

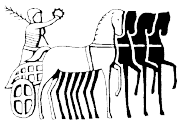
**An archaeological evaluation
by trial-trenching on land adjacent to All Saints
Church, Shalford Road, Rayne, Essex
September 2011**



**report prepared by
Adam Wightman**

**on behalf of
Rayne Parish Council**

CAT project ref.: 11/9f
NGR: TL 573350 222923
ECC project code: RAAS11
Braintree Museum accession code: PENDING



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CAT Report 617
October 2011

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EHER summary sheet

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Fig 1 Site location.

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1 Summary

An evaluation by two trial-trenches has revealed an absence of archaeologically significant features or remains on the site of a proposed graveyard extension to the east of the churchyard at All Saints Church, Rayne, Essex.

Peg-tile fragments present in the ploughsoil were the only find potentially associated with the medieval/post-medieval manorial complex located to the north-west.

2 Introduction

- 2.1** This is the archive report on an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on behalf of Rayne Parish Council on land adjacent to All Saints Church, Shalford Road, Rayne, Essex (Fig 1).
- 2.3** A pre-planning application (BTE/PAM/60146/11) for the construction of a graveyard extension to the rear of All Saints Church and churchyard (TL 73350 22923) was submitted to Braintree District Council in 2011.
- 2.4** Given the proximity of the evaluation site to a moated church-and-hall complex (EHER 6515-9 and 18266-7) with its origins in the medieval period, the Historic Environment Management (HEM) team of Essex County Council advised that an archaeological evaluation be completed.
- 2.5** A brief detailing the required archaeological work was written by the HEM officer Maria Medlycott (HEM 2011). All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CAT in response to the HEM team brief and agreed with the HEM team (CAT 2011).
- 2.6** In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with the Colchester Archaeological Trust's *Policies and procedures* (CAT 1999, updated 2008). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b). Other sources used are *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14).

3 Archaeological background

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. Rayne Hall and All Saints Church comprise a moated church-and-hall complex (EHER 6515-9 and 18266-7). Such complexes usually have their origins in the early medieval period. Rayne Hall was re-modelled in the late medieval period and the church was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. Rayne is first mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon will of AD 995, and it is possible that this early settlement was concentrated around the church and hall.

4 Aim

The aim of the evaluation was to determine the presence or absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits prior to a full planning application being submitted. This information would then enable an informed decision to be taken on the preservation or otherwise of any deposits and the need for further work and/or mitigation.

5 Results (Figs 1-2, Plates 1-3)

Two trenches were excavated through cultivated soil using a tracked excavator under archaeological supervision (Plates 1-2). T1 was excavated lengthways along the site (50m long) and T2 was excavated across the width of the site (10m long) (Fig 2). The trenches were the width of a single machine bucket.



Plate 1: Trench 1, view north-west. Plate 2: Trench 2, view south-west.

The ploughsoil was a dark grey/brown clayey-silt 300mm-340mm thick with rare flint gravel (L1; Fig 3). A small quantity of finds was recovered from the ploughsoil L1. This consists of medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), a later prehistoric worked flint, animal bone and two pieces of post-medieval/modern agricultural metalwork (Table 1). The soil had been cultivated down to the natural orange/brown clay with flint gravel (L2) beneath. Plough scars in the natural clay containing compacted ploughsoil provided further evidence that deep ploughing had occurred on the site. The ploughsoil was of an even depth throughout T1 but undulations in the natural clay had resulted in deeper areas of ploughsoil in T2 (Plate 2). When investigated, these were found to be shallow and contained finds such as clinker and peg-tile fragments which were frequently occurring in the ploughsoil. It is possible that these undulations in the natural were the result of modern agricultural scarring. No archaeological features were identified in either trench.

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Table 1; Spot dated list of finds by context

trench	ctxt (F/L) no.	finds no	finds
T1	L1	1	CBM post-Roman: peg-tile 5@283 g, more than one tile, red/orange sandy fabric, most 12 mm thick, one 11 mm thick (dated medieval - post-medieval/modern) Animal bone large mammal tooth, cow molar Other Penannular iron ring (45 g), diameter 65 mm, gap between ends 5 mm, metal forming ring 5 mm diameter and slightly flattened in cross-section, ends tapering, slightly corroded, appears to be hand forged (dated post-medieval-modern)
T1	L1	2	Cu alloy Small fragment of Cu alloy plate with rivet holes, probably agricultural 1@ 4g (dated modern)
T2	L1	3	CBM undated, 1@25 g, flake from a brick or tile in fine (silty) orange fabric, slightly abraded; post-Roman: peg-tile 1@60 g, red sandy fabric, 12 mm thick (dated medieval - post-medieval/modern) Worked flint Flake, 1@15g, hard hammer struck, prepared striking platform, cortex on base of flake, previous flake removal scars on dorsal face, retouch on one edge and retouch/use wear or damage on the other edge which is slightly concave, dark flint, no patination (dated Neolithic-Early Bronze Age)

All finds with the exception of the worked flint have been discarded.

7 Conclusion

The absence of archaeological features in the two evaluation trenches indicates that there is little or nothing of archaeological significance on the evaluation site.

The medieval/post-medieval CBM fragments in the ploughsoil could be from the demolition of ancillary buildings which is documented to have occurred at the Rayne Hall complex c.50m to the north-west. The worked flint suggests some activity in the vicinity during the later prehistoric period.

8 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with Braintree Museum (accession code pending).

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Rayne Parish Council, for commissioning and funding this project. Site work was undertaken by Adam Wightman & Chris Lister. The project was monitored by Maria Medlycott of the ECC HEM team for Essex County Council.

10 References

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

CAT	1999, revised 2008	<i>Policies and procedures</i>
CAT	2011	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and potential excavation on land adjacent to All Saints Church, Shalford Road, Rayne, Essex, by A Wightman</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14, ed by D Gurney</i>
HEM	2011	<i>Archaeological investigation: Land adjacent to All Saints Church, Shalford Road, Rayne, by M Medlycott</i>
IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
IfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
MoRPHE	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage)

11 Abbreviations and glossary

AOD	above Ordnance Datum
Context	specific location on an archaeological site, especially one where finds are made
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
Feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
HEM	Historic Environment Management
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD 1200 and continued to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	after Henry VIII to around the late 18th century
prehistoric	pre-Roman

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date: 26-10-2011

12 Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing:

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Copy of the evaluation brief issued by the ECC HEM team
- 1.2 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 1.3 Risk assessment
- 1.4 A4 sketch plan of proposed graveyard extension provided by the client
- 1.5 EHER and OS benchmark information

2 Site archive

- 2.1 Digital photographic record
- 2.2 Context sheets (L1-L2)
- 2.3 Attendance register
- 2.4 Finds register
- 2.5 Site photographic record on CD
- 2.6 1 A4 sheet with three representative section drawings

3 Research archive

- 3.1 Monitoring (client) report



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Fig 1 Site location, marked by a red dot.

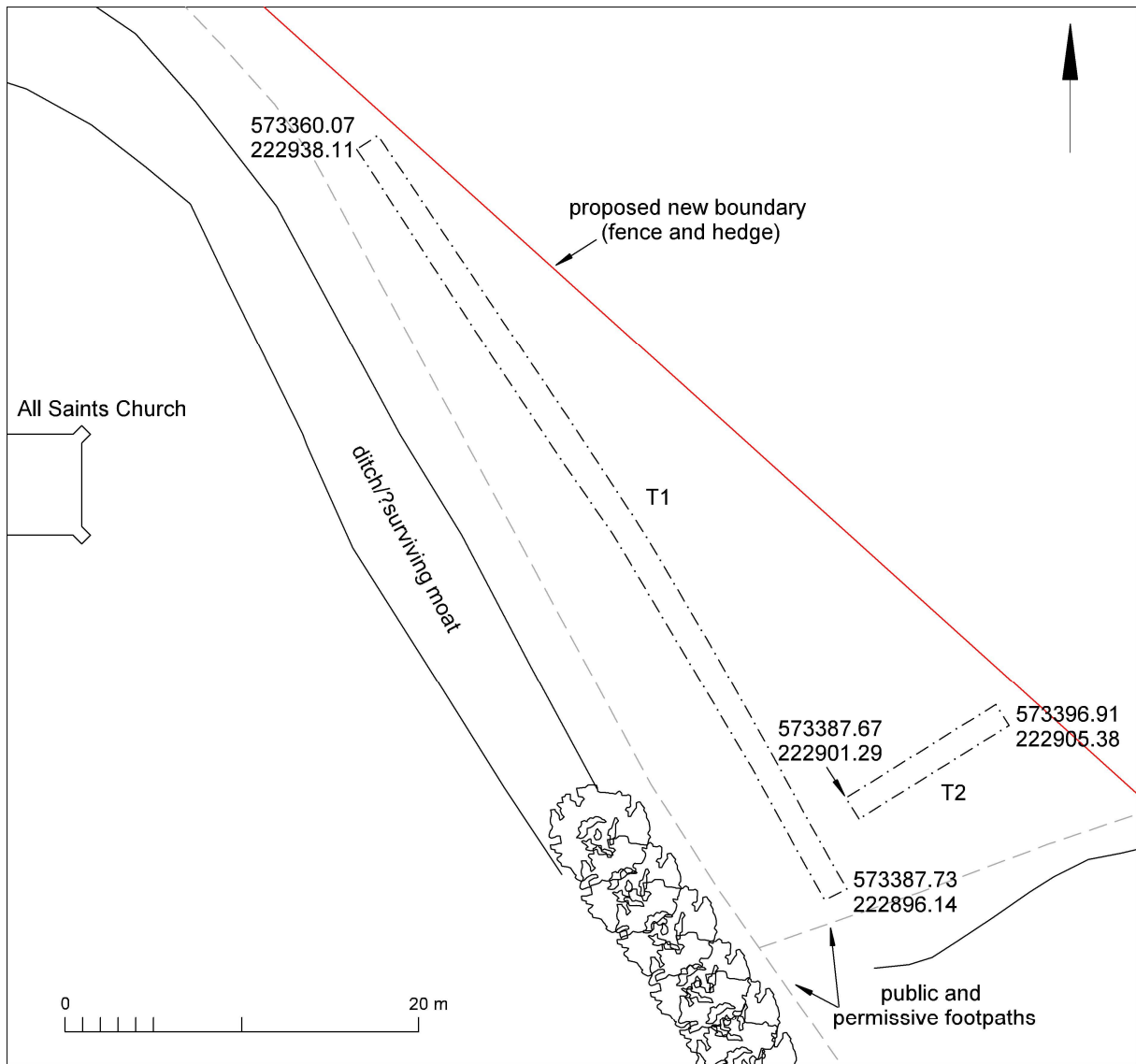


Fig 2 Site plan.

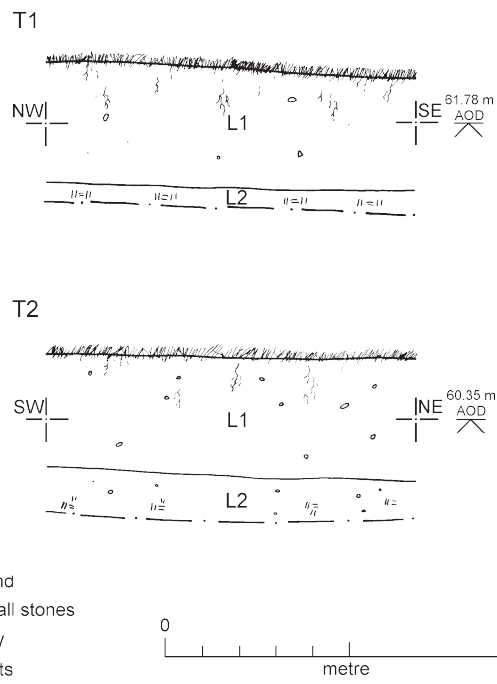


Fig 3 T1-2: representative sections.

**Essex Historic Environment Record/
Essex Archaeology and History**

Summary sheet

Address: Land adjacent to All Saints Church, Rayne, Essex	
Parish: Rayne	District: Braintree
NGR: TL 73350 22923	Site codes: CAT project – 11/9f ECC – RAAS11 Museum accession – Pending
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: October 10th 2011	Size of area investigated: c.1100m ²
Location of curating museum: Braintree Museum	Funding source: Rayne parish Council
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 6515-9 and 18266-7
Final report:	CAT Report 617
Periods represented:	<i>medieval/post-medieval</i>
Summary: <i>An evaluation by two trial-trenches has revealed an absence of archaeologically significant features or remains on the site of a proposed graveyard extension to the east of the churchyard at All Saints Church, Rayne, Essex.</i> <i>Peg-tile fragments present in the ploughsoil were the only find potentially associated with the medieval/post-medieval manorial complex located to the north-west.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
Keywords: <i>medieval/post-medieval</i>	Significance: neg
Author of summary: Adam Wightman	Date of summary: October 2011

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

LAND ADJACENT TO ALL SAINTS CHURCH, SHALFORD ROAD, RAYNE

August 2011



Essex County Council

Site: 11/60146/PAM – land adjacent to All Saints Church, Shalford Road, Rayne

Developer: Rayne Parish Council rpc@rayne-essex.gov.uk

HEM Officer: Maria Medlycott (01245-437641)

Museum: Braintree (01376-325266)

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Management (HEM) Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether changes are required. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

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

1. Introduction

The HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological trial trenching and potential excavation on the above site. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.

The archaeological trial trenching is designed to identify the extent and importance of surviving archaeological deposits and the need for any further excavation required to mitigate the potentially destructive effects of development on site.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development comprises the construction of a new graveyard to the rear of All Saints Church and churchyard (TL7335022923)

3. Planning Background

A pre-planning application (BTE/PAM/60146/11) for the development of the site as outlined above was submitted to Braintree District Council in 2011. Given the archaeological potential of the site the HEM Team advised that a full archaeological condition be attached to any planning consent. This advice followed the guidance given in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. The recommendation made to the District stated:

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

4. Archaeological Background

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

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. Rayne Hall and All Saints Church comprise a moated church-and-hall complex (EHER 6515-9 and 18266-7). Such complexes usually have their origins in the early medieval period. Rayne Hall was re-modelled in the late medieval period and the church was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. Rayne is first mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon will of 995 AD, and it is possible that this early settlement was concentrated around the church and hall. There is therefore the potential for surviving archaeological deposits relating to the origins and development of the site. Any such deposits are fragile and likely to be disturbed/destroyed in the course of development on site.

5. Requirement for Work

The first phase of archaeological work will consist of two trial trenches. It is our recommendation that they undertake a trial-trenching exercise with two trenches one lengthways along the site and one across its width in order to ascertain whether the proposed churchyard will impact on surviving archaeological deposits prior to a full planning application being submitted. All features and finds uncovered will be planned and excavated and a report prepared. This will then inform any subsequent decision-making, it is possible if archaeological remains are recovered that full excavation of all or part of the proposed development will be required or that the layout of the churchyard is designed so as to avoid known areas of archaeology.

6. General Methodology

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

7. Trial Trenching Methodology

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand

immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

- 7.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the HEM officer to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 7.3 Two trial trenches, one excavated centrally along the long axis of the proposed graveyard and one across its width.
- 7.4 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.5 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 7.7 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed.
- 7.8 Details of the site photographic policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 7.9 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 7.10 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, and excavations* and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

8. Further Excavation

- 8.1 If further fieldwork is required a second brief will be issued from this office.

9. Finds

- 9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 9.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 9.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.

9.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Braintree) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.

10. Results

10.1 A report shall be submitted within 1 month from the end of the fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the HER. (A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to the HEM Team as a single .pdf and a single hard copy for inclusion in the HER).

10.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the trenching.
- Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the trenches shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section drawings showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and the Maldon Historic Town Assessment Report (Medlycott 1999).
- All specialist reports
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

10.3 An EHER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavations.

10.4 Publication of the results (including any further analysis of finds from the evaluation stage) at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Braintree), and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.

11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

11.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 month of the completion of the report and confirmed with the HEM Team.

11.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEM Team at the time of deposition to the museum.

12. Monitoring

- 12.1 The HEM 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.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the HEM Team one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the HEM Team prior to them being carried out.

13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

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

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14

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 (WSI) for an
Archaeological Evaluation by Trial-trenching
and potential excavation on land adjacent to All
Saints Church, Shalford Road, Rayne, Essex.**

Planning Application ref. BTE/PAM/60146/11

September 2011



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
12 LEXDEN ROAD, COLCHESTER, ESSEX C03 3NF
tel/fax: (01206) 500124
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological trial-trenching and potential excavation on land adjacent to All Saints Church, Shalford Road, Rayne, Essex. The work is to be carried out on behalf of Rayne Parish Council by the Colchester Archaeological Trust.
- 1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of a new graveyard to the rear of All Saints Church and churchyard (TL 73350 22923).
- 1.3 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential for medieval and post-medieval remains.
- 1.4 A pre-planning application (BTE/PAM/60146/11) for the development of the site as outlined above was submitted to Braintree District Council in 2011.
- 1.5 Given the archaeological potential of the site, a full archaeological condition was recommended to be attached to the planning consent.
- 1.6 Based on the advice given in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, the wording is as follows: Recommendation: *“No development/conversion or preliminary groundwork’s of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved by the local planning authority”*.
- 1.7 Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with Essex County Council’s Historic Environment Management team (HEM).

2 Archaeological background

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

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential for medieval and post-medieval remains. Rayne Hall and All Saints Church comprise a moated church-and-hall complex (EHER 6515-9 and 18266-7). Such complexes usually have their origins in the early medieval period. Rayne Hall was re-modelled in the late medieval period and the church was largely rebuilt in the 19th century. Rayne is first mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon will of 995 AD, and it is possible that this early settlement was concentrated around the church and hall. There is therefore the potential for surviving archaeological deposits relating to the origins and development of the site. Any such deposits are fragile and likely to be disturbed/destroyed in the course of development on site.

3 Aims

The archaeological trial trenching is designed to identify the extent and importance of surviving archaeological deposits prior to a full planning application being submitted. This will inform whether any further excavation is required to mitigate the potentially destructive effects of the cemetery extension.

5 Methodology

- 5.1 The trial-trenching will be carried out by a professional archaeologist with an appropriate level of experience on Monday the 10th of October 2011 (subject to final confirmation). This phase of archaeological work will consist of two trial-trenches, one excavated lengthways along the site (T1- roughly N-S, c.50m long) and the second across the width of the site (T2- roughly E-W, c.10m long) (Fig 1). The trenches will be single bucket width (1.4m).
- 5.2 All features and finds uncovered will be planned and excavated and a report prepared. This will then inform any subsequent decision-making. It is possible if archaeological remains are recovered that full excavation of all or part of the proposed development will be required or that the layout of the churchyard is designed so as to avoid known areas of archaeology
- 5.3 Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/leveling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist.

- 5.4 Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.
- 5.5 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.6 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.
- 5.7 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 site will be located to the National Grid.
- 5.8 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register should accompany the photographic record. This should detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 5.9 A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.
- 5.10 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

6 General methodology

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

7 Finds

- 7.1 The policy with regard to human remains depends on how old they are. 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 Home Office (Department of Constitutional Affairs) for a license to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and HEM will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. Note: As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from HEM and DCA on best practice.
- 7.2 Environmental sampling policy. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer at the University of East Anglia whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Helen Chappell of EH is available for further advice.
- 7.3 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with the HEM officer and the site owner.
- 7.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 7.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Braintree Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 7.6 The site archive will be presented to Braintree Museum in accordance with their requirements.
- 7.7 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

- 7.8 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2008a).
- 7.9 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

8 Results

- 8.1 The full report will be submitted within 1 month from the end of the fieldwork, with one hard copy, a PDF, and a photo disk supplied to the HEM Team. The report will contain both the building recording and the results of the archaeological evaluation and more specifically;
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation.
 - Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
 - A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - The discussion and conclusions will be made (where appropriate) with reference to the objectives outlined in *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000) and the and the Maldon Historic Town Assessment Report (Medlycott 1999).
 - Specialist reports
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- 8.2 An EHER summary sheet will be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). This will include a plan showing the area of monitoring and excavation and the converted structures.
- 8.3 If, after discussion with HEM, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level) will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 The HEM Team of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, reporting, and publication stages.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to the HEM Team one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with HEM Team before they are carried out.

10 Archive deposition

- 10.1 The full archive will be deposited at Braintree Museum within 2 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to HEM.
- 10.2 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.
- 10.3 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to HEM at the time of deposition at the museum.
- 10.4 Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Braintree Museum's storage systems.
- 10.5 The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of selected digital photos on high-quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Braintree Museum.

11 References

- Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (**EAA8**)
- Colchester Archaeological Trust
Glazenbrook, J. 1999 *Policies and procedures*. 1999 (updated 2008)
- Glazenbrook, J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (**EAA3**)
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (**EAA14**)
- IfA 2008a *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- IfA 2008b *Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching briefs*.
- Medlycott, M 2011 *Archaeological Investigation, Land adjacent to All Saints Church, Shalford Road, Rayne*.

Adam Wightman 28/09/11

Appendix - team structure and details

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Adam Wightman

Assistants

TBC

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Francesca Boghi (NAU): Human bone

Joanna Bird (Guildford): Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

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

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curl (NAU): Animal bone

John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): Environmental remains

Helen Chappell (English Heritage): Regional Science Advisor

Hazel Martingell (Braintree): Lithics

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman Amphoras

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

Sue Tyler (ECC): Saxon Pottery.

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

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

Graphics

Chris Lister & Adam Wightman.

Report writing

Adam Wightman & Howard Brooks

Senior Site Staff

Adam Wightman BSc, MA

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

Finds Specialists

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

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

Francesca Boghi MSc (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Human bone

Francesca has been the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's human bone specialist since 1998. Her previous experience includes work for the Calvin Wells laboratory at the University of Bradford, where she undertook the analysis of 79 skeletons from the medieval cemetery of Pennell Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire and of a group of Romano-British cremations from Kempston, Bedfordshire. Since joining Norfolk Archaeological Unit she has analysed the medieval assemblage from the parish church of Brettenham, Norfolk (89 skeletons), the human remains from Norwich Whitefriars (thirty-three skeletons from the Carmelite Friary and thirty-seven from the Baptist Chapel of Friary Yard), the skeletal remains from a medieval well in Norwich and numerous other smaller assemblages of inhumations and cremated human remains from the county. In addition she contributes to local education programmes by providing short sessions on skeletal analysis and interpretation. Her professional qualification is an MSc from the University of Sheffield and Bradford in Osteology, Palaeopathology and Funerary Archaeology. She is a member of the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteoarchaeologists (BABAO).

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

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

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

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

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

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

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

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

Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds

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

Julie Curl (Norfolk) Animal Bone

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

Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

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

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA

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

Helen Chappell (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor

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

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

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

Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics

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

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

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

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras

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

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

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

Helen Walker BSc (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).

Site name: <u>RAYNE, ALL SAINTS CHURCH</u>		Site code:						
Interpretation <u>TOPSOIL / PLOUGH SOIL</u>			Layer No. <u>L1</u>					
Period <u>MODERN PLOUGH SOIL</u>								
Location / grid ref <u>ALL OVER EVALUATION SITE</u>								
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)								
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable	<u>firm</u>	hard	dry	<u>moist</u>	wet
Colour:	very light	medium	<u>dark</u>	yellow	orange	green	<u>grey / brown</u>	black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR					
Soil type:	sand	silt	<u>clayey</u>	loam	clay	<u>silt</u>	sand	
Inclusions: flecks	<u>charcoal</u>	oyster	daub	brick	<u>tile</u>	<u>RARE</u>		
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	%	<u>stone 8%</u>	<u>tile/brick 1%</u>	pot	%		%
Recording								
Plan nos.								
sx/profile nos.								
Photos taken	pre-ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	post-ex <input type="checkbox"/>					
Finds	<u>PEG-TILES, MODERN IRONWORK + GLASS (SAMPLE RETAINED)</u>							
Bag nos.	<u>1</u>							
Small find nos.								
Sample nos.								
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>SILTY CLAY TOPSOIL THAT HAD BEEN PLOUGHED ALL THE WAY DOWN TO THE NATURAL (L2). PRESSED INTO PLOUGH SLABS VISIBLE IN THE NATURAL</u>								
Matrix		Location and detail sketch						
Completed by: <u>ANN</u>	Date: <u>10/10/11</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>						

Site name: <u>RAYNE, St SAINTS CHURCH</u>		Site code:		
Interpretation <u>NATURAL GEOLOGY</u>			Layer No. <u>L2</u>	
Period <u>GEOLOGICAL</u>				
Location / grid ref <u>ACROSS WHOLE SITE BENEATH TOPSOIL</u>				
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)				
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable <u>(firm)</u> hard	dry <u>(moist)</u> wet
Colour:	very light	<u>(medium)</u> dark	yellow <u>(orange)</u> green	grey <u>(brown)</u> black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR	
Soil type:	sand	silt	<u>(clay)</u> loam	clay silt ^{SCLEAT?} sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub	brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	<u>(gravel 10 %)</u>	stone %	tile/brick %	pot %, %
Recording				
Plan nos.				
sx/profile nos.				
Photos taken	pre-ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	post-ex <input type="checkbox"/>	
Finds <u>X</u>				
Bag nos.				
Small find nos.				
Sample nos.				
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>STONY CLAY NATURAL, MORE ORANGE THAN BROWN. NOTABLE AMOUNTS OF GRAVEL (FLINT)</u>				
Matrix		Location and detail sketch		
<pre> graph TD L1_1[] --- L2[L2 (this context)] L1_2[] --- L2 L1_3[L1] --- L2 L1_4[] --- L2 L2 --- L2_1[] L2 --- L2_2[] L2 --- L2_3[] L2 --- L2_4[] </pre>		<u>SEE [L1]</u>		
Completed by: <u>ANN</u>	Date: <u>10/10/82</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>		

- T1; FEW PLOUGH SCARS ALONG LENGTH OF TRENCH.
FAIRLY EVEN DEPTH THROUGHOUT
- T2; QUITE UNDULATED BASE. POSSIBLY SCANNING FROM
A DEEP CULTIVATOR. EXAMINED TO NOTICE SOME
NOT ARCHAEOLOGY, JUST A FEW BITS OF PEG-TILE
+ CLINKER. ONE BIT EXAMINED WAS PHOTOGRAPHED.
HEAVY PLOUGH SCANNING

Site name: RAMPNE Site code:

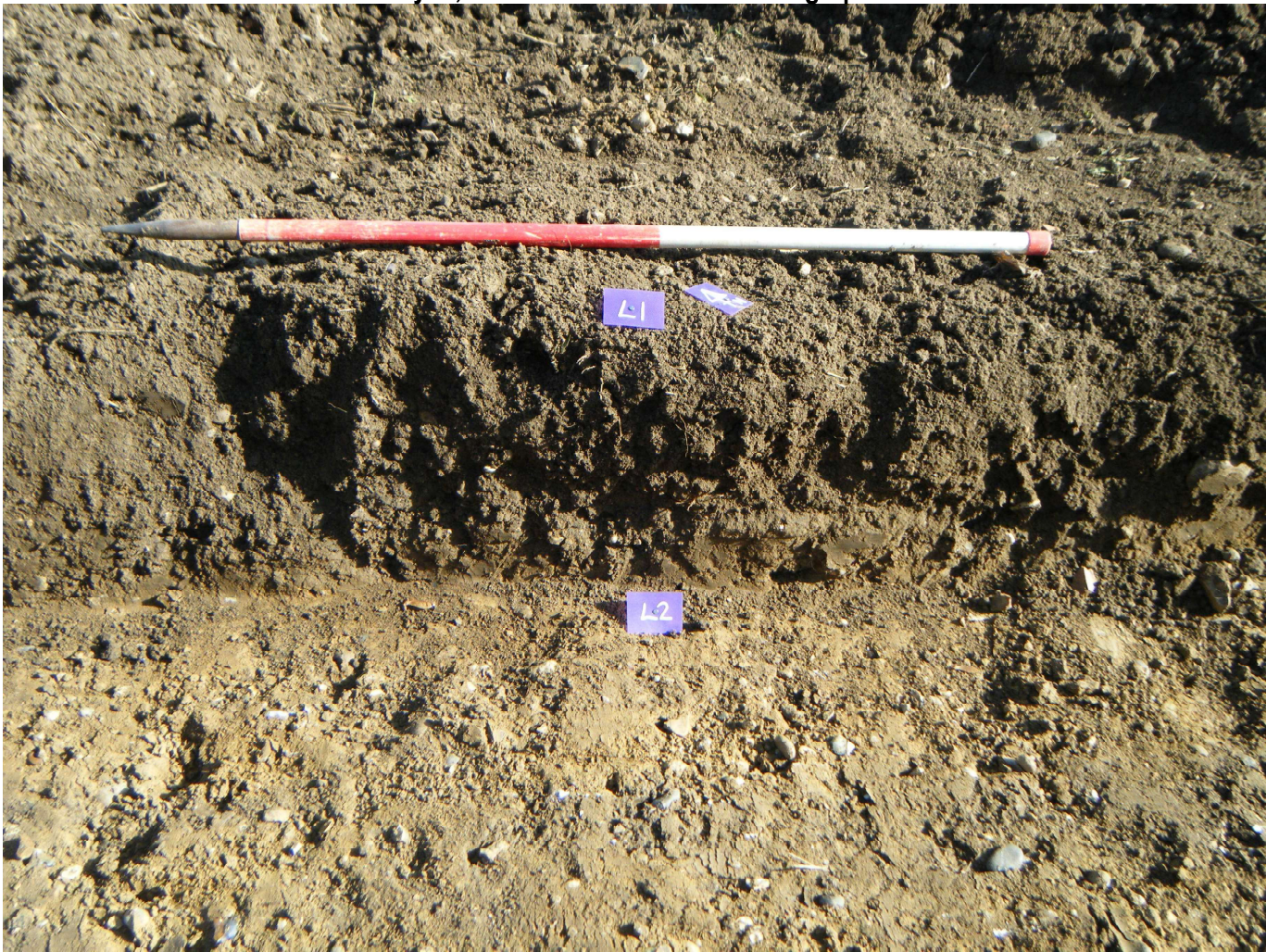
Context	F	(LI)	(u/s)	Find no.	1
Notes: upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?					
TOPSOIL / PLOUGH SOIL FINDS <u>TI</u>					
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman	Saxon Med Post-med	Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfroged / froged, Peg tile			
organics	Animal bone, Human bone,	shell,	leather,	wood	
other	fe <u>OB</u> , R Glass, P-R glass,	painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.		SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.		Sample type:		

Context	F	(LI)	(u/s)	Find no.	2
Notes: upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?					
TOPSOIL / PLOUGH SOIL FIND <u>TI</u>					
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman	Saxon Med Post-med	Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfroged / froged, Peg tile			
organics	Animal bone, Human bone,	shell,	leather,	wood	
other	fe	, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.		SF type: <u>CU ALLOY - LOCK PLATE ?</u>		
Sample ◇	Sample No.		Sample type:		

Context	F	(LI)	(u/s)	Find no.	3
Notes: upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?					
TOPSOIL / PLOUGH SOIL FINDS <u>TI</u>					
Pottery	whole, frags	prehistoric Roman	Saxon Med Post-med	Mod ?	
CBM	R Brick, R Tile, box tile, tessera	P-R brick unfroged / froged, Peg tile			
organics	Animal bone, Human bone,	shell,	leather,	wood <u>PCIV?</u>	
other	fe	, R Glass, P-R glass, painted plaster, mortar, slate, clay pipe,			
Small find Δ	SF No.		SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.		Sample type:		

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

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



01



02



03



04



05



06



07



08



09



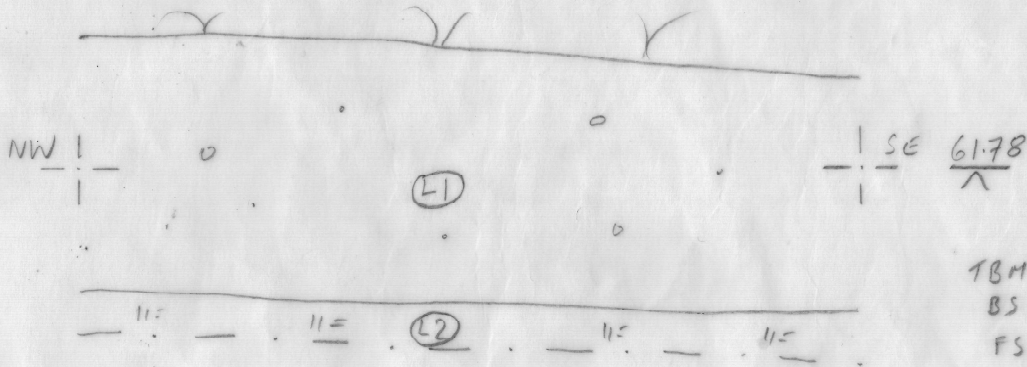
10

Photographic log for Rayne, All Saints Church Eval

Filename	Description
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_01.JPG	T1 – stratigraphy L1/L2 – facing north-east
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_02.JPG	T1 facing south-east
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_03.JPG	T1 facing north-west
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_04.JPG	T1 with church in background facing west
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_05.JPG	Working shot in T1 facing south-east
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_06.JPG	T2 facing north-east
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_07.JPG	T2 facing south-west
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_08.JPG	T1 and T2 with the church in the background facing north-west
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_09.JPG	Excavated sx through modern agricultural scarring facing south
RAAS11_PhotoGraph_10.JPG	T2 stratigraphy, L1/L2 facing north-west

11 REP SECTION 1:10 C.T.L 10-10-11

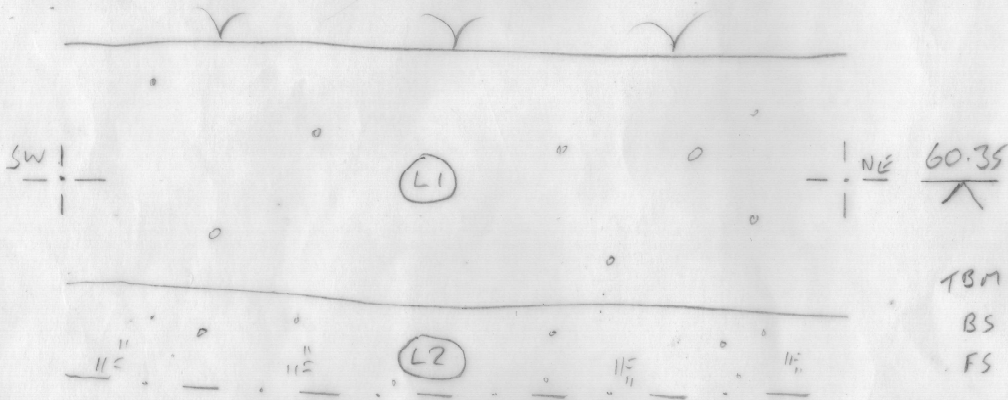
SOUTHWEST FACING



TBM 63.74
 BS 0.41
 FS 2.37

12 REP SECTION 1:10 C.T.L 10-10-11

SOUTHEAST FACING



TBM 63.74
 BS 0.41
 FS 3.80