

**An archaeological evaluation
on land to the rear of 4 Hamilton Road,
Little Canfield, Essex
January 2013**



**report by
Adam Wightman**

**commissioned by Andrew Stevenson
on behalf of
Thomas Construction New Homes Ltd**

CAT project ref.: 13/01c
Saffron Walden Museum accession code; 2013.2
NGR: TL 5765 2131 (c)



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CAT Report 685
March 2013

This is the summary report on the archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land to the rear of 4 Hamilton Road, Little Canfield, Essex (NGR TL 5765 2131 (c); Fig 1). The proposed development comprises the construction of two semi-detached houses on a plot of land which was formerly the back garden of 4 Hamilton Road (Fig 2).

The development site lies to the north of the old A120 which is on the line of the Roman Road from Braughing to Colchester (Stane Street, EHER 4698). To the north of evaluation area, evidence of prehistoric occupation and an extensive medieval field system have been identified during archaeological investigations at the Priors Green development site (EHER no 46298; ECC FAU 2010). For more information on the historical background of the area and details of archaeological finds recovered in the vicinity, see the brief issued by the Historic Environment officer (HE 2012) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (CAT 2012), both of which are appended to this report.

One-trench, 16m long and 2.2m wide, was excavated within the footprint of the proposed building (Fig 2). The trench was excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.

The development site was covered in a dark grey clayey-silt topsoil (L1) which was approximately 240mm-310mm thick. With the exception of two sherds of post-medieval Black-glazed ware (27g, Fabric 40B), all the finds observed in L1 were modern in date. The sherds of Black-glazed ware are probably from the same pot and have handle scars. The shape of the base and the absence of a footring indicates that the sherds are from a cylindrical mug dated to the late 16th to early 18th century.

The topsoil overlaid a medium grey/brown silty-clay subsoil (L2). The subsoil layer was thicker in the south of the trench (c 0.2m) than in the north (0.3m) (Fig 4). This could be because the site is situated on a natural southerly slope and L2 is a colluvial (hillwash) deposit that is thicker further down the slope. Alternatively, some of the subsoil may have been removed from the northern portion of the development to create a level piece of land. Six worked flints were recovered from a hand-excavated section through L2 (Fig 3). These consisted of a probable core fragment, a primary flake and four tertiary flakes. One of the tertiary flakes is patinated with an area of rough retouch and another has a retouched notch and an area of retouch on the ventral face.

L2 overlaid a pale brown/orange boulder clay with some flint gravel (L3). A small sondage was excavated into L3 to confirm that it was the natural clay and not a masking deposit (Fig 3). No archaeological features were identified cut into L3.

No evidence for road-side settlements of Roman or medieval date were identified during the evaluation. The worked flints recovered are probably associated with the prehistoric occupation (Neolithic-Bronze Age) identified across the Priors Green development site to the north of the development area.

References

Note: all CAT fieldwork reports are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2013	Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at 4 Hamilton Road, Little Canfield, Essex, by A Wightman
ECC FAU	2010	Priors Green, Takeley, Phase 3 mitigation for Area C/E, by M Germany
HE	2013	Archaeological trenching and excavation on land at 4 Hamilton Road, Little Canfield, by R Havis of the Historic Environment team

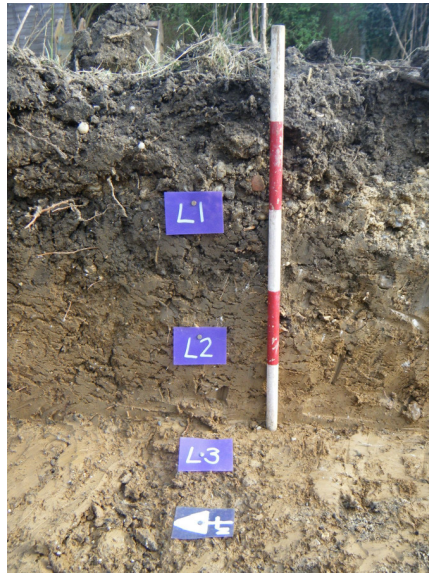


Plate 1: stratigraphy, view east



Plate 2: Trench 1, view south

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Distribution list:

Andrew Stevenson, Andrew Stevenson Associates
Thomas Stevens, Thomas Construction New Homes Ltd
Richard Havis, Historic Environment team
Essex Historic Environment Record



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date: 01/03/13

Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the evaluation brief issued by the ECC HEM team
- 1.2 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment
- 1.4 2 x A3 site plans showing excavations at Prior Green
- 1.5 1x A4 plan showing trench plan & measurements

2 Site archive

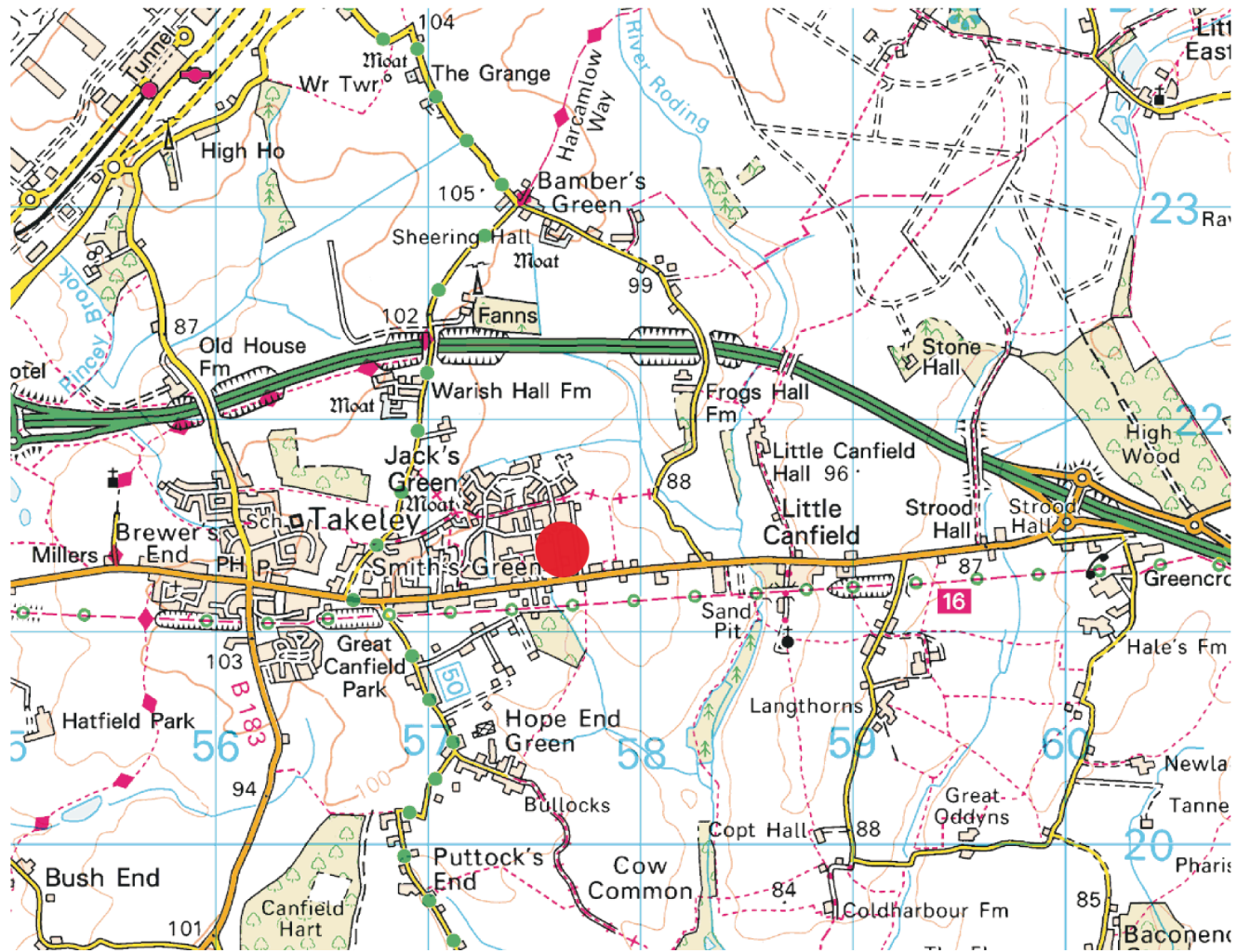
- 2.1 Site digital photographic record
- 2.2 Attendance register
- 2.3 Context sheets (L1-L3)
- 2.4 Finds register
- 2.4 Site photographic record on CD

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Monitoring (client) report

Not in wallet

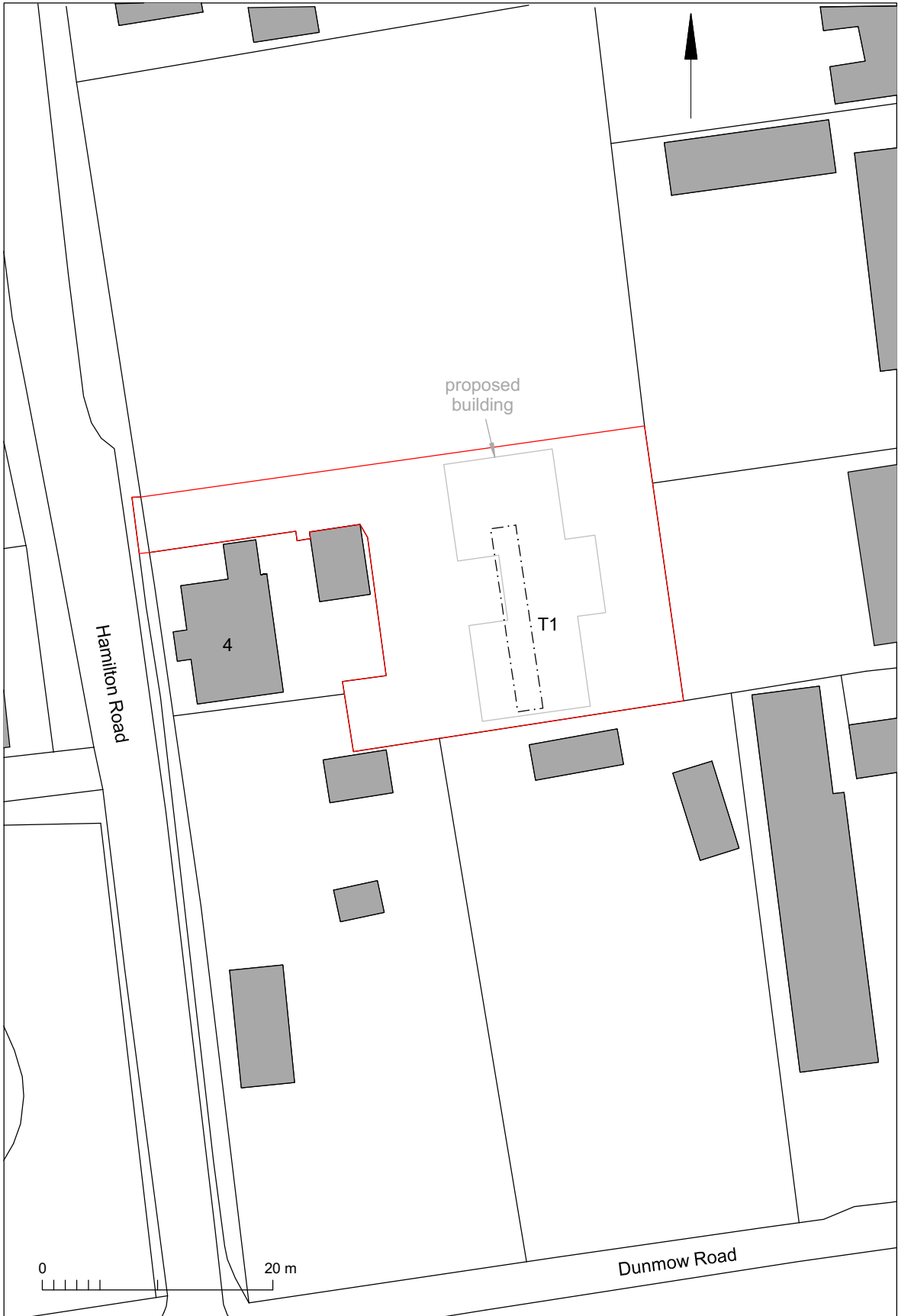
The finds (1 small bag)



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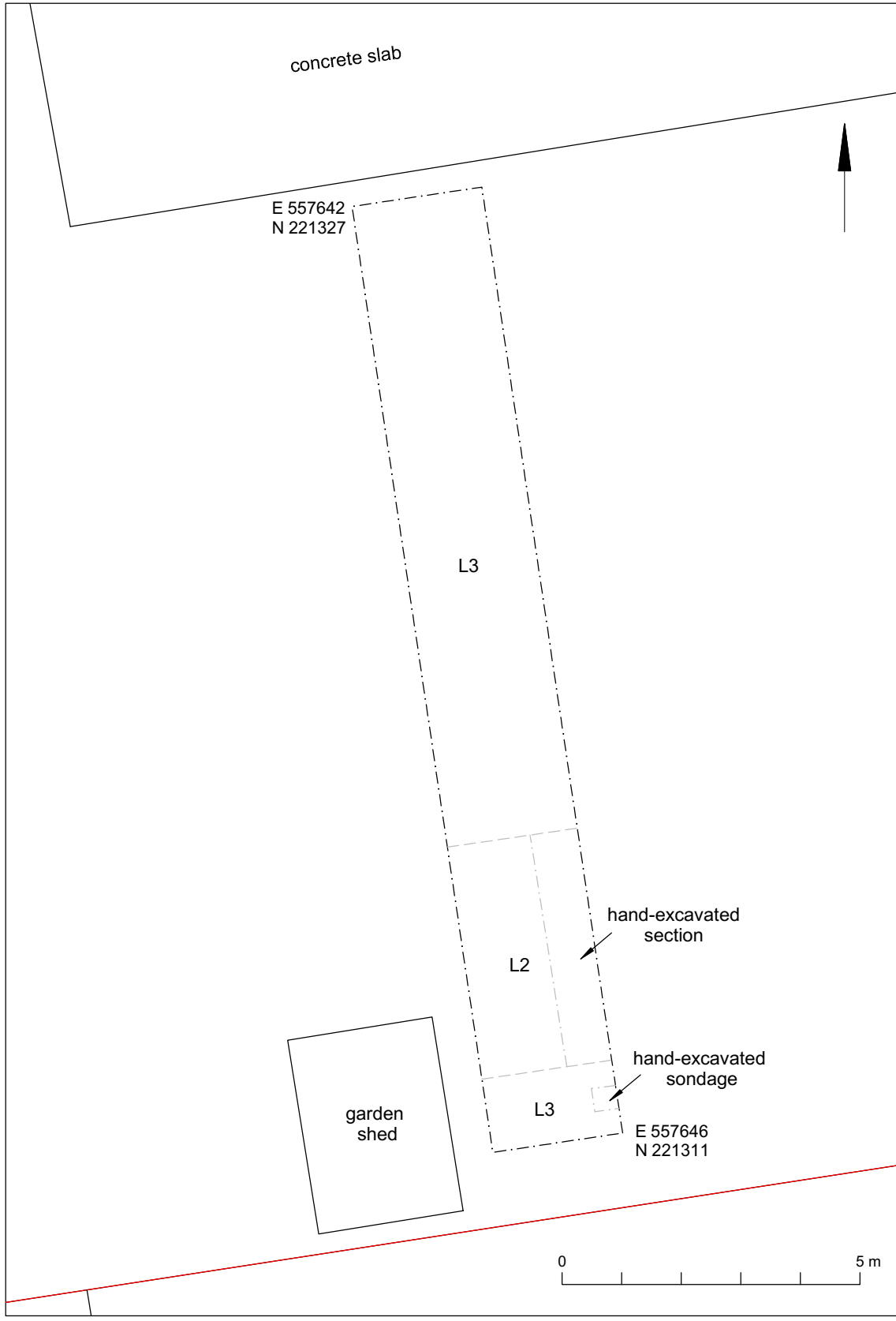
Fig 1 Site location, marked by a red dot.





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Fig 2 Site location showing T1 in relation to the proposed development.



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Fig 3 Results.

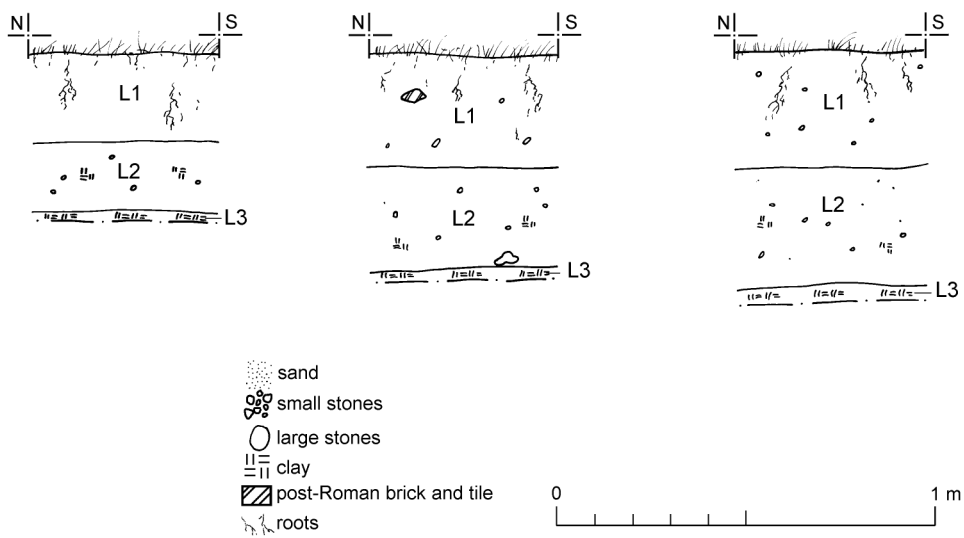


Fig 4 T1 representative sections (northern end, centre and southern end).

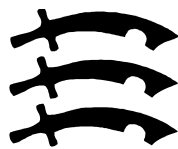
Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land to the rear of 4 Hamilton Road, Little Canfield, Essex	
Parish: Little Canfield	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL 5765 2131 (c)	Site codes: CAT project - 13/01c Historic Environment - TAH13 Museum accession - 2013.2
Type of work: Evaluation by trial-trenching	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 31st January 2013	Size of area investigated: One trial-trench 16m x 2.2m
Location of curating museum: Saffron Walden	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 4698, 46298
Final report: CAT Report 685	
Periods represented: -	
<p>Summary:</p> <p><i>A trial-trench was excavated by the Colchester Archaeological Trust prior to the erection of two semi-detached houses on a plot of land to the rear of 4 Hamilton Road.</i></p> <p><i>No archaeological features were identified in the trial-trench. Post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil and worked flints were recovered from the subsoil.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
Keywords: post-medieval pottery, worked flints	Significance: neg
Author of summary: Adam Wightman	Date of summary: February 2013

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCHING AND
EXCAVATION ON LAND AT 4 HAMILTON
ROAD, LITTLE CANFIELD**

January 2013



Essex County Council

Site: 4 Hamilton Road, Dunmow Road, Little Canfield

Planning app. no.: UTT/12/5305/FUL

Agent: Andy Stevenson (sales@asarics.co.uk)

HEM Officer: Richard Havis

Museum: Saffron Walden

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council 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 Officer of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological trial trenching followed by open area excavation if archaeological deposits are identified on the above residential development. Discussions will take place on site for further work following the initial trial trench, if important archaeological deposits are identified. The site lies to the north of the main Roman Road and to the south of a previously excavated area within the Priors Green development. The development, comprising the construction of two semi detached houses, has the potential of disturbing or destroying important archaeological deposits.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies to the north of the old A120 (Stane Street) originally the Roman Road from Braughing to Colchester. The site is situated at TL 57642132 and lies to the rear of the present 4 Hamilton Road. Plans of the proposed development can be obtained from the developer or from the Uttlesford District Council web site.

3. Planning Background

A planning application (UTT/12/5305/FUL) was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in September 2012 for the construction of two residential properties. As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Historic Environment Record as having a high potential for archaeological deposits being present a full archaeological condition was recommended. The full archaeological condition that was recommended is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework and states:

"No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording 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 can visit the HER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

The development site set back from the road frontage of the A120 which is Roman Stane Street running from Braughing to Colchester (HER 4698). This was one of the major Roman highways in the county, road-side settlements of Roman and medieval date have been identified both immediately adjacent to and set-back from this road.

Prehistoric occupation of Iron Age, Bronze Age and Neolithic date has been found on a number of areas across the Priors Green development site (HER 46298). The Priors Green excavations identified a range of deposits of prehistoric date including ditches on the eastern side of the development area. An extensive field system has been identified, which is likely to be of medieval date, covers a large part of the Priors Green development area. This comprises a parallel ditch system.

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work will comprise the excavation of a trench across the proposed development. If important archaeological deposits are identified an open area excavation will be required following on site discussions between the archaeological curat, contractor and client. Specific research aims include:

- Identify any extension of prehistoric occupation previously identified to the north of the site.
- Location of Roman road side settlement
- Identify medieval road side settlement
- Identify whether the medieval field system previously identified to the north of the site extends into this area.

The initial work will be the trial trenching. This will be followed by a summary report which will either lead to further archaeological work if archaeological deposits are identified or the production of a report on the trial trench alone.

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological work. 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 Officer one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.3 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.4 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.5 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.

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 officer to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 7.3 A single trench running the width of the proposed housing shall be undertaken.
- 7.4 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.
- 7.5 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.

- 7.6 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 English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 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.
- 7.9 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 7.10 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.
- 7.11 A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed. 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. Finds

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.3 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.

8.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Saffron Walden 01799 510333) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Officer.

8.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Officer within four weeks of the end of the excavation

9. Results

9.1 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 Officer as a single PDF.

9.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the trial trenching and excavation.
- 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). The results should also be tied into the other work being undertaken at Priors Green.
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

9.3 An HER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the Historic Environment Officer. This will be completed in digital form and a copy will be attached to the final report. This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavation.

9.4 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

10. Archive Deposition

- 10.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Saffron Walden 01799 510333), and confirmed in writing to the Historic Environment Officer.
- 10.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.
- 10.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 months of the completion of the final publication report and confirmed with the Historic Environment Officer in writing.
- 10.4 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 (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

11. Monitoring

- 11.1 The Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 11.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Officer one week in advance of its commencement.
- 11.3 All excavated areas must be inspected by the Historic Environment Officer prior to their development.
- 11.4 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Officer prior to them being carried out.

12. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 12.1 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.

12.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.

12.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Officer 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. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

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

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Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at 4 Hamilton Road, Little Canfield, Essex

NGR: TL 5764 2132

January 2013



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at 4 Hamilton Road, Great Canfield, Essex. The work is to be carried out on behalf of Andrew Stevenson by the Colchester Archaeological Trust. This WSI follows a brief produced by the Historic Environment Officer Richard Havis (2012).
- 1.2 The site is situated at TL 57642132 and lies to the rear of the present 4 Hamilton Road. The proposed development comprises the construction of two semi-detached houses.
- 1.3 The development lies to the north of the old A120 which is originally the Roman Road from Braughing to Colchester (Stane Street). The site is to the south of a previously excavated area within the Priors Green development.
- 1.4 The planning application was submitted to Uttlesford District Council in September 2012 (UTT/12/5305/FUL). As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Historic Environment Record as having a high potential for archaeological deposits being present, a full archaeological condition was recommended. The full archaeological condition that was recommended is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework and states:
"No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority"
- 1.5 Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with Essex County Council's Historic Environment team.

2 Archaeological background

This section is based on records held by The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The development site set back from the road frontage of the A120 which is the Roman road running from Braughing to Colchester (Stane Street; HER 4698). This was one of the major Roman highways in the county, road-side settlements of Roman and medieval date have been identified both immediately adjacent to and set-back from this road.

Prehistoric occupation of Iron Age, Bronze Age and Neolithic date has been found on a number of areas across the Priors Green development site (HER 46298). The Priors Green excavations identified a range of deposits of prehistoric date including ditches on the eastern side of the development area. An extensive field system has been identified, which is likely to be of medieval date, covers a large part of the Priors Green development area. This comprises a parallel ditch system.

3 Aims

The specific aim of the investigation is to determine the presence or absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development area and where present to record these features and to determine the need for any further archaeological work or mitigation measures.

Specific research requirements include:

- Identify any extension of prehistoric occupation previously identified to the north of the site.
- Location of Roman road side settlement
- Identify medieval road side settlement
- Identify whether the medieval field system previously identified to the north of the site extends into this area.

5 Methodology (Fig 1)

- 5.1 The archaeological work will comprise the excavation of a 20m long trench across the proposed development (Fig 1).
- 5.2 The archaeological evaluation will be undertaken on Thursday the 31st of January 2013.
- 5.3 All features and finds uncovered will be planned and excavation will be undertaken to characterise any surviving archaeological remains to achieve the aims set out in section 3.
- 5.4 If important archaeological deposits are identified an open area excavation will be required following on site discussions between the archaeological curat, contractor and client.
- 5.5 Where appropriate, modern overburden will be removed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the first archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Officer to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 5.6 Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.
- 5.7 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.8 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.
- 5.9 All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. Section drawings will be completed on all trenches identifying the depth of the archaeological deposits and the depth of the natural sub-soil. 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 site will located to the National Grid.
- 5.10 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 should accompany the photographic record. This should detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 5.11 A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.
- 5.12 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

6 General methodology

- 6.1 The relevant documents of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2008a) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluations* (2008b). Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA **3**, EAA **8**, EAA **14** and EAA **24**.
- 6.2 A site code will be requested from the Historic Environment team before fieldwork commences.
- 6.3 At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.4 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 1999 updated 2012).

7 Finds

- 7.1 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a license from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains will 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. The

preservation state of human bone will be recorded, so as to inform development of the WSI for any future excavation.

- 7.2 Environmental sampling policy. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer at the University of East Anglia whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. The English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England) is available for further advice.
- 7.3 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with the Historic Environment officer and the site owner.
- 7.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 7.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Saffron Walden Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 7.6 The site archive will be presented to Saffron Walden museum in accordance with their requirements.
- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2008a).
- 7.9 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

8 Results

- 8.1 The full report will be submitted within 4 months from the end of the fieldwork, with a single digital copy supplied to the Historic Environment officer. The report will contain;
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will 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). The results should also be tied into the other work being undertaken at Priors Green.
 - Specialist reports
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 8.2 An EHER summary sheet will be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the Historic Environment officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed).
- 8.3 If, after discussion with the Historic Environment team, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level) will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 The Historic Environment team will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, reporting, and publication stages.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to the Historic Environment team one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 All excavated trenches must be inspected by the Historic Environment officer prior to their backfilling.
- 9.4 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with Historic Environment team before they are carried out.

10 Archive deposition

- 10.1 The full archive will be deposited at Saffron Walden Museum within 6 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to Historic Environment team.
- 10.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Saffron Walden Museum. The storage of the archive will accord with Saffron Walden Museum's guidelines.
- 10.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to Historic Environment team at the time of deposition at the museum.
- 10.4 Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Saffron Walden Museum's storage systems.
- 10.5 The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of selected digital photos on high-quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Saffron Walden Museum.

11 References

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Brown, N and 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 (EAA8) |
| Colchester Archaeological Trust
Glazenbrook, J. | 1999 | <i>Policies and procedures</i> . 1999 (updated 2012) |
| | 1997 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (EAA3) |
| Gurney, D. | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (EAA14) |
| Havis, R | 2013 | Archaeological trenching and excavation on land at 4 Hamilton Road, Little Canfield. |
| IfA | 2008a | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| IfA | 2008b | <i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations</i> . |
| Medlycott, M. | 2011 | <i>Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 24 (EAA 24) |

Adam Wightman 28/01/13

Appendix - team structure and details

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Adam Wightman

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): Prehistoric and Roman pottery, other finds in small quantities

Joanna Bird (Guildford): Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

Howard Brooks (CAT): Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curl: Human bone and large Animal bone assemblages

John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): Environmental remains

Helen Chappell (English Heritage): Regional Science Advisor

Hazel Martingell (Braintree): Lithics

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman Amphoras

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford): Medieval and later brick and tile

Sue Tyler (ECC): Saxon Pottery.

Helen Walker: Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Adam Wightman (CAT): small animal bone and lithic assemblages

Graphics

Adam Wightman, Chris Lister and Emma Holloway

Report writing

Adam Wightman & Howard Brooks

Senior Site Staff

Adam Wightman BSc, MA

After graduating from the University of Sheffield in 2004 with a BSc Hons in Archaeology and Prehistory, Adam worked for CAT during the Roman Circus excavations at Colchester Garrison in 2004/5. He then went on to work for Cambridge Archaeological Unit before completing a Masters in the Archaeology of Human Origins at the University of Southampton where he focused on lithic and animal bone analysis. Since returning to CAT in 2006 Adam has carried out evaluations and excavations at the Great Dunmow Salesrooms, 143-147 High Street Maldon, Firstsite Newsite in Colchester town centre, and at 21 St Peters Street adjacent to Colchester's Roman wall. He now completes assessments and full reports on small assemblages of animal bone and lithics for CAT.

Finds Specialists

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Steve's first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project to assist in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. He graduated from Reading University with a degree in archaeology and subsequently studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

Joanna is one of the country's top samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the publication *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-1986*.

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Ernest is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall, and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the *Arch J, CAR 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-1985*.

Howard Brooks BA, FSA, MIFA, (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs (Colchester Archaeological Report 3 [1994]). Between 1992 and 1995 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (East Anglian Archaeology 107, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard then left ECC to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997. He regularly contributes to Essex Archaeology & History, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

Yet another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, and *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*. Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*.

Nina Crummy BA FSA (Colchester) Small finds

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports 2* (Roman small finds), *4 (The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9)* and *5 (The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85)*. She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curl (Norfolk) Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. After many years working as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU Julie has recently established her own freelance company Sylvanus in which she specialises in Archaeological and Natural History illustrations as well as being a freelance animal and human bone specialist. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessments and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specializes in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to *British Numismatic Journal* on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to *Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, and *CAR 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*.

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA

Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in East Anglian Archaeology (including occasional papers), Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Medieval Archaeology and Norfolk Archaeology. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

Helen Chappell (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor

Helen Chappell is English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor (RSA) for the East of England, providing regionally-based advice on all aspects of archaeological science: geophysics, scientific dating, hydrology, geoarchaeology, analysis of biological remains and technological residues, artifact analysis and conservation. RSAs give advice to a range of organizations and also produce good practice standards and guidelines. RSAs are all actively involved in research, and applying new methodologies to site investigation and management.

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics illustrator and specialist, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, The *East Anglian Archaeology* Monograph series, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics

Formerly working for the British Museum, Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major work include *Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72 (Britannia Monograph Series 7, with Ian Stead)*. On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88*, and to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Research Report 57, 1985)*.

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

Pat has for many years been examining excavated collections of brick and tile from Essex sites, and contributing reports which are usually consigned to the gloomier parts of archive reports, or as footnotes in published texts. Her regular contributions to *Essex Archaeology & History*, therefore, under-represent the devoted study which Pat has put in over the years. Nobody knows more about local brick and tile, except for David Andrews, with whom she collaborated on significant sections of *Crissing Temple: A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex (1993)*.

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras

Paul has worked at Colchester Museum since the late 1970s. His PhD specialism was Roman amphoras, a topic on which he writes specialist reports. His main areas of interest are prehistory and the Roman period, and he has developed a familiarity with those periods and their ceramics. He has published widely. His major works include *Amphoras from the 1970 excavations at Colchester Sheepen (BAR 142, 1985)*, contributions to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Res Rep 57, 1985)*. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*.

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Sue is the County authority on Saxon material, especially pottery. She has had several spells working with Essex County Archaeology Section, interrupted by a late-1980s spell in Hertfordshire. She has written reports on Saxon material for many Essex Projects, and contributes regularly to *Essex Archaeology & History*, including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Prittlewell (*Essex Archaeol Hist* 19 (1988)).

Helen Walker BSc Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Helen was Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group's medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist. Before joining ECC in 1985, she worked on finds in Carmarthen, and for Hampshire CC on projects in Winchester. Since 1985, she has contributed reports on ceramics to many other projects in the county. A regular contributor to *Essex Archaeology & History*, her principal publications include reports on the Rayleigh kiln dump, and George Street and Church Street, Harwich (*Essex Archaeology & History*, 21 [1990]), and North Shoebury (*EAA* 75).

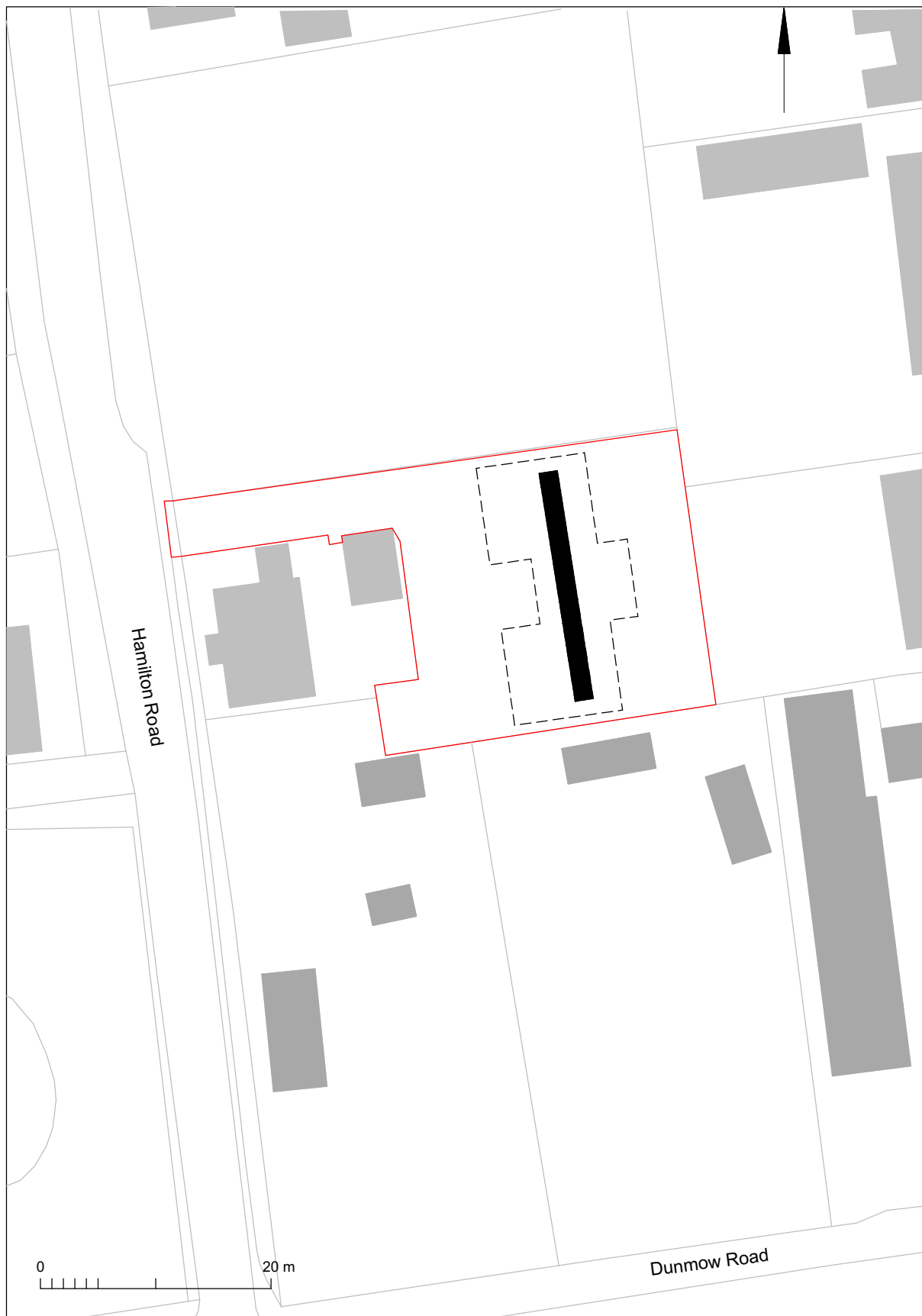


Fig 1 Trench plan.