

# Archaeological evaluation at FBS Motor Salvage, Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford-Le-Hope, Essex, SS17 0AL

April 2019



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman  
figures by Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Adam Tuffey

**commissioned by Mr David Briault (OCB Construction Ltd)**

NGR: TQ 69649 81405 (centre)

Planning ref.: 18/01635/FUL

CAT project ref.: 19/03i

ECC code: THSI19

Thurrock Museum accession code: [requested](#)

OASIS ref.: colchest3-346279

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**CAT Report 1410**

May 2019

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OASIS summary sheet

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

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out at FBS Motor Salvage, Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford-Le-Hope in advance of the construction of flexible industrial units, a new access road and parking, sewage treatment and services. The evaluation found a sparsity of archaeological deposits across the site, and only a single post-medieval gully was uncovered. This feature yielded three sherds of post-medieval pottery and a single sherd of Roman pottery. A further sherd of Roman pottery as well as a flint and a fragment of post-medieval glass were also found.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at FBS Motor Salvage, Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex which was carried out from 10th to the 11th April 2019. The work was commissioned by Mr David Briault of OCB Construction Ltd in advance of the construction of flexible industrial units, a new access road and parking, sewage treatment and services, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Richard Havis advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).

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

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

## 3 Archaeological background

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

The Historic Environment Record shows the proposed development lies in an area of potential archaeological deposits north of the Thames. Immediately to the north of the site are three areas of extensive cropmark complexes dating to multiple periods. To the immediate northwest the field contains a large ring-ditch over 50m in diameter (HER 5259). The HER notes that geological marks could be obscuring further features. The area directly to the north includes a double-ditched enclosure, with the evidence for at least one ring-ditch inside. Further ring-ditches and other linear features are also visible (HER 47050). The ring-ditches could be evidence of ploughed-out round barrows, which would suggest the features could date to the Bronze Age. A further cropmark complex and a possible deserted medieval village may lie to the northeast (HER 7131 and 7132).

To the immediate east of the site CAT undertook an evaluation and georachaeological assessment in 2009 (CAT Report 488). The 35 trenches revealed evidence of activity

ranging from the Mesolithic to the modern period. Features of note were a Roman pit and a medieval ditch. An interesting find was a collection of unstratified Palaeolithic flints deposited on the site from the river margin somewhere upstream. As approximately one-third of the features excavated were modern, it was thought that the industrial use of the site and, later, stripping of topsoil to remove contaminants, had severely affected *in situ* preservation. A geological appraisal of the site included palaeontological identification of molluscs which indicate that the shallow channels crossing the site were active in the Roman or later periods.

Directly to the south of the aforementioned site, Oxford Archaeology undertook a large-scale archaeological investigation in advance of the development of a new deep-sea London Gateway container port. An area of approximately 30 hectares was investigated with large areas extensively excavated (HER 47049). Although there were limited artefacts, two large Romano-British salt-production sites with associated buildings were located at each end of the excavations (OA 18). Key evidence included channels dug to catch salt water, briquetage trays and supports, evaporation hearths and traces of mounds generally known as 'Red Hills'.

There are extensive records of finds spots recorded from both along the foreshore and marshes of Roman pottery (HER nos 7030, 7138-9 and 7223-6).

#### **4 Aims**

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

#### **5 Results (Figs 2-6)**

Four trial-trenches, all 15m long by 1.8m wide, were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Four layers were recorded. A modern crush surface (L1, c 0.09-0.24m thick) and underlying make-up layer (L2, c 0.3-0.44m thick, loose/friable, dry medium grey/brown sandy-silt with CBM flecks, >5% gravel, >10% stones and >70 CBM pieces) sealed humic silts (L3, c 0.13-0.28m thick, firm, moist/wet dark grey/brown silty-clay), beneath which were natural clays (L4, firm/hard, moist medium yellow/orange/grey/brown/blue clay with >7% gravel >7% stones, encountered at a depth of 0.64-0.8m below current ground level). A sondage was excavated in T4 to ensure that natural had been reached.

No significant archaeological remains were identified in trenches T2, T3 or T4, but considerable modern disturbance was apparent in T2 and T3.

##### **Trench 1 (T1):**

Post-medieval (1500-1800) gully F1 was excavated. The feature lay on a N-S alignment; it extended beyond the limit of excavation and so its full dimensions could not be determined, but it was found to be c 0.1m deep.





**Photograph 1** T1 trench shot – looking west

## 6 Finds

### 6.1 Ceramics and pottery

by Dr Matthew Loughton

There were only five sherds of pottery with a weight of 24g. This material came from F1 and L3:

F1 (1): two worn sherds of post-medieval red earthenware pottery (Fabric F40) with a weight of 19g, dating from c 1550 to the 19/20th century (*CAR 7* 2000, 189-193). There was also one sherd, with a weight of 1g, of Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21A) which is dated from AD 1200 to 1550 (*ibid*, 107-113). Finally, there was also a worn sherd with a weight of 1g from a possible rouletted decorated Roman beaker in fabric DJ (coarse oxidised ware) (*CAR 10* 1999). This feature can be dated to the post-medieval period (c 1500-1800).

L3 (2): one worn Roman sherd of coarse oxidised ware (Fabric DJ), with a weight of 3g.

### 6.2 Non-ceramics and finds

by Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman

A piece of worked flint and a small fragment of glass came from L3 (finds no. 2). See Table 1 for details.

Context No.	Finds No.	Description
L3	2	<b>Flint:</b> Possible broken flake or tool of convenience with two small areas of retouch on the ?ventral face. <b>Glass:</b> Small fragment (1.4g) of green glass, probably from a bottle, post-medieval/modern.

**Table 1** Non-ceramic finds by context

## 7 Conclusion

Despite being located in an archaeologically-sensitive area, only a single feature – a post-medieval gully – was uncovered. This general paucity of archaeological features across the site might be the consequence of industrial activity and topsoil stripping, which, as within the area immediately to the east evaluated by CAT in 2009, may have truncated any deposits which may have been present. The considerable level of modern disturbance evident in T3 lends weight to this speculation. The gully which was uncovered yielded three sherds of medieval/post-medieval pottery, indicating some degree of activity at the site during this period. Two sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered during excavations, adding to the already considerable evidence of Roman activity within the area, most notably, the two salt production sites previously excavated to the south of the site, near to the foreshore. It should be noted, however, that no evidence of salt manufacture was found during this investigation.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks David Briault and OCB Construction Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister with fieldwork carried out by B Holloway with A Tuffey. Figures are by B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Richard Havis.

## 9 References

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

- |                          |      |  |
|--------------------------|------|--|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper <b>8</b> (EAA <b>8</b> )  |
| CAR 7                    | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter  |
| CAR 10                   | 1999 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-86</i> , by R Symonds and S Wade  |
| CAT                      | 2018 | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>  |
| CAT Report 488           | 2009 | <i>An archaeological evaluation at Stanhope Park, Wharf Road, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex: July 2008.</i> By C Lister  |
| ClfA                     | 2014 | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>   |
| ClfA                     | 2014 | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>  |
| ECCPS                    | 2019 | <i>Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford Le Hope.</i> By R Havis   |
| Gurney, D                | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> ).  |
| Historic England         | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>  |
| Historic England         | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell  |
| Medlycott, M             | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> )  |
| MHCLG                    | 2018 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.  |
| OA 18                    | 2012 | <i>London Gateway: Iron Age and Roman salt making in the Thames Estuary. Excavation at Stanford Wharf Nature Reserve, Essex.</i> Oxford Archaeology Monograph <b>18</b> , by E Biddulph, S Foreman, Stafford, Stansbie and Nicholson |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust

CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
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>
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

## 11 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none retained

**Finds:** n/a

### **Paper record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1410)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1410)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

## 12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Thurrock Museum under accession code: [requested](#)

**Distribution list:**

Mr David Briault, OCB Construction Ltd  
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor  
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



**Colchester Archaeological Trust**

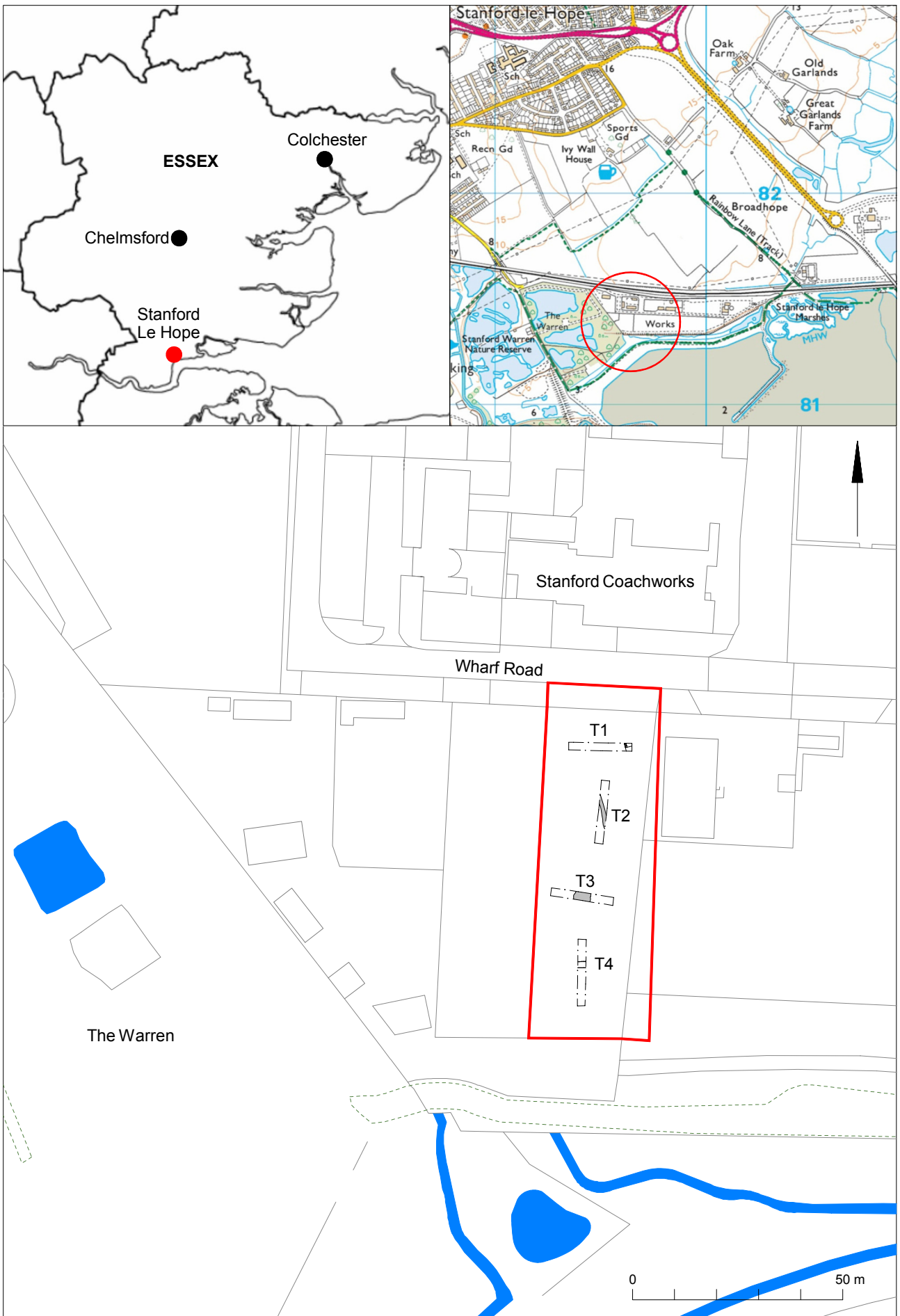
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email: [eh2@catuk.org](mailto:eh2@catuk.org)

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 13.05.2019



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Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal.

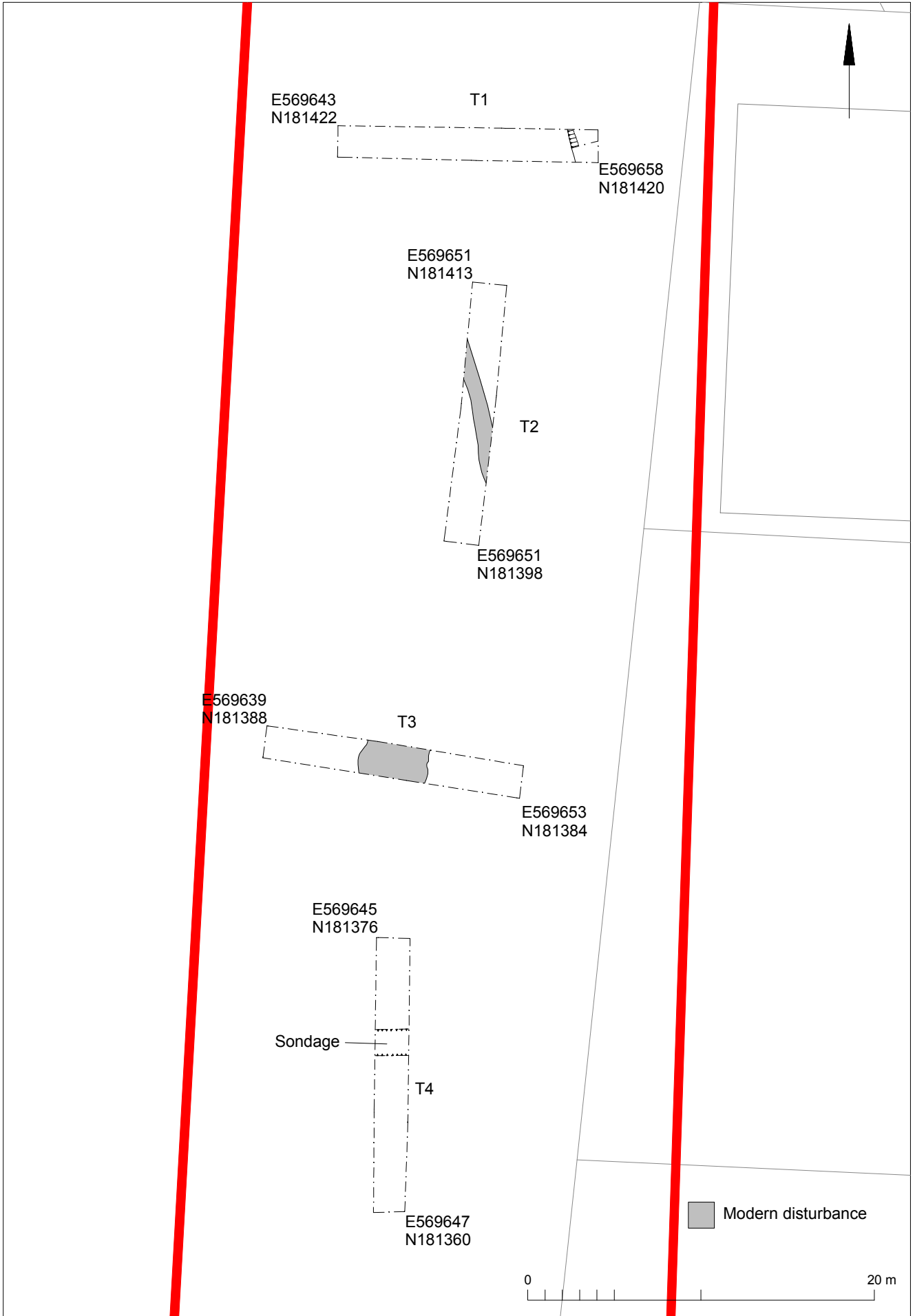


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

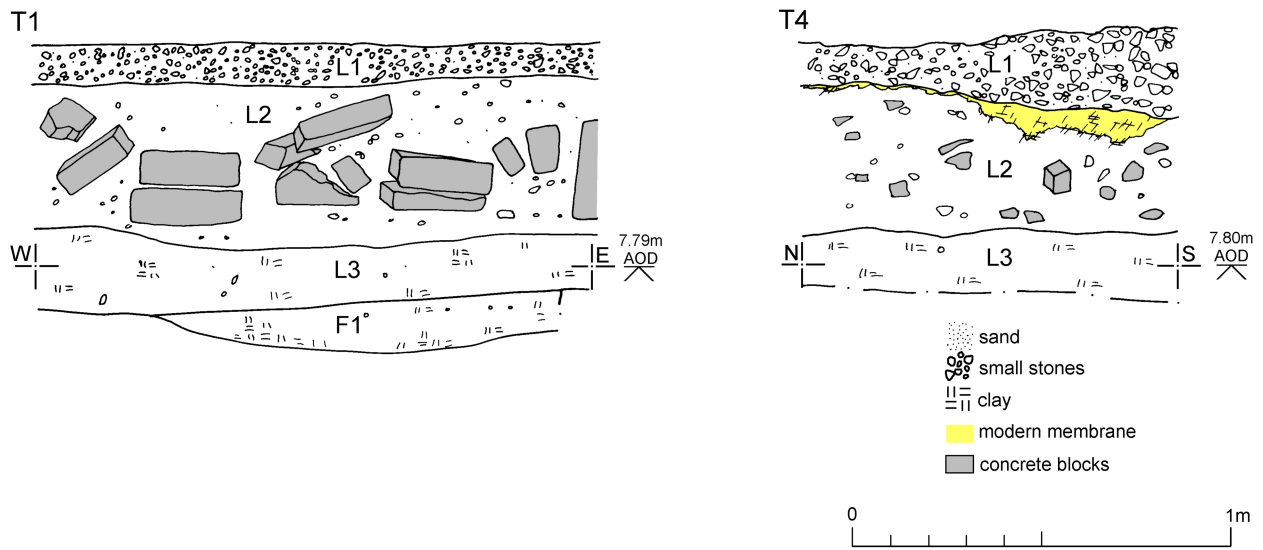


Fig 3 Representative sections.



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**OASIS ID: colchest3-346279**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at FBS Motor Salvage, Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford-Le-Ho
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (four trial-trenches) was carried out at FBS Motor Salvage, Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford-Le-Hope in advance of the construction of flexible industrial units, a new access road and parking, sewage treatment and services. The evaluation found a sparsity of archaeological deposits across the site, and only a single post-medieval gully was uncovered. This feature yielded three sherds of post-medieval pottery and a single sherd of Roman pottery. A further sherd of Roman pottery as well as a flint and a fragment of post-medieval glass were also found.
Project dates	Start: 10-04-2019 End: 11-04-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/01635/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2019/03i - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	THSI19 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	GULLY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX THURROCK STANFORD LE HOPE FBS Motor Salvage, Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford-Le-Hope, Essex

Postcode SS17 0AL

Study area 0.22 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 69649 81405 51.505550138906 0.444762924194 51 30 19 N 000 26 41 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 7.67m Max: 7.75m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, ECC

Project design originator Emma Holloway

Project director/manager Chris Lister

Project supervisor Ben Holloway

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body OCB Construction Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Thurrock Museum

Digital Archive ID THSI19

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

Paper Archive recipient Thurrock Museum

Paper Archive ID THSI19

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

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Archaeological evaluation at FBS Motor Salvage, Stanhope Industrial park, Wharf Road, Stanford-Le-Hope, Essex, SS17 0AL: April 2019
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1410
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Entered by	Dr Elliott Hicks (eh2@catuk.org)
Entered on	14 May 2019

## OASIS:

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# Brief for trial trenching and excavation Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford Le Hope



**Date:**  
12-2-2019





**Title:** Brief for trial trenching and excavation at Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford Le Hope

**Agent:** Judge Architects; ([judge.architects@ymail.com](mailto:judge.architects@ymail.com))

**Planning Reference:** 18/01635/FUL

**Date issued:** 12-2-19

**Historic Environment Advisor:** Richard Havis

**Museum:** Thurrock 01375 390000

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

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

## **1. Introduction**

The Historic Environment Advisor has prepared this brief for archaeological trial trenching and excavation on a commercial development within the Stanhope industrial estate. Extensive archaeological deposits have been excavated immediately to the south of the application area with large scale salt production in the Roman period.

The proposed development area lies within the present industrial estate (TQ6964981405). The proposed development comprises flexible industrial units.

## **2. Planning Background**

A full planning application was validated by Thurrock Council in November 2018 for the proposed development flexible industrial units (B1(c)) with associated new access road and parking, sewage treatment and new incoming services. Due to the sites location immediately known extensive archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended to the local Planning Authority. The archaeological conditions that were recommended are based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework and states:

### **RECOMMENDATION: Trial trench and excavation**

**"No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured and undertaken 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."**

## **3. Archaeological Background**

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

The Historic Environment Record shows the proposed development lies in an area of potential archaeological deposits north of the Thames. Immediately to the north of the site lies, extensive cropmark complexes of multi period date (HER 47050) including enclosures, field systems and the remains of burial mounds, probably Bronze Age in date. Large-scale excavations immediately to the south of the development area have identified extensive salt-making sites of Late Iron and Roman date. An area of approximately 30 hectares was investigated with large areas extensively excavated. Two salt-production sites with associated buildings were located at each end of these excavations (Biddulph, Foreman, Stafford, Stansbie and Nicholson 2012), both with potential of extending into the development area.

#### **4. Requirement for Work**

The archaeological work will comprise a first phase of trial trenching covering a minimum of 5% of the development area. The trial trenching will be positioned to cover all of the development area.

Specific research aims include:

- Evidence of occupation associated with the prehistoric occupation visible in the aerial photographs
- Evidence relating to the continuation of the cropmark landscape.

The initial work will comprise the trial trenching which will be followed by a summary report. This will lead to further archaeological work, comprising open area excavation of those significant deposits identified. If no archaeological deposits are identified a report on the trial trenching alone will be required.

#### **5. General Methodology**

- 5.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological work.
- 5.2 The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 5.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 5.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 5.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.



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

## **6. Trial Trenching Methodology**

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon **initially** unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 6.5 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). Details of the sampling strategy for the test pits will be given in the WSI.
- 6.6 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site.
- 6.7 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 6.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.

6.9 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

**6.10 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.**

## **7. Post Excavation Assessment**

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

7.2 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.

## **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 prior to the start of work, and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

## 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 Advisor as a single PDF.
- 9.2 This report must contain:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the trial trenching, test pitting and follow up work.
  - 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.
  - history of the gas works, based on cartographic and excavation detail
  - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
  - Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and result section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
  - All specialist assessments
  - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 9.3 An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal [paul.gilman@me.com](mailto:paul.gilman@me.com)
- 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.
- 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 archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 months of the completion of the final publication report with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor

## 11. Monitoring

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.
- 11.3 All trial trenches must be inspected by the Historic Environment Advisor prior to their backfilling.
- 11.4 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor 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 Advisor of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 12.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

## References

- Biddulph, E.            2012    London Gateway: Iron Age and Roman Salt Making in the Thames Estuary, excavations at Stanford Wharf Nature Reserve, Essex
- Foreman, S.,  
Stafford, E.,  
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R.
- Brown, N. and        2000    Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2.  
Glazebrook, J.            Research agenda and strategy East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D.            2003    *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian.  
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- 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.**

Richard Havis  
Principal Historic Environment Advisor  
Place Services  
County Hall  
Chelmsford  
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**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for  
archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at  
FBS Motor Salvage, Stanhope Industrial Park,  
Wharf Road, Stanford-Le-Hope, Essex, SS17  
0AL.**

**NGR:** TQ 69649 81405 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 18/01635/FUL

**Commissioned by:** David Briault (OCB Construction Ltd)

**On behalf of:** OCB Construction Ltd

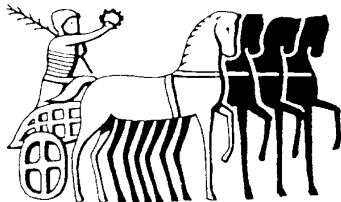
**Curating museum:** Thurrock  
**Museum accession code:** tbc

**ECC project code:** tbc  
**CAT project code:** 2019/03i  
**Oasis project ID:** colchest3-346279

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**ECC monitor:** Richard Havis

**This WSI written:** 19/03/2019



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,  
Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
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## Site location and description

The proposed development site is located approximately 0.9km southeast of Stanford-Le-Hope, on land currently used by FBS Motor Salvage, Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford Le Hope. The site forms part of the Stanhope industrial estate, with Mucking Creek to the west and the Thames estuary to the south and southeast. To the immediate south of the site is a new inter-tidal mudflat, created to provide an ecological habitat to replace land lost to the east during the creation of the London Gateway port. Site is centred at National grid reference TQ 69648 81405 (c).

## Proposed work

The planning application proposes the erection of flexible industrial units (B1(c)) for a vehicle fitting and finishing facility for Stanford Coachworks (located directly north of the proposed site). This will include a new access road and parking, sewage treatment and services and any associated groundworks.

## Archaeological background

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

The Historic Environment Record shows the proposed development lies in an area of potential archaeological deposits north of the Thames. Immediately to the north of the site are three areas of extensive cropmark complexes dating to multiple periods. To the immediate northwest the field contains a large ring-ditch, plotted as being over 50m in diameter (HER 5259). The HER notes that there could be more features, but geological marks could be obscuring visibility. The area directly to the north includes a double-ditched enclosure, with the evidence for at least one ring-ditch inside. Further ring-ditches and other linear features area also visible (HER 47050). The ring-ditches could be evidence of ploughed out round barrows, which would suggest the features could date to the Bronze Age. To the northeast there are records suggesting a cropmark complex (HER 7131) and a possible deserted medieval village (HER 7132).

To the immediate east of the site CAT undertook an evaluation and georachaeological assessment in 2009 (CAT Report 488). The 35 trenches revealed a thin spread of evidence of activity ranging from the Mesolithic to the modern period. Features of note were a Roman pit and a medieval ditch. An interesting find was a collection of unstratified Palaeolithic flints deposited on the site from the river margin somewhere upstream. As approximately one-third of the features excavated were modern, it was though that the industrial use of the site and, later, stripping of topsoil to remove contaminants, had severely affected in *situ* preservation. A geological appraisal of the site included palaeontological identification of molluscs which indicate that the shallow channels crossing the site were active in the Roman or later periods.

Directly to the south of the site CAT evaluated, Oxford Archaeology undertook a large-scale archaeological investigation in advance of the development of a new deep-sea London Gateway container port. An area of approximately 30 hectares was investigated with large areas extensively excavated (HER 47049). Although there were limited artefacts, two large Romano-British salt-production sites with associated buildings were located at each end of the excavations (OA 18). Key evidence included channels dug to catch salt water, briquetage trays and supports, evaporation hearths and traces of mounds generally known as 'Red Hills'.

There are extensive records of finds spots recorded from both along the foreshore and marshes of Roman pottery (HER nos 7030, 7138-9 and 7223-6).



## Planning background

A planning application (18/01635/FUL) was submitted to Thurrock District Council in November 2018 for the *construction of flexible industrial units (B1(c)) with associated new access road and parking, sewage treatment and new incoming services.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains a phased full archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2018) and states:

*No development or preliminary groundworks can commence until a programme of archaeological trial trenching and excavation has been secured and undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority.*

## Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for evaluation by trial-trenching. If archaeological deposits are identified, the trial-trenching may be followed by open area excavation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECC Place Services (*Archaeological brief for Trial Trenching and Excavation at Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford Le Hope – ECC 2019*).

Specifically, four archaeological trial-trenches will be excavated, located to offer good coverage of the site. The trenches will each measure 15m long by 1.8m wide equating in a total of 108m<sup>2</sup> this is to covers a 5% sample of the site (0.22ha).

The archaeological work aims to record the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development, and assess the potential for further archaeological remains.

This initial trial-trenching evaluation will be followed by a summary report. If significant archaeological deposits are identified, the ECCHEA may decide that the further excavation work is required, comprising open area excavation of those deposits.

Key research aims include:

- Evidence of occupation associated with the prehistoric occupation visible in the aerial photographs
- Evidence related to the continuation of the cropmark landscape

## General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECC 2019)

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

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

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

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

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

## **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus two archaeologists for two day for the trial-trenching.

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

## **Trial-trenching and excavation methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Site surveying**

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

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

### **Environmental sampling policy**

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

### **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the trial-trenching, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and 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.

Matthew Loughton (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): Alec Wade / 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 / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Nigel Brown

Small finds: Nina Crummy

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

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

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

## Post-excavation assessment

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

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

## Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.

- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

## Monitoring

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

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

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

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

## References

- |                          |       |   |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000  | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper <b>8</b> (EAA <b>8</b> ) |
| CAT                      | 2018  | <i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>   |
| CAT Report 488           | 2009  | <i>An archaeological evaluation at Stanhope Park, Wharf Road, Stanford-le-Hope, Essex: July 2008.</i> By C Lister   |
| CIfA                     | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>  |
| CIfA                     | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>   |
| ECCPS                    | 2019  | <i>Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at Stanhope Industrial Park, Wharf Road, Stanford Le Hope.</i> By R Havis                                      |
| Gurney, D                | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> ).                                     |
| Historic England (HE)    | 2015  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>   |
| Historic England (HE)    | 2018  | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell   |
| Medlycott, M             | 2011  | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of</i>  |

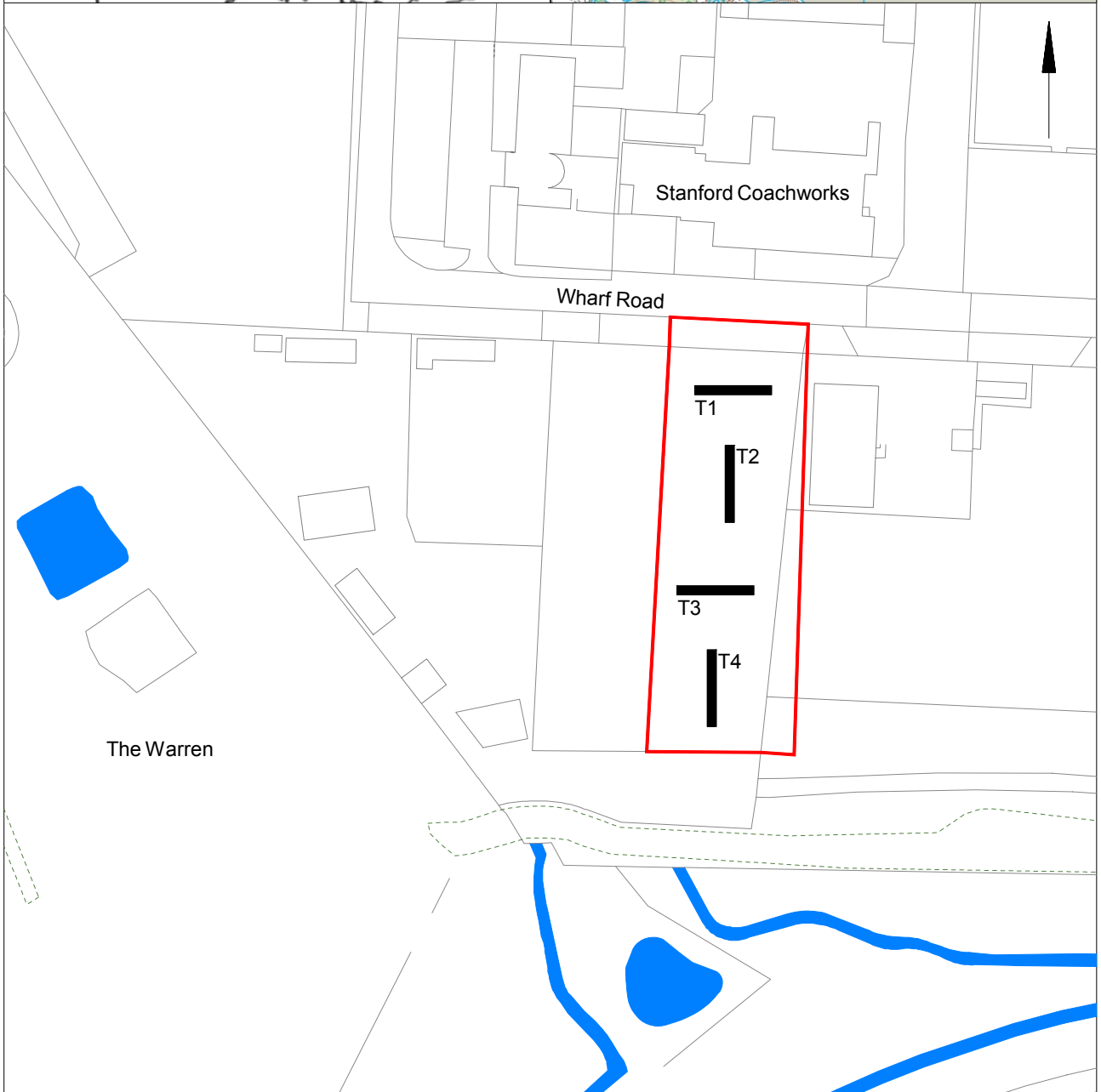
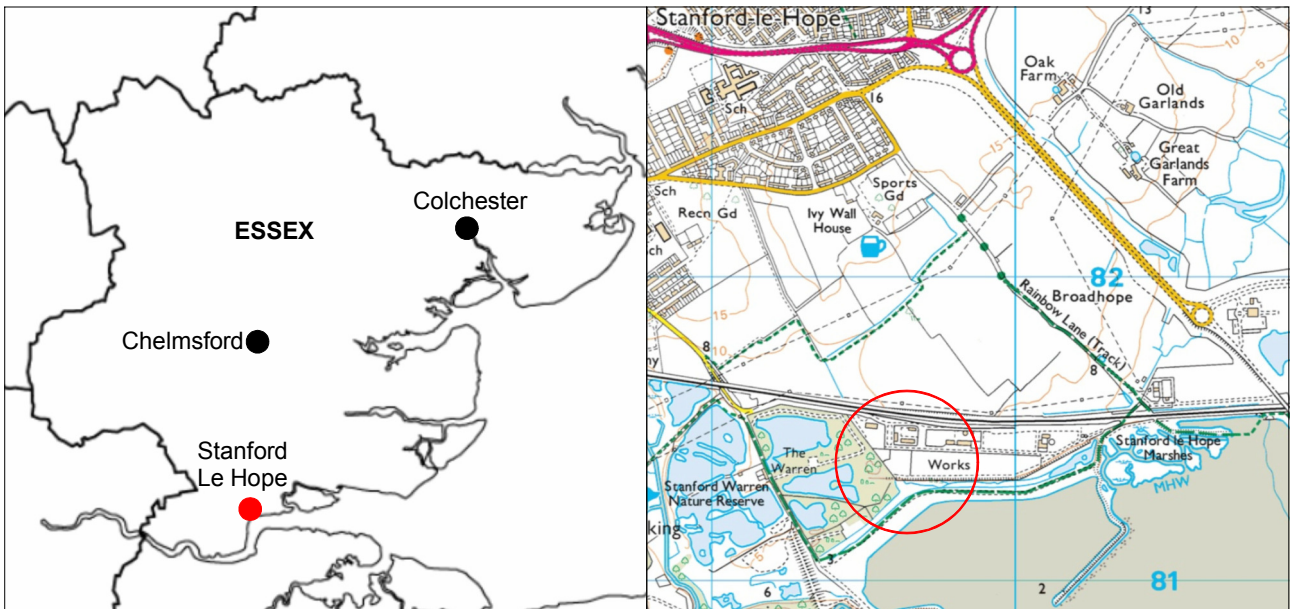
MHCLG	2018	<i>England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
OA 18	2012	<i>London Gateway: Iron Age and Roman salt making in the Thames Estuary. Excavation at Stanford Wharf Nature Reserve, Essex.</i> Oxford Archaeology Monograph 18. By E Biddulph, S Foreman, Stafford, Stansbie and Nicholson

E Holloway



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



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Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal.





Site: Stanford le Hope Wharf Rd EVAL

Site code: THSI19

Layer No.

Interpretation Modern crush surface

Period Modern

1

Location

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Modern crushed chips - 130mm thick.

cut by L F

L

cutting L 2 F

By

Date

Site: Stanford le Hope Wharf Rd EVAL

Site code: THSI19

Layer No.

Interpretation Modern make up

Period Modern

**2**

Location

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

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

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

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand  
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile  
✓ ✓

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %  
5 10 70

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

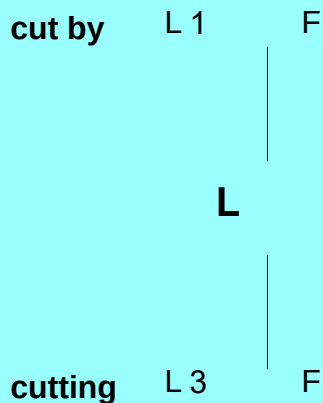
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Mostly formed of modern concrete bricks. 400mm deep.



By

Date

Site: Stanford le Hope Wharf Rd EVAL

Site code: THSI19

Layer No.

Interpretation Humic silts

Period Post-medieval

**3**

Location

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

✓ ✓

Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

Type

✓

✓

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

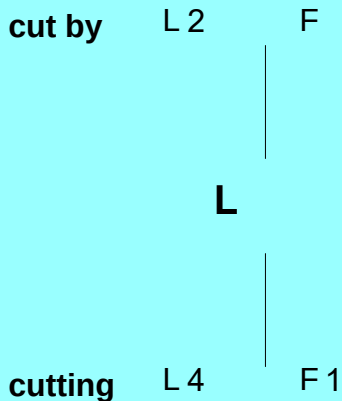
Photos taken

FINDS Modern glass, residual flint, pottery fragments

Find Nos:

10

NOTES Flooding/ silting of site, 150mm thick.



By

Date

Site: Stanford le Hope Wharf Rd EVAL

Site code: THSI19

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural

Period

4

Location

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

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

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

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces 7 7

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Classic clays - calico with patches of gravel and orange, grey, blue and brown with occasional yellow hues. London clays? Depth is unknown.

cut by L 3 F

L

cutting L F

By

Date

Site: Stanford le Hope Wharf Rd EVAL

Site Code: THSI19

Feature No.

Interpretation Natural Gully / channel

Period Post-medieval

Location East end of T1

**1**

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

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

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

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

Inclusions: flecks

Inclusions: pieces gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %  
2 4

RECORDING 1:10 sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos

9

NOTES Extremely indurated clay, flattish / irregular base with possibly an undulation in the natural. Filled with L3. 100mm deep.

cut by L3 F

**F 1**

cutting L F

By Date

Site: Stanford le Hope Wharf Rd EVAL

Site code: THSI19

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

1

9

upper fill  
✓

middle fill  
✓

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Number should Finds no. 1 - tablet error

Pottery

whole frags  
✓

prehis 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 burnt stone

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type

Site: Stanford le Hope Wharf Rd EVAL

Site code: THSI19

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

3

10

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

✓

Notes Number should be finds no. 2 - tablet error

whole

frags

prehis Roman

Saxon

Med

Post-med

Mod

?

✓

✓

Pottery

R Brick

R Tile

box tile

tessera

unfrogged

frogged

Peg tile

CBM

P-R Brick

Animal bone

Human bone

shell

leather

wood

Organics

flint

fe nail

R glass

P-R glass

painted plaster

mortar

slate

clay pipe

burnt stone

other

✓

✓

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type



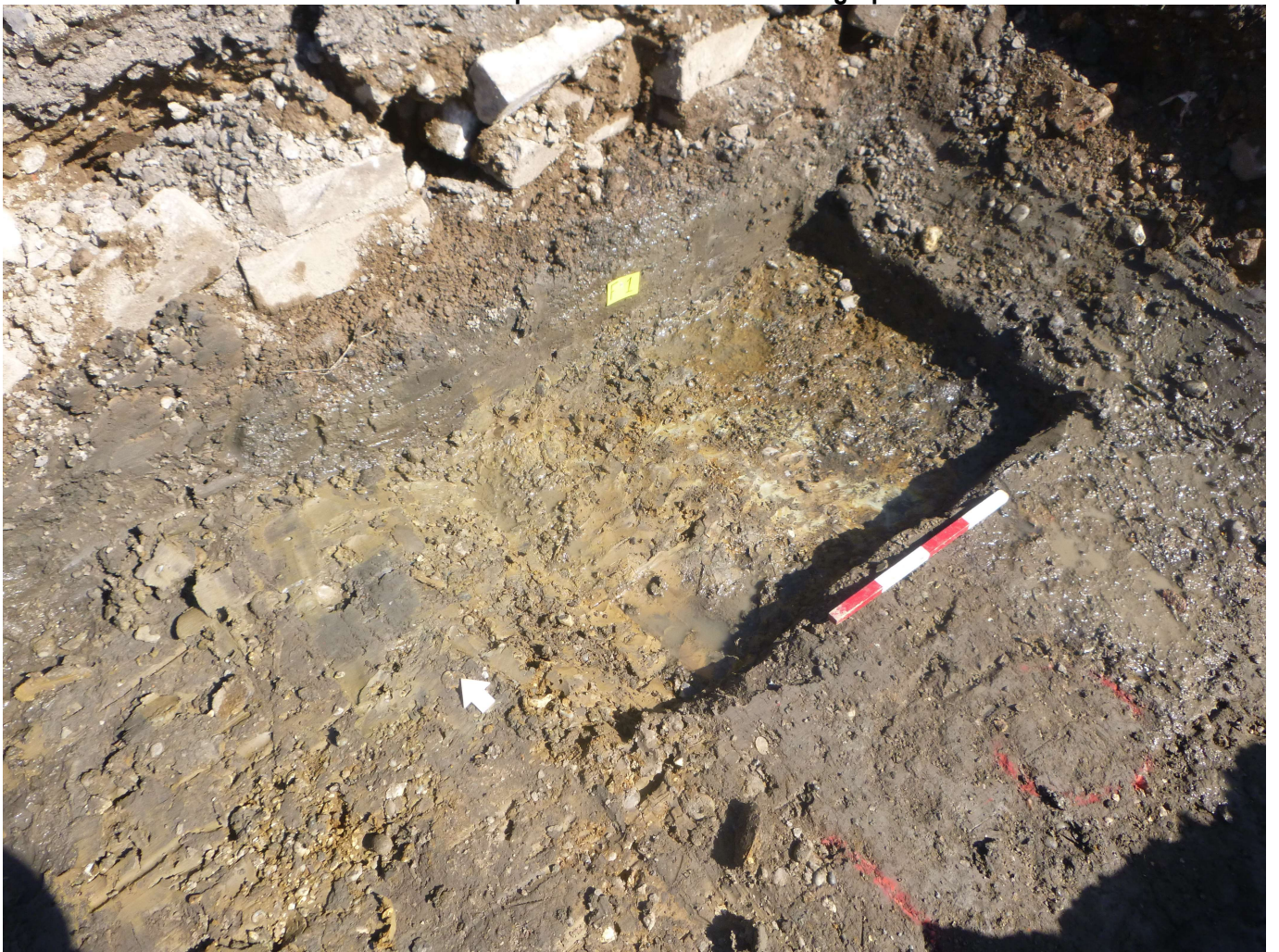


001



002



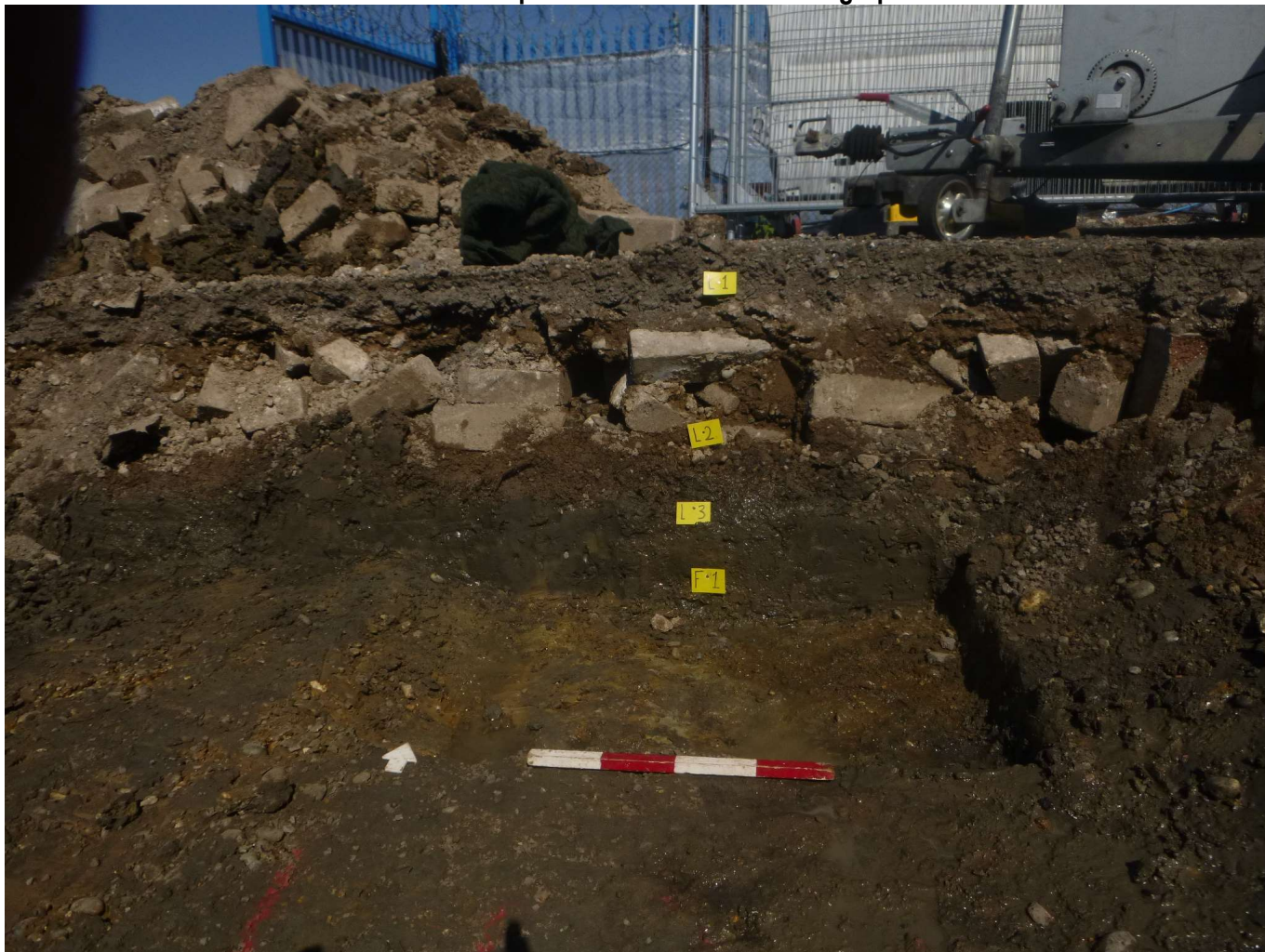


003



004





005



006





007



008





009



010





011



012



013



014





015

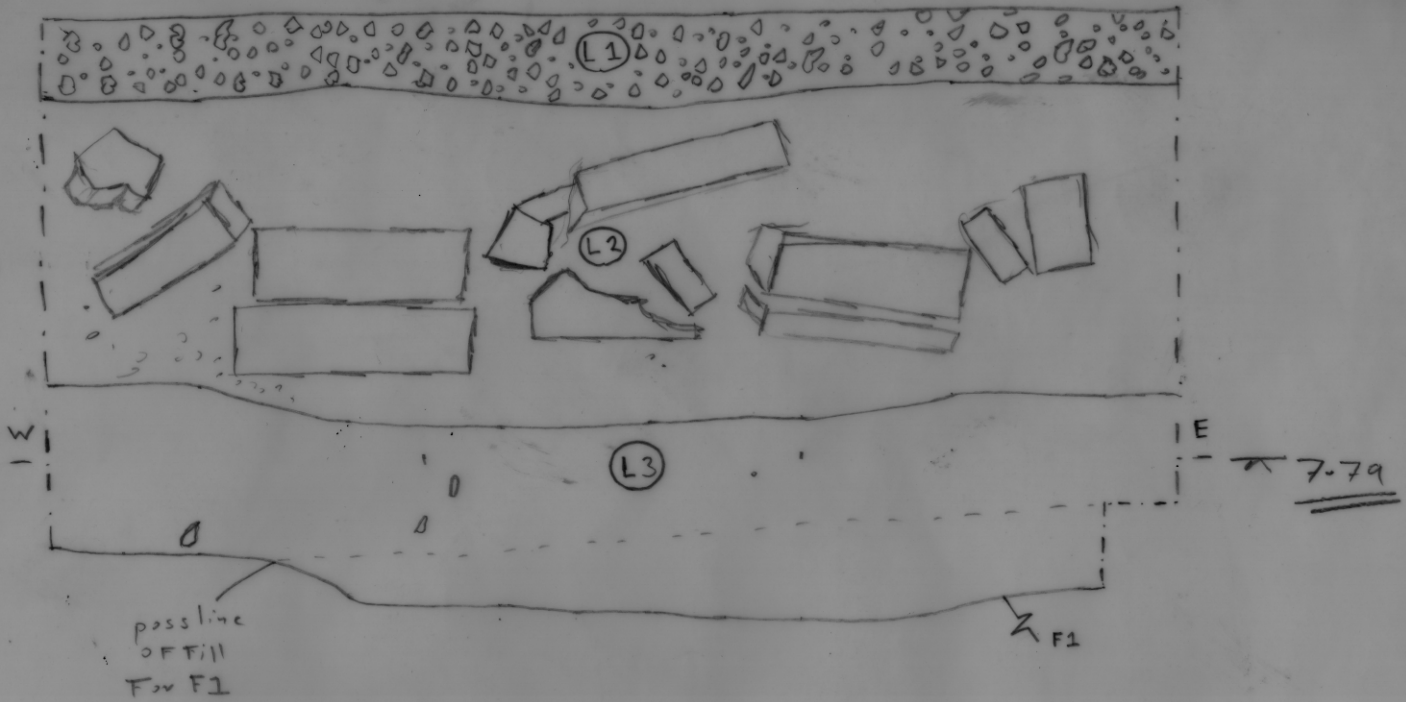


016

Filename	Description
THSI19_PhotoGraph_001.jpg	Site shot
THSI19_PhotoGraph_002.jpg	Site shot
THSI19_PhotoGraph_003.jpg	F1 oblique view - looking north-east
THSI19_PhotoGraph_004.jpg	F1 sx - looking north
THSI19_PhotoGraph_005.jpg	T1 rep sx showing F1 - looking north
THSI19_PhotoGraph_006.jpg	T1 trench shot - looking west
THSI19_PhotoGraph_007.jpg	T2 trench shot - looking north
THSI19_PhotoGraph_008.jpg	T2 modern disturbance - looking north
THSI19_PhotoGraph_009.jpg	T2 modern disturbance - looking north
THSI19_PhotoGraph_010.jpg	T3 trench shot - looking east
THSI19_PhotoGraph_011.jpg	T4 trench shot - looking north
THSI19_PhotoGraph_012.jpg	Site shot
THSI19_PhotoGraph_013.jpg	T4 trench shot - looking north
THSI19_PhotoGraph_014.jpg	Site shot
THSI19_PhotoGraph_015.jpg	Site shot
THSI19_PhotoGraph_016.jpg	T4 rep sx - looking east



South FAC SEC OF F1 Ditch/Gully w/rep sec OF T1 At 11/4/19



- Fills:
- L1: Grey/black stones.
  - L2: mid brown silt clay w/ Frq modern cbr. occ/gravels & stones
  - L3: Dark grey brown clay occ/stones.
  - F1: same as L3.

T4 Rep Sec 1:10 At 11/4/19 - Fills same as Above.

Bottom SX  
Please

