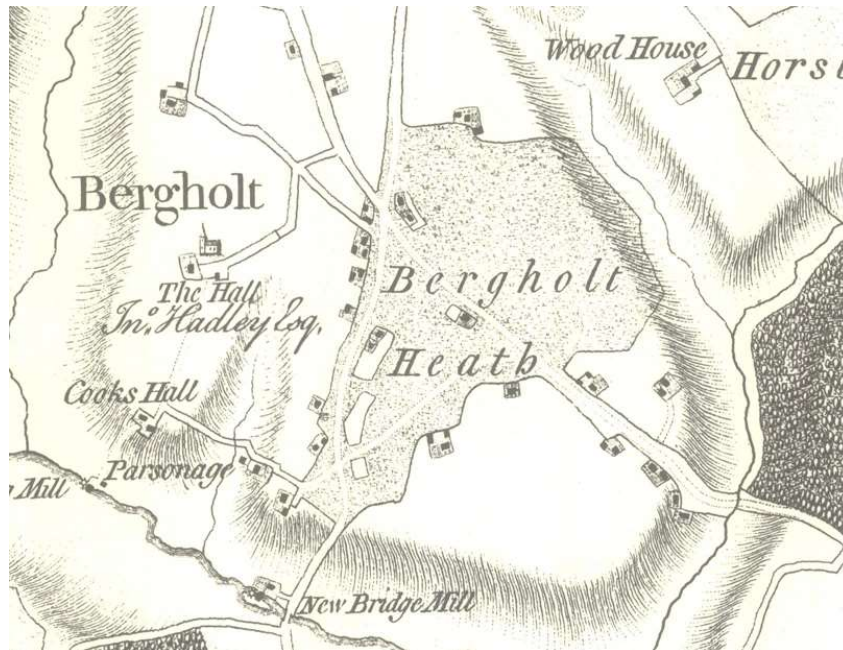


Archaeological evaluation on land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3JG

May 2021



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

figures by Chris Lister, Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Nigel Rayner with Elliott Hicks, Nicholas Pryke and Adam Ronn

commissioned by Nick Cooke, RPS Group

NGR: TL 9612 2812 (centre)
Planning ref.: 181458
CAT project ref.: 21/05h
ECC code: ECC4629
OASIS ref.: colchest3-421638



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CAT Report 1672
June 2021

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RPS wsi

OASIS summary sheet

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex in advance of the construction of a new residential development. The site lies in the midst of a number of findspots of prehistoric artefacts, and to the southwest of the Pitchbury Ramparts Iron Age Hillfort. Excavations revealed an undated charcoal-rich pit, a modern pit and two natural features.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation on land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex which was carried out during 19th-20th May 2021. The work was commissioned by Nick Cooke of RPS in advance of the construction of a new residential development and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER/CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Richard Hoggett (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by RPS (2021) in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS.

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

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

A Palaeolithic flint axe was found in the grounds of Heathland School in 1915, approximately 200m southwest of the proposed development site (MCC7665). Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint has been recovered some 500m northwest of the site (MCC8259).

The Pitchbury Ramparts Iron Age Hillfort Scheduled Monument is situated approximately 850m northeast of the site (HE ref. 1019959). An Iron Age coin was found around 350m to the north of the site (MCC8148) while several sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from an archaeological feature excavated around 550m to the west (MCC7705).

The settlement of West Bergholt is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as consisting of nineteen households detailed under four separate entries. The records list a sizeable allocation of meadow and woodland associated with the settlement, in addition to a single mill (*Open Domesday*, <https://opendomesday.org/place/TL9528/west-bergholt/>, accessed 21st May 2021).

The location of a now-demolished windmill lies some 175m southeast of the study site (MCC5687).

By the late 18th century, the study site was located centrally within Bergholt Heath (MCC9145). Historic Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that the site remained undeveloped between the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

A number of undated cropmarks lie within the area of the site, including a large rectangular enclosure located some 350m to the west (MCC8635) and others indicating the possible presence of pits and probable field boundaries approximately 650m to the east (MCC7769, MCC8634).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Six trial-trenches, 30m long by 1.8m wide, were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

For the most part, the trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.09-0.18m thick), and subsoil (L2, c 0.13-0.27m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.26-0.37m below current ground level). The southern end of trench T3, the eastern end of T4, part of the western end of T5 and the northern end of T6 were excavated through a modern trackway (L4, c 0.06-0.19m thick) and a modern make-up layer (L5, c 0.13-0.2m thick) onto L3.

There were no archaeological features in trenches T2, T3, T5 or T6.

Trench 1 (T1)

Modern pit F1 was uncovered. The feature extended beyond the limit of excavation and so its full dimensions could not be ascertained but its observable extent was 1.75m across. The feature was cut through the topsoil and modern detritus was present on its surface, and so it was not excavated.



Photograph 1 T4 trench shot – looking northwest

Trench 4 (T4)

Undatable charcoal-rich pit F3 was 0.77m wide and 0.13m deep. Natural feature F2 was also excavated.

Trench 6 (T6)

Natural feature F4 was excavated.

6 Finds

There were no finds.

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

A 20L sample was taken from a single undated pit (F3, sample no.1). The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the sample and to consider its use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 45x. The whole flot was examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in the sample was recorded.

Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter.

The quantity of identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been noted separately from the quantity of charred wood flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results (no table due to low diversity of sample)

Quality and type of preservation

The plant remains in this sample were preserved by charring. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman & Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). The soil type is Soilscape 8 'slightly acid loamy clayey soils with impeded drainage' (Cranfield University 2020). This type of soil can provide preservation conditions suitable for the survival of charred and mineralised plant remains, bones, mollusca, ostracods, foraminifera, parasite eggs and phytoliths (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 5-6).

Bioturbation and contamination

Evidence of possible bioturbation and aeration in this sample was absent.

The charred plant remains

Charcoal was the only plant macro-remain type in this sample.

Potential, significance and recommendations

This sample produced many charcoal fragments of identifiable size. If archaeological work is to proceed at this site bulk samples should be taken for charred and possible mineralised plant macro-remains. Full analysis of the charcoal may also provide information about fuel usage but this would have limited significance for an isolated undated feature. If radiocarbon dating is required in the future, identification of the charcoal may provide suitable material for dating.

8 Conclusion

Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, excavations at this site only revealed a modern pit, an undatable charcoal-rich pit and two natural features.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Nick Cooke and RPS for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by N Rayner with E Hicks, N Pryke and A Ronn. Figures are by C Lister, L Pooley and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood.

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

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|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
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| CBCAA | 2021 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation on land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3JG</i> , by R Hoggett |
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| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
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11 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
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
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
prehistoric	pre-Roman
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1672)
RPS written scheme of investigation
Original site record (trench sheets, sections)
Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1672)
RPS written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log
Graphic files
Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under project ref. ECC4629.

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Distribution list:

Nick Cooke, RPS

Dr Simon Wood, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
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Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

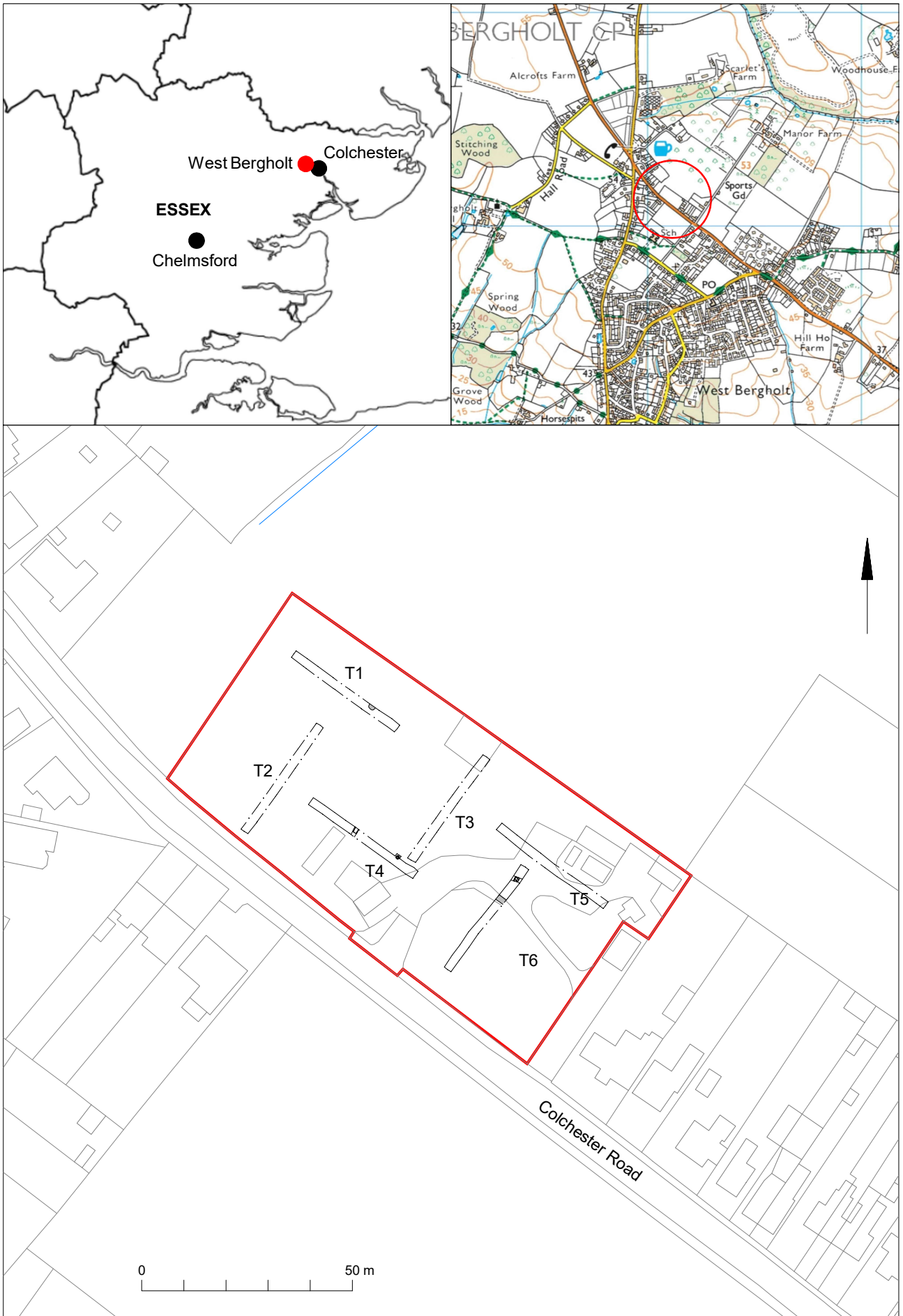
email: eh2@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 23.6.2021

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Trench number	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	Soft, moist dark brown loam	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	Soft, moist medium grey/brown sandy-loamy-silt with occasional stones	Undatable
L3	All	-	Natural	Firm, moist light yellow/orange/brown silt with frequent gravel	Undatable
L4	T3, T4, T5, T6	-	Trackway	Tarmac and grit surface with underlying layer of crush (firm, moist light grey silty-sand with CBM flecks and abundant stones)	Modern
L5	T3, T4, T5, T6	-	Make-up layer	Firm, moist medium/dark grey sandy-clayey-silt and with occasional stones	Modern
F1	1	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark brown/black silt with charcoal flecks and occasional stones	Modern
F2	4	-	Natural feature	Soft, moist medium orange/grey/brown sand with abundant stones	Post-glacial
F3	4	<1>	Charcoal-rich pit	Soft, dry dark grey/brown/black silt with charcoal, daub and CBM flecks and abundant gravel and stones	Undated
F4	6	-	Natural feature	Friable/firm, moist light grey silt with frequent stones	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Results, modern features highlighted in grey

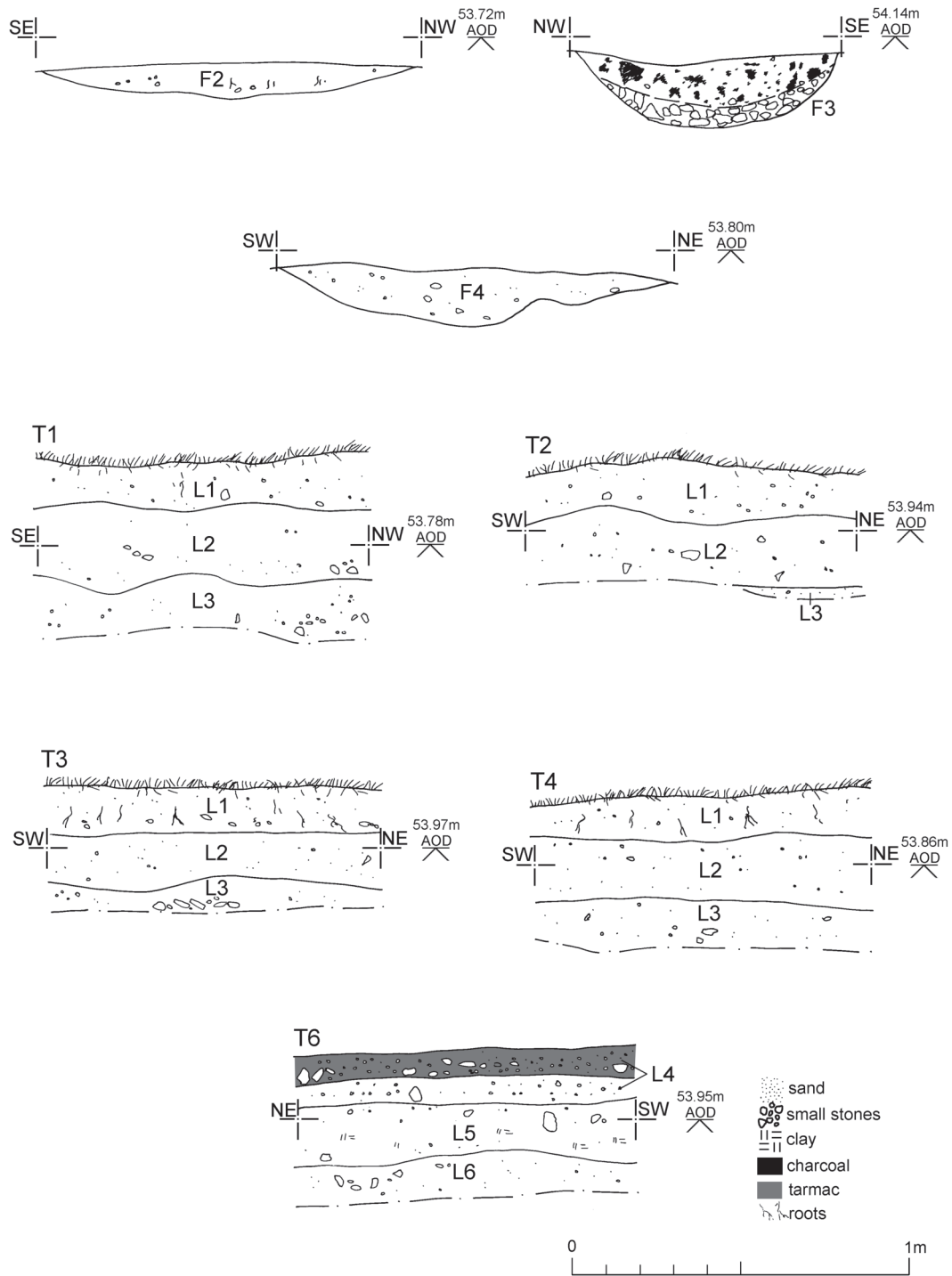


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3JG	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 9612 2812 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 21/05h CHER ref: ECC4629 OASIS ref: colchest3-421638
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 19th-20th May 2021	Size of area investigated: 0.63ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC5687, MCC7665, MCC7705, MCC7769, MCC8148, MCC8259, MCC8634, MCC8635, MCC9145
Final report: CAT Report 1672	
Periods represented: -	
Summary of fieldwork results: <i>An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex in advance of the construction of a new residential development. The site lies in the midst of a number of findspots of prehistoric artefacts, and to the southwest of the Pitchbury Ramparts Iron Age Hillfort. Excavations revealed an undated charcoal-rich pit, a modern pit and two natural features.</i>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
CBC monitor: Dr Richard Hoggett and Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: June 2021

LAND AT COLCHESTER ROAD, WEST BERGHOLT, ESSEX

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

JAC27212
Land at Colchester Road,
West Bergholt, Essex

Written Scheme of
Investigation for a
Programme of
Archaeological Mitigation
V1
April 2021

Quality Management

Version	Status	Authored by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Review date
1	Draft	Chris Clarke	Nick Cooke	Nick Cooke	28/04/2021

Approval for issue

Nick Cooke



28 April 2021

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Figure 1. Site Location

Figure 2. Trench Location

1 INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 1.1 RPS Consulting has been commissioned by Rose Builders (Properties) Ltd to prepare and agree a specification of works with the Local Planning Authority for a programme of archaeological investigation that is required to accord with Condition 26 of planning permission (Application Ref: 181458) for development on Land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex (Grid Ref: TL 9612 2812). This condition states:

No works shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The Scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording**
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment**
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording**
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation**
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation**
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works**

The site investigation shall thereafter be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall not be occupied or brought into use until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

- 1.2 This project design and specification details the overarching scope and methodology that has been agreed with the local planning authority to satisfy Condition 26. It provides for the implementation of a programme of archaeological works that are to comprise initial stage trial trenching (Stage 1) and any subsequent mitigation (i.e. preservation in situ, detailed excavation and/or archaeological monitoring and recording) (Stage 2), and the reporting of these results, as appropriate, to ensure the satisfactory discharge of Condition 26. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) forms the basis for the appointment of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor to implement each phase of the works, and to enable appropriate Method Statements to be produced and submitted for approval with the Local Planning Authority in accordance with the provisions of this approved scheme of works.

Site Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.3 The solid geology within the site comprises London Clay Formation overlain by Cover Sand deposits – Clay, Silt and Sand (British Geological Survey online).
- 1.4 There are no naturally occurring water courses, or standing bodies of water in close proximity to the study site. The ground surface within the study site is approximately level at c.55m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

Archaeological Background

- 1.5 A Palaeolithic flint axe found in the grounds of Heathlands School in 1915, c.200m to the southwest of the study site (MCC7665, TL 960 279).

- 1.6 Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flint has been recovered c.500m to the northwest of the study site (MCC8259, TL 956 284).
- 1.7 The Pitchbury Ramparts Iron Age Hillfort Scheduled Monument is located c.850m northeast of the study site (Historic England Ref: 1019959, TL 96642 28982).
- 1.8 An Iron Age coin has been found c.350m to the north of the study site (MCC8148, TL 962 285), while several sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered from an archaeological feature c.550m to the west of the study site (MCC7705, TL 954 280).
- 1.9 The settlement of West Bergholt is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as comprising 19 households under four separate entries. The records list a sizeable allocation of meadow and woodland associated with the settlement, in addition to a single mill (Open Domesday online).
- 1.10 The location of a demolished windmill is recorded c.175m to the southeast of the study site (MCC5687, TL 9621 2791).
- 1.11 By the late 18th century, the study site was located centrally within Bergholt Heath (MCC9145, TL 9650 2787).
- 1.12 A review of the historic Ordnance Survey mapping sequence indicates that the study site remained undeveloped between the late 19th and early 20th century.
- 1.13 A number of undated cropmarks are recorded in proximity of the study site including a large rectangular enclosure located c.350m to the west of the study site (MCC8635, TL 956 279), while the outline of pits and probable field boundaries have been recorded c.650m to the east of the study site (MCC7769, TL 969 280; MCC8634, TL 972 282).

2 SCOPE OF WORKS AND ITS AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Scope of Works

- 2.1 Following consultation with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor, the scope of the works required to discharge Condition 26 are to comprise initial stage trial trenching (Stage 1), the results of which will inform the need for and scope of any subsequent mitigation (i.e. preservation in situ, detailed excavation and/or archaeological monitoring and recording) (Stage 2) per phase of development, and the reporting of these results, as appropriate.
- 2.2 Stage 1: initial trial trenching is to comprise examination of a 5% sample of the developable area, consisting of six 30m long by 1.8m wide trenches, as shown on Figure 2.
- 2.3 Stage 2: the results produced by Stage 1 works will inform the need for, and scope of, any areas requiring either preservation in situ or further detailed excavation or archaeological monitoring and recording works as may be required to be implemented in advance of, or during each phase of development. Following the completion of the Stage 1 works, the local planning authority's archaeological advisor will be consulted, and as necessary, an appropriate scope for any Stage 2 works that may be required per phase will be agreed through the submission and approval with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor of the summary Stage 1 report and mitigation strategy.

Objectives

- 2.4 The primary objectives of this archaeological mitigation strategy are to mitigate the effect of development on any surviving buried archaeological remains within the site through initial stage trial trenching and where appropriate, preservation in situ or the implementation of any further archaeological investigation and recording, analysis of the excavated data, publication of the results, and deposition of an ordered project archive with an appropriate local museum for its long-term curation.
- 2.5 The project should inform the development and implementation of local, regional and national research agendas with specific reference to Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1 (ed. Glazebrook 1997), Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2 (eds Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (ed. Medlycott 2011).

Specific Aims

- 2.6 Stage 1: the following sets out the specific aims of the Stage 1 trial trenching works, which will aim to:
- clarify the presence/absence, extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered;
 - Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site; and
 - Undertake any palaeo-environmental investigation as appropriate;

- 2.7 Stage 2: specific aims and research objectives for any subsequent Stage 2 works that may be required following the results of Stage 1 trial trenching cannot currently be defined, however, the summary Stage 1 report and mitigation strategy produced per phase of development will set out the specific aims and research objectives for any subsequent detailed excavation and/or archaeological monitoring and recording that may be required on the site at Stage 2 and will be submitted separately for the approval of the local planning authority's archaeological advisor prior to its implementation.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Codes, Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) form a requirement of this specification.

3.2 The following provides the methodology and sampling procedures that are to be implemented at each Stage of the archaeological works, as appropriate, to ensure the satisfactory investigation and record of matters of archaeological interest on the site.

Stage 1. Trial Trenching

3.3 Trial trenching will comprise the machine excavation of trenches at the locations illustrated on Figure 2. Excavation of the trenches will be undertaken by machine fitted with a toothless bucket that will carefully remove all modern overburden to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural, whichever is the higher.

3.4 All trenches will be accurately set out using a total station or GPS system prior to their excavation. All trenches will be excavated using a standard toothless ditching bucket fitted to an appropriate hydraulic tracked or wheeled machine, such as a JCB or 360° Hymac. The machine used will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and will be able to mound spoil neatly, a safe distance from the trench and excavation area edges. Spoil is to be stored on-site.

3.5 All machine work will be under archaeological supervision and will cease immediately if significant evidence is revealed.

3.6 Machine excavation is to be taken down to the top of 'natural' or the top of any archaeological level, whichever is the higher. In the event of significant archaeological deposits being encountered RPS Consulting and the local planning authority's archaeological advisor are to be informed immediately.

3.7 If the machine has to re-enter the trench, care will be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft ground conditions. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits, without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only.

3.8 Particular care will be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains which might merit preservation in-situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification, settlement evidence and structures. Such areas will be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration. Whilst investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, it is important that a sufficient sample is studied.

- 3.9 Stripped material will be visually examined for archaeological material.
- 3.10 Any human remains must be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under the terms of an appropriate Ministry of Justice (MoJ) licence and with due regard for environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981 (if appropriate).
- 3.11 Those trenches where visual inspection suggests the presence of features or possible features will, if necessary, be hand-cleaned to ensure features are properly defined and sufficient to produce a base plan.
- 3.12 Archaeological features should initially only be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. However, at least 50% (by plan area) of each post hole, 50% (by plan area) of each pit except where of a substantial size, and a 10% sample of each linear should be investigated. The intersections of features will be investigated so that their stratigraphic relationships may be recorded and understood. Care should be taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation.
- 3.13 Different environmental sampling strategies will be employed according to established professional standards and research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation, but will be implemented in accordance with the 2011 Historic England guidance (*Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (second edition)). Bulk samples of a minimum of 40 litres, or less subject to feature sample size, will be taken for Medieval or earlier deposits for flotation for charred plant remains. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate contexts.
- 3.14 In the unlikely event that any munitions or unexploded ordnance is uncovered, all works shall cease within the area and this will be fenced off. Its presence will be immediately reported to the local Police authority, RPS Consulting and the developer. No works will continue in the area until it has been made safe.
- 3.15 All trenches and spoil heaps will be scanned with a metal detector to assist in the recovery of dateable material. Spoil heaps will also be searched for pottery.
- 3.16 On completion of recording, trenches are to be backfilled with top and sub-soils reinstated in their appropriate sequence. No formal reinstatement of trenches will be required but backfilling will be done in a neat and tidy manner.

Trial Trench Reporting

- 3.17 A fully illustrated report documenting the results of the Stage 1 trenching will be produced with a corresponding mitigation strategy and issued to the local planning authority's archaeological advisor for approval. The report will comply with the provisions set out in paragraphs 3.60 – 3.100.

Stage 2: Preservation In Situ

- 3.18 Any highly sensitive archaeologically areas identified by the Stage 1 works that will require preservation in situ will be identified in the summary Stage 1 report and mitigation strategy that is to be produced and agreed with the local planning authority where this is possible within the parameters of the proposed scheme. The agreed mitigation strategy will detail the redesign measures that are to be put in place to secure the future long term preservation of the identified remains.

Stage 2: Detailed Excavation and Recording

- 3.19 Any archaeologically sensitive areas identified by the Stage 1 works and subsequently agreed as appropriate for requiring detailed excavation and recording in accordance with the submitted and approved mitigation strategy to this WSI will be stripped separately ahead of development.
- 3.20 All topsoil and sub-soil will be stripped mechanically under archaeological direction. Care should be taken not to machine into archaeological features or deposits but it is important that the archaeological level is reached and not still covered by overburden. Where potential structural remains may be encountered, further testing of the depth of adjacent overburden by hand will be implemented in order to help to ensure that appropriate levels have been reached without compromising any structural components. It is hoped that general hand cleaning can be kept to the minimum so machine stripping needs to be well supervised and of a high quality.
- 3.21 During this operation all earthmoving and other vehicles will avoid travelling on the freshly stripped surface of the area of archaeological investigation.
- 3.22 Stripping will be carried out using a wide, toothless bucket. Machinery would be required to work back from one or several fronts, but not track over the surface exposed.
- 3.23 A site grid is to be established using an EDM or theodolite, and this is to be tied into the national grid, at the outset of the project.
- 3.24 Following stripping of overburden, priority will be given to the cleaning of features as required to produce a pre-excavation site plan. The stripped surface will be kept clean and free of loose spoil. Wherever possible spoil arising during hand-cleaning and hand-excavation will be stockpiled beyond the limits of excavation; where those limits are too distant to make off-site storage practicable then spoil will be stored on spoil-heaps set aside on areas of natural geology away from any archaeological features.
- 3.25 Areas containing particularly significant or sensitive archaeological remains should be protected, i.e. not left open to the weather.

- 3.26 Data-capture for site plans will be by electronic distance measurement, measured survey or a combination of these measures; data-capture for site plans will as standard be capable of reproduction at a scale of 1:100; more complex features or areas of complex archaeological remains will be recorded at greater resolution (for reproduction at 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50 as necessary). The site grid will be established relative to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and all levels taken will be relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.27 The archaeological team is to be structured to ensure that the hand-cleaning and planning operations run in close sequence. The initial site plan should be updated as new features become apparent.
- 3.28 All sampling of archaeological features is to be by hand unless otherwise agreed in advance by the local planning authority's archaeological advisor following on-site discussion.
- 3.29 The excavation strategy will be justified against the stated aims and objectives of the project and/or any other appropriate criteria. The site will be excavated stratigraphically. The various types of features and deposits revealed following the removal of non-significant overburden will be subject to the following sampling levels:
- any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity (e.g., burials, cremations) and domestic/industrial activity (post-holes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make-up deposits) will be investigated by removing a 100% sample of the deposit from each feature. Where appropriate, for instance where the stratigraphy is complex, single context planning will be used.
 - Non-structural pits will require a minimum of a 50% sample of the deposits from each feature unless the character, number or size of the pits makes this impractical. For instance, if a pit contains several intersections and re-cuts, it would not always be appropriate to half-section it. In this situation, the archaeological contractor will consider 'quadranting' or single context planning. The strategy will need to be agreed with the Local Planning Authorities archaeological advisor. A 100% sample may be necessary should significant assemblages of finds be present;
 - Non-structural post and stake-holes will require a minimum of 50% sample of the deposits from each feature to sufficiently clarify character, relationships and chronology;
 - Non-structural linear cut features (e.g., ditches/gullies, paths/tracks) will require a minimum of a 10% to 20% sample of the deposits from each feature to clarify character, date and morphology. Intersections will be excavated and recorded to establish relative chronologies. Other minor linear features will also be sample excavated if appropriate to the understanding the site's character, date and morphology.
- 3.30 There may be cases when individual features do not merit these sampling levels. Any sampling variations would need to be approved in advance by the local planning authority's archaeological advisor following on-site discussion.

- 3.31 Any human remains will be left in situ, covered and protected. Where removal is necessary, it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice (MoJ) licence and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds Amendment Act 1981 (if appropriate). In the event that such remains are exposed the site archaeologist shall inform the developer, RPS Consulting, local Environmental Health Officer and the local planning authority's archaeological advisor in order that appropriate measures can be taken for their recording and removal.
- 3.32 Where removal of human remains is necessary, the remains will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, prior to recording and removal. Investigation and excavation of human remains will be undertaken by, or under supervision of, suitably experienced specialist staff and in accordance with ClfA Guidelines ("Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains" Roberts, C & McKinley, J 1993 – IFA Technical Paper 13; "Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains" ed. Brickley, M & McKinley, J 2004 – IFA Paper 7). Assessment of excavated human remains will be undertaken in line with current English Heritage Guidelines ("Human Bones from archaeological sites: Guidelines for the production of assessment documents and analytical reports" Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2004).
- 3.33 The excavation of any exposed inhumations, cremations and any other ritual, or possible ritual features or deposits, will be given priority in the excavation programme in order to limit the chances of deterioration of the feature and vandalism.
- 3.34 Treatment of treasure - Finds, discovered by the Archaeological Contractor, falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the landowner and the local planning authority's archaeological advisor. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.35 In order to establish clearly dated stratigraphic sequences, artefacts will be recovered carefully from feature intersections. Where artefact assemblages are concentrated, the percentage of sampling will be increased to ensure maximum retrieval and recording of this material.
- 3.36 Spot dating of pottery will be implemented on a weekly basis and the results fed back to the site team to inform the on-going site investigation strategy.
- 3.37 Hand-recovery of artefacts will be supplemented by appropriate environmental sampling. This sampling will not normally be from feature intersections.

- 3.38 The sampling excavation strategy set out above will be reviewed continuously and, if necessary, amended in order to take account of changing circumstances. Any changes or amendments will be agreed with RPS Consulting and the local planning authority's archaeological advisor.
- 3.39 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains. A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site should be agreed with an appropriate specialist, in advance of the project (see Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation: English Heritage/Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011): the sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bio-archaeologist.
- 3.40 In the unlikely event that any munitions or unexploded ordnance is uncovered, all works shall cease within the area and this will be fenced off. Its presence will be immediately reported to the local Police authority, RPS Consulting and the client. No works will continue in the area until it has been made safe.

Stage 2: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (Watching Brief)

- 3.41 The groundworks contractor on site will be notified by the developer of the need for archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken and the restrictions to their works outlined below. They will allow the site archaeologist access to their works for the purpose of recording archaeological remains. In some circumstances, if important archaeological remains are found, works may have to cease while archaeological recording/sampling is completed.
- 3.42 No groundworks within those areas of work identified as requiring archaeological monitoring as agreed within the supplementary method statement to this WSI following the Stage 1 works are to be undertaken without the supervision of the site archaeologist, except by prior agreement with the monitoring archaeologist.
- 3.43 Modern overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator. The mechanical excavator will be used only for the removal of non-archaeologically significant material. All archaeological material will be excavated by hand. The site archaeologist will examine all exposed surfaces, cleaning as may be required.
- 3.44 Sample excavation of features will be undertaken in accordance with the procedures set out in paragraph 3.29 above. Appropriate samples will be taken for environmental analysis from dateable features.
- 3.45 In the event of particularly significant or complex discoveries being made, the site archaeologist will fence off the area of those remains. The developer, local authority's archaeological advisor and RPS Consulting will be informed of the discovery, its nature, and the period and the size of

team required to investigate and record the deposits appropriately. No machines or contractors other than the site archaeologist shall work in the area until such time as recording has been completed. There will be a contingency for uninterrupted access to the area and for a team of further archaeologists to be brought in should all parties agree that the situation warrants it.

Recording Systems

- 3.46 All structures, deposits and finds are to be recorded according to accepted professional standards. The stratigraphy in any sections is to be recorded, even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 3.47 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with other archaeological archives produced in Essex. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto prepared pro-forma recording sheets. Sample recording sheets, sample registers, finds recording sheets, access catalogues, and photo record cards will also be used. This requirement for archival compatibility extends to the use of computerised databases.
- 3.48 A plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the excavated area and the site grid is to be drawn at a scale of 1:1250. Plans to indicate the locations of archaeological features are to be drawn at a scale of 1:100, with more detailed plans and sections as necessary. Detailed plans shall normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 and sections at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the complexity of the feature. All detailed plans and sections are to be related to the 1:100 plans. All plans are to be related to the site grid.
- 3.49 All archaeological sections will be on drawing film and will include context numbers and OD spot heights for all principal strata and features.
- 3.50 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further more general record of the work comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate.
- 3.51 All digital photography will be high resolution uncompressed TIFF format with a minimum 20 megapixel image capture. Image capture, storage and metadata standards as set out in the English Heritage Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and File Storage (Draft) are to be followed. The photographic record is to be regarded as part of the site archive and will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted.
- 3.52 The archaeological contractor shall allow project records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the excavation work by the local planning authority's archaeological advisor.

- 3.53 **Archive (including finds)** - all artefacts recovered during the excavations on the site are the property of the landowner. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines nos. 2.
- 3.54 All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the local planning authority's archaeological advisor.
- 3.55 Assessments of artefacts will be made by appropriately qualified named specialists.
- 3.56 All metal objects, other than late post medieval objects, will be X-rayed unless otherwise agreed with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor.
- 3.57 Treatment of treasure - finds discovered by the Archaeological Contractor falling under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined by the Treasure Act of 1996 and its revision of 2002) will be reported immediately to the relevant Coroner's Office, the landowner and the local planning authority's archaeological advisor. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find as Treasure. Failure to report within 14 days is a criminal offence. The Treasure Receipt and Report must include the date and circumstances of the discovery, the identity of the finder (put as unit/contractor) and (as exactly as possible) the location of the find. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.58 All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to the standards of the UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines. They will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the UK Institute for Conservation "Conservation Guideline No 2". Appropriate guidelines set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions "Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (1991)" will also be followed.
- 3.59 On completion of the project, it is anticipated that the landowner will consent the deposition of artefacts and archive in a suitable repository agreed with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor.

Report and Archive

- 3.60 All post-excavation procedures, archiving and report production (including publication as appropriate) will be in accordance with ClfA Standards and Guidance and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006.

- 3.61 Subject to the results produced by the archaeological works a full formal programme of Post Excavation assessment, analysis and publication works may not necessarily be warranted. In this instance and following confirmation with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor, a standard archive report with summary note is to be provided within 6 months of completion of the on-site works. Details of style and format of this report, and all Stage 1 reports, are to be determined by the archaeological contractor. However, as in any event it should include:-
- i. a non-technical summary;
 - ii. an introduction;
 - iii. the site location;
 - iv. a methodology;
 - v. a description of the project's results (including geoarchaeological deposit model);
 - vi. an interpretation of the results in an appropriate context;
 - vii. a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - viii. site layout plans on an OS base, with the location of the trenches etc;
 - ix. scaled plans of each trench/area of investigated works and each area in which archaeological features were recognised;
 - x. trench sections and feature sections (with OD heights);
 - xi. site matrices where appropriate;
 - xii. a consideration of evidence within its wider context;
 - xiii. a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts located, and soil profiles, with interpretation;
 - xiv. an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating);
- 3.62 In the event that more significant remains are recorded that warrant further assessment and formal publication, then the following procedures will apply.
- 3.63 Within 6 months of completion of excavation work on site the archaeological contractor will produce a MAP2 '**Post-Excavation Assessment Report**'. This report will include an '**Updated Project Design**' to be agreed with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor that sets out a programme of post excavation analysis through to completion of a '**Full Report**' and '**Publication**' of the findings. Copies will be provided to RPS Consulting, Rose Builders (Properties) Ltd and the local planning authority's archaeological advisor.
- 3.64 The Archaeological Contractor may determine the general style and format of the '**Post-excavation Assessment Report**' and the '**Full Report**' but they must be completed in accordance with this specification. The reports must provide sufficient information and assessment to stand as a detailed report on the archaeological fieldwork for future research and to inform on further stages of the post excavation programme.

- 3.65 Reports that do not provide sufficient information or that have not been compiled in accordance with the relevant sections of this specification will be returned to the Archaeological Contractor for revision and resubmission.
- 3.66 The **Post-excavation Assessment Report** will contain as a minimum the following:
- 3.67 An **Abstract** summarising the scope and results of the archaeological investigation.
- 3.68 An **Introduction** including:
- the location of the site including a National Grid Reference for the centre sufficient to locate the site to 1m accuracy (e.g. TQ 55555 77777 or easting: 555555, northing: 177777);
 - an account of the background and circumstances of the work;
 - a description of the development proposals, planning history and planning reference together with the planning condition (where appropriate);
 - the nature of potential impacts arising from the proposals;
 - the scope and date of the fieldwork, the personnel involved and who commissioned it;
- 3.69 An account of the **Archaeological Background** of the development site including:
- geology, soils and topography;
 - any known existing disturbances on the site;
 - background archaeological potential of the site. This will include a summary of the known Historic Environment Record (HER) entries within 500m of the boundaries of the site (or wider where appropriate). The Historic Environment Record entries should be quoted with their full HER identifier;
 - summary of any previous phases of archaeological investigation at the development site;
 - any constraints on the archaeological investigation.
- 3.70 The **Methodology** employed during the investigation must be detailed in the report. Simply referring to the methodology outlined in the specification is not acceptable. Any aims and objectives specified in the specification will be included, as will any further objectives identified during the course of the investigation.
- 3.71 The report will include a quantification of the archive contents, their state and future location.

- 3.72 A description of the **Results** of the archaeological investigation. This description must include:
- the nature and depth of overburden soils encountered;
 - a description of the geological subsoil encountered across the site;
 - description of all archaeological features and finds encountered, their dimensions, states of preservation and interpretation;
 - heights related to Ordnance Datum will be provided for each feature and deposit.
 - For complex remains a Harris Matrix diagram will be provided
- 3.73 The **Finds** recovered during the course of the investigation will be described, quantified and assessed by artefact type within the report. The report will also indicate the potential of each category of artefact for further analysis and research. For each category of artefact the report will describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling, conservation and assessment undertaken. Where appropriate local reference collections will be referred to for descriptive and analytical consistency. Any implications for future archive, conservation or discard of the artefacts will also be detailed.
- 3.74 The report will include a table showing the contexts, classes and quantity of artefacts recovered, together with their date and interpretation.
- 3.75 The report will include an assessment of the **Environmental** potential of the site. Details will be provided of any environmental sampling undertaken in connection with the fieldwork and the results of any processing and assessment of the samples. The report will describe the method of processing, any sub-sampling and assessment. Any potential for future analysis of the samples or environmental remains recovered from the investigation will be described. Implications for future archive, conservation or discard of environmental samples or remains will be detailed.
- 3.76 The report will include, as appropriate, tables summarising environmental samples taken, together with the results of processing and assessment.
- 3.77 Any results from the application of archaeological scientific techniques e.g. specialist dating will be included in the assessment report.
- 3.78 An **Interpretation** of the archaeology of the site. This will be a synthesis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental results of the investigation and a consideration of the site in its wider context as appropriate. This section will be supported by a phased interpretative plan of the site, clearly showing the major areas and periods of archaeological activity.
- 3.79 The report will include an assessment of the results of the archaeological investigations and their potential to address both the original research aims and objectives of the project and any further research objectives identified during the course of the on-site and post excavation works.

- 3.80 The report will include a detailed proposal for any further analysis necessary on the project records, artefact and environmental assemblages to achieve the research potential of the site. A justification will be included for each analysis proposed.
- 3.81 The proposal will set out a timetable for completion of analysis and reporting, detailing all individual tasks to be completed, resources required and the key personnel involved. The proposal will set out arrangements for monitoring of the post excavation process.
- 3.82 The report will include a synopsis of the proposed '**Full Report**' and '**Publication**' and identify the likely destination of the publication.
- 3.83 Figures - as a minimum the assessment report will include the following figures:
- 3.84 a site location plan tied into the Ordnance Survey at 1:1250 or in the case of larger sites at 1:2500. The plan will also include at least two National Grid points and show the site boundary;
- a plan at 1:1250, or a scale to be agreed with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor, showing the layout of the development groundworks clearly indicating the areas investigated. The plan will show significant archaeological features, coloured by phases or period as related to the development site. This plan will also include two National grid points;
 - plans of the features revealed in each of the investigation areas at a larger scale e.g. 1:20 or 1:50; such plans are to also illustrate areas of disturbance, change in subsoil and location of sections; The location of significant finds and samples taken will also be indicated;
 - relevant section drawings and soil trench profiles as appropriate;
 - illustrations and/or photographs of significant finds will be included where appropriate.
- 3.85 All report illustrations must be fully captioned and scale drawings must include a bar scale. Standard archaeological drawing conventions must be used. Plan and section illustrations must include the numbers of all contexts illustrated. North must be included on all plans. Sections must indicate the orientation of the section and the Ordnance Datum height of the section datum.
- 3.86 Black & White or Colour photographs will be included to illustrate the archaeology of the site, the development operations or the range of soil profiles encountered. All photographs will be appropriately captioned.
- 3.87 The report will be submitted to the local planning authority's archaeological advisor in digital format. The digital copy will be supplied for preference in .pdfa format (from within Adobe Acrobat v.5.0 or earlier) or alternatively in .rtf format (from within Microsoft Word for Windows 97 or earlier) accompanied by digital copies of images, plans and maps in .bmp, .tif or .jpg format.
- 3.88 **Publication** - A draft of the publication report will submitted to the local planning authority's advisor for initial comment/approval prior to completion and submission. Copies of the finalised publication report will be distributed to the Essex HER, Historic England Archive, the client and

RPS Consulting. A further copy of the publication report will be required to form part of the project archive. The Archaeological Contractor will be expected to produce a paper suitable for publication within 12-18 months of completion of work on site.

- 3.89 Details of the project are to be submitted to the OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological investigations) database, along with a digital version of the completed publication report, within 12-18 months of the completion of all archaeological site investigations.
- 3.90 **Archive Preparation & Deposition** - The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). Arrangements for the deposition of the site archive will be agreed in writing with the recipient museum.
- 3.91 The integrity of the site archive should be maintained. The archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles set out in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) English Heritage 2006. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 3.92 Prior to formal deposition of the archive, it will be required to be temporarily stored by the Archaeological Contractor in a suitable location and condition, such to ensure that no part of the archive will suffer degradation. The archive is to be deposited promptly with the receiving museum as and when their capacity to receive such is established, following which it will then become publicly accessible.
- 3.93 Any digital archive generated by the archaeological works will be compiled in accordance with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) standards and guidelines. It will consist of:
- All relevant born-digital data (images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.); and;
 - Digital copies made of all other relevant written and drawn data produced and/or collected during fieldwork and as part of the subsequent post-excavation analysis phase.
- 3.94 The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS within three months of acceptance of the final report/publication.

Provisional Programme

- 3.95 Subject to the prior approval of this Specification, it is anticipated that the Stage 1 trial trenching will be undertaken in May or June 2021 with any subsequent Stage 2 works being implemented within 6 months following its completion.

Monitoring

- 3.96 Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for the local authority's archaeological advisor (or their representative), to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigation are progressing satisfactorily.
- 3.97 Arrangements for this meeting will be made by RPS Consulting.
- 3.98 The local authority's Archaeological Advisor will be notified at least five working days prior to commencement of work on site

4 GENERAL SITE REQUIREMENTS

Archaeological Contractor

- 4.1 The Archaeological Contractor will be a ClfA Registered Organisation.
- 4.2 The field team deployed by the Archaeological Contractor will include only full time professional archaeological staff. All staff in supervisory positions should be members, at an appropriate level, of the ClfA.
- 4.3 The composition of the project team must be detailed and agreed in advance with RPS Consulting (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.4 The following statutory provisions and codes of practice are to be adhered to where relevant:
- all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.
 - the ClfA Code of Conduct
 - the ClfA Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology
 - the Country Code

Copyright

- 4.5 It is recognised that the copyright of written, graphic and photographic records and the evaluation reports rests with the originating body. However, RPS Consulting and their client require an agreement to facilitate the copying and use of any or all materials resulting from this project.

Variations

- 4.6 Variations to this Written Scheme of Investigation that the Archaeological Contractor may wish to make must be approved, in advance, by RPS Consulting, Rose Builders (Properties) Ltd and the local planning authority's archaeological advisor.

5 HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 All relevant health and safety regulations must be followed including, but not exclusively:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), and
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995).

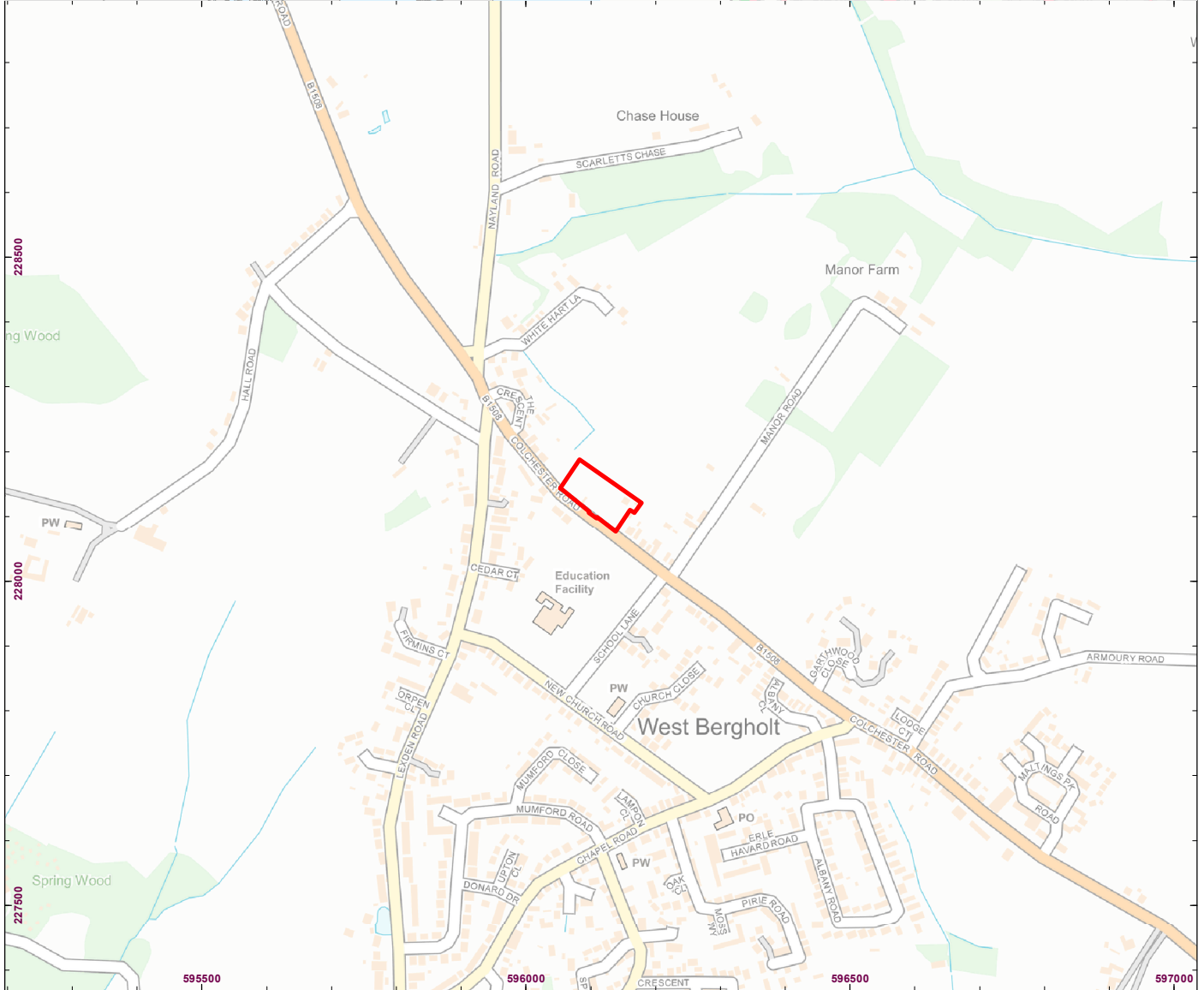
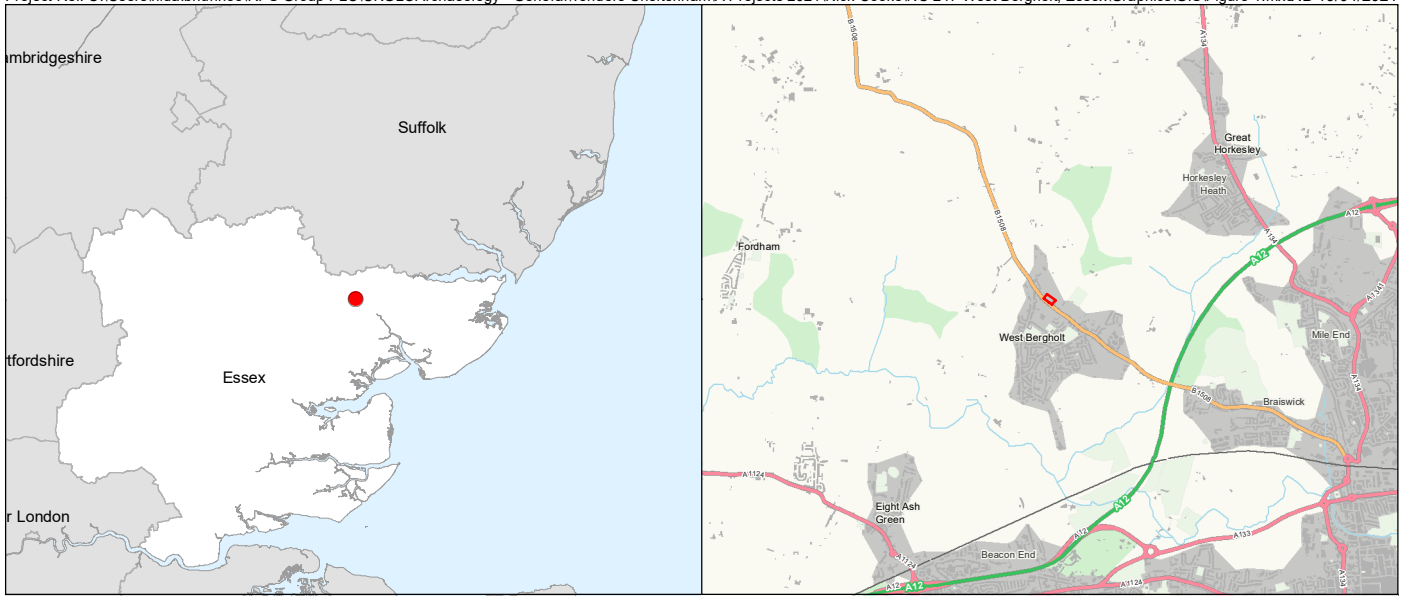
5.2 A risk assessment will be prepared and a copy will be sent to RPS Consulting and Rose Builders (Properties) Ltd prior to commencement of the contract. Where a site is operating under The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), all works will be implemented in accordance with a Construction Phase Plan prepared by the Principal Contractor.

5.3 Machinery will be kept away from unsupported edges and access routes will be supervised and controlled. Hi-visibility plastic mesh and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and high visibility jackets are to be used by all personnel as necessary.

5.4 The client will supply all necessary information to the archaeological contractor concerning live services on the site. Where live services may be suspected, on the basis of this information, within the area of the site to be stripped, this area will be scanned with a CAT Scanner prior to and during topsoil and subsoil removal works. Extreme care will be taken to ensure that any services located are avoided.

A stylized graphic of a hand holding a pen. The hand is a light beige color with rounded corners, and the pen is a dark maroon color. The pen is held in a way that it points towards the top right. The word "FIGURES" is written in a dark maroon, bold, sans-serif font in the upper right corner of the hand.

FIGURES



 Site Boundary

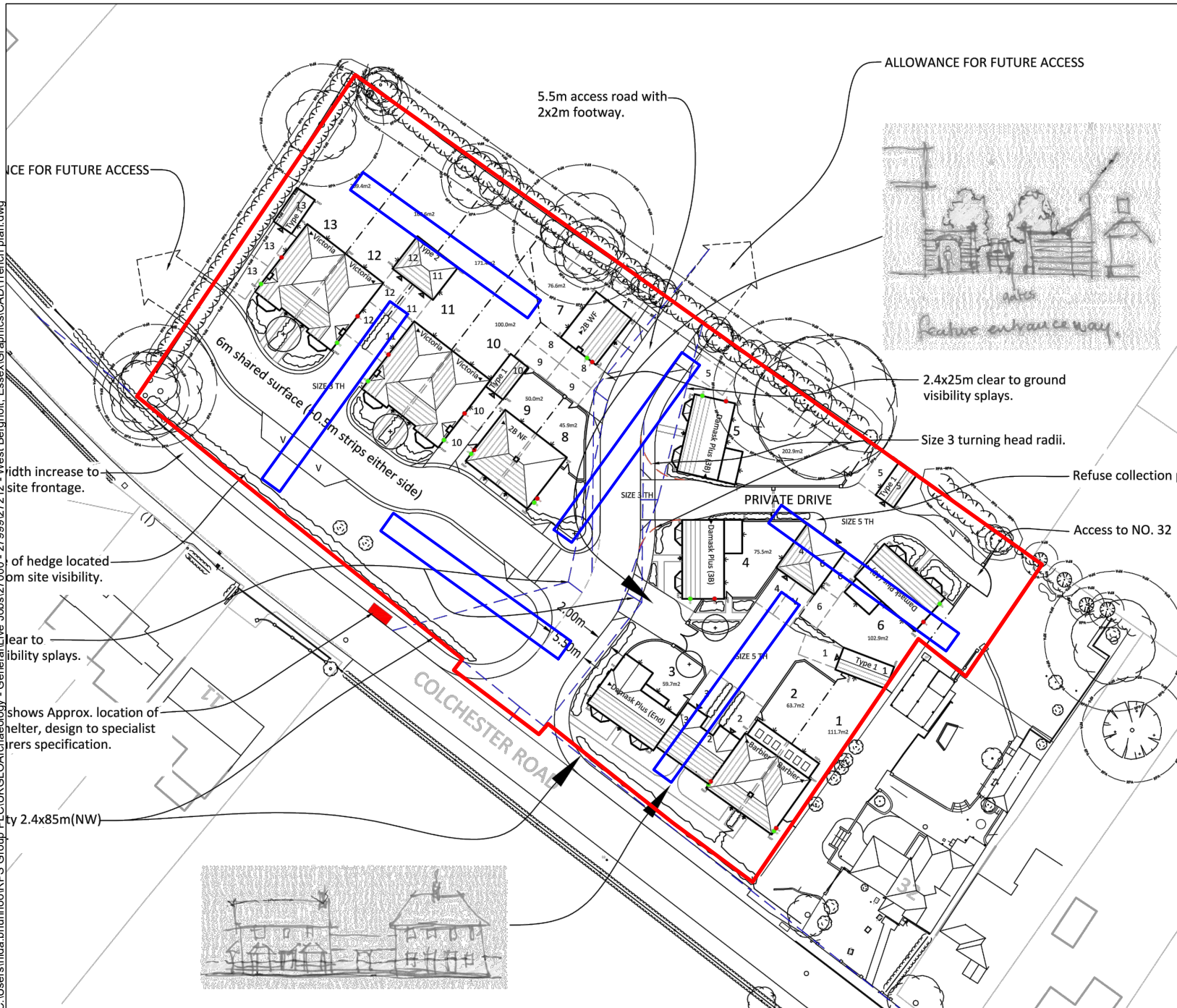


0 100 200m
Scale at A4: 1:10,000



Figure 1
Site Location

C:\Users\inda.bhunoo\RP Group\PLC\UK\GLO\Archaeology - General\Live Jobs\27000 - 27999\27212 - West Bergtholt, Essex\Graphics\CAD\Trench plan.dwg



- Site Boundary
- Proposed Trench 30m x 1.8m

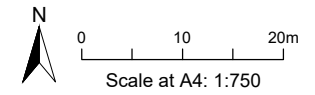


Figure 2
Trench Location



rpsgroup.com

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-421638

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3JG
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out on land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex in advance of the construction of a new residential development. The site lies in the midst of a number of findspots of prehistoric artefacts, and to the southwest of the Pitchbury Ramparts Iron Age Hillfort. Excavations revealed an undated charcoal-rich pit, a modern pit and two natural features.
Project dates	Start: 19-05-2021 End: 20-05-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	21/05h - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	181458 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4629 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER WEST BERGHOLT Land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt EVAL
Postcode	CO6 3JG
Study area	0.37 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9612 2812 51.91650170501 0.85204682672 51 54 59 N 000 51 07 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 53.67m Max: 53.82m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Nick Cooke, RPS Group
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeological Data Service
Digital Archive ID	ECC4629
Digital Contents	"other"

Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	ECC4629
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land at Colchester Road, West Bergholt, Essex, CO6 3JG: May 2021
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1672
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Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html
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