

Archaeological monitoring at The Mill, Fingringhoe Road, Fingringhoe, Essex, CO5 7FD

May 2018



by Adam Tuffey

figures by Adam Tuffey and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Adam Tuffey

on behalf of Mr and Mrs Payne

NGR: TM 0298 2060

Planning reference: 173227

CAT project ref.: 18/03n

Colchester Museum accession code COLEM: 2018.28

CHER ref: ECC4167

OASIS reference: colchest3-312563



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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CAT Report 1267
May 2018

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Mill, Fingringhoe Road, Fingringhoe, Essex during the construction of an extension for an outbuilding. The site forms part of the complex of Fingringhoe tidal mill with origins going back to at least 1531, but possibly as early as c 1400. Records show the mill was rebuilt in the 18th century. The surrounding landscape is also highlighted as having the potential for multi-period remains, including potential for a Roman and prehistoric settlements. However, no significant archaeological remains were discovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording at The Mill, Fingringhoe, Essex which was carried out on the 8th and 9th May 2018. The work was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Payne and took place during the construction of a single-storey garden store. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2018).

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

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The area around the proposed site falls into a landscape of high potential of archaeology with evidence of multiple periods found within close proximity. Also, as the site lies adjacent to the River Colne there is an increased chance of finding potential palaeoenvironmental remains (waterlogged archaeological deposits). This could for example mean soil samples could find fragments of plant remains, seeds or waterlogged wood.

Prehistoric

Aerial photography taken of the valley to the south of the river has revealed a large number of cropmarks forming linear features and enclosures, evidence of an extensive agricultural landscape. Directly south of Church Lane cropmarks at High Park Corner (CHER MCC9012) show a series of field boundaries. Southwest of these are cropmarks revealing a large ovate enclosure with an entrance on the eastern side (CHER MCC8908) and to the south of High Park Corner is Frog Hall Farm (CHER MCC8906-7) which has an extensive series of linear features, field systems and ring-

ditches. In 1975-6 the Colchester Excavation Committee (now CAT) undertook an excavation at Fingringhoe quarry. This focussed on the cropmark complex showing a ring-ditch at TM 0347 1965 (CAT Report 123). Finds from the site included pottery predominantly of the Late Bronze Age date, with the exception of one small rim sherd which might be part of a rolled rim of an early Neolithic bowl and a few fragments of pottery, and small finds of Anglo-Saxon date from the later plough soil. A couple of polished hand axe-heads have been found around the southeastern edges of East Donyland Hall and could suggest some of the cropmarks in the area perhaps date as early as the neolithic period.

Roman

St. Andrews church is constructed out re-used Roman material including *septaria* stone and Roman brick and tile (CHER MCC7112). Having this material in abundance for the church would suggest there may be Roman occupation, such as a villa, somewhere near to the village. To the east of the site on the southern side of the River Colne there is a Red Hill site plotted (CHER MCC9029). Red Hills were usually low mounds flat areas along tidal estuaries used for making salt.

Medieval

Approximately 0.2km to the southwest of the site lies the centre of Fingringhoe village, including St. Andrew's church and graveyard (CHER 4035, 7113 and 9351) which dates from the 12th to 14th century. Although none of the current houses in the village predate the 16th century there would have presumably been some medieval occupation within the area contemporary to the church.

Post-medieval

The site forms part of the complex of Fingringhoe tidal mill (CHER MCC4050) with origins going back to at least 1531 but possibly as early as c 1400. Records show the mill was rebuilt in the 18th century. One of the pairs of stones remained in use until the late 1920's. In 1933 a silo was added and the mill converted to manufacture maize and maize based products. The silo was destroyed in a fire in 1939, whereupon the whole site was converted to electric power. The silo was rebuilt in c.1939 with a second silo added in c 1957. The whole complex was closed in 1993. The remaining buildings at this time were sold and converted for residential use. Alterations included removing the iron cladding for weatherboard and recovering the roof with slate.

The area around the proposed site was a busy hub in the post-medieval period. Many of the current houses in the village were constructed in this time as well as the larger estates, East Donyland Hall to the north (CHER MCC3991) and Fingringhoe Hall to the south (CHER MCC9353). Surrounding the site this period saw a growth in industry including to the north of the site was East Donyland brickworks (CHER MCC5348 and MCC8963), to the east of the site was another brickworks (CHER MCC5339) and to the southeast was a windmill (CHER MCC5690).

In November 1993 CAT carried out a watching brief on an area south of the mill (CAT Report 1000, 93/11a), where the ground was stripped 10-25cm. Nothing was seen but the strip did not go lower than the topsoil. During this watching brief CAT gave a brief inspection of the mill itself (CAT Report 1000, 93/11d). This was just before the site closed and put forward recommendations to Colchester Borough Council to encourage the older parts of the mill (unsubstantiated sources suggested it dated as early as 1520's) to be protected as a Listed building.

4 Aim

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at The Mill, Fingringhoe to ascertain whether archaeological remains were present and if so record the condition of said remains.

5 Results (Fig 2, Photograph 1-5)

Groundworks were carried out by the contractors under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Foundation trenching totalling 17.9m by 0.6m in width was excavated to a depth of 1-1.25m. Three layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.23-0.30m thick, friable, dry light-medium grey/brown sandy-silt) overlaid modern made ground (L2, c 0.40-0.80m thick, loose-friable, medium-dark brown/black silty clay with lenses of blue and yellow clay) containing frequent bricks, modern cement/concrete, stones and tiles, modern wire and plastics. This in turn sealed natural (L3, firm, moist dark brownish grey clay, encountered at a depth of 0.63-1.0m below current ground level (bcgl)).



Photograph 1 Foundation trench, looking north northwest



Photograph 2 Representative section of easternmost foundation trench, looking west



Photograph 3 Historic photograph of Fingringhoe Mill prior to conversion, looking southeast



Photograph 4 Showing rubble during mill conversion, looking southeast

6 Finds

A single fragment of probable modern brick with hard cement and bitumen attached was recovered from L2 along with a stone square, which is likely post-medieval to modern in date. Its dimensions: 250mm x 250mm and 90mm thick. It is a hard dark grey-coloured unsourced stone and may have formed part of a plinth or flooring. No finds were retained.

7 Conclusion

Despite Fingringhoe Mill's rich history and diverse historical hinterland, no significant archaeological deposits were uncovered. It should be noted that this may be due to prior building activity at the mill. Photograph 4 shows considerable rubble produced during the conversion process (1997 onwards) and is one of various developments throughout the mill's history including several in the early 20th century. To the north of the current development, a sharp decline of c 1.50m is observed where the land dips down to water meadows and agricultural land. Considering the modern demolition material in L2, the various iterations of the mill itself and the stark difference in ground levels, it seems reasonable to posit that prior developments at the mill may have impacted upon any earlier archaeology in the confines of the site.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mr and Mrs Payne for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and carried out by A Tuffey. Figures were prepared by A Tuffey and E Holloway. The project was monitored for CBCPS by Jess Tipper. A further special thanks to Mr and Mrs Payne for providing and allowing permission to use their historic photographs of the mill in this report.

9 References

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

Brown, D	2007	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2017	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Fingringhoe Mill, Church Road, Fingringhoe, Essex, CO5 7JG</i>
CAT Report 123	2001	<i>A Bronze Age occupation site at Frog Hall Farm, Fingringhoe, Essex: 1975-76 excavations, archive report by H Brooks</i>
CAT Report 1000	forthcoming	<i>A Miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT report series from 1997): Volume 3: Projects beyond Colchester Borough (including X series list). Archive report by H Brooks.</i>
CBCPS	2018	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Fingringhoe Mill, Church Road, Fingringhoe, Essex, CO5 7JG, by Jess Tipper</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c AD 410 to 1066 AD
Bronze Age	period from c BC 2000 to 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Medieval	Period between c 1066 AD and 1500 AD
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
wsi	written scheme of investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1267)

CBCAA evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code COLEM: 2018.28

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Distribution list

Mr and Mrs Payne

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

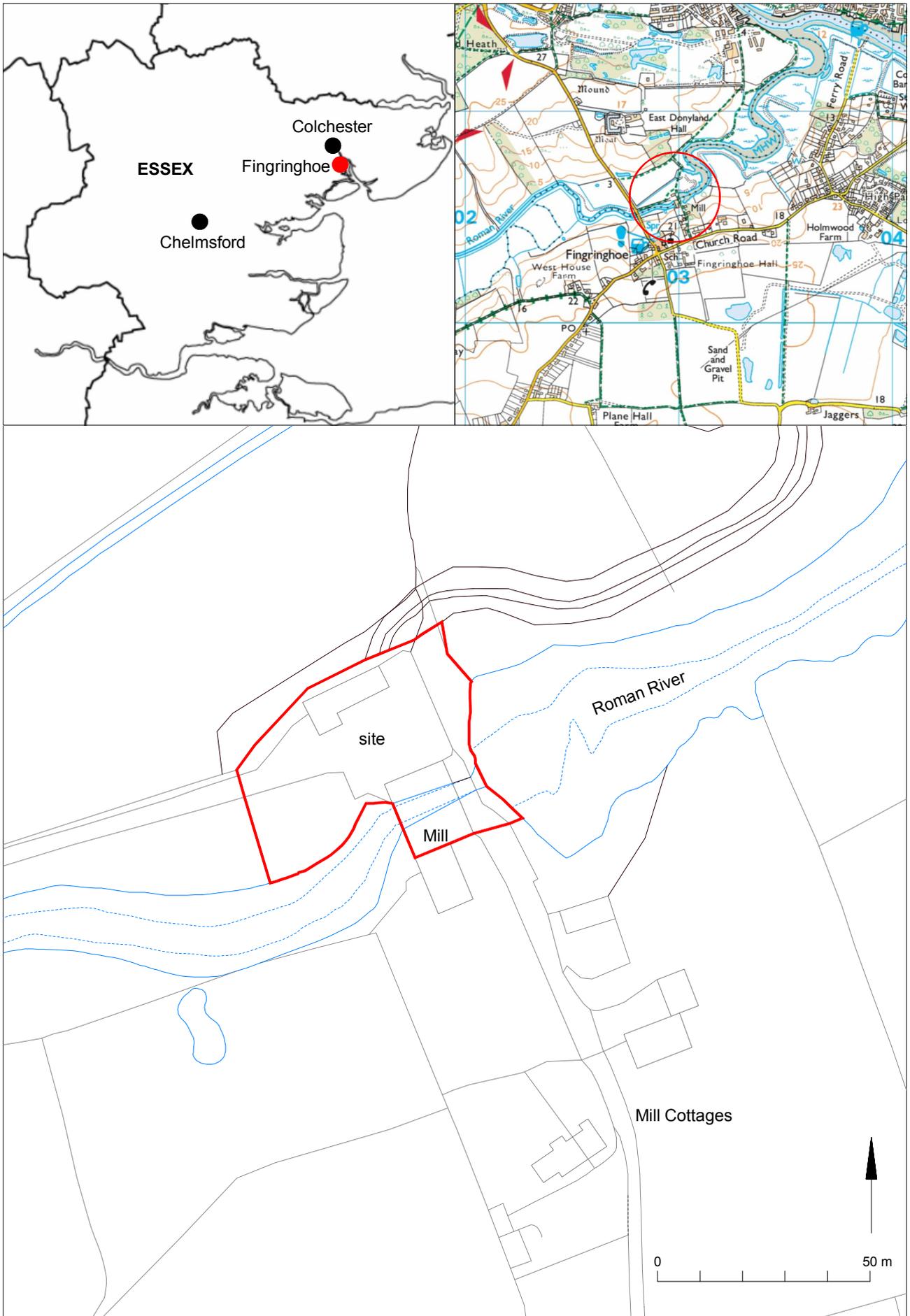
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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 19.5.2018



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Fig 1 Site location.

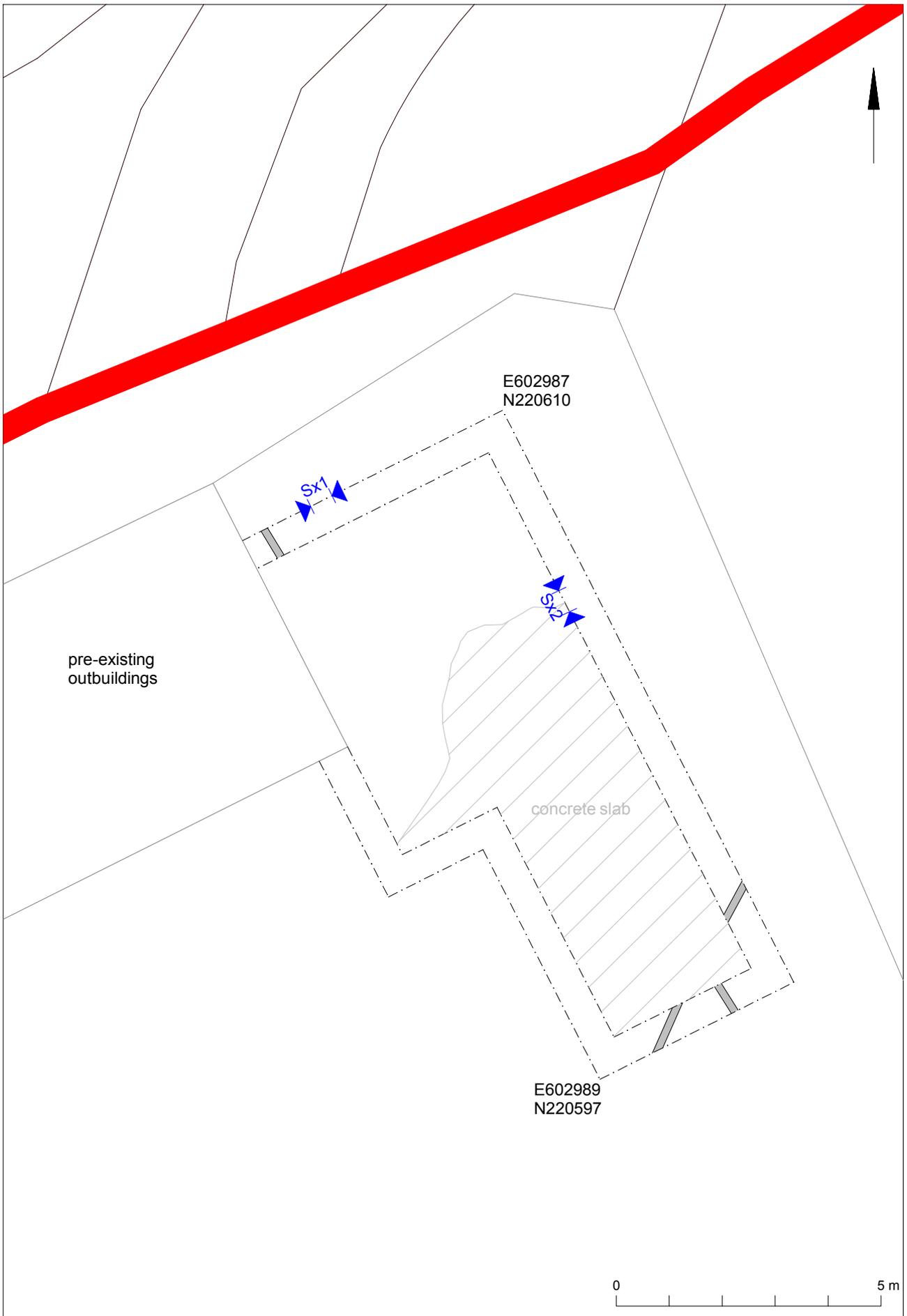


Fig 2 Results, modern services in grey.

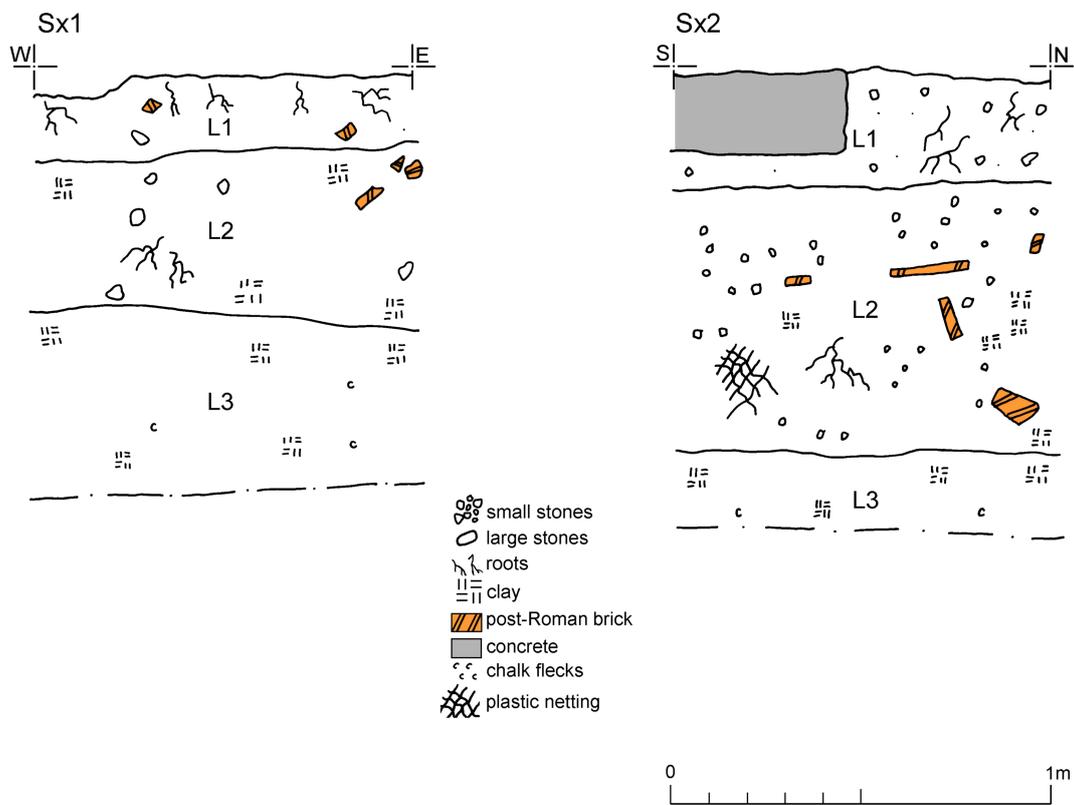


Fig 3 Representative sections

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Archaeological monitoring at The Mill, Fingringhoe Road, Fingringhoe, Essex, CO5 7FD	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0298 2060 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/03n CHER ref: ECC4167 OASIS ref: colchest3-312563
Type of work: Monitoring and recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 8th-9th May 2018	Size of area investigated:
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2018.28	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/EHER number: CHER MCC4050
Final report: CAT Report 1267	
Periods represented: Modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Mill, Fingringhoe Road, Fingringhoe, Essex during the construction of an extension for an outbuilding. The site forms part of the complex of Fingringhoe tidal mill with origins going back to at least 1531, but possibly as early as c 1400. Records show the mill was rebuilt in the 18th century. The surrounding landscape is also highlighted as having the potential for multi-period remains, including potential for a Roman and prehistoric settlements. However, no significant archaeological remains were discovered.	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1000, 93/11a & 93/11d	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: none
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: May 2018

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for continuous archaeological monitoring and
recording at Fingringhoe Mill, Fingringhoe
Road, Fingringhoe, Essex, CO5 7FD.**

NGR: TM 0298 2060

Planning references: 173227

Commisioned by the client: Mr & Mrs Payne

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM 2018.28

CHER number: ECC4167

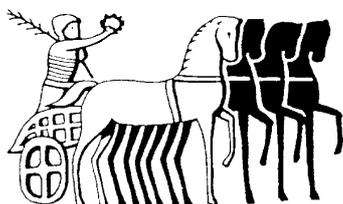
CAT project code: 18/03n

OASIS project number: colchest3-312563

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: revised 26.03.2018



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located at Fingringhoe Mill, Fingringhoe Road, Fingringhoe, Essex, CO5 7FD (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TM 0298 2060.

Proposed work

The development comprises the creation of an outbuilding extension, a new dwarf brick wall and any associated groundworks.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The area around the proposed site falls into a landscape of high potential of archaeology with evidence of multiple periods found within close proximity. Also, as the site lies adjacent to the River Colne there is an increased chance of finding potential palaeoenvironmental remains (waterlogged archaeological deposits). This could for example mean soil samples could find fragments of plant remains, seeds or waterlogged wood.

Prehistoric

Aerial photography taken of the valley to the south of the river has revealed a large number of cropmarks forming linear features and enclosures, evidence of an extensive agricultural landscape. Directly south of Church Lane cropmarks at High Park Corner (CHER MCC9012) show a series of field boundaries. Southwest of these are cropmarks revealing a large ovate enclosure with an entrance on the eastern side (CHER MCC8908) and to the south of High Park Corner is Frog Hall Farm (CHER MCC8906-7) which has an extensive series of linear features, field systems and ring-ditches. In 1975-6 the Colchester Excavation Committee (now CAT) undertook an excavation at Fingringhoe quarry. This focussed on the cropmark complex showing a ring-ditch at TM 0347 1965 (CAT Report 123). Finds from the site included pottery predominantly of the Late Bronze Age date, with the exception of one small rim sherd which might be part of a rolled rim of an early Neolithic bowl and a few fragments of pottery, and small finds of Anglo-Saxon date from the later plough soil. A couple of polished hand axe-heads have been found around the southeastern edges of East Donyland Hall and could suggest some of the cropmarks in the area perhaps date as early as the neolithic period.

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St. Andrews church is constructed out re-used Roman material including *septaria* stone and Roman brick and tile (CHER MCC7112). Having this material in abundance for the church would suggest there may be Roman occupation, such as a villa, somewhere near to the village. To the east of the site on the southern side of the River Colne there is a Red Hill site plotted (CHER MCC9029). Red Hills were usually low mounds flat areas along tidal estuaries used for making salt.

Medieval

Approximately 0.2km to the southwest of the site lies the centre of Fingringhoe village, including St. Andrew's church and graveyard (CHER 4035, 7113 and 9351) which dates from the 12th to 14th century. Although none of the current houses in the village predate the 16th century there would have presumably been some medieval occupation within the area contemporary to the church.

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The site forms part of the complex of Fingringhoe tidal mill (CHER MCC4050) with origins going back to at least 1531 but possible as early as c.1400. Records show the mill was rebuilt in the 18th century. One of the pairs of stones remained in use until the late 1920's. In 1933 a silo was added and the mill converted to manufacture maize and maize based products. The silo was destroyed in a fire in 1939, whereupon the whole site was converted to electric power. The silo was rebuilt in c.1939 with a second silo added in c.1957. The whole

complex was closed in 1993. The remaining buildings at this time were sold and converted for residential use. Alterations included removing the iron cladding for weatherboard and recovering the roof with slate. In November 1993 CAT carried out a watching brief on an area south of the mill (CAT Report 1000, 93/11a), where the ground was stripped 10-25cm. Nothing was seen but the strip did not go lower than the topsoil. During this watching brief CAT gave a brief inspection of the mill itself (CAT Report 1000, 93/11d). This was just before the site closed and put forward recommendations to Colchester Borough Council to encourage the older parts of the mill (unsubstantiated sources suggested it dated as early as 1520's) to be protected as a Listed building.

The area around the proposed site was a busy hub in the post-medieval period. Many of the current houses in the village were constructed in this time as well as the larger estates, East Donyland Hall to the north (CHER MCC3991) and Fingringhoe Hall to the south (CHER MCC9353). Surrounding the site this period saw a growth in industry including to the North of the site was East Donyland brickworks (CHER MCC5348 and MCC8963), to the east of the site was another brickworks (CHER MCC5339) and to the southeast was a windmill (CHER MCC5690).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in December 2017 (application No.173227) proposing an outbuilding extension and dwarf brick wall.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Specifically:

The monitoring and recording is being undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

If unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately and the CBCAA will decide if amendments to the brief are required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

General methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT officer for the duration of the groundworks.

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

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

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

Environmental sampling policy

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by VF/LG. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. 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 CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

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

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

Results

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

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of the groundworks in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the site will be given 10 figure grid references.

- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
- results of the evaluation should be related to the impact of the groundworks for the new development, including foundation trenches, other ground reduction, and service runs.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

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

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

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

- | | | |
|----------------|------|---|
| Brown, D | 2007 | <i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i> |
| CAT Report 123 | 2001 | A Bronze Age occupation site at Frog Hall Farm, Fingringhoe, Essex: 1975-76 excavations, archive report by H Brooks |

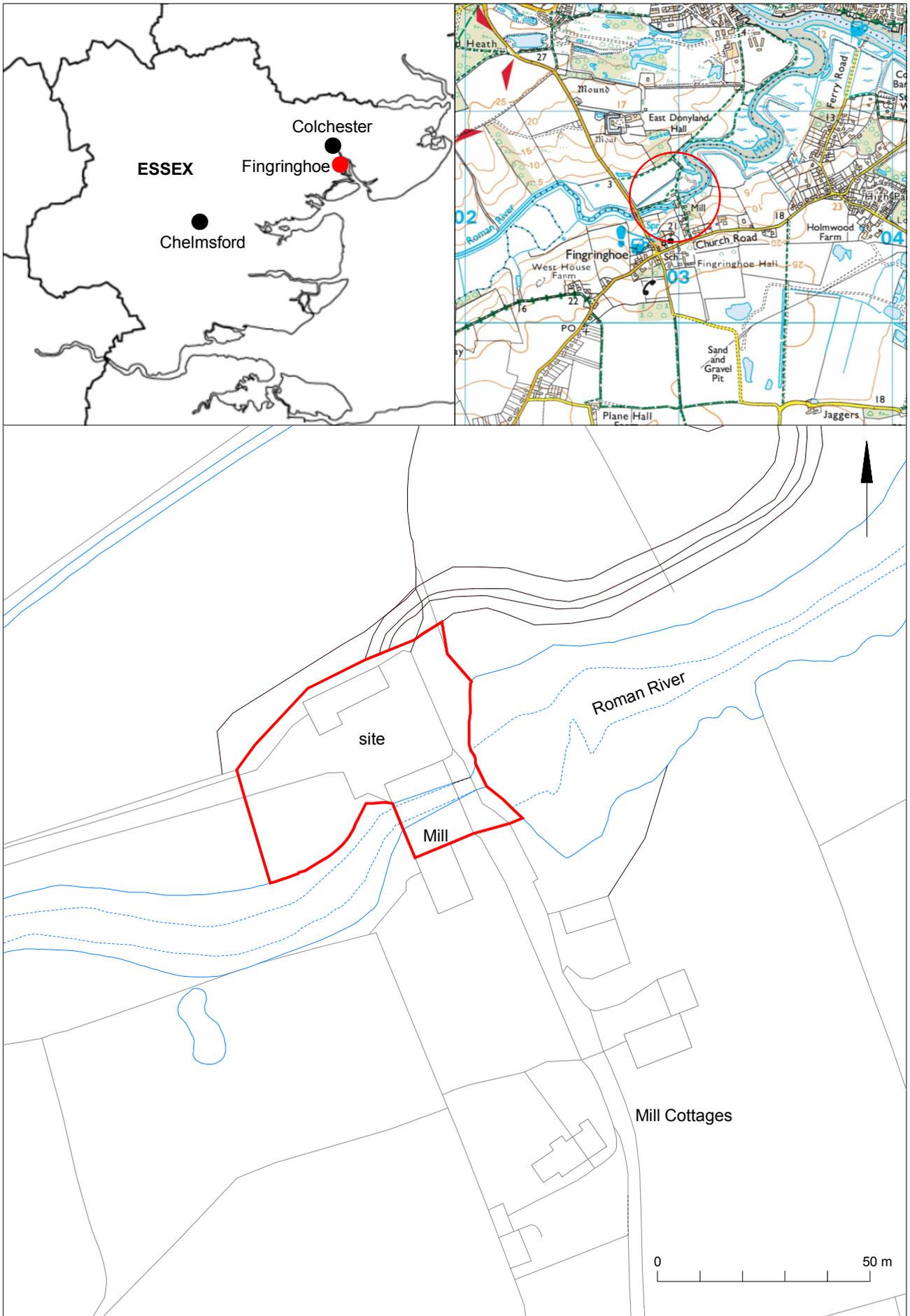
CAT Report 1000	Forthcoming	<i>A miscellany of unpublished Colchester and Essex sites: 1984-2000 (sites not published in any Colchester Archaeological Report, or in the CAT Report Series from 1997): Volume 3: Projects beyond Colchester Borough (including X Series list). Archive report by H Brooks</i>
CAT	2014	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CBCPS	2018	<i>Brief for continuous archaeological monitoring and recording at Fingringhoe Mill, Church Road, Fingringhoe, CO5 7JG, by J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

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Fig 1 Site location.

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Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring at The Mill, Fingringhoe Road, Essex, CO5 7FD
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Mill, Fingringhoe Road, Fingringhoe, Essex during the construction of an extension for an outbuilding. The site forms part of the complex of Fingringhoe tidal mill with origins going back to at least 1531, but possibly as early as c 1400. Records show the mill was rebuilt in the 18th century. The surrounding landscape is also highlighted as having the potential for multi-period remains, including potential for a Roman and prehistoric settlements. However, no significant archaeological remains were discovered.
Project dates	Start: 08-05-2018 End: 09-05-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/03n - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	173227 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2018.28 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4167 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	N/A Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER FINGRINGHOE The Mill, Fingringhoe Road, Fingringhoe
Postcode	CO5 7FD
Study area	0.22 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0298 2060 51.846503071429 0.947244011622 51 50 47 N 000 56 50 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Adam Tuffey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2018.28
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive	Colchester Museum

recipient
Paper Archive ID COLEM: 2018.28
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological monitoring at The Mill, Fingringhoe Road, Fingringhoe, Essex, CO5 7FD: May 2018
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