

Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 30 Scotts Hill, Southminster, Essex, CM0 7BG

November 2017



by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Stephen Benfield
figures by Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Nigel Rayner and Elliott Hicks

commissioned by Sally Watts

NGR: TQ 94836 99810 (centre)

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Colchester accession code: COLEM 2017.149

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CAT Report 1193

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at land adjacent to 30 Scotts Hill, Southminster, Essex in advance of the construction of four semi-detached two storey dwellings. Archaeological evaluation revealed two modern brick structures and a modern refuse pit, which represent the remains of two 19th-century cottages which previously stood on the site.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land adjacent to 30 Scotts Hill, Southminster, Essex which was carried out on 10th November 2017. The work was commissioned by Sally Watts in advance of the construction of four semi-detached two storey dwellings, and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Maria Medlycott advised that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for trial-trenching evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Maria Medlycott (ECCPS 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

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

3 Archaeological background

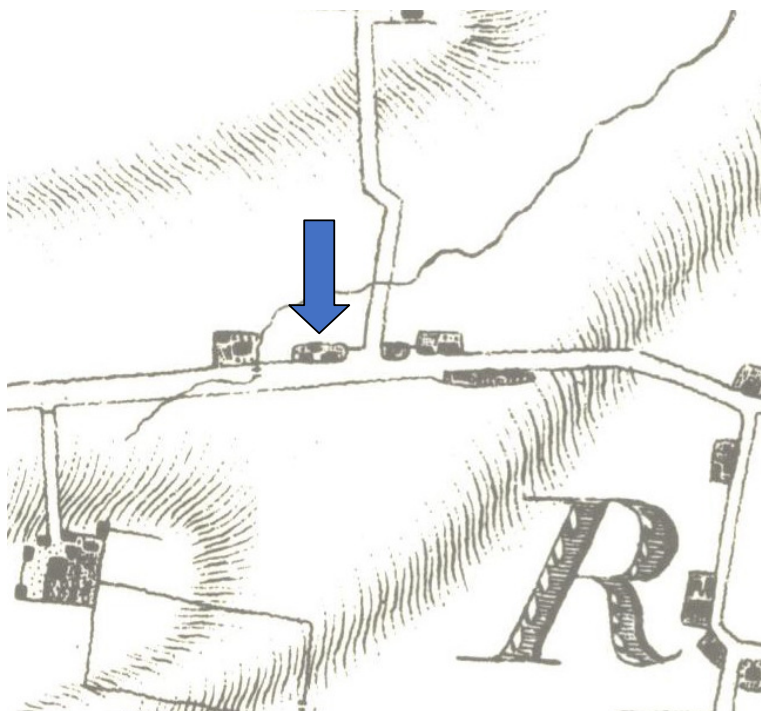
The following archaeological background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

The proposed development site is on the western edge of the historic settlement of Southminster (EHER 19416) on what appears to have been a roadside green of medieval date. The 1st edition OS map (surveyed 1873-4, Map 1) shows clearly the presence of two pairs of semi-detached cottages in the approximate locations of the proposed new builds. These are still present on the 2nd edition of 1897. The cottages must therefore be of 19th-century date, and there is the possibility that they had an earlier predecessor on the site, especially as the 1777 Chapman and André map (Map 2) shows the area to be built up.

In the prehistoric period Southminster was essentially a coastal site, located on a chenier island within the sea-marsh. There are a number of Late Neolithic, Early and Middle Bronze Age finds discovered during the construction of the railway which are now in Colchester Museum. There is extensive cropmark evidence to the north of the present village, a Bronze Age to mid-Iron Age date is suggested for this complex. Within Pandole Wood on the eastern side of Southminster is, an earthwork complex, variously interpreted as an Iron Age or Viking enclosure. There is also some evidence for Roman occupation of the area, including Roman building material incorporated into the church fabric, Romano-British finds from Pantile Hall and a Roman cremation burial was found at Caidge Farm in 1893.



Map 1 6-inch OS map (ESSEX LXII), surveyed 1873-4, published 1880, development site indicated by blue arrow.



Map 2 Chapman and André 1777

At the end of the Anglo-Saxon period the Domesday Book records the presence of fifty households belonging to the Bishop of London in his manor of Southminster and a further twenty-three households, including those of fifteen free men, that had been taken by King Canute. This is quite a sizeable population and although it would have

included outlying farms on the edge of the marsh, there was probably also a village centred on the Minster church at Southminster itself. The Minster church would have served as the spiritual and administrative centre, for the Church in the Southminster area prior to the creation of the parish system. In 1086 the manor of Southminster was held by the Bishop of London, it had a total of seventy-nine households. An estate map of 1610 (ERO T/M 165/1) gives a good idea as to the appearance of Southminster at the beginning of the post-medieval period, and is the main source of information for the medieval morphology of the settlement. The focus of the village was on the High Street immediately adjacent to the church, with Southminster Hall located to the east, there were also a number of small outlying cottages and farms. Examination of the cartographic and topographic evidence suggests that there was once an open market-place on the north-western side of the junction of the High Street and North Street. The post-medieval period saw gradual development along the roads leading from the village centre.

An archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust in September 2017, immediately to the south-east of the development site on land adjacent to 67 Queen Street revealed nothing of archaeological significance (CAT Report 1165).

4 Aims

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that existed on the site, and to determine whether further investigations were required.

5 Methodology

One trial trench was machine excavated down to the natural layer across the footprint of the proposed development.

6 Results (Figs 2-3)

One trial-trench was excavated within the development site. Five layers were recorded. Modern topsoil (L1, c 0.14-0.18m thick, firm, dry medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-clay with brick, tile and chalk fleck inclusions and common stone piece inclusions) partially sealed a gravel surface (L2, up to 0.11m thick, loose, dry, light yellow/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, tile and occasional brick fleck inclusions and common stones). L1 and L2 sealed a demolition layer (L3, 0.31-0.41m thick, hard, dry, medium yellow/brown clayey-loam with charcoal, oyster, brick and tile fleck inclusions and common stone piece inclusions). Towards the western end of the trench, L1 sealed subsoil (L4, 0.18-0.4m thick, firm, dry, medium yellow/brown clay with common charcoal and occasional oyster, brick, tile and chalk fleck inclusions and occasional stone piece inclusions). L3 and L4 sealed naturally-deposited soils (L5, encountered at a depth of 0.59m, firm, moist, mottled orange/grey/brown sandy-clay with gravel and common stone piece inclusions). A sondage was excavated at the western end of the trench in order to ensure that the natural had been reached.

Modern brick structure F1 consisted of two courses of unfrogged bricks, aligned W-E.

Modern brick structure F2 consisted of a row of four unfrogged bricks, aligned N-S.

Modern refuse pit F3 measured 1.77m in width. The feature was not excavated as it extended beyond the limit of excavation.



Photograph 1 T1 trench shot – looking west

7 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A small quantity of finds of post-medieval and modern date associated with three features, F1, F2 and F3 were recovered. From two of the features, F1 and F2, the finds consist of near complete modern, unfrosted red brick, one from each feature (finds nos. 1 and 3 respectively). The other feature, F3, produced a small quantity of modern pottery sherds, clay tobacco pipe pieces, recent heat resistant kitchen glass and an iron nail (finds no. 2). The finds are listed and described by context below and this is followed by a short discussion of the finds dating. The pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester post-Roman pottery fabric type series (*CAR 7*).

F1 (1) Near complete, damaged, unfrosted red brick (225 mm x 110 mm x 65 mm), some mortar adhering to one broad face, sharp regular edges, modern in date (19th to early 20th century)

F2 (3) Near complete unfrosted red brick, broken into two pieces (225 mm x 110 mm x 67 mm), some mortar adhering to one broad face, sharp regular edges, modern in date (19th to early 20th century)

While bricks can be difficult to date closely, unfrosted red bricks of the dimensions recorded from features F1 and F2 broadly date to the 18th to 19th century (Ryan 1996, 95-96). The bricks here having regular sharp edges and smooth flat bases can be dated to the 19th or early 20th century.

F3 (2) *Pottery*: English/Modern stoneware Fabric 45 (1 sherd, 4 g); Staffordshire-type white earthenware, Fabric 48D (5 sherds, 30 g) includes blue transfer printed wear; Yellow wear Fabric 48E (1 sherd, 6 g)

Glass: white pyrex sherd (8 g), pyrex was first introduced in the early 20th century and white pyrex (opal/white wear) was first introduced in 1954

ref: (http://www.bbc.co.uk/insideout/northeast/series11/week7_pyrex.shtml)

Clay tobacco pipe: Bowl foot and small stem piece (2 pieces, 8 g). The bowl has a low, broad foot and probably dates no later than the late 18th or early 19th century. The maker's initials are on the sides of the damaged foot, one initial is complete and could be read as an **M** or **W**, the other is so heavily smudged as to be essentially unreadable.

Nail (iron): Corroded iron nail (lgth. 50 mm)

The potential date range of the finds from F3 spans the 18th or early 19th century to the mid-20th century. An English stoneware pottery sherd (Fabric 45) could date from the 18th or 19th century and a clay tobacco pipe bowl foot is probably no later in date than the late 18th or early 19th century. The pottery factory wares (Fabric 48D and Fabric 48E) are probably of 19th-century or early 20th-century date, while the blue transfer printer pottery dates to the period following the mid to late 18th century. These finds are quite broken-up suggesting breakage some time before deposition in the feature. The single sherd of white (opal) pyrex is the most closely-dated find as this was not introduced until the mid-20th century.

8 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at this site revealed two modern brick structures and a modern refuse pit. The brick structures represent the remains of the foundations of two cottages detailed in the OS-map of the area compiled during the late 19th century, and it would appear that the refuse pit was associated with these structures.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Sally Watts for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with N Rayner and E Hicks. Figures are by B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Essex County Council by Maria Medlycott.

10 References

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

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85,</i> Colchester Archaeological Report 7, by John Cotter |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2017 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 30 Scotts Hill, Southminster, Essex, CM0 7BG</i> |
| CAT Report 1165 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent 67 Queen Street, Southminster, Essex: September 2017</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> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| ECCPS | 2016 | <i>Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation on land adjacent 67 Queen Street, Southminster</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 |

Ryan, P 1996 (EAA 24)
Brick in Essex, from the Roman conquest to the reformation

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIaA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	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
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
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
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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: None retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1193)

ECC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, architectural plans, attendance register, risk assessment

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 accession code: COLEM 2017.149.

Distribution list:

Sally Watts
Maria Medycott, Essex County Council Place Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 15.11.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, dry, medium yellow/grey/brown sandy-clay with brick, tile and chalk fleck inclusions and common stone piece inclusions	Modern
L2	-	Gravel surface	Loose, dry, light yellow/brown sandy-clay with charcoal, tile and occasional brick fleck inclusions and common stone piece inclusions	Modern
L3	-	Demolition layer	Hard, dry, medium yellow/brown loamy-clay with charcoal, oyster, brick and tile fleck inclusions and common stone piece inclusions	Modern
L4	-	Subsoil	Firm, dry, medium yellow/brown clay with common charcoal and occasional oyster, brick, tile and chalk fleck inclusions and occasional stone piece inclusions	Undatable
L5	-	Natural	Firm, moist, mottled orange/grey/brown sandy-clay with gravel and common stone piece inclusions	Post-glacial
F1	1	Brick structure	Two courses of unfrogged bricks	19th to early 20th century
F2	3	Brick structure	Row of four unfrogged bricks	19th to early 20th century
F3	2	Pit	Hard, dry medium grey/brown loamy-clay with frequent tile/brick and occasional gravel, stone, coal and chalk piece inclusions	Mid-20th century

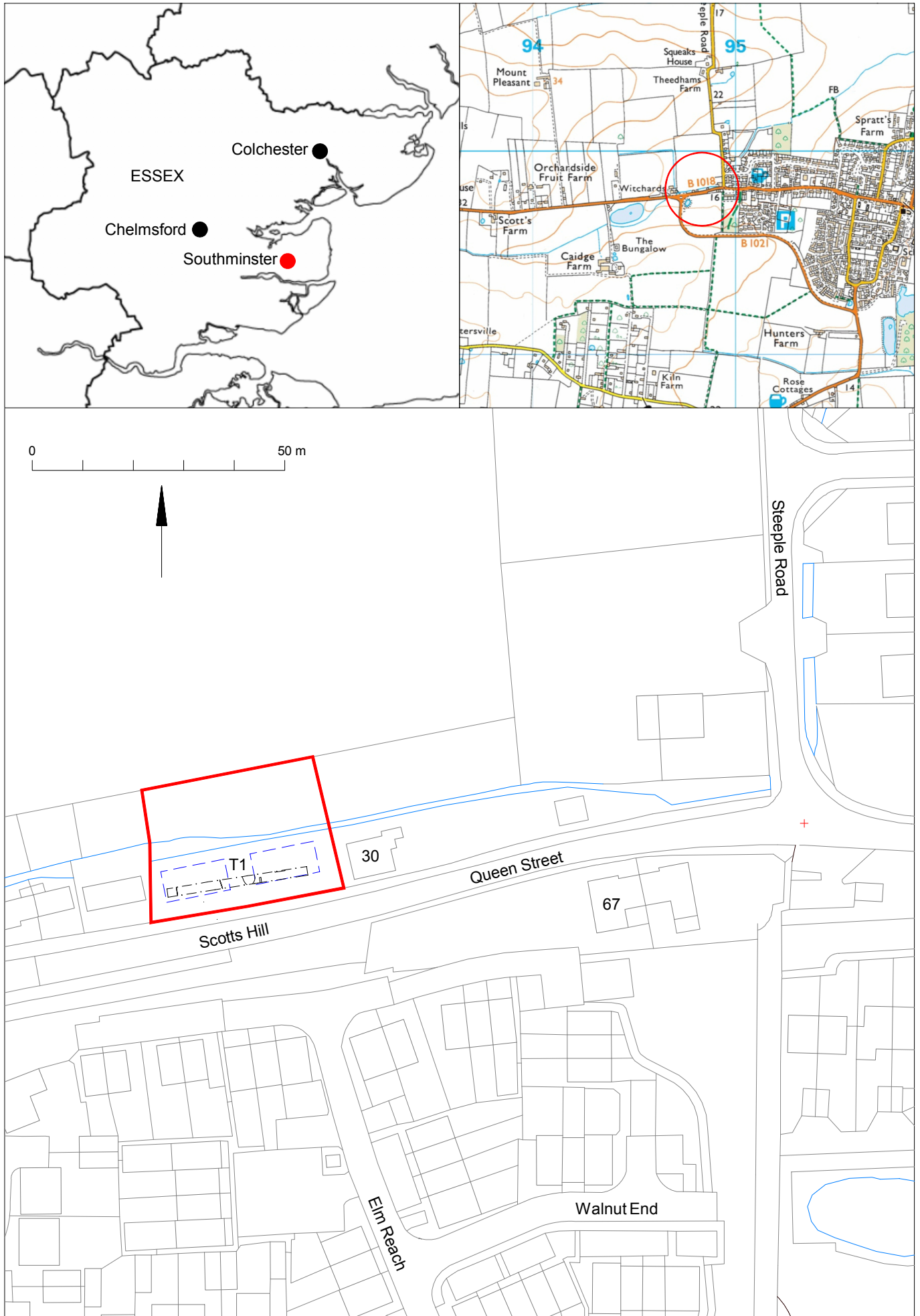


Fig 1 Site location, proposed development (dashed blue)

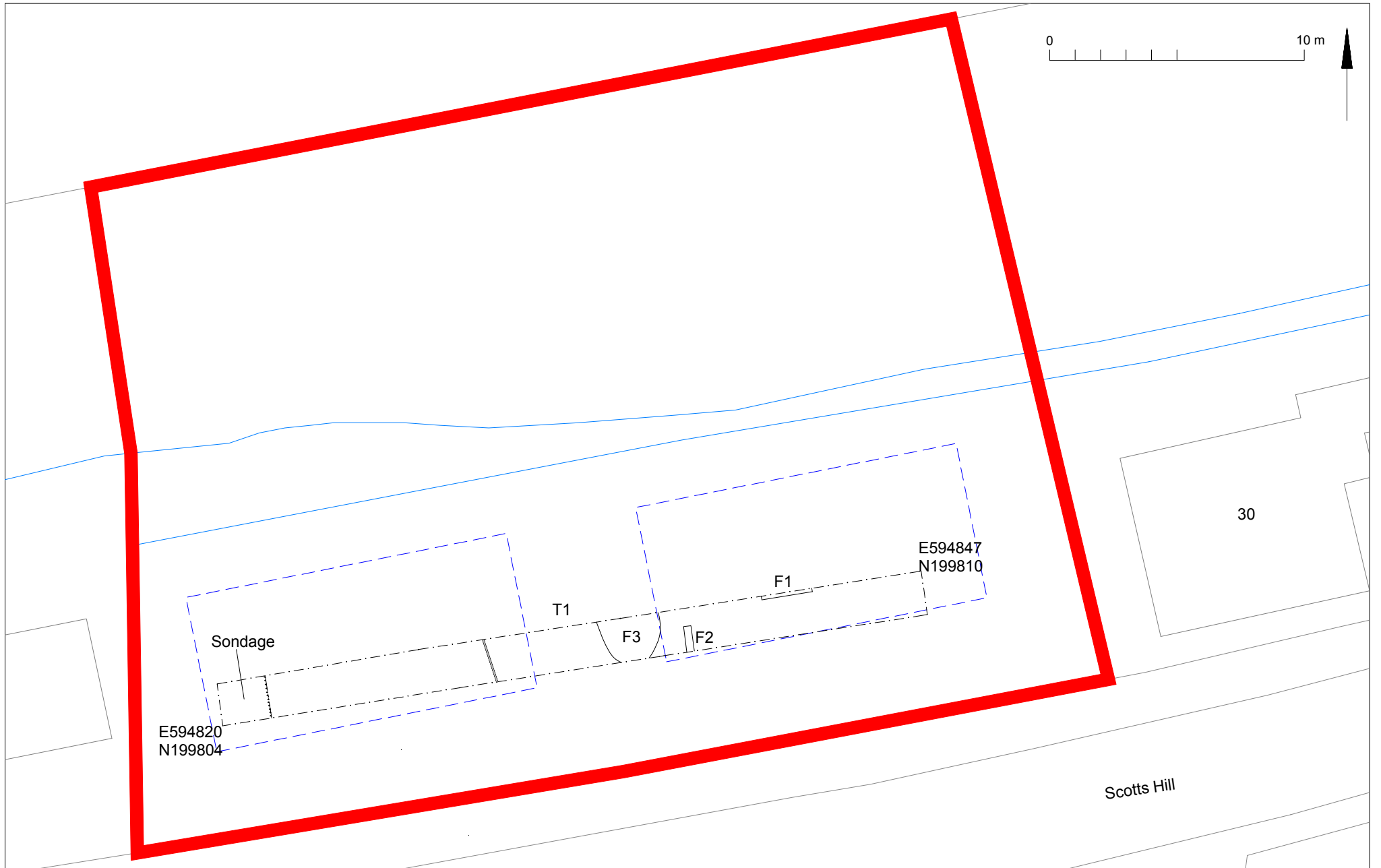
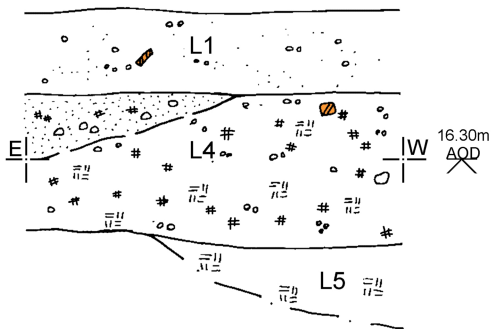
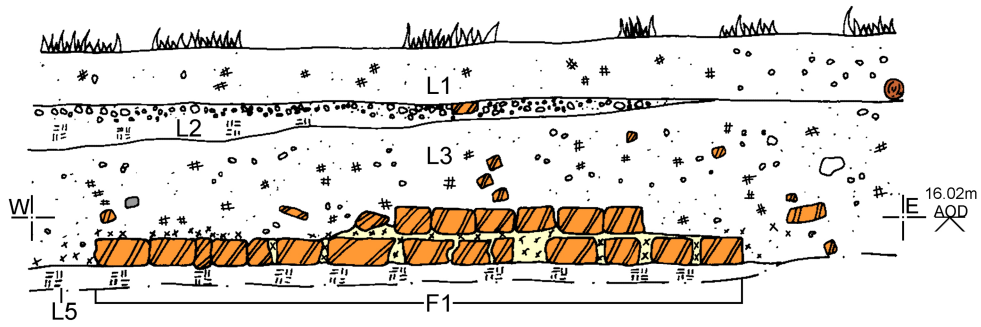


Fig 2 Results



- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- ||| clay
- #.# charcoal
- ▨ post-Roman brick
- large roots
- X X mortar flecks
- XX mortar fragments
- slate



Fig 3 Representative and feature sections

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 30 Scotts Hill, Southminster, Essex, CM0 7BG

NGR: TQ 94836 99810 (centre)

Planning reference: MAL/16/00957

Commissioned by: Sally Watts

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

ECC project code: [tbc](#)

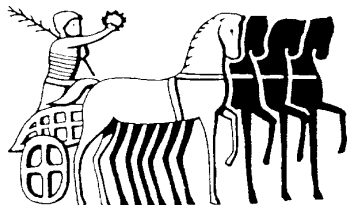
CAT project code: 17/10p

Oasis project ID: colchest3-299699

Site manager: Chris Lister

ECC monitor: Maria Medlycott

This WSI written: 01.11.2017



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Site location and description

The proposed development site is located on land adjacent to 30 Scotts Hill on the western edge of the historic town core of Southminster, Essex. Site centre is NGR TQ 94836 99810.

Proposed work

The proposed works comprise the construction of four semi-detached two storey dwellings.

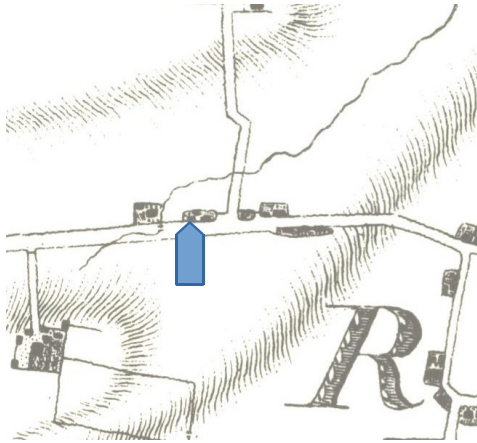
Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

The proposed development site is on the western edge of the historic settlement of Southminster (EHER 19416) on what appears to have been formally a roadside green of medieval date. The 1st edition OS map (surveyed 1873-4, Map 1) shows clearly the presence of two pairs of semi-detached cottages in the approximate locations of the proposed new builds. These are still present on the 2nd edition of 1897. The cottages must therefore be of 19th century date, and there is the possibility that they had an earlier predecessor on the site, especially as the 1777 Chapman and André map (Map 2) shows the area to be built up.



Map 1 6-inch OS map (ESSEX LXII), surveyed 1873-4, published 1880, development site indicated by blue arrow



Map 2 Chapman and André 1777

In the prehistoric period Southminster was essentially a coastal site, located on a chenier island within the sea-marsh. There are a number of Late Neolithic, Early and Middle Bronze Age finds discovered during the construction of the railway, these are now in Colchester Museum. There is extensive cropmark evidence to the north of the present village, a Bronze Age to mid-Iron Age date is suggested for this complex. Within Pandole Wood on the eastern side of Southminster is, an earthwork complex, variously interpreted as an Iron Age or Viking enclosure. There is also some evidence for Roman occupation of the area, including Roman building material incorporated into the church fabric, Romano-British finds from Pantile Hall and a Roman cremation burial was found at Caidge Farm in 1893.

At the end of the Saxon period the Domesday Book records the presence of 50 households belonging to the Bishop of London in his manor of Southminster and a further 23 households, including those of 15 free men, that had been taken by King Canute. This is quite a sizeable population and although it would have included outlying farms on the edge of the marsh, there was probably also a village centred on the Minster church at Southminster itself. The Minster church would have served as the spiritual and administrative centre, for the Church in the Southminster area prior to the creation of the parish system. In 1086 the manor of Southminster was held by the Bishop of London, it had a total of 79 households. An estate map of 1610 (ERO T/M 165/1) gives a good idea as to the appearance of Southminster at the beginning of the post-medieval period, and is the main source of information for the medieval morphology of the settlement. The focus of the village was on the High Street immediately adjacent to the church, with Southminster Hall located to the east, there were also a number of small outlying cottages and farms. Examination of the cartographic and topographic evidence suggests that there was once an open market-place on the north-western side of the junction of the High Street and North Street. The post-medieval period saw gradual development along the roads leading from the village centre.

An archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust in September 2017, immediately to the south-east of the development site on land adjacent to 67 Queen Street revealed nothing of archaeological significance (CAT Report 1165).

Planning background

An outline planning application (MAL/16/00957) was submitted to Maldon District Council in 2016 for the construction of four new semi-detached two storey dwellings.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains a full archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and states:

L1 Archaeological Assessment

No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or

successors in title has submitted an archaeological assessment by an accredited archaeological consultant to establish the archaeological significance of the site. Such archaeological assessment shall be approved by the local planning authority and will inform the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates such approved programme of archaeological work.

L2 Implementation of Archaeological Fieldwork Programme

No development including any site clearance or groundworks of any kind shall take place within the site until the applicant or their agents; the owner of the site or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work from an accredited archaeological contractor in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall be carried out in a manner that accommodates the approved programme of archaeological work.

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work is for evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by ECC Place Services (*Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation on land adjacent 30 Scotts Hill, Southminster – ECC 2017*).

Specifically, a single trial-trench measuring 25m long by 1.8m wide will be excavated along the length of the two building blocks.

This initial phase of trial-trenching will be followed by a report. This may lead to further archaeological work, potentially comprising the topsoil strip of the areas identified as having archaeologically significant remains plus any other groundwork areas. This could include the excavation of the total footprint of the proposed dwellings. If no archaeological deposits are identified the report on the trial-trenching alone will be required.

General methodology

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

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECC 2017)

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

A project or site code will be sought from ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus two archaeologists for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway.

Trial-trenching methodology

Machine stripping shall be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the archaeological horizon, under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a CAT archaeologist.

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

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc). If walls or other masonry remains are uncovered these should be cleaned up, recorded and sampled, but left *in situ* where possible.

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

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

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

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

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

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

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), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

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. Trained

CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or 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

During evaluation work CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove the remains from the site during the evaluation phase, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

animal bones (small groups): Adam Wightman
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey
Other: EH Regional Advisor 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 ECCHEA.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by ECCHEA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with ECCHEA.

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

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

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

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall 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 the appropriate museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to ECCHEA.

Monitoring

ECCHEA 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 ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

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

ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete. Trenches will not be backfilled until signed off by the ECCHEA.

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

References

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT Report 1165 | 2017 | <i>Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent 67 Queen Street, Southminster, Essex: September 2017</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> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| ECCPS | 2016 | <i>Brief for archaeological trial-trenching and excavation on land adjacent 67 Queen Street, Southminster</i> |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14) |
| 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) |

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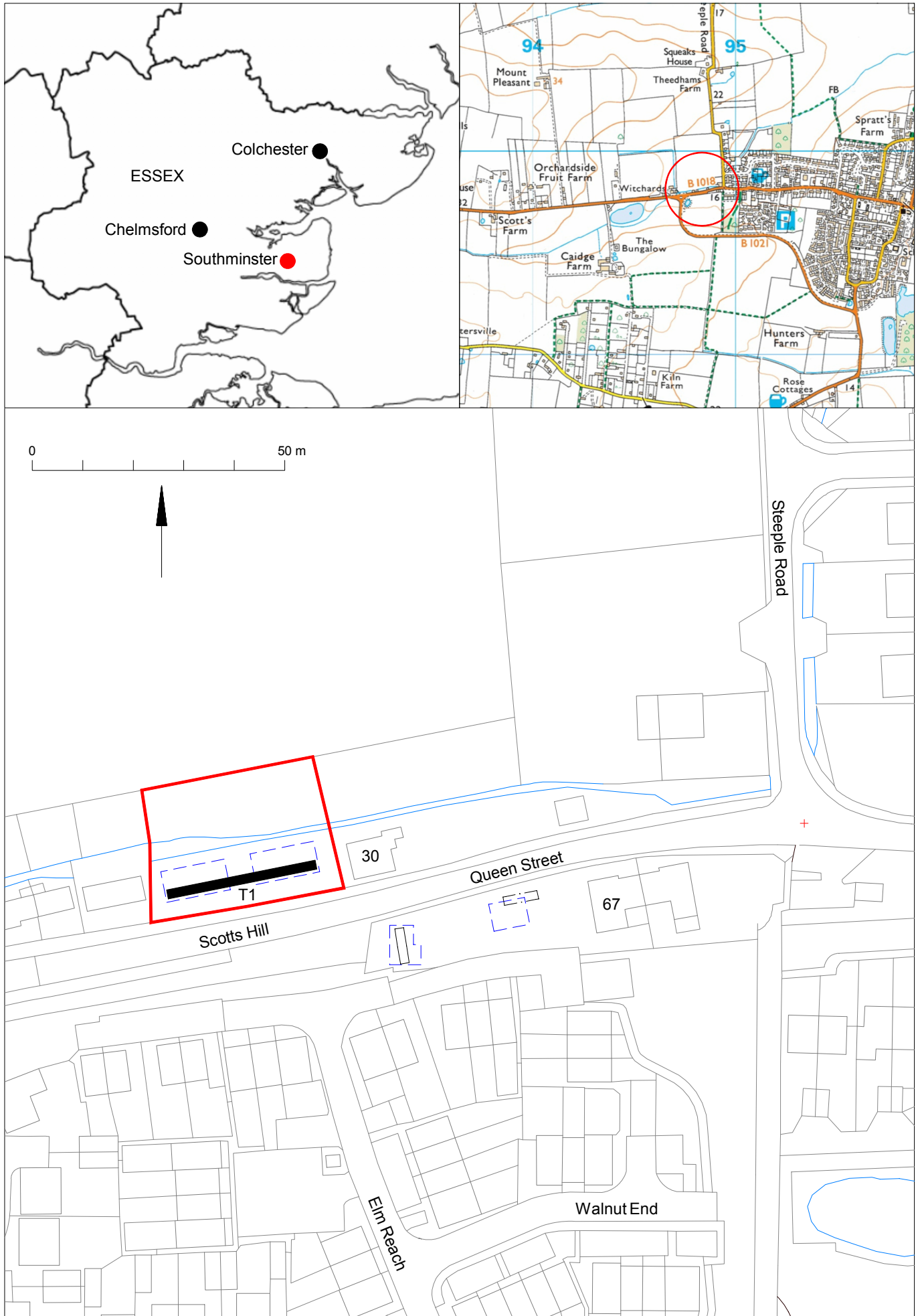


Fig 1 Site location, proposed development dashed blue

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OASIS ID: colchest3-299699

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation on land adjacent to 30 Scotts Hill, Southminster, Essex, CM0 7BG
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (one trial-trench) was carried out at land adjacent to 30 Scotts Hill, Southminster, Essex in advance of the construction of four semi-detached two storey dwellings. Archaeological evaluation revealed two modern brick structures and a modern refuse pit, which represent the remains of two 19th-century cottages which previously stood on the site.
Project dates	Start: 10-11-2017 End: 10-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/10p - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MAL/17/00957 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM 2017.149 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	SOUSH 17 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	BRICK STRUCTURE Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	IRON NAIL Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"

Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX MALDON SOUTHMINSTER Land adjacent 30 Scotts Hill
Postcode	CM0 7BG
Study area	0.09 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 94836 99810 51.662701046649 0.817499573362 51 39 45 N 000 49 03 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 15.89m Max: 16.12m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM 2017.149
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2017.149
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to 30 Scotts Hill, Southminster, Essex, CM0 7BG: November 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E. CAT Report 1193

Other bibliographic
details

Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 loose-leaf ringbound
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/
Entered by	Elliott Hicks (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on	17 November 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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