

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

CAT Report 527

Summary sheet

Address: Heath Place, Hornsby Lane, Orsett, Grays, Essex	
Parish: Orsett	District: Thurrock
NGR: TQ 6465 8039 (c)	Site codes: CAT project – 09/8a Museum accession - (pending) ECC – THHP09
Type of work: Archaeological monitoring and excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 17th August 2009	Size of area investigated: 14m x 6.2m
Location of finds/curating museum: Thurrock Museum	Funding source: Landowner
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related EHER numbers: 5158, 5159, 5162, 5163, 5164, 5165, 5235
Final report:	CAT Report 527
Periods represented: modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>Archaeological monitoring was conducted on land at Heath Place, located between Chadwell St Mary and Orsett, near Grays in south Essex, by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the 17th August 2009. Invasive groundworks on the site consisted of the removal of an unlisted building directly adjacent to a listed brick-built building (store) which is to be retained and modified. The demolished building is to be replaced with a single-storey residential annexe built on top of the existing footprint on newly-constructed foundations. The development site is within the curtilage of Heath Place, a late 18th-century listed house constructed of brick and timber framing. The fieldwork was carried out as required in a brief issued by the Essex County Council HEM team and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CAT.</i></p> <p><i>The strip foundations of the existing building were constructed of concrete and were roughly 600mm wide and 600mm to 1m deep. Eight concrete pads were incorporated into the foundations, one in each corner and two along each of the longer sides. These pads were approximately 1m square and up to 1.2m below ground-level. The substantial foundations of the previous building meant that the depth of the trench only had to be increased slightly and no increase in width was required for the new</i></p>	

foundations. Following the removal of the concrete, the trenches were cleaned out using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket, and the sides and bases of the trenches were cleaned by hand and examined. Modern topsoil (100mm deep) was observable only in the southern edge of the southern trench, as elsewhere it had been replaced by concrete or tarmac underlaid by plastic sheeting and hoggin (grouped as L1). Underlying L1 was a medium-brown silty-clay subsoil layer (around 200mm thick), which was homogeneous and contained no inclusions (L2). L2 had been reduced in places, and in the eastern section it was obscured by services connecting the main building to a nearby pond. The underlying geology, which varied between gravel, clay and sand, was located between 500mm and 600mm below modern ground-level, which roughly corresponded with the minimum depth of the existing foundation trench. Examination of the trench edges suggested that no archaeological deposits had been destroyed or disturbed during the excavation of the foundation trench.

One feature was observed in the base of the foundation trench in the south-western corner; this was a large modern feature, presumably a pit, with a dark brown clayey-silt fill. The pit was only partially excavated because it was modern, as indicated by the presence of finds such as modern china fragments and modern building materials. A large quantity of disarticulated animal bone, mainly horse (including teeth, pelvis, radius and pelvis) and some cow (scapula and humerus) was also found in the pit. All finds recovered from the foundation trench and the cleaning of the trench edges are modern and have not been retained. The excavation of a short service trench (300mm long) in the south-west corner of the foundation was also monitored, but nothing of archaeological significance was found.

The substantial concrete foundations of the previous building would have removed, in most places, any potential archaeological deposits within the foundation trenches. The large modern pit, which had not been completely removed, was substantial in depth and located in the shallowest foundation trench. The cleaning of the edges of the foundation trenches revealed no evidence of significant archaeological material or deposits, including anything which might be associated with the nearby Neolithic causeway enclosure (EHER nos 5158, 5162-5165), the cropmark complex (EHER no 5235) or later occupation of the landscape, or Heath Place itself. Any archaeological deposits within the footprint of the building which were not disturbed by the construction of the original building should remain undisturbed, as the floor-level within the building is to be raised rather than lowered.

The project was monitored by Richard Havis of the ECC HEM team.

Previous summaries/reports: None

Plan: Figure 1

Keywords: -

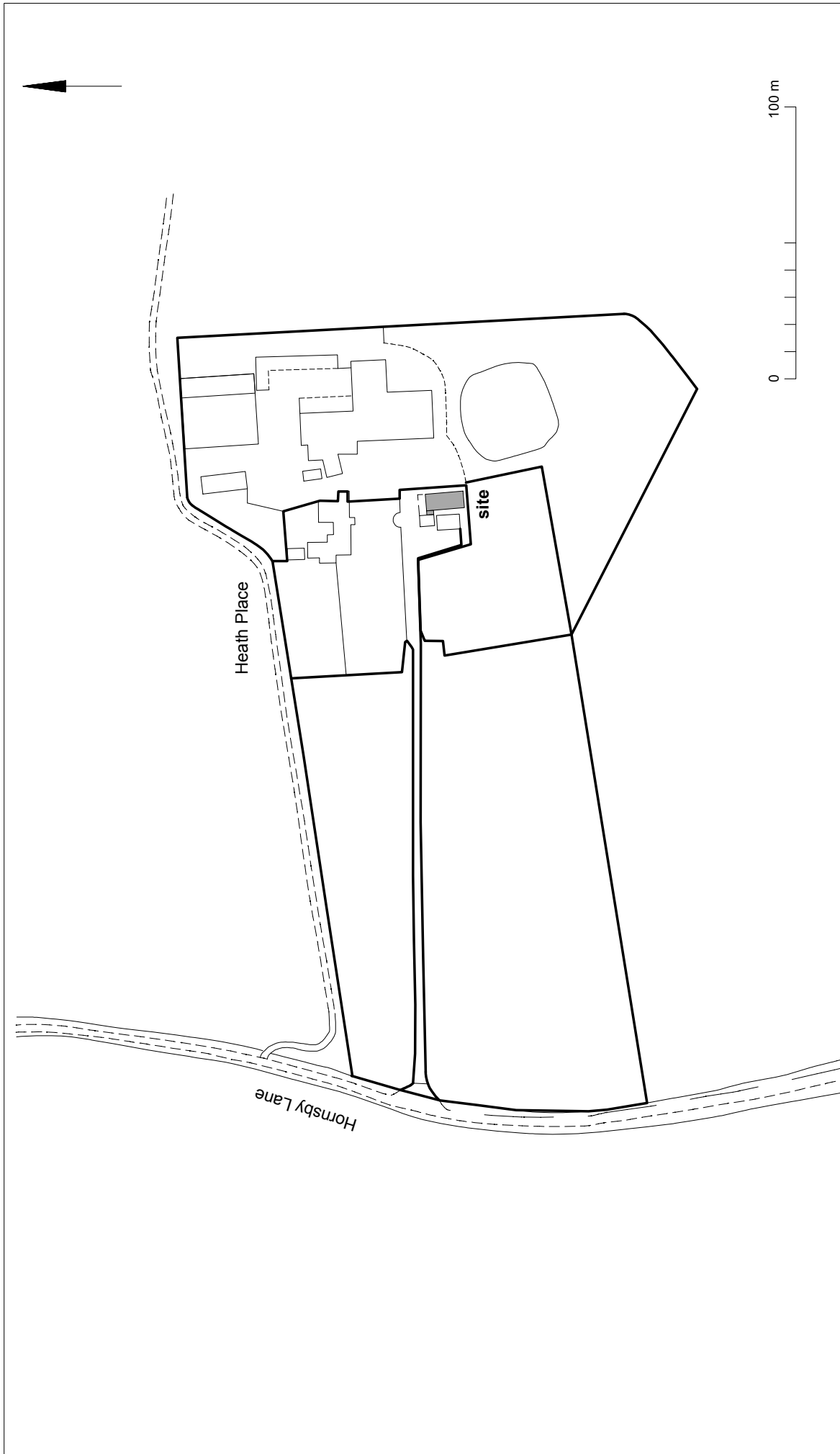
Significance: neg

Author of summary:
Adam Wightman

Date of summary:
October 2009

Distribution list:

the landowner
Thurrock Museum
EHER



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Fig 1 Site location.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
EXCAVATION ON LAND AT
HEATH PLACE, HORNSBY LANE,
GRAYS**

July 2009



Essex County Council

Site: Heath Place Farm, Hornsby Lane, Grays

Planning app. no.: 08/00203/TTGLB 08/00198/THU

Agent: Mr R. Devries (robin.devries@btinternet.com)

HEM Officer: Richard Havis

Museum: Thurrock

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Management (HEM) Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether changes are required. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

*The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **written scheme of investigation** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

1. Introduction

The HEM Team of the Historic Environment Branch of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological monitoring with open area excavation if archaeological deposits are identified in the groundworks. The site lies within an extensive cropmark complex including a designated Neolithic causewayed enclosure. The development comprises the construction of an extension to the existing house. The development has the potential of disturbing or destroying important archaeological deposits.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development site lies within the grounds of Heath Place within an extensive cropmark landscape at TQ 64658039. The development is for the alteration of a listed brick-built building (within the curtilage of Heath Place a listed farmhouse) and its extension to form a residential annexe comprising two separate units and garaging for two cars. The annexe would be single storey and would replace two unlisted buildings located close to the listed store. The existing buildings comprise an open fronted timber structure used for garaging and a rendered store building. The proposed building would be joined to the brick-built store and would include a studio (with kitchen and bathroom) and two bedrooms with en-suite facilities, together with a lounge and two kitchens. In addition, garaging would be provided for two cars and a WC with external access would be provided. An existing tree close to the buildings would be retained.

3. Planning Background

Archaeological monitoring and excavation on land at Heath Place, Grays

A planning application (08/00203/TTGLB, 08/00198/FUL) was submitted to Thurrock Thames Gateway Development Corporation and Thurrock Council in February 2008 for the alteration of a listed building and the construction of a new building to replace existing structures at Heath Place. The HEM Team advised both Councils that a full archaeological condition should be attached to any planning consent. The advice followed the guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning. The archaeological condition states:

"No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective archaeological contractors can visit the HER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

The development lies within the grounds of Heath Place which is a listed late 18th century house constructed of brick and timber framing. It is plastered with red plain tile roof. Heath Place lies in the centre of an extensive cropmark complex. To the west lies a range of ditched enclosures probably of Iron Age and Roman date (HER 5235) along with a range of other smaller enclosures and a single ring ditch. To the east of Heath Place lies further cropmarks including that of a scheduled nationally important causewayed enclosure of Neolithic date (HER 5158-9 and 5162-5165). Excavations within the scheduled area identified multi-period occupation from the Neolithic period through to the medieval period. Other cropmarks extend out to the edge of Heath Place.

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work should aim to fully record all of the archaeological deposits threatened by the proposed development. The archaeological work will take place over the full footprint of the proposed development. A period of time between the clearance of standing buildings and top-soil removal and the start of development will need to be agreed with the developer and stipulated in the written scheme of investigation to allow for appropriate excavation of archaeological features. The archaeologist will monitor the clearance of site following the demolition of the standing buildings and all following groundworks.

Specific research aims include:

- Location of archaeological deposits related to the cropmark complex

- Location of earlier occupation of the Heath Place site

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the monitoring. The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the HEM Team one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.3 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.4 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

7. Monitoring Methodology

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 7.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed

strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

- 7.6 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains will need to be lifted if threatened by the development.
- 7.7 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 7.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 7.9 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs, and excavations* and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

8. Finds

- 8.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 8.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.
- 8.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.
- 8.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Thurrock, 01375 390000) prior to the start of work, and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.

9. Results

- 9.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 3 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the HER. (A full digital copy of the report will be supplied to the HER).
- 9.2 This report must contain:
 - The aims and methods adopted in the course of the monitoring and excavation.

- Location plan of excavated areas and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the areas or trenches shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- All specialist reports
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

9.3 An HER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the HEM Team officer. This will be completed in digital form (copy can be emailed). This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavation.

9.4 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

9.5 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

10. Archive Deposition

10.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Thurrock, 01375 390000), and confirmed in writing to the HEM Team.

10.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

10.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the report and confirmed with the HEM Team.

10.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the HEM Team at the time of deposition to the museum.

11. Monitoring

- 11.1 The HEM Team of Essex County Council will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 11.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the HEM Team one week in advance of its commencement.
- 11.3 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the HEM Team prior to them being carried out.

12. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 12.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 12.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a written scheme of investigation to the HEM Team of Essex County Council for validation **before** any work is undertaken on site. This validation is undertaken on behalf of the Planning Authority.
- 12.3 The involvement of the HEM Team shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2*.
Glazebrook, J. *Research agenda and strategy* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian.
Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for
archaeological monitoring and excavation on
land at Heath Place, Hornsby Lane, Chadwell
St Mary, Essex**

Planning application references:
08/00203/TTGLB, 08/00198/FUL

NGR (centre): TQ 6465 8039

August 2009



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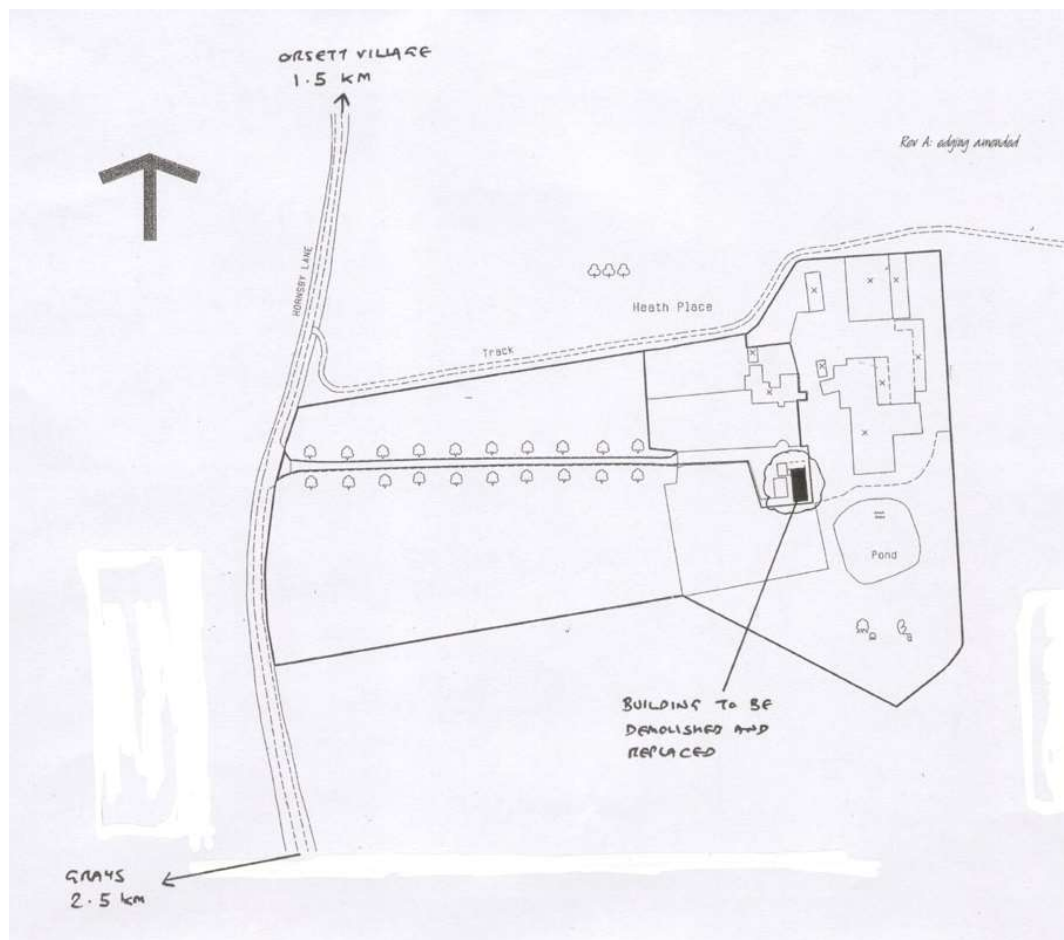
1 Introduction

This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring and excavation on land at Heath Place, Hornsby Lane, Chadwell St Mary, Essex, RM16 3AU.

The proposed development site lies within the grounds of Heath Place within an extensive cropmark complex including a designated Neolithic causewayed enclosure, Iron Age or Roman enclosures, and other features.

The development is for the alteration of a listed brick-built building (within the curtilage of Heath Place a listed farmhouse) and its extension to form a residential annexe comprising two separate units and garaging for two cars. The annexe will be single-storey, and will replace two unlisted buildings located close to the listed store. The existing buildings comprise an open-fronted timber structure used for garaging, and a rendered store building. The proposed building will be joined to the brick-built store and will include a studio (with kitchen and bathroom) and two bedrooms with en-suite facilities, together with a lounge and two kitchens. In addition, garaging will be provided for two cars, and a WC with external access would be provided. An existing tree close to the buildings would be retained.

NGR for site centre is TQ 64658039.



2 Planning Background

A planning application (08/00203/TTGLB, 08/00198/FUL) was submitted to Thurrock Thames Gateway Development Corporation and Thurrock Council in February 2008 for the alteration of a listed building and the construction of a new building to replace existing structures at Heath Place. The HEM Team advised both Councils that a full archaeological condition should be attached to any planning consent. The advice followed the guidance given in *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (DoE 1990). The archaeological condition states:

"No development, or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been

submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective archaeological contractors can visit the HER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation (To make an appointment contact Ms A. Bennett, 01245 437637).

The development lies within the grounds of Heath Place which is a listed late 18th century house constructed of brick and timber framing. Heath Place lies in the centre of an extensive cropmark complex. To the west of Heath Place lies a range of cropmarks defining a large rectilinear enclosure with internal subdivisions, with a double-ditched trackway forming its southern boundary (EHER 5235) along with a range of other smaller enclosures and a single ring ditch.

To the east of Heath Place lie further cropmarks including that of a scheduled nationally important causewayed enclosure of Neolithic date (EHER 5158-9 and 5162-5165). Excavations within the scheduled area identified multi-period occupation from the Neolithic period through to the medieval period. Other cropmarks extend out to the edge of Heath Place.

4 Aim

The monitoring and excavation will 'preserve by record' the character, extent, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains and deposits affected by the development.

Specific research aims include:

- Location of archaeological deposits related to the cropmark complex
- Location of earlier occupation of the Heath Place site

5 General Methodology

Requirements for work have been set out in a brief issued by HEM, *Archaeological Monitoring and excavation at Heath Place, Hornsby Lane, Grays* (Havis 2009).

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.

Prior to excavation, CAT will seek information about existing service locations from the developer.

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 2008).

A site code will be obtained from HEM. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Thurrock Museum. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

The relevant document of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) will be followed, i.e. *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief (IfA 2008a)*, *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (IfA 2008b)*, and the IFA 'code of conduct'. Other guidelines followed are those published in EAA **14**.

At the start of the work an OASIS online record will be initiated. Key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6 Monitoring and excavation methodology

Site clearance and removal of existing structure

A CAT archaeologist will monitor the clearance of site following the demolition of the standing buildings and all following groundworks.

Footings for new building

Machine stripping of the footprint of the replacement building will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the CAT archaeologist in attendance.

Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon, which will then be cleaned by hand. At this point, it should become clear whether there are any archaeological features or contexts which need to be excavated and recorded. If so, a sufficient period of time before the start of development will be allowed for appropriate excavation of archaeological features or deposits.

Any exposed archaeological features or deposits will be excavated in the following proportions: post-holes and any other structural elements, 100%; pits, 50%; linear features at least 10% (but to include all junctions and terminals).

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

Before the new build starts, HEM will be invited to visit the site to confirm that all exposed archaeological features and deposits have been sufficiently excavated and recorded.

Drainage or service runs will be monitored. If significant archaeological features are revealed during the stripping of the footprint of the new building, then the excavation of the drainage runs will be intensively monitored. If no significant archaeological remains are exposed, then (in discussion with HEM), it is proposed that the drainage runs can be inspected after they have been excavated but before any pipes or services are installed.

Recording

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.

The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10.

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.

The photographic record will include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) will be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

The site boundary and features and site levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

7 Finds

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. Any processing and reporting required will be completed by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Jen Heathcote of English Heritage is available for further advice.

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 license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and HEM 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 HEM and DCA on best practice.**

All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with HEM officer and the site owner.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.

A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Thurrock Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.

The site archive will be presented to Thurrock Museum in accordance with their requirements

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.

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 2008c).

A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

8 Results

Notification will be given to HEM officer when the fieldwork has been completed. The results will be presented in a summary in order to decide the level of further work.

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 HEM officer within a length of time not exceeding 3 months from the end of fieldwork, with one copy supplied to EHER (with a digital copy) and one to Thurrock Museum with the archive.

Once a full report is required it will include:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological work.
- Location plan of the stripped areas, with 10-figure grid references at two points.
- A section drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground-level.
- The archaeological methodology and results with a suitable conclusion and discussion.
- All specialist reports and assessments.

If, after discussion with HEM, the results are considered worthy of publication, a report (at least at a summary level), will be submitted to *Essex Archaeology and History*. An Oasis online form will be completed for submission to the EHER, which will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

9 Archive deposition

The full archive will be deposited at Thurrock Museum within 6 months of completion of final publication report on the project, and confirmed to HEM. All requirements for archive storage as required by Thurrock Museum.

Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Thurrock Museum.

Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Thurrock Museum storage systems.

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 Thurrock Museum.

A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to HEM at the time of deposition at the museum.

10 Monitoring

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

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

Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with HEM officer in writing prior to them being carried out.

HEM will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

11 References

Colchester Archaeological Trust	2008	<i>Policies and procedures</i>
DoE	1990	<i>Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning</i>
English Heritage	1991	<i>Management of archaeological projects</i> , 2nd edition (MAP 2)

Havis, R	July 2009	<i>Archaeological Monitoring and excavation on land at Heath Place, Hornsby Lane, Grays. (HEM Brief).</i>
IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief</i>
IfA	2008b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation</i>
IfA	2008c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
MAP 2	1991	<i>Management of archaeological projects, second edition</i> (English Heritage)
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> <i>East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14.</i> Gurney D.

Howard Brooks 11/08/09

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APPENDIX: TEAM STRUCTURE

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Ben Holloway/Adam Wightman/Stephen Benfield/Howard Brooks

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT): LIA/Roman pottery

Joanna Bird (Guildford): samian ware

Francesca Boghi (NAU) Human bone

Howard Brooks (CAT): medieval and later pottery

Nina Crummy (Colchester): small finds

Julie Curl (NAU): animal bone

Val Fryer (UEA/Loddon): environmental

Hazel Martingell (Braintree) : lithics

Valerie Rigby (British Museum): LIA ceramics

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

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

Graphics

E Spurgeon

Report writing

Ben Holloway, Adam Wightman, S Benfield, Howard Brooks

Site name: <u>HEATHRACE, CHADWELL ST</u> ^{mostly}		Site code:							
Interpretation <u>Modern material</u>			Layer No. <u>L1</u>						
Period <u>Modern</u>									
Location /grid ref <u>Across whole site</u>									
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)									
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable	firm	hard	dry	moist	wet	
Colour:	very light	medium	dark	yellow	orange	green	grey	brown	black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR						
Soil type:	sand	silt	clay	loam	clay	silt	sand		
Inclusions:flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub	brick	tile				
Inclusions:pieces	gravel	%, stone	%, tile/brick	%, pot	%,				
Recording									
Plan nos.									
sx/profile nos.									
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	post-ex						
Finds <u>None retained.</u>									
Bag nos.									
Small find nos.									
Sample nos.									
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>Extremely variable. Limestone, concrete, brickwork, ballast, shingle for services, plastic sheeting, crushed concrete etc.</u>									
Matrix		Location and detail sketch							
		<u>Varied in depth from 300mm to 700mm. Concrete pads down to 1.1m</u>							
Completed by: <u>DM</u>		Date: <u>17/08/09</u>							
		tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>							

Site name:	HEATH PLACE, CHADWELL ST MARY.	Site code:	
Interpretation	Subsoil	Layer No.	L2
Period	- ?		
Location / grid ref	Survived every now + then in SX		
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 grey <u>brown</u> black		
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR		
Soil type:	sand <u>silt</u> <u>clay</u> loam clay silt sand		
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal oyster daub brick tile		
Inclusions: pieces	<u>gravel 5%</u> stone %, tile/brick %, pot %, %		
Recording			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.	ref SX		
Photos taken	pre-ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex <input type="checkbox"/>	post-ex <input type="checkbox"/>
Finds			
Peg hole & clay pipe observed - nothing older			
Bag nos.	NONE RETAINED		
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf)			
Extremely heavily disturbed. Survived in pebbles in very few places (< 5%) and also rare in SX. Disturbed by deep footings & services			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
		<p>VERY VARIABLE</p>	
Completed by:	AWM	Date:	17/08/09
			tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>

Site name: <u>HEATH PLACE, CHAOWELL ST MARY</u>		Site code:	
Interpretation: <u>Natural geology</u>			Layer No. <u>L3</u>
Period: <u>Geological</u>			
Location / grid ref: <u>throughout footprint.</u>			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose	soft	friable firm hard dry moist wet
Colour:	very (light) (medium) (dark)	yellow	(orange) green grey brown black
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR	7.5YR	10YR <u>VARIABLE - (see below)</u>
Soil type:	sand	silt	clay loam clay silt sand
Inclusions: flecks	charcoal	oyster	daub brick tile
Inclusions: pieces	gravel <u>30%</u>	stone %	tile/brick % pot % %
Recording <u>very often high percentage.</u>			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.			
Photos taken	pre-ex	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ex post-ex
Finds			
Bag nos.	<u>X</u>		
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) <u>Extremely variable. Large gravel, small gravel. Clay. Sand (light in colour - Thamet?)</u>			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
<pre> graph TD L1[L1] --- L3[L3] L2[L2] --- L3 L3 --- Dash[-] </pre> <p>(this context)</p>		<p>On average probably reached at 500-600m below modern ground level. Old foundation cut deep into natural though.</p>	
Completed by: <u>ANW</u> Date: <u>17/09/09</u>		tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	

Site name: HEATH PLACE, CHADWELL ST MARY		Site code:	
Interpretation Large modern pit			Feature No. F1
Period Modern			
Location /grid ref Southern foundation French			
Soil Description (circle or delete as necessary, and add other details)			
Consistence:	very loose soft friable firm hard	dry moist wet	
Colour:	very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black		
Munsell (if used):	2.5YR 7.5YR 10YR		
Soil type:	sand silt clayey loam clay silt sand		
Inclusions:flecks	charcoal oyster daub brick tile		
Inclusions:pieces	gravel 30%, stone %, tile/brick 1%, pot %, %		
Recording			
Plan nos.			
sx/profile nos.	X only very partially excavated		
Photos taken	pre-ex	ex	post-ex
Finds Lots of animal bone (cow) metal pot + asbestos NOT KEPT - DEMONSTRABLY MODERN.			
Bag nos.			
Small find nos.			
Sample nos.			
Notes: (can be continued overleaf) One edge of feature identified, feature only partially excavated due to demonstrably non modern nature of finds. Feature appeared very large (eastern edge not identified). Finds from upper fill were			
Matrix		Location and detail sketch	
		<p>mainly bone. Lots of bone identified mainly from horse (numerous teeth, pelvis and long bone) as well as a couple of cow bones (scap + humerus frag). The bone was not articulated. Modern china and building material - including asbestos were also identified from F1.</p>	
Completed by: PWW	Date: 17/08/09	tick here if continued overleaf <input type="checkbox"/>	



01



02



03



04



05



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Photographic log for Heath Place, Chadwell St Mary, Grays WB/EXC

Filename	Description
THHP09_PhotoGraph_01.jpg	Footprint with old foundation removed (western foundation trench) facing south
THHP09_PhotoGraph_02.jpg	Top of stratigraphy (western foundation trench) facing west
THHP09_PhotoGraph_03.jpg	Cleared foundation trench (southern foundation trench) facing east
THHP09_PhotoGraph_04.jpg	F1 and L3 (natural), southern foundation trench, facing east
THHP09_PhotoGraph_05.jpg	F1 facing west
THHP09_PhotoGraph_06.jpg	F1 with pot and bone (top right) facing west
THHP09_PhotoGraph_07.jpg	Southern foundation trench facing south
THHP09_PhotoGraph_08.jpg	Western foundation trench, facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_09.jpg	Western foundation trench sx, facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_10.jpg	Western foundation trench, facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_11.jpg	Western foundation trench, facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_12.jpg	Site shot with garage, brick building and heath place in the background, facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_13.jpg	Site shot with garage, brick building and heath place in the background, facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_14.jpg	NW corner of footprint, facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_15.jpg	Western foundation trench sx, facing east
THHP09_PhotoGraph_16.jpg	Modern disturbance NW corner, facing south
THHP09_PhotoGraph_17.jpg	Eastern foundation trench facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_18.jpg	Northern foundation trench facing east
THHP09_PhotoGraph_19.jpg	Eastern foundation trench (note services) facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_20.jpg	Eastern foundation trench sx, facing east
THHP09_PhotoGraph_21.jpg	NE corner, facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_22.jpg	NW corner facing west
THHP09_PhotoGraph_23.jpg	Northern foundation trench facing east
THHP09_PhotoGraph_24.jpg	Site shot facing south-west
THHP09_PhotoGraph_25.jpg	Northern foundation trench leading to brick building facing west
THHP09_PhotoGraph_26.jpg	Northern foundation trench north sx facing north
THHP09_PhotoGraph_27.jpg	Site shot facing south-east
THHP09_PhotoGraph_28.jpg	F1 partially excavated (modern) facing west