

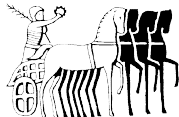
**An archaeological watching brief at
'Lulworth', 44 Feering Hill, Feering,
near Kelvedon, Essex
May-August 2004**

**report prepared by
Kate Orr**

**on behalf of
Vaughan and Blyth (Builders) Ltd**



CAT project code: 04/5c
Braintree Museum accession code: 2005.6
NGR: TL 867 192 (c)



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CAT Report 328
June 2005

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Plate 1 No 44 Feering Hill, looking north-west (front cover).

Fig 1 Site location, showing surrounding archaeological remains indicated by EHER and SAM numbers.

Fig 2 Plan of site, showing monitored areas (grey).

1 Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during a small residential development at 44 Feering Hill, Feering, Essex. The ground appeared to be undisturbed except by tree roots. Roman or Anglo-Saxon burials or settlement evidence was expected on the site; however, no features of archaeological interest were observed. No finds were retrieved although spoil heaps were checked. It is possible that outlying burials are present on the site but randomly placed and not disturbed by the groundworks. In terms of settlement, there was no evidence of anything earlier than modern occupation. Pottery, shell, bone and other finds indicative of settlement activity were absent.

2 Introduction (Figs 1-2, Plate 1)

- 2.1 This is the archive report on an archaeological watching brief carried out at 'Lulworth', 44 Feering Hill, Feering, Essex.
- 2.2 The watching brief was prompted by a planning application for two detached houses each with a double garage. The recommendation was for a 'programme of archaeological work', more specifically archaeological monitoring of all groundworks, with the possibility of excavation (planning application no BTE/2515/03).
- 2.3 Feering is a small village just to the north-east of Kelvedon and divided from it by the River Blackwater. The proposed development site is located on the southern side of Feering Hill, which was formerly part of the main route from London to Colchester (NGR TL 867 192). The 0.1448 hectare triangular plot was formerly part of the garden to 44 Feering Hill.
- 2.4 The monitoring was carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) between the 28th May and the 13th August 2004. A brief was supplied by the Essex County Council (ECC) Historic Environment Management (HEM) group.
- 2.5 The project was monitored by the Essex County Council HEM group.
- 2.6 This report follows the standards set out in Colchester Borough Council's *Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester* (CM 2002) and *Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums* (CM 2003), and the IFA's *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 1999) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2001). The guidance contained in the documents *Management of archaeological projects* (MAP 2), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment* (EAA 3), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (EAA 8), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) was also followed.

3 Archaeological background (Fig 1)

- 3.1 In Kelvedon, evidence of Late Iron Age settlement has been found, consisting of individual house plots, fields, a possible temple, and some industrial activity. In the Roman period, the town of Canonium developed to the south-west of the development site. Later the settlement spread along the main Roman road (now the High Street) and was enclosed by a defensive earthwork. The site of a large Roman cemetery lies approximately 80m to the south of the development site (Essex Historic Environment Record or EHER nos 8134, 8176, 8237-8238 and 8241-8242); this included a number of inhumations in stone coffins. Romano-British tile has been recorded from Feering House, just to the west of the development site (EHER no 8356). The cemetery continued in use into the early Anglo-Saxon period, suggesting a continuity of occupation in the area (Medlycott 1999, 3). Finds from the burials include a sword, spear, brooches, buckles, and these appear to be 6th to early 7th century in date (Jones 1980, 90; Rodwell 1988, 26-31).

- 3.2 The site of the Anglo-Saxon settlement is not known. However, the development site, being on the main road and near the cemetery, may possibly contain occupation evidence. The Anglo-Saxon burials are protected as a scheduled ancient monument (SAM no 24866).
- 3.3 During the medieval period, a settlement grew up at Easterford, by the river. Medieval sherds have been found to the north-east of the development site (EHER no 8236; Rodwell 1988, 137).
- 3.4 The Estate Map of Kelvedon and Coggeshall dating to 1605 shows that the plot immediately to the west of the site was occupied by houses at this time.

4 **Aim**

The aim of the work was to record the surviving archaeological remains threatened by the proposed development. Specific aims were to:

- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery
- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Anglo-Saxon occupation of this area
- Define the longevity of the settlement
- Identify surviving evidence relating to the post-medieval town and the nature of that occupation.

5 **Methods** (Fig 2)

- 5.1 The method of investigation was that of a watching brief, whereby an archaeologist monitors the groundworks, though provision was made for hand excavation of any potentially significant archaeological deposits that might be encountered.
- 5.2 Twelve site visits were made by CAT archaeologists, who monitored groundworks consisting of three engineer's test-pits, soil-stripping of the driveway and an area to the rear of no 44, trenches for ground-beams, and one sewer-trench. Drainage trenches and soakaways were not monitored, and neither were foundation trenches for two of the garages.
- 5.3 Liaison was maintained with the Essex County Council HEM group monitoring officer and the contractors to maintain an appropriate strategy to investigate deposits on the site.
- 5.4 Individual records of features were entered on CAT pro-forma recording sheets. Section drawings of layers were made at a scale of 1:10 together with written descriptions.
- 5.5 Finds were registered on CAT pro-forma record sheets and assigned find numbers according to context. Finds were washed, marked and bagged according to context.
- 5.6 Colour photographs of the test-pits, the general site and the site environs were taken with a digital camera.

6 **Results of the archaeological observations** (Fig 2)

6.1 **Test-pits 1-3 – May 2004**

Three test-pits were dug by engineers to test the ground prior to groundworks (TP1-TP3). They were dug to between 2.2m and 2.5m depth and their dimensions were 1.6m x 2.4m. In TP1 and TP3, 250mm of loamy topsoil with areas of tree-root disturbance overlaid 500-950mm of yellowish brown clay silt subsoil. Below this, natural sands and gravels were recorded.

In TP2, 200mm of topsoil directly overlaid 950mm of natural gravels without the intervening clay silt. At 1.15m below ground-level, brownish yellow sand was encountered.

6.2 Soil-stripping for driveway – July 2004

350mm of topsoil was stripped off at the entrance to the site before the laying of the driveway. No features were observed and no finds were made.

6.3 Ground reduction to the rear of no 44 – July 2004

A 5m x 5m area was stripped of 600mm of material at the back of the house. Yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil was reached and scraped with a toothless ditching bucket. No features were exposed. Three trees were removed at the time of the ground reduction. The tree bowls left after removal were inspected. Two tree bowls penetrated yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil. No features were observed and no finds were made.

6.4 Sewer-trench – July 2004

A trench was cut for a new sewer, within the area stripped for the driveway. The trench was dug to a depth of between 650mm and 750mm below the reduced ground-level. 450-500mm of clean yellowish brown silt clay overlaid natural flint gravel and sand.

6.5 Foundation trenches in plots 1 and 2, and garage to no 44 – August 2004

All the foundation trenches for plot 2 and the western trenches only of plot 1 were monitored, after discussion with the HEM group officer. The house foundation trenches were up to 1.5m deep. 300mm of loamy topsoil overlaid clean clay silt varying in colour from yellowish brown to orangey brown. Natural sand and gravel was encountered at 1.1m below ground-level. The foundation trenches for the garage built at no 44 were also monitored. The soil profile was similar to those for the other groundworks with no features or finds observed.

7 Discussion

The opportunity was given to examine trenches at various points over the whole site, most of which extended to natural ground. The ground appeared to be undisturbed except by tree roots. Roman or Anglo-Saxon burials or settlement evidence was expected on the site; however, no features of archaeological interest were observed. No finds were retrieved although spoil heaps were checked. It is possible that outlying burials are present on the site but randomly placed and not disturbed by the groundworks. In terms of settlement, there is no evidence of anything earlier than modern occupation. Pottery, shell, bone and other finds that would indicate settlement activity were absent.

8 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex CO3 3NF, but it will be permanently deposited with Braintree Museum under accession code BRNTM 2005.6.

9 Acknowledgements

The Trust would like to thank Vaughan and Blyth (Builders) Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The fieldwork was carried out by Stephen Benfield and Kate Orr.

10 References

- | | | |
|--------------|------|--|
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| CM | 2002 | <i>Guidelines on standards and practices for archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester</i> |
| CM | 2003 | <i>Guidelines on the preparation and transfer of archaeological archives to Colchester Museums</i> |
| EAA 3 | 1997 | <i>Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 3 , ed by J Glazebrook |
| EAA 8 | 2000 | <i>Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 8 , ed by N Brown & J Glazebrook |
| EAA 14 | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14 , by D Gurney |
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| Jones, W T | 1980 | 'Early Saxon cemeteries in Essex', in Buckley 1980 |
| MAP 2 | 1991 | <i>Management of archaeological projects</i> , 2nd edition (English Heritage) |
| Medlycott, M | 1999 | Kelvedon historic town project assessment report (ECC) |
| Rodwell, K A | 1988 | <i>The prehistoric and Roman settlement at Kelvedon, Essex</i> , Chelmsford Archaeological Trust, CBA, Research Report, 6 |

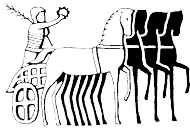
11 Glossary

EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
layer	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	after Henry VIII to around the late 18th century

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Distribution list:

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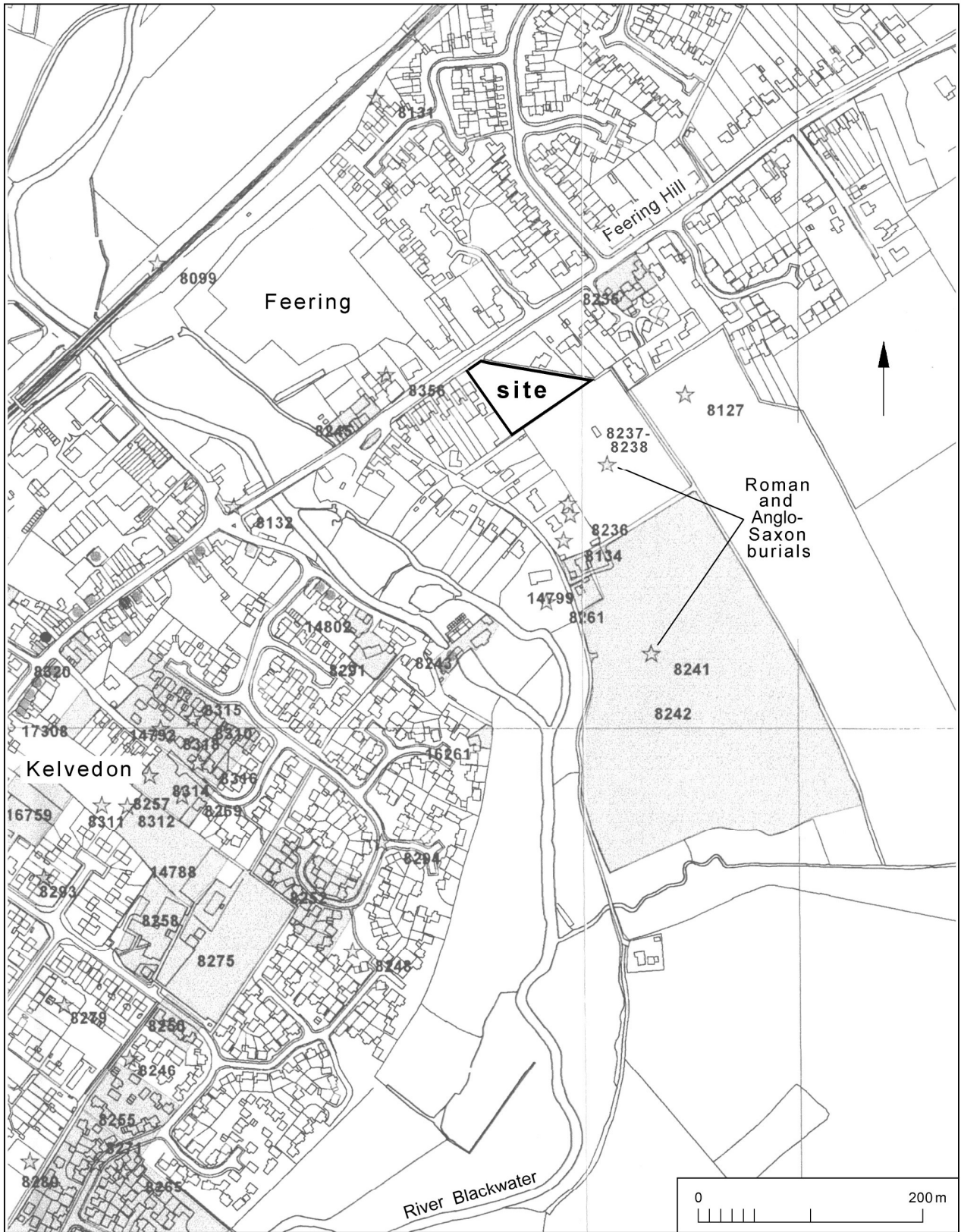


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Fig 1 Site location, showing surrounding archaeological remains, indicated by EHER numbers.



Fig 2 Plan of site, showing monitored areas (grey).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ *Essex Archaeology and History*

Summary sheet

Site address: 'Lulworth', 44 Feering Hill, Feering, Essex	
Parish: Feering	District: Braintree
NGR: TL 867 192 9 (c)	Site code: ECC site code: FEFH 04 Accession code: BRNTM 2005.6
Type of work: Watching brief	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: May-August 2004	Size of area investigated: 0.1448 hectare
Location of finds/curating museum: Braintree Museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER nos: 8134, 8176, 8237-8238, 8241-8242, 8356, 8326
Final report: CAT Report 328	
Periods represented: None	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>An archaeological watching brief was carried out during a small residential development at 44 Feering Hill, Feering, Essex. The ground appeared to be undisturbed except by tree roots. Roman or Anglo-Saxon burials or settlement evidence was expected on the site; however, no features of archaeological interest were observed. No finds were retrieved although spoil heaps were checked. It is possible that outlying burials are present on the site but randomly placed and not disturbed by the groundworks. In terms of settlement, there was no evidence of anything earlier than modern occupation. Pottery, shell, bone and other finds indicative of settlement activity were absent.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
Author of summary: Kate Orr	Date of summary: June 2005

[Redacted signature]

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
POTENTIAL EXCAVATION AT
'LULWORTH'
44 FEERING HILL,
FEERING**

JANUARY 2004



**Essex County Council
HERITAGE CONSERVATION BRANCH**

Site: 'Lulworth', 44 Feering Hill, Feering

Planning app. no.: BTE/2515/03

Agent: Vaughan & Blyth (Construction) Ltd., 'Estuary House', Whitehall Rd, Colchester,
Essex CO2 8HA. Tel: 01206 791660

HAMP Officer: Vanessa Clarke (01245 437638)

Museum: Braintree (01376 325266)

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the HAMP Team of the Heritage Conservation Branch of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess if any changes need to be made. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

*The contractor is 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 HAMP Team of the Heritage Conservation Branch of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological monitoring and potential excavation on the above site. The brief sets out the requirements for archaeological monitoring on the development area and possible excavation if large areas are stripped as part of the development. The site lies on the edge of the known limits of the Roman and Medieval town of Kelvedon (EHCR 8287, 9133) and adjacent to the main Iron Age, Roman and Saxon routeway, and has the potential of disturbing or destroying important archaeological deposits.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies on the southern side of Feering Hill, formerly part of the main London – Colchester route and to the east of the River Blackwater (TL 867192). The land is at present part of the residential garden belonging to no.44 Feering Hill, a substantial Edwardian villa. The site is triangular in shape and measures approximately 48m by 56m x 77m and encloses an area of 1,448 sq.m/ 0.1448 hectares.

3. Planning Background

Planning applications (BTE/2510/03, BTE/2515/03) for the construction of two detached houses with double detached garages, rear conservatory and detached garage to no. 44 Feering Hill were submitted to Braintree District Council in January 2004. The HAMP Team advised Braintree District Council that a full archaeological condition should be attached to planning consent BTE/

2515/03 for the 2 new houses and garages due to the sensitive location of the development. The advice followed the guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning. The recommendation made to the District was:

"No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."

A recommendation for a watching brief by a member of HAMP was made on planning application BTE/2510/03 for a conservatory and garage due to the small-scale nature of the proposed development. This follows guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning:

RECOMMENDATION: Watching brief

"Notification of the start of work shall be given to Essex County Council (Heritage Advice Management and Promotion Team, Vanessa Clarke 01245, 437638) with as much advance warning as possible (but at least 48 hours) so that any ground disturbance can be inspected for archaeological remains and records made".

This brief applies only to the proposed works included in planning consent BTE/2515/03.

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Heritage Conservation Record (EHCR) and the Historic Town Assessment Reports held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors can visit the EHCR prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

The site is of considerable archaeological potential lying on the edge of the known limits of the Roman and Medieval town (EHCR 8287, 9133) and in area of prehistoric activity. An assessment of the town of Kelvedon has been undertaken as part of the Historic Town Survey undertaken in Essex (Medlycott 1999). A copy of the town report is available for study within the EHCR.

Settlement originated in the Iron Age with evidence of timber structures and enclosures; a Roman fort has been postulated in the mid-1st century AD with civil occupation then spreading along the main road to the north-east. Development appears to have been linear covering a total area of about 12 hectares and enclosed for a time by a defensive earthwork. All the buildings so far excavated were timber-framed and four cemeteries are also known. The largest lies approximately 80m to the south of the

site, and is known only from chance finds and 19th century excavations (EHCR 8241-2, 8237-8, 8134 & 8176). This included several inhumations in stone coffins (EHCR 8237-8). This cemetery continued to be used into the early Saxon period (5th and 6th centuries), suggesting the possibility of there having been some continuity of occupation in the area. The Saxon Burials Mounds are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 24866). The location of the accompanying settlement is not known, however, it is possible that it lay relatively close to the cemetery. The development of towns as a whole is poorly understood for the Saxon period and the processes of change from both the Roman to the Saxon period and from the Saxon to the medieval period has been highlighted as having significance at a national and regional level (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The research priorities for the Saxon period in Kelvedon include establishing the location, morphology and nature of the Saxon settlement (Medlycott, 1998).

During the medieval period two distinct nuclei grew up; one around the western cross-roads and the other at Easterford, 1km away. There was a scatter of tenements in between, but the settlement only assumed its present continuous linear form in the 19th century.

The Estate map of Kelvedon and Coggeshall dating to 1605 shows that the plot immediately to the west of the site was occupied at this time.

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work should aim to record all of the surviving archaeological remains threatened by the proposed development. Specific aims of the archaeological monitoring and recording are to:

- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Roman and Saxon cemetery.
- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Saxon occupation of this area.
- Define the longevity of the settlement.
- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Post-medieval town and the nature of that occupation

6. Monitoring Methodology

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the monitoring. 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 HAMP Team one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.3 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.

- 6.4 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.5 Monitoring of all machine stripping and excavation shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision, control and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If the machining goes to a depth where it affects archaeological deposits the exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 Masonry walls shall be carefully cleaned and planned.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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 P.Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the HAMP Team
- 6.10 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. Excavators should be aware of, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to requirements of Health and Safety.
- 6.11 Levels tied into Ordnance Datum should be taken at regular intervals across the site.
- 6.12 Details of the photographic policy shall be given in the WSI. A photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot shall accompany the photographic record.
- 6.13 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.

- 6.14 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological excavations and watching briefs and East of England Regional Standards Document* should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

7. Finds

- 7.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 7.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Braintree 01376 325266) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HAMP Team.

8. Results

- 8.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 4 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the EHCR. Where possible a single hard copy with a full digital copy shall be supplied to the HAMP team. If a digital version cannot be produced two hard copies shall be provided.
- 8.2 This report must contain:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the monitoring and recording.
 - Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the areas or trenches shall be given 10 figure grid references.
 - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.

- Monitoring 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).
 - All specialist reports
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 8.3 An EHCR summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HAMP Team officer. Where possible this shall be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). This shall include a plan showing the area of monitoring and excavation.
- 8.4 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

9. Archive Deposition

- 9.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Braintree Museum 01376 325266), and confirmed in writing to the HAMP Team.
- 9.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the paper archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.
- 9.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the report and confirmed with the HAMP Team.
- 9.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HAMP Team at the time of deposition to the museum.

10. Monitoring

- 10.1 The HAMP Team of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 10.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the HAMP Team one week in advance of its commencement.

- 10.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the HAMP Team prior to them being carried out.

11. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 11.1 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.
- 11.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the HAMP Team of Essex County Council for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.
- 11.3 The involvement of the HAMP Team shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- East Anglian Archaeology 2003 *Standards For Field Archaeology in the East of England*
- Brown N and Glazebrook J 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2, Research Agenda and Strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8
- Medlycott, M. 1999 Kelvedon Historic Town Project Assessment Report

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

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Written Scheme of Investigation For
Archaeological Monitoring and Potential
Excavation at
'Lulworth', 44 Feering Hill, Feering, Essex

Planning Application no. BTE/2515/03

8th April 2004



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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring and excavation at 'Lulworth', 44 Feering Hill, Feering, Essex.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been applied for (BTE/2515/03) for two detached houses and double garages. The recommendation was for a 'programme of archaeological work', more specifically archaeological monitoring of all groundworks, with the possibility of excavation.
- 1.3 Feering is a small village just to the north east of Kelvedon and divided from it by the River Blackwater. The proposed development site is located on the southern side of Feering Hill, which was formerly part of the main route from London to Colchester (NGR TL 867 192). The 0.1448 hectare triangular plot is currently part of the garden to 44 Feering Hill.
- 1.4 The fieldwork will lead to post-excavation work and the production of archive and (if necessary) publication texts.
- 1.5 Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with Essex County Council's Heritage, Advice, Management and Promotion Group (HAMP).

2 Archaeological background

- 2.1 In Kelvedon evidence of Late Iron Age settlement has been found, consisting of individual house plots, fields, possibly a temple and some industrial activity. In the Roman period the town of *Canonium* developed to the south west of the development site. A fort may also have featured. Later the settlement spread along the main Roman road (now the High Street) and was enclosed by a defensive earthwork. A large Roman cemetery lies approximately 80m to the south of the development site (EHCR 8134, 8176, 8237-8 and 8241-2) which included a number of inhumations in stone coffins. Romano British tile has been recorded from Feering House, just to the west of the development site (EHCR 8356).
- 2.2 The cemetery continued in use into the early Saxon period suggesting a continuity of occupation in the area. The site of the settlement is not known however the development site being on the main road and near the cemetery may possibly contain occupation evidence. The Saxon burials are protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 24866).
- 2.3 During the medieval period a medieval settlement grew up at Easterford, by the River. Medieval sherds have been found to the north east of the development site (EHCR 8236).
- 2.4 The Estate Map of Kelvedon and Coggeshall dating to 1605 shows that the plot immediately to the west of the site was occupied at this time.

3 Aim

The aim of the work is to record the surviving archaeological remains threatened by the proposed development. Specific aims are to:

- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Roman and Saxon cemetery
- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Saxon occupation of this area
- Define the longevity of the settlement
- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Post-medieval town and the nature of that occupation.

4 General methodology

- 4.1 The monitoring will cover the foundation trenches of the two new houses and garages, service trenches and any other groundworks. It will be carried out by one or more professional archaeologists from CAT (see appendix).
- 4.2 The Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) will be followed and the IFA's *standard and guidance for Field Excavation (1999)*. The guidance contained in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14, 2003)* should also be followed.

4.3 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard safety policy, which will be adhered to. It is the responsibility of the building contractor to check for buried services.

4.4 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Braintree Museum. A site code shall be obtained from the HAMP Group one week in advance of the commencement of work. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

4 Excavation Methodology

4.3 An archaeologist from CAT will be present to supervise and control the machine excavation of foundations, service trenches and all other groundworks. A mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket will be used. Machine excavation will proceed to the first archaeological level. Archaeological deposits and negative features will then be cleaned by hand and planned.

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

5.3 Records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets.

5.4 All features, 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 dictate that other scales would be appropriate.

5.5 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. Colour transparencies will be used for overall site shots and *all* important contexts. A photographic scale and north arrow will be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will be kept detailing the feature number, location and direction of each shot.

5.6 Should human remains be discovered, the coroner will be informed and a license from the Home Office will be sought immediately, and both the client and HAMP will be informed. Excavators will comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 in their treatment of human remains.

5.7 The policy for environmental sampling will be as follows. Any features which appear to be organically rich should be sampled, but only if they can be dated. If advice is required Dr Peter Murphy of English Heritage will be consulted.

5.8 A metal detector will be used to retrieve objects from the spoil heaps.

5.9 Levels tied into Ordnance Datum will be taken at regular intervals across the site.

6 Finds

6.1 Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

6.2 All finds will be retained from each archaeological context excavated, although in some cases finds sampling may be appropriate. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with HAMP and Braintree Museum.

6.3 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.

6.4 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Braintree Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.

6.5 All human remains will be recorded *in situ*.

6.6 The site archive will be presented to Braintree Museum in accordance with their requirements

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

6.8 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards *in First Aid for Finds* and the Institute of Archaeologists' published booklet *Guidelines for Finds Work*.

7 Results

7.1 The full report, including site matrices, specialist assessments and full reports on artefacts and environmental samples, will be submitted within 4 months from the end of fieldwork, with one hard copy and if possible one digital version supplied to HAMP.

7.2 This report will include:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the project.
- Location plan of any areas excavated in relation to the proposed development, with 10 figure grid references on at least two corners of each of the excavated areas.
- At least one section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, and vertical and horizontal scale.
- Plans drawn at an appropriate scale of any archaeological features exposed.
- Methodology & detailed results
- An appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks
- All specialist reports and assessments.
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- An EHCR summary sheet

7.3 A full archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects: 2*.

7.4 The results will be submitted for publication in *Essex Archaeology & History* in the year following the work, at least at a summary level. CAT and HAMP will decide if a higher-level publication is required. If so, then CAT will submit a suitable report to *Essex Archaeology & History* within 2 months of the full report.

8 Archive deposition

8.1 The full archive will be deposited at Braintree Museum within 2 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed in writing to HAMP.

8.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Braintree Museum. The storage of the archive will accord with Braintree Museum's guidelines.

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

9 Monitoring

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

9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to HAMP one week in advance of its commencement.

9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with HAMP in writing prior to them being carried out.

9.4 HAMP will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

10 Reference

Medlycott, M 1999 Kelvedon Historic Town Project Assessment Report

8/4/04

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Appendix - team structure and details

List of team members

Site Supervision

Kate Orr

Site assistant

To be decided if required

Finds consultants

Sue Anderson (SCCAS) Human bone

Stephen Benfield (CAT) LIA/Roman pottery

Joanna Bird (Guildford) Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham) Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curl (NAU): Animal bone

John Davis (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental

Hazel Martingell (Braintree) Lithics

Peter Murphy (UEA/EH) Environmental Advice

Valerie Rigby (British Museum) LIA ceramics

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums) Roman Amphoras, prehistoric & Roman pottery

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery.

Helen Walker (ECC) Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Graphics

M McDonald, J Adams, E Spurgeon

Report writing

K Orr

Site Staff

Kate Orr MA MIFA

Kate joined CAT in 2000 after over four years in Lincolnshire as North Kesteven Heritage Officer. She is a graduate of Cardiff University, gaining a 2.1 in Archaeology and Ancient History in 1994. She obtained an MA in Archaeological Heritage Management from the University of York, with a dissertation topic on the presentation of prehistoric monuments. She conducts and writes up evaluations, watching briefs and small excavations and compiles desk-based assessments for CAT.

Finds Specialists

Sue Anderson BA MPhil MIFA DipMusStud (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service) – Human Bone

Sue is Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service's Finds Manager, specialising in human skeletal remains, post-Roman pottery and Roman to post-medieval ceramic building material. She has worked in Suffolk since 1995, and was previously employed as a freelance human bone specialist (main contracts for English Heritage, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Hampshire C.C. and Cleveland Archaeology), a museum cataloguer at Hampshire County Museums Service, and a site assistant at Wessex Archaeology. She has worked on large assemblages of bone from Norfolk, Suffolk and the North-East, and large groups of ceramics from Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. Publications include human bones from Caister-on-Sea and Burgh Castle, Norfolk (East Anglian Archaeology 60), and several large reports in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report Series (all forthcoming). A full list can be found on her website <http://www.spoilheap.co.uk/splist.htm>.

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

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

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

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

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

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

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

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

is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*.

Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds

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

Julie Curl (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Animal Bone
(details to come)

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

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

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental
(details to come)

Hazel Martingell (Braintree) Lithics
(details to come)

Peter Murphy BSc M Phil (University of East Anglia/English Heritage) Environmental

Peter's first contact with Essex Archaeology was as a graduate at Southampton University where he processed and reported on environmental samples from the urban excavations in Colchester the mid 1970s. He joined the Centre for East Anglian Studies (Univ of East Anglia) in Norwich in 1977, and from that base has established himself as the father figure of East Anglian environmental studies. He has been involved in virtually every major project in the east of England over the past twenty years where environmental studies are concerned, and has written and lectured widely. He covers East Anglia in general (Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Lincs, Cambs, Herts) but has a specific role for English Heritage in co-ordinating environmental matters in Midland Region (most of south of England).

Valerie Rigby (British Museum) LIA ceramics

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

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

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

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums) Amphoras

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

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

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

Helen Walker BSc (ECC) Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

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



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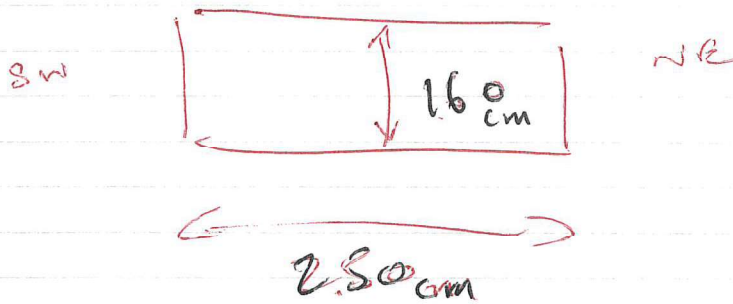
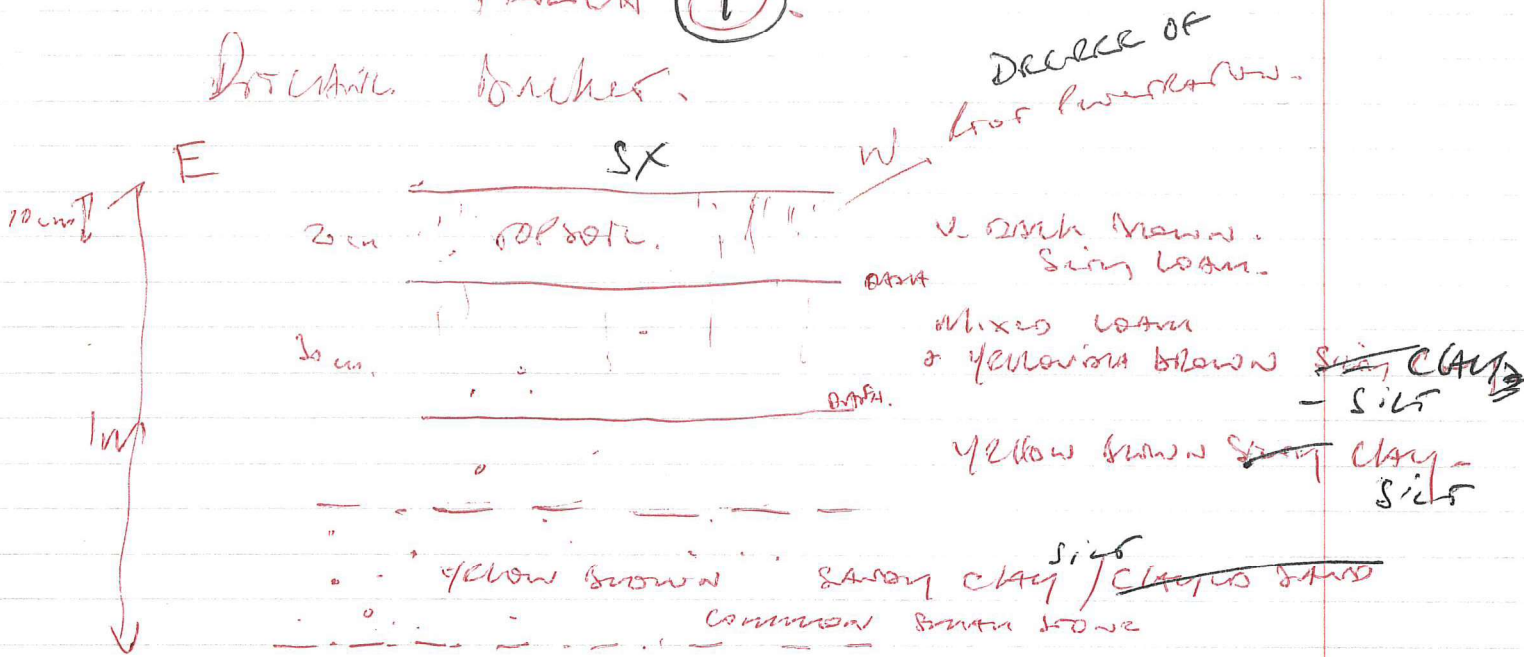


Photographic log for Kelvedon 44 Feering Hill WB

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BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_002.jpg	Front of 44 Feering Hill – view east
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_003.jpg	Rear of 44 Feering Hill (old quarry?) – view north-east
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_004.jpg	T2 being machined – view north
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_005.jpg	Location of T3 – view north-east
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_006.jpg	T1 – view south
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_007.jpg	T1 – view south
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_008.jpg	Location of T2 view south-west
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_009.jpg	T2 – view south-west
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_010.jpg	T3 – view south
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_011.jpg	T3 – view south
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_012.jpg	T1 – view south-west
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_013.jpg	T1 – view north
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_014.jpg	T2 – view west
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_015.jpg	T2 – view west
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_016.jpg	T3 – view west
BRNTM:2005.6_PhotoGraph_017.jpg	T3 – view south

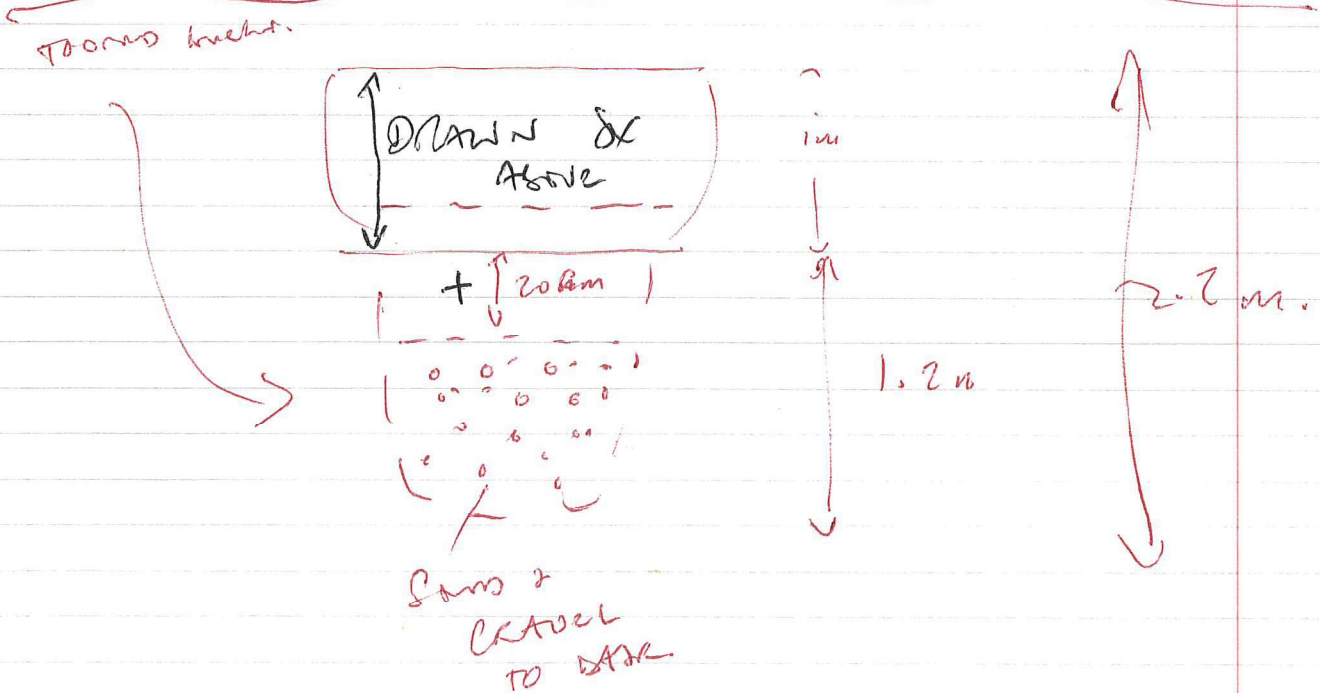
TRANCH ①

DISCONTINUED TRENCH



PLAN.
(SILL)

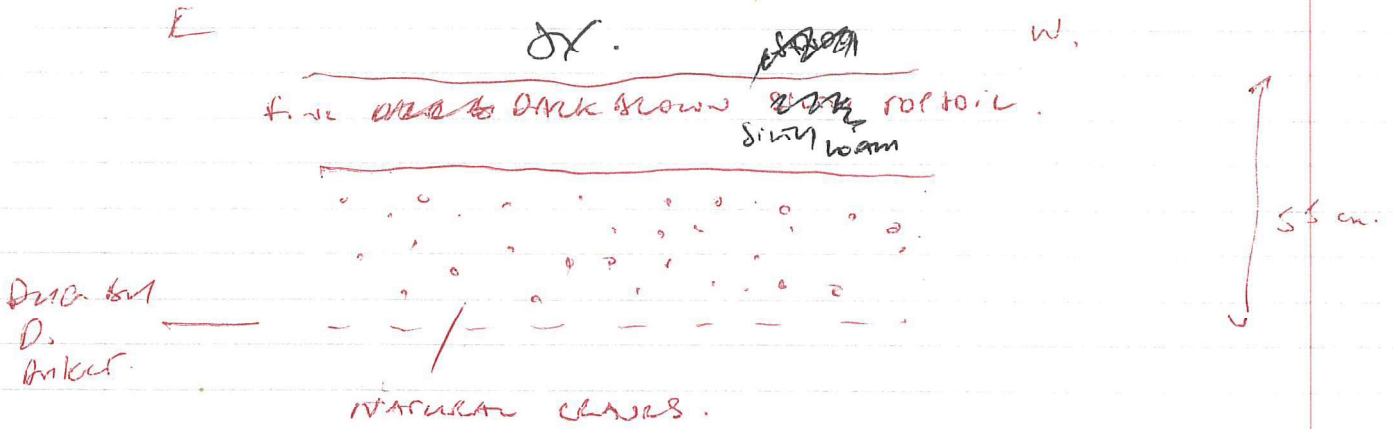
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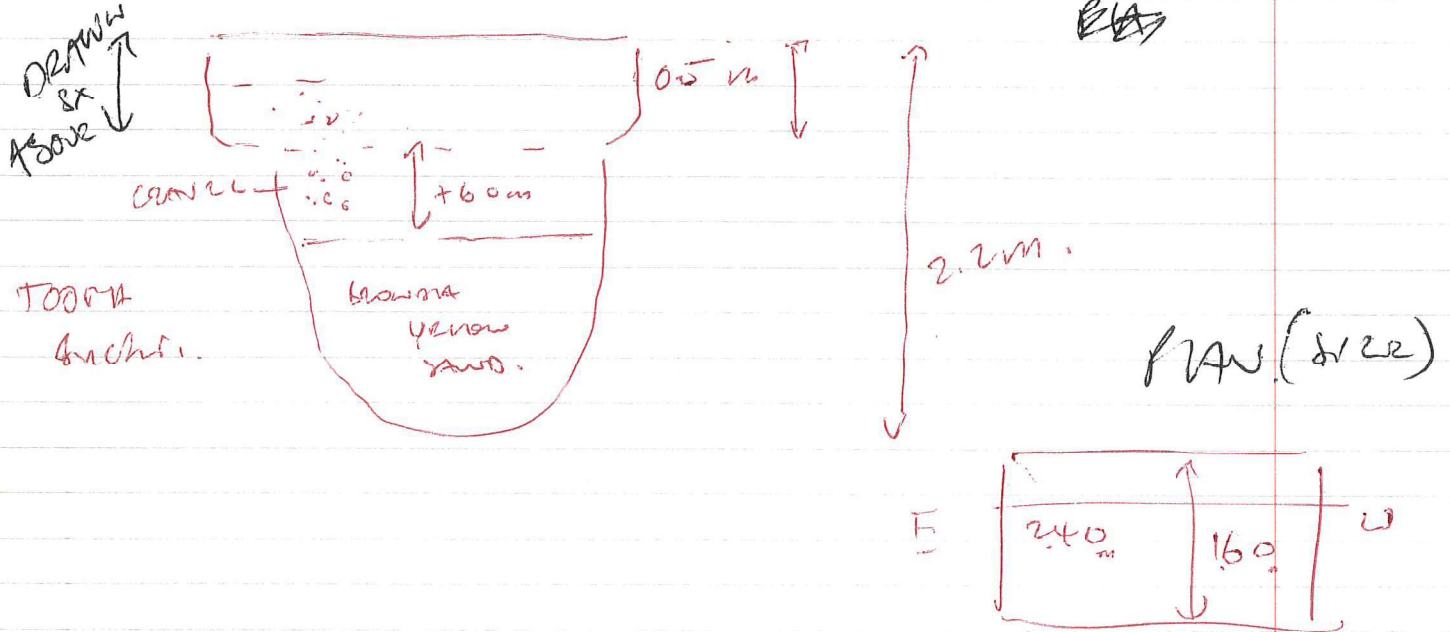
T2.

(2)

Diatomic Buckets.



TOOTHED BUCKETS



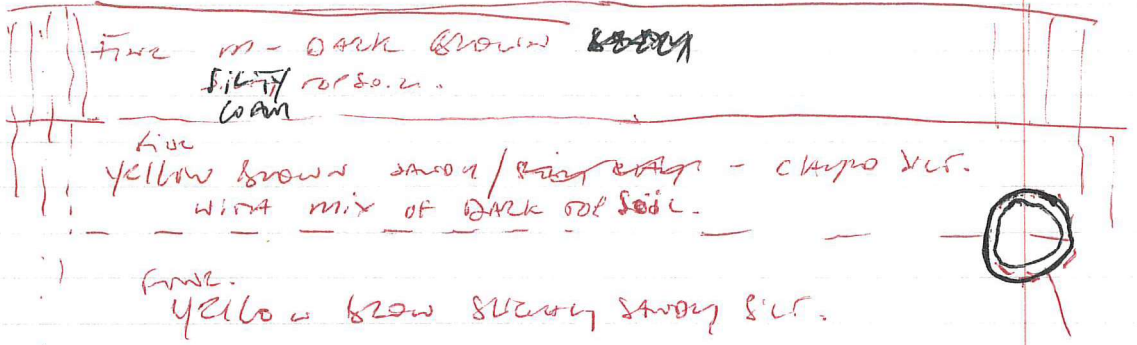
T3 - (3)

DITCH WIDE
BUCKET

SX

W

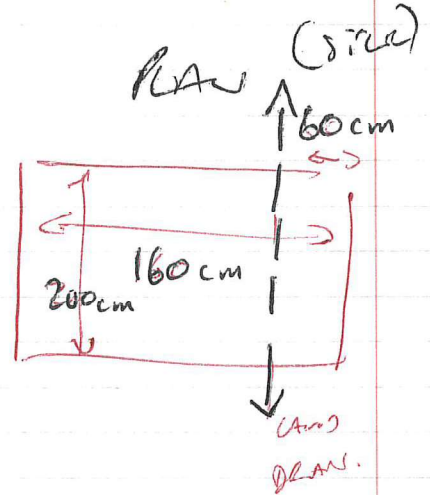
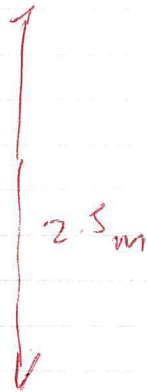
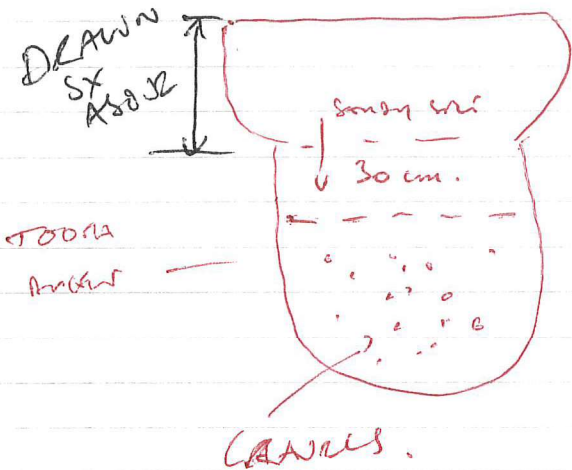
10 cm
E
1005
GARDEN



Ditch
D. bucket.

Position
of old
Red Fire
AND DRAW.

TOOKED bucket.



44 Peering Hill

KO 9/8/04

Plot 2

1.5m deeps on northern side
shoulder to the south

Topsail

Orangey Brown
Clean silt

Natural sand + gravel

no features