

Archaeological monitoring and trial-trenching on land west of High Warren Farm, Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon Hills, Basildon, Essex

August 2014



Report prepared by Pip Parmenter
and Mark Baister

on behalf of Huggins Bromage Ferguson Ltd.

CAT project ref: 14/06h
NGR: TQ 68102 87038



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CAT Report 787
September 2014

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1. Summary

The proposed development lies on land west of High Warren Farm, along Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon Hills (Fig. 1). Four trial trenches (each 9m long) were excavated within the proposed footprints of four detached houses (Fig 2). These were located to avoid a former road and with the intention to identify a boundary associated with a post-medieval settlement at Nightingales Farm. The strip of the access road into the site was also subject to archaeological monitoring.

No significant archaeological remains were encountered. The only features present were six modern pits and a modern linear.

2. Introduction

This is the report on the monitoring and trial-trenching carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land west of High Warren Farm, Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon Hills, Basildon, Essex (Fig. 1, TQ 68102 87038), on the 13th August 2014. The work was commissioned by Huggins Bromage Ferguson Ltd. following the direction of a brief prepared by Teresa O'Connor, Historic Environment Advisor for Essex County Council (12/5/14). The archaeological brief was issued in response to a planning application for the proposed development of the site, comprising the construction of four detached houses and garages, an access road and parking (Planning Ref: 14/00411/FUL). Work proceeded in accordance with a WSI prepared by CAT (2014) in response to the above brief.

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with local and national standards as detailed in IfA 2008a, IfA 2008b, MoRPHE, EAA 8, EAA 14, and EAA 24.

3. Archaeological Background

The Essex Historic Environment Record informs us that the proposed development sits within an area of significant archaeological potential (O'Connor 2014), which at one time was part of the Nightingales Farm settlement. This farm appears to be present on Chapman and André maps dating to 1777, and presumably predates these. It is still present on first edition ordnance survey maps, so must have been extant in the mid-19th century, at which time it appears to potentially have been moated.

The township of Langdon Hills appears to have been a dispersed settlement as far back as the late medieval period, and Lee Chapel Lane, on which the development site is located, was a historic routeway at this time.

4. Aim

The aim of the evaluation was to record and establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any remains and deposits likely to be disturbed by the proposed works, in particular with reference to any potential archaeological deposits relatable to the information provided in Section 3 above.

5. Methodology and Results (Fig 2)

This section provides an archaeological summary of the monitoring of the road strip and the excavation of four trial trenches, including features, finds encountered, and dating information.

The four trial-trenches and road strip were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked excavator with a toothless ditching bucket.

Two layers were encountered across the site. L1 was the remains of a soft, dark, loamy modern topsoil which was heavily rooted. The site had been stripped prior to archaeological work to remove overgrowth and to locate services, as such very little in the way of topsoil remained. L2 was a natural post-glacial clay. Seven archaeological features were identified, all of which were modern in date.

Trench 1

Trench 1 revealed a single large modern pit (F1 – **Plate I**) containing frogged brick. Pit F1 was overlain by a modern topsoil (L1), and cut into the natural post-glacial clay (L2) underlying the site.

Trench 2

Trench 2 contained a modern linear feature (F2), the bottom of which appeared to have been disturbed by rooting. This feature contained glass, the sole of a small shoe and a jar. It was sealed by modern topsoil (L1) and cut into natural underlying clay (L2).

Trench 3

A large modern pit was located along the eastern edge of Trench 3. Frogged brick was observed in this feature, but not recovered. It was sealed by modern topsoil (L1) and cut into natural underlying clay (L2).

Trench 4

Trench 4 contained a large modern cess pit (F4 – **Plate II**) which extended past the limits of the trench. The fill of the cess pit contained fragmented brick and glass. Similarly to all the other features identified at this site, the cess pit was sealed by modern topsoil (L1) and cut into natural underlying clay (L2).

Monitoring

The monitoring of an area of road strip on the site revealed two modern pits (F5 and F6), both containing modern glass and metalwork. Also present in the road strip was F7, a irregular linear feature, or possibly series of cess pits, with plastic and modern glass observed in the fill. F7 had a very similar cessy fill to F4 in Trench 4, and could be a continuation of that feature.



Plate I F1 in trench 1, facing south.



Plate II F4 in trench 4, facing north-west.

6. Finds

Brick and glass were recovered from across the site and were all modern and largely fragmented. Metal objects were recovered from features F6 and F7 in the road strip, and the sole of a small shoe was recovered from the modern linear feature (F2) in Trench 2. All the finds recovered date to the modern era.

7. Discussion

The proposed development site was situated in an area of significant archaeological potential, and covered an area thought to have been occupied by the post-medieval Nightingales Farm settlement. However, no significant archaeological material relating to this settlement or any other archaeological activity was revealed. The site appears to have been used as a dumping ground in recent history, with large amounts of modern glass, brick, and fragments of plastic recovered from across the site. The likely source of this modern dumping is the adjacent housing developments along Lee Chapel Lane, as well as the construction of the main road of Staneway to the north (per conversation with the developer).

This modern dumping, combined with the (in places) heavy reduction of the site to clear foliage and uncover services, has removed any archaeological evidence of Nightingales Farm or any other period in this site's history.

8. Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Huggins Bromage Ferguson Ltd. for commissioning the project. The project was managed by M Baister, and the fieldwork was carried out by M Baister, N Griggs and R Matheson. Figures by M Baister. The project was monitored for Essex County Council by Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor.

9. References

EAA 8	2000	Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy, East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Papers 8, ed. by Brown, N. and Glazenbrook, J.
EAA 14	2003	Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Paper 14, ed. by David Gurney
CAT	2014	Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring and trial-trenching on land west of High Warren Farm, Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon Hills, Basildon, Essex. June 2014 (CAT WSI By Mark Baister)
EAA 24	2011	Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24, ed. by Maria Medlycott
MoRPHE	2006	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (English Heritage)
O'Connor, T	2014	Brief for Archaeological monitoring and trial trenching on land west of High Warren Farm, Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon Hills, Basildon. May 2014.
IfA	2008a	Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation.
IfA	2008b	Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

10. Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material (brick, tile, tessera).
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by Essex County Council
feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor; can contain 'contexts'
fill	the soil filling up a hole such as a pit or ditch
HEA	Historic Environment Advisor
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
layer	an accumulation or deposition of archaeological material
medieval	the period from AD 1066 to AD 1500
modern	the period from AD 1800 to present day
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
post-medieval	the period from AD 1500 to AD 1800

11. Contents of the archive

Finds archive

No finds retained.

Paper archive

1 A4 wallet containing:
this report
original site record (context and finds sheets)
section drawings
digital photo log
attendance record
sundry papers
digital photos on disc

12. Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, C02 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Southend Museum (accession code requested).

Distribution list:

Huggins, Bromage Ferguson Ltd.
Teresa O'Connor, Essex County Council Historic Environment Officer
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



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Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon Hills, Basildon, Essex	
Parish: Basildon	District: Southend
NGR: TQ 68102 87038	Site code: CAT project code – 14/06h HET Code – BALC14
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 13th of August 2014	Size of area investigated: 36m of trenching plus a road strip
Location of curating museum: Southend Museum: accession code requested	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: -
Final report: CAT Report 787	
Periods represented: modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>In advance of the erection of four detached houses, four 9m long trenches were excavated and a road strip monitored.</i></p> <p><i>No significant archaeological remains were encountered. The site was heavily disturbed and the only features present were six modern pits and a modern linear.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
ECC Monitor: Teresa O'Connor	
Keywords: --	Significance: neg
Author of summary: Mark Baister	Date of summary: September 2014

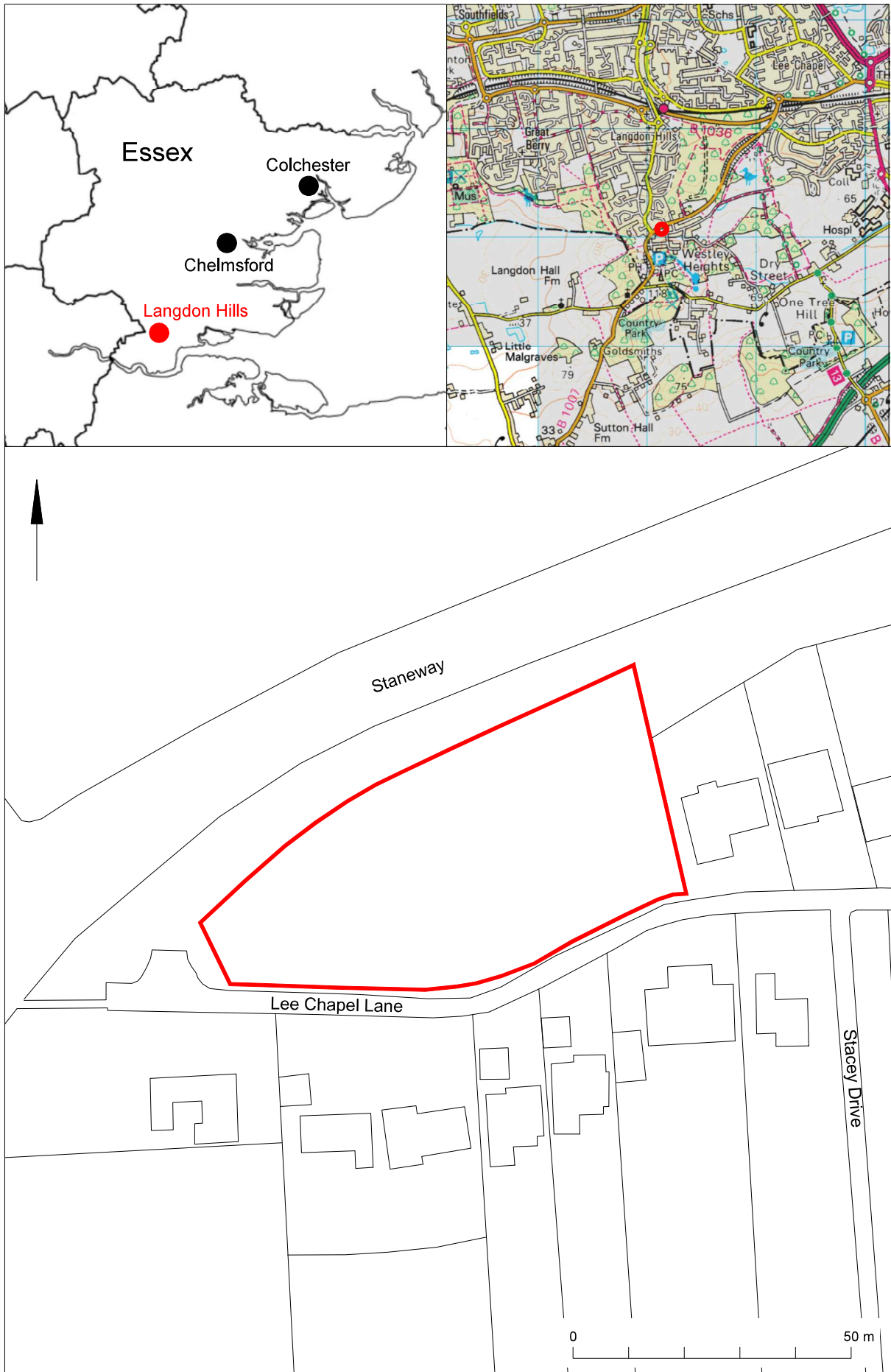
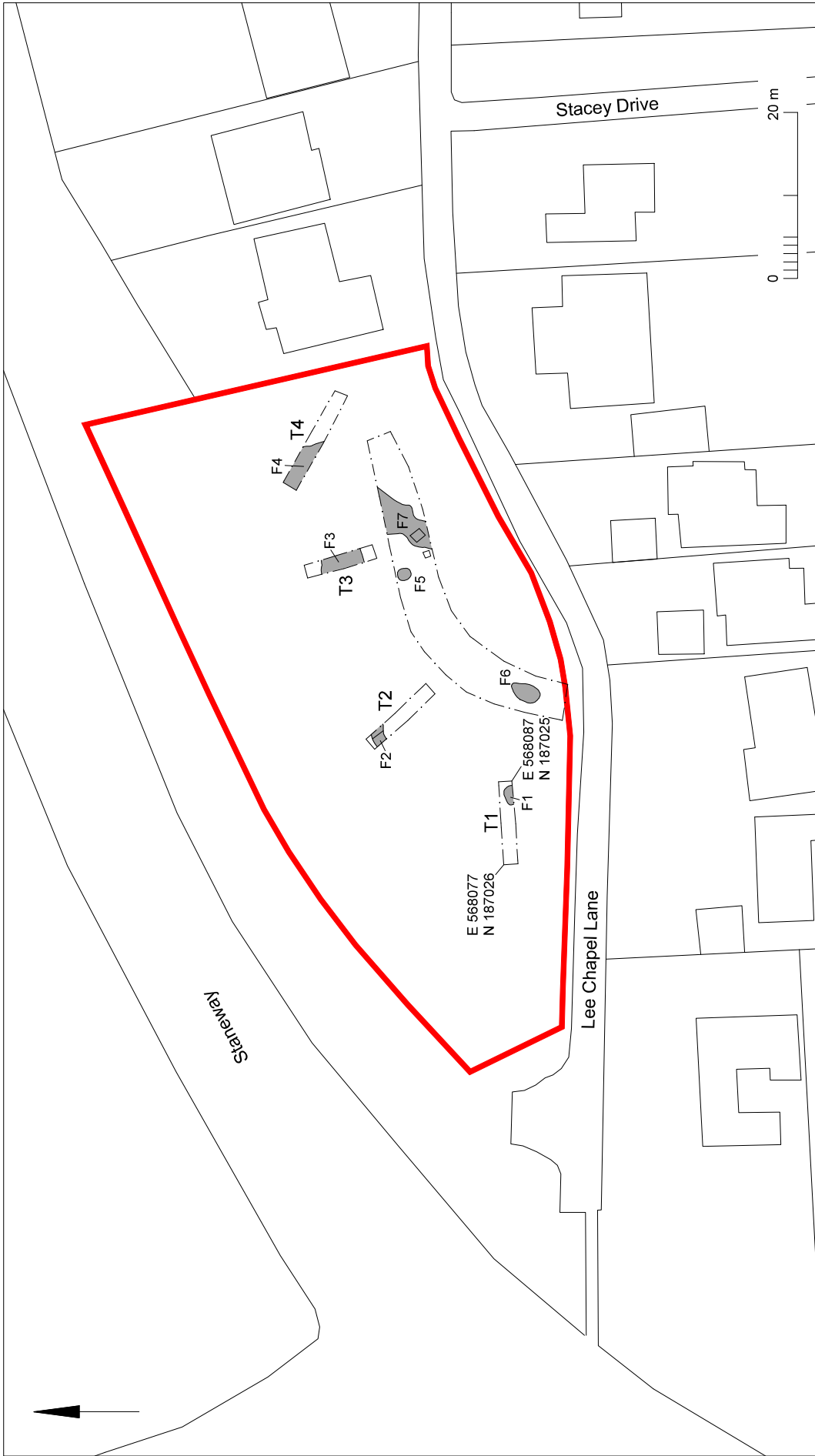


Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Evaluation results.



Essex County Council

Title: Brief for Archaeological monitoring and trial trenching on land west of High Warren Farm, Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon Hills, Basildon

Agent: Ray Bromage (Huggins Bromage Ferguson Ltd, T: 01375 391524
E: raybromage@btinternet.com)

Planning Reference: 14/00411/FUL

Date issued: 12/5/14

Historic Environment Advisor: Teresa O'Connor | teresa.oconnor@essex.gov.uk |
03330 136852

Museum: Southend Central

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the HE Advisor of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess if changes are required to the brief. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

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

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Advisor of Place Services (Essex County Council) has prepared this brief for archaeological monitoring and trial trenching at the above site. The proposed development comprises the erection of 4 detached houses and garages, with associated access road and parking. The development has the potential of disturbing or destroying important archaeological deposits associated with the historic settlement of Langdon Hills.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed site lies on sloping vacant land west of High Warren, along Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon (TQ 68102 87038). The site is currently undeveloped and has been cleared of scrub vegetation in places. There has been some recent disturbance through minor exploration into below ground features such as services and a former road which extended into the site from the north.

3. Planning Background

A planning application for the erection of 4 detached houses and garages, with associated access road and parking was submitted to Basildon Borough in March 2014. As the development lies in an area of significant archaeological potential, the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council made the following recommendation to the LPA in line with advice given in the National Planning Policy Framework

RECOMMENDATION: Full condition – monitoring of groundworks and trial trenching

"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."

All archaeological work should be undertaken by a professional recognised archaeological contractor and there will be a financial implication for the applicant.

4. Archaeological Background

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

The proposed development site lies within an area that formed part of the settlement at Nightingales Farm. The farm is recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps dating back to at least the middle of the 19th century where it appears to be enclosed on the western side by a waterfilled feature which may indicate that the site was originally moated. Further assessment of the Chapman and Andre maps reveals the farm was in existence before 1777 and may be earlier in origin, evidence for the dispersed settlement at Langdon Hills dates back to the late medieval period and Lee Chapel Lane is a historic routeway through the settlement.

5. Requirement for Work

The first phase of work includes the construction of the new access road and drainage runs :
Archaeological monitoring will be required in any areas of significant groundworks, this will include the road and drainage runs should they need to be excavated into undisturbed ground where archaeological horizons may survive. Previous disturbance to the site will need to be considered and mapped and areas eliminated from the requirement of archaeological monitoring should it be shown that the development does not impact on undisturbed archaeological horizons. Should any archaeological features be revealed these will need to be investigated, planned and if necessary (due to depths) excavated under archaeological control.

The second phase of work will include the footprint of the houses and garages:

Trial trenching will be required in each of the four house footprints, trenches should be oriented to try to identify any known or likely boundaries as a cross-section and to look for evidence of possible earlier roadside settlement along Lee Chapel Lane.

Should significant archaeological evidence be revealed further excavation may be required by undertaking open area excavation.

6. General Methodology

6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological work. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team, with an estimated timetable 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 HE Advisor 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 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. Monitoring methodology

- 7.1 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.
- 7.2 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.
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 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).
- 7.5 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.

- 7.6 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs and excavation* as well as 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. Trial Trenching Methodology

- 8.1 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.
- 8.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor to deepen the trench by this method.
- 8.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 8.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 8.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 8.6 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site.
- 8.7 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 8.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.

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

8.10 **A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.**

9. Post Excavation Assessment

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

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

10. Finds

10.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

10.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

10.3 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.

10.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HE Advisor.

11. Results

11.1 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. A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to the HE Advisor.

11.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological monitoring and trial trenching..
- Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the areas shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott, 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

11.3 An EHER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HE Advisor. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavation.

11.4 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the EHER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

11.5 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 the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

12. Archive Deposition

12.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum, and confirmed to the HE Advisor.

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

12.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the report and confirmed with the HE Advisor.

12.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HE Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

13. Monitoring

13.1 The HE Advisor 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.

13.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the HE Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.

13.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the HE Advisor prior to them being carried out.

14. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

14.1 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.

14.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the HE Advisor of Essex County Council for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.

14.3 The involvement of the HE Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- | | | |
|----------------|------|--|
| Brown, N. and | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2.</i> |
| Glazebrook, J. | | <i>Research agenda and strategy</i> East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8 |
| Gurney, D. | 2003 | <i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14 |
| Medlycott, M. | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of</i> |

England, East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

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

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Written Scheme of Investigation for

**Archaeological monitoring and trial
trenching on land west of
High Warren Farm, Lee Chapel Lane,
Langdon Hills, Basildon,
Essex**

Planning Application ref. 14/00411/FUL

June 2014



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
ROMAN CIRCUS HOUSE,
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COLCHESTER, ESSEX CO3 3NF
tel: 07436 273304
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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological monitoring and evaluation by trial-trenching of land west of High Warren Farm, Langdon Hills, prior to the construction of 4 detached houses and garages. The work is to be carried out for Huggins Bromage Ferguson Ltd by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).
- 1.2 The proposed development lies on sloping vacant land west of High Warren Farm, along Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon Hills (TQ 68102 87038). The site is currently undeveloped and has been partially cleared of vegetation. There has been recent disturbance on the site in the form of minor exploration into service runs and a former road which entered the site from the north.
- 1.3 A planning application (14/00411/FUL) was submitted to Basildon Borough Council in March 2014. As the development lies in an area of significant archaeological potential, the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council made the following recommendation to Basildon Borough Council. This recommendation was based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework, which states:

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

- 1.4 In response to the condition, a design brief (for monitoring and trial-trenching, O'Connor 2014) was issued by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) in May 2014.
- 1.5 Any variations to this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the HEA.

2 Archaeological background

- 2.1 The Essex Historic Environment Record identifies the proposed development as lying within an area that formed part of the settlement at Nightingales Farm.
- 2.2 The farm is recorded on first edition Ordnance Survey maps dating back to at least the middle of the 19th century where it appears to be enclosed on the western side by a waterfilled feature, suggesting the site was originally moated.
- 2.3 The Chapman and Andre maps reveal the farm was in existence before 1777 and may be earlier in origin, as evidence for dispersed settlement at Langdon Hills dates back to the late medieval period, and Lee Chapel Lane is a historic routeway through the settlement.

3 Aims

- 3.1 The aim of the monitoring and trial-trenching is to identify and record any buried archaeological deposits that are likely to be disturbed or destroyed by groundwork associated with the development.
- 3.2 The specific research aim of the evaluation is to try and identify any known or likely boundaries associated with Nightingales Farm, and look for evidence of possible earlier roadside settlement along Lee Chapel Lane.
- 3.3 Should important archaeological deposits be encountered during the trial-trenching, an open area excavation may be required, following on site discussions between the HEA, CAT and the client.

4 Trial-trenching and monitoring methodology (Fig 1)

- 4.1 Four 9 metre long trial trenches will be excavated within the footprints of the proposed houses (Fig 1). They have been positioned to avoid the former road running across the site, and also (in the case of T4) to identify what appears, from map evidence, to be an existing boundary associated with Nightingales Farm.
- 4.2 The access road strip will be archaeologically monitored, and should archaeological deposits or horizons be identified time will be provided to investigate and record these deposits as necessary.
- 4.3 After the trial trenching and strip of the access road, the remainder of the development will be conducted in a similar fashion, with all significant groundworks subject to archaeological monitoring. If the trial trenching and the access road strip produce nothing or very little of archaeological interest, the need for further monitoring may be reduced, following consultation with the HEA.

- 4.4 The access road and trenches will be machined using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits. If significant archaeological deposits are uncovered, a meeting will be called on site to discuss the need for further excavation.
- 4.5 If archaeological deposits are visible these will be recorded on a plan of the site at an appropriate scale.
- 4.6 Any archaeological deposits that will be disturbed or destroyed by construction works will be archaeologically excavated and recorded.
- 4.7 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 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.
- 4.10 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 will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

5 General methodology

- 5.1 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 evaluation* (2008b). Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 8, EAA 14 and EAA 24, and MoRPHE.
- 5.2 A site code will be requested from the HEA before fieldwork commences.
- 5.3 At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.4 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 2012).

6 Finds

- 6.1 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a license from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains will be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site. The preservation state of human bone will be recorded, so as to inform development of the WSI for any future excavation.
- 6.2 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with the HEA and the site owner.
- 6.3 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 6.4 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Southend Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 6.5 The site archive will be presented to Southend Museum in accordance with their requirements.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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).
- 6.8 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Environmental sampling strategies

- 7.1 Samples will be taken from any potentially rich environmental layer or feature with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris). Samples will also be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis.
- 7.2 Potential questions which the sampling strategy may address include:
- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
 - Concentrations of macro-remains
 - Differences in remains from undated and dated features
 - Variation between different feature types and areas of the site
- 7.3 CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon, formerly UEA) whereby any potential environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Generally, target contexts will be sampled by 40 litre bulk samples (where feature size allows), or 100% of smaller features. All processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. The Regional Science Advisor (RSA) of English Heritage is available for further advice.
- 7.4 Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or RSA on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

8 Results

- 8.1 The full report will be submitted within 4 months from the end of the fieldwork, with a single digital copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will include:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the evaluation
 - A 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 drawing/s showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale
 - Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and result section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011)
 - Specialist reports
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- 8.2 An EHER summary sheet will be completed within four weeks and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form.
- 8.3 If, after discussion with the Historic Environment team, 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 Historic Environment Advisor 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 HEA one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with the HEA before they are carried out.

10 Archive deposition

- 10.1 The full archive will be deposited at Southend Museum within two months of the completion of the final publication report.
- 10.2 The storage of the archive will accord with Southend Museum's guidelines.
- 10.3 A summary of the contents of the archive will be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition at the 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 1999 *Policies and procedures*. 1999 (updated 2012)
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian
Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (EAA14)
- ItA 2008a *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation
and research of archaeological materials*
- ItA 2008b *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*
- O'Connor, T. 2014 *Brief for Archaeological monitoring and trial trenching on land west of
High Warren Farm, Lee Chapel Lane, Langdon Hills, Basildon*
- Medlycott, M. 2014 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the
East of England*, East Anglian Archaeological Occasional Papers 24
(EAA 24)

Mark Baister 20/06/14

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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 extramural 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.

Hazel Martingell BA, FFAIS (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 Crossing 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 (Essex) Saxon Pottery

Sue is a local 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 (Essex) Medieval and post-medieval pottery

Helen is a local 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. She now is a freelance specialist. 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).

Adam Wightman BSc, MA (CAT) Small animal bone and lithic assemblages

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.

Zoe Outram (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor

Zoe Outram 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.

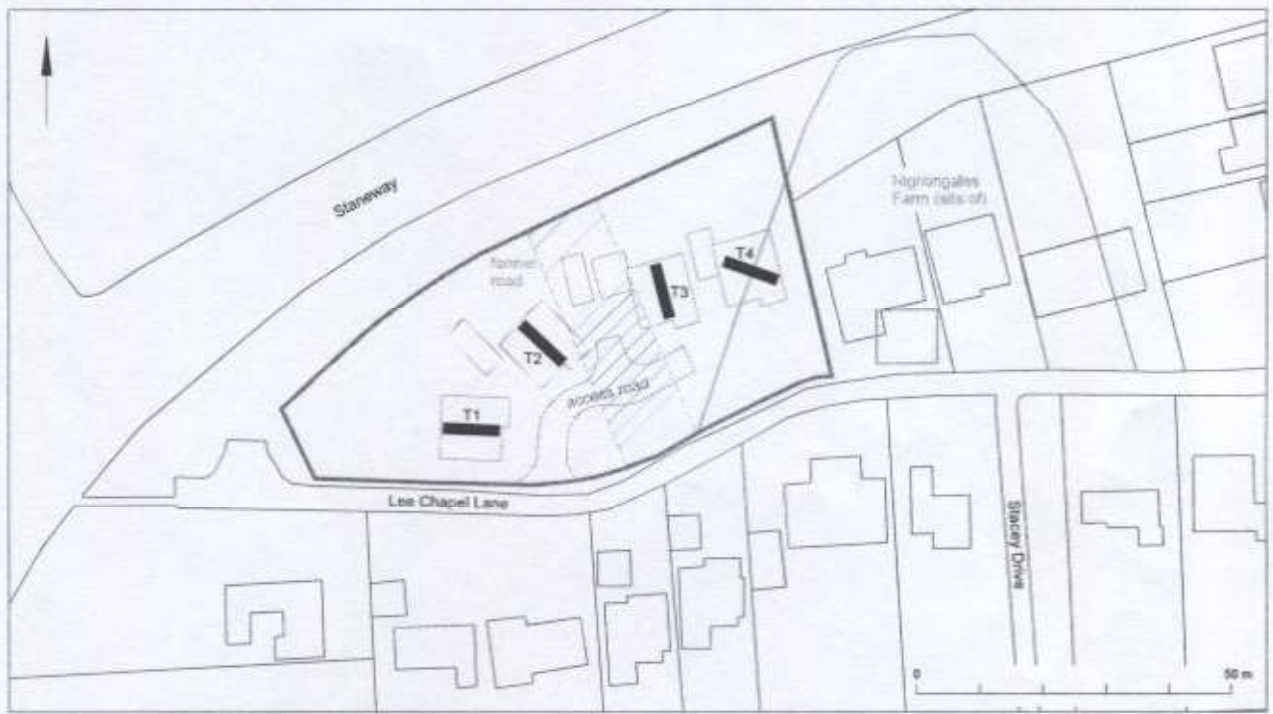


Fig 1 Suggested trench locations. Proposed development shown in blue.

Site name: LEE CHAPEL LANE, LAMBEN HILL'S PURE		Site code:	
Interpretation Topsoil		Layer No. L1	
Period Modern			
Location /grid ref			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	(soft)	friable firm hard dry (moist) wet
Colour:	very light medium	(dark)	yellow orange green (grey) (brown) (black)
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	sand	silt	clay (loam) clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	% stone	% tile/brick % pot % %
Recording Sample sections			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	post-ex
Finds			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) Heavily rooted.			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
Completed by: M&A	Date: 13/8/14	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: <u>LANXEN HILLS EVAL</u>		Site code:							
Interpretation <u>natural</u>			Layer No. <u>L2</u>						
Period <u>Post-glacial</u>									
Location /grid ref									
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 <u>(light)</u>	medium dark	yellow	orange	green <u>(grey)</u> <u>(brown)</u> black				
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR						
Soil type:	sand	silt	<u>(clay)</u>	loam	clay	silt	sand		
Inclusions:flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub	brick	tile				
Inclusions:pieces	gravel	%	stone	%	tile/brick	%	pot	%	%
Recording <u>Sample sections</u>									
Plan nos.									
sx/profile nos.									
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	post-ex					
Finds									
Bag nos.									
Small find nos.									
Sample nos.									
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>Heavily rooted</u>									
Matrix			Location and detail sketch						
			<u>See L1</u>						
Completed by: <u>N/S</u>	Date: <u>13/8/14</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>							

Site name: <i>LANGDON HILLS EVAL</i>		Site code:			
Interpretation <i>pit</i>			Feature No. <i>F1</i>		
Period <i>modern</i>					
Location /grid ref <i>E of Trench 1</i>					
Soil Description <small>(circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)</small>					
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable <i>(firm)</i> hard	dry <i>(moist)</i> wet	
Colour:	very light	medium <i>(dark)</i>	yellow	orange green <i>(grey)</i> <i>(brown)</i> black	
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR		
Soil type:	sand	silt	<i>(clay)</i> loam	clay silt sand	
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub	<i>(brick)</i> tile	
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	%	stone 2 %	tile/brick %	pot %
Recording <i>n/a</i>					
Plan nos.					
sx/profile nos.					
Photos taken	pre-ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	post-ex		
Finds <i>modern frogged brick / tile</i>					
Bag nos.					
Small find nos.					
Sample nos.					
Notes: <small>(can be continued overleaf)</small> <i>pit fill with modern brick</i>					
Matrix		Location and detail sketch			
<pre> graph TD L1_L1[] --- F1[F1] L1_L2[] --- F1 L1_L3[] --- F1 L1_L4[] --- F1 F1 --- L2_L1[] F1 --- L2_L2[] F1 --- L2_L3[] F1 --- L2_L4[] style L1_L1 fill:#fff,stroke:#000 style L1_L2 fill:#fff,stroke:#000 style L1_L3 fill:#fff,stroke:#000 style L1_L4 fill:#fff,stroke:#000 style F1 fill:#fff,stroke:#000 style L2_L1 fill:#fff,stroke:#000 style L2_L2 fill:#fff,stroke:#000 style L2_L3 fill:#fff,stroke:#000 style L2_L4 fill:#fff,stroke:#000 </pre> <p>(this context)</p>		<p><i>Trench 1</i></p> <p>A hand-drawn sketch of a rectangular trench. On the left side, there is a semi-circular feature labeled 'F1'. To the right of this feature is a rectangular area labeled 'L2'. Below the sketch, there is a north arrow pointing downwards, labeled 'N'.</p>			
Completed by: <i>NG</i>	Date: <i>13/8/14</i>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>			

Site name: <u>LANGDON HILLS EJA</u>		Site code:						
Interpretation <u>pot. linear</u>			Feature No. <u>F2</u>					
Period <u>modern</u>								
Location /grid ref <u>N of Trench 2</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	orange	green	<u>(grey)</u> <u>(brown)</u> black		
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR					
Soil type:	sand	<u>(silt)</u> <u>(clay)</u>	loam	clay	silt	sand		
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub	brick	tile			
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	%	stone	%	tile/brick	%	pot	%
Recording <u>N/A</u>								
Plan nos.								
sx/profile nos.								
Photos taken	pre-ex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	post-ex			
Finds <u>Glass - modern, shoe sole, small jar</u>								
Bag nos.								
Small find nos.								
Sample nos.								
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>possibly rooting, - uneven bottom is disturbed by roots? Modern linear disturbed by root action?</u>								
Matrix				Location and detail sketch				
Completed by: <u>NG</u>		Date: <u>13/8/14</u>		tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>				

Site name: LANGON HILLS EVAL		Site code:	
Interpretation Large Pit		Feature No. F3	
Period Modern			
Location /grid ref			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable (firm) hard dry (moist) wet
Colour:	very light (medium) dark	yellow	orange green grey (brown) (black)
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	sand	silt (clay)	loam clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	% stone	% tile/brick % pot %
Recording Pre ex photo			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex <input type="checkbox"/>	post-ex <input type="checkbox"/>
Finds			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) Large mod pit running down the Eastern Edge of trench 3.			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
<p>A diagram showing feature F3 in context. F3 is a central box with lines connecting it to four boxes above (labeled L1) and four boxes below (labeled L2). The text "(this context)" is written to the right of the F3 box.</p>		<p>A sketch of a rectangular trench labeled "trench 3". Inside the trench, a semi-circular feature labeled "F3" is drawn. An arrow labeled "N" points to the right, indicating North.</p>	
Completed by: RM	Date: 13/8/14	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: <u>LAMBTON HILLS EVAL</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation <u>Tess Pit.</u>			Feature No. <u>F4</u>
Period <u>modern</u>			
Location / grid ref <u>Trench 4 N</u>			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet		
Colour:	very light medium <u>dark</u> yellow orange green <u>grey</u> <u>brown</u> <u>black</u>		
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR		
Soil type:	sand silt clay <u>loam</u> clay silt sand		
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal oyster daub <u>brick</u> tile		
Inclusions: pieces	gravel %, stone %, tile/brick %, pot %		
Recording <u>n/a</u>			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex <input type="checkbox"/>	post-ex <input type="checkbox"/>
Finds			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>Tess pit - brick (fregged) and glass inside the fill. It continues into the road slip possibly.</u>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
<p>A diagram showing a central box labeled 'F4 (this context)'. Above it are four boxes, the third of which is labeled 'L1'. Below it are four boxes, the third of which is labeled 'L2'. Lines connect the central 'F4' box to each of the eight surrounding boxes.</p>		<p>A vertical rectangular sketch representing a trench profile. The top section is labeled 'F4' and the bottom section is labeled 'L2'. A dashed horizontal line separates the two sections. To the right of the sketch is an arrow pointing upwards and to the right, labeled 'N', indicating North. Below the sketch is the text 'Trench 4'.</p>	
Completed by: <u>NG</u>	Date: <u>13/8/14</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: <u>LANGDON HILLS EVAL</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation <u>Pit</u>		Feature No. <u>F5</u>	
Period <u>Modern</u>			
Location /grid ref <u>Road Slip</u>			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	<u>soft</u>	friable firm hard dry <u>moist</u> wet
Colour:	very light	<u>medium</u>	dark yellow orange green <u>grey</u> brown black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	sand	<u>silt</u>	<u>clay</u> loam clay silt sand
Inclusions:flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub brick tile
Inclusions:pieces	gravel	%	stone %
Recording	<u>pic ex photo</u>		
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex post-ex
Finds	<u>Mod glass, Nail.</u>		
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>Round Modern Pit.</u> <u>Grey in colour, soft soil.</u>			
Matrix		Road Location and detail sketch	
Completed by: <u>RM</u>	Date: <u>13/8/14</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: <u>Langdon Hill Eyal</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation <u>Pit</u>		Feature No. <u>F6</u>	
Period <u>Modern</u>			
Location /grid ref <u>Near Entrance of Slip Road</u>			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	<u>soft</u>	friable firm hard dry <u>moist</u> wet
Colour:	very light medium	<u>dark</u>	yellow orange green grey <u>brown</u> <u>black</u>
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	sand	<u>silt</u>	<u>clay</u> loam clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	% stone <u>1</u> %	tile/brick % pot %
Recording <u>Pic ex photo</u>			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex post-ex
Finds <u>Mod Glass, Mod Door lock</u>			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>Medium sized Modern pit, Near Entrance of road slip. Circular in shape.</u>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
		<u>See F5</u>	
Completed by: <u>RM</u>	Date: <u>13/8/14</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: <u>LANGDON HILLS EVAL</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation is <u>Linear? / series of pits</u>			Feature No. <u>F7</u>
Period <u>Modern</u>			
Location / grid ref <u>Road Slip</u>			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	<u>soft</u>	friable firm hard dry <u>moist</u> <u>wet</u>
Colour:	very light medium	<u>dark</u>	yellow orange green grey <u>brown</u> <u>black</u>
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	sand	<u>silt</u>	clay loam clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	% stone	% tile/brick % pot %
Recording <u>Photo & SX</u>			
Plan nos.			
SX/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex <input type="checkbox"/>	post-ex <input type="checkbox"/>
Finds <u>Modern Glass</u>			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>possible Linear of a series of small pits? Hard to determine due to the color & soil type.</u>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
		<u>See F5</u>	
Completed by: <u>RM</u>	Date: <u>13/8/14</u>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: _____ Site code: _____

Context	F 1	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor? modern tile			1
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 2	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor? Shoe sole - modern - small jar.			2
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 5	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			3
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, Nail			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

Context	F 6	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			4
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, metal lock			
Small find Δ	SF No.	SF type:		
Sample ◇	Sample No.	Sample type:		

Context	F 7	L	u/s	Find no.
Notes:	upper fill middle fill lower fill ? stratification good/poor?			5
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



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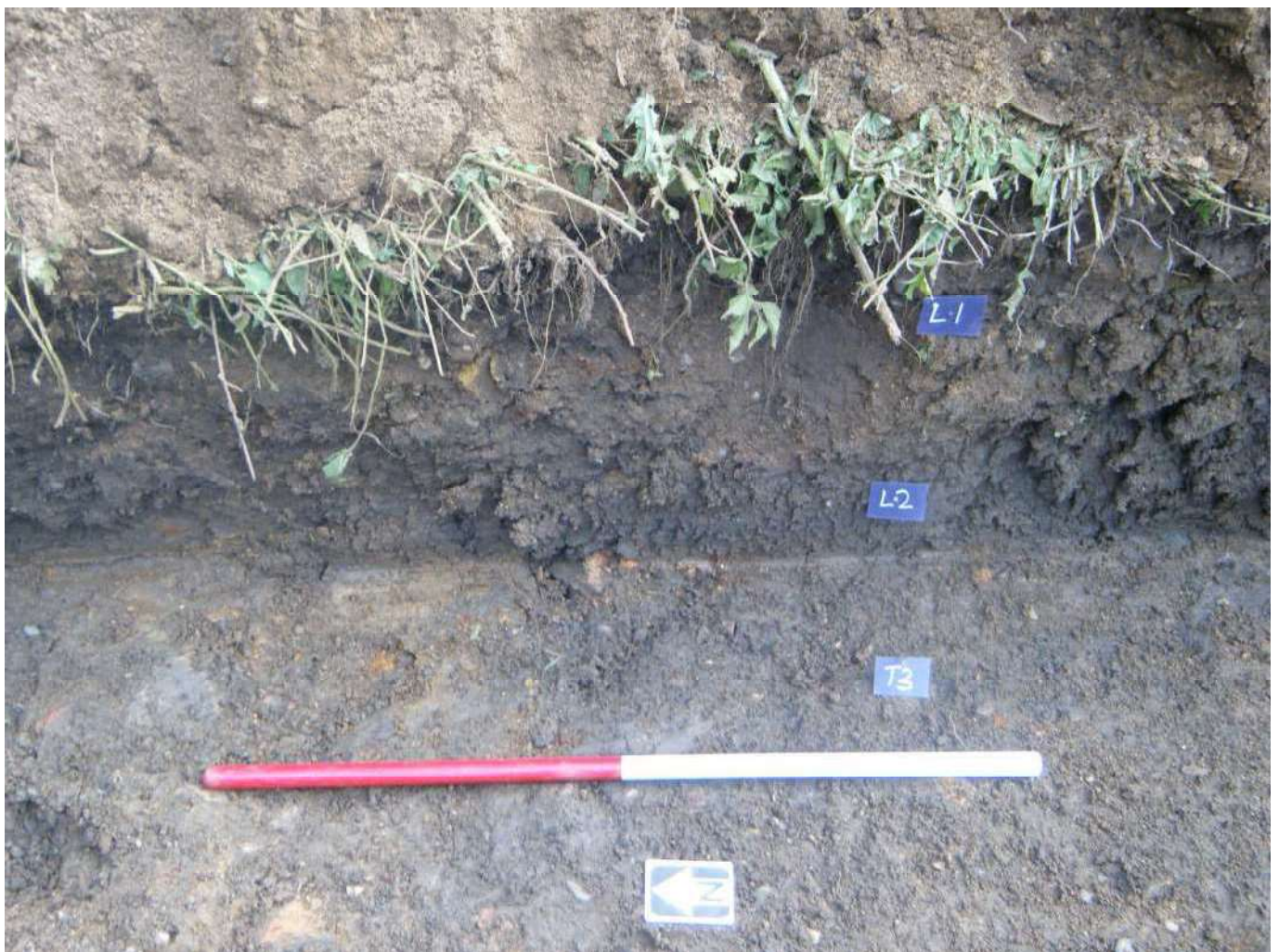
11



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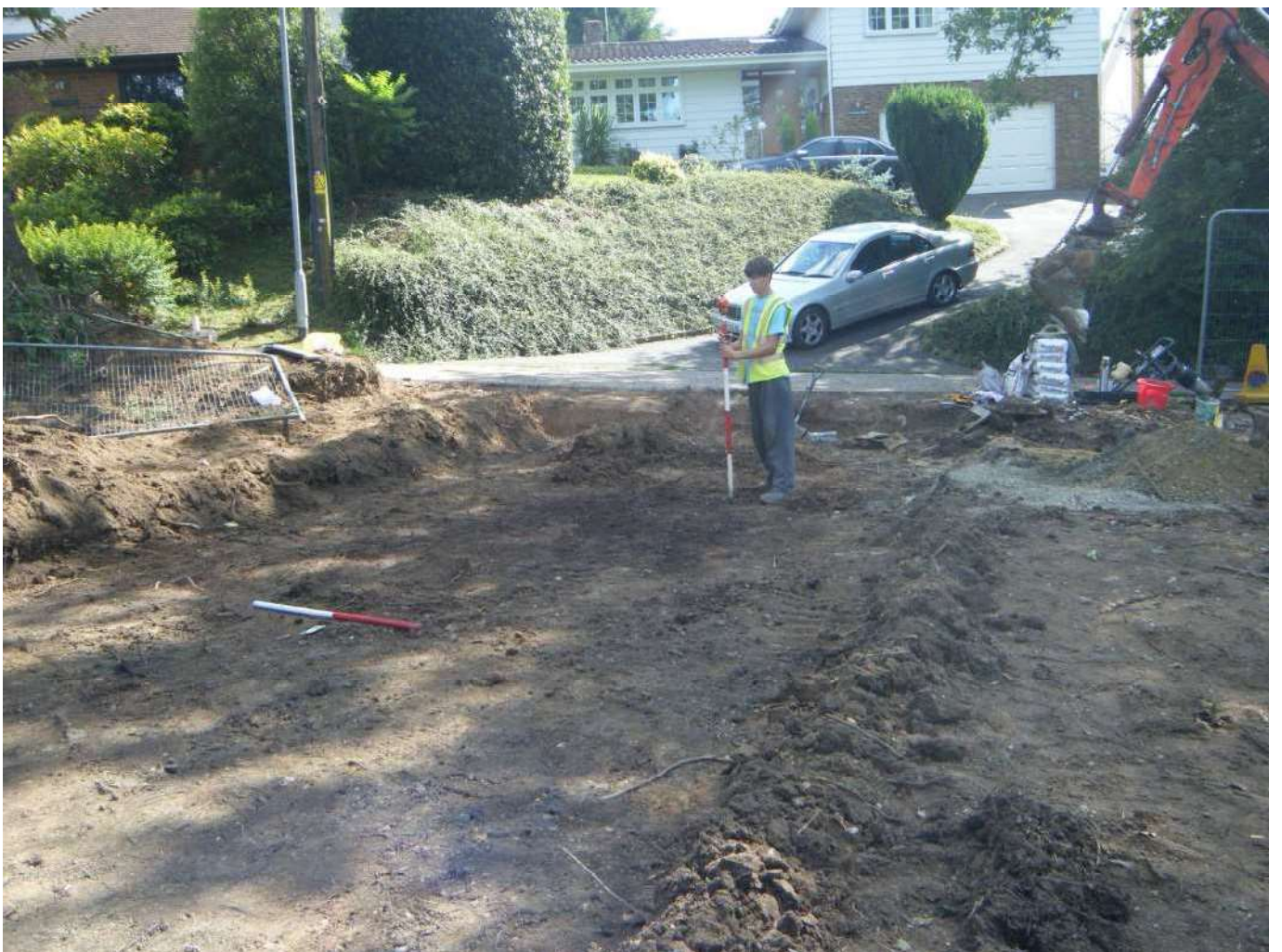
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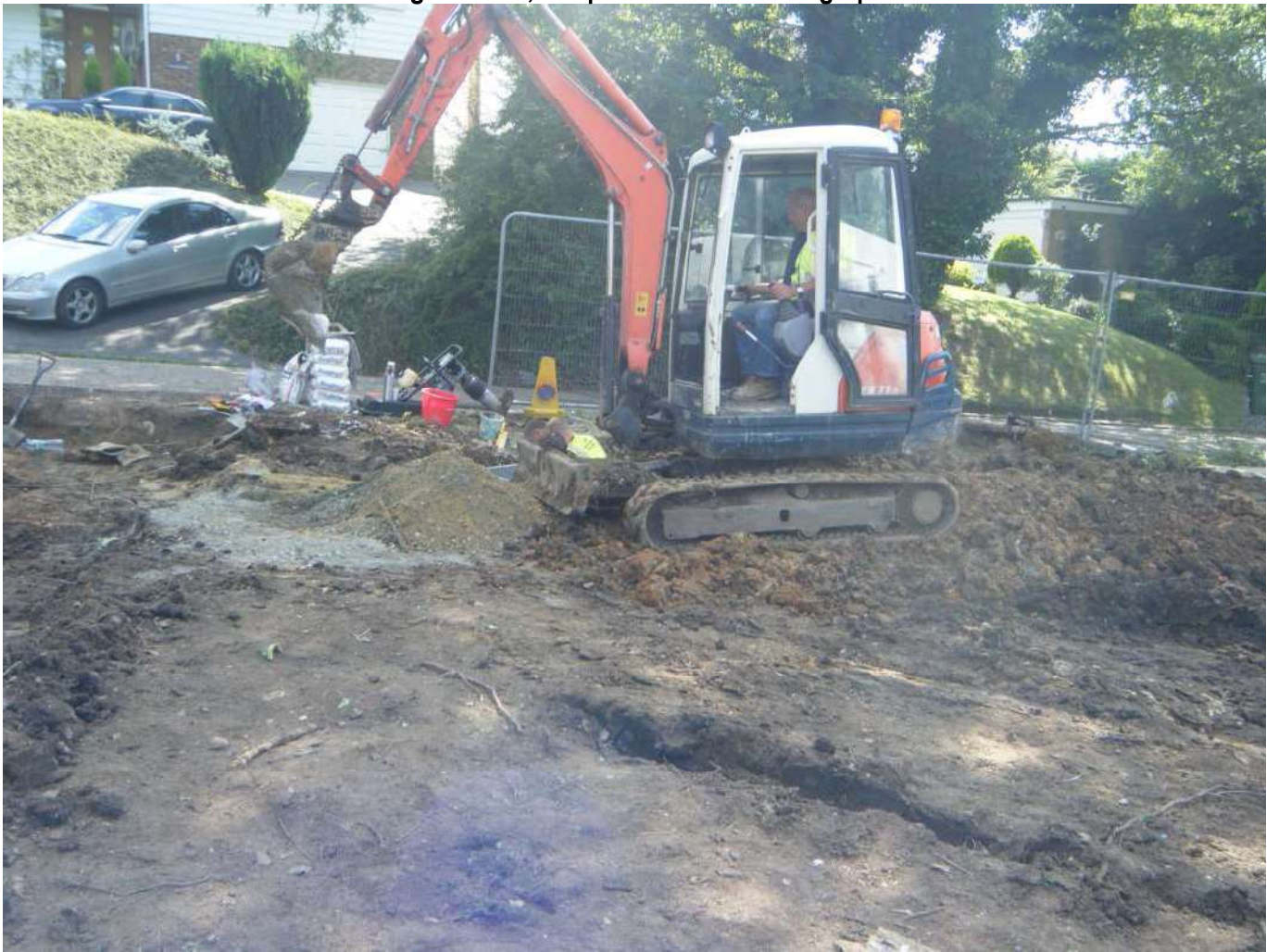
42



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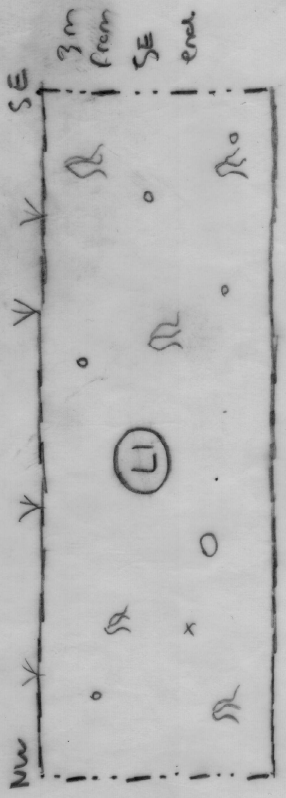


Photographic log for Langdon Hills, Chapel Lane Eval and WB

Filename	Description
BALC14_PhotoGraph_01.jpg	T1 – west facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_02.jpg	T1 – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_03.jpg	T1 – 1m Rep sx – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_04.jpg	T1 – F1 pre excavation – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_05.jpg	T2 – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_06.jpg	T2 – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_07.jpg	T2 1m rep sx – west facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_08.jpg	F2 – T2 – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_09.jpg	F2 – T2 – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_10.jpg	T3 – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_11.jpg	T3 – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_12.jpg	F2 – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_13.jpg	F2 – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_14.jpg	1m rep sx – T3- east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_15.jpg	1m rep sx – T3 – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_16.jpg	F3 pre excavation – T3 – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_17.jpg	T4 – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_18.jpg	T4 – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_19.jpg	Working shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_20.jpg	Site shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_21.jpg	1m rep sx – T4- N/E facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_22.jpg	Working shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_23.jpg	F4 pre excavation – north facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_24.jpg	F5 pre excavation – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_25.jpg	F5 pre excavation – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_26.jpg	F6 pre excavation – west facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_27.jpg	F6 pre excavation – west facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_28.jpg	Working shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_29.jpg	T4 – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_30.jpg	T4 – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_31.jpg	T4 – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_32.jpg	Site shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_33.jpg	Site shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_34.jpg	Working shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_35.jpg	Site shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_36.jpg	F7 – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_37.jpg	F7 – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_38.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_39.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track – west facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_40.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track – west facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_41.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_42.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_43.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track – south facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_44.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track/ working shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_45.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_46.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_47.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_48.jpg	Site shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_49.jpg	Site shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_50.jpg	Site shot – showing main working track and T1
BALC14_PhotoGraph_51.jpg	Working shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_52.jpg	Working shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_53.jpg	Working shot

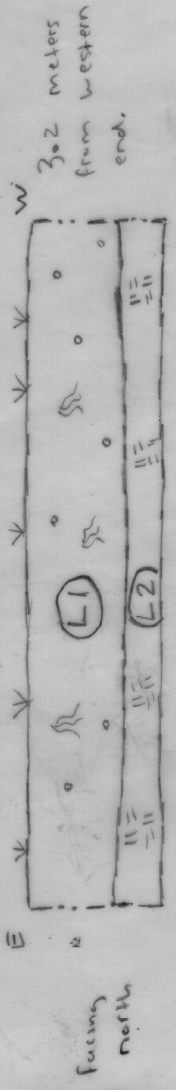
BALC14_PhotoGraph_54.jpg Site shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_55.jpg Site shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_56.jpg Site/ working shot – west facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_57.jpg Site/ working shot – west facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_58.jpg Site/ working shot – west facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_59.jpg Working shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_60.jpg Working shot
BALC14_PhotoGraph_61.jpg F7 – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_62.jpg F7 – east facing
BALC14_PhotoGraph_63.jpg F7 – N/W facing

Southwest facing Sample SX Trench 4 1:10
NG 13/8/14



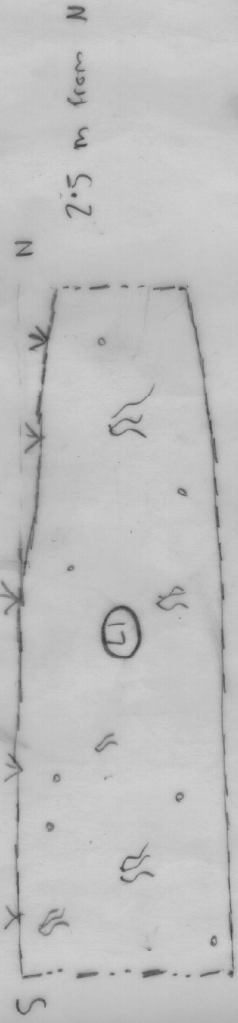
L1 - Dark brown silty loam, common rest action/vegetation, occasional small sub-rounded stones. Rare medium sub-rounded stone and rare fleck of mortar.

Trench 1 Sample section 1:10 NG 13/8/14



L1 - Dark brown/black/grey silty loam with occasional small sub-rounded stones. Common, organic matter/vegetation.
L2 - light brown/grey clay with no inclusions

East facing Sample SX of Trench 2 1:10 NG 13/8/14



L1 - Dark brown silty loam, common rooting, some occasional small sub-rounded stones.



L1 - red brown/grey soft loam with occasional small stones.
L2 - Dark brown/grey Specs, Clay, silt.

335cm from N End
RM 1:10
13/8/14

Eastern Edge, Trench 3, Sample SX

Half SX of F7.

RM 1:10

13/8/14

^ = Roots

F7 - Dark Brown/Black,
Soft Silt, Fully
of roots. S



LANGDON HILLS EVAL SX SHEET #2