

Archaeological excavation at Phase 1 Car Park, Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7LX

October 2021



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1 Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out at Phase 1 Car Park, Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of the Phase 1 car park. Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2018 identified a concentration of Roman features in the west of the site and an Iron Age/Roman red hill in the south. Three Bronze Age features and two medieval features were also uncovered.

During this excavation 17 pits, a pit/post-hole, a post-hole and a pit/tree-throw were uncovered. Three features were dated to the prehistoric period and three to the Roman period. Three more were modern and eleven were undated.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex which was carried out during 19th to 27th October 2021. The work was commissioned by Landmarc Support Services Ltd and carried out in advance of the groundworks for the construction of the Phase 1 car park.

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 excavation 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 Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Simon Wood (CBCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2021).

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 excavation* (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 is based on the previous WSI (Godden 2017), extracts of the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (search MCC/ECC numbers at www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

Prior to archaeological evaluation, undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust in 2018 (CAT Report 1299, see summary below), there was no direct evidence for prehistoric activity within the site and little within the wider area. Previous surveys along the Essex coastline had identified Mesolithic sites and buried Neolithic land surfaces in other locations along the Colne, Crouch and Blackwater estuaries. Evidence for Bronze Age activity occupation existed some 3km to the north, and 'burnt mound' sites had been identified in the coastal surveys mentioned above.

It has been suggested that Fingringhoe acted as a harbour and supply base for Colchester during the early military phase of Roman settlement (Crummy 1997). Quarrying on what is now the Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve (3km north-east) revealed Claudian-Neronian material from pits, parts of a cemetery, two timber-lined wells and a possible landing place, as well as at least three Roman period houses with hypocausts and tessellated pavements (CHER

MCC8785, MCC8790). Military equipment and substantial quantities of pottery and coins were also found (Crummy 1997).

The development site is also situated within an extensive salt production industry, dating at least to the Roman period, but which possibly reaches as far back as the Late Iron Age. Evidence of this industry primarily takes the form of 'red hills', mounds of red earth deriving from the rubble of clay structures used in the salt-making process. The bright red colouring comes from the clay being scorched by fires used to evaporate sea water to make salt.

There are no recorded Anglo-Saxon or early medieval sites or finds dating to this period within the site itself or the surrounding area, although it is probable that this part of the coastline was used for seasonal sheep pasturage, as well as activities such as fowling, fishing and foraging.

In the medieval period the Domesday Survey records the settlement of Langenhoe to the west as having meadow, pasture, woodland, a mill and salthouse, as well as recorded livestock including three-hundred sheep. The place name 'wick' appears on historic mapping immediately adjacent to the site, denoting the presence of a dairy associated with sheep's cheese making. This suggests that the immediate area was utilised as sheep pasturage following the reclamation of the salt marshland. This continued until the late 19th century, when the Fingringhoe Ranges were created by the War Office. The site has been employed for this purpose until the present day, having been recently used as a grenade firing range.

A archaeological evaluation comprising twenty-two trial-trenches was carried out at Fingringhoe Ranges in 2018 (CAT Report 1299). Each trench measured 60m long by 4m wide. Although twelve of the trenches yielded no archaeological remains, significant contexts included a Late Iron Age/Roman red hill in Trench 6 and a concentration of Roman features in Trench 1. The Roman features consisted mainly of ditches and a large number of pits, 0.24-0.3m below current ground level. Finds from the features in T1 included pottery sherds, briquetage, ceramic building material, animal bone, five copper-alloy coins, two iron bolt-heads and the remains of a spearhead. There were three Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age features in trenches T3, T4 and T11 and two medieval features in trenches T5 and T6.

4 Aim

The aim of this investigation was to excavate and record all archaeological horizons due to be destroyed by the proposed development.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

An area measuring 867.5 square meters was reduced through modern topsoil (L1, 0.31-0.33m thick) onto natural (L2, c 0.31-0.33m below current ground level). It was situated approximately 50m north-west of evaluation trench T1. A full context list can be found in Appendix 1.

Prehistoric

Two prehistoric pits were uncovered in the eastern part of the excavation area. Pit F15 (2.19m by 1.19m and 0.21 m deep) had an irregular profile and produced four sherds of prehistoric pottery, possibly deriving from a bowl. Pit F8 lay just to the south of this feature. It had a diameter of c 1.00m and was 0.13m deep. Six sherds of pottery dating to the Early or Middle Iron Age were recovered from the fill.

A further pit/tree-throw, F4, was situated towards the southern end of the excavation area. It was 1.05m by 1.65m and was quite shallow at 0.07m. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from this feature.

Roman

Roman pits F7 and F3 were located in the south of the excavation area. Pit F7 was 2.9m by 3.5m and 0.29m deep with moderately-sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained a sherd of Roman pottery, a sherd of prehistoric pottery, a prehistoric flint flake, and a fragment of baked

clay. Pit F3 (0.86m by 1.04m and 0.22m deep) lay to the north of F7. A single fragment of brick or tile was recovered, which was possibly Roman in date.

Pit F17 was situated in the north of the excavation area and was 1.37m by 2.23m and 0.30m deep. It too yielded a single sherd of brick or tile which was possibly Roman in date, as well as thirteen fragments of baked clay.

Modern

Three modern pits – F14, F18 and F20 – were uncovered in the northern half of the excavation area. Pit F14 extended beyond the limit of excavation; its exposed extent was 1.08m by 2.60m and 0.12m deep. Pits F18 and F20 were 1.02m by 1.37m and 0.21m deep and 1.90m by 1.62m and 0.07m deep, respectively.

Pit F19 was 1.74m by 1.55m and 0.19m deep. Modern CBM and slate were recovered from the fill but was not retained for post-excavation analysis.

Undated

A number of undated pits and post-holes (F1, F2, F5, F6, F9, F10, F11, F12, F13 and F16) were also recorded. They were fairly evenly distributed across the site. The largest was F16 at 2.16m by 2.00m and 0.13m deep and the smallest F2 at c 0.40m in diameter and 0.09m deep. A fragment of baked clay was recovered from pit F16.



Photograph 1 F8 sx, looking south south-west.



Photograph 2 F3 sx, looking west.



Photograph 3 F17, looking east.



Photograph 4 F16 sx, looking north.



Photograph 5 Site shot.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The excavation uncovered 44 sherds of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) weighing 558g with an EVE of 0.05 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is 13g. This material was recovered from 10 features although a large proportion of this material came from pit F17 (Table 2).

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	13	97	7	0.05
CBM	31	461	15	-
Total	44	558	13	0.05

Table 1 Summary of the ceramic finds.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F3	Pit	1	2	2
F4	Pit/Tree-throw	1	6	6
F7	Pit	3	33	11
F8	Pit	6	46	8
F14	Pit	1	203	203
F15	Pit	4	15	4
F16	Pit	1	1	1
F17	Pit	23	114	5
F18	Pit	1	8	8
F20	Pit	3	130	65
Total		44	558	13

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM by features and layers.

There was a small quantity of handmade flint- and sand-tempered (HMF, HMS, HMSF) prehistoric pottery which came from pit/tree-throw F4, and pits F7, F8 and F15. The presence of sand-tempered sherds (HMS) in pit F8 might indicate that this feature dates to the Early or Middle Iron Age. The only diagnostic sherds came from a handmade flint-tempered (HMF) bowl? (EVE: 0.05) from pit F15, although this is not closely dateable.

Sherds of Roman pottery and Roman CBM were recovered from pits F3, F7, F17 and F18. Pieces of modern brick were recovered from pits F14, F18 and F20, although it is possible that some of this material represents contamination. Baked clay accounts for a large proportion of the CBM at 25 fragments weighing 109g, which was recovered from pits F7, F8, F16 and F17.

Conclusion

Table 3 summarizes the dating evidence for the features which produced dateable ceramic finds. Most of the features are difficult to date, given the small quantity of material recovered from them and the lack of dateable forms, although there appears to be evidence for prehistoric, Roman and modern activity.

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	CBM	Approximate date
F3	Pit	-	-	RBT	?Roman
F4	Pit/tree-throw	HMF	-	-	Prehistoric
F7	Pit	HMF	DJ	-	Roman
F8	Pit	HMF HMS HMSF	-	-	Iron Age

Context	Feature type	Prehistoric pottery	Roman pottery	CBM	Approximate date
F14	Pit	-	-	BR	Modern
F15	Pit	HMF (BowI?)	-	-	Prehistoric
F17	Pit	-	-	RBT	?Roman
F18	Pit	-	GX	BR	Modern
F20	Pit	-	-	BR	Modern

Table 3 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

6.2 Animal bone

by Alec Wade

The excavation produced a small assemblage of fifty pieces of animal bone (or more precisely tooth) weighing a total of 124g. The material was in poor condition and derived from two undated pits, F6 and F10.

The fragments from pit F6 would appear to represent most of the tooth row from the left mandible of an adult horse. Those from pit F10 are not readily identifiable beyond being from a large-sized mammal, and may also be of either horse or perhaps cow.

Teeth are often the most enduring parts of the skeleton and are frequently the last to survive in ground conditions that are destructive to other parts of the skeleton.

Context	Find no.	No. of pieces	Weight (g)	Species	Comments
F6	3	44	120	Equus (horse)	Multiple small fragments of both molar and pre-molars teeth representing most of the tooth row from the left mandible of an equid. At least four of the teeth are still somewhat complete.
F10	6	6	4	Large-sized mammal (horse or cattle)	Tooth enamel fragments in very poor condition.
Total		50	124		

Table 4 Animal bone by context.

6.4 Worked flints

by Adam Wightman

A small secondary flake was recovered from Roman pit F7. It is hard-hammer struck with evidence for some preparation of the platform prior to the removal of the flake from the parent core. The right lateral edge has either been crudely retouched on the ventral face or exhibits evidence of heavy use-wear or edge-damage. Although broadly later prehistoric in date (Mesolithic-Bronze Age), the knapping characteristics of the piece suggest a more precise attribution of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

6.4 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Eight pieces of burnt flint (136.5g) came from prehistoric pit F15, Roman pit F17 and modern pit F18 (see Table 5).

Context	Finds no.	Description
F15	9	Four pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red, 69.0g
F17	12	Two pieces, cracked and crazed, one burnt red the other greyish-white, 33.9g.
F18	11	Two pieces, cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red, 33.6g.

Table 5 Burnt flint listed by context

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Archaeobotanical remains from three samples were presented for assessment. This report follows on from an archaeobotanical assessment of samples taken the site during an earlier evaluation (CAT Report 1299). The archaeobotanical remains found during that intervention were preserved by charring and consisted of small assemblages of charcoal and cereal grains (Gray 2018).

Sample	Context	Feature type	% sampled	Provisional date	Sample volume (L.)	Flot present?
1	F8	Pit	50	Iron Age	10	Yes
2	F7	Pit	?	Roman	10	Yes
3	F17	Pit	25	?Roman	10	Yes

Table 6 Samples presented for assessment.

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by staff from 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 (2010). Latin names are given once, and the common names used thereafter. Quantities were estimated using the DAFOR scale (see below):

- D – Dominant – >200 (items)
- A – Abundant – 51-200 (items)
- F – Frequent – 16-50 (items)
- O – Occasional – 6-15 (items)
- R – Rare – 5 or fewer (items)

The quantity of identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been noted separately from the quantity of charred wood flecks (<4mm diameter). 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

The plant remains in these samples 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 and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). The soil type is Soilscape 18, 'Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils.' Cranfield University 2020). This type of soil can provide preservation conditions suitable for the survival of charred and mineralised, plant remains, bones and mollusca (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 5-6).

Sample	1	2	3
Context	F8	F7	F17
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit
Provisional date	Iron Age	Roman	?Roman
Sample volume (l)	10	10	10

Flot volume (ml)	20	25	2
General preservation*	Moderate	Good	Good
Sufficient for AMS?**	Maybe	Yes	Maybe
Full analysis recommended?	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe
Charred Cereal Remains			
Bread/Club/rivet wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i>)	-	-	R
Hulled barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) straight grain	-	R	-
Charred Seeds			
Hairy buttercup (<i>Ranunculus sardous</i> L.)	-	-	R
Cultivated plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.)	-	R	-
Sloe (<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.)	-	R	-
Charred Miscellaneous			
Charcoal >4mm Qty.	6-15	16-50	16-50
Charcoal <4mm	R	F	F
Uncharred Seeds			
Fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.)	-	-	R
Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup (<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>)	-	-	R
Other Items			
Modern roots	-	-	O
Small bone fragments	R	-	-

Table 7 Flot contents.

*General Preservation: Good = Species or Genus identification possible; Moderate = Family identification possible; Poor = too poorly preserved to identify

** consultation with dating laboratory recommended

Charcoal fragments were the most common plant macro-remain in these samples. Fragments of identifiable size were found in each sample.

Low numbers of cereal grains were found in pit or ditch F7 (sample 2) and low numbers of charred seeds or fruits stones in pit or ditch F7 (sample 2) and pit F17 (sample 3).

Low numbers of uncharred seeds of ruderal plants were round in pit F17 (sample 3).

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

No biases in recovery, residuality or contamination were reported during sampling. The only sample that contained evidence of possible floral bioturbation was from pit F17 (sample 3) that contained occasional modern rootlet fragments. This sample also contained low numbers of uncharred seeds of ruderal plants that have been interpreted as intrusive due to the presence of modern rootlets and no evidence of waterlogged preservation during sampling or in the flots.

Potential, significance and recommendations

Although full counts have not been done at this stage, the density of charred plant remains in most of these samples per litre of sampled soil is quite low meaning that they could be present as accidental additions to the sampled deposit or be general background waste from activities at the site.

If archaeological analysis of the site and area reveals research questions that these archaeobotanical remains may answer they may be considered to be locally significant because they can be compared with an earlier assessment (Gray 2018).

8 Discussion

This phase of excavation at Fingringhoe Ranges revealed 17 pits, a pit/post-hole, a post-hole and a pit/tree-throw.

The earliest archaeological evidence uncovered was prehistoric. Two pits and a pit/tree-throw produced small assemblages, six sherds or less, of prehistoric pottery. The pottery recovered from pit F8 could be Early or Middle Iron Age, while the pottery sherds from pit/tree-throw F4 and pit F15 were not closely datable.

Three of the pits produced small quantities of Roman finds. Pits F3 and F17 both produced fragments of Roman brick or tile, while pit F7 produced a sherd of Roman pottery.

During the evaluation (CAT Report 1299), Roman activity was found to be concentrated around Trench 1 and it was thought that further Roman remains might be focussed in the north-west corner of the development site. However, this later excavation in this far north-west corner has revealed few Roman features or finds, showing that the concentration of activity in T1 does not appear to extend this far over.

A further three pits were modern in date. The other features proved to be undated.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Landmarc Support Services Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with N Pryke, M Perou, A Smith and T Lawrence. Figures are by B Holloway, S Veasey and E Holloway. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by 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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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
Bronze Age (Late)	Late Bronze Age, period from c 1000 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
Cifa	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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
Iron Age (Early)	Early Iron Age, period from c 600 – 400BC
Iron Age (Middle)	Middle Iron Age, period from c 400 – 100BC
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
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	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
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: Part of one box

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1735)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1735)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (sections)

Site digital photos and log

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The 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. ECC4670 and with the Archaeological Data Service.

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Distribution list:

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Date: 17/02/2022

Appendix 1 Context list

Context number	Finds or <sample> number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Firm, moist light yellow/grey clay	Post-glacial
F1	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
F2	-	Pit/post-hole	Firm/hard, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay with 5% stones	Undated
F3	1	Pit	Firm, moist/wet medium grey/brown silty-clay	?Roman
F4	2	Pit/tree-throw	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay	Prehistoric
F5	<1>	Post-hole	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Undated
F6	3	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
F7	4, <2>	Pit	Firm, moist dark orange/grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Roman
F8	5	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	Iron Age
F9	-	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
F10	6	Pit	Friable, moist medium orange/brown clay	Undated
F11	-	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undated
F12	-	Pit	Soft, moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Undated
F13	7	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay	Undated
F14	8	Pit	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clay with CBM flecks	Modern
F15	9	Pit	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 20% pot 10%	Prehistoric
F16	10	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/brown clay	Undated
F17	12, <3>	Pit	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	?Roman
F18	11	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
F19	13	Pit	Firm, moist medium/dark brown clay with charcoal flecks	Modern
F20	14	Pit	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wind	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Resin Lin.	Gritted	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Comments	Date
F4	PIT/TREE THROW	2	1	6	6																					HMF				OR ABUNDANT FL	PREHISTORIC	
F7	PIT/DITCH	4	1	26	26																					HMF				OR/DARK BR, COMMON POORLY SORTED FL	PREHISTORIC	
F7	PIT/DITCH	4	1	3	3																					DJ					ROMAN	
F8	PIT	5	2	12	6																					HMF				OR, BLACK INT, COMMON M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F8	PIT	5	2	11	6																					HMS				BLACK, COMMON VF SAND	IRON AGE	
F8	PIT	5	1	22	22																					HMSF				BR/DARK BR, COMMON S SPARSE FL	IRON AGE	
F15	PIT	9	4	15	4		2	0	0																	HMF	BOWL?	0.05	180	BR COMMON POORLY SORTED FL	PREHISTORIC	
F20	PIT	14	1	2	2																					GX					ROMAN	

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard	Typology	FL CORN.	MNI	FL H.	FL W.	FL TH.	LCA	LCA L.	UCA	UCA L.	Stamp	Sign.	Tally	Graf PF	Animal	Shoe	Scored	Comb.	Roller	Circ. Vt.	Rect. Vt.	Bl. vt.	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date				
F3	PIT	1		1	2	2		RBT		0																																			?	ROMAN			
F7	PIT/DITCH	4		1	4	4	X	Baked clay		0																																					?		
F8	PIT	5		1	1	1	X	Baked clay		0																																					?		
F14	PIT	8		1	203	203	X	BR		0																																						18TH-20TH CENTURY	
F16	PIT	10		1	1	1	X	Baked clay		0																																					?		
F17	PIT	12		1	11	11		RBT		0																																						ROMAN	
F17	PIT	12		13	70	5		Baked clay		0																																					OBJ?	?	
F17	PIT			3	3	18	6	Baked clay																																								?	
F17	PIT			3	6	15	3	Baked clay																																								?	
F18	PIT	11		1	8	8	X	BR		0																																						18TH-20TH CENTURY	
F20	PIT	14		2	128	64	X	BR		0																																						18TH-20TH CENTURY	

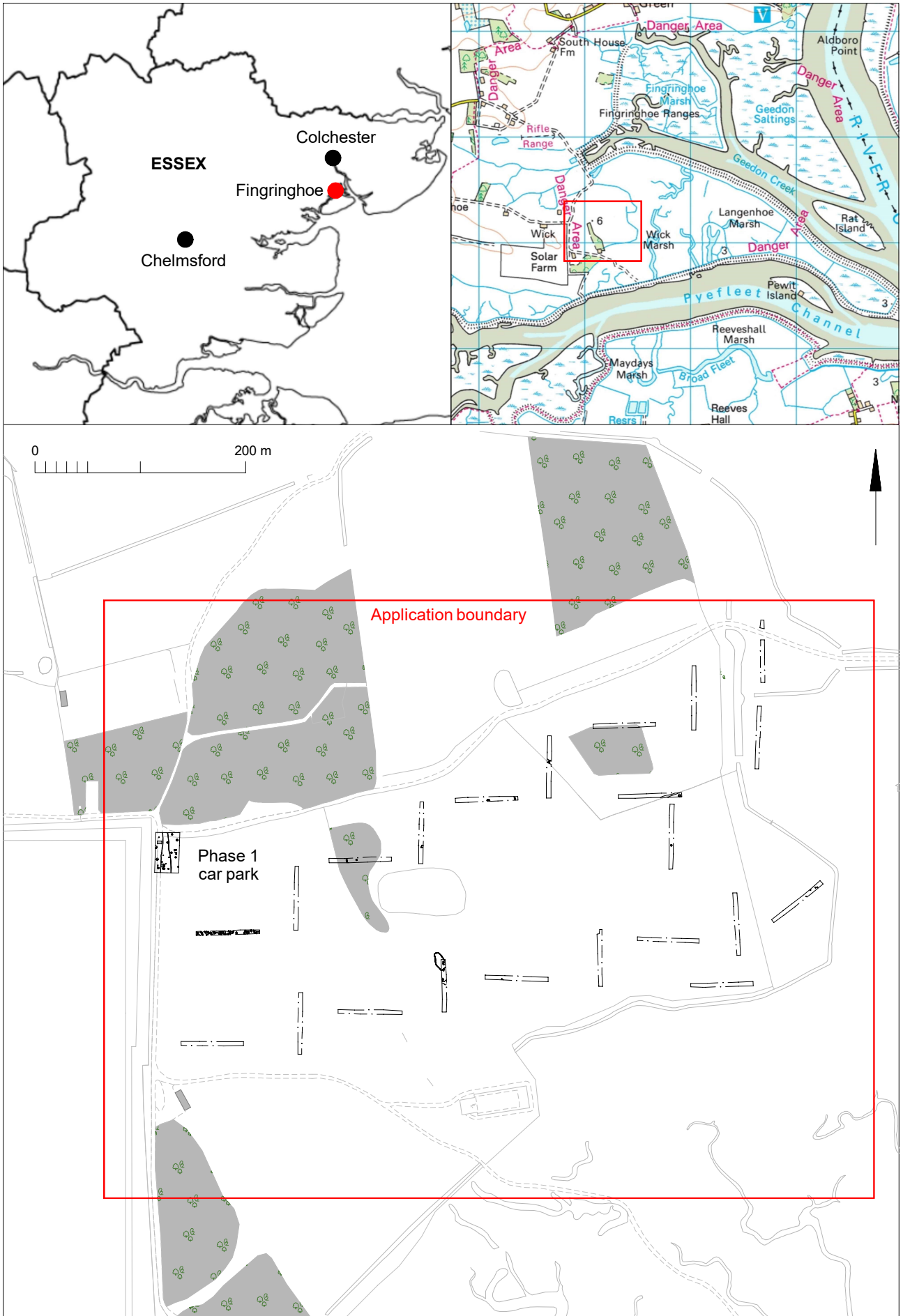


Fig 1 Site location



Fig 2 Excavation area in relation to the 2018 evaluation trenches.

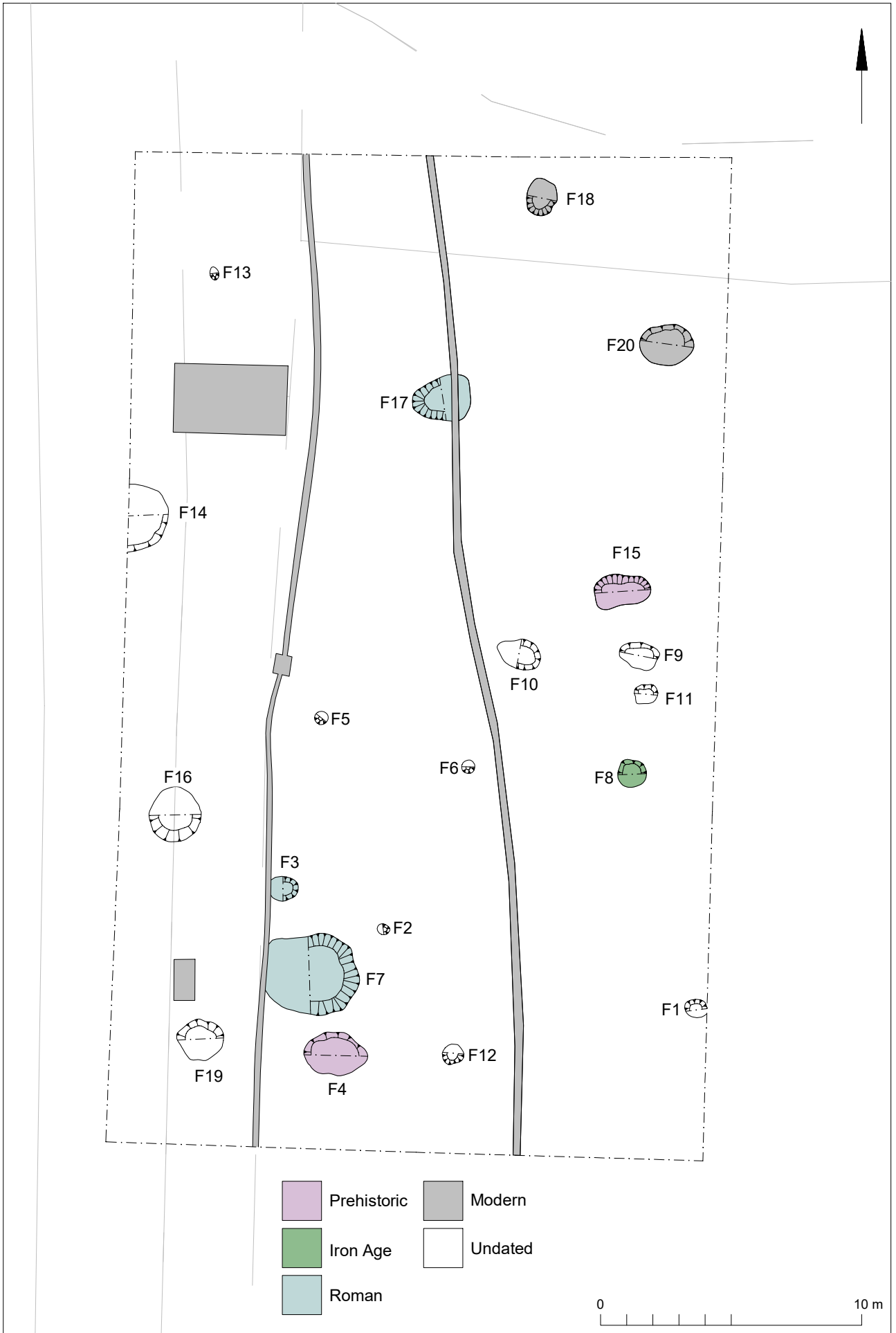


Fig 3 Excavation results.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Phase 1 Car Park, Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7LX	
Parish: Langenhoe	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 02862 17154 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 21/09a CHER ref: ECC4670 OASIS ref: colchest3-430411
Type of work: Strip, map and record excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 19th-27th October 2021	Size of area investigated: 41.54 ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC8785, MCC8790
Final report: CAT Report 1735	
Periods represented: Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman, Modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>An archaeological excavation was carried out at Phase 1 Car Park, Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of the Phase 1 car park. Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2018 identified a concentration of Roman features in the west of the site and an Iron Age/Roman red hill in the south. Three Bronze Age features and two medieval features were also uncovered.</i></p> <p><i>During this excavation 17 pits, a pit/post-hole, a post-hole and a pit/tree-throw were uncovered. Three features were dated to the prehistoric period and three to the Roman period. Three more were modern and eleven were undated.</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1299	
CBC monitor: Dr Simon Wood	
Keywords: -	Significance: *
Author of summary: Sarah Veasey	Date of summary: February 2022

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological excavation at Phase 1 Car Park, Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7LX

NGR: TM 02862 17154 (centre)

District: Colchester

Parish: Langenhoe

Planning reference: 181189

Client: Landmarc Support Services Ltd

Curating Museum: Colchester

CHER event number: [tbc](#)

CAT project code: 2021/09a

OASIS project id: colchest3-430411

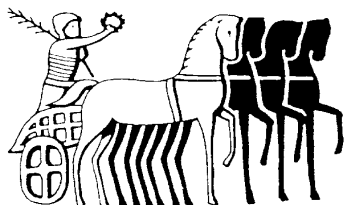
Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

Site Manager: Adam Wightman

CBC Monitor: Dr Simon Wood

This WSI written: 16/09/2021

Revised: 27/09/2021



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
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Site location and description (Fig 1)

The site lies to the south of the village of Fingringhoe and to the south-east of the village of Langenhoe, Essex, within an area of reclaimed salt marsh that forms part of the Fingringhoe Range military zone. The ranges cover approximately 18ha in size and currently comprises an area of rough grassland with patches of scrub and derelict military hardware. It is bordered by areas of marshland and grassland. The focus of this WSI (the Phase 1 car park) is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 02862 17154.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of 2 No. 600 metre Firing Ranges with eight-metre high stop-butts and facilities, 2 No. control buildings, 1 No. range support building, together with associated demolition and site clearance work, access, turning areas, parking areas, drainage and associated infrastructure. **This WSI is concerned with the Phase 1 car park only.**

Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background is based on the previous WSI (Godden 2017), extracts of the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (search MCC/ECC numbers at www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

Prior to the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust in 2018 (CAT Report 1299) there was no direct evidence for prehistoric activity within the site and little within the wider area. Previous surveys along the Essex coastline have identified Mesolithic sites and buried Neolithic land surfaces in other locations along the Colne, Crouch and Blackwater estuaries. Similarly, little Bronze Age activity has been recorded in the wider area although occupation evidence exists some 3km to the north, and 'burnt mound' sites have been identified in the coastal surveys mentioned above. It is possible that the 'Red Hill' salt production sites recorded within the immediate and surrounding area may originate in the Iron Age, with continuing usage into the Roman period.

It has been suggested that Fingringhoe may have acted as a harbour and supply base for Colchester during the early military phase of Roman settlement (Crummy 1997). Quarrying on land now known as the Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve (3km north-east) in the 1930s (followed by subsequent excavations) revealed Claudian-Neronian material from pits, parts of a cemetery, two timber-lined wells and a possible landing place, as well as at least three Roman period houses with hypocausts and tessellated pavements (CHER MCC8785, MCC8790). Military equipment and substantial quantities of pottery and coins were also found (Crummy 1997).

The development site and immediate surrounding area is the location of an extensive salt production industry, dating to the Roman period, but possibly of Late Iron Age origin. Evidence of this industry primarily takes the form of 'red hills'; mounds of red earth deriving from the rubble of clay structures used in the salt-making process that have been scorched red by fires used to evaporate sea water to make salt.

There are no recorded Anglo Saxon or early medieval sites or finds dating to this period within the site itself or the surrounding area, although it is probable that this part of the coastline was used for seasonal sheep pasturage, as well as activities such as fowling, fishing and foraging.

In the medieval period the Domesday Survey records the settlement of Langenhoe to the west as having meadow, pasture, woodland, a mill and salhouse, as well as recorded livestock including 300 sheep. The place name 'wick' appears on historic mapping immediately adjacent to the site, meaning a dairy associated with sheep's cheese making. This suggests that the immediate area was utilised as sheep pasturage, following the reclamation of the salt marshland.

The reclamation of the salt marsh and use of the area for pasturage continued until the late 19th century, when the Fingringhoe Ranges were created by the War Office. This usage has continued up until the present day, with the site having been recently used as a grenade firing range.

A pre-determination archaeological evaluation comprising twenty-two trial-trenches was carried out at Fingringhoe Ranges in 2018. Each trench measured 60m long by 4m wide. Although there were no significant archaeological remains in twelve of the trenches significant contexts included a Late Iron Age/Roman red hill in trench T6 and a concentration of Roman features in trench T1 consisting mainly of ditches and a large number of pits, 0.24-0.3m below current ground level. Finds from the features in T1 included pottery sherds, briquetage, ceramic building material, animal bone, five copper-alloy coins, two iron bolt-heads and the remains of a spearhead. There were three Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age features in trenches T3, T4 and T11 and two medieval features in trenches T5 and T6.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in May 2018 (application No. 181189) for the *construction of 2 No. 600 metre Firing Ranges with eight-metre high stop-butts and facilities, 2 No. control buildings, 1 No. range support building, together with associated demolition and site clearance work, access, turning areas, parking areas, drainage and associated infrastructure.*

Based on the results of the 2018 evaluation archaeological mitigation is required in advance of the development. This will take the form of five open area excavations. To facilitate the development a Phase 1 car park covering 855m² is proposed in an un-evaluated area of the ranges, in close proximity to T1. Due to the high potential for the car park to contain a continuation of the Roman features identified in T1 the area of the car park has been included within the scheme of archaeological mitigation 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*, paragraph 205 (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work as stated in the Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021) is for an archaeological excavation of the entire footprint of the Phase 1 car park (the remainder of the archaeological mitigation will be subject to an additional Written Scheme of Investigation).

Specifically, a controlled strip, map and record excavation will be carried out of the entire area of the proposed car park.

If unusual, significant or unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Amendments to the brief, and this WSI, may be 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, c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2021)

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 CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one project officer and four archaeologists for one week.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner under the supervision of Excavation Manager Adam Wightman.

Excavation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

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

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a minimum of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded. Where possible such complex features/structures will be left *in situ*, however if they are in danger of destruction or damage by groundworks removal may be necessary. This decision will be made in consultation with the CBCAA.

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

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all areas of the strip and map both before and during excavation. All features and spoil heaps will be scanned and 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.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Basic site record shots will be taken at a resolution of 4920 x 3264 (16.4 megapixels). Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor.

Site surveying

The site will be surveyed by GPS/GNSS with RTK corrected differential system (a Leica GNSS rover GS07 with CS20 sensor). However, if particularly important or complex features are uncovered manual planning techniques may be employed instead. 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.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

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. CAT staff will process samples (unless of a complex nature) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

Provision will be included for column or core samples to be taken (where necessary), for the assessment and/or full analysis of those samples, and for absolute dating of the sequence.

Provision will also be made for the identification and absolute dating of suitable deposits of charred remains. Should VF/LG or the CBCAA make a recommendation that suitable samples not datable by other means (ie associated finds) be submitted for absolute dating, then these samples will be sent to the SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at Glasgow University for analysis.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

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 or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ 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

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits and follow current Historic England (2015) guidelines. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Basic site record shots will be taken at a resolution of 4920 x 3264 (16.4 megapixels). Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Post-excavation Manager with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

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.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Post-excavation assessment

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA. If required, the following will apply. Within eight weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment and updated project design will be produced for approval by the CBCAA. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be submitted at six monthly intervals.

The post-excavation assessment will be normally be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

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* (2016).

The report will be submitted within 12 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the excavation area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done).
- 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.

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.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

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 or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre 2013) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

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>

CAT	2021	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1299	2018	<i>Archaeological evaluation at Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Essex, June-July 2018, by Laura Pooley</i>
CBCAA	2021	<i>Brief for Archaeological Strip, Map and Record Excavation at Phase 1 Car Park, Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester CO5 7LX, by Dr Simon Wood</i>
CifA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i>
CifA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>

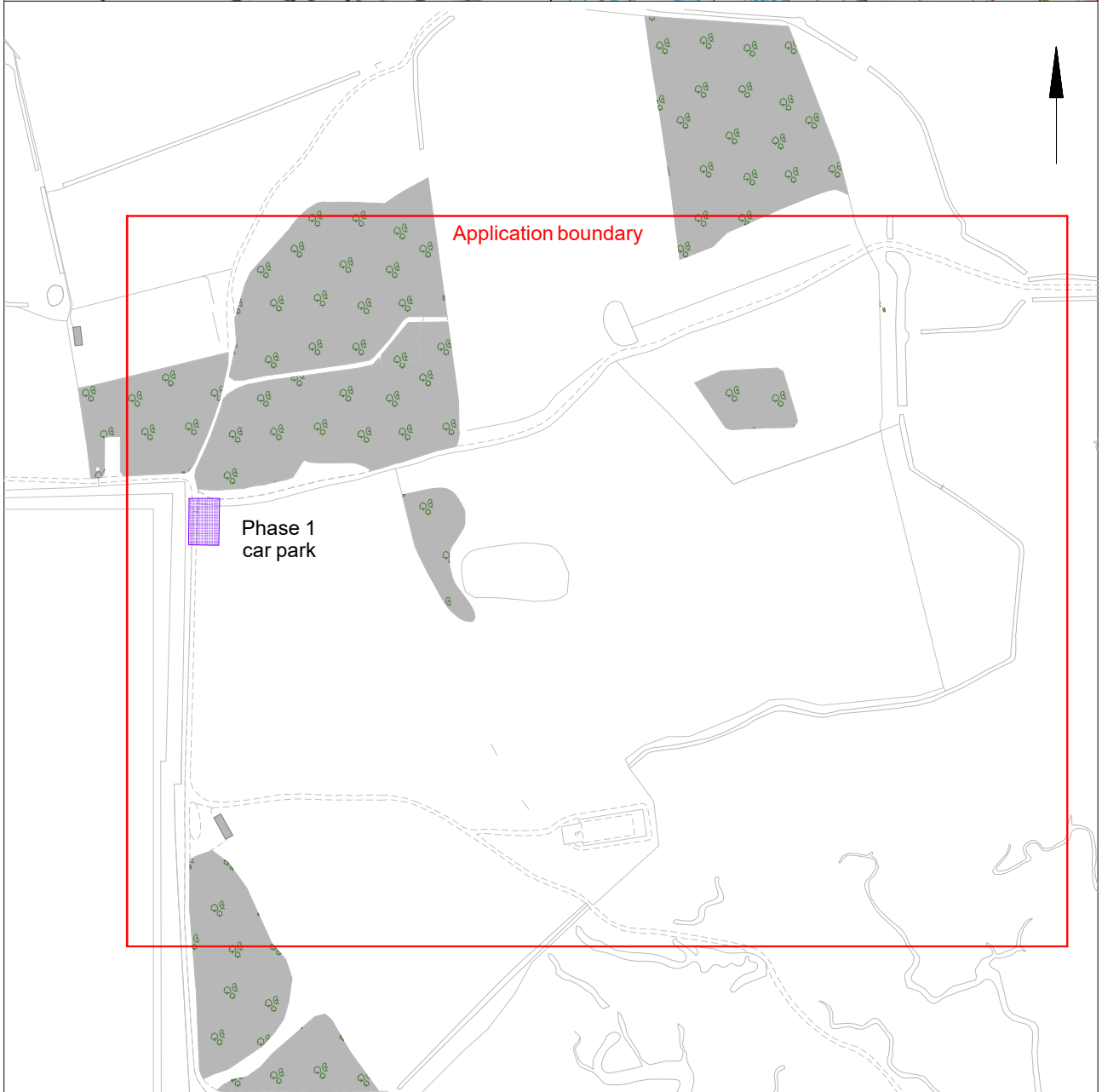
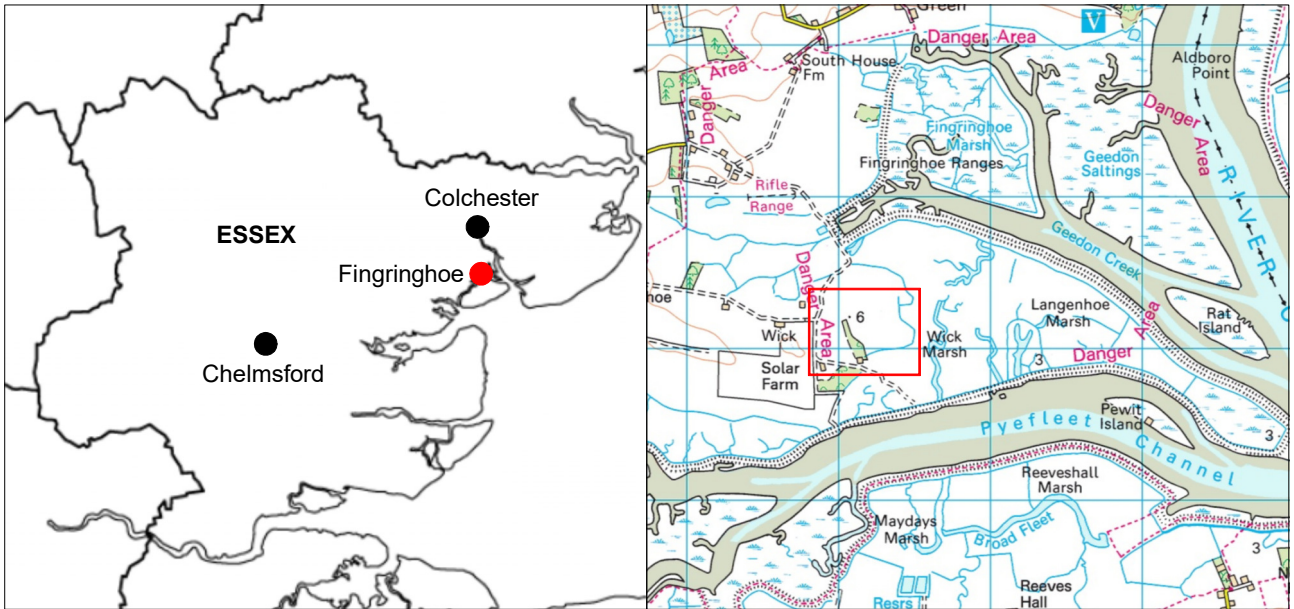
ClfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2019
Crummy, P	1997	<i>City of Victory: the story of Colchester – Britain's first Roman town</i>
Digital Curation Centre	2013	Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0
Godden, A	2017	<i>Fingringhoe Enhancement: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation</i> . WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015	<i>Digital Image capture and File Storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2016	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

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Fig 1 Site location





Fig 2 Excavation area in relation to 2018 evaluation results.

Summary for colchest3-430411

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-430411
Project Name	Archaeological excavation at Phase 1 Car Park, Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7LX
Activity type	EXCAVATION
Project Identifier(s)	21/09a
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	19-Oct-2021 - 27-Oct-2021
Location	Fingringhoe Ranges Phase 1 Car Park EXC NGR : TM 02862 17154 LL : 51.8161835814396, 0.941769713962438 12 Fig : 602862,217154
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Langenhoe
Project Methodology	An area measuring 867.5 square meters was mechanically-excavated under the supervision of CAT archaeologist.
Project Results	An archaeological excavation was carried out at Phase 1 Car Park, Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of the Phase 1 car park. Archaeological evaluation carried out in 2018 identified a concentration of Roman features in the west of the site and an Iron Age/Roman red hill in the south. Three Bronze Age features and two medieval features were also uncovered. During this excavation 17 pits, a pit/post-hole, a post-hole and a pit/tree-throw were uncovered. Three features were dated to the prehistoric period and three to the Roman period. Three more were modern and eleven were undated.
Keywords	Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Lithic Implement - NEOLITHIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Pot - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Daub - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Sevice (Colchester Collection)