

**Archaeological monitoring
at 'Clintons', Bury Green,
Little Hadham, Hertfordshire
April 2008**

**report prepared by
Ben Holloway**

**on behalf of
Charles Britton Equestrian Construction**

CAT project ref.: 08/3b
NGR: TL 7963 3222 (c)



Colchester Archaeological Trust
12 Lexden Road,
Colchester,
Essex CO3 3NF

tel.: (01206) 541051
(01206) 500124
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

CAT Report 468
May 2008

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HER summary sheet

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1 Summary

Observations were made during archaeological monitoring during groundworks at 'Clintons', Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, during the topsoil- and subsoil-strip for the construction of an outdoor riding arena. No significant archaeological contexts were observed, but post-medieval plough scarring and field drains were noted. No finds were recovered, although peg-tile and post-medieval brick fragments were observed in the initial topsoil-strip; this material was not retained.

2 Introduction

This is the archive report on archaeological monitoring carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the site of an outdoor riding arena at 'Clintons', Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, site centre at NGR TL 7963 3222 (Fig 1), on behalf of Charles Britton Equestrian Construction. The monitoring was carried out between the 16th and 17th April 2008. An area measuring 60m x 20m was stripped to form the basis of the outdoor riding arena. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

All fieldwork was done in accordance with a specification agreed with the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HEU) officer.

This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 2001a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2001b). Other sources used are *Management of archaeological projects* (MAP 2), and *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment* (EAA 3), *Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy* (EAA 8), and *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14).

3 Archaeological background

The development site lies within the medieval and later settlement of Bury Green. The first record of Bury Green, or 'Burey Greene' as it was formerly known, is of 14th-century date, although the history of the area can be traced back to the Anglo-Saxon period. The site itself is part of the medieval manorial site of Clintons (Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record or HER no 2823) and the later post-medieval farmhouse and associated farm buildings (HER nos 12190-12192, 12202). A number of these buildings are of listed status (grade II).

4 Aim

The aim of the monitoring work was to establish and record the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits affected by groundworks associated with the construction of the outdoor riding arena.

5 Results

An area measuring 60 x 20m was monitored during the initial topsoil- and subsequent subsoil-strip. The stripping was done using a 360 degree mechanical excavator. First the topsoil (L1) was removed and the material was used to create a bund on the eastern edge of the site. Then the subsoil (L2) was removed from the northern half of the site to expose geological material (L3). The excavated subsoil was used to grade and build up the southern half of the site, creating a horizontal formation level. No archaeological features were observed during the monitoring.

Post-medieval plough scars and field drains were observed in the northern half of the site.

6 Finds

No significant archaeological finds were recovered during the monitoring of the 'Clintons' site. Fragments of post-medieval brick, peg-tile and coal (flecks), and a modern horse-shoe, were observed in the plough scars. None of these materials were retained.

7 Discussion

No significant archaeological features were identified during the monitoring work at the 'Clintons' site. The only activity identified was datable to the post-medieval/modern periods and consisted of shallow plough scars and field drains which crossed the stripped area. These would appear to relate to agricultural activities, ie deep ploughing and soil preparation. Conversations with the site owners and their contractors, in addition to observations of the surrounding area, indicate that the site has been under pasture for some time and had been used for arable farming prior to that. This conclusion is supported by the results of the monitoring work which shows evidence of activities that are consistent with ploughing.

8 Acknowledgements

The Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Charles Britton Equestrian Construction for commissioning and funding the work. The project was monitored by Alison Tinniswood, Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit officer. The monitoring was undertaken by Ben Holloway.

9 References

- | | | |
|--------|-------|--|
| EAA 3 | 1997 | <i>Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource assessment</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 3 , ed by J Glazebrook |
| EAA 8 | 2000 | <i>Research and archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 8 , ed by N Brown & J Glazebrook |
| EAA 14 | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14 , by D Gurney |
| IFA | 2001a | <i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> |
| IFA | 2001b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| MAP 2 | 1991 | <i>Management of archaeological projects</i> , second edition (English Heritage) |

10 Glossary

feature	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a floor
HER	Historic Environment Record
HEU	Historic Environment Unit of Hertfordshire County Council
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
modern	period from c 1850 to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
post-medieval	after c 1500 to c 1850

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Distribution list:

Louise Gillings, Charles Britton Equestrian Construction
Alison Tinniswood, Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit officer
Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record, Hertfordshire County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

12 Lexden Road,
Colchester,
Essex CO3 3NF

tel.: (01206) 541051
(01206) 500124
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 08.05.08

Philip c:/j2008/reports08/little hadham/report468.doc

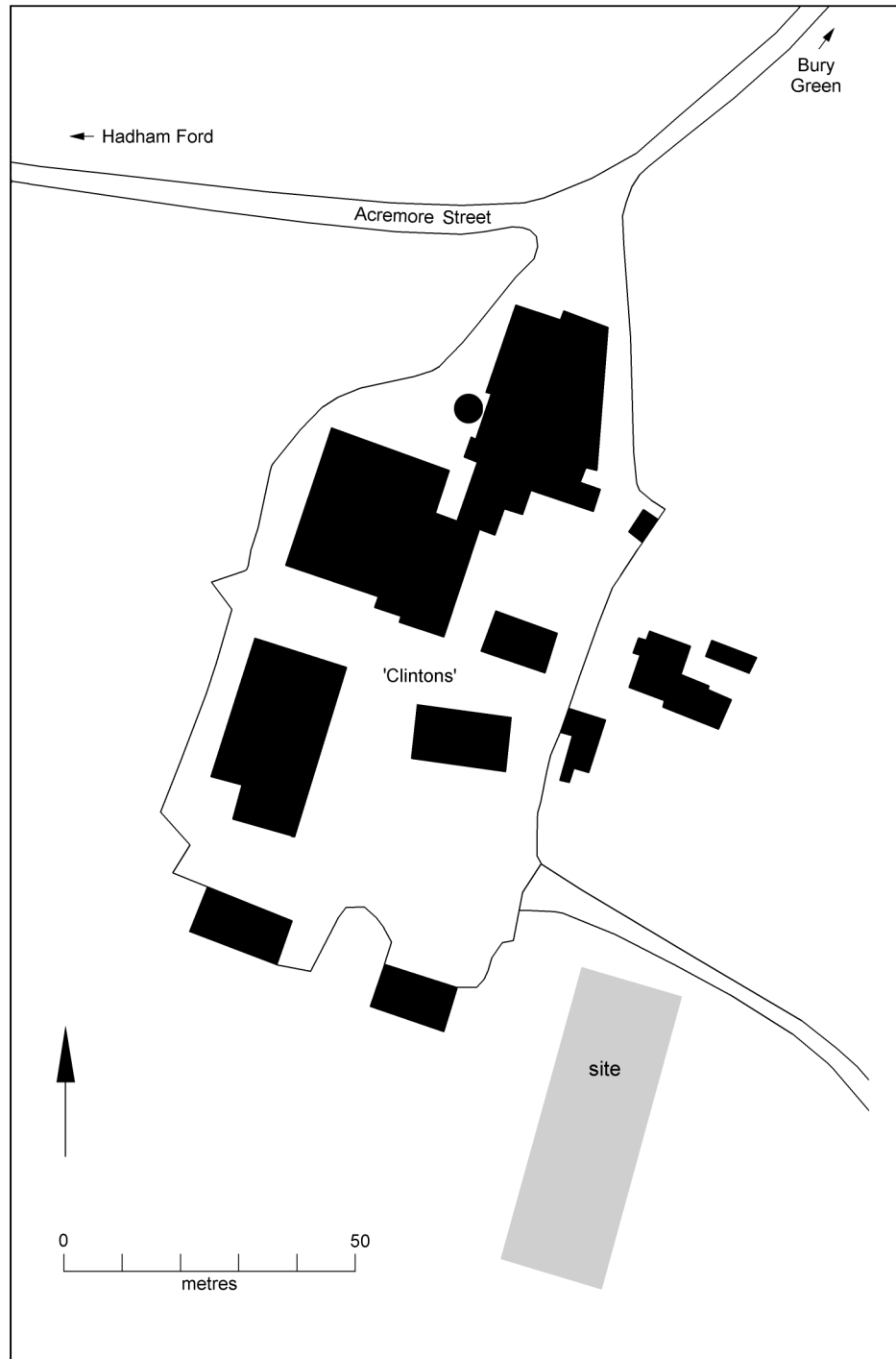


Fig 1 Site location.

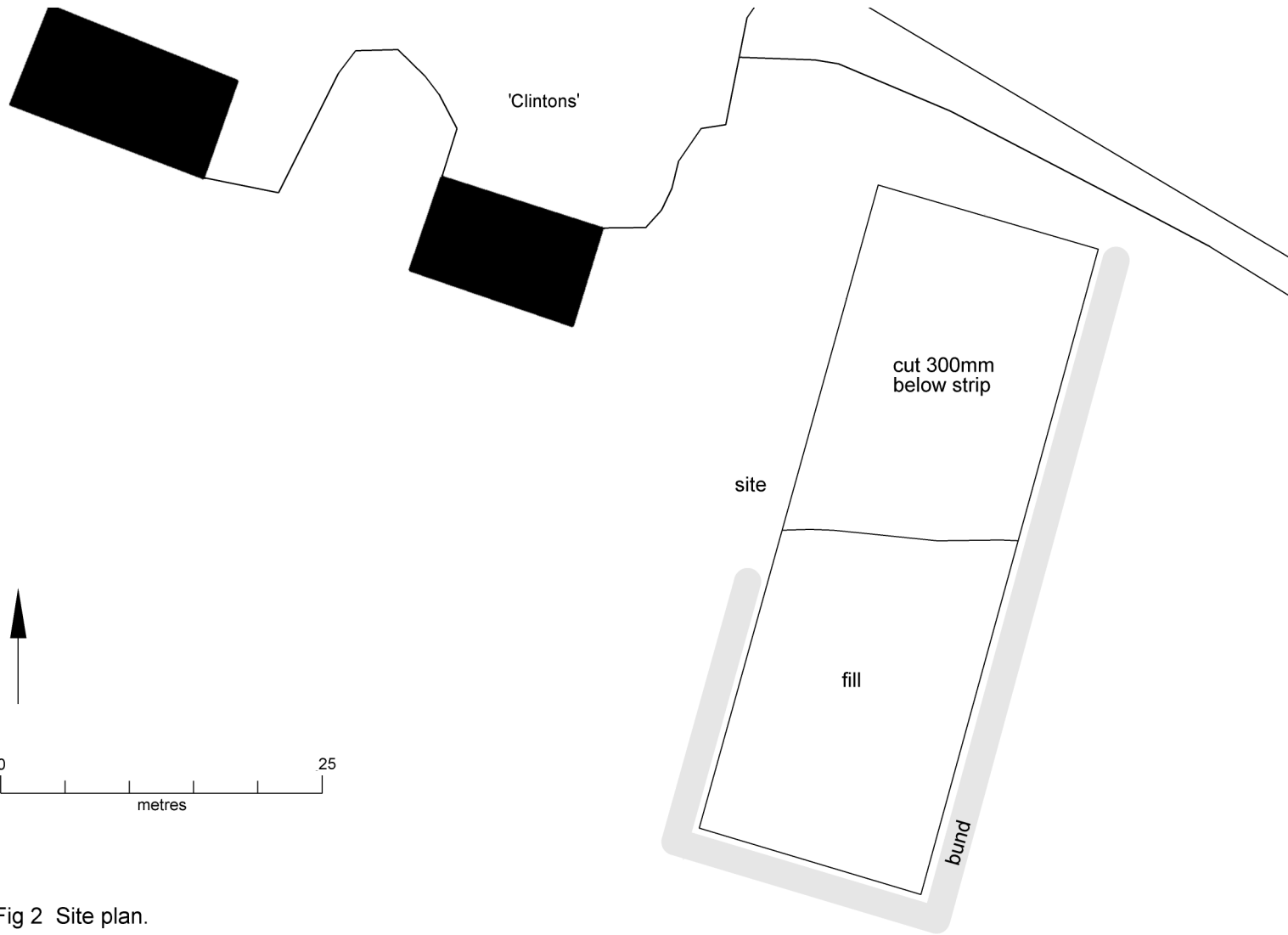
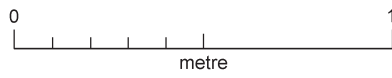
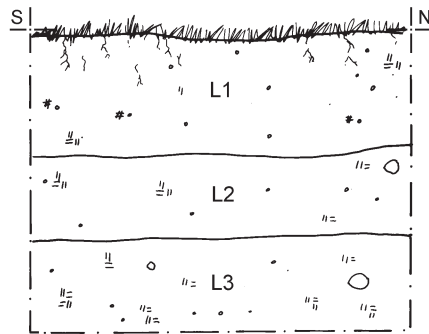


Fig 2 Site plan.



- sand
- small stones
- large stones
- ≡≡≡ clay
- ### charcoal

Fig 3 Section.

**Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record/
Hertfordshire Archaeology and History**

Summary sheet

Site address: 'Clintons', Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire	
Parish: Little Hadham	District: East Hertfordshire
NGR: TL 7963 3222 (c)	Site code: CAT project code 08/3b
Type of work: Monitoring	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: April 2008	Size of area investigated: 1,200m sq area strip
Location of finds/curating museum: N/A	Funding source: Contractor
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related HER nos: HER nos 12190-12192, 12202
Final report: CAT Report 468	
Periods represented: None	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Observations were made during archaeological monitoring during groundworks at 'Clintons', Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, during the topsoil- and subsoil-strip for the construction of an outdoor riding arena. No significant archaeological contexts were observed, but post-medieval plough scarring and field drains were noted. No finds were recovered, although peg-tile and post-medieval brick fragments were observed in the initial topsoil-strip..</i></p>	
Previous summaries/reports: None	
Keywords: -	Significance: neg
Author of summary: Ben Holloway	Date of summary: April 2008

DESIGN BRIEF FOR FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION VIA STRIP, MAP AND RECORD
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**Historic Environment Unit
Hertfordshire County Council**

Date of issue: 27th March 2008

Site: Clintons, Bury Green, Little Hadham

Grid ref: TL 44960 20900

Development: Riding arena

Planning ref: 03/1671/07

This design brief is valid only for six months. After this period the Planning Archaeologist should be contacted. Any specification produced in response to this remains valid for the same period.

1. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BACKGROUND

- 1.1 In response to a proposal for a programme of works including the construction of a riding arena, the Planning Authority has placed a condition on consent requiring that a programme of archaeological work should be carried out.
- 1.2 This design brief, for the archaeological investigation via strip, map and record, of the area subject to the construction of the new riding arena, and the recording of any archaeology thereby revealed, has been produced by the County Historic Environment Unit (CHEU) so that a professional archaeologist, specialising in these areas of work, can draw up a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the required work. The WSI will be forwarded to this office for approval. The contractor should confirm all site and development details directly with the developer. *N.B., if necessary, a new design brief will be issued for the subsequent implementation of any necessary mitigation measures indicated by the above evaluation.*

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site lies within, and adjacent to, Area of Archaeological Significance No. 377, as identified in the Local Plan. This denotes parts of the medieval and later settlement of Bury Green, The Bury, and also the medieval manorial site of Clintons (Historic Environment Record No 2823) and its late medieval and post-medieval farmhouse and farm buildings (Historic Environment Record No's 12190-92, 12202). Several of these buildings are listed (Grade II).

3 OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the areas of development referred to above in accordance with the requirements of this brief.
- 3.2 The analysis, conservation, and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions.

- 3.4 The provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas (*East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 8*, 2000), and through cartographic, documentary and other research.
- 3.2 The full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research (see *East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 8*, 2000), and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results.

4. SPECIFIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The project will be conducted by an archaeological organisation working in accordance with the By-laws of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 4.2 The archaeological contractor should design a programme of investigation via 'strip, map and record' to be carried out prior to the construction of the above mentioned swimming pool, tennis court, pool house and loggia. The project should include the following:
1. Initial clearance of the overburden under archaeological supervision from the area of investigation.
 2. Manual cleaning and planning of exposed surface (see below, 4.4)
 3. Excavation and recording of archaeological features and deposits, in the following manner:
 - all discrete features (other than those that are demonstrably modern) will, in normal circumstances, be fully excavated. Post-holes and stake-holes can be 50% excavated unless they clearly form part of a structure or contain significant deposits/assemblages
 - if encountered, stratified deposits will be excavated stratigraphically
 - metal detectors will be used to aid artefact recovery. Any artefacts recovered in this way will have their 3D position recorded.
 - full written records will be made of each individual context and a single context planning system will be the basis for the drawn record. A full photographic record will be compiled, including high quality photographs for publication.
 4. Sampling for palaeo-environmental evidence will be undertaken, if warranted
 5. Assessment of the research potential of the resulting site archive will be undertaken
 6. A programme of post-excavation analysis and publication of project results will be undertaken

All of the above stages and operations should be carried out in accordance with the procedures and guidance contained in *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991).

In addition:

- 4.3 The archaeological contractor should agree on-site working practices with the developer at the earliest opportunity.
- 4.4 On the completion of the soil strip, and manual cleaning, the contractor should contact the CHEU to review and agree an appropriate strategy for the remainder of works at the site.
- 4.5 If significant archaeological remains are identified, then the contractor should arrange for a meeting with the developer and the CHEU in order to agree an appropriate investigation. *The programme of work should, therefore, include contingency provisions.*

- 4.6 The CHEU will wish to monitor the project on behalf of the planning authority. To facilitate this, the CHEU will be informed of the the on-site timetable in advance and of the project's commencement *with a minimum of two full working days notice, will be kept informed of project progress, and will be contacted immediately in the event of any important discoveries being made.*

5. CONTENTS OF WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

- 5.1 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the IFA (see above), this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A **Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)** or project specification is required, therefore, in order to provide 'the basis for a measurable standard' and for submission by the developer to the LPA for approval.

- 5.2 The WSI will be prepared in response to this design brief by a professional archaeological contractor with demonstrable expertise in excavation and recording techniques and the publication of results). This document will conform to the format contained in Appendix 2 of English Heritage's MAP 2 publication and meet the archaeological requirements described below. The WSI will:

1. provide details of the senior project staff, all specialist sub-contractors and the intended on-site archaeologists, indicating their suitability to undertake the project (c.v.s may be requested) - the on-site archaeological supervisor must have excavation and recording experience of at least three years;
2. include a 'method statement' for all recording works detailing the techniques, systems and procedures to be employed (these should conform to the guidelines set down in the relevant IFA guideline documents);
3. include a detailed schedule of all development related works which are to be undertaken (**this will be accompanied by an annotated site plan**);
4. demonstrate that the recording work will be undertaken in accordance with all relevant health and safety legislation;
5. provide a provisional programme outlining post-fieldwork analysis, the completion of the project archive and the production and publication of the project report, and, if appropriate, final publication;
6. be approved by the CHEU on behalf of the Local Planning Authority before implementation;
7. indicate the place of provisionally agreed archive deposition.

- 5.3 In particular the Method Statement will include:

- details of the strategy for the excavation and detailed recording of human remains, and for the specialist assessment and post-excavation analysis of such remains - all excavation of human remains should be carried out under the guidance of a specialist in accordance with *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (IFA Technical Paper Number 13)* - J. I. McKinley & C. Roberts.
- details of the strategy for sampling the deposits on the site and for the specialist assessment of their environmental potential (including soil micromorphology) - all sampling should be carried out under the guidance of a specialist in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology*. English Heritage 2002;
- a provisional programme outlining post-excavation analysis, the completion of the project archive and the production of a report;

- show that provision has been made for conservation and long-term deposition of the project archive in a recognised place of deposition

5.4 The IFA's relevant standard and guidance will be used for additional guidance in the design of the project specification, the contents of the report, and the general execution of the project.

6. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

6.1 A report on the results obtained should be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within one month of the completion of site work.

This should include and / or consider:

1. a brief executive (non-technical) summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained;
2. the aims and methods adopted in the course of the monitoring and recording;
3. the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered;
4. the anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures on the site not disturbed by development - surviving areas of archaeological potential should be indicated on the site plan;
5. the detailed description and specialist interpretation of all archaeological material recorded by the project. The report should, therefore, propose an interpretation for the dating and development of the site on the basis of the information collected during the project; and should provide an appropriate level of discussion of the evidence presented within the report;
6. appropriate illustrative material including maps (current and historical), plans, sections, drawings, photographs, and drawings or photographs of significant finds; *n.b. adequate photographic coverage of the fieldwork (properly captioned) should be included regardless of whether the project produced positive or negative archaeological results;*
7. specialist report(s) in full, as appropriate, with the author(s) acknowledged;
8. a description of the contents of the project archive;
9. information on the arrangements for the long-term deposition of the project archive;
10. an HER entry summary sheet (available on request from this office);
11. a schedule of the archaeological contractors on-site time, including details of the staffing levels present, and the date(s) on which the fieldwork was undertaken.

6.2 In addition to the copies of the project report supplied to the client, the contractor will produce **two** copies (one as a .pdf, on CD) for the County Historic Environment Unit. The contractor should also submit copies of the project report to the National Monuments Record in Swindon, as required.

6.3 A report (of a level appropriate to the project's findings) will be submitted, accompanied by appropriate resources, for publication in *Hertfordshire Archaeology & History* or another agreed publication within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.

6.4 Hertfordshire HER is registered with the Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The archaeological contractor must provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English

Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service. The project report should be uploaded only when it has been approved by the CHEU on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

7. ARCHIVE CONTENTS & DEPOSITION

- 7.1 The initial arrangements for the deposition of the archive will be outlined in the WSI; the contractor will have liaised with the recognised place of deposition, so that there is an awareness of their requirements. *The place of (provisionally) arranged deposition will be named in the WSI.*
- 7.2 A full project archive should be compiled in accordance with English Heritage (MAP 2) and RCHME standards.
- 7.3 All photographs (prints and transparencies) should be clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken, name of photographer, and cross referenced (where applicable) to their film and negative numbers.
- 7.4 The project should use archive-quality recording, photographic and storage material - all negatives, transparencies and prints should be stored in archival sleeves prior to deposition.
- 7.5 The archive will be appropriately completed and submitted to the previously agreed location within six months of the fieldwork having been completed.

8. DISCHARGE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANNING CONDITION

- 8.1 This office will be able to contact the LPA to discharge the archaeological planning condition only when this office has received reports on all phases of the archaeological investigations relating to the planning application, and these reports have been approved.
- 8.2 If a report requires amendments before it can be approved, it will be re-submitted within one month of the request, by this office, for such amendments.

If you wish to comment on the contents of this brief or require additional information, then please contact the Planning Archaeologist, at the address below:

**Historic Environment Unit, Environment Department,
Hertfordshire County Council, County Hall, Hertford SG13 8DN**

Tel. (01992) 555245 - Fax (01992) 555251

e:mail alison.tinniswood@hertscc.gov.uk

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for archaeological monitoring and recording
at 'Clintons', Bury Green,
Little Hadham, Hertfordshire**

PLANNING APPLICATION REF: KAT/07/161-1

March 2008



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
12 LEXDEN ROAD,
COLCHESTER,
ESSEX C03 3NF
tel/fax: (01206) 500124
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring and recording at Clintons, Bury Green, Little Hadham, Hertfordshire.
- 1.2 Planning application reference is KAT/07/1671-1.
- 1.3 The site lies on Acremore Street, on the south side of the village of Bury Green 1.5km south east of Little Hadham (National Grid Reference TL 4496 2090).
- 1.4 Proposed work is the creation of a 60x20m outdoor riding arena (fig 1). The creation of the arena will involve topsoil strip, ground reduction, and related drainage work.
- 1.5 The proximity of the site to known archaeological remains has led to the request from Hertfordshire County Historic Environment Unit for archaeological monitoring and recording.
- 1.6 This WSI sets out details of how that archaeological monitoring and recording will be carried out. The fieldwork will be followed by post-excavation work and the production of an archive and (if necessary) publication text.
- 1.7 Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit Officer (CHEU).

2 Archaeological background

- 2.1 This section is based on records held by The Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)
- 2.2 The development site lies within the medieval and later settlement of Bury Green. The first record of Bury Green, or "Burey Greene" as it was formerly defined, was in the 14th century although the history of the area can be traced to the Anglo-Saxon period. The site itself is part of the medieval manorial site of Clintons (HER 2823) and the later post medieval farmhouse and associated farm buildings (HER 12190-92, 12202). A number of these buildings are of listed status (grade II).

3 Aim

- 3.1 The aim of the monitor and strip is to record and establish the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits exposed by the proposed works. Particular attention will be paid to the possible survival of the remains mentioned in Section 2 above.

4 General Methodology

- 4.1 All works will be undertaken by professional archaeologist(s) employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.
- 4.2 CAT is not carrying out the groundworks. The location and avoidance of existing services is the job of the groundworks contractor.
- 4.3 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 1999 updated 2007).
- 4.4 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Bishops Stortford Museum. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

- 4.5 The relevant document of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief (1999)*, including its 'code of conduct'. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA 3, EAA 8 and EAA 14.
- 4.7 At the start of the work an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5 Monitor and strip methodology

- 5.1 CAT archaeologist will be present during all topsoil strip and ground reduction, which will be done with a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. CAT archaeologist also present to monitor installation of drain lines, unless it is clear that they will not penetrate the topsoil cover.
- 5.2 Extra hand cleaning will be done if necessary.
- 5.3 All archaeological features or deposits which would be destroyed by the ground reduction will be excavated.
- 5.4 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.5 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds and samples.
- 5.6 The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10.
- 5.7 A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.
- 5.8 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard 'record' shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. Colour transparencies will be used for overall site shots and all important contexts.
- 5.9 The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.
- 5.10 The policy for environmental sampling will be as follows; any features which appear to be organically rich should be sampled, but only if they can be dated. If advice is required Jen Heathcote the English Heritage regional science advisor will be consulted.

6 Finds

- 6.1 Environmental sampling policy. CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. (Dating is based on material recovered from the sample contexts, or on material from associated contexts). Any processing and reporting will be done by VF. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Jen Heathcote of EH is available for further advice.
- 6.2 The policy with regard to human remains depends on how old they are. 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 Home Office (Department of Constitutional Affairs) for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the licence will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and HEU will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed. **Note: As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from CHEU and DCA on best practice.**

- 6.3 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with CHEU officer and the site owner.
- 6.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 6.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Bishops Stortford Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 6.6 The site archive will be presented to Bishops Stortford Museum in accordance with their requirements
- 6.7 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.
- 6.8 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IFA 2001).
A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Results

- 7.1 Notification will be given to CHEU officer when the fieldwork has been completed.
- 7.2 An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of archaeological projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) will be submitted to the CHEU officer within a length of time not exceeding 3 months from the end of fieldwork, with one copy supplied to HHER (with a digital copy) and one to Bishops Stortford Museum with the archive.
- 7.3 This report will include:
- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the monitor/strip.
 - Location plan of the stripped area, with 10-figure grid references at two points.
 - A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground-level.
 - The excavation methodology and results with a suitable conclusion and discussion.
 - All specialist reports and assessments. Recommendations for further work will be kept separate from the results.
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - Photographic coverage consisting of general excavation shots and photographs of any important contexts.
- 7.4 If, after discussion with CHEU, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level), will be submitted to *Hertfordshire Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the HHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 The full archive will be deposited at Bishops Stortford Museum within 6 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to CHEU. All requirements for archive storage as required by Bishops Stortford Museum.
- 8.2 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Bishops Stortford Museum.
- 8.3 Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Bishops Stortford Museum storage systems.

- 8.4 The photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on disk and hard copies of selected digital photos on high-quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Bishops Stortford Museum.
- 8.5 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to CHEU at the time of deposition at the museum.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 CHEU will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to CHEU officer one week in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with CHEU officer in writing prior to them being carried out.
- 9.4 CHEU will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.
- 9.5 The involvement of CHEU shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10 References

Brown N. and Glazebrook J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (**EAA8**)

Colchester Archaeological Trust 1999 (updated 2007) *Policies and procedures*

English Heritage 1991. *Management of archaeological projects, 2nd edition* (MAP 2)

Glazebrook J. 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (**EAA3**)

Gurney D. 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (**EAA14**)

IFA 1999. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological Watching brief.*

IFA 2001. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.*

Appendix - team structure and details

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Ben Holloway

Assistants

Brian Hurrell Nigel Rayner

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): LIA/Roman pottery

Peter Berridge (Colchester Museum): Lithics

Francesca Boghi (NAU): Human bone

Joanna Bird (Guildford): Samian ware

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

Howard Brooks (CAT): Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Dr Hilary Cool (Nottingham): Roman glass

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curl (NAU): Animal bone

John Davis (Norwich Museum): Roman coins

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): Environmental

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museums): Roman Amphoras, prehistoric & Roman pottery

Sue Tyler (ECC): Saxon Pottery.

Helen Walker (ECC): Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Graphics

M Macdonald, and E Spurgeon

Report writing

Ben Holloway

Senior Site Staff

Ben Holloway BSc AIFA

Ben joined CAT staff in June 2000, a graduate in Archaeology from Bournemouth University. Ben has conducted fieldwork in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Since joining the Trust Ben has carried out extensive work in Colchester at various supervisory and project positions including evaluations and excavations at Colchester Garrison PFI (including the circus), St Marys Hospital and Colchester 6th Form College. His work in Essex includes the Sandon Park and Ride Site, Skyline 120 Business Park at Great Notley and Dry Street, Basildon.

Finds Specialists

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Steve's first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project to assist in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. He graduated from Reading University with a degree in archaeology and subsequently studied for his post-graduate Certificate in

Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

Peter Berridge (Colchester Museum) Lithics

A graduate of the University of Wales, Peter is now Curator of Colchester Museum. He has over the years, built up a working knowledge of flints, and his published works include contributions to *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*.

Francesca Boghi MSc (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Human bone

Francesca has been the Norfolk Archaeological Unit's human bone specialist since 1998. Her previous experience includes work for the Calvin Wells laboratory at the University of Bradford, where she undertook the analysis of 79 skeletons from the medieval cemetery of Pennell Street, Lincoln, Lincolnshire and of a group of Romano-British cremations from Kempston, Bedfordshire. Since joining Norfolk Archaeological Unit she has analysed the medieval assemblage from the parish church of Brettenham, Norfolk (89 skeletons), the human remains from Norwich Whitefriars (thirty-three skeletons from the Carmelite Friary and thirty-seven from the Baptist Chapel of Friary Yard), the skeletal remains from a medieval well in Norwich and numerous other smaller assemblages of inhumations and cremated human remains from the county. In addition she contributes to local education programmes by providing short sessions on skeletal analysis and interpretation. Her professional qualification is an MSc from the University of Sheffield and Bradford in Osteology, Paleopathology and Funerary Archaeology. She is a member of the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteoarchaeologists (BBAO).

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

Joanna is one of the country's top samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the publication *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-1986*.

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Ernest is a Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall, and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the *Arch J*, *CAR 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-1985*.

Howard Brooks BA, MIFA (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs (*Colchester Archaeological Report 3* [1994]). Between 1992 and 1995 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (*East Anglian Archaeology 107*, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard then left ECC to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

Another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the*

Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85, and Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993). Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85.*

Nina Crummy (Colchester) Small finds

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports 2 (Roman small finds)*, 4 (*The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*) and 5 (*The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*). She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curl (Norfolk Archaeological Unit) Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service and currently works as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessment and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specialises in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to *British Numismatic Journal* on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to *Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, and *CAR 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993).*

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA

Val has fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in *East Anglian Archaeology* (including occasional papers), *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Norfolk Archaeology*. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics

Formerly working for the British Museum, Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major work include *Baldock : the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72 (Britannia Monograph Series 7, with Ian Stead)*. On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88*, and to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Research Report 57, 1985)*.

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

Pat has for many years been examining excavated collections of brick and tile from Essex sites, and contributing reports which are usually consigned to the gloomier parts of archive reports, or as footnotes in published texts. Her regular contributions to *Essex Archaeology & History*, therefore, under-represent the devoted study which Pat has put in over the years. Nobody knows more about local brick and tile, except for David Andrews, with whom she

collaborated on significant sections of *Cressing Temple: A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex* (1993).

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras

Paul has worked at Colchester Museum since the late 1970s. His PhD specialism was Roman amphoras, a topic on which he writes specialist reports. His main areas of interest are prehistory and the Roman period, and he has developed a familiarity with those periods and their ceramics. He has published widely. His major works include *Amphoras from the 1970 excavations at Colchester Sheepen* (BAR 142, 1985), contributions to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum* (CBA Res Rep 57, 1985). He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*.

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Sue is the County authority on Saxon material, especially pottery. She has had several spells working with Essex County Archaeology Section, interrupted by a late-1980s spell in Hertfordshire. She has written reports on Saxon material for many Essex Projects, and contributes regularly to *Essex Archaeology & History*, including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Prittlewell (*Essex Archaeol Hist* 19 (1988)).

Helen Walker BSc (ECC) Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Helen is Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group's medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist. Before joining ECC in 1985, she worked on finds in Carmarthen, and for Hampshire CC on projects in Winchester. Since 1985, she has contributed reports on ceramics to many other projects in the county. A regular contributor to *Essex Archaeology & History*, her principal publications include reports on the Rayleigh kiln dump, and George Street and Church Street, Harwich (*Essex Archaeology & History*, 21 [1990]), and North Shoebury (*EAA* 75).

Site name: <i>Little Hallum</i>		Site code:		
Interpretation <i>topsoil</i>			Layer No. <i>L1</i>	
Period <i>modern</i>				
Location / grid ref <i>across arena strip</i>				
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)				
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable <u>firm</u> hard	dry <u>moist</u> wet
Colour:	very light	<u>medium</u>	dark yellow orange green <u>grey</u> <u>brown</u> black	
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR	
Soil type:	sand	silt	<u>clay</u> loam clay silt sand	
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub	brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	%, stone	%, tile/brick	%, pot %, %
Recording <i>Rep SX @ 1:10</i>				
Plan nos.	-			
sx/profile nos.	<i>Sheet # 1</i>			
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	post-ex	
Finds <i>pebble, coal (not retained)</i>				
Bag nos.	-			
Small find nos.	-			
Sample nos.	-			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <i>humine topsoil frequent plant root and animal activity - small stones min clay flaking + occasional large thick nodules</i>				
Matrix		Location and detail sketch		
Completed by: <i>RBH</i>	Date: <i>16/4/08.</i>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>		

Site name: <i>Little Halham</i>		Site code:	
Interpretation <i>Subsoil / accumulation</i>			Layer No. <i>L2.</i>
Period			
Location / grid ref <i>across avenue strip</i>			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable <u>firm</u> hard <u>dry</u> moist wet
Colour:	very light <u>medium</u> dark	yellow	orange green <u>grey</u> brown black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR
Soil type:	sand	silt <u>clay</u>	loam clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel	%, stone	%, tile/brick %, pot %, %
Recording <i>Rep 5x @ 1:10</i>			
Plan nos.	-		
sx/profile nos.	<i>Sheet #1</i>		
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	post-ex
Finds <i>occasional compression - modern rubble (not retained)</i>			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <i>clay rich accumulation layer, occasional dark flecking esp at interface with natural ground clay clay layers L3</i>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
<pre> graph TD L1_1[] --- L2[L2 (this context)] L1_2[L1] --- L2 L1_3[] --- L2 L1_4[] --- L2 L2 --- L3_1[] L2 --- L3_2[] L2 --- L3_3[L3] L2 --- L3_4[] </pre>		<p>Hand-drawn sketch of a soil profile. The top layer is labeled L1 and the bottom layer is labeled L2. The sketch shows a ground surface with vegetation, a layer of soil (L1), and a darker, more textured layer (L2) below it. A small circle with a crosshair is drawn on the surface.</p>	
Completed by: <i>RSB</i>	Date: <i>16/4/08</i>	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: *Little Hadham* Site code:

Interpretation *natural clays.* Layer No. *L3*
 Period *Post-glacial*
 Location / grid ref *N. end of avenue strip.*

Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)

Consistence:	very loose soft friable <u>firm</u> hard dry <u>moist</u> wet
Colour:	very <u>light</u> medium dark <u>yellow</u> orange green <u>grey</u> brown black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR
Soil type:	sand silt <u>clay</u> loam clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal oyster daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel %, stone %, tile/brick %, pot %, %

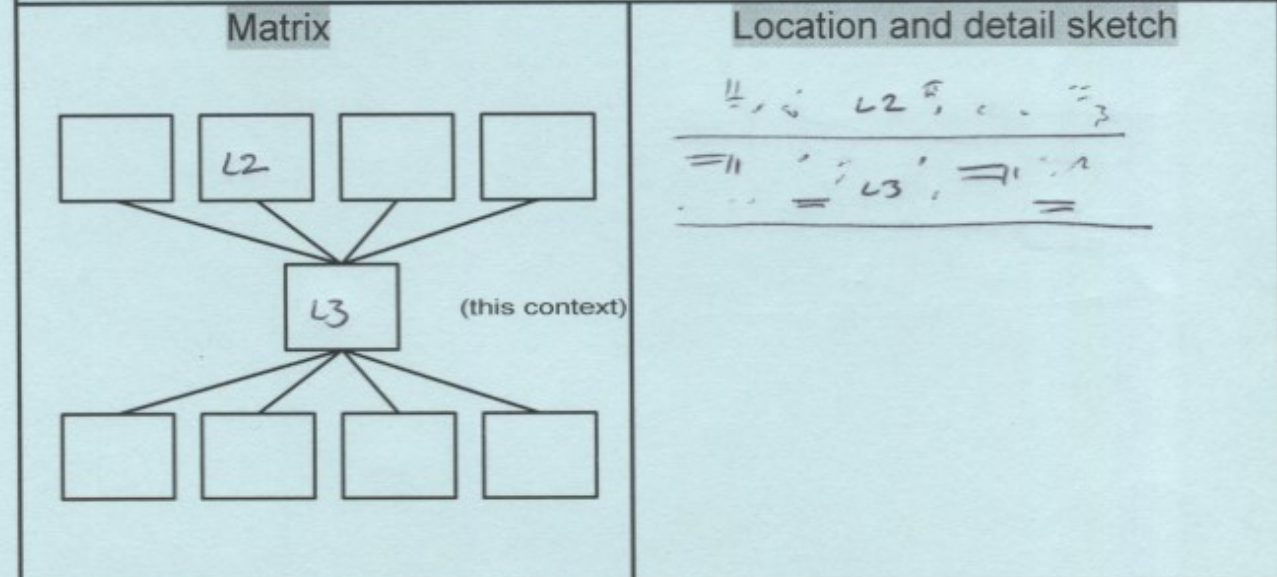
Recording *Rep 5x @ 1:10*

Plan nos.	-
sx/profile nos.	<i>sheet #1</i>
Photos taken	pre-ex ex / post-ex

Finds *N/A*

Bag nos.	-
Small find nos.	-
Sample nos.	-

Notes: (can be continued overleaf)
compact clay lumps, frequent dark flaking + occasional large flint nodules. occasional stony lenses with flint.



Completed by: *RAH* Date: *16/4/05.* tick here if continued overleaf



01



02



03



04



05



06



07



08



09



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



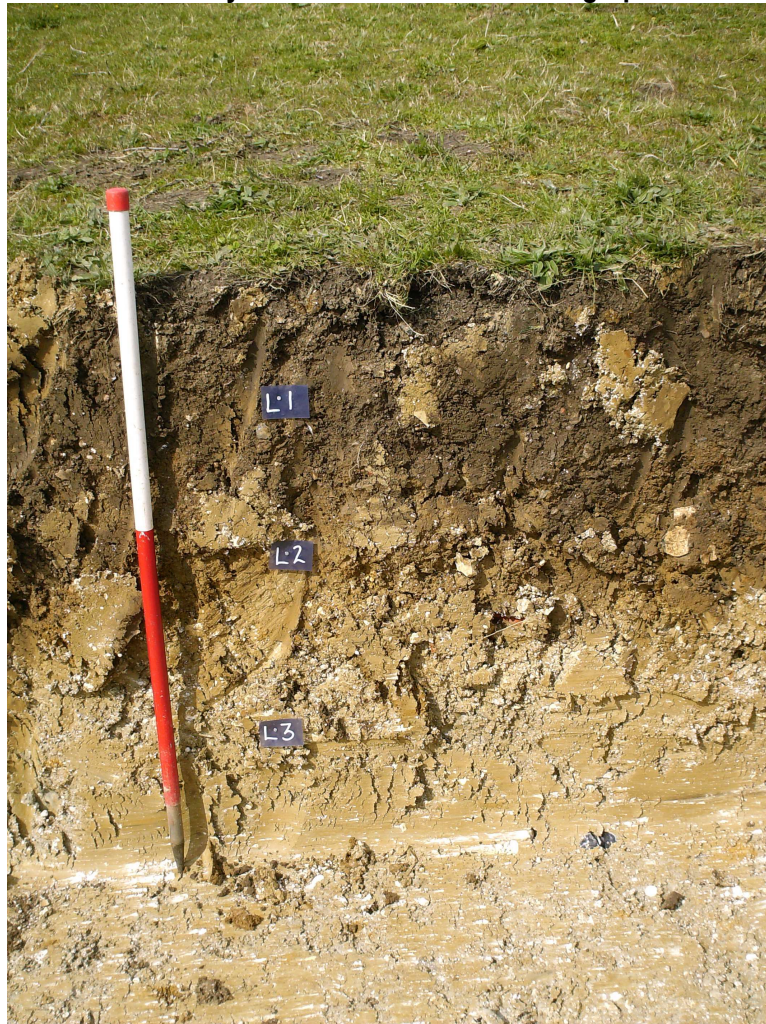
18



19



20



21



22



Photographic log for Little Hadham Bury Green 'Clinton's WB

Filename	Description
08-03b_PhotoGraph_01.jpg	Site shot of initial strip, view north-east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_02.jpg	Site shot of initial strip, view north-east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_03.jpg	Site shot of topsoil strip, view south-east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_04.jpg	Site shot of topsoil strip, view south-east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_05.jpg	Subsoil strip, view south-east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_06.jpg	Land drains, view north-east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_07.jpg	Land drain, view north-west
08-03b_PhotoGraph_08.jpg	Representative section – no scale – view west
08-03b_PhotoGraph_09.jpg	Initial subsoil strip, view south-east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_10.jpg	General shot of 'Clintons', view north
08-03b_PhotoGraph_11.jpg	General shot, view east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_12.jpg	Site shot, view north-east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_13.jpg	General area shot, view east
08-03b_PhotoGraph_14.jpg	Land drain, view north
08-03b_PhotoGraph_15.jpg	Land drain, view north-west
08-03b_PhotoGraph_16.jpg	Land drain, view west
08-03b_PhotoGraph_17.jpg	Representative section with scale and labels, view west
08-03b_PhotoGraph_18.jpg	Representative sx with scale and labels view west
08-03b_PhotoGraph_19.jpg	Shot showing the ground reduction at the west end, view north
08-03b_PhotoGraph_20.jpg	Ground reduction in sx, view north-west
08-03b_PhotoGraph_21.jpg	Final section at the formation level, view west
08-03b_PhotoGraph_22.jpg	Final section at the formation level, view west
08-03b_PhotoGraph_23.jpg	General slot ground reduction, view south

Rep SX HADHAM riding area 1:10 BH 1714/108. W. ESE facing.



L1 - topsoil / turf - thin & clay/silt matrix with grey/brown occasional chert pebbles + small-medium stones.

L2 - accumulation light grey/brown clay. some minor chert pebbles, slight compaction.

L3 - glacial clays - grey compact clay - large flint nodules + high level of chert pebbles throughout pit.

'CLINTON'S' LITTLE HADHAM BH #10/1