

# Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldam, Essex, CM0 7EA

October 2017



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figures by Sarah Carter and Ben Holloway

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Ziya Eksen, Jane Roberts and Sarah Carter

**commissioned by Julie Brown, Grantchester Construction**

NGR: TL 97333 01406 (centre)

Planning ref.: FUL/MAL/15/00755

CAT project ref.: 17/09m

EHER project code: AMPC17

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM: 2017.130

OASIS ref.: colchest3-296593



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**CAT Report 1179**  
October 2017

## **Contents**

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Aims	1
5	Results	2
6	Finds	2
7	Discussion	4
8	Acknowledgements	4
9	References	4
10	Abbreviations and glossary	5
11	Contents of archive	5
12	Archive deposition	5
	Appendix 1 Context list	7
	Figures	after p7
	OASIS summary sheet	

## **List of photographs and figures**

Cover: working shot

Photograph 1	T1 trench shot, looking south southwest	2
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	Results	
Fig 3	Representative sections	

## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldham, Essex in advance of the construction of two new houses with associated car-parking and services. The evaluation revealed two modern refuse pits.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land adjacent to 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldham, Essex which was carried out on 5th October 2017. The work was commissioned by Julie Brown on behalf of Grantchester Construction in advance of the construction of two new houses with associated car-parking and services, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

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

## 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

The proposed development site is located in the midst of a number of known sites of archaeological interest, including the Scheduled Monument of Asheldham Camp (EHER 12051-60, SM1014142). To the south of the proposed development is Asheldham Camp, a univallate hill-fort of Iron Age date, there is also evidence for multi-period activity on the site in the form of cropmarks and finds. To the east of the proposed development there is evidence for multi-period activity in the form of cropmarks of linear features, trackways, and enclosures. To the northeast is a Roman farmstead (EHER 12185). It is evident therefore that the proposed development lies within an area containing complex, multi-period deposits.

## 4 Aims

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site, to determine whether further investigations were required.

## 5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Two L-shaped trial-trenches were machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

### Trench 1 (T1): 18m long by 1.8m wide

T1 was excavated through two layers. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.14-0.28m thick) sealed natural sands and gravels (L2).

Modern refuse pit F1 extended across most of the trench. The dimensions of the feature could not be determined but it measured at least 0.45m deep.



**Photograph 1** T1 trench shot - looking south southwest

### Trench 2 (T2): 18m long by 1.8m wide

T2 was excavated through L1 (0.09-0.18m thick) onto L2.

Modern refuse pit F2 extended across most of the trench. The dimensions of the feature could not be determined but it measured at least 0.79m deep.

## 6 Finds

*by Stephen Benfield*

### Introduction

Quantities of finds of modern date (late 19th to 20th century) were present in pit fill encountered in both evaluation trenches: T1 (F1) and T2 (F2). Finds from both F1 and F2 include pieces that can be dated to the mid-20th century. A selection of these finds was recovered during excavation and are briefly reported below. While some of the finds might date to the 19th century the impression from the more closely-dated finds is that the majority of the material dates to the early to mid-20th century.

### Trench 1 F1 (1)

The latest dated find is a near complete cream plastic tea cup with faded blue swirl decoration of mid- to late-20th century date.

There are also several whole machine-made bottles in clear glass with visible moulding seams. The bottles with lettering advertising products or companies are described below.

The largest of the bottles are two drinks bottles:

- a Corona soft drink bottle with a collar rim. On neck: **CORONA THIS BOTTLE / MUST ONLY / BE USE FOR** . On lower body: **PURE DRINKS THIS BOTTLE IS THE PROPERTY / OF THOMAS & EVANS LTD** (the bottle can be dated to after 1920 and pre-1958).

The Corona firm was created by grocers William Thomas and William Evans when they saw a market for soft drinks caused by the growing influence of the temperance movement in south Wales. In the early 1920s Evans re-branded his soft drinks and chose the name Corona, and in 1958 the company was bought by The Beecham Group, who kept the Corona brand.

[\[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona\\_\(soft\\_drink\)\]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corona_(soft_drink))

- bottle with small five-pointed star in relief on the front lower part of the neck and the body is decorated with a regular, close set, repeating six-point star pattern with a blank (plain) area for the label (missing). Around underside of base **RECo No 818766 D**

There are two rectangular-bodied medicine bottles with raised lettering:

- one bottle **ELLIMAN'S / EMBROCATION**

This embrocation was originally sold in 1847 as a rub for animals. By 1850 it was being sold for use by humans, as an aid for aching muscles and joints. It remained a family business until 1961, when it was taken over by Horlicks and the original factory was closed.

[Smoke, Steam and (Computer) Chips Elliman, Sons & Co.

[http://www.sloughhistoryonline.org.uk/ixbin/hixclient.exe?  
a=query&p=slough&f=generic\\_theme.htm&IXFIRST=1&IXMAXHITS=1&  
%3Dtheme\\_record\\_id=sl-sl-elliman\]](http://www.sloughhistoryonline.org.uk/ixbin/hixclient.exe?a=query&p=slough&f=generic_theme.htm&IXFIRST=1&IXMAXHITS=1&%3Dtheme_record_id=sl-sl-elliman)

- the other **LUNG TONIC**

Probably a bottle containing Owbridge's Lung Tonic

This was a cure-all preparation invented in 1874 by Hull pharmacist Walter Owbridge and advertised as a cough medicine, a remedy for bronchitis, asthma, consumption (tuberculosis) and all manner of other throat, chest and lung afflictions – its advertising claim was “It never fails”. Production ceased in 1971.

[Hullwebs History of Hull, THE COUGH MIXTURE FACTORY OWBRIDGE COURT  
[http://www.hullwebs.co.uk/content/k-victorian/factories/owbridge/owbridge\\_court.htm\]](http://www.hullwebs.co.uk/content/k-victorian/factories/owbridge/owbridge_court.htm)

- a squat bottle carries the legend on the shoulder **Stemcol** and may also be medicinal.

Sauce bottle with square-shaped (cross section) body:

- on one face **HAZLEWOOD & Co** on the opposite face **(PRODUCTS) LTD** (dated to after 1930)

Originating at the turn of the 19th century, Hazlewood Foods was founded by brothers Arthur and William Hazlewood in Belper, Derbyshire. By the 1930s, the company had grown sufficiently to take a listing on the London Stock Exchange under the name Hazlewood (Products) Ltd. and Hazlewood moved to expanded facilities in Rowditch, Derby, where it maintained its headquarters through to the end of the century. The company's sauces found a ready market with one Hazlewood brand, Beetop Sauce, remaining a company staple until well into the 1980s when it was discontinued. During the 1930s, Hazlewood placed an increasing emphasis on self-sufficiency and in 1937 the company added its own glassworks, as well as a printing and labelling machine, enabling the company to control the entire production and packaging process with the exception of the caps for the bottles. This not only helped the company weather the lean Depression years, but also face up to the years of World War II, when rationing and supply shortages forced many of its competitors out of business.

[Hazlewood Foods plc History, <http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/hazlewood-foods-plc-history/>]

Other finds from F1 include a whole clear glass ink bottle (slightly indistinct lettering **38750 C UGB 4** moulded on base), part of a ceramic tile teapot stand with a rounded knob foot and sherds of willow pattern earthenware. There is also a rim sherd with handle from a Royal Doulton stoneware cauldron vase (rim dia. c 120 mm) which were produced in the late 19th and early 20th century. This would originally have had three handles and three feet on the base. The body of the pot here is decorated with small combed swirls covered in gilt and is probably of early 20th-century date.

### Trench 2 F2 (2)

A smaller number of finds were retained from F2 than from F1.

The latest closely-dated piece is a sherd from a round, upright, white stoneware jar which has a pottery mark in the underside printed in blue that consists of a diamond shape symbol  $\diamond$  followed below by **BOVEY POTTERY Co...LTD / 1942** The Bovey pottery was located in Devon (Godden 1991, 92).

There is also a sherd from a Canada Dry ginger beer bottle with a painted label of red lettering over white background. Canada Dry was first produced in 1904. The label appears to be a technique known as applied colour labelling or lettering (also known as ACL or pyroglazing) which was adopted in America from the early 1940s so that the bottle is not earlier than c mid-20th century.

[Bottle Dating <https://sha.org/bottle/machinemadedating.htm#Question13>]

Other finds from F2 include sherds of white (cream) glaze earthenware and a sherd from a large stoneware pot with a fragment of blue lettering.

## 7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at this site revealed two modern pits. These pits may have been the product of quarrying, and, following the cessation of these activities, were used as refuse pits which remained in use from around the late 19th century until at least the 1930s in the case of one pit and the early 1940s in the case of the other. It is possible that the name of the adjacent Pitt Cottages, extant from the late 19th century, contemporary with the features, derived from their proximity to them.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Julie Brown and Grantchester Construction for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with Z Eksen, J Roberts and S Carter. Figures are by S Carter and B Holloway. The project was monitored for Essex County Council by Maria Medlycott.

## 9 References

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

Brown and Glazenbrook	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 – Research Agenda and Strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology
CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>

DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
ECCPS	2017	<i>Archaeological trial trenching on land east of 78 Harwich Road, Little Oakley</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Godden, G	1991	<i>Encyclopaedia of British pottery and porcelain marks</i> , rev. ed.
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic Environment Branch	2008	<i>Maldon District Historic Environment Characterisation Project</i> , MDC/ECC Report
Medlycott, M	2011a	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
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, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
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:** None retained

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1179)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

## 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 accession code: COLEM: 2017.130.

**Distribution list:**

Julie Brown  
Grantchester Construction  
Maria Medlycott, Essex County Council Place Services  
Essex Historic Environment Record



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
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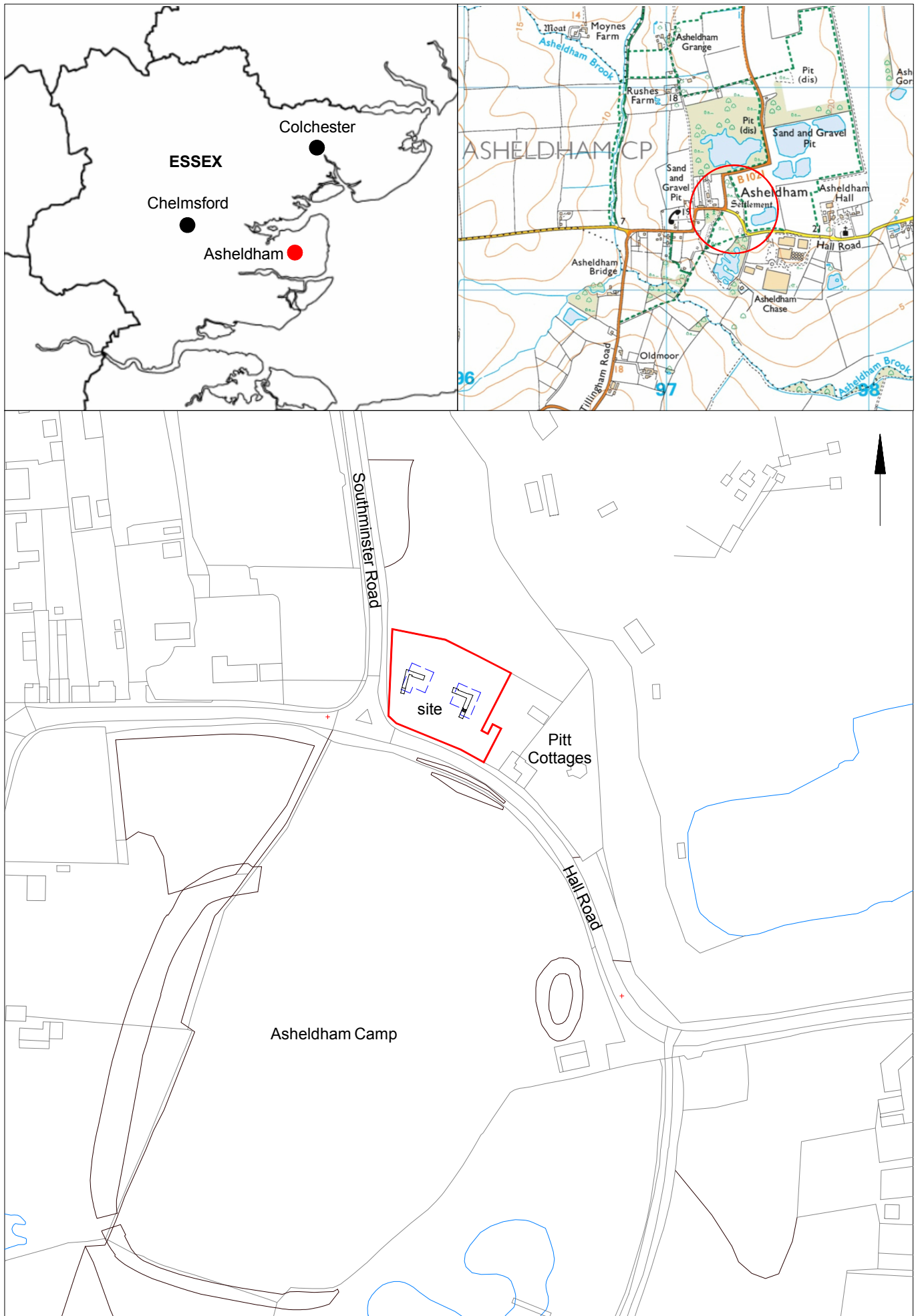
email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy  
Date: 18.10.2017



**Appendix 1 Context list**

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Finds Number</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
F1	1	Pit	Loose, dry to moist, light yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
F2	2	Pit	Loose, dry to moist, light yellow/orange/grey/brown sandy-silt	Modern
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-loam	Modern
L2	-	Natural geological deposits	Soft, moist yellow/orange sand with abundant gravel	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location (proposed development dashed blue)



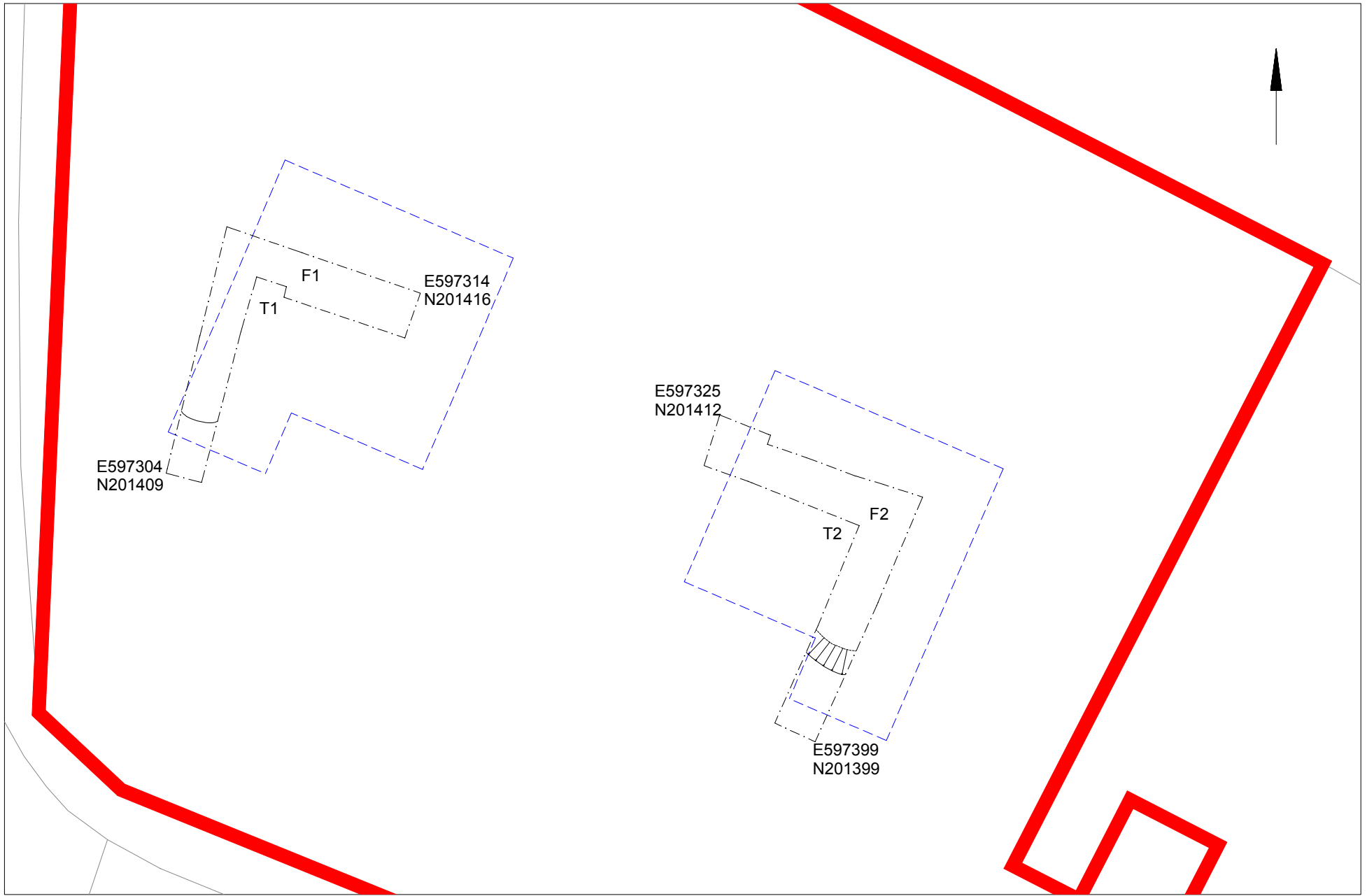
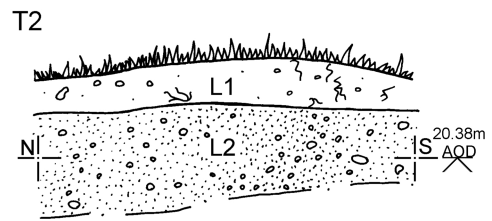
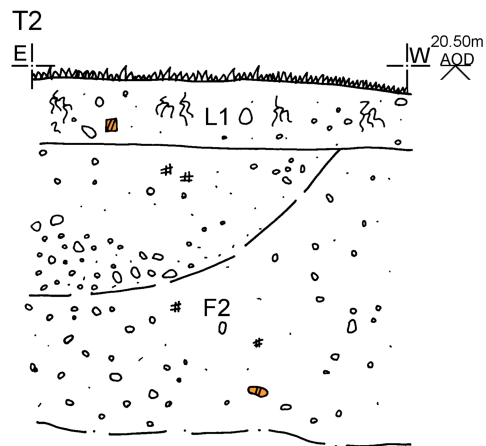
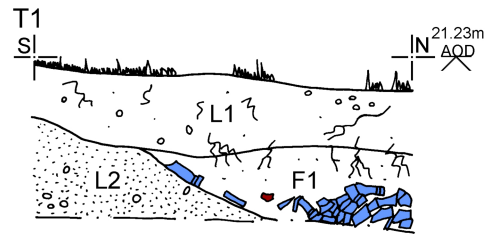
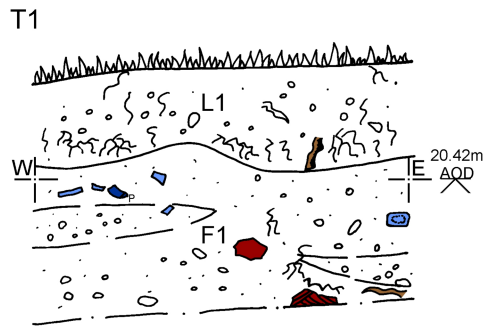


Fig 2 Results (proposed development dashed blue)

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- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- √ roots
- √ large roots
- ## charcoal
- ▨ post-Roman brick
- ▣ pottery sherds
- glass fragments
- scrap iron



Fig 3 Representative section

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-296593**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldham, Essex, CM0 7EA
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (two trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldham, Essex in advance of the construction of two new houses with associated car-parking and services. The evaluation revealed two modern refuse pits.
Project dates	Start: 05-10-2017 End: 05-10-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/09m - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	FUL/MAL/15/00755 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2017.130 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	AMPC17 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	BOTTLES Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON ASHELDHAM land adjacent 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road
Postcode	CM0 7EA
Study area	0.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 97333 01406 51.676159537568 0.854461984357 51 40 34 N 000 51 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.49m Max: 21.07m

## 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	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

## Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.130
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2017.130
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldham, Essex, CM0 7EA:
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1179
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust Colchester

Place of issue or  
publication

Description A4 loose-leaf ring-bound

URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>

Entered by Elliott Hicks ([lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org))

Entered on 18 October 2017

## OASIS:

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

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=298637> for this page

The logo for 'place services' consists of a solid blue square with the words 'place' and 'services' stacked vertically in white, lowercase, sans-serif font.

Essex County Council

**Title:** Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation on Land adjacent 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldham,

**Planning application:** FUL/MAL/15/00755

**Agent:** Grantchester Construction ([mark@grantchesterconstruction.co.uk](mailto:mark@grantchesterconstruction.co.uk)]

**Date issued:** 1/9/2016

**Historic Environment Advisor:** Maria Medlycott, 03330-136853

[maria.medlycott@essex.gov.uk](mailto:maria.medlycott@essex.gov.uk)

**Museum:** Colchester Museum



***This project brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor should be contacted to assess if any changes need to be made. Any Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.***

## **1. Introduction**

This brief for trial trenching and excavation has been prepared by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council. The trial trenching will enable the assessment of the historic environment significance of the site and the development of an archaeological excavation strategy if required. The trial-trenching should identify the presence of any archaeological features or deposits, their significance and the need for preservation *in situ* or further investigation prior to any construction work taking place.

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

The proposed development is sited in the centre of Asheldham (TL 9733301406), to the north of the Scheduled Monument of Asheldham Camp. The development comprises a the construction of two houses with associated car-parking and services. Details of the site plan can be found on the Maldon Council web site.

## **3. Planning Background**

A planning application for this site (FUL/MAL/15/00755) was submitted to Maldon District Council in July 2015 for the construction of two detached bungalows. As the development area lies in a highly sensitive area close to the scheduled monument the following conditions were recommended.

### **L1 Archaeological Assessment**

*No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.*

### **L2 Implementation of Archaeological Fieldwork Programme**

*No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been*

*submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.*

This brief has been prepared by the Historic Environment Advisor, Place Services.

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

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

The proposed development site is sited in the midst of a number of known sites of archaeological interest, including the Scheduled Monument of Asheldham Camp (EHER 12051-60, SM1014142). To the south of the proposed development is Asheldham Camp, a univallate hill-fort of Iron Age date, there is also evidence for multi-period activity on the site in the form of cropmarks and finds. To the east of the proposed development there is evidence for multi-period activity in the form of cropmarks of linear features, trackways, and enclosures. To the north-east is a Roman farmstead (EHER 12185). It is evident therefore that the proposed development lies within an area containing complex, multi-period deposits.

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

The fieldwork assessment will take the form of archaeological trial-trenching across the length and width of the proposed bungalows, with archaeological recording and excavation of any features or finds revealed during this process.

**The trial-trenching will form the first phase of archaeological works on the site, dependent on the results of the trial-trenching the total footprint of the proposed building may require full excavation.**

The IfA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations should be used for additional guidance in the production of the content of the WSI and report, and the general execution of the project.

#### **6. General Methodology**

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

## **7. Trenching and excavation 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 excavated and recorded.
- 7.2 Details of the site planning and recording policies 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.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 If walls or other masonry remains are uncovered these should be cleaned up, recorded and sampled, but left in situ where possible.
- 7.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and

samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

- 7.6 Details of the site photographic policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. 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.
- 7.7 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. These should be left in situ wherever possible.
- 7.8 The IFA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations and excavations 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.
- 7.9 **A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed to define the level of further investigation. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.**

## **8. Post Excavation Assessment**

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

## **9. Finds**

- 9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

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

## **10. Results**

- 10.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 6 months) from the end of the excavation phase, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a digital copy as a single PDF supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 10.2 This report must contain:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the assessment
  - Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site 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.
  - Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
  - All specialist reports
  - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 10.3 An EHER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed).
- 10.4 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in Essex Archaeology and History) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

## **11. Archive Deposition**

- 11.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Epping), and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 11.2 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the report and confirmed with the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 11.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

## **12. Monitoring**

- 12.1 The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

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

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide the basis for a measurable standard and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 13.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation before any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.
- 13.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

### References

Brown and	200	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern</i>
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Glazebrook	0	<i>Counties 2- Research Agenda and Strategy, East Anglian Archaeology Occ. Paper 8</i>
Gurney, D.	200 3	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England , East Anglian Archaeology Occ. Paper 18</i>
Historic Environment Branch	200 8	<i>Maldon District Historic Environment Characterisation Project,MDC/ECC report</i>
IFA	199 4	<i>Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments</i>
Medlycott, M.	201 1	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24</i>

**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.**

Maria Medlycott  
Place Services  
County Hall  
Chelmsford  
CM1 1QH

ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address:	
Parish:	District:
NGR:	Site Code:
Type of Work:	Site Director/Group:
Date of Work:	Size of Area Investigated:
Location of Finds/Curating Museum:	Funding source:
Further Seasons Anticipated?	Related EHER No's:
Final Report:	OASIS number:
Periods Represented:	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary:	Date of Summary:





# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldham, Essex, CM0 7EA

**NGR:** TL 97333 01406 (centre)

**Planning reference:** FUL/MAL/15/00755

**Commissioned by:** Julie Brown (Grantchester Construction)

**Client:** Grantchester Construction

**Curating museum:** Colchester

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

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

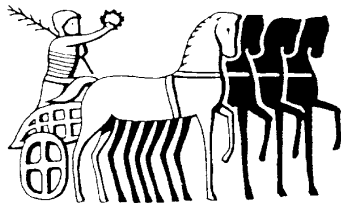
**CAT project code:** 17/09m

**Oasis project ID:** colchest3-296593

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**ECC monitor:** Maria Medlycott

**This WSI written:** 22.9.2017



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

*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land adjacent to 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldham (Fig 1), to the north of the Scheduled Monument of Asheldham Camp. Site centre is National Grid Reference TL 97333 01406.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of two new houses with associated car-parking and services.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

The proposed development site is sited in the midst of a number of known sites of archaeological interest, including the Scheduled Monument of Asheldham Camp (EHER 12051-60, SM1014142). To the south of the proposed development is Asheldham Camp, a univallate hill-fort of Iron Age date, there is also evidence for multi-period activity on the site in the form of cropmarks and finds. To the east of the proposed development there is evidence for multi-period activity in the form of cropmarks of linear features, trackways, and enclosures. To the north-east is a Roman farmstead (EHER 12185). It is evident therefore that the proposed development lies within an area containing complex, multi-period deposits.

## Planning background

Planning application FUL/MAL/15/00755 was submitted to Maldon District Council in July 2015 for the construction of two detached bungalows.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Historic Environment Record as having a high potential for archaeological remains a full archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) 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 local planning authority.”*

## Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are laid out in the Project Brief (*Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation on land adjacent 1 Pitt Cottages, Hall Road, Asheldham – ECCPS 2016*).

Specifically, two L-shaped trial-trenches (totalling 32m long by 1.8m wide) will be excavated within the footprint of the proposed houses.

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

## General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)

- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011a)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the ECC Project Brief (ECCPS 2016)

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 the 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 one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner

## **Trial-trenching methodology**

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

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

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

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed.

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

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

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

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.

A meeting will be held on site with the ECCHEA once the trial-trenching has been completed to define the level of further investigation. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.

### **Site surveying**

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

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches 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 (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/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**

During evaluation work 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. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove the remains from the site during the evaluation phase, 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 Ministry of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and 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.

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

A post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the Historic Environment Advisor.

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

## 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* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

- Aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological work.
- Location plan of excavated areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the development site will be given 10 figure grid references.

- A section/s drawing of every trench 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 sections assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000 and Medlycott 2011a) and with the results of Great Chesterford report (Medlycott 2011b).
- 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](mailto:paul.gilman@me.com)).

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

### Archive deposition

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

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

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

A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of deposition to the museum.

### 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 to the 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

- |                       |       |  |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Brown and Glazenbrook | 2000  | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 – Research Agenda and Strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology |
| CAT                   | 2014  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CIfA                  | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>   |
| CIfA                  | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>            |
| DCLG                  | 2012  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>  |
| ECCPS                 | 2017  | <i>Archaeological trial trenching on land east of 78 Harwich Road, Little Oakley</i>   |
| English Heritage      | 2006  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>  |

- |                             |       |  |
|-----------------------------|-------|--|
| Gurney, D                   | 2003  | <i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>                         |
| Historic Environment Branch | 2008  | <i>Maldon District Historic Environment Characterisation Project, MDC/ECC Report</i>   |
| Medlycott, M                | 2011a | <i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |

L Pooley

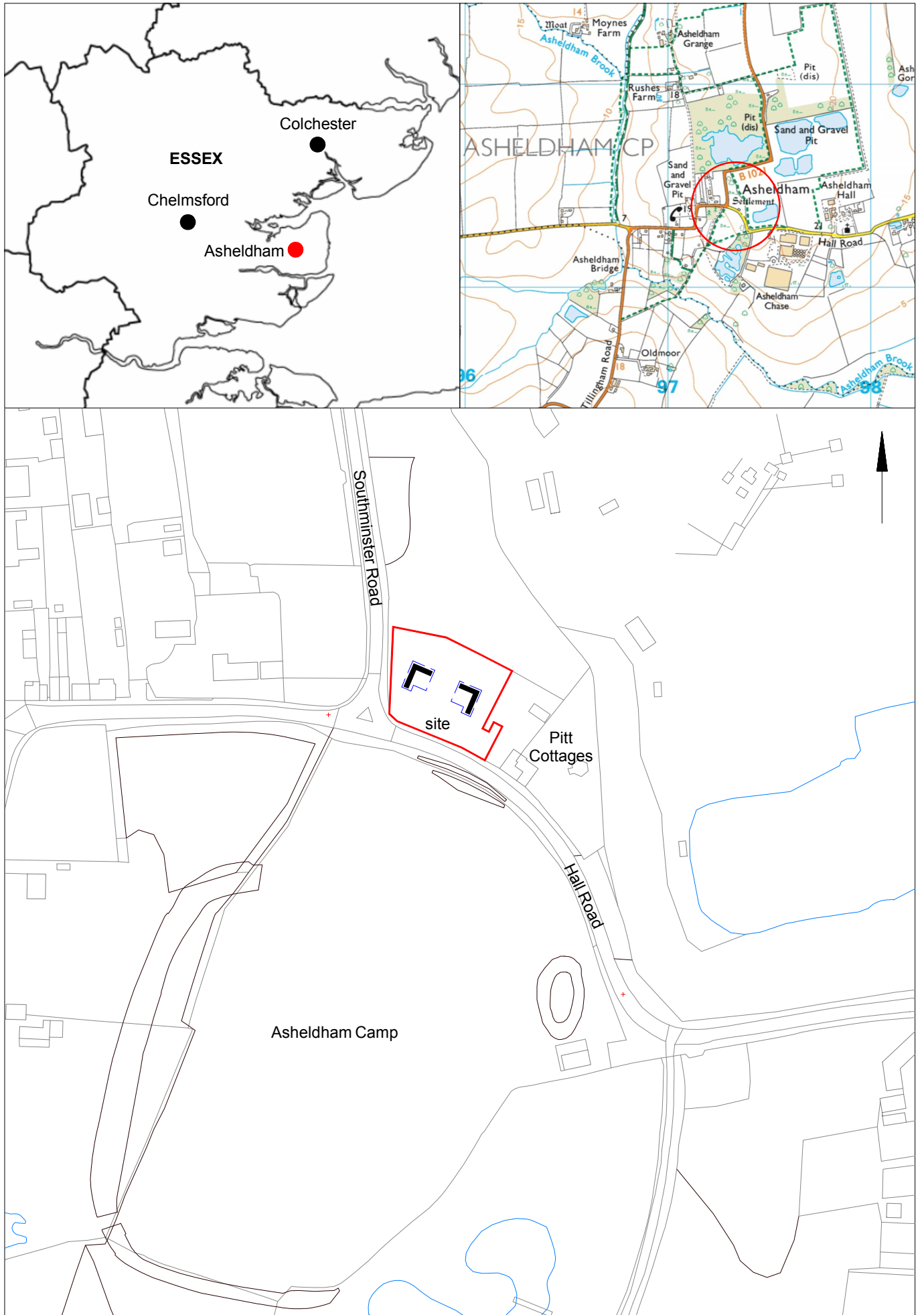


Colchester Archaeological Trust,  
Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
Essex, CO2 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)





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Fig 1 Site location.

0 100 m

Site name: <i>Asheldham Eval.</i>		Site code: <i>2017.130</i>		
Interpretation <i>Topsoil</i>		Layer No.  <i>1</i>		
Period <i>Modern</i>				
Location / grid ref <i>T1 &amp; T2</i>				
Soil Description <small>(circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)</small>				
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable <u>(firm)</u> hard	dry <u>(moist)</u> wet
Colour:	very light	medium <u>(dark)</u>	yellow	orange green <u>(grey)</u> <u>(brown)</u> black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR	
Soil type:	sand	<u>(silt)</u>	clay <u>(loam)</u>	clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub	brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	%, stone	%, tile/brick	%, pot %, %
Recording <i>S &amp; 1:10</i>				
Plan nos.				
sx/profile nos.				
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex	post-ex	
Finds				
Bag nos.				
Small find nos.				
Sample nos.				
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <i>Modern worked topsoil, approx. 200mm thick</i>				
Matrix		Location and detail sketch		
Completed by: <i>SC</i>	Date: <i>05/10/17</i>	tick here if continued overleaf →		

Site name: Asheldham Eval.		Site code: 2017.130	
Interpretation Nahval		Layer No.  2	
Period			
Location /grid ref			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	<u>soft</u>	friable firm hard dry <u>moist</u> wet
Colour:	very light medium dark	<u>yellow</u>	<u>orange</u> green grey brown black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	<u>sand</u>	silt clay loam clay silt sand	
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster daub	brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	<u>gravel</u>	%, stone	%, tile/brick %, pot %, %
Recording 5 x 1:10			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex	post-ex
Finds			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) Nahval sands <u>and</u> gravels			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
<pre> graph TD     L2["L2 (this context)"] --- L1["L1"]     L2 --- B1[" "]     L2 --- B2[" "]     L2 --- B3[" "]     L2 --- B4[" "]     L1 --- L1a[" "]     L1 --- L1b[" "]     L1 --- L1c[" "]     L1 --- L1d[" "]     B1 --- B1a[" "]     B1 --- B1b[" "]     B1 --- B1c[" "]     B1 --- B1d[" "]     B2 --- B2a[" "]     B2 --- B2b[" "]     B2 --- B2c[" "]     B2 --- B2d[" "]     B3 --- B3a[" "]     B3 --- B3b[" "]     B3 --- B3c[" "]     B3 --- B3d[" "]     B4 --- B4a[" "]     B4 --- B4b[" "]     B4 --- B4c[" "]     B4 --- B4d[" "]             </pre>			
Completed by: SC	Date: 05/10/17	tick here if continued overleaf →	

Site name: Asheldham Eval. Site code: 2017.130

Interpretation Pit Feature No. F 1  
 Period Modern  
 Location /grid ref T1

Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)

Consistence: very loose soft friable firm hard dry - moist wet

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

Munsell (if used): 2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR

Soil type: sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile

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

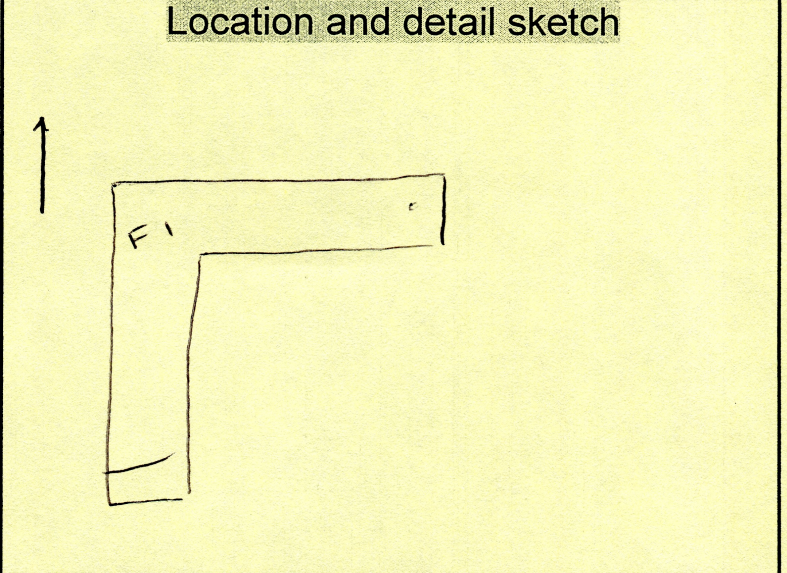
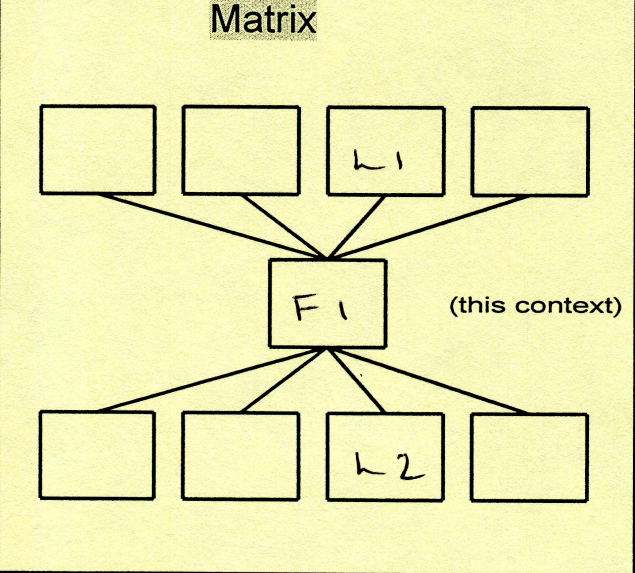
Recording

Plan nos.  
 sx/profile nos.  
 Photos taken pre-ex ex post-ex

Finds Modern glass, incl. whole bottles and jars, modern pot sherds, metal debris and rubbish.

Bag nos. Small find nos. Sample nos. 1: Small selection of whole glass jars/bottles and pot sherds only retained for dating.

Notes: (can be continued overleaf)  
 Modern refuse pit.



Completed by: SC Date: 05/10/17 tick here if continued overleaf →

Site name: <i>Asheldham Eval.</i>	Site code: <i>2017.130</i>
-----------------------------------	----------------------------

Interpretation <i>Pit</i>	<b>Feature No.</b>  <span style="font-size:2em;">F 2</span>
Period <i>Modern</i>	
Location /grid ref <i>T2</i>	

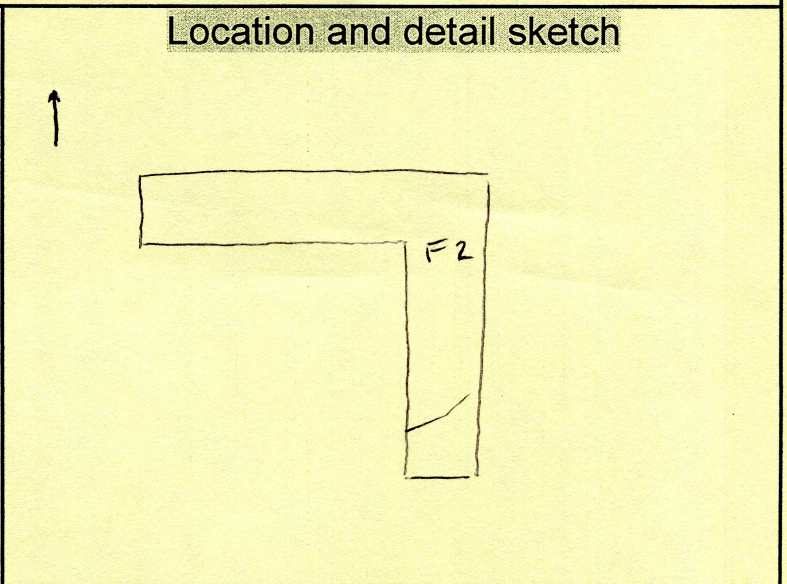
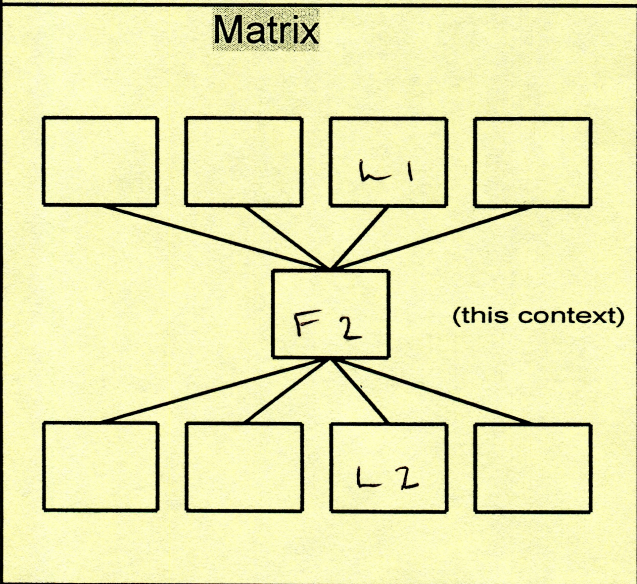
<b>Soil Description</b> (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)	
Consistence:	very <u>loose</u> soft friable firm hard <u>dry - moist</u> wet
Colour:	very <u>light</u> medium dark <u>yellow</u> <u>orange</u> green <u>grey</u> <u>brown</u> black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR
Soil type:	<u>sand</u> <u>silt</u> clay loam clay silt sand
Inclusions:flecks	charcoal oyster daub brick tile
Inclusions:pieces	gravel %, stone %, tile/brick %, pot %

<b>Recording</b>			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex	post-ex

**Findings** *Modern glass, incl. whole bottles and jars, modern pot sherds, metal debris and rubbish.*

Bag nos.	<i>2</i>
Small find nos.	
Sample nos.	

**Notes:** (can be continued overleaf)



Completed by: <i>SC</i>	Date: <i>05/10/17</i>	tick here if continued overleaf →
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Site name: Asheldham Road Site code: 2017.130

Context	F1	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification <u>good</u> /poor?			①
Pottery	whole, <u>frags</u>	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med Post-med	<u>Mod</u> ?	<u>deco file.</u>
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, Peg tile		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, <u>P-R glass</u> , painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

Context	F2	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification <u>good</u> /poor?			②
Pottery	whole, <u>frags</u>	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med Post-med	<u>Mod</u> ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, peg-tile		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, <u>P-R glass</u> , painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

Context	F	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med Post-med	Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, Peg tile		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

Context	F	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med Post-med	Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, Peg tile		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

Context	F	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman Saxon Med Post-med	Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfrogged / frogged, Peg tile		
organics	Animal bone, Human bone, shell, leather, wood			
other	Flint, fe nail, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		



01



02



03



04





05



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Photographic Log for Asheldham 1 Pitt Cottages Eval

Filename	Description
AMPC17_Photo graph_001.JPG	Working shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_002.JPG	Glass bottles from T1
AMPC17_Photo graph_003.JPG	Glass bottles from T1
AMPC17_Photo graph_004.JPG	Scrap in T1
AMPC17_Photo graph_005.JPG	Scrap from T1
AMPC17_Photo graph_006.JPG	Site shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_007.JPG	Scrap in spoil heap
AMPC17_Photo graph_008.JPG	Scrap in spoil heap
AMPC17_Photo graph_009.JPG	T1 rep sx - looking north
AMPC17_Photo graph_010.JPG	T1 rep sx - looking west
AMPC17_Photo graph_011.JPG	Scrap from T1
AMPC17_Photo graph_012.JPG	Scrap from T1
AMPC17_Photo graph_013.JPG	T2 rep sx - looking south
AMPC17_Photo graph_014.JPG	Site shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_015.JPG	T1 trench shot - looking north northeast
AMPC17_Photo graph_016.JPG	T1 trench shot - looking north northeast
AMPC17_Photo graph_017.JPG	T1 trench shot - looking south southwest
AMPC17_Photo graph_018.JPG	T1 trench shot - looking south southwest
AMPC17_Photo graph_019.JPG	T1 trench shot - looking west southwest
AMPC17_Photo graph_020.JPG	T1 trench shot - looking west southwest
AMPC17_Photo graph_021.JPG	Site shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_022.JPG	Site shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_023.JPG	Site shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_024.JPG	Site shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_025.JPG	Site shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_026.JPG	Site shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_027.JPG	Site visitor
AMPC17_Photo graph_028.JPG	T2 rep sx - looking east
AMPC17_Photo graph_029.JPG	T2 trench shot - looking north
AMPC17_Photo graph_030.JPG	T2 trench shot - looking east
AMPC17_Photo graph_031.JPG	T2 scrap in F2 - looking east
AMPC17_Photo graph_032.JPG	Site shot
AMPC17_Photo graph_033.JPG	F2 - looking north
AMPC17_Photo graph_034.JPG	F2 - looking west