

Archaeological evaluation at land west of Bridgeman's Green, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6JR

November-December 2020



by Sarah Carter

figures by Chris Lister, Mark Baister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Mark Baister with Sarah Carter, Robin Mathieson and Alec Wade

**commissioned by Steward Rowe (The Planning and Design
Bureau Ltd)
on behalf of CCC Property**

NGR: TL 88126 00522 (centre)

Planning ref.: MAL/15/00396

CAT project ref.: 2020/11f

ECC code: LATBG20

OASIS ref.: colchest3-408320



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CAT Report 1618

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation of 13 trenches was carried out on land west of Bridgeman's Green, Latchingdon, Essex, in advance of the construction of 52 new dwellings, including parking and utilities. The site was located in the north of the historic settlement of Latchingdon. Sixteen features were excavated, one pit, two ditch sections, which can be attributed to a boundary present on the 1880 OS map, and 13 probable tree-throws or natural features.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at land west of Bridgemans Green, Latchingdon, Essex which was carried out from the 30th November till the 4th December 2020. The work was commissioned by Steward Rowe (The Planning and Design Bureau Ltd) on behalf of CCC Property in advance of the construction of 52 detached dwellings, including parking and utilities, and was undertaken 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* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for trial-trenching and excavation at Land west of Bridgeman's Greem, Latchingdon*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2020), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2020).

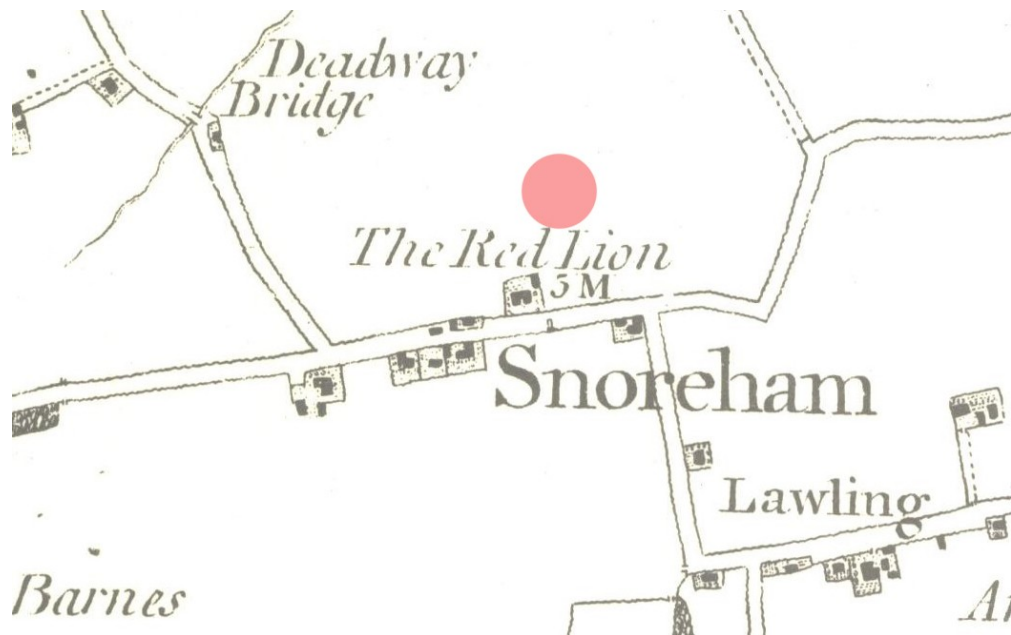
In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

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

The EHER shows that the proposed development site is located to the immediate north of the historic settlement of Latchingdon. The Street is thought to follow the line of the Roman road to Bradwell-on-Sea (EHER 7838). Archaeological monitoring during the construction of the Latchingdon Rising Main (a 1.4km long pipeline; Brittain & Hutton 2011) revealed medieval features (EHER 48552) to the east of the proposed development, whilst Roman features (EHER 48551) were recorded to the north-east.

The village of Latchingdon contains several listed buildings, including the Grade II listed Lion Public House to the south of the site, which dates from the 18th century (EHER 38523, NHLE no 1337443). To the south-east of the site are several other listed buildings, including Anchor Cottage, a Grade II 18th-century cottage (EHER 38525, NHLE no 1110876) and Chestnuts, a Grade II 17th-and 18th-century house (EHER 38524, NHLE no 1168489).



Map 1 Extract from 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex, Plate XVIII. Red Lion visible and approximate location of the site highlighted.

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 2-5)

Thirteen trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide unless otherwise stated below. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

Four layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.05-0.27m thick) sealed subsoil (L2, 0.08-0.23m thick) beneath which lay natural (L3), encountered at a depth of 0.32-0.45m below current ground level.

Sondages were excavated in trenches T1, T3, T5, T9, T10 and T13 to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

No archaeological remains were discovered in trenches T1, T2, T3, T5, or T8. Those with significant archaeological remains are listed below.

Trench 4 (T4) 15m long by 1.8m wide

?Pit F12 produced two peg-tile fragments, dating it to the medieval-post-medieval period. It was oval in shape with a flat base and was not fully exposed due to the trench edge. The exposed area was 1.04m by 0.58m and 0.25m deep.



Photograph 1 F12, looking east

Trench 6 (T6)

Three features were excavated in T6, one ditch and two undefined features.

Ditch F11 was in the western end of the trench and aligned with a NNW/SSE boundary visible on the 1880 OS map (Fig 2). The same ditch was recorded in T10 as F14. The excavated section was 0.90m wide and 0.22m deep with an asymmetric V-shape profile.

Features F10 and F15 were not fully exposed due to the limit of excavation (LOE). F10 was shallow with a leached fill and was 1.09m by 0.41m and 0.15m deep. F15 was 0.93m by 0.89m and 0.12m deep.

Trench 7 (T7)

F9 was oval in shape with an irregular base. It was likely a natural silt patch and was 1.11m by 0.6m and 0.14m deep.

Trench 9 (T9)

In T9 a cobbled yard surface (L4, c. 0.14-0.16m thick) laid between L1 and L2. This is likely to be associated with the remains of a now demolished modern wooden building to the north of the trench. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from L4, which was probably residual.

Trench 10 (T10)

Ditch F14 aligns with a NNW/SSE boundary visible on the 1880 OS map (fig 2), and is a continuation of F11 in T6. The excavated section was 1.32m wide and 0.17m deep and produced a single piece of modern brick.

Feature F13 was not fully exposed and was 1.31m by 0.98m and 0.28m deep. It was irregular in shape and is probably a tree-throw.

Trench 11 (T11)

A large undefined feature, F6, was excavated in T11. The edges were irregular and the depth varied from the southern end to the northern end, indicating this feature is likely to be natural in origin. Section one (south) measured 1.47m wide and 0.56m deep, section two (north) measured 1.09m wide and 0.08m deep. A single medieval pottery

sherd was recovered from the surface of section one. This is likely to be residual due to the probable natural origin of the feature.

F16 was not fully exposed due to the LOE. It was shallow with a leached fill. The exposed area measured 0.50m by 0.74m and 0.08m deep.

Trench 12 (T12)

Six features were recorded in the western end of T12. None of these were fully exposed and were either probable tree-throws or natural. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features.



Photograph 2 T12 trench shot, looking north-east.

Undated feature F2 was shallow and with irregular edges. The exposed extent measured 1.53m by 1.19m and 0.14m deep.

Two rounded features were excavated in T12, F3 and F4. F3 measured 0.57m by 0.69m and 0.21m deep. F4 measured 0.53m by 0.54 and 0.11m deep. These are likely to be tree-throws.

F5 was a large feature with ill-defined edges that covered the width of T12. The exposed extent measured 3.75m wide and 0.42m deep. The profile was shallow on one edge and steep on the other, indicating it is possibly a large tree-throw.

F7 was a NW/SE aligned linear feature that measured 1.42m wide and 0.17m deep. The relationship between F7 and F8 was indistinct but F7 probably cuts F8. F8 was irregular in shape and measured 1.41m by 0.50m and 0.46m deep.

Trench 13 (T13)

Undated tree-throw F1 measured 1.12m by 0.94m and 0.15m deep.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and CBM

By Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered a small assemblage of medieval pottery and medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) with five sherds with a weight of 270g. Two sherds (11g) of early medieval sandy wares dating to the 11th to early 13th century were recovered from F6 and from the yard surface (U/S, 4). Pit F12 produced two sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile with a weight of 75g while the ditch F14 contained a fragment of modern brick with a weight of 184g.

6.2 Animal bone

By Alec Wade

The evaluation produced eleven pieces of horse bone and teeth (total weight 460g) from F6 in trench 11. All of these appear to be from the same individual animal and represent parts of both upper jaws, albeit in poor condition.

The presence of teeth from both the left and right maxilla would suggest that originally a complete horse skull was deposited in the feature but no other evidence for this was recovered.

Context	Find no.,	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F6 (T11) Erosion hollow?	1	11	460	Horse	From upper left maxilla - P2 (isolated), P3, M1 and M2 (isolated). From upper right maxilla - M1, M2 and M3 (all isolated). In addition, five small maxilla bone fragments.

Table 1 Animal bone by context.

7 Environmental Assessment

A 40L sample was taken from feature F5 (sample 1). It was processed by CAT but, aside from modern rootlet fragments, was devoid of any environmental material.

8 Conclusion

Despite being located within the historic village of Latchingdon, only two archaeologically-significant features were uncovered: a possible pit and a boundary ditch present on the 1880 OS map (Fig 2). The majority of the features excavated had leached out fills, irregular edges and undulating bases. These characteristics combined with the lack of finds recovered likely indicates a natural origin.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Stewart Rowe (The Planning and Design Bureau Ltd) for commissioning and CCC Property for funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister with fieldwork carried out by M Baister with S Carter, R Mathieson and A Wade. Figures are

by C Lister, M Baister and S Carter. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Maria Medlycott.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---|
| Baker, P & Worley, F. | 2019 | <i>Animal bones and archaeology: recovery to archive.</i> |
| Brittain, M. & Huuton, J. | 2011 | <i>Latchingdon Growth DG5 Scheme, Anglian Water. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i> Cambridge Archaeological Unit |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2020 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land west of Bridgeman's Green, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6JR, by M Baister</i> |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| ECCPS | 2020 | <i>Brief for Historic Building Recording and trial-trenching evaluation at The Forge, The Street, Bradwell, by T O'Connor</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Historic England (HE) | 2015 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England (HE) | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project, by S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government |
| Schmid, E. | 1972 | <i>Atlas of animal bones.</i> |

11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
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
EH	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: None retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1618)
ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Original site record (feature and layer sheets, finds record, plans)
Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1618)
CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data

13 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 Braintree Museum.

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Distribution list:

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CCC Property
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Date:

Appendix 1 Context list

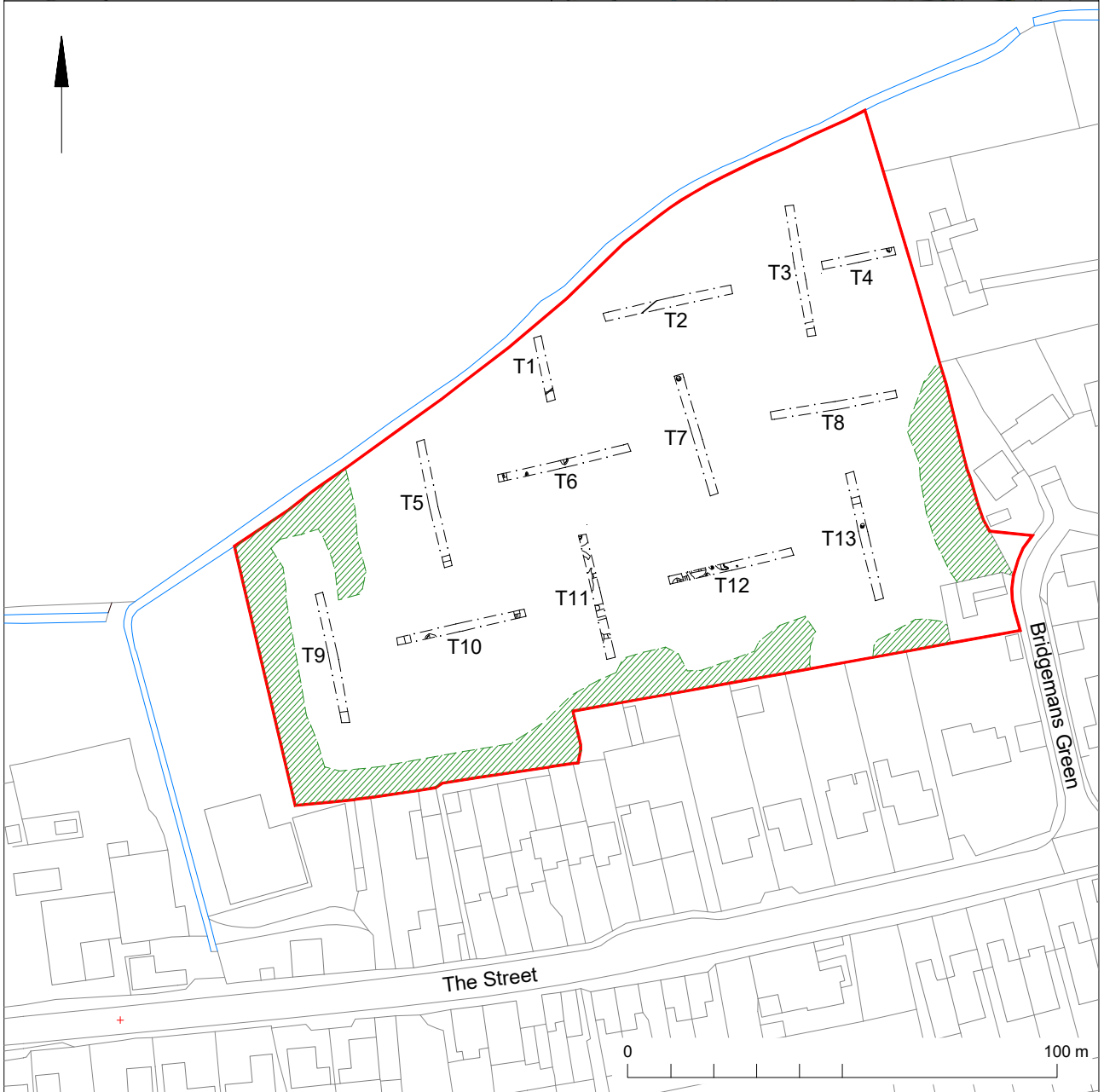
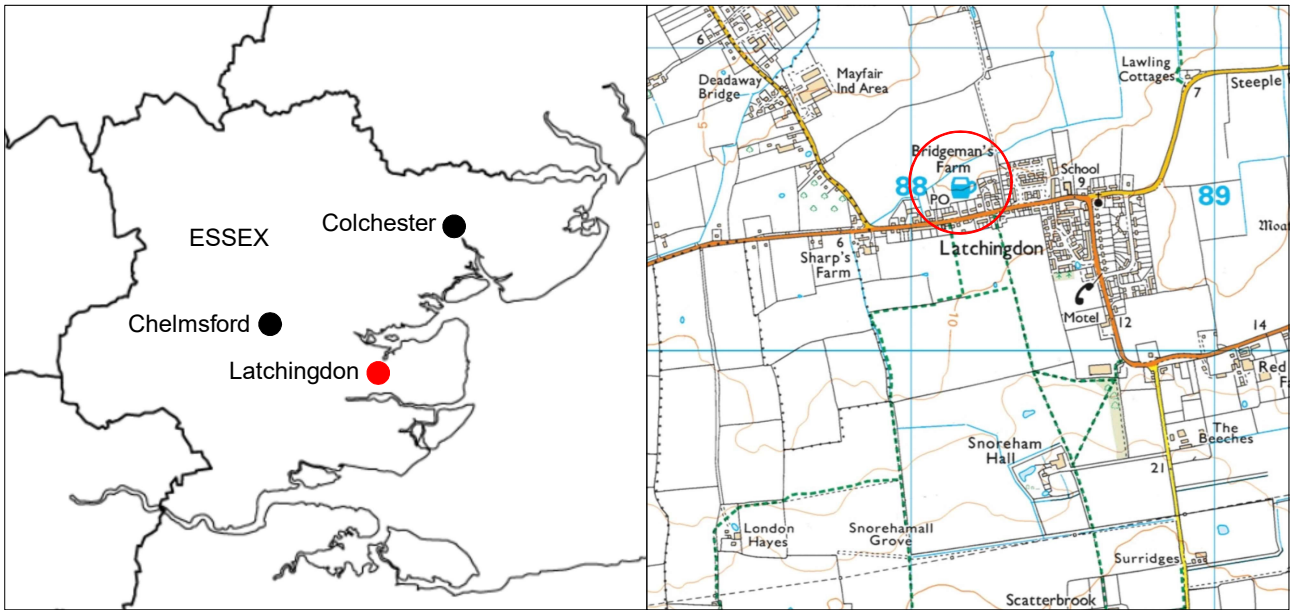
Context number	Trench number	Finds number	Feature type	Description	Date
L1	All trenches	-	Paddock topsoil	friable/firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Modern
L2	All trenches	-	Subsoil	firm moist light/medium grey/brown clayey silt	Post-medieval
L3	All trenches	-	Natural	firm moist light yellow/grey/brown silty clay	Post-glacial
L4	T9	-	Yard surface	firm moist light orange/brown sandy clay and inclusions of 85% stone	Modern
F1	T13	-	Tree-throw	firm moist light yellow/grey clayey silt	Undated
F2	T12	-	Tree-throw/ natural feature	friable/firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated
F3	T12	-	natural feature	friable/firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated
F4	T12	-	Tree-throw/ natural feature	friable/firm moist grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated
F5	T12	-	Tree-throw/ natural feature	firm moist light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 7%	Undated
F6	T11	1	Errosion hollow/natural feature	firm moist light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 4%	Undated
F7	T12	-	Linear	friable/firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Undated
F8	T12	-	natural feature	friable/firm moist green/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Undated
F9	T7	-	Tree-throw/ natural feature	friable moist light grey/brown clay	Post-glacial
F10	T6	-	Natural feature	firm moist light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 3%	Undated
F11	T6	-	Ditch	firm moist light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2%	Post-medieval
F12	T4	2	?Pit	friable/firm moist grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%	Medieval-post-medieval
F13	T10	-	Tree-throw/ natural feature	friable moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay	Undated
F14	T10	3	Ditch	firm moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay	Post-medieval
F15	T6	-	Natural feature	firm moist light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 9%	Post-glacial
F16	T11	-	Natural feature	firm moist light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2%	Post-glacial

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	TR	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Grat Pre-F	Grat Post-F	Wmd Int	Wmd Ex	Soot int	Soot Ex	Burn int	Burn Ext	Overfired	Residue	Grills	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Polishing	Fabric Grp	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F006	?	1	11	1	5	5	X																						F13						11th-early 13th century
US	SURFACE	4	4	1	6	0	X																						F13						11th-early 13th century

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Trench	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Typology	NIR FL	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Grat PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. Vt.	PH R	PH Sq	2 Pts	Blind	L	BR	TH	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date
F012	PIT	2	4	2	75	38	X	PT		0																																MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL	
F014	DITCH	3	10	1	184	184	X	BR		0																																18TH-19TH CENTURY	



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Fig 1 Site location and trench locations, showing overgrowth, trees and fencelines in green.



Fig 2 Detailed site plan.

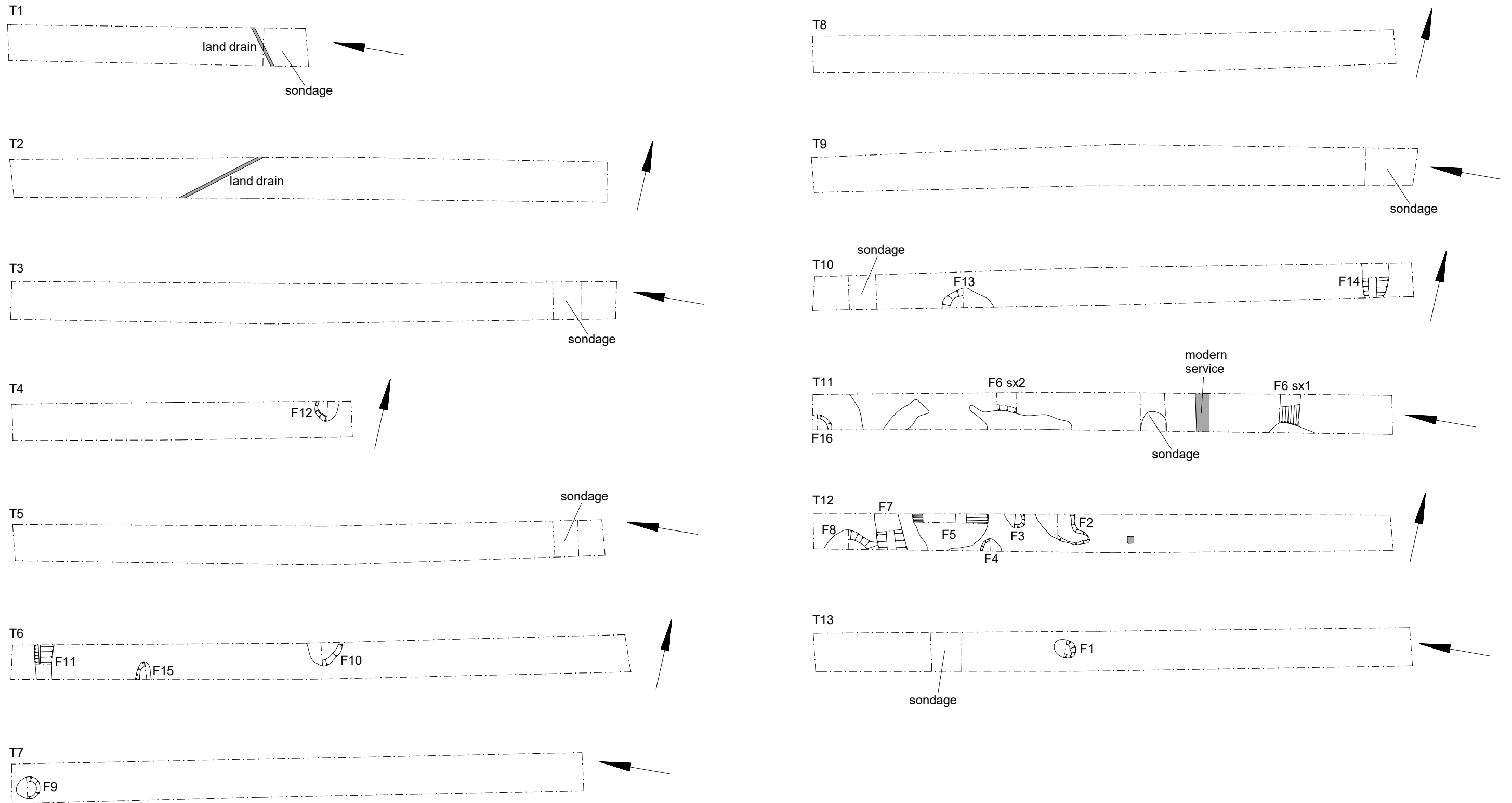


Fig 3 Trench plans.

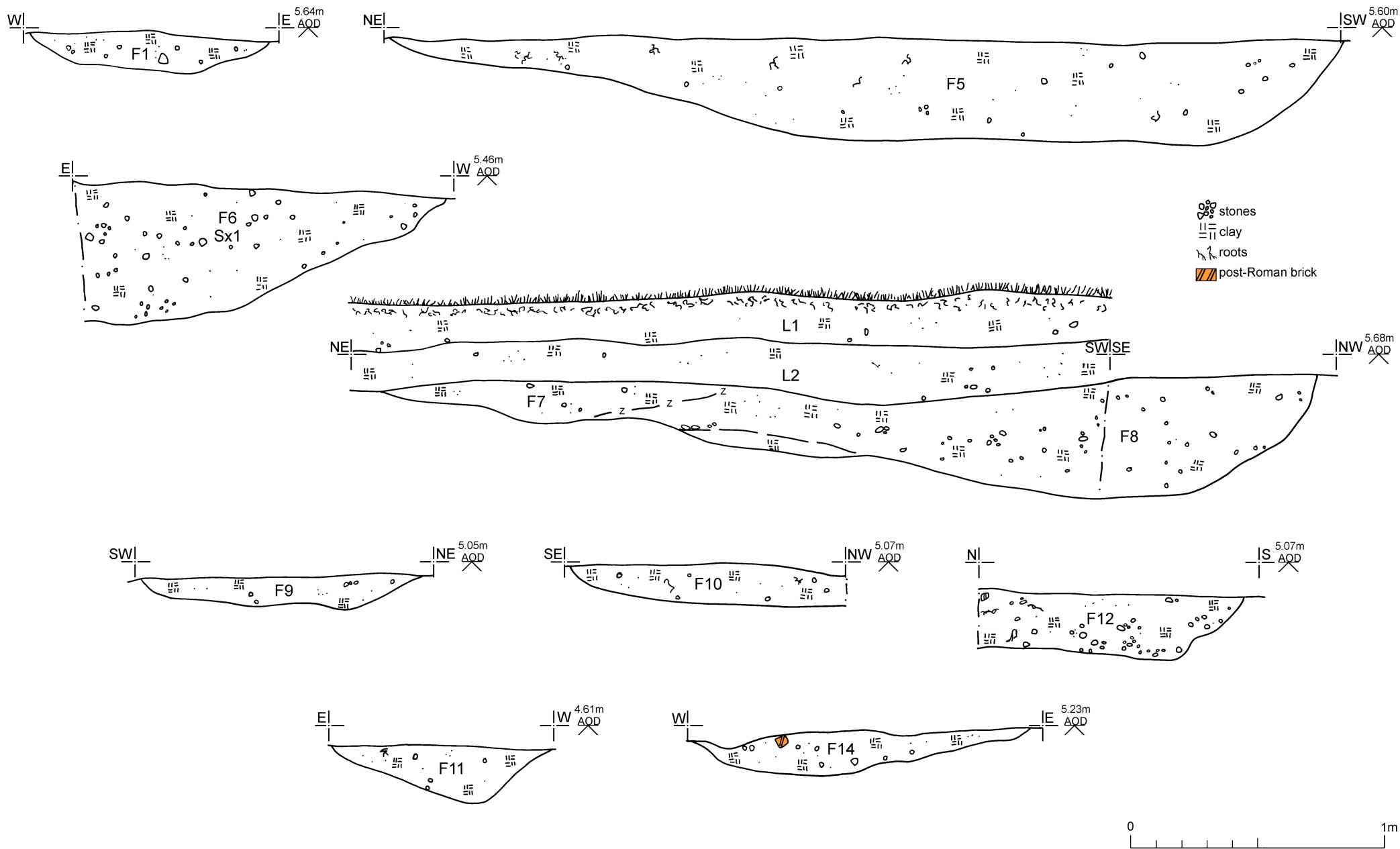
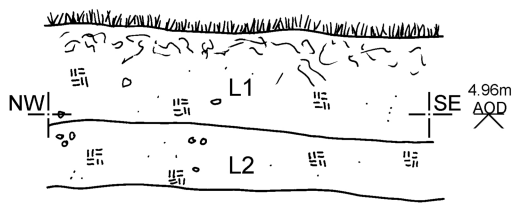
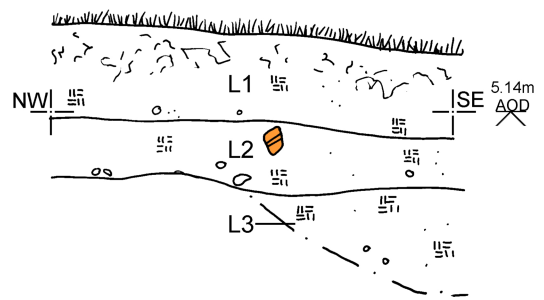


Fig 4 Feature sections.

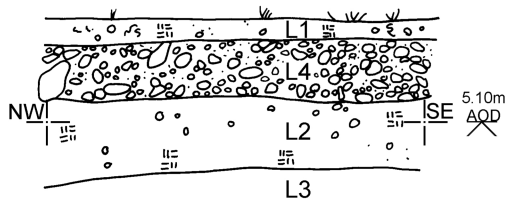
T1



T5



T9



T13

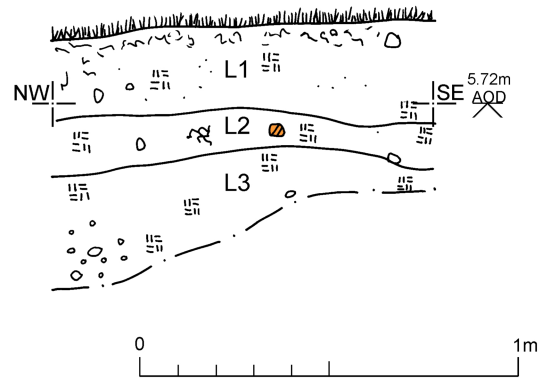


Fig 5 Representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-408320

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land west of Bridgeman's Green, Latchingdon, Essex
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation of 13 trenches was carried out on land west of Bridgeman's Green, Latchingdon, Essex, in advance of the construction of 52 new dwellings, including parking and utilities. The site was located in the north of the historic settlement of Latchingdon. 16 features were excavated, one pit, two ditch sections, which can be attributed to a boundary present on the 1880 OS map, and 13 probable natural features.
Project dates	Start: 30-11-2020 End: 04-12-2020
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2020/11f - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MAL/15/00396 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LATBG20 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY SHERDS Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling", "Metal Detectors", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
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 MALDON LATCHINGDON land west of Bridgeman's Green
Postcode	CM3 6JR
Study area	648 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 88127 00537 51.671526966927 0.720992836022 51 40 17 N 000 43 15 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land west of Bridgeman's Green, Latchingdon, Essex, CM3 6JR

NGR: TL 88127 00537 (centre)
District: Maldon
Parish: Latchingdon

Planning reference: MAL/15/00396

Commissioned by: Stewart Rowe (The Planning and Design Bureau Ltd)
Client: CCC Property

Curating museum: Colchester
ECC project code: [tbc](#)

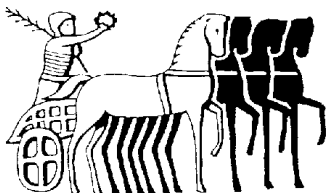
CAT project code: 2020/11f

Oasis project ID: colchest3-408320

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Maria Medlycott

This WSI written: 19/11/2020



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located within the village of Latchingdon, Essex, to the north of The Street (B1018) and to the west of Bridgeman's Green (Fig 1). The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 88127 0053. The site is currently an empty field, with trees and overgrowth around its extremities.

Proposed work

The planning application proposes the construction of 52 detached dwellings with parking and other associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

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

The EHER shows that the proposed development is located to the immediate north of the historic settlement of Latchingdon. The Street is thought to follow the line of the Roman road to Bradwell-on-Sea (EHER 7838). Archaeological monitoring during the construction of the Latchingdon Rising Main (a 1.4km long pipeline; Brittain & Hutton 2011) revealed medieval features (EHER 48552) to the east of the proposed development, whilst Roman features (EHER 48551) were recorded to the north-east.

The village of Latchingdon contains several listed buildings, including the Grade II listed Lion Public House to the south of the site, which dates from the 18th century (EHER 38523, NHLE no 1337443). To the south-east of the site are several other listed buildings, including Anchor Cottage, a Grade II 18th-century cottage (EHER 38525, NHLE no 1110876) and Chestnuts, a Grade II 17th-and 18th-century house (EHER 38524, NHLE no 1168489).



Map 1 Extract from 1777 Chapman and André map of Essex, Plate XVIII. Red Lion visible, and approximate location of site highlighted.

Planning background

A planning application (MAL/15/00396) was submitted to Maldon District Council in June 2015 to *erect 52 Detached, Semi-Detached And Terraced Dwellings And Flats, Lay Out Parking, Amenity Areas, Estate Roads, Footpaths And Landscaping.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as containing archaeological remains a phased full archaeological condition was recommended by the Essex County Council

Historic Environment Advisor (ECCHEA). This recommendation follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work will consist of a phased archaeological programme, beginning with an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the ECCHEA (Brief for trial trenching & excavation Land west of Bridgeman's Green, Latchingdon – ECC 2020).

Specifically, 4% of the development site will be evaluated (with a 1% contingency), equating to 360m of trenching at 1.8m wide. This has been implemented by eleven 30m long trenches and two 15m long trenches laid out in a grid pattern across the site, avoiding trees and other obstacles (Fig 1).

Aims of the archaeological evaluation is to target:

- Potential activity associated with the village of Latchingdon
- Medieval or Roman activity associated with the remains encountered during the excavation of the pipeline to the east and north-east
- Potential Roman activity associated with The Street to the south

Further area excavation may be required should significant archaeological deposits/features be identified that cannot be preserved *in situ*. This will be decided by the ECCHEA on completion of the trial-trenching and report.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- standards and guidelines published in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (*MoRPHE*) (Historic England 2015)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2020)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECC 2020)

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

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

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

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

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

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows:

- One CAT officer and four archaeologists for four days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Mark Baister

Evaluation methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on 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 or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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

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

Human remains

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

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

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

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

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

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

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

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

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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

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

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

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

Post-excavation assessment

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

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

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

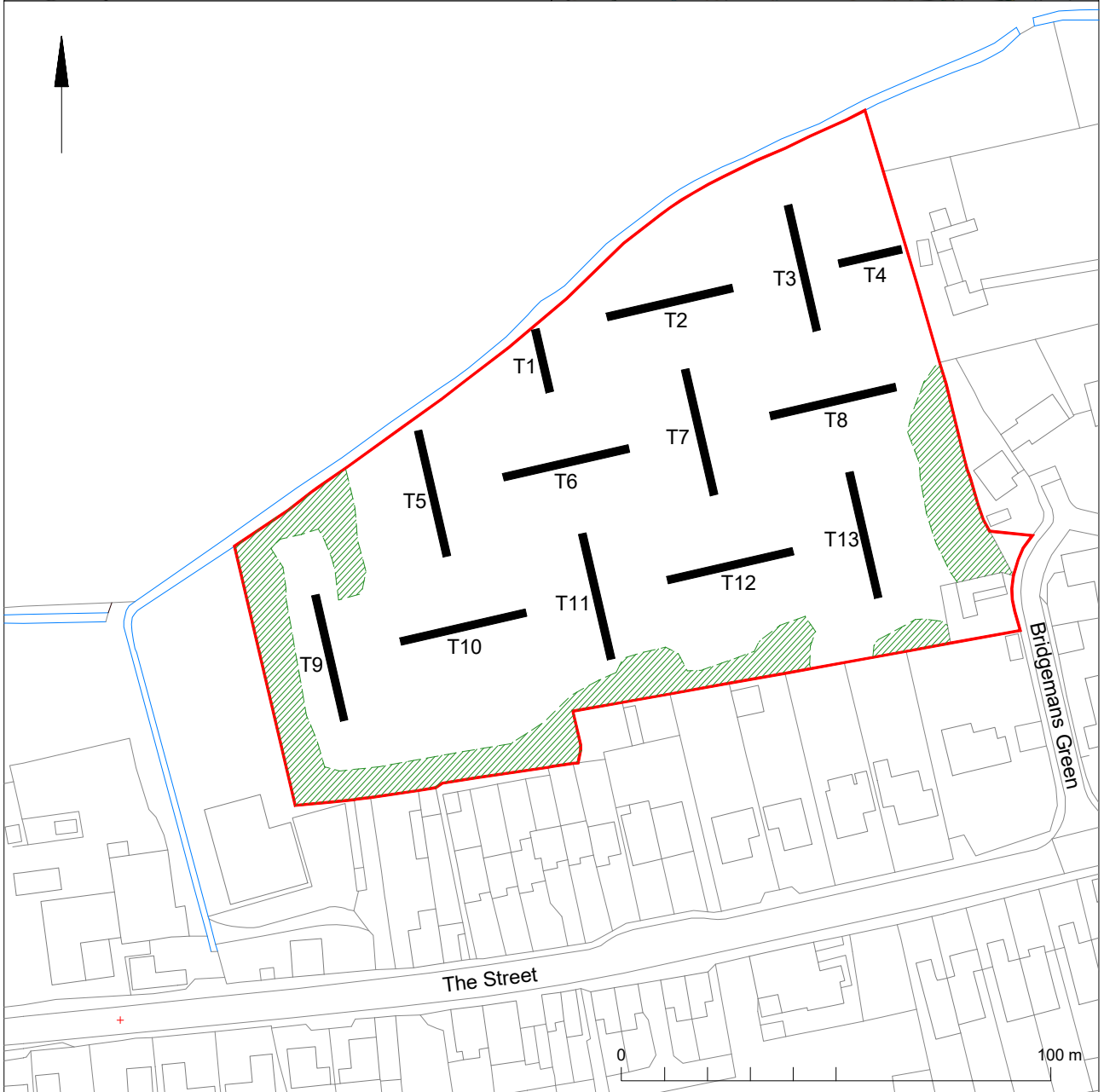
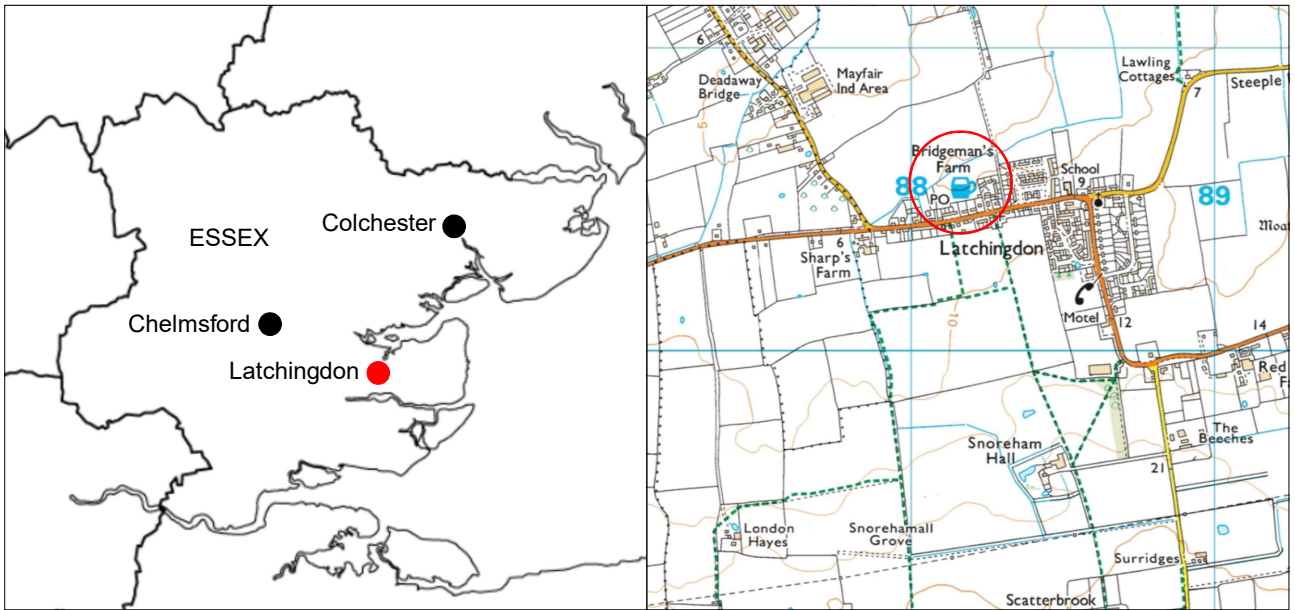
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Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal, showing overgrowth, trees and fencelines in green.