval activity on/near to the development site.



Photograph 3 Plot 4, medieval/post-medieval pits F32 and F33 in foreground with modern pits F31 and F34 in background, looking northwest

Later post-medieval/modern

A single pit, F27 (0.68m long, 0.58m wide and 0.19m deep), produced brick of 18th to 19th century date.

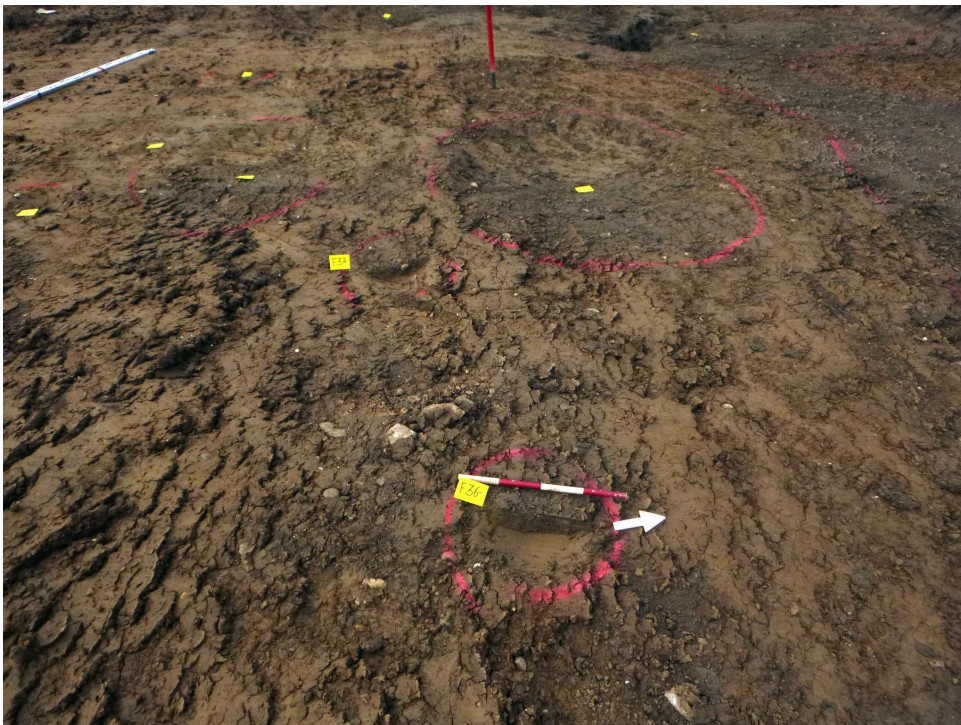
Six pits produced material of 19th/20th century date (F4, F6, F20, F25, F53 and F54), with modern detritus observed on the surfaces of another five pits (F1, F7, F30, F31 and F34) which were not excavated. Of various size and shape the pits were largely concentrated in the western half of the development site. Where excavated, none of the pits were deep (ranging from 0.11-0.32m) although some, like pit F4 in Plot 1, were large and presumably of agricultural origin. The only modern feature identified to the east was a service trench in Plot 1.

Undated

Three pits (F24, F26 and F28) and six postholes (F29, F36, F37, F39, F40, F41) were undated. Five of the postholes (F36, F37, F39, F40 and F41) were clustered together in Plot 2. These features were 0.13-0.32m in diameter and 0.07-0.14m deep, and three were aligned in a straight line indicating a possible posted structure.



Photograph 4 Plot 5, later post-medieval pit F27 to left, undated pit F28 and posthole F19 in centre, looking southeast



Photograph 5 Plot 2, undated postholes F36 and F27 in foreground with undated postholes F39-F41 in back left-hand corner, plus medieval pits F35 and F28, looking west

6 Finds (Fig 6)

6.1 Ceramic finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 332 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) with a weight of 5,826g and 1.74 vessels according to the rim EVE (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 18g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Rim EVE
Pottery	284	3,230	11	1.74
CBM	48	2,596	54	-
Total	332	5,826	18	1.74

Table 1 Details on the main types of ceramics and pottery

This material was recovered from 33 features (Table 2). The largest assemblage is the 45 sherds with a weight of 637g from pit F54, followed by ditch F44 with 36 sherds with a weight of 296g, and pit F52 with 26 sherds with a weight of 267g (Table 2). Other notable assemblages included pit/post hole F27 with seven sherds but with a weight of 1,153g and pit F6 with 25 sherds with a weight of 720g (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F2	Pit	1	10	10
F6	Pit	25	720	29
F8	Ditch	7	68	10
F13	Pit	9	240	27
F14	Ditch	6	38	6
F15	Ditch	14	228	16
F18	Pit	21	219	10
F19	Ditch	17	123	7
F20	Pit	12	244	20
F21	Pit	4	42	11
F22	Ditch	6	52	9
F23	Pit	6	332	55
F25	Pit	2	15	8
F27	Pit/posthole	7	1,153	165
F32	Pit	3	78	26
F33	Pit	2	15	8
F35	Pit	2	6	3
F38	Pit	1	1	1
F42	Pit	2	2	1
F43	Pit	1	13	13
F44	Ditch	36	296	8
F45	Pit	10	158	16
F46	Pit	16	137	9
F47	Pit	4	48	12
F48	Ditch	5	45	9
F49	Pit	9	122	14
F50	Ditch	2	18	9
F51	Pit	4	27	7
F52	Pit	26	267	10
F53	Pit	22	452	21

F54	Pit	45	637	14
F55	Pit	2	8	4
F57	Ditch	3	12	4
Total		332	5,826	18

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by feature**Medieval, post-medieval and modern 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) (Table 3). There were 284 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 3.2kg and 1.74 vessels (Table 4). This material was recovered from 32 features and the largest assemblage is the 41 sherds with a weight of 550g and EVE of 0.10 from pit F54, followed by ditch F44 with 32 sherds with a weight of 233g and EVE of 0.18 (Table 5). Other important assemblage of post-Roman pottery were recovered from pit F6 (25 sherds at 720g, EVE 0.30) and pit F18 (21 sherds at 219g, EVE 0.08) (Table 5).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F13	Early medieval sandy wares	11th-early 13th century
F13T	Early medieval sandy wares transitional	Early 12th-early 13th century
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	c 1150/1175-1375/1400
F21	Colchester-type ware	c 1200-1550
F22	Heddingham ware	c 1140-1325/1350
F35	Mill Green ware	c 1240-1270-1350/1400
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F98	Miscellaneous, unidentified medieval & post-medieval wares, probably English	11th-18th century

Table 3 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded

Fabric Group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F13	Early medieval sandy wares	89	805	9	0.28
F13T	Early medieval sandy wares transitional	14	163	12	0.23
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	98	778	8	0.69
F21	Colchester-type ware	25	344	14	0.17
F22	Heddingham ware	9	154	17	0.02
F35	Mill Green ware	2	11	6	0.00
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	13	156	12	0.05
F45M	Modern English stoneware	3	30	10	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	30	784	26	0.30
F98	Miscellaneous, unidentified medieval & post-medieval wares, probably English	1	5	5	0.00
Total		284	3,230	11	1.74

Table 4 Details on the post-Roman pottery

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F2	Pit	1	10	10	0.04
F6	Pit	25	720	29	0.30
F8	Ditch	7	68	10	0.00
F13	Pit	5	132	26	0.02
F14	Ditch	5	36	7	0.04
F15	Ditch	12	144	12	0.07

F18	Pit	21	219	10	0.08
F19	Ditch	14	114	8	0.08
F20	Pit	9	39	4	0.00
F21	Pit	4	42	11	0.03
F22	Ditch	5	43	9	0.00
F23	Pit	5	74	15	0.00
F25	Pit	2	15	8	0.00
F32	Pit	1	13	13	0.05
F33	Pit	2	15	8	0.05
F35	Pit	2	6	3	0.08
F38	Pit	1	1	1	0.00
F42	Pit	2	2	1	0.00
F43	Pit	1	13	13	0.00
F44	Ditch	32	233	7	0.18
F45	Pit	9	78	9	0.00
F46	Pit	16	137	9	0.11
F47	Pit	1	1	1	0.00
F48	Ditch	3	7	2	0.00
F49	Pit	7	52	7	0.13
F50	Ditch	2	18	9	0.00
F51	Pit	3	5	2	0.00
F52	Pit	23	224	10	0.38
F53	Pit	19	201	11	0.00
F54	Pit	41	550	13	0.10
F55	Pit	1	6	6	0.00
F57	Ditch	3	12	4	0.00
Total		284	3,230	11	1.74

Table 5 Quantities of post-Roman pottery by features

Fabric Group	Vessel form	EVE
F13	All	0.28
	?	0.08
	Bowl	0.08
	Cooking pot A4a plain ext bevel	0.04
	Cooking pot H1 flanged & upright neck	0.08
F13T	All	0.23
	Cooking pot H1 flanged & upright neck	0.05
	Cooking pot H1 square rim with short neck	0.05
	Jug	0.13
F20	All	0.69
	Cooking pot H1 flanged & upright neck	0.12
	Cooking pot H1 square rim with short neck	0.11
	Cooking pot H3 blocked neckless rim	0.33
	Squat jug intumed rim	0.13
F21	All	0.17
	Cooking pot lid-seated	0.08
	Squat jug/jug-shaped cistern	0.09
F22	All	0.02
	Bowl	0.02

F40	All	0.05
	Dish	0.05
F48D	All	0.30
	Bowl	0.30
Total		1.74

Table 6 Post-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form

Four medieval pottery fabrics, F13 (early medieval sandy wares), F13T (early medieval sandy wares transitional), F20 (medieval sandy greywares), and F21 (Colchester-type ware), account for the majority of the post-Roman pottery (Table 4). Cooking pots with flanged and upright necks (H1) in fabrics F13 (early medieval sandy wares), F13T (early medieval sandy wares transitional) and F20 (medieval sandy greywares) dating to 1150/1175-1225 (CAR 7, 50 fig. 27) account around a quarter of the EVE (Table 6) and were recovered from ditch F15, pit F18, ditch F44, pit F46, and pit F54. Ditch F14, ditch F19, and pit F52 contained examples of cooking pots in medieval sandy greywares (fabric 20) with blocked neckless rims (H3) which at Colchester appeared by c 1250/1275 and remained in used until c 1375/1400 (CAR 7, 94, 107 fig. 68). In contrast, earlier medieval cooking pots are quasi-absent except for one vessel with a plain external bevel (A4a) (Table 6) from pit F2, which dates from AD 1025/1050 onwards (*ibid*, 50 fig. 27).

There is also a small quantity of Heddingham ware (fabric 22) pottery (Table 4), dating to c 1140-1325/1350 (*ibid*, 83-90), including a large bowl (EVE: 0.02) and a body sherd from a jug. Small quantities of Heddingham ware pottery was recovered from five contexts: pit F13, ditch F19, ditch F22, ditch F44 and ditch F48.

Rare sherds of Mill Green ware (fabric 35), dating to c 1200/1250-1350/1400 (*ibid*, 182) was recovered from ditch F19 and pit F52. There was a modest-sized assemblage of Colchester-type ware (fabric 21) dating to c 1200-1550 with 25 sherds with a weight of 344g (Table 4) and most of this material came from pit F52, pit F53, and pit F54. The EVE at 0.17 only accounts for 10% of the total EVE with only two vessels (Table 6) both of which came from the pit F52: a cooking pot with lid-seated rim dating to c 1350/1400-1550 and a squat jug or jug-shaped cistern. There was also a thumbled base from a baluster jug which came from pit F54. To summarise, the bulk of the medieval pottery dates from the later 12th to the 15th century.

Post-medieval and modern pottery is relatively uncommon (Table 4). Post-medieval red earthenwares are represented by only 13 sherds with a weight of 156g and EVE of 0.05 (fabric 40) (Table 4). This material was recovered from eight contexts although a significant proportion came from pit F53. The only vessel form was a dish (EVE: 0.05) which came from pit F33. Although there were 30 sherds of 19th-20th century Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric 48D) with a weight of 784g, this material came from just three features, pits F6, F23 and F25.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

The CBM assemblage consists of 48 sherds with a weight of 2,596g, giving a mean sherd weight of 54g (Table 7). Small quantities of CBM were recovered from 19 features and the largest assemblage is the seven sherds with a weight of 1,153g from pit/posthole F27 (Table 8). Most of the CBM is accounted for by sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile and post-medieval/modern brick.

Small quantities of peg-tile was recovered from 14 features (F13, F19, F27, F32, F44, F47, F48, F49, F51, F52, F53, F54, F55). Brick fragments were recovered from five features (F15, F20, F23, F27, F53) and the only diagnostic piece was a large fragment of unfrosted brick with dimensions of ? mm x 105 mm x 65 mm, which came from pit/posthole F27. There was also a brick with an unusual, mottled fabric with white nodules, which came from pit F53. Rare sherds of Roman CBM were also recovered from ditch F15 and pit F45.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	1	80	80
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	1	39	39
Post-Roman				
BR	Brick	10	1,762	176
PT	Peg-tile	29	660	23
Undated				
	Baked clay	6	46	8
	Daub	1	9	9
	Total	48	2,596	54

Table 7 Building material by period and type

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F13	Pit	4	108	27
F14	Ditch	1	2	2
F15	Ditch	2	84	42
F19	Ditch	3	9	3
F20	Pit	3	205	68
F22	Ditch	1	9	9
F23	Pit	1	258	258
F27	Pit/posthole	7	1,153	165
F32	Pit	2	65	33
F44	Ditch	4	63	16
F45	Pit	1	80	80
F47	Pit	3	47	16
F48	Ditch	2	38	19
F49	Pit	2	70	35
F51	Pit	1	22	22
F52	Pit	3	43	14
F53	Pit	3	251	84
F54	Pit	4	87	22
F55	Pit	1	2	2
	Total	48	2,596	54

Table 8 Quantities of CBM by feature

Finally, small quantities of baked clay, including at least one piece of daub, were recovered from ditch F14, ditch F19, pit F20, ditch F22 and pit F53.

Conclusion

Table 9 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which produced dateable ceramic finds. The majority of features date to the medieval and early post-medieval periods, ranging from the later 12th probably to the 16th century, while it is possible that pit F2 could be slightly earlier. Finally, there are a small number of modern features.

Context	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
F2	F13 (cooking pot A4a)	-	c 1025/1050-1225
F6	F48D (bowl)	-	19th-20th century
F8	F13, F20	-	c 1000-1375/1400
F13	F13, F20, F22 (bowl, jug)	PT	Pottery: c 1140-1325/1350

Context	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Overall date approx.
			<i>Peg-tile</i> : 14th century onwards
F14	F13, F20 (cooking pot H3), F40	-	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1250/1275-c 1600
F15	F13, F20 (cooking pot H1)	RBT, BR	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1150/1175-1375/1400 <i>CBM</i> : medieval/post-medieval
F18	F13 (cooking pot H1), F20	-	c 1150/1175-1375/1400
F19	F13, F20 (cooking pot H3), F22, F35, F40	PT	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1250/1275-c 1600 <i>Peg-tile</i> : 14th century onwards
F20	F13, F20, F40	BR	19th-20th century
F21	F13 (bowl)	-	c 1000-1225
F22	F13, F21, F22	-	c 1200-1550
F23	F45M, F48D	BR	19th-20th century
F25	F45M, F48D	-	19th-20th century
F27	-	PT, BR (unfrogged)	18th-19th century
F32	F13 (bowl)	PT	14th-century onwards
F33	F13, F40 (dish)	-	c 1500-19th/20th century
F35	F13, F20	-	c 1150/1175-1375/1400
F38	F20	-	c 1150/1175-1375/1400
F42	F20, F40	-	c 1500-19th/20th century
F43	F13	-	c 1000-1225
F44	F13, F13T (jug), F20 (cooking pot H1), F21, F22	PT	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1200-1550 <i>Peg-tile</i> : 14th century onwards
F45	F13, F20	RB	c 1150/1175-1375/1400
F46	F13, F20 (cooking pot H1)	-	c 1150/1175-1375/1400
F47	F21	PT	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1200-1550 <i>Peg-tile</i> : 14th century onwards
F48	F20, F22	PT	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1150/1175-1375/1400 <i>Peg-tile</i> : 14th century onwards
F49	F13T, F20 (squat jug inturned rim)	PT	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1250/1275-1350 <i>Peg-tile</i> : 14th century onwards
F50	F20, F21	-	c 1200-1550
F51	F20	PT	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1150/1175-1375/1400 <i>Peg-tile</i> : 14th century onwards
F52	F13, F20 (cooking pot H3), F21 (cooking pot lid-seated, squat jug/jug-shaped cistern), F35, F40	PT	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1350/1400-c 1600 <i>Peg-tile</i> : 14th century onwards
F53	F13T, F20, F21, F40 (cistern)	PT, BR	19th-20th century
F54	F13, F13T (cooking pot H1), F20, F21 (baluster jug), F40, F45M, F98	PT	19th/20th century
F55	F13	PT	<i>Pottery</i> : c 1000-1225 <i>Peg-tile</i> : 14th century onwards
F57	F20, F13	-	c 1000-1375/1400

Table 9 Approximate dates for the individual features

6.2 Small finds (Fig 8) by Laura Pooley

Four small finds were recovered during the excavation. Fragments of possible whetstone (SF1 and SF2) came from medieval pit F45 and from the surface of pit F51 (possibly from L2). A complete iron hot chisel (SF3) came from medieval ditch F22. Chisels were used principally as a blacksmith's tool for cutting iron (Goodall 2011, 9). A fragment of flat iron plate (SF49) also came from pit F49 with two incomplete iron nails from ditches F14 (finds no. 57) and F15 (finds no. 38).

SF No.	Context	Finds no.	Description	Date
1	F45	40	Whetstone (Fig 8.1): Possible fragment of whetstone, broken at both ends, damaged on one side but originally rectangular in cross-section. Smooth on both sides, rough on both edges. 123.7mm long, 26.3mm wide, 17.9mm thick tapering to 10.8mm thick.	?Medieval
2	F51	50	Whetstone (Fig 8.2): Possible fragment of whetstone, broken at both ends. Diamond-shaped in cross-section at one end which tapers to the opposite end with facets at opposing angles, opposing end roughly square in cross-section. 53.5mm long, 12.5mm by 12.5mm at one end, 9.0mm by 8.5mm at the other.	?Medieval
3	F22	21	Iron hot chisel (Fig 8.3): Complete, rectangular-sectioned shank tapering to a flat cutting edge, oval-shaped head, c 81mm long, 42.9g	Medieval
4	F49	45	Iron plate: Fragment of flat iron plate, 65mm long, 53mm wide, 8mm thick, 87.3g.	Undated
-	F14	57	Iron nail: Fragment of iron nail shank, square-sectioned, 4g.	Undated
-	F15	38	Iron nail: Incomplete with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, small round ?domed head, 5.3g.	Undated

Table 10 Small finds and iron nails

6.3 Miscellaneous finds by Laura Pooley

A small assemblage of oyster, whelk, cockle and periwinkle shells came from medieval pit F13 and medieval ditches F15 and F44, as well as modern century pit F54. Burnt flint/stone came from medieval pits F38 and F45, with metal-working debris from medieval pit F21 and modern pit F20. Finally a fragment of 19th- to 20th-century glass came from modern pit F25.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F13	35	Shell: Fragments of oyster shell, 7.1g.
F15	38	Shell: Two fragments of oyster shell (22.1g) and incomplete whelk (5.8g) and periwinkle (2.9g) shells.
F18	47	Stone: Natural piece of stone discarded.
F20	18	Metalworking debris: Fourteen pieces of metal-working debris/slag, 1,781g.
F21	19	Metalworking debris: One piece of metal-working debris/slag, 23.7g.
F25	23	Glass: Fragment of clear vessel glass, 2.7g, 19th-20th century (discarded).
F38	31	Burnt flint: Fragment, cracked, burnt red, 74.9g (discarded).
F44	36	Shell: 20 fragments of oyster shell, 160.2g.
F45	39	Burnt flint: Fragment, cracked, burnt red, 45.4g (discarded). Burnt stone: Fragment of pebble, cracked, burnt pinkish-red, 49.8g (discarded).

F54	54	Shell: 18 fragments of oyster shell (135.4g), one cockle shell (4.3g) and one incomplete periwinkle (1.5g).
-----	----	--

Table 11 Miscellaneous finds listed by context

6.4 Animal bone by Alec Wade

The excavation produced 11 pieces of animal bone weighing a total of 88g from four features of medieval/early post-medieval date. Two species were identified, sheep or goat (no distinction being possible due to a lack of diagnostic skeletal features) and horse. Though in reasonable surface condition the occasionally distinctive brownish-orange staining on some pieces suggests that the fragments had once been submerged in waterlogged conditions.

One small fragment of sheep or goat mandible from modern pit F54 may have fine cut marks associated with butchery across its lateral surface.

Context	Finds no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F44 sx3	37	1	12	Sheep or goat	Part of the ischium. Strong brownish/orange staining.
F49	49	2	2	Unidentified	Unidentified fragments.
F52	52	1	52	Horse	3rd metacarpal (distal fragment with fused epiphyses). Broken into two pieces.
F54	54	7	22	Sheep or goat	Teeth (including both an upper and a lower molar) with other mandible or maxilla fragments. Possible vertical fine parallel cut marks on mandible fragment.
Total		11	88		

Table 12 Animal bone by context

7 Conclusion

Fifty-six features were recorded during evaluation and excavation on land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon. The vast majority of the features dated to the medieval/early post-medieval period and included ten ditches/ditch sections, 22 pits and two postholes. These features were uncovered across the site but were particularly concentrated towards the centre in Plots 2-4.

Five of the pits produced pottery dating from the 11th to the early 13th centuries and are presumably amongst the earliest features on the site, with other pits producing pottery of mid 12th to late 14th century date. Peg-tile from some of the features dates from the 14th century onwards with other pits producing sherds of post-medieval red earthenware. This material is unlikely to represent a distinct post-medieval phase of activity but continuity into the 16th century at least. Similarly, the ditches produced a wide range of pottery sherds dating from the 12th century into the 15th century, but also including sherds of post-medieval red earthenware. The evidence would suggest that the ditches were cut during the medieval period and were backfilled with waste material dumped onto the site probably from a nearby settlement. The presence of post-medieval red earthenware pottery in many of the ditches suggests that they were still at least partially open in the early post-medieval period.

The orientation of the ditches were fairly irregular and few could be projected to align with ditches in adjacent plots. In the broadest sense, they could be described as roughly aligned north/south and east/west, and may have delineated field or plot boundaries but it is difficult to be certain.

Although waste material such as pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, shell and even some small finds were recovered from the site, this material represents a relatively small assemblage and the site is likely to be located on the periphery of a settlement. Significantly though, the presence of a hot chisel, two possible whetstones and two pieces of metal-working debris, indicate smithing activities in the vicinity. This activity is most likely to be associated with either the Snoreham Hall complex (EHER 13596) located 500m to the southwest which includes the site of a now-demolished church and deserted medieval village, or even a possible medieval moated site at Red Lyons Farm c 350m to the east (EHER 7946).

Also present on the development site were 13 late post-medieval/modern pits which were probably largely of agricultural origin, along with six undated postholes and three undated pits. The postholes in Plot 2 may represent the remains of a posted structure of some kind. Although it is uncertain what phase of activity they belong to they are surrounded by medieval remains.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Pete Wells and Woodhill Estates Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with N Pryke and A Ronn. Figures are by C Lister, L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

9 References

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Baker, D & Worley, F | 2019 | <i>Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive</i> |
| Brown, D | 2011
(2nd ed.) | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1633 | 2021 | <i>Archaeological evaluation on land northwest of Springwood, High Street, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6HB: January 2021</i> , by E Hicks |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation</i> . Updated October 2020 |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated October 2020 |
| ClfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Rev. October 2019 |
| Goodall, I H | 2011 | <i>Ironwork in Medieval Britain: An Archaeological Study</i> . The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 4 |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Hillson, S | 2016 | <i>Mammal bones and teeth: an introductory guide to methods of identification</i> |
| Historic England | 2016 | <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 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |
| Schmid, E | 1972 | <i>Atlas of animal bones: for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists</i> |

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.

ECC	Essex County Council
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHES	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	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing which were not common in Essex until the 14th century, becoming more widespread in the post-medieval to modern periods.
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: One box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1668)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (section drawings)

Inked section drawings

Site digital photographic thumbnails and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1668)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, photographic thumbnails and log

Graphics

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 under Essex Historical Environment Record code LATS21.

Distribution list:

Pete Wells, Woodhill Estates Ltd
Historic Environment Advisor, Essex County Council Place Services
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 8.7.2021

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds No.	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Soft, moist dark grey/brown clayey-loam	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undatable
L3	-	Natural	Firm, moist/wet medium yellow/grey/brown clay	Post-glacial
Evaluation				
F1	-	Pit	Soft, wet dark grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
F2	1, 25	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	11th to early 13th century
F3	2	Pit	Firm, wet grey/brown silty-clay	11th to early 13th century
F4	3	Pit	Firm, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks and frequent stones	19th-20th century
F5	5	Pit	Firm, moist dark brown clay	11th to early 13th century
F6	26	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay	19th-20th century
F7	6	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-clayey-loam with charcoal, oyster shell and CBM flecks	19th-20th century
F8	20	Ditch	Dark grey/brown silty-clay	11th-late 14th century
F9	7	Posthole	Dark brown silty-clay	11th-13th century
F10	8	Posthole	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	11th to early 13th century
F11 (part of F49)	4	Pit	Firm, wet light grey silty-clay with charcoal flecks	14th century+
F12	10	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clay	16th century
F13 ¹	9, 35	Pit	Firm, wet light grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	14th century+
F14	11, 57	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and rare stones	Mid 13th to 15th century
F15	13, 14, 38	Ditch	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay with charcoal and CBM flecks	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F16	15	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F17	12	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	14th century+
F18	16, 46, 47	Pit	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and rare stones	Mid 12th to 14th century
F19	17, 29, 48	Ditch	Soft, moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and rare stones	Mid 13th to 16th century
Excavation				
F20	18	Pit	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	19th-20th century
F21	19	Pit	Firm, moist dark brown silty-clay	11th to early 13th century
F22	21	Ditch	Firm, moist dark brown silty-clay	13th to mid 16th century
F23	22	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	19th-20th century
F24	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium brown silty-clay	Undated
F25	23	Pit	Hard, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	19th-20th century

¹ Some sherds of pottery were recovered from ditch F13 but were misplaced.

F26	-	Pit	Hard, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
F27	24	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	18th-19th century
F28	-	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with CBM flecks	Undated
F29	-	Posthole	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
F30	-	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
F31	-	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
F32	27	Pit	<i>Not recorded</i>	14th century+
F33	28	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	16th to 19th-20th century
F34	-	Pit	<i>Not recorded</i>	Modern
F35	30	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty clay	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F36	-	Posthole	Firm, moist dark brown silty-clay	Undated
F37	-	Posthole	Firm, moist dark brown silty-clay	Undated
F38	31	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F39	-	Posthole	Firm, moist dark brown silty-clay	Undated
F40	-	Posthole	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
F41	-	Posthole	Firm, moist dark brown silty-clay	Undated
F42	32	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	16th to 19th-20th century
F43	33	Pit	Firm, dry dark brown silty-clay with rare stones	11th to early 13th century
F44	34, 36, 37	Ditch	Hard, dry dark brown silty-clay with oyster shell flecks	13th to mid 16th century
F45	39, 40	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F46	41	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Mid 12th to late 14th century
F47	42	Pit	Hard, moist dark grey/brown clayey-silt with CBM flecks	14th to mid 16th century
F48	43	Ditch	<i>Not recorded</i>	14th century
F49	44, 45	Pit	Hard, moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal and CBM flecks	14th century+
F50	49	Ditch	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	13th to mid 16th century
F51	50, 51	Pit	Hard, moist dark grey/brown clay with CBM flecks	14th century+
F52	52	Pit	Soft/friable, dry/moist dark brown silty-clay with oyster shell and CBM flecks	14th to 16th century
F53	53	Pit	Soft/friable, moist dark brown silty-clay with oyster and CBM flecks	19th-20th century
F54	54	Pit	Soft/friable, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and oyster shell flecks	19th-20th century
F55	55	Pit	Hard, moist medium grey/brown clay with CBM flecks	14th century+
F56	-	Ditch	Hard, moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal and CBM flecks	Undated, ?medieval/early post-medieval
F57	56	?Pit	Friable/firm, dry/moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	11th-late 14th century

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wind	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F2	PIT	25	1	10	10		1	0	0							X													F13	COOKING POT A4a	0.04	320	PLAIN EXT BEVEL	c.1025/1050-1225	
F6	PIT	26	6	148	25		1	0	1																				F48D	BOWL	0.09	210	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F6	PIT	26	19	572	30		3	0	2																				F48D	BOWL	0.21	230	BLUE TRANSFER PRINT	19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F8	DITCH	20	6	62	10		0	0	3					X															F13					c.1000-1225	
F8	DITCH	20	1	6	6																								F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F13	PIT	35	1	7	7																								F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F13	PIT	35	1	59	59		0	1	0													X							F22	JUG				c.1140-1325/1350	
F13	PIT	35	1	6	6		0	0	1																				F22					c.1140-1325/1350	
F13	PIT	35	1	46	46		1	0	0																				F22	BOWL	0.02?		LARGE BOWL, FLARED RIM NR STRAIGHT-SIDED	c.1140-1325/1350	
F13	PIT	35	1	14	14		0	1	0																				F13					c.1000-1225	
F14	DITCH	57	1	15	15		0	0	1																				F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F14	DITCH	57	1	3	3																								F40				TRACES INT GLAZE	c.1500-19th/20th century	
F14	DITCH	57	1	7	7											X													F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F14	DITCH	57	1	9	9		1	0	0							X													F20	COOKING POT H3	0.04	220	BLOCKED NECKLESS RIM	c.1250/1275-1400	
F14	DITCH	57	1	2	2																								F13					c.1000-1225	
F15	DITCH	38	5	44	9		2	0	0																				F20	COOKING POT H1	0.04	200	FLANGED & UPRIGHT NECK	c.1250/1275-1400	
F15	DITCH	38																											F20	COOKING POT H1	0.03	220	FLANGED & UPRIGHT NECK	c.1250/1275-1400	
F15	DITCH	38	4	36	9																								F13					c.1000-1225	
F15	DITCH	38	3	64	21		0	0	1					X															F13					c.1000-1225	
F18	PIT	46	7	56	8																								F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F18	PIT	46	14	163	12		1	0	7																				F13	COOKING POT H1	0.08	280	FLANGED & UPRIGHT NECK	1150/1175-1225	
F19	DITCH	29	2	8	4																								F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F19	DITCH	29	1	16	16		1	0	0																				F20	COOKING POT H3	0.08	180	BLOCKED NECKLESS RIM, ROUNDED/GLOB. , OXIDISED F20, GREY CORE (CAR p.94, 96 fig. 59.14, 16, 107)	c.1200-1375/1400	
F19	DITCH	48	1	7	7																								F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F19	DITCH	48	7	51	7									X															F13					c.1000-1225	
F19	DITCH	48	1	22	22		0	0	1																				F40				GLAZE INT GREEN SPLASHES	c.1500-19th/20th century	
F19	DITCH	48	1	4	4																								F35					c.1200/1250-1350/1400	
F19	DITCH	48	1	6	6																								F22				? MICACEOUS	c.1140-1325/1350	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F20	PIT	18	1	3	3											X												F13					c.1025/1050-1225		
F20	PIT	18	3	19	6																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F20	PIT	18	4	11	3																							F13					c.1025/1050-1225		
F20	PIT	18	1	6	6																							F40					c.1500-19th/20th century		
F21	PIT	19	2	20	10		1	0	0							X												F13	BOWL	0.03	320		c.1000-1225		
F21	PIT	19	2	22	11		0	0	1					X														F13					c.1000-1225		
F22	DITCH	21	1	9	9																							F22				GREEN GLAZE	c.1140-1325/1350		
F22	DITCH	21	1	12	12		0	0	1																			F22					c.1140-1325/1350		
F22	DITCH	21	1	5	5																							F13					c.1000-1225		
F22	DITCH	21	1	6	6									X														F13					c.1000-1225		
F22	DITCH	21	1	11	11												X											F21				GREEN GLAZE	c.1200-1550		
F23	PIT	22	1	12	12																							F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY		
F23	PIT	22	4	62	16		0	0	1																			F48D				BLUE/PARPLE TRANSFER PRINT	19TH CENTURY		
F25	PIT	23	1	2	2	X																						F48D					19TH-20TH CENTURY		
F25	PIT	23	1	13	13	X																						F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY		
F32	PIT	27	1	13	13		1	0	0					X														F13	BOWL	0.05	220?	nr F20	c.1025/1050-1225		
F33	PIT	28	1	7	7																							F13					c.1000-1225		
F33	PIT	28	1	8	8		1	0	0																			F40	DISH	0.05	210	COPPER FLECKED GLAZE INT	c.1500-19th/20th century		
F35	PIT	30	1	3	3																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F35	PIT	30	1	3	3		1	0	0																			F13	?	0.08	110		c.1025/1050-1225		
F38	PIT	31	1	1	1																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F42	PIT	32	1	1	1																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F42	PIT	32	1	1	1																							F40					c.1500-19th/20th century		
F43	PIT	33	1	13	13		0	0	1																			F13					c.1000-1225		
F44	DITCH	34	1	5	5																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F44	DITCH	34	1	4	4																							F22					c.1140-1325/1350		
F44	DITCH	34	1	10	10																							F21			?		c.1200-1550		
F44	DITCH	34	1	11	11												X											F22					c.1140-1325/1350		
F44	DITCH	36	5	33	7									X														F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F44	DITCH	36	1	4	4																							F13					c.1000-1225		

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F44	DITCH	36	9	47	5		1	0	0																				F20	?	0?		c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F44	DITCH	36	1	5	5																								F21			GLAZE	c.1200-1550		
F44	DITCH	36	2	17	9		1	0	0																			F13T	JUG	0.13	110	Cotter 2000, 54 fig. 64 nos. 40-41, 102 fig. 64 nos. 40-41	Early 12th-early 13th century		
F44	DITCH	37	8	75	9		1	0	0																			F20	COOKING POT H1	0.05	170	FLANGED & UPRIGHT NECK	c.1250/1275-1400		
F44	DITCH	37	2	22	11																							F13T					c.1000-1225		
F45	PIT	39	3	19	6									X														F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F45	PIT	39	1	7	7																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F45	PIT	39	2	24	12																							F13					c.1000-1225		
F45	PIT	39	3	28	9		0	0	2					X														F13					c.1000-1225		
F46	PIT	41	4	67	17		1	0	1																			F20	COOKING POT H1	0.11	160	SQ RIM WITH SHORT NECK	c.1150-1125/1275		
F46	PIT	41	11	62	6		0	0	1					X	X													F13					c.1000-1225		
F46	PIT	41	1	8	8																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F47	PIT	42	1	1	1																							F21			?		c.1200-1550		
F48	DITCH	43	2	6	3																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F48	DITCH	43	1	1	1																							F22					c.1140-1325/1350		
F49	PIT	44	4	30	8		1	0	0																			F20	SQUAT JUG INTURNED RIM	0.13	110	CAR p. 100-103 fig. 65.49	c.1250/1275-1350		
F49	PIT	44	3	22	7																							F13T					c.1125-1225		
F50	DITCH	48	1	8	8																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F50	DITCH	48	1	10	10																							F21			?		c.1200-1550		
F51	PIT	51	3	5	2																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F52	PIT	52	10	77	8		0	0	2																			F13				BURNISHED	c.1000-1225		
F52	PIT	52	9	112	12		2	0	0					X														F20	COOKING POT H3	0.21	220	BLOCKED NECKLESS RIM (CAR p97 fig. 60.18)	c.1250/1275-1400		
F52	PIT	52	1	9	9		1	0	0								X											F21	SQUAT JUG/JUG-SHAPED CISTERN	0.09	110	F21 GREY REDUCED SURFACES BUT MORE ORANGE INT	c.1200-1350		
F52	PIT	52	1	10	10		1	0	0							X												F21	COOKING POT LID-SEATED	0.08	180	F21 GREY REDUCED SURFACES BUT MORE ORANGE INT	c.1350/1400-1550		
F52	PIT	52	1	7	7																							F35				SLIP DECORATED	c.1200/1250-1350/1400		
F52	PIT	52	1	9	9		0	0	1																			F40				GREENISH-BROWN GLAZED INT.	c.1500-19th/20th century		
F53	PIT	53	6	28	5																							F21	WHITE SLIP DEC.				c.1200-1550		
F53	PIT	53	4	42	11																							F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F53	PIT	53	1	10	10		0	0	1					X														F13T					c.1000-1225		

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F53	PIT	53	3	26	9		0	0	1																				F13T				c.1000-1225		
F53	PIT	53	1	71	71																								F40	CISTERN			BUNG HOLE	AD 1500-1700	
F53	PIT	53	1	11	11																								F40				c.1500-19th/20th century		
F53	PIT	53	1	5	5		0	0	1																				F40				COPPER FLECKED GLAZE	c.1500-19th/20th century	
F53	PIT	53	2	8	4																								F40				FINER FABRIC, ORANGE, SILVER MICA & SOME ROUND RED NODS	c.1500-19th/20th century	
F54	PIT	54	15	110	7																								F20				c.1150/1175-1375/1400		
F54	PIT	54	7	92	13		0	0	2																				F13				c.1000-1225		
F54	PIT	54	3	147	49		0	1	0																				F21				SLIP DECORATED	c.1200-1550	
F54	PIT	54	3	70	23		0	1	0																				F21				TRACES GLAZE	c.1200-1550	
F54	PIT	54	2	3	2																								F21				? THIN-WALLED	c.1200-1550	
F54	PIT	54	4	40	10		0	0	1																				F21	BALUSTER JUG			THUMBED BASE	c.1200-1550	
F54	PIT	54	3	66	22		2	0	0																				F13T	COOKING POT H1	0.05	270	FLANGED & UPRIGHT NECK	1150/1175-1225	
F54	PIT	54																											F13T	COOKING POT H1	0.05	330	FLANGED & UPRIGHT NECK	1150/1175-1225	
F54	PIT	54	1	5	5																								F45M					19TH-20TH CENTURY	
F54	PIT	54	1	8	8																								F40					c.1500-19th/20th century	
F54	PIT	54	1	4	4																								F40				?	c.1500-19th/20th century	
F54	PIT	54	1	5	5																								F98				THIN-WALLED, BUFF, SPARSE AN-GULAR SAND, SOME WHITE & RED NODULES	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F55	PIT	55	1	6	6		0	0	1																				F13					c.1000-1225	
F57	DITCH/PIT	56	1	5	5																								F20					c.1150/1175-1375/1400	
F57	DITCH/PIT	56	2	7	4																								F13					c.1000-1225	

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Grat PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 P hs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date					
F13	PIT	35	4	108	27	X	PT			0																																		MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL				
F14	DITCH	57	1	2	2	X	Baked clay			0																																			?			
F15	DITCH	38	1	45	45		BR			0																																? VERY SANDY	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL					
F15	DITCH	38	1	39	39		RBT			0																																	?	ROMAN				
F19	DITCH	29	1	2	2	X	PT			0																																		MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL				
F19	DITCH	29	1	4	4	X	Baked clay			0																																		?				
F19	DITCH	48	1	3	3	X	Baked clay			0																																		?				
F20	PIT	18	1	189	189	X	BR			0																																	RED/PURPLE, HIGHLY FIRED NR FUSED FABRIC	19TH/20TH CENTURY				
F20	PIT	18	2	16	8	X	Baked clay			0																																		GLASSY FUSED SURFACE	?			
F22	DITCH	21	1	9	9		Daub			0																																		?				
F23	PIT	22	1	258	258	X	BR			0																																		LIGHT BUFF, ORANGE NODULES, WHITE INCS.	18TH-19TH CENTURY			
F27	PIT/POSTHOLE	24	1	7	7	X	PT			0																																			MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL			
F27	PIT/POSTHOLE	24	1	774	774	X	BR	UNFROGGED		0																																		ORANGE, RARE PEBBLES, MICA	17TH-19TH CENTURY			
F27	PIT/POSTHOLE	24	5	372	74	X	BR			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL		
F32	PIT	22	1	47	47	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL		
F32	PIT	27	1	18	18	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL		
F44	DITCH	36	4	63	16	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL		
F45	PIT	39	1	80	80	X	RB			0																																				ROMAN		
F47	PIT	42	3	47	16	X	PT			0																																					MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F48	DITCH	43	2	38	19	X	PT			0																																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL		
F49	PIT	44	2	70	35	X	PT			0																																					MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F51	PIT	51	1	22	22	X	PT			0																																					MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F52	PIT	52	3	43	14	X	PT			0																																					MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F53	PIT	53	1	106	106	X	PT			0																																					MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F53	PIT	53	1	124	124		BR			0																																				MOTTLED LUMPY FABRIC (WHITE NODS), DEEP RED, WHITE SURF.	19TH/20TH CENTURY	
F53	PIT	53	1	21	21	X	Baked clay			0																																				?		
F54	PIT	54	4	87	22	X	PT			0																																					MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F55	PIT	55	1	2	2	X	PT			0																																						MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL

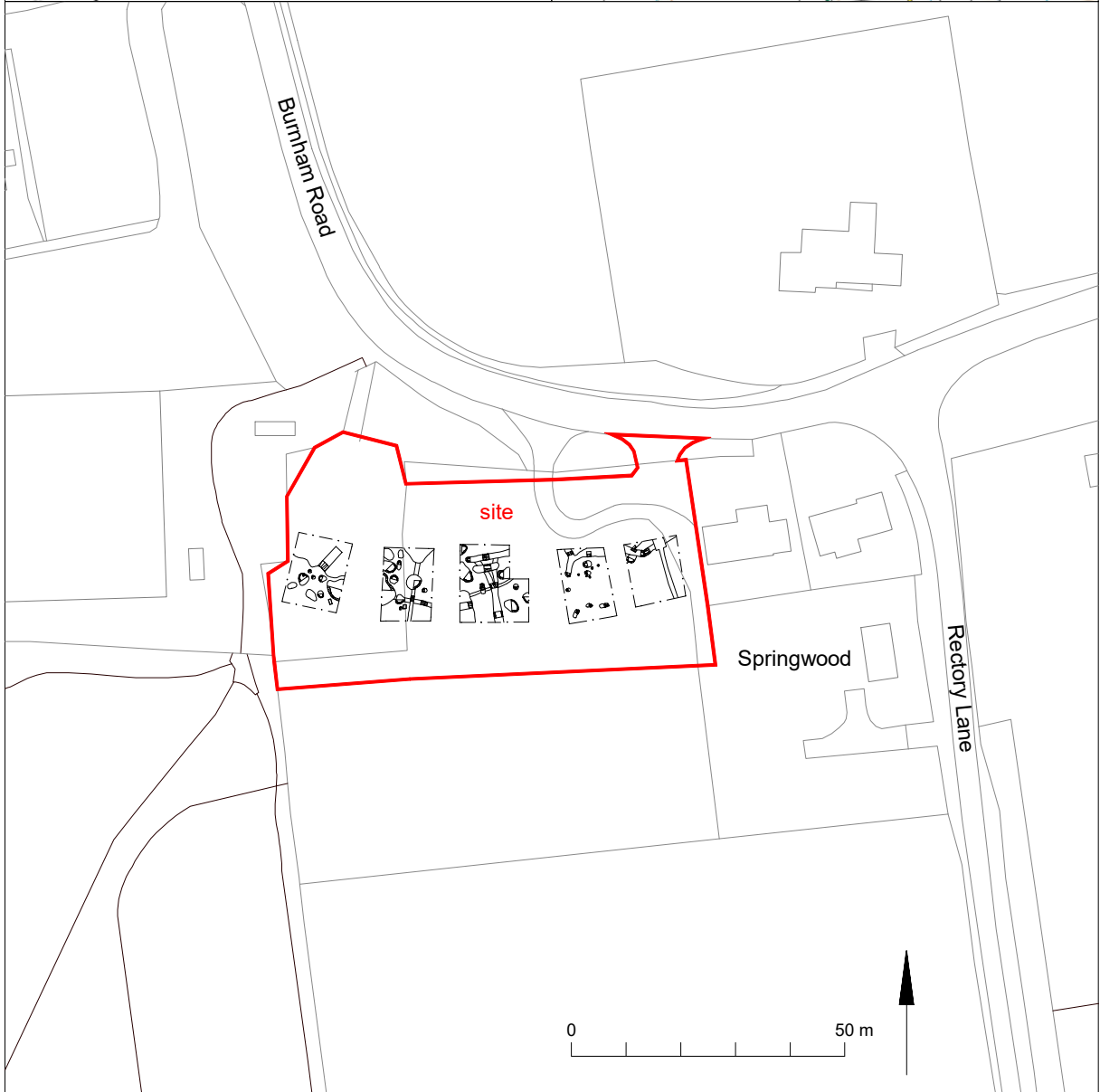
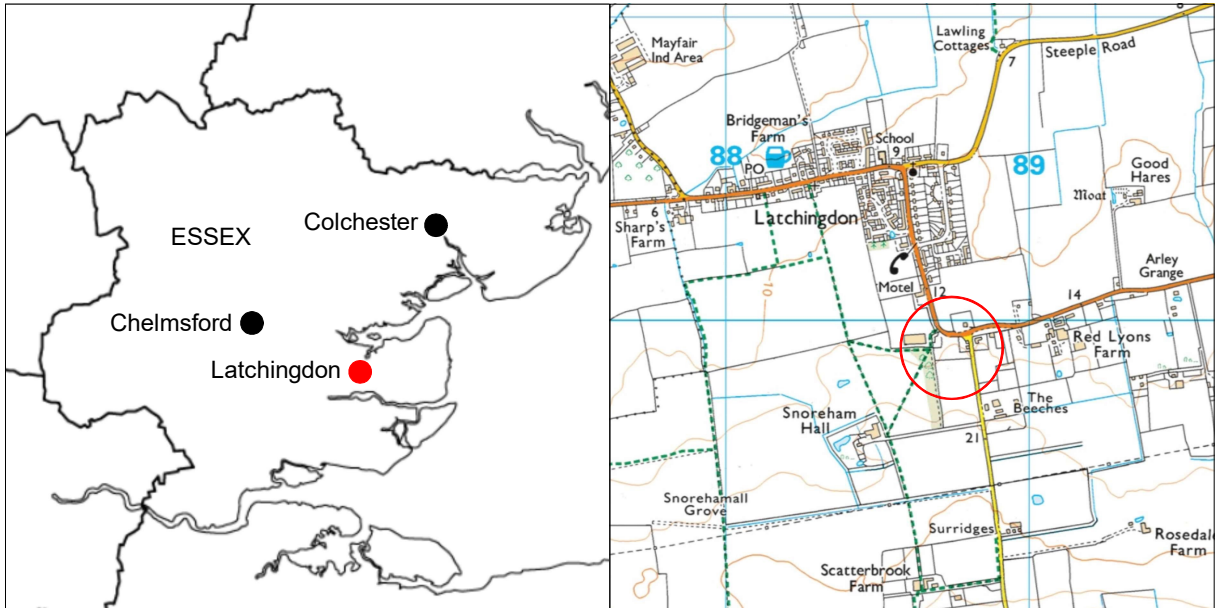


Fig 1 Site location

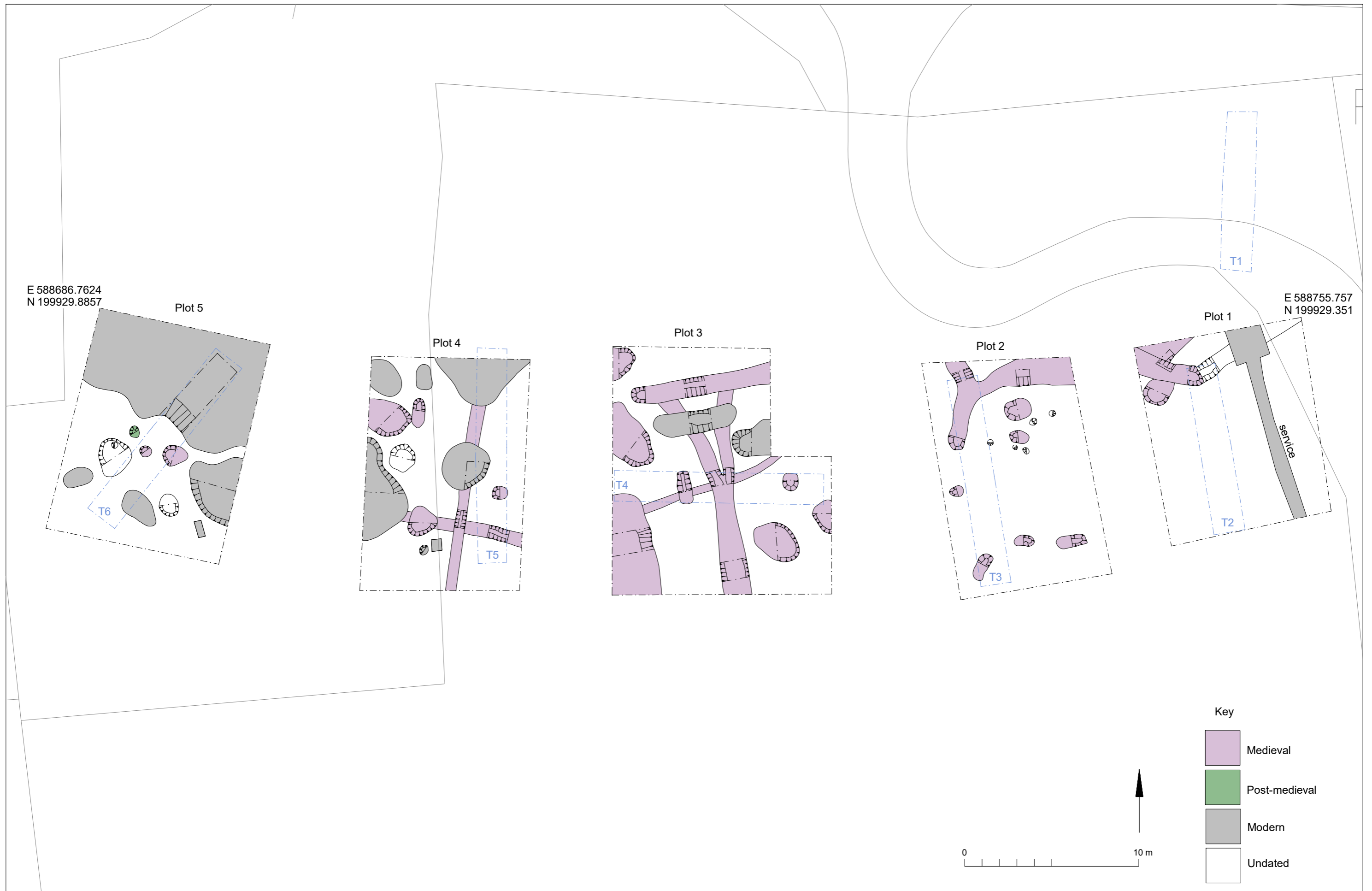


Fig 2 Phased results including the evaluation features (evaluation trenches outlined in blue)



Fig 3 Detailed plan of plots 1 and 2

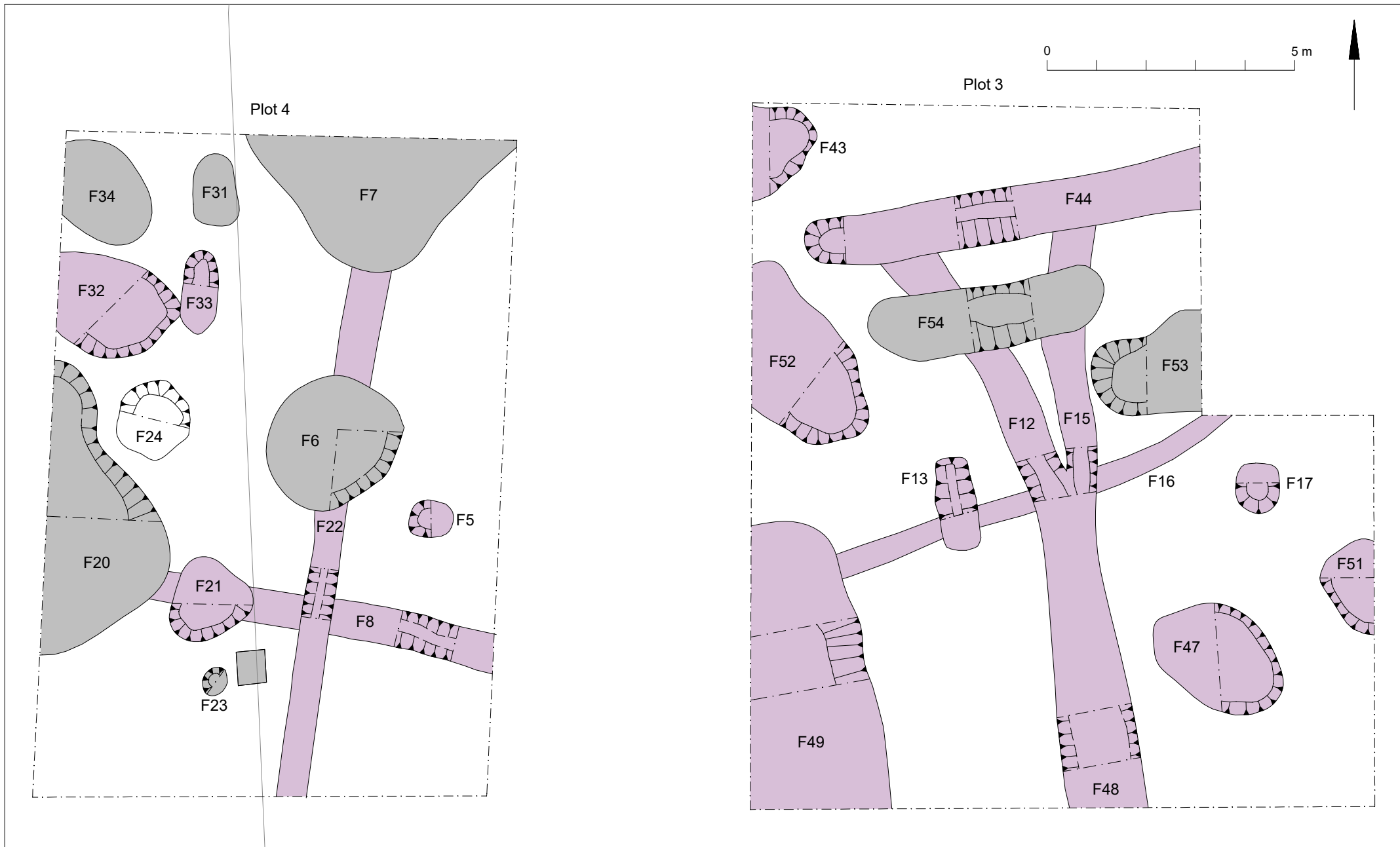


Fig 4 Detailed plan of plots 3 and 4

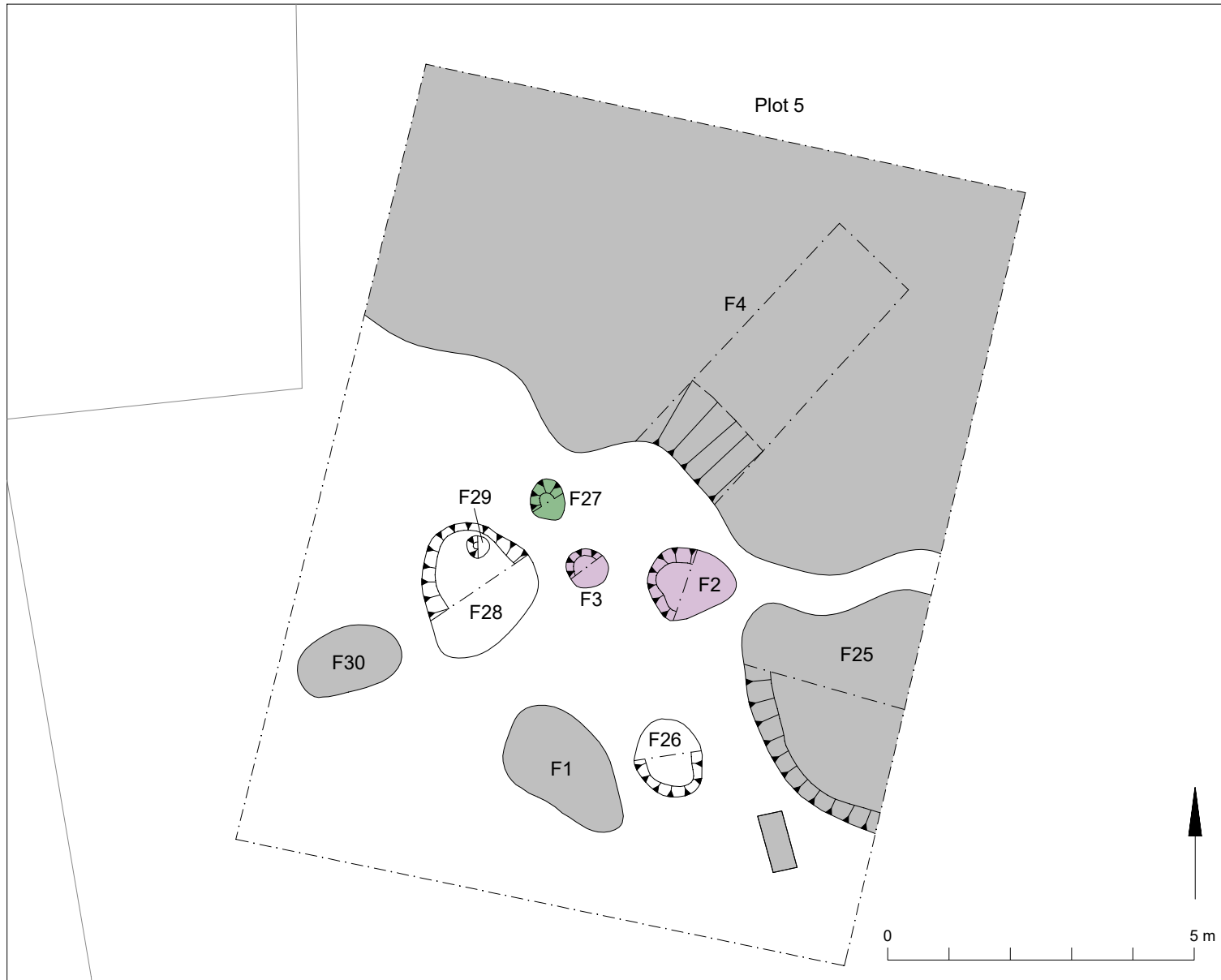


Fig 5 Detailed plan of plot 5

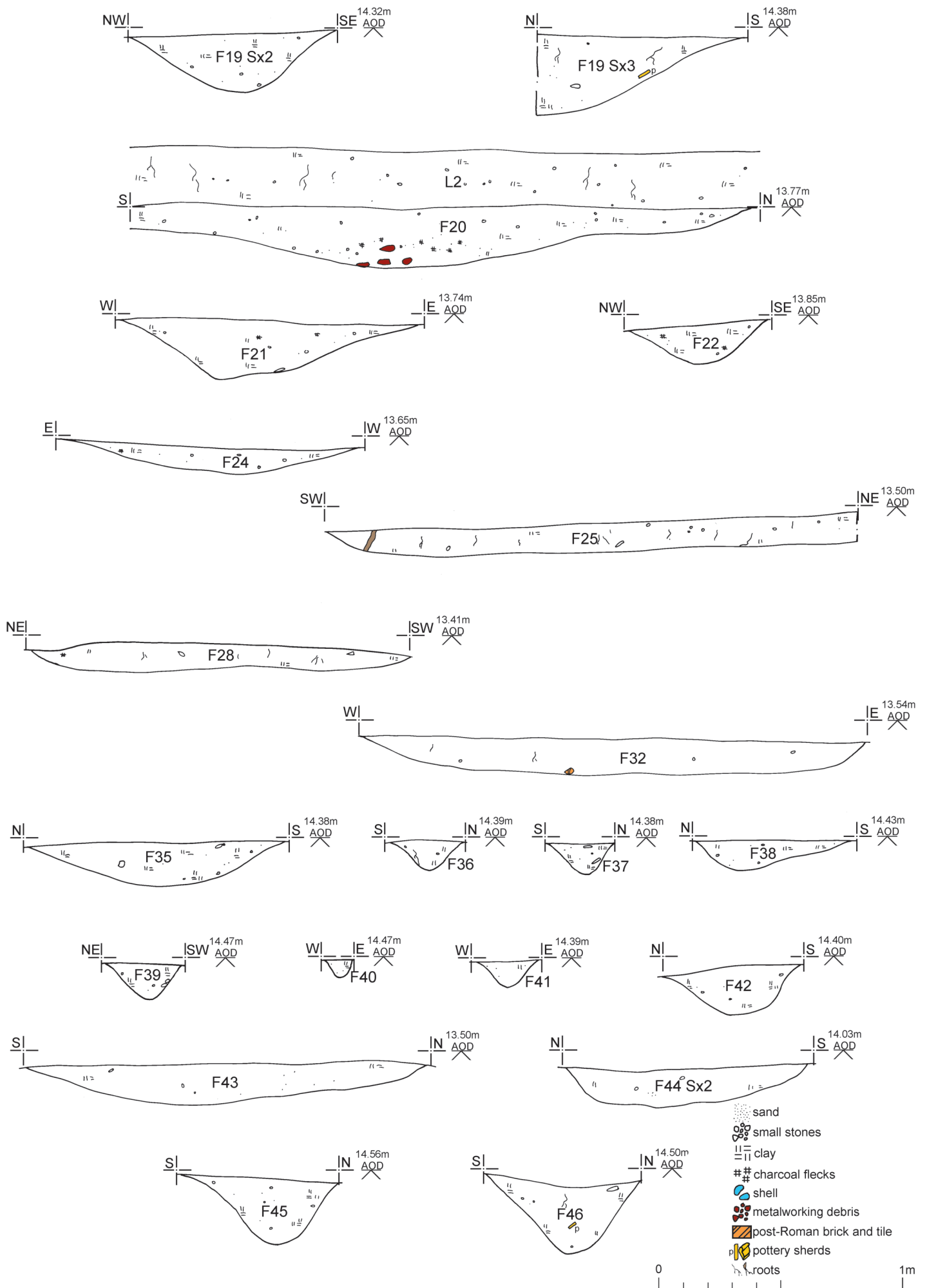


Fig 6 Sections.

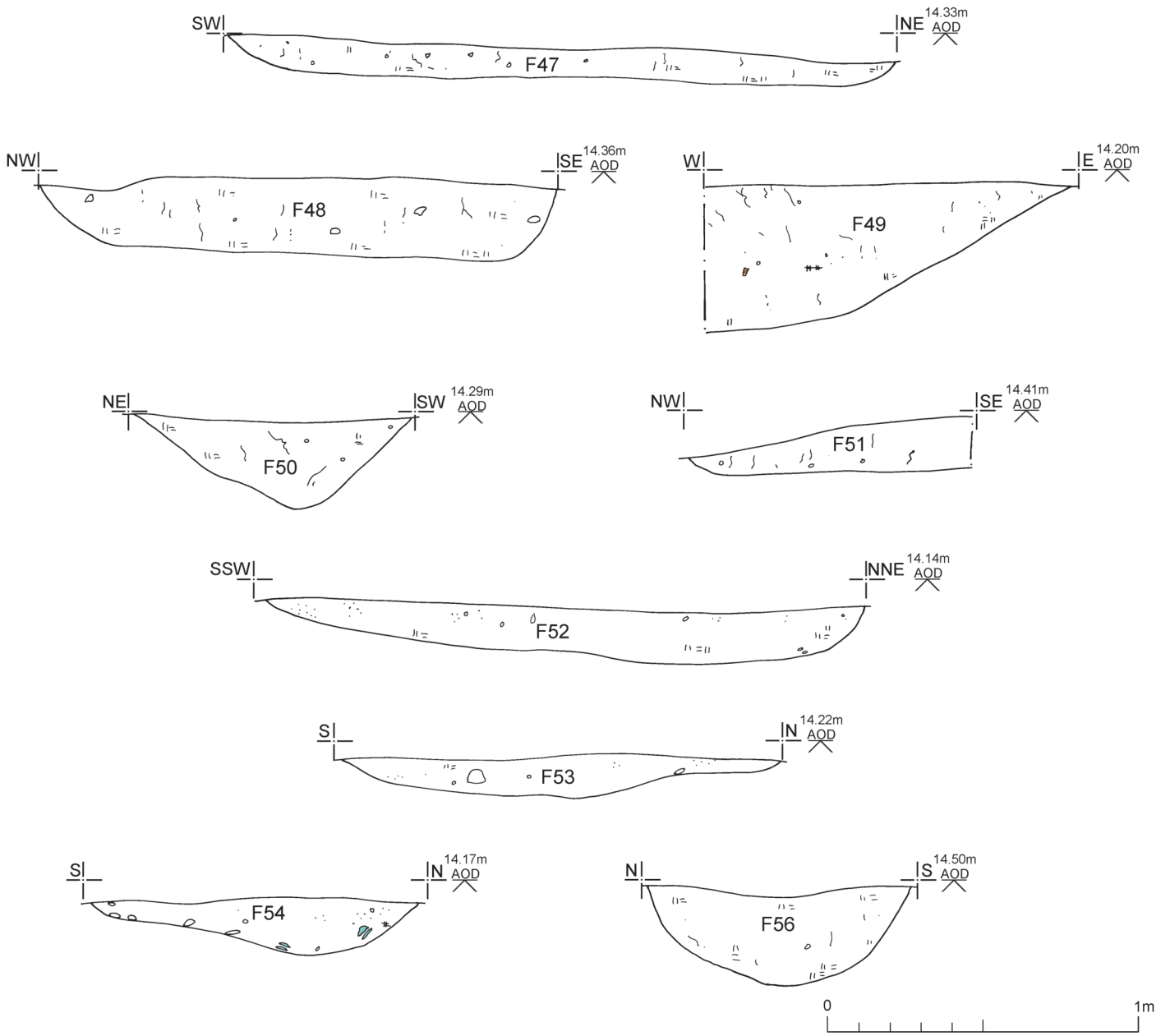


Fig 7 Sections.



Fig 8 Small finds.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: colchest3-418337

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation on land to the northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6HB
Short description of the project	An excavation was carried out on land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential development. Located close to the Snoreham Hall complex, site of a now-demolished church and deserted medieval village, and a possible medieval moated site, evaluation in January 2021 revealed considerable remains dating to the medieval period. Excavation revealed a series of medieval ditches and pits probably located on the periphery of a settlement. The finds assemblage was relatively small and fragmentary but did include a range of medieval and post-medieval pottery along with small amounts of ceramic building material, animal bone and evidence for blacksmithing activities. Dating evidence ranged from the later 12th into the 16th century, indicating that at least some activity into the early post-medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2021 End: 12-04-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	2021/03p - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MAL/20/01145 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LATS21 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	WHETSTONE Medieval
Significant Finds	HOT CHISEL Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON LATCHINGDON land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane
Postcode	CM3 6HB
Study area	0.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 88729 99938 51.665944003356 0.729365709513 51 39 57 N 000 43 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.25m Max: 14.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of	Developer

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID LATS21
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID LATS21
Digital Contents "other"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID LATS21
Paper Contents "other"
Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological excavation on land northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6HB: April 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1668
Date 2021
Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 ring-bound loose leaf
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on 12 July 2021

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=425793> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological excavation on land to the northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, CM3 6HB

NGR: TQ 88729 99938 (centre)

Planning reference: 20/01145

District: Maldon

Parish: Latchingdon

Commissioned by: Pete Wells

On behalf of: Woodhill Estates Ltd

Curating museum: Colchester

ECC project code: [tbc](#)

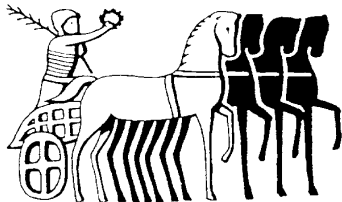
CAT project code: 2021/03p

Oasis project ID: colchest3-418337

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Maria Medlycott

This WSI written: 30.03.2021



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

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land to the northwest of Springwood, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex on the south side of the historic settlement (Fig 1). The site lies to the north of the church and historic complex at Snoreham Hall, and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 88731 99938.

Proposed work

The application proposes the construction of five detached dwellings with associated parking, groundworks and access.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts from 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 proposed development site lies in the south of the historic village of Latchingdon. The EHER shows that the site is 500m northeast of Snoreham Hall (HER 13596), the site of St Peter's Church Snoreham, a deserted medieval village and Grade II listed timber-framed house of c 1570 (NHLE 1110875; EHER 38521). A possible medieval moated site is also located c 350m to the east at Red Lyons Farm (HER 7946), with a sketch plan at the EHER showing a tiny island surrounded by a wide, irregular moat.

Cartographic evidence identifies that Burnham Road, to the north, had its origins as a linear green with post-medieval settlement gradually developing along its edges. Excavation in similar locations across Essex has established that such locations are also favoured for medieval settlement.

An archaeological evaluation of six trial-trenches was carried out at the site in January 2021 and nineteen features – eleven pits, six ditches and two postholes – were excavated (CAT Report 1633). The predominating remains were a series of pits and ditches dating to the medieval period, indicating that this was a site of domestic and agricultural activity during these years, possibly related to the settlement at Snoreham Hall. A medieval or post-medieval pit, a post-medieval pit, and a large modern quarry pit were also uncovered. A plan of the evaluation results can be found on Fig 2.

Planning background

A planning application (MAL/20/01145) was submitted to Maldon District Council in November 2020 proposing the *erection of five bungalows with revised access position*.

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 requirement for work, as stated by Maria Medlycott, Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA), is for excavation (strip, map and record) of the development site.

Taking into account the tree protection zones around the boundary of the site, it is proposed that an area approximately 0.24 hectares will be stripped and excavated (see Fig 1).

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* (ClfA 2014a, b, c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)

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 supervisor plus three archaeologists for ten days.

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

Excavation methodology

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.

All archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated by hand in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features

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 (see human remains section) 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.

A metal detector will be used to examine the trench, contexts and spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

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

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned by Total Station, GPS or by hand, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. 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. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

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, 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 Historic England guidance (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: 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

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 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.

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

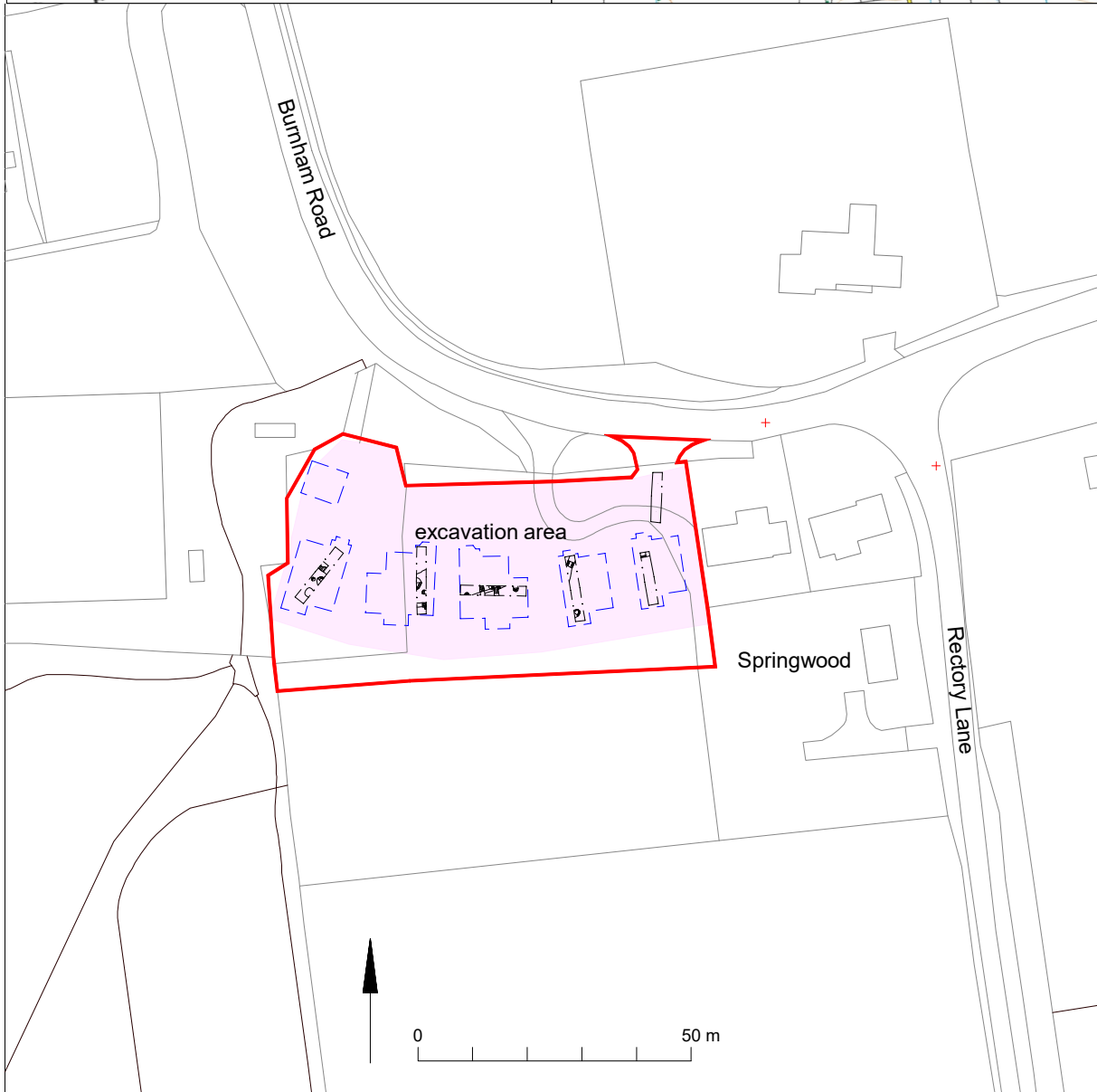
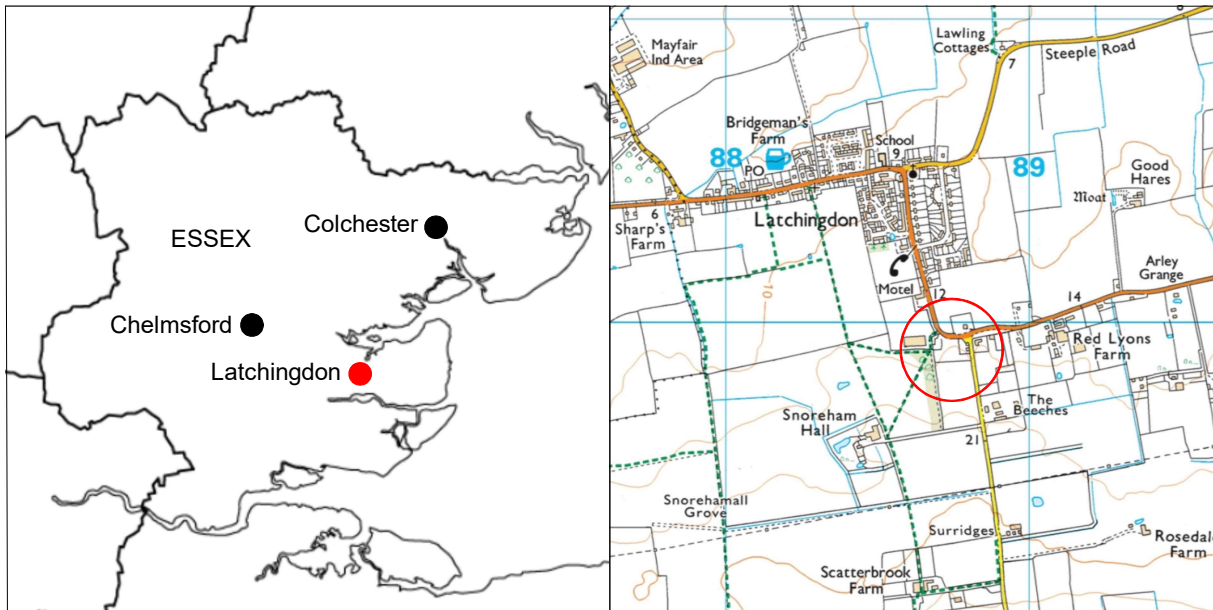
- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, D | 2011 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| (2nd ed.) | | |
| Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1633 | 2021 | <i>Archaeological evaluation on land northwest of Springwood, High Street, Rectory Lane, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6HB: January 2021</i> |
| CifA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation</i> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| CifA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2019 |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England | 2015a | <i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England | 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. |

L Pooley



Colchester Archaeological Trust,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100039294.

Fig 1 Site location with proposed excavation area in pink. Shown in relation to the results of the archaeological evaluation and proposed development (dashed). Root protection zones prevent excavation of the full application boundary.

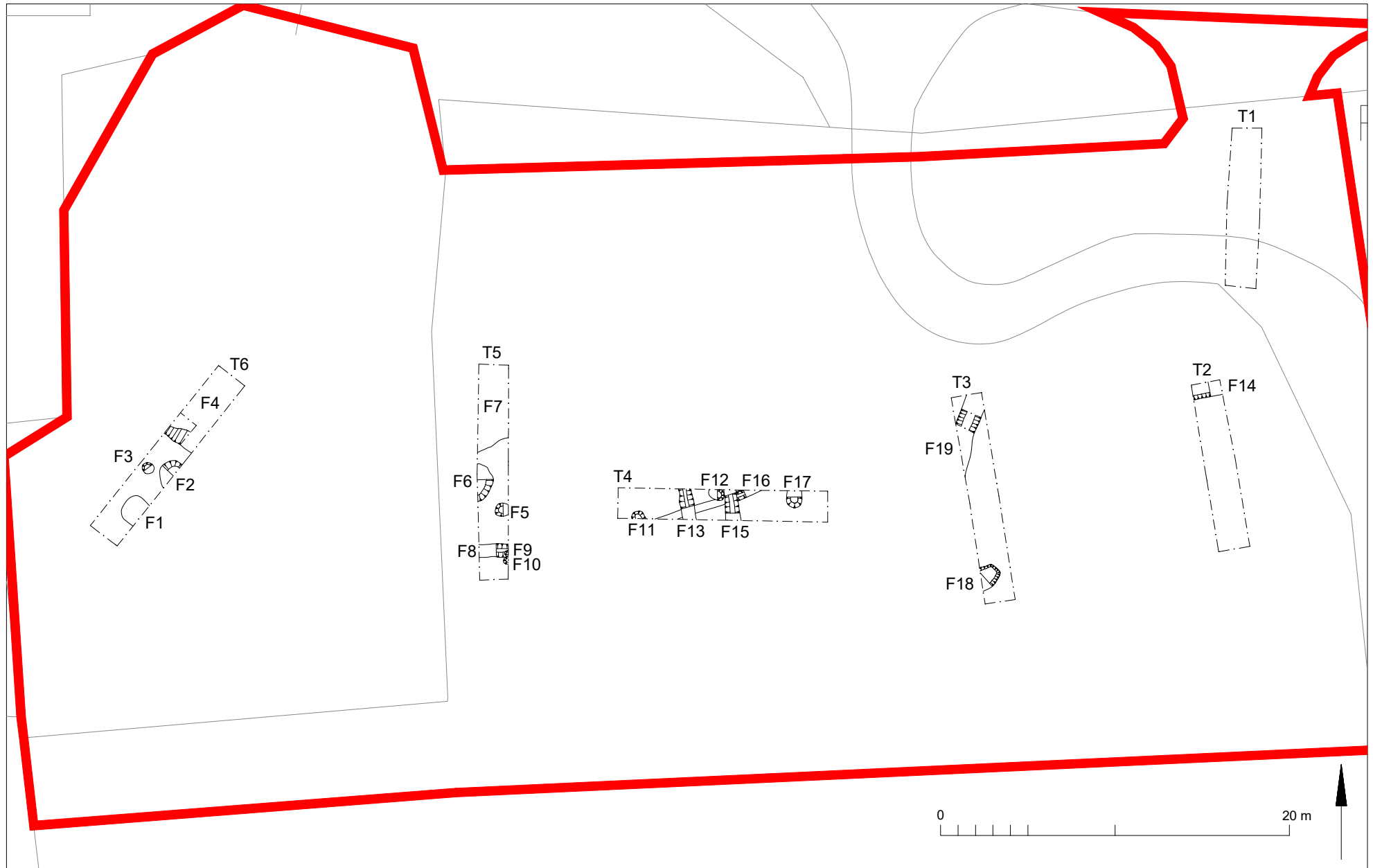


Fig 2 Results of the 2021 evaluation (CAT Report 1633)